

# Newscope

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 National News

## Legislators Require More Green Purchasing of Toner Cartridges

National legislators are questioning the EPA's enforcement of the green purchasing policy of toner cartridges. They assumed that cartridge companies do not want to use recycled cartridges because new ones are more profitable.

In Taiwan, some two million cartridges are used every year, only a quarter of which are recycled. Less than 15% of these cartridges are reused, which is much lower than the rates in Europe and North America, which are 31% and 29% respectively.

**Environmentalists** claim that although new cartridges have green marks on them, using recycled ones is closer to the ideal of environmental protection. In addition, recycled cartridges are much cheaper and can be refilled more than seven times, which not only saves **consumers** money but reduces the amount garbage created.

However, some companies argue that it is not easy to **conduct effective** quality control on recycled cartridges. If there are some faults, both toner and paper will be wasted, which would result in an even greater environmental impact. Furthermore, other companies point out that there are a lot of difficulties in enforcing the recycling and reusing project, such as the **counterfeiting** of cartridges. However they have **taken it into** serious **consideration for the sake of** a healthier planet.

**Lawmakers** have strongly **recommended** that all government **organizations** take the first step in using recycled cartridges. They also hope that more and more people will **participate** in protecting the environment and save some money while doing so.

## ◆ Multiple Choices

1. In Taiwan about \_\_\_\_\_ cartridges are recycled each year.

(A) two million (B) five hundred thousand  
(C) three hundred thousand (D) six hundred thousand

2. Which of the following may not be a reason for companies not reusing cartridges?

(A) Recycled cartridges bring in less profit.  
(B) Counterfeited cartridges might be seen on the market.  
(C) The quality of a refilled cartridge might not be as good as a new one.  
(D) Consumers prefer buying new cartridges.

3. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

(A) Legislators suggest that cartridge companies should make the first move to help with environmental protection.  
(B) The EPA's enforcement of recycling and reusing toner cartridges has been criticized by lawmakers.  
(C) Some companies would like to make more of an effort to sell recycled cartridges rather than new ones.  
(D) Using refilled cartridges is beneficial to the planet though it might cost a bit more.



► 1. **green mark**：環保標章。我國的環保標章圖樣，乃是以綠色樹葉代表綠色消費觀念，綠色圓形圖樣代表乾淨、不受汙染的地球，以綠色樹葉包裹地球的整個圖案象徵綠色消費是全球性的。而環保署推動環保標章的主要目的有二：



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(1)推動可回收、低汙染、省資源的環保理念。  
(2)鼓勵消費者建立選購環保標章產品的信念。

2. **green purchasing**：綠色採購。行政院環境保護署為配合資源永續利用的國際環保潮流，鼓勵國內之綠色生產及綠色消費，經多年的溝通與協調，於政府採購法中加入第 96 條之綠色採購條款，若產品為環保產品可允許有 10% 以下之價差作為鼓勵。政府採購法已於 88 年 5 月正式施行，其子法機關優先採購環境保護產品辦法也於同年 5 月 26 日由環保署與行政院公共工程會會銜公告作為執行之依據。

## ◆ Vocabulary and Idioms

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. legislator ['ledʒɪst,letər] <i>n.</i> 立法委員；立法者        | 11. consumer [kən'sjumər] <i>n.</i> 消費者                  |
| 2. EPA (Environmental Protection Administration) 環保署     | 12. conduct [kən'dʌkt] <i>v.</i> 操縱；主持                   |
| 3. enforcement [ɪnfɔːrmənt] <i>n.</i> 執行                 | 13. effective [ɪ'fektɪv] <i>adj.</i> 有效的                 |
| 4. green purchasing [grɪn 'pɜːtʃesɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 綠色採購     | 14. counterfeit ['kaʊntə,fɪt] <i>v.</i> 仿冒；偽造            |
| 5. toner ['tonər] <i>n.</i> (印表機、影印機中使用的) 碳粉             | 15. take sth./sb. into consideration <i>v. phr.</i> 考慮…… |
| 6. cartridge ['kɑːtrɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 墨水匣；彈藥筒               | 16. for the sake of sth./sb. <i>prep. phr.</i> 為了……起見    |
| 7. assume [ə'sjum] <i>v.</i> 以為；假定                       | 17. lawmaker ['lə'mekər] <i>n.</i> 立法委員；立法者              |
| 8. profitable ['prəfɪtəbl] <i>adj.</i> 有利可圖的             | 18. recommend [rɛkə'mend] <i>v.</i> 推薦；建議                |
| 9. respectively [rɪ'spektɪvlɪ] <i>adv.</i> 分別地           | 19. organization [,ɔːrgənə'zeʃən] <i>n.</i> 機構           |
| 10. environmentalist [ɪn'veɪrən'mentlɪst] <i>n.</i> 環保人士 | 20. participate [pɑː'tɪsɪpeɪt] <i>v.</i> 參與；參加           |

