

系所組：地學研究所地理組碩士班

M-3-2

日期節次：100 年 3 月 20 日 第 1 節 09:00-10:30

科目：地學通論（包括自然地理學與人文地理學）

## 一、名詞解釋 (30%，每小題 5%)

1. Agribusiness
2. Commodity chain
3. Cultural landscape
4. Geographical divisions of labor
5. Spatial justice
6. Packaged landscapes

## 二、閱讀題 (20%)

1. 請用 150 字以內的中文寫出下面這段文字的摘要。

Places are dynamic, with changing properties and fluid boundaries that are the product of the interplay of a wide variety of environmental and human factors. This dynamism and complexity is what makes places so fascinating for readers of National Geographic. It is also what makes places so important in shaping people's lives and in influencing the pace and direction of change. Places provide the settings for people's daily lives and their social relations (patterns of interaction among family members, at work, in social life, in leisure activities, and in political activity). It is in these settings that people learn who and what they are, how they should think and behave, and what life is likely to hold for them.

Places also exert a strong influence, for better or worse, on people's physical well-being, opportunities, and lifestyle choices. Living in a small town dominated by petrochemical industries, for example, means a higher probability than elsewhere of being exposed to air and water pollution, having a limited range of job opportunities, and having a relatively narrow range of lifestyle options because of a lack of amenities such as theaters, specialized stores and restaurants, and recreational facilities. Living in a central neighborhood of a large metropolitan area, on the other hand, usually means having a wider range of job opportunities and a greater choice of lifestyle options because of the variety of amenities accessible within a short distance. But it also means, among other things, living with a relatively high exposure to crime.

Places also contribute to people's collective memory and become powerful emotional and cultural symbols. And for many people, ordinary places have special meaning: a childhood neighborhood, a college campus, a baseball stadium, or a family vacation spot. This layering of meanings reflects the way that places are socially constructed—given different meanings by different groups for different purposes. Places exist and are constructed by their inhabitants from a subjective point of view. The meanings given to a place may be so strong that they become a central part of the identity of the people experiencing them. People's identity is the sense that they make of themselves through their subjective feelings based on their everyday experiences and wider social relations. At the same time, though, the same places will likely be constructed rather differently by outsiders. Your own neighborhood, for example, centered on yourself and your home, is probably heavily laden with personal meaning and sentiment. But your neighborhood may well be viewed very differently, perhaps unsympathetically, by outsiders. This distinction is useful in considering the importance of understanding spaces and places from the viewpoint of the insider—the person who normally lives in and uses a particular place—as well as from the viewpoint of outsiders (including geographers).

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三、名詞解釋(每題 5 分)：寫出專業名詞的英文(2分)，並說明(3 分)

- 1.光合作用
- 2.岩溶作用
- 3.生地化循環
- 4.溫鹽環流
- 5.田間容量
- 6.土鏈
- 7.環境負載力
- 8.聖嬰潮

四、問答題(10 分)

寫出並討論水平衡方程式。

本 試 題 採  
雙 面 印 刷

第 2 頁 共 2 頁