

TUE
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課文明讀 正常 CD/MP3 Track 8 複述 MP3 Track 55
單字朗讀 CD/MP3 Track 9 課程講解 MP3 Track 78

Smartphones have undeniably* changed our lives, but the extent to which these **devices**¹ have brought about positive or negative changes is not always obvious. As we have done with other technologies, we ought to take a step back and determine the ways in which smartphones are **beneficial**² and those in which they are not. There are plenty of convincing arguments on both sides.

One of the benefits of smartphones is the convenience they offer. At the **mere**³ push of a button, we have enough information, entertainment, and **access**⁴ to services for **multiple**⁵ lifetimes. **It's no surprise**, then, **that** smartphones have become an **indispensable**⁶ part of our lives. This is especially true of Gen Zers, who are **digital**⁷ natives. These people have never experienced life without smartphones; **hence**⁸, they use their devices for everything.

Smartphones also provide educational benefits, at least at the college level. Like computers, these devices provide access to a wealth of digital resources, which can make learning more interactive.* Mobile devices, in

Being Smart with Smartphone Use

聰明使用智慧型手機

—Jay Sailors

智慧型手機儼然已成為現代人生活的必需品之一，生活各層面都與它密不可分。雖然手機為我們帶來前所未有的便利，但同時也產生不少負面影響。跟著本文一起來了解智慧型手機的利弊，並想想我們該如何妥善使用它。



other words, provide new ways to engage students. For some educators, the question is not whether students should use their phones in class—it is how to best use them. Of course, to answer this, they have to **take into account** the disadvantages.

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課文明讀 正常 CD/MP3 Track 10 複述 MP3 Track 56
單字朗讀 CD/MP3 Track 11 課程講解 MP3 Track 79

Teachers have many worries about smartphone use, including distractions,* cyberbullying, and cheating. There's also the digital divide. Not everyone has access to the best smartphones and apps, the lack of which might **put these people at a disadvantage**. This problem has recently become more **evident**⁹ because of the coronavirus pandemic, which has caused many schools to move their classes online.

The biggest danger, though, is smartphone **addiction**¹⁰. The devices offer so much—social media, messaging, games, videos, and so on—that people can become **obsessed**¹¹. Although using a smartphone might not seem like a big deal, numerous studies have found that too much screen time can lead to **depression**¹² and loneliness. People become so **reliant*** on phones that they aren't comfortable without the devices, and their behavior affects their relationships.

Surprisingly, one place that's **wary**¹³ of kids using smartphones is Silicon Valley, home to Apple, Google, Facebook, and other tech companies. Apple's Tim Cook refused to let his nephew join social networks, Bill Gates banned his kids

from using cell phones until they were teenagers, and Steve Jobs wouldn't let his young children near iPads. Smartphones, however, aren't going anywhere. They have become an **essential**¹⁴ part of our lives, so we need to learn how to use them intelligently. ◀

翻譯請見第 67 頁

補充說明 第 4 行的 ought to V. 用來表示勸告、建議或義務，指「應該要……」；take a step back 字面意思是「後退一步」，引申指「從更廣泛或客觀的角度去思考問題」。

第 11 行的 then 在此用於引出結論或總結，是比較正式的用法，意思相當於「也就是說、總之」。

第 13 行的 Gen Zer (Z 世代的人) 是由 Gen Z (Generation Z) 而來，指大約在一九九五至二〇〇五年之間出生的人。而 digital native (數位原住民) 則指生長在有各式各樣數位產品的世代。

第 29 行的 cyberbullying [ˈsaɪbərˌbʊliɪŋ] 指「網路霸凌」，字首 cyber- 表示「與網路有關的；電腦的」。

第 30 行的 digital divide (數位落差) 是指因階級背景、居住環境、經濟等因素而導致使用數位產品的機會和能力有所差別。

第 40 行的 and so on 表示「……等等」，常放在句尾，亦可寫作 and so forth。

第 50 行的 Silicon Valley [ˌsɪlɪkən ˈvælɪ] 指「矽谷」。



Discussion Starter

Do you think schools should embrace smartphone use? Why or why not?

I don't think schools should embrace smartphone use, as... Smartphones provide a number of educational benefits, such as..., so...

講解內容請收聽 CD-ROM 或 MP3 Track 79 廣播講解

Integrated Questions

108 課綱混合題型練習



- According to the article, why is too much screen time problematic?
 - Because not everyone has access to the best smartphones and apps
 - Because it can lead to depression and loneliness
 - Because it makes smartphones an indispensable part of our lives
 - Because using smartphones for long periods of time makes people uncomfortable
- According to the article, what are some of the advantages and disadvantages of smartphones when it comes to education?

Advantages	1. _____ 2. Provide new ways to engage students
Disadvantages	1. Can cause _____ 2. May be used for _____ and _____ 3. Worsen the digital divide

答案請見第 67 頁

Vocabulary

① 為第二個課程天的起始符號 * 表示大考出現過的字彙

- * 1. **device** [dɪˈvaɪs] *n.* 裝置、儀器、設備
Cell phones and other electronic **devices** must be turned off during the flight.
- * 2. **beneficial** [ˌbenəˈfɪʃəl] *adj.* 有利的、有益的
Although too much stress can be harmful, a small amount is actually **beneficial**.
- * 3. **mere** [mɪr] *adj.* 只不過的、僅僅的
The **mere** thought of eating meat makes some people sick.
- * 4. **access** [ˈæks.əs] *n.* (使用某事物的) 管道、機會 (後面常接 to N.)
A child's **access** to quality education varies depending on location.

