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Newscope

新聞瞭望台 第五期

作者：洪孟萍
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National News

Recent Study on Student Cheating Shocks Nation's Academic Community

A recent study about college students cheating on exams **stunned** and disappointed both parents and professors alike. The **statistics** show that around 70 percent of college students **admitted** to cheating in the past year, and half of them claimed that they cheat **frequently**.

Cheating methods __(1)__. Students in the past would act __(2)__ "giraffes," **craning** their necks and looking around to copy others' answers. They would also pass notes around to share information during the exam, or even exchange answer sheets. Now, however, __(3)__ new computer and cell phone technology, cheaters have a greater number of weapons in their cheating **arsenal**. For example, students now are able to use **text messaging** to send and receive information to and from a **seemingly** secure testing location.

The research also indicates that students with part-time jobs __(4)__ cheat more often. This may __(5)__ their long hours of working and lack of study time. In addition, it shows that __(6)__ the test questions are based on textbook material, the more likely students are to cheat on the exams. Some related research also suggests that students usually cheat when they are afraid of failing or are unaware of the **punishment** for cheating, __(7)__ may include getting an F in the class or even **expulsion** from the school. Some students even claim that they have to cheat to pass exams because there is too much material to **memorize** for just one subject. Furthermore, this disturbing **trend** shows that perhaps college students today lack the **moral values** that they __(8)__ in the past.

Most high school students work very hard to enter their favored universities. However, many do not seem to __(9)__ their college education __(9)__. Maybe all students in Taiwan should be reeducated in the value of honesty and **dignity**. On the other hand, it has been suggested that professors **reconsider** the ways they test students, designing questions that require thinking __(10)__ simply memorizing textbook answers. Perhaps students should be **inspired** to think more and act less as mere copy machines. Last but not least, universities should seriously practice **discipline** and punish dishonest students **severely** to stop this behavior.

◆ Multiple Choices

____ 1. (A) have gone a long way (B) have come a long way (C) have gone their own way (D) have come all the way
____ 2. (A) to (B) like (C) for (D) in
____ 3. (A) by (B) in (C) with (D) for
____ 4. (A) persuade to (B) urge to (C) determine to (D) tend to
____ 5. (A) result from (B) result in (C) contribute to (D) lead to
____ 6. (A) the higher (B) the better (C) the more (D) the worse
____ 7. (A) that (B) this (C) it (D) which
____ 8. (A) has had (B) had (C) had been (D) was
____ 9. (A) take...seriously (B) take...for granted (C) put...forward (D) put...at risk
____ 10. (A) except for (B) apart from (C) in addition to (D) instead of

Before You Read

▶一般的考試中的作弊行為（cheating），只是學術不誠實（academic dishonesty）中的一種，學術不誠實還包括：抄襲（plagiarism）：如學期報告的寫作當中，不當地抄襲學術及他人作品中的內容。自我抄襲（self plagiarism）：指同份一自己寫的作業，繳交兩次以上，以獲得不同作業的成績。捏造（fabrication）：在報告或作業中，捏造不實資訊及統計數字。欺騙（deception）：指以謊言以得到作業繳交期限延後，或聲稱已繳交作業等欺騙行為。

◆ Vocabulary & Idioms

1. stun [stʌn] *v.* 使……震驚
2. statistics [stə'tɪstɪks] *n.* 統計數字
3. admit [əd'mɪt] *v.* 承認
4. frequently ['frikwəntlɪ] *adv.* 經常
5. come a long way *v. phr.* 大有進步
6. crane [kren] *v.* 伸長（脖子）
7. arsenal ['ɑrsn̩əl] *n.* 軍火庫
8. text messaging [tɛkst 'mɛsɪdʒɪŋ] *n.* 簡訊
9. seemingly ['simɪŋlɪ] *adv.* 表面上
10. punishment ['pʌnɪʃmənt] *n.* 懲罰
11. expulsion [ɪk'spʌlʃən] *n.* 開除
12. memorize ['mɛmə,raɪz] *v.* 記憶
13. trend [trɛnd] *n.* 趨勢
14. moral value ['mɔrəl 'vælju] *n.* 道德價值觀
15. take sth./sb. seriously *v. phr.* 認真對待……
16. dignity ['dɪgnətɪ] *n.* 尊嚴
17. reconsider [ˌrikən'sɪdɚ] *v.* 重新考慮
18. inspire [ɪn'spaɪr] *v.* 激勵；啟發
19. discipline ['dɪsəplɪn] *n.* 紀律
20. severely [sə'vɪrlɪ] *adv.* 嚴厲地

◆ Patterns

In addition, it shows that the more the test questions are based on textbook material, the more likely students are to cheat on the exams.

