新一代 NEXT EDU. FOR CHILDREN

雙語週報

第 033 期

電子報

新一代 NEXT ED BILINGUAL WEEKLY
雙語週報

033期

2 澳洲：9歲女孩拒向「歧視原民」國歌敬禮
3 古生物：恐龍穿越阿拉斯加，遊走北美、亞洲
4 話題：破洞？漏氣？國際太空站揭密
8 人物：女子網球新星大阪直美

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女性獲投票權125週年

紐西蘭為文明寫歷史

英文撰稿／Dale Albanese 圖／達志影像

New Zealand recently celebrated the 125th anniversary of women's **suffrage**. In 1893, they became the first country in the world to allow women to vote. Women in New Zealand inspired people around the world to fight for women's suffrage, with Australia allowing women to vote in 1902 and the United States in 1920. To celebrate the anniversary, New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern was asked to guest edit a special edition of the *New Zealand Herald*.

阿爾登總理撰文感謝1893年爭取紐西蘭女性投票權的各方人士，其中也包括她的家族親戚Kate Wiltshire。

紐西蘭日前慶祝女性獲**投票權**125週年。125年前，亦即1893年，紐西蘭成爲全世界第一個賦予女性投票權的國家。其他國家人民受鼓舞，相繼爲爭取女性投票權奮鬥。澳洲和美國分別在1902和1920年允許女性投票。爲了慶祝紐西蘭女性獲投票權125週年，紐西蘭女總理阿爾登接受《紐西蘭先鋒報》邀請擔任客座主編，爲這人類史上重大的日子編寫特輯。

國內唯一 英聽開始囉
雙語週報／兒童週報
兒童週報網站試聽

紙本刊物合作：PChome 線上購物 買東西 udn shopping 博客來 誠品生活
電子書合作：讀書吧 Pubu電子書城 誠品生活

國歌「歧視原民」

9歲澳洲女孩拒致敬

英文撰稿／Sloan Sabbith 圖／Shutterstock

Children can speak out against the wrongs they see in the world. Nine-year-old Harper Nielsen has created some controversy by refusing to stand up for Australia's **national anthem**. She says the song Advance Australia Fair ignores the country's indigenous people. While Harper's parents are proud of her, she was given detention for "blatant disrespect." Her action has drawn comparisons to former NFL quarterback Colin Kaepernick's national anthem protest in America.

看到不對的事，小孩也有能力挺身反對。9歲女孩哈波・尼爾森因爲沒有起立向澳洲**國歌**致敬，近來引發爭議。她認爲國歌〈前進，美麗的澳大利亞〉忽略了國內的原住民。雖然女兒事後遭校方以「公然不敬」爲由留校察看，但哈波的父母以女兒爲傲。有不少人把哈波比爲澳洲版的科林・凱普尼克，後者這位前美式足球四分衛，因抗議美國歧視有色人種，球賽開場唱國歌時以坐姿或蹲姿表達抗議。

哈波認為國歌歌詞「Australians all let us rejoice, for we are young and free」的「young」是指澳洲脫離英國殖民體制成為年輕的國家，這樣的歌詞完全不尊重1788年之前即在澳洲生活的原住民。澳洲政府承認澳洲原住民旗（Australian Aboriginal Flag，照片圖右）也是合法的澳洲國旗之一。

氣候變遷釀糧災

太平洋地區1億人挨餓

英文撰稿／Dale Albanese 圖／Shutterstock

More people **are going hungry** in the Pacific because of climate change. The United Nations says that in 2017 almost 100 million people needed food aid because of changing weather. People in low- and middle-income countries are affected the most by climate change. 20% of children under the age of five in the world do not have enough to eat.

