



Too Much of a Good Thing—

Overtourism in Barcelona 巴塞隆納 [ˌbarsəˈlona] 過度旅遊 [ˌovəˈtʊrɪzəm]

過猶不及——巴塞隆納的過度旅遊



Part A 課文與解析



In this busy European city, large groups of tourists are everywhere. ■ They **overflow** 溢出；氾濫 [ˌovəˈflo] the sidewalks and streets, taking pictures at landmarks like the “**Sagrada Família**” and 聖家堂 [səˈgrada fəˈmɪljə] crowding **narrow** 狹窄的；窄小的 [ˈnæro] passageways leading to markets. ■ The city **in question** 討論中的…… is Barcelona, Spain, which each year receives more than fifteen times as many visitors as its actual population!

在這忙碌的歐洲城市，到處都是一大群遊客。他們擠滿人行道和街道，在像是聖家堂的地標拍照，把通往市場的狹窄通道擠得水泄不通。這個被討論到的城市是西班牙的巴塞隆納，它每年接待超過當地實際人口十五倍的遊客！

❶ They overflow the sidewalks and streets, taking pictures at landmarks like the “Sagrada Família” and crowding narrow passageways leading to markets.

(1) taking... 是由 and they take... 簡化而成的分詞構句。

- The boy rushed into the kitchen and looked for his mother.
→ The boy rushed into the kitchen, looking for his mother.
(男孩衝進廚房，找他的媽媽。)

(2) leading... 是由 which/that lead... 簡化而成的分詞片語，修飾 passageways，而 lead to 表示「通往」。

- The students felt bored with the book which focused on memory skills.
→ The students felt bored with the book focusing on memory skills.
(學生們覺得那本聚焦在記憶技巧的書很無聊。)
- The path leads to the top of a gigantic waterfall.
(這條小路通往一座大瀑布的頂端。)

2 The city in question is Barcelona, Spain, which each year receives more than fifteen times as many visitors as its actual population!

(1) which 引導非限定形容詞子句，補充說明先行詞 Barcelona, Spain。

- World-famous athletes attend the Olympic Games, which are held every four years.
(世界知名的運動員們參加奧運，它每四年舉行一次。)

(2) ...times as...as/-er than... 表示「……的(幾)倍」。更多說明請見句型分析。

- The iceberg is four times

{	as large as	the ship that hit it.
	larger than	

(那艘船撞到的冰山是它的四倍大。)

- Taking a bath sometimes uses four times

{	as much water as	taking a shower.
	more (water) than	

(泡澡有時使用比淋浴多四倍的水。)



Barcelona is suffering from a phenomenon called “overtourism.” This occurs when an attraction becomes **overrun** with tourists **to such an extent that** the local residents’ quality of life **declines dramatically**. The 1992 Olympics put Barcelona on the tourist map, and soon afterward the number of tourists **flocking** to the city began to increase. In 2017, the number of annual visitors to Barcelona grew to almost five times as many as that in 1992. As expected, local hotels and businesses benefited from this **expansion** of tourism. However, the city’s residents had to bear the cost. This **invasion** of visitors has resulted in various problems.

巴塞隆納正經歷一個稱為「過度旅遊」的現象，這現象發生在當景點的遊客多到一個程度而讓當地居民的生活品質大為降低時。1992年奧運讓巴塞隆納為遊客所熟知，不久之後蜂擁到這城市的遊客人數開始增加。在2017年，每年到巴塞隆納的遊客人數成長到幾乎是1992年的五倍。正如預期的，當地旅社和商家因為觀光業的擴增而受益。然而，這城市的居民卻得承擔代價。遊客湧入已經造成了許多問題。

1 Barcelona is suffering from a phenomenon called “overtourism.”

(1) suffer from 經歷；遭受(壞事)

- The company is suffering from a severe financial crisis.

(這家公司正經歷一場嚴重的財務危機。)

(2) called... 是由 which/that is called... 簡化而成的分詞片語，修飾 phenomenon。

- Nick received a birthday card which was made by his younger brother.

→ Nick received a birthday card made by his younger brother.

(Nick 收到弟弟做的生日卡片。)

2 The 1992 Olympics put Barcelona on the tourist map, and soon afterward the number of tourists flocking to the city began to increase.

(1) put...on the map 使……出名

- The residents are hoping that this theme park will put the small town on the map.

(居民們希望這座主題樂園會讓小鎮出名。)

(2) the number of ……的數目

- The number of accidents in the factory is increasing.

(這間工廠的意外事件數目正在增加中。)

比較 a number of 一些

- Due to the bad economy, a large number of people are losing their jobs.

(因為經濟不好，很多人都失業。)

3 In 2017, the number of annual visitors to Barcelona grew to almost five times as many as that in 1992.

(1) ...times as...as... 表示「……的(幾)倍」。更多說明請見句型分析。

(2) that = the number of annual visitors to Barcelona, 為了避免重複，可用 that 或 those 代替前面出現過的單數或複數名詞。

- This book is mine, and that on the desk is my sister's.

(這本書是我的，桌上的那本是我姊姊的。)

- John's grades are far behind those of the other students in his class.

(John 的成績遠落後於他班上其他同學的成績。)

4 As expected, local hotels and businesses benefited from this expansion of tourism.

(1) as expected 表示「不出所料；正如預期的」，是由 as it was expected 簡化而成。

- As expected, the woman was shocked by the bad news.

(不出所料，那個女人為那件壞消息感到震驚。)

(2) benefit from/by 受益於

- Everyone can benefit from regular exercise, but it is especially good for those who wish to lose weight. (每個人都可以受益於規律的運動，但對那些想減重的人特別有益。)

5 This invasion of visitors has resulted in various problems.

result in 導致；造成 同 cause; lead to; bring about; give rise to

- Listening to very loud music can result in hearing loss.

(聽聲音過大的音樂可能會造成聽力喪失。)

比較 result from 起因於

- Mandy's illness resulted from stress. (Mandy 的病起因於壓力。)



Complaints about problems caused by **thoughtless** visitors are common. ❶ “These people have no respect for others. They play loud music late at night and throw garbage all over the place,” said Emilio Shasta, a local who has lived in Barcelona his entire life.

❷ Residents are also **fed up with** some visitors' inappropriate behavior, such as **urinating** and **throwing up** on streets outside nightclubs. ❸ Furthermore, some local **tenants** were even forced to leave their apartments because **landlords** are **partial** to **renting** their places out through **Airbnb**. ❹ In this way, landlords can make more money by charging tourists higher nightly rents. ❺ As stated by Lucia Trebocini, the head of a Barcelona neighborhood association, “Many residents of this area are so sick and tired of tourists that they have decided to leave. Even I myself am also considering that **option**.”

由粗心的遊客所造成的問題而引起的抱怨十分普遍。一位一輩子都住在巴塞隆納的當地人 Emilio Shasta 說：「這些人不尊重其他人。他們在深夜裡大聲播放音樂和到處亂丟垃圾。」居民們也對部分遊客不當的行為如像在夜店外的街道上尿尿和嘔吐感到厭煩。此外，一些當地的房客甚至被迫離開他們的公寓，因為房東偏愛把房子透過 Airbnb 租出去。這樣，房東可以藉由向遊客收取更高的過夜租金來賺更多的錢。如同巴塞隆納鄰里協會會長，Lucia Trebocini 說過，「許多這個地區的居民對遊客感到如此地厭倦以致於他們已經決定離開。甚至我自己也在考慮這樣的選擇。」

❶ “These people have no respect for others. They play loud music late at night and throw garbage all over the place,” said Emilio Shasta, a local who has lived in Barcelona his entire life.

