NEWSCOPE

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National News

Dangers of Drug Abuse Should Outweigh Celebrity Scandals

There has been yet another story in the news lately **concerning** drug abuse by a celebrity in Taiwan. A female actress who was among a group of television personalities, singers and actors caught in a major police **raid** targeting drug dealers and users last December, was arrested again in mid-November by police in Taipei. These celebrity drug scandals have focused the public's attention on the broader issue of drug use in Taiwan. Furthermore, they are **heightening** people's fears that the drug problem in Taiwan is growing despite the country's strict anti-drug laws. While these scandals have become quite common in the news, some people think that the issue should only concern the celebrities involved and the **authorities**. However, others feel that the general public has a right to know about this sort of behavior since these celebrities are loved by fans all over Taiwan and other parts of Asia. One fear shared by many is that the younger generation of Taiwanese people may be **misinformed** about the dangers and serious side effects involved in taking drugs. Moreover, the **perception** among young people that taking drugs is "cool" is very worrisome for parents, teachers and public health officials.

The drugs commonly used by the celebrities in question are **marijuana**, **cocaine**, **ketamine**, **amphetamines** and **ecstasy**. Some of these drugs are highly **addictive** and may cause unwanted side effects such as loss of **appetite**, **tremors**, **paranoia**, **depression**, kidney failure, **strokes** and even heart attacks. Perhaps the authorities and the media should take these opportunities not only to **sensationalize** the scandals surrounding celebrity drug use, but also to educate the general population, especially the youth of Taiwan, about the **inherent** dangers involved in taking drugs.

◆ Multiple Choices

____ 1. We can infer from the passage that the female celebrity has been arrested _____ times.
(A) 0　(B) 1　(C) 2　(D) 3

____ 2. According the passage, the media should focus more on _____.
(A) the serious effects and dangers of drug abuse
(B) keeping the names of celebrity drug users out of the news
(C) reporting how celebrities became involved in using drugs
(D) helping the police to catch people who are using drugs

____ 3. What does the term "the celebrities in question" mean?
(A) Famous people to whom the health authorities are asking questions.
(B) Famous people that the general public thinks are in the hospital.
(C) Famous people being talked about in newspapers, magazines and on TV.
(D) Celebrities who have said that they have never used drugs.

Before You Read

▶經常使用毒品，容易染上毒癮（drug addiction），而毒癮發作時，若不再繼續吸食，會產生一些禁斷症狀（withdrawal symptoms），例如在停用海洛因（heroin）8 至 12 小時內，會出現流淚、無法入睡、緊張、發汗等現象，若不以任何替代藥物，或逐漸減少劑量的方式直接戒掉毒品（quit cold turkey），更會出現發冷、虛弱、血壓升高等情況，這段期間對有毒癮的人（drug addict）來說非常難熬，常因無法忍受而再度吸食毒品。因此，最好在一開始就勇敢的向毒品說不！

◆ Vocabulary and Idioms

1. scandal ['skændl̩] *n.* 醜聞
2. concerning [kən'sɝnɪŋ] *prep.* 關於
3. raid [red] *n.* 突然搜查；搜捕
4. heighten ['haɪtn̩] *v.* 提高；加強
5. authority [ə'θɔrətɪ] *n.* 有關當局
6. misinform [ˌmɪsɪn'fɔrm] *v.* 提供錯誤信息；誤導
7. perception [pɚ'sɛpʃən] *n.* 看法；理解
8. marijuana [ˌmɑrɪ'hwɑnə] *n.* 大麻
9. cocaine [ko'ken] *n.* 古柯鹼
10. ketamine ['kɛtəmin] *n.* K 他命
11. amphetamine [æm'fɛtəˌmin] *n.* 安非他命
12. ecstasy ['ɛkstəsɪ] *n.* 搖頭丸
13. addictive [ə'dɪktɪv] *adj.* 使人上癮的
14. appetite ['æpəˌtaɪt] *n.* 食慾
15. tremor ['trɛmɚ] *n.* 顫抖
16. paranoia [ˌpærə'nɔɪə] *n.* 偏執狂；妄想狂
17. depression [dɪ'prɛʃən] *n.* 憂鬱
18. stroke [strok] *n.* 中風
19. sensationalize [sɛn'seʃənlˌaɪz] *v.* 用聳動視聽的方法處理
20. inherent [ɪn'hɪrənt] *adj.* 內在的；固有的；本來的

◆ Patterns

Furthermore, they are heightening people's fears that the drug problem in Taiwan is growing despite the country's strict anti-drug laws.

