



社會領域雙語教學資源手冊

Social Studies 6th Grade

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Table of Contents

6th Grade 1st Semester

Unit 1 Taiwan Under Japanese Rule
日本統治下的臺灣1
Unit 2 The Period of Republic of China
中華民國時期11
Unit 3 Our People and Government
我們的人民與政府19
Unit 4 Law and Discipline
法治你我他24
Unit 5 My Home Formosa
福爾摩沙我的家32
Unit 6 Townships and Regions in Taiwan
臺灣的城鄉與區域41
Unit 7 Social Changes
社會變遷57

6th Grade 2nd Semester

Unit 1 Understanding Culture from a Global Perspective
放眼世界看文化63
Unit 2 Ancient Civilization and Modern Technology
文明與生活科技75
Unit 3 Perspective on the International Community
國際社會90
Unit 4 Care about Our Earth
關心我們的地球100
Unit 5 From Taiwan to the World
臺灣與世界107
Unit 6 Sustainable Global Village
永續經營地球村118

Unit 1



Taiwan Under Japanese Rule 日本統治下的臺灣

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

The Qing government ceded Taiwan to Japan in 1895, and Taiwan became the colony of Japan. Under its 50-year rule, Japan promoted a lot of constructions in Taiwan in order to seek greater benefits, and this accelerated Taiwan's modernization. However, the harsh and unfair rule made the people of Taiwan continue to fight with force and caused several social movements. These incidents aroused the consciousness of the people of Taiwan and brought a profound impact for the future.

西元 1895 年,清朝政府將臺灣割讓給日本,臺灣成為日本的殖民地。在 50 年的統治下,日本為了謀求更大的利益,在臺灣推動了不少建設,加速臺灣邁向現代化的社會。但嚴苛不公的統治也讓臺灣人民不斷的以武力和社會運動進行抗爭,激發了臺灣人民的自覺,對未來產生深遠的影響。



Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

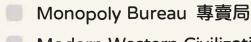
1-1 Heroic Anti-Japanese Deeds During Japanese Rule (英勇的抗日事蹟)

- Japanese rule 日治;日本統治
- Anti-Japanese 抗日
- First Sino-Japanese War 甲午戰爭
- cession 割讓 (n.)
- cede 割讓 (v.)

- Japanese colonial period
 - 日治;日本統治
- **colony** 殖民
- the Republic of Formosa臺灣民主國
- president 總統
- armed 武力的

1-2 Japan's Measures to Govern Taiwan (日本的治臺措施)

- The Governor of Taiwan 總督
- management 管理
- baojia system 保甲制度
- police system 警察制度
- economy 經濟
- rice 稻米



■ sugar cane 甘蔗

- Modern Western Civilization 現代西方文明
- Universal Standard Time 世界標準時間
- week system 星期制
- art 藝術

1-3 Taiwanese Society Under Colonial Rule (殖民統治下的臺灣社會)

- education 教育
- politics 政治
- social movements 社會運動
- Japanization 皇民化運動
- war-related industries

戰爭相關工業



Key Concepts (課程焦點)

1-1 Heroic Anti-Japanese Deeds (英勇的抗日事蹟)

1-1-1 The Short-Lived Republic of Formosa (曇花一現的臺灣民主國)

1. The Qing government fought the First Sino-Japanese War and failed in 1894. The following year, Taiwan and Penghu were ceded to Japan.

西元 1894 年,清朝政府與日本發生甲午戰爭,結果失敗,隔年,將臺灣與澎湖割讓給日本。

2. The news of the cession made the Taiwanese very sad and angry. In order not to be colonized by foreign countries, the Republic of Formosa was established. Jingsong Tang, the governor of Taiwan, was elected president of the Republic of Formosa. His government sought international assistance to resist Japan.

割讓的消息讓臺灣人民十分悲憤,為了不受異國的殖民統治,成立「臺灣民主國」,推舉當時的臺灣巡撫唐景崧擔任總統,並尋求國際的救援,以抵抗日本。

3. The Black Banner Army in the south of Taiwan resisted bravely. They eventually lost to the Japanese army due to factors such as insufficient training of the Republic of Formosa troops in the north, insufficient advanced weapons, and lack of foreign aid. The Republic of Formosa declared a failure.

在南部的黑旗軍雖曾英勇抵抗,但由於臺灣民主國在北部的軍隊訓練不足、武器不夠先進及缺乏外援等因素,終究不敵日本軍隊,而宣告失敗。

1-1-2 Suppression of Armed Resistance to Japan (鎮壓武力抗日)

- 1. After Japan defeated the Republic of Formosa, there were many armed anti-Japanese actions in various parts of Taiwan. 臺灣民主國失敗後,臺灣各地仍出現多起武力抗日行動。
- Some anti-Japanese actions are the Miaoli Incident led by Fuxing Luo and the Xibajiao Incident (also known as the Xilai'an Incident) led by Qingfang Yu.
- 3. The indigenous tribes living in the mountains also launched many armed resistances due to the exploitation, oppression, and brutal suppression of the Japanese government. 居住在山地部落的原住民族,也因日本政府的剝削壓迫與殘暴鎭壓,發動了多次的武力抗爭。
- 4. The most famous of the armed resistances is the Musha Incident led by Mona Ludao, a member of the Seediq tribe. 最著名的是賽德克族人莫那·魯道所領導的霧社事件。

1-2 Japan's Measures to Govern Taiwan (日本的治臺措施)

1-2-1 Strict Autocratic Management (嚴密專制的管理)

1. The Governor-General appointed by Japan was the supreme leader in Taiwan. The Governor-General of Taiwan held executive, legislative, judicial, and military powers. 臺灣總督是日本在臺的最高領導者,掌握行政、立法、司法與軍事等權力。

- 2. The Governor-General of Taiwan enacted strict laws and regulations to manage the people in order to make them obey. Coercive measures are used to plunder land resources by expropriating a large amount of Taiwanese lands and sold them to the Japanese at a low price.
 - 為了讓臺灣人民順從,制定嚴厲的法令管理民眾。為了掠奪土地資源,採取強迫的手段,大量徵收臺灣人的土地,再廉價賣給日本人。
- 3. In order to rectify law and order, the Governor-General of Taiwan enacted the "baojia system" and the police system to strictly control and monitor the words and deeds of the people. 為了整頓治安,總督府運用保甲制度與警察制度,嚴密控制、監視人民的言行。
- 4. At that time, the power of the police spread across every corner of Taiwan. All local affairs and people's daily lives were under the management and control of the police.
 - 當時,警察的力量遍布臺灣每個角落,地方上的大小事務、民眾的 日常生活等,都受到警察的管理與控制。

1-2-2 Colonial Economy (殖民時代的經濟)

1. Under the goal of "Agricultural Taiwan, Industrial Japan," the Japanese government planted rice and sugar cane in Taiwan to enhance the economic benefit of the colony. The Japanese government carried out agricultural technology and variety improvement, built water conservancy irrigation facilities, and increased the production of rice and sugar. Taiwan became one of the sugar kingdoms in the world at that time.

