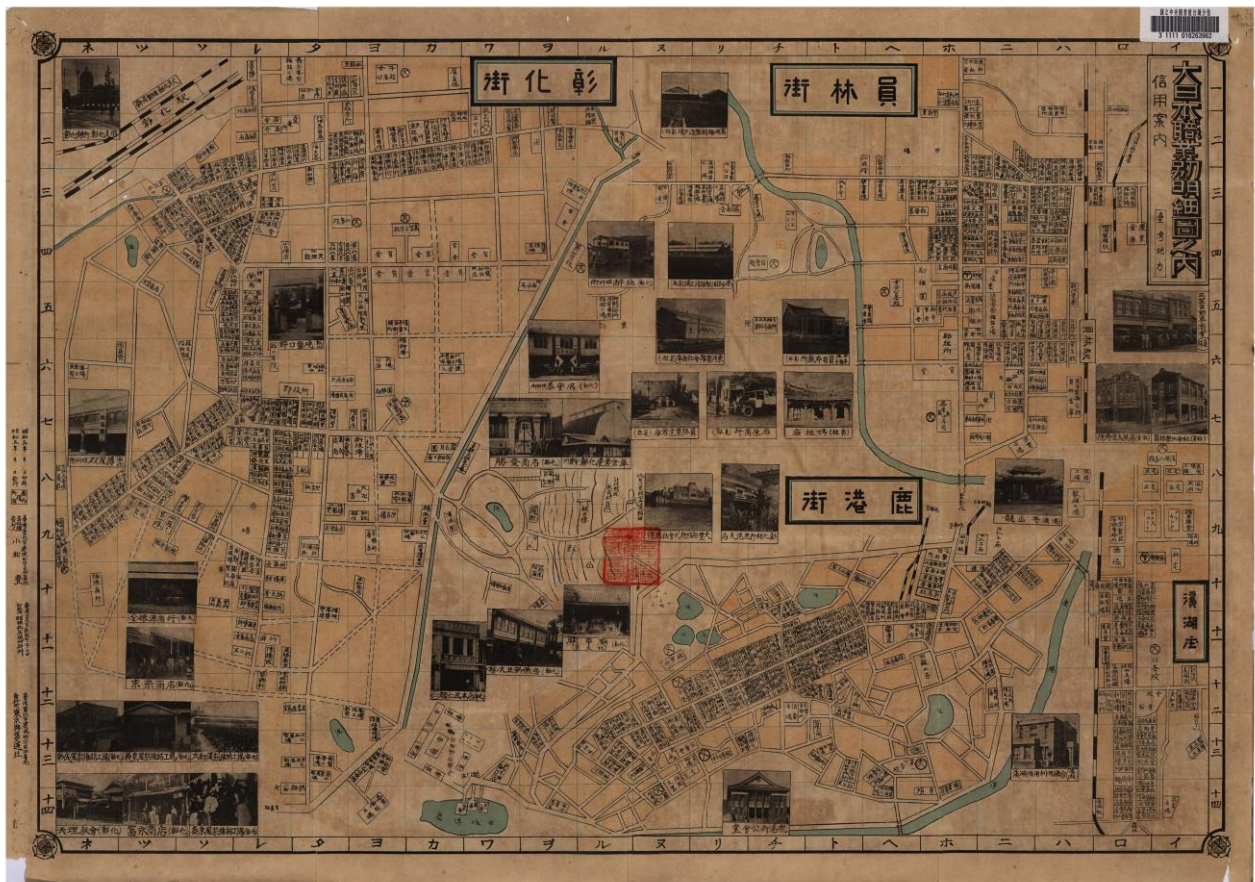


彰化縣縣立員林國民中學 112 學年度 七年級彈性學習課程 自編教材



Webike-Let's go traveling!

生態員林



Webike

~ Let's Go Traveling!

彰化縣 員林國中
英語領域 教學研究會

1-1

Let's Go on a Picnic.

學習目標 學會野餐相關的英文單字及使用英文句子表達需求。

Activity 1: watch a video about picnicking (看 VoiceTube 學野餐英文)

<p>Part A 野餐用具</p> <p>picnic mat 野餐墊 picnic basket 野餐籃 picnic table 野餐桌 food storage container 保鮮盒</p>	<p>Part B 野餐餐具</p> <p>fork 叉子 plate/ dish 盤子 tray 托盤 cup/glass 杯子 napkin/ paper towel 餐巾/紙巾</p>
<p>Part C 可攜用品</p> <p>mosquito repellent 防蚊液 sun hat 遮陽帽 selfie stick 自拍神器</p>	<p>Part D 必帶野餐食物</p> <p>sandwich 三明治 brownie 布朗尼蛋糕 cookie/ cracker 餅乾 salad 沙拉 sushi 壽司 bread 麵包</p>
<p>Part E 野餐活動</p> <p>frisbee 飛盤 kite 風箏 ball 球</p>	<p>想一想，還有什麼該準備的呢?</p>

Activity 2 Learning Sentence Pattern

Sentence Pattern 1:

What do we need for picnic?

We need _____.

Sentence Pattern 2

Where can we buy _____?

2-1 「衣」見鍾情 Worksheet

Activity 1. Introduce some simple words about casual clothes

			
男用襯衫	帽T	洋裝	短褲
shirt	hoodie	dress	shorts
			
女用襯衫	T-shirt	西裝	西裝背心
blouse	T-shirt	suit	vest
			
牛仔褲	長褲	吊嘎	領帶
jeans	pants	tank top	necktie
			
墨鏡	領結	棒球帽	皮帶
sunglasses	bow tie	baseball cap	belt

			
圍巾	夾克	羽絨外套	大衣
scarf	jacket	down coat/ jacket	coat
			
長襪	短襪	短靴	長靴
stockings	socks	ankle boots	knee boots

Activity 2. Watch the video and learn some words about special clothes

阿滴英文服飾篇

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cb1h4ACNG8s>

Activity 3. Pair work

Today is July 5, and John and Sally will fly to Australia and have their honeymoon next week. They are packing their luggage now. What do you suggest them to wear and and what should they bring? Discuss with your partner and share in class.

Weather in Sydney

		夏季			秋		冬季			春天			
		十二月	一月	二月	三月	四月	五月	六月	七月	八月	九月	十月	十一月
	最高溫度 °C °F	25.2	25.9	25.8	25.8	22.4	19.5	17	16.3	17.8	20	22.1	23.6
	最低溫度 °C °F	17.5	18.7	18.8	17.6	14.7	1.6	9.3	8.1	9	11.1	13.6	25.6
	降雨量中位數 (公釐)	78	101	118	130	127	120	132	97	81	68	77	84

2-2 Worksheet

1. Match. 請將各國服飾與國名、服飾名詞連線配對



Vietnam

Russia

Korea

Peru

Poncho

Hanbok

Ao Dai

Rubakha

2. Draw. 請於下處畫出你最喜歡的國外傳統服飾，你可以做些改變，並與同學分享。

3-1 Comfy Stay – 飯店訂房實用英文

Activity 1 : Watch the video and learn how to book a room.

#<https://youtu.be/zKelMFMIae0> Hotel reservation

Part A: Key word

1.Type of room

英文	中文	英文	中文
1.single room	單人房	2.double room	雙人房(一張床)
3.twin room	雙人房(兩張床)	4.family room	家庭房(一間雙人房、 一間兩張單人床)
5.triple room	3人床客房	6.suite (room)	套房

2.Special requests (特別要求)

英文	中文	英文	中文
extra bed	加床	baby cot	嬰兒床

3.訂房相關單字:

英文	中文	英文	中文
1.reserve/book	預訂	2.full	客滿
3.available	有空的	4.shuttle bus	接駁車
5.buffer	自助餐		

Part B: Dialogue

A: I want to book a room for Jun.6.

B: What kind of room do you want?

A: A family room, please.

B: Sorry, we only have a single room.

A: One extra bed, OK?

B: No problem.

A: How much is it for one night?

B: It's NT\$3,000 in total.

A: With breakfast?

B: Sure. We offer buffet.

A: Any shuttle bus service?

B: Yes, the bus goes to the station every 20 minutes.

A: By the way, any room available for tonight?

B: Sorry, it's full. Any other things I can do for you?

A: No, thank you.

B: Then, glad to meet you on Jun.6.

Part C Key sentence:

1.I want to book a double room for two nights . (口語:A double room , please.)

2.How much is a double room for one night? (口語: A double room , how much?)

Part D: Pair work.

3-2 飯店實用英語----Hotel check in

Activity 1.

Warm up ---短片欣賞

實用旅遊英文-住宿篇_ 用英文登記入房! hotel Check-in - Joanna English

[Joanna Lin](#) 發佈日期：2017 年 12 月 21 日

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qfgMxuCV8iU&t=29s>

Share what you see and listen to in the video with the teacher and classmates

Activity 2.

Key words:

單字	中文	單字	中文
Check in (v.)	登記入住	Book (v.)	預約
Passport (n.)	護照	Room key/key card	房卡
Fill out a form	填住宿表	information	資料
tip	小費	Signature (n.)	簽名
lobby	大廳	Reservation (n.)	預約

進階單字:

單字	中文	單字	中文
bellyboy	飯店服務員	porter	服務員
reception	接待台	receptionist	接待員
concierge	門房		

Activity 3.

短片欣賞----【飯店入住】超實用英文句型 // Hotel Check-In in English
(看 check in 部分即可)

[美語活起來](#) 發佈日期：2018 年 1 月 13 日

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ImALycB0Jo8&t=66s>

實用句型:

1. How can I help you? (I have a reservation.)
2. May I have your last name, please?
3. Could I see your ID/passport?
4. You will be in room _____ ?
5. Is there anything else I can help you with/do for you?

Activity 4.

Work in groups---1.請同學分組，利用所教之單字及實用句型，討論出一情境式對話小劇場。

3-3 飯店實用英語----Hotel check out

Activity 1.

Warm up ---短片欣賞

【英語對話框】用英文辦理退房

[空中英語教室 Studio Classroom](#) 發佈日期：2018年6月25日

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ilOTC1pDFkA>

Share what you see and listen to in the video with the teacher and classmates

Activity 2.

Key words:

單字	中文	單字	中文
Check out	退房	snacks	零食、點心
drinks	飲料	minibar	迷你酒吧/冰箱
cash	現金	Credit card	信用卡
total	總計	receipt	收據

進階單字:

單字	中文	單字	中文
Pay-TV	付費電視	Room charge	房費
debit	電子錢包	taxes	稅金
tip	小費	Room service charge	客房服務費

Activity 3.

短片欣賞----【飯店入住】超實用英文句型 // Hotel Check-In in English
(看後半部分即可) [美語活起來](#) 發佈日期：2018年1月13日

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ImALycB0Jo8&t=66s>

實用句型:

1. Room ____, check out, please.
2. Here is the keycard.
3. Did you have anything from the minibar?
4. Your total is _____. /It's a total of _____.
5. With that be a cash, credit card, or debit?
6. Should we charge the credit card on file or do you want to use another card?
7. The one on file is fine.
8. Here is your receipt.
9. Could you call a taxi for me/us?
10. Your taxi arrives in ____ minutes. You can wait in the lobby.

Activity 4.

Work in groups---1.請同學分組，利用所教之單字及實用句型，討論出一情境式對話小劇場。

4-1

搭捷運逛逛 (第 2~3 週)

學習目標 了解英文問路的方式以及學會說明到達目的地的說法。

Activity 1: watch the video **【好想說英文】** 通勤實用英文(捷運篇)

Activity 2: Sentence Pattern Learning

Sentence Pattern 1:

Could you tell me how to get to _____?

例: Could you tell me how to get to **Taipei Zoo Station**?

小試身手

你能告訴我如何到達松山站(Songshan Station)嗎?

Sentence Pattern 2

You can take the _____ line to _____ and transfer to the _____ line. (transfer 轉車)

例: You can take the **blue** line to **Taipei Main Station** and transfer to the **red** line.

小試身手

你可以搭乘藍線到西門站(Ximen Station)，然後再轉搭綠線。

Sentence Pattern 3

_____ will be _____ stops/ stations away.

例: **Taipei Main Station** will be **five** stops away.

小試身手

台北小巨蛋(Taipei Arena)離這裡三站之遠。

Sentence Pattern 4:

You can get a _____ at the _____?

例: You can get a token at the machine. (token 代幣)

小試身手

你可以在服務台(information booth)買到悠遊卡 easy card。

Activity 3: Pair-work and read the dialogue

(At Taipei Zoo)

A: Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to Danshuei Station?

B: Sure. You can take the brown line to Taipei Main Station and transfer to the red line. Danshuei Station will be 18 stops away.

A: Okay. Thank you. Oh, can you tell me how to get a ticket?

B: They are two options.

A: What are they?

B: You can take a token at the machine. Or, you can get an easy card at the information booth.

Activity 4 Dialogue Design (兩人一組，使用 pad 查詢台北捷運的路線圖，設定一個目的地，討論要如何從某處出發前往目的地，設計如同活動 3 的對話)

4-2

Culture Trip- Danshuei Fort Santo Domingo (第5週)

教學目標

認識台灣著名景點-紅毛城。

(At Danshuei Fort Santo Domingo.)

A: This building looks so special!

B: This is the famous Danshuei Fort Santo Domingo.

A: Oh! So this is the FSD with more than 300 years of history!

B: Its building style is different to that of Taiwan's traditional design.

A: It is. The Spanish and the Dutch built this castle.

B: No wonder it has a Western feel to it.

A: DFSD is a first-class relic.

B: Why is it called FSD?

A: Because the Dutch took over the town when they beat the Spaniards. People there called the Dutch "the red-haired people." This place is then called FSD.

(Literally, the Fortress of the Red Haired Barbarians.)

B: Now I understand.

4-3

How to Use Google Maps? (第 6 週)

教學目標

學會如何運用科技工具找到到達目的地的路徑。

Activity 1 Discussion

Question 1: Do you use apps?

Question 2: What are these apps for?



參考答案

Yes, I do.

- (1) “YouTube” is a video-sharing app.
- (2) “LINE” is an app for instant messaging on smartphones and personal computers.
- (3) “雙鐵時刻表” sets out information on service times, to assist passengers to plan a trip.
- (4) “Facebook” is a convenient tool for people to share news and photos with friends easily.
- (5) “Google Maps” is a mobile web mapping service application.
- (6) “Candy Crush Saga” is a match-three puzzle video game.

Activity 2 Learning how to use Google Maps


How Do You Use Google Maps?

1 Type in your destination.

2 Click on your destination from the list.

3 Zoom in.

4 Have a street view.

 type in 輸入 destination 目的地 click 點擊 (滑鼠) list 清單 zoom in 放大

 Reading Strategy、Time to Listen →
page 128

Activity 3 Just Look for Them!

學生兩人一組，使用 Pad 並按照 activity 2 的步驟，查詢老師指定的台灣著名景點及自己喜愛的景點。

參考資料來源:地球村美語、康軒國中課本第三冊第七課

5-1 Asking the Concierge for Sightseeing Advice

★Dialogue

A: Hi, can you give me some advice about going sightseeing?

B: Of course. I'd be more than happy to help. I am, after all, the hotel's concierge.

A: Concierge? What exactly is that?

B: We advise you on where to visit, eat, or shop during your stay here in New York.

A: Great! So where should I start my sightseeing?

B: The Statue of Liberty is always a good place to begin.

A: I saw the Statue of Liberty on my last visit here. Can you recommend somewhere else?

B: Well, Central Park is wonderful for running. Afterwards, you should head to the Museum to enjoy the art.

A: Great! That sounds like a plan. Thanks a lot.

B: I'm sure you'll have a good time there.

相關影片連結:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WFRR0zC70-0>

5-4 PEER REVIEW & EVALUATION FORM

EVALUATOR:

GROUP:

TOPIC/DESTINATION:

	1	2	3	4	5
TEAMWORK	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
PRESENTATION	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CONTENT	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
INTERACTION	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
TIME	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
FEEDBACK					

SCORE _____

6-1 海關通不通~機場實用英文

Activity 1 : Watch the video and find the answers.

阿滴英文機場篇 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RBmII_2YxEI

- # 1 I'm going to New York. 中文： _____
- # 2 Here you go. 中文： _____
- # 3 Window seat, please. 中文： _____
- # 4 Just this one. 中文： _____
- # 5 Is my baggage overweight? 中文： _____
- # 6 No. 中文： _____
- # 7 Is this allowed on the plane? 中文： _____
- # 8 What time will we be boarding? 中文： _____
- # 9 Where is the boarding gate? 中文： _____
- # 10 I'm here on vacation. 中文： _____

Activity 2 : Discuss and write down Airport New Words.

(1)	護照		(2)	登機證	
(3)	登機門		(4)	行李	
(5)	座位		(6)	窗戶	
(7)	走道		(8)	允許	
(9)	假期		(10)	目的	
(11)	拜訪、參觀		(12)	超重	
(13)	秤		(14)	安檢	

Activity 3 : Dialogue(pair-work)

海關人員: Good afternoon. Where are you going?

乘客: I'm going to New York.

海關人員: May I have your passport, please?

乘客: Here you go.

海關人員: Would you like an aisle seat or a window seat?

乘客: Window seat, please.

海關人員: How many bags are you checking in?

乘客: Just this one.

海關人員: Please put your baggage on the scale.

乘客: Is my baggage overweight?

海關人員: No.

乘客: What time will we be boarding?

海關人員: Your boarding gate is D3. We begin boarding at 5:00.

乘客: Where is the boarding gate?

海關人員: Go through security, and turn left. Enjoy your flight, sir.

6-2 On-board term 機上用語

1. 暖身 warm-up
2. 單字速記 vocabualry
3. 片語句子 phrase
4. 活動 1/2activity

暖身活動：

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yI-T2WLL5M>

<https://news.tvbs.com.tw/ttalk/detail/life/10077>

[About eat]

- ① **Would you like** to have chicken noodles or pork rice?
- ② I would like to have pork rice, thank you.
- ③ May I please have **a cup of** apple juice to **go along with** meal ?

[About need]

- ① May I have a **blanket and a pillow**, please?
- ② My **headphone** doesn't work, may I change a new one?
- ③ I want to buy some **duty free** goods.
- ④ Where is the **toilet**/lavatory?

[About seat]

- ① Will you **show** me my window/aisle seat, please?
- ② May I **change** my seat to back row?
- ③ Could you please help me put/get my **baggage** up there?

活動 1

[About fly]查字典，英翻中

Please take a seat and fasten your seat belt.

Please stow your carry-on luggage underneath the seat in front of you.

Please make sure your seat back and folding trays are in full upright position.

Please turn your electronic devices to 'airplane' mode .

Ladies and gentlement , welcome aboard ABC Airlines flight 333, non-stop service from Taipei to Los Angeles.

Our flight time will be of 13 hours and 20 minutes.

Enjoy you flight.

活動 2 拍攝一段課堂上所提之小對話或搭乘飛機注意事項之短片

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x7vKVDx5j8o>

6-3 海關通不通~海關入境英語

Activity 1 : Watch the video and find the answers.

阿滴英文 機場入境篇 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vO5NZWdSvns>

1 Please have your passport and declaration form.

中文：_____

2 Wait behind the yellow line. 中文：_____

3 Where are you traveling from? 中文：_____

4 What's the purpose of your visit? 中文：_____

5 How long will you stay? 中文：_____

6 Are you traveling with anyone? 中文：_____

7 What do you do for a living? = What's your job? = What are you?

中文：_____

8 Do you have anything to declare? 中文：_____

9 Put your fingers on the scanner. 中文：_____

10 Enjoy your stay. 中文：_____

Activity 2 : Discuss and write down Airport New Words.

(1)	護照		(2)	申報表	
(3)	線		(4)	旅行	
(5)	目的		(6)	拜訪、參觀	
(7)	待在....		(8)	工作	
(9)	假期		(10)	目的	
(11)	申報		(12)	手指	
(13)	掃描器		(14)	另一隻手	

Activity 3 : Pair-work and read the dialogue.

海關人員: Please have your passport and declaration form ready.

乘客: Oh, okay.

海關人員: Miss, wait behind the yellow line, please.

乘客: Fine.

海關人員: Can I have your passport, please?

乘客: Here you go.

海關人員: Where are you traveling from?

乘客: Taipei.

海關人員: Where's that?

乘客: Taiwan.

海關人員: What's the purpose of your visit?

乘客: I'm here on vacation.

海關人員: How long will you stay?

乘客: About 10 days.

海關人員: Are you traveling with anyone?

乘客: No, I travel here alone./Yes, I travel with my family.

海關人員: What's your job?

乘客: I'm a student.

海關人員: Do you have anything to declare?

乘客: No./Yes, here you go.

海關人員: Please put your fingers on the scanner. Okay. Now the other hand. Enjoy your stay. Welcome to America.

彰化縣縣立員林國民中學 112 學年度
八年級彈性學習課程
自編教材



& Webike-What a Wonderful World!

& 玩轉賽恩斯



Webike

***What a Wonderful
World!***



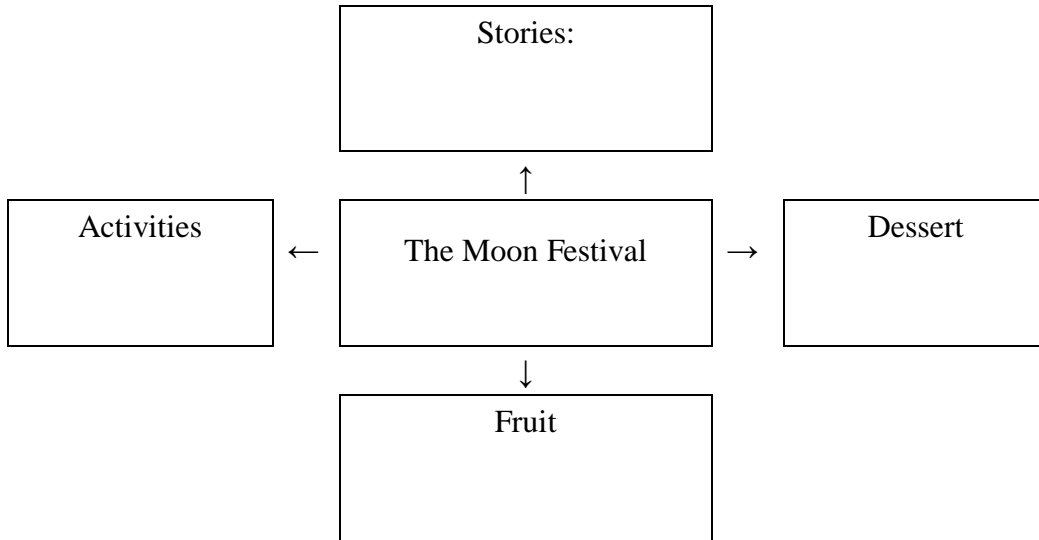
彰化縣員林國中 英語科教學研究會

The Moon Festival

Part One

Name _____ Class _____ Number _____

I. Brainstorm: When we talk about the Moon Festival, what do you think about?



II. The Meaning of the Moon Festival

The Moon Festival falls on the 15th day of the eighth lunar month. The moon is full and bright on this day. In the past, people celebrated the autumn harvest and got together to give thanks to the Earth.

Now, people still get together with their family or friends. They eat moon cakes on this holiday. Moon cakes are round like the full moon and the gathering. People also enjoy pomelos, and some make pomelo hats. Besides that, many people in Taiwan have a BBQ party in the moonlight. Everyone has a good time on this festival.

◆ lunar month 農曆 celebrate 慶祝 autumn 秋天 harvest 豐收
the Earth 大地 gathering 團聚

➤ 找動詞

1. 現在式：陳述事實、真理、習慣

be 動詞：			
一般動詞：			

The Moon Festival

Part Two and Three

Name _____ Class _____ Number _____

Chang-O

Chang-O was a young deathless girl. She worked in the palace of Heaven for the Jade Emperor. One day, she broke an expensive jar by mistake. The Jade Emperor was angry and sent her to the Earth. Chang-O became a daughter of a poor family. When she was eighteen years old, she met a young archer, Hou Yi. One day, something strange happened. There were ten suns in the sky. This made people die. Hou Yi shot down nine suns. The king gave him deathless medicine. If Hou Yi took it, he would never die. His wife, Chang-O found the medicine and took it. Later, she flew to the moon, and she lived there forever.

- | |
|--|
| ◆ deathless 長生不老 palace 皇宮 Heaven 天堂 the Jade Emperor 玉皇大帝
expensive 貴的 jar 罐子 by mistake 不小心 archer 弓箭手 shoot 射
medicine 藥 forever 永遠 |
|--|

◎ 找答案

How many suns were there in the sky before? _____

Who shot down nine suns? _____

The Moon Festival

Name _____ Class _____ Number _____

The Jade Rabbit

Long ago, a fox, a rabbit and a monkey lived in a forest. Three gods pretended to be baggers. They went through the forest and asked for food. The fox and the monkey gave them food. The rabbit had nothing to give them. He felt bad and said, "I am so sorry. I don't have anything to give you, but I can give myself to you." Then he jumped into the fire. The three gods were moved. They made the rabbit deathless and sent him to the moon.

- | |
|--|
| ◆ forest 森林 pretend 假裝 bagger 乞丐 myself 我自己 moved 感動 |
|--|

➤ ◎ 找動詞

(1) 現在式：陳述事實、真理、習慣

be 動詞	
-------	--

- ◆ 現在式助動詞 (do / does)：一般動詞的疑問或否定要用助動詞。
肯定：I have something to give you.

否定：I don't have anything to give you.

※影片欣賞 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i8vaykp-GTU>

Wu Gang

Wu Gang was a woodman. He wanted to live forever. However, he didn't work hard. The Jade Emperor was angry because of his attitude. To punish him, the Emperor planted a big tree on the moon. He told him that if he could cut it down, he would become deathless. Wu Gang tried hard, but the tree grew again and again. Today, people believe that some shadow on the moon is the one of the tree and Wu Gang.

◆ woodman 樵夫 attitude 態度 punish 處罰 plant 種 shadow 影子

➤ 找動詞

(1) 現在式：陳述事實、真理、習慣

be 動詞	
一般動詞	

※影片欣賞 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4sdgZ3P82HI>

Activity

Bring a pomelo, and start to design your unique one.

The Moon Festival

Part Four

Name _____ Class _____ Number _____

BBQ

One soybean sauce company (萬家香) released a barbecue sauce ad: “When one family barbecues, millions of families can smell it.” Then some big supermarkets started to sell barbecue tools. After that, people in Taiwan have BBQ parties to celebrate this special day.

People usually barbecue meat, like pork, beef, chicken, fish and sausage. Some put meat on toast and eat them together. A few barbecue seafood, such as clam and squid. Many love vegetables, for example mushroom, corn, and green pepper. Most people like to brush BBQ sauce on food. It is really yummy.

Moon Cakes and Pomelos

People eat moon cakes as dessert. There are many different flavors, like red bean, green bean, and taro. Some people like moon cakes with an egg yolk. Besides that, people eat pomelos. They are a kind of sweet and juicy fruit. Some people peel them and put them on children’s heads as a hat. Kids with pomelo hats look cute. However, don’t put pomelo hats on cats’ head. It’s poison for them.

Fairy Sticks

After BBQ, kids like to play fairy sticks. A fairy stick is a stick of firework. People light it, and it begins to have some bright light. Kids take it or shake it. At night, the light is really beautiful. However, it doesn’t last long. Lots of Taiwanese kids enjoy playing with it. It’s also an important part of the festival.

On the Moon Festival, people get together with their friends or family. They enjoy delicious food, and kids play with fairy sticks at night. Everyone has a good time on this wonderful holiday.

◆ soybean sauce 醬油 sauce 醬料 release 發行 ad 廣告 million 百萬
tool 工具 sausage 香腸 toast 土司 seafood 海鮮 clam 蛤 squid 魷魚
vegetable 蔬菜 mushroom 磨菇 corn 玉米 green pepper 青椒 brush 刷
dessert 點心 flavor 口味 bean 豆 taro 芋頭 egg yolk 蛋黃 peel 剝皮
fairy stick 仙女棒 firework 煙火 light 點燃, 亮光 last 持續

➤ **Sharing Time:** What do you usually eat on the Moon Festival?

The Moon Festival

Part Five

Name _____ Class _____ Number _____

What Did You Do on the Moon Festival?

(George and Mary are talking about their Moon Festival on the phone.)

George: How was the weather in Kaoshiung on the Moon Festival?

Mary: It was nice. I had a BBQ party with my family.

George: Could you start a fire?

Mary: No, I couldn't, but my dad did that.

George: What did you BBQ?

Mary: We barbecued some meat, like pork, beef, and chicken. I brushed some BBQ sauce on meat. Then, I put it on a piece of toast and ate them together.

George: It was yummy, but it was salty, too.

Mary: Yes, I drank a lot of cola. Did you have a barbecue?

George: No, I didn't because it rained a lot in Taipei. However, we still had some moon cakes and pomelos together.

Mary: Too bad. I played fairy sticks after BBQ.

George: Really? It was interesting.

Mary: Of course.

George: May I join your BBQ party next year?

Mary: Sure!

➤ **Play the dialogue.**

Part Six

➤ **Write an short story about your Moon Festival.**

➤ **Share your story.**

Example

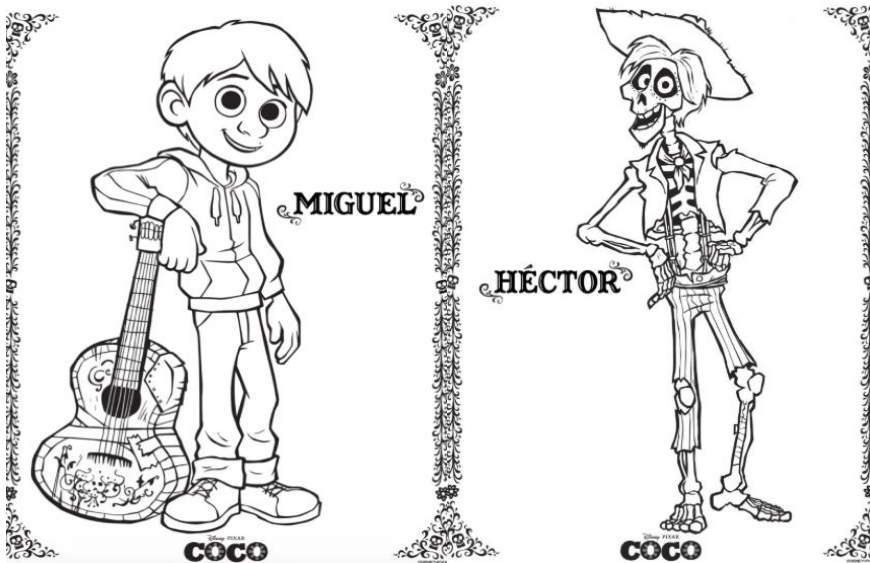
Mid-Autumn Festival is an important old festival. We enjoy a happy family time on that day. In my family, Mom cooks a big dinner and all my family get together and enjoy it. After the meal, we chat with each other under the beautiful moonlight.

Disney • Pixar Coco Worksheet

Class _____ Name _____ NO. _____

1. Which role impresses you a lot? Why?
2. Which scene touches you most? Why?
3. Miguel's dream is to be a singer. How can he make his dream come true?
What's your own dream?
4. Write down at least two features about Mexican Day of the Dead
(Dia de los Muertos)?

📖impress...a lot 使印象深刻; scene 幕; Day of the Dead 亡靈節



Class _____ Name _____ NO. _____

Remember Me (Lullaby)

Written by Kristen Anderson-Lopez and Robert Lopez

Remember me

Though I have to say _____

Remember me

Don't let it make you _____

For even if I'm far away, I hold you in my heart

I _____ a secret song to you each night we are apart

Remember me

Though I have to _____ far

Remember me

Each time you hear a sad _____

Know that I'm with you the only way that I can be

Until you're in my _____ again

Remember me



Let's Take a Look

Do you feel the different festival atmosphere? Choose the suitable words for each day of the dead.

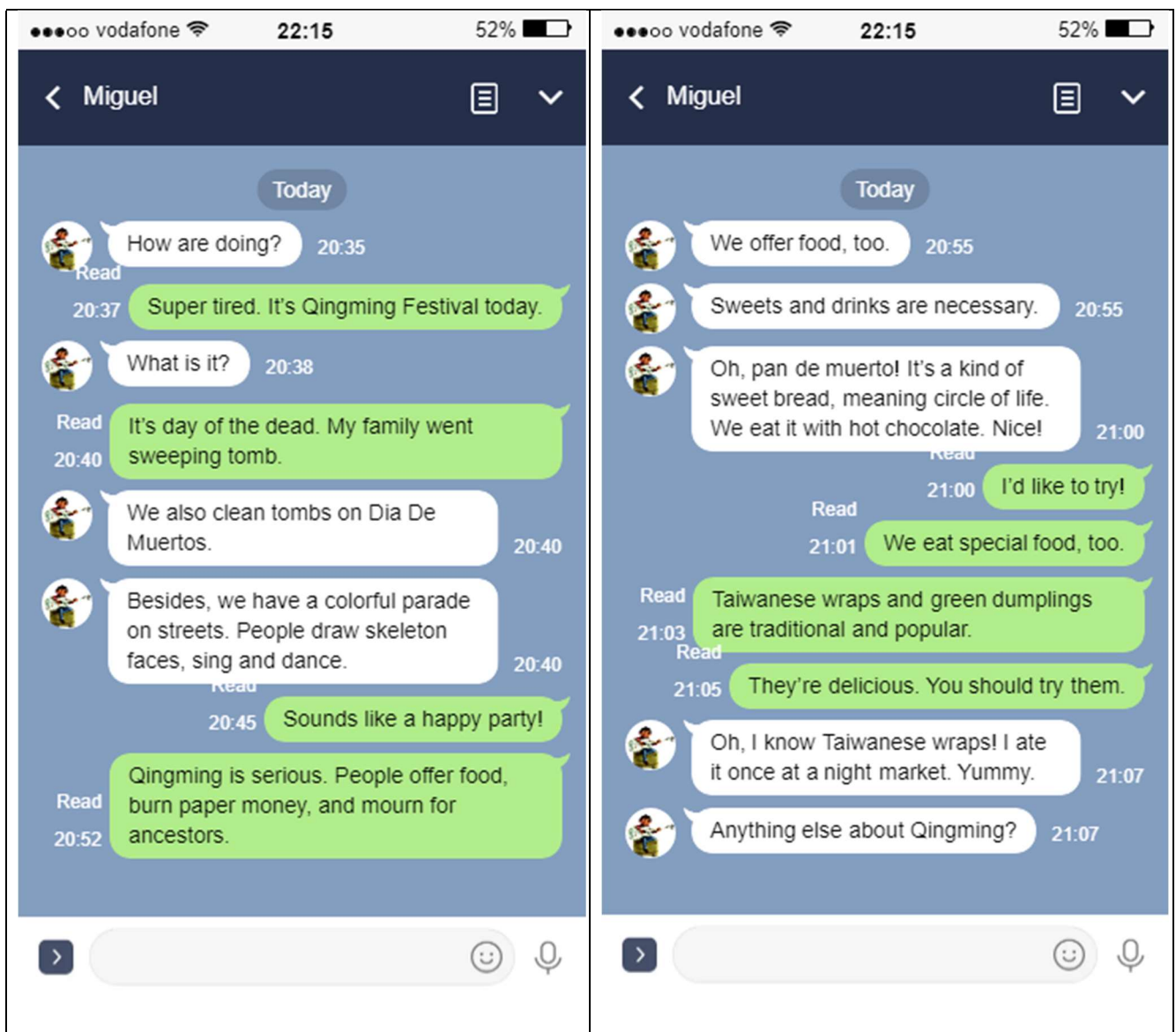
看看以下四張圖片，你是否感受到截然不同的節慶氣氛？請在空格中填入適當的單字

<p style="text-align: center;">Qingming Festival 清明節</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Día De Los Muertos 亡靈節</p>
	
	
<p style="text-align: center;">() () () ()</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">() () () ()</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">colorful, white, cry, dance, ancestor worship(祭祖), parade, joyful, serious</p>	

Let's Read

What are the same things and differences between Qingming Festival in Taiwan and Dia De Muertos in Mexico?

台灣的清明節和墨西哥的亡靈節有什麼異同呢？閱讀之後，用螢光筆標註兩個節慶各自的特色，然後整理成表格。能更清晰地比較喔！



(清明節各地禮俗各有差異，老師們可帶學生討論分享)



Wordbank	
Qingming Festival (n.) 清明節	pan de muerto (n.) 亡靈麵包
parade (n.) 遊行	Taiwanese wrap (n.) 潤餅
skeleton (n.) 骷髏頭	green dumpling (n.) 草仔粿
serious (adj.) 嚴肅的	traditional (adj.) 傳統的
mourn (v.) 哀悼	chrysanthemum (n.) 菊花
ancestor (n.) 祖先	ofrenda (n.) 祭壇
offer (v.) 提供	Mexican Marigold (n.) 萬壽菊
necessary (adj.) 必要的	atmosphere (n.) 氣氛

	Qingming Festival	Dia De Muertos
	1. c _____ t _____ 2. show respect and love to ancestors	
date	4/4 or 4/5 or 4/6 (看節氣)	11/1 and 11/2
what to do	1. m _____ for an _____	1. s _____ and d _____ at parades 2. decorate o _____
food	1. T _____ 2. g _____ d _____	1. s _____ 2. dr _____ 3. p _____
flowers	1. _____ ch _____ 2. white lilies	1. M _____

Let's Sing!

Hector wrote “Remember Me” to his cute Coco. They used to sing it together every night. Ninety years went by... Miguel sang the lovely song to Mama Coco. She finally remembered her beloved daddy.

