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You Have the Right

天賦人權



英聽教學

No matter where you come from, we all share the same basic human rights.

無關種族、國籍，我們都享有相同的基本人權。

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英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF



December 10th is International Human Rights Day. This unique holiday was adopted in 1948 by the United Nations General Assembly in order to promote the education of human rights across the world. The main idea behind “human rights” is that all human beings are born free and equal, no matter what they look like or can do.

12 月 10 日國際人權日，是聯合國大會為促進全世界的人權教育，於 1948 年通過的特殊節日。所謂「人權」，其核心概念是：「無論外表或能力，人人皆享有自由、平等的權利。」

Many different kinds of groups work all around the world to protect human rights. For example, Freedom House serves as a watchdog supporting democracy around the world. In Taiwan, the National Human Rights Museum in New Taipei uses interactive films and exhibits to help people learn from past human rights violations. Individuals can also take action to protect human rights by using non-violent methods.

許多性質各異的團體，分布於全球各地皆為捍衛人權而努力。例如，作為國際人權監察組織、支援著世界各地的民主的「自由之家」、藉由互動影音裝置和各式展覽，展示歷史上嚴重侵犯人權的行為，幫助人們從過去吸取教訓，位於臺灣新北市的國家人權博物館。當然，每個人也可以一己之力採取非暴力的行動，保護、捍衛人權。



adopt (v.) 通過、採用

Assembly (n.) 議會

right (n.) 權利

watchdog (n.) 監察機構

individual (n.) 個人

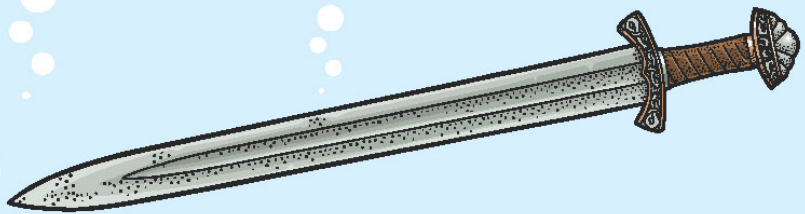
潛水驚見失落寶藏

古劍蒙塵重出江湖

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

An amateur scuba diver from Israel recently found a number of ancient artifacts near his local beach on the Mediterranean seabed. One item turned out to be a 900-year-old sword and is believed to have belonged to a knight during the Crusades in Europe.

近日一名以色列業餘潛水員在地中海潛水時，於當地的海床上發現了許多古文物，包括一柄擁有 900 年歷史的古劍。專家推斷，此劍可能是歐洲十字軍東征時期騎士的配劍。



吾宅有難？

涉水移居整棟搬走

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

Moving buildings from one place to another is nothing new. The Fu'an Temple in Pingtung was moved 40 meters to save it. Recently a couple in Newfoundland, Canada saved their house by floating it across a body of water. They installed barrels along the bottom of the house to float it across the water.

挪動整幢建築物並非新鮮事，好比屏東縣福安寺從舊址遷移 40 公尺，為求保存廟體的完整。近日，一對加拿大紐芬蘭夫婦，為了搶救即將面臨拆除的夢想之家，於是在房底安裝桶子，使之漂浮於水面，幫房子走水路搬家。



非暴力也可開創理想國

靜坐高歌同樣奏效

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF



One of the most powerful examples of a non-violent protest for human rights happened in India during the beginning of the 20th century. Mahatma Gandhi showed his people how to rebel against the British occupation without hurting others. Since then, activists and protesters around the world have used peaceful demonstrations to support their causes.

20 世紀初，印度聖雄甘地即以非暴力捍衛人權，向世人作出經典的示範，讓印度人民了解：即使不傷害彼此，也能反抗英國的殖民。此後，世界各地的社會運動家和抗爭鬥士跟隨其腳步，皆以和平示威的方式，幫助他們達成理想。

In 1987, Estonia joined its Baltic neighboring states of Latvia and Lithuania to sing national songs in an act of civil disobedience against Soviet rule. This came to be known as the Singing Revolution. The Baltic people continued singing for freedom until the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991. These kinds of nonviolent protests work because they attract more support for causes than violent protests do.

