



# Battling Fake News: A Critical Mindset 心態；思維模式 [ˈmaɪnd, set]

## 對抗假新聞——一種批判性思維



### Part A 譯文與解析



**1** Fake news can be **defined** as news containing false or **misleading** information that appears truthful. **2** Although fake news has long been in existence and this issue is as old as the news industry itself, the Internet and social media have made creating and sharing fake news easier and faster than ever. **3** Consequently, people may be **deceived** by fake news, believing the content to be genuine without questioning the sources. **4** With so much fake news being spread every day, it is now more important than ever to understand where such news comes from and to question the news stories we read.

假新聞可以被定義為包含似乎真實但錯誤或誤導的資訊的新聞。雖然假新聞已經存在很久了而這議題跟新聞業本身一樣古老，可是網路和社群媒體已經把製造和分享假新聞變得比以往更為容易和快速。因此，人可能會被假新聞給騙了，相信內容是真的而沒有質疑其來源。由於每天有那麼多假新聞在散播，現在要比以往更重要的是明白這樣的新聞是從哪裡來的以及質疑我們所讀的新聞報導。

**1** Fake news can be defined as news containing false or misleading information that appears truthful.

(1) containing 為 that contains 簡化而成的分詞片語。

- Young children are interested in fantasy books containing rich illustrations.

(小孩對那些內含豐富圖解的奇幻書籍感到興趣。)

(2) that appears truthful 為形容詞子句，修飾 false or misleading information。

(3) appear/seem (to be) + adj. 似乎……

- Elly appeared (to be) disappointed at the result of the game.

(Elly 似乎對比賽的結果感到失望。)

**2 Although fake news has long been in existence and this issue is as old as the news industry itself, the Internet and social media have made creating and sharing fake news easier and faster than ever.**

(1) in existence 存在

- Some endangered animals might not still be in existence in a few years.

(一些瀕臨絕種的動物可能再幾年後就不存在了。)

(2) as...as 和……一樣地……

- I don't know who will win the fight. Paul is as strong as Philip.

(我不知道誰會贏得那場打鬥。Paul 和 Philip 一樣強壯。)

(3) itself 表「本身」，用來強調。

(4) make + O + adj. 使……變得……

- Acid rain destroyed the fertility of the land and made it less productive.

(酸雨破壞土地的肥沃，使它產能減少。)

(5) than ever 比起以往

- The growing population makes agricultural development more important than ever.

(逐漸增加的人口使得農業發展比起以往來得更重要。)

**3 Consequently, people may be deceived by fake news, believing the content to be genuine without questioning the sources.**

(1) consequently 因此；所以 [同] therefore; accordingly; thus; in consequence; as a consequence

- We ran out of money. Consequently, we had to close the business.

(我們資金用完了。所以，我們只好結束營業。)

(2) , believing... 為 and they believe... 簡化而成的分詞構句，類似的有：

- Kelly greeted her guests warmly, giving each of them a gentle smile.

(Kelly 熱情地接待她的賓客，對他們每一個人微笑。)

(3) without + V-ing/N 而沒有……

- Going 60 days without watching television takes a lot of determination.

(過六十天而沒有看電視需要很大的決心。)

**4 With so much fake news being spread every day, it is now more important than ever to understand where such news comes from and to question the news stories we read.**



- (1) with + O + 分詞／形容詞／介詞片語，表附帶狀態。
- The mother sat by the window with her baby sleeping in her arms.  
(那位媽媽坐在窗戶邊，她的嬰兒在她手臂上睡著。)
  - Grandma dozed off on the sofa with her eyes closed and the TV on.  
(祖母在沙發上打瞌睡，閉著眼而電視開著。)
- (2) where such news come from 為名詞子句，當 understand 的受詞。
- (3) (which/that) we read 為形容詞子句，修飾 the news stories。



❑ Although fake news comes in many forms, two are the most common. ❑ First, fake news can come from **sloppy journalism**, which means that journalists write stories based on unreliable information or without fact-checking their sources **prior to** publication.

草率的；馬虎的 [ˈslɒpi]  
新聞工作 [ˈdʒɜːnlɪzəm] 先前的；較早的 [ˈpraɪə]  
在……之前

❑ Second, some news contains deliberately false information to achieve social or political results; examples include **attempts** to influence people to vote for a certain candidate or support a particular cause.

政治的；政府的 [pəˈlɪtɪkl] 試圖；嘗試 [əˈtemptz]  
候選人 [ˈkændɪdeɪt]

雖然假新聞有很多種形式，最常見的有兩種。第一，假新聞可能來自草率的新聞工作，這意味著記者根據不可靠的資訊或在出刊前沒有查核來源是否為事實就撰寫報導。第二，一些新聞包含蓄意錯誤的資訊以便得到社交或政治上的成果；例子包括企圖影響選民去投票支持某一位候選人或支持某一個特別的主張。

❶ Although fake news comes in many forms, two are the most common.  
come in 具有

- This car model comes in three different colors that you can choose from.  
(這個汽車車型有三種不同的顏色供你選擇。)

❷ First, fake news can come from **sloppy journalism**, which means that journalists write stories based on unreliable information or without fact-checking their sources prior to publication.

(1) which 引導形容詞子句，修飾 sloppy journalism。

- The professor asked Susan to condense her term paper, which was too long and wordy. (教授要 Susan 精簡她的期末報告，它過於冗長和囉嗦。)

(2) based on 為 that are based on 簡化而成的分詞片語，類似用法如下：

- The ideas (that are) presented in the book are giving readers much food for thought.  
(這本書所呈現的概念給讀者很多思考的素材。)

**3 Second, some news contains deliberately false information to achieve social or political results; examples include attempts to influence people to vote for a certain candidate or support a particular cause.**

(1) (in order) to VR 為了；以便於 [同] so as to VR; with a view to + V-ing; for the purpose of + V-ing

- (In order) To meet the demand for the new product, all the employees had to work extra hours. (為了滿足新產品的需求，所有員工必須加班。)

(2) vote for 投票支持

- I wasn't convinced by the politician's argument, so I'm not going to vote for him.  
(那位政治人物的論點無法說服我，所以我不投票支持他。)



<sup>1</sup>The following two examples **illustrate** the harm fake news can cause. <sup>2</sup>The first highlights the potential long-lasting consequences of false information. <sup>3</sup>In 1998, a British researcher published a **small-scale** study in a respected medical journal, linking the **MMR vaccine** to **autism**. The media provided **extensive coverage** of this **flawed** study. <sup>4</sup>As a result, the belief that the MMR vaccine could cause autism became widespread. Some people's confidence in the vaccine was **shattered**, and vaccination rates dropped. <sup>5</sup>However, **subsequent** studies with larger samples revealed different results, and the original study was eventually proved inaccurate. <sup>6</sup>Even so, years after, parents were still exposed to large numbers of negative reports, and some refused to vaccinate their children for fear that it might do more harm than good. <sup>7</sup>More than two decades have now passed since the original study was published, but its effects can still be observed worldwide.

說明；解釋 [ɪləstreɪt]  
小規模的 [ˈsmɔːl, skeɪ]  
自閉症 [ˈɔːtɪzəm] 有錯誤的；有缺點的 [flɒd]  
麻疹腮腺炎德國麻疹混合疫苗 [ɛməˈmɑː vækˈsɪn] 廣泛的 [ɪkˈstɛnsɪv] 新聞報導 [ˈkævərɪdʒ]  
之後的；隨後的 [ˈsʌbsɪkwɛnt]  
(使希望或信念) 破滅 [ˈʃætəd]



下面兩個例子說明假新聞可能造成的傷害。第一個凸顯了錯誤資訊潛在且長遠的結果。在 1998 年，一位英國研究人員在一個受人尊敬的醫學期刊發表一個小規模的研究，說麻疹腮腺炎德國麻疹混合疫苗和自閉症有關。這媒體對這有錯誤的研究做了廣泛的新聞報導。結果，認為麻疹腮腺炎德國麻疹混合疫苗會造成自閉症的看法廣為流傳。有些人對疫苗的信賴感破滅，疫苗接種率下滑。可是，後來以為數更多的樣本所做的研究卻顯示不同的結果，而原來的研究最後被證明是不正確的。即便如此，多年後，父母親依然接觸到許多負面的報導，有些人拒絕讓小孩接種疫苗唯恐它可能弊多於利。現在，自從原來的研究發表已經有二十多年了，可是在世界各地依然可以看到它的影響。

**❶ The following two examples illustrate the harm fake news can cause.**

fake news can cause 為形容詞子句，修飾 the harm。

**❷ The first highlights the potential long-lasting consequences of false information.**

long-lasting 意思為「持久的」，屬於 adv.-V-ing 的複合形容詞，類似的有：never-ending（永無止盡的）、hard-working（勤奮努力的）、fast-moving（快速移動的）、ever-changing（不斷變化的）等。

**❸ In 1998, a British researcher published a small-scale study in a respected medical journal, linking the MMR vaccine to autism.**

link...to... 使……跟……有關 [同] connect...with..., relate...to..., associate...with...

- Researchers have found that a diet high in sugar and grains is linked to many major diseases.（研究人員已經發現含糖及穀類量高的飲食跟許多重大疾病有關。）

**❹ As a result, the belief that the MMR vaccine could cause autism became widespread.**

(1) as a result 因此；結果 [同] in consequence, therefore, accordingly, as a consequence

- Jack spent every penny he had; as a result, he now has no savings at all.