氣候變遷之下，太平洋地區越來越多人因糧災而**挨餓**。聯合國指出，天氣異常影響作物生長，2017年在該區域內約有1億人須受糧食援助。氣候變遷尤對低度及中度所得國家衝擊最大。此外，全球5歲以下兒童，有兩成活在糧食不足的狀態。

慈善團體：50萬個嬰兒今年死於戰爭飢荒

英文撰稿／Dale Albanese 圖／Shutterstock

In war, people do not just die because of fighting. Some people also **die of hunger**. The nonprofit organization Save the Children says that **starvation** is a common weapon of war. They say in 2018 more than 500,000 infants in conflict zones might die because they do not have enough to eat. The organization says that 4.5 million young children will need medical care for hunger in 2018. That is 20% more than in 2016.

戰爭殺戮造成人員死亡，戰事期間很多人也**死於飢荒**。非營利組織「救助兒童會」認爲，**飢餓**是常見的戰爭武器。該組織指出，2018年於交戰衝突地區，飢餓造成的嬰兒死亡人數，可能超過50萬人。此外，2018年有高達450萬個兒童，因飢餓而需接受醫療照顧，人數比2016年多出20%。

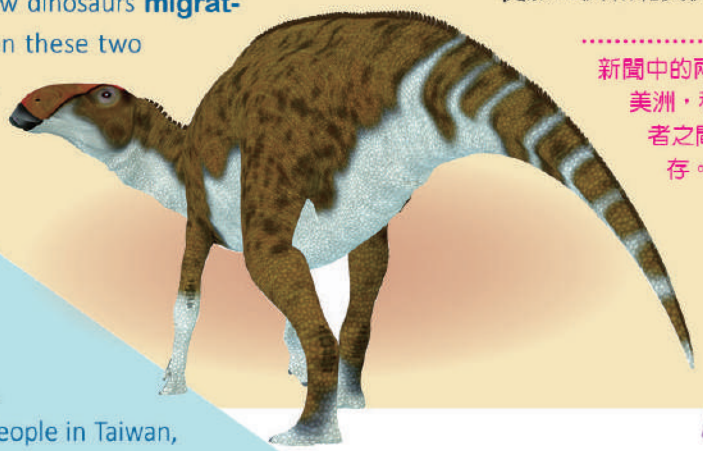
「救助兒童會」特別點名葉門（Yemen）長期內戰，讓超過500萬個兒童處於餓死邊緣，形同「屠殺一整個世代」（killing an entire generation）。

阿拉斯加曾是洲際公路，讓恐龍遊走亞洲、北美

英文撰稿／Francois Rousseau 圖／Shutterstock

Researchers recently found evidence that Alaska was a bridge for dinosaurs between North America and Asia around 70 million years ago. For the first time in history, they found fossilized footprints of the hadrosaur and the therizinosaur in the Denali National Park. This means that the therizinosaur, mainly from Asia, walked there around the same time as the hadrosaur, commonly found in North America. This explains how dinosaurs **migrated** between these two continents.

新證據出土，證實現今的美國阿拉斯加，7,000 萬年前曾是恐龍在亞洲和北美洲之間往來移動的橋梁。研究人員在阿拉斯加德納利國家公園保留區內，發現鴨嘴龍（hadrosaur）和鐮刀龍（therizinosaur）並存的足跡化石。鐮刀龍主要出現在現今的亞洲，鴨嘴龍主要活動範圍則在現今的北美洲。科學家推測鐮刀龍移動到阿拉斯加的時間，大致和鴨嘴龍來到北美洲的時間一致。這項研究也可說明恐龍透過何管道，**遷徙**於亞洲和北美洲之間。



新聞中的兩種恐龍哪種先來、哪種後到北美洲，科學家目前未能證實，但指出兩者之間沒有食物競爭的問題，所以才能同時共存。

民眾積習難禁，河內政府苦勸別再吃貓狗

英文撰稿／Dale Albanese 圖／Shutterstock

For most people in Taiwan, cats and dogs are pets and not food. In Vietnam, some people still eat dog and cat meat. The government in Hanoi is asking people to stop eating dog meat. They think it could **spread disease** and hurt the city's reputation. There are more than 1,000 stores in Hanoi that sell dog and cat meat.

