

本考卷共計四題，每題二十五分。

1. 如何從全球 (global) 與在地 (local) 的辯證關係 (dialectical relationship) 思考在城市舉辦所謂世界博覽會 (world fairs) 的可能意義與問題，試舉一例深入分析之。(25%)
2. 試從以下兩段敘述出發說明杜拜現象，並試論現有文化地理學的學派對當代杜拜現象的解釋效力 (explanatory capacity)。(25%)

(A) After Shanghai (current population 15 million), Dubai (current population 1.5 million) is the planet's biggest building site: an emerging dreamworld of conspicuous consumption and what the locals boast as 'supreme lifestyles'. Despite its blast-furnace climate (on typical 120 degree summer days, the swankier hotels refrigerate their swimming pools) and edge-of-the-war-zone location, Dubai confidently predicts that its enchanted forest of 600 skyscrapers and malls will attract 15 million overseas visitors a year by 2010, three times as many as New York City....Dozens of outlandish mega-projects—including the artificial 'island world' (where Rod Stewart has reportedly spent \$33 million to buy 'Britain'), the earth's tallest building (Burj Dubai, designed by Skidmore, Owings& Merrill), the underwater luxury hotel, the carnivorous dinosaurs, the domed ski resort and the hyper-mall—are already under construction or about to leave the drawing board. The 7-star hotel, the spinnaker-shaped Burj Al-Arab—looking much like the set of a James Bond film—is already world-famous for its \$5,000 per-night rooms with 100-mile views and an exclusive clientele of Arab royalty, English rock stars and Russian billionaires....Like a surrealist encyclopaedia, its 45 major 'world class' projects include replicas of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Taj Mahal and the Pyramids, as well as a snow mountain with ski lifts and polar bears, a center for 'extreme sports', a Nubian village, 'Eco-Tourism World', a vast Andalusian spa and wellness complex, golf courses, autodromes, race tracks, 'Giants' World', 'Fantasia', the largest zoo in the Middle East, several new 5-star hotels, a modern art gallery and the Mall of Arabia. (Mike Davis, 2006, "Fear and Money in Dubai")

(B) 跟著杜拜倒 杭州書記免職

香港星島日報報導，大陸杭州市委書記王國平前天被免職，因他倡導「杭州要建成中國的杜拜」，派出大批官員去杜拜取經，大肆進行城市擴張，興建七星級豪華酒店，搞得杭州房價大漲。結果杜拜倒了，他也倒了。報導稱，浙江省委書記趙洪祝前天在杭州市領導幹部大會上宣布，免去王國平杭州市委書記職務。不過也有說法稱，王國平現年六十歲已達退休年限，是屆齡退休。報導稱，兩年前，王國平到杜拜一趟，立即被「杜拜發展理念之新、發展速度之快、建設水平之高」所吸引。回國後，王國平便著手打造「新杜拜」，杭州開始大興土木，大搞地產開發。但在以杜拜為師的造城運動中，卻抵不住房產泡沫化。去年下半年杜拜經濟危機爆發，杭州房價越來越高，才緊急叫停「杭州要建成中國的杜拜」、「杜拜是杭州城市發展的標竿和榜樣」等口號。杭州近幾年樓價飆升，引來市民抱怨。地產高漲更使杭州變成一座不宜居的城市。但王國平仍說，「一旦樓市大落、房價大跌，最終受害的還是老百姓。」這番話被民眾指為「侮辱老百姓的智商」，更直指王國平是「為高房價的利益群體做代言人」。(2010-01-22/聯合報/A18版/兩岸)

見背面

3. 請從 (a) 地方政權理論 (urban/local regime theory)，以及 (b) 全球生產網絡 (global production network, GPN theory) 兩個理論面向，說明一個你熟悉的台灣縣市，在全球化以及新自由主義化過程中所面對的發展現況以及挑戰。請注意，(a) 與 (b) 均需要回答。(25%)
4. 空間的不均等發展 (spatial inequality or uneven development)，在人文地理學研究上是一個永恆的核心關懷。請依序回答下列兩題 (25%)
- (a) 何謂環境生態的空間不均等發展 (spatial inequality or uneven development in terms of ecological/environmental dimension)?
- (b) 特別是在全球尺度下，如何解決環境生態的空間不均等發展?



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