

CNN News Highlights — Recycling for Gold

1) discarded devices	2) dismantled	3) extract	4) heaps	5) medals	6) rare earth metals
----------------------	---------------	------------	----------	-----------	----------------------

Pop quiz hot shot. During what Olympics were _____ first made using precious metals recycled from used electronics? 2012 London, 2016 Rio, 2020 Tokyo or 2024 Paris?

The Tokyo Olympics are your answer here. Almost 80,000 tons of _____ collected from the public were used to _____ precious metals for the winner's medals.

Olympics organizers aren't the first to recycle _____ of devices to extract precious metals. All over the world, mobile phones, digital cameras, handheld games, laptops and more are _____ and melted down to extract gold, platinum and _____.

1) circuit boards	2) micrograms	3) pliers	4) stripping	5) swapped out	6) tedious
-------------------	---------------	-----------	--------------	----------------	------------

In Afghanistan, workers are doing this _____ job of _____ electronics for precious metals with little technology to assist them. In one of the least developed countries in the world, the work offers a profitable salary, but workers fear the future of the trade may be short-lived, as precious metals are increasingly _____ for cheaper ones in newer electronics.

In a workshop filled with TVs, computers and cell phones, these electronics are only as useful as what's found inside them. Workers break them apart using _____ or their bare hands, searching for gold in their _____. Once the metal is extracted, the _____ are accumulated and stripped with acid.

1) better safeguards	2) bleak	3) diminishing	4) dismantle	5) profitable	6) risky
----------------------	----------	----------------	--------------	---------------	----------

It's a job both tedious and _____. Those in wealthier nations often rely on technology with _____ for the same process.

It takes a long time to _____ everything. We don't have the necessary machinery, and we don't have much equipment. We don't have much acid, which we bring in from Pakistan. So we can't extract anything except the gold, not even the silver.

The men make a typical salary for Afghanistan, around \$166 a month in this workshop, the owner says. But while _____ for some, the future of the trade is _____. According to workers, more and more electronics are being produced with cheaper metals, slowly _____ the amount of gold to be extracted from new items.

1) halt	2) quantity	3) revived	4) soaring	5) strip	6) the Taliban
---------	-------------	------------	------------	----------	----------------

Japanese electronic products are decreasing day by day on the markets. And Chinese electronic products that are increasing on the markets contain less or no gold, which is why the _____ of gold is decreasing.

The trade was _____ alongside _____ return to power in 2021, when the acid used to _____ the gold became available again, workers say. _____ gold prices have also contributed to the industry's rebirth. But just as fast as it's been revived, the recycling of gold from electronics in Afghanistan could come to a _____.

1) disappear	2) durable	3) maskless and gloveless	4) meticulously	5) sector	6) thrives
--------------	------------	---------------------------	-----------------	-----------	------------

The _____ is not expected to grow. The new electronic devices are more _____, and they don't contain gold. I don't think this business will develop any further and will _____.

For now, men work _____ on the floor of the workshop, _____, to make a living for themselves and their families. But while Afghanistan's gold industry _____, the trade of recycling it may not for much longer.

Paula Newton, CNN.

Translation

突擊測驗，熱手。哪一屆奧運會的獎牌首次使用從舊電子設備回收的貴金屬製作？2012 年倫敦，2016 年里約，2020 年東京，還是 2024 年巴黎？

答案是 2020 年的東京奧運。將近 80,000 噸從民眾收集的廢棄設備被用來提取貴重金屬，製作獲獎者的獎牌。

不過，奧運主辦方並不是首個通過回收大量電子設備來提取貴重金屬的團體。全球各地，手機、數位相機、掌上遊戲機、筆記型電腦等電子設備被拆解並熔化，從中提取黃金、鉑金和稀土金屬。

在阿富汗，工人們正在進行這項繁瑣的工作，使用有限的技術從電子設備中提取貴重金屬。在這個世界上最不發達的國家之一，這項工作提供了相對可觀的薪水，但工人們擔心這門行業的未來可能不會持久，因為新的電子產品中貴重金屬正逐漸被更便宜的金屬取代。

在一間擺滿電視、電腦和手機的作坊裡，這些電子設備唯一有用的就是裡面的東西。工人們用鉗子或徒手拆解這些設備，尋找電路板中的黃金。金屬一旦提取出來，微量的金屬會被收集並用酸進行進一步的提煉。

這是一份既繁瑣又危險的工作。富裕國家的人們通常依賴更先進的技術和安全措施來進行同樣的過程。拆解所有東西需要很長時間。我們沒有必要的機器，也缺乏很多設備。我們的酸也不多，都是從巴基斯坦運過來的。所以我們除了黃金什麼都提取不了，連銀都無法提取。

