



雙語週報

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英聽教學

Humans aren't the only creatures that need safe ways to get from place to place.

和人類一樣，其他生物也需要安全往返遷移的道路。

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英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF



As people construct roads, highways and bridges to connect our towns and cities, the natural paths that animals use are often damaged. The animals then have to cross our roads, which is dangerous for both the animals and drivers. That's why countries all around the world build wildlife crossings. Wildlife crossings come in many different shapes and sizes depending on how the animals move.

人們修築道路、搭建高速公路和橋樑，連接了都市城鄉，但動物們原本行走的天然路徑常因此遭破壞，使得動物必須橫越公路，這對用路駕駛和動物都極其危險。為此世界各國紛紛根據動物的遷移行為，修建形狀、大小迥異的「野生動物通道」。

In Australia, a special crab bridge helps red crabs migrate safely across roads each year. Japan has designed special turtle tunnels to let the shelled reptiles carefully pass beneath railroad tracks. Here in Taiwan, five underpasses in Yangmingshan National Park let at least 25 different species of wildlife safely cross roads.

澳洲為聖誕島紅蟹的遷徙搭建特製蟹橋，幫助牠們每年得以安全地橫越道路；日本也為烏龜設計專用坑道，讓這些背著殼的爬行動物，小心翼翼地從鐵軌下方通過；回望臺灣，陽明山國家公園亦設有 5 處地下生態廊道，至少讓 25 種野生動物得以安全穿越公路。



wildlife (n.) 野生動物 depend on sb/sth (phr.) 取決於某事物 migrate (v.) 遷徙 tunnel (n.) 隧道 reptile (n.) 爬行動物

垃圾車棄柴油改混合動力 紐約節能動起來



英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

Out of over 2,000 garbage collection trucks in New York City, 12 have now been changed to run on hybrid-electric motors and batteries. Why not go all electric? This mixed technology actually uses 30% less energy than fully electric trucks. The city aims to change the whole fleet by the year 2040.

紐約市將原有的 2000 多輛垃圾車中的 12 輛，更新為油電混合動力車。為環保，何不換成純電動車呢？因為油電混合動力車所耗能源，遠比純電卡車還少百分之三十。於 2040 年以前，紐約計畫將垃圾車隊全部汰換更新。



埃及失落古城出土 昔日榮景宛然再現



英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

A team of archaeologists has discovered a 3,000-year-old city south of Cairo, Egypt. The team is excited because it's the largest-ever lost city to be discovered in Egypt. It's also very well preserved, with many rooms containing tools from the daily lives of ancient Egyptians.

一支考古學家團隊於埃及開羅南方，發現了迄今 3000 年前的古城遺址。其規模是歷來埃及出土城市之最，令團隊大為振奮。這個失落之城的保存狀況非常好，許多房間內存有古埃及人的日常生活工具。



electric (a.) 電動的

aim (v.) 計劃

fleet (n.) 車隊、船隊

preserve (v.) 保存

contain (v.) 容納

關門不關魚

大眾按鈴來護魚

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF



Land animals aren't the only wildlife that may have trouble getting around our manmade structures. In the Netherlands, there are many canals with locks to help boats move through. Unfortunately, fish get stuck in those locks. Lock keepers can open small fish-sized doors when they notice the fish, but the fish can be trapped for some time before someone sees they are there.

在穿梭人為建設遭遇困境的，並非只有陸地野生生物。在荷蘭，許多運河都備有帶鎖閘門。這雖然幫助了船隻的通行，但不幸的是，魚群也常因此被困在水閘內。雖然閘門鎖管理員可以為魚群開啟大小相當的小門，讓魚群通過。但在查覺之前，魚兒們可能得受困一段時間。

To make that task easier and get the community involved, wildlife ecologists in Utrecht have created a fish doorbell. Locals can watch for fish in the locks thanks to new underwater livestreaming cameras. Then, they can ring a virtual doorbell online to let the lock keeper know it's time to open the door.

為了簡化工作並增加大眾的社區參與，荷蘭烏特勒支的野生生物生態學家打造「魚門鈴」。當地居民可以透過水下直播攝影機，監看閘門水下影像守護魚群，並按下線上虛擬門鈴，閘門鎖管理員就知道，該為魚群開門了。



canal (n.) 運河

lock (n.) 門鎖

stuck (a.) 動彈不得的

keeper (n.) 看守人

virtual (a.) 虛擬的

孤鳥離群不寂寞

雁父領航 《返家十萬里》

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF

Sometimes when animals migrate, some get left behind if they are too young to keep up with the group. For years, Bill Lishman helped to take care of abandoned geese and cranes but he wanted to do more. He decided to teach them how to fly and migrate just like their parents would have taught them.



當動物遷徙時，有時年紀太小的個體會因為跟不上族群遷徙而被拋下。比爾・利希曼多年來總在照顧這些遭族群遺棄的雁、鶴，但他想為鳥兒們做更多，因此決定師法鳥爸、鳥媽，教雛鳥如何飛行、遷徙。

First, Lishman would teach the young birds to run alongside him while he rode a motorcycle. Then, he would fly a small aircraft with the birds following behind. Once the birds were adults, he led them on an over 800-kilometer migration trip from Ontario, Canada to Virginia, USA. Lishman earned the nickname “Father Goose” for all his work teaching birds to migrate.

