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>> 簡介 Introduction

本套書共分四冊，目的在於培養閱讀能力與增進閱讀技巧。書中共有 90 篇文章，不僅網羅各類主題，還搭配大量閱讀測驗題，以訓練讀者記憶重點與理解內容的能力。

本書依不同主題劃分為四大單元。每單元主要介紹一種閱讀攻略。讀者不僅能透過本書文章增進閱讀能力，還能涉獵包羅萬象的知識，包括文化、藝術、史地、人物、科技、生物、經濟、教育等主題閱讀。

主要特色

• 包羅萬象的文章主題

本書內容涵蓋各類多元主題，幫助讀者充實知識，宛如一套生活知識小百科。囊括主題包括：

社會學	藝術與文學	科學	動物／植物	其他主題	體育
	歷史		健康與人體		
	地理與景點				
	文化		科學	神秘事件	
	政治／經濟				
	語言傳播				
	環境保育				
	人物				
	教育				

• 全方位的閱讀攻略

本書以豐富的高效率閱讀攻略，幫助讀者輕鬆理解任何主題文章的內容。書中閱讀攻略包括：

1 閱讀技巧 (Reading Skills)

幫助你練習瞭解整體內文的技巧。此單元涵蓋以下項目：

1 歸納要旨 (Main Idea)

文章要旨代表的是文章想傳達的大意，有可能是一種想法或事實。文章要旨通常會以主題論述的方式表達。除了整體主旨之外，文章每段內容也有其中心思想，只要清楚每段內容的重點，即可了解整篇文章的意思。

2 找出支持性細節 (Supporting Details)

支持性細節是作者用來支持文章主題句的說明，例如事實、直喻、說明、比較、舉例等，或是任何能佐證主題的資訊。一篇好文章，一定會以事實、統計數據和其他證據為基礎，堆砌出作者想要表達的主旨。

3 明辨寫作偏見 (Finding Bias)

作者有其本身的歷練、看法和信仰。混為一談時，就會形成偏見或特定觀點。雖然有時難以看出作者的偏見，但可從作者的用字以及是否公平陳述兩造論點來窺見端倪。

4 進行推論 (Making Inferences)

「推論」技巧意指運用已知資訊來猜測未知的人事物。舉例而言，如果朋友開門時看起來怒氣沖沖，你會猜測事有蹊蹺或有事發生。作者同樣會以推論方式，來提點讀者相似的情境。

5 明瞭作者目的和語氣 (Author's Purpose and Tone)

作者寫作皆有目的，可能是提出論點、呈現重要議題，甚或只是想娛樂讀者。為了達到其寫作目的，作者會調整文中的字彙和資訊，來符合文章想呈現出的語氣。

6 分辨事實與意見 (Fact or Opinion)

大多數文章均含有事實和意見，因此分辨兩者間的差異相當重要。只要是能透過測驗、紀錄或文件來證明真實度的資訊，即屬於「事實」(fact)；「意見」(opinion)則代表作者的信念或主觀評判。有時候「意見」看似「事實」，倘若無法證明其真實性，該資訊還是得歸類為「意見」。

7 理解因果關係 (Cause and Effect)

事出必有因，所導致的行為或事件就是一種結果。因果之間的關係有時顯而易見，有時卻幾乎不著痕跡。為了更清楚理解因果關係，請仔細觀察具有因果意味的用字，例如「therefore」（因此）、「as a result」（所以）或是「consequently」（因而）。

8 釐清寫作技巧 (Clarifying Devices)

釐清寫作技巧包括瞭解字彙、片語的應用，以及分辨作者用來讓文章大意與支持性細節更加清楚、更引人入勝的寫作方式。有時候，最重要的釐清技巧就是要能分辨「文章類型」和「作者意圖」。

9 瞭解譬喻性語言 (Figurative Language)

作者會運用譬喻性的語言來觸動讀者的感受或令人在腦海中產生畫面，讓讀者留下深刻印象。本書會介紹下列幾種譬喻性語言：

明喻會以「like」（像）、「as」（如）或「than」（比……還……）等字比較兩者，例如「她的心比石頭還硬」。**隱喻**會更直接比較兩者，並且將兩者畫上等號，例如「她有一顆鐵石心腸」或「全世界就是一座大舞台」，因此表達效果比明喻更強烈。

