

# NEWSCOPE

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National News

## **II. NATIONAL HOME**

# National News

## Degrees and Qualifications Key to Landing Ideal Jobs

With the end of the school year fast approaching, a lot of graduates have started searching for jobs and planning future careers. According to a survey of the top 1000 companies in Taiwan by the career magazine *Cheers*, students from National Taiwan University are favored by the top **enterprises** in various industries. The survey also shows that more than half of the businesses evaluate **candidates** based on the universities from which they graduate, their future **ambitions**, and their professional **qualifications** when making the decision of who to hire for a (1) job.

Students from NTU are considered the most (2) candidates for Taiwan's most successful companies due to their **expertise, capabilities**, and willingness to work hard. In addition, the global vision, awareness of international trends, and foreign language skills that they (3) at Taiwan's most **prestigious** university place them above graduates from other universities. Close to 60 percent of the companies surveyed responded that a potential employee's degree was the top determining (4) in getting the job. High technology **firms** prefer to hire those with a master's degree, while most in the **financial sector** prefer to **recruit** workers based on their (5) and professional qualifications. However, both industries (6) into account a **prospective** employee's ability to work under stressful conditions and deal well with pressure.

Therefore, graduates should (7) all these things in mind when they **embark on** their job hunt. While qualifications and the right degree from the right school are (8) important, having a lot of **enthusiasm**, high ambitions, and the ability to get the job done under the toughest of (9) are **essential** for those who want to **outshine** their rivals and secure a great job. There is no question that finding the ideal job in today's (10) **competitive** employment market requires being well **informed about** what the different industries are looking for in a candidate.

## ◆ Cloze

- (A) acquire                    (B) take                    (C) highly                    (D) particular                    (E) factor  
(F) circumstances            (G) certainly            (H) attractive            (I) licenses                    (J) keep

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



► 在現今競爭激烈 (competitive) 的職場 (employment market) 上，常須花很長的時間及很多的精力找工作 (job hunting)。一般而言，求職者 (job applicants) 須向要招募 (recruit) 新員工的公司投擲履歷表 (resume)，公司則會在審查之後決定可以前來面試 (interview) 的決選名單 (short list)。在面試中，除了學歷 (degree)，如何表達成為該公司員工 (employee) 的強烈意願 (willingness)，及為雇主 (employer)、公司付出的準備，是得到該工作的重要關鍵。

## ◆ Vocabulary and Idioms

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. enterprise ['entəs.praɪz] <i>n.</i> 公司；企業單位      | 11. sector ['sɛktər] <i>n.</i> 部門；領域               |
| 2. candidate ['kændɪdət] <i>n.</i> 候選人；求職應徵者        | 12. recruit [rɪ'krut] <i>v.</i> 徵募                 |
| 3. ambition [æm'bɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 抱負                 | 13. prospective [prə'spektɪv] <i>adj.</i> 未來的；可能的  |
| 4. qualification [,kwɔləfə'keʃən] <i>n.</i> 資格；證書   | 14. embark on <i>v. phr.</i> 開始做；從事                |
| 5. expertise [,skspə'retɪz] <i>n.</i> 專業知識或技能       | 15. enthusiasm [ɪn'θjuːzɪæzəm] <i>n.</i> 热忱        |
| 6. capability [,kepə'biliti] <i>n.</i> 能力           | 16. circumstance ['sɜːkəmstæns] <i>n.</i> 環境；情況    |
| 7. acquire [ə'kwaɪr] <i>v.</i> 獲得                   | 17. essential [i'senʃəl] <i>adj.</i> 必要的；不可缺少的     |
| 8. prestigious [prɛs'tɪdʒɪəs] <i>adj.</i> 有聲望的；有威望的 | 18. outshine [aut'shaɪn] <i>v.</i> 比……出色；比……優異     |
| 9. firm [fɜːm] <i>n.</i> 公司                         | 19. competitive [kəm'petɪtɪv] <i>adj.</i> 競爭的      |
| 10. financial [faɪ'nænʃəl] <i>adj.</i> 金融的；財政的      | 20. inform sb. of/about sth. <i>v. phr.</i> 告知某人某事 |

