



雙語週報

206 期



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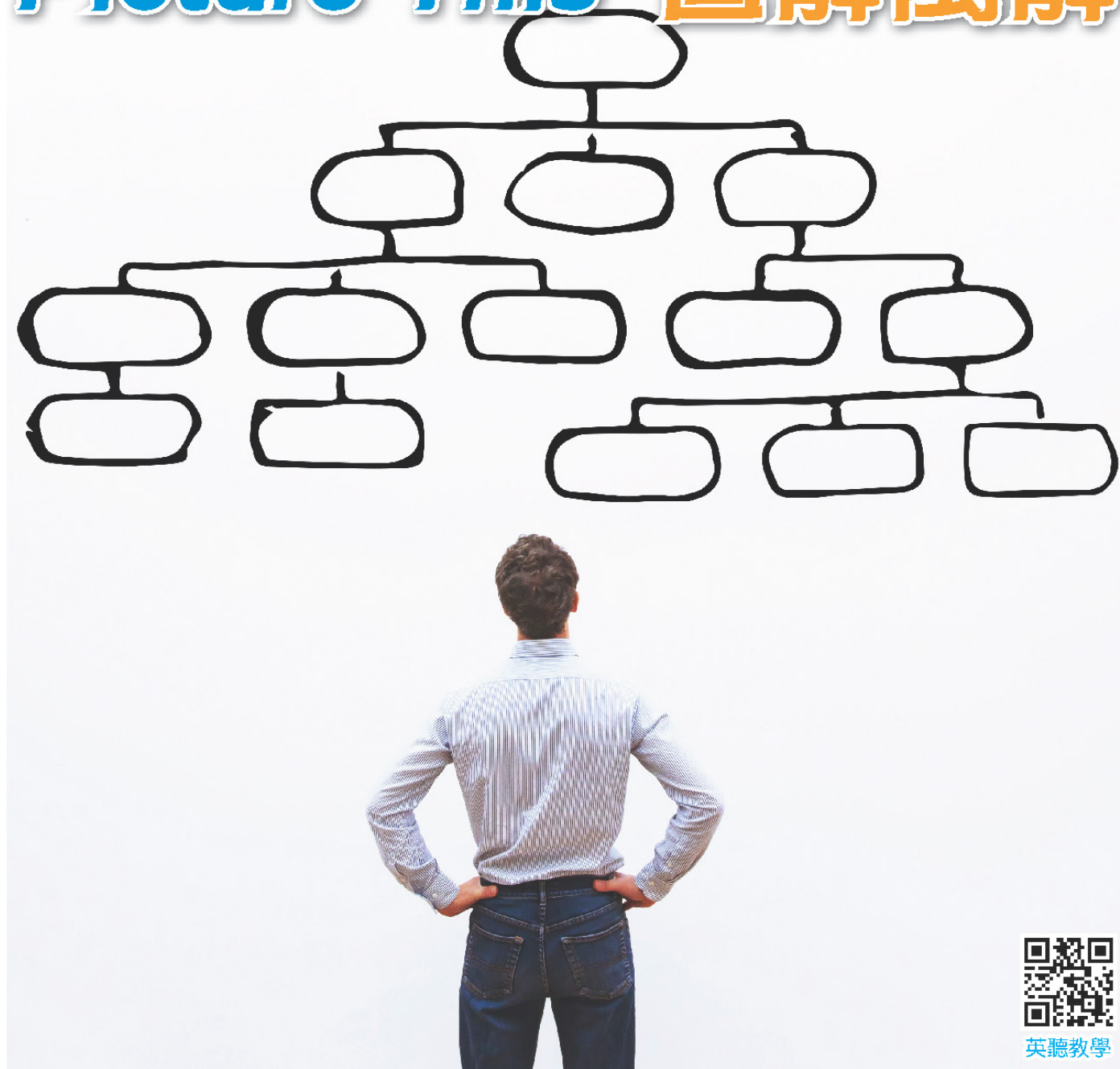


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Picture This 圖解萬解



英聽教學

Got some complicated information to convey?
Try using an infographic.