絕大部分的臺灣人不會把貓、狗當成食物。但在越南，有些人仍在吃狗肉、貓肉。越南首都河內市政府也只能懇求民眾，不要再吃狗肉。官員認爲，這類行爲會**散布疾病**，而且敗壞城市的形象。河內市目前仍有超過 1,000 家狗肉和貓肉店。

DDT 陰魂不散 提高生自閉兒風險

英文撰稿／Francois Rousseau 圖／Shutterstock

A recent study found a link between **autism** and the insecticide DDT. DDT is a chemical that was used in farming until it was banned in the 1970s. However, DDT breaks down very slowly and has stayed in the soil and crops for several decades. A study of more than one million pregnancies in Finland shows that mothers who have higher levels of DDT in their blood are more likely to give birth to autistic children.

最新研究發現，**自閉症**和 DDT 殺蟲劑之間具某種關聯。DDP 過去被當作農藥，雖然在 1970 年代被各國禁用，但它消解很慢，因此數十年來殘留在土壤或作物中。一項針對 100 多萬個芬蘭懷孕婦女所做的研究指出，血液檢出較高濃度 DDT 殘留的產婦，有較高的風險產下自閉症新生兒。

這項研究收集、分析的資料，出自 1987 至 2005 年 100 多萬個芬蘭產婦的血清樣本。

媒體報導河內副市長日前在市府官網發文「籲求」民眾別吃狗肉，報導用字為 ask 或 urge，而非具有強制力的「禁」（ban）。報導指出，會有這番請求，主要是因為政府目標在 2021 年根除狂犬病（rabies）。

氣體外洩，太空人捏把冷汗…

製作人／朱立群
英文撰稿／ Sloan Sabbith
圖／ Shutterstock

ISS 國際太空站 實況揭密

ISS 太空人的家

The ISS is like a giant science **laboratory** in space. On the inside, it's as big as a five-bedroom house, complete with two bathrooms and a gym. On the outside, it's as big as a soccer field. As many as six astronauts at a time have called it home since 2000. The space administrations in the USA, Europe, China, Japan and Russia have all contributed to its construction and operation.

國際太空站就像人類在太空裡建造的巨大**實驗室**，內部大小同一棟配有 5 個房間的房子，設備齊全，有浴室和健身房。從外部看，其面積宛如一座足球場。自 2000 年起，這裡就是太空人在太空中的家，每次最多可容 6 名太空人停留執行任務。國際太空站的建造與運作，由 NASA 美國航太總署、ESA 歐洲太空總署，以及中國、日本和俄羅斯的太空任務主管機構聯合執行。

實驗 無重力環境操作

Why do we need a **lab** in space? On the ISS, scientists can perform experiments without **gravity**. This important research teaches us about how the human body changes and how to keep spacecraft working for a long time as we begin to travel deeper and deeper into space.

爲何需要在太空裡蓋一座**實驗室**？國際太空站可讓科學家在無**重力**的環境下做實驗。這類實驗非常重要，可幫助我們瞭解，未來進行更深度的太空航程時，人類的身體會起哪些變化，以及如何讓太空船長時間維持運作。

維修 艙外太空漫步

Keeping the ISS running in perfect condition is **tricky**! If something needs to be repaired on the outside, astronauts have a four-hour-long safety checklist before they can take a "spacewalk". Then, they might have to spend up to eight hours outside to finish the job. Astronauts always do the repairs in teams of two and have spent hours practicing for this on Earth by repairing full-size models underwater.

