



# National News

## Matsu Residents Live Longest Lives

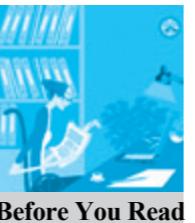
**M**atsu is now being called The Island of **Longevity** after a recent **survey** on **life expectancy** in Taiwan. According to recent **statistics**, people in Matsu have the highest **average** life expectancy at 82 years, five years more than in the rest of Taiwan. Women on this island live to an average age of 86. This is **comparable** with Okinawa, Japan, which is famous (1) the longevity of its residents.

There are a number of reasons that explain (2) people in Matsu live longer. Experts claim that **medical care** on this tiny island has come a long way since a government project (3) about nine years ago. An official at the local health department pointed out that people in Matsu **were prone to** suffer from stomach and liver cancer. After an **investigation**, it was found that local people liked to eat **preserved foods** and other foods that might **contain** aflatoxins, which (4) cancer. Therefore, people there were (5) a higher risk of **contracting** cancers that affect the **digestive system**. (6) the health of residents, health surveys were **conducted** and people were advised to change their life styles. Since then, the rate of death caused by these kinds of cancers (7) **significantly**.

(8) factors **contributing to** the longevity of residents on Matsu include the slower pace of life and the clean, (9) environment. Moreover, people in Matsu enjoy fish and are fond of adding red yeast to their cooking. Red yeast is said to **reduce** the (10) of fat in the blood.

The life expectancy of Matsu's residents now **exceeds** Taipei's by 2 years and Kaohsiung by 6. It is no wonder the island has been given its new nickname.

## ◆ Multiple Choices



## ◆ Vocabulary and Idioms

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. resident ['rezədənt] <i>n.</i> 居民                  | 11. investigation [in'vestɪ'geʃən] <i>n.</i> 調查         |
| 2. longevity [lən'dʒevətri] <i>n.</i> 長壽              | 12. preserved food [prɪ'zɜːvd fud] <i>n.</i> 醃漬食品       |
| 3. survey [sə've] <i>n.</i> 調查                        | 13. contain [kən'ten] <i>v.</i> 包含                      |
| 4. life expectancy [laɪf e'kspɛktənsɪ] <i>n.</i> 平均壽命 | 14. contract ['kantrækt] <i>v.</i> 罷患；感染                |
| 5. statistics [stə'tɪstɪks] <i>n.</i> 統計數字            | 15. digestive system [dɪ'gestɪv 'sistəm] <i>n.</i> 消化系統 |
| 6. average ['ævərɪdʒ] <i>adj.</i> 平均的                 | 16. conduct ['kandʌkt] <i>v.</i> 主持；指揮；控制               |
| 7. comparable ['kampərəbl] <i>adj.</i> 可比較的           | 17. significantly [sig'nɪfɪkəntli] <i>adv.</i> 可觀地      |
| 8. medical care ['medɪkəl kər] <i>n.</i> 醫療照顧         | 18. contribute to + N/V-ing <i>v. phr.</i> 促成           |
| 9. launch [ləntʃ] <i>v.</i> 使開始                       | 19. reduce [rɪ'dus] <i>v.</i> 減少；降低                     |
| 10. be prone to + VR <i>adj. phr.</i> 易於……            | 20. exceed [ɪk'sid] <i>v.</i> 超過                        |

## ◆ Patterns

**To improve the health of residents, health surveys were conducted and people were advised to change their life styles.**

= In order to improve the health of residents, health surveys were conducted and people were advised to change their life styles.

