



# Lab-Grown Meat: To Eat or Not to Eat

## 實驗室培養肉：吃還是不吃



### Part A 譯文與解析



❶ Can you imagine taking a bite of a steak that was grown from a **Petri dish** instead of on a farm? ❷ It may sound like a scene in a sci-fi movie, but this is already a reality!

❸ Many **start-ups** have begun to develop a special new production process in which meat is created by taking animal **stem cells** and changing them into **primitive fibers** that combine to form muscle **tissue**. ❹ The final product is known as “lab-grown meat,” and it’s a thought-**provoking recent** trend that is backed by both Bill Gates and agricultural giant Cargill.

你能想像吃一口從皮氏培養皿培養而不是在農場上培育的牛排嗎？這可能聽起來像是科幻電影裡的場景，但這已是現實！許多新創企業已開始發展一種新的特別生產過程，在其中藉由拿取動物幹細胞並把它們變成結合形成肌肉組織的原始纖維來創造肉品。這最終的產品被稱為「實驗室培養肉」，而這是一個比爾·蓋茲和農業巨人嘉吉公司都支持的發人省思的近來趨勢。

❶ Can you imagine taking a bite of a steak that was grown from a Petri dish instead of on a farm?

(1) imagine + V-ing 想像……

• I can't imagine living in a world without electricity.

(我無法想像活在一個沒有電的世界裡。)

(2) instead of 為介系詞片語，意思是「並非；而不是」，其後接 N/V-ing 表示不做或沒有發生的狀況。instead of 可用 instead 改寫句子。

**比較** instead 為副詞，意思是「反之；反而」，其後接子句表示實際上要做或發生的狀況。

- Instead of giving negative criticism, our teachers usually try to give us constructive feedback so that we can improve on our papers. (108 指考)

→ Our teachers don't give negative criticism. Instead, they usually try to give us constructive feedback so that we can improve on our papers.

(我們的老師們通常設法給我們建設性的回饋，而不是給負面的批評，好讓我們能改善我們的論文。)

## 2 It may sound like a scene in a sci-fi movie....

sound like + N 表示「聽起來像……」。

- It sounds like a lot of trouble, but it shouldn't take you too long to complete.  
(它聽起來很麻煩，但應該不會花你太多的時間來完成。)

**比較** sound + adj. 聽起來……

- Although the pig blood cake sounds scary, it is actually very delicious.  
(雖然豬血糕聽起來很可怕，但它實際上很好吃。)

## 3 Many start-ups have begun to develop a special new production process in which meat is created...and changing them into primitive fibers....

(1) ...in which meat is created...to form muscle tissue 為形容詞子句修飾先行詞 a special new production process，其中 in which 可以替換成關係副詞 where。

- In times which (= when) online rumors and false news are rampant, we should not believe in everything we read on the Internet.

(在網路謠言和假新聞猖獗的時代，我們不該相信我們在網路上看到的一切。)

(2) change A into B 把 A 變成為 B

- 3-D printing technology can change raw materials into complex objects such as houses and cars.

(3D 列印技術能把原料變成複雜的物品，像是房子和汽車。)

## 4 The final product is known as "lab-grown meat."

be known as + 身分 被稱為……

- Venus was known as the goddess of love. (維納斯被稱為愛神。)

**比較** be known for + 特質 以……(特質)聞名

- The Amazon rainforest is known for its abundant wildlife.

(亞馬遜雨林以其豐富的野生動植物而聞名。)



<sup>1</sup>The widespread support for producing meat in this way is due to the fact that it holds several **substantial** advantages compared to more traditional methods. Firstly, 大量的；重大的 [səbˈstænʃəl] one could argue that traditional or old-fashioned meat production facilities, such as farms or factories, hardly ever **have** the animals' best interests **at heart**. <sup>2</sup>Growing meat in a **laboratory** instead would help eliminate the need for **slaughterhouses** and the 實驗室 [ˈlæbrəˌtɔːri] 屠宰場 [ˈslɒtəˌhaʊsɪz] **unethical** treatment of these animals. <sup>3</sup>In other words, you could **rest assured** that the 不道德的 [ʌnˈɛθɪkəl] 碎肉餅 [ˈpætri] 儘管放心 so-called lab-grown beef **patty** on your plate didn't come from a cow that had to endure 更好的是；何不 physical or mental **torment**. <sup>4</sup>**Better still**, it could help make meat production more 折磨；痛苦 [ˈtɔːmənt] sustainable. <sup>5</sup>The raising of **livestock** needed to fulfill the current global demand for 牲畜；家畜 [ˈlaɪvˌstɒk] 聯合國糧食與農業組織 [ˈɛfˈeɪo] meat actually **takes a heavy toll** on the environment. <sup>6</sup>According to **FAO**, it accounts for 造成惡果 毀壞；傷亡人數 [tɒl] 估計；估算 [ˈɛstəmeɪt] nearly 15 percent of **greenhouse gas** emissions. <sup>7</sup>Experts **estimate** that, by **switching** 溫室氣體 [ˈɡriːnhaʊs ˌɡæs] (使) 改變；轉變 [ˈswɪtʃɪŋ] to lab-grown meat, emissions could be lowered by up to 96 percent. In addition, many claim it won't just be the environment that benefits. Scientists can actually make lab-grown meat healthier and more nutritious for humans by adding **vitamins** and **minerals** 維他命 [ˈvaɪtəˌmɪnz] 礦物質 [ˈmɪnərəlz] that are not always found in natural meat.

以這種方式生產肉類獲得廣泛支持是因為比起較傳統的方式，它擁有數個重大好處的事實。首先，某人可能主張傳統或老式的肉品生產設備，像是農場或工廠，幾乎從未在意動物的最佳利益。在實驗室裡培養肉品反而會幫助消除對屠宰場的需求和對這些動物的不道德對待。換句話說，你可以儘管放心在你盤子上所謂的實驗室培養牛肉碎肉餅不是來自必須忍受身體或心理折磨的牛。更好的是，它可以幫助肉的生產更永續。飼養滿足現在全球肉品需求所需的家畜實際上對環境造成了嚴重惡果。根據聯合國糧食與農業組織的數據，它占約百分之十五的溫室氣體排放量。專家估計藉由改變成實驗室培養肉，排放量可以降低高達百分之九十六。此外，許多人聲稱將不只是環境受益。科學家們藉由添加並非總是存在於天然肉類的維他命和礦物質，實際上可讓實驗室培養肉對人類來說更健康 and 更營養。

**1 The widespread support for producing meat in this way is due to the fact that it holds several substantial advantages compared to more traditional methods.**

(1) due to 因為；由於 [同] because of, owing to, thanks to, on account of, as a result of, as a consequence of

- The popularity of online shopping is due to the widespread use of smartphones.  
(網路購物的盛行是因為智慧型手機的普及使用。)

(2) **that** 引導名詞子句 **that it holds...more traditional methods** 作為 **the fact** 的同位語。這種當同位語的名詞子句常跟在 fact、news、idea、rumor、opinion、belief... 等名詞之後，用以說明該名詞所表達的具體內容。

- The idea that the Earth is flat is ridiculous, but some people still believe it.  
(地球是平的這種想法很荒謬，但有些人仍然相信。)

(3) compared to... 與……相比

- Compared to their parents' generation, nowadays young people enjoy more freedom and prosperity.

(相較於他們父母的世代，現今年輕人享受較多的自由和繁榮。)(105 學測)

**2 Growing meat in a laboratory instead would help eliminate....**

此處的 **instead** 與第一段的用法稍有不同，此為副詞，置於一動名詞片語後，修飾該動作，意為「反而」。也可寫作：Instead, growing meat in a laboratory would help....。

**3 In other words, you could rest assured that the so-called lab-grown beef patty....**

(1) **in other words** 表「換句話說；也就是說」的轉承詞，其後帶出以不同的字句將先前所述的事或概念，重新描述說明一次，以讓他人更容易理解。[同] namely, that is, that is to say, to put it differently, to put it another way

- Anthony is a reliable man. In other words, you can trust him to carry out the task.  
(Anthony 是個可信賴的人。換句話說，你可以信任他執行這個任務。)

(2) **so-called adj.** 所謂的；號稱的

- Some so-called health food may do harm to people's health.  
(某些所謂的健康食品可能會對人們的健康有害。)

(3) **lab-grown** 意思是「實驗室培養的」，為「N-p.p.」的複合形容詞。

- The heart-broken woman wept quietly in the corner.  
(這名心碎的女子在角落默默地哭泣。)

**④ ... it could help make meat production more sustainable.**

此為 make + O + OC 的句型，受詞補語為形容詞。受詞補語還可用名詞（片語）和過去分詞。

- Paul's creativity makes him a great artist. → 受詞補語為名詞片語  
（Paul 的創意讓他成為一位很棒的藝術家。）
- The speaker used a microphone to make herself heard. → 受詞補語為過去分詞  
（這位講者使用麥克風以讓自己被聽見。）

**⑤ The raising of livestock needed to fulfill the current global demand for meat....**

- (1) raise vt. 飼養；種植
  - That farmer raises crops and cattle.（那位農夫種植農作物和飼養牛群。）
- (2) needed 為形容詞子句簡化而來的過去分詞片語，修飾先行詞 livestock，原句為 which/that is needed...。
- (3) fulfill/fill/meet/satisfy the demand for... 滿足……的需求
  - The company agreed to fulfill the employees' demand for a pay raise.  
（那間公司同意滿足員工加薪的要求。）

**⑥ According to FAO, it accounts for nearly 15 percent of greenhouse gas emissions.**

- (1) according to 根據（所說、所報導）……
  - According to the weather forecast, there will be thunder showers in the afternoon.  
（依據氣象預報，下午會有雷陣雨。）
- (2) account for 占……比例；解釋
  - Ginseng is consumed all over the world. East Asia accounts for a major part of the market.  
（人參在全世界被食用。東亞占有主要的市場。）
  - How do you account for his recent strange behavior?  
（你如何解釋他最近怪異的舉止？）

**⑦ Experts estimate that, by switching to lab-grown meat, emissions could be lowered by up to 96 percent.**

- (1) that 引導名詞子句 that, by switching to...96 percent 作為動詞 estimate 的受詞。
- (2) by + V-ing 藉由……
  - The king showed his generosity by releasing the captives.  
（這位國王藉由釋放這些俘虜來表現他的慷慨。）

(3) by 在此說明「差異」或「改變的程度」。

- With the new regulations, the accident rate in the city has dropped by 28%.

(有了這些新的法規，這個城市的事故率下降了百分之二十八。)

(4) up to 高達

- Researchers say that up to thirty percent of social network posts on the topic may be from fake accounts.