如何讓國際太空站在完美的情況下運作，這任務**不易搞定**。如果太空站外部需要維修，太空人須先逐一進行安全檢查，光這樣就耗時 4 小時。之後或許還得再花 8 小時，在太空站外執行「太空漫步」，才能完成任務。太空人通常兩兩一組，共同執行在太空站的修護工作。在此之前，他們已在地球上受訓數小時，針對相同大小的器材模組，在海底演練維修。

驚傳 國際太空站出現破洞

On August 29th, astronauts aboard the International Space Station (ISS) woke up to an alert from mission controllers saying there was a small **air leak** somewhere on the station. The crew quickly discovered a hole in the side of the Russian Soyuz (saw-yooz) **space capsule**. At first they thought it had been caused by a micrometeorite impact, but on closer inspection they confirmed it had been caused by a drill.

今年 8 月 29 日這天，一通發自任務控制中心的警訊，驚醒了國際太空站（ISS）上的太空人，他們被告知太空站某處發生**氣體外洩**。太空人很快找出破洞處位於俄羅斯聯合號（Soyuz，發音同 saw-yooz）**太空艙**的側邊。他們原本以爲破洞由太空微小隕石撞擊造成，但詳細檢查後，確認是被鑽頭鑽破。

證實 聯合號太空船被鑽破

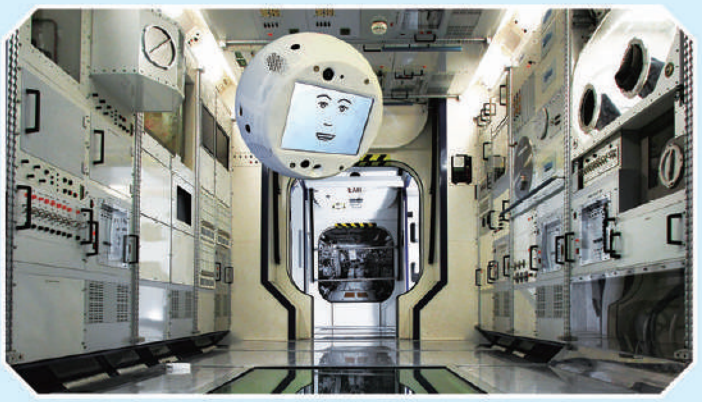
The Russian Soyuz spacecraft has been in service since the 1960s. Since the end of the American space shuttle program, the Soyuz has been essential for getting **astronauts and cosmonauts** back and forth to the ISS. A hole in that shuttle would make it too dangerous for crew to return to Earth.

俄羅斯聯合號太空船自 1960 年代起服役。美國太空梭計畫宣告結束後，接運**美、俄太空人**往返地球與國際太空站的任務，就落在聯合號上。聯合號出現破洞，勢必危及太空人飛返地球航程的安全。

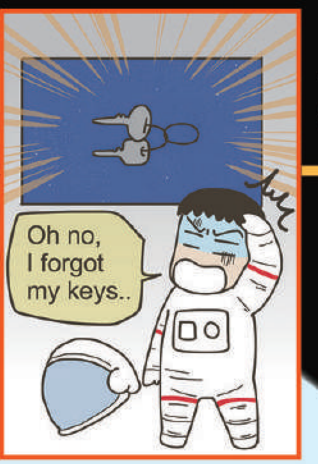
AI Cimon 機器人進入 ISS

To help astronauts work more efficiently, new technology is always being tested. Recently, an experimental robot named Cimon (Crew Interactive Mobile Companion) was sent to the ISS. Using artificial intelligence (AI), Cimon's job is to find out whether or not astronauts and robots can work together in space. Cimon will be able to give astronauts instructions on **carrying out experiments** and also answer questions.

科學家不斷測試最新的科技產品，以便幫助太空人提高工作效率。一款名爲「組員互動式行動夥伴」（縮寫簡稱「西蒙」）的實驗型機器人，日前被送達國際太空站。西蒙的任務是，藉由人工智慧系統，研究太空人與機器人於太空共事的可行性。西蒙具有提示操作指引的功能，可協助太空人**完成實驗**，並在實驗過程中回答太空人提出的問題。



圖片取自 Airbus 官網



◀天啊，我把鑰匙忘在外面!

