

科目：運輸工程 適用：土木系(環工與運工組)

編號：432

考生注意：

1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。
3. 限用藍、黑色筆作答；試題須隨卷繳回。

本試題
共 1 頁
第 1 頁

1. (10 分) 何謂停車視距 (stopping sight distance) ? 並簡述如何計算停車視距。
2. (10 分) 在鐵路行車控制中，何謂絕對區間閉塞控制 (absolute block signaling) ?

並簡述其優缺點。

3. (10 分) 請說明機場所在位置的海拔高度如何影響設計機場跑道所需之長度，並簡述其原因。

4. (10 分) 何謂運輸貨櫃化？請說明其操作方式以及其優點。

5. (25 分) 解釋名詞：

- (a) (5 分) 超高 (superelevation)

- (b) (5 分) 周界調查 (cordon survey)

- (c) (5 分) 凹形豎曲線 (sag vertical curve)

- (d) (5 分) 苜蓿葉形交流道 (cloverleaf interchange)

- (e) (5 分) 剛性鋪面 (rigid pavement)

6. (35 分) 請完整翻譯以下文章，並針對其內容提出你的專業見解。(翻譯 15 分，專業見解 20 分)

Urban carsharing services allow individuals to gain the benefits of private vehicle use without the costs and responsibilities of vehicle ownership. Carsharing is becoming increasingly popular as an alternative urban mode of transportation in many cities around the world. Although relatively new compared to in Europe, carsharing is gaining considerable momentum in North American cities. Since the beginning of organized carsharing activities, it has been the impression that carsharing can encourage sustainable travel behavior by reducing the necessity of owning personal vehicles as well as promoting dense urban forms.

(資料來源：Costain, C., Ardron, C., Habib, K. N., Transportation Research Part A, 46, 421-434, 2012)