(1) have respect for 尊重

(2) all over (somewhere) 在(某地)到處

- People all over the world are trying to protect the environment by doing things such as recycling. (世界各處的人都正試圖做些事情來保護環境，像是回收利用。)

(3) who 引導形容詞子句，修飾先行詞 a local。

- Ian is a cautious driver who has never gotten any traffic tickets.
(Ian 是一位謹慎的駕駛，他從來沒被開過罰單。)

2 Residents are also fed up with some visitors' inappropriate behavior, such as urinating and throwing up on streets outside nightclubs.

such as + V-ing/N 例如 [同] like

- Disney is famous for giving the world well-known cartoon characters such as Mickey Mouse. (迪士尼以帶給世界著名的卡通人物而聞名，例如米老鼠。)

3 Furthermore, some local tenants were even forced to leave their apartments because landlords are partial to renting their places out through Airbnb.

(1) furthermore 此外；而且 [同] besides, in addition, moreover, what's more, additionally

- Henry is the best athlete in school. Furthermore, he's also the top student in his class.
(Henry 是學校裡最棒的運動員。此外，他也是他班上最頂尖的學生。)

(2) be forced to VR 被迫……

(3) through + V-ing/N 或 by + V-ing/N 經由；透過 [同] by

- Written language is peculiar to humans; no other animals can communicate through writing. (書面語言是人類所特有的；沒有其他動物能透過書寫來溝通。)
- Many animal protection groups opposed the destruction of stray dogs, even by humane methods. (許多動物保護團體反對消滅流浪狗，即使是經由人道方式。)

4 In this way, landlords can make more money by charging tourists higher nightly rents.

(1) in this way 以這種方式；這樣

(2) make money 賺錢；致富

- The man made a lot of money in the stock market and became a billionaire.
(那個男子在股市賺了很多錢，成了億萬富翁。)

(3) by + V-ing 藉由……

- Gina expressed her gratitude by sending Mike a gift.
(Gina 藉由送 Mike 一個禮物來表示感謝。)

(4) charge + sb. + 費用 向某人收取費用

- The bank that issued the card may charge the customer handling fees.
(發卡銀行可能會向顧客收取手續費。)

❸ As stated by Lucia Trebocini, the head of a Barcelona neighborhood association, “Many residents of this area are so sick and tired of tourists that they have decided to leave. Even I myself am also considering that option.”

(1) head *n.* [C] 領導人；負責人

the head of the family 一家之主

the head of state/government 國家元首／政府首腦

(2) ...so + adj./adv. + that... 如此……以致於……

- The room is so dark that I am not able to see clearly.
(這房間太暗了，以致於我無法看得清楚。)
- Rick threw the ball so far that Bill couldn't catch it.
(Rick 把球丟得太遠，以致於 Bill 無法接到。)

(3) be sick (and tired) of N/V-ing 對……感到厭煩

- Fiona is sick and tired of her boyfriend's excuses. (Fiona 對她男友的藉口感到厭煩。)

(4) 反身代名詞 myself 於此用來強調語氣，在文法上可有可無，但可以用來強調說話者想要表達的情感或意圖。



❶ The good news is that city officials are keenly aware of all these complaints. ❷ They believe that only by introducing practical **measures** can the impact of overtourism be reduced. ❸ Such measures include putting limits on the number of people who can visit certain hotspots at one time, and banning large tour groups in particularly popular areas. ❹ The city has also restricted the development of new hotels and insisted that websites like Airbnb **take down** their listings of guesthouses that are not **licensed**. ❺ Finally, the government has come up with a **thorough** plan that **concentrates** less on promotion and more on tourism management.

措施；方法 [ˈmɛʒəz]
拿下；拆掉
全面的；徹底的 [ˈθɜːro] 集中；專注 [ˈkɒnsəntreɪt]

好消息是市府官員強烈意識到這些所有的抱怨。他們相信只有藉由推行實際的措施才能減少過度旅遊的影響。這樣的措施包括對每次參觀某些熱門景點的人數設限和在特別受歡迎的地區禁止大型旅行團。這個城市也已經限制新飯店的開發，並堅持像是 Airbnb 這樣的網站下架沒有執照的民宿名單。最後，政府已經想出一個較不注重推廣而更注重旅遊管理的全面計畫。

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(1) that 引導名詞子句，當主詞 the good news 的補語。

- One advantage to buying a used computer is that the price will be lower.

(買二手電腦的一項好處是價錢會比較低。)

(2) be aware of N/V-ing 知道；意識到

- After shouting at his mother, the boy was aware of having done wrong.

(在對媽媽大吼之後，男孩意識到做錯了事。)

❷ They believe that only by introducing practical measures can the impact of overtourism be reduced.

(1) Only...be/aux. + S.... 表示「只有……」的倒裝句，原句是：They believe that the impact of overtourism can be reduced only by introducing practical measures.，更多說明請見句型分析。

- Only after our health is gone is its importance clear.

(只有當我們失去健康後，其重要性才清楚。)

- Only through effort and perseverance can you overcome obstacles.

(只有透過努力和毅力，你才能克服障礙。)

(2) introduce vt. 推行

introduce new legislation 推行新法規

❸ Such measures include putting limits on the number of people who can visit certain hotspots at one time, and banning large tour groups in particularly popular areas.

(1) put limits on 限制

- To control inflation, the government put limits on wages, prices, and rents.

(為了控制通貨膨脹，政府限制工資、物價和租金。)

(2) at (any) one time = at a time 每次

- Only a small number of people are allowed in the old tower at one time.

(這座古老的塔每次只允許少數人進入。)

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- Only a small number of people are allowed in the old tower at one time.

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4 The city has also restricted the development of new hotels and insisted that websites like Airbnb take down their listings of guesthouses that are not licensed.

S + insist/request/order/suggest/require + that S (+ should) + VR... 的句型。

- The professor required that every student turn in his or her report before Friday.

(教授要求每位學生週五之前交報告。)

5 Finally, the government has come up with a thorough plan that concentrates less on promotion and more on tourism management.

(1) come up with 想出；提出 [同] think up

- The sales manager came up with a good idea to promote the new product.

(那個業務經理想出一個推廣新產品的好方法。)

(2) that 引導形容詞子句，修飾先行詞 a thorough plan。



It has been said that tourism is a **double-edged sword**. On the one hand, tourism provides local business owners with great economic benefits. On the other hand, it disturbs the lives of local residents and can cause numerous social problems. Clearly, Barcelona is **striving to deal with** the **negative** aspects of tourism and is acting to strike a balance between the local community and international visitors. Only after the authorities have developed sustainable solutions will overtourism stop being the problem it has been.

據說觀光業是一把雙面刃。一方面，觀光業提供當地商家很大的經濟利益。另一方面，它卻打擾到當地居民的生活並可能造成許多社會問題。顯然，巴塞隆納正努力解決觀光業的負面影響，並在當地社區和國際遊客之間取得平衡。只有在當局制定出永續的解決方法後，過度旅遊才會不再是個長久以來的問題。

1 It has been said that tourism is a double-edged sword.

It + is/has been + said that S + V... 據說……

- In discussing the differences between men and women, it has been said that men are from Mars, and women are from Venus.

(討論到男女差異時，據說男人來自火星而女人來自金星。)

2 On the one hand, tourism provides local business owners with great economic benefits. On the other hand, it disturbs the lives of local residents and can cause numerous social problems.

(1) on the one hand...on the other hand 一方面……另一方面……

- On the one hand, Amy wants a vacation. On the other hand, she wants to save money.
(一方面, Amy 想度假。另一方面, 她想存錢。)

(2) provide sb. with sth. = provide sth. for sb. 提供某人某物

- The homeless shelter provides people with a hot meal and a bed for the night.
(遊民收容所提供人們一頓熱餐和晚上睡覺的床位。)

3 Clearly, Barcelona is striving to deal with the negative aspects of tourism and is acting to strike a balance between the local community and international visitors.