漫畫／內田記記
腳本／Sloan Sabbith

閱讀理解

1. The International Space Station is
   (A) able to house up to six people at a time.
   (B) a giant laboratory.
   (C) a great place to view Earth.
   (D) all of the above.

2. Who is responsible for maintaining the ISS?
   (A) China, Japan and Taiwan
   (B) The USA, Europe and Russia
   (C) Russia, Europe and Brazil
   (D) Canada, Japan and Europe

3. The ISS has been operating for
   (A) 60 years.
   (B) 16 years.
   (C) 18 years.
   (D) 9 years.

解答：1 (D)　2 (B)　3 (C)

道地說英語

over the moon 欣喜若狂

例句： My brother was over the moon when he got accepted into NTU.
得知錄取臺灣大學，老哥高興得欣喜若狂。

萌獸出場

▲這頭摧毀森林的怪獸… ▲有長長、尖尖的牙齒… ▲嚇！

▲手腳掌上有長長的爪子… ▲天啊！ ▲還有毛茸茸的尾巴！ ▲卡哇伊！

漫畫／米奇鰻
腳本／Dale Albanese

溪頭松鼠大胃王

3成日本柳杉遭啃傷

英文撰稿／Dale Albanese 圖／Shutterstock

There is a large **Japanese cedar forest** in Xitou, Nantou. The trees there are all over 60 years old. Recently, it was discovered that about 30% of the trees are hurt because of squirrels. Squirrels like the slightly sweet taste of the cedar **bark**.

Many tourists like to feed the squirrels in this forest. With tourists feeding them over the years, there are now too many squirrels. For snacks, they like to dig into human trash and eat the bark from the Japanese cedar. Experts say that if they are not controlled, the squirrels will destroy the whole forest.

南投溪頭有一大片的**日本柳杉林**，樹齡超過一甲子。最近發現，這片杉林有將近3成的樹木遭松鼠啃傷。日本柳杉**樹皮**帶有淡淡的甜味，讓松鼠愛不釋口。

遊客長期餵食之下，這裡的松鼠數量大增。爲了覓食，牠們鑽進林區垃圾桶找食物，並爬上日本柳杉剝、啃樹皮。專家表示，松鼠之亂若不加以控制，整片杉林恐將報銷。

居禮夫人

英文撰稿／Dale Albanese
圖／Shutterstock

Marie Sklodowska-Curie, known as Madame Curie in Taiwan, was the first woman to be awarded the Nobel Prize. Historically, the achievements of women in science have been mostly ignored. To promote gender equality, some people suggested changing her name in Taiwanese textbooks from Madame Curie, showing her relationship to her husband, to her full name, Marie Sklodowska-Curie. This caused a debate but the Ministry of Education decided not to change the name.

諾貝爾獎第一位女性得主瑪麗・斯克沃多夫斯卡・居禮，在臺灣被稱爲「居禮夫人」。歷史上，女性的科學成就大多被忽視。爲了提倡性別平等，有些人建議國內教科書將冠夫性的「居禮夫人」中文稱號，改爲全名瑪麗・斯克沃多夫斯卡・居禮。該提議引發不同意見之間的辯論，不過教育部最後決定沿用「居禮夫人」的譯名。

關鍵字：gender equality 性別平等

獲救後落跑 獨行登山客被批濫用救難資源

英文撰稿／Dale Albanese
圖／Shutterstock

Recently, a 51-year-old man who was mountain climbing alone called for help after being injured. A rescue team found him, but in the middle of the night he ran away. They had to rescue him again the following day. It took nine people and five helicopter operations to save him. Afterwards, he left the hospital without a medical examination. He was blamed for misusing rescue resources.