Hector 寫了一首歌，每晚唱著，哄他可愛的 Coco 入睡。九十年過去了... Miguel 為 Mama Coco 唱起“Remember Me”，Mama Coco 拿出珍藏多年的照片，終於憶起疼愛她的爸爸。

Remember me
Though I have to say goodbye
Remember me
Don't let it make you _____
For ever if I'm far away
I hold you in my _____
I sing a secret song to you
Each night we are _____



Remember me
Though I have to travel _____
Remember me
Each time you hear a sad _____
Know that I'm with you
The only way that I can be
Until you're in my _____ again
Remember me



(If you close your eyes and let the music _____
Keep our love alive, I'll never fade away) *3

Remember me
For I will soon be _____
Remember me
And let the love we have live _____
And know that I'm with you the only way that I can be
So, until you're in my _____ again
Remember me

heart
apart
on
guitar
arms
arms
far
play
cry
gone

1. <https://blog.xuite.net/bp62k6/twblog/134528187-%E6%B8%85%E6%98%8E%E6%99%82%E7%AF%80%E9%9B%A8%E7%B4%9B%E7%B4%9B%EF%BC%8C%E8%B7%AF%E4%B8%8A%E8%A1%8C%E4%BA%BA%E6%AC%B2%E6%96%B7%E9%AD%82%E3%80%82%E5%80%9F%E5%95%8F%E9%85%92%E5%AE%B6%E4%BD%95%E8%99%95%E6%9C%89%EF%BC%9F%E7%89%A7%E7%AB%A5%E9%81%99%E6%8C%87%E6%9D%8F%E8%8A%B1%E6%9D%91%E3%80%82>
2. <https://blog.atmtxphoto.com/2013/10/23/the-2013-austin-dia-de-los-muertos-parade/>
3. <https://kknews.cc/culture/n6xr58q.html>
4. <https://davesgarden.com/guides/articles/plants-of-d-a-de-los-muertos>
5. <https://weheartit.com/entry/308218275>
6. [https://coco-pixar.fandom.com/wiki/Remember Me](https://coco-pixar.fandom.com/wiki/Remember_Me)



- 27 Denmark 丹麥
- 28 Estonia 愛沙尼亞
- 29 Latvia 拉脫維亞
- 30 Lithuania 立陶宛
- 31 Austria 奧地利
- 32 Bulgaria 保加利亞
- 33 Georgia 喬治亞
- 34 Armenia 亞美尼亞

- 12 Sierra Leone 獅子山
- 13 Liberia 賴比瑞亞
- 14 Central African Republic 中非
- 15 Ghana 迦納
- 16 Burkina Faso 布基那法索國
- 17 Togo 多哥
- 18 Benin 貝南

- 1 Guatemala 瓜地馬拉
- 2 Belize 貝里斯
- 3 Honduras 宏都拉斯
- 4 Nicaragua 尼加拉瓜
- 5 Costa Rica 哥斯大黎加
- 6 Panama 巴拿馬
- 7 Cuba 古巴
- 8 Dominican Republic 多明尼加共和國
- 9 Guyana 蓋亞那
- 10 Ecuador 厄瓜多共和國
- 11 French Guiana 法屬圭亞那

- 19 Portugal 葡萄牙
- 20 Senegal 塞內加爾
- 21 Gambia 甘比亞
- 22 Democratic Republic of the Congo 剛果民主共和國
- 23 Congo 剛果
- 24 Malawi 馬拉威
- 25 Lesotho 賴索托
- 26 Swaziland 史瓦濟蘭

- 35 Turkmenistan 土庫曼
- 36 Bangladesh 孟加拉共和國
- 37 Myanmar 緬甸
- 38 Thailand 泰國
- 39 Cambodia 柬埔寨
- 40 United Arab Emirates 阿拉伯聯合大公國

- 古巴 Cuba
- 海地 Haiti
- 多明尼加共和國 Dominican Republic
- 波多黎各 Puerto Rico
- 聖克里斯多福尼維斯 St. Christopher & Nevis
- 安地卡及巴布達 Antigua and Barbuda
- 多米尼克 Dominica
- 聖露西亞 Saint Lucia
- 巴貝多 Barbados
- 格瑞納達 Grenada
- 哥倫比亞 Colombia
- 委內瑞拉 Venezuela
- 蓋亞那 Guyana

All I Want for Christmas is You Mariah Carey

I don't want a lot for Christmas
I don't care about the _____
I don't need to hang my _____
Santa Claus won't make me happy
I just want you for my own
Make my wish _____ _____
You baby

There is just one thing I need
Underneath the Christmas _____
There upon the fireplace
With a toy on Christmas day
More than you could ever know
All I want for Christmas is you...

I won't ask for much this Christmas
I won't even wish for _____
Underneath the mistletoe
To the North Pole for Saint Nick
Hear those magic reindeer click
'Cause I just want you here tonight
Holding on to me so tight
What more can I do
You...

I'm just gonna keep on _____
I won't make a list and send it
I won't even stay awake to

Baby all I want for Christmas is you

All the lights are _____
And the sound of children's _____
And everyone is _____
Santa won't you bring me the one I really need -won't you please bring my
baby to me...

So brightly everywhere
_____ fills the air
I hear those sleigh bells ringing

Oh I don't want a lot for Christmas
I just want to see my baby
Oh I just want you for my own
Make my wish _____ _____
You...

This is all I'm asking for
Standing right outside my door
More than you could ever know
Baby all I want for Christmas is

All I want for Christmas is you baby... (repeat)

The Story of Christmas

The story goes back 2000 years ago and tells us about a miracle that happened in the ancient land of Judea. The story revolves around the husband and wife and ultimately becomes a story of mother and child. There was an angel who comes to Mary and tells her, “God has been very kind to you, you will soon give birth to a holy spirit, and will name him Jesus.” He would be the son of God.

Mary was supposed to marry Joseph, the angel then went to Joseph and told him, “Don’t worry, God has selected Mary to give birth to a holy spirit, Jesus. You will be his father and asked him to marry Mary. Joseph and Mary got married, and the place they lived was a part of Roman Empire. The Roman emperor Augustus wanted to count all the people living in his empire, to make sure they all paid taxes. He then ordered everyone to return to the town they originally came from. Mary and Joseph had to travel a long way to reach Bethlehem; this was the place where Joseph’s family came from. Mary was about to give birth to the baby in a few days, they looked for a place to stay, only to get disappointed.

Every house and every bed in the town was taken, as many people had come to get their name mentioned in the census. They finally found a stable to stay, where Mary gave birth to Jesus. After his birth many angels appeared, they lit up the sky. They began singing. A group of shepherds in the nearby town saw this, and they said let us go to Bethlehem to find out what has happened. They found Mary and Joseph and saw a baby lying in the manger. When they saw Jesus, they told everyone that the angels appeared and said they have sent a savior to protect them. It is said when Jesus was born a brand new star appeared in the sky, many learned men in different countries could guess what it meant.

One day, the angels appeared in Joseph’s dream and said to him, Get up and take Jesus and Mary to Egypt and stay there until you don’t hear from me. When Joseph asked why, she replied as Herod is going to search for Jesus and kill him. Joseph then took Mary and Jesus to Egypt and stayed there until he heard of Herod’s death. After the death, the angel reappeared in his dreams and said you can now go back to Israel, as

people who wanted to kill Jesus are dead. Joseph then went back to Israel with Jesus and Mary. On his way Joseph heard that Herod's son is the new King, so he rerouted to Galilee and lived in the town called Nazareth.

25th December is considered the date of Jesus's birth. Popular customs include exchanging gifts, a mass, and a special meal. The celebration is grand, and lots of things are on display like Christmas decorations-Christmas trees, lights, nativity scenes, wreaths, garlands, and Holly. One thing that kids love about Christmas is the Santa Claus, or the Father Christmas, who is associated with bringing gifts to children during the season. It is a great event and is celebrated in harmony with family and friends

Retrive from: https://www.momjunction.com/articles/christmas-story-for-your-kids_00376875/

The Origin of St. Patrick's Day



1 In AD 432, St. Patrick was sent to Ireland by **the Pope** to **convert** Irish people to **Christianity**.



2 When he arrived in Ireland, angry local **pagans** attempted to stone him to death.



3 But St. Patrick picked a **shamrock**, and showed how it **vividly illustrates** the **Christian** idea of the Father, the Son and the **Holy Spirit**: the **doctrine** of the **Trinity**.



4 The Irish were deeply moved by St. Patrick's speech. And they were willing to become Christians.



5 St. Patrick died on March 17th, AD 493. The Irish church made this date St. Patrick's Day to remember him.



6 On this day the Irish will hold parades, have dinner with families or friends, and drink beer and wine. To remember St. Patrick, people wear shamrocks, wear green, and decorate their rooms with the color, green.

 the Pope 教宗

 convert 使轉變信仰

 Christianity 基督教


 pagan 異教徒

 attempt 企圖

 shamrock 酢漿草

 vividly 生動地

 illustrate 說明

 Christian 基督教的；基督教徒

 the Holy Spirit 聖靈

 doctrine 教義

 the Trinity 三位一體



Festivals in the Spring

St. Patrick's Day falls on March 17th every year. It is not only celebrated in Ireland but also in places with many Irish people. The **occasion** is celebrated in different ways, such as by holding parades, wearing **shamrocks**, and so on. It's a big event for Irish people.

Besides St. Patrick's Day, there are other important festivals held throughout the world around this time.

Easter—復活節


Easter is a Christian holiday which falls on different days each spring. However, it usually **falls** on a Sunday between March 22nd and April 25th. Easter is a time for remembering the death as well as the **rebirth** of Jesus Christ. Nowadays, people wear bright new clothes and go to church joyfully. Also, Easter egg hunts are held on this day since the eggs represent hope and new life.

Tomb Sweeping Day—清明節

Tomb Sweeping Day, which usually takes place on April 4th or 5th, is an important day for the Chinese. It is a day for people to **worship** their **ancestors** by going to and cleaning their **graves**. Then offerings, such as wine, cake, and other treats, are placed before the graves to show their respect for the dead.

Songkran—潑水節

Songkran is the Thai New Year celebration that runs from April 13th to 15th each year. Families are visited in order to pay respect to one's elders, and everything is cleaned to bring in a fresh New Year. The festival is famous for its water fights. People **pour** water onto others to wash away bad luck.

-  occasion 慶典
- rebirth 重生
- ancestor 祖先
- pour 倒
- shamrock 酢漿草
- worship 敬仰
- grave 墓穴



Match

If the color red represents Christmas, then the color green represents St. Patrick's Day. People wear shamrocks, green clothes, drink green beer, and even dye rivers green. Match the pictures and the sentences to show what people do on St. Patrick's Day.

①



● Dye rivers green.

②



● Drink green beer.

③



● Have parades.

④



● Wear green clothes.

St. Patrick's Day

St. Patrick was born in Roman Britain in the fourth century. He was caught by **raiders** as a **teen** and was taken to Ireland, where he was **enslaved** for many years. Though life was difficult, he still believed in **Christianity** and dreamed of going back home someday. One night, he was told by God to run away from **captivity** to the coast, where he would find a boat to take him home. After he got back to Britain, he joined the Church, and was sent to Auxerre in Gaul (now France), where he studied to be a **priest**.

In AD 432, St. Patrick went back to Ireland to **convert** Irish people to Christianity. He used the **shamrock** to explain the **Christian doctrine** of the **Trinity** to Irish **pagans**. The Trinity is the idea that God is the Father, the Son, and the **Holy Spirit**, all at the same time. Because of St. Patrick's hard work, many people in Ireland started to believe in Christianity. St. Patrick died on March 17th, AD 493, and to remember him, the Irish church made that date St. Patrick's Day.

Today in Ireland – or anywhere there are many Irish people – you will see many **parades** on St. Patrick's Day. Irish people will hold big dinners with their families and friends, and drink lots of beer and wine. Also, to remember St. Patrick, people wear shamrocks, wear green, and decorate their rooms with the colors of the Irish flag—green, white, and orange.

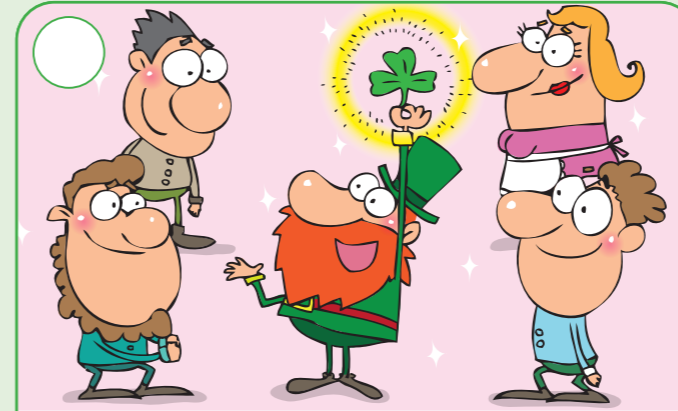
raider 侵入者	teen 青少年	enslave 使做奴役	Christianity 基督教	captivity 囚禁
priest 牧師	convert 使轉變信仰	shamrock 酢漿草	Christian 基督教的	doctrine 教義
the Trinity 三位一體	pagan 異教徒	the Holy Spirit 聖靈	parade 遊行	

Read and Choose

- () 1. Which is true about St. Patrick?
- (A) He didn't believe in Christianity.
 (B) He was taken to France by his parents.
 (C) He was born in Ireland.
 (D) He worked as a slave (奴隸) in Ireland for many years.
- () 2. How did St. Patrick make Irish people believe in Christianity?
- (A) He painted his house green.
 (B) He used a shamrock to explain the ideas of Christianity.
 (C) He made a lot of green toys for the people in Ireland.
 (D) He built a lot of churches in Ireland.
- () 3. Which is NOT true about St. Patrick's Day?
- (A) Only people in Ireland celebrate St. Patrick's Day.
 (B) St. Patrick's Day is thought to be a green day now.
 (C) St. Patrick's Day falls on March 17th.
 (D) People celebrate this day by wearing green.



Read and Number (根據時間發生的先後順序，將圖片標示出 1~6)



But St. Patrick picked a shamrock, and showed how it vividly illustrates the Christian idea of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit: the doctrine of the Trinity.



In AD 432, St. Patrick was sent to Ireland by the Pope to convert Irish people to Christianity.



On this day the Irish will hold parades, have dinner with families or friends, and drink beer and wine. To remember St. Patrick, people wear shamrocks, wear green, and decorate their rooms with the color, green.



The Irish were deeply moved by St. Patrick's speech. And they were willing to become Christians.



When he arrived in Ireland, angry local pagans attempted to stone him to death.



St. Patrick died on March 17th, AD 493. The Irish church made this date St. Patrick's Day to remember him.

St. Patrick's Day Worksheet

Class _____ Name _____ NO. _____

1. When is St. Patrick's Day?
2. How do people celebrate St. Patrick's Day?
3. Why do people wear green on St. Patrick's Day?
4. What is the symbol of St. Patrick's Day? Why?
5. Why is the holiday named after St. Patrick?
6. St. Patrick explained the doctrine of trinity to the Irish with a green shamrock.
Create your own shamrock.

📖 name after 命名; doctrine 教義; trinity 三位一體; Irish 愛爾蘭人; shamrock 三葉草



附件 1

分享與討論 (Sharing and Discussion) :

1. What kind of holiday is Easter?

復活節是怎樣的節日？

2. When is Easter?

復活節是哪一天呢？

3. Why do we celebrate Easter?

為什麼我們要慶祝復活節？

4. What are the traditions and customs associated with Easter?

復活節有什麼傳統和習俗呢？

5. What are the animals associated with Easter?

你可以聯想到什麼和復活節有關的動物呢？

6. What do Easter eggs symbolize?

復活節彩蛋所代表的意義是什麼呢？

7. Do you know any customs about Easter eggs?

你知道哪些復活節彩蛋的傳說嗎？

8. How many Easter egg games do you know?

你知道哪些復活節彩蛋遊戲呢？

9. What are the prizes for finding Easter eggs?

找到復活節彩蛋有哪些獎品呢？

10. Where does the most famous Easter egg rolling game take place every year?

每年最有名的滾彩蛋遊戲在哪裡舉行呢？

11. How do you and your family celebrate Easter?

你和家人如何慶祝復活節呢？

復活節的歷史與故事

History and Facts of Easter

復活節是一個慶祝耶穌基督復活的基督教節日，這個節日代表著重生與希望。人們會到教堂唱詩歌並傳頌基督復活的故事。

在耶穌受難日，也就是祂被釘死在十字架後的第三天，祂死而復生了。弔唁者到祂的墳前去領祂的遺體時，祂已不在那裏了。一個天使告訴他們：「祂復活了」。

十字架是象徵耶穌被釘死在十字架而復活的標誌。每到這個時候，大家所吃的熱騰騰的十字麵包、蛋糕或餅乾，也都是這些事件的象徵物。羔羊是另一個和耶穌有關的象徵。在聖經中，祂常被稱為「上帝的羔羊」，為了人類的永生而犧牲自己的生命。

Easter is a Christian Festival that celebrates the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. This festival represents rebirth and hope. People go to church on that day to sing hymns and praise the Lord.

On the third day after Jesus' crucifixion, He rose from the death. Mourners went to his tomb to collect His body. However, He was not there and they were greeted by an angel who said "He is Risen."

The cross is a symbol of His crucifixion and Resurrection. Hot cross buns, a cake or biscuit eaten by many during this season, are also symbols of these events. The lamb is another symbol associated with Jesus.

He is often referred to, in scriptures, as the 'Lamb of God', who sacrificed his life for all mankind's eternal life.





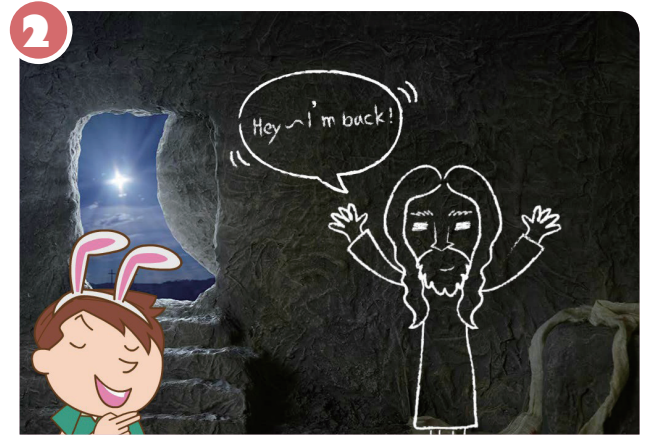
蛋蛋有傳說！

復活蛋不只是復活蛋，還有什麼更深的含意呢？

(本文搭配翰林八下復活節教學文化小百科)



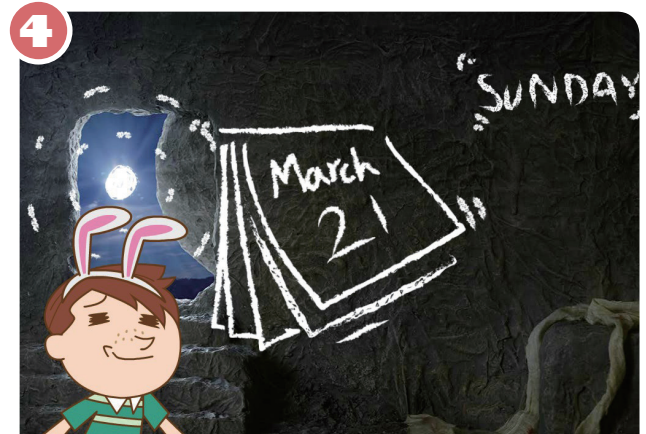
Easter is a festival of rebirth and hope.



It commemorates the resurrection of Jesus Christ, who came back to life three days after he was crucified.



In Europe and America, Easter is the second-most important holiday after Christmas.



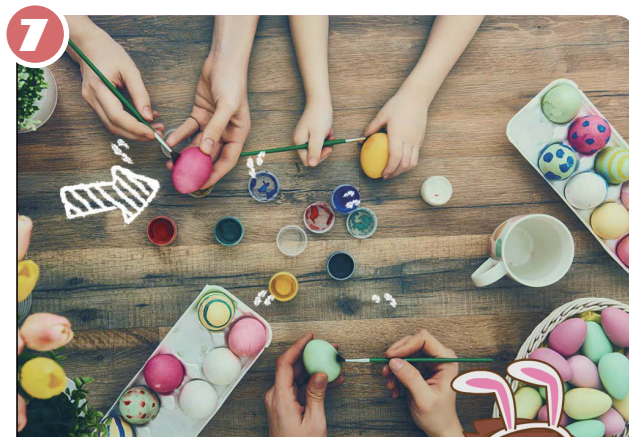
Easter occurs on the first Sunday after the full moon after March 21st every year.



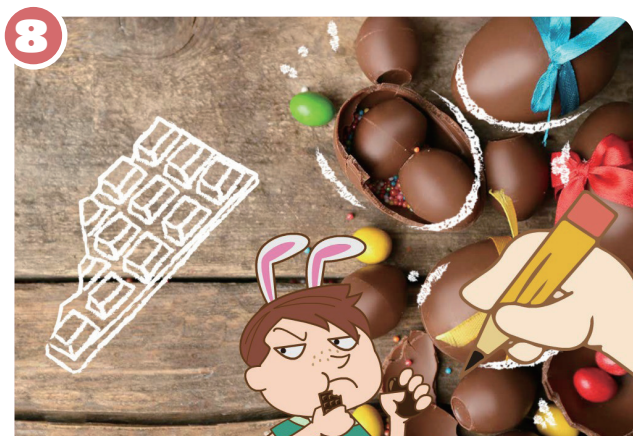
Easter eggs are decorative eggs used to celebrate Easter. They are a symbol for this festival, representing friendship, love, and good wishes.



Christians use the Easter egg to symbolize the start of a new life. Western Europeans believe that the egg has two lives, the first is the “newborn,” and the second is the “rebirth;” rebirth is the symbol for Easter.



Traditionally, dyed eggs are used as Easter eggs,



... , but it has become popular to use egg-shaped chocolate as well.



Eggs are generally hidden and children are encouraged to hunt for them as part of Easter festivities.

Reading Comprehension Questions

- () 1. Why is Easter a festival of rebirth?
- It is the day which Jesus Christ came back to life.
 - It is the day that everyone should go back home.
 - It stands for a new baby's coming.
- () 2. What do Easter eggs mean?
- Friendship, love, and good wishes.
 - A chocolate feast.
 - Hunting games.

Answers: a, a



翰林七下節慶教學最新主題 ...

復活節

- ✓ 復活節相關字彙
- ✓ 文化習慣與活動
- ✓ 課後檢測與反思

Culture & Festival

Easter

Warm-up Fill in the blanks and decode. 看圖填空並解碼。

1 

Q: What are these?
A: E g g s.

2 

Q: Which month is after March?
A: A p r i l.

3 

Q: Which day is the first day of the week?
A: S u n d a y.

4 

Q: What are they?
A: R a b b i t s.

We are going to talk about: E A S T E R

special full moon. It
April every year. There
let's check it out.

1
amilies often get together
his day, and they go to
ch in the morning.

popular
ne enjoys
on this day.

應用字彙 CD3: 52

Easter 復活節
moon 月亮
church 教堂
roll 滾動
hunt 搜尋; 狩獵
fall 降臨; 發生
get together 團聚
each 每一個(的)

123
Culture &

音檔



動畫



課文



精彩課文頁面、動畫以及音檔下載處
(請搭配第二次段考教學範圍使用)



Easter

Easter is a Christian holiday celebrated by believers throughout the Western world. According to the Bible, Jesus Christ was crucified on Good Friday. He then rose from the dead two days later on Easter Sunday, also called Easter Day. In fact, Easter has become so rooted in Western culture that many people participate in Easter activities regardless of whether they're Christian or not.

Parents often give their children delicious chocolate eggs or arrange Easter egg hunts in the garden. (These eggs, the children are told, were hidden there by a magical rabbit called the Easter Bunny.) Sometimes villages will even hold egg-rolling competitions, with eggs being rolled downhill in a race. In Greece, eggs are dyed red to symbolize the blood of Christ, while in some Eastern European countries, they are painted with intricate and beautiful designs.

Vocabulary

throughout 在各處 **crucify** 把...釘在十字架上 **rooted** 根深蒂固的 **participate in** 參與
arrange 安排 **competition** 競爭 **intricate** 複雜精細的



Many of these Easter traditions, however, predate Christianity. There is some evidence to suggest that the ancient tribes of Northern Europe celebrated the coming of spring by worshiping their fertility goddess, Eostre. The rabbit, or hare, was her symbol because these creatures were known to be particularly fertile. Eggs were also once a common symbol of spring because they symbolized new life. Now, though, they symbolize the empty tomb of Christ.

The forty-day period that leads up to Easter is called Lent, a period of self-discipline, prayer, and contemplation. During this time, some strict Christian groups swear off any kind of animal products. More relaxed believers, on the other hand, simply give up one or two beloved items of food, such as cakes or candy. Either way, because it marks the end of this period of disciplined eating, Easter is a time of feasting and celebration. It's no surprise, then, that in the United States, Easter is arguably the most candy-crazed holiday of the year. More than \$2 billion is spent annually on goods such as chocolate bunnies, marshmallow chicks, and jelly beans!

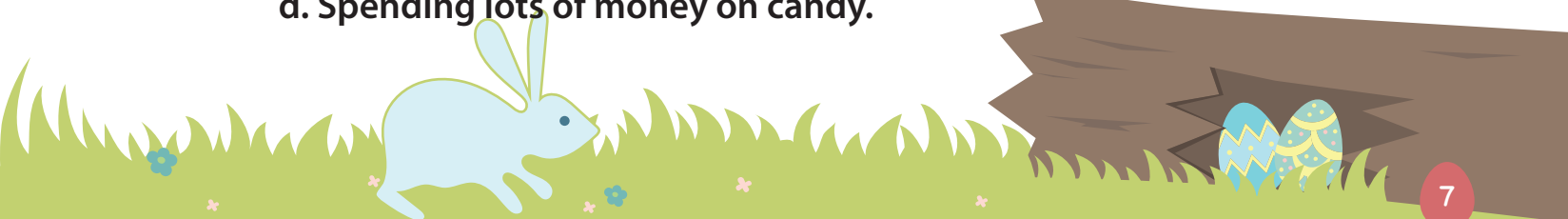
Vocabulary

predate 早於…存在（或發生） **worship** 信仰（上帝或神） **fertility** 生殖力 **symbolize** 象徵
self-discipline 自律 **contemplation** 沈思 **swear off** 下決心戒除 **feast** 盡情享用（美味佳餚）

題目

- () 1. Who participates in Easter activities?
- Only Christians.
 - Only non-Christians.
 - Both Christians and non-Christians.
 - Only Eastern Europeans.
- () 2. Which of the following is another name for Easter Day?
- Good Friday.
 - Easter Sunday.
 - Eostre Day.
 - Candy Sunday.
- () 3. In Greece, what does the red dye used to color Easter eggs symbolize?
- Blood.
 - Happiness.
 - Wealth.
 - Good fortune.
- () 4. From which event do many Easter traditions originate?
- An American festival of chocolate.
 - A Greek saint's day celebration.
 - A pre-Christian spring festival.
 - An Eastern European festival of art.
- () 5. Which of these traditions is associated with Lent?
- Painting eggs with interesting designs.
 - Giving up certain types of food.
 - Having egg-rolling races.
 - Spending lots of money on candy.

Answers: c, b, a, c, b





中譯：

復活節是基督教的節日，西方世界的信徒都會歡慶這個日子。根據《聖經》，耶穌基督在週五受難日被釘上十字架而死，但兩天後他於週日復活節由死裡復活。事實上，由於復活節已在西方文化中根深蒂固，不管是否為基督徒，許多人都會參與復活節活動。

父母通常會給孩童可口美味的巧克力蛋，或在院子安排尋找復活節蛋的遊戲，家長會告訴孩子們，這些蛋是被稱為復活節兔的神奇兔子所藏匿。有時候村莊甚至會舉辦滾蛋大賽，比賽誰能將蛋最迅速地滾下山坡。在希臘，蛋會被染成紅色以代表基督的聖血，而其他東歐國家則將蛋塗上精美的圖案。

有許多復活節的傳統甚至可追溯至基督信仰之前，有些證據顯示北歐的古老部落會膜拜生育女神厄俄斯，以慶祝春天的到來，而兔子或野兔則是她的象徵符號，因為這些動物以繁殖力強而知名。蛋以前常也曾是春天的代表，因為它象徵新生命，不過在現今，蛋象徵了耶穌基督的空墳墓。

復活節前 40 天被稱為大齋期，人們會自我約束、禱告並冥想。在這期間，一些恪守戒律的基督教團體會完全禁食肉類；另一方面，較不嚴謹的教徒只會戒掉一或兩樣喜歡吃的食物，像是蛋糕或糖果。不管如何，由於復活節代表這段禁食時間的結束，因此是饗宴與狂歡的時刻。這也難怪在美國，復活節可被稱為一年當中人們對糖果最感到瘋狂的節日，每年都有超過 20 億美元被花在購買巧克力兔、棉花糖小雞和雷根糖。

出處：

From 中西節慶文化英語 (16K 彩色 +1MP3) , by Pei-Chin Hsieh, Owain Mckimm, pp.36-39 , Copyright© 2015 by Cosmos Culture Ltd.



附件 3

復活節活動學習單

介紹其他國家相關活動 (第 3 節課適用)

組別:	
組員:	1. 組員:
	2. 組員:
	3. 組員:
	4. 組員:
	5. 組員:

1. Which country will you want to introduce?

--

2. What activity do they have? How do they celebrate Easter?
Please write it down.

--

Humpty Dumpty

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall
All the king's horses and all the King's men
Couldn't put Humpty together again

附件 4

復活節學習單

評分表(第五節課適用)

(自評)

組別	
組員	
	Like it or not
1 介紹內容符合主題	☆☆☆☆☆
2 每個組員都能投入討論	☆☆☆☆☆
3 報告時的音量夠大	☆☆☆☆☆
4 表達流暢，語意通順	☆☆☆☆☆
5 內容豐富詳實	☆☆☆☆☆

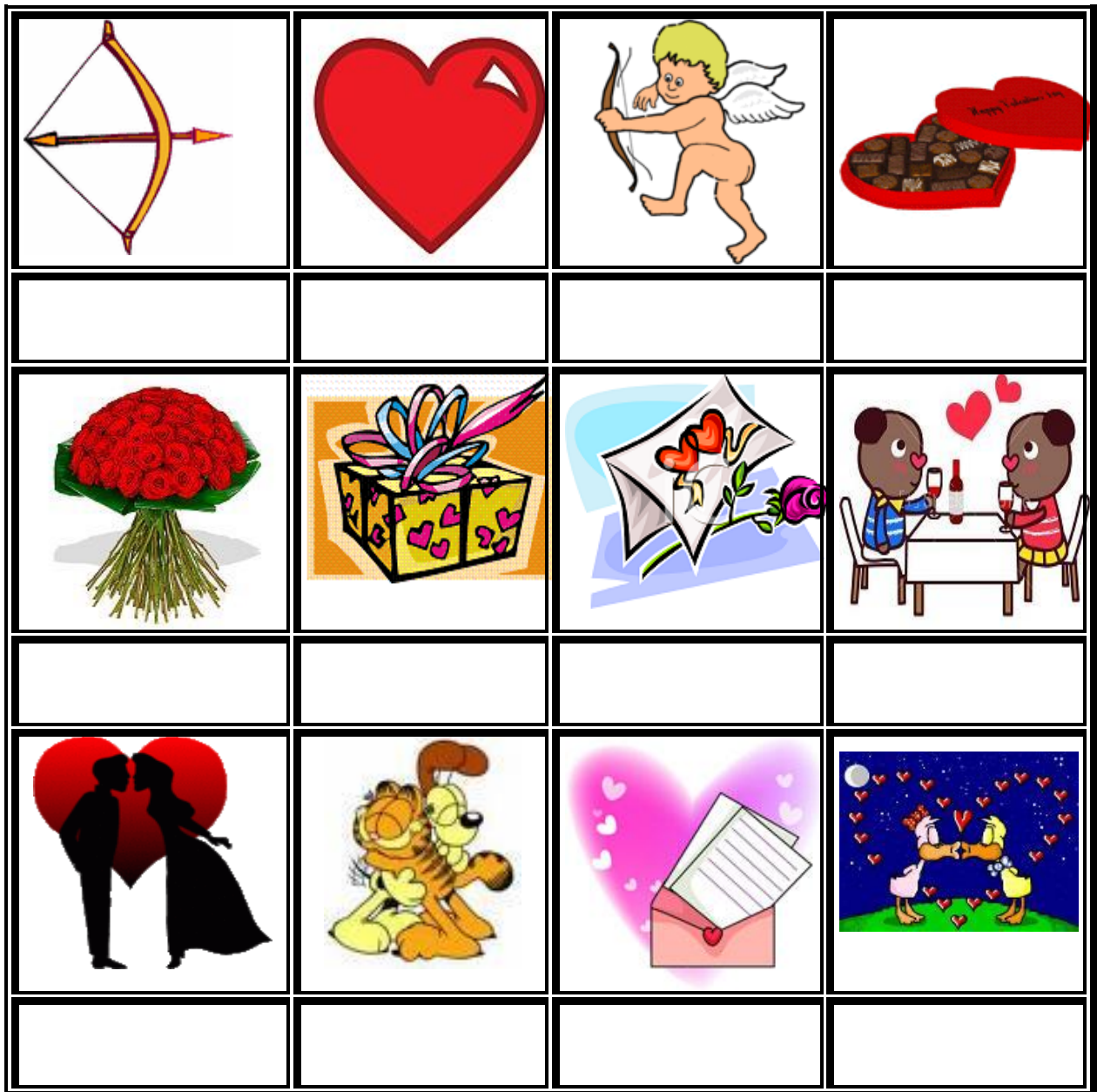
(他評)

請給其他組別適當的回饋吧!!

組別	Like it or not
組別 ()	☆☆☆☆☆
組別 ()	☆☆☆☆☆
組別 ()	☆☆☆☆☆
組別 ()	☆☆☆☆☆
組別 ()	☆☆☆☆☆

HAPPY VALENTINE'S DAY

Write the words about Valentine's Day



**hug, kiss, heart, gift, chocolates, love letter,
roses, arrow, Cupid, kiss, date, card,**

Valentine's Day Facts

1. Over _____ valentines are sent all over the world every year:

- a. one million
- b. one billion
- c. one trillion

2. Who receives the most valentines?

- a. Parents
- b. Kids
- c. Teachers

3. In which countries is Valentine's Day mainly celebrated?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____



4. Over _____ boxes of chocolate are given each year.

- a. one million
- b. one billion
- c. one trillion

5. Who was the first person to make chocolate for Valentine's Day?

When did he make it? _____

6. Where and when did Valentine's Day begin?

- a. France, 200 AD
- b. Rome, 270 AD
- c. Greek, 300BC

7. Valentine's Day is named after _____.

- a. a king
- b. a soldier
- c. a saint





History of Valentine's Day

1. Valentine's Day is on:

- a. February 14th
- b. January 14th
- c. February 15th

2. Valentine was a:

- a. bishop/priest
- b. teacher
- c. king

3. Emperor Claudius II ordered the soldiers:

- a. to have wives
- b. not to marry
- c. to marry

4. Valentine _____ in the end:

- a. ran away abroad
- b. was killed
- c. died because he was sick

5. Valentine sent the jailor's daughter a love letter signed _____.

- a. By Valentine
- b. From your Valentine
- c. Happy Valentine



6. Valentine (after his death) became:

- a. a soldier
- b. a saint
- c. a bishop

7. The Roman festival Lupercalia (牧神節) is on:

- a. February 14th
- b. January 14th
- c. February 15th



8. Esther Howland is called the mother of:

- a. chocolate
- b. the American valentine
- c. love letters

GUESS!

1. Which city is known as “the city of love”?

- a. Paris
- b. Rome
- c. London

2. According to the tradition, when can women propose to men?

- a. On Valentine's Day in a leap year.
- b. On Chinese Valentine's Day
- c. On White Valentine's Day



JUST THE WAY YOU ARE (Bruno Mars)

Oh, her _____, her _____ make the stars
 look like they're not shining
 Her _____, her _____ falls perfectly
 without her trying
 She's so _____ and I tell her every day
 Yeah, I know, I know when I compliment her,
 she won't believe me
 And it's so, it's so _____ to think that she
 don't see what I see
 But every time she asks me "Do I look okay"?
 I say
 When I see your _____
 There's not a thing that I would change
 'Cause you're amazing just the way you
 are
 And when you _____
 The whole world stops and stares for a
 while
 'Cause, girl, you're amazing
 Just the way you are
 Her _____, her _____, I could kiss
 them all day if she'd let me
 Her laugh, her laugh, she hates but I think
 it's so sexy
 She's so _____ and I tell her every day
 Oh, you know, you know, you know I'd never
 ask you to change
 If _____'s what you're searching for,
 then just stay the same

So don't even bother asking if you look okay
 You know I'll say
 When I see your _____
 There's not a thing that I would change
 'Cause you're amazing
 Just the way you are
 And when you smile
 The whole world stops and stares for a
 while
 'Cause girl, you're amazing just the way
 you are
 The way you are
 The way you are
 Girl, you're amazing just the way you are
 When I see your _____
 There's not a thing that I would change
 'Cause you're amazing just the way you are
 And when you _____
 The whole world stops and stares for a
 while
 'Cause, girl, you're amazing just the way you
 are, yeah

Write down 5 adjectives in the song.

Adjectives: _____,
 _____, _____,
 _____, _____

How Valentine's Day is Celebrated Around the World

A. Match

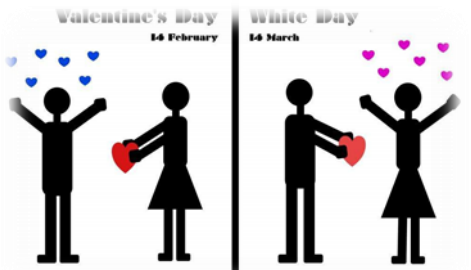
After watching the youtube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vAkvrpQVjnA&feature=youtu.be>

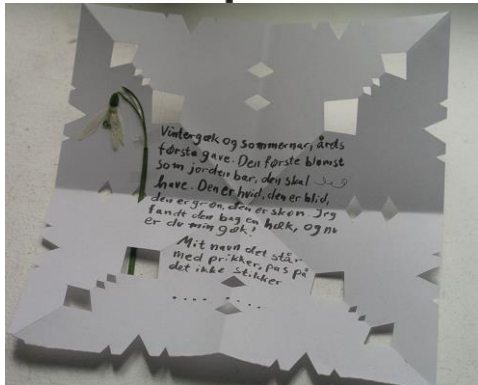
Draw a line from the left picture to the matching country on the right.