日本政府為提升殖民地的經濟利益,在「農業臺灣、工業日本」的 目標下,將臺灣當做稻米與甘蔗的生產地,進行技術和品種改良的 工作,與修水利灌溉設施,使稻米與蔗糖的產量大增,成為當時世 界的糖業王國之一。 2. Most of the rice and sugar were purchased at low prices and shipped back to Japan.

大部分的米、糖都被低價收購運回日本。

3. The Japanese government also set up the Monopoly Bureau, and successively listed more profitable and important materials as monopoly products.

日本政府設立專賣局,陸續將較賺錢的重要物資列為專賣品。

4. Through the implementation of the monopoly system, considerable financial revenue was earned, which made the colonial government rich.

藉著專賣制度的實施,賺取可觀的財政收入,使殖民政府財源豐裕。

1-2-3 Experience Modern Western Civilization (體驗現代西方文明)

1. The introduction of modern Western civilization had a profound impact on Taiwanese people's lives during the Japanese colonial period, which gradually changed the traditional society of Taiwan.

日治時期,引進西方現代文明事物,對臺灣人民的生活影響深遠, 逐漸改變灣傳統社會。

- 2. The introduction of the Western "Universal Standard Time" and "weekly system" changed the traditional 12-hour timekeeping method into a 24-hour system. The government set the working hours for schools and government agencies, and required the public to develop "punctuality" habits.
 - 引進西方的「世界標準時間」與「星期制」,將一天 12 個時辰的計時方式改為 24 小時制,訂出學校、政府機關的上課與工作時間,並要求民眾養成「守時」的習慣。
- 3. Because of the introduction of the weekly system, people began to have the concept of weekly rest. Their living habits and ways of leisure changed accordingly. People started to

develop an interest towards Western culture.

因為星期制的引進,民眾開始有週休的概念,生活習慣與休閒方式隨之改變,對於西方近代文化的興趣也更高了。

1-2-4 Arts During the Japanese Rule (日治時期的藝術)

 Much of Taiwan's early artistic development was related to religious art, such as temple carvings, colored paintings, and pottery.

臺灣早期藝術發展,許多都和宗教藝術有關,如廟宇的雕刻、彩繪與陶藝。

2. Glove puppetry, Taiwanese opera (Ke-Tse opera), and Beiguan music were relatively popular performing arts and entertaining activities at that time.

布袋戲、歌仔戲、北管等是當時較大眾化的表演藝術與娛樂活動。

3. During the Japanese colonial period (Japanese rule), the Japanese government sent art talents from Japan to Taiwan to teach. Taiwanese students went to Japan to study and to learn art techniques. They brought back many new art forms, such as glue painting, modern Western sculpture, dance, oil painting, watercolor, and so on.

日治時期日本政府除了從日本派遣美術人才來臺教學。有些臺灣學生赴日留學,學習藝術技法,帶回許多嶄新的藝術形式,例如:膠彩畫、現代西洋雕塑、舞蹈、油畫、水彩等。

- 4. Art activities such as comics and movies were also introduced.當時也傳入了漫畫、電影等藝術活動。
- 5. The government and the non-government began to hold public performances or exhibitions for the general public's enjoyment.

當時的政府或民闢開始舉辦公開的表演或展費,讓一般大衆也都能欣賞。

1-3 Taiwanese Society Under Colonial Rule (殖民統治下的臺灣社會)

1-3-1 Unequal Treatment (不平等的待遇)

- 1. The Japanese discriminated against Taiwanese during the period of Japanese colonization. There was unequal treatment in education, politics, economy, etc.
 - 日本人統治臺灣期間,歧視臺灣人。在教育、政治、經濟等方面, 都存在不平等的待遇。
- 2. In terms of education, the Japanese government established a modern education system. The Japanese government vigorously promoted children's schooling to improve the literacy rate of the people, with the aim of successfully implementing the policies and orders promoted by the government. However, the Japanese and the Taiwanese went to different schools and learn different things.
 - 教育方面,建立現代的教育制度並大力推動兒童就學,提高民眾的 識字率,目的在順利執行政府所推行的政策與命令。但是,日本人 和臺灣人上不同的學校、學習不同的內容。
- **3**. In terms of politics, most Taiwanese could only work as low-level civil servants, and their salaries were lower than those of the Japanese.
 - 政治方面,臺灣人大都只能當職位較低的公務員,而且薪水比日本人低。
- 4. In terms of economy, the Japanese government controlled the transactions of rice, sugar, camphor, etc. The government formulated laws and regulations to assist the Japanese in mastering large enterprises.

經濟方面,日本政府控制米、糖、樟腦等交易,並制定法令以協助日本人掌握大型企業。

1-3-2 Budding Social Movements (萌芽中的社會運動)

 Due to the unequal treatment by the Japanese government, the people of Taiwan launched a series of social movements to fight for their rights.

由於日本政府不平等的對待,臺灣人民為爭取權益,展開一連串的社會運動。

2. The most influential social movement was launched by intellectuals.

影響最大的是知識分子們所發動的運動。

3. Xiantang Lin, Weishui Jiang and others launched many "petition campaigns for the establishment of Taiwan's parliament." Later, the Japanese government held Taiwan's first parliamentary election, proposing that all local public opinion representatives originally selected by the Japanese government were partially replaced by the Taiwanese elected by the people.

林獻堂、蔣渭水等人發動多次「臺灣議會設置請願運動」。後來日本政府舉行臺灣第一次的議員選舉,使原本全部由日本政府選派的地方民意代表,改為部分由臺灣人民選舉產生。

4. Xiantang Lin, Weishui Jiang and others also founded the "Taiwan Cultural Association" to publish newspapers and magazines as well as to hold speeches, cultural dramas and film appreciation activities, to criticize colonial policies, to promote nationalism, and to spread various modern knowledge.

林獻堂、蔣渭水等人也創立「臺灣文化協會」,以發行報紙、雜誌,舉行演講、文化劇及電影欣賞等活動,批評殖民統治政策、宣揚民族主義、傳播各種現代知識。

5. This trend spread to all walks of life in Taiwan. Afterwards, many political parties and alliances were established one after another. The Taiwanese people were aroused to defend their rights and interests.