擬人法意指將無生物的物體賦予人類特質，例如「太陽漫步於天空」。**成語**屬於不能照字面意思解讀的片語，其意義與拆解各字來看不同。例如「To let the cat out of the bag.」和貓一點關係也沒有，真正的意思為「洩漏祕密」。

誇飾法意指加油添醋的誇張表達方式，例如「我已經告訴過你一百萬遍了！」

2 字彙練習 (Word Study)

能幫助你練習累積字彙量與理解文章新字彙的技巧。本單元涵蓋以下項目：

1 同義字 (意義相同的用語) (Synonyms: Words With the Same Meaning)

同義字是意義完全相同或非常相近的單字，例如 huge 和 gigantic 就是同義字。英語擁有將近一百萬個字彙，其中許多單字的意義相近。如果能夠辨識這些同義字，將是增進閱讀理解能力的一大利器。

2 反義字（意義相反的用語）（**Antonyms: Words With Opposite Meanings**）

反義字是意思相反的單字，good 和 bad、big 和 small、hot 和 cold，這幾組都是反義字。有時候我們很容易辨別反義字，有時候則需要費點力。記得務必要從前後文當中，尋找可能的線索。

3 依上下文猜測字義（**Words in Context**）

英文單字可能有許多不同的意思。當你遇到可能有爭議的單字時，一定要讀完上下文再決定字義。萬一你遇到完全陌生的單字，也可以從上下文來推斷字義。

3 學習策略（**Study Strategies**）

幫助你理解文意，並運用文章中不同素材來蒐集資訊，培養查詢資料的基本能力。影像圖表和參考資料等資訊，不會直接呈現出文章的含意，而是以圖片、編號清單、依字母順序編列的清單，和其他方法來展示資訊。本單元涵蓋以下項目：

1 影像圖表（**Visual Material**）

資料有許多種形式，有些難以用文字來表達，這時候就需要使用影像圖表來輔助說明。影像圖表運用了圖片和圖表來傳達資訊，包括了圖表、表格和地圖。運用得當的話，可以化繁為簡，使資料容易理解。

2 參考資料（**Reference Sources**）

百科全書、旅遊指南、網際網路、報紙、食譜等，都是知識的寶庫。但要在如此巨大的寶庫中找到特定的資訊，可不是件容易的事。此時，索引、搜索引擎、節目表等工具即可派上用場。只要學會如何瀏覽這些資料，即可大幅增進閱讀理解力。

4 綜合練習（**Final Review**）

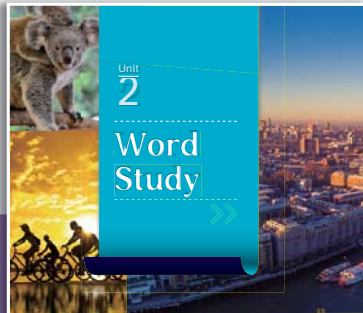
以豐富的閱讀素材和推敲式問題，幫助你有效複習學過的內容。此單元目的在檢視你對本書所提供之學習資訊的吸收程度。為了檢測你理解內文的能力，請務必於研讀前述單元之後，完成最後的綜合練習單元。

• 最佳考試準備用書

本書適合初學者閱讀，亦為準備大學學測、指考、多益、托福及雅思等考

試的最佳用書。

使用導覽 How Do I Use This Book?



- 1-1 Main Idea
- 1-2 Supporting Details
- 1-3 Making Inferences
- 1-4 Clarifying Devices
- 1-5 Figurative Language
- 1-6 Author's Purpose and Tone
- 1-7 Cause and Effect
- 1-8 Figurative Language

- 2-1 Synonyms (Words With the Same Meaning)
- 2-2 Antonyms (Words With Opposite Meanings)
- 2-3 Words in Context
- 2-4 Review Test



全方位的閱讀攻略

每單元主要介紹一種閱讀攻略，幫助讀者更加輕鬆理解任何主題文章的內容。

1-1 Main Idea
The main idea of an article is not always obvious. When you read an article, don't forget to ask yourself, "What is the author's main point?" The main idea is the central point of the article. Each paragraph will also have its own central idea. Once you know the point of each paragraph, you can use that knowledge to make sense of the whole piece.

