

标题 黑体加粗 16pt
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—

英文标题
Arial 加粗 16pt
英文副题
Arial 加粗 14pt

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Historical Development of TOUSANSAI in Rakuyou

—based on old literature and hearing to craftsmen—

姓名・所属
正文撰写语言 黑体加粗 10pt
英文 Arial 加粗 11pt

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中国太郎 Chougoku Taro* 日本三郎 Nihon Saburou**
*中国学院 China Institute **日本大学 Nihon University

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正文撰写语言 黑体 10pt
英文 Arial 11pt

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 11pt

正文撰写语言 Max370 字
宋体 10pt

【论文集和研究发表摘要论文的格式，除了页数不同，其他相同】

- 文档形式：MS Word 文档
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- 论文集的论文篇幅为 6~14 页, 需为偶数页。
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- 正文字体：宋体 10pt
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- 章与章之间空 1 行。

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Summary Arial 加粗 11pt

英文 Max 8 行
Arial 11pt
5 行~8 行

正文以
中文, 韩文, 日文, 其他语言
写作的时候请使用这个格式。

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1. 章标题 黑体加粗 10pt

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1.1. 节标题 黑体加粗 10pt

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2. 章标题 黑体加粗 10pt

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表 1.

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6. 结论 黑体加粗 10pt

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注・参考文献 黑体加粗 10pt

注1 日本太郎 『日本の設計図譜』 太陽出版社 2008 p.16

注2 Leach, E. “Forms and Function”, National Press, 1998 pp18-31

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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
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作者姓名
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NAME
Korea University

NAME
Japan University

作者所属
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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 elderly will increase numerically and as a percentage of 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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正文用英文撰写时的
论文格式模版

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 elderly will increase numerically and as a percentage of total population in Korea, where the ratio of the elderly head count will

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- 章标题 : Times New Roman 14pt 太字 ;
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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