



# 雙語週報

207 期



官方網站



線上訂購

定價 40 元

發行人：吳菀庭 出刊日 2022 年 5 月 27 日 訂報專線 (02) 2649-7111

## 職業無性別

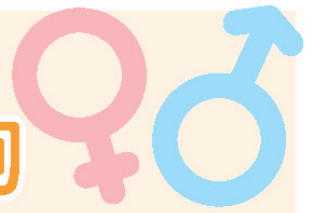
## Anything You Can Do

Men and women are different from one another,  
but when it comes to work, everyone can lend a hand.

生理性別雖有差異，縱橫職場皆可大展鴻圖。

# 刻板印象前途受阻

## 萬里鵬程男女不拘



英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF

Firefighting is men's work, and nursing is women's work, right? One of the obstacles to increasing gender equality in the workplace is stereotypes like these, which actually harm both genders. Stereotypes can affect who gets hired for a job, how much they get paid and even how their performance is evaluated. However, things are changing.

一般認為，消防滅火是男性的職責，照護病人則是女人的工作，你也是這樣想的嗎？這樣的刻板印象正是阻礙職場性別平等的絆腳石，無論男女都深受其害。性別的刻板印象可能影響職缺的錄用、薪資的多寡，甚至績效的評鑑。所幸，上述情況正在逐漸改變。



One study in America found that within jobs typically held by men—like CEOs, lawyers, and surgeons—almost one-quarter of the new jobs were filled by women between 2009 and 2017. In 2021, another study by Catalyst showed that between 2016 and 2018, there was a 5% increase in the number of women employed in these male-dominated industries. This shows that progress is happening, but in order to achieve true gender equality, there is still work to be done to change basic attitudes.

美國一項研究發現，在 2009 至 2017 年間，由男性主宰的執行長、律師和外科醫師等職務，已有 1/4 的新職缺是轉由女性擔任。在 2021 年，另一項由 Catalyst 進行的研究顯示，2016 年至 2018 年，向來由男性主導的行業中，增加了 5% 的女性就業人數。雖然職場的性別環境已小有改善，要想真正地實現工作性別平等，仍需努力改變大眾的基本觀念。



obstacle (n.) 阻礙    stereotype (n.) 刻板印象    performance (n.) 工作情況    evaluate (v.) 評價    gender (n.) 性別

## 入夜法國爛漫小鎮

# 生物藍光綻放環保不耗電

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

In a town-wide experiment, Rambouillet, France is using bioluminescent lighting made by marine bacteria instead of electric lighting. The bacteria are stored inside saltwater-filled tubes and give off a soft blue light. The only energy needed is used to pump oxygen through the water to feed the organisms.

法國朗布依埃全鎮正在進行，藉由海洋細菌產生的生物光替代電光照明的實驗。存放在鹽水管中的海洋細菌，僅需為其輸送氧氣，便可為生物提供能量，使之發出柔和的藍光。



## 植物盔甲武裝作物

# 迷宮結構令蟲迷惘

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF



North Carolina State University researchers recently designed a textile “Plant Armor” to protect crops from insects. The material is three dimensional and is knit using a clear yarn. It is a chemical-free alternative for insect protection. The yarn can be made from recycled plastic, still allows sunlight to pass through, but the tiny, young insects cannot find their way through the maze-like textile fast enough, and die.

近日北卡羅來納州立大學的研究員設計出一種可保護作物不受昆蟲啃食、名為「植物盔甲」的紡織品。這種不含化學物質、由透明紗線製成的三維材質，可作為農藥替代物。紗線可由回收塑膠製成，陽光能穿透織物，但微小的幼蟲卻無法在如迷宮般的織物構造中找到出口，以致活活餓死。

# 粗重危險 重任難扛？

## 性別各擅勝場 英雌奮起

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF



What kind of work is typically considered men's work? It's usually a job or career field that is very physically and mentally demanding, requiring strength and endurance. This includes being an electrician, plumber, or captain of a ship. Despite the difficulty, however, women are increasingly interested in taking on the challenge.

