一、 名詞翻譯 (每題 4 分)

a. Current
b. wave
c. tide
d. oceanography
e. meteorology
f. 數值模擬
g. 環境保護
h. 海洋工程
i. 重力加速度
j. 風速

二、翻譯 (每題 10 分)

1. Kuroshio is one of the western boundary currents of the North Pacific subtropical gyre. A deep, narrow, and swift current, it continues from the Philippines Current in a northeastward direction from Taiwan along the continental slope of the East China Sea, through Tokara Strait, and close to the eastern coast of Japan.

2. At 35°N, Kuroshio separates from the coast and flows eastward into the Pacific as a free jet. It forms a marked temperature and salinity front with the Oyashio. Volume transport in the Kuroshio increases downstream and reaches maximum of 57×10^6 $m^3 s^{-1}$.

3. The US government will start keeping track of all the "greenhouse" gases that farmers and foresters voluntarily reduce to help combat global warming. Officials in the Energy and Agriculture departments issued guidelines for counting those efforts.

4. 萬有引力是任何兩塊物質之間的吸引力。地球的運動之所以往太陽轉彎形成繞太陽的橢圓形軌道，是因為太陽施力作用到地球。其他的行星繞太陽也是同樣的原因。地球吸引月球、使它繞地球走。

5. 海嘯發生的原因是地震時因海床之垂直位移、海溝斜坡崩塌、或者海底火山爆發，所引起的一連串極長週期的長浪，它可嚴重破壞海岸地區之生命財產。

6. 海嘯係由發生地區向各個方向傳播。其傳播速度視海洋之深度而定。因此，海嘯經過不同深度之海底而有加速或減速之情形發生。一般在深海傳播速度每小時五百至一千公里。到達淺水區時，海嘯前進速率減小，波長亦減小，造成海嘯能量之堆積而使海水高度大增。

試題隨卷繳回