

# UNIT 1

## Do You "Google"?

Do you know which is the most successful Internet company? It's Google, Inc., of course. Many people think that Google only 1 a search engine on the Internet, but it does lots of other things too.

Google was 2 in 1998 by Larry Page and Sergey Brin while they were students at Stanford University in the United States. Since then Google has become the most successful Internet company. It 3 its money through selling **advertising**<sup>1</sup> on the Internet 4 a new way that makes advertising more effective. Google has also bought many new Internet companies like Blogger, YouTube, and JotSpot, 5 it also sells advertising.

Google has many free 6 for people to use on the web. These include Google Earth, which allows users to 7 towns and cities from space, and many 8, such as maps, news, translation, and fun activities.

Many people say that Google is becoming too big and powerful. They complain that Google is using its size to **destroy**<sup>2</sup> its **competition**<sup>3</sup>. The people who work for Google 9. They say that the company takes good care of its **employees**<sup>4</sup> and the corporate environment is 10 as one of the best, so it is a great place to work.

Google has become an important part of the Internet, and that will continue. Have you **googled**<sup>5</sup> recently?

- |           |                  |                |                        |                         |
|-----------|------------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| _____ 1.  | (A) makes        | (B) acts       | (C) runs               | (D) plays               |
| _____ 2.  | (A) found        | (B) operated   | (C) conducted          | (D) founded             |
| _____ 3.  | (A) has          | (B) makes      | (C) owns               | (D) offers              |
| _____ 4.  | (A) on           | (B) with       | (C) as                 | (D) in                  |
| _____ 5.  | (A) on which     | (B) which      | (C) on such            | (D) within              |
| _____ 6.  | (A) instruments  | (B) tools      | (C) techniques         | (D) instructions        |
| _____ 7.  | (A) look at      | (B) look up to | (C) look down on       | (D) look into           |
| _____ 8.  | (A) technologies | (B) implements | (C) online information | (D) reference resources |
| _____ 9.  | (A) insist       | (B) agree      | (C) disagree           | (D) reply               |
| _____ 10. | (A) arranged     | (B) rated      | (C) qualified          | (D) adopted             |






## 克 漏式翻譯

Every day, ① 全球有上百萬民眾上 Google 搜尋引擎找資料。 When they're sick, ② 他們便尋找關於疾病方面的資訊。 Now Google says all those searches can help predict when flu epidemics are happening—maybe even sooner than public health officials can learn about them using traditional data gathering.

①

②

## 詞 彙補充包

1. **advertising** ['ædvɜːtaɪzɪŋ]  (總稱) 廣告
  - Both candidates are spending millions on television **advertising**.  
兩位候選人都花了幾百萬元來打電視廣告。
2. **destroy** [di'strɔɪ]  (動) (口) 輕易就擊敗
  - The Texas Rangers **destroyed** the Baltimore Orioles 30-3.  
遊騎兵隊以 30 比 3 輕取金鶯隊。
3. **competition** [,kɒmpə'tɪʃən]  (總稱) 競爭對手
  - There's a lot of **competition** among the three leading computer companies.  
那三家科技業的龍頭老大競爭激烈。
  - Why are you jealous of her? She's no **competition**!  
你在吃她什麼醋啊？她根本不能和你比。
4. **employee** [ɪm'plɔɪ:]  員工
  - The firm has over 1,000 **employees**. 那家公司的員工超過一千人。
5. **google** ['guːɡl]  網頁搜索 (利用 Google 搜索引擎在網路上查找資料)
  - My brother is **googling** all day. 我老哥整天都在 Google 上找資料。

## UNIT 2 Hello Kitty Craze

No one would doubt the popularity of Hello Kitty. The **craze**<sup>1</sup> of the cat has \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> from Japan across the world, making its creators wealthy, while those not caught up in it \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup>. You must have seen Hello Kitty, the "cute" cat with oversized head, limited facial features, and human-like body. She is at the center of the **fad**<sup>2</sup>.

