

考試科目	專業英文	所別	地政學系	考試時間	5月16日 星期六	第 1 節
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**Part A:**

Please use Chinese to answer two questions beneath after you have read the following excerpt:

- 1) Farmland offers value to society in ways that are not reflected in the land market. Why do people undervalue the land for farming? In your opinion, what is the real value of farmland? (25%)
- 2) From the food security and sustainability perspectives, what should we do for farmland protection? (25%)

The benefits of urban farm are many and not always obvious. Its location means there is a steady stream of people and the farm is a green resource for them, a place where they can purchase healthier food at an onsite farm stand. Many passersby stop to chat or ask questions. It is a green oasis that helps anchor the community, provide a pleasant view for people. The farm provides training and apprenticeship to young urban farmers.

Local food production, reconnecting food consumers to the land, and landscape that produce the food they eat, can also help address basic food security and equity concerns. Every new housing development and new urban neighborhood should design-in the opportunity to grow food. Growing food on-site or within the neighborhood is one important community-building step, but there are also many ways to forge real and sustainable relationships between local and regional farmers and urban residents who increasingly care where their food comes from and how it is produced.

This “instability” is precisely what is threatening farmers’ market in many localities. New commercial development, including a shopping mall, and road construction projects are taking priority. In the words of one frustrated farmer, “There’s got to be someplace they can put us. We’ve been pushed and shoved around pretty good.” Some blame the mayor for not making the markets a priority, and for giving priority to larger projects like a new downtown stadium.

More generally, the concept of a sustainable place argues that what can be produced and consumed locally is preferable to systems of excessive importing of goods and services, with the concomitant exporting or externalizing of the environmental and other costs associated with this consumption. This does much to build understandings of and commitments to place. From a sustainability perspective, there are important reasons to support such regimes. When production and consumption are brought closer together, there is greater accountability for environmental impacts, and a greater sense of connection and bond between consumer and producer, and the common landscapes that support them both.

(From Beatley, Timothy, 2004, *Native to Nowhere: Sustaining Home and Community in a Global Age*, Washington, D.C.: Island Press, pp.145-151.)

(背面還有試題)

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**Part B:**

Please use Chinese to answer two questions beneath after you have read the following excerpt:

- 3) Based on the following excerpt, why do people who live in the sprawling areas are more likely to have health problems than those in more compact areas? In terms of the integration of land use and transportation, what should we do in Taiwan? (25%)
- 4) What are the features of regional plan in Taiwan? Are there any means for planning cleaner air through Taiwan's regional planning? (25%)

Clean air is a fundamental right and one that many take for granted. Each day as millions of people turn on their computers and coffee makers, as commuters drive to work and carry out their daily routines, the burning of fossil fuels needed to energize these activities quietly pollutes the air. The dramatic increase in vehicle miles traveled (VMT) seen over the past 50 years is largely due to a pattern of land development that took hold after the Second World War and included a boom in detached single-family homes and massive road building projects. Until recently, the correlation between land use and air pollution is one that was rarely thought about. A number of new studies researched the links among sprawling development patterns, air pollution, and health. One recent report highlighted a common theme in these studies, which is the fact that people living in sprawling metropolitan areas are more likely to develop chronic health problems than residents of more compact cities.

Smart growth, new urbanism, and sustainable city planning are all terms that describe a bundle of strategies and approaches that would increase the amount of development that adheres to a more traditional pattern of built form that is more livable and workable and that does not require its citizens to depend on the automobile for a trip to the local store, park, office, or school. Increasing the walkability of neighborhoods is a central feature of this type of planning; in order to effectively reduce vehicle trips, pedestrian-oriented design features need to be repeated throughout an entire region. In other words, the creation of more walkable urban and suburban environments requires both larger scale and regional planning efforts to promote higher density, a mix of land uses and transit-oriented communities, as well as site-level urban design features that promote safety and access to local services on foot.

