

請將下列各題英文文字翻譯成中文

1. Green building (also known as green construction or sustainable building) refers to both a structure and the application of processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a building's life-cycle: from planning to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation, and demolition. This requires close cooperation of the contractor, the architects, the engineers, and the client at all project stages. The Green Building practice expands and complements the classical building design concerns of economy, utility, durability, and comfort. Green building also refers to saving resources to the maximum extent, including energy saving, land saving, water saving, material saving, etc., during the whole life cycle of the building, protecting the environment and reducing pollution, providing people with healthy, comfortable and efficient use of space, and being in harmony with nature Buildings that live in harmony. Green building technology focuses on low consumption, high efficiency, economy, environmental protection, integration and optimization. (占分: 25%)

2. A. Recent research on how trees at the edges of their natural habitats respond to climate has been important for understanding the effects of climate change. However, there has been less focus on trees that have a narrow range, both locally and worldwide. (占分: 12%)

B: In northeastern North America's forests and woodlands prone to fire, tree litter is the main factor influencing how surface fires behave. Due to fire prevention and changes in land use, the fire patterns in these ecosystems have changed significantly. (占分: 13%)

3. Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories. (占分: 25%)

4. Forests cover about 30% of the Earth's land surface. As forests grow, their trees take in carbon from the air and store it in wood, plant matter, and under the soil. If not for forests, much of this carbon would remain in the atmosphere in the form of carbon dioxide (CO₂), the most important greenhouse gas driving climate change. Each year since 2000, forests are estimated to have removed an average of 2 billion metric tons of carbon from the atmosphere. This "carbon sink function" of forests is slowing climate change by reducing the rate at which CO₂, mainly from fossil fuel burning, builds up in the atmosphere. Careful forest management can therefore be an important strategy to help address climate change in the future. (占分: 25%)

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