（Jack 把所有的錢都花光；因此，他現在沒有任何存款。）

[比較] as a result of 因為

- Three of the buildings in our neighborhood collapsed as a result of that terrible earthquake.（因為那可怕的地震，我們家附近有三棟建築物倒塌。）

(2) that...autism 為 belief 的同位語，補充說明其內容。在 fact, belief, hope, dream, suggestion, idea, theory 等後常用 that 子句當同位語。

- Jean has a dream that someday she will visit the Louvre to see the paintings there.

（Jean 有個夢想，有一天她會造訪羅浮宮去看在那裡的那些畫。）

**5** However, subsequent studies with larger samples revealed different results, and the original study was eventually proved inaccurate.

be proved (to be) + adj. 證明

- The airplane is still experimental, and it won't carry any passengers until it is proved (to be) safe. (那架飛機還在實驗階段，直到它證明安全為止不能載運任何乘客。)

**6** Even so, years after, parents were still exposed to large numbers of negative reports, and some refused to vaccinate their children for fear that it might do more harm than good.

(1) even so 即便如此

- I stayed up late last night. Even so, I got up early to go for a jog this morning.  
(我昨晚熬夜。即便如此，今天我還是早起去慢跑。)

(2) be exposed to 或 expose oneself to 暴露於；接觸到

- Since we cannot measure the increase or decrease of noise, we never know to what danger we are exposed. (因為我們無法偵測噪音的增加或減少，所以我們無法知道我們暴露在怎麼樣的危險之中。)

(3) for fear that S + would/should/might + VR 表「以免、唯恐」。更多說明請見句型分析。

- When in the library, people usually whisper for fear that they might disturb others.  
(在圖書館時，人們通常小聲說話以免打擾到其他人。)

(4) do/cause harm (to...) (對……) 造成傷害

- It does more harm than good for parents to compare one child with another.  
(父母親拿一個小孩跟另一個比較是弊多於利。)

**7** More than two decades have now passed since the original study was published, but its effects can still be observed worldwide.

S + has/have p.p. since S + V-ed/ 過去某時 自從……

- That basketball team has won five consecutive games since their last loss.  
(自從他們上次輸掉，那支籃球隊已經贏得五連勝了。)





In the second example, flawed reporting had tragic consequences. <sup>使滯留 ['strændɪd]</sup> **In 2018, Typhoon Jebi** left many tourists **stranded** inside an airport in Japan. <sup>燕子颱風 (2018 年的夏末強颱) [tai'fun 'dʒɛbi]</sup> **Media platforms** in China circulated exaggerated reports praising their government's efforts to **evacuate** <sup>撤離；疏散 [r'vækju,et]</sup> its citizens from the airport. **After** seeing these reports, some Taiwanese people, claiming to be trapped at the airport, criticized their government on social media for not acting with the same level of **diligence**. <sup>主流的 ['men,stri:m]</sup> Several **mainstream** media outlets in Taiwan <sup>勤奮；用功 ['dɪləʒəns]</sup> reported the story without **verification**, further **stirring up** public anger. <sup>證實 [ˌverɪfɪ'keɪʃən]</sup> <sup>挑起；引起</sup> The director of Taiwan's **representative** office in **Osaka** tragically took his own life after receiving <sup>代表的 [ˌreprɪ'zentətɪv]</sup> <sup>大阪 (日本的大城市) [o'saka]</sup> tremendous criticism on the matter.

在第二個例子中，錯誤的報導有著悲慘的結果。在 2018 年，燕子颱風讓許多遊客滯留在日本某一機場內。中國的媒體平台流傳誇大的報導，讚美它們的政府努力從機場撤離它們的公民。在看了這些報導後，一些宣稱滯留在機場的臺灣人在社群媒體上批評政府沒有同樣努力的作為。在臺灣，一些主流的媒體播送管道未經證實就報導這新聞，進一步激起大眾的憤怒。臺灣駐大阪辦事處處長在承受對於這件事的巨大批評後悲慘地結束自己的生命。

**1 In 2018, Typhoon Jebi left many tourists stranded inside an airport in Japan.**

leave + O + 分詞／形容詞 使處於……狀態中

- A car accident two years ago left Jessica crippled, and since then, she has been walking on crutches.

(兩年前的一場車禍讓 Jessica 受傷殘障，從那時起，她就一直用拐杖走路。)

- It's raining hard outside; please don't leave the windows open.

(外面在下大雨；請不要讓窗戶開著。)

**2 Media platforms in China circulated exaggerated reports praising their government's efforts to evacuate its citizens from the airport.**

...efforts to VR ……的努力去……

- The distinguished politician is loved around the world for his efforts to reduce poverty.

(那位傑出的政治人物因為他努力減少貧窮而受到世界各地人們的喜愛。)

③ **After seeing these reports, some Taiwanese people, claiming to be trapped at the airport, criticized their government on social media for not acting with the same level of diligence.**

(1) After seeing 為 after they saw 簡化而成的分詞構句，而 after/before/when/while 所連接的子句經常如此簡化。

- After studying for two hours, Jeff decided to take a short break.

(Jeff 在讀了兩小時後，決定短暫休息一下。)

(2) criticize sb. for... 批評某人……

- Paul's wife criticized him for spending too much time drinking with his friends.

(Paul 的太太批評他花太多時間跟朋友們喝酒。)

④ **The director of Taiwan's representative office in Osaka tragically took his own life after receiving tremendous criticism on the matter.**

take...life 奪走……的生命

- The disastrous floods resulting from the typhoon took many lives in that place.

(颱風所引起的大水奪走那地方很多人的生命。)



① With such horrible events in mind, we are reminded that we must resist fake news. ② Whenever we come across new information, it is important to **evaluate** its

評估；評價 [ɪˈvæljuː,et]

**validity** lest we be tricked into **mistaking** it for truth. ③ One **notable** feature of authentic

正確性；正當性 [vəˈlɪdəti]

把……錯當成……

顯著的；值得注意的 [ˈnɒtəbəl]

news is the **inclusion** of the writer's name, which enables readers to view that writer's

包括；包含 [ɪnˈkluːʒən]

**biography** and verify his or her **credibility**. Another characteristic of real news is the

傳記；傳記作品 [baɪˈɑːɡrəfi]

可信性；可靠性 [ˌkredəˈbɪləti]

**citing** of multiple primary sources, which demonstrates a high level of **authenticity**.

引用；引述 [ˈsaɪtɪŋ]

真實性 [ˌɔːθənˈtɪsəti]

④ Still another feature to look for is where the article has been published, which can indicate its reliability. If it has been published by a respected media platform, such

as the BBC or CNN, it is likely reliable. ⑤ **Last but not least**, a clear sign of a factual

最後但同樣重要的

report is **objective** writing that does not appeal to readers' emotions or use deliberately

客觀的 [əbˈdʒektɪv]

**provocative** language. ⑥ These features can help us avoid **falling for** fake news so that

煽動性的 [prəˈvəkətɪv]

受……的騙；上……的當

we can see the world accurately.



記著如此可怕的事件，我們應該被提醒必須對抗假新聞。每當我們碰到新的資訊時，重要的是要評估它的正確性免得我們被騙了，把它誤以為是真的。一項真新聞明顯的特色是包括了作者的名字，這讓讀者可以去察看作者的傳記和確認他或她的可信度。另一項真新聞的特色是引用了多重的重要來源，這顯示高程度的真實性。還有另一項要找的特色是文章的出處，這可以表示它的可靠性。如果它一直在一個受人尊重的媒體平台上刊出，像是英國廣播公司或美國有線新聞網，它很可能是可以信賴的。最後但同樣重要的，一個真實報導明顯的標誌是客觀的寫作，不訴諸讀者的情緒或使用蓄意煽動性的語言。這些特色能有助於我們避免被假新聞給騙了，如此一來我們就可以正確地看待世事。

**1** With such horrible events in mind, we are reminded that we must resist fake news.

with...in mind 記著；把……放在心上

- With the learners' needs in mind, our tests are created with varying levels of difficulty.  
(把學習者的需要放在心上，我們的測驗以不同的難度來編製。)

**2** Whenever we come across new information, it is important to evaluate its validity lest we be tricked into mistaking it for truth.

(1) whenever 每當；只要 [同] every/each time, no matter when

- As your best friend, I will come to your assistance whenever you get into trouble.  
(身為你最好的朋友，只要你有麻煩我就會過去幫你。)

(2) come across 碰到 [同] run into, run across, come upon

- When you come across a new word, you can look it up in the dictionary.  
(當你碰到一個生字時，你可以去查字典。)

(3) S + V + lest + S (+ should) + VR 表「以免、唯恐」。更多說明請見句型分析。

- The movers were careful with the fragile glass vase lest they should break it.  
(搬家工人們小心處理那易碎的玻璃花瓶以免把它給打破。)

(4) trick...into V-ing 騙……去做某事 [同] cheat/deceive...into V-ing

- My sister tricked me into driving her to the mall by telling me that she wanted to buy me a gift. (我姊姊跟我說她想買個禮物給我而騙我開車送她去那購物中心。)

**3** One notable feature of authentic news is the inclusion of the writer's name, which enables readers to view that writer's biography and verify his or her credibility.

