



# 雙語週報

190 期



官方網站



線上訂購

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出刊日 2022 年 1 月 14 日

訂報專線 (02) 2649-7111

定價 40 元



## Mummy Madness 醉心木乃伊



英聽教學

All wrapped up with no place to go?  
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完美打扮無處去？木乃伊盛裝千年，靜默墓穴中！

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# 世界皆有木乃伊

## 封存記憶不獨專

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF



Mummies are often associated with the ancient Egyptians, but they were not the only culture that mummified dead humans and animals. In fact, the Chinese, the ancient people of the Canary Islands, the Guanches, and many pre-Columbian societies of South America, including the Incas, practiced mummification as well.

木乃伊總被與古埃及文明聯結，然而其他文明亦有將死去動物或人製成木乃伊的文化。事實上，中國人、加那利群島的古人，及包括印加文化，和在歐洲文化入侵前的許多南美文明，也都製作木乃伊。

The Chinchorro people of Chile practiced mummification 2,000 years before the ancient Egyptians. The Chinchorros lived 9,000 to 3,100 years ago in the Atacama Desert. They practiced natural mummification by first removing the internal organs and replacing them with vegetable fibers or animal hair. Then they covered the faces with clay masks and often painted the bodies. Finally, they let the mummies dry out naturally in the dry climate of the high-altitude desert.

早在 9000 至 3100 年前，生活於阿他加馬沙漠的智利新克羅人，就開始了木乃伊的製造，遠比古埃及還早 2000 年。首先，他們會除去死體的內臟，並以植物纖維或動物毛髮替代填充；接著，以陶土面具遮住臉部，並為死體塗漆。最終，再借高海拔沙漠地區的乾燥氣候，將木乃伊自然脫水乾燥。







## 野火殺機 危在旦夕

## 小屋避難 逃出生天

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

If fleeing the worsening wildfires weren't bad enough, animals also face the threat of predators. Humans can help. Macquarie University's Dr. Alexandra Carthey has developed the biodegradable wildlife shelters. Her habitat pods have been designed as a safe house for small animals, such as possums, bush rats and reptiles, to protect them from big cats and foxes.

逐年加劇的野火讓動物不只失去家園，更讓牠們無處可躲、赤裸裸地暴露在掠食者的威脅下。對此境遇，人類能幫上忙。麥覺理大學的亞歷山德拉·卡西博士，開發了可生物分解的野生動物避難所。這款簡易棲地小屋，是專為負鼠、叢林鼠及爬行動物設計的藏身處，藉此保護牠們免遭狐狸和大型貓科動物掠食。



## 有眼無珠不識寶 揮塵而出歸國藏

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

A rare artifact has been recovered and finally returned to an Italian museum. It is a Caligula-era mosaic. Built in the Roman Empire, buried for two millennia under a lake, uncovered by a dictator, then stolen by the Nazis, it was finally recovered—only to be sold as a coffee table in a Park Avenue apartment.

幾經波折，羅馬第三任皇帝卡利古拉時代的稀世馬賽克藝術品，終於回歸義大利博物館收藏。創作於羅馬帝國，埋藏湖底兩千年，經獨裁者發掘，再被納粹份子盜走的稀世珍寶，日前被當作咖啡桌在公園大道公寓中標價出售，這才讓它重現世間。





# 木乃伊不噁心不驚悚 地位尊爵通神靈

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF



Nowadays, we might see mummies in scary horror movies or as playful Halloween decorations, but in ancient history the practice of mummification was a widespread and honored tradition. Instead of being disgusting, mummification held religious significance and was often performed by skilled specialists. It was a way to honor the dead.

木乃伊常是現今電影中的驚悚、恐怖元素，或是以萬聖夜裡有趣裝飾品登場；但在歷史長河中，製作木乃伊是具有光榮意涵、遍布世界各地的傳統習俗。木乃伊不會令人噁心害怕，而是有著宗教意義，由熟練專家操刀製作，向死者表達敬意的一種方式。

The Guanches were the aboriginal people of the Canary Islands. For them, mummification was so special that it was reserved exclusively for the highest social caste of them. The Inca civilization of Peru worshiped their ancestors and so mummified their dead to show respect. Important mummies could even be occasionally removed from their tombs to participate in ceremonies because they were considered a link between the living and the gods.

將亡者製成木乃伊，對加那利群島原住民關切人而言更顯特殊，這是他們種姓制度中最高階層的專屬特權；崇敬巫師的祕魯印加文明，他們則相信巫師是神與人溝通的橋樑。在巫師過世後，印加人會將其製成木乃伊以示尊敬，部分重要的木乃伊，甚至在少數時刻會移出墓穴、參與儀式。





# 沉睡 800 年 祕魯木乃伊重見天日

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF



Last October, Pieter Van Dalen Luna and his team of archaeologists were digging at a site near Lima, Peru when they surprisingly discovered a mummy. It is estimated to be between 800 and 1,200 years old. The mummy was tied with ropes and with its hands covering its face. Researchers say this is consistent with southern Peruvian funeral customs.

去年 10 月，彼得·梵·達倫·盧納與他的考古團隊於祕魯利馬郊區，意外挖掘出一具木乃伊，約是製作於 1200 至 800 年前。研究員指出，該木乃伊渾身被繩線綑綁、雙手遮住臉部，與祕魯南部地區的喪葬習俗吻合。

Along with the mummy, the team found evidence of food and offerings from different ages shows that this mummy was someone of high status. Because historians don't know much about pre-Hispanic times in that area, this new mummy will inform them. The team will now carry out further specialized analysis including carbon dating that will allow them to learn more details about their identity.