資料複雜難以表達？試以資訊圖表呈現吧！

公衛醫療表露無遺 數據圖像化溝通無礙

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF

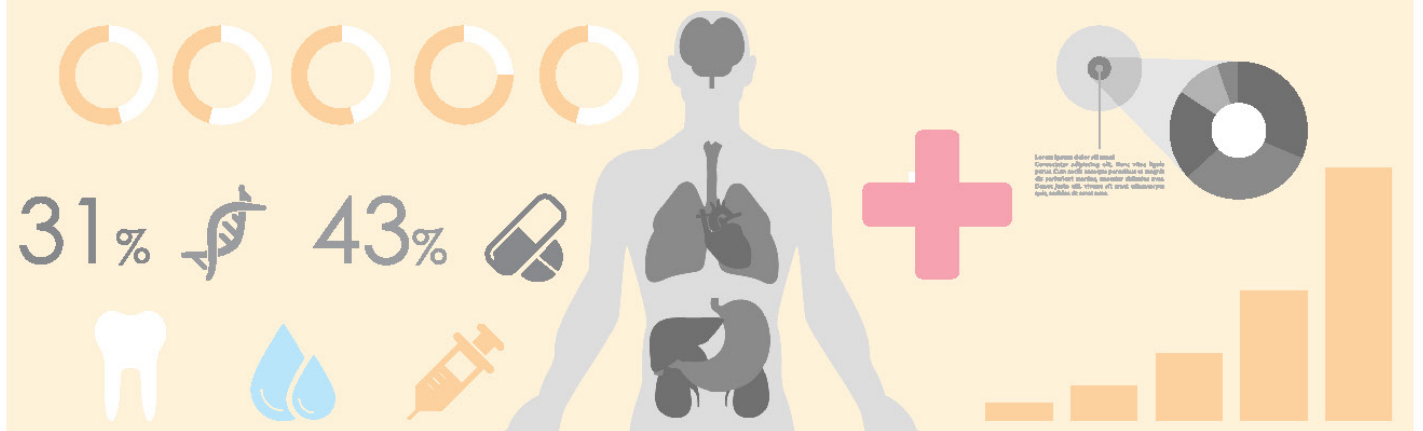


Throughout history, humans have used graphics to communicate information. Early examples come from the walls of caves where paintings illustrate animals and hunting methods. With the development of math, science, and technology at the end of the 17th century, there was a huge leap forward in the accuracy of our visual aids.

綜觀歷史，自古人類就會以圖像交流資訊。早期人們會在洞穴的牆壁上留下描繪、紀錄獵物與狩獵方法的壁畫傳世。17世紀末，隨著數學、科學與技術發展，視覺輔助工具也得到飛躍式進步。

English physician John Snow used a map in 1841 to show that cholera outbreaks were linked to a shared water source, and successfully convinced public officials to remove the well pump. In 1858, nurse Florence Nightingale used a diagram to show the causes of mortality in the British army, convincing the Queen to improve medical care during the Crimean War. These early applications of data visualization paved the way for the variety of infographics that we use today.

1841年，英國醫師約翰·斯諾以一張顯示霍亂爆發與社區共享水源有關的地圖，成功地說服政府官員拆除井泵。英國護士佛蘿倫絲·南丁格爾也在1858年，以玫瑰圖說明英國軍隊的死亡原因，讓女王同意於克里米亞戰爭中，改善前線醫療照護。這些將數據視覺化的應用先驅，成就了今日使用的各式資訊圖表。



graphics (n.) 圖像 leap (v.) 跳躍；激增 public official (n.) 行政官員 diagram (n.) 圖表 application (n.) 應用

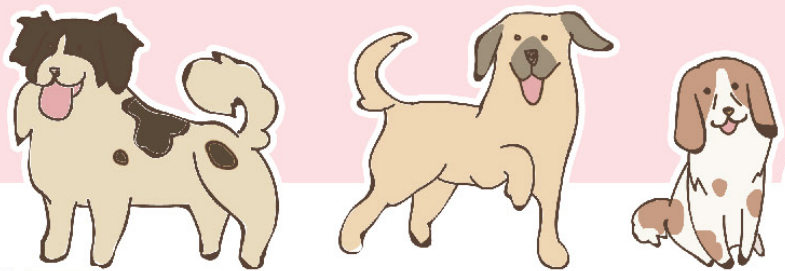
小二生化身浪浪發言人

童言童語為弱勢犬覓得良人

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

Second grade students in a Virginia, USA school wrote letters from the perspective of dogs waiting to be adopted. The messages said things like, "I am cute and short haired. I can cuddle and bark. Please adopt me." Thanks to the students, 21 of the 24 animals that were written about have been adopted since the beginning of February.

