

※注意：Part I 題目請於試卷內之「選擇題作答區」依序作答，Part II 請作答於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」。

Part I (40%): Reading Comprehension (閱讀並回答下列問題於試卷內之「選擇題作答區」):

Article 1: Excerpts of "Tesco halts production at Chinese factory over alleged 'forced' labour," by BBC (2019/12/22)<sup>1</sup>

Tesco has suspended production of charity Christmas cards at a factory in China after a six-year-old girl found a message from workers inside one. The note, found by Florence Widdicombe, was allegedly written by prisoners in Shanghai claiming they were "forced to work against our will". "Please help us and notify human rights organisation," the message said. Tesco said it was "shocked" by the report, adding: "We would never allow prison labour in our supply chain." The supermarket said it would de-list the supplier of the cards, Zhejiang Yunguang Printing, if it was found to have used prison labour. Florence was writing cards to her school friends when she found that one of them - featuring a kitten with a Santa hat - had already been written in. In block capitals, it said: "We are foreign prisoners in Shanghai Qingpu prison China. Forced to work against our will. Please help us and notify human rights organisation."...(omitted)...

The message in the card urged the recipient to contact [British journalist] Peter Humphrey, who was formerly imprisoned at Qingpu on what he described as "bogus charges that were never heard in court". After the Widdicombe family sent him a message via LinkedIn, Mr Humphrey said he then contacted ex-prisoners who confirmed inmates had been forced to work. He then wrote the story for the Sunday Times. Mr Humphrey told the BBC: "I spent two years in captivity in Shanghai between 2013 and 2015 and my final nine months of captivity was in this very prison in this very cell block where this message has come from.

...(omitted)...He said the cell block of foreign prisoners has about 250 people in it, who are living a "very bleak daily life" with 12 prisoners per cell. "They sleep in very rusty iron bunkbeds with a mattress which is no more than about 1cm thick underneath," he said. "In the winter it's extremely cold, there's no heating in the building and in the summer it's extremely hot because there is no air conditioning. They get up around 5:30-6:00am every day they have to go to bed again at about 9.30." He said when he was in there, manufacturing labour work was voluntary - to earn money to buy soap or toothpaste - but that work has now become compulsory. "Everyone I know in there at the time was in there for very questionable reasons," he said. "I met so many people who I considered to be the victims of wrongful imprisonment or at least reckless sentencing for minor offences."

...(omitted)...It is not the first time that prisoners in China have reportedly smuggled out messages in products they have been forced to make for Western markets. In 2012, Julie Keith from Portland, Oregon, discovered an account of torture and persecution by a prisoner who said he was forced to manufacture the Halloween decorations she had purchased. And in 2014, Karen Wisinska from Co Fermanagh in Northern Ireland, found a note on a pair of Primark trousers reading: "Our job inside the prison is to produce fashion clothes for export. We work 15 hours per day and the food we eat wouldn't even be given to dogs or pigs."...(omitted)...

Article 2: Excerpts of "Christmas card 'cry for help': in the Chinese prison at the centre of forced labour claims: Message allegedly came from Shanghai Qingpu prison, which holds 170 foreign male inmates," by Lily Kuo, The Guardian (2019/12/23)<sup>2</sup>

China has denied using forced prison labour after reports that a six-year-old girl in England had discovered a cry for help inside a Tesco card allegedly made by inmates. ...(omitted)...Geng Shuang, a spokesperson for the foreign ministry, said at a regular press briefing in Beijing: "I can tell you responsibly that after seeking clarification from relevant departments, Shanghai Qingpu prison does not at all have ... forced labour by foreign convicts."

Tesco, which has withdrawn the card from shelves, said the Christmas card in question was made by the Zhejiang Yunguang printing factory, about 60 miles from Qingpu prison. On its website, the factory lists Tesco and Disney as its main clients. The company told the state-run Global Times that it had "never had any connection with any prison". Referring to Tesco's comments, it said: "Why did they include our company's name? Do they have any evidence that we have been working with any prison?"...(omitted)...

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The use of prison labour is common in China, where the practice is legal, to subsidise maintenance costs of facilities and production for Chinese companies. According to Chinese law, "prison enterprises" should not have inmates work more than eight hours a day, five days a week. But Chinese facilities often abuse the practice, forcing inmates to work in poor conditions for long hours – as long as 10 hours a day for six days a week, according to a labour expert, Li Qiang of China Labor Watch. Foreign prisoners are usually treated a little better. Qingpu, the only jail to hold foreign male detainees in Shanghai, appears to be a source of pride in the Chinese prisons system. ...(omitted)...It has 51 therapists, a distance learning scheme, an art programme and a library, adds the website, which has an English version. The prison also brings in cultural crafts to "nurture the sentiments" of inmates and "rectify behaviour".