- * 5. **multiple** [ˈmʌltɪpəl] *adj.* 多個的；多種的
Suzy made **multiple** copies of the file before deleting it from her computer.
- * 6. **indispensable** [ˌɪndɪˈspɛnsəbəl] *adj.* 必須的、不可或缺的 (字首 in- 表示「相反；無……」)
☑ **dispensable** *adj.* 可有可無的；非必要的
Chad's experience in sales made him **indispensable** to the company.
- * 7. **digital** [ˈdɪdʒɪtəl] *adj.* 數位的；數字的
We have entered into the **digital** age, and there is no turning back.
- * 8. **hence** [hɛns] *adv.* 因此、所以
The road was covered in ice; **hence**, it was unsafe to drive.
- ④ * 9. **evident** [ˈɛvədənt] *adj.* 顯而易見的；明白的
It is **evident** from Tony's behavior that he is not getting enough sleep.
- * 10. **addiction** [əˈdɪkʃən] *n.* 成癮；入迷
Doctor Smith opened up a new clinic downtown to treat **addiction**.
- * 11. **obsessed** [əbˈsɛst] *adj.* 著迷的；心神不寧的
Theo thinks his brother is too **obsessed** with money.
- * 12. **depression** [dɪˈpreʃən] *n.* 憂鬱；沮喪；憂鬱症；(經濟) 蕭條
The actor told the reporters that he suffered from **depression**.
- * 13. **wary** [ˈweəri] *adj.* 謹慎的；小心翼翼的 (之後常接 of N./V-ing)
Parents should teach their children to be **wary** of strangers.
- * 14. **essential** [ɪˈsenʃəl] *adj.* 必要的、不可或缺的 *n.* 必需品
For most companies these days, computers are an **essential** tool.

參考字彙

- ◆ **undeniably** [ˌʌndɪˈnaɪəbli] *adv.* 不可否認地 (字首 un- 表示「無；相反」)
- * ◆ **interactive** [ˌɪntəˈæktɪv] *adj.* 互動的；相互交流的
- ④ ◆ **distraction** [dɪˈstrækʃən] *n.* 分心；分散注意力的事物；娛樂、消遣
- ◆ **reliant** [rɪˈlaɪənt] *adj.* 依賴的；依靠的 (常見用法為 be reliant on/upon N.)

Language Spotlight

1. it's no surprise that... 不令人意外

surprise 在此作名詞，表示「意想不到的事；令人驚奇的事」，除了本句用法外，還常用在下列片語中：

comes as no/little surprise 不令人驚訝；意料之中
take/catch sb/sth by surprise 使……大吃一驚

- It's no surprise that Sophie didn't come to work today—she's been busy taking care of her sick mother recently.
蘇菲今天沒來上班不令人意外——她最近忙著照顧生病的母親。

2. take sth into account 將……列入考量；考慮到……

同義 take account of sth

此片語的受詞可置於後面，寫作 take into account sth (如文中用法)，受詞為 that 子句或名詞子句時，也會將受詞放在後面，寫作：

take into account + { that + S. + V.
wh- 子句

- You should take the salary into account before accepting the job offer.
在你接受聘用前，應該要先考慮這份工作的薪水。
- When you decide who to hire, take into account that Tom has eight years of experience.
當你在決定要雇用誰時，要考慮到湯姆有八年的經驗。

3. put/place sb/sth at a disadvantage

使……處於劣勢、不利的地位
at a disadvantage 指「處於不利的情況」，可搭配動詞 put 或 place，表示讓某人事物處於劣勢。

- Derek's inability to speak a second language put him at a disadvantage when his company opened an office in Europe.
公司在歐洲開設新的辦公室時，德瑞克因不會說另一個語言而使他處於劣勢。



Sentence Patterns

Smartphones have undeniably changed our lives, but **the extent to which** these devices have brought about positive or negative changes **is not always obvious**.

動詞搭配主詞 extent，故用單數表示

請見課文第 1 行

解析 1.

the extent/degree to which 在何種程度上

extent 在此指「程度、範圍」，the extent to which 與 how much 意思相同，表示「(某事可能發生的)程度」。

- The insurance company must determine the degree to which the building is damaged before it can pay its clients.
保險公司在給付客戶理賠金前，必須先判定建築物的毀損程度。

補充 英文中還有幾個與 extent 相關的用法：

to the extent of N. / that S. + V. 到……程度；到……地步
to some / a certain extent 在某種程度上
to such an extent that S. + V. 到如此……的地步

- Nora enjoyed the book to such an extent that she read the whole thing in one sitting.
諾拉喜歡這本書喜歡到一口氣就把整本看完。

解析 2.

bring about sth 導致、造成

同義 cause、contribute to、result in、lead to

bring about 的受詞可置於 about 之前，上述同義的動詞，其受詞須置於後面。

- Credit cards have brought about significant changes in the ways we spend our money.
信用卡已使我們花錢的方式產生顯著的改變。

動手寫寫看

答案請見第 67 頁

✦ 請根據本文所學的片語，在下列空格中填入正確答案。

- 當你決定什麼時候出門，應該要把交通考慮進去。
You should _____ when deciding what time to leave the house.
- 草莓現在不是當季，所以價格昂貴並不令人意外。
Strawberries are not in season at the moment, so _____ they are expensive.