Denmark



South Africa



The Wales



The Philippines



South Korea

B. According to the video, fill in the blanks that will help you know more about the celebrations of Valentine’s Day around the world.

chocolates, hearts, funny joke, melons, married, poem, the Welsh patron saint of lovers, sleeves, weddings

1. Denmark- Guess _____ or _____ written on cut paper.
2. South Korea- On February 14th , women woo(追求) men with candies, flowers and _____. In return, men will give gifts on March 14th.
3. The Wales- The country’s people celebrate Saint Dwynwen, _____, on January 25 with wooden love spoons(traditional symbols like hearts for love, horseshoes for good luck, and wheels to indicate support).
4. China- The Chinese celebrate the seventh night festival(七夕) when women bring fruit like _____ as an offerings(貢品) to the daughter of a heavenly king in hopes of finding a good husband.
5. The Philippines- February 14th is about _____. It’s the most popular day to get _____.
6. South Africa- Women wear their _____ on their _____. They pin the name of their love to their shirt sleeves.

C. Group work

Besides the above, discuss with classmates what you have known about other celebrations of Valentine’s Day around the world. Write them down and share them with your teacher and classmates.



Valentine's Day isn't just about love.

A. Check the correct facts about the origins of St. Valentine's Day.

- St. Valentine was a priest.
- Emperor Claudius II ordered the soldiers to get married.
- St. Valentine was killed by the Emperor.
- St. Valentine was killed on February 14TH. That's why Valentine's Day is on February 14th.

B. Valentine's Day is a day when St. Valentine sacrificed his life for young lovers. It's not just a day about love but a day to show your love to someone you pay respect to. Put your love and thanks into words and write them on card.



Now read it to the class. The one who gets the most applause(鼓掌) wins.

彰化縣縣立員林國民中學 112 學年度

九年級彈性學習課程

自編教材



→員中報報-寰宇報

→Webike- Meet the famous people.

→Chat 賽恩斯

→圖話全球文明遊-圖話世界遊

報報報中報 報報報

班級：
座號：
姓名：



全球大事記:新冠肺炎

前言

2019 年 12 月起中國湖北武漢市發現不明原因肺炎群聚，疫情初期個案多與武漢華南海鮮城活動史有關，中國官方於 2020 年 1 月 9 日公布其病原體為新型冠狀病毒。此疫情隨後迅速在中國其他省市與世界各地擴散，並證實可有效人傳人。世界衛生組織(World Health Organization, WHO)於 2020 年 1 月 30 日公布此為一公共衛生緊急事件(Public Health Emergency of International Concern, PHEIC)，2 月 11 日將此新型冠狀病毒所造成的疾病稱為 COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease-2019)，國際病毒學分類學會則將此病毒學名定為 SARS-CoV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2)。為監測與防治此新興傳染病，我國於 2020 年 1 月 15 日起公告「嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎」(COVID-19) 為第五類法定傳染病，並於 2020 年 1 月 21 日確診第一起境外移入確診個案，另於 1 月 28 日確診第 1 例本土個案，為境外移入造成之家庭群聚感染。

致病原

新型冠狀病毒 SARS-CoV-2 屬冠狀病毒科(Coronavirinae)之 beta 亞科(betacoronavirus)，其病毒特性仍在研究中。冠狀病毒科(Coronavirinae, CoV)是造成人類與動物疾病的重要病原體，為一群有外套膜之單股正鏈 RNA 病毒，外表為圓形，在電子顯微鏡下可看到類似皇冠的突起因此得名，可再細分為 alpha 亞科、beta 亞科、gamma 亞科與 delta 亞科。冠狀病毒會引起人類和脊椎動物的疾病，屬於人畜共通傳染疾病。已知會感染人類的七種冠狀病毒，包括 alpha 亞科的 HCoV-229E 病毒與 HCoV-NL63 病毒，以及 beta 亞科的 HCoV-HKU1 病毒、HCoV-OC43 病毒、重急性呼吸道症候群冠狀病毒(SARS-CoV)、中東呼吸症候群冠狀病毒(MERS-CoV)和最新發現的新型冠狀病毒 SARS-CoV-2。人類感染冠狀病毒以呼吸道症狀為主，包括鼻塞、流鼻水、咳嗽、發燒等一般上呼吸道感染症狀，但嚴重急性呼吸道症候群冠狀病毒(SARS-CoV)、中東呼吸症候群冠狀病毒(MERS-CoV)與新型冠狀病毒 SARS-CoV-2 感染後比一般人類冠狀病毒症狀嚴重，部分個案可能出現嚴重的肺炎與呼吸衰竭等。

已知宿主

冠狀病毒科的動物宿主包括蝙蝠(最大宗)、豬、牛、火雞、貓、狗、雪貂等。並有零星的跨物種傳播報告。引起 COVID-19 之新型冠狀病毒 SARS-CoV-2 是否有動物宿主，仍待研究與證實。

傳播途徑

目前對新型冠狀病毒 SARS-CoV-2 的完整傳播途徑，尚未完全瞭解。當 2019 年 12 月武漢不明原因肺炎疫情發生初期，案例多數曾至有賣野味的華南海鮮市場活動，此市場的環境檢體雖檢出 SARS-CoV-2，但感染源與傳播途徑仍無法釐清。除此，從確診個案之流病調查與實驗室檢測得知，藉由近距離飛沫、直接或間接接觸帶有病毒的口鼻分泌物、或無呼吸道防護下長時間與確診病人處於 2 公尺內之密閉空間裡，將增加人傳人之感染風險。另，有部分動物的冠狀病毒會讓動物出現腹瀉症狀，可在糞便當中找到病毒，可能藉此造成病毒傳播。人類 COVID-19 病例，亦可能自糞便檢出 SARS-CoV-2 核酸陽性，但是否具傳染性，仍待研究證實。

潛伏期

依據世界衛生組織公告，感染新型冠狀病毒 SARS-CoV-2 至發病之潛伏期為 1 至 14 天（多數為 5 至 6 天）。

可傳染期

依據世界衛生組織資訊，確診病人發病前 2 天即可能具傳染力。另，確診病人發病後呼吸道病毒持續排出（viral shedding）期間仍無法正確得知，唯依國內經驗與國際文獻得知，確診病人上呼吸道檢體可持續檢測 SARS-CoV-2 核酸陽性平均達兩週以上，且下呼吸道檢體檢出病毒的時間可能更久。

臨床表現與嚴重程度

目前已知罹患 COVID-19 確診個案之臨床表現包含發燒、乾咳、倦怠，約三分之一會有呼吸急促。其他症狀包括肌肉痛、頭痛、喉嚨痛、腹瀉等，另有部分個案出現嗅覺或味覺喪失（或異常）等。依據目前流病資訊，患者多數能康復，少數患者嚴重時將進展至嚴重肺炎、呼吸道窘迫症候群或多重器官衰竭、休克等，也會死亡。死亡個案多具有潛在病史，如糖尿病、慢性肝病、腎功能不全、心血管疾病等。報告指出，約有 14% 出現嚴重症狀需住院與氧氣治療，5% 需加護病房治療。COVID-19 患者以成人為主，少數兒童個案多為其他確診成人患者之接觸者或家庭群聚相關，兒童個案大多症狀輕微，但也有零星死亡個案，唯死亡原因與 SARS-CoV-2 相關性仍調查中。

流行病學

有關國際病例資訊請詳見衛生福利部疾病管制署全球資訊網「國際

重要疫情資訊」。

臺灣流行概況詳見衛生福利部疾病管制署「新聞稿」及「傳染病統計資料查詢系統」。

診斷與治療

冠狀病毒不容易以組織培養方式分離出來。

分子生物學核酸（real-time reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction，RT-PCR）為檢測為 SARS-CoV-2 急性感染期之檢驗首選，且可藉由定序研究其流行病學與病毒演化。血清學檢測（serological test）目前正在發展中，可能適用於確診病人感染後恢復期之檢測。

目前所有的冠狀病毒並無特定推薦的治療方式，多為採用支持性療法。SARS 流行期間曾有許多抗病毒藥物被使用來治療病患，但其效果均未被確認。最新治療建議，請參考衛生福利部疾病管制署公告之「**新型冠狀病毒(SARS-CoV-2)感染臨床處置暫行指引**」。

預防方式

為預防新型冠狀病毒（SARS-CoV-2）感染，民眾應避免直接接觸到疑似 COVID-19 個案帶有病毒之分泌物與預防其飛沫傳染。

相關預防措施包含：

關注並配合中央疫情中心最新公告防疫政策；維持手部衛生習慣（尤其飯前與如廁後）、手部不清潔時不觸碰眼口鼻；避免出入人潮擁擠、空氣不流通的公共場所，並維持社交距離（室外 1 公尺，室內 1.5 公尺）或佩戴口罩；搭乘交通工具遵守佩戴口罩與相關防疫措施；

減少探病與非緊急醫療需求而前往醫院；居家檢疫、居家隔離或自主健康管理者，請遵守相關規範；身體不適時請停止上班上課，先留在家中觀察、休息，需要時請主動聯繫衛生單位就醫時請說明旅遊史、接觸史、職業以及周遭家人同事等是否有群聚需求；配合 COVID-19 疫苗接種政策，按時完成接種。

最後更新日期 2020/4/27¹



¹ 資料來源:衛生福利部疾病管制署

<https://www.cdc.gov.tw/Category/Page/vleOMKqwuEblMgqaTeXG8A#>

台灣大事記:氣候變遷

「氣候變遷」(Climate Change)是都市傳說嗎?也許大部分的人都聽過,卻不見得知道它正在發生。這個在聯合國會議的決策中時常被提起的關鍵字,我們真的知道它是什麼意思嗎?生活在相對平安的臺灣,我們更應該了解氣候變遷對地球有哪些影響,如何衝擊您我生活,才能夠更及時地做出正確決定,減緩氣候危機。

什麼是氣候變遷?

許多人對於氣候變遷的認識,是從 2006 年上映的紀錄片「不願面對的真相」(An Inconvenient Truth),得知全球暖化(Global Warming)現象,指的是大氣和海洋中的溫室氣體過量(包括二氧化碳、甲烷、水蒸氣、氧化亞氮),使地球猶如被籠罩在厚厚的溫室中,太陽照射的熱量難以散去,導致溫度升高,引發各種極端天氣如乾旱、暴雨、熱浪等。

近年來,「全球暖化」一辭逐漸被「氣候變遷」取代,甚至強化至「氣候危機」(Climate Crisis),強調此現象帶來的影響不僅是溫度變化,更是會衝擊您我生活各層面的威脅。

是什麼造成氣候變遷?有哪些影響?

氣候變遷的成因較複雜,但人類行為模式難辭其咎,改變了自然的溫室現象。過去一世紀中,大量地燃燒化石燃料,如煤炭和石油,造成大氣中的二氧化碳濃度增加,加上大幅度開墾林地、拓展農業和工業發展,致使溫室氣體濃度越來越高。

經過一世紀的累積下,大氣中溫室氣體過量,引致全球暖化。當平均氣溫和海洋溫度升高,海水體積膨脹,南極和格陵蘭的大陸冰川也會加速融化,導致海平面上升,淹沒沿海低海拔地區。除此之外,降水模式改變和亞熱帶地區的沙漠化,助長極端天氣包括熱浪、乾旱、森林大火、暴雨、水患、暴雪等。各種天災襲擊將在全球造成嚴重的生命與財產損失。

2020 年 11 月,菲律賓遭受梵高颱風侵襲,強風和暴雨使馬尼拉等地多處房屋毀壞,並造成嚴重淹水。

全球暖化不僅是氣候模式受影響,更衝擊對環境極為敏感的生態,甚至引起大規模物種滅絕,以及糧食危機等問題。糧食與水資源關乎人類生存,若收成與供給不再穩定,將對於全球經濟造成動盪,更可能引發爭奪資源的政治風險。

在氣候變遷的影響之下,致災型的連日強降雨,造成嚴重水患的情況越來越常發生。

氣候變遷真的跟人類有關嗎？

在 2013 年，以全球 1,300 位獨立科學專家組成的聯合國政府間氣候變遷專門委員會 (IPCC)，在第五次評估報告表示：「有超過 95% 的機率顯示，人類行為是過去 50 年來造成暖化現象的主要原因。」人類的影響包括排放二氧化碳、甲烷和氧化亞氮等溫室氣體，若此情況持續下去，全球表面溫度很有可能在未來數十年持續上升，科學家預測在下一個世紀內，全球升溫可能達到華氏 2.5 度到 10 度（約攝氏 1.4 度至 5.6 度）。

化石燃料如煤炭與石油，是造成二氧化碳排放量大增的主因之一，助長氣候變遷的危機。

有沒有可能是太陽能量增加，使地球溫度升高？根據美國太空總署 NASA 觀測，從 1750 年至今，太陽照射的平均能量仍然穩定，或僅小幅度增加。如果暖化是因為太陽更加活躍，科學家應該會在大氣層所有層面都偵測到更高的溫度，但根據目前觀察，僅在大氣層表面和底層測到較高溫度，這顯示溫室氣體使熱能被困在大氣的底層。

我們有可能阻止氣候危機嗎？

大氣中的二氧化碳濃度已達六十五萬年來最高，2010-2019 年是成為有紀錄以來最熱的十年。而要控制全球升溫，首先必須降低二氧化碳的排放。2015 年聯合國終於通過《巴黎氣候協議》(The Paris Agreement)，各國首次同意「本世紀末以前，必須控制地球升溫於攝氏 2 度以內」，並且各國每五年必須檢討「國家自定減碳貢獻」(Nationally Determined Contributions, NDCs)。

隨後 IPCC 在 2018 年時，發布新的研究報告，建議各國必須以 1990 年平均溫度為參考基準，更進一步將地球升溫控制在攝氏 1.5 度之內，更指出 2030 年的碳排放必須減少 45%，2050 年達到淨零碳排（碳中和），這是防止氣候變遷帶來嚴重災難的唯一方法。

2019 年綠色和平德國行動者在燃煤發電廠前設置燃燒中的溫度計，強調為減緩氣候變遷，能源使用上有責任做出改變，以將全球升溫控制在攝氏 1.5 度以內。

也許您會好奇，攝氏 2 度和 1.5 度的差別有這麼大嗎？光是守住這 0.5 度，就能使全球面臨缺水危機的人口減少 50%、上億人能避免因氣候而貧窮、農作損失一半的機率減少 2 倍、1 千萬人不遭海平面上升影響、4 億 2 千萬人避免受到熱浪襲擊、防止 150 至 250 萬平方公里的永凍土融化、以及保護無數動植物面臨絕種危機。

我們能如何在生活中減碳，減緩氣候變遷？

既然人類的行為對環境與氣候造成巨大影響，也表示只要改變人類的決策和運作模式，就有機會扭轉危機。

能源轉型

為了將全球平均升溫控制在攝氏 1.5 度以內，確實地減少二氧化碳排放是必須達到的目標。二氧化碳排放主要來自燃燒化石燃料，如煤炭、石油、天然氣等，大部分是用來發電、為機械產生動能，進而生產製造商品，發展經濟，也讓生活更便利。然而，我們的日常已經離不開電力，如何能在維持生活品質的同時達到減碳？

以再生能源取代高碳排、高污染的化石燃料，是減緩氣候變遷、將地球平均升溫控制於攝氏 1.5 度內的關鍵。

其實環境和經濟並非二選一的是非題，若能以再生能源取代化石燃料，降低碳排放量，就是能夠達到雙贏且更永續的選擇。願景雖然單純美好，但須要政府與企業支持多元發展再生能源，跟著環境與國際趨勢制定全面的政策，並且設定明確的減碳目標和途徑，才有辦法達成，這須仰賴您我共同督促與推動，以早日實現。

守護森林與海洋

除了能源的選擇，大自然其實扮演著重要角色。海洋吸收了氣候系統中 90% 的多餘熱量，除了提供或調節地球上大部分的雨水、飲用水、食物和天氣系統之外，海洋更從地球大氣中吸收 20%至 30% 人為排放的二氧化碳，儲存在海洋中，是抵禦氣候變遷帶來嚴重影響的重要屏障。

健康的海洋有助於吸收與儲存人為排放的二氧化碳，更為地球製造大量氧氣，維持氣候平衡。

而森林吸收二氧化碳生長，是天然的「碳儲庫」，根據聯合國糧農組織於 2011 年估計，全球森林儲藏著近 6,520 億噸的碳；而 2018 年德國亥姆霍茲聯合會研究中心（The Helmholtz Association of German Research Centers）指出，光是亞馬遜雨林，就能有效幫助地球儲存約 760 億噸的二氧化碳，對整體減碳極有助益。

但全球森林與海洋正面臨前所未有的危機，無論是過度捕撈、塑膠污染、海底鑽油、全球暖化，使海洋生態逐漸失衡，或是畜牧業與紙漿、棕櫚油等企業為了商業利益大規模砍伐、焚燒森林，都使「減碳神隊友」削弱原有功能，甚至會將已封存的二氧化碳釋放至大氣，助長氣候危機。

印尼雨林與泥炭地具有強大儲碳功能，更是許多生物棲息的家園。

一旦氣候變遷日益嚴重，就會如惡性循環般，導致森林環境更乾燥，大火難以撲滅，焚燒過程又製造更多二氧化碳，同樣模式一再重複。因此保護珍貴森林和海洋是減緩氣候變遷不可忽視的一環，須要關心環境的您我持續為她們發聲，制定有效的保護法規。

減少肉食、聰明消費、無塑生活

畜牧業是生活中增加全球溫室氣體排放的來源之一，**23%** 的人類溫室氣體排放量來自農業和土地使用。隨著全球肉品的需求增加，畜牧業走向工業化，養殖動物的過程砍伐與焚燒大片森林，以騰出畜牧空間，或是用來種植飼料大豆。而牲畜的排泄物，尤其是牛隻更釋放大量甲烷，都是助長氣候變遷的因素。

根據綠色和平專家研究發現，如果一位臺灣人民一天不吃肉，能減少 **2.4 公斤** 的二氧化碳排放，若所有臺灣人民一天不吃肉，就能減少 **56,510 公噸** 二氧化碳！

少吃肉、多吃在地蔬果，也是有效降低碳排放的好方法！

除了飲食之外，平時消費盡量選擇當季、在地產品，減少運輸及存放時所需的能源。而購買的物品，無論是食衣住行或產品包裝，都以可多次使用為原則，例如以可重複使用的容器取代一次性塑膠包裝，即能減少資源消耗及背後的环境成本。

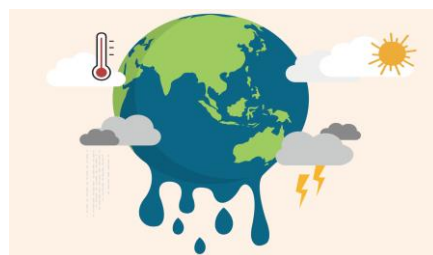
以可重複使用的包裝，如玻璃罐、麻布袋、保鮮盒等，購買生活物品與食材，可減少消耗一次性的塑膠製品，間接達到減碳功效。

根據國際環境法中心（Center for International Environmental Law，CIEL）的報告，估計到 **2050 年**，從石油中生產塑膠以及焚燒所造成的碳排放量，可能高達 **27.5 億噸**，相當於 **615 座** 燃煤發電廠！因此實踐無塑生活、少用一次性的塑膠製品，就是減少抽取石油和製造塑膠所需耗費的資源，更能有效助於減緩氣候變遷。

過量塑膠的危害不僅是污染自然生態，在製造與焚燒過程中，都會產生大量碳排放與空氣污染，影響人體健康，更助長氣候變遷。

氣候變遷不是都市傳說，提高公民意識一同戰勝危機

氣候的戰役已是全球必須面對的挑戰，不僅影響層面擴及各國，也需各執政者與決策者確實做出改變。如今，全球多國已紛紛宣布碳中和目標，而減緩氣候變遷也成為商業投資界關注的趨勢。在這條路上，仍需要有您我凝聚公民力量，要求在地政府與企業正視氣候危機，設立具有野心的減碳目標，為您我及下一代做出正確決策，爭取一個宜居、平安的未來。²



² 資料來源: 綠色和平 <https://www.greenpeace.org/taiwan/about/overview/>

台灣大事記:

環境保護－森林大火/藻礁公投

玉山森林大火

（中央社記者吳欣紘台北 27 日電）玉山事業區第 52 林班杜鵑營地發生森林火災，農委會林務局今天指出，森林火災延燒 12 天、超過 70 公頃，終於在今天早上熄滅，火災耗費的鉅額成本將向 5 名肇事者求償，絕不寬貸。

玉山事業區第 52 林班發生森林火災，登山社團在網路上流傳，引起火災的是任職國家通訊傳播委員會（NCC）的專委喬建中，事後他坦言當時不小心弄翻爐火，他是登山 5 人團隊的領隊。

林務局表示，16 日清晨 5 時許，林務局嘉義林區管理處獲報位處海拔 3200 公尺的玉山國家公園所屬杜鵑營地發生林火，隨即動員集結滅火，火勢終於在今天早上熄滅，共延燒 12 天。

林務局指出，這場森林火災總計動員嘉義、南投、屏東、花蓮、羅東等林管處職員與森林護管員等共 113 人投入現場救災，但由於火場海拔高，步行抵達需耗時 3 日，且缺乏水源，後續也經內政部空中勤務總隊、陸軍航空特戰指揮部、空軍救護隊、南投縣政府消防局及行政院國家搜救指揮中心支援協助載運人力、空中投水及補給作業，總計陸空動員 960 人次；UH-60、CH-47 等直升機 83 架次；投水 161 噸。

林務局表示，林火肇因疑為 5 名登山客用火不慎導致，嚴重傷害台灣珍貴森林資源及生態，最終雖然完成滅火任務，但已造成大水窟森林延燒超過 70 公頃，耗費無數有形、無形成本，後續將在最短時間內統計陸空救災支出、造林木損害，以及森林生態與景觀價值損失等，一併向 5 名肇事者求償，絕不寬貸。

林務局也呼籲，今年 1 月至今國有林地內已發生 62 起林火災害，創歷年最高紀錄，且幾乎都是人為導致，民眾入山應謹慎用火，並勿隨地亂丟菸蒂，若發現森林火災，可即時撥打林務局 24 小時森林保護免費專線 0800-000930（您您您救山林）或撥打 119 通報各地消防單位，共同防範森林火災，守護台灣珍貴的山林資源。

藻礁公投

◆藻礁是什麼？

藻礁與珊瑚礁都是生物造礁，不同於珊瑚礁是「動物」造礁，藻礁是「植物」造礁；藻礁屬海岸多孔隙環境，不只水質佳能生存，在惡劣環境也可自成一片和珊瑚礁媲美，不過藻類造礁過程緩慢，以桃園海岸造礁主體的無節珊瑚藻為例，20年還成長不到1公分，比珊瑚礁平均年成長1公分有明顯差距，根據學者研究，桃園大潭藻礁已有7600年歷史。

◆三接與大潭藻礁的關係？

中油為配合政府能源轉型政策，在觀塘工業區（港）新建三接，目前台灣僅2座天然氣接收站，位於台中及高雄，為提升天然氣供應安全性與可靠度，故在桃園大潭增設天然氣接收站，減少南電北送的成本。

三接預估2025年完工，供應台電大潭電廠新增燃氣機組所需天然氣，但三接棧橋新建工程於去年3月28日發生工作船斷纜、擱淺狀況，藻礁生態恐遭破壞，引發環團反彈，批評此工程將危害藻礁海岸生態。

◆環團看法：

桃園藻礁是全球最獨特的大型藻礁地景及生態系，桃園環保人士於2012年組成「珍愛桃園藻礁聯盟」，聯盟主張，藻礁有世界自然遺產價值，其固碳功能可減緩地球暖化危機，大潭藻礁是精華中的精華，且是一級保育動物柴山多杯孔珊瑚的最大棲地。因此，該聯盟主張中油應重新選址。

◆環評進度：

三接案於環保署專案小組多次討論，2018年10月8日經環評大會通過，但過程屢遭各界質疑有瑕疵，以珍愛桃園藻礁聯盟為首的數個環保團體發起公投連署，力拚在今年8月讓此案進行公投、逆轉三接站案。

◆環團質疑：

1. 中油宣稱目前方案已大幅縮小三接面積，只使用23公頃既有填區建造，不會新填地，也避開藻礁區域，但中油指的是工業區開發由232公頃縮減為23公頃，卻未提及工業港仍維持913公頃，卻未等比例縮減。

2. 根據之前環評大會資料，工業港將新增填海造地約64.2公頃，並挖航道及迴船池、防波堤，工業港浚挖範圍皆有礁岩覆蓋，顯示三接仍會影響藻礁生態。

3. 天然氣碳排放量雖較燃煤低，但仍屬化石能源，依據《溫管法》目標在 2050 年達到減碳 50%，學者推估屆時有 4 成接收站閒置，花千億元工程費破壞 7600 年的藻礁蓋三接站，25 年後閒置 4 成，不符成本效益且危害環保。

4. 2018 年經濟部曾稱，蓋三接站，2025 年台電備用容量率 17.1%，若不建，備用容量率將減少 2.4 個百分點，即降為 14.7%，略低於台電合理備用容量率 15%，當時經濟部引述台電說法為，若真不建三接站，台電可進行用電調度，不會發生用電短缺，如今卻稱不建將有缺電疑慮，說法不一。

5. 公投小組表示，推動此公投非挺核四，環團也支持燃煤改為燃氣的能源轉型政策，公投訴求僅是三接案選址不當，危害珍貴大潭藻礁生態系，尤其是慢慢演化、不可逆的生態礁體，盼所有資訊攤在陽光下，讓此牽涉能源、環保的重大政策充分討論，交由全國公民行使複決。（蘋果新聞 施春美／台北報導）



台灣大事記：

工安議題－太魯閣號列車出軌事故

清明連假首日（4月2日），台鐵408次太魯閣號從樹林發車，載著大批花東旅客南下返鄉掃墓，在行經花蓮大清水隧道時，被一輛疑似停車不慎、沿著鐵軌上方邊坡滑落的工程車撞上，列車失控出軌，擦撞山壁，多節車廂扭曲變形，釀成49死、200傷的嚴重傷亡。

時間：4月2日 09：28

地點：花蓮縣秀林鄉和仁段清水隧道前五十公尺處

事故：台鐵408次太魯閣號遭滑落工程車撞擊發生出軌意外

死傷：49人死亡、200人受輕重傷

台鐵一列408次太魯閣號，2日上午7時16分從樹林開往台東，約9時28分行經花蓮縣秀林鄉和仁段清水隧道前五十公尺處出軌，車輛擦撞隧道壁，多節車廂傾斜、人員受困，列車共有8節車廂，據台鐵最新清查，車上人數新增至498人，座位票372人、站位122人（途中有2人是上車補票），還有4位台鐵人員（包括1位司機、1位助理司機、1位列車長以及1位清潔員）。

408次列車是台東人搶票的第一名車次，台東人訂票一向被安排在第8節車廂，事故發生時，車頭（第8節車廂）被削去一半，第1至6節車廂出軌、4至5節車廂變形，需要破壞器材支援，3至8節卡在隧道內，呈現前後擠壓狀況，第6、7、8節車廂，死傷人數最多。

事故原因初判是工程吊貨車從公路邊坡滑落，行駛中的太魯閣號撞擊上，造成列車擦撞隧道壁，推測撞擊點在太魯閣號第8車的車頭，該工安意外事發當時，停放處並無防護措施與圍欄。

運安會主委楊宏智透露，列車行車記錄器畫面初步解讀完畢，根據現有畫面，肇事工程車早就躺在軌道上，太魯閣號司機來不及煞車因而撞上致災。

根據事故列車行車路線，從和仁隧道出來後會經過彎道，再行駛一小段直線就進入事故地點清水隧道，台鐵估算，和仁隧道至清水隧道間約287公尺，但距離撞車地點更僅250公尺，依照太魯閣號行車時速

130 公里計算，即使司機一出隧道就看到工程車，全程只有 6.9 秒可以反應和煞停。台鐵說，實際在彎道上可能看不到工程車，等於反應時間根本不到六點九秒。

台灣師範大學物理系教授劉祥麟表示，太魯閣號車體重量相當於 4 萬公斤，計算行駛車速為每秒 27 公里、時速 100 公里，如果撞擊時間設定為 0.5 秒，原本是 100 萬的動量，但撞擊時間物體移動瞬間停止，造成巨大動量改變，衝擊力道大約是 216 萬的力量，相當於 200 公噸重的力量。

至於這樣的撞擊力道，到底有多強烈？劉祥麟以一般交通事故來類比，指出人上半身重量 30 公斤，假設以時速 100 公里的車禍來計算，換算成牛頓定律，撞擊力道是 1600 牛頓的力量，可是汽車都有安全氣囊，能夠緩衝撞擊，但太魯閣號等列車並沒有類似裝置與設備，這次交通慘案撞擊力道為 200 牛頓，為一般車禍的 1350 倍。



資料來源／台鐵局、運安會 製表／王燕華、曹悅華 圖／民眾提供 編輯／張幼芳 視覺／楊國長 ■聯合報

關鍵15分鐘還原



和仁隧道至清水隧道總長**287**公尺

該路段限速**130**公里，煞車需**600**公尺，煞停估計需**16.6**秒

搜尋證物

工程車記錄器

找到第1片
記憶卡

太魯閣號記錄器

找到監視器、通聯紀錄、
ATP及TCMS管控系統，
明天可解讀

邊坡不設防

圍籬

台鐵合約沒要求
設圍籬

預警系統

未來是否加設監
控預警系統？

世界大事記:

全球海運的癱瘓——「長賜輪」擱淺

蘇伊士運河

蘇伊士運河位於埃及，連接地中海和紅海，是亞歐海上通道的咽喉。據統計，全球約 12% 的貿易通過這條狹長的水道進行。

一艘名為「長賜號」(Ever Given) 的貨輪在巴拿馬註冊，由長榮海運運營。它原本計劃從中國駛往荷蘭港口城市鹿特丹，但在前往地中海的途中擱淺在蘇伊士運河。一艘長度相當於四個足球場之合的巨型集裝箱船在埃及蘇伊士運河擱淺，導致這個世界上最繁忙的貿易航道之一癱瘓。

事故導致數十艘船隻受阻，只能等待救援船解救這艘被強風吹離航線的巨輪。這艘 20 萬噸級全貨櫃輪於 2018 年建造，在當地時間周二(3 月 23 日) 7 時 40 分左右擱淺，並橫插在水道上。該船長 400 米，寬 59 米，擋住了其他船隻的去路，雙向航線目前都有大量堵塞。管理這艘集裝箱船的伯恩哈德·舒爾特船舶管理公司 (Bernhard Schulte Shipmanagement) 否認了早些時候有關該船已「局部脫淺」的報道。

該公司在一份聲明中表示，目前的「當務之急是安全地讓船隻重新浮起，並使蘇伊士運河的海上交通安全恢復」。

路透社援引當地消息人士的話稱，目前至少有 30 艘船隻被困在「長賜號」北側，3 艘船隻被困在南側。

長榮海運表示，該船「疑似遭遇突然的強風襲擊，導致船體偏離……不小心觸底擱淺」。

伯恩哈德·舒爾特公司周三(3 月 24 日) 證實，所有船員都「安然無恙」，沒有人員傷亡的報告。

八艘拖船正在努力使船重新浮上水面，地面上的挖掘機已開始緊鑼密鼓地從擱淺處堤岸挖走沙子。

美國北卡羅萊納州的海洋歷史學家薩爾·莫科利亞諾 (Sal Mercogliano) 博士對 BBC 說，類似的事件很罕見，可能「對全球貿易產生巨大影響」。

蘇伊士運河是世界貿易的大動脈，連接地中海和紅海，為船隻往來亞洲、中東和歐洲提供了一條通道。另一條主要路線是繞過非洲南端的好望角，但這需要長得多的時間。



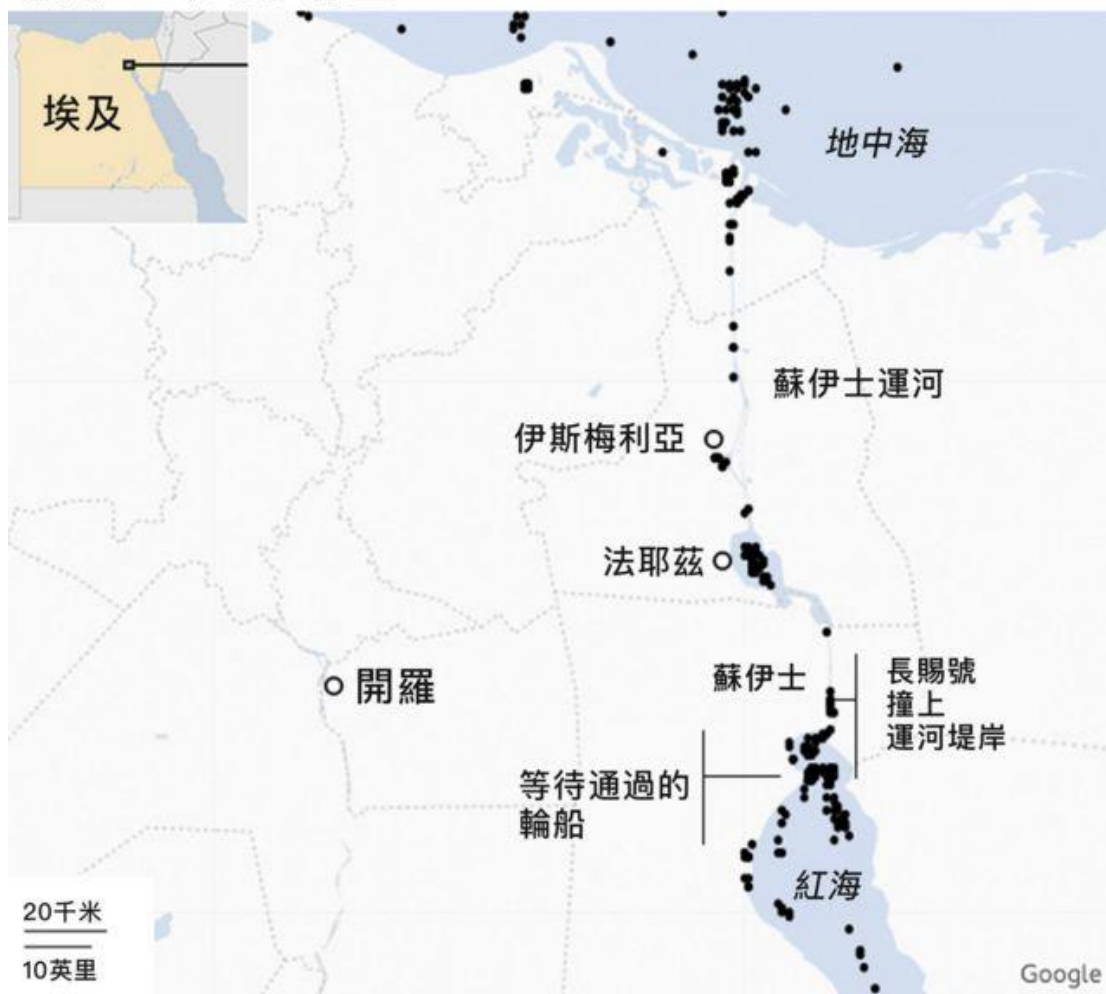
平均每天有近 50 艘船隻通過該運河，但有時這一數字可能要高得多，這約佔世界貿易的 12%。蘇伊士運河作為石油和液化天然氣的出口通道尤為重要，它使得石油從中東得以更快運抵歐洲。

那麼，噩夢般的場景就是這條至關重要的路線被封鎖——這正是現在所發生的「長賜號」擱淺事件。現在的問題是這條路線被堵塞的時間還有多久，因為長時間的延誤會給運方造成嚴重問題，延誤貨物和能源的交付。

但這一事件表明，類似「長賜號」的新一代超大型船隻必須通過相對狹窄的運河時會出現什麼問題。儘管在上個十年中，作為一項重大現代化計劃的一部分，蘇伊士運河局部已得到擴展，但它仍然難以航行，並且易發生事故。³

³ 資料來源:BBC NEWS <https://www.bbc.com/zhongwen/trad/world-56520198>

蘇伊士運河堵塞



來源: MarineTraffic.com, 3月24日

BBC

世界大事記：

巨星的殞落－NBA 傳奇球星布萊恩 (Kobe Bryant)

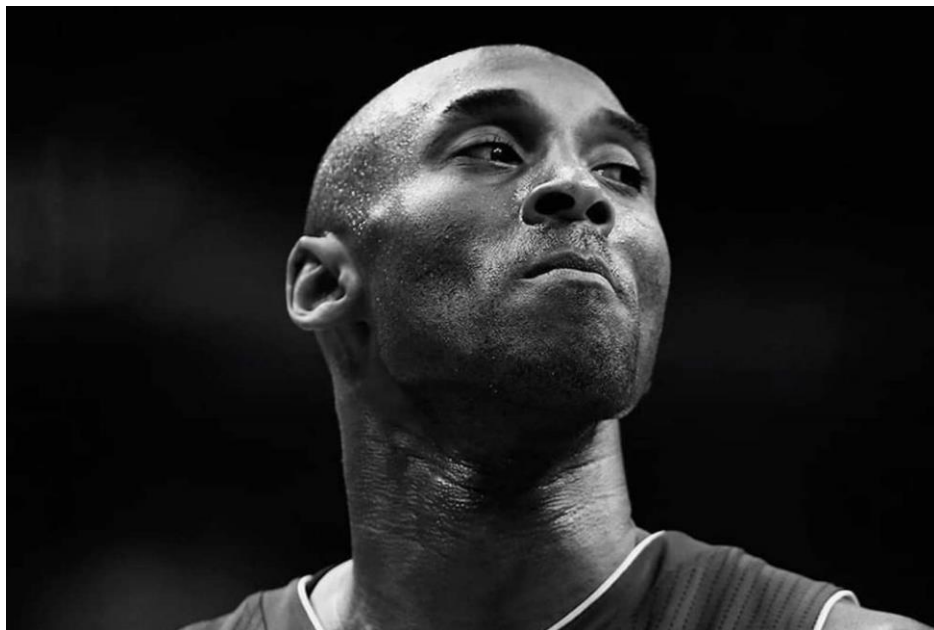
NBA 傳奇球星 Kobe Bryant 在美國時間上午 10 點左右，搭乘私人直升機，飛行加州「卡拉巴薩斯」區域時，直升機突然起火失事，Kobe 墜機身亡，享年 41 歲，消息證實後轟動全美，全世界各地球迷難以置信。