Created by the Sanrio Corporation of Japan in 1974, Hello Kitty first \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> on a small plastic coin purse. In 1980 Kitty's development was **handed down**<sup>3</sup> to her current developer, Yamaguchi Yuko, who introduced several new **ranges**<sup>4</sup> of Kitty products. In 1990 and 1991, Sanrio opened theme parks \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> their creations, including Kitty, and this helped \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> her appeal.

Since then she has grown into an \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> that is popular with two generations of **obsessed**<sup>5</sup> people. Kitty, or "Kitty-chan" as her fans refer to her, has grown in popularity in Japan, the U.S., and the whole world. There are Hello Kitty's recordings, television series, movies, and comic books as well as a thriving fan club. Her image is found on everything \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup> toilet paper, dolls, and clothes to cellphones, home appliances, and cars. UNICEF awarded her the exclusive title of UNICEF Special Friend of Children. In 2008 she was \_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup> the ambassador of Japanese tourism in China and Hong Kong.

Hello Kitty's **popularity**<sup>6</sup> might be a mystery to those who don't like her, \_\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup> to her fans, she has become a \_\_\_\_\_<sup>10</sup> and a role-model. And certainly all the fans will see her cuteness surviving for a long time to come.

- |           |                   |                  |                  |                    |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| _____ 1.  | (A) surrounded    | (B) skipped      | (C) rounded      | (D) spread         |
| _____ 2.  | (A) rich          | (B) poor         | (C) sick         | (D) depressed      |
| _____ 3.  | (A) vanished      | (B) appeared     | (C) produced     | (D) cherished      |
| _____ 4.  | (A) accustomed to | (B) according to | (C) dedicated to | (D) in response to |
| _____ 5.  | (A) enhance       | (B) introduce    | (C) enforce      | (D) interfere      |
| _____ 6.  | (A) imagination   | (B) icon         | (C) idiom        | (D) ideal          |
| _____ 7.  | (A) including     | (B) except       | (C) from         | (D) as             |
| _____ 8.  | (A) filed         | (B) named        | (C) designed     | (D) regarded       |
| _____ 9.  | (A) but           | (B) because      | (C) so           | (D) as far as      |
| _____ 10. | (A) enigma        | (B) movement     | (C) symptom      | (D) heroine        |

## 單句翻譯

1. 《加菲貓》(Garfield) 是關於一隻不吃老鼠，卻愛吃千層麵 (lasagna) 的貓的故事。

2. 不久之後，《加菲貓》變得非常受歡迎，讓它的創造者吉姆·戴維斯 (Jim Davis) 成了一名百萬富翁。

## 詞彙補充包

1. **craze** [kreɪz]  風靡；流行旋風

- The **craze** for health foods has become big business.  
健康食品的風靡已經造就了龐大商機。

2. **fad** [fæd]  一時的流行；一時的風尚

- Electronic pets proved to be more than just a passing **fad**.  
電子寵物的流行顯然不過是一時的風潮罷了。

3. **hand down** 把……傳下去

 **說明** 同 pass down (傳下來)。

- Most of his clothes were **handed down** to him by his older brother.  
他大部分的衣服都是穿他哥留下來的。
- My father **passed** this watch **down** to me. 我父親把這個錶傳給了我。

4. **range** [reɪndʒ]  類別；型號

- This store sells a wide **range** of MP3 players.  
這家店賣的 MP3 播放器種類很多。

5. **obsessed** [əb'sest]  著迷的

- A lot of young girls are too **obsessed** by their weight.  
很多年輕女孩過於在意自己的體重。

6. **popularity** [ˌpɒ:pjə'lærəti]  流行

- Her novels have gained in **popularity** over recent years.  
她的小說近年來廣受歡迎。

# UNIT 3

## Alternative Energy Sources

With all of the talk about global warming and **carbon footprints**<sup>1</sup> and concerns about the health of the environment, many people are looking at alternative ways of generating the power our world needs to **function**<sup>2</sup>.