(1) one...another...(still) another... 一……另一……另一…… (不確定數量時)

- There is a pile of books on the table. One is a mystery novel, another is a romance novel, and (still) another is a biography.

(桌上有一堆書。一本是神祕小說，另一本是愛情小說，另一本是傳記。)

**比較** one...the other... 一……另一…… (明確的兩人或物時)

- There are two kinds of leather for you to choose from. One is artificial, and the other is genuine. (有兩種皮革你可以選擇。一種是人造的，另一種是真的。)

(2) enable...to VR 使……可以……

- Express delivery enables people to have something sent to a place faster than usual. (快遞讓人可以比往常更快把東西送到某個地方。)

**4 Still another feature to look for is where the article has been published, which can indicate its reliability.**

to VR 不定詞當形容詞用，修飾 another feature。

- Steve is so poor that he has nothing to give in return. (Steve 很窮，所以沒有東西可以給予回報。)

**5 Last but not least, a clear sign of a factual report is objective writing that does not appeal to readers' emotions or use deliberately provocative language.**

appeal to 訴諸 **同** resort to

- No matter what happens, you shouldn't appeal to violence. It is never acceptable to settle a matter with force. (無論發生甚麼事，你都不可以訴諸暴力。以蠻力來解決事情絕不被允許。)

**6 These features can help us avoid falling for fake news so that we can see the world accurately.**

(1) avoid + V-ing/N 避免

- To avoid falling asleep at the wheel, we took turns driving on our trip to Kaohsiung. (為了避免開車時睡著，我們輪流開車到高雄旅遊。)

(2) so that/in order that S + can/may/will...+ V 以便；為了

- The famous movie star disguised himself so that he wouldn't be recognized in the crowd. (那位知名電影明星自我偽裝為了不要在人群中被認出來。)



**1**In the current age of news overload, we must all watch out for fake news lest we fall victim to it. **2**Useful strategies are to think critically about what we are reading and



to conduct further research on news stories to check their content before accepting them as truth. <sup>③</sup>With **due diligence**, we can win the war against fake news and help improve society.  
 審慎行為 [dju `dɪləʒəns]

在現今新聞超載的時代，我們所有人必須留意假新聞以免我們成為它的受害者。有用的策略是批判性地思考我們在讀的東西和進一步研究新聞報導以便於在接受它們是真的之前查核它們的內容。靠著審慎的行為，我們可以贏得跟假新聞的戰爭並且協助改善社會。

**① In the current age of news overload, we must all watch out for fake news lest we fall victim to it.**

watch out for 留神；密切注意 同 look after, take care of, keep an eye on

- Watch out for the weather forecast for your destination before you start your trip.

(在你旅行前，密切注意你目的地的天氣預測。)

**② Useful strategies are to think critically about what we are reading and to conduct further research on news stories to check their content before accepting them as truth.**

(1) be + to VR 當主詞補語。

- The purpose of the garden party is to raise awareness of the dangers of passive smoking. (那個園遊會的目的是增進對吸二手菸風險的意識。)

(2) what... (= the thing(s) that...) ……的事物

- If you wish to succeed in life, you have to know what you care about the most. (如果你想人生成功，就必須知道你最在乎的是什麼。)

(3) conduct/do/carry out/make research on... 做……的研究

- The zoo's wildlife conservation program has done a lot of research on how to save endangered species. (那座動物園的野生動物保護計畫已經做了許多關於如何保護瀕臨絕種的物種的研究。)

**③ With due diligence, we can win the war against fake news and help improve society.**  
 against 對抗

- The discovery of the new vaccine is an important breakthrough in the fight against avian flu. (發現那新疫苗是對抗禽流感方面一項重大的突破。)



## Part B 字彙分析

### 1. define

[dɪˈfaɪn]

vt. 解釋；給……下定義 to give the exact meaning of a word or phrase

- A dentist can be defined as a medical doctor who treats and repairs people's teeth.

(牙醫師可以被定義為一位治療和修補人們牙齒的醫師。)

definition

[ˌdɛfəˈnɪʃən]

n. [C, U] 解釋；定義

- The definitions of words can change over time as people use them in new ways.

(因為人們用新的方式來使用，單字的定義會隨著時間而改變。)

#### 💡 要點解說

over time 隨著時間

- A bicycle, by definition, has only two wheels. If you add a third, it becomes a tricycle. (根據定義，腳踏車只有兩個輪子。如果你加上第三輪，就成了三輪車。)

#### 📖 補充精要

(1) definition n. [U] 清晰度

- The mountain ranges have good definition on this map, which makes it easier to plan a trip in the area. (這張地圖上山脈的清晰度很好，讓我們在這個地區規劃行程更加容易。)

(2) have good definition 具清晰度

(3) lack definition 不清晰

### 2. misleading

[mɪsˈliːdɪŋ]

adj. 誤導的 causing someone to get the wrong idea or impression, or to believe something that is actually false

- The store used a misleading sign to make people believe that all items were 50% off.

(這家商店用了一個誤導的標誌，讓人們以為所有商品都打五折。)

mislead

[mɪsˈliːd]

vt. 誤導；使誤信 (misled—misled—misleading)

- Tim misled the interviewer by claiming he had more experience than he really did.

(Tim 透過宣稱他有的經驗比實際的還多來誤導那位面試官。)



## 3. deceive

[dɪˈsi:v]

vt. 欺騙 to trick or lie to someone in order to make him or her believe something that is wrong or not true

- Mrs. Clayton was deceived into revealing her banking details to criminals over the phone.

(Clayton 太太被騙在電話中把她的銀行詳細資料透漏給罪犯。)

### 補充精要

(1) deception *n.* [U] 欺騙 *n.* [C] 詭計

- The king used deception to trick his enemies into thinking he was retreating.

(那位國王欺騙他的敵人，讓他們相信他正在撤退。)

(2) deceptive *adj.* 騙人的；誤導人的

- First impressions are deceptive, and one's true character is always revealed later on.

(第一印象會騙人，一個人的真實性格總是在後來才會顯現出來。)

## 4. journalism

[ˈdʒɜːnəlɪzəm]

*n.* [U] 新聞工作 the work done by those who report, interview, and write for newspapers or other forms of media

- This newscaster has worked in journalism for twenty years, starting her career as a reporter for a daily paper.

(這位新聞播報員已經從事新聞工作二十年了，工作開始是在一間日報當記者。)

journalist

[ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst]

*n.* [C] 新聞記者

- During the press conference, journalists representing different publications took turns asking the star questions.

(在記者會上，代表不同刊物的新聞記者輪流問那位明星問題。)

### 要點解說

take turns (at) + V-ing 輪流

### 比較

(1) a journalist 泛指從事新聞人員

(2) a reporter 替報章雜誌、廣播電視收集資料和撰寫報導的人

(3) an anchor 廣播電視的新聞主播

(4) a war/sports correspondent 戰地／體育記者

journal  
[ˈdʒɜːnl]

n. [C] 刊物；雜誌

- According to an article published in a leading scientific journal, life might be possible on one of Jupiter's moons.

(根據一份數一數二的科學期刊所發表的一篇文章，在木星的其中一顆衛星上可能有生命的存在。)

### ☞ 補充精要

journal n. [C] 日記

- Kenny writes down his observations in his journal whenever he visits a new country.

(每當 Kenny 去參訪一個新的國家時，就會把他的觀察都寫在日記裡。)

## 5. prior

[ˈpraɪə]

adj. 先前的；較早的 happening before or in advance

- Prior knowledge of calculus is needed before you take this course.

(你在選這門課前，有必要知道微積分的先備知識。)

### ☞ 補充精要

priority n. [U, C] 優先 (的事物)

- As a high school student, you should give top priority to your studies. Nothing else is more important.

(身為一位高中生，你應該把課業擺第一。沒有其他事情更為重要。)

## 6. political

[pəˈlɪtɪkl]

adj. 政治的；政府的 involving the government or public issues; related to a person or party one can vote for

- Paula's friend asked her who the next president would be, but she doesn't like discussing political issues and wouldn't reply.

(Paula 的朋友問她誰會是下一任總統，可是她不喜歡談論政治議題而沒有回答。)

### ☞ 補充精要

(1) political asylum 政治庇護

(2) political enemy 政敵

(3) political party 政黨

(4) political prisoner 政治犯



politics  
[ˈpɑləˌtɪks]

n. [U] 政治；政治事務

- To run for mayor, you should live in the city and also be familiar with local politics.

(為了選市長，你應該住在那城市，也熟悉當地的政治。)

💡 要點解說

be familiar with... 熟悉……

📖 補充精要

(1) enter/go into politics 從政

(2) play politics 玩弄權術

politician  
[ˌpɑləˈtɪʃən]

n. [C] 從政者

- As the leader of the Democratic Party, the politician has to make several public appearances every week.

(身為民主黨的領袖，那位政治人物必須每周公開出現幾次。)

n. [C] 政客

- Dean will do and say anything to get promoted, so his coworkers think of him as a bit of a politician.

(Dean 會竭盡所能地得到晉升，所以他的同事認為他有一點像政客。)

💡 要點解說

think of...as... 把……當作是……

📖 比較

(1) politician 泛指從事政治工作的人，有時帶有輕蔑的意味

(2) statesman 具備明智見識的卓越政治家

7. attempt  
[əˈtɛmpt]

n. [C] 試圖；嘗試 an effort to try to do something, usually very challenging and often ending in failure

- Though the little girl made an attempt to pick up her mother's heavy suitcase, she just couldn't lift it.

