출석 및 과제점검표(재택수업 스스로 점검하기)

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주(날짜)	출석(당일)	지각(해당주)	결석(그이후)	과제	비고
1주차(1)	○				수강정정기간
1주차(2)	○				수강정정기간
2주차(1)	○				
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3주차(1)	○				
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4주차(1)	○				
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8주차 중간고사					
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기말고사					
과제1(제출일자)				O	20/10/15
과제2((제출일자)					
계					

강의 요약 정리

1주차(1)

Writing and listening are most important things in English. The first name of computer is electronic calculating machine. When it comes to memory, human cannot win computer. In information society, human's brain must be developed and we have to coexist with AI.

1주차(2)

K New Deal is necessary for national development strategies for responding to the deepening of low growth and polarization, pushing for a shift in economic paradigm, causing economic downturn, overcoming crises and leading the global economy after Coronai. The change after Corona 9 is a green policy aimed at returning to an agrarian society to harmonize with natural order and zero carbon, and another is a digital policy represented by artificial intelligence and the Internet of Things. The limits of K New Deal are very suitable for fast followers of digital New Deal and Green New Deal, but considerable difficulties are expected in terms of direction, sustainability and job creation to grow into a leading country to lead the fourth industrial society.

2주차(1)

The basic premise for the existence of an information society and the restoration of humanity (the ability to actually do it on its own is important with Basic Concepts, which are common to the entire subject, regardless of subject). Animals have a minimum plan for survival, even if they plan. All living things study, but only animals and plants do as much as they need in life. So it is sustainable, and people study for development. However, misused study will cause great harm to society. Most disasters result from human study. Therefore, securing humanity is important.

2주차(2)

Industrial age can no longer be sustained, so a new paradigm is needed for society. We need a new paradigm for the development of humans and the earth in order to preserve and develop the natural environment. Information is invisible and often negligible. As a negative impact of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, three problems can include employment, inequality and invasion of privacy. The Fourth Industrial Revolution causes two conflicting one-destructive effects and two-capitalization effects on employment.

3주차(1)

Cities can be seen from various perspectives, with political views serving as official control mechanisms to maintain their order, and functions to control urban problems such as housing, transportation, and environment arising from human resources and geographical spaces as citizens. The economic view is created by the phenomenon of spatial concentration of the main body of economic activity as an activity, created and grown by economies of scale and aggregation, and developed the most central market based on the theory of balance. The social view sees cities as an organism in which various activities take place in an orderly fashion, each element, especially people, is interchangeable with each other, and the cities grow, develop and decline.

3주차(2)

Cities are concentrated in large numbers in certain areas compared to rural areas, their functions are differentiated, and although there are some administrative differences, administrative agencies are concentrated and have autonomy as cities themselves, and the heterogeneity, anonymity and mobility of the population is high. In addition, cities are industrialized and the proportion of workers in secondary and tertiary industries is higher than those in primary industries, and the aggregation of information is greater. The three components of a city are people who live in a city, how they view their activities in a virtual space, and need land and various facilities to accommodate people and activities.

4주차(1)

The surface is composed of various indicators, and when multiple sub-regions gather together to form a large whole area with their respective roles, it is called a regional structure. The theory of regional structure within the city is based on the theory of concentricity, which includes the central business district, the point zone, the worker's housing zone, the middle and high-end residential area, and the commuter zone formed in five zones. Urban changes may change depending on social organization or human form. The expansion of cities divides and realigns individuals and groups by residence and work. Also, urban growth expands mobility. The model of the concentric structure shows that the central business district is irregular, not circular, the heavy industry is located along the water or railway traffic, the light industry is located throughout the city, the low-grade area is located in adjacent areas of the industrial and transportation areas, and the high-class houses with nuclear families or the middle-class houses with second-generation families are located in any part of the city.

4주차(2)

The linear theory is that the distribution factors of large areas are population changes and economic fluctuations. The form of urban growth and changes in land use are vertical changes of low to high density from single-family housing to apartments, and horizontal expansion of houses being built around newly arranged urban areas when houses are built on public land within existing residential areas. The central business district of multi-core theory is located at the point 'where' the transportation agencies gather inside the city, the wholesale business district and the light industry district are located at the railway curb, which is the focus of inter-city transportation, and the central business district is adjacent to the central business district. Multidimensional theory has a number of independent dimensions, and spatial patterns are racial classifications of social class, urbanization, and residence.

