

正文写作语言标题
黑体加粗 16pt
正文写作语言副题
黑体加粗 12pt

洛陽における唐三彩陶芸の歴史的展開

—古文献ならびに唐三彩工房職人からの聞き書きに基づいて—

(空 1 行・10pt)

英文标题
Arial 加粗 16pt
英文副题
Arial 加粗 14pt

Historical Development of TOUSANSAI in Rakuyou

—based on old literature and hearing to craftsmen—

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姓名: 正文写作语言
黑体加粗 10pt
英文 Arial 加粗 11pt

中国太郎 Chougoku Taro* 日本三郎 Nihon Saburou**

所属 正文写作语言标题
黑体加粗 10pt
英文 Arial 加粗 11pt

*中国学院 China Institute **日本大学 Nihon University

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正文执笔语言 黑体加粗 10pt
英文 Arial 11pt

Arial 加粗 12pt

●Key words : 中国 China, 唐三彩 TOUSANSAI, 歴史的発展 Historical Development

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●要旨 黑体加粗 10pt

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●文档形式 : MS Word 文档

- A4 页面
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- 章节・项・目: 黑体加粗 10pt 加粗
- 章与章之间空 1 行。
- 其他具体要求, 请参考“亚洲设计文化论文执笔要领”。

●Summary

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英文 Max 8 行
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5 行~8 行

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中文, 韩文, 日文, 其他语言
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A Study on the Color and Lighting in the Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly

标题
Times New Roman
18pt

Focused on the Facilities in Korea and the United States

副题
Times New Roman
12pt 加粗

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NAME

作者姓名
Times New Roman 12pt
加粗 斜体

Korea University

NAME

作者所属
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Japan University

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Abstract

The world's population age 65 and older is growing by an unprecedented 800,000 people a month, according to a report, An Aging World: 2001, predicted that this phenomenon of global aging will continue well into the 21st century, with the numbers and proportions of older people continuing to rise in both developed and developing worlds. Between the years of 1980 and 2020, it is anticipated that the number of elderly will increase numerically and as a percentage of the total population in Korea, where the ratio of the elderly head count will 14% and also will experience a relatively increase in the number of people age 65+, projections indicate that by 2030 there will be more people over age 65 than under age 14.

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300words 程度

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正文用英文撰写时的
参考范文

On the other hand, about 60% of the elderly have low physical and mental level almost close to disabled people. Among them, according to a recent survey, one third report a problem with their vision. Normal and pathological vision changes for the elderly provide a challenge for the design of environments.

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Keywords: New Design, Post-modernism, Expressionism, Avant-garde

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose of the study

The world's population age 65 and older is growing by an unprecedented 800,000 people a month, according to a report¹⁾, An Aging World: 2001, predicted that this phenomenon of global aging will continue well into the 21st century, with the numbers and proportions of older people continuing to rise in both developed and developing worlds. Between the years of 1980 and 2020, it is anticipated that the number of elderly will increase numerically and as a percentage of the total population in Korea, where the ratio of the elderly head count will 14% and also will experience a relatively increase in the number of people age 65+, projections indicate that by 2030 there will be more people over age 65 than under age 14.

1.2. The method and results

The recent studies have shown a direct correlation between design elements and the physical and emotional well-being of the elderly. Color, aroma, texture, and space. These have been demonstrated to be individual that a well-designed facilities can provide a sense of self in itself. It has been demonstrated that the application of color, psychology, and color application is one of the most important factors for social understanding, communication and psychological remedy effect for them. Light is also the most important environmental input in controlling body function for the elderly.

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1) NIH News Release, National Institute on Aging Dec. 13, 2001

2) Housing/Population-Related Statistics, Korean Bureau of Statistics, 2002

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2. METHOD

2.1. Methodology of Analysis

(1) Samples

Total numbers of samples this research examined were 20 in Korea and the United States. Sampling was done through a preliminary examination over Internet portal sites.

<Table 1> Selected Samples

	Facility	Province	City		Facility	State	City
K	A: La vie Dor	Kyunggi	Hwasung		A: Rosewood, Estate	MN	Roseville
O	B: Hain Yoyang-won	Kyunggi	Pyungtaik	U	B: Jones Harrison, Residence	MN	Minneapolis
R	C: Pyungan ei Gyp	Kyunggi	Icheon	S	C: Seabury	MN	Saint Paul
E	D: Incheon Youngrak-won		Incheon	A	D: Damenik's, Care Home	CA	San Francisco
A	E: Youngrak Yo yang ei Gyp		Incheon		E: Saratoga Retirement Community	CA	San Francisco
	F: Seoul Seniors' Tower		Seoul		F: Jeanne Juan, Residence		Washington D.C.
	G: Lodem Silvertel	Kyunggi	Osan				Washington D.C.

(2) Procedures

Data were collected by visiting the each facilities from February through August 2003.

2.2. Aesthetic Measure

The American facilities "D" and "I" are small-scale facilities consisting of less than 15 beds, emphasizing their home-like environment.

The facility "D" therefore uses the monotonous color combination of white and related colors.



<Figure 1> "D" Facility & Dining Room

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3. CONCLUSION

3.1. Color Trend and Harmony by areas

(1) Lobbies

In case of the lobbies of Korean facilities, the dominant colors were concentrated between the P(Purple) and B(Blue) groups.

(2) Hallways

The dominant colors in the hallways of Korean facilities were as follows: PB was used in five cases, and P, RP, YR, Y, and G in one case each. For the sub-dominant colors, YR was used only in three cases.

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REFERENCES

1. Aging America-Trend and Projections, U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1991
2. Birren F., "Human Responce to Color and Light", Hospitals 53, 1979