

1. 解釋並舉例說明下列名詞 (20%)：
  - a、 Discourse Analysis (5%)
  - b、 Flat Ontology (5%)
  - c、 Biopolitics (5%)
  - d、 Affect (5%)
2. 說明以下三組概念在人文地理學討論的趨勢 (30%)：
  - a、 Structure/Agency (10%)
  - b、 State/Territory (10%)
  - c、 Man/Woman (10%)
3. 「空間」為地理學研究的核心。當代地理學者認為，空間不能只被視為容器或舞台，由此方能重新認識人類、動植物、物件與空間的關係。以此觀點，請回答如下問題 (25%)：
  - a、 分別從馬克思主義地理學與關係地理學的觀點，說明為什麼空間不能只被視為容器與舞台？(12%)
  - b、 以具體的例子說明，一旦空間不被視為容器與舞台，地理學者能為人類、動植物、物件與空間的關係，提出何種新穎的見解？(13%)

答題線索：空間的不勻發展；資本主義為何能長治久安；什麼是尺度；所謂的全球化與在地化；行動者網絡

4. 人類世 (Anthropocene) 為當代地理學研究的新興詞彙，也受到人文與自然地理學者的共同關注。以下文字取自《衛報》的報導  
(<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/aug/29/declare-anthropocene-epoch-experts-urge-geological-congress-human-impact-earth>)。請仔細閱讀該文字，回答後續問題：(25%)

*Humanity's impact on the Earth is now so profound that a new geological epoch – the Anthropocene – needs to be declared, according to an official expert group who presented the recommendation to the International Geological Congress in Cape Town on Monday.*

*The new epoch should begin about 1950, the experts said, and was likely to be defined by the radioactive elements dispersed across the planet by nuclear bomb tests, although an array of other signals, including plastic pollution, soot from power stations, concrete, and even the bones left by the global proliferation of the domestic chicken were now under consideration.*

*The current epoch, the Holocene, is the 12,000 years of stable climate since the last ice age during which all human civilisation developed. But the striking acceleration since the mid-20th century of carbon dioxide emissions and sea level rise, the global mass extinction of species, and the transformation of land by deforestation and development mark the end of that slice of geological time, the experts argue. The Earth is so profoundly changed that the Holocene must give way to the Anthropocene.*

*“The significance of the Anthropocene is that it sets a different trajectory for the Earth system, of which we of course are part,” said Prof Jan Zalasiewicz, a geologist at the University of Leicester and chair of the Working Group on the Anthropocene (WGA), which started work in 2009.*

*“If our recommendation is accepted, the Anthropocene will have started just a little before I was born,” he said. “We have lived most of our lives in something called the Anthropocene and are just realising the scale and permanence of the change.”*

*Prof Colin Waters, principal geologist at the British Geological Survey and WGA secretary, said: “Being able to pinpoint an*

見背面

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*interval of time is saying something about how we have had an incredible impact on the environment of our planet. The concept of the Anthropocene manages to pull all these ideas of environmental change together."*

*Prof Chris Rapley, a climate scientist at University College London and former director of the Science Museum in London said: "The Anthropocene marks a new period in which our collective activities dominate the planetary machinery.*

*"Since the planet is our life support system -- we are essentially the crew of a largish spaceship -- interference with its functioning at this level and on this scale is highly significant. If you or I were crew on a smaller spacecraft, it would be unthinkable to interfere with the systems that provide us with air, water, fodder and climate control. But the shift into the Anthropocene tells us that we are playing with fire, a potentially reckless mode of behaviour which we are likely to come to regret unless we get a grip on the situation." Rapley is not part of the WGA.*

- a、 以自己的語彙小結前述段落。(12%)
- b、「人地關係」一向是地理學的核心關懷。請問人類世概念的出現，會對此關懷產生何種影響？(13%)

答題線索：環境決定論？人文主義地理學？所謂的「荒野」？環境保育的迷思？

試題隨卷繳回