

國立彰化師範大學 102 學年度博士班招生考試試題

系所： 地理學系

科目： 地理學論著評讀

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

第 1 頁，共 3 頁

共四題，請任選兩題作答，每題各 50%
(依簡章說明，不限英文作答)

I. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

In a geographical account of regional development in Britain, first published in 1984, Doreen Massey (1995) describes how a contemporary capitalist economy develops a spatial structure that assigns distinct roles or functions to particular places.

In Britain, coal mining towns developed in South Wales, while heavy industries emerged in the cities of the North and Midlands of England. The functions of headquarters and business services (such as law, accountancy, banking, advertising etc.), meanwhile, were concentrated in London. Massey shows how these separate functions constituted a spatial division of labour – analogous to the technical division of labour within a factory whereby different workers performed separate functions in the creation of a final product. Associated with each regional function was a structure of social relations – gender relations, social institutions, class politics, and so on – which both reflected historical rounds of growth and development and shaped the type of investment that would be attracted to the area in the future.

One example involves the reduction of coal-mining employment in South Wales during the second half of the twentieth century. This led to the dismantling of a masculine working-class culture and the social institutions that went with it. New forms of employment emerged in branch plants established by manufacturing firms, for example, in the auto sector. But the new firms sought non-unionized, female employees, and often Greenfield sites outside old centres of industrial activity in the coal and steel industries. The social structure left behind and devalued by an earlier decline were effectively establishing the conditions for future investment in different industries looking for different kinds of workers.

[Source: Coe, N. M., Kelly, P. F. and Yeung, H. W. C. (2007) Economic Geography: A Contemporary Introduction, Blackwell Publishing, Malden, MA, USA.]

- (1) Compare the concepts of *spatial division of labour* and *technical division of labour* (i.e., their similarities and differences).
- (2) Explain how spatial division of labour shapes and reshapes the structure of social relations of a place by different rounds of investment and industrial development.

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II. 請閱讀以下文章，並以中文作答

[Source: Farsani, N. T., Coelho, C. and Costa, C. (2011). ".....", Int. J. Tourism Res. 13, 68-81.]

1. 請說明本文主要的研究問題為何? (10%)
2. 請說明本文研究構想的實務動機為何? (10%)
3. 請為本文訂定一個適當的研究標題? (5%)

ABSTRACT

Geoparks, as an innovation for the protection of natural and geological heritages, play an important role in the development of geotourism. While developing geotourism, the establishment of geoparks can generate new job opportunities, new economic activities and additional sources of income, especially in rural regions. It encourages the production of local products and local handicrafts involved in geotourism and geoproducts. This paper discusses the role played by geoparks in improving the economy of local populations. To this end, 25 geopark strategies were analysed (20 in Europe and 3 in Asia [Malaysia, Japan and Iran], 1 in Australia and 1 in South America [Brazil]).

INTRODUCTION

At present, geotourism is a new movement helping travellers to increase their knowledge about natural resources, the cultural identity of hosts and ways of preserving them. Nowadays, the "emerging tourism" niche of geotourism is still at an early stage of commercial development in most countries, and geoparks are pioneers in the development of geotourism. It is noteworthy that through involving local communities in innovative strategies and geomarketing, such as creating geotours, geoproducts, geomuseums, geosports, georestaurants and geobakeries, geoparks try to promote the local economy and public knowledge about geology. Furthermore, the officials of geoparks engage locals in conservation activities, education and tourism marketing.

According to the European Geoparks Network (EGN) charter and Global Geopark Network regulations, all geoparks have to be established in rural areas (Zouros and Martini, 2003); thus, geoparks and geotourism are opportunities for rural development, and they reduce the rate of unemployment and migration in rural areas. Geoparks, by increasing the number of tourists, play an important role in local economic development. When geotourists move to Geoparks, the money moves in the same direction, as if geoparks were in fact exporting something such as agricultural and local products to other places. Geoparks have to support the establishment of local crafts and replicas, as well as support local products. Thus, visitors to geoparks can actually take with them, together with emotions and knowledge, manufactured goods (Frey et al., 2006).

This paper focuses on the role of geoparks and geotourism in rural economic development. The data were collected through a literature review, and the responses from the electronic questionnaires were sent to the geoparks around the world. The results demonstrate the strategies adopted by geoparks in order to improve geotourism and the development of local communities.

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III. Read the following paragraph from Hsieh et al. (2004) and give your opinion

“Uplift rates in mountain ranges constitute one of the most basic quantifiable aspects of orogenesis. For time spans of thousands to tens of thousands of years, uplift rates inside the mountains must be inferred indirectly by the rates of channel incision into bedrock (e.g., Burbank et al., 1996). In coastal areas, these uplift rates may be more straightforward to document, once the relative sea-level histories (a net result of uplifts and eustatic sealevel movements) are known (e.g., Lajoie, 1986). These short-term uplift rates, of course, may not be representative of uplifts over time spans of entire orogenies. They, however, link the long-term uplift rates derived from geological evidence to the recent ones, and provide insights into the ongoing orogenic processes and their potential seismic activities in the future.”

[Source: Hsieh, M.L., Liew, P.M., Hsu, M.Y. (2004) Holocene tectonic uplift on the Hua-tung coast, eastern Taiwan, Quaternary International, 115 - 116, 47 - 70]

IV. Please read the following paragraph and give your comments .

Physical geography is a discipline that is part of a much larger area of understanding called geography. Most individuals define geography as a field of study that deals with maps. This definition is only partially correct. A better definition of geography may be the study of natural and human constructed phenomena relative to a spatial dimension.

The discipline of geography has a history that stretches over many centuries. Over this time period, the study of geography has evolved and developed into an important form of human scholarship. Examining the historical evolution of geography as a discipline provides some important insights concerning its character and methodology. These insights are also helpful in gaining a better understanding of the nature of physical geography.

Today, the academic traditions described by Pattison are still dominant fields of geographical investigation. However, the frequency and magnitude of human mediated environmental problems has been on a steady increase since the publication of this notion. These increases are the result of a growing human population and the consequent increase in the consumption of natural resources. As a result, an increasing number of researchers in geography are studying how humans modify the environment. A significant number of these projects also develop strategies to reduce the negative impact of human activities on nature. Some of the dominant themes in these studies include: environmental degradation of the hydrosphere, atmosphere, lithosphere, and biosphere; resource use issues; natural hazards; environmental impact assessment; and the effect of urbanization and land-use change on natural environments.

[Source: PhysicalGeography.net (Fundamentals of Physical Geography , 2nd Edition, Chapter 1)]