(1) clearly adv. 顯然 [同] obviously, apparently

(2) strike a balance 取得平衡

- It is not easy to strike a balance between commercial and environmental interests.
(在商業利益和環境利益之間取得平衡並不容易。)

4 Only after the authorities have developed sustainable solutions will overtourism stop being the problem it has been.

(1) Only...be/aux. + S... 表示「只有……」的倒裝句, 原句是: Overtourism will stop being the problem it has been only after the authorities have developed sustainable solutions. , 更多說明請見句型分析。

(2) stop + V-ing 停止做……

- Please stop telling me what I should wear. I'm an adult, and I can dress myself.
(請不要告訴我該穿什麼。我已經是大人了, 我可以自己穿。)

[比較] stop + to VR 停下來去做……

- Joe stopped to talk to Jennifer on his way to the office.
(在去辦公室的途中, Joe 停下來和 Jennifer 談話。)

(3) 形容詞子句 it has been 前面省略了關係代名詞 that/which, 修飾先行詞 the problem。其中 it 指的是 overtourism。



Part B 字彙分析

1. overflow

[ˌovəˈflo]

vt. vi. 溢出；氾濫 to fill a container or space with so much that the contents spill over the edges

- The heavy rain caused the river to overflow its banks, which created flooding in the nearby city.
(那場豪雨使得河水溢出堤岸，在附近的那座城市造成洪水。)
- The careless waiter poured too much water in the glass, causing it to overflow and get the tablecloth wet.
(那位粗心的服務生倒太多水進那個玻璃杯，使它溢出並弄濕桌布。)

💡 要點解說

causing... 是由 and caused... 簡化而成的分詞構句。

| 補充精要

overflow [ˌovəˈflo] vi. (想法或感情) 充滿；洋溢

- When he won the award, the director was overflowing with gratitude.
(當那位導演得獎時，內心充滿感激。)

overflow

[ˌovəˈflo]

n. [U] 溢出；容納不下的人

- After the outbreak of pneumonia in this area, the local hospital couldn't cope with the overflow of patients.
(在這地區爆發肺炎後，當地醫院無法應付過多的病人。)

2. narrow

[ˈnæro]

adj. 狹窄的；窄小的 having a short distance from one side to the other

- The alley was so narrow that only a very small car could drive along it.
(那條巷子窄到只有小汽車才能開過去。)

| 補充精要

(1) narrow [ˈnæro] adj. 勉強的；差距微小的

win/lose by a narrow margin 以些微之差險勝 / 落敗

- The home team won by a narrow margin. (地主隊險勝。)

(2) a narrow escape 倖免於難；死裡逃生

(3) narrowly [ˈnæroli] adv. 勉強地；差一點

- Billy is a careless driver. The last time he drove, he narrowly avoided crashing into a bus.

(Billy 是粗心的駕駛。上次他開車時，差一點撞上一輛公車。)



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causing... 是由 and caused... 簡化而成的分詞構句。

📖 補充精要

overflow [ˌovəˈflo] vi. (想法或感情) 充滿；洋溢

- When he won the award, the director was overflowing with gratitude.
(當那位導演得獎時，內心充滿感激。)

overflow [ˌovəˈflo]

n. [U] 溢出；容納不下的人

- After the outbreak of pneumonia in this area, the local hospital couldn't cope with the overflow of patients.
(在這地區爆發肺炎後，當地醫院無法應付過多的病人。)

adj. 狹窄的；窄小的 having a short distance from one side to the other

- The alley was so narrow that only a very small car could drive along it.
(那條巷子窄到只有小汽車才能開過去。)

📖 補充精要

(1) narrow [ˈnæro] adj. 勉強的；差距微小的

win/lose by a narrow margin 以些微之差險勝 / 落敗

- The home team won by a narrow margin. (地主隊險勝。)

(2) a narrow escape 倖免於難；死裡逃生

(3) narrowly [ˈnæroli] adv. 勉強地；差一點

- Billy is a careless driver. The last time he drove, he narrowly avoided crashing into a bus.

(Billy 是粗心的駕駛。上次他開車時，差一點撞上一輛公車。)

narrow
[ˈnæro]

vt. vi. 使窄小；變窄

- The runner narrowed the distance between himself and the man in front of him, but still couldn't catch up.

(那位跑者縮短了他和前面男子的距離，但還是無法趕上。)

- The mountain path narrowed up ahead due to the large trees on both sides of it. (由於兩邊都有大樹，那條山路在前面變窄。)

☞ 補充精要

narrow down 減少；縮小

- The company has narrowed down the applicants to ten.
(這家公司已把應徵者減少到十人。)

3. extent
[ɪkˈstɛnt]

n. sing., [U] 程度；限度 the range or amount of something, such as the size, strength, or importance

- After her long flight, Helen was exhausted to such an extent that she fell asleep in the taxi!

(在長途飛行後，Helen 精疲力盡到在計程車裡睡著的程度！)

- Mrs. Wang didn't realize the extent of her son's injuries until the doctor explained this to her after performing surgery.

(王太太直到手術結束醫生跟她解釋後，才知道她兒子受傷的程度。)

☞ 補充精要

(1) to the extent that 到……程度；以致於

- The epidemic destroyed the country's economy to the extent that many shops were closed down.

(疫情摧毀了該國的經濟以致於許多店都關門了。)

(2) to a certain extent 在一定程度上

- I agree on the suggestion to a certain extent.

(在一定程度上我同意這項建議。)

(3) to some extent 在某種程度上

- To some extent, I think your statement is true.

(在某種程度上，我覺得你說的是正確的。)

4. decline
[dɪˈklaɪn]

vi. 減少；衰退 to decrease in size, strength, quality, value, power, etc.

- The president's popularity declined sharply because of his political scandal. (因為政治醜聞，那位總統的聲望急遽下滑。)

📖 補充精要

decline [dɪˈklaɪn] vi. 拒絕

- We invited Ruby to the picnic, but she declined.
(我們邀請 Ruby 去野餐，但她拒絕了。)

decline
[dɪˈklaɪn]

n. sing., [U] 減少；衰退

- Due to the report that the company had been selling tainted food, its products have seen a decline in popularity.
(由於報導說那家公司一直在賣受污染的食物，它的產品人氣已經下降。)

💡 要點解說

a (small/steep/rapid/dramatic) decline in sth. ……的(小幅/急劇/快速/突然)下降

- The city has faced a crisis in unemployment ever since the decline of its major industry.
(自從這個城市的主要產業衰退後，它面臨了失業問題的危機。)

📖 補充精要

on the decline 在下降；在衰退

- The number of unemployed people seems to be on the decline.
(失業人數似乎在下降。)
- Sarah's grandfather's health is on the decline, so she took the day off to visit him. (Sarah 的爺爺的健康在衰退，所以她請假去看他。)

5. **dramatically**
[drəˈmætɪkəlɪ]

adv. 突然地；顯著地 suddenly and in such an obvious way that people can notice it easily

- The company's stock price fell dramatically because its investors were disappointed with the new policy.
(因為投資者對新政策感到失望，那家公司的股價突然下跌。)

dramatic
[drəˈmætɪk]

adj. 突然的；顯著的

- There was a dramatic increase in the sales of face masks in the city due to serious air pollution. (由於嚴重空汙，那個城市裡口罩的銷售突然增加。)

6. **flock**
[flɒk]

vi. 蜂擁；聚集 to come together or move in large groups

- In the summer people flock to the beaches, making them very crowded.
(夏天時人們蜂擁到沙灘，讓它們非常擁擠。)

| 補充精要

- Birds of a feather flock together. (物以類聚。)

flock

n. [C] 一大群

[flak]

- A flock of birds flew over Burt's head, making a lot of noise.
(一大群鳥飛過 Burt 頭上，發出很多噪音。)

7. expansion

[ɪk'spænjən]

n. [C, U] 擴大；增加 an increase in size, number, or degree

- The expansion of the house took several months to complete, but now it is much bigger than before.