1-6 Author's Purpose and Tone
Points at the poetry often want shift topics between volumes and tones. When you read an article, don't forget to ask yourself, "What is the author's main point?"

1-4 Clarifying Devices
When we think of poetry, we usually picture words organized into lines and stanzas printed on a page. But poetry was not always confined to paper. In fact, for much of human history, poetry was recited aloud in front of large audiences. Poetic devices such as rhythm, repetition, and rhyme are thought to have developed to aid poets' memories. As written material and became an essential part of the whole piece.

2-1 Synonyms
Synonyms are words that have the same or almost the same meaning. Take "huge" and "gigantic" for example. English has nearly a million words, with many of them sharing a similar meaning. Being able to identify these words is a vital skill for improving your reading comprehension.

1-6 Author's Purpose and Tone
Points at the poetry often want shift topics between volumes and tones. When you read an article, don't forget to ask yourself, "What is the author's main point?"

包羅萬象的閱讀主題

內容涵蓋各類多元主題，包括藝術、地理、歷史、文化與科學，不僅能充實讀者的知識，亦可加強閱讀能力。

74 Pie Chart: Get Your Priorities Right!
Most of us know that diet and exercise are the two things you need to focus on if you want to lose a few pounds. Eating healthy foods is important, but probably the most vital element to cutting weight is working out. The only way to really burn those calories is by trying hard in the gym. And eating less isn't always the best solution.

39 Do You Like Me Now?
Hitting the "like" button on a post you approve of has become almost like second nature for most of us who belong to a social media site. A "like" here, a "like" there—greatly harmless, right? In fact, this seemingly innocuous act provides data miners with more than enough information to build an entire picture of who you are, whether you want to share that data or not.

A 2013 study revealed that by using computer programs to look for connections between seemingly unrelated things, such as having a high IQ and a love for curly fries, data miners could infer all sorts of information about an individual just from what he or she had "liked" online. The scope of the inferred information was shown to be truly broad—not just relatively simple things like age, gender, or political leanings, but also things like whether someone used addictive substances and even whether an individual's parents would stay together until the person turned 21 years old. It's enough to send shivers down your spine.

Most of us have by now had the experience of being targeted by ads that seem to know exactly what we want before we've even thought of it. In fact, they do. In 2011, a study revealed that advertisers can target ads to those closest to us. I once received targeted ads for a restaurant in Europe before I'd even mentioned the idea to my partner! It's a little "wonder" then, that advertisers seem to have such uncanny predictive powers.

17 Frozen Fields
Glaciers are enormous, moving streams of ice that have existed for anywhere between a century and millions of years. They cover approximately 0.5 percent of Earth's surface and are formed by the accumulation of snow, which over time compacts into what is called neve.

Neve constitutes the grainy outer layer of a glacier that has already survived one or more melting seasons. Substantial accumulations of neve become large ice crystals that are very dense and slightly blue in color.

Avananches, freezing rain, and wind drifts are all important in maintaining a glacier. Glaciers lose snow to erosion, thawing, evaporation, and "calving," or a sudden separation due to breakage. The two most common types of glaciers are continental and valley glaciers.