「我很可愛，有著短短的毛髮。我能給你抱抱，還能看家。請收養我吧。」美國維吉尼亞州的一所小學二年級學生，以浪犬的視角出發，為那些難以被收養的狗狗寫信發聲。因為這些學生的努力，自 2 月初企劃執行迄今共寫了 24 封信函，幫助 21 隻浪浪成功地媒合到家人。

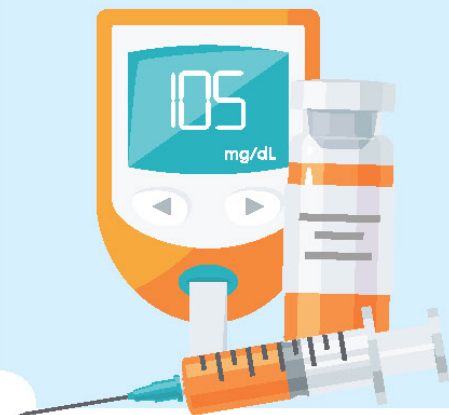


人工胰腺精控劑量

T1DM 照護升級有望

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

In the UK, 875 people have been fitted with an artificial pancreas for an NHS type 1 diabetes trial. The device uses an algorithm to figure out how much insulin the patient needs and monitors blood sugar levels to keep them steady. If this device proves successful, it would be one step closer to automated medical care.



英國國民健保署為 875 名參與 1 型糖尿病測試的病患，安裝人工胰腺。藉由該裝置的演算機制，調整患者所需的胰島素劑量，達到監控患者的血糖數值，並使其保持穩定。若試驗成功，將促使 1 型糖尿病的全自動醫療照護更近一步。

grade (n.) 年級 perspective (n.) 觀點、角度 cuddle (v.) 抱 diabetes (n.) 糖尿病 monitor (v.) 監控

數據圖表資訊完整呈現

化繁為簡 複雜故事一目了然

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF

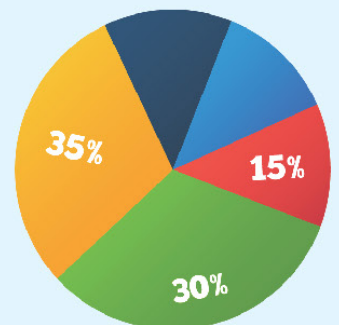
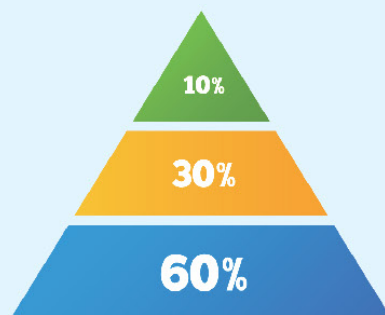
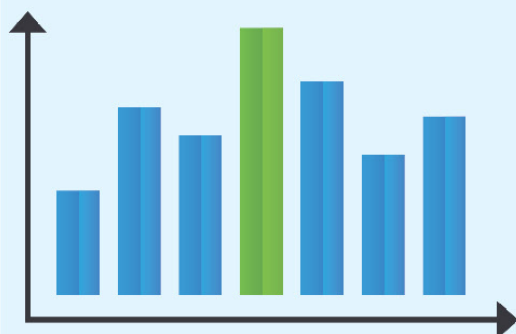


Infographics are a modern kind of data visualization that have grown lately thanks to graphic design software, knowledge of art and marketing, and social media sharing. No matter what data is presented, to be successful all infographics should make large amounts of data quickly understandable. The design should be interesting and engaging.

伴隨圖像設計軟體、藝術與行銷知識，及社群媒體分享文化發展而成的資訊圖表，是一種現代的數據視覺化類型。不管想要呈現怎樣的數據主題，一張成功的資訊圖表必須將大量的資料，轉換為他人可迅速理解的形式，且其視覺設計必須有趣、引人注目。

In the summer of 2018, news sources reported on the search for 12 boys and their soccer coach within a cave complex in Thailand using a series of infographics, including a long, side-scrolling graphic that made all the details of the complicated mission easily understandable with one glance. By simplifying the issue and thoughtfully designing infographics, Taiwan company Simpleinfo has been able to help people grasp the importance of complicated issues as well as discuss them more easily.