(研究人員說，這個主題有高達百分之三十的社群網路貼文可能由假帳號而來。)



❶ Despite the evident advantages that this new type of **forward-thinking** food 有前瞻性的 [ˈfɔrwədθɪŋkɪŋ] may hold, there are some **concerns** surrounding this meat of tomorrow. ❷ For a start, 擔心；憂慮 [kənˈsɜːnz] certain studies show that the impact of lab-grown meat could actually have **far-reaching** 深遠的 [ˈfɑːrˈriːtʃɪŋ] negative effects over the long term. ❸ While advocates for lab-grown meat say it can help fight climate change, some research suggests that maintaining the **infrastructure** of lab-grown cell cultures also requires significant **quantities** of energy and gas emissions. 基礎建設 [ˈɪnfəˌstrʌktʃə] 數量 [ˈkwɒntəɪtɪz]

❹ Another issue to consider is whether this type of artificial meat is actually healthy and safe for humans to consume. ❺ Although great **in theory**, lab-grown meat is “unnatural,” 學說；理論 [ˈθiəri] or “similar to **genetically modified (GM) food**.” 基因改造的 [dʒəˈnetɪklɪ mədəˈfaɪd] ❻ Since the **latter** sometimes **induces** 理論上；按理說 引起；導致 [ɪnˈdʒʊsɪz] 過敏的 [əˈlɜːdʒɪk] **allergic reactions** or even leads to more serious health problems like cancer, some 生理反應；副作用 [rɪˈæksjənz] people are warning against man-made meat for fear that it might have similar side effects. One last area of concern is the actual taste of lab-grown meat. ❼ Without the naturally occurring **connective** fat, tissue and bones that are present in real meat, lab-grown meat is **somewhat** lacking in taste and texture and might thus be unappealing to 連結的 [kəˈnektɪv] most consumers. Presently, more extensive research is thus needed to determine how 有點；有幾分 [ˈsʌmhwat] the flavor and **composition** of the new meat might be **altered** to better **suit** consumers’ 滿足（某人）需要；合（某人）心意 [sʊt] tastes. 成分；構成 [ˌkəmpəˈzɪʃən] (使) 改變；更動 [ˈɔltəd]

儘管這種新的前瞻性食物可能擁有的明顯好處，仍有些憂慮圍繞著這明日之肉。首先，某些研究顯示，長期下來，實驗室培養肉品可能實際上會有深遠的負面影響。雖然實驗室培養肉的擁護者說它能幫忙對抗氣候變遷，但是一些研究顯示維持實驗室細胞培養的基礎建設也需要相當數量的能源和氣體排放。另一個要考慮的議題是這種人造肉是否給人類食用真的健康和安全無虞。雖然理論上很棒，但實驗室培養肉是「不自然的」或「類似基因改造食品的」。由於後者有時候會引起過敏反應或甚至導致像是癌症的更嚴重健康問題，所以有些人正提醒提防人造肉，以免它可能有相似的副作用。最後一個擔憂的範疇是實驗室培養肉的實際味道。少了存在於真實肉類中自然發生的連結脂肪、組織和骨頭，實驗室培養肉有點缺乏風味和質地，可能因此對大多數消費者來說不具吸引力。因此目前需要更多廣泛的研究以便確定新型肉類的滋味和成分可能如何被改變，以便更迎合消費者的喜好。

**❶ Despite the evident advantages that this new type of forward-thinking food may hold, there are some concerns surrounding this meat of tomorrow.**

(1) despite prep. 儘管；雖然 [同] in spite of

- Eve refused to forgive Adam despite his earnest apology.  
(儘管 Adam 誠摯道歉，Eve 拒絕原諒他。)

(2) forward-thinking 意思是「有前瞻性的」，為「adv.-V-ing」的複合形容詞。

- The Central Weather Bureau alerted people to a fast-moving typhoon which was approaching Taiwan.

(中央氣象局提醒人們對接近臺灣快速移動的颱風提高警覺。)

(3) 此句型為 **there + be + N + V-ing/p.p.** 的用法，**surrounding** 為現在分詞表主動；若為過去分詞則表被動。

- There is a cat-shaped cloud floating above in the sky.  
(有一朵貓形的雲飄在天空中。)
- There are several dishes cooked by my younger brother on the table.  
(桌上有幾道我弟弟烹煮的菜肴。)

**❷ For a start, certain studies show that the impact of lab-grown meat could actually have far-reaching negative effects over the long term.**

(1) for a start 首先 [同] first, firstly, at first, to begin/start with, in the beginning

- How does social media affect our spending habits? For a start, it tempts users to make impulsive purchases.

(社交媒體如何影響我們的消費習慣呢？首先，它誘惑使用者衝動購物。)

(2) **far-reaching** 意思是「深遠的」，也是「**adv.-V-ing**」的複合形容詞。

(3) **over the long term** 長遠來看 [同] **in the long term, in the long run**

- A responsible government must, over the long term, balance its spending with its revenue. (一個負責的政府從長遠來看必須平衡其開銷與稅收。)

**3 While advocates for lab-grown meat say it can help fight climate change, some research suggests that maintaining the infrastructure of lab-grown cell cultures also requires significant quantities of energy and gas emissions.**

(1) **while conj.** 雖然；儘管 [同] **although, though**

- While we often assume we are safe on the Internet, crime does exist online.

(雖然我們常認為我們在網路上很安全，但是犯罪確實在網路上存在。)

(2) **suggest** 這裡為「直述語氣」用法，意思是「顯示」，表示陳述者認為 **that** 子句裡的敘述是事實。

- The study suggests that people with outgoing personalities tend to be more optimistic.

(研究顯示具有外向個性的人往往比較樂觀。)

[比較] **suggest** 作「假設語氣」用法時，意指「建議」，用法如下：

S + suggest + that + S (+ should) + VR....

- Helen's doctor suggested that she (should) have heart surgery.

(Helen 的醫生建議她進行心臟手術。)

**4 Another issue to consider is whether this type of artificial meat is actually healthy and safe for humans to consume.**

(1) **another** 表示「另一個的；再一個的」，其後接可數單數名詞。

- Would you like another cup of green tea? (你想要再來一杯綠茶嗎？)

[比較] 不定代名詞 **another** 的常見用法有：

① **one...another...** 一個……另一個…… (總體數量不只兩個)

- To know is one thing; to do is another.

(知道是一回事，做到是另一回事。)

② **one...another...still another...** 一個……另一個……還有另一個……

(總體數量不只三個)

- There are several exchange students in my class. One is from Japan, another is from South Korea, and still another is from Thailand. (我班上有幾位交換學生。一位來自日本，另一位來自韓國，還有另一位來自泰國。)

(2) **whether...(or not)** 引導名詞子句時，表示「是否」之意，在此作主詞補語。

- My concern is whether this dress is suitable for the wedding.

(我的顧慮是這件洋裝是否適合婚禮。)

**補充** 除了作主詞補語外，**whether** 名詞子句還可作主詞、受詞或放在介系詞之後：

① 作主詞時，後面的動詞用單數

- Whether Josh will attend the party remains unclear.

(Josh 是否要參加派對仍然不明。)

② 作受詞

- Josh hasn't decided whether he will attend the party or not.

(Josh 還沒決定他是否要參加派對。)

③ 放在介系詞之後

- Josh hasn't made a decision about whether he will attend the party.

(Josh 還未決定他是否要參加派對。)

**5 Although great in theory, lab-grown meat is “unnatural,” or “similar to genetically modified (GM) food.”**

(1) 此句是由表讓步的副詞子句簡化而成的分詞構句，原句是 **Although lab-grown meat is great in theory, it is...food.**。

(2) A be similar to B A 與 B 相似

- Your pencil case is very similar to mine. (你的鉛筆盒和我的鉛筆盒很相似。)

**6 Since the latter sometimes induces allergic reactions or even leads to more serious health...for fear that it might have similar side effects.**

(1) **since conj.** 因為；由於 **同** because, as

- Since it is such a nice day, let's have a picnic.

(由於天氣這麼好，我們去野餐吧。)

(2) **lead to** 導致…… **同** cause, result in, contribute to, bring about, give rise to

- Global warming has led to extreme climate events around the world.

(全球暖化已經導致世界各地的極端氣候事件。)

(3) **...for fear that + S + might/would/should + VR...** 以免；唯恐

- I am not going to watch this trailer for fear that it might spoil the plot of the movie for me. (我不會看這預告片，以免它可能劇透。)

**7 ...lab-grown meat is somewhat lacking in taste and texture and might thus be unappealing to most consumers.**

(1) thus adv. 因此 [同] therefore

- Eason didn't sleep well last night; thus, he kept dozing off this morning.

(Eason 昨夜沒睡好；因此，今早他一直打瞌睡。)

(2) A be unappealing to B A 對 B 而言無吸引力

- Since Dora has been there several times, this package tour is unappealing to her.

(由於 Dora 已經去過那邊數次，這個套裝行程對她來說無吸引力。)



❶ Whether we like it or not, lab-grown meat is a rising trend that could have a long-term impact on a global **scale**. It might, however, come **at a price**. ❷ To ensure that future foods are both sustainable and healthy, it is therefore essential for us to conduct more **all-inclusive** research first before **jumping to any conclusions**. ❸ For now, all we can do is **keep a close eye on** this rapidly growing trend as it takes us further and deeper into the unknown.

規模 [skel]                      付出代價

無所不包的；包括一切的 [ɔl ɪnˈklusɪv]    匆忙下結論；貿然斷定

照看；留意

無論我們喜歡與否，實驗室培養肉是一個具有全球規模長期影響的新興趨勢。然而，它可能得付出代價。為了確保未來食物既永續且健康，因此在貿然斷定之前，我們必須先進行更無所不包的研究。對於現在來說，我們所能做的事就是密切留意這迅速成長的趨勢，因為它帶領我們更進一步並更深入未知之境。

❶ Whether we like it or not, lab-grown meat is a rising trend that could have a long-term impact on a global scale.

(1) **whether** 在此引導副詞子句，表示「無論；不管」之意。

- Whether it is sunny or rainy, Linda will go camping.

(無論晴雨，Linda 都會去露營。)

(2) **have a(n) (+ adj.) impact** 影響…… [同] have an effect, have an influence

此片語通常與介系詞 on 連用。

- The Mediterranean diet has a positive impact/effect/influence on health.

