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MODERN ENGLISH READERS

BOOK V

最新高級英文選 自學手冊

第五冊



編輯大意

一、本書係配合黃帝圖書公司所出版之最新高級英文選編輯而成，供一般三年自學之用。

二、本書每課分爲六大部分：

1. 生字中的生字。

英文解釋部分之生字予以注音及中文註解，例句譯成中文。

2. 習語及片語。

英文解釋部分之生字予以注音及中文註解，例句譯成中文。

3. 課文翻譯及重要句子之分析。

4. 詞類變化部分。

單字予以注音，例句譯成中文。

5. 口頭練習。

將全部句子譯成中文，並列出「句型變化」及「單句、複合句、集合句變換」之答案。

6. 習題解答。

（爲收自學之效，學者宜先做習題再對答案。）

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Lesson One

Why Would Anyone Ever Stop Learning

為何有人停止學習

I 字彙及例句

1. **Colombo** [kəˈlɒmbə]
n. a seaport in and the capital of Ceylon, on the west coast 可倫坡 (錫蘭西海岸一港口，並為錫蘭首都)。

2. **Ceylon** [srˈlɒn]
n. a country on an island off the southeastern tip of India, member of the Commonwealth, cap. Colombo, now called Sri Lanka 錫蘭 (一島國，現名“斯里蘭卡”，首都可倫坡)。

Commonwealth
 [ˈkɒmən,weɪθ] *n.* = the British Commonwealth of Nations 不列顛國協。

3. **elder** [ˈeldə]
n.(c) one of the older, influential members, as of a family or community 年長者；長輩。
 We should respect our *elders*.
 我們應該尊敬我們的長輩。

4. **straight-back** [ˈstret,bæk]
adj. having a straight back (also straight-backed) 有垂直

椅背的。(亦作 straight-backed)

5. **garland** [ˈgɑrlənd]
v.t. to hang or decorate with a wreath or wreaths 戴花圈；飾以花圈。

6. **wreath** [riθ]
n.(c) a ring of flowers or leaves twisted together 花圈。
 They placed a *wreath* on the grave. 他們放一個花圈在墓上。

7. **similar** [ˈsɪmələ]
adj. be like something but not the same 類似的；同樣的。
 The two men wore *similar* suits. 那兩個人穿同樣的衣服。
 Gold is *similar* in color to brass. 黃金在顏色方面與黃銅類似。

8. **Hawaiian** [həˈwaɪən]
adj. of or belonging to Hawaii or to the whole group of islands around it 夏威夷的；夏威夷群島的。

9. **lei** [le]
n.(c)(esp. in Hawaii) a circular bunch of flowers placed

- round one's neck as a greeting (尤指在夏威夷)(掛在頸上以示歡迎或送別的)花圈。
- bunch** [bʌntʃ] *n.* 束; 串。
10. **routine** [ruːtɪn] *adj.* fixed; regular 例行的。
The judge asked him a few routine questions. 法官問他幾個例行的問題。
11. **greeting** [ˈɡriːtɪŋ] *n.* ① (c,u) the words or the act of one who greets somebody 歡迎辭; 歡迎。
② (usu. pl.) friendly wishes or message, esp. from someone absent (常用複數) 祝賀辭; 請代問候。He sent greetings on my birthday. 在我生日那天, 他來信祝賀。
12. **Honolulu** [ˌhɒnəˈluːlu] *n.* the chief city of Oahu and capital of the Hawaiian Islands 火奴魯魯 (亦名檀香山) (歐胡島主要城市, 夏威夷群島之首府)。
13. **accept** [əkˈsept] *v.t.* to take or receive (something offered) 接受。
She accepted a present from her friend. 她接受了朋友的禮物。
14. **burst** [bɜːst] *n.* (c) an outbreak; an eruption 爆發; 突發。
15. **satisfy** [ˈsætɪs, faɪ] *v.t.* to fulfil (a desire, need, expectation, demand, etc.) 使滿足 (慾望, 需求等)。
This book satisfied his curiosity. 這本書滿足了他的好奇心。
16. **impress** [ɪmˈpres]

