

SAVE THE EARTH TOGETHER

EARTH DAY



快搜  期刊大師

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The War on Plastic Straws

禁用塑膠吸管真的比較環保？

The war on straws is growing as many people want to ban the use of plastic straws. Governments and fast-food restaurants are working to reduce plastic waste. McDonald's has stopped **providing** plastic straws. Starbucks will stop using straws by 2020. Eco-friendly alternatives are available, but many of them have other problems.

Plastic straws are bad for the earth because they cannot be **recycled**. There are around eight million tons of plastic trash that end up in our **oceans** every year. Sea turtles are being found with straws stuck up their noses.

Two of the most common straw alternatives are paper and **metal**. Paper straws are still a single-use waste item and are not much better for the environment than plastic straws. Metal straws may **conduct** heat and they are also hard to clean as bacteria can grow inside the straw. The best option is to go strawless as people will save the earth by reducing waste.

擔憂的民眾想要禁止使用塑膠吸管，打擊吸管之戰蓄勢待發。政府與連鎖速食店正致力於減少塑膠廢料，麥當勞也停止提供塑膠吸管，星巴克也將於 2020 年前停止使用吸管。有許多環保替代品可取得，但也有許多替代品為地球帶來其他問題。

塑膠吸管對地球帶來不好的影響，因為他們無法回收再利用。每年約有八百萬噸的塑膠垃圾流進海洋，海龜的鼻孔被發現深深插著吸管，塑膠汙染對海洋動物造成危險。

最常見的兩樣吸管替代品是紙吸管跟金屬吸管。紙吸管仍然是一次性使用品，並沒有對環境比較好，金屬吸管會導熱，而且因為吸管內部容易滋生細菌，不容易清洗乾淨。因此，最好的選擇是完全不使用吸管，這樣一來才能真的透過減塑來拯救地球。

Vocabulary

註：表內單字為教育部頒訂之「國民中小學 2000 常用英文字詞」

straw (n.) 吸管

- I want to drink juice through a straw.

我想用吸管喝果汁。

ocean (n.) 海洋

- Megan enjoyed the ocean breeze at the beach.

梅根很享受海邊的微風。

waste (n.) 廢料、垃圾

- There are many ways to reduce household waste.

有許多方式能減少家庭垃圾。

dangerous (adj.) 危險的

- A dangerous snake appeared on the driveway.

車道上出現一條危險的蛇。

provide (v.) 提供

- They want to provide more food for the homeless shelter.

他們想提供更多食物給無家可歸的收容所。

metal (n.) 金屬

- Metal and paper can be recycled.

金屬和紙張都可以回收再利用。

recycle (n.) 回收

- Joseph recycled many of the boxes from the office.

約瑟從辦公室回收許多盒子。

conduct (v.) 引導、進行

- The team would like to conduct market research.

這個團隊想進行市場研究。

Challenge Words



- war (n.) 戰爭
- ban (v.) 禁止
- plastic (adj.) 塑膠的
- reduce (v.) 減少
- eco-friendly (adj.) 環保的
- alternative (n.) 可替代的事物
- common (adj.) 普遍的
- bacteria (n.) 細菌 (bacterium 的複數)
- option (n.) 選擇

註：黑點表示「中級英檢字彙」

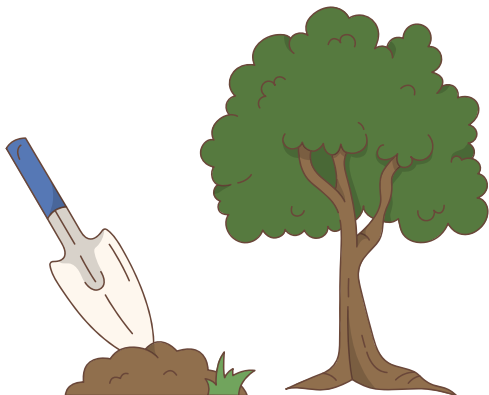


Challenge Questions

- 1 According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about paper straws?
 - (A) They can be reused multiple times.
 - (B) They are not much better for the environment than plastic straws.
 - (C) They conduct heat.
 - (D) They end up in oceans every year.