以“**To + VR**”為句首的句子，其不定詞的用法有以下幾種：

1. 當作主詞，後加單數動詞：  
⇒ To get good grades is important. = It is important to get good grades. (獲得好成績是重要的。)
  2. 當作表目的的副詞用法：  
⇒ To get good grades, John studies hard. = In order to get good grades, John studies hard.  
(為了得到好成績，約翰非常努力用功。)
  3. 獨立不定詞，為副詞用法，用以修飾全句：  
⇒ To be frank with you, I don't like baseball at all. (坦白告訴你，我一點也不喜歡棒球。)

## ◆ Translation

馬祖人最長壽

**在** 最近一項臺灣地區平均壽命的調查之後，馬祖被稱為長壽島。根據統計數字，馬祖人擁有最高的平均壽命達 82 歲，高出臺灣其他地區 5 年之多。島上的女性平均壽命更高達 86 歲，已經可以和在日本，以居民長壽而著名的琉球相媲美。

有幾個原因可以解釋為何馬祖人較長壽。專家說這個小島，自從政府在 9 年前推行一項計畫之後，當地的醫療照顧大有進步。一位衛生局的官員指出，馬祖人以前較容易罹患胃癌及肝癌。經調查發現，當地人愛吃醃漬食品及其他可能含有致癌因子——黃麴毒素的食物。因此，當地人有較高的風險罹患消化系統方面的癌症。為了改善當地人的健康，進行了許多健康調查，並建議居民改變他們的生活型態。自那時起，因這兩種癌症所導致的死亡率已經大幅下降。

其他促成馬祖居民長壽的因素包括：生活步調較緩慢和乾淨無汙染的環境。此外，馬祖人愛吃魚並喜歡在烹調時加入紅麴。紅麴據說可以降低血脂肪。

馬祖人的平均壽命超過臺北2年及高雄6年，也難怪這個島會被賦予新的稱號。

**◆ Answer**

- (1) B (2) D (3) B (4) A (5) A (6) C (7) D (8) C (9) C (10) A

## International News

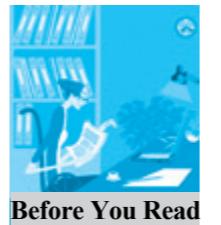
### Microsoft Gives Up on Yahoo Takeover Bid

**O**n May 3<sup>rd</sup>, computer software giant Microsoft announced that it was formally putting an end to its **attempt** to take over Internet services company Yahoo. In early February of this year, Microsoft offered to buy Yahoo for over US\$40 billion, but the offer was turned down. Microsoft then pursued a **hostile takeover** of its Internet **rival**, but the conditions demanded by Yahoo **executives** killed any possibility for a deal. News that the **acquisition** would not take place sent Yahoo shares **tumbling** as investors showed growing concerns over the future of the company.

Microsoft made the takeover bid in an attempt to be more competitive with Internet giant Google. In recent years, Google has become the computer industry's most powerful force **in respect to** Internet services. Between 2004 and 2007, Google's share of online advertising **revenue** almost **tripled** to about 30% whereas Yahoo's and Microsoft's pieces of the pie steadily declined to a combined total of less than 30%. Microsoft had hoped that a **merger** with Yahoo, which was itself once the Internet industry leader, would make it better able to compete with Google. In past years, the two companies had discussed the possibility of a merger to increase their **competitiveness**, but all of the **negotiations** were unsuccessful.

Microsoft had been trying to acquire Yahoo for about three months and had finally offered close to US\$50 billion for the company, but Yahoo executives continued to **hold out for** more money. In the end, Microsoft officials claimed that the price demanded by Yahoo executives did not make economic sense since it far exceeded the value of the company. The **subsequent** dramatic fall in Yahoo's stock price has added to the company's economic **woes** and may even lead to legal action against Yahoo executives by unhappy **shareholders** who have seen the value of their **investments plummet**.

1. Yahoo turned Microsoft down mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) the executives didn't want to keep the company
  - (B) the deal was not satisfying
  - (C) Microsoft could not buy the whole company
  - (D) it preferred to merge with Google
2. The word “**declined**” means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) dropped
  - (B) expanded
  - (C) enhanced
  - (D) climbed
3. According to the article, which of the following is true?
  - (A) The final offer from Microsoft was over US\$50 billion.
  - (B) Microsoft's stock price fell dramatically after its bid failed.
  - (C) Yahoo and Microsoft have lost a lot of advertising revenue to Google over the past few years.
  - (D) If Microsoft had merged with Yahoo, it would surely beat its opponent.