## ◆ Patterns

**With the end of the school year fast approaching, a lot of graduates have started searching for jobs and planning future careers.**

with 為介系詞，後面只可加受詞及受詞補語，而不可加一個完整的句子。而常見的受詞補語可以是表主動的現在分詞 (V-ing) 或表被動的過去分詞 (p.p.)。

→ Johnny moved out his old house with nothing left behind. (強尼搬離他的舊房子，什麼也沒留下。)

## ◆ Translation

**學歷及證照是找到好工作的關鍵**

很快地又接近學年的尾聲，很多畢業生已經開始找工作並規劃未來的職業生涯。根據職業生涯雜誌 *Cheers* 對臺灣 1000 大企業所做的調查，來自臺大的學生是各項行業中，名列前茅的企業的最愛。這項調查也指出，半數以上的企業在決定該雇用什麼樣的人來擔任某一職位時，是以其所畢業的學校、對未來的抱負，及他們的專業證照為基礎來對未來的員工做評估的。

由於專業知識、能力及樂意勤奮工作的特質，使得臺大學生被臺灣多數成功的企業認為是最受人喜愛的員工人選。此外，他們在臺灣最負聲望的大學中所獲得的國際觀、對國際趨勢的瞭解，以及外語能力，使得他們遠勝於其他大學的畢業生。這項調查中近百分之六十的企業指出，求職者的學歷是決定他們能否得到工作的主要因素。高科技公司較喜歡具有碩士學位的人，而大部分的金融部門則喜歡依證照及專業的資歷來當作雇用員工的依據。然而，求職者是否能在壓力大的環境下工作，及能否適當處理壓力，都是這兩大行業列入考慮的因素。

因此，畢業生在開始找工作時，應把所有的這些要素謹記在心。證照和頂尖學校的優異學歷固然重要，但有滿腔的熱忱、高遠的野心，及在最困難的情況下把工作做好的能力，對那些想勝過其他競爭對手及保住一份好工作的人來說，是不可或缺的。無庸置疑地，在現今競爭激烈的職場上要找一份理想的工作，求職者必須十分瞭解不同行業對未來員工的不同要求。

## ◆ Answer

- (1) D (2) H (3) A (4) E (5) I (6) B (7) J (8) G (9) F (10) C



## International News

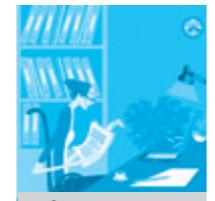
### Seoul City Government Classifies Dogs as Livestock

**M**unicipal officials in the city of Seoul, South Korea, have announced plans to classify dogs as **livestock**, putting them in the same legal **category** as pigs, cows, goats and chickens. The city government cited concerns over the conditions under which dogs, a popular menu item in Korea, were being **slaughtered** as the reason for the **reclassification**. The city government has no official way of monitoring or **regulating** the practice since dogs are not covered under the city's current set of regulations governing the slaughter of animals and preparation of meat.

Many Koreans have long considered dog meat a **delicacy** that can give the diner strength and **vitality**. However, the Seoul city government **outlawed** eating dog meat **prior to** hosting the 1988 Olympic Games over worries that the rest of the world would think it a **disgusting** and backward practice. Even so, there has remained a huge demand for dog meat, and it is **estimated** that there are over 500 restaurants operating in the city that offer it on their menus despite the fact that it is still **technically** illegal. It is estimated that between two and four million dogs are eaten nationwide in Korea each year.

The new law has met with mixed reactions from the community. Animal rights **activists** voiced their concerns about dogs being classified as livestock and **protested** both on the streets of Seoul and on the Internet. They are worried that the amount of dog meat consumed each year will increase **dramatically** if diners feel more comfortable trying the **unique** dish knowing that it is being prepared under well-defined health and **hygiene** regulations. Dog lovers, of course, are upset about man's best friend ending up on the dinner table in the first place. On the other hand, health and public safety officials claim the measure will improve the standards by which dog meat is prepared. In any case, it is easy to see why the measure has created so much **controversy**.

1. According to the article, which of the followings is true?
  - (A) There are approximately 500 restaurants operating in the city of Seoul.
  - (B) Korean diners consume millions of dogs each year.
  - (C) Eating dog meat was made legal prior to the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games.
  - (D) The new law will put dogs and chickens into different legal categories.
2. Which of the followings is the best definition for the word *delicacy*?
  - (A) A common food that is readily available and eaten by most people.
  - (B) A food that very few people would ever want to eat.
  - (C) A food that has been outlawed because it is disgusting.
  - (D) A food that is prized for its rarity, costliness or special qualities.
3. What can be inferred from the article?
  - (A) Korean people do not keep dogs as pets.
  - (B) More people will start eating dog meat in Seoul due to the new law.
  - (C) The city government's ban on eating dog meat is not enforced.
  - (D) Dogs are no smarter than pigs, cows, goats or chickens.