5주차(1)

Planning theory has theories about the process of the plan itself (rational model, spokesman plan) and the main issues of this process, such as urban and regional national planning. Six theories on urban growth include the communication theory approach to urban growth, the framework emphasizing human interaction, the concept system centered on urban form, the concept of accessibility and urban structure, and the economic model of spatial structure. Residential areas with urban residential structures account for the largest number of areas in urban areas, and these areas vary by region, but the smaller the city, the greater the proportion of residential areas. Residential areas provide urban residents with adequate residential space according to their respective types, locations and characteristics. The zoning of urban residential areas is different in terms of the quality of housing, as well as the spatial differences in density within cities, physical

and structural forms, as well as in the quality of housing, as well as in the four distinct characteristics relating to the occupied land and residential location of residents in cities.

5주차(2)

In Mesopotamia, around 3200 B.C., Sumerians are a noble family. He moved to the station to build a city-state, and to create a slang script, and to Cheong. It developed the same culture. In India, around 3000 B.C. Golden stone containers formed a city-state for In the case of China, a large village in the Songji Station of Hanam You can find rock, and in our case, Gojoseon around the 2nd century B.C. It formed a primitive urban form. The city planning of Rome is the city system of Greece. It is based on strokes and Greece is the beauty and room of city construction. Fishing ports and fertile soil are of interest, and Rome is a road cannon. I'm interested in fields, water supply, sewage, etc. and a ball called Thermae. There is a group residence of the lower classes called Jungmok Bath and Insula. And most of the medi cities are mountainous and forming solid castles, and their shapes are usually circular and consist of castle and moat, and the representative cities are the French Carcasson (using search engines) and Germany's Nodlingen, whose physical characteristics were the walls and the market and temple.

6주차(1)

Urbanization has changed industrial and regional structures. The urban centralization of population has moved to North America, starting with Europe in the mid-19th century, and has recently become a prominent phenomenon in Southeast Asia and Latin America. However, there are many side effects of rapid urbanization, including the occurrence of air and water pollution, and the lack of available land due to population density. Industrialization resulting from the development of industrial technology increases the demand of the labor force and the demand of the labor force triggers population migration, thus promoting urbanization. Economic factors of population migration include (1) the tenant farming system of land; (2) the micro-farming of farmland; (3) the rural area. There are poor living conditions, such as (1) high employment opportunities, (2) relatively high remuneration, (3) relatively stable and sustained employment patterns, (4) urban living and cultural levels, and the interaction of these factors leads to population migration and urban development.

6주차(2)

Urbanization refers to the migration of population from rural areas to urban areas, the decrease in the proportion of people living in rural areas, and the way society adapts to these changes. Urbanization refers to the proportion of the total population of people living in areas classified as cities, while urban growth refers strictly to the absolute population living in those areas. Urbanization is also related to various fields such as urban planning, geography, sociology, architecture, economy, and public health. Create huge social, economic and environmental changes that provide sustainability opportunities with "the potential to protect biodiversity in natural ecosystems by using resources more efficiently, creating more sustainable land use." From the development of Mesopotamia and early cities in Egypt to the 18th century, there was a balance between the majority of the population engaged in subsistence farming in the context of rural areas and the small number of people in villages 'where' economic activity consisted mainly of trade in markets and manufacturing.

7주차(1)

Urbanization may improve environmental quality as a result of numerous reasons. For instance, urbanization

upsurges income levels which instigates the eco-friendly services sector and increases demand for green and environmentally compliant products. Furthermore, urbanization improves environmental eminence through superior facilities and better-quality living standards in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Lastly, urbanization curbs pollution emissions by increasing R&D and innovations. The quality of water is another effect on the environment of many urban populations. When it rains in these large cities, the rain filters pollutants such as carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the air underground. Then, such chemicals are washed directly into rivers, streams and oceans, causing water quality degradation and harming the marine ecosystem. Although urbanization tends to produce more negative effects, one positive effect that urbanization has impacted is an increase in physical activity in comparison to rural areas. Residents of rural areas and communities in the United States have higher rates of obesity and engage in less physical activity than urban residents. Rural residents consume a higher percent of fat calories and are less likely to meet the guidelines for physical activity and more likely to be physically inactive.

7주차(2)