

國立屏東教育大學 100 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試

運動教育概論試題

(體育學系碩士班 運動教育組)

※請注意：答案須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。

問答題 (每題 25 分，共 100 分)

- 一、 休閒與人生的發展的關係如何？請特別說明兒童期與青少年期之休閒重要性。
- 二、 文化與社會對休閒選擇有其影響力，請就網路之發達對現代人休閒生活之影響發表您的看法。
- 三、 試述生態旅遊活動設計要素，並舉一遊憩地點試規劃遊程。
- 四、 請閱讀下列短文，然後以中文、條列式整理出 5 個重點。

Threats to indigenous cultures

Ecotourism often claims that it preserves and “enhances” local cultures. However, evidence shows that with the establishment of protected areas local people have illegally lost their homes, and most often with no compensation (Kamuaru, 2007). Pushing people onto marginal lands with harsh climates, poor soils, lack of water, and infested with livestock and disease does little to enhance livelihoods even when a proportion of ecotourism profits are directed back into the community. The establishment of parks can create harsh survival realities and deprive the people of their traditional use of land and natural resources. Ethnic groups are increasingly being seen as a “backdrop” to the scenery and wildlife. The local people struggle for cultural survival and freedom of cultural expression while being “observed” by tourists. Local indigenous people also have strong resentment towards the change, “Tourism has been allowed to develop with virtually no controls. Too many lodges have been built, too much firewood is being used and no limits are being placed on tourism vehicles. They regularly drive off-track and harass the wildlife. Their vehicle tracks crisscross the entire Masai Mara. Inevitably the bush is becoming eroded and degraded” (Kamuaru, 2007).

(取自 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecotourism>)