

翻譯題（請以中文完整翻譯下列段落，文章出處不需翻譯，共8題，每題12.5分）

1. 段落一

MOOCs offer additional learning dimensions over and above traditional online courses due to their inherent open and massive components. These dimensions vary from MOOC to MOOC and are often not overtly linked to the course learning outcomes. MOOCs offer the opportunity for students to learn with and from each other in ways that are impossible with small cohorts. Student commentary provided by thousands of students, if effectively synthesized, can provide rich cross-cultural learning on contemporary topics. In a similar fashion, MOOCs offer the ability to share new knowledge to large numbers of students and for these students to share their personal perspective on this knowledge.

(Source: McKay, E. (Ed.) (2015). *Macro-level learning through MOOCs: Strategies and predictions for the future*. IGI Global.)

2. 段落二

The filter bubble describes the tendency of social networks like Facebook and Twitter to lock users into personalized feedback loops, each with its own news sources, cultural touchstones and political inclinations. We seem to like these places, and so do social media companies- they keep us clicking from one self-affirmation to another. But now our bubbles are being blamed for leading us toward the most divisive presidency in recent memory, and suddenly, the bubble doesn't feel so inviting anymore. So media and tech companies are pivoting, selling us a whole suite of offerings aimed at bursting the bubbles they helped to create.

(Source: Hess, A. (2017, March 03). How to escape your political bubble for a clearer view. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/03/arts/the-battle-over-your-political-bubble.html>)

3. 段落三

With fake news on the rise, it is seemingly impossible to navigate the murky waters of news without coming across overly sensationalized headlines and false flag reportings. Reeling in the aftermath of one of the most scandalous elections in US history, we know all too well how fake news can sway citizens. Even though social media platforms such as Facebook promised to crack down on fake news stories, we still have a long way to go if we ever want to build a world in which factual journalism thrives. It is one thing to be opinionated, and another to be spreading false information that can have potentially harmful effects on the world around us.

(Source: Social media echo chambers and our own confirmation bias. (2017, September 22). *DNN Media*. Retrieved from <https://medium.com/dnnmedia/social-media-echo-chambers-and-our-own-confirmation-bias-fcd89d7fa11c>)

4. 段落四

The correlations between positive affects and flow symptoms on the Web are analyzed in an attempt to increase our understanding of the positive aspects of Web users' on-line behaviors. The digital version of the experience sampling method was employed to collect situated data from 233 Web users with a pop-up questionnaire on subjects' Web browsers. This study concludes: (1) Web users are more likely to experience positive moods on the Web; (2) positivity of affects and enjoyable feelings are consequences of flow; (3) three factors underlying Web users' flow experiences labeled as antecedents, experiences, and consequences represent the process that an individual could experience during his/her engagement on the Web. Findings in this study provide insights into Web users' internal behaviors and the process of approaching optimal flow experience. In addition, the on-line experience sampling method was proven to be a useful and practical data collection tool.

(Source: Chen, H. (2006). Flow on the net-detecting Web users' positive affects and their flow states. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 22(2), 221-233.)

5. 段落五

We use a unique online survey and an experimental approach to investigate and test echo chamber and trench warfare dynamics in online debates. The results show that people do indeed claim to discuss with those who hold opposite views from themselves. Furthermore, our survey experiments suggest that both confirming and contradicting arguments have similar effects on attitude reinforcement. Together, this indicates that both echo chamber and trench warfare dynamics- a situation where attitudes are reinforced through both confirmation and disconfirmation biases- characterize online debates. However, we also find that two-sided neutral arguments have weaker effects on reinforcement than one-sided confirming and contradicting arguments, suggesting that online debates could contribute to collective learning and qualification of arguments.

(Source: Karlsen, R., Johnsen, K., Wollebæk, D., & Enjolras, B. (2017). Echo chamber and trench warfare dynamics in online debates. *European Journal of Communication*, 32(3), 257-273.)

6. 段落六

At a time when political misinformation is in ready supply, and in demand, "Facebook, Google, and Twitter function as a distribution mechanism, a platform for circulating false information and helping find receptive audiences," said Brendan Nyhan, a professor of government at Dartmouth College. For starters, said Colleen Seifert, a professor of psychology at the University of Michigan, "People have a benevolent view of Facebook, for instance, as a curator, but in fact it does have a motive of its own. What it's actually doing is keeping your eyes on the site. It's curating news and information that will keep you watching." That kind of curating acts as a fertile host for falsehoods by simultaneously engaging two predigital social-science standbys: the urban myth as "meme," or viral idea; and individual biases, the automatic, subconscious presumptions that color belief.

(Source: Carey, B. (2017, October 20). How fiction becomes fact on social media. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/20/health/social-media-fake-news.html>)

7. 段落七

Social media has become a toxic mirror. Earlier this year, psychologists found robust cross-cultural evidence linking social media use to body image concerns, dieting, body surveillance, a drive for thinness and self-objectification in adolescents. Visual platforms like Facebook, Instagram and Snapchat deliver the tools that allow teens to earn approval for their appearance and compare themselves to others. The most vulnerable users, researchers say, are the ones who spend most of their time posting, commenting on and comparing themselves to photos. One study found that female college students who did this on Facebook were more likely to link their self-worth to their looks. Interestingly, while girls report more body image disturbance and disordered eating than boys—studies have shown both can be equally damaged by social media.

(Source: Simmons, R. (2016, August 19). How social media is a toxic mirror. *Times*. Retrieved from <http://time.com/4459153/social-media-body-image>)

8. 段落八

From a Marxist-Hegelian angle, Barbrook sees the high-tech gift economy as a process of overcoming capitalism from the inside. The high-tech gift economy is a pioneering moment that transcends both the purism of the New Left do-it-yourself culture and the neoliberalism of the free market ideologues: “money-commodity and gift relations are not just in conflict with each other, but also co-exist in symbiosis.” Participants in the gift economy are not reluctant to use market resources and government funding to pursue a potlatch economy of free exchange. However, the potlatch and the economy ultimately remain irreconcilable, and the market economy is always threatening to reprivatize the common enclaves of the gift economy.

(Source: Terranova, T. (2000). Free labor: producing culture for the digital economy. *Social Text*, 18(2), 33-58.)