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Working hard is important,
but without play life becomes dull.

勤奮不懈雖是重要的品格，但沒有娛樂，生活也將失色。

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母護兒童遊戲權 玩不妥協不退轉

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF

Today, students are busier than ever before with regular school classes, cram classes and extra tutoring. With so much emphasis on studying hard and getting good grades, it can be easy to forget how important it is to play. In fact, it's so important that a child's right to play became part of Taiwan law in 2014.

學校的常規課程與課輔，校外的補習和家教課，今日學生課業的繁重遠超以往。過於強調用功讀書、取得好成績，往往容易忽略了休憩娛樂也是不可或缺。臺灣於 2014 年將兒童遊戲權納入立法，足見其重要性。



To make sure that the kids in their neighborhood had a safe and fun place to play, a group of mothers created a group called Parks and Playgrounds for Children by Children. Thanks to their efforts, unique playgrounds in Taipei have been saved from being torn down. They also work to make sure there are plenty of playgrounds for all the kids who live in an area.

為了讓孩子們能在社區附近擁有安全又有趣的遊戲場所，媽媽們成立「還我特色公園行動聯盟（特公盟）」組織。因為她們的努力，臺北各地區的特色遊戲場逃過拆除的命運。媽媽們仍努力要讓各個地區的所有孩子都有足夠的遊戲空間。



emphasis (n.) 重視 forget (v.) 遺忘 playground (n.) 遊樂場 tear down (phr.) 拆毀 plenty (n.) 充足、大量

藝術裝置漁光島 疫情無情藝有情

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

In April, the Yuguan Island Art Festival was held in Tainan. Thirteen artists created art installations, such as “Parallel Universe”—two large colored circles on the beach for people to sit on. The organizers hoped the outdoor art and performances would help to heal visitors during the pandemic.

今年 4 月，漁光島藝術節在臺南開跑。13 組藝術家各展身手創作裝置藝術，包括《平行宇宙》。這是一對沙灘上色彩斑斕、供遊客坐下歇息的作品。主辦單位期待藉由這場戶外藝術和表演的饗宴，能療癒旅客疫情下的心靈。

為經典文學註新解 北安國中勇奪閱讀知識王寶座

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

On April 29th, the annual Taipei Department of Education's reading competition was held in Xinya Junior High School. The theme was classic literature—specifically Frankenstein and three other classics from Taiwan and abroad. Students had to record a video about one of them in order to explain its meaning as well as demonstrate firsthand experience and teamwork.



今年 4 月 29 日，臺北市教育局主辦的年度「國中生閱讀知識王」競賽於興雅國中舉行。本屆以《科學怪人》等四部中外經典文學為主題。參賽學生必須在四部經典中擇一，發揮團隊合作精神，注入個人經驗詮釋，錄製文學作品介紹影片。

遊戲場前皆自在

♥♥ 共享共融無差異 ☺

英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF



Are playgrounds only for children? The people of Taipei didn't think so. Citizens in Taipei both young and old can now enjoy 62 different "inclusive playgrounds". What does that mean? It means the parks were designed so that everyone would feel included, regardless of their age, color, sex, religion or health condition.

公園遊戲場是否專屬兒童？對此，臺北人有不同的主張。無論老幼，臺北市民皆可樂享 62 座迥然不同的「共融式遊戲場」。共融意味著什麼呢？代表遊戲場經過精心設計，不論年齡、膚色、性別、宗教或健康狀況，所有人都能自在、快樂玩耍。

Before the 2010s, Taipei playgrounds were almost all the same. Thanks to locals fighting to save their unique playgrounds as well as persuading their government to design better ones, the first inclusive playground in Rongxing Park opened in 2017. The inclusive playground revolution has been so successful in Taipei that it is spreading to other counties throughout Taiwan.

2010 年代前，臺北的各處遊戲場幾乎毫無特色。起因於居民為保留在地遊樂場獨特性的抗議，並在遊說北市政府規劃更好的設計下，2017 年，第一座共融式遊戲場於榮星公園啟用。這場共融式遊戲場的革命在臺北大獲成功，其他縣市紛紛跟進，以旋風式席捲全臺。



inclusive (a.) 兼容各種人的 regardless (adv.) 不論 religion (n.) 宗教 persuade (v.) 說服 revolution (n.) 革命

貧窮無法限制快樂的權利

廢胎換骨轉為遊戲場



英文 / Leila Luo 圖 / 123RF

When Pooja Rai was an architecture student in 2014, she and a friend visited a local orphanage in India to donate food. Rai was shocked to see the children playing with things like broken pipes and using their slippers to play badminton. “Play shouldn’t just be part of a rich, privileged kid’s lifestyle. All kids have a right to enjoy their childhoods,” says Rai.

