

國立臺灣大學農業經濟研究所 105 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 卷一

2015/10/23

本試卷分為第一卷與第二卷，卷一共 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%)

What's the ultimate aim of creating a much more urban country? Simply put, all those new, more free-spending urbanites are expected to help drive a more vibrant economy, helping wean China off its present reliance on unsustainable investment-heavy growth. "Domestic demand is the fundamental impetus for China's development, and the greatest potential for expanding domestic demand lies in urbanization," the plan says.

To get there, China's policymakers know they have to loosen the restrictive *hukou*, the household registration policy that today keeps many Chinese migrants second-class urban residents. China will ensure that the proportion of those who live in the cities with full urban *hukou*, which provides better access to education, health care, and pensions, will rise from last year's level of 35.7 percent of city dwellers to 45 percent by 2020. That means 100 million rural migrant workers, out of a total 270 million today, will have to be given urban household registration.

2. 中翻英 (25%)

大陸總人口 13.7 億人，農村居民約 6.2 億人；而全大陸網民約 6.5 億人，但農村網民僅占 1.8 億人。若以網購用戶數年增四成的成長推估，農村電商市場將是現代商業服務業新增長的金雞母。

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英文 卷二

2015/10/23

本試卷分為第一卷與第二卷，卷二共 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。

3. 英翻中 (25%)

Human capital is defined as the stock of competencies, knowledge, social and personal attributes, including creativity, embodied in the ability to perform labor so as to produce economic value. Many economic theories tie education to economic growth explaining that it is an investment in human capital development. A human resource is transformed into human capital with the effective inputs of education, health, and moral values. When individuals and societies invest in human capital, it strengthens the future of the long-run economic growth. The qualitative and quantitative progress of a country is inevitable when human development is a priority. Over time, when worker productivity increases the quality and quantity of the goods and services will also increase.

(Source: Boundless. "Changing Worker Productivity." *Boundless Economics*. Boundless, 21 Jul. 2015. Retrieved 13 Oct. 2015 from <https://www.boundless.com/economics/textbooks/boundless-economics-textbook/economic-growth-20/long-run-growth-99/changing-worker-productivity-373-12470/>)

4. 中翻英 (25%)

農業部門在世界各國的經濟發展過程中，一直扮演非常重要的角色；即使在今日，農業的比重逐年降低，但基於糧食安全的考量，農業仍是糧食的主要提供者，由此可說明農業所扮演的「生產」角色。除此之外，從維持生態平衡，奠定永續發展的根基來看，農業又與「生態」有著密不可分的關係，而隨著國民所得的提升，世人對農產品的需求已從維持基本生活所需的數量滿足轉變為重視營養、安全與多樣化的品質要求，這正說明農業是「生活」不可欠缺的一環。

(資料來源：農業經濟叢刊 *Taiwanese Agricultural Economic Review*，14(2)，2009。)