

# 國立中山大學 112 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(不得另攜帶紙張，亦不得使用應考證空白處作為計算紙使用)。
- 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。

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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，但須列明題號

## 第一部分、解釋名詞（20 分）

請以中文翻譯出下列名詞，並簡單說明其內容。

1. Sustainable Development（4 分）
2. Regional Fisheries Management Organizations（4 分）
3. Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures（4 分）
4. Agenda 21（4 分）
5. Blue Carbon（4 分）

## 第二部分 一般英文閱讀能力測驗（20 分）

請將以下兩題之英文翻譯成中文，務求精準。

1. Analysis of satellite imagery from the past year shows that hundreds of Chinese militia vessels continue to operate in the Spratly Islands on a daily basis. The data confirms the massive scale of militia force in the Spratlys. It also shows a marked consistency in their movement and behavior patterns despite outcries from other claimants: militia continue to mass around Whitsun and Hughes reefs in Union Banks and maintain a persistent presence at other key features, such as Philippine-occupied Thitu Island. (Center for Strategic and International Studies, Asia Maritime Transparency Initiative)（10 分）
2. Workers across China have dismantled some of the physical signs of the country's zero-Covid controls, peeling health code scanning signs off metro station walls and closing some checkpoints after the government unveiled an overhaul of its pandemic policy. But as many residents expressed relief and happiness at the obvious loosening of measures, some worried about its impact and questioned how the new rules would be rolled out. (Cable News Network, December 9, 2022)（10 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翻譯成中文，務求精準。

1. Humanity has the ability to make development sustainable to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The concept of sustainable development does imply limits - not absolute limits but limitations imposed by the present state of technology and social organization on environmental resources and by the ability of the biosphere to absorb the effects of human activities. But technology and social organization can be both managed and improved to make way for a new era of economic growth. The Commission believes that widespread poverty is no longer inevitable. Poverty is not only an evil in itself, but sustainable development requires meeting the basic needs of all and extending to all the opportunity to fulfil their aspirations for a better life. A world in which poverty is endemic will always be prone to ecological and other catastrophes (Our Common Future, From One Earth to One

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World, page 15). (20 分)

2. At the core of sustainable development are the strong interlinkages between sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection. The effective functioning of each individual dimension depends on the effective functioning of the other two. If one or the other dimensions are pursued separately, and the other dimension is not taken into account, this could lead to an ultimate loss in all three dimensions because of the inextricable linkages between them. Successful sustainable development therefore requires integrated approaches that ensure sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection, or so-called "triple wins" (UN General Assembly, A/70/74, page 3). (15 分)
3. Human-induced warming of the atmosphere and oceans is unequivocal. In fact, most of the heat excess caused by increases in atmospheric greenhouse gases is absorbed by oceans. Their large mass and high heat capacity allow them to store huge amounts of energy. Oceans are estimated to have absorbed about 93 per cent of the combined extra heat stored by warmed air, sea, land and melted ice between 1971 and 2010. Increasing carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere cause both anthropogenic climate change and anthropogenic ocean acidification. Oceans are a major sink of carbon dioxide, having absorbed 30 per cent of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emitted to the atmosphere. Such absorption has benefited humankind by significantly reducing the greenhouse gas levels in the atmosphere and abating some of the impacts of climate change. Nevertheless, oceans' uptake of carbon dioxide is having a significant effect on the chemistry of seawater, which is becoming more acidic, a process described as ocean acidification (UN General Assembly, A/72/70, page 4-5). (25 分)