

國立中山大學 114 學年度 碩士班考試入學招生考試試題

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

- 考試開始鈴響前不得翻閱試題，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，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，後果由考生自負。
- 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，唯不得攜帶書籍、紙張（應考證不得做計算紙書寫）、具有通訊、記憶、傳輸或收發等功能之相關電子產品或其他有礙試場安寧、考試公平之各類器材入場。
- 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(問答申論題)

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專業英文閱讀能力測驗 (100 分)

請將以下四題之英文原文翻成中文，務求精準。

1. The UK has announced it is giving up sovereignty of a remote but strategically important cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean after more than half a century. The deal—reached after years of negotiations—will see the UK hand over the Chagos Islands to Mauritius in a historic move. This includes the tropical atoll of Diego Garcia, used by the US government as a military base for its navy ships and long-range bomber aircraft. The announcement, made in a joint statement by the UK and Mauritian Prime Ministers, ends decades of often fractious negotiations between the two countries (4 October 2024, BBC News). (25 分)
2. The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) met in Limassol (Cyprus) to take important decisions on the regulation of ICCAT's fisheries including: adopting a new management measure for tropical tunas, implementing two new Candidate Management Procedures (CMPs) for northern Atlantic swordfish and western skipjack, and also planning a new Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) process for southern Atlantic albacore and Atlantic blue shark. These novel measures, which are the result of extensive collaboration among scientists, managers and stakeholders, should ensure long-term, sustainable and profitable fisheries of these stocks (18 November 2024, ICCAT Press Release). (25 分)
3. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has identified the need to further strengthen sustained systematic observations of the ocean and address gaps by developing or employing new ocean observation techniques to monitor the ocean and better understand climate change impacts. An example of a tool used to that end is ReefCloud, a cloud-based, open-source technology powered by artificial intelligence to facilitate the management, analysis and reporting of coral reef monitoring data. Satellite imagery and independent autonomous underwater gliders can assist with forecasting and understanding ocean acidification by monitoring the behaviour of phytoplankton (UN General Assembly, A/78/67). (25 分)
4. The alarming state of degradation of our world's oceans is well known. Action on various fronts is necessary to restore the health and resilience of the marine environment, to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change and to protect and preserve marine ecosystems and sustainably use their resources. The well-being and livelihoods of so many depend on it. Central to these efforts must be the collection of ocean observation data, which allows us to understand the state of the ocean and marine resources, to predict future impacts and to manage human activities in a way that ensures that the ocean continues to support the sustainable development of present and future generations (UN General Assembly, A/77/68). (25 分)