

NEWSCOPE

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National News

School Bullying

Violence on school campuses has existed for a long time. Recently, however, some lawmakers reported that it has gone from bad to worse in the last few years, and they have tried to (1) public attention (1) this growing problem.

School bullying is when one student **intentionally sets out to** hurt another. According to research **conducted** by the Child Welfare League Foundation, about sixty percent of the students on school campuses in Taiwan have been bullied, more than ten percent of whom are bullied on a regular or even daily basis. The **statistics** show that there are at least twenty thousand campus bullies, seventy percent of whom use **verbal abuse** (2) the remaining thirty percent **resort to** physical violence. Those who are bullied normally keep (3) about it because they are afraid of the bullying becoming worse. The fear these bullied kids experience simply by going to school is having a serious effect on their learning ability and **academic performance**.

Interestingly, the research shows that a great many bullies come from families (4) particularly strict parents who physically punish their children when they **misbehave**. Some bullies have even been bullied in the past, (5) may lead them to think that the best way to prevent being bullied is to bully others. Many **counselors** indicate that (6) campus bullies are not stopped and **reformed**, they may become serious **criminal offenders** in the future.

The Child Welfare League Foundation has some suggestions (7) how to stop campus violence. Students are encouraged to report all acts of violence while teachers (8) foster good relationships among their students. Parents, (9), should teach children to manage and control their emotions. A telephone hotline is also available for victims of bullying to get counseling. School authorities have promised to make campus safety a top priority in the hope that all school campuses will (10) fear and violence in the future.

◆ Multiple Choices

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| ____ 1. (A) pay; to | (B) draw; to | (C) get; for | (D) catch; for |
| ____ 2. (A) though | (B) since | (C) while | (D) so |
| ____ 3. (A) silence | (B) silent | (C) in silence | (D) being silent |
| ____ 4. (A) with | (B) which | (C) by | (D) where |
| ____ 5. (A) which | (B) this | (C) so | (D) and |
| ____ 6. (A) because | (B) since | (C) though | (D) if |
| ____ 7. (A) in | (B) for | (C) on | (D) of |
| ____ 8. (A) advise to | (B) are advising to | (C) are advised to | (D) advised to |
| ____ 9. (A) furthermore | (B) on the other hand | (C) on the contrary | (D) in addition |
| ____ 10. (A) be haunted by | (B) be covered with | (C) be dwelled on | (D) be free of |



- 1. the Child Welfare League Foundation : 兒童福利聯盟 ; Ministry of Education : 教育部。
 - 2. 近年來，除了校園霸凌 (school bullying) 外，網路霸凌 (cyber bullying) 也因學生們使用電腦的普遍而越來越嚴重。所謂網路霸凌，是指透過像電子郵件 (e-mail) 、即時通 (instant messages) 、簡訊 (text messages) 、部落格 (blogs) 、手機 (cell phones) 、傳呼機 (pagers) 、線上遊戲 (online games) ，或網站 (websites) 等管道，對他人做出騷擾 (harassment) 的行為。包括：未經允許而張貼別人的照片、公布別人的秘密、誹謗謠言、寄發匿名威脅信函、色情或恐怖信件，甚至侵入他人電腦，惡意散播病毒等。這些行觸犯法律，學校當局應警惕學生們勿觸法。

◆ Vocabulary & Idioms

- 1. intentionally [ɪn'tenʃənlɪ] *adv.* 蓄意地
 - 2. set out to do sth. *v. phr.* (帶著某目的) 開始做某事
 - 3. conduct [kənd'ʌkt] *v.* 主持；經營；執行
 - 4. statistics [stə'tistikəs] *n.* 數據
 - 5. verbal abuse *n. phr.* 言語上的辱罵
 - 6. resort to *v. phr.* 訴諸……；採取……的方法／手段
 - 7. academic performance *n. phr.* 學業（術）上的表現
 - 8. misbehave [,mɪsbe'hveɪ] *v.* 舉止不當
 - 9. counselor ['kaunsələr] *n.* 輔導老師；輔導諮商人員
 - 10. reform [rɪ'fɔrm] *v.* 變好；改善；改革
 - 11. criminal offender *n. phr.* 刑事罪犯
 - 12. encourage [ɪn'kɔ:dʒ] *v.* 鼓勵
 - 13. foster ['fəstər] *v.* 培養；促進
 - 14. relationship [rɪ'leʃənʃɪp] *n.* 關係
 - 15. emotion [ɪ'moʃən] *n.* 情緒
 - 16. hotline ['hatlaim] *n.* 熱線；諮詢電話
 - 17. priority [prar'iɔrəti] *n.* 優先（的事物）