\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> nuclear energy still has its supporters, it is not exactly a clean fuel source and is essentially a **compromise**<sup>3</sup>. It can certainly generate vast amounts of energy, but its waste is \_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> more dangerous than even the steam and smoke being produced by coal-burning power stations. After all, \_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> nuclear waste in barrels at the bottom of the ocean is hardly a solution to the pollution \_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup>.

A truly **sustainable**<sup>4</sup> alternative energy source has to be environmentally friendly and abundant. Energy generated by solar power plants or wind farms \_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> these requirements, but the technology \_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> **convert**<sup>5</sup> the raw energy into electrical power is still new and cannot \_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup> our need for electricity at present. More and more countries are experimenting with a combination of these types of electricity generation, \_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup> wave turbines and hydro-electric schemes to satisfy at least some of their energy needs.

As with any new technology, only the \_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup> of huge amounts of money will see these and other types of clean energy production systems realize their potential. \_\_\_\_<sup>10</sup>, we are starting to see this happen. Soon, more and more of our energy needs will be met by solar power and **wind turbines**<sup>6</sup>.

- |           |                      |                 |                    |                   |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| _____ 1.  | (A) Although         | (B) But         | (C) Whereas        | (D) In spite of   |
| _____ 2.  | (A) less             | (B) far         | (C) very           | (D) little        |
| _____ 3.  | (A) uploading        | (B) dumping     | (C) reserving      | (D) arranging     |
| _____ 4.  | (A) fact             | (B) prevention  | (C) problem        | (D) degree        |
| _____ 5.  | (A) compromises with | (B) consents to | (C) contributes to | (D) complies with |
| _____ 6.  | (A) used to          | (B) using to    | (C) which used to  | (D) used as       |
| _____ 7.  | (A) supply           | (B) feed        | (C) achieve        | (D) arrive        |
| _____ 8.  | (A) along with       | (B) as far as   | (C) as for         | (D) by way of     |
| _____ 9.  | (A) ingredient       | (B) implement   | (C) investment     | (D) incitement    |
| _____ 10. | (A) Unfortunately    | (B) Thankfully  | (C) After all      | (D) On average    |

## 克 漏式翻譯

The term "carbon footprint" is often defined as the annual amount of carbon dioxide emitted when a country burns fossil fuels. Reducing a country's carbon footprint can be accomplished by ❶ 減少交通工具、製造業和電力公司所使用的石化燃料（fossil fuels）量。 Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases may warm the planet Earth enough to completely melt the Antarctic, Arctic, and glacier ice.

❷ 屆時海平面（ocean levels）升高，許多地區可能會遭到洪水的侵襲。

❶

❷

## 詞 彙補充包

### 1. **carbon footprint** 碳足跡

**說明**（指每個人、每個家庭或每家公司日常釋放的溫室氣體數量，其以二氧化碳即 CO<sub>2</sub> 的影響為單位，用以衡量人類活動對環境的影響）

### 2. **function** ['fʌŋkʃən] **動** 運轉

- I can't **function** without a coffee in the morning.  
早上不先來杯咖啡，我就會昏昏沈沈的什麼都不能做。

### 3. **compromise** ['kɒːmprəmaɪz] **名** 妥協辦法

- In any relationship, you have to make **compromises**.  
人在任何關係中都必须懂得互相讓步。

### 4. **sustainable** [sə'steɪnəbəl] **形** 永續的

- The government should do more to promote **sustainable** agriculture.  
政府應該更加大力推廣永續農業。

### 5. **convert** [kən'veɜːrt] **動** 轉變

- What's the formula for **converting** pounds into kilos?  
磅和公斤的換算公式是什麼？

### 6. **wind turbine** 風力發電機

**說明** 亦稱 wind generator、wind energy converter 或 aerogenerator。