(地中海飲食對健康有正面的影響。)

**2 ... , it is therefore essential for us to conduct more all-inclusive research first before jumping to any conclusions.**

此句型為 *It is essential (for sb.) to VR...* , *it* 為虛主詞，代替後面的不定詞片語 *to conduct...* , 此句也可改寫為 *It is therefore essential that we (should) conduct more...* 。

**3 For now, all we can do is keep a close eye on this rapidly growing trend as it takes us further and deeper into the unknown.**

(1) all (that)/what sb. can/should/must/have to do is (to) VR... 某人所能／應該／必須／必須要做的事是……

- All you have to do is apologize to Amelia sincerely.

(你所必須做的就是真誠地跟 Amelia 道歉。)

(2) the unknown 意指「未知的事物、狀態」，為 *the + adj. = N* 的用法。

**比較** *the + adj.* 為抽象的概念，視為單數名詞；若指人的時候，泛指具有某特質的某族群，視為複數名詞。

- Going away to college is a journey into the unknown for Aurora.

(上大學對 Aurora 來說是一趟迎向未知的旅行。)

- The young (= Young people) are the future of Taiwan. (年輕人是臺灣的未來。)



## Part B 字彙分析

### 1. primitive [ˈprɪmətɪv]

*adj.* 原始的；早期的 referring to the early period of human development

- Thousands of years ago, primitive humans made tools out of wood and stones.

(數千年以前，原始人用木材和石頭來製作工具。)

#### 💡 要點解說

*make...out of...* 用……做成……

### 2. fiber [ˈfaɪbər]

*n. [C]* (人、動植物身體組織的) 纖維 a fine thread that makes up parts of the human body, including muscle, as well as such natural substances as cotton and wood

- In the human body, there are several different types of muscle fibers which perform different tasks.

(人體中有數個不同類型、執行不同任務的肌肉纖維。)

n. [C] (織物或繩等的) 纖維

- Clothing made of natural fibers like cotton or wool is better for the environment.

(像棉花或羊毛等自然纖維製成的衣服對環境較好。)

### 💡 要點解說

be made of 由……做成 (本質不變的物理變化)

## 3. tissue

[ˈtɪʃu]

n. [U] (人、動植物的) 組織 a substance made up of cells found in living things

- In the car accident, Mary suffered minor damage to some of her muscle tissue.

(在車禍中, Mary 的一些肌肉組織遭受了輕微傷害。)

n. [C] 紙巾; 手巾紙

- Many people like to keep a box of tissues nearby when watching sad movies.

(許多人看悲傷的電影時, 喜歡在身旁放一盒衛生紙。)

## 4. provoke

[prəˈvɒk]

vt. 激起; 引起 to give rise to a reaction or have a specific effect

- David often says things to annoy other people because he enjoys provoking arguments.

(David 時常說些話惹惱別人, 因為他喜歡引起爭論。)

### 📖 補充精要

(1) provoke sb. into V-ing/to VR 引發某人去做……

- Sam's offensive remarks provoked people to leave angry comments on his Facebook page.

(Sam 冒犯的言論引發人們在他臉書頁面上留下憤怒的留言。)

(2) provocative [prəˈvɒkətɪv] adj. 挑釁的

- Henry was annoyed by Ben's provocative words.

(Henry 被 Ben 挑釁的言語所激怒。)

## 5. recent

[ˈrisnt]

adj. 最近的; 近來的 happening a short while before the present time

- John's recent visit to the doctor's office has led him to start exercising more.

(John 最近的就診已讓他開始更常運動。)

 **要點解說**

lead sb. to VR 使某人去做……

 **補充精要**

recently [ˈrisntli] *adv.* 最近

- Martha hasn't been well recently, which is why she is absent from school today.

(Martha 最近身體不太好，這就是為什麼她今天沒上學的原因。)


**6. substantial**

[səbˈstænʃəl]

*adj.* 大量的；重大的 to a high or considerable degree

- Gold and diamonds are two materials that are both of substantial value.  
(黃金和鑽石是兩種皆具有重大價值的物質。)

 **要點解說**

of value 值錢的  valuable

 **補充精要**

(1) substance [ˈsʌbstəns] *n.* [C] 物質

- The player was disqualified after testing positive for a banned substance.

(這名選手在禁藥採檢陽性後被取消資格了。)

(2) substantially [səbˈstænʃəli] *adv.* 相當地；重大地

- Smartphones have substantially changed the way we live and learn.  
(智慧型手機已經大大地改變了我們生活和學習的方式。)

**7. laboratory**

[ˈlæbrəˌtɔːri]

*n.* [C] 實驗室 (= lab) a room designed for performing scientific experiments and research

- The research laboratory was equipped with many scientific instruments used to conduct experiments.

(這研究實驗室配備很多用來進行實驗的科學儀器。)

 **要點解說**

be used to VR = be used for V-ing 被用來……

## 8. unethical

[ʌn`εθɪkəl]

adj. 不道德的 morally wrong

- It is highly unethical to perform medical experiments on humans without their permission.

(未經當事人允許就對人類做醫學實驗是非常不道德的。)

ethical

[`εθɪkəl]

adj. 道德的

- This company has high ethical standards to ensure that its male and female employees are paid equally. (這公司有高道德標準，以確保其男性和女性員工同工同酬。)

## | 補充精要

ethical standard/issue/dilemma/problem 道德標準／議題／兩難／問題

- The use of performance-enhancing drugs and gambling is an ethical issue that can cause a lot of problems in sports. (使用強化表現的藥物以及賭博是一個可以在體育運動中造成很多問題的道德議題。)

ethics

[`εθɪks]

n. pl. 道德準則；倫理標準

- Many people question the professional ethics of having a relationship with someone you work with.

(很多人質疑辦公室戀情的職業道德。)

## | 補充精要

a code of ethics 道德守則

## 9. torment

[`tɔrmənt]

n. [U] (尤指精神上的) 折磨；痛苦 severe suffering, particularly mental suffering

- During his father's funeral, John started to cry, sinking to his knees in torment.

(在父親葬禮期間，John 開始哭泣，痛苦地跪倒在地。)

## 💡 要點解說

in torment 痛苦地

## | 補充精要

torment [tɔr`mənt] vt. 折磨；使痛苦

- David was tormented by his wife's death.

(David 受到他妻子過世的折磨。)

10. **livestock**  
[ˈlaɪv, stak]

*n.* [U] 牲畜；家畜 animals raised on a farm

- The agricultural fair has a livestock market where farmers can buy and sell animals.

（農業博覽會有個農民可以買賣動物的家畜市集。）

 **補充精要**

(1) livestock farming 畜牧業

(2) keep/raise livestock 飼養家畜

- Josh makes a living by raising livestock. (Josh 以飼養家畜維生。)

11. **toll**  
[tol]

*n.* [C] *usually sing.* (戰爭、災難等造成的)毀壞；傷亡人數 the number of casualties to represent the total deaths caused by an incident

- After the earthquake, it took the government several days to figure out the exact death toll.

（在地震之後，政府花了好幾天算出確切的死亡人數。）

 **補充精要**

toll [tol] *n.* [C] (道路等的)通行費

- Compared with the manual freeway toll collection systems, ETC can shorten travel time.

（比起高速公路人工收費系統，高速公路電子收費系統可以縮短交通行進時間。）

12. **estimate**  
[ˈɛstəmet]

*vt.* 估計；估算 to guess the amount or size of something based on available information

- It is estimated that the bridge construction project will cost the government around \$50 million.

（據估計這個造橋計畫將花掉政府大約五千萬元。）

 **要點解說**

It is estimated that S + V.... 據估計……

→ S + be estimated to + VR....

→ People estimate that S + V....

 **補充精要**

estimate sth. at sth. 估算某物價值多少錢

- The jeweler estimated the diamond necklace at one million dollars.

（這名珠寶商估計這條鑽石項鍊價值一百萬元。）

estimate  
[ˈɛstəmeɪt]

*n.* [C] (對大小、數量、成本等的) 估計；估價

- We won't know the final cost until the building is completed, but the builders gave us a rough estimate.

(直到建築物完成我們才會知道最終的費用，但是建築商給我們一個大約的估價。)

### 💡 要點解說

(1) give/make an estimate 給予／做出估價

(2) not...until.... 直到……才……

### 📖 補充精要

estimation [ˌɛstəˈmeɪʃən] *n. sing.* 判斷；看法

- In my estimation, this novel is worth reading.

(依我的看法，這本小說值得一讀。)

underestimate  
[ˌʌndəˈɛstəmeɪt]

*vt.* 低估

- The importance of education can never be underestimated. A good education can change your life.

(教育的重要性絕不能被低估。好的教育能改變你的人生。)

13. switch  
[swɪtʃ]

*vi. vt.* (使) 改變；轉變 to change something into something else or change from one option to another

- Tina couldn't decide what to wear to the party. She kept switching between the white shirt and the red blouse.

(Tina 無法決定要穿什麼去派對。她一直在白色襯衫和紅色女用襯衫間轉換。)

- When the lights went out, Tom switched his cellphone to silent mode so it wouldn't wake the baby up.

(當燈熄滅時，Tom 把他手機轉成靜音模式，這樣就不會吵醒寶寶。)

### 📖 補充精要

(1) switch [swɪtʃ] *vt.* 轉換；調換

- The manager switched the meeting from Monday to Wednesday.

(經理把會議從星期一換到星期三。)

(2) switch on/off 打開／關掉 (電器、開關等) 同 turn on/off

switch

[swɪtʃ]

n. [C] (電路的) 開關

- In most modern houses, the light switches are in convenient positions on the walls.

(在大多數現代房子裡，電燈開關在牆上方便的位置。)

### 補充精要

(1) flick/press a switch 按開關

Pamela pressed the light switch as soon as she entered her room.

(Pamela 一進到她房間就按下電燈開關。)

(2) switch [swɪtʃ] n. [C] 改變

- More and more consumers are making the switch to organic food.

(愈來愈多消費者正轉向有機食品。)

14. vitamin

[ˈvaɪtəˌmɪn]

n. [C] 維他命 a substance in food that humans and animals need to stay healthy

- One of the most important vitamins for human vision is vitamin A, which is found in eggs and many green vegetables.

(對人類視力最重要的維他命之一是維他命 A，可在蛋和許多綠色蔬菜中找到。)

15. mineral

[ˈmɪnərəl]

n. [C] 礦物質 a naturally occurring substance found in the earth, such as salt

- Although there are no lakes in this area, a lot of water rich in minerals can be found in the hot springs here. (雖然在這地區沒有湖泊，許多富含礦物質的水可以在這兒的溫泉裡找到。)

### 要點解說

be rich in sth. 富含某物

16. concern

[kənˈsɜːn]

n. [C, U] 擔心(的事)；憂慮 something that worries you or a feeling of worry

- The president has several concerns about the new law. She's worried it will be difficult to enforce and just make the public angry.

