

國立中山大學 110 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，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(問答申論題)

共 2 頁 第 1 頁

※不必抄題，但需列明題號

第一部分 解釋名詞 (16 分)

請以中文翻譯出下列名詞，並簡單說明內容。

1. Fishing Entity (4 分)
2. BBNJ (4 分)
3. Underwater Culture Heritage (4 分)
4. Ratification (4 分)

第二部分 一般英文閱讀能力測驗 (24 分)

請將以下三題之英文原文翻成中文，務求精準。

5. On Sunday, President Trump signed a \$900 billion relief appropriation, which calls for \$600 direct payments to Americans. The president initially said he would not approve the measure, motivated by resistance rooted partially in the size of the direct payments. He has, however, continued to advocate for increasing those payments to \$2,000, and Democrats largely agree. Some Republicans, however, are wary of ballooning federal spending figures (29 December 2020, *FOXBusiness*). (8 分)
6. A few months from now, a factory in South Africa is expected to begin churning out a million doses of Covid-19 vaccine each day in the African country hardest-hit by the pandemic. But those vials will probably be shipped to a distribution center in Europe and then rushed to Western countries that have pre-ordered them by the hundreds of millions. None have been set aside for South Africa (28 December 2020, *New York Times*). (8 分)
7. Officials in China's Zhejiang province are racing to meet five-year energy consumption targets set by the central government that are due to expire on December 31. Earlier this month, a local directive instructed businesses to stop elevators below the third floor, and to only use heating when temperatures outside fell below 3 degrees Celsius (37 degrees Fahrenheit) (26 December 2020, *CNN Business*). (8 分)

第三部分 專業英文閱讀能力測驗 (60 分)

請將以下三題之英文原文翻成中文，務求精準。

8. Over the last few years, our understanding of the impacts of anthropogenic activities on marine biodiversity has increased. Science and technology have opened up new frontiers in the oceans. What was once regarded as featureless, unchanging and inexhaustible is now known to be complex, dynamic and finite. These same advances are also increasing human impacts on remote, deep and little known areas. Once limited largely to shipping and high seas fishing, commercial activities at sea are expanding rapidly and plunging ever deeper. Deep sea fishing, marine scientific research and energy development,

試題請隨卷繳回，請留意背面是否有題

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are already taking place at significant depths. Military operations and seismic exploration have also intensified throughout the oceans, with growing impacts on deep water and high seas ecosystems and biodiversity. While the prospects of commercial deep sea bed mining are still uncertain, efforts worldwide to develop the deep sea resources facilitated by advances in technologies are likely to grow more systematically (UN General Assembly, *A/62/66/Add.2, page 8-9*). (20 分)

9. Marine debris, including plastics and microplastics (MDPMs), is considered “a global concern affecting all the oceans of the world”. It has been observed everywhere: from coastal areas to remote areas far from any anthropogenic pollution sources; from surface waters throughout the water column to the deep water and ocean sediments; and from the equator to the poles, including trapped in sea ice. In the intervening years, however, marine debris has not only increased exponentially, but also become characterized by the growing presence — and now prevalence — of non-organic and non-biodegradable components, in particular plastics. An estimated minimum of 5.25 trillion plastic particles weighing 268,940 tons are currently floating in the world’s oceans. These figures do not include plastics accumulating on beaches or the sea floor, trapped in sea ice or ingested by organisms, all of which may partly explain the tremendous loss of microplastics observed from the sea surface compared with expected rates of fragmentation (UN General Assembly, *A/71/74, page 3*). (20 分) .
10. Piracy and armed robbery against ships remained a major threat to maritime security. While there was an approximate 13.5 percent reduction in reported actual and attempted acts worldwide in 2019 as compared to 2018, the first half of 2020 witnessed an approximate 20 percent increase in incidents as compared to the same period in 2019, with an almost twofold increase in Asia, which may be attributed partly to the challenges posed by COVID-19. Globally, the areas most affected by piracy and armed robbery against ships were West Africa (67 incidents), the Straits of Malacca and Singapore (45 incidents) and the South China Sea (34 incidents). While no incidents of piracy or armed robbery against ships were reported in waters around the Somali coastline, Somalia-based pirates continued to present a potential threat to international shipping. Of particular concern was the continued personal risk to seafarers in 2019, with 134 persons kidnapped and 59 persons taken hostage. In the first half of 2020, 54 persons were kidnapped and 23 persons were taken hostage. Approximately 90 percent of the kidnapping incidents occurred in the Gulf of Guinea (UN General Assembly, *A/75/340, page 8*). (20 分) .