

Reading Strategy

問題-解決 架構

Identifying a Problem-Solution Text Structure

A problem-solution text structure usually contains four elements. The first is the introduction, in which the problem is identified. Next, some detailed information about the problem is provided, along with an explanation of its negative impact. Then, one or more solutions to the problem are given. Finally, there is a conclusion in which these solutions are evaluated and discussed. Usually, their costs and effects are also taken into consideration. In identifying this text structure, readers can look out for certain key words in the article such as "problem," "cause," "trouble," "solution," "answer," "measure," etc.

1. Read the text on the next page, and then arrange the six sentences according to the text structure by filling in the correct letters.

Introduction: D
Problems: A; F



Solutions: C; E
Conclusion: B

- (A) The 9/21 earthquake destroyed the village.
- (B) The residents of Taomi managed to thrive on the challenges and were proud to live there.
- (C) The residents protected the rich plant and animal life.
- (D) Taomi was a small farming village which used to export bamboo.
- (E) The residents built guesthouses and trained locals to be guides.
- (F) Workers lost their jobs and young people left.

2. According to the text, what mainly caused workers in Taomi to lose their jobs and young people to leave?
 - (A) The terrible 9/21 earthquake.
 - (B) The government's policy to import cheaper goods.
 - (C) The local community's increasing environmental awareness.

Reading Selection



Normal 130~134
Slow 135~139



課文動畫
課文朗讀

Track 130, 135

01

Language Highlight

The title of a text often helps readers predict the following content. What words in the title help you predict the content of the text in this lesson? These words are repeated many times in the text.

overtourism; Barcelona

Barcelona receives visitors than 15 times

as many as (和...一樣多) its actual population.

我的錢是你的兩倍多

I have money twice as much as you (do) I have twice as much money as you (do).

1 Everywhere. They **overflow** the sidewalks and streets, **taking pictures** **at** landmarks like the “Sagrada Família” and **crowding** **narrow** **passageways** leading to markets.

5 The city **in question** is **Barcelona, Spain**, which each year **receives** **more than fifteen times** as many visitors as its **actual population!**

Track 131, 136

02

Barcelona is **suffering from** a **phenomenon** called **“overtourism.”** This occurs when an **attraction** becomes

tourist attraction = sightseeing spots

“Barcelona is suffering from a phenomenon called ‘overtourism.’”



extend v. 延伸

extension n. 延伸

extent n. 程度 物以類聚臭味相投

Birds of a feather (羽毛) flock together (聚集在一塊)

擠滿著..充斥著

to such a degree/level that S+V

到一個...的程度 名詞子句

=crowded= filled

10 **overrun*** with tourists **to such an extent**³ **that** the local

居民

生活品質

v. 下降 急遽地

residents' **quality of life declines**⁴ **dramatically**⁵. The 1992

=fall=decrease rapidly

不久之後

Olympics put Barcelona on the tourist map, and **soon**

the amount of

不可數名詞 **the** number of 可數名詞 ...的數目 =swarm(魚,蜜蜂湧入) into

afterward the number of tourists **flocking**⁶ to the city began

4

Ving 現在分詞 湧入

who flocked to the city

to increase. In 2017, the number of annual visitors to

v 成長

幾乎是五倍

a. 一年的

15 Barcelona grew to **almost five times as many as that** in

Mulan's eyes are smaller

than Snow White's eyes.

指示代名詞= the number of annual visitors

1992. **As expected**, local hotels and businesses benefited

正如預期的

從...獲利

from this **expansion**⁷ of tourism. However, the city's

The eyes of Mulan are

smaller than the eyes of Snow White

those

expand v. 擴張

invade v. 入侵

residents had to bear the cost. This **invasion**⁸ of visitors has

6 v. 造成 v. 承受

因 result in 果=cause=lead to=bring about=give rise to

resulted in various problems. 果 result from 因

Track 132, 137

complain v. 抱怨 本段解析請見 T-196) Vpp 過去分詞 被引起

20 **03 Complaints**⁹ about problems caused by **thoughtless**¹⁰

which are caused

a. 輕率的

thoughtful a. 著想的

visitors are common. "These people **have no respect for**

對...不尊重

others. They play loud music late at night and throw

1

同位語 當地人

garbage all over the place," said Emilio Shasta, a local who

形容詞子句

a. 整個的

對...厭煩, 受過了

has lived in Barcelona his entire life. Residents **are also fed**

are tired of N/Ving

25 **up with** some visitors' **inappropriate**¹¹ behavior, such as

不適當的

in=not

urinating* and **throwing up** on streets outside nightclubs.

