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Medicine in rivers

藥物排入河流威脅全球衛生



一份報告稱，藥物和醫藥產品排入世界各地河流所造成的污染“對環境和全球衛生構成威脅”。

When medicine has finished making its way through your body, it doesn't just disappear. Some **key** ingredients may **remain** active as they pass down your toilet, through the water **treatment** system, and then out into rivers and lakes.

藥物在體內消化後，並不會徹底消失。一些主要成分在通過廁所和污水處理系統排入河流和湖泊後，仍可保持活性。

This latest research makes depressing reading. Drugs that are used to treat **epilepsy** and **diabetes** were the most widely found. The worst sites tested were in Pakistan, Bolivia and Ethiopia, with those in Iceland, Norway and the Amazon rainforest amongst the most **pristine**.

這項最新的研究結果令人感到沮喪。最常被探測到的是用於治療癲癇和糖尿病的藥物。測試結果最嚴重的地區位於巴基斯坦、玻利維亞和衣索比亞，而受污染最少的地區包括冰島、挪威和亞馬遜雨林等。

1. 詞彙表

key	主要的，關鍵的
remain	保持不變
treatment	處理
epilepsy	癲癇
diabetes	糖尿病
pristine	原始的，未受污染的

2. 閱讀理解：請在讀完上文後，回答下列問題。（答案見下頁）

1. How do drugs end up in rivers and lakes?

2. Which drugs were most widely found?

3. Where were the most contaminated sites?

4. Where were the least contaminated sites?

3. 答案

1. How do drugs end up in rivers and lakes?

They pass through your body, go down the toilet, and then out into lakes and rivers after going through water treatment.

2. Which drugs were most widely found?

Drugs used to treat epilepsy and diabetes.

3. Where were the most contaminated sites?

Sites in Pakistan, Bolivia and Ethiopia.

4. Where were the least contaminated sites?

Sites in Iceland, Norway and the Amazon rainforest were amongst the cleanest.