(總統對這條新法有幾個擔心的點。她擔心執行起來將很困難，並會讓大眾生氣。)

- The government's decision to make guns illegal eliminated many people's concern about public safety.

(政府決定使槍枝非法，消弭了很多人的擔心。)

### 💡 要點解說

concern about/over 對於……的擔心

### 📖 補充精要

a matter of public concern 大眾擔憂的事

- Rising crime rates have become a matter of public concern.

(上升的犯罪率已經變成大眾擔憂的事。)

concern

[kənˈsɜːn]

vt. 讓(某人)擔憂

- What concerns me most about David is that he eats so much junk food. He really should change his diet.

(我最擔憂 David 的是他吃如此多的垃圾食物。他真的應該改變飲食。)

### 📖 補充精要

(1) concern [kənˈsɜːn] vt. 與……有關；涉及……

- The article concerns genetically modified food.

(這篇文章與基因改造食品有關。)

(2) concerned [kənˈsɜːnd] adj. 憂慮的；擔心的

- Jayden is concerned about his entrance exam.

(Jayden 擔心他的入學考試。)

concerning

[kənˈsɜːnɪŋ]

prep. 關於；涉及

- The police have asked the public for any information concerning the missing boy.

(警方向大眾徵求關於那名失蹤男孩的任何訊息。)

### 💡 要點解說

concerning 同 about, regarding, in/with regard to

## 17. quantity

[ˈkwɒntəti]

n. [C] 數量 the number or amount of a certain item or thing

- I like shopping at Costco, where I can buy groceries in large quantities at a lower price.

(我喜歡在好市多購物，在那裡我可以用較低的價錢大量購買雜貨。)

💡 要點解說

at a(n) + adj. + price 以……的價錢

📖 補充精要

(1) 表達「很多的；大量的」的用語：

- ① a large quantity of + 可數名詞複數／不可數名詞
- ② a great/large number of + 可數名詞複數
- ③ a great/large amount of + 不可數名詞

- Michael has a large quantity/number of eggs, while Michelle has a large quantity/amount of hay.

(Michael 有很多蛋，而 Michelle 有很多乾草。)

(2) quantify ['kwantə, faɪ] vt. 量化

- The damage caused by drunk driving is too great to quantify.

(酒駕造成的傷害太大而無法量化。)

18. theory  
[ˈθiəri]

n. [U, C] 學說；理論 a recognized collection of ideas explaining the reasons behind something existing or occurring

- Literary theory refers to the study of methods for analyzing works of literature.

(文學理論指對文學作品分析方法的研究。)

- Darwin's theory of evolution is one of the most important sets of ideas in the history of science.

(達爾文的進化論是科學史上最重要的思考體系之一。)

theoretical  
[ˌθiəˈrɛtɪkəl]

adj. 理論上的

- On a theoretical level, the idea of hiring more employees to increase production makes sense.

(就理論層面來看，為了增加產量而僱用更多員工的想法有道理。)

📖 補充精要

theoretically [ˌθiəˈrɛtɪkəlɪ] adv. 理論上地 (= in theory)

- Theoretically (speaking), the refrigerator should last for ten years. In practice, it broke when it was still under warranty.

(理論上，這臺電冰箱應該能用十年。實際上，它還在保固期內就壞了。)

19. **genetically**  
[dʒəˈnetɪkəl]

adv. 由基因決定地 by or through the genes found in a creature's DNA

- A person's physical appearance is genetically determined even before he or she was born.

(一個人的身體外觀，甚至在他或她出生前就已由基因決定。)

genetic  
[dʒəˈnetɪk]

adj. 基因的

- Diseases are the result of many complex genetic and environmental factors.

(疾病是許多複雜的基因和環境因素的結果。)

 **補充精要**

(1) genetic defect/engineering 基因缺陷／工程

- The advances in genetic engineering have uncovered the mystery of genes. (基因工程的進展已揭開了基因的奧秘。)

(2) genetics [dʒəˈnetɪks] n. [U] 遺傳學

- Genetics, a branch of biology, is the study of genes.  
(遺傳學是生物學的一個分支，是基因的研究。)

(3) geneticist [dʒəˈnetɪsɪst] n. [C] 遺傳學家

- A geneticist is a person who studies genetics.  
(遺傳學家是研究基因學的人。)

gene  
[dʒɪn]

n. [C] 基因

- Children look like their parents because their parents pass on copies of their genes to them.

(孩子看起來像他們的父母是因為他們父母傳遞基因複本給他們。)

20. **latter**  
[ˈlætə]

n. (剛提及的兩者中) 後者 the second person or thing just talked about or mentioned

- Both a balanced diet and exercise are necessary to stay healthy, and the latter is especially important for office workers.

(為了保持健康，均衡飲食和運動都是必要的，後者對於上班族尤其重要。)

 **要點解說**

the former...the latter... 前者……後者……

latter  
[ˈlætə]

adj. 後者的

- There is a train in the morning and one in the afternoon. Taking the latter one would allow us to sleep in.  
(早上和下午各有一班火車。搭乘後者讓我們能睡懶覺。)

21. induce  
[ɪnˈdʒʊs]

vt. 引起；導致 to cause a particular effect or condition

- Some people drink herbal tea late at night to induce sleep.  
(有些人深夜喝花草茶助眠。)

### 📖 補充精要

induce sb. to VR 誘使某人做某事

- Nothing could induce me to go bungee jumping.  
(沒有任何事情可以誘使我去高空彈跳。)

22. allergic  
[əˈlɜːdʒɪk]

adj. 過敏的 having an allergy to something

- People who are allergic to nuts may experience a runny nose and itchy, red skin even from eating a small amount.  
(對堅果過敏的人甚至只吃少量，也可能會經歷鼻水直流以及發癢泛紅的皮膚。)

### 💡 要點解說

be allergic to sth. 對某事物過敏 [同] have an allergy to sth.

allergy  
[ˈæləːdʒɪ]

n. [C] 過敏反應

- Many people have allergies to cat or dog fur and therefore cannot keep such animals as pets.  
(許多人對貓毛或狗毛過敏，因此不能飼養這樣的動物作為寵物。)

23. reaction  
[rɪˈækʃən]

n. [C] 生理反應；副作用 a negative physical response to something

- Jane's scalp wouldn't stop itching. It appeared that she'd had an allergic reaction to her new shampoo.  
(Jane 的頭皮發癢不止。她似乎對新的洗髮精有過敏反應。)

### 💡 要點解說

have an allergic reaction to sth. 對……有過敏反應

n. [C] 反應；回應

- Tom's reaction to his promotion at work was one of pure joy. He couldn't stop smiling.

(Tom 對他工作升遷的反應是全然的快樂。他無法停止一直微笑。)

### 💡 要點解說

reaction to sth. 對於某事物的反應

### 📖 補充精要

in reaction to sth. 對事物作出反應

- New safety laws were passed in reaction to the unnecessary deaths in the fire.

(新的安全法規是為反應那場大火中不必要的死亡而通過。)

vi. 起反應；回應

- When the frying pan caught fire, Frances reacted to the situation calmly, putting out the fire with a wet towel.

(當炒菜鍋著火時，Frances 冷靜地回應這情況，用溼毛巾滅火。)

### 💡 要點解說

react to sth. 對……作出反應

### 📖 補充精要

react [rɪˈækt] vi. (對食物、藥等) 過敏

- Sandy reacts badly to seafood like crab and shrimp.

(Sandy 對像是螃蟹和蝦子之類的海鮮嚴重過敏。)

adv. 有點；有幾分 to a certain extent

- Although James shouldn't have lied to Mary, she still felt somewhat guilty about being so angry with him.

(雖然 James 不該對 Mary 說謊，但是對於這麼生他的氣她還是覺得有點內疚。)

### 💡 要點解說

(1) shouldn't have p.p. 表示「過去不該做……卻還是做……」。

(2) feel guilty about sth./V-ing 對……感到內疚

react

[rɪˈækt]

24 somewhat

[ˈsʌmˌhwaɪt]

25. **composition**

[ˌkəmpəˈzɪʃən]

*n.* [U] 成分；構成 the materials that something is made up of and how these materials are arranged

- A substance's chemical composition refers to the chemical elements it contains and their amounts.

(物質的化學成分指它包含的化學元素和其數量。)

## | 補充精要

composition [ˌkəmpəˈzɪʃən] *n.* [C] (音樂、美術等) 作品；作文

- Chopin wrote more than one hundred compositions in his lifetime.  
(蕭邦在他的一生中寫了超過一百首音樂作品。)

compose

[kəmˈpɒz]

*vt.* 組成；構成

- Kelsey is captain of the school quiz team, which is composed of six members in total.

(Kelsey 是機智搶答校隊隊長，校隊共有六位成員。)

## 💡 要點解說

be composed of 由……組成 同 be made up of, consist of

## | 補充精要

(1) compose [kəmˈpɒz] *vt.* 創作 (音樂、詩歌等)

- Luo Binwang, a Chinese poet in Tang dynasty, composed his best-known poem, "Ode to the Goose," at the age of seven.

(唐代詩人駱賓王，七歲時創作了他最有名的詩〈詠鵝〉。)

(2) composed [kəmˈpɒzd] *adj.* 淡定自若的

- Even in the face of difficulty, Ariel remained composed and calm.

(即使面對困難，Ariel 依然保持淡定自若、冷靜鎮定。)

composer

[kəmˈpɒzə]

*n.* [C] 作曲者；創作者

- Mozart wrote his first pieces of music at the age of five and was a professional composer at fourteen. (莫扎特五歲時寫下他的第一組曲子，並於十四歲成為一位專業的作曲家。)

26. **alter**

[ˈɒltə]

*vt. vi.* (使) 改變；更動 to change, or change something

- David usually alters his hairstyle once every three months when he gets bored with it.

(當 David 厭煩他的髮型時，他通常每三個月改變它一次。)

### 💡 要點解說

get bored with 對……感到厭煩的

- Just as fashion trends change, people's tastes in clothes alter with the times.

(正如同流行趨勢會改變，人們對衣服的品味隨著時代變動。)

## 27. suit

[sut]

vt. 滿足(某人)需要；合(某人)心意 to benefit or be useful to someone in some way

- Working from home suits Frank because it enables him to keep a flexible schedule.

(在家工作適合 Frank，因為它使他能保有一個有彈性的時間表。)

suitable

[ˈsutəbl]

adj. 合適的；適宜的

- Wearing jeans and a T-shirt is not suitable when you are attending a wedding.

