

國立花蓮教育大學 鄉土文化學系碩士班 九十五學年度招生考試試題

考試科目：歷史學與地理學名著翻譯

注意事項：

- (一)本試題每題 50 分，合計 100 分
- (二)請用橫式作答，不必抄題。
- (三)答案請依序寫在答案卷上。
- (四)試題隨同答案卷一併繳回。

1. Central place theory as elaborated by Christaller rests on three hypothesis: that the prime function of a town is to supply goods and services to its surrounding area; that the area it serves is a flat, homogeneous plain over which population is evenly distributed; and that towns are located in such a way that a good or service can be offered to a particular consumer at only one center.

In addition to the marketing principle, the strict hierarchy of central places can be modified by two other controlling principles. The traffic or transport principle alters the zones of influence in a linear fashion: the area serviced by a center situated on a line of communications assumes an elongated rather than hexagonal form. Low-order centers lies on the main transport routes connecting the metropolises. In this construct the number of centers progresses thus: 1, 3, 12, 48, 192 etc. The second variant concerns the administrative principles, which favors the development of centers with public services: in this case an efficient spatial distribution produces a construct in which each higher-order center has exclusive control over a group of six lower-order centers

2. A second cause of controversy is the broad cultural gap that separated the major historical protagonists – not only the cultural differences in language, thought, and values between the foreign invaders of China and the resistant Chinese ruling class in the nineteenth century, but also the similar differences between that ruling class and the great mass of the Chinese people, once they became revolutionary in the twentieth century. In short, China’s modern history records two great dramas – first, the cultural confrontation between the expanding Western civilization of international trade and warfare, and the persistent Chinese civilization of agriculture and bureaucracy; and second, arising out of the first, the fundamental transformation of China in the greatest of all revolutions.