Kobe Bryant 綽號「黑曼巴」，曾被喻是籃球大帝喬丹接班人，他生前曾經造訪過台灣，替知名運動用品旗艦店開幕剪綵，在台灣擁有大批粉絲，也是許多球員心中的偶像。

據美國 TMZ 媒體報導，Kobe Bryant 其他 4 位乘客私人直升機的成員，無人生還，事故原因還在調查，Kobe 的妻子瓦妮莎 (Vanessa) 並不在直升機上。

Kobe Bryant 在 2016 年賽季後宣布退休，職業生涯都在湖人隊效力，他共拿下 5 座 NBA 總冠軍，參加 18 次全明星賽，也是史上最年輕得到 25000 分的球員，2009 年 Kobe 協助湖人隊拿下總冠軍時，曾獲前美國總統歐巴馬召見進入白宮接受表揚。

湖人隊現役當家球星詹姆斯說，他 15 歲時有幸曾在籃球訓練營遇見 Kobe，當時 Kobe 告訴他，如果想成為 1 名偉大球員，一定要刻苦訓練，聽聞 Kobe 去世的消息，詹姆斯表示「這實在太瘋狂了。」⁴



⁴ 資料來源:天下雜誌 <https://www.cw.com.tw/article/5098758>

世界大事記:

環境保護：福島核廢水排放

含氚核廢水真的不會危害健康？

福島核災十年後，日本歷經多年討論終於拍板定案，決定將核廢水稀釋後引入太平洋中。究竟含氚核污水是否會對人體和自然環境構成危害？

2011年3月，9級強震以及伴隨而來的海嘯使福島第一核電站嚴重受損，三個反應堆融毀。為冷卻反應堆，必須持續用冷水降溫。使用後的冷卻水被抽出進行處理後，一部份回收繼續作為冷卻用途，剩余的廢水被儲存在1000多個儲水槽中。

在福島核災發生的10年後，當地儲存的過濾廢水已經達到125萬噸，逼近儲存容量上限。福島核電站所隸屬的東京電力公司（TEPCO，簡稱「東電」）估計，儲水槽的137萬噸容量將在2022年達到極限。東電此前提出的處理方式是排入海中或蒸發入大氣，另外的方案則是添購更多儲存槽，或將污水排入地底深處。根據日本放送協會（NHK）報道，日本政府如今敲定，目標在兩年後開始實施福島核廢水排入海中。

德國漢諾威萊布尼茲大學放射學教授施泰因豪森（Georg Steinhauser）認為，將冷卻用水排入太平洋明顯是最佳而且最安全的方式。施泰因豪森2013年曾經親自走訪福島禁區采集樣本，一年後成為福島大學客座教授。

施泰因豪森認為，鑒於當地是地震高風險地區，增加儲水槽並不是好辦法。他在接收德國之聲訪問時表示：「如果水槽漏水並滲入地下，少量的同位素氚（tritium）會在地下水層中擴散，而且不太會被稀釋。我認為將冷卻水導入海中是對環境和人類最好而且最安全的做法。這是包括國際原子能機構和許多人都建議的做法。」

但許多當地居民與環保人士顯然並不這麼想。日本以及周邊國家的漁民更擔憂，核污水會影響其生計。他們指責日本政府便宜行事。批評者認為，政府應在福島核電站的廠區外設置更多儲水槽，直到找到更安全的解決辦法。

此外，反對者還指責日本當局低估冷卻水的輻射值，擔心海洋會因此遭受污染，進而重創當地農業和漁業產品的形象。

但日本政府強調，福島第一核電廠的核廢水在排放前會先經過稀釋，將濃度降低至日本國家標準的1/40，以及世界衛生組織規定的飲用水標準1/7。東電也表示，核污水經過多核素去除裝置（ALPS）處理，

可以過濾掉 62 種放射性物質，只有氚無法被去除。若過濾後的數值仍然超標，則會重覆過濾程序。

氚到底有多危險？

殘留的氚是氫的同位素。雖然氚具有放射性，但是危險性遠不及銻-137 或銻-90，因為氚是一種柔和的 β 射線，一層塑料或人類皮膚就能阻隔多數輻射。

施泰因豪森表示：「人們會對氚感到擔憂是因為對它知之甚少。當氚被稀釋後緩慢排入海中，不會對人體或環境構成威脅。與核武試驗殘留的成分相比，這只是很小的比例。而且很快就會被稀釋到檢測標準以下。所以真的無需為此感到害怕。」

德國於利希研究中心（FZJ）的輻射防護部負責人霍爾-法比安涅克（Burkhard Heuel-Fabianek）也認為，將核廢水排入太平洋「在放射學上無害」。他表示，即使氚進入人體，風險也相當微小。他對德國之聲表示：「氚可說是水的一部分，很快就會被人體排出，因此它的生物功效不如其他物質。」

霍爾-法比安涅克指出，氚與致癌物銻-90 進入人體後的結果不同：「銻會被骨質結構吸收，一旦融入到骨頭的晶體結構中便無法被排出體外。」

此外，施泰因豪森也表示，氚不會對環境構成風險。「氚不會再積聚。它不像汞會在鮭魚體內累積。氚是水分子形式的放射物質。這種放射性水分子不會在藻類或浮遊生物種積聚，而是會一直繼續被稀釋。」

用氚轉移公眾視線？

日本在將核廢水排入海中前，會將放射性濃度稀釋至日本國家標準每升 6000 貝可（Bq），這也符合國際排放標準。此外，核廢水可能不會直接由福島核電站附近的海岸邊傾倒，而是在外海排放。

但綠色和平組織認為，日本政府和東電試圖將焦點放在較無危險性的氚，轉移大眾對其他過濾後殘留物質的視線。

綠色和平日本辦公室高級核專家肖恩·伯尼（Shaun Burnie）對德國之聲表示：「日本政府在轉移媒體和本國民眾視線的工作上做得很好，使人民聚焦於含氚廢水，並聲稱這不會對環境造成危害。但核污水中含有許多已知對人體健康和環境有害的放射性物質，包括銻-90。」

據伯尼稱，泄露的東電內部文件證明，即使通過處理，也無法將許多放射性元素如碘、鈾、銻、銻、鈷和銻減少到「無法檢測」的程度。

美國伍茲霍爾海洋研究所自身科學家比塞勒（Ken Buesseler）也認為，氚不是唯一的問題。他對德新社表示，儲水槽中還有其他放射性同位素，部分的半衰期更長，更容易殘留在海洋生物體內或成為海洋沈積物。比塞勒指出，同氚相比，這些物質會通過覆雜的途徑，對人類和環

境構成潛在威脅。

在東京電力公司的官方網站上詳細列出了各個儲水槽目前的放射性核素值目前有多高，以及應該達到的標準。但對外行人而言，相關指控以及這些數值都無法得到證實。

蒸發是替代選項？

此前東電也曾經提出過另一種方案，將含氚廢水加熱後使其蒸發入大氣中，使水蒸氣中的氚含量不超過每升 5 貝可。

但許多研究人員以及東電都認為，蒸發法是較差的替代方案，因為釋放入空氣中的放射性氫更難控制，而且風可以將放射性雲朵吹至遠方。

施泰因豪森也認為，在一個長時間段中逐漸將核廢水排入海中較為安全。「比起蒸發法，我個人更傾向排放入海。即使它在空氣中的濃度很低，我也可能吸入這樣的空氣並且帶到其他地方。即便這種方式無害，但還有更無害的方法，就是讓它消失在海洋中。」（本文由「德國之聲」授權轉載）⁵



⁵ 資料來源:天下雜誌 <https://www.cw.com.tw/article/5114397>

世界大事記:生態危機

消失的蜜蜂

世界各地發生了一連串的蜜蜂失蹤現象，令蜂農與科學家百思不解。如果這些蜜蜂是因農藥中毒或在寒冷的天候下死去，它們的屍體應該會出現在蜂箱周圍。如果是遭遇天敵（胡蜂或虎頭蜂）的攻擊，也會在授粉區發現它們的殘骸。如果它們是因為受到什麼威脅而逃走，以它們戀家的特性，也絕不會單獨將蜂后與幼蜂留下，因為工蜂若不歸巢，留在巢內的蜂后和幼蜂都會餓死。

科學家們將這種蜜蜂大量失蹤卻找不到屍體的現象稱為「蜂群衰竭失調」，有關蜂群衰竭失調的原因推論極多，但都沒有足夠的證據可以支撐。其原因有營養失調、基因改造作物、電磁輻射、殺蟲劑或農藥、病毒與真菌、氣候暖化等，都可能成為蜜蜂可能的潛在「殺手」。然而直至今日，依然沒有人能夠肯定說出蜜蜂失去方向感、無法回巢的確切原因。

神經中毒

加拿大安大略省養蜂專家杜森（David VanderDussen）推測，美國成年蜜蜂消失的原因可能與神經中毒有關，而導致蜜蜂神經中毒的最可能原因又與殺蟲劑使用有關。杜森經營的蜂蜜公司目前正接受安大略省政府委托，研製一種可以抑制蟲害，又不傷害蜜蜂成長環境的產品。加拿大方面的專家群，對於造成蜜蜂失蹤現象的諸多揣測，認為可能是殺蟲劑過度使用的結果。

美國賓夕法尼亞州大學（Pennsylvania State University）的昆蟲毒理學家克裏斯·莫林教授（Chris Mullin）似乎也支持這項說法，並做出了推測：蜜蜂最可能的致死原因是植物中存在的一種特殊化合物，這種化合物能夠經過植物的整個循環系統，傳遞到植物新長出的葉子或花朵裏，而蜜蜂在採蜜時遭到了這種特殊物質的感染。新菸鹼類

（neonicotinoids）殺蟲劑就是這種可以在植物體內暢行無阻的化合物，農民通常使用這類化學藥物滅除農作物害蟲，預防白蟻、保護高爾夫球場草地等。

目前在歐洲和美國應用最廣泛的新菸鹼類殺蟲劑是「益達胺」（imidacloprid）。早在 20 世紀 90 年代末，法國科學家已經發現，益達胺雖然不會導致蜜蜂死亡，但是會傷害蜜蜂的神經系統，導致蜜蜂迷失方向、無法回巢，最後在寒冷的戶外死去。

營養失調

天生萬物，自有其不可思議的相輔相成作用，彼此互相關連也互起影響，蜜蜂在人類食物鏈上扮演著最關鍵的角色，這點是毫無疑問的。它們是上千種水果、蔬菜、鮮花和穀物的主要授粉工。有鑑於此，2006年底美國科學院研究報告指出，美國農業過度依賴蜜蜂，希望可以引進更多的科學技術來解決此一問題。

事實上，近幾年來，蜂群一直在承受著巨大的生存壓力。蜜蜂從大自然的採蜜工轉型成替人類服務的授粉工，一年到頭被蜂農裝在大卡車上輾轉各地進行有償授粉與生產蜂蜜，這著實讓蜜蜂疲累不堪。為了讓蜜蜂有體力幹活，養蜂人用人造養料、能量飲料和高機能食品的混合物來餵養蜜蜂，但這些不自然的添加物都可能對蜜蜂的健康造成不良影響。事實上，蜜蜂最天然營養的食物是它們的蜂蜜，並非這些營養劑。

此外，有些養蜂場為了避免蜜蜂生病，讓蜜蜂吮吸多種抗生素以抗拒感染，但卻因此干擾了蜜蜂內臟裏的天然細菌。這些細菌的作用是協助把花粉發酵，製成蜂群食用的食物。一些科學家認為，缺乏天然食物並非蜜蜂失蹤的主要原因，但是人造食品、基因改造作物到底有沒有害死蜂群，值得進一步研究。

病毒與真菌

美國加州大學舊金山分校的研究團隊於今年 4 月份宣布，他們已經找到引發這場蜂群消失的可能致病因子：東方蜂微粒子蟲（*Nosema ceranae*）。微粒子蟲是一種單細胞的原生動物，寄生在昆蟲和魚類體內，已知有 50 多種。蜜蜂微粒子蟲寄生於成蜂的消化道，罹病蜂往往因消化不良、營養不良而死去。不過領導研究的加大生物化學教授狄瑞西表示，這項發現仍屬初步階段，研究人員採樣的罹病蜂只限於麥瑟德郡的勒格蘭德一地。

美國賓夕法尼亞州大學昆蟲學家考克斯·福斯特（Cox-Foster）正率領一個小組調查蜜蜂失蹤的原因。他們從病蜂體內發現到好幾種不知名的微生物組織，這意味著蜜蜂的免疫系統由於某種原因而遭到了弱化。他們還在這些蜜蜂的體內發現了一些真菌，在人類愛滋病患者的體內，同樣也能發現這種真菌。對此，福斯特認為這很不尋常。他強調，東方蜂微粒子蟲可能只是許多病因之一，目前尚不能排除殺蟲劑、食物來源等因素的影響。

氣候暖化

關於台灣宜蘭地區數百萬的蜜蜂消失，中興大學退休講師陳昭鈞懷疑，蜂群消逝與氣候暖化、蜜蜂導航系統錯亂有關。他說，每隻蜜蜂身

上都有導航系統，蜂箱或蜂巢對於蜜蜂而言就好比是塔台或燈塔。曾在興大講授蜂群管理學、養蜂學的陳昭鈞指出，蜂群外出採蜜，會利用太陽的偏極光或地表地形、地物去判斷；國外研究出蜜蜂體內有類似磁鐵的礦物質，像指南針，能指引蜜蜂返家。

陳昭鈞認為，蜂農放置蜂箱時，會避開施灑農藥的果園區與電磁波的干擾區，這兩者引發蜂群失蹤的可能性應該不大。但近來天熱，有時突然雷雨交加，氣候變化兩極之下，容易誤導蜜蜂判斷，打亂它們的導航系統，使蜂群的活動作息受到衝擊。他希望蜂群大批消失只是個案，否則對生態環境將是重大警訊。

氣候暖化似乎是最常被用來解釋台灣各地頻傳大量蜜蜂離奇失蹤的原因。宜蘭大學動物科學系副教授陳裕文也表示，氣候暖化會造成蜜蜂生理時鐘大亂，壽命變短；但也不排除暖冬花開的特別茂盛，蜜蜂忙著採蜜，體力不勝負荷，導致過勞死亡。

電磁輻射

德國藍道大學（University of Landau）的研究人員發現，蜜蜂若靠近電線，行為就會改變。一項規模有限的新研究顯示，蜂巢附近若有手機，蜜蜂就會拒絕回去，顯示手機也可能是造成蜂群崩解失調的原因。科學家分析說，手機發出的輻射會擾亂蜜蜂的導航系統，使這些戀家的蜜蜂再也找不到回家的路。

美國伊利諾大學厄巴納香檳分校的昆蟲生態學家巴倫鮑姆（May Berenbaum）認為，蜜蜂的失蹤顯示其定位和導航功能遭到破壞。針對手機電波的干擾因素，科學家在美國幾個州已經發現，大量頻繁使用手機的地區，與發生大量蜜蜂棄巢不返的失蹤情況有關（以生物常識判斷，蜜蜂返巢是以其本身的電波為判斷方向依據，其受手機電波干擾的可能性相當大）。

蘇格蘭養蜂人協會第五分會的賈尼斯·弗內斯表示，他的一位養蜂朋友就堅持認為，這和手機輻射有關，因為蜜蜂對於這種輻射是非常敏感的。

專家正致力解開謎團

美國國會最近針對「蜂群衰竭失調」的現象舉行了聽證會，美國農業部長約翰斯說：「這個危機可能滅絕依賴蜜蜂授粉的農作物。」議員們一致促請政府提供更多款項進行研究。據美國國會調查表示，蜜蜂每年對美國食物供應的貢獻價值高達 150 億美元，為此，科學家正積極了解導致蜂群消失的主因。巴西和歐洲的專家也加入美國農業部位於華府郊區的蜜蜂實驗室，協助解開謎團，另外 6 月 24 到 30 日還將在華盛

頓舉行國家授粉周。⁶



⁶ 資料來源：新紀元周刊 <https://www.epochweekly.com/b5/021/3177.htm>

澳洲鼠患

澳洲去年降雨豐沛，農作物豐收，但也成為老鼠生長的溫床。今年3月開始，澳洲東部爆發鼠患，不僅農民生活受影響，一般家庭也深受其擾。澳洲副總理表示，唯一的好老鼠就是死老鼠，同時計畫在新南威爾士州（NSW）使用毒藥，解決該州鼠患。

根據《CNN》報導，從南部維多利亞州（VIC）一直到北部的昆士蘭州（QLD），都籠罩在鼠患之下，數以萬計的老鼠在市郊農場及民宅流竄，造成了數百萬美元的農作物和機器損壞。

專業清潔工霍奇（Sue Hodge）表示，冬天將至，老鼠甚至在住家尋找庇護，她就曾花一整天的時間，處理死在客戶家中陷阱的老鼠，從廚房、兒童房，甚至是客戶的床上，都可以看見老鼠糞便。

對此，澳大利亞副總理20日表示，唯一的好老鼠就是死老鼠。新南威爾士州政府13日公布，現已取得5000公升的「世上最強毒藥之一」（one of the strongest poison on earth）內含溴丙隆（bromadiolone）的第二代抗凝劑，將投放在新南威爾士州的相關區域，用來解決鼠患。

部分民眾對此感到開心，但也有人感嘆憂慮，因為澳洲自然資源豐沛，許多野生動物與人類共存，貿然使用毒藥，可能會破壞當自生態平衡，若再度遇上鼠患恐怕會更加棘手。

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⁷ 資料來源 Etoday 新聞雲 <https://www.ettoday.net/news/20210521/1987672.htm>

Webike ~Grade 3

MEET THE FAMOUS PEOPLE



英語科教學團隊製作

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單元 1 **BTS**





What's K-pop?

K-pop 是 Korean popular music 的縮寫,指的是韓國流行音樂。興起於 1990 年代,2000 年代開始風靡全亞洲,並和日本流行音樂 (J-pop)、華語流行音樂 (C-pop) 並列亞洲具指標性的流行音樂。

The Hit K-pop Band~~ BTS 防彈少年團



由七位成員組成,由左至右:RM、Jimin、Jin、V、Jung Kook、SUGA、j-hope

Origins of the Name

剛出道時,防彈少年團的涵義為「阻擋像子彈一樣的批評與時代偏見的音樂團體」,2017年7月4日則加入了「不安於現狀,朝著夢想不斷成長的青春」的涵義,原先以「防彈少年團」為英文縮寫的「BTS」(BangTan Sonyeondan),也增添了「Beyond The Scene」超越現狀的意思。

Brand Identity

防彈少年團的品牌識別 (Brand Identity) 在 2017年7月4日通過官方 YouTube 頻道公開。影片中以精簡的圖像呈現防彈少年團與歌迷 A.R.M.Y 共生、一體兩面的意義,並在影片結尾賦予了「BTS」一個新的定義「Beyond The Scene」。影片中包含全新的 Logo,形似門扇的圖案,視訊前半部分防彈少年團的 Logo 像門一樣開啟,門背後的是未來、成年的世界、花樣三部曲後的世界,象徵防彈少年團是不耽溺於現狀、決定推開門到外面的世界成長的青年;而門扉映射出 A.R.M.Y,則象徵青春的每個瞬間,再結合防彈少年團的 Logo 則形似護盾,意指與歌迷是共生的,當兩者分開,是誰也保護不了誰。今後,防彈少年團也會開始將新的品牌識別應用到所有相關產品上。



Members

成員列表								
藝名			本名			出生日期 / 出生地點	學歷	團內擔當
英文	韓文	日文	中文	韓文	羅馬拼音			
Jin	진	ジン	金碩珍	김석진	Kim Seok-jin	1992年12月4日 (28歲) 🇰🇷 南韓京畿道果川市	漢陽大學網路學院研究所 (在學)	歌唱、門面
SUGA	슈가	シュガ	閔玧其	민윤기	Min Yoon-gi	1993年3月9日 (28歲) 🇰🇷 南韓大邱廣域市北區太田洞	漢陽大學網路學院研究所 廣告媒體 MBA (在學)	饒舌
j-hope	제이홉	ジェイホープ	鄭號錫	정호석	Jung Ho-seok	1994年2月18日 (27歲) 🇰🇷 南韓光州廣域市北區		饒舌、舞蹈
RM [23][c]	알엠 ^[a]	不適用	金南俊	김남준	Kim Nam-joon	1994年9月12日 (26歲) 🇰🇷 南韓京畿道高陽市一山 ^[e]		隊長、饒舌
Jimin	지민	ジミン	朴智旻	박지민	Park Ji-min	1995年10月13日 (25歲) 🇰🇷 南韓釜山廣域市金井區	漢陽大學網路學院研究所 廣告媒體 MBA (在學)	歌唱、舞蹈
V	뷔	ブイ	金泰亨	김태형	Kim Tae-hyung	1995年12月30日 (25歲) 🇰🇷 南韓大邱廣域市西區飛山洞 ^[f]		歌唱、舞蹈 ^[29]
Jung Kook	정국	ジョングク	田柾國	전정국	Jeon Jung-kook	1997年9月1日 (23歲) 🇰🇷 南韓釜山廣域市北區萬德洞		歌唱、舞蹈

橫掃全球：BTS 防彈少年團

Sweeping Across the World: BTS – Bangtan Sonyeondan (방탄소년단)

People might not have known their name in 2016, but you must have heard of them since 2019! They are BTS. BTS consists of leader RM and members Jin, Suga, J-hope, Jimin, V and Jungkook. They are the hottest Korean idol group now sweeping across the world.

However, they have not been an overnight sensation. Before they became world-famous, they devoted years of time and effort. BTS debuted in 2013. They were famous among K-pop fans even then, though the general public was not so familiar with them. By 2018, they had brought k-pop music to the world, and their album “LOVE YOURSELF: Tear” became the first k-pop album to hit no. 1 on the US Billboard 200 Chart.

In fact, there are hundreds of idol groups debuting in South Korea every year. How did BTS stand out from the rest? They are attractive and good at singing and dancing, as most idols are. What has allowed them into people’s hearts is their music and lyrics. Their songs are different from those of other K-pop idols. Instead of love, their songs are speaking for young people, often about the dreams and anxieties of youth.

They cited the book “Demian” by Hermann Hesse in their second Korean studio album “WINGS”, which describe the changing moods and growth that the young must face.

Also, they boldly burst the bubbles of South Korean society, singing out about unfair social phenomena. For example, their song “Spine Breaker” satirizes the demanding parents, endlessly promoting appearance and school status, of many Korean teenagers. In “21st Century Girls”, they challenged the patriarchal society of South Korea, telling young girls: “Don’t ever be scared. Whatever people say, you’re all right”

Their deepest impression on the public came after the Sewol Ferry Disaster when BTS released “Spring Day”. This warm song not only paid tribute to the victims, but also eased the pain of their families and society, encouraging the public to embrace the spring sunshine after wintry weather.

Now, the members of BTS continue to expand their influence. In 2017, BTS joined the “LOVE MYSELF” campaign with the Korean Committee for UNICEF, which works with UNICEF’s global “#ENDviolence” campaign, dedicated to preventing violence against children and teens. In 2018, BTS attended the launch ceremony of UNICEF’s global partnership Generation Unlimited at the 73rd session of the UN General Assembly. On behalf of the group, the leader RM delivered a six-minute speech in English on the theme of “Love Yourself, Speak for Yourself”.

BTS is not only an idol group. They broke the glass ceiling of idols, bringing more distinctive music to fans, while also bringing more dreams and energy to the world.

Retrieve from: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1g6auTuhc382EoSvHeFHZufh8v6ApktRG>
動畫 <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=841243209546540>

2016 年時你可能還沒聽過他們的名字，但從 2019 年開始你非知道他們不可！他們就是防彈少年團。BTS 是由隊長 RM，成員 Jin，Suga，J-hope，Jimin，V 和柁國組成。他們是現在席捲世界，最火紅的韓國團體。

防彈少年團並非一夕爆紅，在此之前他們已經耕耘了很久。BTS 在 2013 年出道時，雖然被 k-pop 粉絲熟知，一般大眾卻不認識他們。到了 2018 年，他們將韓國流行音樂帶向世界，專輯《LOVE YOURSELF 轉‘Tear’》也成為第一張於美國告示牌「Billboard 200 Chart」摘冠的韓國專輯。

事實上韓國每年都有上百組的偶像團體出道，究竟是什麼讓防彈少年團脫穎而出呢？他們和大部分的偶像一樣，擁有帥氣的外表，和堅強的唱跳實力。但讓他們走進人心的，是他們的音樂和歌詞。他們的歌曲不同於其他韓流偶像，並不總是以愛情為主題，而是替年輕人發聲，訴說青春的夢想與不安。

他們的第二張正規專輯《WINGS》的概念更引用了赫曼赫賽的《徬徨少年時》，講述面對青春時的心境變化與成長。

他們也大膽的戳破韓國社會的美好泡泡，赤裸的唱出許多社會現象。例如他們的歌曲《Spine Breaker》，就是在諷刺韓國的年輕人，為了提升外表和校園等級，無情地對父母予取予求。在歌曲《21世紀少女》中，他們也大膽挑戰南韓的父權社會，告訴年輕女孩們：「絕對不要膽怯，不管別人怎麼說，你是最好的」

最令人印象深刻的是，在「世越號事件」發生後，BTS發表了歌曲《春日》。這首溫暖的歌曲不僅向罹難者致敬，更撫慰了罹難者家屬及南韓社會歷經傷痛的心，鼓勵大眾走過寒冬，迎接春天的陽光。

BTS 現在仍持續發揮影響力。他們從 2017 年開始，與聯合國兒童基金會韓國委員會合作《LOVE MYSELF》企劃活動，與聯合國兒童基金會的世界性活動《#ENDviolence》結合，防止兒童及青少年相關的所有暴力行為。2018 年，BTS 受邀出席第 73 屆聯合國大會 UNICEF 青年議程《Generation Unlimited》發表活動。由隊長 RM 為代表，以「愛自己，為自己發聲」為主旨，發表六分鐘長的英文演說。

BTS 不僅是偶像，他們打破了偶像的玻璃天花板，帶給粉絲許多與眾不同的音樂，也給了全世界更多的夢想與能量。

影片欣賞 BTS 2018 年 Love Yourself Speech

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YPa_HiKdGY
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9UcSr1hpHbY>

BTS's speech at the UN

My name is Kim Namjoon also known as RM, the leader of the group BTS. It is an incredible honor to be invited to an occasion with such significance for today's young generation.

Last November, BTS launched the Love Myself campaign with UNICEF built on the _____ that true love first begins with loving _____. We've been partnering with UNICEF's End Violence program to protect children and young people all over the world from violence. And our fans have become a major part of this campaign with their _____ and their enthusiasm. We truly have the best fans in the world.

And I'd like to begin by talking about myself. I was born in Ilsan, a city near Seoul, South Korea. It is a really beautiful place with a lake, hills, and even an annual flower festival. I spent a very happy childhood there and I was just an ordinary boy. I used to look up at the night sky and wonder and I used to dream the dreams of a boy. I used to imagine that I was a superhero who could save the world.

And in an intro to one of our early albums, there's a line that says, "My heart stopped when I was maybe 9 or 10." Looking back, I think that's when I began to worry about what other people thought of me and started seeing myself through their eyes. I stopped looking up at the night skies, the stars. I stopped daydreaming. Instead, I just tried to jam myself into the molds other people made.

Soon I began to shut out my own voice and started to listen to the voices of others. No one called out my name, and neither did I. My heart stopped and my eyes closed shut. So, like this, I, we, all lost our names. We became like ghosts. But I had one sanctuary and that was music. There was a small voice inside of me that said, "_____, man, and _____." But it took me quite a long time to hear music calling my real name. Even after making the decision to join BTS, there were a lot of hurdles. Some people might not believe, but most people thought we were hopeless. And sometimes I just wanted to _____. But I think I was very lucky that I didn't give it all up.

And I'm sure that I, and we, will keep stumbling and falling like this. BTS has become _____ performing in those huge stadiums and selling _____ albums right now, but I am still an ordinary 24-year-old guy. If there's anything that I achieved, it was only possible that I have my other BTS _____ right by my side and because of the _____ and the _____ that our ARMY fans all over the world make for us. And maybe I made a mistake yesterday, but yesterday's me is still me. Today I am

who I am with all of my faults and my mistakes. Tomorrow, I might be a tiny bit ____ and that would be me too. These faults and mistakes are what I am, making up the brightest stars in the constellation of my life. I have come to love myself for who I am, for who I was, and for who I hope to become.

I'd like to say one last thing. After releasing our "Love Yourself" albums and launching the "Love Myself" campaign. We started to hear remarkable stories from our fans all over the world, how our _____ helped them overcome their hardships in life and start loving themselves. Those stories constantly remind us of our _____. So let's take all one more step. We have learned to love ourselves, so now I urge you to "speak yourself". I'd like to ask all of you, what is your name? What excites you and makes heart beat? Tell me your story. I want to hear your voice and I want to hear your conviction. No matter who you are, where you're from, your skin color, your gender identity, just speak yourself. Find your name and find your voice by speaking yourself.

I'm Kim Namjoon and also RM of BTS. I'm an idol and I'm an artist from a small town in Korea. Like most people I've made many and plenty of mistakes in my life. I have many faults and I have many more fears, but I'm going to embrace myself as hard as I can and I'm starting to love myself gradually, just little by little. What is your name? Speak yourself. Thank you very much.

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單元 2 Malala



DOUBLE ISSUE APRIL 29 / MAY 6, 2013

TIME

#time100

MALALA YOUSAFZAI
By Chelsea Clinton

THE
100
MOST
INFLUENTIAL
PEOPLE
IN THE WORLD

BARACK OBAMA
By Hillary Clinton

MARIO DRAGHI
By Christine Lagarde

BEYONCÉ
By Baz Luhrmann

TOM COBURN
By Barack Obama

JIMMY FALLON
By Justin Timberlake

LEBRON JAMES
By Derek Jeter

AUNG SAN SUU KYI
By Madeleine Albright

JONATHAN IVE
By Bono

BASSEM YOUSSEF
By Jon Stewart

MAGNUS CARLSEN
By Garry Kasparov

JOYCE BANDA
By Ellen Johnson Sirleaf

JUSTIN TIMBERLAKE
By Stevie Wonder

ELENA KAGAN
By Sandra Day O'Connor

XI JINPING
By Henry Kissinger

PLUS
MIGUEL
WANG SHU
DAVID EINHORN
ANDREW NG
DAPHNE KOLLER

time.com

Malala's Magic Pencil

Do you believe in magic? When I was younger, I used to watch a TV show about a boy who had a magic pencil. If he was hungry, he drew a bowl of curry, and it appeared. If he and his friends were in danger, he drew a police officer. The boy was a little hero, always protecting people who needed help.

How I wanted a magic pencil, too! If I had a magic pencil, I would use it to.....
put a lock on my door, so my brothers couldn't bother me...
stop time, so I could sleep an extra hour every morning.....
erase the smell of the trash dump near our house....

And I would use it to make other people happy....

I would draw the most beautiful dresses in the world for my mother, the best buildings for my father, so he could open many schools where children could study for free,

a Proper Bowl, so my brother and I no longer had to play with an old sock stuffed with rubbish.

Every night before I went to bed, I wished for a magic pencil of my own and every morning I would wake up and check my cupboard, but the magic pencil was never there.

One day I was throwing away potato pills and eggshells at the dock, I was winkling my nose, swatting away flies, making sure I didn't step on anything dirty in my nice shoes. When I saw a girl about my age sorting trash into piles. Nearby boys were fishing for metal scraps using magnets on strings. When my father returned home from work, I told him what I's seen. It made him sad.

Match new words with their meanings.

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| 1. trash dump | • 垃圾 |
| 2. no longer | • 櫥櫃 |
| 3. stuffed | • 垃圾場 |
| 4. rubbish | • 再也不 |
| 5. cupboard | • 皺著鼻子 |
| 6. wrinkle | • 填塞 |
| 7. swat | • 磁鐵 |
| 8. sort.....into | • 歸類、分類 |
| 9. magnets | • 撲打 |

"Aba," I said.

"Yes, joni," he said back. I always liked when he called me "dear one."

"Why haven't I seen that girl in my class?"

"Because....." he said but he didn't finish right away. "Because, joni, in our country not everyone sends their daughters to school. And some children must work to support their family. Those boys will sell the metal scraps they find. If they went to school, their families would go hungry."

School was my favorite place. But I had never considered myself lucky to be able to go.

My father had always said, "Malala will live free as a bird." Now I wondered how free I'd truly be.

That night I thought about families who didn't have enough food. And the girls who couldn't go to school. And even about how when I was older, I would be expected to cook and clean for my brothers, because where I came from, many girls weren't allowed to become what they dreamed of. I knew then that if I had the magic pencil, I would use it to draw a better world, a peaceful world.

Over the next few years, instead of wishing for a magic pencil every night, I worked hard in school every day. I wanted to be one of the top students in my class.

But soon powerful and dangerous men declared that girls were forbidden from attending school. They walked the streets of our city now. They carried weapons.

One by one, girls stopped coming to school. "Aba, where were all the students?" "They don't feel safe here anymore, joni." How could a few men stop all the girls in our valley from going to school? If more people knew what was happening to us, I thought, they might help.

Match new words with their meanings.

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1. support | • 被期望 |
| 2. consider | • 被允許 |
| 3. expected | • 被禁止 |
| 4. allowed | • 支持 |
| 5. peaceful | • 強而有力的 |
| 6. powerful | • 祥和的 |
| 7. declare | • 宣布 |
| 8. forbidden | • 山谷 |
| 9. weapon | • 武器 |
| 10. valley | • 認為 |

Wishing wasn't enough. Someone needed to speak out. Why not me?

I wrote about what it felt like to be scared to walk to school and how some of my friends had moved away because of the **threat** they faced in our city. I wrote about how much I love school and how proud I was of my uniform.

Once I started writing, I didn't stop. I wrote speeches and traveled around my country, sharing my story—I even talked to a reporter from a famous **international** newspaper. People actually wanted to learn about my life! I spoke for the girls in my valley who couldn't speak for themselves.

My voice became so powerful that the dangerous men tried to **silence** me. But they failed.

And now my voice is louder than before. Louder because people have joined me, and together we make a **chorus**, standing up for what we believe. We.....raise our voices for those **in need**.helped people **in danger**, even if they are an ocean away. ...think of the world as a family.

I wrote alone in my room, but people all over the world were reading my story. Millions now know it and help me spread my message of hope.

I had at last found the magic I was looking for -in my words and in my book.

One child, one teacher, one book and one pen can change the world.

Match new words with their meanings.

- | | |
|------------------|----------|
| 1. threat | • 國際的 |
| 2. international | • 使...安靜 |
| 3. silence | • 處於危險中 |
| 4. chorus | • 威脅 |
| 5. in need | • 有需要的 |
| 6. in danger | • 合唱 |

Think:

1. When did Malala find she was lucky enough to go to school?

2. Why couldn't some girls in her valley go to school?

3. Why did the girls in her valley stop coming to school?

4. What did Malala do to help her country people?

5. For Malala, what is her magic pencil? _____

Malala Yousafzai's speech at the United Nations

.....Dear brothers and sisters, do remember one thing. Malala day is not my day. Today is the day of every woman, every boy and every girl who have raised their voice for their rights. There are hundreds of Human rights activists and social workers who are not only speaking for human rights, but who are struggling to achieve their goals of education, peace and equality. Thousands of people have been killed by the terrorists and millions have been injured. I am just one of them. So here I stand... one girl among many. I speak - not for myself, but for all girls and boys. I raise up my voice - not so that I can shout, but so that those without a voice can be heard. Those who have fought for their rights: Their right to live in peace. Their right to be treated with dignity. Their right to equality of opportunity. Their right to be educated.

Dear Friends, on the 9th of October 2012, the Taliban shot me on the left side of my forehead. They shot my friends too. They thought that the bullets would silence us. But they failed. And then, out of that silence came, thousands of voices. The terrorists thought that they would change our aims and stop our ambitions but nothing changed in my life except this: Weakness, fear and hopelessness died. Strength, power and courage was born. I am the same Malala. My ambitions are the same. My hopes are the same. My dreams are the same.

New Words : match English with Chinese.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1. human rights activists | · 教育 |
| 2. social workers | · 子彈 |
| 3. education | · 使...安靜 |
| 4. terrorists | · 人權行動主義者 |
| 5. dignity | · 社會工作者 |
| 6. bullets | · 野心 |
| 7. silence | · 恐怖分子 |
| 8. ambitions | · 尊嚴 |

.....Dear sisters and brothers, we **realize** the **importance** of light when we see darkness. We realize the importance of our voice when we are silenced. In the same way, when we were in Swat, the north of Pakistan, we realized the importance of pens and books when we saw the guns. The wise saying, "The pen is mightier than sword" was true. The extremists are afraid of books and pens. The **power** of education frightens them. They are afraid of women. The power of the voice of women **frightens** them.That is why they are blasting schools every day. Because they were and they are afraid of change, afraid of the **equality** that we will bring into our society.