Before You Read

►在英文中，有很多與狗有關的諺語（proverb）及慣用語（idiom）—Every dog has its day. (凡人皆有得意時)；Let sleeping dogs lie. (別自找麻煩)；Love me, love my dog. (愛屋及烏)；It is raining cats and dogs. (正下著傾盆大雨)；treat someone like a dog (視某人如草芥)；top dog (大老闆、公司的負責人)。

### ◆ Vocabulary and Idioms

1. municipal [mju'nɪsəp] *adj.* 市政的；市的
2. livestock ['laɪv,stak] *n.* 家畜；牲畜
3. category ['kætə,gɔri] *n.* 種類；類別
4. cite [saɪt] *v.* 引用；引證
5. slaughter ['slətər] *v.* 屠宰；屠殺
6. reclassification [ri,k्लæsəfə'keʃən] *n.* 重新分類
7. regulate ['regjə,leɪt] *v.* 管理；控制
8. delicacy ['dɛlɪkəsɪ] *n.* 佳餚；精緻
9. vitality [vaɪ'tælɪtɪ] *n.* 活力；精力
10. outlaw ['aut,ləʊ] *v.* 宣布（某事物）非法
11. prior to *prep. phr.* 在……之前
12. disgusting [dɪs'gʌstɪŋ] *adj.* 使人反感的
13. estimate ['estə,met] *v.* 估計；估算
14. technically ['teknɪklɪ] *adv.* 技術上；嚴格地
15. activist ['æktyʊvɪst] *n.* 積極份子
16. protest [prə'test] *v.* 抗議
17. dramatically [drə'mætrɪklɪ] *adv.* 戲劇性地；大大地
18. unique [ju'nɪk] *adj.* 獨特的
19. hygiene ['haɪdʒɪn] *n.* 衛生
20. controversy ['kantrə,və:sɪ] *n.* 爭論

### ◆ Patterns

The city government cited concerns over the conditions under which dogs, a popular menu item in Korea, were being slaughtered as the reason for the reclassification.

= The city government cited concerns over the conditions as the reason for the reclassification.

Dogs, a popular menu item in Korea, were being slaughtered under the conditions.

劃底線處的關代 which 用來指稱 the conditions，原句可拆解為上述兩句話。

### ◆ Translation

首爾市政府將狗列為家畜

**南** 韓首爾的市府官員已經宣布將狗歸類為家畜，和豬牛羊及雞屬於同一法定類別的計畫。市政府表示擔憂韓國菜單上受歡迎的狗肉被屠宰的環境，所以以此為重新分類的理由。市政府一直沒有一個正式的管道來監督或管控屠宰的方式，因為狗並不屬於該城市現行的動物屠宰及肉品加工管制條款中。

許多韓國人長久以來一直認為，狗肉是一道可以提供食用者體力及精力的佳餚。然而首爾市政府在主辦 1988 年奧運之前，宣布吃狗肉為違法的行為，因其擔心世界其他各國會認為這是一項令人反感及落後的行為。即使如此，那裡對狗肉一直有大量的需求。且據估計，超過 500 家在首爾市中營業的餐廳菜單上提供狗肉，儘管嚴格來說那仍然是違法的。根據估計，韓國全國每年約吃掉兩百萬到四百萬隻之間的狗肉。

新的法令有來自社會上不同的反應。動物權利積極倡導者表達他們對於狗被歸類為家畜的憂慮，並在首爾街頭以及網路上抗議。他們擔心如果食用者知道狗肉是在符合健康及衛生的規範下處理的之後，就會更放心地去嘗試這道獨特的料理，而每年的狗肉食用量會巨幅增加，當然，愛狗人士從一開始對於人類最好的朋友最後被盛上桌，就感到沮喪。另一方面，健康及公共安全官員宣稱這項措施會改善狗肉處理的標準。無論如何，不難看出為何這項措施造成如此大的爭論。

### ◆ Answer

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