(那棟房子擴建花了幾個月才完成，但它現在比以前大多了。)

- With enough funding, the company can carry out the new plan for expansion. (有足夠的資金，那家公司就能進行新的擴張計畫。)

expand

vt. vi. 增加；擴大

[ɪk'spænd]

- The boy expanded the balloon by blowing into it as hard as he could.
(那個男孩盡可能地用力吹汽球，把它弄大。)

- The company has expanded over the past year by hiring many people and opening new offices in other countries. (那間公司去年藉由雇用許多人並在其他國家開設新辦公室來一直擴大。)

| 補充精要

expand [ɪk'spænd] vi. 膨脹

- Air expands when heated. (空氣受熱膨脹。)

8. invasion

[ɪn'veɪʒən]

n. [C] 湧入 arrival in a place, often by force and perhaps illegally, of a large number of people, animals, or other creatures

- Every summer, an invasion of tourists transforms this quiet little seaside village into a crowded holiday hotspot. (每年夏天，湧入的遊客把這個安靜的海濱小村莊變成一個擁擠的度假熱門地點。)

n. [C] 武裝入侵；侵略

- The invasion of US soldiers in Iraq resulted in the deaths of many people. (美國士兵武裝入侵伊拉克造成很多人死亡。)

| 補充精要

invasion [ɪn'veɪʒən] n. [U] 侵害

- Opening others' letters without their permission is an inexcusable invasion of privacy.

(沒有得到別人同意就打開他們的信件是不可原諒的侵犯隱私行為。)

invade

[ɪnˈved]

vt. 武裝入侵；侵略

- The government sent many ships and soldiers to another country to invade and occupy it.

(政府派遣許多船隻和士兵進到另一個國家以侵略並占領它。)

☞ 補充精要

invade [ɪnˈved] vt. 湧入；侵犯

- The little seaside village was invaded by tourists.

(那個海濱小村莊湧入了遊客。)

invade one's privacy 侵犯某人的隱私

9. complaint

[kəmˈplent]

n. [C] 抱怨；投訴 a spoken or written negative comment expressing dissatisfaction

- Mandy made a complaint to the store's manager about the salesman's rude behavior. (Mandy 跟店經理投訴那名男銷售員的粗魯行為。)

complain

[kəmˈplen]

vi. vt. 抱怨；投訴

- After the man complained about the poor service, the restaurant gave him a free dessert.

(在那位男子抱怨服務不佳後，餐廳給他一份免費的甜點。)

- Ivy complained that her boss gave her too many tasks, but she finished them on time anyway.

(Ivy 抱怨老闆給她太多工作，儘管如此她還是準時完成了。)

💡 要點解說

anyway = nevertheless 儘管如此

10. thoughtless

[ˈθɔtləs]

adj. 粗心的；欠考慮的 not caring or thinking about the feelings or needs of others

- It was very thoughtless of Jim to eat most of the pizza without asking if others also wanted to eat some. (Jim 非常不為他人著想，沒有問其他人要不要也吃一些，就把大部分的披薩吃了。)

- thoughtful
[ˈθɒtʃəl]
- adj. 體貼的；關心的
- Tina is a very thoughtful person who always considers how her actions may affect other people.
(Tina 為人很體貼，總是考慮到自己的行為會如何影響到其他人。)
11. tenant
[ˈtenənt]
- n. [C] 房客 an individual that pays money in order to live in someone else's home or building
- Mrs. Jones asked her tenant to move out of the apartment because he had violated the no-pet policy.
(Jones 太太要她的房客搬出公寓，因為他違反了不准養寵物的原則。)
12. landlord
[ˈlænd, lɔːrd]
- n. [C] 房東；地主 someone who owns an apartment or a building and is paid by other people for living in or using it
- Brenda signed an agreement with her landlord before she moved into the house. (Brenda 在搬進那間房子之前，先跟房東簽了協定。)
13. partial
[ˈpɑːrʃəl]
- adj. 偏愛……的；喜歡……的 liking something or someone very much, usually more than other things or people
- Many people are partial to chocolate ice cream, but Kelly doesn't like it. She thinks it's too sweet.
(很多人偏愛巧克力冰淇淋，但 Kelly 不喜歡。她覺得太甜。)
- adj. 不完全的；部分的
- Since this is only a partial solution to the problem, we had better come up with a new plan later.
(既然這只能解決部分的問題，我們最好稍後想出新的計畫。)
- ☞ 補充精要
- partially [ˈpɑːrʃəli] adv. 部分地
- Though the house painting was only partially done, the work had to stop due to rain. (雖然房子油漆只完成了部分，但由於下雨，工作得停下來。)
14. rent
[rent]
- vt. vi. 出租 to let someone use something in return for money
- Mr. Perkins rents his house out to a nice couple from England, and they enjoy living there. (Perkins 先生把他的房子租給一對來自英國的友善夫婦，而他們喜歡住在那裡。)

rent
[rɛnt]

- A car rents for US\$100 a day at that company, but I think this is really too expensive.

(那間公司的汽車一天租金要美金一百元，但我覺得真的太貴了。)

n. [C, U] 租金

- The rents for apartments in this building are not all the same—some are higher than others.

(這棟大樓裡的公寓租金都不一樣——有些比其他貴。)

- After the rent was increased by US\$75 per month, Jenny decided to look for another place to live.

(在房租每個月增加美金 75 元後，Jenny 決定另覓他處來住。)

☞ 補充精要

for rent 出租

- There are no apartments for rent in this building.

(這棟大樓裡沒有公寓要出租。)

rental
[ˈrentl]

n. [C, U] 出租；租賃

- The rental of an apartment is much lower than the cost of buying a house, especially in a good location.

(租公寓遠比買房子便宜，特別是在好地點。)

- That shop has a lot of equipment for rental; you will find what you want there. (那間店有很多設備出租；你會在那裡找到你要的東西。)

15. option
[ˈɒpʃən]

n. [C] 選擇；選擇權 a possible choice

- Barry's grades are excellent, so he has a lot of options when it comes to choosing which university to attend.

(Barry 的成績很好，所以當說到選擇要上哪所大學時，他有很多選擇。)

☞ 補充精要

have no option (but to do sth.) 別無選擇 (只能做……)

- To take good care of his sick mom, Bob has no option but to quit his job.

(為了好好照顧生病的媽媽，Bob 別無選擇只能辭職。)

optional
[ˈɒpʃən]

adj. 可選擇的

- There are more than thirty optional features that may be installed in the newest model of this computer.

(有三十多項可選擇的功能可以裝在這款最新型的電腦上。)

16. **measure**

[ˈmɛʒə]

n. [C] 措施；方法 a method or action that is used, often in an official way, to accomplish a goal

- The government needs to take measures to reduce air pollution, including promoting the use of solar energy.

(政府需要採取措施去減少空氣污染，包括倡導使用太陽能。)

measure

[ˈmɛʒə]

vt. 測量

- Simon forgot to measure his bedroom, so he wasn't sure whether his new bed would be too big for it.

