

1. Besides Taiwan Food and Drug Administration (衛生福利部食品藥物管理署), there are other governmental authorities responsible for food safety in Taiwan. Please write three authorities and their corresponding responsibilities relevant to food safety. (12%)
2. What are the similarities and differences between foodborne infections and foodborne poisonings? (10%)
3. In the Cranberry Scare of 1959, a US government official advised housewives to avoid buying cranberries because “a weed killer that causes thyroid cancer in laboratory rats was discovered in some grocery store cranberries”. Which components of risk assessment were provided in the quoted explanation given by the official? (8%)
4. A view held by many is that to prevent any human exposure to veterinary drug residues through meat consumption, veterinary drugs should not be used to farmed animals. Do you agree or disagree? Please write your arguments. (10%)
5. Please write one item that is regularly monitored in milk and briefly describe the method of analysis, which may include but not limited to sampling, sample preparation, and instrumental analysis. (10%)
6. In the era of the global village, Taiwan also seeks foods from overseas. Please take an example to explain the main issue of imported foods that may cause food safety problems in Taiwan. (10%)
7. Modern standard methods for quantitating toxicant residues or adulterated chemicals in food are usually the combination of a separation technique and a sensitive detection system. Please take an example to briefly describe the name and the characteristics of the standard method or instrument(s). (10%)
8. Please take two examples to illustrate how to achieve food safety on the dining table in details. (10%)
9. In 2017, a food safety event regarding the dioxin-contaminated eggs was announced by Food and Drug Administration in Taiwan. Please briefly introduce dioxins in terms of their characteristics and toxicity to human and the potential source of dioxins in this contamination scandal. (10%)
10. Please explain the differences between “food safety” and “food science” in details. (10%)

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