這股風潮吹到臺灣各個階層。之後,有許多政黨、聯盟團體紛紛成立,喚起臺灣人民捍衛權益的覺醒與抗爭。

1-3-3 Japanization and War (皇民化運動與戰爭)

 After the outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War in 1937, the Governor-General of Taiwan actively promoted the "Japanization" policy in order to win over the people of Taiwan to join the war. The Japanization policy encouraged people to speak Japanese, changed to Japanese surnames, wore kimonos, adopted Japanese customs and etiquette, and worshiped in Japanese shrines.

西元 1937 年中日戰爭爆發後,總督府為拉攏臺灣人民齊心投入戰爭,便積極推動「皇民化運動」,例如:鼓勵民眾使用日語、改成日本姓、穿著和服、採行日本風俗和禮儀、參拜日本神社等。

2. The Japanese government began to develop war-related industries in Taiwan in order to prepare for the war.

為了準備戰爭所需,日本政府開始在臺灣發展與戰爭有關的工業。

3. People of Taiwan were conscripted and sent to the war in various places of China and Southeast Asia, causing tens of thousands of deaths. They also had to dig air-raid shelters, built airports, and even went to Japan to participate in manufacturing aircraft.

戰爭期間,臺灣人民被徵派到中國、南洋各地作戰,造成數萬人死亡;還要配合挖防空洞、建機場,甚至遠赴日本參加製造飛機的工作。

4. Japan surrendered after the end of World War II in 1945. Taiwan and Penghu broke free from Japanese colonial rule. 西元 1945 年第二次世界大戰結束,日本戰敗投降後,臺灣、澎湖脫離日本殖民統治。



Unit 2



The Period of Republic of China 中華民國時期

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

The Republic of China was established in 1912. At that time, Taiwan was still under Japanese rule. Taiwan did not officially become a province of the Republic of China until the end of World War II in 1945. Conflicts arose between Taiwanese residents and the national government of the Republic of China due to differences in politics, economy, and culture. Nowadays, Taiwan's society has become democratic, progressive, harmonious, and stable after years of effort.

中華民國於西元 1912 年建立。當時臺灣仍在日本統治之下,直到西元 1945 年(民國 34 年)第二次世界大戰結束,正式成為中華民國的一省。因為政治、經濟和文化等因素的差異,當時臺灣居民與國民政府產生許多衝突。在歷經多年的努力後,今天的臺灣已經是一個民主進步、和諧安定的社會。

Words and Phrases (單字與片語)



2-1 Postwar Politics (戰後的政治)

- postwar 戰後
- the father of the nation 國父
- revolution 革命
- The Republic of China 中華民國
- Retrocession Day 臺灣光復節 (Taiwan Liberation Day)
- 228 Incident 二二八事件
- Period of Martial Law 戒嚴時期
- local self-government 地方自治
- Lifting of Martial Law 解嚴
 - direct election 公民直選

2-2 Postwar Economy (戰後的經濟)

- land reform 土地改革
- agricultural products 農產品
- export processing zones加工出口區
- agricultural society 農業社會
- industrial society 工業社會
- Ten Major Construction Projects十大建設
- transportation 交通運輸

- energy 能源
- electronics 電子
- information industry 資訊產業
- auto parts 汽車零件
- communications 通訊
- aerospace 航太
- biotechnology 生物技術
 - heavy chemical industry
 - 重化工業

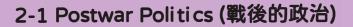
2-3 Postwar Art and Literature (戰後的藝術與文學)

- calligraphy 書法
- Chinese music 國樂
- Chinese painting 國畫
- abstract painting 抽象畫
- modern dance 現代舞
- modern music 現代音樂

- local literature 郷土文學
- 📗 radio dramas 廣播劇
- TV glove puppet shows
 - 電視布袋戲
- TV Ke-Tse operas 電視歌仔戲
- movies 電影
- pop songs 流行歌曲



Key Concepts (課程焦點)



2-1-1 Birth of the Republic of China (中華民國的誕生)

- 1. During Japanese colonization, Sun Yat-sen, the father of the nation, led the revolution in China and overthrew the Qing Dynasty in 1911. He established the Republic of China in 1912, and set the year as the first year of the Republic of China. 在日本統治臺灣期間,國父孫中山先生在中國領導革命,於西元1911年推翻清朝,於隔年建立了中華民國,並訂西元1912年為民國元年。
- 2. Japan invaded China in 1937 (the 26th year of the R.O.C. Calendar), leading to an eight-year war between China and Japan. 民國 26 年,日本侵略中國;中、日展開長達 8 年的戰爭。
- 3. In 1945 (the 34th year of the R.O.C. Calendar), Japan finally surrendered. The surrender ceremony was held at the Zhongshan Hall in today's Taipei City on October 25. This is the origin of the Taiwan Liberation Day. 民國 34 年,日本終於失敗投降。10 月 25 日,在今臺北市中山堂舉行授降儀式。這就是「臺灣光復節」的由來。

2-1-2 228 Incident (二二八事件)

 There were many inappropriate administrative measures in the early days when the R.O.C. government took over Taiwan. For example, priority is given to hiring people from mainland China for government positions, which made it difficult for local people to find jobs.

中華民國政府在接管臺灣初期,有許多不當的施政措施,例如:政府公職優先聘用來自中國大陸的人士,使得本地的民眾求職困難。

- 2. The deterioration of law and order, the hardships of life, official corruption and fraud, and language and cultural shocks all caused dissatisfaction among the people. This situation resulted in "the 228 Incident" in 1947, which caused heavy casualties among many elites and people.
 - 治安惡化、生活困苦、官員貪汙舞弊、語言和文化的衝擊等,引發 民眾許多不滿,導致民國 36 年發生「二二八事件」,造成許多臺灣 社會菁英及民眾死傷慘重。
- 3. Regarding the 228 Incident, the government has bridged social rifts in recent years by revealing the truth, apologizing, compensating, and setting February 28 as a national memorial day.

近年來,對於二二八事件,政府透過公布眞相、道歉、賠償與訂定 紀念日等方式,彌補社會裂痕。

2-1-3 Period of Martial Law (戒嚴時期)

- In 1949 (the 38th year of the R.O.C. Calendar), the R.O.C. government was defeated in the war against the Chinese Communist Party, and relocated its capital to Taipei.
 - 民國 38 年,中華民國政府對中國共產黨作戰失利,便將首都遷至臺北。
- 2. The government declared martial law to restrict people's freedom of speech, assembly, and organization of associations in order to ensure social security and order. Even some songs, books, and movies were banned.

為了確保社會的治安與秩序,政府宣布戒嚴,限制人民言論、集會、組織社團等自由,甚至連生活中有些歌曲、書籍或電影都被禁止。

3. The government gradually implemented local self-government and held elections for local chiefs and representatives of public opinion to allow people the opportunity to participate in politics, and this laid the foundation for democratic politics.