非暴力抗爭優於暴力手段之處，在於它往往能引發更多群眾支持，波羅的海三小國也是一例。1987 年，愛沙尼亞加入拉脫維亞和立陶宛反抗蘇聯統治，行使公民不服從。他們高唱民族歌曲，為自由謳歌，直至 1991 年蘇聯解體，即為後人所稱的「歌唱革命」。



非裔採棉女衝破不公牢籠 同享美憲法平等天空

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF

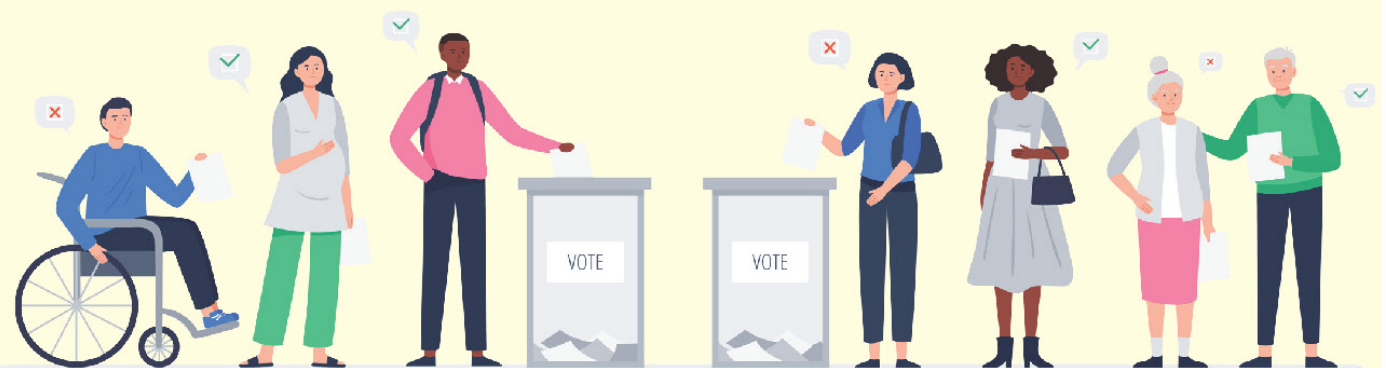
Fannie Lou Hamer grew up with very little formal education in the 1920s. At that time, unfair laws kept black Americans from learning about their own human rights. Because of this situation, Hamer picked cotton for most of her early adult life. It wasn't until she was 45 years old that she learned she had the US constitutional right to vote.

成長於 1920 年代的芬妮・露・哈默，受制於當時的社會與家庭狀況，使她僅接受短暫的正規教育。不公平的法律，也阻礙非裔美國人對自己應有人權的認知。在此背景下，成年後的哈默多數時間都在採棉中度過，直到 45 歲，她才知道自己也擁有美國憲法保障下的投票權。



Hamer was fired from her job just for trying to register to vote. When she tried to register fellow black Mississippians, she was beaten by the police. Instead of scaring her away, Hamer only became more determined. In 1963, Hamer joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and spoke about human rights to help black people start voting. Hamer's efforts show us that even without resources, determination can triumph over injustice.

僅因試圖登記投票，哈默便遭到解雇；後又在協助密西西比的黑人同胞登記投票時，遭到警察毆打。面對危險與困境，哈默未曾退縮，意志反而更為堅定。1963 年，哈默加入學生非暴力協調委員會，藉由人權演講喚醒黑人行使投票權。她的努力向世人展現，即使資源缺乏，只要意志堅定一樣可以戰勝不公。



1. What is an example of a human right?
 - a. All people share the right to be free from slavery.
 - b. Some human beings are better than others.
 - c. No one can think for themselves.
 - d. Everyone must pay a 3% sales tax.
2. What is true about the Israeli scuba diver from page three?
 - a. He is a professional scuba diver.
 - b. He is over 900 years old.
 - c. He was looking for a European knight.
 - d. He accidentally discovered an old object.
3. What did the Newfoundland couple from page three do?
 - a. They moved their house over water.
 - b. They turned their house into a temple.
 - c. They moved house from Canada to Taiwan.
 - d. They removed barrels from the bottom of their house.
4. How did the Baltic nations on page four protest?
 - a. by hurting others
 - b. by singing songs
 - c. by occupying India
 - d. by protesting Gandhi
5. What did Hamer do after she was beaten?
 - a. She became scared.
 - b. She tried harder.
 - c. She registered to vote.
 - d. She worked picking cotton.
6. Formal is to informal as ____.
 - a. justice is to injustice
 - b. beat is to injury
 - c. install is to interact
 - d. rebel is to human

Cloze Test A

My family and ____ moved to a new house last year. It took a long time ____ us to pack our things. Then it took even longer to find new places ____ put them in our new home.