The more..., the more... 愈……，就愈……

➪ **The more** you give, **the more** you get.（你付出愈多，就得到愈多。）

➪ **The more** safety equipment you have, **the less** likely an accident will occur.
（你有愈多的安全設備，意外就愈不可能發生。）

◆ Translation

最近一項有關於大學生考試作弊的研究，使得家長及教授們又震驚又失望。這項統計指出約有 70%的大學生在過去一年裡曾經作弊，而有一半的大學生則表示他們經常作弊。

作弊方法日新月異。在過去，學生會像「長頸鹿」一樣，伸長脖子四處張望以抄襲別人的答案。他們也會在考試中傳遞紙條，互通資訊，或甚至交換答案卷。然而，現在有了電腦及手機的科技，作弊者的兵工廠裡多了更厲害的武器。舉個例子來說，學生現在可以用簡訊在看似安全的考場中，往返自如地發送及接收訊息。

這項研究也指出，有打工的學生較常作弊。這有可能是因為他們工作時間長而缺乏讀書的時間。此外，考試題目愈是根據課本教材內容為主，學生們就愈可能在考試時作弊。一些相關的研究也顯示當學生們害怕被當，或對於可能包括該科零分及退學的作弊處分不清楚時，通常會作弊。有些學生甚至聲稱他們必須靠作弊考試才能及格，因為光是一門學科就有太多東西要背。這項令人擔憂的風氣也顯示出，也許現在的大學生缺乏以往有的道德價值觀。

大部分的高中生努力讀書，以進入他們喜愛的大學。然而，他們似乎不把大學教育當一回事。也許所有的台灣學生該在誠實及尊嚴的觀念上再教育。另一方面，也一直建議教授們應該再次思考他們測驗學生的方式，設計以思考為主，而非以需要記憶課本內容為主的題目。也許，學生們是應該被激發多去思考，而儘量不要只成為抄襲的機器。最後但同樣重要的是，各大學也應嚴格執行紀律，並嚴厲懲罰不誠實的學生，以遏止這項不當行為。

◆ Answer

(1) B (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) A (6) C (7) D (8) B (9) A (10) D

Newscope

龍騰文化
新聞瞭望台　第五期

International News

Coal Mine Disasters Raise Concerns in China

In the latest in a string of Chinese coal mine disasters, at least 30 miners have lost their lives after a mine explosion in early May. The operators of the mine are **currently** under **investigation** by local police and **charges** may be **filed** against them if they are found to be **criminally** responsible for the disaster.

China's coal mines are considered by experts to be among the most **hazardous** in the world. Mining accidents kill thousands of miners around the world each year with 80% of those **fatalities** occurring in China. Statistics show that, on average, more than ten miners die each day in China's coal mines though some sources claim that as many as 20,000 miners lose their lives each year. This shocking number is due in large part to China's need for huge amounts of coal to **fuel** its **rapid industrialization**. In an effort to keep up with the high demand for coal, mines in China often operate around the clock with little regard for safety. The training and working conditions are often very poor and the miners' pay quite low.

In fact, many mines are illegal and lack the proper licenses and permits to operate. Due to the need for coal, however, local **authorities** often overlook this, much **to the detriment of** the miners. What's more, the **relevant regulations** are scarcely **obeyed** due to the mine operators' **disregard** for miners' **welfare** and desire for greater **profits**. While the country is enjoying its **booming** economy, many people believe it should **enhance** safety measures to better protect those who are fueling that boom in the dark.

____ 1. According to the article, which of the following is true?
(A) 80% of the world's coal comes from China.
(B) Coal mines in China have strict safety rules.
(C) More miners die in China than the rest of the world combined.
(D) The explosion in May is the worst mining disaster in China.

