

國立臺灣大學農業經濟研究所 106 學年度碩士班甄試

考試時間為 PM12:30~13:30。試題請隨答案本繳回。

英文(一)

2016/10/21

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. 英翻中 (25 分)

The Council of Agriculture (COA) yesterday said that accusations of inaction were unfounded amid an increase in vegetable prices after typhoons over the past few months damaged crops. The National Policy Foundation, a Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) think tank, said that the Executive Yuan has done nothing to keep prices at bay. Vice Premier Lin said that the council has increased the supply of produce from stockpiles to stabilize the market, adding that council members and the Fair Trade Commission had recently checked markets and that retailers found artificially inflating prices were punished according to the law.

According to the council, the government has distributed stock to 172 supermarkets in the greater Taipei area, as well as 14 stores linked to farmers' associations, supplementing supplies of Chinese cabbages, white radishes, carrots, onions and potatoes. It said that supplies of frozen vegetables at supermarkets and small retail stores have also been supplemented, including potatoes, corn, green beans, broccoli, cauliflower, bitter melon and green onions.

2. 中翻英 (25 分)

為掌握糧源、穩定糧價及維護農民收益，政府自民國 63 年起實施稻穀保價收購政策。現行稻穀保價收購制度自 92 年增辦餘糧收購措施後，保證價格區分三個階段，其中計畫收購主要目的為增加稻農收益，輔導收購著眼於穩定市場價格及供需，餘糧收購則係支持市場價格，避免稻農售穀價格低於直接生產成本，保障農民基本收益。保價收購制度與 WTO 要求建立公平和市場導向的農產貿易體制目標相違背，因此，為避免各會員國政府過度干預市場致扭曲生產與自由經濟貿易，該種農業補貼形式列為 WTO 規範應納入削減承諾的範圍之一。

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英文(二)

2016/10/21

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1. 英翻中(25 分)

More than 80% of China's underground water drawn from relatively shallow wells used by farms, factories and mostly rural households is unsafe for drinking because of pollution, a report says. The report said that of those samples, 32.9% were classed as suitable only for industrial and agricultural use, while 47.3% were unfit for human consumption. None were considered pristine, although water in wells in the Beijing area was rated better overall than elsewhere in the northeast.

2. 中翻英 (25 分)

一項新研究指出，地球上所有的化石燃料若全數燃燒，氣溫將會大幅上升攝氏 10 度，有些地區將不宜居住，人體健康、食物供應和全球經濟也都會遭到重創。這項新研究深入探討極端情況後發現，如今已快速暖化的北極地區，氣溫增幅恐更為明顯，2300 年時將上升攝氏 20 度。