- v.t.* to cause to feel deeply; to move deeply 使感動。
His letter impressed us all greatly. 他的信令我們大家深深感動。
17. **incident** [ˈɪnsədənt] *n.* (c) an event 事件。
18. **aspect** [ˈæspekt] *n.* (c) one side or part or view (of a subject) 方面; 觀點。
We must consider the plan in its various aspects. 我們必須從各方面來考慮這個計劃。
19. **revolutionary** [ˌrevəˈluʃən, ɛrɪ] *adj.* bringing or causing great changes 引起重大改革的; 革命性的。
20. **available** [əˈveɪləbl̩] *adj.* at hand; that can be obtained 就近的; 可獲得的。
21. **miracle** [ˈmɪrəkl̩] *n.* (c) something wonderful 令人驚奇的事。
His recovery was a miracle. 他的痊癒是件令人驚奇的事。
22. **illiteracy** [ɪˈlɪtərəsi] *n.* (u) inability to read or write; lack of education 文盲; 未受教育。
23. **rate** [reɪt] *n.* (c) amount measured in relation to something else 比率。
They walk at the rate of three miles an hour. 他們以每小時三英里的速率步行。
24. **compulsory** [kəmˈpʌlsəri] *adj.* that must be done; required 必須的; 義務的。

Is military service *compulsory* in this country? 在這個國家服兵役是義務嗎?

25. **operate** (ˈɒpə,ret)

v.i. to perform; to work 運轉; 起作用。

The machine *operates* night and day. 這部機器日夜不停地運轉。

The tax *operates* to our disadvantage. 這稅對我們不利。

26. **tuition** (tjuˈɪʃən)

n.(u) money paid for teaching 學費。

27. **observe** (əbˈzɜ:v)

v.t. to see; to watch carefully 看; 觀察。

I *observed* nothing queer in his behavior. 我看不出他的行為有任何怪異處。

28. **stark** (stɑ:k)

adj. complete; absolute 完全的; 絕對的。

It is *stark* madness. 那是完全瘋了。

29. **wonderment** (ˈwʌndəmənt)

n.(u) feeling of surprise 驚異。

The group of tourists stood in *wonderment* amidst the ancient ruins. 那群觀光客驚異地站在古代的廢墟中。

30. **electric** (ɪˈlektrɪk)

adj. (fig.) producing a sudden and striking impression upon the mind (喻)突然而強烈的。

31. **incredulity** (ˌɪnkrəˈdjuləti)
n.(u) lack of belief; doubt 不信; 懷疑。

32. **defy** (drɪˈfaɪ)

v.t. (of a thing) to defeat; to resist 擊敗; 抗拒。

The problem *defies* solution. 這個問題無法解決。

33. **qualify** (ˈkwɒlə,faɪ)

v.t. to give the necessary qualities to; to make fit 使合格; 使勝任。

His skills *qualify* him for the job. 他的技能使他能勝任這項工作。

34. **means** (minz)

n. (pl. in use) money, property, or other resources (作複數用) 金錢; 財源。

It is very wrong for a man to live beyond his *means*.

一個人不量入爲出過日子是很大的錯誤。

35. **enroll** (ɪnˈrɒl)

v.i. to become a member; to have one's name on a list 加入; 註冊。

I like the school but I don't want to *enroll*. 我喜歡這學校, 但不想進去讀書。

36. **undergraduate**

(ˌʌndəˈgrædʒuɪt)

n.(c) a student in a university who has not yet received a bachelor's degree 大學肄業生。

II

片語及例句

1. tell of--- speak of; mention 說起; 提到。

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The old man often *tells of* bygone days.

那個老人常提起已往的事情。

2. dispense with --- do without; give up 免除; 放棄。

We shall have to *dispense with* the car; we can't afford it.

我們將必須放棄購車; 我們無錢購買它。

3. take advantage of --- profit by 利用。

They *take advantage of* every opportunity to make money.

他們利用每一個機會去賺錢。

4. snap up --- (informal) take or accept eagerly (俗) 欣然接受; 迫切地取得。

Eggs were on sale, and the shoppers *snapped up* the bargain.

蛋廉價出售, 購買者競相購買。

5. extension division --- a branch of a university for students who cannot attend the university all the time (大學) 推廣教育部門。

6. sign up --- promise to do something by signing one's name 簽名參加。

The sailor *signed up* for a voyage to India.

