

國立中山大學 113 學年度 碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試試題

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。

國立中山大學 113 學年度碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：專業英文【海事所碩士班】

題號：457001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

共 3 頁第 1 頁

第一部分：選擇題（單選題，每題10分，合計30分）

請先閱讀英文題目，再依提問選擇答案。

1. Shipping poses a range of pressures on the marine environment, and within the International Marine Organization (IMO), lot of effort is spent to reduce negative environmental impact from shipping. Traditionally, this work addresses single pressures, one at the time, from individual ships. However, there is a need to consider all types of pressures, from all ships operating in the geographic area of interest. Hence, there is a gap between the perspectives in onboard shipping pollution prevention versus in marine environmental management. The gap is amplified by the differences in regulatory levels. We need to move towards new partnerships and solutions to enable dialogue and harmonization between the different perspectives to guide the shipping industry towards sustainable development.

以下請選出最符合上段文字陳述的選項。

- A. 航運對海洋環境會產生一系列負面壓力，區域內所有的船舶和所有的壓力都應該一起處理，這在現代都已經沒有困難。
- B. 船運對海洋環境造成的壓力很多，解決時應考慮所有船舶的所有類型壓力，因此需要建立所有船舶的伙伴關係來解決歧異。
- C. 航運對海洋環境會產生許多負面壓力，我們應該努力從單一船舶的單一壓力一個一個去解決，才會有效率。
- D. 船運對海洋環境造成的壓力很多，解決時應考慮所有類型的壓力，特別需要建立航運污染防治及海洋環境管理部門的伙伴關係來協調觀點上的歧異。

2. Ecosystem-based fisheries management (EBFM) is a holistic way of managing fisheries and marine resources by taking into account the entire ecosystem of the species being managed. It is cost-effective and designed to be adaptive. Specifically, EBFM: (i) Facilitates trade-offs between different stakeholder (利益相關者) priorities, balancing social and ecological needs. (ii) Forecasts pressures and impacts on both single and aggregated components of a marine ecosystem, and provides a better understanding of how ecosystems and their components respond to multiple stressors. (iii) Provides more stability of ecosystem level measures.

請選出與上段意思不同的選項。

- A. EBFM 漁業管理強調不能只管理魚種，還要管理魚類生存的整個生態系。
- B. EBFM 設計完整之後，就應穩定的按生態系水準實施，不應輕易修改。
- C. EBFM 可以預測生態系的單一及整體組成分子所承受的壓力，以更瞭解生態系及其組成分子是如何回應多重壓力。
- D. EBFM 可以促進不同利益相關者之優先事項間的權衡，平衡社會和生態需求。

試題請隨卷繳回，請留意背面是否有題

國立中山大學 113 學年度碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：專業英文【海事所碩士班】

題號：457001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

共 3 頁第 2 頁

3. Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) – areas of the ocean set aside for long-term conservation aims – are the only mainstream conservation-focused, area-based measure to increase the quality and extent of ocean protection. MPAs and their network offer nature-based solution to support global efforts towards climate change adaptation and mitigation. MPAs currently cover about 6.35% of the ocean. However only just over 1.89% of that area is covered by exclusively no-take MPAs that do not allow any fishing, mining, drilling, or other extractive activities. This is far from the commitments of States made in relation to the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Aichi Target 11 of 10% MPA coverage by 2020, and even further from the recommendations made at the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014 that at least 30% no-take MPA coverage worldwide is needed. Most existing MPAs do not have enough human and financial resources to properly implement conservation and management measures. Lack of strictly and permanently protected MPAs limits our ability to support climate change adaptation and mitigation. (IUCN)

以下請選出最符合上段文字陳述的選項。

- A. MPA是一種以保育為焦點的空間措施，其最重要目的是為解決氣候變遷問題。
- B. 全球現在MPA涵蓋海洋的比例是6.35%，另外還有1.89%是完全禁止採捕的MPA。
- C. MPA是一種以長期保育為目標的空間管理措施，但現在全球涵蓋率仍嚴重不足。
- D. 全球現在MPA涵蓋比例不足，是因為缺乏足夠的人力與經費支援。
- E. 以上皆正確。

第二部分：名辭解釋（每題5分，合計20分）

請以中文翻譯以下名辭並重點說明其意義。

1. Paper parks (MPAs)
2. Marine plastic pollution
3. Blue economy
4. Participatory governance

第三部分：翻譯（各題題分標註於題目後，合計 50 分）

請將以下英文完整翻成中文。

1. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the UN defines internationally shared fish stocks as those that are exploited by two or more states or entities. Over 20 years ago, in its report on a FAO-Norway expert consultation on the management of such stocks (魚群或種群), the FAO declared that the effective management of these internationally shared fish stocks stands as one of the great challenges towards achieving long-term sustainable fisheries. It was estimated, at the time, that these resources accounted for as much as one-third of marine capture fishery harvests (捕撈量). The management challenge posed by these resources, and the importance of these resources to marine capture fishery harvests, are no less great in 2023. (15 分)

國立中山大學 113 學年度碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：專業英文【海事所碩士班】

題號：457001

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

共 3 頁第 3 頁

2. Ocean policy consists of a variety of means to govern human activities at sea or that affect the sea. Policies operate at the global scale through the Law of the Sea Convention (海洋法公約) as well as regionally among nations and at the level of exclusive economic zones within nations. Our researchers in the Graduate Institute of Marine Affairs at NSYSU (中山大學海洋事務研究所) help policy makers consider the needs of all stakeholders and connect them with the scientific data to make the best decisions about coastal and ocean resources. (10 分)

3. Coastal management is a general term that refers to any management activity taking place in the coastal zone, which has a specific purpose. It includes management for nature conservation, management of recreational activity, habitat and species restoration, coastal defense (protection from coastal erosion and flooding) amongst a wide range of other human uses. Integrated coastal management is sometimes used as an alternative to integrated coastal zone management, both stressing the interrelated nature of coastal ecosystems with each other and the cross-cutting implications of human actions. (10 分)

4. Because fish and other marine species cross national boundaries, Taiwan shares living marine resources with other countries. The way other countries manage these shared marine resources can directly affect the status and long-term use of fish stocks and protected or endangered species of importance to Taiwan. For this reason, Taiwan participates as a member or an observer to several Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs). RFMOs are treaty-based bodies whose objective is to ensure the sustainable conservation and management of shared fish stocks (魚群或種群) and other living marine resources through international cooperation. Each RFMO has regularly scheduled meetings in which nations adopt binding conservation and management measures, and throughout the year, there are typically intersessional meetings of RFMO subsidiary bodies to address specific scientific and management issues. (15 分)