

一、解釋名詞 (每題 5 分，共 20 分)

1. community empowerment
2. environment education
3. eco-working holiday
4. Ecotourism label

二、簡答題 (共 40 分)

1. 請按個人的學識與經驗，扼要回答如下兩個問題：
 - A. 當你的至親好友準備去參加放生活動，你會如何做？(5 分)
 - B. 當你在一般遊憩區的湖畔或海岸，巧遇放生活動，你會如何做？(5 分)
2. 何謂生態旅遊八大原則。(10 分)
3. 試敘述民宿與生態旅遊推廣的關係。(10 分)
4. 試敘述你對生態旅遊未來應如何發展之看法。(10 分)

三、閱讀測驗 (共 40 分)

(一) 請閱讀下列短文(英文)內容，扼要回答以下這兩個問題。

1. 請舉例你的生活中，哪些與 ecosystem goods and services 有關？(10 分)
2. 生物多樣性保育與可持續永續發展的關連為何？(10 分)

Biodiversity provides people with basic ecosystem goods and services. It provides goods such as food, fiber and medicine, and services such as air and water purification, climate regulation, erosion control and nutrient cycling. Biodiversity also plays an important role in economic sectors that drive development, including agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism. More than three billion people rely on marine and coastal biodiversity, and 1.6 billion people rely on forests and non-timber forest products (e.g. the fruits from trees) for their livelihoods. Many people depend directly on the availability of usable land, water, plants and animals to support their families. In fact, ecosystems are the base of all economies.

資料來源：The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2013). The Youth Guide to Biodiversity 1st. Edition

(二) 請閱讀下列短文(英文)內容，扼要回答以下這兩個問題。

1. 保護生物多樣性保育有不同機制，必須針對物種與棲地的特性，請問 In situ and ex situ 的目的與功能？（10 分）
2. In situ and ex situ，哪一種比較適合進環境教育，為什麼？（10 分）

In situ and ex situ are the Latin words for “on-site” and “offsite”. They are two different, but complementary approaches to biodiversity conservation; Each plays a distinct and important role. In situ conservation occurs in nature, for instance in a protected area, traditional farm, nature reserve or national park. Ex-situ conservation occurs when a specimen of a species is set in artificial conditions such as in a zoo or a botanical garden. In situ conservation helps to guarantee the survival of a species in its natural habitat. It is important for observing the behavior of a species, understanding how individuals interact with other members of their species and with other species, and classifying a species as endemic (e.g. exists exclusively in a particular region), rare or under threat of extinction. In situ conservation also enables researchers to determine the distribution of a species throughout the world, to assess traditional communities’ contribution to conservation, and to inform local conservation initiatives.

Ex situ conservation should be used as a “last resort” or as a supplement to in situ conservation. Ex situ conservation is rarely enough to save a species from extinction. However, it is a key element for environmental and species education programmes because it provides the public with an opportunity to observe rare species from around the world in one location. If you’ve ever visited a zoo, animal sanctuary, botanical garden or seedbank, you’ve seen ex-situ conservation.

資料來源：The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2013). The Youth Guide to Biodiversity 1st. Edition