此外，考古團隊還在木乃伊的墓穴中，發現來自不同年代的食物和供品，足以顯示這具木乃伊身分的尊貴。由於歷史學家對該地區的前西班牙時期所知甚少，新出土的木乃伊將為他們帶來更多歷史資訊。現在，團隊正在對木乃伊做放射性碳定年法等專業分析，有助於他們進一步揭露其身分訊息。



consistent (a.) 吻合的    offering (n.) 祭品    status (n.) (社會的) 地位    carry out (phr.) 實行    identity (n.) 身分



1. What helped the Chinchorros mummify bodies naturally?

- a. the height of the desert above sea level
- b. the practices of the ancient Egyptians
- c. the fruits and vegetables they ate
- d. the internal organs of animals

2. How are people helping wildlife affected by wildfires?

- a. by creating places for them to live
- b. by sharing the ground with animals
- c. by making wildfires naturally
- d. by worsening the seasons

3. Where was the rare mosaic for most of its life?

- a. for sale in a store
- b. hidden underground
- c. inside a museum
- d. on top of a coffee table

4. How did ancient cultures feel about mummies?

- a. They were scared by the horror.
- b. They were disgusted by their tombs.
- c. They honored them at Halloween.
- d. They admired them greatly.

5. What is true about the new mummy from page five?

- a. It will take 800 years to dig it out of the site.
- b. Its form is in agreement with death ceremonies.
- c. The team already knows its identity.
- d. The researchers were looking for it.

6. Which word means a society at a particular period in time that is well developed?

- a. ancestor
- b. carbon
- c. civilization
- d. culture

### Cloze Test A

The habitat pods are six-sided pyramids, 60 centimeters wide \_\_\_\_ each side and 60 centimeters tall. They are made \_\_\_\_ cardboard. \_\_\_\_ are holes in the cardboard to let in air and light.

### Cloze Test B

The Caligula era refers to the time \_\_\_\_ Gaius Caesar Germanicus, better known as Caligula, \_\_\_\_ the third Roman emperor. He ruled \_\_\_\_ 37 to 41 AD. His nickname "Caligula" translates to "Little Boot".

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

1. altitude (n. 海拔)，表示距離海平面的高度。第 2 版文章指出，智利新克羅人利用阿他加馬沙漠高海拔地區的乾燥氣候，將木乃伊自然脫水。因此答案為 (a)。

2. 查閱第 3 版第 1 則報導，專家設計庇護所，保護家園遭到野火摧毀，面臨掠食者嚴重威脅的小型動物。

3. 第 3 版第 2 則報導以 bury (v. 埋藏) 和 millennia (n. 一千年)，表示珍貴的馬賽克藝術品埋在湖底兩千年。兩千年，占了藝術品創造至今最長的歲月；埋，則意味著藝術品是在湖床的土地下。因此答案為 (b)。

4. 對古文明而言，木乃伊是崇敬死者的方式。第 4 版中可見許多含有「欽佩、尊重」意義的詞彙，包括 honor (v. 致敬)、respect (n/v. 尊重)、worship (v. 敬奉、崇拜)。

5. 出土的木乃伊被繩子綑縛、以雙手遮臉，符合祕魯南部葬儀。因此答案為 (b)。

6. civilization (n. 文明)，涉及民族、技術、道德、宗教等廣泛領域的整體社會發展；而 culture (n. 文化)，是約定成俗的生活形態，範圍上比文明狹窄。在一個文明中，可包含多種多元的文化。

### Cloze Test A

1.on 2.of 3.There

亞歷山德拉・卡西的簡易棲地小屋，是邊長與高皆為 60 公分，以紙板製成的六角金字塔。紙板上有透氣孔，有利採光及保持空氣流動。

### Cloze Test B

1.when 2.was 3.from

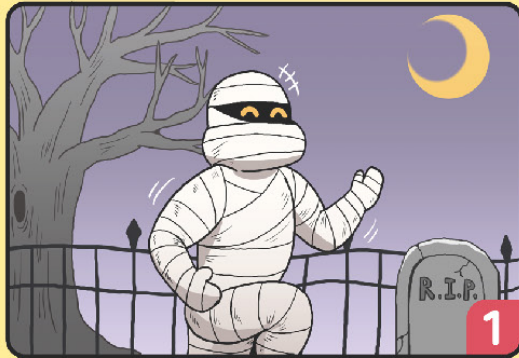
卡利古拉時代是指西元 37 至 41 年，羅馬第三任皇帝蓋烏斯・凱薩・日耳曼尼庫斯統治的時期。卡利古拉是他的綽號，意指「小（羅馬式）軍靴」。





# 知否？不知

腳本 / Leila Luo 漫畫 / 瀚昇



喂！我們要去咖啡廳，你跟嗎？



呃…嗯，好。



我真聽不懂他在說什麼。

## The Rest is History

### 群鳥亂飛險釀禍

### 英勇迫降創奇蹟



英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

On the 15th of January 2009, a potential disaster turned into the a heroic display of skill when Captain Chesley Burnett Sullenberger III safely landed a plane on New York City's Hudson River. He was piloting the plane when they struck a flock of geese, damaging the engines.

2009 年 1 月 15 日，切斯利·伯內特·沙林博格三世機長以精湛的飛行技術，英雄般地安全迫降紐約市哈德遜河，扭轉一場空難浩劫。當時，他駕駛的飛機遭遇加拿大雁群撞擊，飛機的兩具發動機皆因鳥擊而損毀。