◆ Patterns

關係代名詞 which 指前面的字、片語、或子句時，要用非限定子句。文章中就有兩個例子：

1. The statistics show that there are at least twenty thousand campus bullies, **seventy percent of whom** use verbal abuse while the remaining thirty percent resort to physical violence. (whom 指的是前字 bullies)
 2. Some bullies have even been bullied in the past, **which** may lead them to think that the best way to prevent being bullied is to bully others. (which 指的是前面 Some bullies have even been bullied in the past 一整个子句)

◆ Translation

校園霸凌

校園暴力已經存在許久。然而，最近有些立法委員指出，近幾年來，校園暴力越來越變本加厲，而他們一直試著引起大眾對這逐漸惡化的問題的注意。

校園霸凌是指學生蓄意地去傷害他人。根據兒童福利聯盟所做的調查，在臺灣的校園中，約有 60 % 的學童曾被霸凌，而這之中有超過 10 % 以上的學童經常或甚至每天遭霸凌。統計數字指出，校園中至少有兩萬名霸凌，他們當中有 70 % 使用言語上的辱罵，而其餘的 30 % 則採取肢體暴力。那些遭受霸凌的學生通常對此保持沉默，因為他們害怕情況會變得更糟。這些遭受霸凌的孩子面臨因上學而產生的恐懼，嚴重地影響了他們的學習能力及學業上的表現。

有趣的是，研究顯示，有很多霸凌來自父母管教十分嚴格的家庭，當他們舉止不當時，家長會體罰他們。而有些霸凌甚至是過去曾遭到同樣的對待。這導致他們認為防止被霸凌的最佳方法就是去霸凌別人。許多輔導諮詢人員指出，若學校的霸凌不被禁止或改善，他們可能在將來成為嚴重的犯罪者。

兒童福利聯盟對於如何防止校園暴力提出了些建議。它們鼓勵學生舉發所有的暴力行為，而建議老師們加強學生之間良好的關係。而在另一方面，家長應該教導孩子們管理及控制他們的情緒。另外，也有一支熱線電話提供給霸凌受害者尋求諮詢專用。有關當局也已承諾將校園安全列為首要工作，並且希望所有的校園在未來都能脫離恐懼與暴力。

◆ Answer

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

International News

Leaders of North and South Korea Meet in Historic Summit

The leaders of North and South Korea met recently to discuss some important issues that affect **relations** between the two countries. A summit such as this is seen as a way to **ease tensions** that have existed between the two countries for almost 60 years. South Korean leader Roh Moo-hyun walked across the border into North Korea on October 2nd to meet with his North Korean **counterpart**, Kim Jong-il. The historic three-day summit was only the second time that the leaders of these two countries had met face to face. The first was in 2000 when Kim Dae-jung, the president of South Korea at the time, met for talks with Kim Jong-il, who has been the leader of North Korea since 1994.

The two countries locked horns in 1950 and fought a bloody year **civil war** that **raged** from 1950 to 1953 and **claimed** the lives of over four million Koreans. The fighting stopped in 1953 when the two sides agreed to a **ceasefire**, but a peace **treaty** was never signed, meaning the countries have remained **officially** at war.

Relations between the two Koreas have been very tense since the end of **hostilities**, and both sides are looking for ways to come to an agreement that will put a formal end to the war and create a lasting peace for all Koreans. October's summit was the latest attempt by the two sides to achieve this. At the summit, the two sides **announced** an eight-point "peace agreement" designed to ease tensions and pave the way for a formal peace treaty in the future. They agreed to increase and strengthen their **economic ties** and were able to **resolve** some issues **regarding** fishing and shipping in their **territorial waters**. It is hoped by officials in both countries as well as the rest of the international community that a resolution to the world's longest-standing **conflict** will be achieved in the near future.

1. Who was the leader of South Korea in 2000?
 - (A) Kim Jong-il.
 - (B) Kim Dae-jung.
 - (C) Kim Il-sung.
 - (D) Roh Moo-hyun.
2. According to the article, which of the following is TRUE?
 - (A) October's summit was the second time that Roh Moo-hyun and Kim Jong-il had met for talks.
 - (B) North and South Korea signed a peace treaty that put an official end to their civil war.
 - (C) The leaders of the two countries were able to come to some agreements regarding certain economic issues.
 - (D) North and South Korea have been fighting a bloody civil war since 1950 that has killed millions.
3. What can we INFER from the article?
 - (A) Relations between North and South Korea have improved greatly since 2000.
 - (B) North and South Korea will probably never sign an official peace treaty.
 - (C) The leaders of North Korea are not interested in having peace with South Korea.
 - (D) It is likely that North and South Korea will soon be reunited into a single country.



