

國立中山大學 104 學年度碩士暨碩士專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：專業英文【海事所碩士班甲組】

題號：457002

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(問答申論題)

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Part I: Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese (total 40 %, each 10%)

I-1: Differences in vulnerability and exposure arise from non-climatic factors and from multidimensional inequalities often produced by uneven development processes. These differences shape differential risks from climate change. People who are socially, economically, culturally, politically, institutionally, or otherwise marginalized are especially vulnerable to climate change and also to some adaptation and mitigation responses. This heightened vulnerability is rarely due to a single cause. Rather, it is the product of intersecting social processes that result in inequalities in socioeconomic status and income, as well as in exposure. Such social processes include, for example, discrimination on the basis of gender, class, ethnicity, age, and (dis)ability.

I-2: Fish caught by local small-scale fishers provide up to 80 percent of animal protein in coastal communities of tropical developing countries. Millions rely on fish as a cheap and accessible source of protein and nutrients in their diet. Small-scale fisheries employ 50 of the world's 51 million fishers, practically all of whom are from developing countries. If the fishery disappears from people that have no real access to other resources, they will become really poor in all aspects.

I-3: The definition of the territorial sea has brought relief from conflicting claims. Navigation through the territorial sea and narrow straits is now based on legal principles. Coastal States are already reaping the benefits of provisions giving them extensive economic rights over a 200-mile wide zone along their shores. The right of landlocked countries of access to and from the sea is now stipulated unequivocally. The right to conduct marine scientific research is now based on accepted principles and cannot be unreasonably denied.

I-4: Perhaps one day the children we shall share with Gaia will peacefully cooperate with the great mammals of the ocean and use whale power to travel faster and faster in the mind, as horse power once carried us over the ground.

Part II: 中翻英 (共 60%, 每題 30 分)

II-1: 由對 21 世紀中期及之後所進行的氣候變遷模擬情境來看，全球海洋物種再分佈與敏感地區海洋生物多樣性減少的現象，對是否能持續保有漁業生產力與其他生態系統服務來說將是很高的挑戰。由於預期氣候變暖造成的海洋物種分佈空間變化，將造成高緯度地區發生物種入侵，而熱帶和半封閉海域出現較高的本地物種滅絕。平均而言，預計中高緯度地區的物種豐度將會增加，而漁業捕撈潛力也將提高，但熱帶地區將減少。低含氧與缺氧的“死亡帶”海域則逐步擴大其範圍，進一步減少魚類棲息的環境。到 2100 年公海淨初級生產力預計會全球性的減少。氣候變遷會增加過度捕撈與其他非氣候性衝擊，使得海洋的經營管理更為複雜。

II-2: 企鵝其實在海中是在飛翔，在水裡他們用平坦而逐漸尖細，末端有圓圓前緣的翼，像其他空中飛行的鳥類一樣鼓翅而飛。雖然企鵝的體型不小，但其在海裡的重量與浮力抵銷，作用像槳

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的雙翼，使他們可以在密實的水體中以十五公里的時速前進。企鵝用短小的尾巴與有蹼的雙腳當舵與方向盤，可以敏捷地進行覓食與躲避天敵的行動。有時候企鵝會躍出水面呼吸，他們只會吸入足夠的空氣，防止肺部陷縮，但不會完全吸滿，其實在他們再次進入水底前是在呼氣而不是吸氣。潛入水中後，企鵝的脈博會從每分鐘一百下減到每分鐘二十下。因為每次呼吸都很淺短，所以不會得到潛水夫病。