為了讓人民有參與政治的機會,政府逐步實施地方自治,舉行地方首長、民意代表的選舉,為民主政治奠下基礎。

2-1-4 Taiwan After the Lifting of Martial Law (解嚴後的臺灣)

1. The people's democratic literacy gradually matured and the government was under the pressure of public opinion from all walks of life. President Ching-kuo Chiang announced the lifting of martial law, removing the ban on the political party and the newspaper in 1987 (the 76th year of the R.O.C. Calendar). This act has accelerated the of Taiwan's development democracy.

由於人民的民主素養逐漸成熟,政府在各界的輿論壓力下,民國 76 年,蔣經國總統宣布解嚴,開放黨禁、報禁,加速臺灣民主的發展。

2. In 1996 (the 85th year of the R.O.C. Calendar), the ninth presidential election of the Republic of China was held, which was the first "direct election" for the president.

民國 85 年,舉行中華民國第 9 任總統選舉,就是第一次實施「公民直選」總統的選舉。

3. After the lifting of martial law, the government opened the door for visiting relatives in China. People with relatives in China can apply for visiting, except for military and public officials.

戒嚴後,政府開放中國探親,允許除了現役軍人與公職人員外, 凡中國有親屬的民衆可以申請探親。

2-2 Postwar Economy (戰後的經濟)

2-2-1 40s of the R.O.C. Calendar (民國 40 年代)

- 1. Since 1949 (the 38th year of the R.O.C. Calendar), the government has promoted a series of land reforms. 自民國 38 年起,政府推動一連串的土地改革。
- 2. First of all, the rent paid by the farmers to the landlords was decreased. The farmers' income then increased. 首先減少和地耕種的農人繳給地主的和金,增加他們的收入。
- 3. The government sold public land to farmers and bought land from landlords. This allowed farmers to own their own land, increasing their motivation to farm and improving the quality of their lives.

接著政府將公有土地出售給農人,之後又收購地主的土地,讓耕作者能擁有自己的土地,提高他們的生產意願,改善生活。

2-2-2 50s of the R.O.C. Calendar (民國 50 年代)

- 1. The land reform led to a rise in agricultural output. Taiwan was able to produce enough agricultural products to meet its own needs. Processed products were also exported, and they became an important export industry in the 50s of the R.O.C. Calendar.
 - 土地改革促進農產品生產量增加。不僅自給自足,甚至製成加工品 出口到國外,成為民國 50 年代重要的外銷產業。
- At the same time, the government set up export processing zones to export garments, food and other products in order to accelerate domestic economic growth. Taiwan was gradually transformed from an agricultural society to an industrial society.
 - 同時,政府為了加速國內經濟成長,設置加工出口區,外銷成衣、 食品等產品,讓臺灣逐漸由農業社會轉變為工業社會。

2-2-3 60s of the R.O.C. Calendar (民國 60 年代)

1. The government was active in promoting the Ten Major Construction Projects.

政府積極推動「十大建設」。

 Ten Major Construction Projects were to develop transportation, promote heavy chemical industry and energy, create employment opportunities, and solve Taiwan's infrastructure deficiencies.

政府更積極推動「十大建設」,發展交通運輸、重化工業和能源,創造就業機會,並解決臺灣各項基礎建設不足的問題。

3. Ten Major Construction Projects laid the foundation for Taiwan's economy.

十大建設奠定了臺灣的經濟基礎。

2-2-4 From 70s of the R.O.C. Calendar to Now (民國 70 年代到現在)

 With the encouragement of the government, industries such as electronics, information industry and auto parts began to develop. These helped in promoting Taiwan's economic transformation.

在政府鼓勵下開始發展電子、資訊產業及汽車零件等產業,促使臺灣的經濟轉型。

2. In recent years, the government has actively promoted industries such as communications, aerospace, and biotechnology to enhance Taiwan's industrial competitiveness. 近年來,政府積極推動通訊、航太及生物科技等產業,提升臺灣的產業競爭力。



2-3 Postwar Art and Literature (戰後的藝術與文學)

 After 1949 (the 38th year of the R.O.C. Calendar), many famous artists from China came to Taiwan and brought with them traditional Chinese art forms such as calligraphy, music, and painting.

民國38年後,許多中國著名藝術家來到臺灣,以書法、國樂、國畫等形式,表現中國傳統文化。

2. The abstract painting, modern dance, and modern music also began to sprout and develop due to the influence of Western culture.

由於受到西方文化的影響,抽象畫、現代舞和現代音樂也開始萌芽發展。

- 3. In terms of literature, some writers in the 60s of the R.O.C. calendar applied Taiwan's local customs as their themes for creation with special attention to the lives of peasants and laborers. These writers set off a writing trend of local literature. 在文學方面,民國 60 年代一些作家以臺灣鄉土民情為題材,關注農民、勞工等小人物的遭遇,掀起一股鄉土文學的寫作風氣。
- 4. In terms of pop culture, radio dramas, TV glove puppet shows, TV Taiwanese operas, and movies were very popular in Taiwanese society.

在大眾文化方面,廣播劇、電視布袋戲、電視歌仔戲還有電影,在臺灣社會都很普遍。

5. From the past to the present, Taiwan's progress and development have been achieved through the sustained efforts and contributions of our ancestors. We must uphold their spirit to make Taiwan a shining example to the world. 從過去到現在,臺灣的進步與發展是靠著先人不斷奮鬥、日積月累而成。我們應秉持著先人的精神,共同努力,讓臺灣在世界發光發熱。

Unit 3



Our People and Government 我們的人民與政府

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

The Constitution stipulates the obligations and rights of the people, and it also regulates the organization and function of the central and local governments to jointly create a free and democratic country. In this unit, you will get to learn about the government and the Constitution.

憲法規定人民的義務與權利,也規範中央、地方政府組織和功能, 共同營造自由、民主的家園。



Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

3-1 Obligations and Rights of the People (人民的義務與權利)

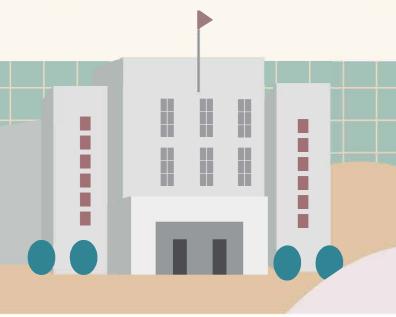
- **people** 人民
- **qovernment** 政府
- duties 義務
- rights 權利
- Constitution 憲法
- paying taxes 納稅
- performing military service服兵役
- receiving national education受國民教育

- freedom 自由
- speech 言論
- residence 居住
- migration 遷徙
- elections 選舉
- recalls 罷免
- taking exams 參加考試
 - holding public office 擔任公職

3-2 Government Organization (政府組織)

- democratic politics 民主政治
- elect/election 選舉
- 🥛 central government 中央政府
- 📗 local government 地方政府
- Executive Yuan 行政院

- Legislative Yuan 立法院
- Judicial Yuan 司法院
- Examination Yuan 考試院
- Control Yuan 監察院
- civic literacy 公民素養





Key Concepts (課程焦點)

3-1 Obligations and Rights of the People (人民的義務與權利)

1. The Constitution is the fundamental law that stipulates the country's basic policies, basic organization, and people's obligations and rights.