The report last year from [the state-owned broadcaster International Channel Shanghai (ICS)] showed inmates taking Chinese lessons, playing basketball and calling family members, in a facility decorated with plants and flowers. One detainee from Ghana, sentenced to 14 years for robbery, said prison guards spoke to them "in a civilised way". The facility's "labour reform" programme includes five days of work, one day of training or learning, and one day of rest, according to Qingpu's website. An account from Peter Humphrey, a former journalist and fraud investigator, who was detained at Qingpu for 23 months, contradicts that depiction. Humphrey said he and other foreign inmates were forced to make products for the fashion chains H&M and C&A, among other brands. He told the Guardian he was also denied essential medical treatment.

Li said China's slowing economy and the trade war with the US had put more pressure on Chinese companies to seek cheaper labour. "We received more information about prison labour making export products this year than previous years. This may be also due to the trade war where only prison labour can produce orders priced low enough," Li said. According to the International Labour Organization, prison labour must meet certain requirements including wages and conditions in order to not be classified as forced labour...

Answer the following questions. For Questions 1-4, select one answer choice:

1. (5%) According to Article 1, Tesco has halted the production of Christmas cards because:
  - a. Kittens in Santa hats are out of style.
  - b. One card was found to have writings in it already and that was considered a production flaw.
  - c. There were allegations that Zhejiang Yunguang Printing company had used forced prison labor.
2. (5%) True or False: According to Article 1, Humphrey states that nowadays, there is forced labor in Qingpu prison.
  - a. True,
  - b. False,
  - c. Not specified in Article 1.
3. (5%) According to Article 1, when Humphrey said prisoners were victims of "reckless sentencing for minor offences", he meant:
  - a. Prisoners were sentenced when they were still underage,
  - b. Prisoners offended the judge during trial with reckless language,
  - c. Prisoners were sentenced disproportionately harshly for their crimes,
  - d. It is reckless to prioritize defence over offence when playing basketball in prison.
4. (5%) Based solely on information in Article 2, what do we know about Qingpu prison population:
  - a. There are only foreign prisoners.
  - b. There are no female prisoners.
  - c. 51 therapists are imprisoned.
  - d. Neither of the above.

For the following questions, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply:

5. (10%) Which of the following would be qualify as "forced labor" described in Article 2:
  - a. Prisoners working in order to buy cigarettes.
  - b. Teenage interns working without pay.

- c. Student interns working for low wages.
  - d. Slavery.
  - e. Not paying students to solve their assignments.
6. (10%) According to Article 2, which of the following are likely reasons for prison labor in Chinese prisons:
- a. Rehabilitating inmates so they can find jobs easier when they are released.
  - b. Ensuring soap and toothpaste are distributed fairly among prisoners.
  - c. Lowering production cost of Chinese companies.
  - d. Keeping the inmates busy so they do not revolt against the guards.
  - e. Reducing taxpayer contributions to run prisons.

**Part II (60%): Analytical Writing (分析寫作；作答於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」)**

Read the following excerpts of news articles, then plan and compose a response to the particular issue below. Responding to any other issue will receive a score of zero. Be sure to respond according to the specific instructions and support your position on the issue with reasons and examples drawn from such areas as your reading, experience, observations, and/or academic studies.

**Article 3: Excerpts of "Apple says a supplier's factory in China violated labor rules," by Michelle Toh, CNN Business (2019/9/9)<sup>3</sup>**

Apple has acknowledged that one of its supplier's factories in China violated some of its rules on working conditions, and says it's trying to correct those infractions. The company was responding to a China Labor Watch report released Sunday, which alleged that a Foxconn plant had flouted local laws and internal Apple standards to produce the iPhone 11 through forced overtime, unpaid bonuses and illegally hiring too many temporary workers...(omitted)...Apple (AAPL) pushed back strongly against the majority of the claims on Monday, saying it had conducted its own investigation and found that "most of the allegations are false." "We have confirmed all workers are being compensated appropriately, including any overtime wages and bonuses, all overtime work was voluntary and there was no evidence of forced labor," the company said in a statement. Foxconn also told CNN Business it had conducted a review of its operations in Zhengzhou, which turned up "some workforce compliance issues" but did not find "any evidence of forced labor."

