

國立彰化師範大學 98 學年度博士班招生考試試題

系所：地理系

科目：地理學論著評讀

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共 3 頁，第 1 頁

(請選取兩題作答，回答超過兩題者，僅採計依作答順序前兩題之得分，每題 50 分)

1.

Please read the following paragraph and give your comments.

This economic model provides a new and comprehensive approach to reviving our nation's distressed urban communities. However, agreeing on and implementing it will not be without its challenges. The private sector, government, inner city residents, and the public at large all hold entrenched attitudes and prejudiced about the inner city and its problems. These will be slow to change. Rethinking the inner city in economic rather than social terms will be uncomfortable for many who have devoted years to social causes and who view profit and business in general with suspicion. Activists accustomed to lobbying for more government resources will find it difficult to embrace a strategy for fostering wealth creation. Elected officials used to framing urban problems in social terms will be resistant to changing legislation, redirecting resources, and taking on recalcitrant bureaucracies. Government entities may find it hard to cede power and control accumulated through past programs. Local leaders who have built social service organizations and merchants who have run mom-and-pop stores could feel threatened by the creation of new initiatives and centers of power. Local politicians schooled in old-style community organizing and confrontational politics will have to tread unfamiliar ground in facilitating cooperation between business and residents.

2.

The following discussion was provided by Tsai et al. (2008). Please point out what authors' opinions, and give your comments as well.

“By relating the WPDI values to soil ages, an approximation of the development rate of Pleistocene soils in Taiwan is revealed (Fig. 1). However, the validity of the linear regression is limited by the number and quality of soil ages. The age (or time) curve of soil development is usually approached by power, exponential or logarithmic chronofunctions (Bockheim, 1980; Birkeland, 1984, 1999). They usually flatten markedly by 10 ka (Rodbell, 1990; Alonso et al., 1994). The linear trend in Fig. 1 represents the rates of soil development of Pleistocene terraces in Taiwan. This rate in a tropical climate is about 2 and 3 times faster than those estimated in Ljubljana Basin, Slovenia (temperate climate) and Salamanca, Spain (Mediterranean type) respectively. Note that the soils of Slovenia (Vidic and Lobnik, 1997) and Spain (Alonso et al., 1994) are compared by recalculating WPDI values with identical soil properties to those used in this study. The increasing trend of the rates toward warmer climate and higher precipitation agrees with the common opinion of climatic effect on soil development (Vidic, 1998). However, their difference is much lower than that reported by Harden (1990), who indicates that the rates in Pleistocene times are more than 10 times slower in semi-arid

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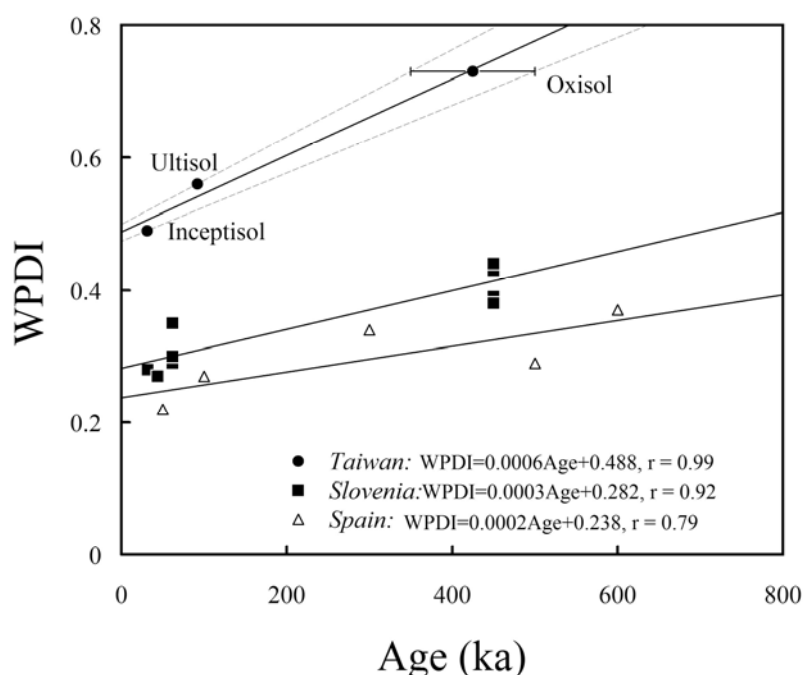
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than in the moister regions. The comparison in this study minimized the bias introduced by soil properties, profile thickness and other factors, thus providing an objective view on soil development.”

Fig 1



3.

Please read the following paragraph and give your comments.

Some degree of future climate change will occur regardless of future greenhouse gas emissions. Adapting to or coping with climate change will therefore become necessary in certain regions and for certain socioeconomic and environmental systems. The need for adaptation may be increased by growing populations in areas vulnerable to extreme events. However, according to the IPCC, “adaptation alone is not expected to cope with all the projected effects of climate change, and especially not over the long term as most impacts increase in magnitude.”

Adaptation to environmental change is not a new concept. Human societies have shown throughout history a strong capacity for adapting to different climates and environmental changes. For example, farmers, foresters, civil engineers, and their supporting institutions have been forced to adapt to numerous challenges to overcome adversity or to remove important impediments to sustained productivity.

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Nevertheless, there are substantial limits and barriers to adaptation, including environmental, economic, informational, social, attitudinal and behavioral barriers that are not fully understood. In addition, there are significant knowledge gaps for adaptation as well as impediments to flows of knowledge and information relevant to adaptation decisions.

Furthermore, the ability of ecosystems to adapt to climate change is severely limited by the effects of urbanization, barriers to migration paths, and fragmentation of ecosystems, all of which have already critically stressed ecosystems independent of climate change itself.

4.

Please read the following paragraph and give your comments.

Maximize social and economic benefits to the local community and minimize negative impacts.(1).The company actively supports initiatives for social and infrastructure community development including, among others, education, health, and sanitation.(2).Local residents are employed, including in management positions. Training is offered as necessary.(3).Local and fair-trade services and goods are purchased by the business, where available.(4).The company offers the means for local small entrepreneurs to develop and sell sustainable products that are based on the area's nature, history, and culture (including food and drink, crafts, performance arts, agricultural products, etc.).(5).A code of conduct for activities in indigenous and local communities has been developed, with the consent of and in collaboration with the community.(6).The company has implemented a policy against commercial exploitation, particularly of children and adolescents, including sexual exploitation.(7).The company is equitable in hiring women and local minorities, including in management positions, while restraining child labor.(8).The international or national legal protection of employees is respected, and employees are paid a living wage.(9).The activities of the company do not jeopardize the provision of basic services, such as water, energy, or sanitation, to neighboring communities.