## ◆ Pattern

In Taiwan, some two million cartridges are used every year, only a quarter of which are recycled.

= In Taiwan, some two million cartridges are used every year, and only a quarter of them are recycled.

⇒連接兩個句子時可用連接詞，若無連接詞，可將另一句子改為含有關係代名詞的形容詞子句。

- He has two sons, one of whom just graduated from university this year.  
= He has two son, and one of them just graduated from university this year.  
(他有兩個兒子，而其中一位今年剛從大學畢業。)

## ◆ Translation

## 立法委員要求更落實碳粉匣的綠色採購

國內的立法委員質疑環保署執行印表機碳粉匣的綠色採購政策。他們認為生產碳粉匣的公司不願意使用回收的碳粉匣是因為全新的碳粉匣較有利可圖。

在台灣，每年約用掉 200 萬個碳粉匣，其中只有四分之一被回收。這些碳粉匣不到 15% 被再利用，這樣的比例比起歐洲的 31% 和北美的 29% 要低很多。

環保人士指出雖然新的碳粉匣上有環保標章，但是用回收的碳粉匣更貼近環保理念。此外，回收的碳粉匣較便宜而且可被再度填充7次以上，這樣不但替消費者省錢並且減少了垃圾的產量。

不過，有些公司爭論說回收的碳粉匣不易做有效的品管。如果出了問題，碳粉和紙張都會浪費掉，這樣可能導致對環境更大的影響。再者，有些公司則指出要執行回收及再利用的計畫困難重重，例如會有仿冒的碳粉匣出現。但他們為了更健康的星球起見已把這項計畫列入慎重考慮。

立法委員們大力推薦所有政府機關應率先使用回收的碳粉匣。他們並希望越來越多人能加入環保的行列，並且能在此同時省下荷包。

## ◆ Answer

- (1) B (2) D (3) B

## International News

### North and South Korea Test Rail Link

North and South Korea made history on May 17<sup>th</sup> when they successfully tested a railway link between the two countries. (1)

A five-car train carrying 150 people traveled from the south across the border, 15 kilometers into North Korea. At the same time, a train from the north **steamed** into South Korea a similar distance. The event was **hailed** by many as a **milestone** in improving cross-border relations between the two countries. (2) Due to political **tensions** and the security concerns of both countries, however, **previously scheduled** tests had all been cancelled.

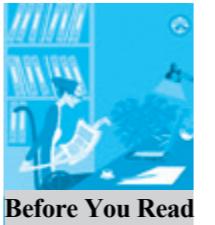
(3) Many in South Korea, however, would love to see just such a thing happen. (4) If a **permanent** rail link were to be **established**, South Korea would be able to ship its products directly **overland** to the **lucrative** markets of China, Russia, and Europe. It has long been the dream of South Korean business leaders to do just that.

(5) Experts believe that until that situation is **resolved**, there will likely be no real progress on the establishment of a permanent rail link connecting North and South Korea.