憲法是規定國家的基本政策、基本組織、人民義務與權利的根本大法。

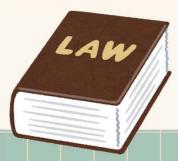
2. According to the Constitution, everyone has equal status regardless of gender, race, belief, or class. Everyone can participate in the discussion of public affairs and make decisions based on the opinions of the majority.

依據憲法規定,每個人不論性別、種族、信仰、貧富,地位一律平等,都可以參與公共事務的討論,並依據大多數人的意見來做決定。

3. The Constitution stipulates that people have basic duties such as paying taxes, performing military service, and receiving national education.

憲法規定人民有納稅、服兵役、受國民教育等基本義務。

4. In addition to fulfilling duties, people also enjoy rights, such as the rights to freedom of speech, residence, and migration. People also have the right to participate in politics, such as elections, recalls, taking exams, and holding public office. 在憲法中,人民除了盡義務外,也享有權利,如言論、居住及遷徙等自由的權利。人民有選舉、罷免、參加考試、擔任公職等參政的權利。



3-2 Government Organization (政府組織)

1. Our country practices democratic politics, and national sovereignty is held by all citizens.

我國實施民主政治,國家主權屬於全體國民。

2. People elect the head of government to serve the public. People also elect representatives of public opinion to supervise the government so that the government will not make decisions that violate public opinions.

人民選舉政府首長為民服務。選舉民意代表監督政府,使政府不至 於做出違反民意的決定。

3. Everything the government does must be accountable to the people, otherwise the people can vote to recall them or not to support them in the next election.

政府所做的事務,都必須向人民負責,否則人民可以投票罷免他們,或在下一次的選舉時,不支持他們。

4. According to the Constitution, the organization of the government is mainly divided into the central government and the local government.

依據憲法規定,政府組織主要分成中央與地方兩部分。

5. The central government handles national public affairs, and is run by the president and the "five administrative branches (Yuan)". The five branches are Executive Yuan, Legislative Yuan, Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan, and Control Yuan. 中央政府處理全國性公共事務 ,有總統和「五院」。五院是:行政院、立法院、司法院、考試院和監察院。





6. Local governments handle local public affairs, such as social welfare, tourism promotion, and transportation construction. There are also municipal councils, county (city) councils, and other public opinion institutions to supervise the administration of local governments and protect the rights and interests of the people.

地方政府處理地方性公共事務,例如:辦理社會福利、觀光推廣、 交通建設等。另外,為監督地方政府施政及維護人民權益,設有直 轄市議會、縣(市)議會等民意機關。

- 7. Various government organizations handle public affairs to improve the quality of people's lives.

 政府各個組織處理公共事務,用以提升人民生活品質。
- 8. In addition to duties and rights, people should also strengthen civic literacy, actively participate in public affairs, demonstrate civic action, and create a better future with the government. 人民除了享有義務與權利外,也應該強化公民素養,積極參與公共事務,展現公民行動力,與政府共創更美好的未來。



Unit 4



Law and Discipline 法治你我他

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

The concept of the law or ethics is the force that sustains social values and normative behavior. In this unit, we will examine the influence of living norms on the formation of social order, explore the law in our life, and learn how to use the law to defend rights so that everyone can become responsible and well-informed citizens in the future.

不論是道德或法治觀念,一直都是維繫社會價值觀和規範行為的力量。這個單元將帶領我們認識生活規範對社會秩序形成的影響,探索生活中的法律,學習運用法律保障權利,使大家能成為兼具道德與法律概念的現代公民。



Words and Phrases (單字與片語)



4-1 Morality and Law (道德與法律)

- **morality** 道德
- law 法律
- norm 規範
- restrain 約束
- encourage 鼓勵

- honesty 誠實
- responsibility 負責
- comity 禮讓
- disobey 違反
- criticize 譴責

4-2 Law in Daily Life (法律就在你身邊)

- opinion 意見
- privacy 隱私
- **respect** 尊重
- freedom 自由
- family relations 家人關係
- purchasing goods 購買物品
- school education 學校教育
- finding job 就業工作
- labor 勞工
- force 威脅

- order 秩序
- **rule** 規定
- finance 財務
- food quality 食品
- lealth 健康
- Act Governing Food Safety and Sanitation 食品安全衛生法規
- Act of the Convention on the Rights of the Child 兒童權利法規
- threaten 恐嚇

4-3 Law and the Protection of Human Rights (法律與人權保障)

- **rights** 權利
- compensation 賠償
- constitution 憲法
- property rights 財產權
- search warrant 搜索票
- Domestic Violence Prevention
 Act 家庭暴力防止法

- Protection Order 保護令
- medical expenses 醫藥費
- bully 欺負
- filial piety 孝順
- compassion and love 仁愛



Key Concepts (課程焦點)

4-1 Morality and Law (道德與法律)

- In modern society, morality and law are two important norms.
 They are interrelated.
 - 在現代社會中,道德與法律兩者是相輔相成的重要行為規範。
- 2. Morality is the traditional norm in group life. Morality can restrain or encourage people's behaviors.
 - 道德是群體生活中的傳統規範,可以約束或鼓勵人們的行為表現。
- 3. Morality has the function of guiding individual's behavior. 道德具有指引個人行為的作用。
- 4. Morality is a set of principles that distinguish right from wrong, good from evil, such as honesty, responsibility, and comity. 道德是判斷是非善惡的標準,例如:誠實、負責、禮讓等。
- 5. Morality encourages people to perform good deeds and allows those who violate morality to be criticized by the public. 道德使人們表現良善的行為,讓違反道德的人受到良心及社會輿論的譴責。
- 6. Law stipulates every person's rights and obligations. 法律規定每個人擁有的權利和必須遵守的義務。
- 7. If a person harms others or violates the laws of social order, the law will give fair treatment.
 - 如果違法傷害別人或侵害社會秩序,法律會給予公正的處置。
- 8. Laws usually have clear textual provisions. 法律通常有明確的文字規定。
- 9. Through the public power of a nation, people are forced to obey the law, otherwise they will be punished.
 - 透過國家的公權力,強制人們遵守法律,否則會加以處罰。

4-2 Law in Daily Life (法律就在你身邊)

4-2-1 Range of Freedom (自由範圍)