(Simon 忘了測量他的臥室，所以他不確定他的新床是否會太大。)

measurable

[ˈmɛʒərəbəl]

adj. 可測量的

- Unlike size and depth, love and beauty are not measurable in the same way. (不像大小和深度，愛和美是不可以同樣方式來衡量的。)

measurement

[ˈmɛʒəmənt]

n. [C, U] 測量

- Cindy didn't take a measurement of her bedroom, so she didn't know if the bed was too large for it.

(Cindy 沒有測量她的臥室，所以她不確定那張床是否會太大。)

- Weight, height, depth, thickness, and length are all common examples of measurement data.

(重、高、深、厚和長都是常見的測量數據的例子。)

17. **license**

[ˈlaɪsəns]

vt. 許可；授權 to give someone official permission to do or have something

- The Walt Disney Company makes a lot of money by licensing its characters for use in making products such as toys.

(華特迪士尼公司藉由授權把它的人物用在製作像是玩具的產品上而賺了很多錢。)

license

[ˈlaɪsəns]

n. [C] 許可證；執照

- Ron passed the test and got his driver's license; now he can legally drive a car! (Ron 通過考試，取得駕照；現在他可以合法地開車！)

☞ **補充精要**

revoke a license 吊銷執照

18. **thorough**
[ˈθɜːro]

adj. 全面的；徹底的 done very carefully, completely, and in great detail

- The report was quite thorough; it had examined every aspect of the issue. (這份報告相當全面；它已檢視過議題的每一個層面。)

| 補充精要

thoroughly [ˈθɜːroli] *adv.* 徹底地

- I suggest that you check your report thoroughly for any spelling or grammar mistakes.

(我建議你應該徹底檢查你的報告，看看有沒有拼字或文法錯誤。)

19. **concentrate**
[ˈkɒnsəˌtreɪt]

vi. vt. 集中；專注 to pay close attention to something while ignoring other things

- Sandy was concentrating on the video game so fully that she forgot to eat her dinner. (Sandy 如此完全專注打電動，以致於忘了吃晚餐。)
- The man concentrated all his efforts on trying to make his company more successful. (那個男子盡全力試圖讓他的公司更加成功。)

concentration
[ˌkɒnsəˈtreɪʃən]

n. [U] 專注

- It takes great concentration to understand the scientific theory, but Ted can do it if he really wants to. (要理解那個科學理論需要非常專心，但如果 Ted 真的想做到，他是可以的。)

| 補充精要

lose one's concentration 注意力不集中

20. **strive**
[straɪv]

vi. 努力；奮鬥 (strove—striven—striving) to try one's best to do something or make something happen

- By practicing hard every day, Alice strove to become the fastest runner at her school.

(透過每天辛苦練習，Alice 努力成為學校裡跑得最快的跑者。)

| 補充精要

strive after/for + N 力求……；力爭……

- Joseph strives for perfection in everything he does.

(Joseph 力求做每一件事都做到完美。)

21. negative

[ˈnɛɡətɪv]

adj. 壞的；有害的 not good or causing harm in some way

- It is believed that chronic overwork will have a negative impact on one's health and quality of life.

(據信長期過度工作會對一個人的健康和生活品質有壞的影響。)

💡 要點解說

have a(n)...impact/influence/effect on 對……有影響

📖 補充精要

negative [ˈnɛɡətɪv] adj. 拒絕的；消極的；陰性的

- Molly received a negative answer to her request.
(Molly 的請求遭到拒絕。)
- Don't be so negative! Things will turn out to be just fine.
(不要太消極！一切會沒事的。)
- The results of the patient's test were all negative.
(那個病人的檢測結果都是陰性。)



Part C 片語及慣用語

1. **in question** 討論中的…… the matter, or person, or thing, etc. that is being talked about; something that people doubt

- Although the man seems to have an alibi on the night in question, the police have not eliminated him as a suspect.

(雖然那個男人似乎在所提到的晚上有不在場證明，警方還是沒排除他是嫌疑犯。)

📖 補充精要

(1) **beyond (all/any) question** 無庸置疑；毫無疑問

- The general's loyalty to his country is beyond question.
(這位將軍對國家的忠誠是無庸置疑的。)

(2) **out of the question** 不可能

- Since Howard's mother has been bed-ridden for two years, it is out of the question for him to take her camping.

(因為 Howard 的母親臥病在床已經兩年了，他不可能帶她去露營。)

(3) **without question** 毫無疑問

- Without question, Orwell is one of the greatest writers in the modern era.
(毫無疑問，Orwell 是現代最偉大的作家之一。)

2. **to such an extent that...** 到如此程度，以致於…… to a particular degree or amount, therefore causing something else to happen

- The company was losing money to such an extent that it had to be shut down.

(那家公司虧錢到如此程度，以致於不得不被關閉。)

3. **be fed up (with)** 厭煩；不愉快 to feel unhappy or upset about something, especially if something you don't like has continued for a long time

- Frank was so fed up with his job that he told the boss he was going to quit.

(Frank 如此厭煩他的工作，所以他跟老闆說他要辭職。)

☐ 補充精要

be fed up with = be sick (and tired) of; be bored with 厭煩

4. **throw up** 嘔吐 to push food or drink, usually without any control, up from your stomach and out through your mouth

- Jeremy had a bad case of the flu and was so sick that he threw up several times.

(Jeremy 得了嚴重的流感，病得如此重，所以嘔吐了幾次。)

☐ 補充精要

throw away/out 丟棄

- Don't throw the ticket away; you may need it later.

(不要把票丟棄；稍後你可能會需要它。)

5. **take down** 拿下；拆掉 to take something off a wall or other structures

- When Martin finally took down the picture, he saw a big stain on the wall where it used to hang. (當 Martin 最後拿下那幅畫時，他看到牆上原本掛畫的地方有一大片污漬。)

☐ 補充精要

take down 寫下；記下

- Please take down what I say exactly. (請精確地記下我講的話。)

6. **deal with** 解決；處理 to pay attention to and take action to solve something, such as a problem

- The manager didn't deal with his customers' problems quickly enough and ended up getting fired. (那位經理處理顧客的問題不夠快，結果被解僱了。)

☐ 補充精要

(1) deal with = cope with; take care of 處理

(2) deal with 與……打交道；與……有關

- We have dealt with that factory for many years.
(我們跟那間工廠打交道已經很多年了。)
- The novelist's new book deals with time travel. (那位小說家的新書與時間旅行有關。)



Part D 句型分析

Sentence Pattern Only...be/aux. + S....

1. 此句型是 **only** 置於句首引導副詞而主要子句倒裝的結構，此時的「副詞」通常包含以下三種情況：

(1) 副詞單詞

- You must stop crying. Only then can we really start talking.
(你必須停止哭泣。只有到那時候我們才可以真正開始交談。)

(2) 副詞片語 (如：地方副詞或時間副詞片語等)

- You can't smoke here. Only in the smoking area can you smoke.
(你不可以在這裡抽菸。你只可以在吸菸區裡抽菸。)

(3) 副詞子句 (如：從屬連接詞 when, if... 等所引導的子句)

- I usually go to work by scooter. Only when it rains do I go by MRT.
(我通常騎機車去上班。我只有在下雨時才搭捷運。)

2. 此倒裝句型常用來表達說話者對某事的強烈態度，用以「強調」或達到「前後文語意對比」的目的。

- Only when Mark's parents are around does he behave himself. At other times, he is quite naughty. (只有當 Mark 的父母在旁邊時，他才會守規矩。其他時候，他很頑皮。)

Examples

1. Only by introducing practical measures can the impact of overtourism be reduced.
2. Only after the authorities have developed sustainable solutions will overtourism stop being the problem it has been.