- 2 What is a disadvantage of metal straws?
 - (A) They are single-use waste.
 - (B) They are antibacterial.
 - (C) They are hard to clean.
 - (D) They are suitable for people with disabilities.

- 3 What is the best way for most people to become environmentally friendly?
 - (A) Use metal straws.
 - (B) Use paper straws.
 - (C) Go strawless.
 - (D) Use plastic straws.



Answers : B, C, C

The Earth Is Getting Warmer Due to Human Activity

人類活動造成全球暖化

The UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) said the earth is warming faster than we **feared** and is **expected** to reach 1.5 degrees of global warming over the next 20 years. Human **activity** is changing the **climate**. Many parts of the world have already **experienced** drought, heatwaves, and flooding.

The IPCC report found that the global surface temperature was 1.09 °C higher between 2011–2020 than between 1850–1900. In addition to the rising sea levels, we experienced longer warm seasons and shorter cold seasons. Many of these consequences of climate change are not going to recover.

In November, COP26, the UN Climate Change Conference will be held in Glasgow. The meeting will gather leaders from 196 countries to agree on actions to stop climate change, such as ending the use of coal, stopping deforestation, switching to **electric** vehicles, and investing in renewable **energy** to reduce carbon dioxide emission.

根據聯合國政府間氣候變遷問題小組 (IPCC) 的報告指出，接下來二十年，全球暖化速度恐怕將比我們預期的時間還快升溫攝氏 1.5 度，人類活動正快速改變氣候，世界上有許多地方已在經歷旱災、熱浪與洪水的侵襲。

聯合國政府間氣候變遷問題小組 (IPCC) 發現 2011-2020 年間全球表面溫度比上個世紀 1850-1900 年間高出攝氏 1.09 度，除了海平面上升外，我們也經歷更長的溫暖季節與更短的寒冷季節。氣候變遷造成許多後果是不可逆的。

聯合國氣候變遷大會將於 11 月在蘇格蘭格拉斯哥舉行。此高峰會聚集來自 196 個國家的領袖，將達成協議共同行動阻止災難性氣候變遷，像是淨零碳排、停止砍伐森林、轉換成電動交通工具、投資可再生的能源等以減少二氧化碳的排放。

Vocabulary

註：表內單字為教育部頒訂之「國民中小學 2000 常用英文字詞」

fear (v.)(n.) 害怕

- His biggest fear is spiders.
他最害怕的是蜘蛛。

experience (v.)(n.) 經歷；經驗

- He has profound experience in public health.
他在公共健康的領域上擁有豐富經驗。

expect (v.) 期待

- We expect the team to complete the project by this week.
我們期望這個團隊這周前能完成專案。

electric (adj.) 電動的

- Sean needs to recharge his electric bike.
西恩需要為他的電動腳踏車充電。

activity (n.) 活動

- He enjoys outdoor activities very much.
他很喜歡戶外活動。

energy (n.) 能源、活力

- She is always full of energy in the art class.
她在藝術課總是充滿活力。

climate (n.) 氣候

- They prefer to live in a cold climate.
他們比較喜歡住在寒冷的氣候中。

Challenge Words

- global (adj.) 全球的
- drought (n.) 旱災
- heatwave (n.) 熱浪
- flooding (n.) 洪水
- season (n.) 季節
- consequence (n.) 後果
- coal (n.) 碳
- deforestation (n.) 森林砍伐
- vehicle (n.) 交通工具
- renewable (adj.) 可再生的
- emission (n.) 排放

註：黑點表示「中級英檢字彙」



Challenge Questions

- 1 What does the report say about the world in the future?
 - (A) We would live longer in a cold climate.
 - (B) It encourages the use of renewable energy to increase carbon dioxide emission.
 - (C) We are unable to live in the world due to the rising of sea levels.
 - (D) It would reach 1.5 degrees of global warming over the next 20 years.

- 2 What is causing the earth to warm up so quickly?
 - (A) Use of electric cars.
 - (B) Rising of sea levels.
 - (C) Human activity.
 - (D) Earthquakes.