什麼樣的工作總讓人有男性專屬的印象？舉凡電器技師、水管工人和船長等，通常更消耗大量體力和精神的工作或職業，沒有足夠的力氣和耐力無法勝任。儘管先天條件築起艱難的高牆，卻無法阻擋越來越多的女性起身挑戰。

Companies within these industries are also trying to attract more women to the workplace. Why would they do that? According to a report by IFC, women are more likely to follow safety rules, treat equipment responsibly, and operate machinery safely. When women who work in dangerous places are asked why they want to do this work, they say that they are proving that women have the skills and technical competence required to do these jobs.

同樣地，這類行業的公司也試圖吸引更多的女性加入。為什麼呢？根據國際金融公司 (IFC) 的報告指出，女性有更能遵守安全協議的傾向、可以更負責任地照顧設備，並會安全地操作機器；從事這類較高危險性工作的女性被問到為何入行，她們表示期望證明女性也具備相關技能與專業，且足以勝任這些工作。



consider (v.) 認為

career (n.) 職業

endurance (n.) 耐力

operate (v.) 操作

competence (n.) 能力

# 頂尖樂團首位女指揮 布里科為女音樂家披荊斬棘



英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF、瀚昇



In the 1920s, there were no professional female conductors in the United States. On top of that, almost all professional symphony musicians were men. Musically talented women, like Antonia Brico, were expected to become music teachers or accompanists. For Brico, this wasn't enough. At age 28, Brico made her conducting debut as the first woman to lead the Berlin Philharmonic. Still, it wasn't enough to simply improve her own position.

「女性指揮家」在 1920 年代的美國，是前所未聞的天方夜譚，甚至所有交響樂團的演奏家也幾乎都是男性。如安東尼婭・布里科這般才華橫溢的女音樂家，通常只能成為音樂老師或伴奏家。然而，布里科並不滿足於現況。28 歲時，她便以第一位指揮柏林愛樂樂團的女性指揮家，首次世界亮相。不過，她的目標不僅止於提升自己在音樂界的地位。

In 1934, she founded the Women's Symphony Orchestra in New York, which finally gave professional women musicians the opportunity to prove they could play in every category. Four years later, Brico made history again by becoming the first woman to conduct the New York Philharmonic. Folk singer Judy Collins, Brico's most famous student, made a documentary called "Antonia: Portrait of a Woman", telling of Brico's fight for equity for female musicians and the path that Brico blazed for women in symphony conducting.

1934 年，她在紐約成立了「女子交響樂團」，讓女性音樂家終於可以在自己的專屬舞臺，用各種樂器大展身手。4 年後，布里科再造傳奇，成為第一位指揮紐約愛樂樂團的女性。布里科最知名的學生、民謠歌手朱蒂・柯林斯曾為她拍了一部名為《安東尼婭：一個女子的肖像》的紀錄片，敘述布里科為女性音樂家爭取工作平權，及她在交響樂指揮領域為女性開闢的道路。

1. How can stereotypes affect the workplace according to page two?
  - a. They affect the way that managers judge the value of someone's work.
  - b. They ensure that 25% of new jobs are filled by women.
  - c. They have maintained gender equality in America since 2009.
  - d. They help change basic attitudes that people have about work.
2. What is happening in Rambouillet, France?
  - a. There is a large scientific test going on.
  - b. The town is being infected with bacteria.
  - c. Lightning storms have shut off the electricity.
  - d. Sea levels are rising and saltwater is filling the town.
3. Which activity does NOT require endurance?
  - a. climbing a mountain
  - b. fighting fires
  - c. having a conversation
  - d. running a marathon
4. What is NOT true about the "Plant Armor" material?
  - a. It can be made from recycled products.
  - b. It doesn't stop sunlight from coming in.
  - c. It is made from poisonous chemicals.
  - d. It stops insects from getting through.
5. Which word means a long piece of music that is usually in four large, separate sections?
  - a. accompany
  - b. conductor
  - c. orchestra
  - d. symphony
6. Demanding is to easy as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. attract is to hire
  - b. difficulty is to challenge
  - c. harm is to injure
  - d. obstacle is to disadvantage

