

# 國立臺灣大學農業經濟研究所 104 學年度碩士班甄試

考試時間為 PM12:20~13:20。試題請隨答案本繳回。

## 英文 卷 1

103/10/24

本試卷分為第 1 卷與第 2 卷，卷 1 共 2 題，總分 50 分。

請將答案分別填寫於相對應試卷之答案本內。

### 1. (中翻英, 25%)

臺灣近期發生的食油風暴使得很多外食族改買蔬菜回家自己煮，連帶的也讓有機蔬菜銷售業績暴增了 2、3 成，讓有機蔬菜農獲利不少。農民說這一段時間因為食油風暴而業績增加。有機蔬菜變得供不應求，還有出現消費者搶貨現象。黑心豬油事件讓有機菜農意外發了一筆財，但農民也呼籲食品業者，生產食用油要實實在在才會像他們的有機蔬菜獲得市場青睞。

### 2. (英翻中, 25%)

Compared with other industries, agricultural production is weather-dependent. Extreme temperatures and persistent heavy rainfall, droughts and floods result in crop failures, impacting farmers' wellbeing. Farmers are vulnerable to exogenous natural disaster shocks, especially crop farmers. Agricultural policies are designed to mitigate the losses farmers suffer as a result of natural disasters. To secure farmers' income, a crop insurance program will be designed for farmers in Taiwan in 2015.

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3. 英翻中 (25%)

Rice straw is another biomass feedstock that Taiwan has in abundance. According to the Council of Agriculture (Taiwan) in 2008, rice straw yields of up to 1.06 million tons can be obtained from the first rotation. Unfortunately, farmers generally bury this rice straw on site or burn this agricultural byproduct for fertilizer and plant disease control, producing greenhouse gas and toxic gas emissions in the process. Instead of throwing this waste away, we should utilize it as a biomass fuel. Moreover, driftwood, palm oil residue, as well as coconut residue (5,000 tons of coconuts are annually imported to Taiwan) are accessible and reliable candidates as biomass feedstock. The best, current strategy of reusing these agricultural wastes is to co-fire them with fossil fuels in power plants or furnaces to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. For example, a power plant in Aichi, Japan annually imports 30,000 tons of woody biomass from North America for co-firing. This process results in the reduction of approximately 460,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per year.

4. 中翻英(25%)

面對自由貿易的浪潮，臺灣貿易自由化的第一道考驗是 ECFA 的深化。在禁止自中國大陸進口的 830 項農產品當中，台灣可以先開放本身並沒有生產及生產極少而需從第三國進口之農產品，將其從 830 項管制進口名單中剔除。如此並不影響該項產業與就業，卻可據此在後續之 ECFA 的深化談判中，要求中國大陸對等開放，特別是開放那些臺灣有出口競爭力之農產品出口至中國大陸。如此互惠性開放彼此市場，將為臺灣的農業創造更大的產值和就業機會，也是臺灣農業的升級、轉型的契機。重要的是，臺灣是以較小的市場換大市場，整體獲利也會倍於對岸。更重要的是，台灣應該把 ECFA 的深化下的中國大陸，當做台灣將來與他國簽署 FTA 時農業必須開放前的轉型的一個絕佳練兵和緩衝之機會。