____ 2. The miners in China ____.
(A) have one of the riskiest jobs on earth
(B) have tried to voice their concerns over safety issues
(C) have tried to improve their working conditions
(D) are highly concerned about mining profits

____ 3. Which of the following may not be a reason for China's frequent mining accidents?
(A) The country needs a lot of coal for industrial use.
(B) Mines in China rarely stop operating.
(C) The authorities have strict regulations for the mines.
(D) The miners are usually paid less than what they deserve.

Before You Read

▶在早期，礦工們會以金絲雀（canary）或其他新陳代謝（metabolism）較快的鳥類，作為礦坑中無味的有毒氣體，一氧化碳（carbon monoxide）的檢測。他們將數隻金絲雀帶至礦井中，若出現異樣，則判定該礦坑不安全。而現代的礦坑中多具有完善的通風設備（ventilation）等安全檢測裝置，然而中國的許多非法礦坑，因設備老舊或缺乏完善的安全措施而導致礦災連連。

◆ Vocabulary & Idioms

1. currently ['kɝəntlɪ] *adv.* 目前；當前
2. investigation [ɪnˌvɛstə'geʃən] *n.* 調查
3. charge [tʃɑrdʒ] *n.* 控告；指控
4. file [faɪl] *v.* 提交
5. criminally ['krɪmɪnəlɪ] *adv.* 刑事上
6. hazardous ['hæzɚdəs] *adj.* 危險的
7. fatality [fə'tælətɪ] *n.*（事故或戰爭造成的）死亡
8. fuel ['fjuəl] *v.* 供給（某物）燃料；助長
9. rapid ['ræpɪd] *adj.* 迅速的
10. industrialization [ɪnˌdʌstrɪəl'zeʃən] *n.* 工業化
11. authority [ə'θɔrətɪ] *n.* 當局；官方
12. to the detriment of *adv. phr.* 對……有害
13. relevant ['rɛləvənt] *adj.* 有關的
14. regulation [ˌrɛgjə'leʃən] *n.* 法規；規章
15. obey [ə'be] *v.* 遵守
16. disregard [ˌdɪsrɪ'gɑrd] *n.* 漠視；忽視
17. welfare ['wɛlˌfɛr] *n.* 福利
18. profit ['prɑfɪt] *n.* 利潤
19. booming ['bumɪŋ] *adj.* 景氣好的；（經濟）迅速發展的
20. enhance [ɪn'hæns] *v.* 增強；提高

◆ Patterns

Mining accidents kill thousands of miners around the world each year with 80% of those fatalities occurring in China.

介系詞 with 之後的分詞，用以修飾 with 之後的受詞。若為主動，則用現在分詞；若為被動，則用過去分詞。

➪The baby was crying loudly **with tears rolling** down his cheeks.
（這個嬰兒大聲地哭著，眼淚從臉頰上流下。）

➪The man stared at the boy furiously **with his arms** firmly **crossed**.
（這個人憤怒地瞪著這個男孩，雙臂緊緊地交叉在胸前。）

◆ Translation

一連串在中國的煤礦災難中，最近一次在五月初發生的礦坑爆炸，至少有三十個礦工喪生。該礦坑的經營者目前正在接受當地警方的調查，而如果他們被發現對於這次礦災須負刑事責任時，也將會被提出控告。

中國的煤礦被專家們認為是全世界最危險的礦坑之一。全世界的礦坑意外，每年有數千人喪生，而 80 %的死亡人數都在中國。統計數字顯示，在中國的礦坑，平均每天有超過 10 人喪命，有些資料來源則聲稱每年有多達 2 萬名礦工喪生。這個驚人的數字，大部分是因為中國需要大量的煤礦以供促使其迅速的工業化。為了努力迎頭趕上對煤礦的高需求量，在中國的礦坑常常日夜不停地營運，而無視於安全的問題。職業訓練及工作環境通常都很差，而且礦工的薪水少之又少。

事實上，有很多礦坑都是非法的，沒有營運的執照及許可。然而，由於對於煤礦的需求，地方的有關當局常對此漠視，而造成對礦工的傷害。甚至，礦坑的經營者因對礦工福利的漠視及對更大利潤的渴望，而鮮少遵守相關法規。當這個國家正在享受迅速蓬勃發展的經濟同時，許多人認為它也應該加強安全措施，給那些在黑暗中創造經濟奇蹟的人更好的保護。

◆ Answer

(1) C　(2) A　(3) C