Cloze Test B

If you are interested ____ seeing beautiful things under the water, you can learn to scuba dive. You will carry big tanks of air ____ your back as you dive underwater. That way, you don't have ____ go to the surface to breathe.

1.a 2.d 3.a 4.b 5.b 6.a

1. 人權是指所有人都應平等享有的基本權利，包括生命、自由、工作、教育與不受奴役等。而選項 (a) 所有人都不應遭受奴役，符合人權精神。

2. 第 3 版第 1 則報導中，潛水員潛水時 (d) 意外發現古劍。

3. 查閱第 3 版第 2 則報導，紐芬蘭一對夫妻在屋下安裝桶子，讓房屋能浮在水上，走水路整棟搬遷。

4. 從第 4 版可知，波羅的海三國以 (b) 歌唱民族歌謠，非暴力的方式爭取自由。

5. 查閱第 5 版文章，哈默雖遭解雇、毆打等威脅，反而更堅定其意志，以公開演講等非暴力行動，爭取非裔美國人的投票權利。

6. 題目 formal (a. 正式的) 和 informal (a. 非正式的) 互為反義詞，恰如 (a)justice (n. 公正的) 之於 injustice (n. 不公正)；“in-”是常見的否定字首。

Cloze Test A

1.I 2.for 3.to

去年我與家人喬遷新居。我們耗費了大量的時間打包傢俱、裝箱雜物；搬到新家後，又花更多時間安置這些東西。

Cloze Test B

1.in 2.on 3.to

如果你想親眼欣賞水下世界的美麗，你可以學水肺潛水。潛水時，透過你背著的大大氧氣瓶呼吸，你無須浮出水面換氣。

智慧時代

腳本 / Leila Luo 漫畫 / 瀚昇



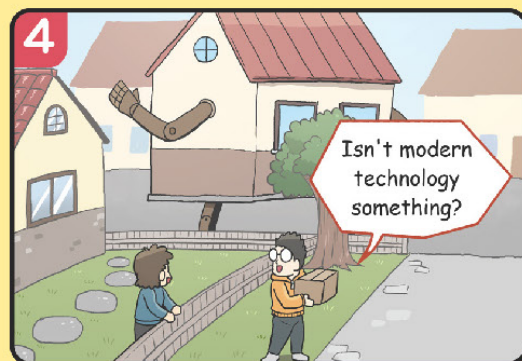
1
嗨，我親愛的芳鄰！你在做什麼？
準備搬家呀。



2
需要幫忙嗎？
不用了，謝啦。看看我的智慧屋。



3
好了，出發吧，房子！
沒問題，老大！



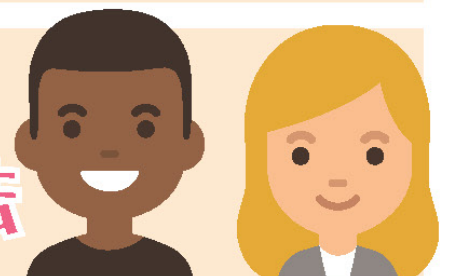
4
現代科技很了不起，對吧？

The Rest is History

膚色無礙人皆平等

步行通勤共抗惡法

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF



In the 1950s, there was a bus law in Montgomery, Alabama that said if the bus was crowded, white people could sit in the front and black people should give up their seats. One day in 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat and was arrested. Four days later on December 5th, all black people in the city refused to ride the bus in what is now known as the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

1950 年代，阿拉巴馬州蒙哥馬利郡有條巴士惡法：當巴士滿載，白人享有前排座位優先權，黑人需無條件讓座。1955 年 12 月 1 日，羅莎·帕克斯因拒絕讓位後上車的白人竟遭逮捕；同月 5 日，該城所有黑人發起拒搭巴士的活動，開啟了「聯合抵制蒙哥馬利巴士運動」。