

國立臺北科技大學  
102 年度研究所碩士在職專班招生

環境工程與管理研究所

環境學 (以環境工程與環境科學兩大部分為主) 試題

填准考證號碼

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第一頁 共一頁

**注意事項：**

1. 本試題共【三】大題，配分共 100 分。
2. 請按順序標明題號作答，不必抄題。
3. 全部答案均須答在試卷答案欄內，否則不予計分。

一、問答 (60%，每題 15%)

1. 室內空氣品質管理法已於 100 年 11 月立法通過，請問現行法定之室內空氣污染物包含哪些？
2. 試分別說明飲用水淨水及污水處理流程，以及兩者的差異。
3. 試說明廢棄物的分類及其管理原則與做法。
4. 今(2013)年聯合國環境規劃署(UNEP)通過了「汞水俣條約」(Minamata Convention on Mercury)，已將汞列為全球共同努力消弭的污染物。試說明汞的毒性、可能汙染途徑及其管理管制做法。

二、解釋名詞 (20%，每題 5 分)

1. 清潔生產(Cleaner Production)
2. 工業生態(Ecology Industry)
3. 城市採礦(Urban Mining)
4. 生命週期思維/觀點(Life Cycle Thinking/Perspective)

三、英文能力測驗 (20%)

UNEP defines a green economy as one that results in “improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities” (UNEP 2010). In its simplest expression, a green economy is low-carbon, resource efficient, and socially inclusive. In a green economy, growth in income and employment are driven by public and private investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The key aim for a transition to a green economy is to enable economic growth and investment while increasing environmental quality and social inclusiveness. Critical to attaining such an objective is to create the conditions for public and private investments to incorporate broader environmental and social criteria. In addition, the main indicators of economic performance, such as growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) need to be adjusted to account for pollution, resource depletion, declining ecosystem services, and the distributional consequences of natural capital loss to the poor. (Source: *UNEP, 2011, Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication*)

閱讀完以上短文後，試用中文回答：何謂Green Economy? 其主要目標為何? 達到此一目標的關鍵又為何?