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A toilet can be more than just a place to go number two.

化廢為寶,珍愛地球。廁所不是僅供方便!

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污水落土化為金

堆肥無嗅更環保。



英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF

In Taiwan, we collect fruit and vegetable scraps for composting, but did you know that we can also compost our poo? In fact, before indoor plumbing and flushing toilets, composting toilets were one of the only options available. Composting toilets use bacteria to break down our waste the same way it happens in nature, only faster. The result is a kind of fertilizer we can use to improve soil quality.

在臺灣,我們會收集蔬果等生廚餘製作堆肥,但你知道糞便也有同樣的功用嗎?在室內污水系統和沖水馬桶發明前,堆肥式廁所幾乎是僅有的選擇。運用自然界細菌分解排泄物的原理,堆肥式廁所加速其過程,產生用以改善土壤品質的肥料。



Now, because people are more concerned about their impact on the environment, this old idea is becoming popular again. Because composting toilets don't flush away our waste, they don't waste valuable freshwater. Unlike old-fashioned outhouses, modern composting toilets don't smell. They are self-contained, can be indoors, and don't require much work to keep clean.

現今人們更關注於自己對環境的影響,因此這項塵封已久的點子又逐漸獲得大眾歡迎。不需沖水的堆肥式廁所,不會浪費珍貴的淡水資源;與安裝於戶外的舊式堆肥廁所不同,現代堆肥式廁所可安裝於室內,配備獨立糞池供以堆肥,不會產生異味,且更便於清潔。



scrap (n.) 碎片、廢料

option (n.) 選項

available (a.) 可用的

concern (v.) 掛心

self-contained (a.) 自給自足的



金魚變身環境巨怪

寵物放生竟成浩劫

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

In the town of Burnsville, USA, people have been releasing their unwanted pet goldfish into Keller Lake. The town recently asked the public to stop because goldfish are invasive species that are taking over the lake. Every year, town officials must remove the overgrown invaders.

美國伯恩斯維爾市,居民們長期將寵物金魚棄養放生於當地的凱勒爾湖。近日,市政府呼籲民眾停止此種放生行為,因為金魚已然成為該湖泊中強勢的外來種,每年市政府都必須勞師動眾,清除這些過度成長的龐大入侵者。





掃蕩爆裂物破百

非洲巨鼠光榮退役

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

There are many dangerous landmines buried in Cambodia. Sevenyear-old Magawa, an African giant pouched rat, has sniffed out 71 landmines and dozens of other kinds of explosives. After working hard for the past five years, Magawa is slowing down in his old age and is ready to retire as a hero.



遍布全國的大量地雷,是埋藏柬埔寨地下的致命 危機。值勤掃雷任務 5 年,現年 7 歲的非洲巨鼠 馬加瓦,憑藉著敏銳的嗅覺,掃除了 71 枚地雷和 其他爆裂物數十個。隨著年齡老化,工作效率也 逐漸降低,馬加瓦的即將以英雄身分光榮退休。

release (v.) 釋放

invasive (v.) 侵入的

invader (n.) 侵入者

bury (v.) 埋

explosive (n.) 炸彈、爆裂物



解讀病灶 一便就知

未來馬桶 管控健康

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF



Soon, your toilet might help you stay healthy. One way that doctors check our health is by examining our poop. It may sound nasty, but doctors can learn a lot about how healthy or sick someone is by looking at the quality of their poop. Researchers at Duke University wanted to find out if artificial intelligence could identify health problems the same way. They discovered that AI was correct 85% of the time.

很快地,馬桶將可望成為你健康管理的利器。糞便檢查常是醫生用以確認我們健康狀況的方式之一。聽起來也許令人反胃,但透過觀察糞便的狀況,醫生可以解讀出許多體況的訊息。美國杜克大學研究員們企圖如法炮製,探究能否以 AI 揪出健康問題。結果發現,AI 的判讀精確率高達 85%。

This has led companies to begin developing smart toilets. These futuristic toilets could have cameras or other tools inside to take pictures or measurements of our waste. By collecting the data over time, the AI can identify changes in our health and could even inform our doctors if problems arise.

這樣的結果,促使企業開起了智能馬桶的發展。這類的未來馬桶,內部將配備鏡頭或其他工具,用以拍攝照片或檢測糞便。依據累積的數據,AI 能判別人體健康的變化,甚至還能防微杜漸,於病徵初顯時立即通知醫生。



examine (v.) 檢查

nasty (a.) 令人討厭的

quality (n.) 品質

identify (v.) 識別

measurement (n.) 檢測、測量



打造校內綠廁所

環保堆肥 以愛供電

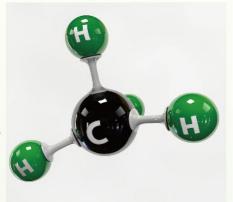


英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF

At the Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology in Korea, Professor Cho Jae-weon was curious about finding ways to reduce our cities' impact on the environment. After all, he is a professor of urban and environmental engineering. That's what led Cho to invent and install a new kind of composting toilet at his university.