3 更多地是 what's more = Moreover=in addition

Furthermore, some local **tenants**¹¹ were even forced to

=佃農

房客

be forced to V 被強迫去...

leave their apartments because **landlords**¹² are **partial**¹³ to part n. 部分

出租

地主 n. 房東

偏愛的, 偏袒的

renting¹⁴ their places out through **Airbnb***. In this way,

4 v. 計價收費

30 landlords can make more money by **charging** tourists higher

a. 每晚的 正如...所陳述

charge

領導

nightly rents. **As stated by** Lucia Trebocini, the head of a

As (it is) stated by...

Reading Strategy

Identifying a Problem-Solution Text Structure

- In which paragraph did the author provide solutions to the problem of "overtourism"? What signal word did he or she use to help readers identify it? (1) Paragraph 4 (2) measures

Note the Details

- When did the number of tourists to Barcelona begin to increase?
After the 1992 Olympics.
- Who are the people that have to bear the cost of overtourism?
The local residents.

problems solutions

Barcelona neighborhood association, “Many residents of this area are so sick and tired of tourists that they have decided to leave. Even I myself am also considering that

option¹⁵”

Track 133, 138

04

The good news is that city officials are keenly aware of all these complaints. They believe that only by introducing practical measures¹⁶ can the impact of overtourism be reduced. Such measures include putting limits on the number of people who can visit certain hotspots at one time, and banning large tour groups in particularly popular areas.

The city has also restricted the development of new hotels and insisted that websites like Airbnb take down their listings of guesthouses that are not licensed. Finally, the government has come up with a thorough plan that concentrates less on promotion and more on tourism management.

reduce v.減少 (本段3~5解析請見T-197) 影響 設限制...=restricting reduced. Such measures include putting limits on the

number of people who can visit certain hotspots at one time, and banning large tour groups in particularly popular areas.

The city has also restricted the development of new hotels and insisted that websites like Airbnb take down their listings of guesthouses that are not licensed. Finally, the

government has come up with a thorough plan that concentrates less on promotion and more on tourism management.

concentrates¹⁹ less on promotion and more on tourism management.

management.

3. Why did the city officials ban large tour groups in particularly popular areas?

They were trying to reduce the impact of overtourism.

倒裝句 only by N auxV S VR 只有藉由....

The impact of overtourism can be reduced only by introducing practical measures.

否定副詞(never, rarely, hardly, seldom...only唯一只有) Only by introducing practical measures can the impact of overtourism be reduced.

sorry suggest, order/demand, request, require insist

“ Only after the authorities have developed sustainable solutions will overtourism stop being the problem it has been. ”



It is said that S V 據說，大家說...

the author's opinion

Track 134, 139 1

雙面刃 adj+Ned

05 It has been said that tourism is a **double-edged sword***

2 一方面 名詞子句 複合形容詞

On the one hand, tourism **provides** local business owners
經濟的好處 另一方面 provide 人 with 事 v.打擾

50 **with** great **economic benefits**. On the other hand, it **disturbs**

the lives of local residents and can cause **numerous** social

problems. Clearly, Barcelona is **striving**²⁰ to **deal with** the
負面的 n.方面 a.無數的 =many
adv.明顯地=obviously strive to V努力去...
=struggle to V=make efforts to V 行動 取得平衡

negative²¹ aspects of tourism and is acting to **strike a**

balance between the local community and international

55 visitors. **Only** after the authorities have developed

sustainable solutions **will** overtourism **stop** being the

problem it has been.
形容詞子句
overtourism

否定副詞放句首倒裝句
only唯一性視為否定副詞Only when/
before/after S V 助動 S VR

—Written by Brian Foden

provide 人 with 事
提供 人 事物

只有在當局發展出永續的解決辦
過度觀光才會停止它既有的問題

Think and Reflect

1. Have you ever been bothered or annoyed by tourists?

Share your experience.

I have been bothered / annoyed by tourists when I...

I was annoyed by some tourists from China when I was at a night market in Taipei. I was standing in a line to buy some barbecued sausages. A group of Chinese tourists, who were mostly women in their 50s, cut into the line regardless of my complaints. That was really annoying!

Think about...

