

國立高雄科技大學 109 學年度碩士班 招生考試 試題紙

系 所 別：漁業生產與管理系碩士班

組 別：不分組

考科代碼：9012

考 科：專業英文

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注意事項：

- 1、各考科一律可使用本校提供之電子計算器，**考生不得使用自備計算器**，違者該科不予計分。
- 2、請於答案卷上規定之範圍作答，違者該題不予計分。

一、英翻中（100 分）

1. In 2017, to support developing States (irrespective of whether they are Parties to the PSMA) in their efforts to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) launched a global capacity development umbrella program: "Support for the Implementation of the 2009 Port State Measures Agreement and Complementary Instruments to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing". This program assists States in strengthening their policy and legal frameworks, institutional setup and enforcement capacity, as well as their monitoring, control and surveillance systems and operations, placing them in a better position to combat IUU fishing effectively. Simultaneously, it is being implemented in collaboration with partners including FAO Members, regional fishery bodies and other international organizations such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO). (35 分)
2. Albacore (長鰭鮪) is a very abundant and widely distributed temperate tuna species that inhabits mainly inside an oceanic gyre of the World's Oceans. About the gyres, there are two gyres in the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans respectively, one in the northern hemisphere and the other in the southern hemisphere, but in the Indian Ocean, only the southern gyre is existent. Although albacore can be widely found in all oceans from 45°N to 50°S, it prevails the temperate zone habitat and migrates to tropical region only for spawning. This characteristic confined the population structure of the species in the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans into northern and southern stocks. The water system in the Indian Ocean, however, is quite unique and significantly different from the aforementioned two Oceans due mainly to its surrounding land configurations, only one albacore stock is considered. (35 分)

3. Contamination of the oceans by plastic marine debris has become a worldwide problem, that impacts the natural balance of marine ecosystems. Studying marine litter pollution in specific regions requires an understanding of the origins of these plastics so that effective waste management strategies can be put in place. However, understanding of plastic transport and behavior in the ocean is not complete. Plastic marine debris (PMD) characteristics play a key role in how PMD get transported by ocean currents. PMD size and buoyancy influence the level of exposure to wave and wind effects. Other processes contribute to PMD not being solely constrained to the surface. Remote islands can be highly contaminated by plastic debris waste produced elsewhere and carried across by the ocean currents. In addition, plastic debris may originate from marine-based activities that account for an estimated 20–30% of plastic-waste disposed in the oceans with commercial fishing being the dominant contributor. (30 分)