### Cloze Test A

Bioluminescence is the ability \_\_\_\_ living things to produce light. It is the result of chemical processes, where the energy produced is released \_\_\_\_ visible light. Organisms like fireflies, deep-sea fish and some bacteria can \_\_\_\_ this.

### Cloze Test B

A maze is a path or a collection of paths, usually \_\_\_\_ a start and a finish. It can be a puzzle on paper \_\_\_\_ you solve, or even an outdoor puzzle made \_\_\_\_ hedges in a park or garden. In Hungary, there is a famous hedge maze at Andrassy Castle.

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

1. 第 2 版文章指出，性別刻板印象能影響誰被錄用、薪資多寡，及績效評估。績效評估，換言之即是 (a) 影響主管評價某員工工作表現的方式。

2. 第 3 版第 1 則報導提到，法國朗布衣埃「全鎮」進行生物光試驗。答案為 (a) 大型科學試驗正在實行。

3. endurance (n. 耐力)，不論爬山、消防滅火、跑馬拉松都考驗耐力的項目，唯有 (c) 談話，較不需耐力。

4. 查閱第 3 版第 2 則報導。植物盔甲是不含化學物質的農藥替代品，由此可推斷答案為 (c) 它不含有毒化學物質。

5. 題目問下列何者是較大型，且通常擁有四個樂章的音樂作品。唯有選項中的 (d) symphony(n. 交響樂) 為樂曲形式。其他選項，(a)v. 陪伴、(b)n. 樂團指揮、(c)n. 管弦樂團。

6. 觀察詞組關係，demanding(a. 費時費力的) 與 easy(a. 容易的) 互為相反詞，恰如 (d)obstacle(n. 障礙) 之於 advantage(n. 優勢)。

### Cloze Test A

1.of 2.as 3.do

生物發光 (Bioluminescence) 是生物自體產生光的能力。透過生物體內的化學反應產生能量，並以可見光的形式釋放。如螢火蟲、深海魚和一些種類的細菌等生物，都可做到生物發光的現象。

### Cloze Test B

1.with 2.that 3.from

迷宮是一條路徑或多條路徑的集合，通常具備單一起點和終點。它是等待您破解的謎題，不論在平面紙張上，或於戶外公園、花園中以樹籬圍成，都屬於迷宮的一種。在匈牙利安德拉什堡就有一座名聞遐邇的樹籬迷宮。

# 有眼無珠

腳本 / Leila Luo 漫畫 / 瀚昇



我來拜見「迅雷」林大師。  
我就是。



不，別逗了，  
我要找傳奇格鬥家「雷霆林」。他在哪？



請稱我林大師。  
拍謝，請原諒我不識泰山。

## The Rest is History

### 日全蝕驗證廣義相對論

### 時空結構決定物體運動

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

Einstein's theory of relativity explains that gravity is produced when massive objects bend space-time. On the 29th of May 1919, Arthur Eddington and Andrew Crommelin proved Einstein correct. They each watched a solar eclipse from both sides of the Atlantic Ocean and observed that starlight bends around massive objects just as Einstein said it would.

愛因斯坦的廣義相對論提出：引力的本質是大質量物體造成周遭的時空扭曲。1919年5月29日，由亞瑟·愛丁頓與安德魯·克羅姆林，證明其理論正確。他們兩人各自率領團隊，分別在大西洋的東西岸觀測日全蝕，發現恆星的光線經過大質量物體（太陽），確實會沿著時空彎曲偏折，藉此證實愛因斯坦的論述。