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A WORK OF ART 創藝無限



英聽教學

Who gets to decide what art is?
The person looking at it.

藝術由觀賞者定義。

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藝傳千古情不變 術有萬方美亦存

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF



When people hear the word “art”, most people quickly think of the paintings or sculptures in museums. What about music, theater, video and writing? Those are also artistic forms of expression. Building design, or architecture, is another form of art. Even everyday objects like a beautiful tea set can be art.

當人們聽到「藝術」一詞，大多會立刻想到美術館裡的畫作或雕塑。那音樂、戲劇、影片和寫作又是什麼呢？它們也是藝術的表達形式。建物設計或建築學，也是另一種藝術形式，甚至日常物品，如一套精美茶具也可以是藝術的載體。

If art can be so many different things, how can we tell if something is art? Our definitions of art have changed throughout history. While we might still disagree on art today, most people can agree that art should follow two simple rules: it should be created on purpose, not by accident, and it should give the viewer or listener an idea or feeling.

藝術的種類包羅萬象，我們該如何辨別藝術呢？自古以來，我們賦予藝術的定義隨著時間不斷變化，即便今日我們對其的定義仍有諸多歧見，然而大多同意藝術應遵循兩個簡單的規則：藝術應被賦予創作目的，而非偶然為之；且對人們傳達概念或情感。



art (n.) 藝術

artistic (a.) 藝術的

expression (n.) 表達

definition (n.) 定義

accident (n.) 意外



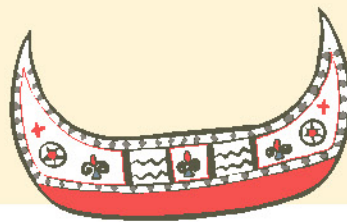
從芬蘭看臺灣

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

原民新力量捉住國際目光

In February, the largest newspaper in Finland published a detailed article about Taiwan's indigenous people. Both Finland and Taiwan have indigenous ethnic groups, however indigenous issues are not often covered in Finland's media. So, this article caught the attention of Finnish readers.

今年 2 月，芬蘭第一大報《赫爾辛基日報》刊載了有關臺灣原住民的詳盡報導。與臺灣相同，芬蘭也有原住民族群，然而當地原民議題卻罕見於媒體，因此這篇報導格外吸引芬蘭讀者關注。



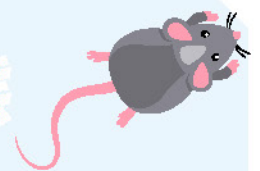
反客為主鼠名遠播

環我河山保我生態

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

In the Aleutian Islands of Alaska, there is an island that used to be known as 'Rat Island'. After rats were accidentally brought to the island in the 1700s, they drove out the native species and took over. Thanks to efforts from conservationists to remove the rats, the island's natural ecosystem has fully recovered after only 11 years.

在阿拉斯加州的阿留申群島，有一惡名昭彰的「鼠島」。1700 年代，一場意外將外來鼠種帶到島上，牠們將本土物種逐出，霸佔了整座島嶼。所幸有環境保護工作者展開滅鼠行動，僅 11 年，拉特島的生態系得以完全恢復。



人腦電腦合謀算計藝術

創造驚奇 撼動人心

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF



People can use computers to make art, but can computers make art by themselves? Some artists in Europe and America want to know the answer to this question, too. Algorithms, the instructions that computers follow to solve math problems, are the key to creating surprisingly detailed works of art that are beyond human imagination.

人們可藉由電腦創作藝術，但電腦能自行創造藝術作品嗎？一群歐美藝術家也想探其究竟。遵循數學運算指令的電腦演算法，也是電腦藝術創作的關鍵，讓它們創造出超乎想像、震撼世人的精細藝術作品。

Many artists imagine their finished painting or song and then work on creating it in real life. Algorithm art isn't like that. When architect Michael Hansmeyer, computer scientist Ben Shneiderman or artist Sougwen Chung create their art, they experiment by changing the rules that the computers follow. These small changes create art that surprises everyone, including the creators.