(雖然那小女孩試圖提起她媽媽那沉重的手提箱，她就是提不起來。)

attempt  
[əˈtɛmpt]

vt. 嘗試；試圖

- Helen attempted to solve the Rubik's Cube in thirty seconds, but she failed.

(Helen 嘗試在三十秒內解開那個魔術方塊，可是卻失敗了。)

## 8. candidate

[ˈkændəˌdeɪt]

*n.* [C] 候選人 a person who wants to be chosen by voters for a political position

- Both candidates for mayor have popular support, so the election will be competitive.

(那兩位市長候選人都很受人歡迎，所以這場選舉將會很激烈。)

## | 補充精要

(1) a failed/rejected candidate 落選人

(2) a victorious candidate 當選人

(3) a presidential candidate 總統候選人

*n.* [C] 申請人

- In all, sixteen candidates applied for the job. The law firm, however, can hire only one of them.

(總計有十六人應徵那份工作。可是那個律師事務所只能雇用其中一位。)

## 9. illustrate

[ˈɪləstreɪt]

*vt.* 說明；解釋 to show or explain something clearly by using pictures, examples, etc.

- With the aid of a card trick, the professor was able to illustrate how the hand is often quicker than the eye.

(憑藉著卡片把戲，那位教授能說明何以手經常快過眼睛。)

*vt.* 加插圖於……；給……做圖表

- Tad Hills wrote and illustrated this children's book all by himself; every word and picture is his own work! (Tad Hills 自己撰寫和替這本童書加上插畫。每個字和圖畫都是他的作品！)

illustration

[ˌɪləsˈtreɪʃən]

*n.* [C] 插圖；圖表

- The biology teacher used illustrations to show the difference between plant and animal cells.

(生物老師用圖表來表示植物和動物細胞之間的差異。)

## | 補充精要

illustrator *n.* [C] 插圖畫家

- As a freelance illustrator, Jason does not work for a specific company.

(身為一位自由投稿的插畫家，Jason 沒有替特定一家公司工作。)



10. **extensive**  
[ɪk`stɛnsɪv]

adj. 廣泛的 involving or covering a very wide range of details or information

- Although extensive research has been done on the subject, scientists still aren't quite sure how life on earth began.  
(雖然對那個主題已經做過廣泛的研究，不過科學家們還是無法很確定地球上生命是如何開始的。)

adj. 廣闊的；廣大的

- Alaska's largest national park covers an extensive area of land and is actually bigger than nine of America's states!  
(阿拉斯加州最大的國家公園涵蓋了廣大的土地，事實上比美國九個州還來得大！)

extend  
[ɪk`stænd]

vt. 延伸；延長

- Our government is trying very hard to extend our relations with other countries.  
(我們政府正努力試著拓展我們跟其他國家的關係。)

☞ 補充精要

extend vt. 延展（手、腳等）；給予

- The little boy extended his arm to reach for the candy on the shelf above him.  
(那個小男孩伸長手臂去拿比他還高的那個架子上的糖果。)

extension  
[ɪk`stɛnʃən]

n. [U, C] 擴大；延伸

- The extension of new technologies into developing countries has made life easier for people living there.  
(新科技拓展到開發中國家讓住在那裡的人們生活得更加舒適。)
- Several extensions are planned for the museum, including a 3-D theater and two large exhibition halls. (那座博物館打算做些擴建，包括一間立體劇院和兩間大型展覽室。)

💡 要點解說

3-D (three-dimensional) 立體（感）的

☞ 補充精要

(1) extension n. [C] 延長部分；延期；分機

- The couple built an extension to increase the size of their house and make more room for their family.

(那夫妻把房子擴建並為他們的家人增加空間。)

(2) extensively *adv.* 廣泛地；大量地

- Contact lenses are extensively used nowadays, for they are convenient for people who don't want to wear glasses.

(今日隱形眼鏡廣泛地被使用，因為對於那些不想戴眼鏡的人來說它們很方便。)

## 11. flawed

[flɔd]

*adj.* 有錯誤的；有缺點的 suffering from a weakness or bad point that often spoils all the other good points

- The fact that the waterproof watch stopped working under water meant it was flawed. It had to be redesigned.

(那個防水錶在水底下不能運作的事實表示它有瑕疵。它得重新設計。)

### 💡 要點解說

that the waterproof watch stopped working under water 為 fact 的同位語，補充說明其內容。

### 📖 補充精要

flaw *n.* [C] 缺點；瑕疵

- The space mission was aborted since a mechanical flaw was found in the communications system.

(因為通訊系統中被發現一處機械瑕疵，這項太空任務被迫中斷。)

## 12. shatter

[ˈʃætə]

*vt.* (使希望或信念) 破滅 to completely destroy something, including non-physical things such as dreams or beliefs

- Colin's hopes of joining the company were shattered when another candidate got the job. (當另一位應徵者得到那工作時，Colin 進那公司的希望就跟著破碎了。)

*vt. vi.* (使) 破碎

- Daren kicked the ball as hard as he could. It hit the window and shattered the glass into tiny pieces.

(Daren 儘可能用力地踢那顆球。它打到窗戶，把玻璃給打碎。)



- The lightbulb fell from Aunt Mattie's hand and shattered on the kitchen floor.

(那顆燈泡從 Mattie 阿姨的手掉了下來，在廚房地板上碎掉。)

### 13. subsequent

[ˈsʌbsɪkwənt]

adj. 之後的；隨後的 happening or occurring after something, usually as a direct result of it

- Though the typhoon itself wasn't very big, the subsequent flooding did extensive damage to many houses in the area.

(雖然那次颱風本身不大，可是之後的大水卻對那地區的房子造成重大的損害。)

#### ☞ 補充精要

subsequently adv. 後來；隨後

- Sandy was tasked with an urgent project and subsequently had to work late for several days in a row.

(Sandy 被賦予一個緊急的計畫，後來她必須連續好幾天工作到很晚。)

### 14. strand

[strænd]

vt. 使滯留 to leave someone in a place or difficult situation that he or she cannot get out of by himself or herself

- After his passport was stolen, Ted was stranded abroad until he could get a new one.

(當他的護照被偷後，Ted 在國外滯留直到他拿到一個新的為止。)

#### ☞ 補充精要

(1) strand vt. 使處於困境

- I was once stranded in an outback town in the east of this island, not knowing who to turn to or what to live on.

(我曾經被困在這個島東部的一個內陸小鎮，不知道該向誰求助或靠什麼過活。)

(2) stranded adj. 被迫滯留的；束手無策的

- Rescuers were trying to save a stranded young dolphin on the western shore of Penghu.

(救難人員正試著在澎湖西岸解救一隻擱淺的年幼海豚。)

strand  
[strænd]

*n.* [C] (線、繩、毛髮等的) 股；縷

- Kerry collected the loose strands of hair hanging over her eyes and then tied them up at the back of her head.

(Kerry 收集蓋在眼睛上的散髮，然後把它們綁在頭的後面。)

15. **evacuate**  
[ɪˈvækjuː,et]

*vt.* 撤離；疏散 to lead, move, or transport people away from a dangerous place or situation, usually as quickly as possible

- As soon as the fire broke out, the students were evacuated from their classrooms to the tennis courts because of safety concerns.

(那場火災一發生，基於安全考量，學生就從教室被疏散到網球場。)

 **要點解說**

break out 突然發生

 **補充精要**

evacuation *n.* [C] 撤離；疏散

- Because of the imminent typhoon, there was a forced evacuation of the residents of the mountain village.

(因為即將到來的颱風，那座山上村莊的居民被迫撤離。)

16. **diligence**  
[ˈdɪlədʒəns]

*n.* [U] 勤奮；用功 hard work or extensive effort

- Since Ms. Caine's assistant works really hard and never takes a day off, she has decided to reward him for his diligence. (因為 Caine 女士的助理工作很認真而且從不請假，所以她決定獎勵他的勤奮。)

diligent  
[ˈdɪlədʒənt]

*adj.* 勤勉的；刻苦的

- Carl is a very diligent student and spends long hours studying in the library every weekend. (Carl 是一位很用功的學生，每周末都會花很長的時間在圖書館裡讀書。)

 **要點解說**

人 + spend + 時間 (in) + V-ing 某人花 (時間) 去……

 **補充精要**

diligently *adv.* 勤勉地

- After working diligently for thirty years, I think I should slow down and start to enjoy a more leisurely life. (在辛勤地工作三十年後，我想我現在應該慢下來並開始享受一個更加悠閒的生活。)



17. **representative** *adj.* 代表的 (usually before noun) representing or acting on behalf of a large group  
[ˌrɛprɪˈzɛntətɪv]
- This bakery always has a representative sample of its goods on display outside the shop.  
(這麵包店總會在店外展示它商品的代表性樣本。)
- 💡 **要點解說**  
on display 展示 (中)
- representative *n.* [C] 代表  
[ˌrɛprɪˈzɛntətɪv]
- Mel has been chosen as the representative of the class, so she'll speak on our behalf at the debate.  
(Mel 已經被選為班上代表，所以她會在辯論上代表我們說話。)
- 💡 **要點解說**  
on one's behalf 或 on behalf of sb. 代表 (某人)
- 📖 **補充精要**  
*represent vt.* 代表；象徵
- The red lines on the map represent railways, and the green lines stand for rivers.  
(地圖上的紅線代表鐵路，綠線則代表河流。)
18. **evaluate** *vt.* 評估；評價 to carefully judge the quality, correctness, or value of something  
[ɪˈvæljuː,et]
- Three judges will evaluate each singer's performance and then give him or her a final score out of one hundred. (三位裁判會評估每位歌手的表現，然後從滿分一百給他或她最後的分數。)
- evaluation *n.* [C, U] 評估；評價  
[ɪˈvæljuː,ɛfən]
- After a careful evaluation of the whole property, the expert told the owner that the hotel was worth 6.8 million pounds.  
(在審慎評估整棟房產後，專家告訴那主人說旅館值六百八十萬英鎊。)
  - By now, the doctors are sure of the patient's problem, so no further evaluation is necessary.  
(現在，醫生們很確定那病人的問題，所以沒有必要進一步評估。)

19. **validity**  
[və'lidəti]

*n.* [U] 正確性；正當性 the quality of being true, fair, or reliable

- Grandpa claims he was born in 1905. Everyone, however, doubts the validity of this statement. (祖父聲稱他生於 1905 年。可是，每個人都懷疑這聲明的正確性。)

*n.* [U] (法律上的) 有效；合法性

- Both parties need to sign the contract; otherwise, the validity of the document will be brought into question.

