



# 雙語週報

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英聽教學

It's about time for us to take out the trash—the trash in space, that is.

是時候來個大掃除！太空垃圾清除中。

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# 探險榮光後的失落

## 太空垃圾宇宙孤兒

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF

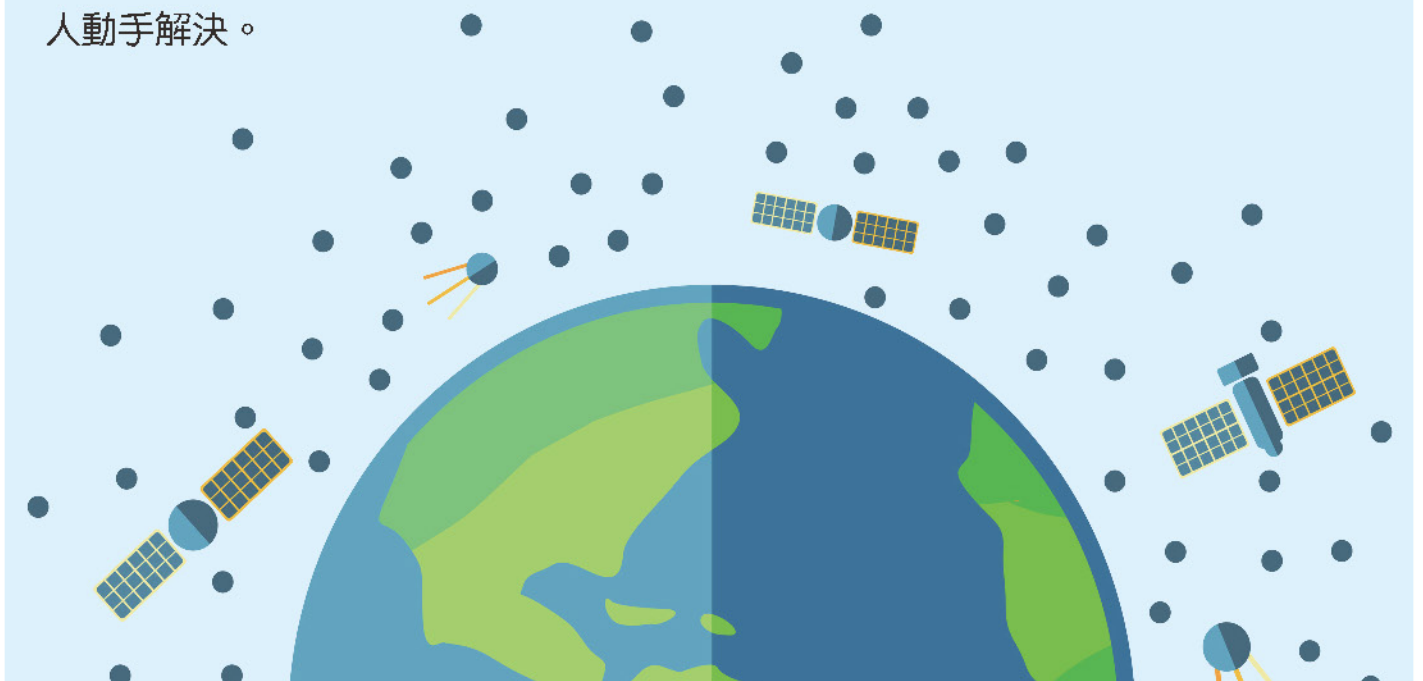


Humans have benefitted a lot from space exploration, but the space around our planet hasn't. In fact, some areas are getting pretty full of space junk. This floating garbage includes things as small as screws that come off of space vehicles or tools dropped by astronauts to pieces of rockets that are heavier than an elephant and as big as a bus.

雖然人類從太空探索中獲益良多，卻苦了地球周圍的太空區域。為何這樣說？因為部分區域已充滿大量的太空垃圾。這些四處漂浮的垃圾，小至如太空船的螺絲、太空人遺落的工具等小型物品，大到像巴士般、比大象還重的火箭殘片。

Why is this a problem that we need to take care of? Space junk can hurt our satellites, the International Space Station, future space ships, and the astronauts themselves as they are working and living in space. Garbage in space doesn't break down like it does on Earth, so this dangerous problem will not go away by itself.

