## 國立中央大學法國語文學系

## 一〇七學年度個人申請筆試試題

一、以中文簡述全文 (55%)

請將現場發下的英文文章濃縮成<u>二百字</u>左右的<u>中文摘要</u>。撰寫摘要時, 務必考量下列五項要求:

- (1)全面而精簡:摘述文章篇幅時,必須完整保留原文的重點和精神。
- (2)客觀:需忠實反映原文的內容,也不可任意在摘要中增加原文沒有的論述、觀點或意見。
- (3)有組織:摘要不是事實的逐項排列,也不是逐段的簡述,而是根據全文的論述,重新組織,使其因果相映,條理分明,所以是邏輯的,又是論證的。
- (4)用自己的文字表達:摘要內不可直接翻譯原文的句子,而是將內容消化後,自己重撰語句,以精簡扼要的方式,重新陳述。
- (5)摘要無須添加標題,但應適切地分段。

## The Muslims<sup>1</sup> Who Want to Save Octopuses<sup>2</sup>

Ivory pirates, slave traders, and naturalists alike have long sought out the Zanzibar archipelago, a biodiverse group of islands lying off the coast of Tanzania in East Africa. One of these islands, Misali, is surrounded by a six-mile coral reef. It teems with rare life: hawksbill turtles, flying foxes, coconuts crabs—and lots of octopuses.

Misali sustained generations of Muslims, who form the vast majority of Zanzibar's population. The octopus catch, in particular, kept them fed for centuries. But overfishing, climate change, and oil exploration began in recent years to threaten the ecosystem. The octopus population dropped dramatically. Government regulations did little to curb the problem. And so, some residents decided to try a different strategy: appealing to the community's Islamic consciousness and using verses from the Quran to promote conservation.

Since 2016, the local fishery committee closes 436 hectares of fishing grounds in intervals of three months per year to allow the octopus population to regenerate. Some

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Followers of the religion of Islam

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  Sea animal that has a soft, oval body, eight sucker-bearing arms and no internal shell

closures coincide with Ramadan<sup>3</sup>, when fishermen will feel discouraged from entering the water, "because when water gets into your ears and nose it means that you're breaking your fast," said Ali Thani, the country coordinator at local nonprofit Coastal Community Network. When the area re-opens toward the end of Ramadan, when celebrations require villagers to splurge, "they can sell bigger octopus, get money for Eid<sup>4</sup>, and buy clothes for their kids," he added.

Although quantitative data is hard to come by, Thani said evidence suggests these octopus regeneration efforts "got very good results." The octopuses are heavier now, commonly growing to twice the size they used to attain before the religious strategy went into effect. "We left octopuses of 1kg and now they find ones of 2-2.5kg," he said.

In the past, mixing politics and religion has facilitated the mass exploitation of natural resources in former colonies like Zanzibar. But in recent years, the use of scripture to excite and involve communities in green activism has taken off. Pope Francis stressed sustainable development, while Jewish, Sikh, Hindu, and Buddhist environmental treatises launched similar commitments. When, in April 2016, 195 countries signed the Paris Agreement, the accord's success was credited in no small part to faith-based organizations lobbying behind the scenes.

However, in Zanzibar, balancing sustainability and economic survival can feel like "an uphill battle," said Aboud Jumbe, the policy director at Zanzibar's Ministry of Lands, Water, Energy, and the Environment. "People are aware of things changing around them—the fishermen are aware of the drying stocks in the coral reefs; the farmers are aware of the change in rains," he said. In spite of these problems, the government contracted a UAE<sup>5</sup>-based gas company to explore for oil and gas last year. Gulf countries such as the UAE—Muslim states financed by oil and gas profits—have not generously supported nonprofits promoting Islamic environmental ethics. In the face of a population boom, and poverty levels of more than 50 percent, Jumbe questioned the reach of imams. "Even though we do have local community religious elders in the country who are pretty much at the forefront of conservation and climate change adaptation, what can they do in the face of that very aggressive development agenda?"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The ninth month of the Muslim calendar, during which Muslims do not eat or drink from dawn to sunset

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> A Muslim religious festival that marks the end of Ramadan

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> United Arab Emirates

二、指定段落翻譯:請逐句翻譯下列段落 (30%)

Misali sustained generations of Muslims, who form the vast majority of Zanzibar's population. The octopus catch, in particular, kept them fed for centuries. But overfishing, climate change, and oil exploration began in recent years to threaten the ecosystem. The octopus population dropped dramatically. Government regulations did little to curb the problem. And so, some residents decided to try a different strategy: appealing to the community's Islamic consciousness and using verses from the Quran to promote conservation.

## 三、指定字詞解釋:請從文法角度,解釋下列粗體劃線的字詞在句子中的

用法與功用 (15%)

1. The octopus population dropped dramatically.

2. The octopuses are **heavier** now, commonly growing to twice the size they used to attain before the religious strategy went into effect.

3. "People are aware of things **<u>changing</u>** around them—the fishermen are aware of the drying stocks in the coral reefs; the farmers are aware of the change in rains," he said.

4. Gulf countries such as the UAE—Muslim states <u>financed</u> by oil and gas profits—have not generously supported nonprofits promoting Islamic environmental ethics.

5. "Even though we do have local community religious elders in the country **who** are pretty much at the forefront of conservation and climate change adaptation, what can they do in the face of that very aggressive development agenda?"