Before You Read

►當兩家公司決定合在一起以形成一家更大的公司，稱為合併（merger）。有些情況下，一個公司以購買的方式來得到另一個公司，稱為收購（takeover）。在即將被收購的公司不同意的情況下進行收購，稱為敵意收購（hostile takeover）。若一個公司不想被買走，它會採取措施（take measures）來抵抗，包括：開出比公司本身價值更高的價錢；賣掉公司的一部分以獲得現金來對抗收購；或採取措施來提高公司的股票（stock share）價值。

### ◆ Vocabulary and Idioms

1. bid [bɪd] *n.* 出價
2. formally ['fɔrməli] *adv.* 正式地
3. attempt [ə'tempt] *n.* 嘗試；企圖
4. hostile takeover ['haſtl̩ 'tek,ovər] *n.* 敵意收購
5. rival ['rərvl̩] *n.* 競爭對手
6. executive [ɪg'zekjutɪv] *n.* 董事
7. acquisition [əkwi'zɪʃn] *n.* 獲得
8. tumble ['tʌmbl̩] *v.* (價格或數量)急遽下降
9. in respect to sth. *prep. phr.* 就某方面而言；關於某事
10. revenue ['revənu] *n.* 收入
11. triple ['tripl̩] *v.* 增至三倍
12. merger [mɜːdʒər] *n.* 合併
13. competitiveness [kəm'petetɪvnɪs] *n.* 競爭力
14. negotiation [nɪ,gəfɪ'refən] *n.* 談判
15. hold out for sth. *v. phr.* 故意拖延達成協議以謀求某事物
16. subsequent ['səbſɪ,kwənt] *adj.* 後來的
17. woe [wo] *n.* 悲痛；苦惱
18. shareholder ['ʃər,holdər] *n.* 股東
19. investment [ɪn'vestmənt] *n.* 投資
20. plummet ['pləmɪt] *v.* 快速落下

### ◆ Patterns

**News that the acquisition would not take place sent Yahoo shares tumbling as investors showed growing concerns over the future of the company.**

“that”為引導名詞子句的連接詞，本句中“that the acquisition would not take place”為“News”的同位語，其他的用法還有：

1. 當主詞：  
⇒ That Wang Chien-Ming lost the game was shocking. (王建民輸了比賽的消息令人震驚。)
2. 當受詞：  
⇒ I know that you don't like pizza. (我知道你不喜歡披薩。)
3. 當主詞補語：  
⇒ I know you are looking forward to seeing Kevin. The problem is that he cannot come to the party tonight.  
(我知道你很期待見到凱文。問題是他今天無法來派對。)

### ◆ Translation

**微軟放棄出價收購雅虎**

**五**月三日，電腦軟體龍頭微軟公司宣布正式放棄收購網路服務公司——雅虎。在今年二月初，微軟出價超過400億美金購買雅虎，但這個價錢被回絕了。微軟之後對它的網路競爭對手進行敵意收購，但雅虎董事們的要求條件抹殺掉任何一個可能成交的機會。收購無法成功的新聞使得雅虎的股票急速下跌，投資者對該公司的未來表示憂心。微軟出價收購，試著與網路巨人Google抗衡。近幾年來，Google已經成為電腦業中網路服務最強大的公司。在2004至2007年間，Google網路廣告的股價幾乎成長了三倍，高達約百分之三十。而雅虎和微軟在這塊大餅所分的部分，卻持續地下降至兩家公司合起來不到百分之三十。微軟一直希望與曾是網路業龍頭的雅虎合併，來讓自己更有本錢與Google競爭。過去幾年中，這兩家公司一直在討論合併的可能性，以增加其競爭力，但所有的協商都失敗了。微軟有近三個月的時間試著要得到雅虎，最後出價近500億美元欲買下這家公司，但雅虎的董事們一直拖延，以求得到更好的價錢。最後，微軟的高層宣布，雅虎的董事們所開的價錢，在經濟上來說並不合理，已經遠超過該公司的價值。雅虎的股票隨後大跌使得該公司經濟上的困難更雪上加霜，甚至引發那些看著他們的投資大幅下跌而感到不悅的股東，想對雅虎的董事採取法律行動。

### ◆ Answer

- (1) B (2) A (3) C