☞ 補充精要

當否定詞放在句首時，句子也要倒裝，常見的否定詞有：

(1) 表示「絕不」：never、by no means、under no circumstances、on no account、in no way 等

- Vicky will never give up her dream. → Never will Vicky give up her dream.
(Vicky 絕不會放棄她的夢想。)

(2) 表示「幾乎不」：little、seldom、rarely、hardly、scarcely 等

- The firefighter could hardly see anything when he entered the burning house.
→ Hardly could the firefighter see anything when he entered the burning house.
(當那位消防員進入著火的房子時，他幾乎看不到任何東西。)

(3) 表示「直到……才……」：not until

- Calvin didn't come home until midnight.
→ Not until midnight did Calvin come home. (直到午夜 Calvin 才回家。)

(4) 表示「不只……而且……」：not only...but also

- We not only visited Oxford, but we also explored Cambridge.
→ Not only did we visit Oxford, but we also explored Cambridge.
(我們不只拜訪了牛津，而且我們也探索了劍橋。)

(5) 表示「一……就……」：no sooner...than...

- The mother had no sooner left the room than the baby started to cry.
→ No sooner had the mother left the room than the baby started to cry.
(那位媽媽一離開房間，小寶寶就開始哭。)

Language in Use ...times as...as/-er than...

此用法表示「……的(幾)倍」，當倍數用詞要表示「一半」時用 half，表示「一倍半」時用 one and a half times，表示「二倍」時用 two times 或 twice，表示「三倍」或以上時多用 three times 等。完整的句型是：

$S_1 + \text{be/ V} + \text{half/twice/three times/...} + \text{as } \underline{\text{adj./adv.}} + \text{as} + S_2.$

$S_1 + \text{be/ V} + \text{two times/three times/...} + \underline{\text{adj./adv.}} + \text{er than} + S_2.$

請注意 half 和 twice 不適用於第二個句型。

1. Orchid Island is sixteen times larger than Turtle Island. (蘭嶼是龜山島的十六倍大。)
2. Imported apples cost three times as much money as domestic ones.
(進口蘋果比國產的貴三倍。)
3. The cheetah can run twice as fast as the human being. (獵豹能跑得比人類快兩倍。)
4. John works out twice as often as Josh. (John 健身的次數比 Josh 多兩倍。)
5. Carrie owns four times as many shoes as Charlotte.
(Carrie 擁有的鞋子是 Charlotte 的四倍。)
6. The Burj Khalifa is one and a half times taller than Taipei 101.
(哈利發塔有臺北 101 的一倍半高。)

Examples

1. The city in question is Barcelona, Spain, which each year receives more than fifteen times as many visitors as its actual population!
2. In 2017, the number of annual visitors to Barcelona grew to almost five times as many as that in 1992.

☞ 補充精要

另外，也可以用 $S_1 + \text{be} + \text{half/twice/three times}/\dots + \text{the N of} + S_2$ 的形式，此句型中常見的名詞有 length, width, height, depth, weight, size, age, price, amount, number 等。

- You'll get paid three times $\begin{cases} \text{as much as} \\ \text{the amount of} \end{cases}$ your usual wage. (你會拿到你平常工資的三倍。)
- The school will be four times $\begin{cases} \text{as large as} \\ \text{the size of} \end{cases}$ the old one. (這間學校將會是原來學校的四倍大。)



Part E 課本單元參考答案

Reading Strategy

Introduction: D

Problems: A; F

Solutions: C; E

Conclusion: B

Reading Comprehension

B

Reading Selection

Language Highlight

overtourism; Barcelona

Reading Strategy

(1) Paragraph 4

(2) measures

Note the Details

1. After the 1992 Olympics.
2. The local residents.
3. They were trying to reduce the impact of overtourism.

Graphic Organizer

Origin of Problems: 1. D 2. A

Problems: 1. B 2. G 3. H

Solutions: 1. I 2. F 3. C; E

Comprehension Practice

1. C

2. A

3. D

4. B

Sentence Pattern**Practice A**

2. Only in the Amazon rainforest can we see this kind of insect.
3. Only by boat is the castle built on the rocky island accessible.
4. Only with all their skin covered can Muslim women enter a mosque.
5. Only after they turn eighteen are citizens of this country allowed to vote.
6. Only when the traffic light turns from red to green can you cross the street.

Practice B

2. Only with the lights off can Jessica fall asleep.
3. Only when the husband comes home will the wife go to bed.
4. Only at night do bats leave their caves.
5. Only after thirty minutes can the students hand in their exam papers.
6. Only when Bill had lost everything did he realize what a blessed life he used to have.

Language in Use**Explore & Discover**

4. John works out twice as often as Josh.
 5. Carrie owns four times as many shoes as Charlotte.
 6. The Burj Khalifa is one and a half times taller than Taipei 101.
- The comparison and contrast of the two objects.

Apply & Practice

此活動為開放式作答，故不提供參考解答。

Listening Strategy**Vocabulary Preview**

1. residents
2. population

3. solution

4. protest

Listen for the Gist

A

Listen for Details

Barcelona, Spain		
Sebastian Noya	Maria Dumas	Richard Fields
B	A	C

聽力腳本

I'm Dennis McKinley reporting from Barcelona, Spain. This is truly a beautiful city. However, Spain's second-largest city has a big problem. It's too beautiful and interesting, and too many people want to come here to visit.

A lot of residents in Barcelona are angry about it. Sebastian Noya is a 36-year-old office worker who took part in protests against tourists in 2018.

"It is terrible. Tourists are everywhere, and it's difficult to go anywhere in Barcelona these days. Four of my friends have moved to other parts of Spain where it is less crowded."

Others, however, such as business owner Maria Dumas, welcome tourists coming to Barcelona.

"Tourists bring a lot of money into Barcelona. I am grateful for their business to my gift shop."

I also asked a tourist about his thoughts on the big crowds in Barcelona. Richard Fields is from California.

"Well, I like Barcelona, but it's pretty packed here. Just to get a ticket to Sagrada Familia, I had to line up for more than one hour. Then, it took another hour to get inside the church. It's crazy."

With overtourism, there will always be winners and losers. There is no easy solution.

我是 Dennis McKinley，在西班牙巴塞隆納報導。這確實是一座美麗的城市。但是，這座西班牙第二大城面臨一個大問題。它實在太美、太有趣了，有太多的人想到此一訪。

很多巴塞隆納的居民對此感到憤怒。Sebastian Noya 是現年 36 歲的上班族，他曾在 2018 年參加反對遊客的抗議活動。

「這很糟糕。遊客無處不在，這些日子巴塞隆納四處寸步難行。我有四個朋友已經搬到西班牙其他地方，那裡人潮較少。」

然而其他人，例如商家老闆 Maria Dumas，則歡迎來巴塞隆納的遊客們。

「遊客為巴塞隆納帶來大量錢潮。我很感謝他們為我的禮品店增加營業額。」

有關巴塞隆納的人擠人現象，我也問了一位遊客的想法，Richard Fields 來自加州。

「嗯，我喜歡巴塞隆納，但這裡擠滿了人。為了買聖家堂的門票，我不得不排隊一個多小時。接著，又花了一個小時才進入教堂。這真的很瘋狂。」

過度旅遊總會有贏家和輸家，這沒有簡單的解決方案。



Part F 習作參考答案

I. 文意字彙與詞類變化

- | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. overflowing | 2. partial | 3. dramatically | 4. declined | 5. narrow |
| 6. thorough | 7. complaints | 8. option | 9. invaded | 10. concentration |
| 11. license | 12. expand | | | |

II. 文法選擇

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. C | 4. D | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

III. 綜合測驗

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. C | 4. A | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

IV. 句型練習

- Only when the kids are with me am I happy.
- Only through constant practice can we learn to speak English well.
- An apple cost five times as much as an orange in the past.
- The tower built by the lake is twice as high as ordinary ones/towers.