太空垃圾為何是我們必須關心、處理的問題呢？太空中的漂浮垃圾可能會危及衛星、國際太空站，甚至是未來執行任務的太空船，及正在該區域工作、生活的太空人。與地球垃圾不同，這些致命的危機不會於宇宙中自然分解、憑空消失，必須由人動手解決。



exploration (n.) 探測    garbage (n.) 垃圾    screw (n.) 螺絲    astronaut (n.) 太空人    break down (phr.) 分解



# 臥鋪夜車重新出發 漫遊歐洲低碳更美好

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

In Europe, overnight train travel is making a comeback. Because there were so many budget airlines, many people had stopped using sleeper trains. Now, people want transportation that creates less CO2. Midnight Trains, for example, will take travelers from Paris to Rome from 2024, creating 23 times less CO2 than flying.

歐洲夜間臥鋪火車即將東山再起。由於廉航蓬勃發展，便利的航班一度使大眾不再搭乘臥鋪火車。然因環保意識的崛起，現在人們更願意搭乘碳排放量較少的交通工具。以法國的 Midnight Trains 為例，他們的臥鋪列車預計在 2024 年正式上路，載著旅客從巴黎開往羅馬，碳排放量遠比飛機少 23 倍。



## 神秘叢林深幾許？

## 新種蛙蛙 甜蜜邂逅

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

New Guinea is covered in one of the least-explored jungles on our planet. On top of that, it's filled with poisonous plants and animals. Recently, scientists were excited to discover a new frog with chocolate-brown skin. They named it Litoria mira, but most simply call it the chocolate frog.



廣大的叢林覆蓋在新幾內亞島上，大量有毒動植物棲息叢生，使之成為世界上人類探索最少的叢林之一。近日，科學家們興奮地表示，他們在此發現新品種青蛙，並將牠們命為 Litoria Mira，但因其巧克力棕色的皮膚，通常趣稱其俗名：巧克力蛙。



# 太空探索不添亂 木造衛星留心不留憾

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF

There are a lot of different ideas about how to solve our space garbage problem. Some people are working on preventing more space junk from entering orbit in the first place. Others are working on collecting the trash that is already there. Another team has an idea that focuses on leaving nothing behind to take up space.

人們想方設法處理太空中的垃圾問題。有些人致力於預防更多垃圾進入地心軌道、還有些人努力回收既有的太空垃圾，更有團隊提出構想，聚焦在執行太空任務時，不遺留任何垃圾占用宇宙空間。



A Japanese company and Kyoto University have teamed up to create satellites that are partially made out of wood. This would be better than the current all-metal satellites because when the new satellites fall back into Earth's atmosphere, they will burn up more completely, without leaving behind tiny pieces of metal in the atmosphere the way that traditional satellites do.

為此，日本企業與京都大學攜手合作，企圖打造部分構造由木頭特製的衛星。特製衛星的優勢在於，當它穿越大氣層墜回地球時，不像傳統全金屬製的衛星，會留下燃燒不完全的微小金屬碎片，而是會在大氣層中燃燒得更完全。