2014年，尚在攻讀建築學的普迦・拉伊與朋友為了捐贈物資，拜訪了一間印度當地的孤兒院。她驚見孤兒院的孩子們以破水管等物嬉戲、拿著拖鞋打羽球。拉伊表示：「玩樂不應是專屬富裕、小康子弟的生活方式，所有的孩子都有權利享受童年。」



So, Rai worked with her friends to solve two problems with one solution—build safe playgrounds for children in poor areas and use up discarded tires. The first playground was so successful that Rai founded a non-profit organization called Anthill Creations. Since 2016, Anthill has built 275 playgrounds across India with the help of 800 volunteers.

因此，普迦・拉伊與朋友們想出了一石二鳥的解決方法：她們物盡其用，以廢棄輪胎為貧困地區的兒童建立安全的遊戲場。拉伊的第一座遊戲場大獲好評，於是她成立了「蟻丘創造（Anthill Creations）」非營利組織。自2016年以來，在800名志工的幫助下，該組織已於印度各地打造了275座遊戲場。



- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Succeed is to achieve as special is to ____. | 4. What is the word for an area where people live? |
| a. unique | a. planet |
| b. effort | b. neighborhood |
| c. usual | c. house |
| d. fancy | d. society |
| 2. If you have enough of something, then you have ____. | 5. How do you feel when something bad happens suddenly? |
| a. some | a. shocked |
| b. too much | b. excited |
| c. plenty | c. eager |
| d. a little | d. delighted |
| 3. What is the word for a child without parents? | 6. What does a volunteer get for doing work? |
| a. citizen | a. money |
| b. architect | b. salary |
| c. orphan | c. cash |
| d. tutor | d. thanks |

Cloze Test A

I love to go ____ the playground near my house. It ____ a slide that looks like ____ elephant with a long trunk. There is also a climbing wall.

Cloze Test B

Last weekend, my family and I ____ to the park. My grandparents used the exercise machines while ____ brother and I played in the sand pit. My parents even skated ____ the rink!

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

1. succeed 和 achieve 互為同義詞，special 的同義詞為 (a)unique (a. 獨特的)。選項 (d)fancy 是形容東西很華麗或昂貴，而獨特的事物不一定需很華麗或昂貴。

2. plenty (a. 充足的)。時間很充足的說法，可以是 “I have plenty of time” 或 “I have enough time”。

3. 失去雙親的孩子稱為 (c)orphan (n. 孤兒)，他們通常住在 orphanage (n. 孤兒院)，直到收養的家庭出現。其他選項，(a)n. 市民、(b)n. 建築師、(d)n. 家教。

4. neighborhood (n. 街坊鄰里)，即指居住在同一區域、鄰近彼此的地方。其他選項，(a)n. 行星、(c)n. 房屋、(d)n. 社會。

5. 事來得猝不及防，無論好壞都可能讓人感到震驚 (a. shocked)。選項 (b)a. 興奮的、(c)a. 渴望的、(d)a. 令人愉快的，皆是遇上開心事情的反應。

6. 志工是為提高公共利益而奉獻，非以獲得實質回報、金錢利益為目的。

Cloze Test A

1.to 2.has 3.an

我喜歡去家附近的遊戲場玩耍。那裡溜滑梯的外型就像有著長鼻子的大象，還有一座攀岩牆。

Cloze Test B

1.went 2.my 3.in

上週末我和家人一起去公園玩。爺爺奶奶使用公園裡的健身器材，我和哥哥則在沙坑裡玩耍，爸媽也在溜冰場上溜直排輪！

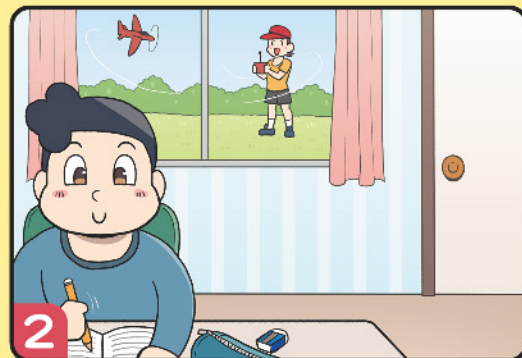
甘苦先後

腳本 / Leila Luo 漫畫 / 瀚昇



我要出去玩了！

好喔，我先把功課做完，等等就跟上。



噢，終於寫完了！出去玩囉！



你準備好要一起玩了嗎？

我得快點做作业，希望來得及！

The Rest is History

長襪古今兩樣情

萬人空巷搶新品

英文 / Andrew Edmunds 圖 / 123RF

In ancient times, only men wore stockings. Then when women started wearing shorter dresses and skirts, they started wearing stockings, too. On the 15th of May 1940, the first lightweight nylon stockings were sold in America. Millions of women rushed to buy them. On the first day, 72,000 pairs were sold.

古時候，長筒襪是男性的專屬服飾。直到短洋裝、短裙流行，女性也開始穿搭長筒襪。1940 年 5 月 15 日，第一批輕薄尼龍絲襪在美國發售，百萬女性爭相搶購，上市當日即狂銷 72,000 雙絲襪。

stocking (n.) 長襪

lightweight (a.) 較輕的

nylon (n.) 尼龍

million (n.) 百萬

pair (n.) 雙、對