The China Labor Watch report stated that student workers had been pushed to work overtime, "completing internships at the factory that are unrelated to their degree." Apple acknowledged that it did find a number of student interns working overnight at a supplier facility, which is not allowed. But "all work was voluntary and interns were properly compensated," it added. "This issue has been corrected." Foxconn also responded Monday, saying that the facility "currently has no interns working overtime."

...(omitted)...Apple and Foxconn both confirmed Monday that the number of short-term workers hired at the factory was problematic. Chinese law stipulates that temp workers, who are known as "dispatch workers," must not exceed 10% of a company's workforce, but they now make up around 50% of those working onsite, according to China Labor Watch. Foxconn often brings on temporary workers to help fill orders during the peak production season, but it may have a financial incentive to do so as well, the group suggests. By recruiting these laborers, "the factory does not need to increase the wages for all regular workers," it said. "Hence, the cost of employing dispatch workers is lower than recruiting more regular workers." Apple says it has learned that "the percentage of dispatch workers exceeded our standards," and is currently coordinating with Foxconn to fix the problem...(omitted)

**Article 4: Excerpts: "Apple, Foxconn broke a Chinese labour law for iPhone production" by Mark Gurman, Bloomberg (2019/9/8)<sup>4</sup>**

..."Our recent findings on working conditions at Zhengzhou Foxconn highlights several issues which are in violation of Apple's own code of conduct," CLW wrote in its report. "Apple has the responsibility and capacity to make fundamental improvements to the working conditions along its supply chain, however, Apple is now transferring costs from the trade war through their suppliers to workers and profiting from the exploitation of Chinese workers." While the report said 55

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per cent of factory staff were dispatch workers in 2018, and about 50% in August, this included student interns. Because many of these students returned to school at the end of August, that number is now closer to 30 per cent, which is still a violation, according to CLW...(omitted)...

Foxconn is the largest of a coterie of gadget assemblers that produce most of the world's consumer electronics from sprawling Chinese bases. Typically operating on wafer-thin margins, they employ millions of mostly migrant and temporary workers because activity tends to wax and wane with shopping seasons and fluctuations in demand. Dispatch workers don't receive benefits that full-time employees get, such as paid sick leave, paid vacations and social insurance, which provides medical, unemployment and pension coverage, according to CLW. While base wages can be higher for dispatch workers, they are paid by third-party firms on a short-term basis and are not employed directly by Foxconn, CLW says. Dispatch workers can become official factory workers after an initial three-month period, according to the group's report.

...(omitted)...Last month, Foxconn said it fired two executives at one of its Chinese plants after another CLW investigation found the company was relying heavily on temporary workers and teenage interns to assemble Amazon.com Inc. Echo speakers. Foxconn reviewed the Hengyang facility and found the proportion of contract workers and student interns had on occasion exceeded legal thresholds, and that some interns had been allowed to work overtime or nights. Apple and Foxconn seek to produce about 12,000 iPhones per shift at the Zhengzhou factory, CLW's latest report found. Last year's iPhone XS models were more complex to build than the iPhone X, requiring more workers, the group also said.

...(omitted)...Most factory workers are paid about 4,000 yuan (\$562) a month, one CLW investigator found. After taxes and mandatory fees, they get roughly 3,000 yuan a month, according to the CLW report. China's per capita disposable income was 28,228 yuan in 2018, or 2,352 yuan a month, China Daily reported earlier this year, citing government data.

Consumers should not buy products made by vulnerable labour, such as student interns, prison labour, or "dispatch workers."

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with this claim **AND** the reason on which that claim is based.

You should write no less than 300 words, but no more than 1000 words. Your response will be evaluated for its overall quality based on how well you:

- Respond to the specific task instructions
- Consider the complexities of the issue
- Organize, develop, and express your ideas
- Support your ideas with relevant reasons and/or examples
- Control the elements of standard written English

Before beginning writing, you may want to think for a few minutes and then plan your response. Use the bottom of this page to plan your response, and then write your response in the answer sheets (試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」). Be sure to develop your positions completely and organize it coherently, but spare some time to proof-read what you have written to make any revisions you deem necessary.

Plan Your Response Here – Write Your Essay in the Answer Sheets (試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」)

This page will not be scored.

試題隨卷繳回