- In restaurants
- At tourist spots
- In your neighborhood
- On public transportation

2. Is there another city facing a problem similar to Barcelona's? What are the similarities and differences between the two cities?

(city name) is facing a problem similar to Barcelona's.

They both.... But the former..., while the latter....

Kyoto is facing a problem similar to Barcelona's. They both enjoy the benefits and suffer from the problems brought by overtourism. But the former is charging tourists to sleep over in the city, while the latter is limiting the number of tourists at some popular tourist spots.

Think about...

- In Asia
- In America
- In Europe
- In Africa
- In Oceania

Graphic Organizer

With the right approach, any problem can be solved. Use the graphic organizer to review what causes overtourism in Barcelona, how bad the situation is, and how to solve related problems. Complete the graphic organizer by matching the following statements from the passage.

Origin of Problems

The increase in tourists

1. The number of tourists in Barcelona began to increase after D.
2. In 2017, the number of tourists was about A as many as that in 1992.

- (A) five times
- (B) the locals
- (C) promotion
- (D) the 1992 Olympics
- (E) tourism management
- (F) the landlords have to be licensed
- (G) the tourists' inappropriate behavior
- (H) the landlords rent their places to tourists instead
- (I) ceilings on the number of people that can visit certain hotspots at one time

Problems

"Overtourism" in Barcelona

1. The tourists have no respect for B.
2. The residents are fed up with G.
3. Some local tenants are forced to leave their apartments because H.

Solutions

Introduce practical measures to reduce the impact of overtourism

1. Impose I, and ban large tour groups in certain popular areas.
2. Restrict the development of new hotels and F.
3. Concentrate less on C and more on E.

Sentence Pattern



在此語境中，男孩不斷挑戰媽媽的底線，媽媽最終為了重申「沒寫完作業就不能玩」的家規，因此使用了 **only** 置於句首引導副詞子句的倒裝句型，以傳達語氣強烈之意。

Only...be/aux. + S....

1. 此句型是 **only** 置於句首引導副詞子句而主要子句倒裝的結構，此時的「副詞」通常包含以下三種情況：

(1) 副詞單詞

• You must stop crying. **Only then** can we really start talking.

(2) 副詞片語（如：地方副詞或時間副詞片語等）

• You can't smoke here. **Only in the smoking area** can you smoke.

(3) 副詞子句（如：從屬連接詞when, if ...等所引導的子句）

• I usually go to work by motorcycle. **Only when it rains** do I go by MRT.

2. 此倒裝句型常用來表達說話者對某事的強烈態度，用以「強調」或達到「前後文語意對比」的目的。

• **Only when Mark's parents are around** does he behave himself. At other times, he is quite ^{頑皮的}naughty.

Examples

1. Only by introducing practical measures can the impact of overtourism be reduced.
(line 37)
2. Only after the authorities have developed sustainable solutions will overtourism stop being the problem it has been. (line 55)

Practice A

Rewrite the following sentences using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.

1. The alarm will only go off if an earthquake is detected.
→ Only if an earthquake is detected will the alarm go off.

2. We can only see this kind of insect in the Amazon rainforest.
→ Only in the Amazon rainforest can we see this kind of insect.

3. The castle built on the rocky island is only accessible by boat.
建造在崎嶇島嶼上的城堡 可以到達的
→ Only by boat is the castle built on the rocky island accessible.

4. Muslim women can only enter a mosque* with all their skin covered.
回教女性 清真寺* 被覆蓋
→ Only with all their skin covered can Muslim women enter a mosque.

5. Citizens of this country are allowed to vote only after they turn eighteen.
國民
→ Only after they turn eighteen are citizens of this country allowed to vote.

6. You can only cross the street when the traffic light turns from red to green.
→ Only when the traffic light turns from red to green can you cross the street.

Practice B

Read through the following dialogues carefully. Summarize each dialogue using the pattern above. The first one has been done for you.

1. Ted: What is this red button for? Can I press it now?

Security: No, only if there is an emergency.

Conclusion: Only if there is an emergency can Ted press this red button.

2. Jessica: Excuse me. Can you switch off the lights?

Gina: Why?

Jessica: I just can't fall asleep with the lights on.

Conclusion: Only with the lights off can Jessica fall asleep.

3. Husband: (*on the phone*) Darling, I have to work overtime today. I won't be home until very late. Please don't wait up.