(雙方都需要簽這合約；要不然，文件的合法性會讓人質疑。)

**valid**  
[ˈvælɪd]

*adj.* 有根據的；合理的

- Be careful of which websites you trust—not all information on the Internet is equally valid.

(小心你所信賴的網站—不是所有網路的資訊都一樣有根據的。)

 **要點解說**

not all 並非所有

*adj.* (法律上) 有效的

- Martina's scooter license expired last Thursday and is no longer valid. Unless she wants a fine, she'll have to renew it. (Martina 的機車駕照上周四到期，不再有效。除非她想被罰，要不然就得更新。)

20. **notable**  
[ˈnɒtəbl̩]

*adj.* 顯著的；值得注意的 worth noting or paying attention to; special or important

- Some animals get very little sleep. A notable example is the giraffe, which only sleeps around thirty minutes a day! (有些動物睡得非常少。一個明顯的例子是長頸鹿，牠一天大概只睡三十分鐘！)

21. **biography**  
[baɪ'ɑːgrəfi]

*n.* [C] 傳記；傳記作品 a summary or the story of a real person's life

- The students wanted to learn more about the life and times of the ancient Roman politician, so they all read his biography together.

(這些學生們想要多了解那古羅馬政治家的生平和時代，所以他們全都一起讀他的傳記。)

**比較**

autobiography *n.* 自傳



22 **credibility**

[ˌkrɛdəˈbɪləti]

*n.* [U] 可信性；可靠性 the quality of deserving to be trusted or believed by others

- If the public finds out that a journalist simply made up some figures, he or she will immediately lose all credibility. (如果大眾發現一位記者只是編造一些數據，他或她馬上就會失去所有的信度。)

**credible**

[ˈkrɛdəbl̩]

*adj.* 可信的；可靠的

- Grandmother has poor eyesight, which means she is not a very credible witness to the accident.

(祖母的視力不好，這表示她不是一位可以信賴的目擊者。)

**比較**

(1) *credible adj.* 可靠的；可信的

(2) *creditable adj.* 可稱讚的

(3) *credulous adj.* 輕信的

23 **cite**

[saɪt]

*vt.* 引用；引述 to refer to or quote the words or work of someone else, especially someone who can be trusted or relied on in this matter

- Dr. Philips cited a major medical journal as the source of his information to make his report seem credible.

(Philips 醫生引用一個重要的醫學期刊作為他的資訊來源，好讓他的報告看起來有可信度。)

*vt.* 提及(原因)；舉出(例子)

- The modest author cited the storybook's marvelous illustrations as the main reason for its success.

(那位謙虛的作者提到故事書裡很棒的插畫是它會成功的主要原因。)

24 **objective**

[əbˈdʒektɪv]

*adj.* 客觀的 not affected or influenced by one's own point of view or opinion; simply reporting or relying on the facts

- It is difficult to remain completely objective in situations where the health of one's family members is at risk.

(在家人健康危急的情況下，要維持完全客觀是困難的。)

objective  
[əb`dʒektɪv]

*n.* [C] 目標；目的

- Although Tina also aims to improve her English in Canada, her main objective is to get a political science degree. (雖然 Tina 也打算在加拿大增進她的英文，但她主要的目標是要拿一個政治學學位。)

### 📖 補充精要

*objectively adv.* 客觀地

- The conflict between John and his teacher made it difficult for the teacher to judge his performance objectively.  
(John 和他的老師間的衝突讓老師很難客觀地論斷他的表現。)

## Part C 片語及慣用語

1. **prior to** 在……之前 before or in advance of something

- “No tickets are sold on the train, so please purchase one prior to boarding.”  
(「火車上不賣票，所以請在上車前買票。」)

2. **stir up** 挑起；引起 to cause, start, or increase negative feelings, usually on purpose or knowing that it will lead to arguments or fights

- One candidate at the debate stirred up the crowd by saying mean things about the other party's representatives.  
(在辯論時，一位候選人說一些有關另一黨的代表們的難聽話語來挑動群眾。)

### 📖 補充精要

*stir vt.* 攪拌；攪起

- Remember to use a long ladle to stir the mixture so that it blends evenly.  
(記得用長湯匙去拌混和物，如此一來它才會混和均勻。)

3. **mistake...for...** 把……錯當成…… to wrongly see or identify one person or thing as someone or something else

- People often mistake moths for butterflies, but Sheila has studied both kinds of insects extensively and can easily tell the difference. (有些人常把蛾誤以為是蝴蝶，可是 Sheila 一直廣泛研究這兩種昆蟲所以能輕易區別其中的差異。)

4. **last but not least** 最後但同樣重要的 finally but no less importantly; mentioned after all the others but by no means less important because of this



- In order to stay healthy, you should exercise regularly, keep a healthy diet, and last but not least, get plenty of sleep. (為了保持健康，你應該要規律運動、飲食健康，最後但同樣重要的，有充足睡眠。)
5. **fall for** 受……的騙；上……的當 to be misled or tricked into believing something that is not real or true
- Don't fall for fake websites that attempt to trick you into paying for a ticket that's not valid! (不要被那些企圖騙你買無效票的假網站給騙了。)



## Part D 句型分析

### Sentence Pattern

**S + V + lest + S (+ should) + VR...**

**S + V + for fear that + S + would/should/might... + VR...**

### 🔗 句型分析

1. **lest** 為從屬連接詞，表示「以免、唯恐」，引導表示否定目的的從屬子句，通常用於正式的書面文件。**lest** 引導的子句中，動詞須使用原形動詞或「should + 原形動詞」。
  - You should not leave the kitchen stove unattended lest a fire (should) break out. (你不要把廚房爐火放在一邊不管，以免發生火災。)
2. **for fear that** 亦表示「以免、唯恐」，所引導的子句中，通常會使用表示可能性的助動詞，例如 would、should、might。
  - The mother stayed by her baby's side for fear that he would wake up in the night. (那媽媽待在她的嬰兒旁邊，唯恐他半夜醒來。)

### Examples

1. Even so, years after, parents were still exposed to large numbers of negative reports, and some refused to vaccinate their children for fear that it might do more harm than good.
2. Whenever we come across new information, it is important to evaluate its validity lest we be tricked into mistaking it for truth.
3. In the current age of news overload, we must all watch out for fake news lest we fall victim to it.

### 🔗 補充用法

此外，也可以用 **in case S + V, for fear of + V-ing, so that/in order that S + can/may/will... + V** 等句型來表示同樣的意思。

- Put two thirds of your money in your pocket in case your luggage gets lost.  
(把你三分之二的錢放進口袋，以免行李掉了。)
- We made preparations for fear of losing the game.  
(我們做好準備免得比賽輸了。)
- Jason turned his radio down so that he wouldn't disturb his brother.  
(Jason 把收音機關小聲，免得打擾到他哥哥。)

## Language Highlight

Repetition (重複)

Synonymy / Near-Synonymy (同義 / 近義)

## 篇章分析

在篇章中，為使主題貫穿全文，主題字彙會不斷出現，常見的手法有：

1. 「原詞重複」：重複使用相同形式的詞彙，讓主題更為鮮明。
2. 「同義詞」或「近義詞」：利用具有相同或相近意義的不同字詞，增加變化性，或在語意上相互補充。

In 1959, the construction of the Aswan High Dam endangered the future of the **Abu Simbel temples**. The construction project would form an artificial lake, which would then submerge these **precious treasures**. Although Egypt has an abundance of **historic sites**, many felt that no part of its rich and unique **cultural heritage** should be lost. After a UNESCO-led campaign, therefore, it was concluded that the temples should be transported to higher ground. In order to accomplish this challenging task, the **sacred structures** were cut into 16,000 huge blocks. These were then moved and reassembled at a location situated 65 meters higher and 180 meters farther from the water. In the end, the **Abu Simbel temples** were saved from being drowned, and Egypt was spared the loss of these **historic treasures**. (Adapted from Book 4 Lesson 3, "Progress and Preservation: Striking a Balance")