### Discourse Structure

- (A) The idea of connecting the two countries with a railway line was first **put forward** in 2000 and the link was completed in 2003.
- (B) The only way for South Korean **exporters** to get their goods out of the country is by sea since the only possible land **route** would have to go through North Korea.
- (C) While the test was considered a success, there are no immediate plans to open the border to regular crossings.
- (D) It was the first time that trains traveled across the heavily **militarized border** since 1951 during the Korean War.
- (E) It seems that such a dream may still be some time off, however. North Korea is currently locked in a **heated debate** with the United States, Japan, and South Korea over the state of its **nuclear weapons** programs.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_



Before You Read

► **rail link**: 在這裡指的是南北韓的鐵路接軌。原是朝鮮半島上南北交通主要動脈的京義線與東海線兩條鐵路幹線，因韓戰而中斷了 56 年。2003 年在南北韓合作下，完成連接，並於 2007 年 5 月 17 日正式舉行了接軌通車測試儀式，分別由位於西岸的京義線自南韓的漢山往北駛向北韓的開城，以及由位於東岸的東海線自北韓的金剛山往南駛向南韓江原道的豬津。兩條試行路線都不到 30 公里，但卻有相當大的歷史意義。

### Vocabulary and Idioms

- 1. militarize ['militə,raɪz] v. 將……加以武裝；軍事化
- 2. border ['bɔrdə] n. 邊境地區
- 3. steam [stim] v. 用蒸汽驅動或行進
- 4. hail [hel] v. 稱頌；致敬
- 5. milestone ['maɪl,ston] n. 里程碑
- 6. put sth. forward v. phr. 提出某事物供討論
- 7. tension ['tenʃən] n. 緊張狀態
- 8. previously ['pri'veisli] adv. 先前地；之前地
- 9. schedule ['skedʒul] v. 將……列入進度表
- 10. exporter [ɪk'sportə] n. 出口商
- 11. route [rut] n. 路線
- 12. permanent ['pɜ:mənənt] adj. 永久的
- 13. establish [ə'stæblɪʃ] v. 建立
- 14. overland ['ovə,lænd] adv. 經由陸路地
- 15. lucrative ['lukrətiv] adj. 可獲利的
- 16. heated ['hitid] adj. 激烈的；憤怒的
- 17. debate [dɪ'bet] n. 辩論；討論
- 18. nuclear weapon ['nju:kliə 'wɛpən] n. 核子武器
- 19. resolve [ri'zolv] v. 解決

### Pattern

If a permanent rail link were to be established, South Korea would be able to ship its products directly overland to the lucrative markets of China, Russia, and Europe.

⇒ 此句為與未來事實相反的假設語氣。句型為：

If + S + were + to VR, S + **would/could** + VR

- If the sun were to rise in the west tomorrow, I would marry you.  
(如果明天太陽從西邊出來，我就嫁給你。→意思是指因為太陽不會從西邊出來，所以我不會嫁給你。)

### Translation

#### 南北韓舉行鐵路通車測試

**南** 北韓在 5 月 17 日成功地測試兩國之間鐵路接軌的同時寫下了歷史。這是在 1951 年南北韓戰爭期間之後火車首度能越過重兵把守的邊境。

一輛有五節車廂，載滿 150 位乘客的火車，從南韓開出，越過邊境，直達北韓 15 公里內陸。而在同時，一輛火車也從北韓開進南韓同等距離的領土內。這個事件被許多人稱頌為是改善邊界兩國關係的里程碑。用鐵路連結這兩個國家的想法是在 2000 年首度被提出，而鐵路的接軌在 2003 年完成。然而，由於雙邊的政治緊張狀態及安全問題的考量，之前預定的測試都被取消了。

雖然這次的測試被認為是成功的，但雙方目前並無任何立即打開邊境以進行頻繁往來的計畫。然而很多南韓的人，非常想見到這一幕。對於南韓的出口商而言，他們唯一把商品送出國的方式就是靠船運，因為唯一的陸運路線必須經由北韓。如果建立永久性的鐵路通車，南韓就可以直接由陸路運送產品到中國、蘇俄及歐洲等可獲利的市場去。對南韓的商業領導人而言，能這麼做一直是他們的夢想。

不過，似乎這樣的夢想距現在仍有一段時日。北韓因為它的核武計畫現況，目前正與美國、日本及南韓等國陷入激烈的論戰中。專家們相信到該情況解決之前，南北韓之間永久性鐵路通車的建立不太可能有真正的進展。

### Answer

- (1) D (2) A (3) C (4) B (5) E