那位水手簽約參加前往印度之航行。

7. learn about --- become informed of 聞知; 獲悉。

III 課文翻譯及重要句子分析

本文所談的, 是美國教育。但我首先要提起的, 是我數年前訪問錫蘭一個村莊時所經歷過的事。這個村莊距錫蘭首都可倫坡約二十英里。我被介紹給村裡的長輩後, 馬上就坐在一張直背木椅上, 然後一位村裡的長輩給我戴上花圈。這個花圈與夏威夷人歡迎(美國)大陸來到火奴魯魯的訪客所常用的花圈相類似。有一位村裡的長輩宣稱, 我帶來了美國人民問候之意, 並且說我接受了他的邀請, 前來談談有關美國的事。

But first I want to tell of an experience

主要子句

I had several years ago

(修飾 experience)

when I was visiting a village some twenty miles from Colombo,

(修飾 several years ago)

Ceylon.

立刻就引發了一連串熱烈的問題。很明顯的，這村裡的人不只要我發表一次演說；他們需要直接的消息，以滿足他們對美國以及美國人的好奇心。於是我免除了演說，幾乎花了兩個小時盡可能地回答他們的問題。

關於這件事，最令我感動的是一半以上的問題與美國教育有關。美國生活各方面，在亞洲各民族看來，很少比美國教育更具革命性的。對大多數亞洲人來說，教育依然是令人驚奇的事。在錫蘭的村莊裡，文盲超過百分之八十七。

“你說甚至窮人也被允許送孩子們上免費的學校，你確知你這話說對了？”那天在錫蘭有個大約六十歲的人這樣問我。

我點一下頭。

“我是一個老人，”他繼續說，“而且是個很窮的老人。我有三個孩子，他們仍健在。我的三個孩子又有了他們自己的十個孩子。像他們這樣的孩子被允許學習讀書、寫字嗎？”

“他們不僅被允許學會讀書、寫字，而且他會被要求去學會讀書、寫字，”我回答他，並繼續解釋在美國如何進行義務教育。然後，我把美國高等教育作一概要描述，我指出大部分美國學生受大學教育只付少許費用。真的，許多學生讀州立大學根本不用付學費。

當我說出上面那件事時，我密切地觀察那些人。他們完全驚異地彼此對看着。

我的話對我的聽衆所產生的影響是突然而強烈的。那好像是我剛才說過，看到煉金術師的夢想實現了。接着是一片刻的驚訝與懷疑。

“啊，那麼，”剛才提及他的兒子和孫子的那個老人說。“啊，那麼，如果這是真實的，為什麼有人要停止學習呢？我會猜想沒有人願意做其他的任何事情了。”

對他來說，免費教育就像街上的黃金；如果一個人的體力能夠拾起街上每一塊金子而不去撿起來，似乎是浪費了自己的時間。

我回答說，除依然有少數人外，許多美國成年人都會利用他們所能獲得的教育機會，我說這句話時，那很明顯地我已說了一件無法作理性解釋的事。一個人不迫切地拾取那現成的財富，那怎麼可能呢？

我並未企圖回答那個特別的問題，但是我自從那個時候開始，就一直在想著那個問題。

“一個人被允許讀書，到什麼年紀為止？”有一個人這麼問。

我說沒有年齡限制。任何一個人，只要他能讀書，而且財源沒有問題，他就能上大學，不管他的年齡多大。我並且說，許多大學有推廣部，任何人都可以註冊入學。不必登記為正式大學生，這樣就可以讀自己覺得有趣的特別科目。我說僅僅在數年之前我如何註冊選讀推廣教育部門的課程，以便獲悉自我上過大學以後科學上的新發展。

I told

(主要子句)

how, only a few years earlier, I had enrolled in an extension-division

(名詞子句, told之受詞)

course so I might learn about the new developments in science

(副詞子句, 修飾 enrolled)

that had occurred since I had been an undergraduate.

(形容詞子句, 修飾

(副詞子句, 修飾 occurred)

developments)

IV 詞類變化及例句

1. curiosity (n.), curious (adj.), curiously (adv.)

[ˈkjʊrɪˈʌsəti] [ˈkjʊrɪəs] [ˈkjʊrɪəsli]

(n.) I bought the cup out of *curiosity*.

由於好奇心，我買了這個杯子。

(adj.) Children are *curious* and ask many questions.

小孩子是好奇的，問很多問題。

(adv.) She *curiously* asked me whether I had seen a tiger in the forest.

她好奇地問我是否曾在森林中見過老虎。

2. satisfy (v.), satisfaction (n.), satisfactory (adj.),

[ˈsætɪsˌfaɪ] [ˌsætɪsˈfækʃən] [ˌsætɪsˈfæktəri]

satisfactorily (adv.)