I remember that there was a boy in our school who was asked by a journalist, "Why are the Taliban against education?" He answered very simply. By pointing to his book he said, "A Talib doesn't know what is written inside this book." They think that God is a tiny, little **conservative** being who would send girls to the **hell** just because of going to school. The terrorists are **misusing** the name of Islam and Pashtun society for their own **personal benefits**. Pakistan is a peace-loving democratic country. Pashtuns want education for their daughters and sons. And Islam is a religion of peace, humanity and brotherhood. Islam says that it is not only each child's right to get education, rather it is their duty and **responsibility**.....

New Words : match English with Chinese.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| 1. realize | · 保守的 |
| 2. importance | · 理解、意識到 |
| 3. power | · 個人利益 |
| 4. frighten | · 平等 |
| 5. equality | · 地獄 |
| 6. conservative | · 嚇到 |
| 7. hell | · 責任 |
| 8. misuse | · 重要性 |
| 9. personal benefits | · 濫用 |
| 10. responsibility | · 力量、權力 |

Dear sisters and brothers, now it's time to speak up. So today, we call upon the world leaders to change their strategic **policies** in favor of peace and prosperity. We call upon the world leaders that all the peace deals must protect women and children's rights. A deal that goes against the dignity of women and their rights is unacceptable. We call upon all governments to ensure free **compulsory education** for every child all over the world. We call upon all governments to fight against terrorism and **violence**, to protect children from brutality and harm. We call upon the developed nations to support the expansion of educational opportunities for girls in the **developing world**. We call upon all communities to be tolerant - to reject **prejudice** based on cast, creed, sect, religion or gender. To ensure freedom and equality for women so that they can flourish. We cannot all succeed when half of us are held back. We call upon our sisters around the world to be brave - to embrace the strength within themselves and realize their full **potential**.....

Dear brothers and sisters, we must not forget that millions of people are suffering from poverty, **injustice** and ignorance. We must not forget that millions of children are out of schools. We must not forget that our sisters and brothers are waiting for a bright peaceful future. So let us wage a global struggle against **illiteracy**, poverty and terrorism and let us pick up our books and pens. They are our most powerful weapons. One child, one teacher, one pen and one book can change the world. Education is the only solution. Education first.

New Words : match English with Chinese.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 1. policy | · 暴力 |
| 2. compulsory education | · 開發中國家 |
| 3. violence | · 政策 |
| 4. developing world | · 偏見 |
| 5. prejudice | · 義務教育 |
| 6. potential | · 潛能 |
| 7. injustice | · 文盲 |
| 8. illiteracy | · 不公不義 |

(From

<https://people.unica.it/michelagiordano/files/2012/04/Malala-Yousafzai%E2%80%99s-speech-at-the-United-Nations.pdf>)

Malala Yousafzai

Malala Yousafzai is different from any other woman her age. In 2012, at the age of 15, she was shot in the head because she spoke up for girls in Pakistan(巴基斯坦) and their right to go to school. Luckily, she recovered from that. Malala became a voice for girls' education and then the youngest winner of the Nobel Peace Prize(諾貝爾文學獎) in 2014. After facing problems with getting her own education, she finally did it in the UK in 2017. "Graduation from high school is bittersweet for me," she wrote on Twitter for the first time. "I'm excited about my future, but I know that millions of girls around the world are still out of school and may never get the chance to finish their education." What's next for Malala? She is staying in the UK to continue her education at Oxford(牛津大學). She said, "I want to get my education- a good university education. My dream is to empower myself with education, and then it is a weapon." Malala is working to make her dream come true.

() 1. How old was Malala when she became the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize?

- (A) 12.
- (B) 15.
- (C) 17.
- (D) 20.

() 2. What can we learn about Malala from the reading?

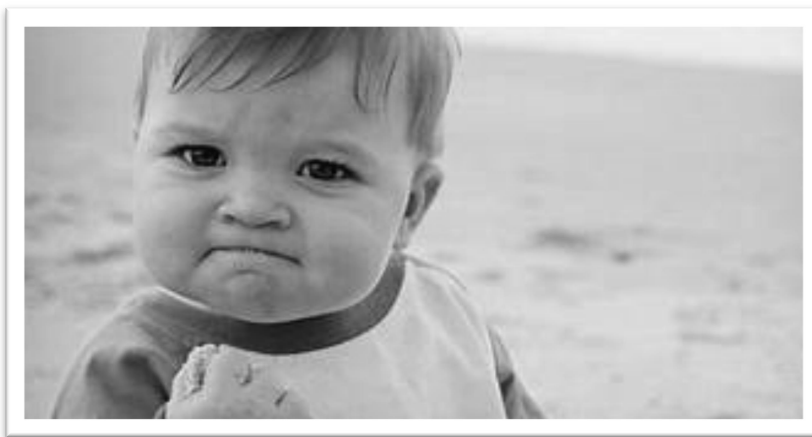
- (A) She is studying how to make weapons in Pakistan.
- (B) She has helped millions of girls get an education.
- (C) She set up schools for girls around the world.
- (D) She fought for girls' right to go to school.

() 3. From the reading, what does it mean when an experience is "bittersweet"?

- (A) It is something that surprises you.
- (B) It has some happy parts and sad parts.
- (C) It is a crazy thing you fall in love with.
- (D) It is an interesting and exciting thing to do.

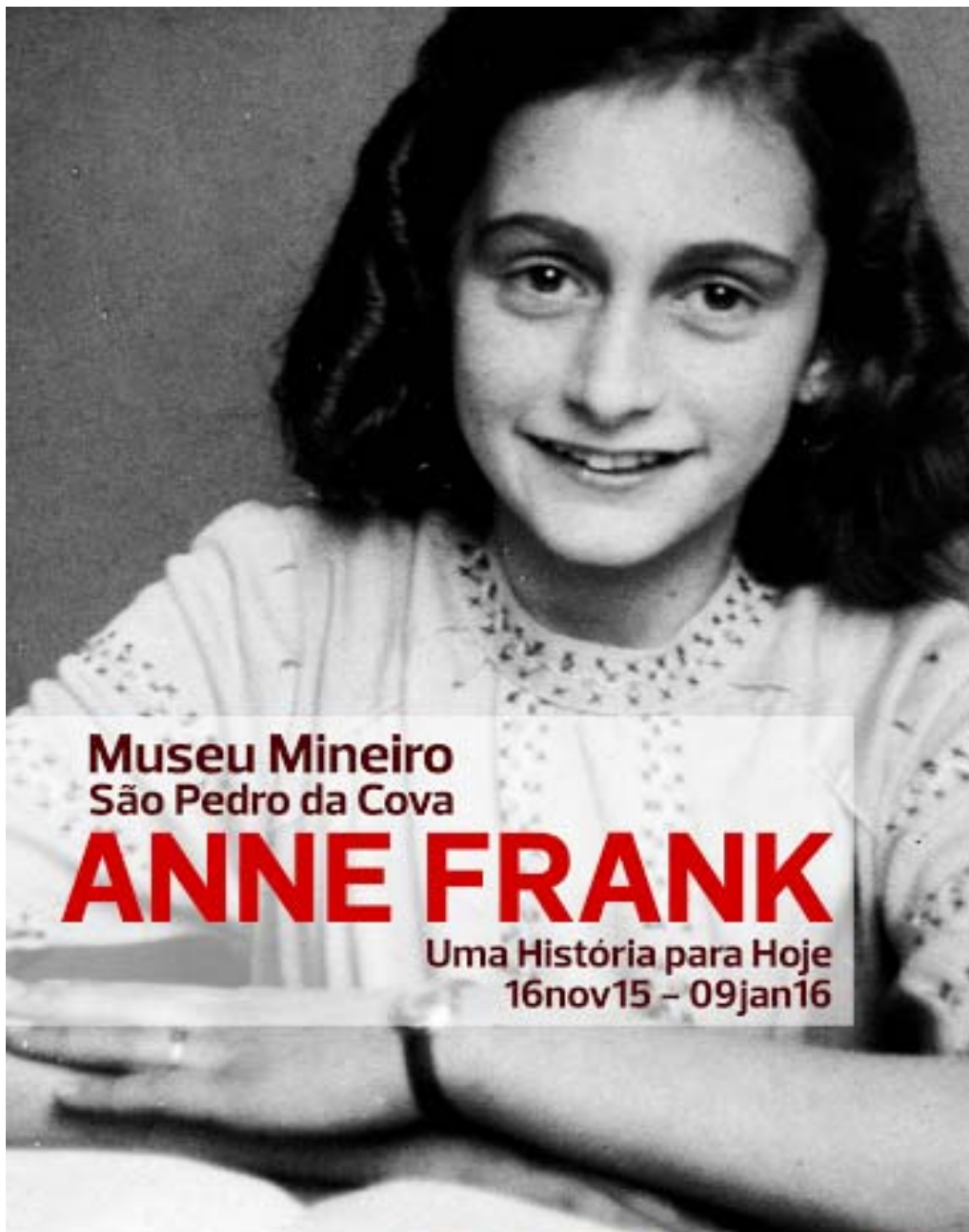
After reading the articles about Malala, please think and answer the following questions.

1. Do you know what are the human rights? What are they?
2. There were many events that people fought for their rights. Which is the most impressing to you? Write it down and share your thought.
3. What are you willing (願意) to fight for?



單元 3

Anne Frank



Museu Mineiro
São Pedro da Cova

ANNE FRANK

Uma História para Hoje
16 nov 15 - 09 jan 16



Anne Frank

Anne Frank, a Jewish girl, was born on June 12, 1929, in Frankfurt, Germany. She became famous because of a diary. She got it as a gift on her 13th birthday and began to keep the diary during the Second World War. She named her diary Kitty and treated her like a close friend sharing everything.

In her diary, she talked about her life in a hiding place. What's more, she showed her thoughts about herself and the world around. Although sometimes she was sad and almost lost hope, she stayed positive and looked on the bright side most of the time.

Not long after Anne was born, life in Germany was getting more and more difficult. More and more people lost jobs and became poor. In 1933, Adolf Hitler and his Nazi party came into power by solving the country's problems. The Nazis hated the Jews and blamed them for the problems. People in Germany became angry with the Jews, so the Frank family decided to move to Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Anne soon felt at home in the new house. She went to school, learned Dutch, and made new friends.

In 1940, Nazi Germany took over the Netherlands and followed a racist policy. The Jews lived a more difficult life than ever. For example, the Jews had to wear a Jewish star, hand in their bicycles, and couldn't take any transportation. They even had to go to Jewish schools.

In the summer of 1942, after Anne's sister, Margot, was ordered to go to a labor camp, the family went into hiding (aka Annex) behind the father's office. With the help of their friends, they lived safely with the other two families. However, things went worse. The Nazis kept catching the Jews and sent them to concentration camps.

In the camps, the Jews were treated badly. Some worked day and night, some were hungry to death, and some died of disease. Anne felt sorry about all the terrible things when staying safely in the hiding place. She wished to show the world the life in the hiding place, the war, and her thoughts and feelings by keeping the diary.

Unluckily, before she finished her diary, in August, 1944, the Nazis found their hiding place and sent all the eight people to the concentration camp. In February, 1945, Anne and her sister died of typhus. At that time, Anne was only 15 years old.

After the war, Anne's father, the only survivor of the eight in Annex, got the diary from one of the helpers, Miep, during their hiding days, and learned writing was important to his dear daughter. He published the diary and made Anne's dream come true. Now people all over the world learn more about history through a young girl's eyes.

Jewish 猶太人的 Adolf Hitler 阿道夫希特勒 Nazi party 納粹黨 blame 責備 Amsterdam 阿姆斯特丹
Netherlands 荷蘭 Dutch 荷蘭語 racist 種族的 transportation 交通工具 concentration camp 集中營
survivor 存活者 typhus 斑疹傷寒

After Reading

I . According the reading, answer the following questions about Anne Frank:

1. Who is Anne Frank?
2. Who is Kitty?
3. How long did Anne stay in the hiding?
4. Who found the diary and published it?
5. What did Anne Frank talk about in her diary?

II Place the events in order.

- (A) Adolf Hitler and his Nazi party came into power by solving the problems of Germany.
- (B) Anne and her family went into hiding (aka Annex) behind the father's office.
- (C) The Nazis found their hiding place and sent all the eight people to the concentration camp
- (D) Anne got the diary as a gift on her 13th birthday and began to keep the diary.
- (E) Anne and her sister died of typhus.
- (F) Anne's father published the diary and made Anne's dream come true.
- (G) The Frank family decided to move to Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

A _____ B _____ E _____

Anne Frank

Could you name the people in the Secret Annex after watching the film?

I. Match: from top left to bottom right

A: Otto Frank B: Edith Frank C: Margot Frank

D: Anne Frank E: Hermann van Pels F: Auguste van Pels

G: Peter van Pels H: Fritz Pfeffer



II. Who is who?

- _____ 1) The one who often plays a clown and is afraid to show the serious side.
_____ 2) The one who likes to talk about politics which often cause arguments with her husband.
_____ 3) The one who likes to tell jokes and always looks to the bright side of war ending.
_____ 4) The one who often makes the final decision. All eyes are on him.

III. Group discussion

1)Where did Anne Frank and her family live before war?

2)How many people were there in her family?

3)How long did they live in the Secret Annex?

4)How many people lived in the Secret Annex?

5) Who survived after the war?

6) How old was Anne when she died? What did she die of?

7) What was published by Otto Frank in 1947?

8) How did Anne feel during her days in the Secret Annex?

9) Why do you think Anne Frank wrote a diary? Do you keep a diary?

10) What are the restrictions (限制) for Jews in the film?

IV. Task

The Secret Annex was in the upstairs part of the Amsterdam building. During the office hours in the building, the eight people in the annex had to follow the rules. For example, they should stay very quiet and avoid walking around. Going downstairs, flushing the toilets, and looking out the window are not allowed (允許) during the office hours.

1) Create your own Annex: If you had been in this situation like Anne Frank. What three things would you have brought with you?

2) Role play (3 mins): Imagine you and your partners are the members in the Secret Annex in the morning. What would you do when you had to just stay in Annex and couldn't go anywhere?

References: <https://maddiepaigeannefrank.weebly.com/secret-annex.html>

<https://www.annefrank.org/en/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TL09bKheeL4>

Quotes from Anne Frank

The following are quotes from Anne Frank. Read it loud with your partners, and share your partners which one you like and why.

1. You can always give something, even if it is only kindness.
2. I believe in the sun, even when it rains.
3. We can't control our destiny, but we can control who we become.
4. Where there's hope, there's life. It fills us with fresh courage and makes us strong again.
5. I can shake off everything as I write; my sorrows disappear, my courage is reborn
6. Whoever is happy will make others happy.
7. There's one golden rule to keep before you: laugh about everything and don't bother yourself about the others!
8. In spite of everything I still believe that people are really good at heart. I simply can't build up my hopes on a foundation consisting of confusion, misery and death.
9. Although I'm only fourteen, I know quite well what I want, I know who is right and who is wrong. I have my opinions, my own ideas and principles, and although it may sound pretty mad from an adolescent, I feel more of a person than a child, I feel quite independent of anyone.
10. People can tell you to keep your mouth shut, but that doesn't stop you from having your own opinion.

I like the quote _____

My partner likes the quote _____

because _____

單元4

Shen Xinling



✧ Who is Shen Xinling?

She was born in a very poor family. Her parents earned a living as night market vendors and Shen was forced to travel around Taiwan. Shen didn't go to preschool so she learned words by recognizing the words from shop signs on the road.

When Shen was 12 years old, she developed her interests in computer. Although it was very hard for her family to make ends meet, her mother sold her jade bracelet and bought her a computer. Shen gains computer skills by reading books about computer in bookstores. Shen learned to set up websites to help her parents sell clothes. Then, she invented an online system to help farmers promote pomelos. She also developed ananedu.com for children live in a poor lifestyle to learn school subjects online for free. Moreover, she hosted summer English camp for those children who lived in poverty. Shen has always cared for the underprivileged. She has been taking pictures for the underprivileged and using them to remind the society of the offering and the basic dignity of the poor.

Shen has been described as an angel to the underprivileged, and such an inspiration for people to think about what they can do for the society with their talents.



◇ 討論課文練習閱讀



Shen Xinling and Her Photos

3-15~16

The pictures on these two **pages** show some of the working-class people in Taiwan. Most of them are not **rich** and do not live **comfortable** lives. Although they do not make much money, they still work hard every day. A young woman who wants the **public** to **pay attention to** these people started taking pictures of them in 2003. Her name is Shen Xinling. The stories below are about two people in her pictures.





Story I

The man in this picture is a farmer who works over 12 hours every day.

He only takes a day off on the first day of Chinese New Year. The **water buffalo** which helps him on the farm now is his sixth in the past 50 years.

Story II

The woman who is walking in the **mud** makes a living by collecting **oysters**. Her fingers are **covered** with cuts from the oysters' **sharp shells**. She does not mind the cuts but sees them as gifts because the oysters bring her money to **raise** a family of seven.

So far, Shen Xinling has taken more than 250,000 photos of the working-class people. All of the pictures are her way of showing great **respect** to the hard-working people of this land.

Vocabulary 3-19

water buffalo 水牛

sharp 鋒利的；尖銳的

respect 尊敬

take a day off 休一天假

mud 泥巴

shell 外殼

oyster 牡蠣

raise 養育；提高；舉起

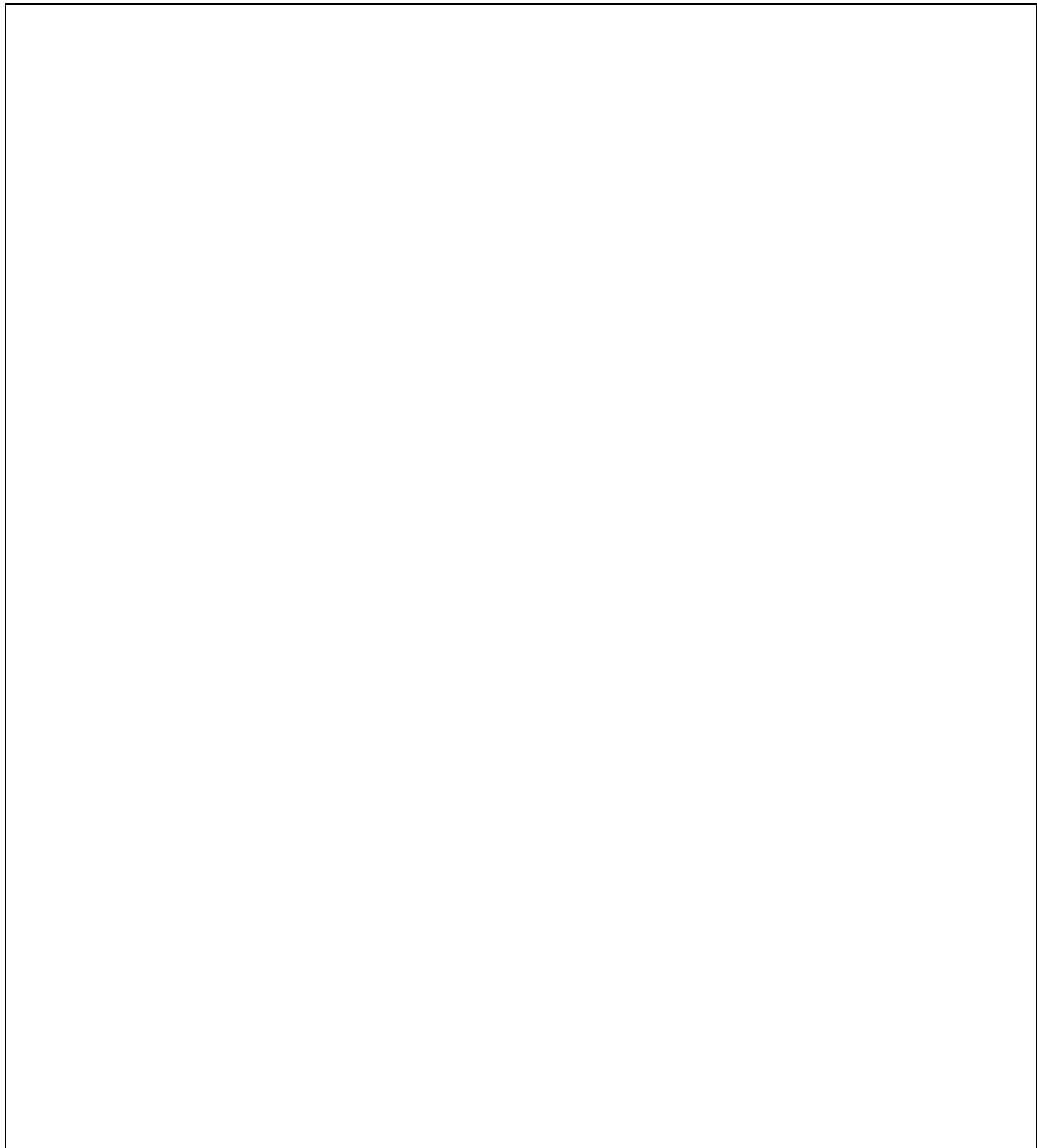
cover 覆蓋；遮蓋

Chinese New Year 中國新年

make a living 謀生

(擷取自翰林第五冊第八課)

✧ 畫出心智圖



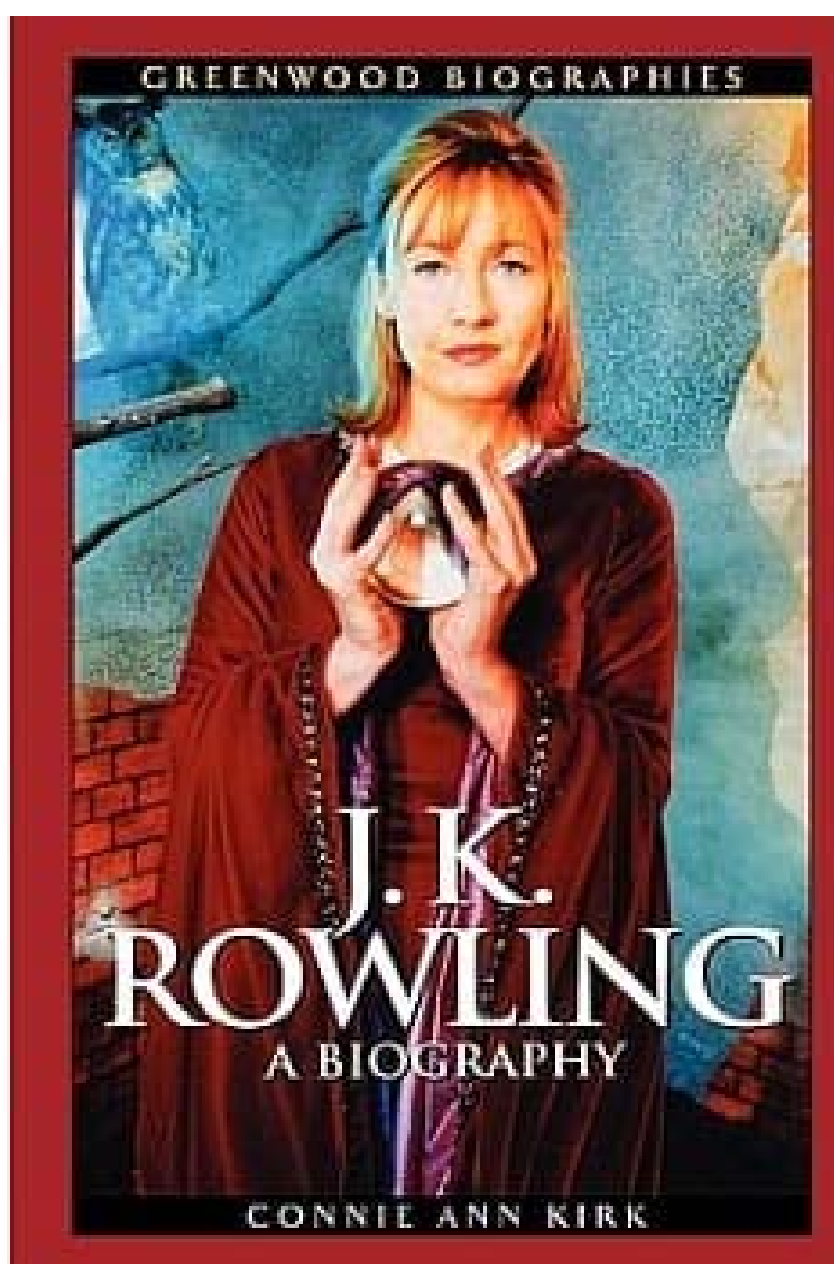
✧ 分組討論

搜尋一個對象，每組不重複，完成學習單和同學分享。唐鳳、馭風男孩、陳樹菊、蕭敬騰…等。

1. Who is he/she? Who are they? (2-3 sentence)
2. What does he/she do? What do they do?
3. Use five adjectives to describe the person (or the group).
4. Offer 2-3 pictures of the person/group.
5. Find a video about the person/ group.

單元 5

J.K. Rowling



+How Well Do You Know J.K. Rowling?

※Who is J.K. Rowling? First, watch the videos

below that can help you know her a lot.

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kjxwap9rgw>

2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pS8Ljwrz56k>

3. [JK Rowling Biography and Life Story | Author of Harry Potter Series - Bing video](#)



※J.K. Rowling's brief biography(自傳)

Rowling's name is Joanne Kathleen. Born in Yate, Gloucestershire in 1965, her teenage years weren't happy because of her mother's illness. She used to write stories for her sisters and read them to her. Her mother encouraged her a lot, and she wished she could publish her books someday.

Upon graduating from university, Rowling was working as a researcher and secretary for Amnesty International in 1990 when she thought of the idea for the *Harry Potter* series while on a delayed train from Manchester to London. The following life was difficult for her because she suffered her mother's death, got divorced with her husband, and then lived on welfare. At that time, she was diagnosed with clinical depression. But she never gave up on her writing. She continued to write stories every chance she got. She would write in cafes as her daughter slept. She completed her first novel in 1995, but it was rejected by twelve publishers. Two years later, a publisher accepted it and helped her publish her first novel, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. Her dream was finally fulfilled.

Within five years, J.K. Rowling has become a bestselling author. From rags to riches, welfare to multi-millionaire status, she remains humble. She donates much money to charities. Today, J.K. Rowling has dozens of novels in sixty-nine languages, ten Hollywood movies, and has received more than fifteen International Awards. How did she do it? What can you learn from her? Write it down and share it with classmates.

Publish 出版; delayed 延遲的; divorced 離婚的; welfare 福利津貼; diagnosed with 診斷; clinical depression 憂鬱症; humble 謙虛; charities 慈善機構

✂ Based on J.K. Rowling's story, and match what the following numbers refer to.

69
1995
10
1990
15
32
12
1965

Movies from Rowling's works
International Awards she got.
The age when she first published her book
The numbers of publishers she was rejected by.
Languages the novels were published in.
She first thought of the idea for <i>Harry Potter</i> .
She finished <i>Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone</i>
When she was born.

✂ Answer the questions:

1. Where was J.K. Rowling born? _____
2. What is J.K. Rowling's name? _____
3. Why did she want to be a writer? _____
4. Why was she diagnosed with clinical depression?

5. What does "from rags to riches" mean?

J.K. Rowling's Speech and Quotes

A. Videos

(1) 中天的夢想驛站／哈佛最後一堂課--魔法女王點石成金

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WXk9VJRcQIE>

(2) J.K. Rowling 給哈佛畢業生的致辭 J.K. Rowling Speaks at Harvard Commencement

<https://tw.voicetube.com/v3/videos/76883>

What are J.K. Rowling's Harvard commencement speech mainly about?

The benefits of _____ and the importance of _____.

B. Matching: guess the meanings of the following quotes

Most-Inspiring J.K. Rowling Quotes that Make You Stronger

_____ 1. "We do not need magic to transform our world. We carry all of the power we need inside ourselves already."

_____ 2. "It's our choices that show what we truly are, far more than our abilities."

_____ 3. "There is an expiry date on blaming your parents for steering you in the wrong direction; the moment you are old enough to take the wheel, responsibility lies with you."

_____ 4. "Personal happiness lies in knowing that life is not a check-list of acquisition or achievement."

_____ 5. "As is a tale, so is life: not how long it is, but how good it is, is what matters."

_____ 6. "The knowledge that you have emerged wiser and stronger from setbacks means that you are, ever after, secure in your ability to survive."

(A) 「埋怨父母誤導你走上錯誤方向這件事是有限期的；當你年紀大到有能力自己掌舵時，就要自己承擔責任。」

(B) 「生活與故事一樣，不在於它有多長，而在於它有多麼精彩，這才是重要之處。」

(C) 「人的幸福在於知道生活不是一份漂亮的成績單。」

(D) 「改變世界不需要魔法，只要我們發揮自內在的力量。」

(E) 「從挫折中獲得智慧、變得堅強，意味著你比以往任何時候都更有能力生存。」

(G) 「是我們的選擇顯示我們真正是怎樣的人，而不是我們的能力。」

C. Personal Thoughts

1. Do you like J.K. Rowling's Harvard commencement speech? Why or why not?

2. Which of the above quotes do you like most? Why?

J.K. Rowling's Top ten Bestselling Works

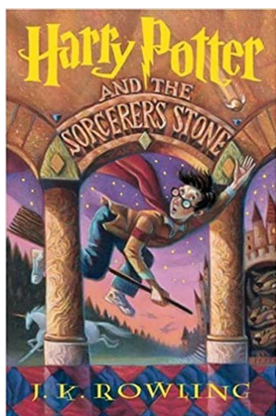
J.K. Rowling is the highest paid author in the world. These books sold more copies than any others she wrote, getting her to that point.

*** Here's a quick look at J.K. Rowling's top ten bestselling books.**

1. *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* (1997)-107 millions
2. *Harry Potter and The Half-Blood Prince* (2005)-70 millions
3. *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* (1998)- 60 millions
4. *Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban* (1999)- 55 millions
5. *Harry Potter and The Goblet of Fire* (2000)- 55 millions
6. *Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix* (2003)-55 millions
7. *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* (2007)-50 millions
8. *Harry Potter And The Cursed Child*(2016)-4 millions
9. *The Casual Vacancy* (2012)-2 millions
10. *The Cuckoo's Calling* (Cormoran Strike Series) (2013)-1 millions

*** A brief introduction of top 4 works**

1. *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* (1997)



It records the life of a young wizard, Harry Potter, who discovers his magical ability on his eleventh birthday when he receives a letter from Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Although he makes close friends and few enemies, Potter faces an attempted comeback by the dark wizard, Lord Voldemort, who killed his parents, but failed to kill Harry when he was just 15 months old.

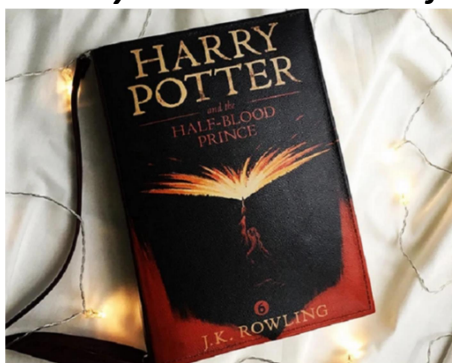
It kicked off what would become the best-selling series of all time. It launched the career of the woman who would become the highest-paid author of all time.

Movie Trailer : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z86aFALzjgs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CYSFBig9uJg>

discovers 發掘; attempted 企圖; launched 開展

2. *Harry Potter and The Half-Blood Prince* (2005)



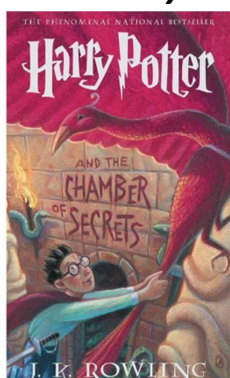
The Half-Blood Prince is one of the best J K Rowling books in the Potter series. Filled with suspense, this novel took a darker tone than previous books in the Potter series, though it comes with a little bit of humor while delving into different aspects such as trust, death, love, and redemption. The storyline

explores the past of Lord Voldemort's nemesis and Potter's preparation for the final battle against him, along with his headmaster Albus.

suspense 懸疑; delve into 鑽研; redemption 救贖; nemesis 剋星; headmaster 校長

Movie Trailer : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kjcVKktMQyo>

3. *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* (1998)



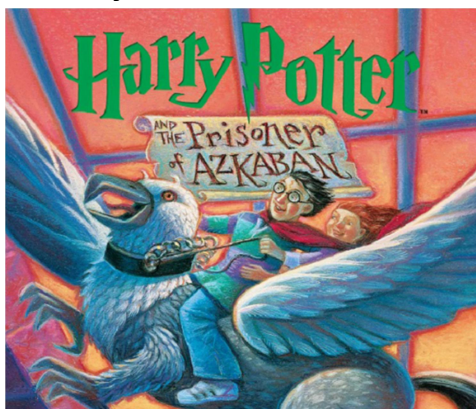
The plot records Potter's second year at the school of Witchcraft and Wizardry. After a series of messages appear on the walls of the school's corridors, warning that the Chamber of Secrets has been opened and that the heir of Slytherin would kill all pupils who do not come from all-magical families, Harry, and his friends investigate the series of attacks that has made all the residents petrified.

Like the novel, the film was also commercially successful and was rated the fifth highest-grossing film. It also inspired several video games of the same name.

Corridors 走廊; heir 繼承人; pupil 學生; investigate 調查; petrified 石化的;
highest-grossing 最高票房

Movie Trailer: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GQAxGb5njBk>

4. *Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban (1999)*.



Released in 1999, the novel is regarded as the best of the Harry Potter series, and the storyline will always make you pick it up again and again. Soon after it was released, Prisoner of Azkaban won several awards. It was adapted into a feature film of the same name that was released in 2004. Like the novel, a New York Times bestseller, the film adaptation was also a box office hit.

Movie Trailer : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1AxgztbYDbs>

Released 發行 ; regarded as 視為; film adaptation 電影改編

* Films based on the J.K. Rowling's Novels

<https://www.imdb.com/list/ls066087650/>

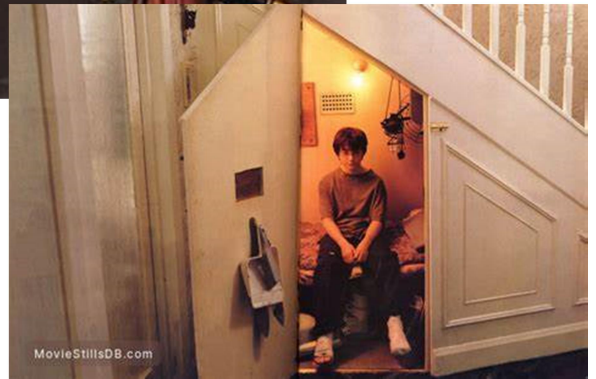
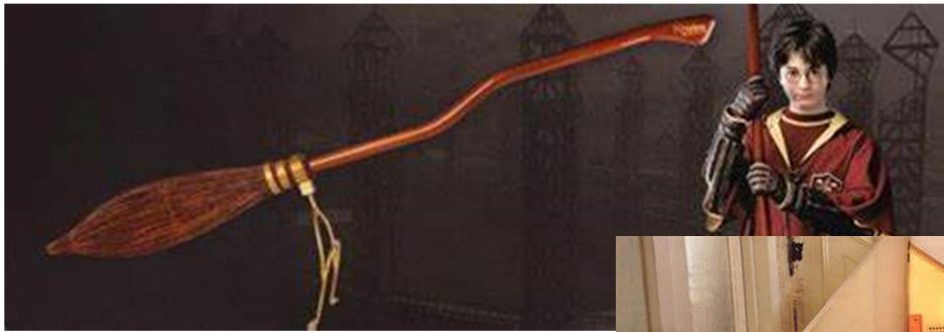
* After understanding the ten bestselling novels, which one you are interested in most, why? Write it down and share it.

Adapted from:

<https://www.thetalko.com/j-k-rowling-highest-sold-books-literary-sales/>

<https://byliner.com/a-complete-list-of-jk-rowling-books-rated-from-best-to-worst/>

Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone



✂ Answer the questions below after you watch the movie, **Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone**. (You can discuss them with your partners.)

1. What house is Harry in?

2. What is the Dursley's address?

3. How many birthday gifts does Dudley Dursley get on the first count?

4. What is the name of the dog which guards the sorcerer's stone?

5. What are Harry and Malfoy doing on the broomsticks?

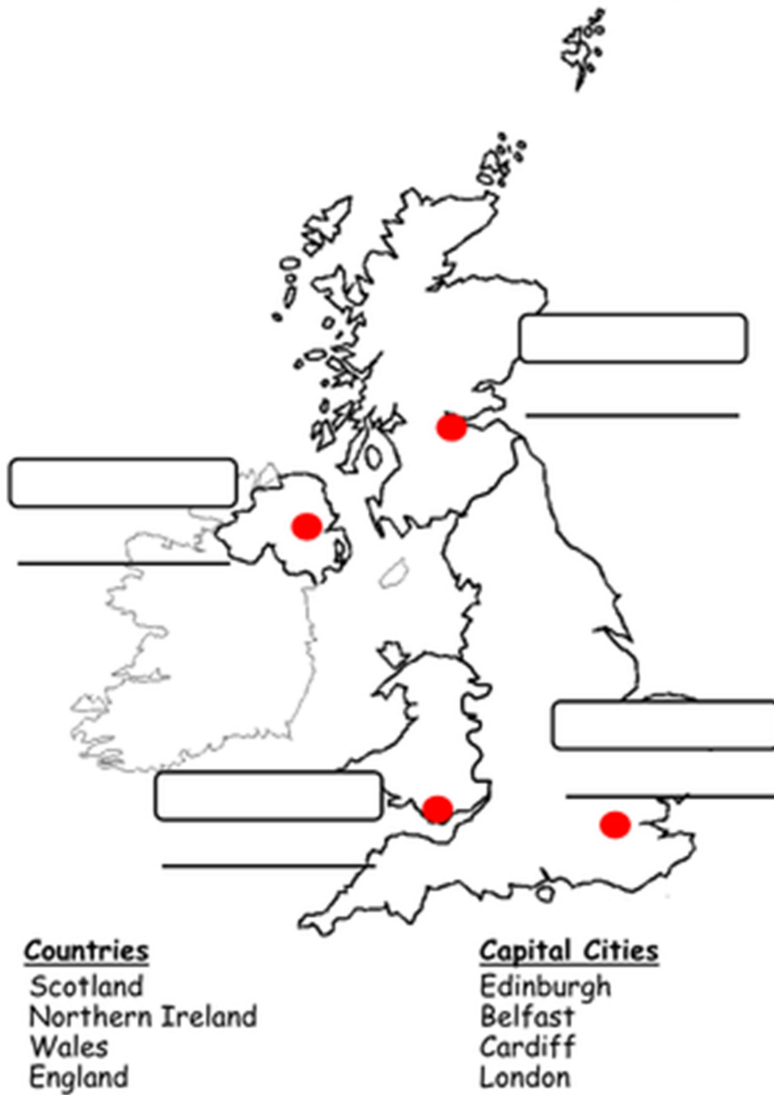
6. What 's Harry new position in Quidditch team?

