

# 國立中山大學 111 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，請斟酌作答(不得另攜帶紙張)。
- 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。

# 國立中山大學 111 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(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. Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) (4 分)
2. High Seas Boarding and Inspection (HSBI) Procedures (4 分)
3. Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) (4 分)
4. Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) (4 分)

## 第二部分 一般英文閱讀能力測驗 (24 分)

請將以下兩題之英文原文翻成中文，務求精準。

5. A growing body of preliminary research suggests the Covid vaccines used in most of the world offer almost no defense against becoming infected by the highly contagious Omicron variant. All vaccines still seem to provide a significant degree of protection against serious illness from Omicron, which is the most crucial goal. But only the Pfizer and Moderna shots, when reinforced by a booster, appear to have initial success at stopping infections, and these vaccines are unavailable in most of the world. The other shots — including those from AstraZeneca, Johnson & Johnson and vaccines manufactured in China and Russia — do little to nothing to stop the spread of Omicron, early research shows (19 December 2021, *New York Times*). (12 分)
6. The Federal Reserve provided multiple indications Wednesday that its run of ultra-easy policy since the beginning of the Covid pandemic is coming to a close, making aggressive policy moves in response to rising inflation. For one, the central bank said it will accelerate the reduction of its monthly bond purchases. The Fed will be buying \$60 billion of bonds each month starting in January, half the level prior to the November taper and \$30 billion less than it had been buying in December. The Fed was tapering by \$15 billion a month in November, doubled that in December, then will accelerate the reduction further come 2022 (15 December 2021, CNBC). (12 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。

7. Many societies regard nature, including the oceans, as an extension of human society, making the culture-sensitive stewardship of oceans crucial to sustainable development. In many parts of the world, indigenous peoples have long been the custodians of the marine and coastal environment, and have sustainably used resources in these areas in accordance with their cultural traditions. Natural areas held sacred by peoples are found all around the world, including in coastal and marine areas. In some parts of the world, fish and fishing are important components of many cultural, ceremonial and social events, for communal sharing, and as tools for teaching and practicing traditional ways. For many indigenous peoples, cultural values are attached to migratory species, such as cetaceans

試題請隨卷繳回，請留意背面是否有題

# 國立中山大學 111 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(問答申論題)

共 2 頁第 2 頁

(whales, dolphins and porpoises), sharks and seabirds. While culture was not originally included in the Millennium Development Goals, subsequent conferences, such as the 2005 World Summit and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, began to recognize its importance (UN General Assembly, *A/70/74*, page 7). (20 分)

8. The impacts of ocean warming on marine ecosystems, such as coral reefs and coastal wetlands, are also expected to affect the productivity and resilience of connected species. Coral bleaching has already significantly damaged most coral reefs around the world and is projected to become more frequent and more severe with climate change, threatening the many coral reef ecosystem services on which hundreds of millions of coastal dwellers depend for fish production and fisheries, coastal protection, ecotourism and other community uses of coral reefs. In a business-as-usual scenario, severe bleaching will occur annually on 99 per cent of the world's coral reefs within the current century and for the majority of the reefs in the world as early as the 2040s. The increased virulence of pathogens is also likely to significantly affect marine species and ecosystems, including coral reefs, where reduced reproduction and increased coral mortality will reduce habitat quality for reef-dwelling species (UN General Assembly, *A/72/70*, page 6-7). (20 分) .
9. Seafarers and fishers continued to face very difficult working conditions at sea, with fishing remaining one of the most dangerous occupations in the world. The challenging labour conditions have been further exacerbated by COVID-19 and related response measures, including regarding personal safety and health, conditions of work and the ability of seafarers and fishers to join and leave vessels, in addition to other social and economic hardships arising from COVID-19. Specific challenges were reported in respect of insufficient personal protective equipment and medical care on board vessels; lack of access to shoreside medical care and welfare services; and increased stress, isolation and social pressures. The inability of vessel operators to change crews as a result of COVID-19, leading to extended periods on board, was particularly problematic. Seafarers and fishers have faced unilateral or unlawful extensions of tours of duty, prolonged confinement on board ships ordered to anchorage or remote berths and unilateral termination of contracts, with some unable to leave their ships, be repatriated or seek urgent medical assistance owing to travel restrictions (UN General Assembly, *A/75/340*, page 6). (20 分) .