(當你參加婚禮時，穿著牛仔褲和 T 恤並不適合。)

### 📖 補充精要

be suitable for 適合……

- This two-bedroom apartment is not suitable for a family of five.

(這間兩房的公寓不適合五口之家。)

## 28. scale

[skel]

n. [C] 規模 the degree or size of something in comparison with similar things

- KYMCO manufactures scooters and motorbikes on an extremely large scale, producing more than 500,000 vehicles every year.

(光陽工業非常大規模地製造輕型機車和重型機車，每年生產超過五十萬輛機車。)

### 💡 要點解說

on a...scale 以……的規模

### 📖 補充精要

scale [skel] n. [C] 刻度；等級；比例(尺)

- The earthquake last night measured 6.7 on the Richter scale.

(昨晚的地震測量為芮氏規模 6.7 級。)

## 29. inclusive

[In`klusIV]

- The map is at a scale of 1:10,000.

(這張地圖是 1 : 10,000 的比例。)

adj. 包括一切的；範圍廣泛的 including everything; not leaving any part out or indicating that everything that is usually expected is included

- Today's inclusive tour will take you to every part of the museum and its surrounding gardens, and includes a free beverage at the end.

(今天全包行程將帶你造訪這博物館的每一區與它周遭的花園，並且包含一杯行程結尾的免費飲料。)

### 補充精要

(1) inclusive [In`klusIV] adj. 包含的；包括的

- South Bay in Kenting National Park is famous for water sports, inclusive of waterskiing, jet skiing, and parasailing.

→ South Bay in Kenting National Park is famous for water sports, including waterskiing, jet skiing, and parasailing.

(墾丁國家公園的南灣以水上運動聞名，包括滑水、水上摩托車和水上拖傘。)

(2) include [In`klud] vt. 包括

- The graduation trip will include a tour around Taiwan and a college visit.

(畢業旅行將包括臺灣環島旅行和大學參訪。)



## Part C 片語及慣用語

1. **have...at heart** 在意；關心 to consider something extremely important

- Rebecca's father has her best interests at heart. He helps her with her homework and piano practice every night.

(Rebecca 的爸爸在意關心她的最大利益。他每天晚上幫助她的功課和鋼琴練習。)

### 補充精要

learn...by heart 記憶；背誦

- Daisy learned her speech by heart before the speech contest.

(Daisy 在演講比賽前熟背演講稿。)

2. **rest assured** (強調所言確鑿無誤) 儘管放心 to emphasize that something is sure to

happen

- Rest assured that I'll have this job finished for you by 5 p.m.

(儘管放心，我會在下午五點前幫你把工作完成。)

### 補充精要

assured [ə'ʃʊəd] *adj.* 必將發生的；確定的

- With the support of the CEO, Carol's appointment to manager looks assured.

(有了執行長的支持，Carol 受委任為經理看起來不成問題。)

### 3. better still 更好的是；何不 indicating that one option is preferable to another

- If Mary is still angry with you, give her a call to apologize, or better still, go and say sorry in person.

(如果 Mary 仍然生你的氣，打通電話跟她道歉。更好的是，親自去跟她說對不起。)

### 要點解說

(1) better still 更好的是 [同] better yet, even better, what's better, to make matters better

(2) in person 親自；本人

### 補充精要

worse still 更糟糕的是 [同] worse yet, even worse, what's worse, to make matters worse

- I was so late for work this morning. I woke up late because the alarm didn't go off. Worse still, I got stuck in the traffic jam.

(我今早大遲到。我睡過頭是因為鬧鐘沒響。更糟糕的是，我困在車陣中。)

### 4. take a...toll 造成惡果 to negatively influence or cause harm or damage to something

- Over time, drinking too much alcohol takes a heavy toll on a person's health.

(隨著時間的流逝，喝太多酒對於一個人的身體健康會造成嚴重惡果。)

### 5. in theory 理論上；按理說 reasonable but not proven in practice

- In theory, the bridge construction project has many benefits, but in practice, it would probably cause many financial problems for the government.

(理論上，造橋計畫有很多好處，但是實際上它可能會造成政府許多財政上的問題。)

### 要點解說

(1) in theory 理論上 [同] theoretically, theoretically speaking

(2) in practice 實際上 [同] practically, practically speaking

### 6. at a price 付出代價 indicating that something involves unavoidable negative outcomes

- John's pursuit of fame came at a price because it cost him many of his closest friendships.

(John 為追求名聲付出了代價，因為它讓他犧牲了很多最親密的友情。)

### 💡 要點解說

A cost B sth. A 讓 B 付出……的代價；A 讓 B 犧牲了

### 📖 補充精要

(1) at a...price 以……的價格

- The popular restaurant offers tasty dishes at a reasonable price.

(這間人氣餐廳以合理的價格提供美味餐點。)

(2) at the price of 以……為代價

- Wealth should never be pursued at the price of health.

(財富不應該以健康為代價來追求。)

7. **jump to conclusions** 匆忙下結論；貿然斷定 to make a quick judgment or decision without learning or considering all the facts

- You should avoid jumping to conclusions. Get some information before you decide.

(你應該避免匆忙下結論。在你決定之前先取得一些資訊。)

### 📖 補充精要

(1) come to a/the conclusion 得到結論

- After thinking over what my parents had said, I came to the conclusion that they were right.

(在思考我父母親說過的話之後，我得到的結論是他們是對的。)

(2) in conclusion 總而言之；最後

- In conclusion, I would like to thank all the people who have helped me.

(最後，我想感謝所有幫助過我的人。)

(3) conclude [kənˈklud] vt. 下結論

- “In short” is often used to conclude an article.

(「簡言之」常被用來為一篇文章下結論。)

8. **keep a(n) (...) eye on...** 照看；留意 to closely monitor something or the progress of something

- Throughout the school year, Tim's parents have kept a close eye on his test scores to make sure he is consistently improving.

(整個學年，為了確保 Tim 有持續地進步，他的父母一直密切留意著他的考試成績。)

### 📖 補充精要

(1) close/shut one's eyes to sth. 對某事物視而不見

- Mr. Johnson closed his eyes to his wife's problem.

(Johnson 先生對他妻子的問題視而不見。)

(2) have an eye for... 對……有鑑賞力(或識別力)

- The detective has an eye for detail. (這名偵探善於觀察細節。)

(3) feast one's eyes on... 盡情欣賞……; 大飽眼福

- We walked through the valley, feasting our eyes on the natural beauty around us.

(我們走過河谷，盡情欣賞我們四周的自然美景。)

(4) fix one's eyes on sb. 凝視某人

- The security guard fixed his eyes on the suspicious-looking man, watching him carefully until he left the bank.

(這名保安人員凝視著這個看起來可疑的男子，仔細地觀察他直到他離開這間銀行。)



## Part D 句型分析

### Sentence Pattern

### Compound Adjectives

#### 🚲 句型分析

複合形容詞是由至少兩個單字所組成的形容詞，字與字間通常用連字號「-」連接，複合形容詞常見的形式有：

1. 數字 + 名詞 (此處的名詞多為單位量詞，需用單數。) : a **ten-story** building (一棟十層樓的大樓)、a **five-star** hotel (一間五星級的飯店)
2. 數字 + 名詞 -ed: a **three-legged** dog (一隻三條腿的狗)、a **one-eyed** man (一個獨眼的男人)
3. 形容詞 + 名詞 -ed: an **open-minded** person (一個思想開放的人)、a **kind-hearted** lady (一位好心的女士)
4. 名詞 + 形容詞: a **sugar-free** soda (一瓶無糖的汽水)、a **user-friendly** app (一個方便使用者的應用程式)
5. 名詞 + 現在分詞: a **time-saving** solution (一個節省時間的解決方法)、a **peace-loving** nation (一個愛好和平的國家)
6. 名詞 + 過去分詞: a **heart-broken** person (一個心碎的人)、a **hand-made** cake (一個手作蛋糕)
7. 形容詞 + 現在分詞: a **nice-looking** girl (一個長相好看的女孩)、a **high-ranking** position (一個高階的職位)
8. 形容詞 + 過去分詞: a **clean-cut** soldier (一個整潔體面的士兵)、a **ready-made** meal (一頓現成的餐點)

9. 副詞 + 現在分詞：a **best-selling** novel (一本最暢銷的小說)、a **hard-working** employee (一名努力工作的員工)
10. 副詞 + 過去分詞：a **well-educated** person (一個受過良好教育的人)、a **newly built** bridge (一座新建好的橋)
11. 多字組成：an **all-you-can-eat** restaurant (一間吃到飽的餐廳)、a **once-in-a-lifetime** experience (一個千載難逢的經驗)

### Examples

1. It's a thought-provoking recent trend that is backed by both Bill Gates and agricultural giant Cargill.
2. One could argue that traditional or old-fashioned meat production facilities, such as farms or factories, hardly ever have the animals' best interests at heart.
3. The so-called lab-grown beef patty on your plate didn't come from a cow that had to endure physical or mental torment.

### Language Highlight

### Semantic Fields (語意場)

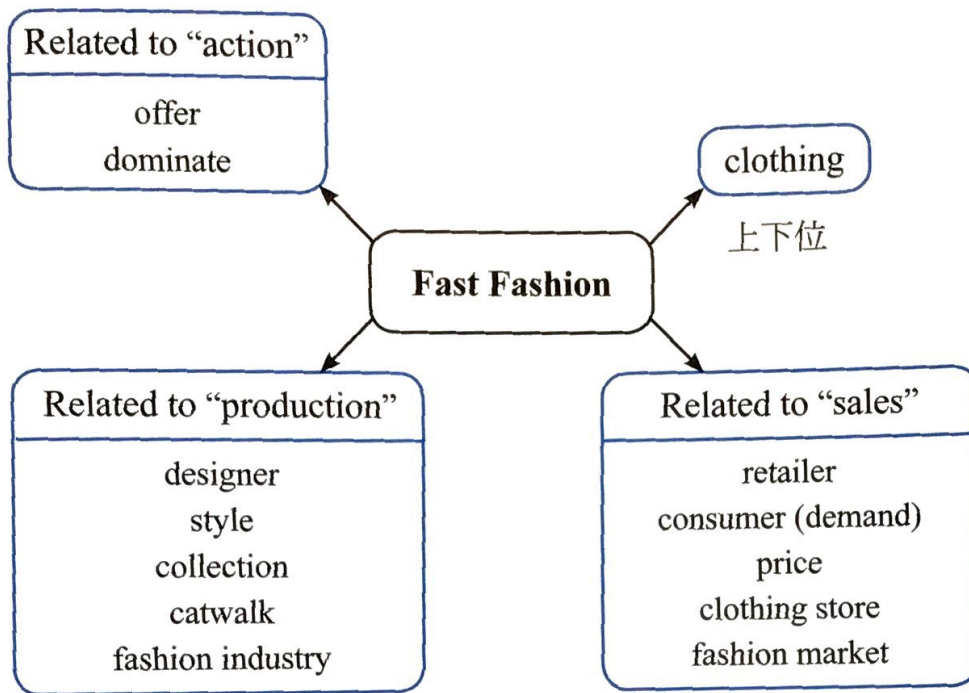
#### 篇章分析

在篇章中，為使主題貫穿全文，除了利用重複、同近義字、反義字、上下位關係、整體局部關係的字詞外，亦會使用與主題語意相關的詞彙，形成圍繞同一主題的語意場 (semantic fields)，以維持篇章的語意連貫性。