2018 年夏季，新聞平臺使用一張長卷軸式的資訊圖表，報導了泰國洞窟救援行動，將搜救足球教練與 12 名男童的複雜過程盡展眼前、一目了然。而臺灣公司簡訊設計 (Simpleinfo) 則是透過簡化議題與精美的資訊圖表設計，幫助社群媒體使用者輕鬆掌握重要且複雜的議題，令議題的討論更為容易。



knowledge (n.) 知識

successful (a.) 成功的

engaging (a.) 有吸引力的

glance (n/v.) 掃視

simplify (v.) 簡化

手作圍巾抗議德鐵誤點 陰錯陽差竟成文物展品



英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF、瀚昇

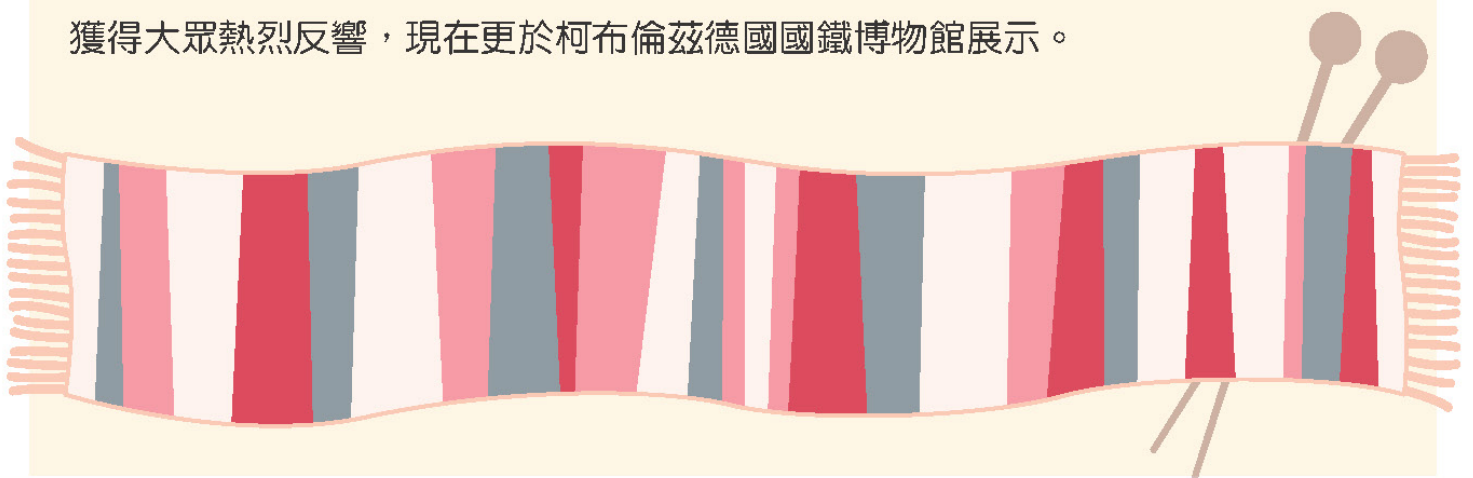
State-owned German trains used to be known for being on time, but by 2018, the infrastructure had become so old that one in every four trains was late. It was time for an overhaul, but for commuters like Claudia Weber, that meant even more delays. Throughout 2018, Weber's typical 40-minute commute could stretch to two hours or more. She decided to express her frustrations in a novel way.

過去德國國有鐵路以準時享譽世界，然而到了 2018 年，由於基礎建設老化的問題，導致 1/4 的列車班次誤點。接踵而至的鐵道整修工程更讓誤點問題雪上加霜，影響到克勞迪亞·韋伯等火車通勤族的交通時間。在 2018 年間，韋伯的通勤時間有時從原本 40 分鐘，延長到 2 小時，甚至更久。於是她決定以標新立異的方式，表達不滿。



Every evening at home, Weber added two rows of wool to a scarf she was knitting. Gray yarn represented delays under five minutes, pink for up to 30 minutes, and red for a delay of more than a half-hour or delays in both directions. The resulting 122cm-long "rail delay scarf" received such a positive response that it is now displayed in the DB Museum Koblenz.

每晚回家後，韋伯都會依據當日火車延誤的狀況，為圍巾編織兩排毛線。灰色毛線表示火車延誤少於 5 分鐘，粉紅毛線代表誤點少於 30 分鐘，而紅色毛線則代表延誤 30 分鐘以上或雙向誤點。韋伯費時 1 年織成長達 1.22 米的火車誤點圍巾，獲得大眾熱烈反響，現在更於柯布倫茲德國國鐵博物館展示。



on time (phr.) 準時 infrastructure (n.) 基礎建設 overhaul (n/v.) 徹底檢修 delay (n/v.) 延誤 commute (v.) 通勤

