

國立彰化師範大學 99 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☆☆

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請自下列 5 題中，任選擇兩題作答，每題 50 分（作答不限中、英文）

1. *Landscape and Community* (by Alice E. Ingerson)

Viewpoints:

A landscape is ... a man-made system of spaces superimposed on the face of the land, functioning and evolving not according to natural laws but to serve a community. ... Man, the political animal, thinks of the landscape as his own creation, as belonging to him ... whereas man the inhabitant sees the landscape as a habitat which was there long before he appeared [and] sees himself as belonging to the landscape. ... Yet the two points of view [both] assume that human beings cannot survive and fulfill themselves unless there is a landscape to hold them together in a group.

(landscape writer John Brinkerhoff Jackson, 1984, pp. xii, 8, 40, 54-55, 156)

[Beginning in the late 1960s many new parks] came with people ... who had formed strong traditional bonds to the land, bonds that they forced Congress and land managers to recognize. ... Managers must accept the reality that cultures and thus local communities do not remain static. ... Cultural landscapes as tangible aspects of a culture cannot be frozen in time as historic structures often are. ... Traditional concepts in historic preservation must be reshaped to recognize and address cultural landscapes.

(historian Melody Webb, National Park Service, 1987, pp. 77, 81, 89)

In landscapes ... more than any other type of historic resource, communities rightly presume a sense of stewardship. It is often this grass roots commitment that has been a catalyst for current research and planning. ... Wise stewardship protects the character or spirit of a place by recognizing history as change over time. Often, this also involves our own respectful changes. ... Landscapes ... help us understand ourselves as individuals, communities and as a nation. Their ongoing preservation can yield ... above all, a sense of place or identity for future generations.

(landscape architect Charles A. Birnbaum, National Park Service, 1994)

Discussion:

By the 1950s and 1960s, a significant number, though by many accounts still a minority, of geographers in the United States had begun to focus their own work around Carl Sauer's basic definition

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of "cultural landscape." Beginning in the 1950s, and more forcefully by the 1970s, scholar and writer J. B. Jackson, founder of *Landscape* magazine, and cultural geographers such as Pierce Lewis began insisting that all landscapes were inherently cultural. Those who agreed with them began using the single word "landscape" to mean what Sauer himself had meant by the phrase "cultural landscape." These writers focused on revealing the meaning of such unplanned or "vernacular" landscape features as alleys and garages, parking lots and mobile homes parks, highways and strip malls.

Yet J. B. Jackson, at least, did not hold up the vernacular as an ideal. Instead, recalling Sauer's view of culture as making active choices from a range of options permitted by nature, Jackson urged humanity to be "no longer ... a drudge, blindly following routines from the past," but instead "to treat the land as a teacher treats a child whom he wants to develop into a responsible individual" (Jackson 1984, pp. 54-55).

During the 1980s, cultural landscapes, and particularly occupied or working landscapes, continued to be problematic for the National Park Service. A report commissioned for the service in 1984 rejected the terms "vernacular landscape" and "cultural landscape" as "too vague, and too esoteric," precisely because "everything that surrounds us which is influenced or modified by people can be called the cultural landscape." Instead, that report simply extended the traditional urban notion of a "historic district" to rural places (Melnick 1984, pp. 7-8).

請闡述此段選文的要義，並舉實例評論。

2. Please read the following paragraph in "Thirsty Planet: Coping With Water Scarcity" (PR Newswire US, 2007) and give your comments.

The United Nations (UN) has designated March 22 as World Water Day and this year's theme is "Coping With Water Scarcity." World Water Day promotes awareness of the global water crisis affecting countries like Honduras, India, and parts of Africa. According to the United Nations, one person in six in the world lives without regular access to safe drinking water and over 2.6 billion lack access to adequate sanitation. The UN Millennium Goals -- a blueprint agreed to by 189 nations and signed by 147 heads of state and government -- state that by 2015 they plan to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

Water scarcity may be the most underestimated resource issue facing the world today. As world water demand has more than tripled over the last half-century, signs of water scarcity are becoming commonplace. Some of the more widespread indicators are disappearing lakes and rivers as well as dry wells. The impact of these conditions on the poor is devastating. Water is our most precious resource. Safe water access is an enormous and important issue facing our world today. It is only by working together across financial organizations, relief organizations, and local public organizations, that we can quench the thirst of the world, one village at a time.