韓國國立蔚山科技大學趙在元教授,身為城市與環境工程學的專家,一直以來,他總是想方設法探尋減少城市對環境影響的良策。基於此種理念,趙教授發明了一款新式的堆肥廁所,並安裝它於校內。

Cho's toilet uses a powerful vacuum to pull poo down into a composting tank. Inside the tank, bacteria break down the poo, releasing methane gas. That gas is then used to charge a battery which provides electricity for many things in the building, for example the hot water heater. "If we think outside the box, faeces has precious value to make energy and manure," Cho said.



超教授設計出的馬桶採用強力真空技術,將糞便吸入堆肥罐;再由罐中的細菌分解吸入的糞便,並將分解過程中釋出的氣體甲烷,作為燃料電池充電使用,藉此提供電能給熱水器及其他電器。趙在元教授表示:「如果跳脫框架思考,我們會發現排泄物具有製造能源與肥料的珍貴價值。」



curious (a.) 好奇的

impact (v.) 衝擊、影響

install (v.) 安裝

vacuum (n.) 真空

precious (a.) 珍貴的



4. Which word means about the same as 'arise' from page four? a. to appear b. to get out of bed c. to become taller d. a protest
5. What is the opposite of examine? a. to study b. to question c. to ignore
d. to test
6. What form of life is necessary for composting toilets to work? a. bacteria b. giant rats c. goldfish d. vegetables

Cloze Test A

How ___ you train a rat to work? First, teach it ___ enjoy being around people. Next, make a clicking sound every time it eats food. This way, ___ will connect the sound with food. Finally, you can train it to perform other tasks.

Cloze Test B

Before you get a pet, it's a good idea to think about ___ long the animal will live. Are you ready to take care ___ that animal for its whole life? Do you have enough money ___ all the food, toys and healthcare the animal will need?



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

- 1. flush 擁有許多字義,包括 (b)v. 臉紅;但在本期,此字的意思為 (a)v. 沖水、沖洗。
- 2. invade (v. 入侵)。第2版第1則報導中,遭市民放生棄養的寵物金魚,入侵了凱勒爾湖,成為強勢外來種,破壞生態環境。
- 3. 根據第3版第2則報導,非洲巨鼠馬加瓦揪出埋藏柬埔寨土地下的地雷和爆裂物,是拯救無數生命的英雄。
- 4. arise (v. 出現)。出現於第 4 版,描述未來馬桶能在病徵出現時,及時通知醫生。
- 5. examine (v. 檢查)。透過各種方式,醫生得以「檢查」出健康問題的根源,其反義詞為 (c) ignore (v. 忽視)。其他選項, (a)v. 學習、(b)v. 詢問、(d)v. 試驗。
- 6. 堆肥式廁所運用 (a) bacteria(n. 細菌),分解排泄物,產生改善土壤品質的肥料。

Cloze Test A

1.do 2.to 3.it

如何訓練老鼠工作?先讓牠適應與人相伴的環境;接著,每當餵養食物的時候,以響板等物品發出咔噠聲。久而久之,牠就會把「聽到聲音」與「得到食物」聯繫起來;然後你終於可以藉此訓練牠執行各種任務了。

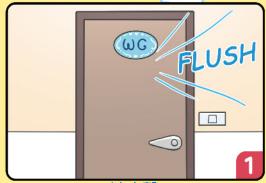
Cloze Test B

1.how 2.of 3.for

養寵物前,你應該先思考動物的壽命長短,再問問自己:你準備好照顧 她的一生嗎?你的口袋夠深,足以負擔動物所需的飼料、玩具和醫療照 護嗎?

關心越界

腳本 / Leila Luo 漫畫 / 瀚昇



沖水聲



丹尼爾,你得多吃點蔬菜了



謝了,馬桶!



還有別忘記要打電話給你媽! 間事少管,馬桶。

The Rest is History 勇追波羅的海自由夢

横跨三國了

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

On the 23rd of August 1989, about 2 million people stood outside and held hands to make a human chain that spanned 675.5 kilometers across Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. It was called the Baltic Chain. People did this to peacefully demonstrate their desire for independence from the Soviet Union.

1989年8月23日,約有200萬人走出戶外,手牽著手,連成一條 長達 675.5 公里, 横跨愛沙泥亞、拉脫維亞和立陶宛的人鏈——波羅 的海之鏈(也稱為波羅的海之路)。藉由該次和平示威行動,人們表 達從蘇聯獨立的渴望。