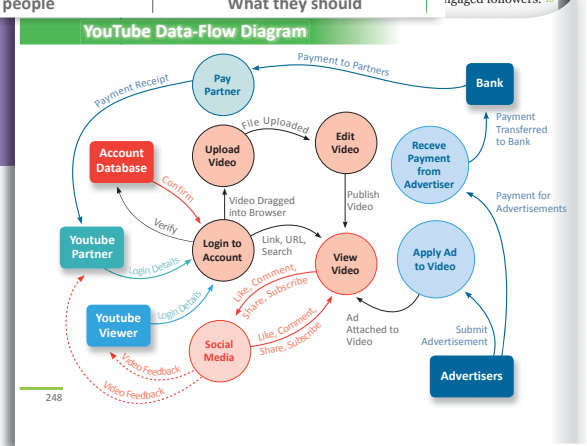
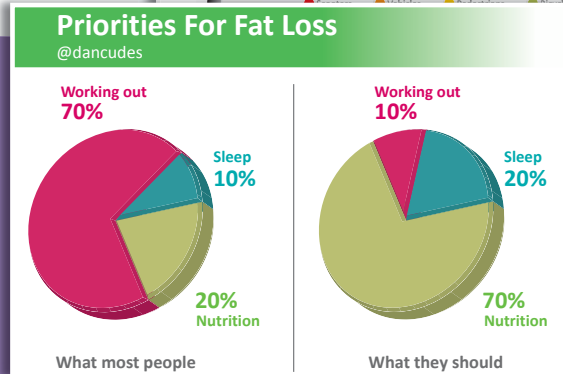
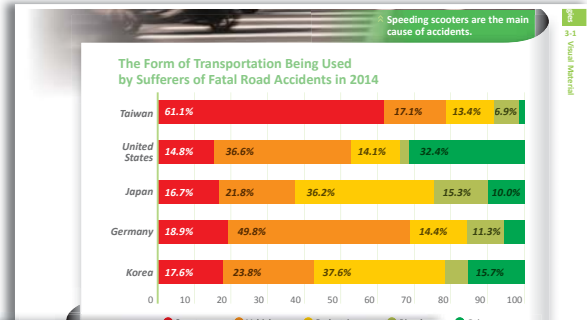
The sheer mass of a glacier is sufficient for gravity to set it in motion. Glaciers move slowly down valleys and mountainsides. They are normally found at high latitudes and altitudes, where they tend to gain more snow in winter than they lose in summer. Although most of the world's glaciers are located near the Poles, they can also be found on other continents except Australia.

48 Food Worth Saving: Preserving the World's Culinary Heritage
When you think of a country's culture, the first thing that comes to mind is often the food. But in an ever-globalizing world where American fast-food chains like McDonald's and coffee chains like Starbucks continue to grow in popularity, some culinary heritages could one day be lost. Luckily, the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage for Food is on a mission to preserve them. One of the most recent applicants is Singapore and its "hawkers," a special type of food vendor who serve affordable homemade food in large dining rooms where Singaporeans gather to eat and socialize. Let's find out what other unique culinary practices have already made the UNESCO list.

In Mexico, the growing and grinding of corn are ancient practices that are integral to reaffirming social ties and promoting sustainable living. This cultural tradition is thus good for society and the planet, too.

琳瑯滿目的彩色圖表

琳瑯滿目的彩色圖表，有助於讀者學習使用圖表，幫助快速理解文章內容，增加閱讀趣味性。



Reducing screen time is easier for people who read books.

Questions

- Which of the following is closest in meaning to **deary** in the first paragraph?
 - Tempting.
 - Depressing.
 - Encouraging.
 - Fascinating.
- What does **this** refer to in the second paragraph?
 - The correlation between reading and higher grades.
 - The habit of reading for pleasure.
 - The importance of becoming successful in life.
 - The finding of the undeniable truth.
- Why does the author say **disregard the bestseller lists**?
 - Some bestselling books are badly written.
 - What interests the majority may not interest you.
 - Large publishers can pay to put books on the list.
 - Books on bestseller lists all tend to be similar.
- Which of the following sentences uses **significant** in the same way as in the fourth paragraph?
 - You and your significant other are both invited to the party.
 - Steve Jobs is one of the most significant figures in modern history.
 - If you invest smartly, you could earn a significant sum of money.
 - The results of the study will be significant for anyone working in education.
- When someone is willing to do things without hesitation, he or she is NOT _____.
 - hopeful
 - empathetic
 - adaptable
 - reluctant

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實用的主題式練習題

每篇文章後均附有五題選擇題，用以檢測閱讀理解能力，並加強字彙認知力。讀者可運用此類練習來有效評估自己的程度，以作自我實力之檢測與提升。



Unit
1

Reading
Skills



1-1 Main Idea

1-2 Supporting Details

1-3 Making Inferences

1-4 Clarifying Devices

1-5 Figurative Language

1-6 Author's Purpose and Tone

1-7 Cause and Effect

1-8 Finding Bias

1-9 Fact or Opinion

1-10 Review Test



When it comes to understanding a text, knowing what the individual words mean is often not enough. It takes many different reading skills to truly understand what the author is trying to convey. Of course, understanding the literal meaning of a passage is an important first step, but you also need to be able to read between the lines; that is, you should analyze the relationships between ideas, recognize cause and effect, and predict the outcomes of stated events.