許多藝術家會在繪製圖畫、製作歌曲前，會先在構思好成品，再將之付諸實現；而演算法藝術卻不然。建築師邁克爾·漢斯邁爾、電腦科學家本·施奈德曼或華裔藝術家鍾愷君於藝術創作時，會調動電腦遵循的規則，以執行實驗創作。藉由演算法微小變化所創造出的藝術，總令萬眾驚豔，甚至超出創作者預期。



algorithm (n.) 演算法

instruction (n.) 指令

key (n.) 關鍵

detailed (a.) 詳細的

experiment (v.) 試驗

追古溯今合璧中西

大稻埕風華躍然 4 米畫作

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF



In March, local cartoonist Yang Hsin-yi displayed his newest and largest creation of art. The 4-meter long drawing of Taipei's Dadaocheng area shows the lively activity along Yanping North Road and Dihua Street. From scooters and buses to people strolling down the sidewalk, the drawing highlights the culture of the Dadaocheng area—but with a funny twist.

臺灣本土漫畫家楊心怡（筆名：凌群）於今年三月展出自己最新、最大幅的藝術作品：臺北大稻埕長卷圖。該圖長 4 公尺，將延平北路、迪化街上各項熱鬧活動盡展眼前。長卷圖的主題雖是大稻埕文化風采，但從沿路行經的機車、巴士，到街上來往的人們，暗藏逗趣玄機。

Throughout the drawing, Yang included cartoon versions of well-known people, including Taipei Mayor Ko Wen-je and former American President Donald Trump. The drawing started out on 22 sheets of B4 paper and was finished digitally. There is also an animated version. Yang says that his art is like a time machine “because all the characters, buildings, and activities presented cross time and countries”.

楊心怡將臺北市長柯文哲、前美國總統唐納·川普等知名人物卡通化，繪於長卷圖上。畫作先繪製出 22 張 B4 的草圖，再以電腦繪圖完成作品，更推出動畫版。楊心怡表示：「畫作中的人物、建築、活動跨越了時代與國家，就像搭乘時光機一樣。」



display (v.) 展示 lively (a.) 精力充沛的 sidewalk (n.) 人行道 twist (n.) 意外轉折 version (n.) 版本

1. Which is NOT a definition of art?
 - a. It was unplanned.
 - b. It was made with intention.
 - c. It causes thought.
 - d. It stirs up feelings.
2. How are Finland and Taiwan similar?
 - a. Both have native peoples.
 - b. Neither has media.
 - c. They both read Chinese.
 - d. They don't have newspapers.
3. How did 'Rat Island' recover?
 - a. The rats were taken away.
 - b. Native species were removed.
 - c. Conservationists took over.
 - d. There was an accident.
4. How can a computer make art?
 - a. It uses its imagination.
 - b. It changes artists' paintings.
 - c. It experiments on humans.
 - d. It follows directions.
5. What is NOT in Yang Hsin-yi's drawing?
 - a. buildings
 - b. government leaders
 - c. vehicles
 - d. paper
6. Which word means full of energy or activity?
 - a. detailed
 - b. expressive
 - c. liver
 - d. lively

Cloze Test A

Yesterday ____ art class we painted pictures of our favorite places. Henry painted a picture of ____ bedroom. Amanda painted a picture ____ the park.

Cloze Test B

For homework, I have ____ read this news article and write a summary of it. My teacher said to answer all the 5-W questions: who, ____, where, when and ____.

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

1. 第 2 版文章提到，藝術應被賦予創作目的，而非偶然為之，因此選項 (a) 錯誤。

2. 第 3 版第 1 則報導提到，芬蘭與臺灣 (a) 都有原住民族群 (indigenous ethnic groups)。indigenous 和 native (a. 本土的) 是近義詞。