7. Who is the ghost of the Gryffindor Tower?

8. What magical creature in the dungeon?

The Birthplace of the Harry Potter Series

Countries and Capital Cities of the United Kingdom



According to the reading, which of the following is the true birthplace of the Harry Potter series?

- Edinburgh
- Belfast
- Cardiff
- London

JK Rowling has revealed that Harry Potter's true birthplace is south west London, and not Edinburgh as widely believed. Rowling came up with the idea for her "Harry Potter" series on a train journey, but she started writing the first book in her flat in London's Clapham neighborhood. She moved to Edinburgh in 1993 and once said in an interview: "...Edinburgh is very much home for me and is the place where Harry evolved over seven books and many, many hours of writing in its cafés."

Harry Potter Filming Locations in the UK

1. King's Cross Station (Platform Nine and Three Quarters)



King's Cross is the station where students board the Hogwarts Express on Platform 9 $\frac{3}{4}$. For filming, platforms 4 and 5 were renumbered 9 and 10. At the station today, you'll find the hidden access to platform 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, complete with half a luggage cart disappearing into the wall!

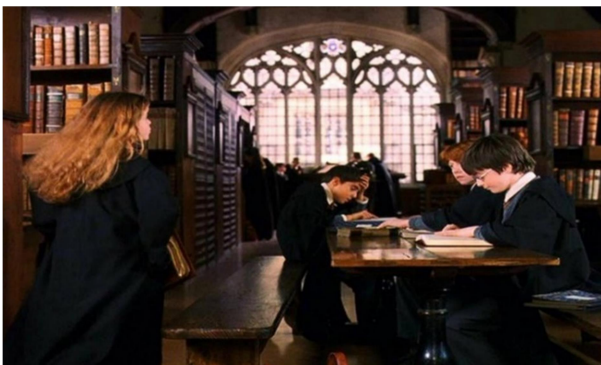
2. Harry Potter Studio Tour



No Potter fan's trip to Britain would be complete without a visit to the Warner Brothers' Studio Tour, located at the Leavesden Studios near London. The award-winning tour gives you access to spectacular sets from the Harry Potter movies.

3. University of Oxford

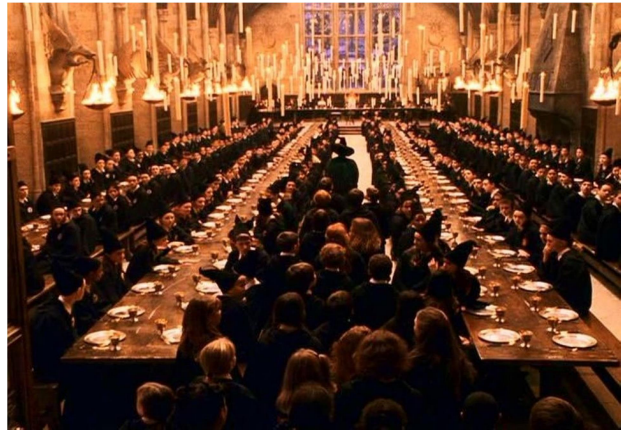
A. Bodleian Library



The Bodleian Library is another favorite location for fans to visit, as it was used throughout

four of the films as Hogwarts infirmary and also where Professor McGonnagal teaches the students to dance.

B. The Great Hall of Christ Church College



If you're a Harry Potter fan, then you must remember the Great Hall. Although no shooting actually happened here, the producers found inspiration for recreating the Great Hall from the real Great Hall, which is located inside Christ Church College.

4. The Jacobite Steam Train and Glenfinnan Viaduct

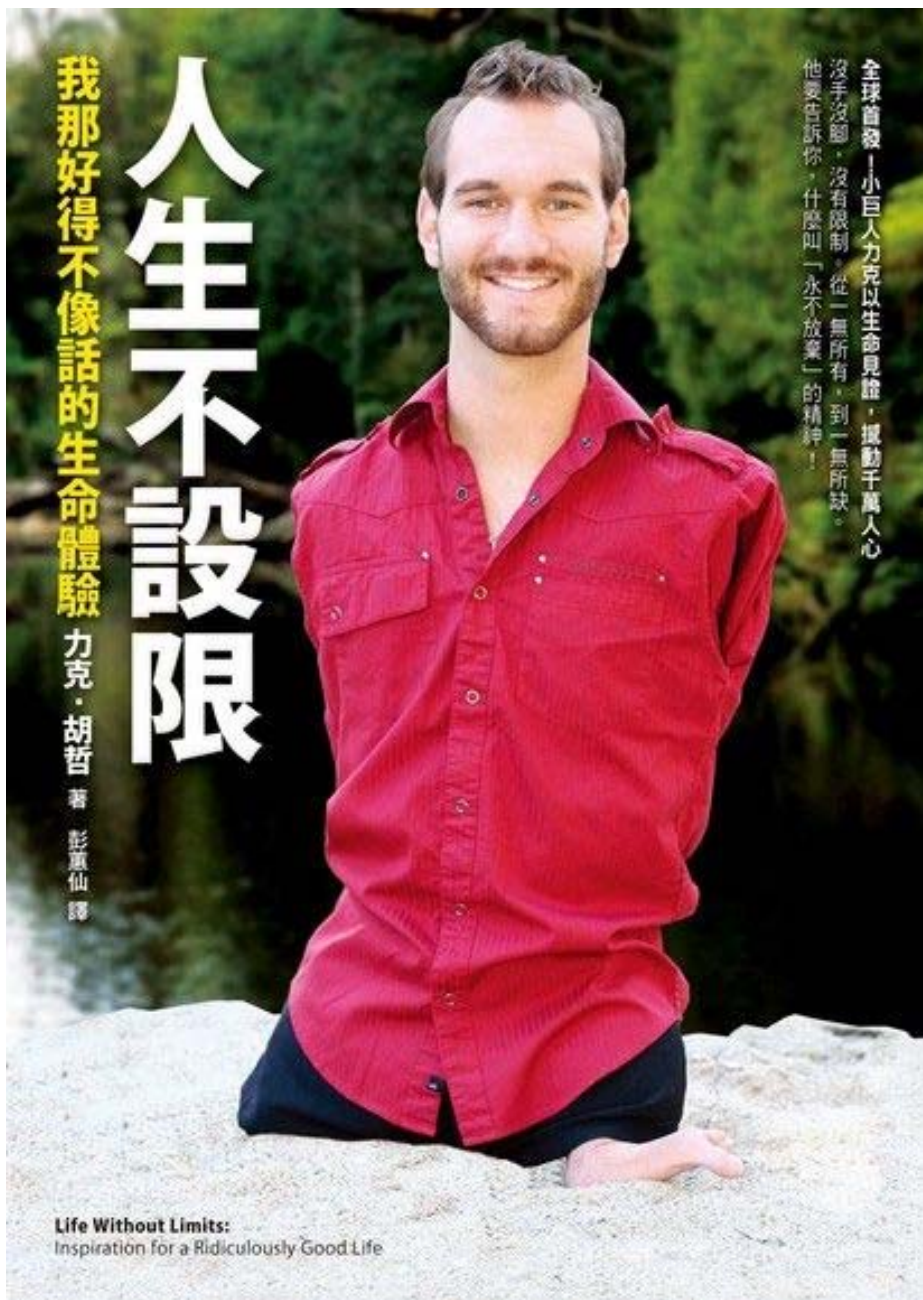


If you've ever dreamed of boarding the Hogwarts Express, you can relive the magical on the real-life Jacobite Steam Train. It's one of the world's greatest railway journeys and will take you on a 135 km round trip from Ben Nevis, crossing the magnificent 21-arched Glenfinnan Viaduct.

Which of the above places interests you the most? Why? Share your thoughts with your classmates.

單元 6

Nick Vujicic



Nick Vujicic

✧ Who is Nick Vujicic?

自述角度(練習聽力)



https://tw.voicetube.com/v3/videos/19315?utm_source=user-referral&utm_medium=video-web

✧ Where does he live?

Where Nick Vujicic was born

flag



map



Food

<https://edition.cnn.com/travel/article/australian-food/index.html>



culture

<https://theculturetrip.com/pacific/australia/articles/11-things-you-should-know-about-australian-culture/>



Sights: places to visit



✧ 情境闖關：沒有____的時候如何完成某任務

	受限部位	指定動作	情境	道具	評分標準
1	雙手手臂	雙手手臂交握於身後	離開房門將門打開	無	由老師彈性給分
2	雙手手臂	雙手手臂交握於身後	穿t-shirt	t-shirt一件(建議尺寸大一點)	由老師彈性給分
3	雙手手臂	雙手手臂交握於身後	吃放置於桌上的食物	由老師或學生準備依樣簡單容易取得的點心	由老師彈性給分
4	腳	蹲著雙手環抱小腿前側	模擬胡哲立克用「小雞腿」行走的困難	無	由老師彈性給分
5	眼睛	用衣物蒙眼覆蓋頭部以看不見為原則	倒水(8分滿不溢出)	杯子, 茶壺	由老師彈性給分
6	老師自行增加				

比賽方式：建議班上4-5人一組，共有五道關卡，每一道關卡必須由不同學生闖關。

✧ 閱讀+寫信：假設我是胡哲立克我要如何回答提問者的問題

搜尋資料→整理資料→發表
(題目*3)

1. I think my life hit at the bottom and I think I am a loser, what should I do?
2. (appearance) I am laughed at by my classmates because of my acnes on my face, what should I do?
3. (friendship) I feel lonely because my best friend doesn't talk to me anymore. Could you tell me what to do?

✧ 音樂欣賞 **Something More by Vujicic**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ZvYbA5ZufQ>

Sometimes I get so tired,	I know there's something more,
Just trying to find a place,	Than what we're living for,
To lay my head,	I see it in the stars,
I look up to the sky,	I feel it on the shores,
I feel the warmest light comfort me,	I know there's something,
I've seen the great heights,	I know there's something more.
Reminding me... That I'm alive	
	I think we're all afraid,
I don't wanna die,	That we might be alone,
I don't wanna waste another day,	Alone down here,
Or night,	We all want to have some faith,

At least that's true in my case,
To just believe,
I've seen the great height,
Reminding me... That I'm alive,

I don't wanna die,
I don't wanna waste another day,
Or night,
I know there's something more,
Than what we're living for,
I see it in the stars,
I feel it on the shore,
I know there's something,

This world may crumble,
Into the ocean,
It could all end tonight,
I undermined you,
Then tried to find you,
My only source of light,
There breathing... I am
Breathing... I am... alive!

I know there's something more,
I don't wanna die,
I don't wanna waste another day or night,

I know there's something more,
Than what we're living for,
I see it in the stars,
I feel it on the shore,

I know there's something more,
I don't wanna die,
I don't wanna waste another day,
Or night,
I know there's something more,
Than what we're living for,
I see it in the stars,
And I feel it on the shore,

I know there's something more,
I don't wanna die,
I don't wanna waste another day,
Or night,
I know there's something more,
Than what we're living for,
I see it in the stars, I feel it on the shore,

I know there's something more,
I know there's something...

If You Don't Get A Miracle... Become One

圖話世界遊教材選編目錄

單元名稱	教學節數
下學期	
人類的起源--非洲的挑戰	6
古代文化遺產--地中海篇	6
文明的歐洲--西歐北歐篇	6
下學期	
貿易史地--茶葉的前世今生	2
貿易史地--世界咖啡巡禮	1
時事脈動--熱帶環境篇	3
時事脈動--臺灣環境篇	2
時事脈動--SDGs 永續發展議題	3

人類的起源—非洲的挑戰

依中華民國外交部的資料，非洲目前有55個獨立國家。近年來，有些電影常以非洲地區為場景，如埃及、馬達加斯加等，教師可先請學生憑印象描述上述地區的自然景觀，引導學生思考當地居民如何利用自然環境發展產業活動。教師歸納後，再請學生想一想，當外來殖民者入侵這片廣大的陸地時，在產業活動、族群文化上會出現什麼變化，以及日後對非洲造成何種影響。

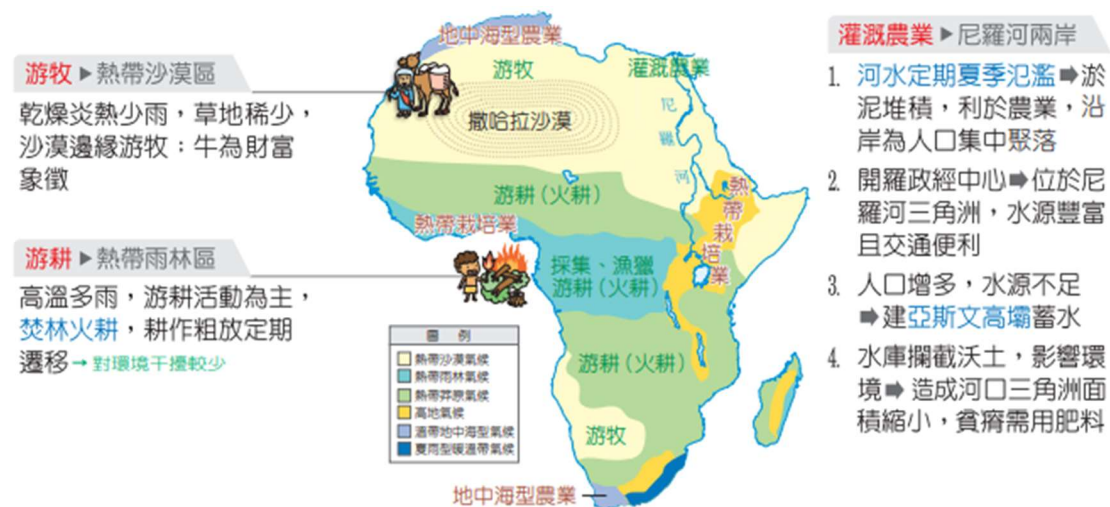
臺灣人對於非洲氣候的錯誤認知

聽到非洲，想到的是酷熱沙漠、遼闊的熱帶莽原、溼熱的雨林、駱駝、獅子、猩猩，從頭到尾只想到「熱」。

北緯37.2度到南緯34.5度的距離，讓非洲成為涵蓋南北半球溫帶氣候的大陸，從草原、溫帶地中海型、熱帶莽原和熱帶雨林都有。可是我們卻容易被沙漠的駱駝和草原上的獅子吸引，彷彿非洲就理所當然的應該要「很熱」，再加上戰爭、饑荒和禿鷹的視覺影像，非洲幾乎等同落後和沒有希望的同義詞。

以位在東非高原的馬拉威為例，東非高原平均高度在1,000公尺以上，馬拉威年均溫是20.5°C，涼爽宜人，即使是遍布野生動物的塞倫蓋提大草原，最熱也不會超過28°C，而南非在西元2012年曾下大雪，氣象學家告知平均每五年，南非就會降下大雪。理解非洲大陸的多元和浩瀚後，下次計畫滑雪度假不妨考慮賴索托喔！

一.圖話世界-非洲自然地理環境介紹





二.漫遊歷史-

亞非古文明的發展。

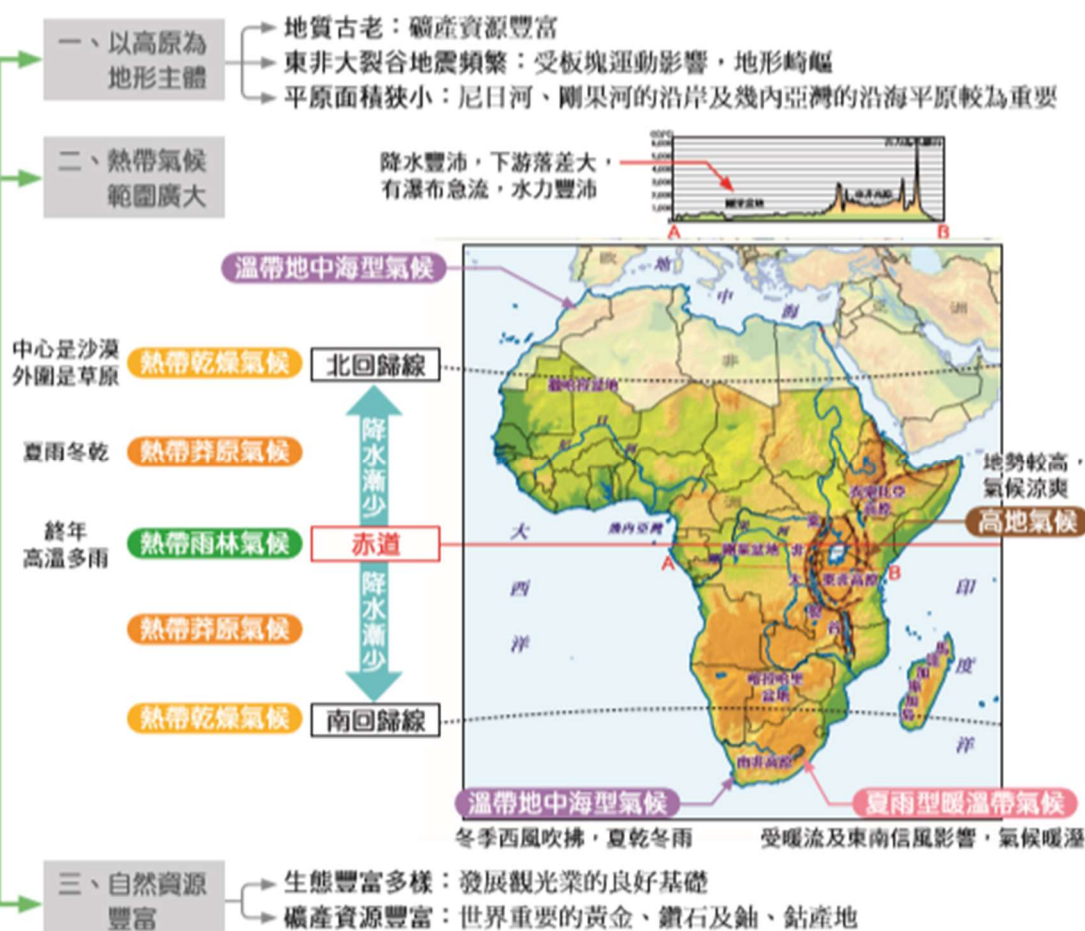
三.廣閱讀快測驗

主題 漠南非洲

核心問題

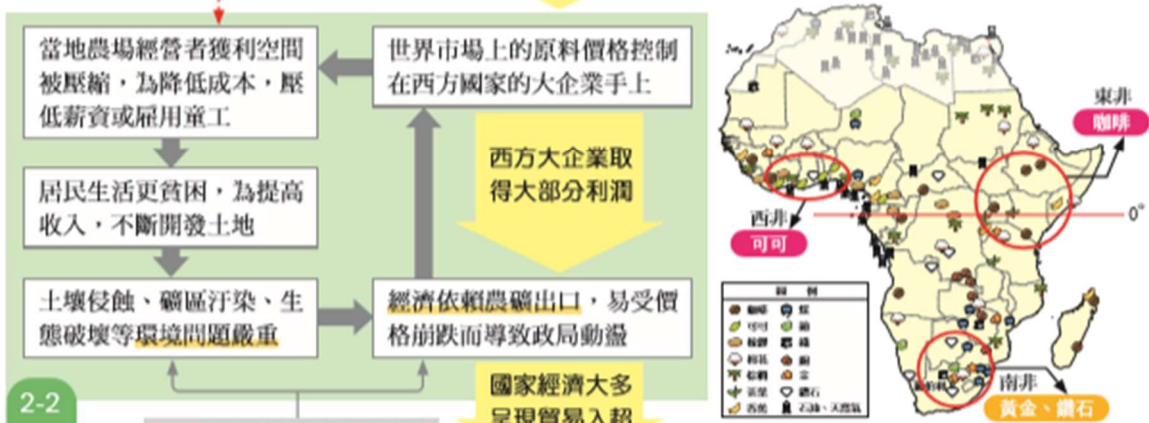
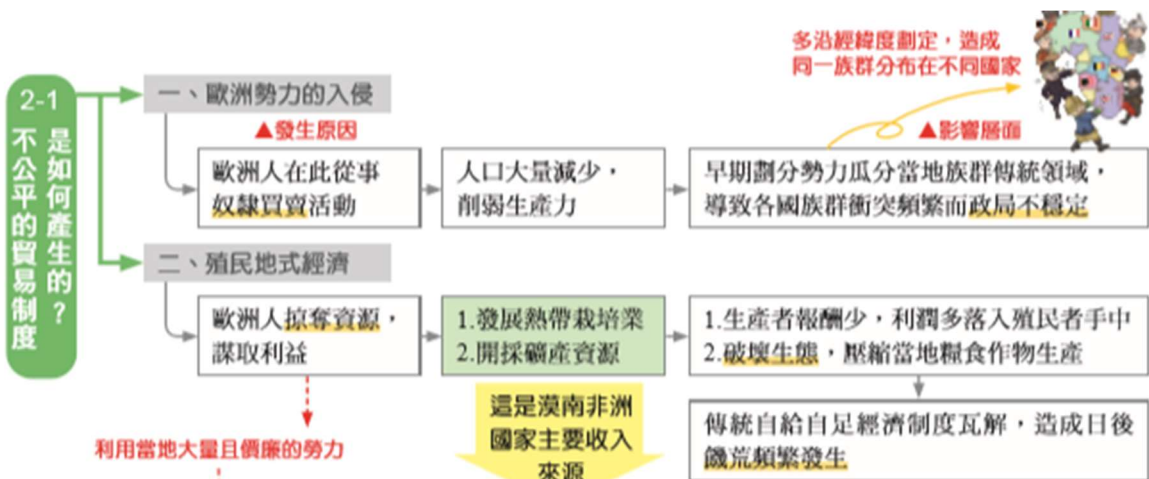
近年來，在漠南非洲所倡議的「公平貿易」課題，是為了解決當地哪些社會問題呢？

1-1 漠南非洲的自然環境有何特色？



1-2 與文化特色為何？
漠南非洲傳統的維生活動





四.旅遊規劃師

第一站-埃及 金字塔群

埃及金字塔為古埃及文明最有影響力和持久的象徵之一，相傳是法老王的陵墓，主要流行於埃及古王國時期。獅身人面像是位在卡夫拉金字塔旁的雕像，外型是一個獅子的身軀和人的頭，長約73.5公尺，寬約19.3公尺，高約20.22公尺，是現今已知最古老的雕像。

1.埃及金字塔

金字塔主要流行於埃及古王國時期，相傳是古埃及法老的陵墓，陵墓基座為正方形，四面則是四個相等三角形，為古代世界七大奇蹟之一。

金字塔的建造方法沒有任何文獻記載。後人有幾種推想：一種是用一個巨大的槓桿，一端用繩子綁住石塊，另一端通過人力將石塊往上吊，使石塊逐步往上堆砌；另一種推測是將土堆成斜坡，利用木質滾軸將石塊拉上去，土堆環繞金字塔螺旋而上。依現代的標準來看，金字塔的建築技術或許並不高明，但是展現了埃及人的管理與組織能力。例如：古夫金字塔占地 13 英畝，用 230 萬塊石頭組成，每一塊石頭重約兩噸半。此項建築，估計需動員 10 萬人、費時 20 年建造而成。



▲圖1-1-1 吉薩金字塔群。由近及遠分別是：三座小金字塔、孟卡拉、卡夫拉和古夫金字塔。

2.獅身人面像

位在卡夫拉金字塔旁的雕像，外型是獅子的身軀和人的頭。獅身人面像長約73.5公尺，寬約19.3公尺和身高約20.22公尺，是現今已知最古老的紀念雕像，一般相信是在約西元前2558～2532年，法老卡夫拉統治期間內建成。



▲圖1-2 獅身人面像

歷史上，它曾被黃沙掩埋至頸部，甚至到頭部，直到約西元前1400年左右，十二王朝的杜德摩西四世才幫它清出。當杜德摩西四世還是王子時，有一天他在沙漠上狩獵累了，便在被黃沙掩埋的獅身人面像頭上睡覺，他夢見獅身人面像向他承諾，若能將它由黃沙中拯救出來，就讓他成為法老王，這件事被記載在獅身人面像巨大前掌間的石碑上。

參考來源

1. 金字塔頂部巨石是混凝土澆築的。新華網。取自

http://news.xinhuanet.com/world/2006-12/02/content_5423315.htm

2. 金字塔的守護者——獅身人面像。古埃及文明。取自 <http://web.ptes.tp.edu.tw/big6/civil/egypt-03.htm>

3.阿布辛貝神廟

阿布辛貝神廟位於埃及亞斯文西南方，由兩個岩石雕刻而成的巨型神廟組成，其名據說來自於最早帶西方人去到現場的嚮導名字。阿布辛貝神廟與其下游至菲萊島的許多遺蹟一起被聯合國教科文組織指定為世界遺產。

神廟建築群約於西元前1264年開始興建，為時約20年，至西元前1244年完成。是拉美西斯二世在位期間為其最寵愛的妻子——妮菲塔莉所興建的，目的是向埃及南面努比亞宣示國威，並在該地區鞏固埃及宗教的地位。

阿布辛貝神廟深達60餘公尺，最深處建有包括拉美西斯二世在內的四座神像，而在每年2月21日(傳說拉美西斯二世的生日)及10月21日(傳說拉美西斯二世的登基日)，陽光會直接照進洞內最深處，而且只照射在拉美西斯二世的神像身上。後來，亞斯文高壩興建，聯合國決定將神廟切割並上移200公尺，避免遭水淹沒，不過因為無法如古埃及人般確切掌握天文，現在陽光照進去的時間會推遲一天。

參考來源

阿布辛貝神廟。取自 <http://www.touregypt.net/featurestories/abusimbel.htm>

第二站-肯亞 野生動物天堂

「肯亞動物大遷徙的時節，一生必看一次的全球50大自然奇蹟之一！」一名作家曾這樣形容她心目中的非洲：

< 她神秘而狂野，她是攝影師的樂園；她是你心中所願，所以經得起任何詮釋。她具備所有的面貌，卻從不枯燥無聊 > 肯亞就有這樣的魅力。

肯亞是世界最重要觀賞野生動物地區，而且旅遊設施良好。電影作品「遠離非洲」、「暗夜獵殺」、「獅子與我」...等，均在此取景拍攝。除了野生動物之外，肯亞還有很壯闊的地理景觀，如果你喜歡大自然，喜歡野生動物，到肯亞絕對不會讓你失望。

國家地理頻道和Discovery節目上所能看到的動物奇觀畫面就在眼前上演，肯亞的生態資源非常豐富，哺乳動物有307種(臺灣61種)，8種為特有種；鳥類有860種(臺灣400種)，9種為特有種；植物有6,500種(臺灣4,000種)，特有種有255種，這些動物生態景觀是肯亞及若干非洲國家最重要的資源。

因擁有豐富的生態資源，故自殖民時期即開始保護，獨立後接受國際社會的協助，建立龐大的國家公園及保護區系統。肯亞境內有國家公園19處，國家保留區26

處，野生動物保護區3處，總面積約占國土的7.6%；另外，森林保護區有210處，面積約占國土面積2.97%。

1. 馬賽馬拉國家保護區



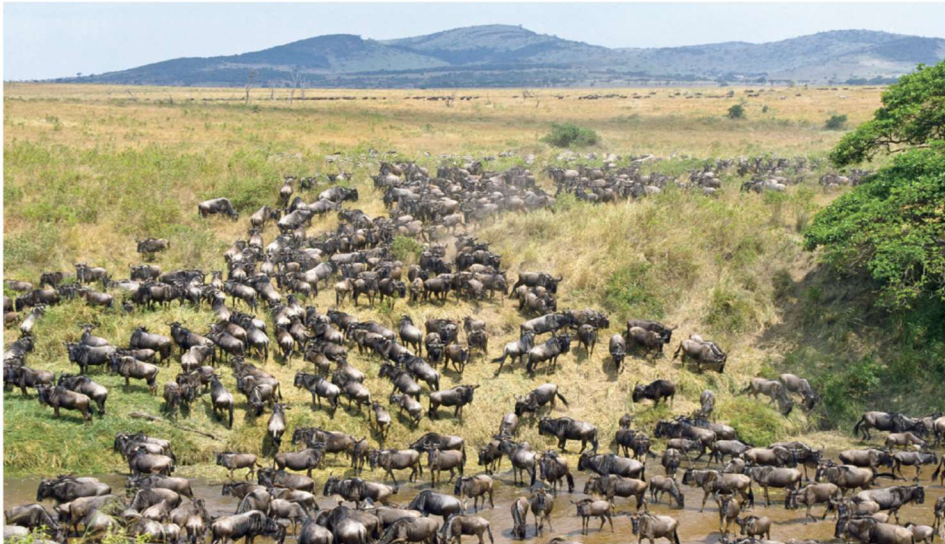
馬賽馬拉國家公園被認為是世界上最著名的野生動物保護區，占地面積1800平方公里，由開闊的草原、林地和河岸森林組成。這個絕世無雙的動物王國，是世界上最大的野生哺育動物家園，擁有95種哺育動物和450種鳥類，是動物最集中的棲息地和最多色彩的荒原，獅子、豹、大象、長頸鹿、斑馬等生生不息。

由於肯亞對野生動物的大力保護，馬賽馬拉與幾個保護區連接成世界上最大的野生動物保護區，為各種動物提供了適宜的生存環境。多樣的生物、豐富的系列和群落形成了完整的生物鏈，使各種動物能夠相互制約且相互依存，在不同的季節裡都能找到必要的食物和棲息地。保護區內有武裝警察守衛，保證遊客安全，開車的司機必須取得資格，並嚴格遵守保護區的規定。在這裡，動物按照原來的生活方式生存和繁衍，遊客活動受到有效控制，動物與人類相安無事。

▼圖1-6 遊客乘坐吉普車，在馬賽馬拉國家保護區欣賞野生動物。



每年5月馬賽馬拉草原南部的塞倫蓋提開始進入旱季，數以百萬計的角馬便成群結隊往北遷徙，浩浩蕩蕩的動物大軍有時長達10餘公里，途程800公里之遙，沿途還有眾多的斑馬、瞪羚和非洲水牛加入其間，此時的馬賽馬拉正值短雨季，水草肥美正好餵養這些天生的徒步旅行家，然而10月下旬，旱季降臨馬賽馬拉，角馬大軍揮師南下，奔回塞倫蓋提等候雨季的到來，這就是年復一年定時上演的草原流浪之歌，已然是當今地球最大規模的動物遷徙活動。



▲圖1-7 馬賽馬拉國家保護區內正在遷徙的角馬。

參考來源

- 1.中國大百科全書編輯委員會(1995)。中國大百科全書：世界地理。臺北：錦繡出版社。
- 2.馬賽馬拉國家野生動物保護區。取自 <http://www.enjoyholiday.com.tw/p/613/>

肯亞南部為熱帶莽原氣候，草類高大茂密，且有稀疏的林木散布其間。因高溫且乾季長，植物均耐旱，草食性動物繁盛，有垂直分層覓食特性，長頸鹿、大象食用較高層樹葉，黑犀牛、大羚羊食用較低矮樹和灌木，小羚羊吃最低層的樹葉，斑馬吃草類頂部，而瞪羚則啃食嫩草。每年8~9月，草食性動物會從坦尚尼亞越過國界來到肯亞的馬賽馬拉國家保護區，直到11月雨季來臨，才向南遷徙到塞倫蓋提國家公園，如此循環不已。

穿梭在肯亞的國家公園裡，仿佛是一次圓夢之旅。非洲草原讓我們童年裡的野獸故事變成了現實，也讓肯亞顯得更加神秘，令人嚮往

旅行須知

- 肯亞的電壓是 240 伏，用的大英國協三相大扁插頭可能要自帶轉換插座,也可向酒店租借。
- 一些肯亞酒店不提供熱水，可能需要自備熱水器。

- 一般在市集和出售旅遊紀念品的商店，都可以討價還價，有時一般工藝品的成交價可降至標價的 20%-30%，可以適當節約金錢。
- 肯亞酒店不提供一次性牙刷、牙膏、拖鞋等，需要自己準備。
- 在前往肯亞旅行前，被要求前往衛生防疫中心辦理衛生檢疫黃皮書，否則無法出入境。
- 可以帶一些小物品，送給當地人作為禮物，能很快拉近距離，友好相處。
- 原文網址：<https://kknews.cc/travel/2qpvpje.html>

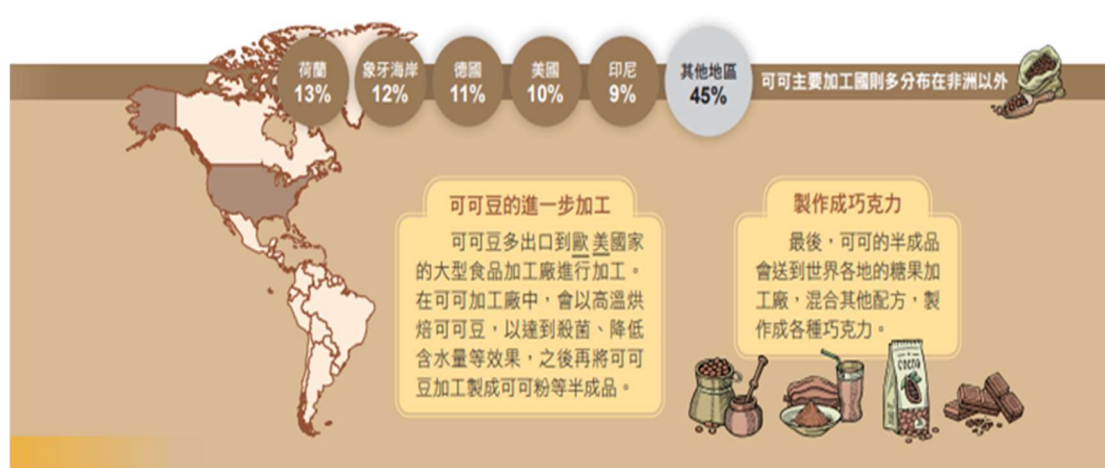


五.看議題 來分析

在非洲所倡議的「公平貿易」課題是為了解決當地哪些社會問題呢？

請閱讀下列短文並回答問題。

美味的巧克力是由農民所種的可可加工而來。全球有 70% 以上的可可生產於非洲西部，受早期殖民經濟的框架影響，可可生產的利潤多為大企業所占有，農民的實際收入非常微薄(圖 1-1)，許多農民一輩子都吃不起巧克力。有識之士與國際人道主義者開始提倡公平貿易。



公平貿易試圖以保障價格向農民收購可可豆。這個價格讓農民得以維持生計，並永續經營農場，免除市場價格波動所造成的傷害，農民在採取對環境友善耕種的同時，也能建立保障孩童與婦女等弱勢者基本權利的制度。

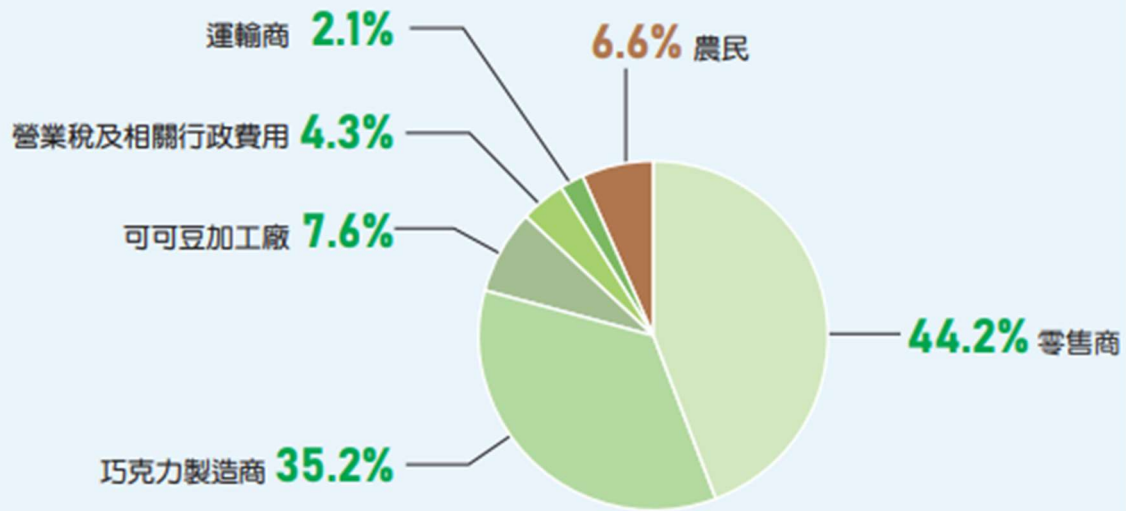
西元1993年，迦納可可農民在西方貿易商的協助下，組成瓜帕可可(Kuapa Kokoo)農民合作社，用公平貿易的模式銷售可可豆。由於運作流程透明，農民能獲得合理利潤，因此吸引了1,400多個鄉鎮，約6萬多位農民成員加入。數年後，瓜帕可可農民合作社更推出自有品牌巧克力(右圖)，熱銷至歐美、南韓、澳洲及日本等地，並獲選為英國最喜愛公平貿易產品。農民合作社把部分利潤轉入社會津貼基金，在迦納農村興建水井、學校和診所，希望能改善人民生活。