At an even more advanced level, you need to be able to recognize the author's persuasive techniques and bias and be able to distinguish between facts and opinions. The reading skills developed in this unit will help you do just that.

1-1 Main Idea

The **main idea** of an article is not always obvious, so when reading, don't forget to ask yourself, "**What point is the author trying to make?**" In addition to the article as a whole having a main idea, each paragraph will also have its own central idea. Once you know the point of each paragraph, you can use that knowledge to make sense of the whole piece.

✎ Poets at the poetry slam would shift rapidly between volumes and tones.
(cc by Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung)



1 Versification With a Voice

001

1 When we think of poetry, we usually picture words organized into lines and stanzas printed on a page.

But poetry was not always confined to paper. In fact, for much of human history, poetry was recited aloud in front of large audiences. Poetic devices such as rhythm, repetition, and rhyme are thought to have developed to aid poets commit these verses to memory. As writing emerged and became universal, poetry gradually fell out of this oral tradition. However, in the United States in the 1980s, a form of poetry competition emerged that revitalized interest in poetry performance, and it continues to be hugely popular to this day. It's the poetry slam!



✎ three contestants at the poetry slam (cc by alex lang)

2 The structure of a poetry slam was devised by construction worker and poet Marc Smith from Chicago, who believed that modern poetry had become far too academic and stuffy. Smith wanted a medium that was looser, freer, and that could directly engage an audience. In a poetry slam, members of the audience are chosen by a host to act as judges for the event. After each poet performs, each judge awards a score to that poem. The highest scorers advance to the next round, where they compete again, until eventually a winner is declared.

3 The broad range of voices, styles, and approaches on show at poetry slams makes each event unique and full of surprises. Some poets make radical use of their voice, shifting rapidly between volumes and tones. Others use their entire body to convey the meaning of their poem and employ

» A U.S. Coast Guard Academy cadet participates in a poetry slam. (cc by US Coast Guard Academy)



25 highly choreographed, emphatic movements, and even dance. Topics tend to be political and provocative—race, gender, discrimination—which are perfect for triggering emotional and vocal responses from a live audience (something that is vital in order for the poet to gain a competitive edge over his or her opponents).

4 30 Some critics of the poetry slam cite this emphasis on pleasing the audience as the movement’s great flaw, proclaiming that the competitive “tournament” element has made slam poetry more like a sport than an art form. Others, however, point out that for those frustrated with the stuffy reputation of written poetry and traditional poetry readings, which take place in hushed, reverent rooms, the poetry slam is a place for poets to scream, shout, and sing their verses to the world. What’s more, it allows the world to respond, with heckles or cheers, creating a moment of poetic dialogue between poet and audience that is impossible to replicate with words on a page.

Questions

1. What is the author’s main point in the first paragraph?
 - a. When people think of poetry, they often think of words on a page.
 - b. Poetic devices were originally used to aid in memorizing poems.
 - c. Performing poetry aloud has made a resurgence in recent years.
 - d. For much of human history, poetry was performed aloud to large groups.
2. Which of the following could be a suitable heading for the second paragraph?
 - a. The Origin and Structure of Poetry Slams
 - b. The Problem With Modern Poetry
 - c. The Creator of the Poetry Slam
 - d. How do You Win a Poetry Slam?
3. Which of the following statements can summarize the third paragraph?
 - a. Some slam poets combine reciting their poems with exaggerated movements and dance.
 - b. Politically charged topics are often the subjects of the poems performed at slams.
 - c. Poetry slams are both highly surprising and entertaining for members of the audience.
 - d. Slam poets use a variety of techniques and provocative topics to emotionally engage audiences.
4. What is the author’s conclusion in the final paragraph?
 - a. Despite some criticism, slams provide a unique experience for both poets and audiences.
 - b. Poetry slams are often criticized for making poetry more like a sport than an art form.
 - c. Poetry slams are an excellent venue for poets frustrated with traditional poetry readings.
 - d. Poetry slam audiences aren’t afraid to voice their opinion of a poet’s work.
5. Which of the following could be an alternative title for the passage?
 - a. The History of Poetry in the United States
 - b. The Return of Performance Poetry
 - c. The Poetry of Marc Smith
 - d. Poetry Competitions in the 1980s