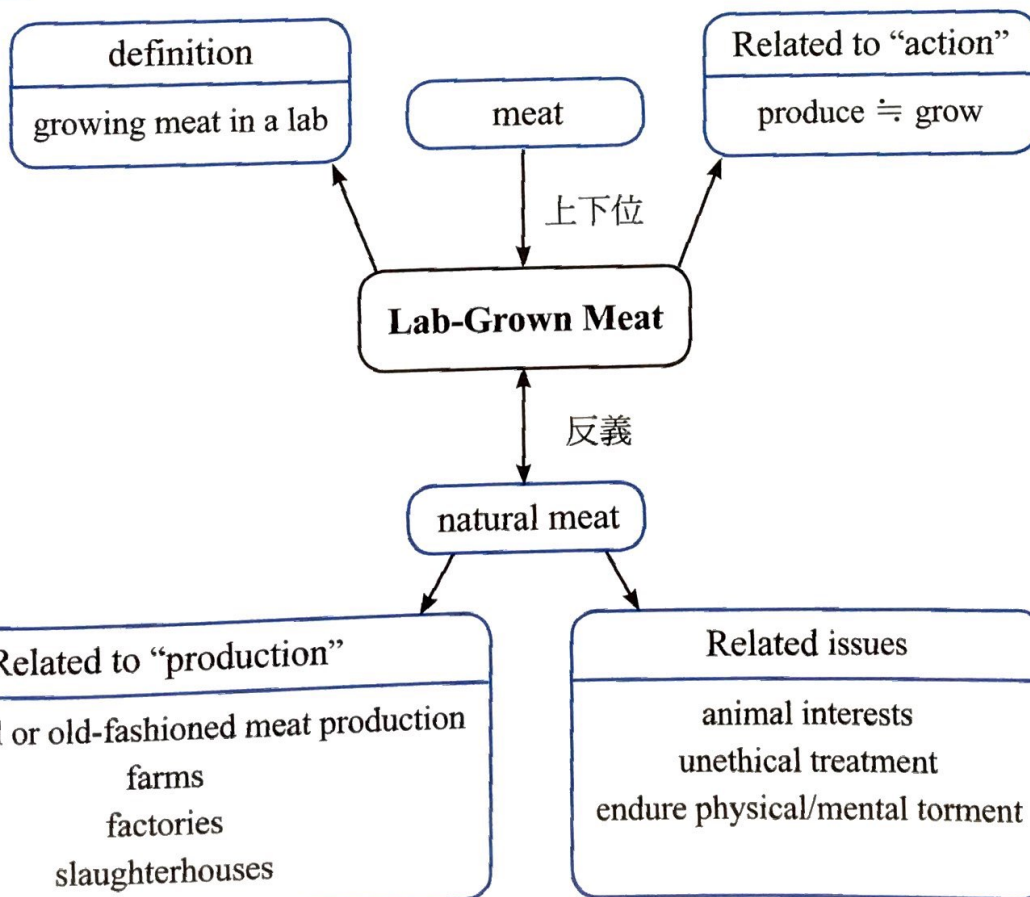
Over the last decade, the fashion industry has been transformed by consumer demand for designer looks at affordable prices. Retailers offering clothing made cheaply and quickly now dominate the fashion market. Instead of the six months it used to take for distinctive new styles to make their way from catwalk to clothing store, stunning new collections are now emerging every few weeks! This trend is known as "fast fashion."

(過去十年來，時尚產業已經被消費者對於平價設計師服飾的需求所翻轉。提供便宜又快速製造服飾的零售業如今支配時尚市場。過去獨特的新風格服飾從伸展臺到服飾店要花六個月的時間，現在每隔幾週就會出現漂亮的新系列！這個趨勢被稱為「快時尚」。)

以圖像呈現上方段落的語意場如下：



### Examples



## Language Highlight

## Transition Signals: Discussion Essay

## 篇章分析

議論文 (discussion essay) 中，內容主要是針對一個議題，探討正反雙方不同的論點。

1. 常用於逐一列舉論點的轉承詞如下：

## Clause connectors

- ★ first/firstly    ★ to begin with    ★ first of all    ★ for a start
- ★ second/secondly    ★ next    ★ moreover    ★ furthermore
- ★ in addition    ★ better still    ★ what's more/worse
- ★ last/lastly    ★ finally    ★ last but not least

## Examples

Graffiti makes a mess. **Firstly**, graffiti is nothing but visual pollution. These ugly paintings make cities look messy. In addition, most graffiti is done without permission. It takes a lot of money and effort to get rid of it. **What's worse**, graffiti harms communities. Many people believe that graffiti is associated with criminal activity. If graffiti causes all these problems, can we really call it art?

(塗鴉造成混亂。首先，塗鴉只不過是視覺上的汙染。這些醜陋的畫讓城市看起來凌亂。此外，大部分的塗鴉都在沒有得到允許的情況下完成。要花很多錢和心力弄掉。更糟的是，塗鴉對社區造成傷害。許多人相信塗鴉和犯罪活動有關。如果塗鴉造成所有這些問題，我們真的能稱它為藝術嗎？)

2. 常用於陳述正反論點的轉承詞如下：

## Sentence starters

- ★ One/Many/People could/might argue/claim that....
- ★ Supporters/Advocates say/claim/believe that....
- ★ Opponents counter that....

## Example

- **Opponents counter that** there is no firm evidence linking smoking with lung cancer.

(反對者反駁說沒有吸菸與肺癌有關的確切證據。)

3. 常用於提列證據以支持論點的轉承詞如下：

## Sentence starters

- ★ Research/A study shows/suggests/indicates that...
- ★ Researchers/Experts estimate that....
- ★ It is reported/suggested that....

### Example

- **Research suggests that** dog owners have a lower risk of heart disease.  
(研究指出狗主人得心臟病的風險較低。)

### Examples

The widespread support for producing meat in this way is due to the fact that it holds several advantages compared to more traditional methods. **Firstly**, **one could argue that** traditional or old-fashioned meat production facilities, such as farms or factories, hardly ever have the animals' best interests at heart. Growing meat in a laboratory instead would help eliminate the need for slaughterhouses and the unethical treatment of these animals. In other words, you could rest assured that the so-called lab-grown beef patty on your plate didn't come from a cow that had to endure physical or mental torment. **Better still**, it could help make meat production more sustainable. The raising of livestock needed to fulfill the current global demand for meat actually takes a heavy toll on the environment. According to FAO, it accounts for nearly 15 percent of greenhouse gas emissions. **Experts estimate that**, by switching to lab-grown meat, emissions could be lowered by up to 96 percent. **In addition**, **many claim** it won't just be the environment that benefits. Scientists can actually make lab-grown meat healthier and more nutritious for humans by adding vitamins and minerals that are not always found in natural meat.



## Part E 課本單元參考答案

### Reading Selection

#### Note the Details

1. They have been interested in making "lab-grown meat" by taking animal stem cells and turning them into primitive fibers to form muscle tissue.
2. Traditional meat production process accounts for nearly 15 percent of greenhouse gas emissions. However, growing meat in a lab could reduce emissions up to 96 percent.
3. Man-made meat lacks naturally occurring connective fat, tissue and bones, which might cause loss in taste and texture.

**Reading Strategy**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>fact</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>opinion</b>	<u>studies</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>fact</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>opinion</b>	<u>lacking in taste and texture and might thus be unappealing</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>fact</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>opinion</b>	<u>for fear that it might have similar side effects.</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>fact</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>opinion</b>	<u>Experts estimate, 96 percent</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>fact</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>opinion</b>	<u>claim</u>

**Graphic Organizer**

1. changing them into primitive fibers that combine to form muscle tissue
2. slaughterhouses and the unethical treatment of these animals
3. sustainable
4. nutritious
5. the beef on your plate didn't come from a cow that had to endure physical and mental pain
6. as much as 96 percent
7. vitamins and minerals
8. more damaging over the long term
9. healthy and safe for humans to consume
10. unappealing
11. a significant amount of energy and gas emissions
12. taste and texture

**Comprehension Practice****Practice A**

1. C   2. D   3. C

**Practice B**

Paragraph 4.

- ☒ Cautious.

**Sentence Pattern****Practice**

2. fair-skinned

3. ginger-haired
4. heart-shaped
5. bright-colored
6. suspicious-looking

### Language Highlight

#### Semantic Fields (語意場)

##### Practice

###### Related to “Iceland”

→ Iceland, the first country, this Nordic dreamland, the country, society

###### Related to “law/regulation”

→ legally demand, (the revolutionary) new law, require, policies, (heavy) fines, (strictest) laws, bold steps

###### Related to “Equality”

→ inequality, (be paid) equally, equal pay, workplace equality, discrimination, (treated) equally

###### Related to “job/workplace”

→ companies, employees, workplace

### Transition Signals: Discussion Essay

##### Practice

2. Better yet
3. Despite
4. For example
5. Furthermore
6. Still another drawback

### Listening Strategy

1. a vast range of shapes
2. lighter
3. limited range
4. harms

**Listen for Details**

1. D 2. C 3. D 4. D

**聽力腳本**

John: Hello Mark.

Mark: Hi John. What's that in your bag?

John: It's a set of 3-D-printed spoons. I just had them made at the 3-D-printing store.

Mark: I've heard of 3-D printing, but this is the first time I've seen a 3-D-printed product. Are you satisfied with them?

John: Yes; however, although 3-D printing is a useful tool, it has cons as well as pros.

Mark: Like what?

John: Well, because of 3-D printing, many people working in manufacturing may find they are no longer needed to do their jobs and thus could lose them. Also, a limited range of materials can be used in 3-D printing, and the fact that this technology uses mainly plastic harms the environment.

Mark: I see. What about the advantages?