一名51歲男子日前獨自登山，途中受傷求援。他被救難員找到後，趁半夜無故逃跑，但之後又再求援。總共出動5趟直升機、9名消防員，才把男子救下山，送至醫院。但他未接受檢查即離去。男子的行爲被批評是在濫用救難資源。

關鍵字：rescue 救難、搶救

心態不正、教育不足 山友偏差行為要不得

英文撰稿／Dale Albanese

After news about the solo hiker who ran away from a rescue team and wasted rescue resources, many mountaineering experts want more education for Taiwan's many local hikers. Rescuers say that if someone does not cooperate during a disaster, both the hiker and the emergency rescue team could be in danger.

獨行登山客在山上獲救後落跑，浪費救難人力、物力。登山專家認爲，國內登山愛好者雖多，但對登山缺乏足夠認識，呼籲應有更多的相關教育。救難人員則表示，發生山難時，求援卻不配合救援，除了賭上山友自身性命，可能連帶危及救難者的人身安全。

關鍵字：disaster 災難

第一位拿下網球大滿貫金杯的日本人 大阪直美

在從小的網球偶像小威廉斯的眼中，她是「優秀、有天分、非常危險」的女網選手。個性低調、謙遜的她，在今年美網決賽擊潰自己的偶像，摘下個人第一座大滿貫女單金杯。

英文撰稿／Sloan Sabbith　圖／Shutterstock

It isn't very often that we get to meet our idols. Japanese tennis star Naomi Osaka had that chance when she won the 2018 US Open by beating her idol, Serena Williams. In fact, she managed to beat Williams once before. Unfortunately for Osaka, her US Open victory, the first for a Japanese tennis player, was tainted because of the **confrontation** between Williams and the chair umpire.

與偶像相見，並不是經常能有的機會。這難得的機會，日前降臨到日本新生代網球明星大阪直美的身上。在 2018 年美國網球公開賽女子單打決賽賽場上，大阪擊敗自己的偶像、人稱「小威」的賽琳娜・威廉斯。事實上，這是她第二次擊敗小威。大阪的獲勝，代表史上第一次由日本選手拿下美國網球公開賽冠軍。但不幸的，由於對手在比賽過程中與主審發生嚴重**衝突**，大阪勝利的喜悅被打了折扣，多了些許黯淡之情。

Osaka was born in Japan, but moved to New York when she was just three years old. After growing up in New York, she moved to Florida around the age of nine. Still, she maintained **dual citizenship**, a fact that meant she could play for either country. When Osaka turned pro in 2013, her father Leonard Maxime Francois decided she would play for Japan. He believed it would give her greater opportunities.

大阪出生在日本，3 歲時移居美國紐約，在那裡成長，然後 9 歲時搬到佛羅里達。她保有**雙重國籍**，這意謂她可代表其中任一個國家打球。大阪在 2013 年正式成爲女子職業網球運動員，父親李奧納德決定讓她以日本國籍出賽。父親深信這樣的安排，能爲女兒帶來更多、更好的發展機會。

大阪直美 小檔案

生日	1997. 10. 16（21 歲）
出生地	日本大阪
擊球方式	右手正拍、雙手反拍
世界排名	7 （2018 年 9 月）
大滿貫戰績	2018 美國網球公開賽女單冠軍

Though the Japanese side of her family initially disapproved of her multiracial parents and her decision to pursue a career in tennis, Naomi's climb to the top impressed her Japanese grandparents. Osaka's incredible skills even impressed her **childhood idol**. At the Australian Open in 2016, Williams said of Osaka, "She's a really good, talented player. Very dangerous."

雖然日本家裡的長輩一開始並不對大阪的異國父母寄予祝福，也不贊同大阪闖蕩世界網壇，不過大阪的優異表現，感動日本的外祖父母。她那驚爲天人的網球技術也讓**兒時偶像**小威印象深刻。兩人曾於 2016 年澳洲網球公開賽交手，當時小威稱讚大阪直美：「優秀、很有天分，在場上非常危險」。