

1~3 題請將以下英文翻譯成中文：

1. Interest in terrestrial carbon sequestration has increased in an effort to explore opportunities for climate change mitigation. Carbon sequestration is the process by which atmospheric carbon dioxide is taken up by trees, grasses, and other plants through photosynthesis and stored as carbon in biomass (trunks, branches, foliage, and roots) and soils. The sink of carbon sequestration in forests and wood products helps to offset sources of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere, such as deforestation, forest fires, and fossil fuel emissions. (25 分)
2. Timber is one of the most sustainable resources available and one of the oldest known materials used in construction. It has a high strength to weight ratio, is capable of transferring both tension and compression forces and is suitable as a flexural member. Moreover, its impressive durability performance and good insulating properties against heat and sound make timber an ideal construction material. Timber also benefits from its natural growth characteristics such as grain patterns, colors and its availability in many species, sizes and shapes that make it a versatile and an aesthetically pleasing material. Timber can easily be shaped and connected using nails, screws, bolts and dowels or adhesively bonded together. (25 分)
3. The conservation and sustainable management of forests within an integrated landscape approach is key to the conservation of the world's biodiversity and to food security and well-being of the world's people. A realistic balance between conservation goals and local needs and demands for resources that support livelihoods and well-being must be struck. This requires effective governance; integrated policies for interrelated issues; land-tenure security; respect for the rights and knowledge of local communities and indigenous peoples; and enhanced capacity for monitoring of biodiversity outcomes. It also requires innovative financing modalities. (25 分)
4. 專有名詞英文翻譯為中文：一個名詞一分，共 25 分
 - 1) natural regeneration; 2) timber self-sufficiency rate; 3) silviculture; 4) windbreaks stand; 5) afforestation; 6) niche; 7) visualization simulation; 8) carbon sequestration; 9) multi-storied forest; 10) timber-line; 11) gall; 12) ethnobotany; 13) fluorescent optical brightening agent; 14) metadata; 15) dominance hierarchy; 16) tomographic technique; 17) optimization modeling; 18) Brown Root Rot; 19) glulam; 20) apparent whiteness; 21) mycorrhiza; 22) phenology; 23) forest meteorology; 24) agroforestry; 25) landslide analysis。

試題隨卷繳回