雖然公平貿易制度所倡議的目標並未完全達成，且在運作上仍然存在一些問題，如認證的費用很高、收購底價會隨市價浮動造成農民收入不穩定、產品市價偏高等，這些都讓公平貿易的推行遇到了阻力。但公平貿易的存在，試著讓農民在貿易過程中得到更公平的對待，也提供農民一個改善現況的機會。



根據可可觀測網(Cocoa Barometer)於西元2015年的資料顯示，消費者購買一塊巧克力所付出的金額，分配給參與生產、銷售等各個部分的比例如圖所示。由圖可見，可可農只能得到分配金額的6.6%。



▲圖：巧克力的利潤分配圖

資料來源

1. Divine 公平貿易巧克力-西非可可農自創品牌(2017.07.26)。取自生態綠 OKO。
2. 時時(2018.05.02)。有了公平貿易認證可可農生活變好了嗎？取自地球圖輯隊。
3. 陳玟成(2012.11.01)。編輯隨筆：公平貿易的十個大哉問。取自社企流。

快測驗

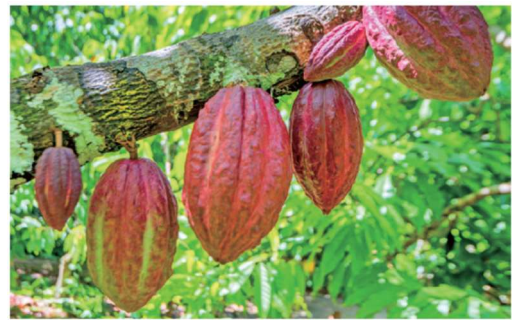
1. 找出你平常吃的巧克力製造國多為哪些國家？而巧克力的原料—可可豆主要是在哪裡生產的？想一想，此種現象隱含的意義為何？請將答案填入下方空格中。
 - (1) 巧克力製造國為 (請寫出至少三個國家)
 - (2) 可可豆的生產國為 (請寫出至少三個國家)
 - (3) 可可豆的生產國多為 開發中 / 已開發 國家，
巧克力製造國多為 開發中 / 已開發 國家。(請圈選正確答案)

2. 公平貿易的出現，主要想解決可可產銷過程中的哪些問題？
3. 迦納可可農民在參與公平貿易的運作後，所參與的合作社採取什麼方式增加其收入，改善生活？
4. 公平貿易商品通常比同類的商品價格略高，請問同學願意購買公平貿易商品嗎？

教學補充：

西非種植可可

可可樹是熱帶常綠植物，原產於南美，現在廣泛在非洲、東南亞和拉丁美洲種植，每棵樹一年只能收穫1~2公斤乾可可豆。可可豆是製作巧克力最主要原料，產地主要分布於赤道南、北緯約20度以內的區塊，因為氣候炎熱、多雨的環境，最適合可可豆的生長。現今可可豆主要的產地主要有中南美洲、西非及東南亞等三地。



▲圖 可可樹 - 可可果實

世界可可產量以非洲比例最高，中美洲及南美洲次之，其中以西非象牙海岸的生產量和出口量最多，迦納、尼日、喀麥隆等產量也十分豐富。

以常見的公平貿易商品可可、咖啡而言，這些商品主要盛產於哪些地區？

ANS：可可盛產於西非、咖啡盛產於南美與東非。

參考來源：

可可豆。國家質量監督檢驗檢疫總局。取自

http://big5.aqsiq.gov.cn/gate/big5/jckspaqj.aqsiq.gov.cn/xgzl/200610/t20061027_12562.htm

蘇伊士運河

臺灣巨輪「長賜號」擱淺卡死蘇伊士運河 BBC NEWS 2021.3.25

這可能是世界上最大規模的貨輪災難，但不是因為任何一艘船爆炸。

全球現役最大貨櫃輪之一的臺灣長榮海運「長賜輪」(Ever Given)，在埃及蘇伊士運河擱淺超過2天，長達400公尺的貨輪斜向停在運河中間，船身把整個運河都擋住了，導致「大塞船」，超過150艘載有石油、汽車零件和商品貨物的輪船受困於運河當中與運河兩端港口。全球供應鏈早已因新冠疫情而受到重創，長賜輪塞住歐亞之間的船運大動脈，將使物流更晚到達。

以上新聞事件讓我們再進一步認識蘇伊士運河。

蘇伊士運河位於埃及西奈半島西側，橫跨亞、非交界的蘇伊士地峽，全長約163公里。由於運河兩端海平面沒有落差，是全球少數可直接通行大型商船的無船閘運河，通過運河全程需11~16小時。

這條運河連結歐、亞之間的南北雙向水運，船隻不必繞過非洲南端的好望角。以從英國倫敦港到印度孟買港的航行為例，穿過蘇伊士運河比繞道好望角縮短至少43%的航程距離。



▲圖1-1-15 蘇伊士運河

西元1858年，法國成立蘇伊士運河公司，該公司可從運河通航起主持營運99年。西元1859年，運河開鑿工程正式開工，強迫埃及人民穿過沙漠挖掘運河，對部分工人施以鞭答，加上施工環境惡劣，造成運河開鑿期間高達12萬以上的工人喪命。此工程在克服許多技術、政治和經費上的問題後，於西元1869年11月17日通航。

蘇伊士運河是埃及的重要外匯收入來源，開鑿拓寬後可處理全球12%的海上貿易，連接地中海到紅海，提供亞洲和歐洲之間的最短海上渠道，去年有近1萬9000艘船舶通過，即每天有50艘以上貨輪進出，其中不乏載運波斯灣國家大量原油和天然氣的油輪向北行駛到歐洲，和運送俄羅斯能源的船隻向南行駛到亞洲。據統計，全球約10%的海運石油貿易都要經過蘇伊士運河。

參考來源：

蘇伊士運河。地圖學特論。取自 <https://sites.google.com/site/ntnumap/home/finalreport/yun-he-he-shui-ba-yan-ru-zhao-yi/su-yi-shi-yun-he>

古代文化遺產-地中海篇

歐洲令人心生嚮往之處，莫過於宜人的自然環境、深厚的歷史文化，以及繁榮發達的經濟發展。南歐各國雖同樣濱臨地中海，且在地形、氣候上有眾多相同之處，但在文化、經濟上卻有極大的差異。

二次戰後，許多有識之士意識到戰爭、自然災害、環境災難、工業發展等威脅，破壞了世界各地許多珍貴的文化與自然遺產。有鑑於此，聯合國教科文組織(UNESCO)於西元1972年通過《保護世界文化和自然遺產公約》，以保存對全世界具有傑出普遍性價值的自然或文化處所為目的。

世界遺產可分為三大類：文化遺產、自然遺產，兼具文化及自然的複合遺產。歐洲是文化遺產最集中之處，我們利用世界遺產互動地圖進行相關查詢。



一.圖話世界－歐洲的交通地理環境介紹。



主題 歐洲的古典文明

① 希臘文明

- 愛琴文明：
希臘古典文化的源頭
以克里特島、邁錫尼為代表

- 斯巴達：勇武



- 雅典：民主制度



- 波希戰爭：
雅典領導希臘城邦擊敗波斯



波希戰爭後是雅典全盛時期

文化發展

- 宗教：在奧林匹亞舉辦祭神慶典



- 藝術
均衡對稱 展現力與美



帕德嫩神廟



- 文學



荷馬

- 史學



希羅多德

- 哲學



亞里斯多德

蘇格拉底

柏拉圖

吾愛吾師 吾更愛真理

2 希臘化文化

- 馬其頓王國
- 亞歷山大東征



文化發展



阿基米德
浮力 槓桿原理

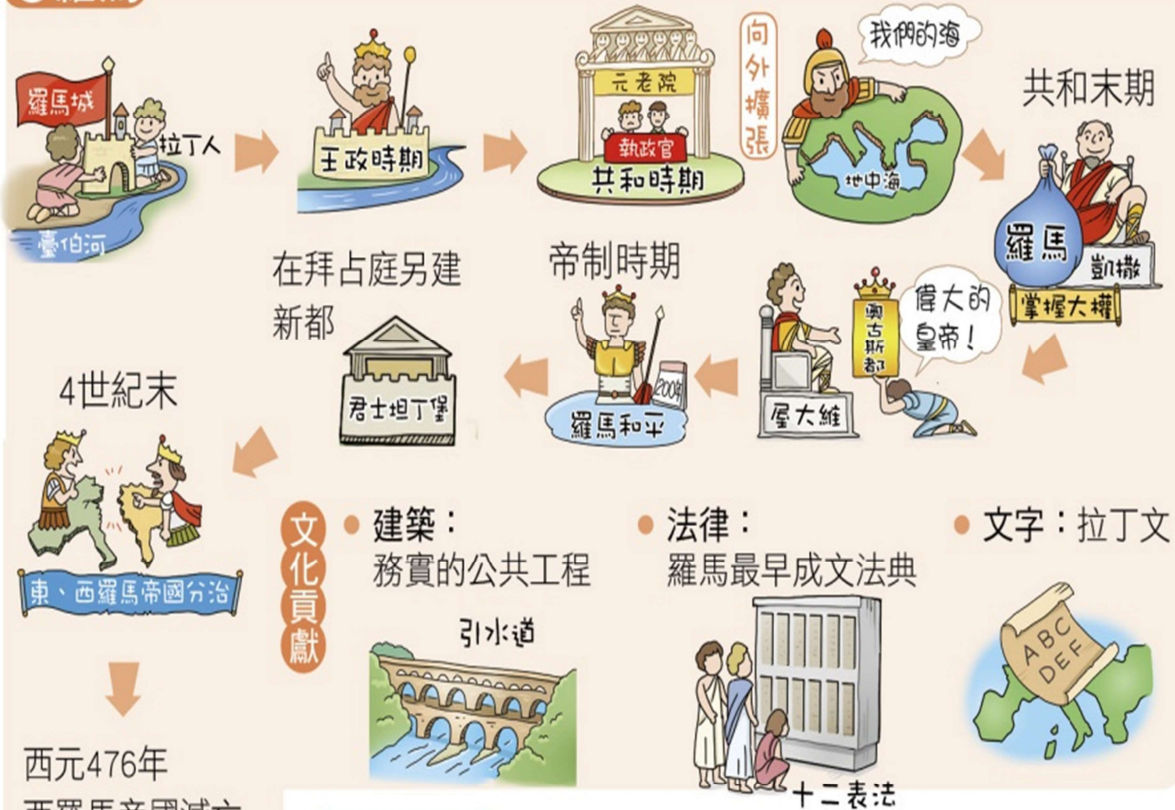


歐幾里德

幾何原本



3 羅馬



4 基督教



創立



早期



4世紀



基督教是國教



耶穌

羅馬政府迫害

君士坦丁

狄奧多西

三.廣閱讀－影片:失落的龐貝城

維蘇威火山與龐貝古城

維蘇威火山(Vesuvio)位於義大利南部那不勒斯灣東海岸，海拔1,281公尺。西元79年維蘇威火山突然爆發，火山附近的濱海城市龐貝、赫庫蘭尼姆都受到毀滅性的重創，當時火山送出的溫度高達250°C，附近居民瞬間死亡！



此外，下了6個小時的火山灰，累積達25公尺高。

最後，古城以及居住其間的人們被厚重的灰燼覆蓋在6公尺深的地底，由於缺少氧氣和溼度，種種遺物被完整保存，也漸漸被世人遺忘。直到約1,500年後，才被16世紀的考古團隊挖掘，古城得以從見天日，他們曾發生的慘劇也終於有向世人傳達的機會。至今，兩座古遺跡也成為熱門的觀光景點。



龐貝城街道完全是棋盤式的縱橫交錯。街面鋪有多邊形的石塊，市內的中心廣場、許多房屋和一些別墅都被保存得非常好。在市外不遠的地方還發掘出一個旅館。西元1997年龐貝城考古區被列為世界文化遺產。

▲圖2-4 街面多邊形石塊(下圖)、維蘇威火山與龐貝棋盤式街道(上圖)

參考來源

1. 胡慕情(2006)。龐貝古城風華臺北再現。臺灣立報。
取自 <http://www.lihpao.com/?Actionviewnewsitemid-90512>
2. 維蘇威火山。取自 <http://zh.wikipedia.org>

3. 龐貝。取自 <http://zh.wikipedia.org>


歐洲的民居建築與旅遊

小莫是俄羅斯天然氣公司的高級技術人員，為了穩定歐洲市場與當地工廠的運作，總公司特地將她從莫斯科總部，外派到捷克分公司駐廠督導。週末她經常前往捷克各地探訪民情風俗，霍拉索維采就是一個她很喜歡的城鎮，這裡跟家鄉的一些景物很相似，連空氣中都飄散著一樣的麥草香。在比較長的休假，小莫則會前往歐洲其他國家旅遊，體驗歐洲各地的文化風情，也不忘拍照留下許多珍貴的紀念。以下是小莫前往歐洲各地所居住民宿附近的房屋照片及相關紀錄。



快測驗

- 小莫走過桑托里尼的印象之一是建築依山坡而建，沿海有許多火山島分布。請問：當地有許多火山島分布的主要原因為何？
(A)洋流經過 (B)珊瑚堆積 (C)板塊擠壓 (D)海面上升
- 小莫發現在桑托里尼的建築，多是白牆、平頂、小窗的房子。請問：影響該地建築特性的主要原因可能為何？(複選)
(A)夏季高溫炎熱 (B)雨季較長，年降水量較多 (C)乾季日照強烈 (D)冬季寒風冷冽，風沙較大
- 馬爾堡全年的陰雨天日數較多，根據歐洲的氣候分布，其最有可能位於哪一種氣候類型的分布區域內？
(A)溫帶地中海型氣候 (B)溫帶海洋性氣候 (C)溫帶大陸性氣候 (D)寒帶氣候
- 請根據房屋照片及小莫的紀錄，完成下表中三處民居地點窗戶的特色，並判斷其在歐洲的分布位置，再據此寫出該地窗戶特色形成的原因。

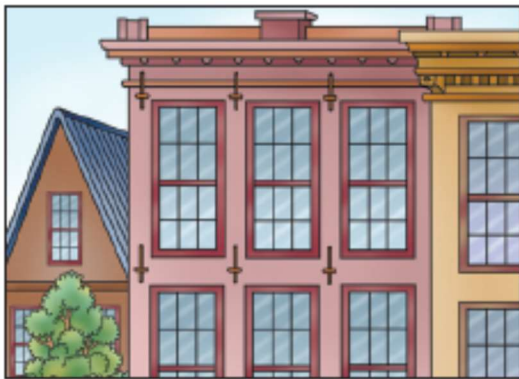
民居地點	窗戶特色	民居分布位置	窗戶特色形成原因
A 桑托里尼			
B 羽斯塔德			
C 馬爾堡			



南歐的義大利普遍可見百葉窗，夏日陽光強烈，正午時分百葉窗多半關閉，避免陽光直射，屋內就會變得陰暗，這可讓人體會到陽光惱人的一面。太陽下山後再打開窗戶，這樣室內才會涼爽。



德國慕尼黑的阿爾卑斯山區，明顯感受到陽光的變化。民宅的窗戶變小，未使用百葉窗來遮擋光線。冬季嚴寒，為了不讓暖氣外散、戶外寒氣侵入，窗戶有時加厚為雙層，以達到保溫效果。



荷蘭阿姆斯特丹冬天有沿海暖流的調節不至於太冷，民宅的窗戶就可以加大，許多窗戶就從接近地板的地方開始，儘可能接近天花板；整面都是窗戶，是希望在短短的日照時間內，讓陽光灑遍室內所有的角落。



北歐挪威民宅的窗戶更小，又加厚。因為這裡已進入酷寒地帶，冬天的陽光微弱、日照時間短，所以窗子也跟著有所變化。

四.旅遊規劃師



第一站 義大利 威尼斯

威尼斯位於義大利東北部亞得里亞海沿岸，市區範圍包括威尼斯潟湖的 100 多個島嶼和鄰近一個半島，有「水上都市」之稱。

被各大雜誌評為「一生必遊的50個景點之一」、「旅人必訪的旅遊聖地」的**威尼斯(Venice/Venezia)**，那充滿幻想力的神秘巷弄，一不小心便會迷失的浪漫迷宮，連接著潟湖島一座座可愛的橋樑，每過一個橋樑便是不同的風光，今天來到夢幻的水上城市，威尼斯帶給我的除了驚喜，更多的是擔憂，一個觀光與生活品質失衡的城市。

威尼斯是義大利東北部的港口，13至17世紀末是非常重要的香料、糧食與毛皮貿易重鎮，也是藝術中心。威尼斯由118個小島組成，並以177條水道、401座橋梁連成一體，以舟相通，有「水上都市」、「橋城」之稱。整座城市沒有車輛，全部仰賴人類的雙腳或是水上船隻貢多拉。西元1987年威尼斯和附近的瀉湖被列為世界文化遺產。

威尼斯曾經是威尼斯共和國的中心，十字軍東征時曾在這裡集結，是13～17世紀末非常重要的香料、糧食、毛皮貿易中心與藝術重鎮。700多年來，每年在基督升天日舉行的慶祝儀式中，歷任威尼斯首長總是在帆船甲板上高喊：

「大海啊！以永恆統治為證，我倆共締琴瑟良緣。」同時將金戒指投入亞得里亞海。這個儀式旨在慶祝威尼斯城邦，取得通往亞洲東方的海路控制權所獲得的財富與榮耀。其後，因土耳其人掌控對地中海東邊的控制權，促使歐洲國家尋找其他前往東方的航線，威尼斯因此失去了大部分的重要性與影響力。



▲圖中右方大圓頂為威尼斯著名地標—安康聖母教堂，是威尼斯的巴洛克建築傑作。

威尼斯建構在散布於海面的100多個小島上，並由400多座橫跨於150多條運河上的橋梁將之緊緊相扣。威尼斯的建築物架設在埋入瀉湖底的松木圓柱上，這些松木被打入瀉湖的泥床底達8公尺深。威尼斯平均每年以5公釐的速度下沉，直到義大利政府為避免下沉情況繼續惡化，訂定法令限制抽取工業用地下水，情況才獲得改善。



參考來源

- 1.楊予君等編(1996)。南歐。臺北：錦繡。
- 2.威尼斯。取自 <http://zh.wikipedia.org>

威尼斯必做的五件事

- 1.在全世界第二美的咖啡廳享受威尼斯的悠閒
- 2.搭一次貢多拉遊河
- 3.到彩色島與超美童話小屋合照
- 4.喝一杯威尼斯才喝得到的草莓口味葡萄酒
- 5.在錯綜複雜的小巷中迷路 <https://www.bring-you.info/zh-tw/venice-travel>

第二站 西班牙聖家堂、奎爾公園

聖家堂位於巴塞隆納，自西元1882年開始興建。聖家堂的第一個建築師辭職後，安東尼·高第才在西元1883年11月3日接手正式成為聖家堂的建築師，修建了一百多年，但至今仍未全部完工。目前聖家堂18座高塔中，東、西、南三個立面共12座鐘塔已完成，分別代表耶穌的十二門徒。教堂中央6座高塔則尚未完成，這些高塔代表聖經四福音書的4位作者、聖母瑪利亞以及耶穌基督。

據了解，為了紀念高第逝世100週年，聖家堂計畫在西元2026年完工。西元1984年聖家堂被聯合國教科文組織列入世界文化遺產名錄，是世界上唯一一座還未完工就被列為世界遺產的建築物。

高第的建築風格十分強烈，但整體又有一致性。他曾說過：「直線屬於人類，曲線屬於上帝。」終其一生，他在自己的設計中追求自然，作品裡幾乎找不到直線，大多採用有機型態的物件與充滿生命力的曲線來構成一棟建築。



▲圖1-2-1 聖家堂外觀的精細雕刻

同樣是高第所設計的奎爾公園也是世界遺產(西元1984年列入)，原本是奎爾公園。高第受一位富商的委託，在城市邊緣打造一座宛如童話故事裡的夢想之村，目前則是巴塞隆納最受歡迎的公園。

奎爾公園受歡迎的幾個景點，如：蛇形長椅，環繞著整個公園，是全球官方紀錄最長的長椅，據說是高第從亞當和夏娃的故事取得靈感。另一個令人難忘的特色是雙樓梯，頂部分別有隻蠓螈和噴泉。

「百柱廳(Room of 100 Columns)」也是絕無僅有的特色，號稱擁有100根柱子的大廳，實際上只有86根柱子支撐上方的廣場，也造就在夏季時可以提供完美遮蔭的亭閣。



▲圖2-奎爾公園的蠓螈(左上)、蛇形長椅(右上)、雙樓梯與百柱廳(下)

五.看議題來分析-

羅馬競技場.公共浴池--羅馬文明對後世的影響

1. 羅馬的圓形競技場是古羅馬時期最大的圓形競技場。在競技場表演區底下隱藏著許多洞口和管道，可以儲存道具和牲畜。但現在僅存遺跡，已沒有實際功能。
2. 米蘭位於義大利的西北方，因建築、時裝、藝術，繪畫、經濟、足球、商業、旅遊與媒體聞名於世。米蘭在經濟上已與巴黎、倫敦和柏林同為歐洲經濟中心，同時也是世界時尚與設計之都和時尚界最有影響力的城市。

文明的歐洲-西歐北歐篇

1. 圖話世界—西歐北歐地理環境介紹。

北歐 地處高緯，自然環境不佳卻能善用資源，居民所得高，社會福利制度完善



冰島

- 冰火之島，漁業發達
- 利用地熱及水力發電，發展溫室農業和煉鋁工業



挪威

- 利用峽灣形成的天然港口發展漁業、航運
- 造船工業發達，並利用北海油源收入，發展高科技業



瑞典

- 擁有豐富的森林資源及鐵礦
- 林業、家具業與鋼鐵、汽車工業發達

芬蘭

- 冰蝕湖廣布，森林豐富，早期以林業、造紙業為基礎
- 電子、通訊業發達，技術先進



- 為「北歐十字路口」，海運興盛
- 酪農業發達，畜產品就近銷往西歐，是「歐洲牧場」

丹麥

西歐

地形平坦、氣候溫和，加上科技先進、人力素質高，經濟高度開發



英國

- 工業革命發源地，早期工業區集中在煤礦豐富的本寧山附近
- 殖民時期號稱「日不落國」，現在以服務貿易與金融業為主



法國

- 西歐最大農產品生產國，葡萄酒聞名
- 觀光業發達，首都巴黎有「花都」之稱
- 時尚產業引領世界潮流，汽車、航空、通訊等工業亦發展卓越



德國

- 氣候具過渡性；工業發展有豐富煤礦和便利水運網優勢，如萊茵河畔的魯爾區
- 工業產值高，以高品質工業產品著稱，如BMW、Benz 汽車



荷蘭

- 填海造陸的低地國，昔日與海爭地，並將其發展給農業及花卉園藝業(鬱金香王國)，今日改以興水共生，因應氣候改變，設計漂浮屋
- 轉口貿易發達，鹿特丹位於萊茵河出海口，是歐洲最大港



南歐

地勢崎嶇，火山、地震活動頻繁；夏乾冬雨的地中海型氣候，多種植葡萄、橄欖

比利時

- 交通發達，有鐵礦，工業發展條件佳
- 首都布魯塞爾為歐盟總部所在



盧森堡

- 早期靠鐵礦外銷，現在金融業發達

瑞士

- 受限山區交通不便，發展精密工業(鐘錶、製藥)
- 金融業制度健全，銀行信譽卓著
- 阿爾卑斯山區美景壯觀，有「世界公園」之稱



奧地利

- 多瑙河流經東北，農、林、工業皆發達
- 首都維也納有「音樂之都」美稱



西班牙

- 緯度較歐洲其他地區低，加上交通便利，為重要蔬果供應地
- 多元文化發展，有高第建築、畢加索名畫和佛朗明哥舞蹈



葡萄牙

- 地理位置佳有利航海發展，昔日曾殖民南美洲的巴西

二.漫遊歷史—中世紀西歐.拜占庭帝國

漫遊歷史—近代歐洲的興起。

三.廣閱讀 快測驗

- 探討歐盟的成立、擴張與現況
- 文茜的世界財經周報／愛恨歐洲情結 英國脫歐歷史話說從頭。
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xifhVfu0nvY&list=PLYKuKYmMo3zGPveem73KTXKsCHJTB_gG&index=8
- 民視全球新聞】英國脫歐警訊 歐盟骨牌效應衝擊?
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vxl_zEk9u5Q&list=PLYKuKYmMo3zGPveem73KTXKsCHJTB_gG&index=12

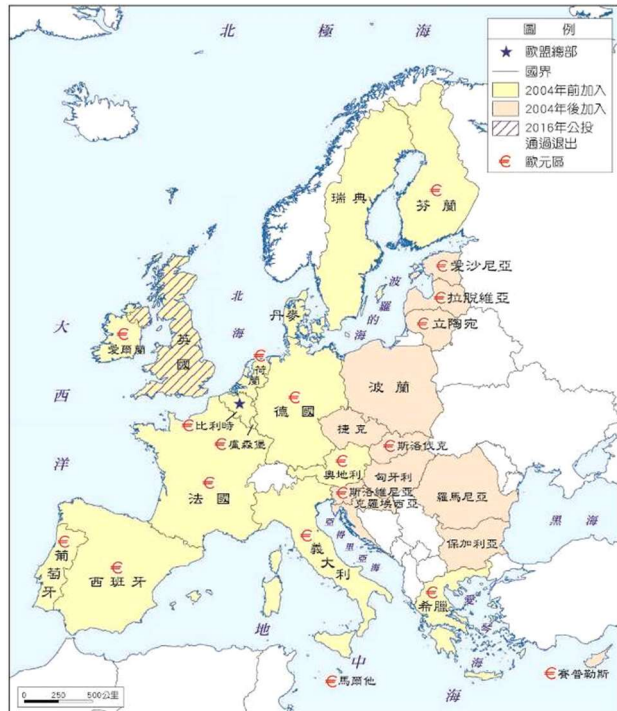
1973年，英國正式加入「歐洲經濟共同體」（歐盟前身）。然而，英國內部始終對於「歐洲共同體」存有正反兩派意見，所以曾於1975年針對「是否加入歐洲共同體」舉行公投，當時獲得67%的民眾支持，留歐一事才得以底定。

即便如此，英國並沒有因而全面認同「歐洲共同體」，甚至在1997年宣布不採用「歐洲聯盟」所發行的「歐元」為其通行貨幣。期間，英國內部疑歐派也對「歐洲聯盟」的許多政策提出異議，使得國內長期為此爭論不休。保守黨首相卡麥隆承諾若日後大選獲勝，將舉辦脫歐公投，最終保守黨在2015年5月大選中勝出，並於當地時間2016年6月23日兌現此承諾。英國公投結果，最終以52%贊成票對48%反對票，確認脫歐成功。

英國脫歐後，專家評估英鎊會大幅貶值，外資因為避險而將資金轉買美元或日幣，導致各國貨幣對美元皆呈現貶值狀態，各國股市也因此受到衝擊，英國脫歐舉動可比擬為一次金融風暴。英國公投通過脫歐後，首先必須援用《里斯本條約》第50條：「會員國可根據國內憲政需求決定退出歐盟，但須通知歐盟進行談判。」因此英國脫歐不會立即生效，必須等待談判結束，才真正喪失歐盟會員國的資格，這期間通常最短需要2年。

- () 1. 歐盟的發展目標是促進歐洲地區經濟成長和政治統一，讓聯盟內各國更緊密結盟。請問：歐盟應屬於下列何種組織？
- (A)全球性國際組織 (B)區域性國際組織
(C)非政府的國際組織 (D)非官方的民間組織
- () 2. 英國國會自18世紀以來通常由兩個主要政黨輪流執政，有關文中保守黨首相卡麥隆的職位敘述，下列何者正確？
- (A)首相是由國會議員投票選出 (B)首相組織內閣施政而向英女王負責
(C)卡麥隆是由上議院議員任命 (D)卡麥隆所屬政黨應為國會中的多數黨
- () 3. 2016年6月，英國公投決議退出歐盟。專家評估，將造成英鎊大幅貶值，對於英國與全球的金融都將是一顆震撼彈。請問：英鎊大幅貶值將造成什麼結果？
- (A)有利英國的出口業 (B)有利英國的進口業
(C)不利英國的觀光業 (D)留英學生花費提高
- () 4. 「英國脫歐」原是英國與歐盟彼此之間的問題，按理說影響也僅存於兩者之間，但實際上卻對全球金融與貿易產生巨大影響。請問：這種影響屬於何種概念？
- (A)全球化 (B)時空收斂 (C)供需法則 (D)比較利益

(二)請依據歐洲聯盟會員國分布圖，回答下列問題。



- () (1) 歐盟最早的會員國，大多分布於哪個區域？
 (A) 北歐、東歐 (B) 東歐、歐俄 (C) 西歐、南歐 (D) 南歐、東歐
- () (2) 歐盟總部位於下列哪個城市？ (A) 巴黎 (B) 鹿特丹 (C) 哥本哈根 (D) 布魯塞爾
- () (3) 歐元是歐盟會員國的共同貨幣，但下列哪個國家不使用歐元？ (A) 瑞典 (B) 法國 (C) 荷蘭 (D) 西班牙
- () (4) 某國地跨歐、亞兩洲，極少部分領土在歐洲，申請加入歐盟至今未成為正式會員國。請問：某國是哪個國家？ (A) 俄羅斯 (B) 土耳其 (C) 烏克蘭 (D) 匈牙利
- () (5) 西元 2004 年以後加入歐盟的會員國，在經濟發展上具有什麼優勢？
 (A) 技術先進 (B) 交通便利 (C) 勞力廉價 (D) 資金充足
- () (6) 下列何者為歐盟的旗幟？

- (A) (B) (C) (D)



快測驗

觀看歐洲各國的影片後，請依據西歐與北歐國家地理景觀特色的描述，填入正確的代號。

- ____ (1)人們去倫敦旅遊的時候，前往泰晤士河、大笨鐘、白金漢宮等著名景點時，總不忘要搭乘紅色雙層公車。
- ____ (2)萊茵河畔的魯爾工業區是歐洲最大的工業區，原是富含煤礦、鋼鐵工業興盛的地帶，而今現代再生能源技術的發展，已為產業找出新方向。
- ____ (3)境內大大小小的湖泊約有 18 萬個，將近三分之二的國土被鬱鬱蔥蔥的森林覆蓋，而有「千湖之國」、「綠色金庫」的美稱。
- ____ (4)鄰近地中海的蔚藍海岸擁有綿延無盡的陽光海灘，還擁有超過百座的博物館，夏乾冬雨，氣候宜人，也是著名的坎城影展所在。
- ____ (5)著名的「小孩堤防」風車群，是為了將沿海低地的淹水抽乾而建造的。至今仍有 18 座，壯觀的美景已列入聯合國世界文化遺產的名錄中。
- ____ (6)小島上有兩百多座的年輕火山，千年不化的冰雪覆蓋地表，還有源源不絕從地下迸出的地熱、溫泉，全球四分之一的鱈魚產自此地。

四.旅遊規劃師

西歐與北歐有豐富的旅遊景點，像是英國大笨鐘、白金漢宮、法國艾菲爾鐵塔、羅浮宮、塞納河...，下面的圖 你能說出幾個國家的特色景點呢？



第一站 芬蘭--拉普蘭

耶誕老人村也是北歐最著名的追極光國度，且有透明玻璃屋可以躺著欣賞

在古老的傳說中，看見極光就會帶來一輩子的幸福，這樣的神話讓許多遊客趨之若鶩，認為有生之年來場極光之旅，是一生中最美麗也一定要完成的夢想；想看極光就一定要到高緯度的國家

橫跨極圈，位於芬蘭拉普蘭省的羅涅瓦米，有全球第一座耶誕老人辦公室，這裡隨時有耶誕老人坐鎮，等待從世界各地來的信徒。無法來到耶誕老人村的民眾也可透過 E-mail 或國際郵件，將願望寄給耶誕老人。



▲圖3-8 芬蘭羅涅瓦米耶誕老人辦公室一隅

事實上，當地民眾正利用體驗式經濟行銷耶誕村、賺進觀光財。這裡的耶誕老人經過標準化訓練，包括笑聲、高度、身材，都要符合一定標準，耶誕老人也必須學習外語、外國史地，就好像他真的乘坐雪橇飛過全球、了解世界各地。連當地大學也一起合作，每年推出不同的耶誕老公公動畫集，在世界各地播送，除了傳送耶誕歡愉，也替這個寒冷的小鎮做了最佳行銷。

拉普蘭位處偏僻、光害少，這裡成為旅人觀賞永晝和極光的聖地，而且這裡有北歐最著名、全球僅有 65 間的極光玻璃屋創始飯店，全透明的玻璃屋，採用隔熱玻璃和不結霜的特製設計，180 度的遼闊天空視野，在室內就可以仰望天空、等待北極光，真是人間享受！

冰島

北極圈內唯一全國都可以觀賞到極光的國家



(source

by Pixabay)

冰島整個國家都在極光帶上，是北極圈內唯一全國都可以觀賞到極光的國家，不用特地跑到荒山僻野，而且周圍有海洋調節冰島，相較於其他極地地區沒那麼冷，許多人來冰島都會環島 18 天以上，不過冰島天氣較不穩定，關鍵需要掌握雲層問題，許多人來也是撲空好多次。雖然冰島的極光不是那麼好遇見，但冰島奇景之一「冰河湖」的極光景色是讓人嚮往的，在湖深 200 米、且滿是冰山的湖面上，看到反射出極光的光芒，簡直人生無憾哪！

9 月至 4 月是來冰島獵極光較適合的季節，冬天（12-1 月）黑夜時間可能長達快二十個小時，雖然看到極光的機率高，但也會錯過許多特色美景。

極光小知識

- 極光是一種可以在高緯度(北極和南極)地區被人們所觀察到的大氣發光現象。
- 極光的形成是由於太陽的黑子受到地球磁場影響，進而放射出帶電粒子，當釋放出來的電子微粒進入地球，被南北兩個磁極所吸引，這些電子微粒移動時會釋放出熱能使大氣層發亮，造成我們所謂的極光現象。

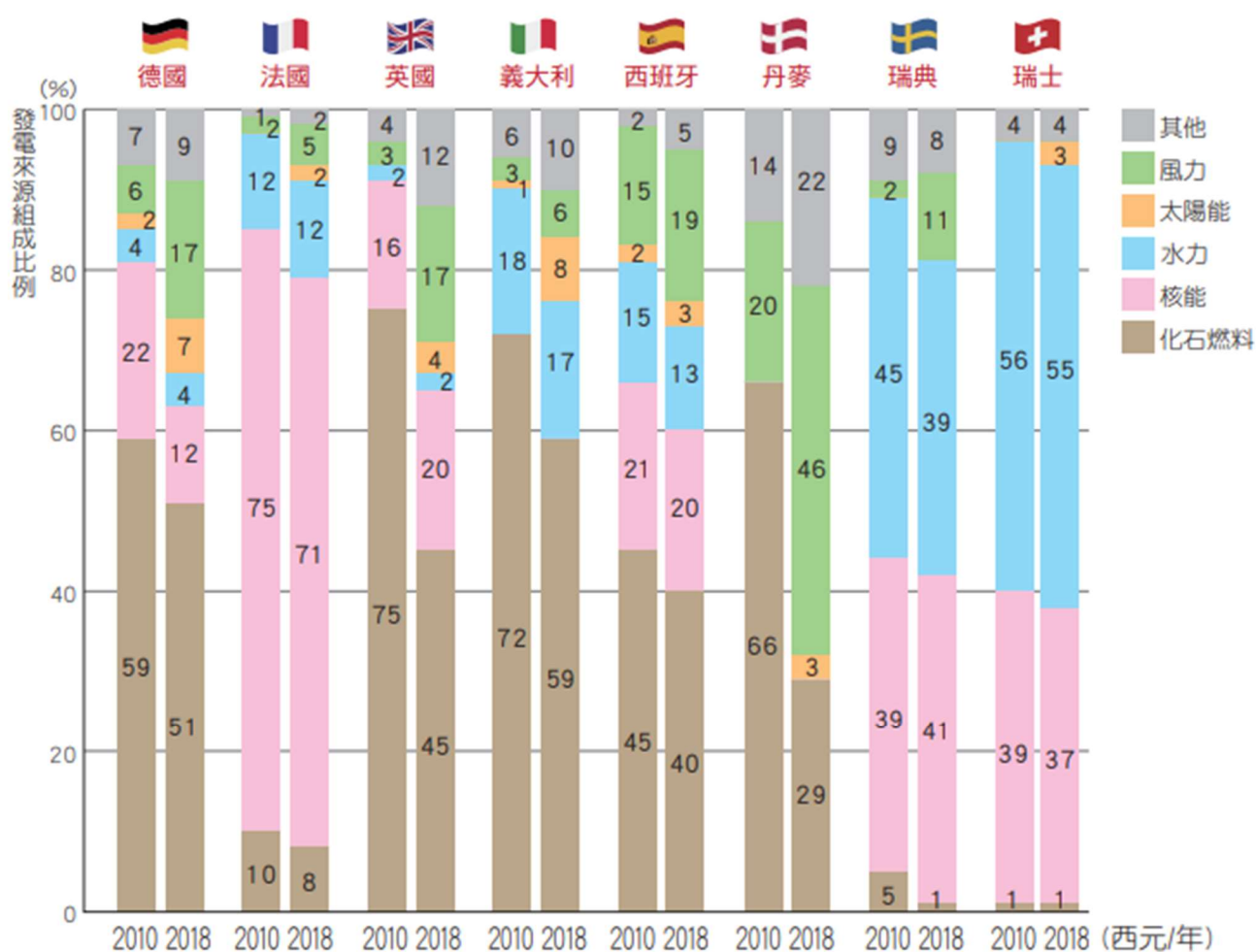
原網址：<https://www.funtime.com.tw/blog/funtime/>【此生必追極光】

五.看議題來分析

歐洲有哪些國家致力於發展綠能？

近年來，氣候變遷的現象與證據日益明顯，根據科學家研究，二氧化碳的增加和全球平均氣溫呈現正相關，估計目前人為的地球暖化速度為每十年增加 0.2°C，主要與工業及發電排放二氧化碳有關。目前世界各國的發電來源，仍有高達 65%的比例來自燃燒煤炭、石油與天然氣等化石燃料。此外，有些國家主張核能發電能減少碳排，但因安全疑慮及核廢料處理的問題，使核能成為具有爭議的能源。

