

銘傳大學 96 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試  
建築與都市防災研究所碩士班  
第一節

文獻探討試題

(第 1 頁共二頁)  
(限用答案本作答)

請就以下試題，擇一作答即可，滿分一百分。

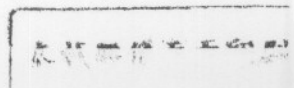
- 一、透過以下對城市(city)的短文提示，請用其“city-region”與“Green Belt policy”的解釋概念，(舉例)探討您對台灣目前任一城鎮的空間發展現象。

----- The City -----

A city is a bounded space that is densely settled and has a relatively large, culturally heterogeneous population. According to the US census, which has a very loose definition, a city can be any urban place of 2,500 people or more that is incorporated as a municipality (see entries on *Counties; Urbanization and Urbanism* for more discussion).

Many place that are commonly referred to in the US, such as Los Angeles, Las Vegas or New York, are not really cities, but urbanized multi-centered metropolitan regions or MMRs (see entry on Multi-centered Metropolitan Region). The term ‘city’ is much overused and is often merely a shorthand designation for these massive areas of continuous urbanization. In Europe, the words ‘megapolis’ and ‘metropolis’ have been used interchangeably in the post-war period, describing cities as different as London and Paris. Now these terms have given way to ‘city-region’. Partly this change reflects the bounded nature of metropolitan development because of planning restraints. That is, many city limits are artificially maintained by government regulations. For example, the Green Belt in London limits the outward growth of the metropolitan area. Green Belt policy that sustains a green ring round London may prevent regional sprawl, but it also contributes to the NIMBY (Not in My Back Yard) phenomenon. In this case, residents who have gained advantage of suburban development on greenfield sites subsequently seek to limit newcomers from acquiring these same benefits by opposing subsequent development, including new infrastructure. This policy of maintaining city boundaries through government restrictions also distorts land markets, which results in sustaining the wealth effects of housing for existing residents.

--- Gottdiener, M. and Budd, Leslie (2005: 4-5) *Key Concepts in Urban Studies*.  
Thousand Oaks, LA: Sage.

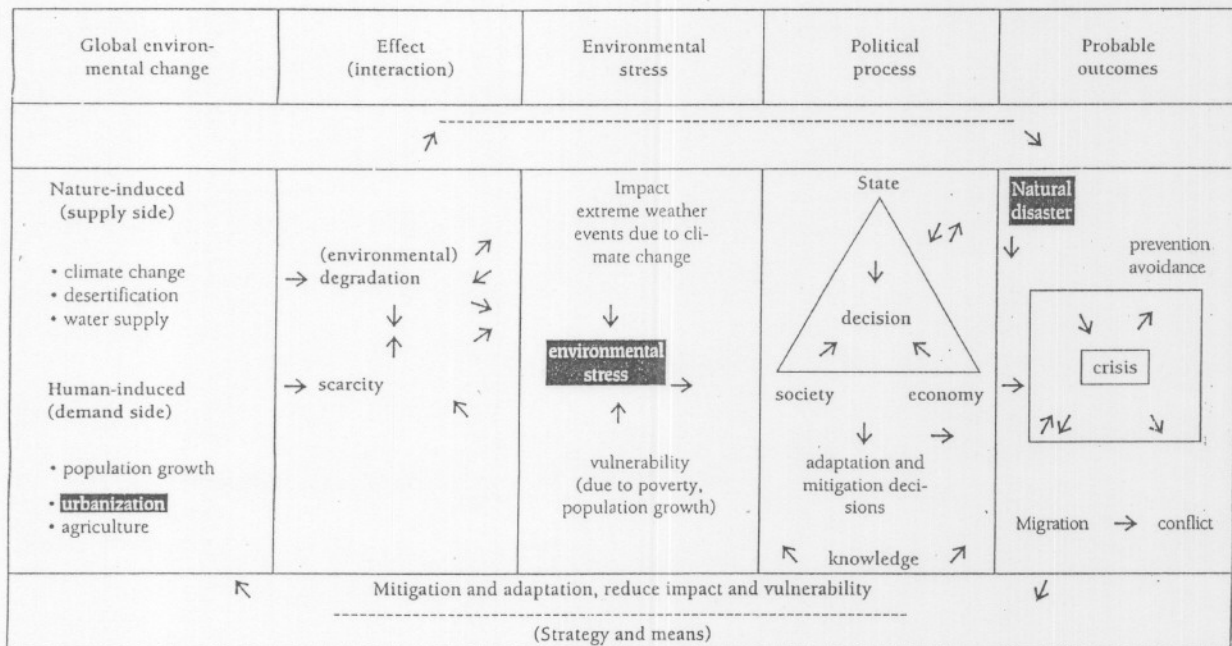


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文獻探討試題

(第 2 頁共 2 頁)  
 (限用答案本作答)

二、透過 Brauch, Hans Günter (2002)以生態公平(Equity-oriented Ecological)為導向的環境減災觀點，請您用其解釋論述(如，圖一)探討對(未定案之)“蘇花高速公路”之持續開發的看法。



圖一 環境壓力的輸出與緣起概念示意圖

資料來源：Kreimer and Arnold (2003: 151)

- Brauch, Hans Günter (2002) 'Climate Change, Environmental Stress and Conflict', in BMU, ed., *Climate Change and Conflict*. Berlin: Federal Ministry on the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety.
- Kreimer, Alcira and Arnold, Margaret et al. (2003: 150-151) *Builder Safer Cities: The future of disaster risk*. Washington, DC.: The World Bank.

本試題係兩面印刷

試題完