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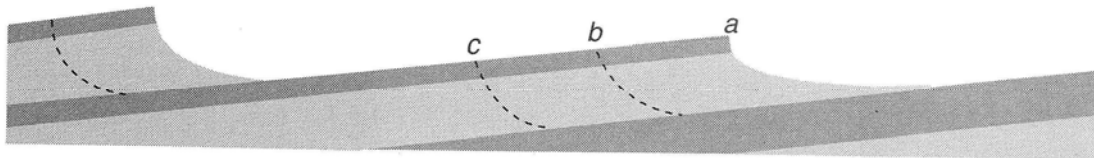
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3. Please read the following paragraph and give your comments.

The important nexus between culture and economy is by no means a recent development nor a novel inclusion on the social science agenda. As Harvey pointed out in his foreword to Zukin's (1988) *Loft Living*, the artist, as one 'representative' of the cultural class, has always shared a position in the market system, whether as artisans or as "cultural producers working to the command of hegemonic class interest". In the last two to three decades, in the US and more lately, in western Europe, cultural activities have become increasingly significant in the economic regeneration strategies in many cities. Geographers, however, have been slow to analyse this integration of the cultural and economic in explicit terms, and it is only in recent years that a reworked cultural geography and a "new" economic geography has considered the constitutive role played by culture in economic development and the way in which economic forces are in fact culturally encoded. Often, this relationship between the cultural and economic is facilitated, enhanced or hampered by policy. Yet, as in the idealist tradition, many more state cultural policies have been based on the notion of culture as a realm separate from, and often in opposition to, the realm of material production and economic activity than is explicitly acknowledged.

4. Please explain the meaning the following paragraphs, and give your comment.

Importantly, Gilbert believed that continuous erosion would not change the slope angles as long as the processes and their climatic and tectonic controls remained constant. Thus, the slopes at times *b* and *c* will be a mirror image of the slopes at time *a* because the process types and rates have not changed through time. If tectonic or climatic controls change, processes will also change, and new slope characteristics will develop in an adjustment to the altered processes.



In the first half of the twentieth century, Gilbert's ideas were pushed aside when geomorphologists espoused the concept developed by W. M. Davis that landscapes change continuously with time and progress through distinct stages that can be identified by regional geomorphic characteristics. It was not until after World War II that the equilibrium approach was revitalized in a number of papers reemphasizing the importance of the adjustment between process and form (Horton 1945; Strahler 1950, 1952a; Leopold and Maddock 1953). This shift in emphasis resulted in the dynamic equilibrium concept in which J. T. Hack (1960b) essentially brought back

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Gilbert's approach as a philosophical framework for geomorphic analyses. Dynamic equilibrium suggests that elements of landscape rapidly adjust to the processes operating on the geology, and thus process and form reveal a cause and effect relationship. The forms within a landscape maintain their character as long as the fundamental controls do not change.

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

The end of geography, as a concept applied to international financial relationships, refers to a state of economic development where geographical location no longer matters in finance, or matters much less than hitherto. In this state, *financial market regulators* no longer hold full sway over their regulatory territory...For *financial firms*, this means that the choice of geographical location can be greatly widened provided that an appropriate investment in information and computer systems is made...*Stock exchanges* can no longer expect to monopolize trading in the shares of companies in their country or region, nor can trading be confined to specific cities of exchanges. Stock markets are now increasingly based on computer and telephone networks, not on trading floors. Indeed, markets almost have no fixed abode (固定住所). For *the consumer of financial services*, the end of geography means that a wider range of services will be offered, outside the traditional services offered by local banks...Money, being fungible (可替代的), will continue to try to avoid, and will largely succeed in escaping, the confines of the existing geography.

[Source: O'Brien, Richard (1992) Global Financial Integration: The End of Geography, London: Pinter, pp. 1-2.]

- (1) What does the author mean by "the end of geography"?
- (2) Is the-end-of-geography claimed by the author an inevitable fact or simply an exaggerated myth? Give your comment to this and related issues.