下圖為西元 2010 年與西元 2018 年，歐洲主要國家發電來源的組成比例，請依圖中資訊回答問題。



▲圖3-7 歐洲主要國家發電來源的組成比例(西元2010年與西元2018年)

貿易史地--茶葉的前世今生

產地

主條目：產茶地列表

2004年聯合國糧農組織資料

排名	採收面積 (公頃)		年產量 (噸)		平均產量 (噸/公頃)	
1	中國	943100	中國	861000	玻利維亞	8.47
2	印度	500000	印度	850500	辛巴威	3.67
3	斯里蘭卡	210600	斯里蘭卡	303000	喀麥隆	2.58
4	肯亞	140000	肯亞	295000	馬拉威	2.50
5	印尼	116200	印尼	173448	秘魯	2.21
6	越南	102000	土耳其	153800	模里西斯	2.11
7	土耳其	76640	越南	108422	肯亞	2.11
8	緬甸	72000	日本	95000	巴西	2.10
9	孟加拉	54000	阿根廷	64000	日本	2.02
10	日本	47000	孟加拉	55627	土耳其	2.01

▲世界生產茶的國家

2008年世界茶葉出口數量164萬噸，首次超過160萬噸。世界五大茶葉進口國為英國、俄羅斯、巴基斯坦、美國和埃及，進口量占世界總進口量的60%左右。英國是非產茶國家，但茶葉進口量位居世界首位，全國77%的人有飲茶習慣；美國是茶葉傳統消費大國，德國、法國消費呈增長趨勢；埃及、巴基斯坦茶葉消費增長快速；俄羅斯歷來是茶葉消費大國，95%的居民有飲茶習慣，消費以紅茶為主。

五個茶葉主要生產國的茶葉產量佔世界總產量的80%左右。紅茶貿易量佔了世界茶葉貿易量的75%左右，市場主要集中在歐美、中東地區，中國出口的紅茶僅佔世界紅茶貿易量的4%。印度、斯里蘭卡、肯亞是世界三大紅茶生產國和出口國。世界綠茶出口19萬噸，佔世界茶葉貿易量的14%。

中國是世界第一大綠茶出口國，其次為越南、印尼等國；世界綠茶主要進口國有：摩洛哥、烏茲別克、日本、馬利、阿爾及利亞、塞內加爾等。中華人民共和國建國六十年來，中國茶葉出口總量從 1 萬噸，上升到將近 30 萬噸。世界 10 大產茶國中，唯有肯亞的平均單位面積產量較好。另一個很小的產茶國玻利維亞其平均單位面積產量卻四倍於肯亞。

中國大陸：

茶葉源於中國，生活在氣候比較溫暖的地方，在中國有 19 個省種植生產茶，如四川省的蒙頂山茶，浙江省龍井村西湖，福建的武夷山岩茶以及安溪縣鐵觀音，安徽省的六安瓜片、祁紅以及黃山毛峰，河南省信陽市的毛尖，貴州省都勻市的毛尖、湖南省的君山銀針、雲南省的普洱茶和滇紅等等。



臺灣：

新北市的坪林區、平溪區、南投縣的魚池鄉、國姓鄉、鹿谷鄉、竹山鎮、名間鄉、嘉義縣的阿里山鄉、花蓮縣的瑞穗鄉：為主要知名產茶地，以上諸地之產茶葉種類分別為：包種茶、東方美人茶、魚池紅茶、香片、凍頂烏龍茶、高山茶（綠茶）和瑞穗舞鶴紅茶。

臺灣茶葉產地

臺灣茶源自中國福建，至今約有 200 年歷史。臺灣有諸多名茶，且各有其特色。臺灣產茶地區比較多，著名的有七大產茶區。海拔高度，決定了台茶的口味。海拔越高，口味越佳、價格越貴。阿里山鄉、梅山鄉、番路鄉等地區，其種植阿里山高山茶滋味甘潤醇厚，近年來阿里山鄒族文化部落的阿里山高山

茶對阿里山茶堅持用最好的茶青、製造最好的、品質最佳的茶葉，是臺灣茶葉的最具形象的茶葉代表。

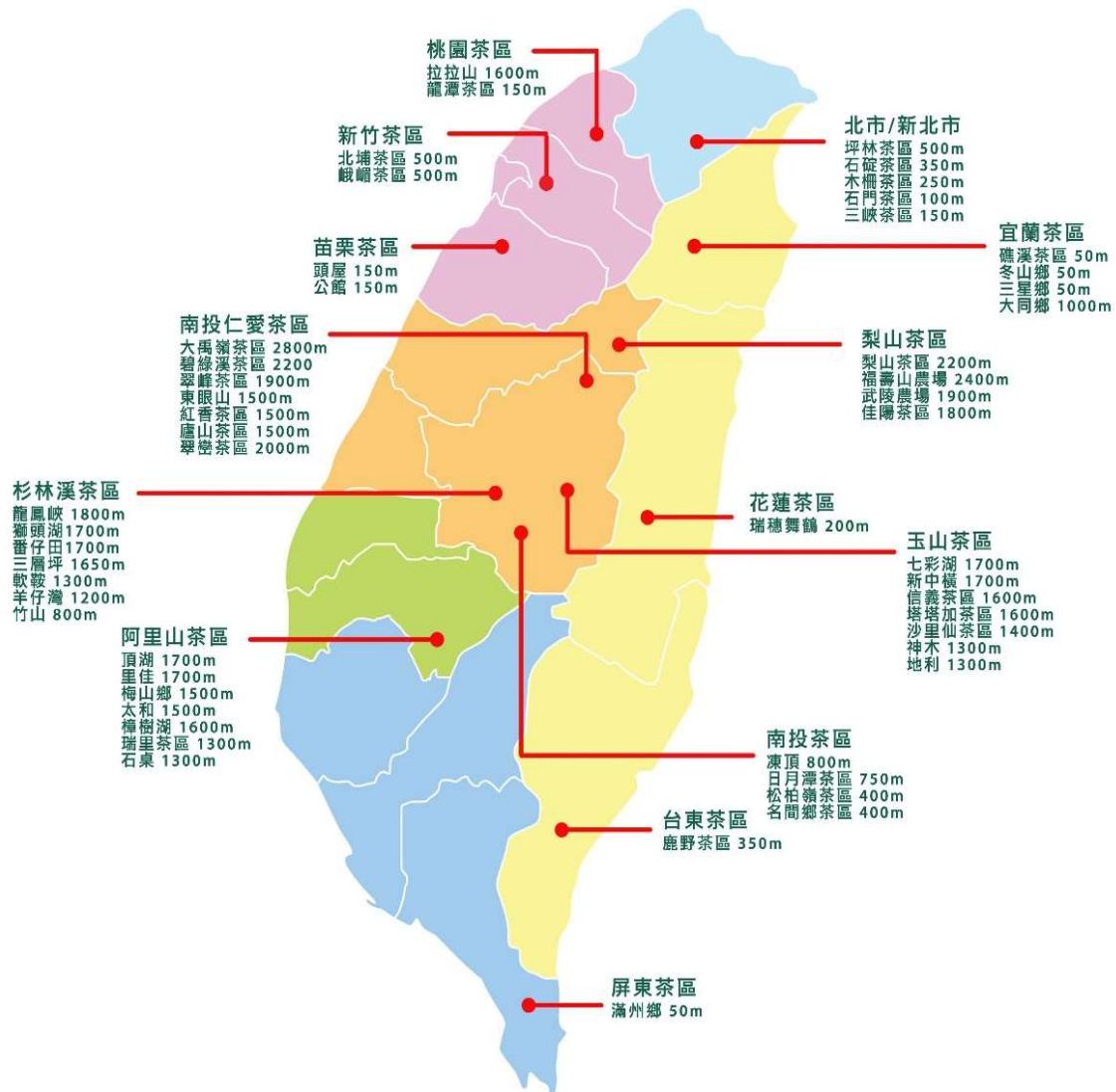
原文網址：<https://kknews.cc/culture/vzbrgy4.html>

臺灣從南到北、從平地到高山都有植茶。若依產量而分，主要有北部文山茶區、新竹苗栗茶區、南投茶區、南投杉林溪茶區、南投仁愛茶區、台中梨山茶區、嘉義阿里山茶區等。此外三峽茶區、宜蘭茶區、桃園茶區、高雄茶區產量也不少。歡迎參考「臺灣茶區產地分佈圖」。



族繁不及備載恐有疏漏，望請賜教告知修正
春曦農場整理2010/08/05 头条号 / 茶虫

台灣茶區海拔分布圖



長興茶行製

廣閱讀：臺灣茶的故事，引自：

<https://www.cftea.com.tw/index.php?module=intro&mn=7&id=93>

臺灣由於氣候溫暖、潮濕且雨量均勻，故自古即產有茶樹。早期臺灣主要輸出品以茶葉、樟腦、蔗糖為大宗，當時稱為臺灣三寶，更是風光一時，所以茶葉牽動了民間產業的發展，也影響了臺灣文化百年來的演變過程。

烏龍茶是臺灣最早製造的茶葉，遠在嘉慶年間即隨福建移民移植到臺灣來，植茶為種籽播種，是當時茶葉栽培方式，也是最早播種方式。當時移民帶一批福建武夷種的烏龍茶來臺灣種植，植於臺灣北部地方坡地開始了茶苗種植。據臺灣通史中記載：「舊誌稱：嘉慶年時有柯朝者歸自福建，始于武夷茶，植於桀魚坑（今臺北縣平溪、深坑地區）發育甚佳，即以茶子二門播之，收成亦豐，隨互相傳，蓋臺北多雨，一年可收四季，春夏為盛。人工播種之經過記載」。

臺灣茶樹的人工栽培，始於我國大陸早期移民來台，產製方法來自福建武夷，開始製造烏龍茶供應島內消費。西元 1858 年 清咸豐 8 年，英法聯軍攻擊中國，迫令締結天津條約，規定臺灣府（今台南市）為國際通商口岸，當時香港英商怡和洋行（Jardine.Matheson & co）曾派人到臺灣來收購烏龍茶的粗製品，開始了臺灣茶葉外銷年代。

隔年，增闢淡水港為國際通商口岸，臺灣茶葉運往福州從事加工精製，再包裝運銷外國更為方便，從此臺灣茶葉運往福州加工的數量逐年增加。據淡水海關記載：八萬二千零二十二公斤茶葉輸出紀錄。

西元 1865 年，杜特氏再度來台，採購臺灣茶葉運銷歐洲英國等地，品質獨特獲得消費者好評，白毫烏龍茶更贏得英女王美譽（東方美人），烏龍茶也有（臺灣香檳）的美譽。杜特氏鑒於精製烏龍茶在臺灣試製成功，於是進一步計畫在臺北萬華地方創設精製烏龍茶廠，臺灣開始走進了烏龍茶精製期。

清同治年間，因景氣不好加上臺北專門出口烏龍茶的洋行，認為烏龍茶的價格昂貴無利可圖，一致停止收購，使烏龍茶陷於慘境，一般茶商迫不得已，就將烏龍茶大部份運往福州，全部改製「花香茶」。但由於臺灣茶甘韻持久加上薰花處理，深受茶業界喜愛，遂將臺灣茶與本地茶混合處理，當時福州茶商稱這種多種茶混合包裝在一起的茶通稱「包花茶」，也是臺灣茶薰花製造開始，從此臺灣茶業有了兩極化發展，一種以傳統武夷茶方式製造烏龍素茶為主，一種以傳統烏龍素茶再加工薰花為臺灣包花茶為主。雖然臺灣茶業經歷第一次危機，但也同時開始了多元化年代。

西元 1874 年清光緒元年，臺灣最早製造包花茶的廠家成立，仿照福州薰花法製造花茶，臺灣茶用黃枝花為花料薰茶，所得成績頗佳，售價日漸提高，薰花方法亦由秘而不宣進而漸漸公開，於是臺北茶商群起仿效，香氣特強的茉莉花種由福建引來臺灣，栽培於臺北近郊新莊、海山、淡水一帶。西元 1885 年清光緒 11 年，臺灣建省，臺灣製茶技術進入自然清香年代。

魏靜時，生於西元 1853 年，是南港式製造法發明人，後人尊稱為「南港包種茶始祖」，受日本昭和天皇頒「白櫻花狀」以『台茶之父』褒揚。魏靜時茶農成功發明新的製茶法，經研究後證明，所製的茶比經過薰花加工處理的「包花茶」還香，也不用像烏龍茶如此複雜製造，簡單又清香的茶葉震驚茶業界。同年王水錦茶農(文山式製造法改良人)也以傳統武夷茶製法加以改良製造種籽茶，並對外公佈，也是新的茶葉製造方法，其特色水紅、甘而熟香。兩人所發明茶的製造方法各有特色，成為當時台灣茶葉的兩大製造法。魏靜時及王水錦的茶葉名稱為「南港種籽」，是臺灣最早的『包種茶』。

教學活動：飲茶高手

一、感官品評與風味敘述：

1. 氣味介紹與敘述
2. 味道介紹與敘述
3. 口感介紹與敘述

二、水質與茶湯品評的口感影響：

1. 水的基本知識介紹
2. 硬度與酸鹼值計算方式
3. 水的分類方式
4. 品評 Tasting



三、國際茶葉鑑定方法（略）

1. 國際茶葉器具介紹
2. 國際茶葉鑑定標準與操作流程
3. 評茶比賽步驟

四、國際六大茶類分類簡介：

1. 何謂『茶』？
2. 六大茶類分類
3. 品評 Tasting-六大茶類

五、世界茶產區介紹：

1. 世界茶葉現況
2. 傳統產區
3. 新興產區

六、茶葉發酵與烘焙作用：

1. 茶葉的發酵
2. 茶葉的烘焙（略）
3. 各組通泡後品評 Tasting-六種不同發酵程度和不同烘焙程度的茶湯。

貿易史地--世界咖啡巡禮

「咖啡」名字是怎麼來的？

咖啡起源於非洲東北部的衣索比亞，而關於咖啡的由來一直也存在多種說法，至今以牧羊人的故事較為流行。在衣索比亞西南部的咖法地區，有一個牧羊少年卡爾迪，在一次放羊的途中，他偶然發現，山羊吃了一種紅果子後會異常興奮，即使是老山羊也是如此，於是，他自己吃了一些，發現自己也興奮的奔跑跳躍。咖啡果可食用並可以提神就這樣被人們發現了，後來，人們就用當地的地名咖法來命名這種果子，經過了數千年的傳遞、演變就成了今天的「咖啡」。

咖啡帶

咖啡樹的原產地在非洲的衣索比亞。咖啡樹在植物學上，屬於茜草科咖啡亞屬的常綠樹。全世界大約有六十多個國家生產咖啡，由於地質、氣候等要求，產地大部分位於南北迴歸線之間的熱帶、亞熱帶地區內，平均氣溫都在 20°C 以上，海拔 1500 米左右。這一咖啡栽培區被稱為“咖啡帶（Coffee Belt）”。

原文網址：<https://kknews.cc/agriculture/2ro2yg.html>

咖啡種植區集中在北非、中南美、東南亞和大洋洲北部。咖啡屬的植物約有 40 種，但能夠生產出具有商品價值咖啡豆的僅有 Arabica、Robusta、Liberica，這三種稱為“咖啡三大原生種”。Arabica 風味絕佳，但產量低且不耐病害蟲害，對氣候土壤等種植條件要求很高，一般精品咖啡都是 Arabica。Robusta 風味不如 Arabica，但產量高生長速度快，抗病蟲害性好，種植要求也沒 Arabica 高，常被用作商業用豆。

單品咖啡種類

單品咖啡，即用原產地出產的單一咖啡豆磨製而成，飲用時不加奶或糖的純正咖啡。口感強烈，主要以咖啡豆的出產地命名。

- (1) **藍山咖啡** 產於牙買加。純正牙買加藍山咖啡將咖啡中獨特的酸、苦、甘、醇等味道完美地融合在一起，香味十分濃鬱，香醇甘滑、有持久的水果味，形成強烈誘人的優雅氣息，可謂是咖啡之極品。
- (2) **Cubita** 產於古巴水晶山。以其醇厚香濃的口感而著名，是海島豆中較特殊的咖啡豆，被譽為獨特加勒比海風味咖啡。
- (3) **哥倫比亞咖啡** 產於哥倫比亞。烘焙後的咖啡豆，會釋放出甘甜的清香，具有酸中帶甘、苦味中平的良質特性，且濃度適中，並帶有持久水果清香，有時有堅果香。因為濃度合宜的緣故，也被應用於高級的混合咖啡。
- (4) **巴西咖啡** 產於巴西。種類繁多，多數的咖啡帶有適度的酸性特徵，其甘、苦、醇三味屬中性，濃度適中，口味滑爽而特殊，主要用於混合咖啡。
- (5) **曼特寧咖啡** 產於印度尼西亞的蘇門答臘群島。帶有極重的濃香味，辛辣的苦味，特別喜歡它的人會沉迷於它的苦後回甘。同時又具有糖漿味和巧克力味，而酸味就顯得不突出，但有種濃鬱的醇度。咖啡愛好者大都單品飲用，也是調配混合咖啡不可或缺的品種。
- (6) **爪哇咖啡** 產於印度尼西亞爪哇島，顆粒飽滿，含辛辣味，酸度相對較低，口感細膩，均衡度好，是精緻的芳香型咖啡。
- (7) **哥斯達黎加咖啡** 風味極佳，光滑、酸性強、檔次高，具有誘人的香味。
- (8) **肯亞咖啡** 芳香、濃鬱，酸度均衡可口，具有極佳的水果風味，口感豐富完美。是業內人士普遍喜好的品種之一。
- (9) **摩卡咖啡** 產於衣索比亞，豆小而香濃，其酸醇味強，略帶酒香，辛辣刺激，甘味適中，風味特殊。是頗負盛名的優質咖啡，通常單品飲用。

- (10) **瓜地馬拉咖啡** 產於肥沃火山土壤的安提瓜區，是咖啡界相當著名的咖啡品種之一。舉世聞名的柔和、香醇口感，略帶熱帶水果味道。被許多咖啡專家評為中南美洲最佳的咖啡品種。
- (11) **乞力馬扎羅咖啡** 產於坦桑尼亞的乞力馬扎羅。不帶酸的咖啡品種，口味香濃，以多重奏口感著名。初試咖啡的飲客較為喜歡的口感。
- (12) **可娜(Kona) 咖啡** 產於夏威夷。只能栽種在火山斜坡上的稀罕品種。味道香濃、甘醇，且略帶一種葡萄酒香，酸味適度，風味極特殊。
- (13) **義大利咖啡** 具有濃鬱的香味及強烈的苦味，咖啡的表面並浮現一層薄薄的咖啡油，這層油正是義大利咖啡誘人香味的來源。適合那些追求強烈味覺感受的人。



亞洲地區：

印尼(Indonesia) 知名代表性咖啡:爪哇(Java), 蘇門達臘曼特寧(Sumatra Mandheling)

印尼生產咖啡豆的區域主要在爪哇、蘇門答臘、蘇拉維西等三個島，皆屬火山地形。一般認為印尼的咖啡豆香味濃厚而酸度低，略帶一點似中藥及泥土的味道。蘇門達臘(Sumatra)山區出產的曼特寧(Mandheling)世界聞名，質感豐富。爪哇島出產的羅布斯塔(Robusta)豆有獨特的氣味，因油脂豐富而常被用來作為義式濃縮咖啡的配方之一。

蘇拉維西出產的咖啡則被評為有特別的草本氣息，深沈而乾淨。特別的是，印尼山間有一種特別的動物叫作麝香貓(在臺灣也有出現過，目前它被列為陽明山的代表性動物之一)。因為它使得印尼出產一種幾乎是世界上最貴價的咖啡-麝香貓咖啡。這種貓喜歡吃咖啡漿果，而堅硬的咖啡豆因為無法消化最後會被排出來。在經過消化道的期間，咖啡豆經過發酵作用產生了一種獨特而複雜的香味，使得不少饕客喜歡這種具有特殊香氣的咖啡。但是因為產量極少，故售價極昂，每磅在數百美元之譜。

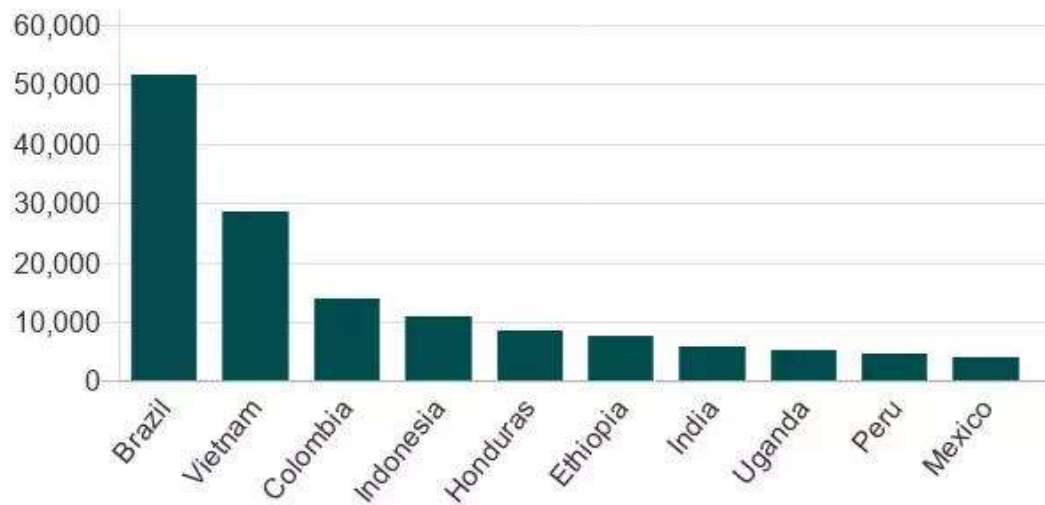
越南

也許是受法國殖民統治的影響，越南種植的咖啡更具有法國風味，阿拉伯咖啡由法國傳教士首先帶到越南。目前，越南的咖啡產量在不斷增長，現已成為第二大出口產品。越南出產的咖啡品種主要以羅百氏特咖啡為主，羅布斯塔咖啡豆非常耐寒，更易被種植，產量比較高且抗病蟲能力強。雖然羅布斯塔豆產量高，價格低，但是品質也相對較低。羅布斯塔豆味道很苦，一般的咖啡店內很少會看到它，一般它都被用於生產速溶咖啡。

越南的咖啡每公頃產量高達 950 公斤，就產量上來看，越南咖啡的產量與哥倫比亞交替世界第二，但是因其種植的是羅布斯塔的樹種，在咖啡豆品質上還是和哥倫比亞、巴西這類國家有不小的差距。

Top 10 coffee producers

By thousand 60kg bags, crop year 2017-18



Source: International Coffee Organization

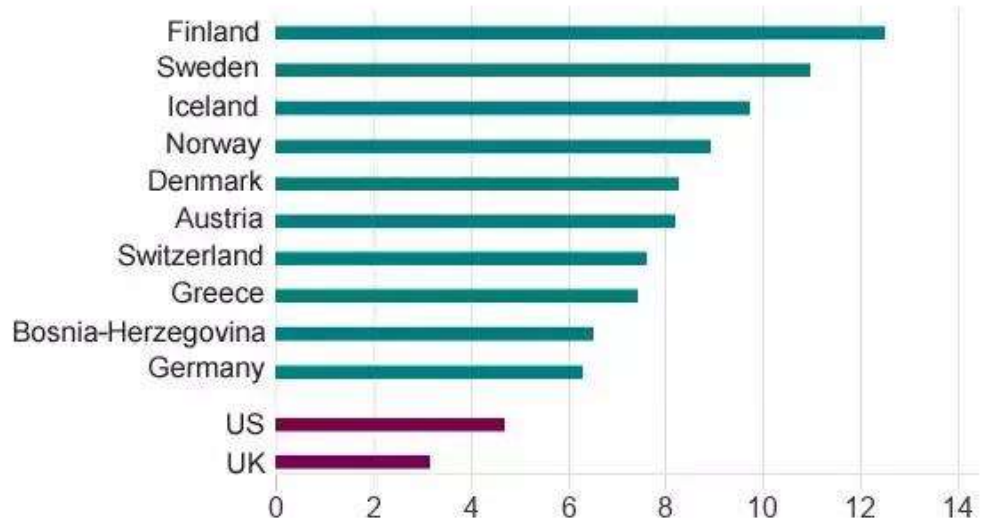
头条号 / 百瑞斯咖啡学院

世界咖啡豆生產量第一的國家，是南美洲的巴西，幾乎所有的咖啡品種都有生產。第二位是越南，但越南產的咖啡豆主要是用於速溶與混合咖啡的羅布斯塔咖啡豆（Robusta），而高品質的咖啡通常用的是阿拉比卡咖啡豆（Arabica）。第三位是印度尼西亞，80%以上為羅布斯塔品種。緊接著依次為哥倫比亞、衣索比亞、印度等國。各國咖啡豆的總出口量排序，也基本與生產量順序一致。

世界上咖啡的最大消費國是美國，其次是巴西。巴西無論生產還是消費都位列前茅，是名副其實的「咖啡大國」。第三位是德國、第四位是日本，接下來是法國、義大利等國。但若比較國民人均咖啡消費量，排名第一的卻是盧森堡，第二是芬蘭，其後依次為澳大利亞、挪威、丹麥、瑞士、瑞典。雖然該順序逐年都在變化，但北歐國家幾乎年年都占據大半，北歐人民對溫暖咖啡的愛，是因為寒冷的氣候嗎？

Per capita coffee consumption in 2016

■ Kg per person



Source: International Coffee Organization

头条号 / 百瑞斯咖啡学院

原文网址：<https://kknews.cc/food/yrgagib.html>

原文网址：<https://kknews.cc/food/j6vlvgl.html>

時事脈動--SDGs 永續發展議題

什麼是永續發展目標 SDGs

由於氣候變遷、經濟成長、社會平權、貧富差距等難題如重兵壓境，2015年，聯合國宣布了「2030 永續發展目標」(Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs)，包含消除貧窮、減緩氣候變遷、促進性別平權等 17 項 SDGs 目標，指引全球共同努力、邁向永續。當時，有 193 個國家同意在 2030 年前，努力達成 SDGs 17 項目標。

SDGs 17 來挑戰

知道你對SDGs永續發展了解多少嗎？
來試試有趣的互動測驗！

測驗開始

1 消除貧窮	2 消除飢餓	3 健康與福祉	4 教育品質	5 性別平等	6 淨水與衛生
7 可負擔能源	8 就業與經濟成長	9 工業、創新基礎建設	10 減少不平等	11 永續城市	12 責任消費與生產
13 氣候行動	14 海洋生態	15 陸地生態	16 和平與正義制度	17 全球夥伴	

<https://csr.sinyi.com.tw/sdgs/game-ga/index.php>

從最有感的議題找靈感！認識 SDGs 與學群

以興趣為驅動的你，可以透過認識 SDGs 各項目標內涵，從最有感的議題下手，參考相對應的學群選科系：

SDG 1 消除貧窮：

確保所有人擁有取得經濟資源、享有健康、財務等基本服務的公平權利。可參考醫藥衛生學群、社會心理學群、法政學群、財經學群。

SDG 2 消除飢餓：

確保所有人獲得安全、營養且足夠的糧食，並促進永續農業。可選擇生物資源學群、資訊學群、工程學群、生命科學學群、地球環境學群、社會心理學群、法政學群、財經學群。

SDG 3 良好健康與福祉：

促進各年齡層健康與福祉，包含降低孩童與產婦死亡率、對抗傳染疾病、促進心理健康等。可參考休憩運動學群、資訊學群、工程學群、數理化學群、醫藥衛生學群、生命科學學群、地球環境學群、社會心理學群、法政學群、管理學群、財經學群。

SDG 4 優質教育：

確保人人享有公平且高品質的教育，包含提升識字及算術能力水平、獲得永續發展所需的必要知識與技能，並促進終身學習。可參考教育學群、工程學群、醫藥衛生學群、建築設計學群、藝術學群、社會心理學群、外語學群、文史哲學群、法政學群、財經學群。

SDG 5 性別平等：

消除對女性的歧視、暴力、有害習俗，確保女性享有性與生殖之醫療服務、並促進其擁有參與經濟、政治、公共事務決策的公平機會。可選擇法政學群、管理學群、財經學群、社會心理學群、醫藥衛生學群、資訊學群、工程學群、數理化學群、建築設計學群。

SDG 6 潔淨水與衛生：

讓人人都能享有安全且可負擔的飲用水及衛生設備，並促進水資源永續管理，包含降低污染、提升使用效率、保護與水有關的生態系統。可選擇生物資源學群、醫藥衛生學群、生命科學學群、地球環境學群、資訊學群、工程學群、數理化學群。

SDG 7 可負擔的潔淨能源：

確保所有的人都能取得可負擔、現代、永續的能源。可參考工程學群、生物資源學群、生命科學學群、地球環境學群、建築設計學群、資訊學群。

SDG 8 尊嚴就業與經濟發展：

促進兼容且永續的經濟成長，保障勞工權益、讓每個人都獲得適當的工作。可參考社會心理學群、法政學群、管理學群、財經學群、資訊學群、工程學群、數理化學群。

SDG 9 產業創新與基礎設施：

發展具有韌性的基礎建設，促進包容且永續的工業並加速創新，包含加強研究、提升工業技術、支持國內科技發展和產業多元化。可選擇建築設計學群、資訊學群、工程學群、數理化學群、生命科學學群、地球環境學群、外語學群、管理學群、財經學群。

SDG 10 減少不平等：

減少國內與國家間的不平等，包括促進平等的財政及社會政策。可參考選擇資訊學群、工程學群、數理化學群、醫藥衛生學群、建築設計學群、藝術學群、社會心理學群、法政學群、管理學群、財經學群。

SDG 11 永續城市與社區：

建造安全、韌性且永續的城市與鄉村，包含促進可負擔的住宅、交通運輸系統、降低自然災害對居住地之影響、並維護世界文化和自然遺產。可選擇工程學群、生命科學學群、建築設計學群、藝術學群。

SDG 12 負責任的生產與消費：

確保永續的消費與生產模式，包含減少廢棄物生成、降低食物浪費、落實循環經濟、推廣永續觀光等。可參考休憩運動學群、資訊學群、工程學群、醫藥衛生學群、生命科學學群、地球環境學群、建築設計學群。

SDG 13 氣候行動：

強化因應氣候變遷的適應力與災後復原力，促進氣候變遷措施納入國家政策。可參考生物資源學群、工程學群、生命科學學群、地球環境學群。

SDG 14 水下生命：

保育及永續利用海洋資源，包含降低海洋污染、恢復海洋生態系、推動永續漁業。可選擇生物資源學群、工程學群、生命科學學群、地球環境學群。

SDG 15 陸域生命：

保護並永續利用陸域生態系，包括終止土地劣化、遏止生物多樣性喪失。可選擇生物資源學群、工程學群、生命科學學群、地球環境學群。

SDG 16 和平正義與制度：

促進和平且包容的社會，確保人人享有司法管道，降低暴力、人口販賣、貪污賄絡等不法情形。可選擇法政學群、資訊學群、醫藥衛生學群、社會心理學群、管理學群、財經學群。

SDG 17 永續發展夥伴關係：

建立多元夥伴關係，協力達成永續發展目標，包含增加國際間的科學、科技和創新知識共享與交流、支援開發中國家等。可參考法政學群、外語學群、資訊學群、工程學群、數理化學群、管理學群、財經學群。

測出你的SDGs角色

透過小測驗成為SDGs世界角色，從最有感的議題開始認識永續發展！

在YouTube上看新聞時，推薦列出下列幾支影片，你對哪個主題最有興趣？

 <p>早安新聞 - 今日全球政治經濟動向</p>	 <p>難民專題：阿富汗女性的過去與未來</p>	 <p>錢就該這樣花！生活旅遊消費頻道</p>
 <p>生態驚奇 - 自然探索與動物保育</p>	 <p>橫跨換日線 - 海外留學甘苦談分享</p>	

<https://edu.parenting.com.tw/event/SDGs-450>

你在SDGs世界屬於哪個角色？



回答6個提問: <https://edu.parenting.com.tw/event/SDGs-450>



整理：Impact Hub Taipei

從社會實驗到商業創新，

全球齊力實踐 SDG 1 消除貧窮

社企流 / 文：蘇郁晴

近期風靡全球的韓國影集《魷魚遊戲》，講述一群在現實生活中難以生存的貧窮者，為了活下去，不惜冒著犧牲生命的風險，參與不人道的童年遊戲。有的人可能是做錯選擇，背上巨額債務；有的人則因遇上不良雇主，領不到應有的薪酬，種種複雜因素，使得他們落入困境，只得進入遊戲尋得一線生機。

魷魚遊戲參與者的不得已，可能是世上數以萬計貧窮者的生活縮影，他們或許在人生中的某個階段，遇到難以解決的難題，自此墜入貧窮的深淵，在社會夾縫中求生存。

本月專題，社企流邀請你一同了解聯合國永續發展目標第一項「消除貧窮」（Sustainable Development Goal 1：No Poverty），認識貧窮議題，看見處於斷裂人生者的困境。

以下透過 5 個案例，與大家分享 SDG 1 的內涵與細項目標內容：

SDG 1.1 消除各地的赤貧問題

世界銀行（World Bank）對於「赤貧」的定義為，每人每日生活費不到 1.25 美元（約台幣 36 元）。

據聯合國報告指出，近 20 年來，全球赤貧人口逐年下降，然而，因為新冠肺炎疫情的影響，2020 年全球新增了 1.19 億至 1.24 億的赤貧人口，多數位處中等收入國家。而聯合國也預測，10 年後全

世界仍有高達 6 億名赤貧人口。該如何在 2030 年前改善此情形，是各國重要的課題。

在巴西，東北部的農村是該國最貧窮的地區，有 2/3 的居民以農業維生，最大宗的農作物為木薯。雖然木薯在巴西各地被廣泛食用，卻因為利潤低，導致農夫難以依賴木薯取得穩定收入。一間巴西顧問公司「Questtonó」攜手啤酒公司 AmBev，向農民購買木薯、製成啤酒，以提高農民收入。此模式不僅順利在當地運作，更成功複製到巴西其他地區，協助更多貧窮者改善生活。

SDG 1.2 降低至少一半的貧窮人口

面對各國的貧窮人口，聯合國目標在 2030 年前依據國家人口統計數字，減少各年齡與性別至少一半的貧窮人口。

如何回應此目標、使多數人能過上不貧窮的生活，不僅攸關一個人收入的多寡、亦包含能否獲得良好的教育、足夠的糧食、便於取得的醫療資源等面向。

2019 年諾貝爾經濟學得主美籍印裔經濟學家 Abhijit Banerjee、法國經濟學家 Esther Duflo 及美國發展經濟學家 Michael Kremer，提出「隨機對照試驗」，於十多個發展中國家展開社區實驗，深入探討紓緩貧窮問題的方法。

SDG 1.3 實施社會保障制度，確保貧窮、弱勢等社會底層者權益

每個國家幾乎都有自己的社會保障制度，幫助公民在面臨失業、疾病、事故、死亡等風險時，可以獲得政府的支持與協助。但截至目前，全球卻仍有 40 億人無法獲得任何社會保護，其中多數為

貧窮與弱勢族群。讓人人都能獲得適合該國的社會保護制度，是聯合國制定的指標之一。

菲律賓裔美國人 Rey Faustino 在移民至美國時，發現當地的社會保障相關資訊破碎，令需要資源的貧窮與弱勢族群難以申請社會福利與救助，於是他建置搜尋引擎機制「One Degree」，讓有需求者能夠便利取得社會服務和公共福利的資訊，解決生活困境。

SDG 1.4 確保貧窮與弱勢族群享有平等獲得經濟資源的權利

在 SDG 1.4 中，目標在 2030 年前，讓所有人無論貧窮與否，皆能平等地享有運用經濟資源、科技與金融服務的權利（如微型貸款、土地與其他形式財產的所有權、繼承權、控制權等）。

據金融新創「Taqanu」調查指出，全球有超過 10 億人因無法證明自己身份而難以進入金融體系，享有開戶、儲蓄等基本服務。為了解決問題，Taqanu 透過區塊鏈技術，以手機裝置及數位足跡（Digital Footprint）來協助有需求者重新建立身份識別，使他們得以使用金融服務；在台灣，則有許多金融新創投入「互利金融」的發展，致力解決經濟弱勢者難以借貸的困境。

SDG 1.5 為貧窮與弱勢族群加強災害復原力

在社會變遷快速、極端氣候影響加劇的背景下，如何降低經濟、社會和環境衝擊對貧窮與弱勢者帶來的傷害、使其具備良好的災害復原力，是 SDG 1.5 強調的關鍵。

此項目標，在全球面臨疫情所帶來的巨大衝擊之際格外令人有感。臺灣在 2021 年 5 月初時，疫情升至三級警戒，公共場所關閉了

座椅、飲水機、充電器與部分公共廁所、八大產業停業、雙北與部分縣市的餐飲店也暫停內用。當居家防疫成為全民運動，無家者卻頓失所有生存資源、更被附上「防疫破口」的污名。人生百味共同創辦人朱剛勇，帶著大家一同了解疫情衝擊下對貧窮者帶來的挑戰、以及組織和社區的應對措施。

從認識到行動，為貧窮議題盡一份心力

貧窮的成因複雜，欲達成消除貧窮的目標並非易事。讓我們參考聯合國「美好生活目標」中的建議，透過以下方式為貧窮議題盡一份心力：

1. 認識國內外的貧窮問題，了解造成貧窮的成因
2. 捐款或擔任致力改善貧窮問題組織的志工，支持消除貧窮的行動
3. 優先選購秉持公平貿易精神的商品，支持善待員工的企業
4. 培養自身的財務素養，以進行負責任地儲蓄、借貸與投資
5. 主動爭取合理的薪資待遇，保障自己與他人應有的權益