Unit 1 閱讀技巧

關於理解內文的技巧，光是瞭解各語詞的意義仍稍嫌不足。必須具備各種不同的閱讀技巧，才能真正讀懂作者所試圖傳達的訊息。當然，看懂一段文章的字面意義是重要的起步，但除此之外，還要能會意字裡行間的弦外之音，也就是分析各要點之間的關係、理解因果關係，以及預測文中所述事件的結果。

更進一步來說，你必須要能看出作者遊說的技巧和其本身的偏見，還要能明辨事實與意見。本單元所介紹的閱讀技巧，將有助你培養上述能力。

1-1 歸納要旨

文章主旨並非總是顯而易見，因此當閱讀時，別忘了在心裡提問：「作者想要傳達的重點是什麼？」此外，文章除了具有整體主旨之外，每段內容也有其中心思想，只要清楚每段內容的重點，即可藉此了解整篇文章的意思。

1. 有聲詩的魅力 P.014

詩作一般給人的印象，就是列出行段字句的印刷品，但詩作其實不侷限於紙本形式。事實上，綜觀人類歷史，詩作常以宏亮吟誦於群眾面前來呈現。節律、類疊和押韻等修辭技巧，據說是為了有助於詩人創作方便記憶的詩句所演變而來。隨著寫作文化崛起且形成通俗習慣，吟詩般的口述傳統便逐漸式微。不過，美國到了1980年代，興起一股讀詩競技風潮，讓詩詞表演的樣貌重獲新生，至今人氣仍然居高不下。這就是所謂的「尬詩擂台」！

尬詩擂台的制度，是由來自芝加哥的建築工人兼詩人——馬克·史密斯所創。他認為現代詩愈來愈偏學術路線而顯得沉悶。史密斯希望建構一個氣氛較為輕鬆自在、又能直接與觀眾互動的平臺。以尬詩擂台的制度而言，主持人會選出擔任該場競賽評審的觀眾。每一位詩人表演完畢後，每位評審就會進行評分。得分最高者可晉級至下一回合繼續對戰，直到分出最終贏家的勝負。

尬詩擂台上各種語調、表演風格和吟詩方式之豐富，讓每場賽事充滿獨一無二的驚喜。有些詩人運用激動的抑揚頓挫，快速轉換各種音量和口氣。有些人選擇以肢體語言傳達詩作的意義，運用精心編排且具有張力的動作，甚至是舞蹈。詩作主題偏向政治以及種族、性別、歧視等具有爭議的題材，非常容易引起現場觀眾的情緒共鳴和聲援（對於詩人取得技壓對手的優勢來說十分重要）。

不過，尬詩擂台的某些批評聲浪，認為這種譁眾取寵的表演風格是一大詬病。因為競技式的回合賽，讓尬詩擂台成為一種運動而非藝術形式。不過，某些詩評認為，那些對紙本詩集和在靜肅廳堂讀詩而感到沉悶乏味的人，尬詩擂台是一個能讓詩人放聲吼叫、向世人唱出詩作的管道。更棒的是，臺下觀眾能以即時起鬨或歡呼的方式附和，讓詩人與觀眾之間形成充滿詩意的互動氣氛，這都是紙本文字不可能如法炮製的特色。

2. 飢餓的小小汪星人 P.016

恭喜領養新小狗！但你很快就會發現，幼犬雖然超級可愛，卻時常處於爆餓狀態。身為一個負責的寵物主人，你一定會想為狗狗供應含有各種適當必需養分的食物，才能讓狗狗成長為健康開心的成犬。

不過，這樣的想法不一定正確，因為照本宣科的準備充滿豐富養分的超級狗食，不見得是正解。許多狗狗基於品種或體型的緣故，會有某些健康方面的風險。因此，牠們發育時需要特定的養分均衡，才能抵禦潛在的危險病症。舉例而言，大型犬是罹患骨骼與關節毛病的高危險群，尤其是攝取過多鈣和鉀的大狗。只有購買專為自己飼養犬種所設計的狗食，才能確保狗狗吃下最理想分量的營養。

許多新手狗爸媽常被幼犬的食量嚇到。因為幼犬的成長期集中在出生後的五個月內，因此需要充裕的熱量來滿足剛開始的快速成長期——食量可能會是相同品種成犬的兩倍。不過，隨著狗