

國立中山大學 109 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】

— 作答注意事項 —

考試時間：100 分鐘

- 考試開始響前不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、劃記、作答。請先檢查答案卷（卡）之應考證號碼、桌角號碼、應試科目是否正確，如有不同立即請監試人員處理。
- 答案卷限用藍、黑色筆(含鉛筆)書寫、繪圖或標示，可攜帶橡皮擦、無色透明無文字墊板、尺規、修正液（帶）、手錶(未附計算器者)。每人每節限使用一份答案卷，不得另攜帶紙張，請衡酌作答。
- 答案卡請以 2B 鉛筆劃記，不可使用修正液（帶）塗改，未使用 2B 鉛筆、劃記太輕或污損致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，其後果由考生自行負擔。
- 答案卷（卡）應保持清潔完整，不得折疊、破壞或塗改應考證號碼及條碼，亦不得書寫考生姓名、應考證號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
- 可否使用計算機請依試題資訊內標註為準，如「可以」使用，廠牌、功能不拘，唯不得攜帶具有通訊、記憶或收發等功能或其他有礙試場安寧、考試公平之各類器材、物品（如鬧鈴、行動電話、電子字典等）入場。
- 試題及答案卷（卡）請務必繳回，未繳回者該科成績以零分計算。
- 試題採雙面列印，考生應注意試題頁數確實作答。
- 違規者依本校招生考試試場規則及違規處理辦法處理。

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※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

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*不必抄題，但須列明題號。

一、選擇題：請先閱讀英文題目，再依提問選擇答案（每題 10 分，總分 20 分）

1. In the exclusive economic zone, the coastal State has:

- (a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters superjacent to the seabed and of the seabed and its subsoil, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds;
- (b) jurisdiction as provided for in the relevant provisions of this Convention with regard to: (i) the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures; (ii) marine scientific research; (iii) the protection and preservation of the marine environment;
- (c) other rights and duties provided for in this Convention.

請問依照上述聯合國海洋法公約之規定，沿海國享有以下何者主權權利？

- (A) 海洋科學研究之主權權利
- (B) 人工島嶼、設施或結構的建造和使用之主權權利
- (C) 探勘、開發、養護、管理海床上覆水域、和海床及其底土之自然資源之主權權利
- (D) 以上都是

2. Passage is innocent so long as it is not prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of the coastal State. Such passage shall take place in conformity with this Convention and with other rules of international law.

Passage of a foreign ship shall be considered to be prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of the coastal State if in the territorial sea it engages in any of the following activities: (a) any threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of the coastal State, or in any other manner in violation of the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations; (b) any exercise or practice with weapons of any kind; (c) any act aimed at collecting information to the prejudice of the defence or security of the coastal State; (d) any act of propaganda aimed at affecting the defence or security of the coastal State; (e) the launching, landing or taking on board of any aircraft; (f) the launching, landing or taking on board of any military device; (g) the loading or unloading of any commodity, currency or person contrary to the customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws and regulations of the coastal State; (h) any act of wilful and serious pollution contrary to this Convention; (i) any fishing activities; (j) the carrying out of research or survey activities; (k) any act aimed at interfering with any systems of communication or any other facilities or installations of the coastal State; (l) any other activity not having a direct bearing on passage.

請問依照題目聯合國海洋法公約對無害通過的定義，下列對無害通過的介紹何者為正確？

- (A) 只要不涉及任何犯罪活動的通過，就是無害通過
- (B) 只要不損害沿海國的和平、良好秩序或安全，就是無害通過
- (C) 無害通過僅針對商船，不包含軍艦
- (D) 無害通過只涉及與沿海國同國籍的船隻

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二、簡答題：請瞭解英文句意，再以中文回答（每題 10 分，總分 20 分）

1. An “island” is a naturally formed area of land, surrounded by water, which is above water at high tide. Except as provided for in paragraph 3, the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of an island are determined in accordance with the provisions of this Convention applicable to other land territory. Rocks which cannot sustain human habitation or economic life of their own shall have no exclusive economic zone or continental shelf.

問題：請依照上述聯合國海洋法公約的規定，完整說明島嶼和岩礁的特色。

2. The official term for pirate fishing is IUU fishing: Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated. IUU fishing is a global phenomenon, found in coastal and deep-sea waters. It exhausted fish stocks and weakens measures taken to protect and restore resources. The poachers are also killing tens of thousands of marine animals as bycatch and destroying delicate habitats through their unregulated use of damaging, and sometimes illegal, fishing practices. IUU fishing is unfair competition for those who are operating legally and threatens the survival of coastal populations. Worth between US\$10 -23.5 billion per year, it presents a major loss of income to coastal countries and communities. This is especially the case for some of the world's poorest countries, which depend on fishing for food, livelihoods and revenues.

問題：請從這段文字完整描述 pirate fishing 產生的問題。

三、翻譯：請將以下英文完整翻成中文（題分標註於題目後，總分 60 分）

1. Ecosystem based adaptation is emerging as a viable option for Governments to increase resilience to the impacts of climate change. It promotes ecosystem health, allowing local populations to benefit from the environmental services provided, such as the provision of clean water, improved habitat for fish supplies and, more notably, protection from extreme weather and sea level events. Healthy ecosystems can also serve as carbon sinks (碳匯) and thus provide the added benefit of mitigating local greenhouse gases. Marine protected areas are an important tool in this context. (15%)
2. The impacts of ocean warming on individual species and ecosystems are having a cumulative effect on marine biodiversity, leading to global homogenization as vulnerable species become extinct and alien species become established across the world's oceans. (10%)
3. Increasing human populations have resulted in increased human impact on ecosystems. Human activities have resulted in an increased extinction rate of species which has caused a major decrease in biological diversity of plants and animals in our environment. These impacts include increased pressure from fisheries including reef degradation and overfishing as well as pressure from the tourism industry which has increased over the past few years. (10%)
4. The most notable effects of climate change and related changes in the atmosphere on the oceans are ocean warming, ocean acidification and consequent impacts, such as changes in ecosystems and biodiversity loss, sea level rise, extreme weather events and the loss of polar ice. In addition to other anthropogenic impacts, such as land-based pollution, unsustainable fishing practices and coastal development, there are serious cumulative effects, which are diverse, widespread and profound, not

試題請隨卷繳回

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only affecting the ecology of the oceans, but also producing significant socioeconomic consequences for all States. (15%)

5. Activities in the oceans and seas are governed by a large number of binding instruments, adopted at the global and regional levels within the overall legal framework set out in the Convention. In addition, there are other instruments providing policy guidance and commitments, including the 2030 Agenda and annual resolutions of the General Assembly on oceans and the law of the sea and on sustainable fisheries. (10%)