

國立嘉義大學九十三年學年度 農學研究所博士班林業組招生考試試題

科目：專業英文

一、請翻譯下列英文（25%）

The philosophical evolution of natural resource management is reflected in the catch phrases used to characterize the policies of public land managers over time. Phrases such as multiple use and sustained yield, popular in the 1960s and 1970s, acknowledge the need for balance among competing human-centered interests in natural resources. These concepts evolved into the more holistic reference to resource management in the late 1970s. This phrase is a reflection of expanded awareness and interest in natural resources beyond those of direct consumptive benefit to humans. During this period, management attention was directed to a much wider range of native species. However, focus was primarily on single species management. In the early 1990s, ecosystem management became the terminology of choice used to describe the evolution of the philosophy of resources management. The need to understand how natural areas operate as systems became a priority. A system approach had been brought to the study and integrated management of natural resources. Also, interest was raised concerning the regional context of protected natural areas. And finally by the mid-1990s, the human dimensions of ecosystems became accepted terminology acknowledging of society into the context of ecosystems. The notion is becoming more accepted that the distinction between natural and built environments is an unrealistic distinction within the context of ecosystem management. The philosophy has finally evolved to the point of acceptance that humans are a natural part of ecosystem.

二、請翻譯下列英文（25%）

The argument for the integration of tourism with conservation was first made widespread by Budowski in 1976 in an article entitled ‘Tourism and conservation: conflict, coexistence or symbiosis’. However, the use of the term ‘ecotourism’ can be traced only as far back as the late 1980s. Its invention is, in part, the result of the increased recognition of negative impacts being caused by mass tourism to natural areas: “Originating in a world wide

recreation against mass tourism, the idea of nature-based tourism, which was protective of nature as well as enjoying it, has come to fruition in the last five years.”

The concept of ecotourism is probably equally due to the widespread and growing interest in the natural environment and a corresponding recognition of the importance of conserving natural environmental quality. The idea of visiting and experiencing high quality natural environments and also protecting them from harmful impacts is now an acceptable and marketable one. As a result, a suitable term which evokes the positive images associated with the term ‘eco, for example, in ecology, ecosystem and ecosphere, with the activity of tourism has been combined to create a name that expresses a concept which has become popular.

三、請翻譯下列英文 (25%)

It is well known that one of the most important characteristics of wood is its renewability. It may even be inexhaustible providing that it is used with foresight and long-range planning. In the age of dwindling fossil-fuel resources, alternative resources such as wood which are continuously regenerated by nature become all-important.

To use wood wisely and judiciously we need to have a basic knowledge of its composition and structure as well as its behavior under various external influences. Physical and chemical studies of wood and its components may provide decisive factors not only for its applicability but also for economic feasibility of many processes involving wood.

四、請翻譯下列英文 (25%)

Modern forest products research had its start hardly ninety years ago. Today we are in a position to apply the title " wood science " to the field of wood technology that is based on scientific investigation, theoretically as well as experimentally. It is this research that fosters new uses for wood as a raw material and that creates the foundation for new industries for the manufacture of wood-base materials such as plywood, laminated products, particle and fiber board and sandwich construction.

Wood technology in its broad sense combines the disciplines of wood anatomy, biology, chemistry, physics and mechanical technology. It is through this interdisciplinary approach that progress has been made in wood seasoning, wood preservation methods, wood machining, surfacing and gluing, and many other processes applied in its utilization.