(在 1959 年，建造亞斯文水壩危及阿布辛貝神廟的未來。這項建造計畫將形成一個人工湖，然後把這些珍貴的寶藏給淹沒。雖然埃及有著大量的史蹟，可是許多人覺得這豐富、獨特的文化遺產不該有任何損失。因此，在一個聯合國教科文組織所主導的活動後，做出了結論——神廟應該被搬遷到地勢較高的地方。為了要完成這有挑戰性的工作，這些神聖的建築物被切成一萬六千個巨塊。然後，這些巨塊被移走，在離河水六十五公尺高、一百八十公尺遠的地方重新組裝。最後，神廟免除被淹沒的命運，而埃及也免於失去這些歷史瑰寶。)

## Examples

1. 本課主題為假新聞 (fake news)，課文第一段多次運用原詞重複手法，凸顯主題，並維



持篇章的連貫性。此外，第一句中，亦利用同（近）義詞 *false information* 和 *misleading information* 來定義 *fake news*，達到語意補充的效果。

- **Fake news** can be defined as news containing **false** or **misleading information** that appears truthful. Although **fake news** has long been in existence and this issue is as old as the news industry itself, the Internet and social media have made creating and sharing **fake news** easier and faster than ever. Consequently, people may be deceived by **fake news**, believing the content to be genuine without questioning the sources. With so much **fake news** being spread every day, it is now more important than ever to understand where such news comes from and to question the news stories we read.
2. 此外，通篇多處皆透過字詞重複或同（近）義字的替換，使全文篇章脈絡得以連貫，例如：
- Even so, years after, parents were still exposed to large numbers of **negative reports**, and some refused to vaccinate their children for fear that it might do more harm than good.
  - In the second example, **flawed reporting** had tragic consequences.

## Language Highlight

## Antonymy (反義)

### 篇章分析

在篇章中，除了多次出現與主題意義相同或相近的字詞外，也常常出現與主題意義相反或對比的字詞。雖為反義詞，實質上仍圍繞著同一主題並加以闡述，因此有助於強化篇章的連貫性。 Iceland is home to the world's most gender-balanced society. For the last decade, Iceland has ranked number one on the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index. The path to **equality** began on October 24, 1975, when 90% of the female population participated in a "Women's Day Off" to protest against wage **inequality** and other gender-related **injustices**. (Adapted from Book 4 Lesson 7, "Iceland's Road to Gender Equality")

(冰島是全世界性別最平等社會的所在地。過去十年來，冰島一直在世界經濟論壇的全球性別差距指數上排名第一。邁向平等的行動計畫始於1975年10月24日，那時有90%的女性人口參加了一項「婦女休假日」活動，抗議薪資不平等和其他性別相關的不公。)

### Examples

1. 本課主題為假新聞 (fake news)，課文第一段中即使用與假新聞特質相反意思的字詞，與文章主題做對比。
  - **Fake news** can be defined as news containing false or misleading information that appears **truthful**. Although fake news has long been in existence and this issue is as old as the

news industry itself, the Internet and social media have made creating and sharing fake news easier and faster than ever. Consequently, people may be deceived by fake news, believing the content to be **genuine** without questioning the sources. With so much fake news being spread every day, it is now more important than ever to understand where such news comes from and to question the news stories we read.

2. 此外，通篇多處皆出現與 fake 相反或相對意思的字詞，使主題「假」新聞得以與「真實、可靠」的概念產生語意對比，前後文意的連貫性也更加緊密，例如：

- One notable feature of **authentic** news is the inclusion of the writer's name, which enables readers to view that writer's biography and verify his or her credibility.
- Another characteristic of **real** news is the citing of multiple primary sources, which demonstrates a high level of authenticity.
- If it has been published by a respected media platform, such as the BBC or CNN, it is likely **reliable**.



## Part E 課本單元參考答案

### Reading Selection

#### Note the Details

1. The Internet and social media.
2. It came from media platforms in China and Taiwan.
3. By checking for the inclusion of the writer's name, the citing of multiple primary sources, where it has been published, and whether it is written objectively.

### Reading Strategy

Paragraph	Topic Sentence	Writing Purpose
2	Although fake news comes in many forms, two are the most common.	<input type="checkbox"/> to introduce the problem <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to offer details and examples <input type="checkbox"/> to provide solutions
3	The first highlights the potential long-lasting consequences of false information.	<input type="checkbox"/> to introduce the problem <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to offer details and examples <input type="checkbox"/> to provide solutions



4	In the second example, flawed reporting had tragic consequences.	<input type="checkbox"/> to introduce the problem <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to offer details and examples <input type="checkbox"/> to provide solutions
5	With such horrible events in mind, we are reminded that we must resist fake news.	<input type="checkbox"/> to introduce the problem <input type="checkbox"/> to offer details and examples <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to provide solutions

### Graphic Organizer

#### Problem: Fake News

1. news containing false or misleading information that appears truthful
2. (1) unreliable information; without fact-checking their sources prior to publication  
(2) achieve social or political results
3. The Internet; social media
4. (1) Some people's confidence in the vaccine was shattered, and vaccination rates dropped.  
(2) The director of Taiwan's representative office in Osaka tragically took his own life.

#### Solution: Battling Fake News

2. The citing of multiple primary sources.
3. Where the article has been published.

### Comprehension Practice

#### Practice A

1. D   2. C   3. C

#### Practice B

Do proper fact-checking before its publication.

### Sentence Pattern

#### Practice

2. You should wear a face mask lest droplets (should) spread the virus.
3. If you feel unwell, stay home lest you (should) spread the virus to others.
4. Those in quarantine should not go outside lest they (should) be punished.
5. People should avoid crowded places lest they (should) come into contact with the virus.
6. People are advised against spreading fake news lest they (should) be fined.

## Language Highlight

Repetition (重複)

Synonymy / Near-Synonymy (同義 / 近義)

### Practice A

An **object** called a paperclip is used to hold sheets of paper together. This commonly seen **device** is a wonderful combination of simplicity and function. But where did this simple piece of **equipment** come from?

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, people usually used a pin to hold papers together. Even though the pin was an inexpensive **tool** and could be easily removed, it would leave holes in the paper. Later, with the growing popularity of steel wire, inventors began to notice its elastic nature, which allowed it to be stretched and twisted into various shapes. Quite a few paperclip **designs** thus emerged.

### Practice B

- (1) beverage; (2) drink
- (1) disappear; (2) decline
- (1) clothing; (2) outfit

Antonymy (反義)

### Practice A

It has been proved that weather can influence our moods. <sup>1</sup> **Sunny days** <sup>2</sup> **lift one's spirits and boost positive thinking**, while <sup>1</sup> **rainy days** <sup>2</sup> **make one feel tired and depressed**. That's why bad weather is often believed to be one of the factors of low productivity. However, that belief may not always reflect the actual impact of weather on people's work performance. Observing a Japanese bank, researchers found that weather conditions indeed play a crucial role in people's power of concentration. If the weather is <sup>3</sup> **awful**, people <sup>4</sup> **focus** more on their work rather than wondering about what they could be doing outside. But when shown pictures of outdoor activities like hiking on a <sup>3</sup> **sunny** day, people <sup>4</sup> **get distracted** and their productivity decreases. So you can see, as long as nothing reminds us of <sup>5</sup> **good** weather, we can be more productive if the weather is <sup>5</sup> **lousy**.

### Practice B

- as an entire song
- quite cheerful
- negative attitudes



**Listening Strategy**

Cues	Notes
Publication date  Analyze the fine details  <u>Fact-checking websites</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Up-to-date information</u></li> <li>1. <u>Spelling errors</u></li> <li>2. <u>Grammatical errors</u></li> <li>3. <u>Claims without sources</u></li> <li>• To see whether any other sources have published the same information</li> </ul>
Summary <u>The Internet offers advantages as well as disadvantages like fake news. But with care, we can avoid being fooled by fake news.</u>	

**Listen for Details**

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C

**聽力腳本**

Nowadays, largely thanks to the development of the Internet, spreading ideas and information is easier than ever before. However, because of amazing new online technology, the amount of false information, often referred to as “fake news,” is unfortunately on the rise. Let’s take a look at some ways you can spot fake news and avoid being influenced by it.

One useful method of spotting fake news is to check the date when an article was published to make sure you are receiving up-to-date information. The problem with reading old articles is that the facts surrounding their content may have changed since they were written.

Another useful strategy is to analyze the fine details of an article before or while reading it. If you spot any spelling or grammatical errors or claims made without sources to back them up, there is a chance you may be reading fake news.

Finally, a great benefit of the Internet is fact-checking websites. If you are concerned that you may be reading false information, you can visit these websites to see whether any other sources have published the same information.

In summary, through platforms such as social media and blogging websites, the Internet provides us with many useful tools to spread our ideas. Unfortunately, such great technology

brings with it some disadvantages, including false information. Nevertheless, by being careful when you are reading, it is possible not to fall victim to fake news.

Question 1: What might be the topic of the lecture?

Question 2: According to the lecture, why do we need to check the publication date?

Question 3: Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned to help clarify the main point “Analyze the fine details”?

Question 4: According to the summary of the lecture, what is the attitude of the speaker toward the topic?