- 3 What are the consequences of climate change?
 - (A) Heatwaves.
 - (B) Shorter cold seasons.
 - (C) Flooding.
 - (D) All of the above.

Answers : D, C, D

"Mercy Release" is a Cruel Practice 「慈悲放生」是一種殘忍的做法

Fangsheng, an age-old **practice**, is still **common** in Taiwan. **People** in religious groups release captured birds, reptiles, or fish to earn merit. It is meant to bring good luck, but instead it is **cruel** to animals and **damages** delicate ecosystems.

Long ago, animals that were going to be killed were bought and freed. But the practice **created** an industry in several Asian countries where many animals are bred or captured specifically for such rituals.

Fangsheng translates as “mercy release,” but the practice often leads to the death of the released animals. If the animals do survive, they may also cause ecological havoc. The people mean well, and think they are releasing the animals into a beautiful environment where they’d grow well, but they release non-indigenous invasive species where they don’t belong and soon the native species in the area start disappearing.

In 2007, the Nantou County Government became the first local authority in Taiwan—possibly the first in the world—to issue rules for animal releases. These rules are designed to ensure that only releases approved by the authorities go ahead, but some groups still perform acts of mercy-release rites without first getting official approval.

放生是一種古老的做法，在台灣仍然普遍存在。宗教團體會放生捕獲的鳥類、爬蟲類或魚類以累積功德。它意圖帶來好運，但實際上對動物是殘忍的，而且會破壞脆弱的生態系統。

很久以前，人們會把原本要被宰殺的動物購買來釋放。不過此做法在亞洲許多國家創造了一個產業：為了這種儀式專門去繁殖或捕捉許多動物。

「放生」的英文翻成「mercy release」，但這種作法常常導致被放生的動物死亡。即使動物倖存，牠們也可能會造成生態浩劫。人們出於善意，認為他們將動物釋放到一個美麗的環境，讓牠們可以好好成長，但實際上他們釋放了非本地的入侵物種，這些物種並不適合該地區，不久後，該地區的本土物種就開始消失了。

2007年，南投縣政府成為臺灣第一個也可能是全球第一個發布動物放生規則的地方政府。這些規定旨在確保只有獲得當局批准的放生活動才能進行，但仍有一些團體在未獲得官方批准的情況下進行慈悲放生儀式。

Vocabulary

註：表內單字為教育部頒訂之「國民中小學 2000 常用英文字詞」

practice (n.) 慣例

- It's common practice in the States to tip the waiter.
在美國通常要給服務生小費。

earn (v.) 賺得

- Jack earns a lot of money.
傑克賺了很多錢。

common (adj.) 共同的

- Mike and his best friend have many common interests.
麥可和他最好的朋友有許多共同的興趣。

cruel (adj.) 殘忍的

- The cruel boy kicked the dog.
那個殘忍的男孩踢了狗。

people (n.) 人

- The shopping mall is full of people.
購物中心擠滿了人。

damage (v.) 傷害

- The car was badly damaged in the accident.
那輛車在事故中嚴重受損。

group (n.) 團體；團隊

- The group worked on the project together.
團隊一起合作完成專案。

create (v.) 創造

- Being kind to others can create a good impression.
善待他人可以創造好印象。

Challenge Words



- religious (adj.) 宗教的
- release (n.) (v.) 釋放
- reptile (n.) 爬行動物
- merit (n.) 功績
- ecosystem (n.) 生態系統
- ritual (n.) 儀式
- havoc (n.) 浩劫；毀壞

註：黑點表示「中級英檢字彙」



Challenge Questions

- 1 Which animal might people use to do *fangshang* release?
 - (A) A pigeon.
 - (B) A cat.
 - (C) A dog.
 - (D) An elephant.

- 2 Which might best describe paragraph three?
 - (A) Fire attack.
 - (B) Perfect storm.
 - (C) Biological invasion.
 - (D) Nature is best.

- 3 Why did the native species in areas start disappearing?
 - (A) They got lost.
 - (B) They were taken away by people releasing animals.
 - (C) They went north for winter.
 - (D) The animals released there ate them.

Answers : A, C, D

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