- 1. Everyone hopes to be free and unrestricted. 每個人都希望自由自在、不受拘束。
- Everyone wants to be able to decide things about themselves.We have the freedom to express our opinions. We hope that our privacy can be respected.
 - 每個人希望能決定和自己有關的事情。我們有發表意見的自由,我們希望自己的隱私能受到尊重。
- 3. Every class may have its "Class Rule" or "Class Agreement" to maintain the operation and order of the class.
 - 班級可能有「班級規範」或「班級公約」來維持班級正常運作與秩序。
- 4. The law protects our freedom. However, it does not mean that we can do whatever we want without any consideration. 法律所保障的自由,但並不是「只要我喜歡,有什麼不可以?」的為所欲為。
- 5. We have to consider the appropriateness of doing something, and not to use personal freedom as an excuse to violate others' freedom.
 - 我們應該要考慮內容是否適當,以及合理的範圍是什麼,不能以個 人自由為藉口,去侵犯他人的自由。
- 6. Everyone hopes their finances and belongings will not be simply taken away. They expect their privacy to be protected. 每個人也都希望自己的財物,不會任意被別人拿走。甚至於自己的隱私也希望得到保障。
- 7. By following the laws and regulations, everyone can ensure that their rights are protected and that they are able to live and act freely within society.
 - 遵守法律與規則,人們可以知道自由的範圍,行為有所依循,也更能保障每個人的自由。

8. The "right to privacy" is a fundamental human right that protects the privacy of individuals and ensures that everyone has a certain level of freedom and space to maintain their autonomy and dignity.

「隱私權」可以保障個人自由的空間。

4-2-2 Law and Its Protection in Daily Life (法律與生活保障)

- 1. The law is everywhere in our daily life. 我們的生活中處處都有法律。
- 2. The law is an important standard to follow. 法律是日常生活的重要行為準則。
- 3. From family relation, school education, goods purchasing, job seeking, or marriage, law is related to everything in our growing-up process.
 - 在每個人的生活與成長過程中,不論是家人關係、學校教育、購買物品、就業工作或結婚生子等,幾乎都和法律密切相關。
- 4. Food Safety and Sanitation Regulations protects the quality of food and safeguard our health.
 - 食品安全衛生法規保障食品的品質,並維護我們的健康。
- 5. Children's Rights Act ensures the protection of the children and the responsibility of their education from their parents. 兒童權利法規確保了父母親對兒童的保護、教養責任。
- 6. The Labor Regulations stipulate the safety standards of the workplace and protect labor's rights and interests, such as income.
 - 勞工法規規定工作場所的安全標準,也保障勞工收入等權益。
- 7. The Regulations of Education protect our right to receive education.
 - 教育法規保障了我們受教育的權利。



4-3 Law and the Protection of Human Rights (法律與人權保障)

4-3-1 How to Protect the Rights (如何保障權利)

- 1. Everyone has equal rights that are protected by law. 每個人都有與生俱來受到平等對待的權利,法律也會加以保障。
- 2. Whenever we are treated unfairly or when rights are compromised, we can recover the lost rights or ask for compensation through law.
 - 當我們遭受到不公平的對待或權利受到損害時,可以藉由法律的途徑,回復損失的權利或是得到賠償。
- 3. The Constitution protects every person's freedom of residence and property rights. Even the police can not violate these. 憲法保障每個人的居住自由與財產權,警察也不能任意侵害。
- 4. The Domestic Violence Prevention Act not only protects our personal freedom, but also restrains the perpetrators with a protection order so that they cannot come near the victims. 家庭暴力防治法不但保障我們的人身自由,也用保護令限制暴力加害人,使他不能接近被害人。
- 5. The Criminal Law punishes actions that harm others. The Civil Law compensates the victims for their loss.

受傷害時,刑法對傷害他人的行為加以處罰;民法則以損害賠償的方式,賠償受害人損失。

4-3-2 The Law in a Country (法治的國家)

 A democratic country relies on the laws made by the legislature as the norm to follow by the government and the people.

民主國家最重要的運作規則,就是藉由立法機關制定的法律,作為政府與人民共同遵守的規範。

- 2. The law states the rights of the government clearly so that the government can serve the people fairly, and maintain the safety of the society.
 - 一個法治國家,會在法律中具體規定政府擁有哪些權力、應該做哪 些事情,讓政府可以明確、公正的為人民服務,並維護社會的秩序 與安全。
- 3. The law records people's rights and obligations. The court will make a decision that is fair and just when an event of violation happens.

法律記載了人民的各項權利與義務,在發生違法事件時,則由法院 來做出符合公平與正義的判決。

4. The court is the place where all kinds of lawsuits are accepted. People can fight for their rights once they feel their rights have been violated.

法院是受理各種訴訟的場所,當人民覺得權利受損時,可以向法院 提出訴訟,爭取自己的權利。





4-3-3 Ethics and Morality in a Society Ruled by Law (法治社會中的倫理道德)

- In modern society, both morality and law play important roles in promoting people's happiness and protecting their freedom and rights. They are important social norms.
 - 在現代的社會中,道德與法律都是為了促進個人和群體的幸福與平安,兩者也都主張尊重別人的自由與權利,因此都是重要的社會規範。
- 2. In addition to abiding by laws and regulations, one must calm down to self-reflect or discuss with friends and teachers what the valuable things are in our life so that we can become a modern citizen with character and responsibility.
 - 要成為一個具有品格與責任心的現代公民,除了遵守法律規範,更要靜下心來反省自身得失,或與朋友、師長們討論哪些是生活中有價值的事物。
- 3. It is important for individuals to exhibit positive behavior in order to maintain social harmony and uphold the values of human rights. This helps to create a society that is based on mutual respect and equality.
 - 我們應該以行動來實現,讓社會更幸福,也更合乎公平正義的人權 價值。
- 4. Talk to our parents more often and appreciate their hardship. 常和父母談心,體貼父母的辛勞。



Unit 5



My Home Formosa 福爾摩沙我的家

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

Taiwan boasts diverse landscapes and unpredictable weather patterns, along with abundant natural resources that contribute to a rich and diverse society. With the modernization of the country, it is inevitable to cause environmental problems, both man-made and natural. We need to be concerned with those issues and take actions to protect and preserve the precious resources of Taiwan.