# 維航安全不分你我 宇宙清污即刻啟動

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF

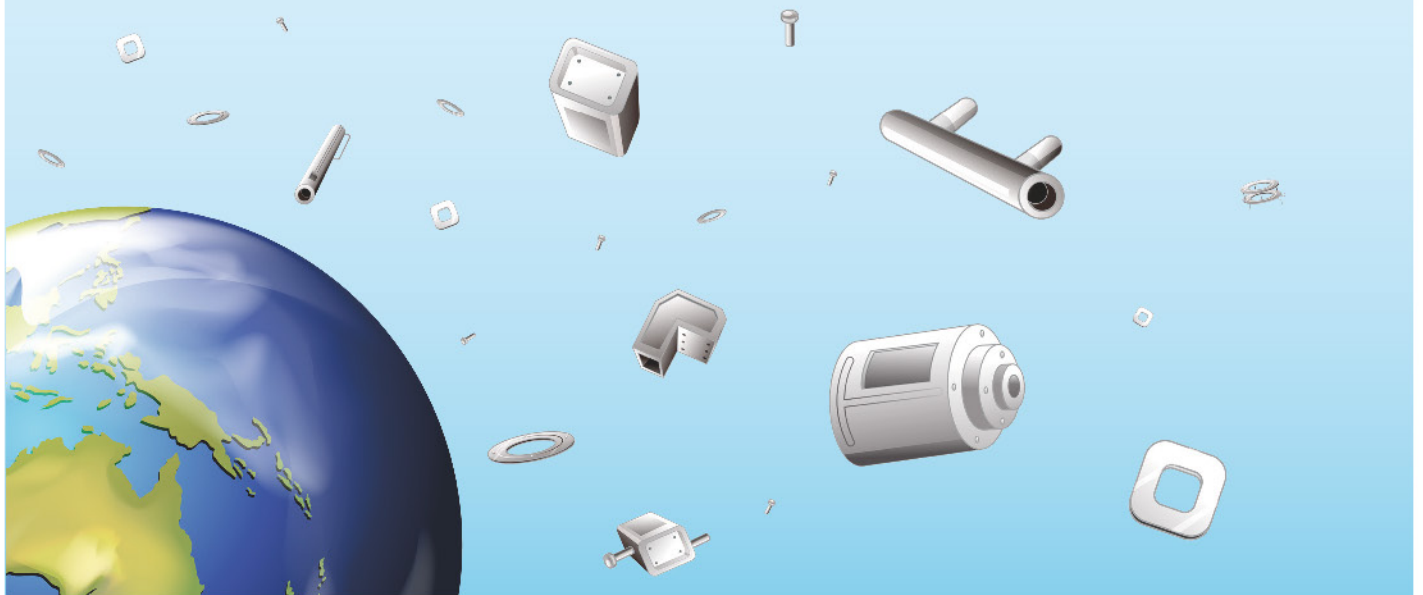
Dr. Darren McKnight is an expert on space junk. As a member of the International Academy of Astronautics' Space Debris Committee, he works to improve space safety for all astronauts, no matter what country they come from. McKnight explains that space trash is a global problem that cannot be solved by only one country.



身為國際航宇科學院太空碎片委員會的成員，太空垃圾專家達倫・麥克奈特博士，為提升所有太空人於宇宙中的安全，不分國籍地努力著。麥克奈特表示，太空垃圾是全球問題，無法僅憑一國之力解決。

So far, there have not been any terrible accidents with space junk hitting astronauts or spacecraft, but as humanity continues to explore and create even more space junk, it becomes more and more likely that an accident will happen. "We've got to start planning for that more complex environment that's going to be here in the very near future," says McKnight.

迄今雖未發生如太空垃圾撞擊太空船或太空人的嚴重事故，然而隨著人類持續宇宙的探索，將製造出更多太空垃圾，事故發生的風險也逐步升高。麥克奈特表示：「為未來更複雜的環境做準備，我們必須從現在開始規劃。」



1. What is the word for someone who works in space?

- a. an astronaut
- b. an explorer
- c. a researcher
- d. a team

2. According to the first story on page three, how are people traveling differently?

- a. They are flying 23 times more.
- b. They are thinking about the environment.
- c. They are coming back from Paris to Rome.
- d. They are on a tight budget.

3. What did scientists recently find in New Guinea?

- a. some brown chocolate
- b. medicine for poison
- c. a new animal
- d. a strange plant

4. What do we call the gases surrounding Earth?

- a. atmosphere
- b. environment
- c. humanity
- d. satellite

5. What is the opposite of disadvantage?

- a. benefit
- b. budget
- c. complex
- d. inconvenience

6. Buy is to store as \_\_\_\_.

- a. float is to space
- b. rocket is to orbit
- c. international is to global
- d. traveler is to transportation

### Cloze Test A

Today \_\_\_\_ my guided tour through the jungle, we discovered a new kind \_\_\_\_ spider. I wanted to call it Steve, but because it is bright yellow, everyone just calls \_\_\_\_ the lemon spider.

### Cloze Test B

My friends and I decided \_\_\_\_ take the train overnight. We booked a small room \_\_\_\_ the four of us. The beds folded down from the walls and we had our own bathroom \_\_\_\_ a shower.