作坊的老闆說，這裡的工人每月的典型薪水約為 166 美元，這對阿富汗來說算是正常薪資。儘管這對某些人來說有利可圖，但這門行業的前景卻十分黯淡。據工人們表示，越來越多的電子產品使用的是較便宜的金屬，這也逐漸減少了從新產品中提取黃金的數量。

日本的電子產品在市場上的數量日益減少，而中國的電子產品數量則在增加，但其中含金量較少甚至沒有黃金，這就是為什麼黃金的數量在減少。

據工人們說，隨著 2021 年塔利班重掌政權，提取黃金所需的酸再次變得可用，這門行業才得以重振。黃金價格飆升也促成了這一行業的復甦。但正如這行業迅速復甦一樣，阿富汗的電子設備黃金回收行業也可能很快停滯。

這個行業不被預期會增長。新的電子設備更加耐用，且不含黃金。我不認為這門生意會繼續發展，可能會消失。

目前，工人們依然無戴口罩和手套，在作坊的地板上仔細工作，為自己和家人謀生。然而，儘管阿富汗的黃金行業蒸蒸日上，回收黃金的這門行業可能撐不了多久。

— Paula Newton · CNN



You can view this activity online at this link:

<https://linguadox.com/2024/09/24/cnn-news-highlights-recycling-for-gold>

Answers

1) discarded devices	2) dismantled	3) extract	4) heaps	5) medals	6) rare earth metals
----------------------	---------------	------------	----------	-----------	----------------------

Pop quiz hot shot. During what Olympics were 5) medals first made using precious metals recycled from used electronics? 2012 London, 2016 Rio, 2020 Tokyo or 2024 Paris?

The Tokyo Olympics are your answer here. Almost 80,000 tons of 1) discarded devices collected from the public were used to 3) extract precious metals for the winner's medals.

Olympics organizers aren't the first to recycle 4) heaps of devices to extract precious metals. All over the world, mobile phones, digital cameras, handheld games, laptops and more are 2) dismantled and melted down to extract gold, platinum and 6) rare earth metals.

1) circuit boards	2) micrograms	3) pliers	4) stripping	5) swapped out	6) tedious
-------------------	---------------	-----------	--------------	----------------	------------

In Afghanistan, workers are doing this 6) tedious job of 4) stripping electronics for precious metals with little technology to assist them. In one of the least developed countries in the world, the work offers a profitable salary, but workers fear the future of the trade may be short-lived, as precious metals are increasingly 5) swapped out for cheaper ones in newer electronics.

In a workshop filled with TVs, computers and cell phones, these electronics are only as useful as what's found inside them. Workers break them apart using 3) pliers or their bare hands, searching for gold in their 1) circuit boards. Once the metal is extracted, the 2) micrograms are accumulated and stripped with acid.

1) better safeguards	2) bleak	3) diminishing	4) dismantle	5) profitable	6) risky
----------------------	----------	----------------	--------------	---------------	----------

It's a job both tedious and 6) risky. Those in wealthier nations often rely on technology with 1) better safeguards for the same process.

It takes a long time to 4) dismantle everything. We don't have the necessary machinery, and we don't have much equipment. We don't have much acid, which we bring in from Pakistan. So we can't extract anything except the gold, not even the silver.

The men make a typical salary for Afghanistan, around \$166 a month in this workshop, the owner says. But while 5) profitable for some, the future of the trade is 2) bleak. According to workers, more and more electronics are being produced with cheaper metals, slowly 3) diminishing the amount of gold to be extracted from new items.

1) halt	2) quantity	3) revived	4) soaring	5) strip	6) the Taliban
---------	-------------	------------	------------	----------	----------------

Japanese electronic products are decreasing day by day on the markets. And Chinese electronic products that are increasing on the markets contain less or no gold, which is why the 2) quantity of gold is decreasing.

The trade was 3) revived alongside 6) the Taliban return to power in 2021, when the acid used to 5) strip the gold became available again, workers say. 4) Soaring gold prices have also contributed to the industry's rebirth. But just as fast as it's been revived, the recycling of gold from electronics in Afghanistan could come to a 1) halt.

1) disappear	2) durable	3) maskless and gloveless	4) meticulously	5) sector	6) thrives
--------------	------------	---------------------------	-----------------	-----------	------------

The 5) sector is not expected to grow. The new electronic devices are more 2) durable, and they don't contain gold. I don't think this business will develop any further and will 1) disappear.

For now, men work 4) meticulously on the floor of the workshop, 3) maskless and gloveless, to make a living for themselves and their families. But while Afghanistan's gold industry 6) thrives, the trade of recycling it may not for much longer.

Paula Newton, CNN.