3. 第 3 版第 2 則報導提到，環境保護工作者展開滅鼠行動，使得拉特島在 11 年內就恢復了生態。因此正確答案為 (a) 老鼠被滅除了。

4. 電腦 AI 的聰明才智看似可以自由揮灑創意，但其實是在執行演算法指令，因此正確答案為 (d) 電腦遵循指令。

5. 楊心怡雖以紙張完成草稿，但成品仍是數位作品，不包含 (d) 紙張。

6.(d) lively (a. 生氣勃勃的)，即是形容某人或物充滿朝氣、非常活躍。其他選項，(a)a. 詳盡的、(b)a. 富有表情的、(c)n. 肝臟。

Cloze Test A

1.in 2.his 3.of

昨天美術課，我們畫畫的主題是：最喜歡的地方。亨利畫了自己的臥室，阿曼達則畫了公園。

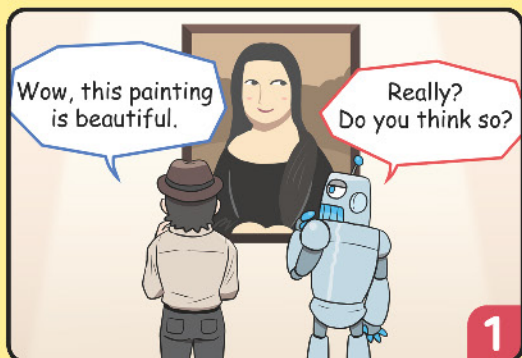
Cloze Test B

1.to 2.what 3.why

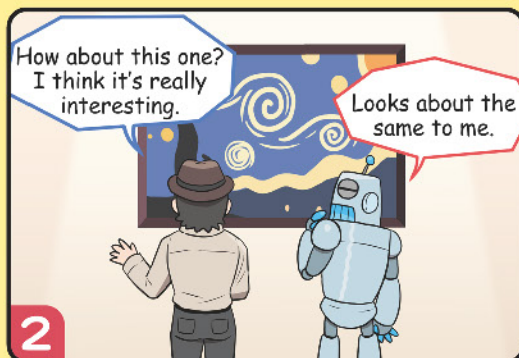
為了作業，我得看完這篇新聞報導並整理摘要。還必須依老師的要求回答以下問題：人 (who)、事 (what)、地 (where)、時 (when)、原因 (why)。

各花入各眼

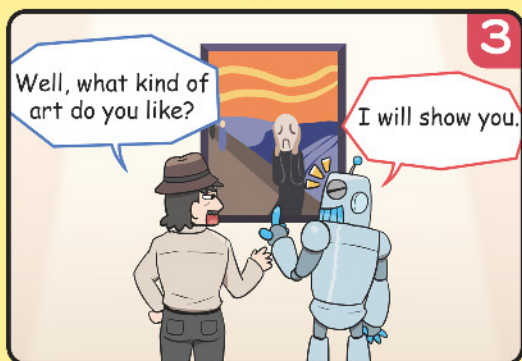
腳本 / Leila Luo 漫畫 / 瀚昇



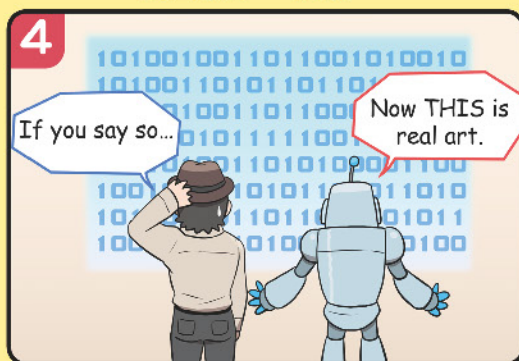
哇，這幅畫真漂亮！
蛤？你真這麼想？



那這幅呢？我覺得很有意思。
看起來都一樣啊。



嗯，那你喜歡什麼樣的藝術品？
我秀給你看。



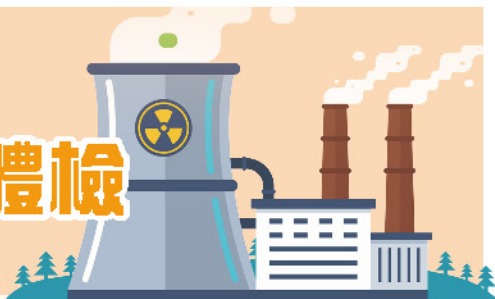
這才是真正的藝術！
你說了算……

The Rest is History

車諾比悲鳴35年

非核不可？全球大體檢

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF



On the 26th of April 1986, the Chernobyl nuclear power station suffered a meltdown. Engineers were trying to run tests, but made many mistakes. The explosion sent more than 50 tons of radioactive material into the atmosphere. To this day it remains the worst nuclear accident in history.

1986 年 4 月 26 日，車諾比核電廠驚爆機組熔毀。事發前工程師正在執行反應爐測試，卻於過程中犯下諸多錯誤。該次爆炸造成超過 50 噸的放射性物質釋放到大氣中。時值今日，車諾比核事故仍是人類史上最嚴重的核災事件。