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

1. 選擇最佳答案。(a)astronaut (n. 太空人) 在太空宇宙中工作；其他選項的工作地點可以是任何地方。
2. 隨著大眾環保意識的覺醒，人們搭乘較低碳排放交通工具的意願大大提升。
3. 科學家在新幾內亞叢林中發現巧克力色青蛙，經已知物種紀錄的比對，確認此為 (c) 新物種。
4. (a)atmosphere (n. 大氣層)，因重力作用使一層混合氣體圍繞地球而產生。其垂直結構大致分為5層，包括外氣層、增溫層、中氣層、平流層，以及離地表最近的對流層。
5. disadvantage(n. 損失、不利因素) 的反義詞為 (a)benefit(n. 利益、優勢)。其他選項，(b)n. 預算、(c)a. 複雜的、(d)n. 不便。
6. 觀察題目中的詞組關係，buy(v. 購買) 是你會在 store(n. 商店) 做的事情，有相同關係的選項為 (a)space(n. 太空) 與 float(v. 漂浮)。

### Cloze Test A

1.on 2.of 3.it

在今天的叢林導覽途中，我們發現了新物種蜘蛛。我想叫牠史蒂夫，但因為牠全身呈亮黃色，大家都稱牠檸檬蜘蛛。

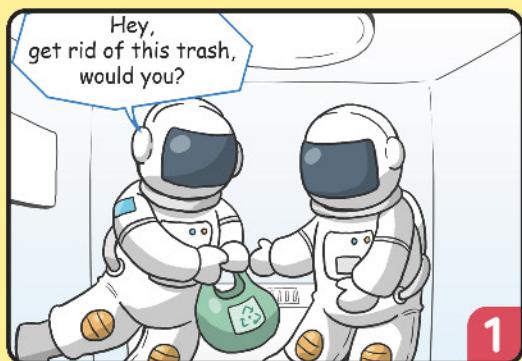
### Cloze Test B

1.to 2.for 3.with

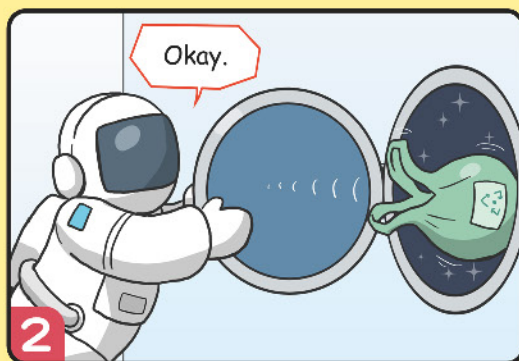
我和朋友們決定搭夜間列車出遊。於是我們訂了一間四人的私人臥鋪。從牆上可以放下折疊床來，房內還附有可供淋浴的個人浴室。

## 一報還一報

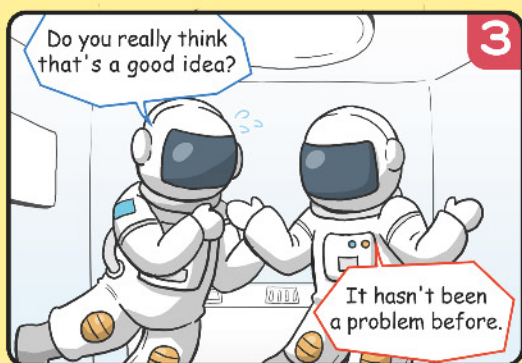
腳本 / Leila Luo 漫畫 / 瀚昇



嘿，可以幫我把垃圾丟掉嗎？

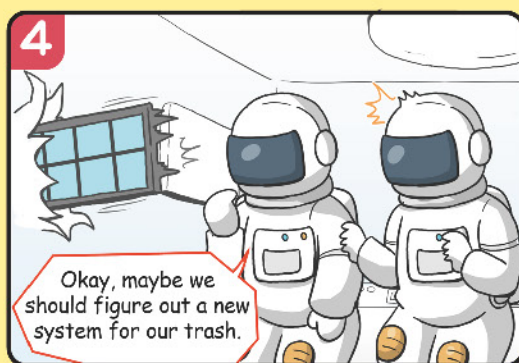


好啊。



這樣扔真的好嗎？

我一直都這樣丟垃圾啊。



好吧，

也許我們得想個新的垃圾處理系統。

## The Rest is History

## 康提基號勇渡太平洋

## 印證南美原民傳奇

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF



Could South American people really have sailed the South Pacific before modern ships? On the 7th of August 1947, the Kon-Tiki raft successfully reached Polynesia after sailing about 6,900km from Peru. The raft was modelled on an ancient design by the Incas. Experts had said it couldn't be done. The crew of six men and one parrot proved otherwise.

在沒有現代造船技術下，南美洲原住民真的可以航行南太平洋嗎？專家們認為這是不可能的任務。1947 年 8 月 7 日，六名船員與一隻鸚鵡，搭乘著仿造印加古船的康提基號木筏，從秘魯航行約 6900 公里抵達玻里尼西亞，證明航線可行，推翻了專家的認知。