If only implemented locally, smart growth strategies are not enough to curb the increase in VMT and subsequent transportation emissions. What is needed are regional plans that integrate land use and transportation planning over entire metropolitan areas or, even better, over entire urban air sheds. A comprehensive regional plan developed with serious and inclusive public involvement is a fundamental first step; however without a means for implementation a good plan is little more than pretty maps and drawings.

(From Funders' Network for Smart Growth and Livable Communities, (2005), Air Quality and Smart Growth: Planning for Cleaner Air).

考 試 科 目	土地政策分析	所 別	地政學系	考 試 時 間	5 月 16 日 星期六	第 二 節
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請回答以下四題，每題 25 分。

- 1、隨著經濟及社會結構的變遷，台灣的農村多已呈現嚴重凋敝及窳陋破敗的現象，此時亟需政府及社會各界伸出援手，真正以農村及居住於當地農民的福祉為考量，努力來扭轉農村的頹勢。然而，近日來我們的社會卻因為政府欲制定「農村再生條例」，而沸沸揚揚，請問，此條例草案內容有何可能的缺失？試請申論之。(25 分)
- 2、台灣土壤污染的課題相當的嚴重，雖然我國已經制定了「土壤及地下水污染整治法」，但是問題卻未見減緩。這樣的問題其實也出現於美國及其他歐洲先進的國家，若以美國為例，請問，美國後來嘗試由什麼樣的方法來解決土壤污染的問題？而這樣的解決方法為何會涉及了風險評估的概念？我國未來若要引進這一套制度，必須特別注意之處為何？試請申論之。(25 分)
- 3、學術研究往往與研究者所採取的知識論及方法論有著相當緊密的關係。在知識論及方法論的範疇裡，研究者往往將其粗分為實證論及後實證論（或稱歷史論），請問，實證論及後實證論其分別的重點為何？目前地政學術研究較缺乏哪一個面向？試請申論之。(25 分)
- 4、長久以來政府的施政，皆一再強調要拼經濟，由此來推動國家重大建設，如郝前院長時代推出「六年國建計畫」，連前院長時代推出「十二項建設」，張前院長時代推出「八一〇〇台灣啟動」，游前院長推動「挑戰二〇〇八年六年國建計畫」，這些重要的施政無一不涉及了土地徵收，但卻也往往引起社區民眾相當大的反彈，例如，近日來頗受社會注視的「後龍科技園區」的設置即是一例。請問，我國土地徵收制度有何爭議的問題？另外，我國政府在進行土地徵收時，如何來判斷徵收是否符合「公共利益」的要件？試請申論之。(25 分)

考試科目	土地經濟分析	所別	地政學系	考試時間	5月16日 星期六	第三節
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- 一、從歷史演進的過程言，有論者提出生產論(productivism)、後生產論(post-productivism)，以及多功能農業(multifunctional agriculture)等概念，究竟這三者之間有何異同？又根據經合組織(OECD)的定義，多功能農業的產出主要分成那兩類？在既定資源總量，且面臨不同程度的社會效用(Social Utility)的情況下，該如何分派這兩大類產出的生產，方能達致最適的生產組合？試繪圖說明之。(25分)
- 二、論者多以為，運作良好的完全競爭市場，可達成某種貨物或勞務配置的最適化境界；然而，如有負的外部性(Negative Externalities)滋生時，情況並非如此。今設某煉鋼廠擅自排放污水至鄰近農地，如此勢必引發負的外部性，試分別從市場失靈、無效率的資源配置兩方面，繪圖說明其影響效果。又為減低負的外部性，其應採取的政策干預措施為何？試闡釋之。(25分)
- 三、台灣現今推動「小地主大佃農政策」，其基本理念為何？又該政策係配合「農地銀行」的建置，冀能順利推行，你認為實施成效可能如何？試從制度設計、交易成本的觀點，分別予以評析之。(25分)
- 四、通常，有關極化效果(Polarization Effects)的產生，學者以為是聚集經濟(Agglomeration Economics)所致，究竟聚集經濟有那些類型？又有論者指出，聚集經濟不過是說明產業在空間的聚集現象，產業群聚(Industrial Cluster)才能具體顯示其優勢條件，試舉例論述之。(25分)