V. 引導式翻譯

- deal; with
- am; fed; up; with
- such; extent; that

VI. 閱讀測驗

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. A |
|------|------|------|



Part G 自我評量



基礎題

I. 文意字彙與詞類變化

- _____ 1. All the teachers were impressed by the e_____t of the boy's knowledge.
They wondered how he knew so much.
- _____ 2. My former l_____d told us that we were not allowed to keep any pets
in the apartment.
- _____ 3. When the new semester began, the school nurse m_____ed the height
and weight of each student.
- _____ 4. Would you keep your voice down? I cannot c_____e on my homework
if you keep talking so loudly.
- _____ 5. With the growing popularity of MP3 players, sales of CD players have
d_____ned sharply in recent years.
- _____ 6. The young man is p_____l to jazz, and he is also developing quite a
liking for classical music.
- _____ 7. When the boy lied to her, the teacher n_____wed her eyes and gave him
an angry look.
- _____ 8. The newspaper s_____es to deliver high-quality reporting and thought-
provoking (令人深思的) articles to its readers.
- _____ 9. The report shows that the gap between the rich and the poor has
increased d_____y over the past few decades.
- _____ 10. Mary wrote a letter of c_____t to the manufacturer after her new car
broke down three times in the same week.
- _____ 11. It was _____ (thought) of you to send me flowers and my favorite cake
on my birthday.
- _____ 12. Before you turn in your assignment to the teacher, you should check it
very _____ (thorough).
- _____ 13. The _____ (expand) of the factory took about a year to complete. Now,
it is two times bigger than before.
- _____ 14. Joining the English debate club is _____ (option). You can decide for
yourself whether to join it or not.
- _____ 15. All the hotels around the hotspot were fully booked two months before
the _____ (invade) of foreign tourists.

II. 文法選擇

- () 1. Only when Sam lost his health _____ how important it was.
 (A) he knew (B) he had known (C) did he know (D) had he known
- () 2. The box I'm holding is _____ the one you have.
 (A) three times heavy as (B) as heavy as three times
 (C) heavier than three times (D) three times heavier than
- () 3. The population of the country is larger than _____ of its neighboring country.
 (A) that (B) this (C) these (D) those
- () 4. Meg is _____ kind that most of her classmates like to spend time with her.
 (A) very (B) so (C) too (D) such
- () 5. The customer insisted the clerk _____ to him for his rude behavior.
 (A) apologized (B) had apologized (C) apologize (D) apologizing

III. 綜合測驗

Nowadays, the city of Barcelona, Spain, swarms* with tourists. This European city is suffering from a problem 1. "overtourism." Put simply, the city 2. with tourists every year. Barcelona became a popular tourist destination after hosting the 1992 Olympics. By 2017, the number of tourists visiting Barcelona annually had grown to almost five times 3. that in 1992.

Many Barcelona residents are 4. tourists' inappropriate behavior. 5., some of the city's landlords have forced tenants to leave their apartments. This is because these landlords are 6. of opportunities to earn more money by renting their places out through Airbnb.

Fortunately, city officials have taken action to 7. the problem of overtourism in recent years, including limiting the number of tourists who can visit certain popular tourist spots at any one time. Only 8. developing solutions can the impact of overtourism be reduced.

9. that tourism can be a blessing and a curse. In Barcelona's case, tourism has brought economic benefits to many of the city's business owners while having a 10. impact on its residents. Clearly, solutions must be found so that Barcelona can enjoy the benefits of tourism without falling victim to its downsides*.

註* : swarm 擠滿 ; downside 不利的一面

- () 1. (A) calls (B) calling (C) to call (D) called
- () 2. (A) accepts (B) overflows (C) drowns (D) suffers

- () 3. (A) as soon as (B) as much (C) as many as (D) as long as
- () 4. (A) fed up with (B) dealt with (C) taken down (D) thrown up
- () 5. (A) Thus (B) However (C) Furthermore (D) Therefore
- () 6. (A) narrow (B) dramatic (C) partial (D) aware
- () 7. (A) benefit from (B) deal with (C) take down (D) throw up
- () 8. (A) by (B) off (C) then (D) around
- () 9. (A) It says (B) It has said (C) It is said (D) It is saying
- () 10. (A) classical (B) presidential (C) marvelous (D) negative

IV. 引導式翻譯

1. 那個小女孩從其中一個架子拿下一個罐子。

The little girl _____ a jar from one of the shelves.

2. 請注意所談到的這個工作僅為期三個月而已。

Please take note that the job _____ is for three months only.

3. Caroline 不太舒服；她感覺好像要吐了。

Caroline is not feeling well; she feels like she is going to _____.

4. Kate 惹惱 Frank 到如此程度，以致於他決定離開房間。

Kate annoyed Frank _____
he decided to leave the room.

5. Ruth 一退休就決定永遠離開臺北，她說她受夠了在那裡的生活。

On retirement, Ruth decided to leave Taipei for good, saying that she _____
_____ her life there.

進階題

I. 文意字彙

- () 1. It is _____ of Owen not to think about how his words or actions may upset people around him.
(A) thoughtful (B) thorough (C) measurable (D) thoughtless
- () 2. The country was threatened with _____. Its neighboring country had used force to cross the border and take control of two cities.
(A) expansion (B) invasion (C) overflow (D) concentration

- () 3. The passage is so _____ that only one person can walk through it at any one time.
(A) narrow (B) partial (C) optional (D) negative
- () 4. My mother has been a vegetarian (素食者) for ten years now, so we need an _____ without meat for the banquet.
(A) account (B) extent (C) option (D) addition
- () 5. That pop singer's popularity has _____ considerably ever since he was arrested for drunk driving last month.
(A) strived (B) declined (C) measured (D) expanded
- () 6. Driving without a _____ is illegal and should be avoided. Anyone who violates the law will be punished.
(A) license (B) rental (C) survey (D) formula
- () 7. I have nothing to _____ about in my life! In fact, I am very grateful for everything I have.
(A) paralyze (B) violate (C) commute (D) complain
- () 8. Nancy found it very hard to _____ on solving the problem with so many people offering their advice.
(A) protest (B) eliminate (C) concentrate (D) discriminate
- () 9. The birth rate in Taiwan has dropped _____ in recent years, so the government is now encouraging young married couples to have children.
(A) additionally (B) particularly (C) compassionately (D) dramatically
- () 10. Standing on the seashore, we saw a _____ of seagulls (海鷗) flying over the ocean before they glided down and settled on the water. (102 學測)
(A) pack (B) flock (C) herd (D) school

II. 綜合測驗

In the modern world, overtourism is a serious problem. What exactly is overtourism, and what 1. are available to prevent it?

To put it simply, overtourism refers to 2. many tourists visiting a certain place that the residents there suffer. Of course, this number is difficult to define; some tourist destinations can accommodate several times 3. others. Only after such factors as the size of a destination and the resources available there have been considered 4.. In recent years, Barcelona, Venice, and Mount Everest have all been 5. overtourism.

Whether overtourism has occurred in fact depends not only on the 6. of tourists in an area. Whether the impact of tourism on the area 7. is negative must also be considered. Examples of negative effects of overtourism include a 8. in locals' quality of life and damage to the area's ecosystem*.

Some tourist destinations, such as Barcelona, have 9. measures to limit tourist numbers as solutions for the problem of overtourism. Unfortunately, in some other parts of the world, overtourism has occurred 10. such an extent that tourist attractions have been forced to close. One notable example of such a closure* is Maya Bay in Thailand.

