

國立中山大學 101 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目：海洋環境與管理【海事所碩士班選考】

題號：4167

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1. 何謂「海洋環境」請依據聯合國海洋法公約的界定範疇闡述說明之。(15%)
2. 海岸開發可能造成環境的影響，請就發展區位及其程度，依據物理、生態及社會等環境因素，闡述政府政策如何因應「地盡其利」「繁榮地方」之經濟利益考量。(20%)
3. 目前國際潮流對於整合性海岸管理(Integrated Coastal Zone Management, ICZM)視為重大議題，強調人類利用海洋不能僅由經濟利益思維觀點。1991年國際自然保育聯盟(IUCN)提出「永續發展」(Sustainable Development)的理念，基於善盡對於海洋資源之永續利用的目標，台灣應該如何積極參與國際組織及進行有效規劃管理體制。(25%)
4. 行政院內政部「海岸法」迄今仍未通過，等待審議，它於濱海陸地，近岸海域開發及活動至為重大影響，為減少對於海洋環境及海岸地區之破壞與衝擊，請闡述政府宜如何有效能地設定目標及配合行政命令。(20%)
5. Translate the following into Chinese. (20%)

Marine Protected Areas (MPA), like any protected area, are regions in which human activity has been placed under some restrictions in the interest of conserving the natural environment, its surrounding waters and the occupant ecosystems, and any cultural or historical resources that may require preservation or management. Marine Protected Areas' boundaries will include some area of ocean, even if it is only a small fraction of the total area of the territory.

Natural or historic marine resources are protected by local, state, territorial, native, regional, or national authorities and may differ substantially from nation to nation. This variation includes different limitations on development, fishing practices, fishing seasons and catch limits, moorings, bans on removing or disrupting marine life of any kind. As of 2010, the world hosted more than 6,800 MPAs, encompassing 1.17% of the world's oceans.