

系所組：地學研究所地理組碩士班

日期節次：99 年 3 月 13 日第 1 節 9:00 -10:30

科目：地學通論（包括自然地理學與人文地理學）

一、解釋名詞 (20 分，每題 4 分)

1. subduction

2. Fault

3. Convergent boundary

4. El Niño

5. Weathering

二、請簡述何謂「大陸漂移」(Continental drift)，請提出現代如何運用地球科技提出證據。(10 分)

三、請分別說明何謂 **Earthquake**、**hypocenter**、**epicenter** 及 **Tsunami** 及其間之相互關係。(10 分)

四、Please draw a diagram to describe the relationship among natural resources. What is the basic distinction between **renewable resources** and **nonrenewable resources**? (10 分)

本 試 題 採
雙 面 印 刷

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中國文化大學 99 學年度碩士班考試入學招生考試

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五、名詞解釋 (30%，每小題 5%)

1. Commercial gardening and fruit farming
2. Gender equality
3. Offshore financial centers
4. Sacred spaces
5. Spatial justice
6. Topophilia

六、閱讀題 (20%)

1. 請用 150 字以內的中文寫出下面這段文字的摘要。

In many peripheral countries, 20 percent or more of all export earnings are swallowed up by debt service-- the annual interest on international debts. In 2002, for example, 9 peripheral countries, including Angola, Burundi, Sierra Leone, and Zambia, had total debts so large that they owed more than they produced.

At the root of the international debt problem is the structured inequality of the world economy. The role inherited by most peripheral countries within the international division of labor (the specialization, by countries, in particular products for export) has been one of producing primary goods and commodities for which both the elasticity of demand and price elasticity are low. The elasticity of demand is the degree to which levels of demand for a product or service change in response to changes in price. Where a relatively small change in price induces a significant change in demand, elasticity is high; where levels of demand remain fairly stable in spite of price changes, demand is said to be inelastic.

Demand for the products of peripheral countries in their principal markets (the more developed countries) has a low elasticity: It tends to increase by relatively small amounts in response to significant increases in the incomes of their customers. Similarly, significant reductions in the price of their products tend to result in only a relatively small increase in demand. Think, for example, of the cocoa-producing regions of West Africa. No matter how they improve productivity in order to keep prices low, and no matter how much more affluent their customers in core countries become, there is a limit to the demand for cocoa products. In contrast, the elasticity of demand and price elasticity of high-tech manufactured goods and high-order services (the specialties of core economies within the international division of labor) are both high. As a result, the terms of trade are stacked against the producers of primary goods. The terms of trade are determined by the ratio of the prices at which exports and imports are exchanged. When the price of exports rises relative to the price of imports, the terms of trade reflect an improvement for the exporting country. No matter how efficient primary producers may become, or how affluent their customers, the balance of trade will be tilted against them. Quite simply, they must run in order to stand still.