Wife: (*on the other side of the phone*) No! I won't go to bed if you're not home.

Conclusion: Only when the husband comes home will the wife go to bed.

4. Nancy: Why are those bats not moving?

Victor: They are sleeping. Don't you know that bats are nocturnal* animals?

Nancy: What do you mean?

Victor: They sleep in the daytime and they only leave their caves at night.

Conclusion: Only at night do bats leave their caves.

5. Teacher: Okay, everyone! Please be seated. You have one hour to do the test.

Andrea: Would you mind telling us how soon we can hand in our exam papers?

Teacher: No sooner than thirty minutes.

Conclusion: Only after thirty minutes can the students hand in their exam papers.

6. Mike: You look awful, Bill. What's the matter?

Bill: I was laid off and my wife divorced me. I even lost all my money gambling.

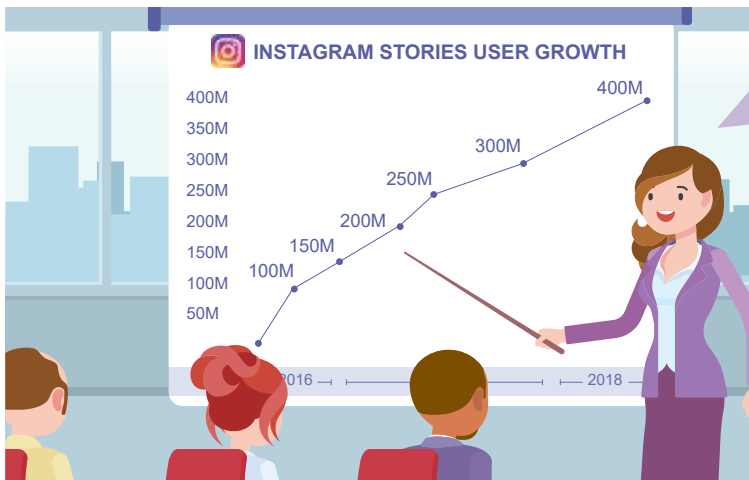
Mike: I can't believe you lost everything. Now you realize what a blessed life you used to have.

Bill: Yes, I do. I am deeply regretful.

Conclusion: Only when Bill had lost everything did he realize what a blessed life he used to have.

Language in Use

Explore & Discover



As everybody knows, the number of people using Instagram is increasing nowadays. According to this line graph, there were three times as many active users in October 2017 as in November 2016. And the number will even become four times higher in June 2018.

Look at the first three sentences and mark the last three sentences in the same way.

1. Orchid Island is sixteen times larger than Turtle Island.
2. Imported apples cost three times as much money as domestic ones.
3. The cheetah can run twice as fast as the human being.
4. John works out twice as often as Josh.
5. Carrie owns four times as many shoes as Charlotte.
6. The Burj Khalifa is one and a half times taller than Taipei 101.

What do the two parts of each sentence that you marked indicate?

- The cause-and-effect relationship between the two objects.
- The time order in which the two events take place.
- The comparison and contrast of the two objects.

Examples

1. The city in question is Barcelona, Spain, which each year receives more than fifteen times as many visitors as its actual population! (line 5)
2. In 2017, the number of annual visitors to Barcelona grew to almost five times as many as that in 1992. (line 14)

Apply & Practice

Imagine that you are working as a guide in a national zoo. To impress tourists and make clear the differences between the animals, you often introduce the animals with the following expressions:

1. ... twice/half/three... times + as + adj./adv. + as / more ... than....
2. ... as + adj./adv. + as

Step 1: Form groups of four. Take turns playing the role of a zoo guide. Introduce the Asian elephants to tourists with the information given in the following table. Take the opening below for reference.

Good day, everyone! Welcome to Pearson's National Zoo. I'm your zoo guide, Marvin. We're going to see a lot of amazing animals today. And our first stop has ones with giant ears and trunks—the Asian elephants. On average, Asian elephants are roughly one and a half times taller than human beings....



Step 2: Discuss and choose one animal that you want to introduce. Look for more information online and fill in the following blanks. You are also encouraged to include some fun facts about the animal you choose in the introduction.

Step 3: Each group member takes turns being the zoo guide and completes the tour with the chosen animals all together.

	Human	Asian Elephant	Animals You Choose
Height (cm)	170	270	
Weight (kg)	62	5400	
Life Expectancy (years)	79	60	
Running Speed (km/hr)	45	40	