[ˌsætɪsˈfæktərəli]

(v.) He is *satisfied* with my explanation.

他對我的解釋很滿意。

(n.) She had the *satisfaction* of passing the examination.

她因考試及格而感到滿意。

(n.) The news was a great *satisfaction* to all of us.

那項消息令我們大家十分滿意。

(adj.) The result is *satisfactory*.

這結果是令人滿意的。

(adv.) The engine works *satisfactorily*.

這引擎運轉令人滿意。

3. inform (v.), information (n.), informative (adj.)

[ɪnˈfɔrm] [ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən] [ɪnˈfɔrmətɪv]

(v.) He *informed* me of Mary's arrival.

他通知我瑪麗到了。

(n.) Can you give me any *information* about the accident?

你能給我任何有關那件意外事件的資料嗎？

(adj.) His remarks were always *informative*.

他的批評總是有益的。

4. avail (v.), availability (n.), available (adj.)

[əˈvel] [əˌveləˈbɪləti] [əˈveləbl̩]

(v.) All his efforts *avail* to nothing.

他的全部努力均無效。

(v.) All his efforts *avail* him nothing.

他徒勞無功。

(n.) The *availability* of water power helped make this country a manufacturing center.

水力的便利有助於使這個國家成爲一個製造中心。

(adj.) They have tried all *available* means to open the door.

他們已經試用所有可以用得上的方法來開這道門。

5. permit (v.), permission (n.)

[pə'mɪt] [pə'mɪʃən]

(v.) Smoking is not *permitted* here.

此地不准吸煙。

(n.) He went home without *permission*.

他未經許可就回家。

V 口 語 練 習

A. 句型練習：

1. I want to tell of an experience I had several years ago when I was visiting a village in Ceylon.

我要提起我數年前訪問錫蘭的一個村莊時所經歷過的事。

I want to tell of a movie I saw five years ago when I was studying at a junior high school in Taipei.

我要提起我數年前在台北讀初中時所看過的一部電影。

I want to tell of a novel I read last week when I was traveling in the countryside.

我要提起上週我在鄉間旅行時所讀的一部小說。

2. It was clear the people of the village didn't want a speech; they wanted direct information to satisfy their excited curiosity about America and Americans.

很明顯的，這村裡的人不需要我發表一次演說；他們需要直接的消息，以滿足他們對美國以及美國人的好奇心。

It is clear the children of Africa don't want clothes; they want food to satisfy their hunger.

很明顯的，非洲兒童不需要衣服；他們需要食物以充饑。

It is clear that the merchant doesn't value a medal; he values a loan to expand his business.

很明顯的，這商人不重視獎章；他重視貸款以擴充他的事業。

3. What impressed me most about the incident was that more than half the questions had to do with education in the United States.

關於這件事，令我最感動的是一半以上的問題與美國教育有關。

What impressed me most about the class was that more than half of the pupils didn't know why they went to school.

關於這個班，令我印象最深刻的是一半以上的學生不知道他們為什麼要上學。

What impressed me most about the TV programs was that more than half of them had to do with violence.

關於電視節目，令我印象最深刻的是一半以上的節目與暴力有關。

B. 將下列每一對句子改成包含名詞子句的複句：

1. They don't know that even poor people are allowed to send their children to free schools.
2. He has told me that the large majority of American students pay very small amounts for their college schooling.
3. He explains how compulsory education operates in the United States.
4. It was clear that the effect on my listeners was electric.
5. I would think that no one would ever want to do anything else.
6. How was it possible that every single person would not snap up the riches in the streets for taking?

VI < 習題解答

I.

1. I made no attempt to answer his question(s).
2. You may go to college if you can pass the Joint Entrance Examination of Universities and Colleges.
3. I wish to study the courses in which I am interested.
4. I don't think that his dream will come to reality.
5. He never stops learning though he is very old.

II.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. information | 2. available | 3. satisfactory |
| 4. curious | 5. permission | |

III.

- | | | |
|------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. garland | 2. accept | 3. routine |
| 4. impress | 5. revolutionary | 6. available |
| 7. operate | 8. defy | 9. qualify |
| 10. burst | | |

IV.

1. Because he had accepted an invitation to go there to talk about America.
2. He dispensed with his talk and spent almost two hours answering

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their questions as best as he could.