Before You Read

- 1. lock horns 字面上的意思是來自像雄鹿 (stag) 或公牛 (bull) 之類的有角動物，在打鬥時用牠們的角夾住對方的角。現在，lock horns 可用來指兩個人起爭執，或國與國之間處於戰爭狀態。
- 2. treaty & agreement : treaty 常指國與國之間，或人與人之間正式簽署的條約或協定，而 agreement 常指雙方達成的協議，不一定透過文件的簽署，也可以只是口頭上的約定。

Vocabulary & Idioms

1. historic [hɪ'stɔːrɪk] *adj.* 歷史上著名的或重要的；具歷史意義的；著名的
2. summit [ˈsʌmɪt] *n.* 最高級會議；高峰會議
3. relation [rɪ'ləʃən] *n.* 關係
4. ease [iːz] *v.* 減輕；消除
5. tension [tɛnʒən] *n.* 緊張狀態
tense [tɛns] *adj.* (令人) 緊張的
6. counterpart ['kaʊntə-pɑːrt] *n.* 相對應或具有相同功能的人或物
7. civil war *n. phr.* 內戰
8. rage [redʒ] *v.* (指戰爭或火勢等) 猛烈地繼續著
9. claim [klem] *v.* 奪去 (性命)
10. ceasefire [ˈsiːfɛər] *n.* 休戰；停戰
11. treaty ['trittɪ] *n.* 條約；協定
12. officially [ə'fɪʃəlɪ] *adv.* 正式地；官方地
13. hostilities [həʊstɪlətɪz] *n. pl.* 戰爭行為；交戰
14. announce [ə'nounəs] *v.* 宣布；發表
15. economic ties *n. phr.* 經濟關係
16. resolve [rɪ'zolv] *v.* 解決
resolution [rɪ'zɒljuʃən] *n.* 解決
17. regarding [rɪ'gɑːrdɪŋ] *prep.* 關於
18. territorial waters *n. phr.* 領海
19. conflict ['kanflɪkt] *n.* 衝突；戰爭

Patterns

It is hoped by officials in both countries as well as the rest of the international community that a resolution to the world's longest-standing conflict will be achieved in the near future.

"It is + p.p. that + S + V" 的句型常用來表示客觀的說法，常見的有：It is said/believed/reported/hoped/expected/thought that + S + V (據說／大家相信／據報導／大家希望／大家期待／大家認為)

⇒ **It is said that** the president is seriously ill. (據說這個總統病得很嚴重。)

= People say that the president is seriously ill.

= The president is said to be seriously ill.

Translation

南北韓領袖歷史性高峰會
南 北韓的領袖在最近會面，以討論一些對兩國之間的關係有影響的議題。這樣的一個高峰會議被視為解除存在兩國之間近 60 年的緊張關係。10 月 2 日，南韓總統盧武鉉步行通過兩韓邊界，進入北韓，與北韓領袖金正日會面。這具有歷史性意義，為期三天的高峰會議只是這兩國領袖第二次面對面會談。第一次則是在 2000 年，由當時的南韓總統金大中，與自 1994 年成為北韓領袖的金正日面對面會談。
 這兩個國家從 1950 年至 1953 年處於血腥猛烈的內戰，而且有超過 400 萬韓國人在戰爭中喪生。這個戰爭在 1953 年雙方達成停火協定後終止，但是一直都沒有簽下任何和平協議，意味著這兩個國家表面上仍處於交戰的狀態中。
 自從戰爭結束後，南北韓之間的關係一直處於緊張狀態，而雙方一直在尋求方法以達成協議——一個可以正式將戰爭終止並為所有韓國人建立一個永久性和平的協議。10 月的高峰會議是雙方最近一次為達成這項目標的嘗試。在高峰會中，雙方宣布一項為停止緊張關係及為未來一個正式的和平條約所鋪路的八點「和平協定」。他們同意增加並加強經濟合作關係，並且解決關於在領海中捕魚及船運的議題。南北韓的官員及國際社會都希望這個世界上歷時最久的衝突在不久的將來能解決。

Answer

- (1) B (2) C (3) A