

系所組：地學研究所地理組碩士班

日期節次：102 年 3 月 15 日第 1 節 9:00~10:30

科目：地學通論(包括自然地理學與人文地理學)

名詞解釋 (每題 3 分，30%): 寫出中文翻譯(1 分)，並說明(2 分)

1. Chain migration
2. Cultural convergence
3. Environmental justice
4. Formal (uniform) region
5. Gated community
6. Megalopolis
7. Outsourcing
8. Scale
9. Supranationalism
10. Tragedy of the commons

閱讀題 (20%): 請用 150 字以內的中文寫出下面這段文字的摘要。

The second variable that affects the extent of activity space is *mobility*, or the ability to travel. An informal consideration of the cost and effort required to overcome the friction of distance is implicit. Where incomes are high, automobiles are available, and the cost of fuel is a minor item in the family budget, mobility may be great and individual action space can be large. In societies where cars are not a standard means of personal conveyance, the daily activity space may be limited to the shorter range afforded by bicycles or walking. Obviously, both intensity of purpose and the condition of the roadway affect the execution of movement decisions.

The mobility of individuals in countries or in sections of countries with high incomes is relatively great; people's activity space horizons are broad. These horizons, however, are not limitless. There is a fixed number of hours in a day, most of them consumed in performing work, preparing and eating food, and sleeping. In addition, there is a fixed number of road, rail, and air routes, so even the most mobile individuals are constrained in the amount of activity space they can use. No can easily claim the world as his or her activity space. An example of this limitation is that of women living in suburban communities who must balance family obligations, such as preparing meals and caring for children, with their workforce activities. In this case, women's mobility is restricted; as a result, their occupational opportunities are limited.

簡答題(共 20 分，每題 5 分)

1. 畫圖，並說明地球的圈層構造。
2. 寫出水平衡方程式，並說明各項意義。
3. 畫圖說明坡地土壤分布與化育。
4. 請解釋物候學(phenology)。

第 | 頁共 | 頁

申論題(共 30 分)

試論「河川上游集水區的可持續經營管理」。

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