臺灣擁有多重的地貌、多變的天候、多樣的資源與多元的社會。 在現代化的過程中,不可避免的造成許多環境上的問題;無論是人文 變遷或是自然災害,都需要我們仔細觀察、用心關懷、付諸行動來珍 愛臺灣。

Words and Phrases (單字與片語)



5-1 Live History Up Close (親近生活中的歷史)

- **explore** 探索
- go forth 向前
- being backward 落後
- messy 凌亂的
- ancestor 祖先

- traditional 傳統的
- architecture 建築學
- folk customs 民俗
- cultural relics 文物
- legend 傳説

5-2 Caring for the Land We Live In (關心居住的大地)

- natural disaster 天然災害
- Iandslide 土石流
- excessive 過度
- **endanger** 危害
- man-made disaster
 - 人為的災害
- pesticide 農藥
- **wastewater** 廢水
- global warming 全球暖化
- reduce 減少
- house collapse 房屋倒塌

- typhoon 颱風
- **earthquake** 地震
- soil and water conservation 水土保持
- large-scale 大規模
- ecological 生態的
- **fertilizer** 肥料
- heavy metal 重金屬
- carbon footprint 碳足跡
- road collapse 道路坍塌



Key Concepts (課程焦點)

5-1 History in our Life (生活中的歷史)

5-1-1 History is Nearby (歷史就在身邊)

- Photos tell about history.
 照片可以說歷史。
- 2. Opening your family photo album, you can find your photos of growing up. The photos show your history of growth. 翻開家庭相簿,你可以發現:自己從學爬、學站的嬰兒,長成學騎腳踏車、學上網的小學生,這是你的成長歷史。
- 3. You can also find that your family has changed from two people at the beginning to three, or four, or even more. 你也可以發現:你的家由開始的兩人,變成三人、四人或更多。
- There are also changes to the furnishings in the home. This is the history of your home.
 家中陳設物品也有增減,這是你家的歷史。
- 5. You can learn about the history of the school by checking its website. This includes information about its founding, as well as significant events and developments over the years.

 瀏覽學校網站,你可以找到學校創立於何時、學校歷年發生的事蹟等,這些都是屬於學校的歷史。
- 6. You can find temples and community centers near your home. Stories, legends, or items left over from the place you live belong to the history of the temple and the land. 走進家裡附近的廟宇或活動中心,可以聽到及看到:在你居住的地方曾發生的故事、傳說,或當時所遺留下的物品,這是屬於廟宇及這片土地的歷史。

7. Time files. Past life became history and it will lead us to go forth to make new history.

時間一直往前推進。昨日的生活會變成歷史,並帶領我們繼續前行,創造更新的歷史。

5-1-2 Modernization and the Past (現代化與過去)

1. Walking into the city, you can see modern buildings and noisy traffic. Walking through the alleys, you might see old houses and buildings and broken walls.

走在大樓林立、商業繁榮的都市街頭,你可以看到新穎現代的建築 群與喧譁吵雜的車潮;轉個彎,穿過巷弄,你可能看到年代已久的 老屋與低矮、灰暗的磚牆等。

2. Mixture of modern and old buildings is a unique scenery in many cities. You can see the history of the city.

新舊交雜是許多城市的特殊景觀。你可以一窺這個城市的歷史。

- 3. Old streets and buildings give impressions of being backward and messy, but they are the lifestyle and culture of our ancestors. 老舊的房屋與街景或許給人落後、雜亂的印象,卻是先民曾經的生活方式,也是一種文化的流傳。
- 4. Preserving the old buildings and lifestyles with a planned scheme can keep the memories of the past and also bear witness to the history of the city.

有計畫的保留古建築與生活,不但可以留下過去的回憶,更可為這個都市的歷史做見證。

5. Every old house as well as every old object has its own story, which is a continuation of the past. They provide concrete evidence of cultural development and are the best material for understanding Taiwan's history and culture.

每一棟老屋、每一樣舊物都有屬於它們的故事,都是過去的延續。這些是文化發展的具體證據,更是了解臺灣歷史與文化的最佳教材。

- 6. Exploring the ancestors' lifestyles can help us understand traditional architectures, art, folk customs, and cultural relics. We can also appreciate the hardships and wisdom of our ancestors.
 - 透過先民生活痕跡的探索,除了了解傳統的建築、藝術、民俗、文物外,更能從中體會先民生活的艱辛與智慧。
- 7. The process of modernization should not completely erase people's collective memories of the past. 現代化的過程不應該完全抹去人們對於過去的集體回憶。

5-2 Caring for Our Land (關心我們所居住的地方)

5-2-1 How Much Do You Know About Natural Disasters? (天然災害知多少?)

1. Typhoons, landslides, and earthquakes are common natural phenomena in Taiwan.

颱風、土石流、地震是臺灣常見的自然現象。

2. Due to excessive use of land and failure to implement soil and water conservation, these natural phenomena can cause natural disasters. They pose a threat to our safety and property.

因為土地的過度利用和未能落實水土保持等人為破壞,會讓這些自然現象成為危害生命財產安全的天然災害。

5-2-2 Typhoons & Landslides (颱風、土石流)

- Taiwan is frequently impacted by typhoons in summer and fall.
 臺灣夏、秋兩季常會受到颱風的侵襲。
- 2. Typhoons usually bring strong winds and heavy rains, resulting in severe flooding, landslides, road collapses, and great damage to crops and houses.

颱風常帶來狂風暴雨。因而造成嚴重的積水、山崩、土石流、道路 坍方、農作物的損失及房屋的損壞。

- 3. People can make the damage worse by constructing vegetable gardens, orchards, golf courses, roads, and houses on unsuitable hillside lands and river lands.
 - 人們在原本不適合利用的山坡地與河川地,關建菜園、果園、高爾 夫球場及興建公路、房屋,會讓災情更加慘重。
- 4. One of the examples was Typhoon Morakot in 2009. The typhoon caused more than 600 deaths, heavy property losses, and landslides. Typhoon Morakot resulted in damage to many settlements, making it the most serious typhoon disaster in recent years.

例如:民國 98 年的莫拉克颱風,造成的死亡人數超過 600 人,財產損失也十分慘重。而其引發的土石流更使得許多聚落遭受損害,是近年來最為嚴重的颱風災害。

5-2-3 Earthquake (地震)

- 1. Taiwan is located in an earthquake zone where plates collide. 臺灣位於板塊碰撞的地震帶。
- 2. Thousands of large and small earthquakes occur every year in Taiwan.

臺灣每年大約會發生數千次的大小地震。

- 3. Most of the earthquakes are small and difficult to detect. 大多為不易察覺的微小地震。
- 4. Some large-scale earthquakes will cause loss of life and property.

有些較大規模的地震則會帶來生命財產的損失。

5. The most devastating earthquake happened on September 21, 1999, which resulted in thousands of fatalities and severe damage.