John: Well, 3-D printing offers great freedom of design; unlike more traditional production methods, 3-D printers can produce a vast range of shapes without involving complicated assembly processes. Second, the use of plastic in 3-D printing is, in some ways, a plus point because plastic is lighter than metal; therefore, many manufacturers are now using 3-D-printed parts in their products. Finally, as the popularity of 3-D printing grows, increasingly more affordable 3-D-printing services are available.

Mark: I understand. However, I suppose the benefits of such great technology come at a cost.

John: Exactly. Hopefully, the 3-D-printing industry can eventually eliminate many of the disadvantages and leave us with an efficient and environmentally friendly means of production.

Mark: That would be great; I guess time will tell.

Question 1. What is the talk mainly about?

Question 2. According to the talk, what is a benefit of 3-D printing?

Question 3. Which problem of 3-D printing is **NOT** mentioned in the talk?

Question 4. According to the talk, what happens when the popularity of 3-D printing grows?

John: Mark 你好。

Mark: 嗨, John。你的包包裡有什麼?

John: 這是一套 3D 列印的湯匙。我剛剛在 3D 列印商店製作的。

Mark: 我聽說過 3D 列印, 但這是我第一次看到 3D 列印產品。你對它們滿意嗎?

John: 是的。但是, 儘管 3D 列印是一種有用的工具, 但它還是有優缺點。

Mark: 像什麼?

John: 嗯, 由於 3D 列印, 許多從事製造業的人可能會發現他們不再被需要去做他們的工作, 並因此失去工作。此外, 在 3D 列印中可以使用的材料範圍有限, 並且該技術主要使用的塑膠確實對環境有害。

Mark: 我明白了。優點呢?

John: 嗯, 3D 列印提供了很大的設計自由度。不像較傳統的生產方法, 3D 列印機無需複雜的組裝過程就可以生產出各式各樣的形狀。其次, 在某些方面, 3D 列印使用的塑膠是一個優勢, 因為塑膠比金屬輕; 因此, 現在許多製造商會使用 3D 列印的零件在他們的產品中。最後, 隨著 3D 列印的普及, 有愈來愈多可負擔得起的 3D 列印服務可供使用。

Mark: 我明白。但是, 我想這種偉大技術的好處是有代價的。

John: 是的。希望 3D 列印產業最終可以消除許多不利因素, 並留給我們一種高效且環保的生產方式。

Mark: 那就太好了; 我想時間會證明一切。

問題 1: 這段談話的主要內容是什麼?

問題 2: 根據這段談話, 3D 列印的好處是什麼?

問題 3: 這段談話中未提及哪個 3D 列印問題?

問題 4: 根據談話, 隨著 3D 列印的普及, 會發生什麼?



## Part F 習作參考答案

### I. 文意字彙與詞類變化

- |                   |                 |                |               |             |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. allergic       | 2. primitive    | 3. substantial | 4. provoked   | 5. somewhat |
| 6. torment        | 7. vitamins     | 8. genetically | 9. concerning | 10. ethical |
| 11. underestimate | 12. theoretical |                |               |             |

**II. 文法選擇**

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

**III. 綜合測驗**

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

**IV. 句型練習**

1. We were sad to see a three-legged dog limping across the street.
2. Many believe the best way to learn English is to visit an English-speaking country.

**V. 引導式翻譯**

1. jump; to; conclusions
2. keep; eye; on
3. taken; a; toll

**VI. 整句式翻譯**

1. **When/On/Upon** hearing about the heart-breaking accident, **we could only/all we could do** was pray for the families of the victims.
2. **My concern/What I'm concerned about** is whether these issues will have a long-term impact/influence on our environment.

**VII. 閱讀測驗**

1. A                      2. B                      3. C

**Part G 自我評量****基礎題****I. 文意字彙與詞類變化**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Julia was in t\_\_\_\_\_t after her daughter's death.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The tailor had to a\_\_\_\_\_r the pants twice before the customer was happy with them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A child's eye color depends on the g\_\_\_\_\_es passed down from each parent.

4. It is e\_\_\_\_\_ed that nearly ten million people visited the city last year.
5. Isaac is an asset (骨幹) to his class because he often thinks outside the box and makes thought-p\_\_\_\_\_king comments.
6. The two major food-delivery companies in Taiwan are UberEats and Foodpanda; the l\_\_\_\_\_r uses a panda as part of its logo.
7. Most of the students didn't understand this complicated t\_\_\_\_\_y, so they asked the professor to explain it more clearly.
8. The government finally figured out the death t\_\_\_\_\_l of the train accident during the spring break.
9. The government's swift r\_\_\_\_\_n to the outbreak of the disease undoubtedly saved many lives.
10. Humans need to consume sufficient amounts of protein to keep muscle t\_\_\_\_\_e healthy.
11. Nowadays, some people don't agree about \_\_\_\_\_ (genetic) modified food. They think it's not good for people's health.
12. The teacher offered Larry some useful advice \_\_\_\_\_ (concern) his report.
13. The movie which contains plenty of bloody scenes is not \_\_\_\_\_ (suit) for children.
14. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ (ethics) for a doctor to discuss patients' medical information with others.
15. Sophia is \_\_\_\_\_ (allergy) to cats and starts sneezing whenever they come near her.

## II. 文法選擇

- ( ) 1. The Ministry of Education suggested graduation trips be postponed or canceled \_\_\_\_\_ the contagious disease might spread.  
(A) as long as (B) but that (C) in order that (D) for fear that
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ we like it or not, we have to take the GSAT if we want to get into college.  
(A) If (B) Whether (C) No matter (D) Now that
- ( ) 3. Julia never has time for me when I need help with a problem—only when everything

is going well, and we can have fun together. \_\_\_\_\_, she's definitely a fair-weather friend.

(A) In comparison

(B) First of all

(C) In other words

(D) Last but not least

( ) 4. Podcasts have been so successful as a medium that the average length of an episode has increased \_\_\_\_\_ forty percent since 2005.

(A) for

(B) as

(C) to

(D) by

( ) 5. Cindy had a pancake, two \_\_\_\_\_ eggs, and a glass of milk for breakfast this morning.

(A) hardly-boiling

(B) hardly-boiled

(C) hard-boiled

(D) hard-boiling

### III. 綜合測驗

In recent years, cultured\* meat has become increasingly popular. Such meat is thought to have several advantages 1. to traditionally produced meat. First, cultured meat or 2. meat eliminates the need for slaughterhouses, many of which are known for treating animals cruelly.

3., a switch to cultured meat could benefit the environment. This is because the raising of animals for meat is responsible for a(n) 4. amount of global greenhouse gas emissions. Finally, scientists are able to add certain substances, such as 5., to cultured meat to make it healthier than real meat.

However, some believe that the production of cultured meat may come 6.. Studies have shown that producing such meat could also have a negative impact 7. the environment. Moreover, there are various health concerns, such as the risk of cancer, 8. cultured meat. Finally, this meat is artificially grown, and it 9. may lack some of the flavor of traditional meat.

At present, 10. to find out if cultured meat will be good or bad for us and the environment. Further research may shed more light on\* this fascinating new phenomenon.

註\* : cultured 培養的 ; shed light on... 闡明.....

( ) 1. (A) to compare (B) compare (C) comparing (D) compared

( ) 2. (A) grown-lab (B) lab-grown (C) growing-lab (D) lab-growing

( ) 3. (A) In other words

(B) Better still

(C) On the one hand

(D) By contrast

( ) 4. (A) primitive

(B) inclusive

(C) suitable

(D) substantial

( ) 5. (A) vitamins

(B) tolls

(C) quantities

(D) allergies

- ( ) 6. (A) all in all (B) in theory (C) at a price (D) by chance
- ( ) 7. (A) at (B) to (C) on (D) between
- ( ) 8. (A) surround (B) surrounded (C) surrounding (D) surrounds
- ( ) 9. (A) instead (B) moreover (C) however (D) thus
- ( ) 10. (A) all we can do is wait (B) what we can do is waiting  
(C) all which we can do is wait (D) the thing what we can do is waiting

#### IV. 引導式翻譯

1. 除非我們立即採取行動防止氣候變遷，環境問題將逐漸累積並對社會造成嚴重惡果。

Environmental problems will build up and \_\_\_\_\_ heavy \_\_\_\_\_ on society unless we take immediate action to prevent climate change.

2. 我每餐飯後都會刷牙。更好的是，每次我都刷牙兩分鐘。

I brush my teeth after every meal. B \_\_\_\_\_, I brush my teeth for two minutes each time.

3. 匆忙下結論可能會付出代價。我們應該要先權衡這項計畫的利弊得失。

\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ may come \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_. We should weigh the pros and cons of the project first.

4. 為了保持健康，我密切留意我的飲食並且在必要時做出適當的改變。

To stay healthy, I \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ my diet and make suitable changes if needed.

5. 首先，我會早點睡覺。此外，我會吃更多蔬果而不是油炸食物。

\_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_, I will go to bed earlier. In addition, I will eat more fruit and vegetables instead of fried food.

#### 進階題

##### I. 文意字彙

- ( ) 1. Ben \_\_\_\_\_ his company will make an extra ten percent in profits this year.  
(A) induces (B) estimates (C) composes (D) switches
- ( ) 2. E-sports have seen huge growth in \_\_\_\_\_ years. The industry is now worth hundreds of millions of dollars.  
(A) recent (B) inclusive (C) relevant (D) valid

- ( ) 3. The completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway made a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ impact on the economy of Russia.  
(A) unethical (B) theoretical (C) reliable (D) substantial
- ( ) 4. Experts are trying to find out why the sea turtles died on such a large \_\_\_\_\_ in a short period of time.  
(A) scale (B) toll (C) jury (D) switch
- ( ) 5. Two scientists, American Jennifer Doudna and French Emmanuelle Charpentier, have developed “\_\_\_\_\_ scissors,” which can make precise edits to DNA in living cells.  
(A) ethical (B) inclusive (C) genetic (D) primitive
- ( ) 6. The Australian Lowy Institute published a report \_\_\_\_\_ worldwide COVID-19 response performance, with New Zealand, Vietnam, and Taiwan ranked as the three best responders.  
(A) assuring (B) provoking (C) concerning (D) including
- ( ) 7. The author \_\_\_\_\_ the story to make it more appealing to young readers.  
(A) reacted (B) suited (C) altered (D) provoked
- ( ) 8. Benjamin Franklin invented an instrument for which both Mozart and Beethoven \_\_\_\_\_ music—the glass armonica. (110 學測)  
(A) composed (B) eliminated (C) distracted (D) induced
- ( ) 9. Water is more useful to mankind than diamonds, and yet the \_\_\_\_\_ are costlier. The answer to this diamond-water paradox (悖論) has to do with supply and demand. (100 學測)  
(A) above (B) former (C) following (D) latter
- ( ) 10. Warm milk \_\_\_\_\_ sleepiness. So if you have trouble falling asleep, try drinking some warm milk before going to bed. (106 指考)  
(A) suits (B) concerns (C) reacts (D) induces

## II. 綜合測驗

Lab-grown meat is an exciting new phenomenon. Nevertheless, one question that crops up\* is whether such meat is 1. for vegetarians and vegans\*. Although seemingly more ethical than traditionally grown meat, lab-grown meat is still a(n) 2. product. Its production requires cells from animals to help 3. new meat. Vegans will 4. likely refuse to eat it. However, for vegetarians, the answer is not so clear.