現今，主要由於網路的發展，傳播想法與傳播資訊比以前更加便利。但是，因為驚人的新穎網路科技，假資訊的數量，通常叫做「假新聞」，不幸地，也不斷增加中。現在讓我們看一下可以讓你辨認假新聞並能避免自己被影響的一些方法。

有一個辨認假新聞的有用方法就是去查驗文章公布日期來確認你接收到的是否是最新資訊。閱讀舊文章的問題是文章內容在被寫下之後，裡面的事實可能已改變。

另一個有用策略是，在閱讀之前或者是閱讀時，分析文章裡的細節。如果你發現有任何拼字或文法上的錯誤，或者是文章裡的主張並沒有文章來源的支持，那麼你就很有可能是在閱讀假新聞。

最後，網路一個大好處就是查驗事實的網站。如果你擔憂你可能在看假新聞，你可以拜訪這些網站來確認是否有其他來源公佈相同的資訊。

總的來說，透過如社交媒體和部落客等平臺，網路提供我們許多有用的工具來幫助我們傳播想法。然而，當你在閱讀時如能小心，你就可能不會成為假新聞的受害者。

問題一：此演講的主題可能為何？

問題二：根據演講，為什麼我們要檢視出版日期？

問題三：關於闡述「分析細節的重點」，下列何者未提及？

問題四：根據演講的摘要，講者對於主題的態度為何？



## Part F 習作參考答案

### I. 文意字彙與詞類變化

- |                |                |              |                  |             |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. diligence   | 2. evacuate    | 3. shattered | 4. misleading    | 5. validity |
| 6. subsequent  | 7. attempts    | 8. objective | 9. illustrations | 10. extend  |
| 11. evaluation | 12. definition |              |                  |             |

### II. 文法選擇



1. A                      2. C                      3. B                      4. A                      5. D

### III. 綜合測驗

1. A                      2. B                      3. D                      4. C                      5. B

### IV. 句型練習

- The thief lowered his head quickly lest he be recognized.
- Grace hurried home for fear that her father would/might scold her for being late.

### V. 引導式翻譯

- mistook; for
- Prior; to
- last; not; least
- stirred; up

### VI. 整句式翻譯

- Since failing the last exam, Neville has studied harder lest he fail (another one) again.
- Molly started to work earlier than ever before so that she could leave earlier.

### VII. 閱讀測驗

1. B                      2. B                      3. A



## Part G 自我評量

### 基礎題

#### I. 文意字彙與詞類變化

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The government planned to e\_\_\_\_\_e all the residents in the city before the flood.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. E\_\_\_\_\_e the situation carefully before you make a decision. Don't just rush into it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. After repeatedly failing the driving test, Tom finally passed on his 12<sup>th</sup> a\_\_\_\_\_t.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. It is generally believed that all of our good cultural traditions should be

passed on to s \_\_\_\_\_ t generations.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Having majored in j \_\_\_\_\_ m, Nancy has worked for the *China Times* since she graduated from college.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. During the storm the ship was s \_\_\_\_\_ ded on a rock and began taking in water. It sank within an hour.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. There are only 11 vacancies for flight attendants, but more than 5,000 c \_\_\_\_\_ es came for the interview.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. To everyone's surprise, the award-winning actress revealed in her b \_\_\_\_\_ y that she had never liked acting.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Maria's hopes of reconciling with her old boyfriend David were s \_\_\_\_\_ red when she saw him kissing another girl.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. There are a lot of fake companies on the Internet that d \_\_\_\_\_ e consumers by selling products that don't exist.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Gary is so skilled with his carving tools that they are like \_\_\_\_\_ (extensive) of his hands.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. A dictionary, by \_\_\_\_\_ (define), is a book that gives a list of words in alphabetical order along with their meanings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. A \_\_\_\_\_ (political) thinks of the next election, while a statesman thinks of the next generation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Timothy's parents always try to give him a \_\_\_\_\_ (validity) reason for the decisions they make concerning his welfare.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The murderer tried to lay the blame on the dead girl and \_\_\_\_\_ (misleading) the police into believing that she had committed suicide out of guilt.

## II. 文法選擇

- ( ) 1. Tom's ambition is \_\_\_\_\_ his own business someday. That's why he saves every penny he earns now.  
 (A) start                      (B) being started              (C) to have started              (D) to start
- ( ) 2. Don't go to sleep \_\_\_\_\_ your hair wet; you should dry it first.  
 (A) at                              (B) with                              (C) from                              (D) through



- ( ) 3. We should walk faster \_\_\_\_\_ we arrive at school late.  
 (A) in case that (B) as long as (C) lest (D) so that
- ( ) 4. The man \_\_\_\_\_ in the doorway is Mr. Smith, the bank manager.  
 (A) standing (B) stands (C) to stand (D) stood
- ( ) 5. There is a pile of books on the table. One is a short novel, \_\_\_\_\_ is a romance, and still another is a biography.  
 (A) other (B) another (C) the other (D) the rest

### III. 綜合測驗

Fake news has been around for a very long time. However, in recent years, the rise of the Internet has made such news, 1. can take many forms, extremely easy to spread. Therefore, we all must learn how to spot fake news lest we 2. tricked by it.

Although false, fake news can 3. real trouble. For example, in 1998, a report on a 4. medical study in the United Kingdom was published. 5., many people believed that a certain vaccine caused health problems in children. The fact 6. the report was later deemed\* unreliable didn't stop many people from rejecting the use of that vaccine for years to come.

So, how can we avoid 7. into mistaking fake news for the truth? Luckily, trustworthy news articles have several key characteristics. 8. reading a news article, remind yourself to look out for the following features:

1. Multiple primary sources are 9..
2. The media platform has a good reputation.
3. The writer sticks to the facts.

These features mean that the article is likely trustworthy, 10. accurate information. Approaching news from a critical perspective could be vital in helping you avoid the harmful effects of fake news.

註\* : deem 認為、視為

- ( ) 1. (A) that (B) which (C) it (D) what
- ( ) 2. (A) will be (B) have been (C) are being (D) be
- ( ) 3. (A) stir up (B) push away (C) heat up (D) lay out
- ( ) 4. (A) truthful (B) diligent (C) flawed (D) rational
- ( ) 5. (A) Consequently (B) Besides (C) In short (D) After all
- ( ) 6. (A) how (B) what (C) which (D) that

- ( ) 7. (A) trick (B) being tricked (C) having tricked (D) to be tricked  
 ( ) 8. (A) In front of (B) Instead of (C) Prior to (D) Except for  
 ( ) 9. (A) cited (B) advised (C) illustrated (D) distorted  
 ( ) 10. (A) contains (B) contained (C) containing (D) to contain

#### IV. 引導式翻譯

1. 工人們被他們之中有些人可能會失去工作的消息給激怒。

The workers were \_\_\_\_\_ by the news that some of them might lose their jobs.

2. 那些人造花看起來很自然，所以它們常被誤認為是真的花。

Those artificial flowers look so natural that they are often \_\_\_\_\_ real ones.

3. 林太太在她東京的會議之前先熟悉日本的商業慣例。

Mrs. Lin acquainted herself with Japanese business practices \_\_\_\_\_ her meeting in Tokyo.

4. 這個才藝表演中最後但同樣重要的是 John Morgan，他將為我們演奏一首鋼琴曲。

\_\_\_\_\_ in the talent show is John Morgan, who will be playing a piece on the piano for us.

5. 村民們在被那牧羊小孩的謊話給騙了兩次後，他們決定如果他再叫狼來了也不會過去幫忙。

After the villagers \_\_\_\_\_ the shepherd boy's lies twice, they decided not to come to his aid if he ever cried wolf again.

#### 進階題

##### I. 文意字彙

- ( ) 1. Jackson was \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport when flights were canceled due to bad weather.  
 (A) misled (B) shattered (C) stranded (D) published
- ( ) 2. The secret to success lies more in \_\_\_\_\_ than in intelligence. Brains alone can't carry one all the way.  
 (A) journalism (B) credibility (C) hatred (D) diligence



- ( ) 3. I question the \_\_\_\_\_ of your research methods, especially as they seem to go against our code of ethics.  
 (A) validity (B) perseverance (C) advice (D) modesty
- ( ) 4. It is very difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ the concept of beauty. The idea of what is beautiful may vary from person to person.  
 (A) deceive (B) define (C) evacuate (D) encounter
- ( ) 5. Some people feel that the \_\_\_\_\_ use of cellphones has led to an erosion of good manners in public today.  
 (A) prior (B) extensive (C) hostile (D) flawed
- ( ) 6. The mass media are supposed to be \_\_\_\_\_, especially news programs, but it is difficult for the news media to be free from the influence of political power.  
 (A) objective (B) political (C) subsequent (D) relevant
- ( ) 7. Concerned about mudslides, the local government quickly \_\_\_\_\_ the villagers from their homes before the typhoon hit the mountain area.  
 (A) cited (B) attempted (C) confronted (D) evacuated
- ( ) 8. The results of this survey are not reliable because the people it questioned were not a typical or \_\_\_\_\_ sample of the entire population that was studied. (105 學測)  
 (A) primitive (B) spiritual (C) representative (D) informative
- ( ) 9. David's new book made it to the best-seller list because of its beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ and amusing stories. (104 學測)  
 (A) operations (B) illustrations (C) engagements (D) accomplishments
- ( ) 10. Three people are running for mayor. All three \_\_\_\_\_ seem confident that they will be elected, but we won't know until the outcome of the election is announced. (100 學測)  
 (A) particles (B) receivers (C) candidates (D) containers

## II. 綜合測驗

Fake news has been around for a long time. However, this term 1. more frequently than ever before since the 2016 US presidential election was held. However, in addition to Donald Trump's rise to power, other factors have also 2. the term "fake news" to be extremely widely used. The main factor is undoubtedly the recent growth of social media, 3. has made it easier than ever to spread information. Unfortunately, this includes false information

that many consumers 4.

