

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

(一) 近年來臺灣空氣污染問題日益嚴重，空污問題影響著我們每一個人的生活，許多政策建議避免外出以降低空污的影響，然而，戶外休閒遊憩活動或觀光旅遊通常是在室外進行，假設您任職於政府公園觀光等相關主管機關或私人企業戶外遊憩業務，您將如何在您業務的推動或規劃中，面對空污所造成的挑戰？(30%)

(二) 國民體育法於 106 年修法，其中僅規範高中以下體育課程的必要性與時數，因此，大學體育課程則由各大專院校自主，為鼓勵學生的身體活動和終身運動習慣養成具有確切的價值，一般大學規範大學部學生以一到三年必修方式完成體育課程，且大多數以零學分方式採計，以避免加重畢業學分數負擔及專業領域學分數的衝突，然而這樣的規範日前引發許多異議。請您從不同角度審視大學體育課是否應為必修課？

若是，應為幾年？是否應採計學分？

若不是，理由是？

請為你所提出的論點深入分析與論述。(30%)

(三) 請閱讀以下文章後，回答以下問題(中英文均可)

1. 請擬定可能的文章標題 (5%)
2. 請列出此篇論文主要發現與貢獻 (15%)
3. 請提出可參考此論文而發展在臺灣可行的研究議題與架構(20%)

#### Abstract

Neighbourhood parks provide opportunities for social interaction and access to social network-based resources, which may contribute to park-based social capital. Studies of park-based social capital suggest it is a collective, measurable aspect of the built environment. However, social capital may not be uniformly experienced across park visitors with different backgrounds and behaviours. This study assessed the various forms of park-based social capital among visitors to neighbourhood parks in New Orleans, post-Katrina. Variations in social capital across park user socio-demographic and behavioural characteristics were examined. Visitors generally perceived high levels of park-based social capital. Perceptions of social cohesion and informal social control were stronger than perceptions of social leverage and park organization participation. Frequent visits, longer visits, being sedentary, and being Non-White generally corresponded with higher levels of park-based social capital. Study results can inform efforts to enhance park-based social capital through targeting populations and behaviours linked to these perceptions.

(文章來源：Mowen, A. J., & Rung, A. L. (2016). *Leisure/Loisir*, 40(3), 297-324.)