

UN: 溫室氣體濃度創新高

文·圖 / 美聯社 編譯 / JT、潘斯量、劉人豪 審校 / Leila Edmunds

According to a new report released on October 26th from the World Meteorological Organization, atmospheric levels of the three main greenhouse gases — carbon dioxide, **methane** and nitrous oxide — all reached record highs in 2021.

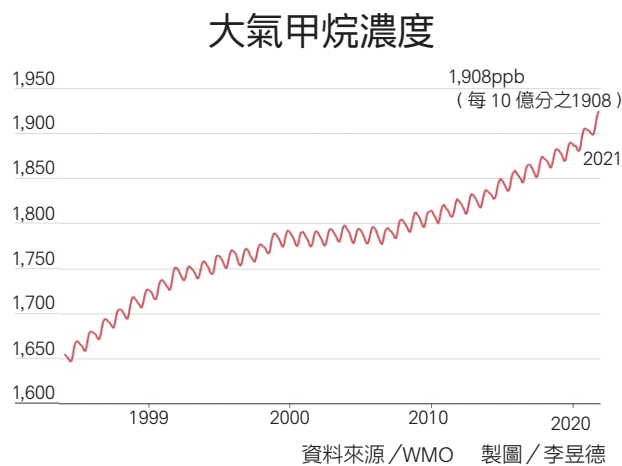
The U.N. weather agency called it an “**ominous** sign”. Since regular measurements began 40 years ago, 2021 represents the biggest year-on-year jump in methane concentrations, it said.

Methane is more **potent** at trapping heat than carbon dioxide. A molecule of methane traps about 81 times the heat as a molecule of carbon dioxide does over a 20-year time-period. 難度★★

根據世界氣象組織十月二十六日發布的新報告，大氣中的三種主要溫室氣體——二氧化碳、甲烷和一氧化二氮——在二〇二一年濃度都創下最高紀錄。

聯合國的氣候機構稱此為「不祥之兆」。報告稱，自四十年前開始定期測量以來，二〇二一年甲烷濃度的年增幅度最大。

甲烷比二氧化碳更能吸熱。以二十年時間為單位，一個甲烷分子的吸熱能力約為一個二氧化碳分子的八十一倍。



蘇納克上任英相 團結黨內救經濟

Rishi Sunak has become the first British prime minister with South Asian roots and its first Hindu leader — a milestone for a country with an extensive colonial past.

At the age of 42, Sunak is also the youngest person to take office in more than 200 years.

The challenges facing the U.K.'s third prime minister this year are enormous. Sunak must guide the country through economic and



political **turbulence** including **shoring up** an economy sliding toward recession and uniting a demoralized and divided party. Sunak's Conservative Party trails far behind the opposition in opinion polls. 難度★★

里希·蘇納克（左圖）成為英國第一位有南亞血統的首相，也是第一位印度教領袖，對於殖民歷史悠久的國家而言是一項里程碑。四十二歲的蘇納克也是兩百多年來最年輕的首相。

身為英國今年第三任首相，他面臨巨大挑戰。蘇納克必須帶領國家度過經濟及政治動盪，包括改善衰退的經濟、以及團結士氣低落又分裂的政黨。蘇納克的保守黨在民調中遠落後於反對黨。

歡慶排燈節

印度點亮百萬盞油燈

On October 24th, Indians celebrated Diwali, a national holiday across India. Bright **earthen** oil lamps and colorful lights lit up homes across the country to mark the Hindu festival that symbolizes the victory of light over darkness.

As dusk fell on the previous day, over 1.5 million earthen lamps were lit at the banks of the Saryu River in the northern city of Ayodhya, breaking the Guinness World Record and bringing back the Diwali cheer that was dampened during the two years of coronavirus. 難度★

印度人在十月二十四日歡慶排燈節，這是一個全國的國定假日，明亮的陶製油燈和五彩繽紛的燈飾點亮全國家庭，紀念這個象徵光明戰勝黑暗的印度教節慶。

節慶前一天夜幕降臨時，流經印度北部城市阿尤德亞的薩拉悠河河岸，點亮超過一百五十萬盞油燈，創下金氏世界紀錄，排燈節的歡樂氛圍，被兩年疫情澆熄後再度重現。



▲陶製油燈點點燈光綿延聖河「薩拉悠河」的河岸。

單字補充包

methane 甲烷	turbulence 動盪
ominous 不祥的	shore up 改善
potent 強大的	earthen 陶製的

趣味研究

為什麼蚊子老叮你？原來與皮膚這一味有關

According to a study published in October, some people are attractive to mosquitoes, and it probably has to do with their body odor.

The researchers asked 64 volunteers to wear nylon stockings around their forearms to pick up their body odor. The stockings were put in the end of a long tube,

then dozens of mosquitoes were released.

They found the stockings worn by volunteers with high levels of carboxylic acids in their body odor were the most attractive to mosquitoes. These participants were called “mosquito magnets”.

根據十月刊登的一篇研究，有些人很吸引蚊

子，這可能與他們的體味有關。

研究人員請六十四名志願者在前臂套上尼龍襪子以收集他們的體味，並將這些襪子放入長試管底部，然後放出數十隻蚊子。

他們發現體味中有高濃度羧酸的志願者最容易吸引蚊子，這些實驗參與者被稱為「蚊子磁鐵」。