＝Furthermore, they are heightening people's fears that the drug problem in Taiwan is growing in spite of the country's strict anti-drug laws.

＝Furthermore, they are heightening people's fears that the drug problem in Taiwan is growing though the country has strict anti-drug laws.

＝Furthermore, although/though the country has strict anti-drug laws, they are heightening people's fears that the drug problem in Taiwan is growing.

despite ＝ in spite of 儘管……，為介系詞，後面接名詞，亦可以 though/although 接一子句表示。

◆ Translation

吸毒的危險遠大於名人的醜聞

最近在台灣又有另一則關於名人吸毒的新聞報導。一位女明星，出現在去年 12 月警方一次針對販毒者及吸毒者大規模搜捕中的一群電視明星、歌手及演員名單中，11 月中又被台北警方逮捕。這些名人吸毒醜聞，已經將大眾的注意力聚焦於更廣泛的台灣吸毒問題。此外，也提高了人們對於在台灣吸毒問題擴大的恐懼，儘管台灣有很嚴格的反毒法令。雖然這些醜聞在新聞中已見怪不怪，有些人認為這樣的議題，應該只是那些牽涉其中的名人及有關當局的事。然而，其他人覺得一般大眾有權利知道這樣的行為，因為這些名人是受整個台灣及亞洲其他地方粉絲愛戴的。很多人共同的恐懼，是台灣人較年輕的一代，可能被誤導毒品的危險及嚴重副作用的觀念。更甚者，在年輕人當中，覺得吸毒「很酷」這樣的認知使得家長老師，及衛生當局官員們擔憂。

被討論的這些名人常用的毒品有：大麻、古柯鹼、K他命、安非他命及搖頭丸。這些毒品中，有些很容易上癮，且可能導致不想要的副作用，像是食慾喪失、顫抖、妄想、憂鬱、腎衰竭、中風，甚至是心臟病。也許有關當局及媒體應該藉此機會，不只是繞著名人吸毒醜聞大肆報導，並應該教育一般大眾，尤其是台灣的年輕人，關於吸毒所潛在的危險。

◆ Answer

(1) C　(2) A　(3) C

Newscope

龍騰文化

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International News

Slow Cities: Slowing Down but Increasing the Quality of Life

In recent years, the fast paced **hustle and bustle** of modern life __(1)__ rise to a cultural **phenomenon** known as the Slow Movement. __(2)__ its name **implies**, the Slow Movement's central **tenet** is to slow down the pace at which people live their lives. **Proponents** of this movement feel that **globalization** and American fast-food and **retail** chain stores have not only taken away the **unique** characteristics of **individual** cities, but have __(3)__ them __(3)__ **carbon copies** of each other. **Disdain** for this type of city life has led to the creation of entire "Slow Cities" in Europe and elsewhere.

Cittaslow, as these Slow Cities are known in Italy where they began to appear in 1999, set out to create slow-paced living environments for people who __(4)__ **hectic** big-city life. Slow Cities are rather small, __(5)__ populations of fewer than 50,000 people, and **resist** many of the **luxuries** of modern life, most **notably** cars. Chain stores of any type are **banned** from these cities __(6)__ the focus is on individually owned and operated businesses. Tree lined roads, green spaces and a **pedestrian**-friendly environment create an **atmosphere** __(7)__ people feel the city is not something they have to get away from.

While Slow Cities are an Italian invention, other European countries such as Austria, the UK, Norway, Germany and Spain have also joined the movement __(8)__ Slow Cities of their own. Australia has also shown interest, and currently has two Slow Cities. Even Asian countries such as Japan have indicated that they would like to join the movement. However, becoming an official Slow City __(9)__ gaining membership from the Cittaslow organization, and its strict **requirements** can be very difficult for many towns and cities __(10)__. If you think Slow Cities sound interesting, then stay **on the lookout for** one near you.