註 * : ecosystem 生態系統 ; closure 關閉

- () 1. (A) invasions (B) options (C) tenants (D) rentals
- () 2. (A) so (B) such (C) too (D) very
- () 3. (A) many people as (B) more people like
(C) as many people as (D) more people as
- () 4. (A) overtourism is determined (B) overtourism can be determined
(C) is overtourism determining (D) can overtourism be determined
- () 5. (A) striving to (B) taking down (C) throwing up (D) suffering from
- () 6. (A) figure (B) sum (C) number (D) amount
- () 7. (A) in time (B) in question (C) on track (D) on time
- () 8. (A) decline (B) chore (C) rent (D) load
- () 9. (A) taken in (B) signed in (C) come up with (D) come with
- () 10. (A) at (B) in (C) for (D) to

III. 文意選填 (請忽略大小寫)

(A) measure	(B) with	(C) limits	(D) however	(E) negative
(F) such as	(G) thoughtless	(H) thorough	(I) strive	(J) options

Tourism has been said to be a double-edged sword. It can provide people 1. economic benefits, but sometimes it can also have 2. impacts on the environment. Unfortunately, part of the damage is caused by 3. tourists. What can tourists do to avoid damaging the environment? Here are some 4..

The first and most obvious 5. is to fly less. Long flights are, of course, necessary to reach distant destinations. 6., domestic flights in the destination country can often be avoided in favor of land transport.

Next, try to use as few disposable* items as possible. In many cases, traveling with reusable* personal items 7. a reusable water bottle can make a big difference. Such personal items include water bottles, bamboo toothbrushes, and reusable shopping bags.

Finally, stay at hotels that 8. to promote green practices. Such hotels include those that practice recycling, put 9. on the use of air-conditioning, or even organize community volunteer projects. Do 10. research on hotels before booking one. This is also a good way to protect the environment.

註* : disposable 一次性的 ; reusable 能重複使用的

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

IV. 篇章結構

- (A) The global coronavirus pandemic* has effectively halted* global tourism.
(B) However, it should be noted that for all the bad press it receives, tourism is not necessarily a bad thing.
(C) On the other hand, it cannot be denied that over the years, tourism has become key to the economic survival of many communities around the world.
(D) The pandemic is so severe that knowing when it will be over and how long the world will need to recover is impossible.

The year 2020 was predicted to set records for global tourism numbers. Such figures were not difficult to project; they were simply following the trend of global tourism's continual* rise in recent decades. However, the reality is a very different story from what was predicted.

1. Thus, the once tourist-packed streets of cities such as Barcelona and Venice are now largely empty, as are many of what are usually the world's busiest airports.

Naturally, this dramatic change brings up questions about whether tourism is a good or a bad thing. Environmental groups may claim that if any good is to come out of the pandemic, it is that the harmful effects of global tourism, such as environmental damage and pollution caused by air travel and overtourism, will be reduced. 2. In fact, many parts of the world rely on tourism, and thus the current lack of it is having a negative economic impact on some countries.

An additional problem with the current situation is its unpredictability*. 3. If the answers to these questions were known, a plan for the eventual recovery of the tourism industry could be formed; however, in the current situation, the industry remains in a strange waiting state.

The question of whether the decline of tourism can be said to be a positive consequence

of the pandemic is a complex one. On the one hand, this decline likely has had environmental benefits. 4. Given these advantages and disadvantages and the current situation, the future of tourism remains highly uncertain.

註* : pandemic 大規模流行病 ; halt 使停下 ; continual 持續的 ;

unpredictability 不可預測

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

V. 閱讀測驗

Overtourism is undoubtedly a problem in today's global society. Of course, the ability to travel the world is a luxury*. However, it is a luxury that can have a hugely negative impact on the places we travel to.

Overtourism is not caused by any single factor but rather a combination of factors. Being a modern phenomenon, overtourism has grown alongside* various other modern phenomena. First, there is the rise of the budget airline in recent decades. Budget airlines have made it cheaper than ever before to travel, so long as you do not expect to do so in style or comfort. Therefore, budget airlines have led to significant increases in global travel.

Second, there is the growth of Airbnb, the world's leading online rental marketplace*. Airbnb offers a wide range of accommodation options for travelers. However, in some parts of the world, it has led to landlords asking their tenants to leave their properties. These landlords know they can offer their properties to tourists for rental at higher rates. As a result, tourism grows, but local people suffer.

Finally, overtourism is caused by not only how many people travel but also the way people travel. The consequences of overtourism can be minimized by so-called green travel, which refers to people traveling in a manner that leaves the smallest footprint* possible. However, unfortunately, in the modern world, luxuries that have a negative environmental impact, such as air travel and air-conditioning, remain popular among tourists. Thus, the problem of overtourism persists*.

註* : luxury 奢侈 ; alongside 與……一起 ; marketplace 集市 ; footprint 足跡 ;

persist 持續 / 存留

- () 1. What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) What has contributed to overtourism.
- (B) When overtourism will be at its peak.
- (C) How overtourism has affected the world.
- (D) Why overtourism matters and what to do about it.

- () 2. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in this passage?
- (A) Overtourism is a common problem around the world.
 - (B) Budget airlines have significantly increased global travel.
 - (C) The growth of Airbnb has had a negative impact on certain people.
 - (D) Traveling around the world used to be only a dream for many people.
- () 3. According to this passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- (A) Overtourism is caused by a combination of factors.
 - (B) The world has seen growth in budget airlines in recent years.
 - (C) There are fewer people enjoying air travel and air-conditioning.
 - (D) Green travel can help reduce the negative impacts of overtourism.
- () 4. How does the author feel about the problem of overtourism?
- (A) It is not worthy of note.
 - (B) It is rather easy to solve.
 - (C) It will take hard work to fix.
 - (D) It seems useless to tackle (處理) it.

VI. 混合題



From: Linda@gmail.com

To: Sally@gmail.com

Hi Sally,

It has been a long time since I last heard from you. How are you doing these days? Last week, I visited my cousin Rita, who lives in London. She took me to a lot of tourist attractions like the Tower of London with all its history of kings and queens. Then, we went to visit the British Museum. There I saw many wonderful old objects and even some mummies! It took me almost a whole day to see the millions of items on display there. I took so many pictures there. Later, we went to a large park with big gardens and green grass. Some people were even riding horses there! After that, we went to watch the changing of the guard outside of the queen's residence, Buckingham Palace, which was fascinating. But the highlight of my trip to London was riding the London Eye and seeing a spectacular view of the city. Unfortunately, not everything I saw was beautiful. There were some tourists jaywalking*, spitting, urinating, littering, and talking loudly in public places, which not only degraded* themselves but also disturbed the locals. So I couldn't help wondering if it is worthwhile* to promote tourism at the expense of residents' quality of life. Anyway, this trip to London will always be a memory to treasure. I can't wait to see you next time.

Love,
Linda

註*：jaywalking 亂過馬路；degrade 貶低／降低……的身份；worthwhile 值得的

- () 1. Why did Linda write this email?
- (A) To invite Sally to a meeting.
 - (B) To tell Sally about her trip abroad.
 - (C) To ask Sally what her school life is like.
 - (D) To tell Sally all the tourist spots in London.
- () 2. According to this email, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- (A) Linda didn't have a good time in London.
 - (B) People can take pictures in the British Museum.
 - (C) Linda thought the changing of the guard was interesting.
 - (D) People can ride the London Eye to get a great view of London.
3. What upset Linda during her stay in London?

VII. 整句式翻譯

1. 只有在所謂的「過度旅遊」現象被處理後，當地居民才會停止抱怨。(Only...aux. + S + V...)
-
2. 這學校的學生人數大概是那所學校的兩倍多。(…times adj.-er than...)
-
3. 那對夫妻很受不了城市生活，以致於決定搬到鄉下去。(so...that...)
-