

※ 注意：請於試卷上「非選擇題作答區」標明大題及小題題號，並依序作答。

1. 請解釋以下名詞：(25%)
  - (1) temperature inversion (5%)
  - (2) biodiversity (5%)
  - (3) carbon cycle (5%)
  - (4) debris flow (5%)
  - (5) deforestation (5%)
2. 請解釋水循環，並說明全球變遷下的水資源問題。(10%)
3. 板塊運動是地球岩石圈中最重要的作用。請繪圖與解釋威爾森循環 (Wilson cycle)，並解釋對大陸分離與合併的影響。(15%)
4. 2018年4月《國家地理雜誌》(National Geographic)的主題是「種族」(race)。該期的介紹文字有一段是這樣的：

A science story explains that genetically we are not that different. There is no genetic or scientific basis for race. It's largely a made-up label, used to distinguish and divide us. As Elizabeth Kolbert writes, race is not a biological construct but a social one. "So many of the horrors of the past few centuries can be traced to the idea that one race is inferior to another." Even today, she writes, "racial distinctions continue to shape our politics, our neighborhoods, and our sense of self."

依據前述段落，請說明以下問題：(25%)

- (1) 依你所見，為何《國家地理雜誌》為何要討論種族的議題？地理跟種族間的關聯為何？地理學者又發展出何種分析取向來克服種族主義？(8%)
  - (2) 基於什麼樣的理由，Kolbert會表示 "race is not a biological construct but a social one"？依你所見，社會為什麼要建構種族？與空間的關聯又是如何？(7%)
  - (3) 對於當代台灣來說，種族扮演什麼樣的角色？極可能變成地理人的你/妳，又會如何處理台灣社會中的種族議題？(10%)
5. Doreen Massey 是世界上最具影響力的地理學者之一。在 Massey 的眾多理論貢獻中，最具影響力的概念是勞力的空間分工 (the spatial division of labour)，從而重新界定了區域問題 (regional problem)。Massey 寫道：

However, in any particular period, new investment in economic activity will be geographically distributed in response to such a given pattern of spatial differentiation. A forth question then arises, however, as to what "in response to" means, and it is here that I want to introduce the

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term "spatial division of labour." The term is introduced in order to make a point. The normal assumption is that any economic activity will respond to geographical inequality in the conditions of production, in such a way as to maximize profits, while this is correct, it is also trivial. What it ignores is the variation in the way in which different forms of economic activity incorporate or use the fact of spatial inequality in order to maximize profits. This manner of response to geographical unevenness will vary both between sectors and, for any given sector, with changing conditions of production. It may also vary with, for instance, the structure of ownership of capital (depending on, for example, the size and range of production under single ownership). The domination of this manner of response will itself be a product of the interaction between, on the one hand the existing characteristics of spatial differentiation, and on the other hand the requirements at that time of the particular process of production. Moreover, if it is the case that different industries will use spatial variation in different ways, it is also true that these different modes of use will subsequently produce/contribute to different forms of geographical inequality. Different modes of response by industry, implying different spatial divisions of labour within its overall process of production, may thus generate different forms of "regional problem."

依據前述段落，請說明以下問題：(25%)

- (1) 請以自己的話說明什麼是勞力的空間分工？(8%)
- (2) 依你所見，「區域」為何會是個問題？(7%)
- (3) 以一個實際的個案說明 Massey 的「勞力的空間分工」。(10%)

試題隨卷繳回