3. No. A smaller number of adult Americans still don't take advantage of the educational opportunities available to them.
4. No. They pay very small amounts for their college schooling.
5. Because he wished to learn about the new developments in science.

V. (略)

Lesson Two

The New Awareness Towards Energy Resources

對於能源新的認識

I 字彙及例句

1. **awareness** [ə'wɛrnɪs]
n.(u) the state of being aware; consciousness 認識；知道。
2. **physical** ['fɪzɪkl]
adj. of matter; material 物質的。
Scientists deal with the physical world. 科學家討論物質世界。
3. **being** ['bɪŋ]
n.(u) existence 存在；生存。
We do not know when this world came into being. 我們不知道這個世界何時開始存在。
4. **prerequisite** [pri'rekwəzɪt]
n.(c) something required or necessary beforehand for something that follows 必備的事物；先決條件。
beforehand [bɪ'fɔː, hænd]
adv. 事先；預先。
5. **assessment** [ə'sesmənt]
n.(c) a judgment or opinion 判斷；意見。
6. **low-cost** ['ləʊ'kɒst]
adj. available at a low cost 可以低成本獲得的；便宜的。
7. **constitute** ['kɒnstə'tjuːt]
v.t. to make up; to form 構成；組成。
Seven days constitute a week. 七天成爲一週。
8. **sound** [saʊnd]
adj. strong; reliable 堅強的；可靠的。
9. **operational** [ˌɒpə'refənl]
adj. in use; operating 使用中的；正在運轉中的。
10. **forecasting** ['fɔːkæstɪŋ]
n.(u) the predicting, on the basis of present trends, of probable conditions or events to come 預測。
trend [trɛnd] n. 趨勢；傾向。
11. **irrigation** [ˌɪrə'ɡeɪʃən]
n.(u) the act of supplying (land) with water by means of artificial ditches or channels 灌溉。
ditch [dɪtʃ] n. 溝；壕溝。
12. **drainage** ['drenɪdʒ]

n.(u) the act of draining;
the process of being drained
排水。

13. **navigation** [ˌnævəˈgeɪʃən]

n.(u) the act of navigating
航行。

14. **fishery** [ˈfɪʃəri]

n.(u) the business of catching
fish 漁業。

The golden age of whale
fishery is over. 捕鯨業的黃金
時代已過去。

15. **hydroelectric**

[ˌhaɪdrəˈrɪˌlektrɪk]

adj. developing electricity
from water power 水力發電的。

16. **pollutant** [pəˈlʊtənt]

n.(c,u) a substance or thing
that pollutes 污染物。

17. **meteorologist**

[ˌmi:tərəˈrɒlədʒɪst]

n.(c) a person skilled in
meteorology 氣象學家。

meteorology

[ˌmi:tərəˈrɒlədʒɪ] *n.* 氣象學。

18. **consequence** [ˈkɒnsəˌkwɛns]

n.(c) something that follows
from an action or condition;
result 結果；影響。

He has to take *consequence* of
his carelessness. 他必須承擔因
疏忽而造成的後果。

19. **impure** [ɪmˈpjʊə]

adj. not clean; not pure 不清
潔的；不純的。

The air in cities is often
impure. 城市裡的空氣往往是不
清潔的。

20. **lethal** [ˈli:θəl]

adj. causing death; deadly 致
命的；致死的。

21. **meteorological**

[ˌmi:tərəˈlɒdʒɪkəl]

adj. having to do with or of
the nature of atmospheric
phenomena 氣象的。

22. **inhibit** [ɪnˈhɪbɪt]

v.t. to hinder; to check 阻止；
抑制。

The presence of his father
inhibited him from smoking.
他父親在場，使他不敢吸煙。

23. **transport** [ˈtrænsport]

n.(u) the act of carrying
from one place to another 運
送。

Trucks are much used for
transport. 卡車多用來運送貨物。

24. **dispersal** [dɪˈspɜːsl]

n.(u) the act of scattering 分
散。

25. **smog** [smɒɡ]

n.(u,c) the mixture of smoke
and fog; the unhealthy dark
mixture of gases in the air
in some large cities 煙霧（指
smoke, fog 之結合體，對人體有
害，常發現於工業區上空）。
This city has bad *smogs*. 這個
城市煙霧嚴重。