In 2016, even 5. Trump's election victory, it was discovered that people were using Facebook to spread false news stories. Many of these stories were related to American 6. The spreading of such 7. stories was accompanied by Trump's frequent use of the term "fake news." 8., this term began to be used as a catch-all phrase that could refer to any sort of information designed to trick people. However, such information 9. many forms, including conspiracy theories and even just jokes. This is why some experts now feel that the term "fake news" should be avoided for fear that its use 10. more harm than good. That is, instead of being on the lookout for so-called fake news, we would all be better off concentrating on the differences between facts, opinions, and fiction when consuming news.

- ( ) 1. (A) was used            (B) would be used    (C) has been used    (D) had been used
- ( ) 2. (A) caused            (B) left            (C) let            (D) allowed
- ( ) 3. (A) which            (B) that            (C) it            (D) what
- ( ) 4. (A) put an end to    (B) sign up for    (C) keep in mind    (D) fall for
- ( ) 5. (A) prior to            (B) far from            (C) other than            (D) in addition to
- ( ) 6. (A) integrity            (B) diligence            (C) hostility            (D) politics
- ( ) 7. (A) truthful            (B) misleading            (C) credible            (D) modest
- ( ) 8. (A) For example    (B) After all            (C) Consequently    (D) Additionally
- ( ) 9. (A) runs into            (B) comes in            (C) focuses on            (D) deals with
- ( ) 10. (A) did            (B) does            (C) has done            (D) would do

### III. 文意選填

- |             |                |                |                |              |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| (A) notable | (B) of         | (C) misleading | (D) evaluated  | (E) into     |
| (F) across  | (G) attempting | (H) extensive  | (I) fallen for | (J) included |

During 2020, a lot of fake news related to COVID-19 was spread. Unfortunately, such news may have caused the deaths of large numbers 1. people. Earlier this year, a study reported that thousands of people worldwide had been tricked 2. putting themselves in harm's way. These people had been exposed to 3. amounts of false information. Such information 4. flawed ways of treating the virus. 5. examples were drinking bleach\* and strong alcohol and even eating cow dung\*.

The study 6. data obtained from 87 countries. The results indicated that around 800



people had died after drinking concentrated alcohol while 7. to cleanse their bodies. The scientists also discovered that in India, 8. information spread on social media had compelled\* people to consume cow dung and urine\* for the same purpose. They also came 9. information promoting the use of garlic and goose fat to treat the virus.

It's a tragedy that so many people seem to have 10. such information. It's really no wonder that many are now calling the spread of fake news an "infodemic."

註 \* : bleach 漂白水 ; cow dung 牛糞 ; compel 迫使 ; urine 尿液

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. 篇章結構

- (A) One such example of a current pressing social problem is overpopulation.  
(B) The first is to make education, particularly that related to family planning, more universally available.  
(C) Overpopulation is a serious issue that, if not controlled, could have horrible consequences in the not-so-distant future.  
(D) Particularly in poor areas of the world, overpopulation forces people to live in unclean conditions, which increase such people's risk of catching harmful diseases.

There are many serious social problems facing humanity today. Governments worldwide are required to continually find ways to solve or at least manage these problems to prevent them from becoming so severe that they cause lasting damage to humans, the natural world, or both.

1. Currently, the global population stands at about 7.5 billion, and the United Nations has predicted that it could reach 8.5 billion by 2030. The expectation of such rapid population growth in such a short space of time demonstrates how serious this problem is. Overpopulation is dangerous for multiple reasons. First, it can cause natural resources to become scarce. As the number of mouths to feed on Earth continues to grow, the less food and water there is to be shared around. Furthermore, as the demand for homes also grows, we are seeing the continued destruction of natural land such as forests to make way for urban development.

Next, there is the threat of disease. 2. Additionally, as the global population grows, humans are forced to live closer together in more crowded communities, which means illnesses can spread more easily and more rapidly.

Regarding possible solutions to overpopulation, two solutions seem especially effective.



3. Through education, people everywhere can be taught about the global importance of limiting the number of children they have. Regarding the second solution, studies have shown that empowering women can have a hugely positive effect on controlling population growth. By providing more education to women and helping them seek employment, many women are able to escape poverty and gain access to important resources such as birth control.

4. However, with appropriate solutions, this problem can surely be brought under control.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

## V. 閱讀測驗

Although fake news is believed to be a recent phenomenon by some, and it is undoubtedly true that the spread of misleading information has become a far more widespread problem in recent years, it is in fact nothing new. Today, we look at a couple of examples of fake news from world history.

In 1835, a newspaper called *The New York Sun* reported that an English scientist named Sir John Herschel had discovered life on the Moon. Herschel had apparently used a special type of magnifying instrument to see the Moon close up. He had then described in detail a wide variety of creatures similar but not identical to animals found on Earth. The story was, however, nothing more than a fiction invented by the newspaper to attract new subscribers.

Next, we look back to World War I. In the spring of 1917, *The Times* and the *Daily Mail*, two London-based newspapers, published stories about a dead body factory in Germany. According to these stories, the Germans were extracting\* glycerine\*, a colorless liquid substance, from dead humans for use in the production of soap and other products. Years after the war, it was revealed that these stories had been created by one of the British government's spy organizations to purposely spread negative but false information about the German enemy.

These examples show not only that fake news is nothing new but also that it has been created by many people and for a variety of reasons over the centuries.

註\* : extract 提煉 ; glycerine 甘油 (丙三醇)

( ) 1. What is the passage mainly about?

(A) The reasons for fake news.

(B) The evolution of fake news.

(C) How fake news affects our thinking.

(D) The influence of fake news on world history.



- ( ) 2. Which of the following is **NOT** covered in the second paragraph?
- (A) Why the newspaper created fake news.
  - (B) How the readers responded to the news.
  - (C) When fake news was first published in the newspaper.
  - (D) What newspaper wrote about the discovery of life on the Moon.
- ( ) 3. Why did *The Times* and the *Daily Mail* publish stories about a German body factory?
- (A) To warn people not to use German products.
  - (B) To discuss how the Germans excelled in science.
  - (C) To explore the significance of scientific experiments.
  - (D) To mislead the public about the German government.
- ( ) 4. What does the last paragraph imply about fake news?
- (A) It doesn't do any harm to us.
  - (B) It is spreading faster than ever.
  - (C) It is not a matter worthy of attention.
  - (D) It is here to stay and we should take it seriously.

## VI. 混合題

### BIG APPLE NEWS

#### Famous People of the Day

5/5/2021 by Eva Schmidt

Sometimes being the first person to do something can bring you great honor, and Nellie Bly happened to be a person who accomplished many firsts. Born Elizabeth Jane Cochrane in the middle 1860's, she was one of the 15 children raised by her mother, a poor widow. Elizabeth learned early that life was not always fair. She was not a particularly good student in school. She did, however, have a burning desire to be a writer. She left home at 16 to make her own way in the world. It didn't take her long to discover that women could not expect to get good jobs. At the time, it was still believed that men were the breadwinners\* and deserved to have the jobs that paid well.

One day Elizabeth read an article in a Pittsburgh newspaper that made her very angry. This article argued that women were placed on earth to do domestic chores. Elizabeth sent a letter to the editor of the newspaper protesting the article. The editor of the paper was very impressed with the way Elizabeth could express herself. He offered her a job as a journalist on the paper. However, she had to use a pseudonym\*—Nellie Bly—for her writing.

Nellie Bly made a name for herself by the articles she wrote. She stirred up controversy\* when she called for changes in the marriage and divorce laws of the time. When her articles brought threats of boycotts\* to the newspaper, she was reassigned to writing features about social and cultural events. In 1914, while vacationing in Europe, she was on hand\* when World War I broke out. She immediately began sending articles to New York with firsthand accounts of what was happening. It was this event that allowed Nellie Bly to become the very first female war correspondent.

註\* : breadwinner 掙錢養家之人 ; pseudonym 筆名 ; controversy 爭論 ; boycott 抵制 ;  
on hand 在場

- ( ) 1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Elizabeth made a name as a writer in her school days.
  - (B) Elizabeth impressed the editor by writing against the tide.
  - (C) Elizabeth Jane Cochrane is Nellie Bly's widowed mother.
  - (D) Elizabeth got a high-paying job immediately after leaving school.
- ( ) 2. What can be inferred from this passage?
- (A) Women used to play a dominant role in 19<sup>th</sup>-century America.
  - (B) Few people knew about Nellie until she became a war correspondent.
  - (C) Nellie Bly looked down upon women, believing they were destined to do domestic chores.
  - (D) It was not common for a woman to write for a newspaper using her own name in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
3. How did Nellie cause controversy and the newspaper settle it later?
- 
-



**VII. 整句式翻譯**

1. Tom 降低他的音量免得打擾到那個嬰兒，他正在熟睡中。(...for fear that...)

2. 我沒有把門鎖上，如此一來當我的朋友們到的時候就可以進去我的房間。(...leave + O + OC...)

3. 在聽到假期被取消的消息後，這裡有很多人覺得非常不開心。(V-ing, S + V...)