Vegetarians, 5. to vegans, have a less restrictive diet and do eat food that comes from animals. Examples include cheese and eggs. 6. vegetarians also oppose the killing of animals, they don't want to eat food that involves animal slaughter. However, the production of some kinds of cheeses does require animals to be killed. One example is rennet\*, a substance 7. in the production of many cheeses. 8. being used in cheese, which is thought of as a vegetarian-friendly food, rennet is in fact often taken from the stomachs of baby cows that are later butchered\* for meat. 9., rennet is a product of the meat industry.

Similarly, if lab-grown meat is to become widely available, a constant supply of animals may be required for cells. Vegetarians can 10. that far fewer animals will be killed in the production of such meat. However, some slaughter will possibly still be involved in the process.

註\* : crop up 突然出現 ; vegan 純素主義者 ; rennet 用來做起士的凝乳酶 ; butcher 屠宰

- ( ) 1. (A) suitable (B) substantial (C) allergic (D) genetic
- ( ) 2. (A) based-animal (B) basing-animal (C) animal-basing (D) animal-based
- ( ) 3. (A) grow (B) growing (C) grown (D) to growing
- ( ) 4. (A) for a start (B) last but not least  
(C) thus (D) additionally
- ( ) 5. (A) compare (B) compared (C) comparing (D) compares
- ( ) 6. (A) When (B) Unless (C) If (D) Since
- ( ) 7. (A) to use (B) using (C) be used (D) used
- ( ) 8. (A) Whether (B) Regardless (C) Despite (D) As
- ( ) 9. (A) In the meanwhile (B) In other words  
(C) On the contrary (D) On the other hand
- ( ) 10. (A) take a toll (B) take advantage of  
(C) give up (D) rest assured

### III. 文意選填 (請忽略大小寫)

- |                 |             |              |              |           |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| (A) substantial | (B) ethical | (C) suitable | (D) recent   | (E) fiber |
| (F) for         | (G) switch  | (H) however  | (I) somewhat | (J) to    |

Nowadays, many people choose not to eat meat for various reasons. Nevertheless, a lot

of non-meat-eaters still feel the need 1. an experience similar to eating meat. Fortunately, for such people, a(n) 2. number of meat substitutes\* are now available. A meat substitute is a non-meat product that is similar 3. meat in taste and texture. In 4. years, a huge variety of meat substitutes have emerged, but let's look at some examples of traditional ones.

The most famous meat substitute is probably tofu. A(n) 5. from meat to tofu, which is a good protein source, can have multiple health benefits. Furthermore, tofu's mild flavor makes it 6. for use in a wide variety of dishes if seasoned\* appropriately. Next, tempeh\* is an Indonesian food that, like tofu, is soy-based. 7., unlike tofu, tempeh is made from soy beans rather than soy milk. Thus, it is 8. drier than tofu. Tempeh is a good source of 9. and protein and can promote gut\* health.

So, do you love meat but hope for a diet that is both healthier and more 10.? If so, meat substitutes could be your best choice.

註\* : substitute 替代物 ; season 給……調味 ; tempeh 天貝 ; gut 腸道

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

#### IV. 篇章結構

- (A) However, this demand is causing a problem known as overfishing.
- (B) As you can see, overfishing is a complex problem.
- (C) Such opportunities are especially important in poorer areas of the world, where many find employment hard to come by.
- (D) That is, if one species suddenly finds its primary food source missing, it may be forced to travel outside of its normal environment in search of food.

Humans are fortunate to live on a planet whose surface is around seventy percent of water. The oceans are a key source of food for millions, and the demand for seafood continues to rise. 1. This refers to the practice of removing too many creatures from the ocean. Although the higher demand for seafood and increased fishing result in serious problems, some people argue that they still have some advantages.

First, the increasing demand for seafood leads to more job opportunities for those who can fish. 2. Second, fishing can help improve the economy by providing certain parts of the world with seafood products to be exported; in other words, it offers a key source of income. Finally, seafood is generally healthier than other types of meat. Therefore, with more seafood being available globally, people can have a healthier diet.

Regarding the problems associated with overfishing, first and perhaps most obviously, overfishing reduces the populations of certain marine species and even causes some of them to become extinct\*. This leads to the next problem—changes in populations of different species can change the ecosystem\* and affect the food chain. 3. This is a problem because such movement is dangerous both for the animals and for their new environment. Finally, overfishing causes the water to become polluted from garbage, oil, and wastewater.

4. Although fishing is an important practice in many parts of the world both culturally and for food production, it is clear that some measures need to be taken to prevent overfishing from causing irreversible\* damage to our planet's marine environments.

註\* : extinct 絕種的 ; ecosystem 生態系統 ; irreversible 不可逆轉的

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

## V. 閱讀測驗

Vegetarianism\* has been around for a long time. In recent years, there has been a rise in the popularity of vegetarianism, and there seems to be multiple reasons for this rise. Today, we look at some reasons why people choose not to eat meat.

### Traditional reasons

Animal cruelty is, unfortunately, nothing new, and dislike of such cruelty is perhaps the number one reason why people choose to be vegetarian. Many animals raised for food are forced to spend their lives in terrible conditions, and some are even tortured before being cruelly killed.

Additionally, some people choose not to eat meat because their religion disapproves\* of it. For instance, some Hindu and Buddhist people believe that a vegetarian lifestyle is an important element in feeling fulfilled in one's life.

### Modern reasons

In recent times, we have learned just how bad meat production has become for the environment. Take livestock alone as an example. Livestock production is thought to use around thirty percent of the global freshwater supply, and greenhouse gas emissions from livestock production account for almost fifteen percent of all human-caused greenhouse gas emissions.

Finally, many people nowadays appear to be giving up meat for health reasons, believing that a meat-free diet is beneficial to one's physical well-being\*.

Of course, whether to eat meat or not remains a choice that everyone must make for

himself or herself. However, as the world moves forward, and particularly as global warming becomes increasingly severe, it's no surprise that more and more people are eliminating meat from their diet.

註 \* : vegetarianism 素食主義 ; disapprove 反對 ; physical well-being 身體健康

- (     ) 1. What is the purpose of this passage?
- (A) To prove that meat production leads to global warming.
  - (B) To describe how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
  - (C) To persuade people to become vegetarian.
  - (D) To explain the reasons for switching to a meat-free diet.
- (     ) 2. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a modern reason why some people choose a meat-free diet?
- (A) To practice a religion.
  - (B) To improve their health.
  - (C) To help save the Earth.
  - (D) To reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- (     ) 3. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a problem caused by livestock production?
- (A) Doing harm to the environment.
  - (B) Consuming plenty of freshwater.
  - (C) Cutting down a large number of trees.
  - (D) Producing lots of greenhouse gas emissions.
- (     ) 4. How does the author conclude the passage in the last paragraph?
- (A) By offering some solutions.
  - (B) By predicting a future trend.
  - (C) By adding new details and examples.
  - (D) By convincing the public not to eat meat.

## VI. 混合題

**Eat This, Not That!**

Eating meat can be beneficial. But meat consumption\* often brings far more than nutritional benefits. In fact, it could even be dangerous. Studies have linked excess\* red meat consumption to increased risks of heart disease, stroke, and cancer. This seems to call for a shift in not only how much meat we eat, but also what types. Replacing beef and pork with chicken is a positive step. This change is also better for the environment. Compared to chicken, beef has anywhere from three to ten times as much impact on land use, water, and greenhouse gas emissions per kilogram of meat. Pork is somewhere in between the two.

Another alternative is artificial meat, such as Long Foods' Long Burger and Teng Meat's Teng Burger. Both are praised for tasting like real meat, and both are very delicious. The following are nutritional facts about them. So, which one would you choose?

Nutritional facts	Long Burger	Teng Burger
Serving Size: 1 Burger	4oz (113g)	4oz (113g)
Calories	240	240
Fat (g)	14	18
Sodium* (mg)	370	420
Carb* (g)	9	3
Protein (g)	19	20
Free of what	gluten*	GMO

Next time you want a burger, consider one of these plant-based meat options. Whether you're looking to cut down on meat consumption for your health or for the planet, one thing is for sure: you'll definitely be going back for seconds.

註\* : consumption 消耗量 ; excess 過多的 ; sodium 鈉 ; carb 碳水化合物 ; gluten 麩質

( ) 1. Of the following websites, which is most likely to provide the information shown in the passage?

(A) [www.mentalhealth.gov](http://www.mentalhealth.gov)

(B) [www.animalcare.co.uk](http://www.animalcare.co.uk)

(C) [www.tourpackage.com.tw](http://www.tourpackage.com.tw)

(D) [www.healthline.com](http://www.healthline.com)

- ( ) 2. When it comes to environmental impact, which answer shows meat types ranked in descending order?
- (A) beef → chicken → pork                      (B) beef → pork → chicken  
(C) pork → beef → chicken                      (D) chicken → pork → beef
3. After reviewing the table from the passage, Edward decided to eat a Long Burger. The following is his explanation for why he made this choice. Fill in the blanks according to the nutritional facts of the two burgers listed in the above table.

I am allergic to \_\_\_\_\_, so it's important that the food I eat doesn't contain this substance. Besides, I want to lose some weight, so I need to eat more \_\_\_\_\_ than carbs. It may help me burn more fat. Although the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ both burgers contain is the same, I think the Long Burger is better for me. It has less \_\_\_\_\_, and thus it's better for my kidneys.

## VII. 整句式翻譯

1. 網路購物的便利要付出代價，這造成大量的垃圾。
- \_\_\_\_\_
2. 所謂的快速時尚實際上對環境有深遠的影響。
- \_\_\_\_\_
3. 最近，許多公司一直在尋找長期的解決方式。目前，我們所能做的是減少使用、重複使用，以及回收利用。
- \_\_\_\_\_