

Part I. 請將下列英文翻譯為中文 (5 題, 每題 11 分, 共 55 分)

1. There are many sources of chemical contaminants. Vehicle exhausts and emissions are a common cause of air pollution, and hazardous airborne elements can be deposited onto and absorbed into various crops. Industrial and mining activities that produce poisonous wastes can contaminate plant and soil alike.
2. Responsible, effective, solid waste management begins by reducing the volume at the point of generation and by recycling. The remaining waste may be treated, for example, by incineration or disposed in a sanitary landfill.
3. Protecting the environment means creating a world in which the air is safe to breathe, the water is safe to drink, the land is arable and free from toxins, wastes are managed effectively, infectious diseases are kept at bay, and natural areas are preserved.
4. Foodborne illness can be both acute and long-term. Some of the causes are microbiologic agents and toxic chemicals such as pesticides and heavy metals. Others may include food additives, antibiotics used to promote growth in animals used for food, and low levels of potential carcinogens.
5. Vapor pressure increases with increasing temperature, sometimes quite rapidly as the surface molecules absorb energy. For example, the vapor pressure of methanol goes from 4 torr (托, 壓力單位) at a chilly morning of 5°C to 500 torr at the 50°C temperature of a sidewalk on a hot day.

Part II. 請將下列中文翻譯為英文 (3 題, 每題 15 分, 共 45 分)

6. 水是人類生活的必需要素, 用過即成污水或廢水, 包括家庭污水、農業用水、及工業用水。污水或廢水需處理得宜, 才能避免地面水或地下水遭受化學物質、細菌、病毒乃至寄生蟲的污染。
7. 某些職業的工作環境、工作方法、或工作型態牽涉生理、心理、與社會生活的調適問題, 可能影響工作者的健康, 造成疲勞, 減少對於疾病的抵抗力, 甚至導致職業傷害與職業病的發生。
8. 在全球環境變遷對於公共衛生的各項可能衝擊中, 氣候暖化的潛在健康威脅以及其對於生態平衡的效應特別值得重視。氣候暖化可能造成病媒病原菌較易生存與繁殖, 加速光化學反應而使空氣污染更嚴重, 使海平面上升而影響淡水的供應等。