1. How can graphics be useful according to page two?
 - a. They can cause someone to agree to do something.
 - b. They can communicate with physicians.
 - c. They can teach animals to hunt in the wild.
 - d. They can improve technology.
2. What is being tested according to page three?
 - a. a newly produced device
 - b. a new computer coding language
 - c. an animal adoption program
 - d. a new school for dogs
3. Which one of the following words does not belong in this group?
 - a. illustration
 - b. modern
 - c. painting
 - d. picture
4. What did Claudia Weber's scarf represent?
 - a. the number of new train stations
 - b. the length of wait time
 - c. the destinations of commuters
 - d. the feelings of train riders
5. Which is NOT a definition of infographic?
 - a. a visually interesting presentation
 - b. a design that engages the audience
 - c. a picture that improves understanding of a topic
 - d. a device that helps you take something with your hands
6. Easy is to difficult as ____.
 - a. data is to book
 - b. design is to draw
 - c. metro is to train
 - d. simple is to complex

Cloze Test A

Bar charts ____ a good way to visualize data ____ they make it easy to quickly identify which bar is the highest or lowest. ____ you have more than 10 items or categories to compare, then it's a good time to use a bar chart.

Cloze Test B

Diabetes is a disease that affects ____ the body uses glucose. There are two major types: type 1 and type 2. In type 1 diabetes, the pancreas either can't make or can't make enough insulin, ____ people need to take insulin through regular shots ____ an insulin pump.

1.a 2.a 3.b 4.b 5.d 6.d

1. 第 2 版舉出實例，不論約翰・斯諾或是佛羅倫絲・南丁格爾，他們都是將資料圖像化，藉此「說服」官方改善公衛或醫療問題。說服，即是 (a) 讓某人同意或做某事。

2. 第 3 版第 1 則報導指出，人工胰腺是一種監控血糖、調整胰島素劑量的「裝置」。答案為 (a)。

3. (a)illustration (n. 插圖)、(c)painting (n. 繪畫作品)、(d)picture (n. 圖片) 皆為近義的名詞，唯有選項 (b)modern (a. 現代的) 為形容詞。

4. 題目問克勞迪亞・韋伯的圍巾呈現什麼資訊。查閱第 5 版，韋伯耗時一年，以每天織的兩排毛線，用不同顏色的毛線紀錄當日火車準點或誤點的情況，完成 2018 年德國火車誤點圍巾。圍巾呈現 (b) 等候時間的時長。

5. 查閱第 4 版，唯有選項 (d) 不是資訊圖表的特徵。

6. 觀察詞彙關係，easy (a. 容易的) 與 difficult (a. 困難的) 互為反義詞，恰如 (d)simple (a. 簡單的) 與 complex (a. 費解的)。

Cloze Test A

1.are 2.because 3.If

長條圖是數據視覺化的良方之一，它可助人於同類數據中迅速辨識最高或最低的項目。若有超過 10 個項目或類別需一較長短，此時就是使用長條圖的好時機。

Cloze Test B

1.how 2.so 3.or

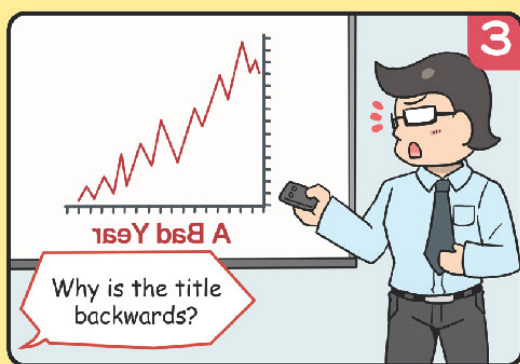
糖尿病是一種影響人體中葡萄糖利用的疾病，其主要類型為：1 型與 2 型。1 型糖尿病患者的胰臟無法或足量地製造胰島素。因此患者需透過定期注射，或胰島素幫浦補充不足的胰島素。

圖飾太平

腳本 / Leila Luo 漫畫 / 瀚昇



如各位所見，本年度營利步步高升。

呃，我有問題。
請說。

為何標題文字倒著寫？



看來我們得開除一些人人了。

The Rest is History

行員操縱外匯 騙局一場

五大銀行連坐 金融處分

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF



On the 20th of May 2015, five major banks — JPMorgan Chase, Citicorp, Barclays, the Royal Bank of Scotland and UBS AG — agreed to pay more than \$5 billion in penalties and plead guilty to rigging the currency markets. They manipulated the price of US dollars and euros in an electronic chat room using coded language.

2015年5月20日，摩根大通、花旗銀行、巴克萊銀行、蘇格蘭皇家銀行和瑞銀集團，五大銀行承認操作貨幣交易市場，並同意支付總額超過50億美元的巨額罰款。該事件起因於銀行交易員在電子聊天室中，利用程式語言竄改美元、歐元兌換價格。