26. **bronchial** [ˈbrɒŋkiəl]

adj. having to do with the
bronchi, or with the many
branching tubes of the bronchi
支氣管的。

bronchi [ˈbrɒŋkai] *pl.* of
bronchus [ˈbrɒŋkəs] *n.* 支氣
管。

27. **complaint** [kəm'plent]
n. (c) an illness; a disease 疾病; 不適。
28. **aggravate** ('ægrə, vet)
v.t. to make worse or more severe 使惡化或更嚴重。
 His bad temper was *aggravated* by his headache. 頭痛使他脾氣更惡劣。
29. **toxic** ('tɒksɪk)
adj. poisonous 有毒的。
30. **occurrence** (ə'kɜːns)
n. ① (c) an event 事件。
 He was delayed by an unexpected *occurrence*. 他被一件意外事件所延誤。
 ② (u) taking place; happening 發生。
 Thunder in winter is of rare *occurrence*. (= The *occurrence* of thunder in winter is rare.) 冬天打雷是少有的。
31. **disaster** [dɪz'æstə]
n. (c) an event which brings distress to many people, such as a flood, fire, shipwreck, earthquake, etc. 災難(如水災、火災、海難、地震等)。
32. **overlook** [ˌovə'lʊk]
v.t. to fail to see or notice; to fail to take into account 忽視; 未加以考慮。
 You seem to *overlook* the strong arguments brought against your views. 你似乎忽視了反對你的有力論據。
33. **annual** ['ænjuəl]
adj. coming every year; of a year 一年一次的; 每年的。

- A birthday is an *annual* event.
 生日是一年一次的事。
 His *annual* income is \$200,000.
 他每年的收入是二十萬元。
34. **toll** [tɒl]
n. (c) the number of people or things lost, destroyed, or damaged 傷亡人數; 犧牲。
 The earthquake took a heavy *toll* of lives. 那次地震造成重大傷亡。
35. **man-hour** ['mæn'aʊr]
n. (c) the amount of work that can be done by one man in one hour, used as a unit or standard of measurement 一人一小時的工作量; 人時(用於工業上之時間單位)。
36. **solid** ('sɒlɪd)
adj. not in the form of a liquid or gas 固體的。
 When water freezes and becomes *solid*, we call it ice. 水凍結變成固體時, 我們稱之為冰。
37. **particle** ('pɑːtɪkl̩)
n. (c) a very little piece; a bit 微粒。
38. **impact** ('ɪmpækt)
n. (u, c) strong effect 影響。
39. **world-wide** ('wɜːld'waɪd)
adj. extending over the whole world 遍及全世界的。
40. **network** ['net, wɜːk]
n. (c) a complex system of lines that cross; a connected system 網狀組織; 連接的系統。
41. **monitor** ['mɒnɪtə]
v.t. to check, watch, or listen to (transmission) with a receiver

er; to keep track of with an electronic device 檢查; 追蹤。

transmission

(ˌtrænsˈmɪʃən) *n.* 傳播。

42. **measurement** (ˈmeɪʒəmənt) *n.* (c)(often ~s) the amount,

size, or quantity found by measuring 測量出之總數、大小或數量。

The *measurements* of the room are 10 by 15 feet. 這間房子長及寬各為十呎及十五呎。

II

片語及例句

1. river basin --- the area of land drained by a river and its branches 江河流域。
2. polluting agent --- a substance or thing that pollutes 污染物。
3. in terms of --- with respect to; in relation to 以...之觀點。
She tends to think of everything *in terms of* money.
她傾向於以金錢度量一切。
4. carbon dioxide --- the gas produced when animals breathe out or when carbon is burned in air, CO₂ 二氧化碳(化學符號CO₂)。
5. World Health Organization --- an agency of the United Nations, established in 1948, concerned with improving the health of the world's people and preventing or controlling communicable diseases 世界衛生組織。
communicable (kəˈmjuːnɪkəbəl) *adj.* 可傳染的。

III

課文翻譯及重要句子分析

水就是生命。它不僅是對人類物質上的生存極為重要，而且實際上人類不用水就無法完成他所從事的任何事情。對於水資源的評估和國家水資源使用計劃，氣象紀錄是一個先決條件。

作為一種廉價的動力來源，它構成了農業和工業成長的堅強基礎。如果要將可獲得的水資源作有效且有利的使用，在計畫與使用這兩個階段中，氣象與洪水的預測是很重要的。

江河流域的發展有助於灌溉、排水、防洪、土壤保持、航行、漁業以及水