____ 1. (A) gave　(B) gives　(C) has given　(D) had given
____ 2. (A) Which　(B) As　(C) By　(D) With
____ 3. (A) turned...into　(B) changed...with　(C) depend...on　(D) differ...from
____ 4. (A) have grown tired of　(B) have grown excited about　(C) have grown boring with　(D) have grown surprising at
____ 5. (A) by　(B) have　(C) with　(D) own
____ 6. (A) since　(B) because of　(C) while　(D) due to
____ 7. (A) which　(B) when　(C) what　(D) where
____ 8. (A) with invention　(B) to forming　(C) by creating　(D) in producing
____ 9. (A) take　(B) costs　(C) need　(D) requires
____ 10. (A) meeting　(B) to meet　(C) for meeting　(D) meet

Before You Read

▶慢活城市運動（Slow City Movement）是源自於慢食運動（Slow Food Movement）。慢食運動以抗拒瀰漫全球速食（Fast food）文化對人們飲食習慣造成的負面影響為出發點，強調的是享受真正的傳統美味、烹飪方式及吃得好的樂趣，並創造與人共進餐食時的歡愉。另一項受歡迎的運動是慢旅行（Slow Travel），它所強調的是讓旅行者成為當地生活的一部分，並與當地人互動，以體會並欣賞真正的當地文化，而不再只是走馬看花。

◆ Vocabulary and Idioms

1. hustle and bustle *n.* 擁擠繁忙景象
2. phenomenon [fə'nɑmə,nɑn] *n.* 現象
3. imply [ɪm'plaɪ] *v.* 暗示；含有……的意思
4. tenet ['tɛnɪt] *n.* 原則；信條
5. proponent [prə'ponənt] *n.* 支持者；倡導者
6. globalization [ˌgləʊbəlaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 全球化
7. retail ['ritel] *n.* 零售
8. unique [ju'nik] *adj.* 獨特的
9. individual [ˌɪndə'vɪdʒʊəl] *adj.* 個別的
10. carbon copy *n.* 一模一樣；複寫本；副本
11. disdain [dɪs'den] *n.* 鄙視
12. hectic ['hɛktɪk] *adj.* 忙亂的；忙碌的
13. resist [rɪ'zɪst] *v.* 抵抗；抗拒
14. luxury ['lʌkʃərɪ] *n.* 奢侈；奢華
15. notably ['notəblɪ] *adv.* 明顯地
16. ban [bæn] *v.* 禁止
17. pedestrian [pə'dɛstrɪən] *n.* 行人
18. atmosphere ['ætməs,fɪr] *n.* 氣氛
19. requirement [rɪ'kwaɪrmənt] *n.* 需要
20. be on the lookout for sth./sb. 警惕或留心某事／某人

◆ Patterns

As its name implies, the Slow Movement's central tenet is to slow down the pace at which people live their lives.

＝ The Slow Movement's central tenet is to slow down the pace at which people live their lives, as its name implies.

＝ The Slow Movement's central tenet is to slow down the pace at which people live their lives, which its name implies.

as 為準關係代名詞，先行詞可以是在它前面的子句，也可以是在它後面的子句。

注意：Which its name implies, the Slow Movement's central tenet is to slow down the pace at which people live their lives. (×)

which 為關係代名詞，先行詞只可以是在它前面的子句。

◆ Translation

慢活城市：減緩生活步調但增進生活品質

近幾年來，現代生活快步調的擁擠繁忙景象已導致著名的「慢運動」的誕生。就如同它名字的含意，「緩慢運動」的中心原則是減慢人們生活的步調。這個運動的倡導者們覺得全球化及美國的速食和零售連鎖商店，不僅帶走了各個城市獨有的特色，也將各個城市變成彼此的翻版。對於這樣的城市生活的鄙視，已經造成「慢活城市」在歐洲及其他地方的誕生。

Cittaslow，也就是大家所知道的在 1999 年開始在義大利出現的這類慢活城市，開始為那些已經逐漸厭煩忙碌的大城市生活的人們，創造一個緩慢步調的生活環境。慢活城市的規模頗小，只有少於 50,000 的人口，且抵制許多現代生活中的奢華，尤其是汽車。任何形式的連鎖店都被這些城市排除在外，因為這些城市是將焦點放在私人擁有及經營的商業。有行道樹的道路、綠色的空間，及便於行人的環境，營造出一種特別的氛圍，使人們覺得這樣的城市不會是他們需要遠離的。

雖然慢活城市是義大利人創造出的產物，其他的歐洲國家，像是奧地利、英國、挪威、德國及西班牙，也以打造他們自己的慢活城市加入這項運動。澳洲也表示有興趣加入，且目前為止擁有兩個慢活城市。甚至像是日本這樣的亞洲國家，也表示他們想加入這項運動。然而，成為一個正式的慢活城市需要從 Cittaslow 組織中獲得會員資格。而嚴格的要求使得許多城市覺得難以符合標準。如果你覺得慢活城市聽起來很有趣，那麼你可以仔細留意一下離你較近的其中一個。

◆ Answer

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