首先，利希曼教導雛鳥與他騎行的摩托車並肩奔跑；接著，他會駕駛輕航機，讓雛鳥尾隨飛行；待鳥兒們成年後，利希曼便會帶領導牠們從加拿大安大略省到美國維吉尼亞州，完成長達 800 多公里的遷徙旅途。因為對鳥類遷徙的貢獻，讓利希曼贏得了「雁父」的尊稱。



1. What word on page two means about the same as 'build'?
 - a. construct
 - b. crossing
 - c. damage
 - d. natural
2. What do you call animals that live in the wilderness?
 - a. wide
 - b. willing
 - c. wildlife
 - d. wildly
3. What is another way to say under?
 - a. above
 - b. alongside
 - c. beneath
 - d. beside
4. What do you call a road made of water?
 - a. a channel
 - b. a canal
 - c. a river
 - d. a stream
5. Which word means to leave something forever?
 - a. abandon
 - b. discover
 - c. preserve
 - d. trap
6. If you do something Monday to Sunday, then you do it _____.
 - a. daily
 - b. often
 - c. rarely
 - d. weekly

Cloze Test A

Do you see any fish stuck ____ the canal? Please let us know. First, scan ____ QR code with your phone. Then, press the doorbell so we can ____ the door.

Cloze Test B

When I grow ____, I want to be an archaeologist. I will travel the world ____ dig in the soil. I think it would ____ great to discover ancient artifacts.

1.a 2.c 3.c 4.b 5.a 6.a

1. (a)construct (v. 建造)，於第 2 版該字作為搭建橋樑、鋪造道路的動詞，與 build 意思相同。其他選項，(b)n. 十字路口、(c)v. 損害、(d)a. 天然的。

2. wilderness (n. 荒野)。生活於大自然，未被人類豢養的野生動植物，稱為 wildlife(n. 野生生物)。

3. (c)beneath、under、underneath 和 below 都有「在…下面」的意思。其他選項，(a) 在…上面、(b) 在…旁邊、(d) 在…附近。

4. (b)canal (n. 運河)。人們鑿開運河，減少船隻航行的距離與時間，就如在河水上開闢出一條的藍色公路。其他選項，(a)n. 頻道、(c)n. 河川、(d)n. 溪流。

5. abandon (v. 遺棄、拋棄)，見於第 5 版，描述跟不上遷徙的雛鳥遭到鳥群遺棄。其他選項，(b)v. 發現、(c)v. 保存、(d)n. 陷阱。

6. daily (a/adv. 每天)，在此可表示每天都要做某件事。

Cloze Test A

1.in 2.the 3.open

你看到魚被困在運河裡嗎？如果有，請通知我們。首先，請以手機掃描 QR code 條碼；接著，按下門鈴，接到了通知，我們便會打開閘門。

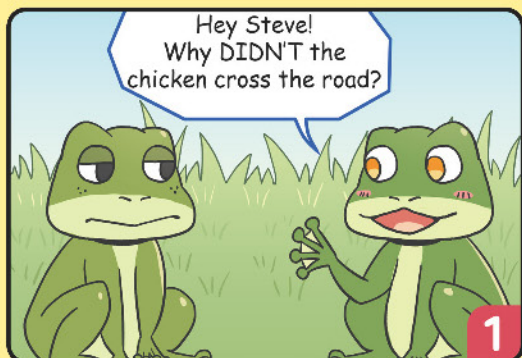
Cloze Test B

1.up 2.and 3.be

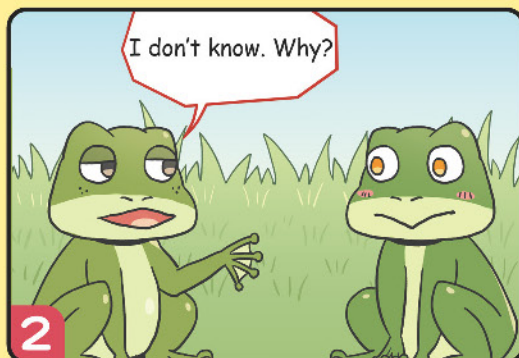
等我長大，我要成為一名考古學家。我會環遊世界，從層層土壤中，發掘出古代文物，那種感覺一定很美妙。

誤入歧途

腳本 / Leila Luo 漫畫 / 瀚昇



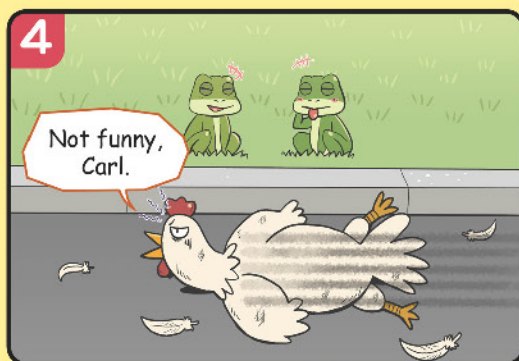
史蒂夫！為何雞沒能過馬路？



我不知道耶，為何？



因為牠不知道有野生動物通道！



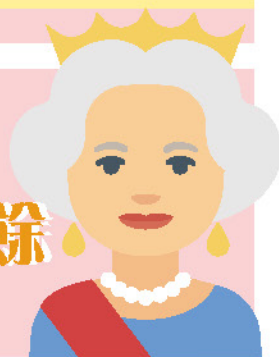
卡爾，這不好笑。

The Rest is History

世界首個君主立憲國家

英女王伊麗莎白二世在位至今 69 有餘

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 瀚昇



Queen Elizabeth II is the longest reigning British monarch and the longest serving female head of state in history. It all started on the 2nd of June 1953 when Elizabeth was crowned Queen of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms after her father, George VI, passed away.

史上在位時間最長的英國君王和女性國家元首——女王伊莉莎白二世。在其父親喬治六世過世後，伊莉莎白於 1953 年 6 月 2 日，加冕成為英國與大英國協的女王，並統治英國至今。