發生在民國 88 年 9 月 21 日的強烈地震最為嚴重,造成數千人死亡,災情非常慘重。

6. Earthquakes are unpredictable. 地震無法預測。

7. We should be prepared for earthquakes to reduce the loss of life and property.

我們平日就應該做好防震準備,以降低生命財產的損失。

5-2-4 Human-made Environmental Problems (人為的環境問題)

- 1. In the past 40 years, the natural environment has been over-developed and exploited. This was caused by certain factors such as over-concentration of population, increasingly developed industries and commerce, and dense transportation networks.
 - 近 40 年來,由於人口過度集中、工商業日漸發達、交通網路密布等因素,使自然環境有過度開發利用的情況。
- 2. Extensive use of oil and coal causes air and water pollution. These not only destroy the ecological environment, but also accelerates global warming and triggers climate change. 大量使用石油、煤炭,造成空氣、水源等汙染。這些不僅破壞生態環境,還會加劇地球的暖化,引發氣候變遷。
- 3. The excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers on agricultural land, as well as the discharge of industrial wastewater without proper treatment, are serious problems. Pesticides and heavy metals as well as other pollutants may harm soil and water sources. They then cause soil and water pollution, which will pollute crops and endanger human health.
 - 農地濫施農藥和肥料,以及工業廢水未經妥善處理就排放的問題也 很嚴重。這些會使農藥及重金屬等汙染物破壞土壤與水源,造成土 壤、水源汙染,不僅汙染作物,也會危害人體健康。
- 4. Pollutants not only affect people's lives, but also endanger the survival of other organisms, causing many animals and plants to become endangered.
 - 汙染不僅影響人們的生活,也危及其他生物的生存,導致不少動、 植物瀕臨絕種。

5-2-5 Reflections on the Natural Environment (自然環境的省思)

- Global warming should not continue. This is the most important environmental protection issue at present.
 「不能讓地球持續暖化」是目前最重要的環保議題。
- 2. Global warming will cause abnormal climate and rising sea levels.

暖化將會造成氣候異常及海平面上升。

3. Take Taiwan as an example. The summer has repeatedly set records for high temperatures in the past ten years.

以臺灣為例:這十幾年來的夏季屢創高溫。

- 4. The high temperature in Taipei soared to 39.7 degrees on July 24, 2020, breaking the record for the highest temperature since the establishment of the Taipei Meteorological Station. 民國 109 年 7 月 24 日臺北高溫飆至 39.7 度,突破臺北氣象站建站百年以來的最高溫紀錄。
- 5. The frequency of heavy rainfall will rise and the number of dry days will also increase across Taiwan.
 在降雨方面,隨著全球溫度升高,全臺的強降雨現象增強。不降雨的日數會增加。
- 6. These climate anomalies show that global warming has gradually impacted human life.

這些氣候異常的現象,顯示地球暖化已逐漸衝擊人類的生活。



5-2-6 Taking Actions for Disaster Prevention and Avoidance (增進防災、避災的行動力)

1. Carbon footprint is the sum of carbon dioxide emissions caused by human activities.

碳足跡是人們進行各種活動時,造成的二氧化碳排放量總和。

2. Reducing the carbon footprint can slow down the speed of global warming.

減少碳足跡可以減緩地球暖化的速度。

- 3. How to reduce the carbon footprint in your daily life? 在生活中有哪些方法可以減少碳足跡呢?
- 4. Global warming is already a reality. 地球暖化已是存在的現況。
- 5. We should find solutions to slow down the rate of warming. 我們應減緩暖化的速度。
- 6. We also need to learn how to face possible disasters in the living environment.

我們也要學習面對居住環境可能面臨的災害。

7. We should increase the knowledge to prevent and avoid disasters.

我們需要加強防災及避災的知識。

8. We should conduct regular drills to improve the capabilities of disaster relief.

我們應該要經常演練,提升救災能力。

All these measures can help ensure the safety of life and property.

這些措施可以確保生命財產安全。

Unit 6



Townships and Regions in Taiwan 臺灣的城鄉與區域

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

Taiwan is home to diverse regions, each with its own unique characteristics and landscapes. Rural and urban areas are different in functions and landscapes, and they are closely connected. Improvements in transportation has further brought these areas together and increased their interactions with one another. Different natural environments throughout Taiwan result in diverse developments and a wide range of styles and features to each region.

臺灣各區域都有不同的特色及多樣的景觀,呈現豐富而精采的風貌。鄉村、都市的功能與景觀各不相同,彼此之間維持密切的關係。現代社會因為交通發達,使城鄉關係更加密切,互動範圍也日益擴大。臺灣地區由於自然環境的差異,使得各個區域有不同的發展,呈現多樣的風貌。

Words and Phrases (單字與片語)



- animal husbandry 畜牧業
- employment 就業
- **commerce** 商業
- rural landscape 田園風光
- B&Bs 民宿

- exhibits 展品
- picturesque scenery 風景如畫
- splendor 輝煌
- historical museum 歷史博物館
- daily necessities 日用品

6-1-2 Functions and Landscapes of Urban Areas (都市的功能與景觀)

- satisfy 滿足
- **medical care 醫療**
- metropolitan area 大都市區
- proliferation 增殖

- storefront signage 店面標牌
- heavy vehicular 重型車輛
- **pedestrian** 行人交通

6-1-3 Urban-rural Interactions (城鄉交流)

- infrastructure 基礎設施
- highways 高速公路
- expressways 快速道路
- implementation 執行
- circular railway system環形鐵路系統
- high-speed rail system高鐵系統

- mass rapid transit system 大衆捷運系統
- health check-ups 健康檢查
- gap 差距
- bookmobile 行動圖書車
- remote areas 偏遠地區



6-2 Regional Characteristics and Development (區域特色與發展)

- divergence 發散
- regions 地區
- variety 種類
- industrial 工業的
- commercial 商業的
- sector 部門
- thriving 昌盛
- advantages 優點

- rapid 迅速的
- metropolitan area 大都市區
- political 政治的
- economic 經濟的
- **cultural** 文化
- convenient 方便的
- domestic 國内的

6-2-1 The Northern Region (北部區域)

- import 進口
- export 出口
- international airport 國際機場
- renowned 著名的
- Taiwan's Silicon Valley 臺灣矽谷
- livable 宜居的

- spurred 刺激的
- tourism 旅游
- leisure industries 休閒產業
- Yilan Green Expo
 - 宜蘭綠色博覽會
- **fusion** 融合
- ecology 生態



6-2-2 The Central Region (中部區域)

- topography 地形
- onducive 有利的
- agricultural 農業的
- commercial 商業的
- **temperate** 溫和的
- manufacture 製成品
- peach 桃子

- honey apples 蜜蘋果
- Asian pears 雪梨
- quality 質量
- consumers 消費者
- hilly area 丘陵地區
- 📗 notable feature 顯著的特徵





6-2-3 The Southern Region (南部區域)

- aquaculture 水產養殖
- establish 建立
- tourist city 觀光城市
- picturesque harbor 風景如畫的海港
- embark 登船

- historical cultural hub歷史文化古都
- biotechnology 生物技術
- coastal area 沿海地帶
- dominant 主導的
- revitalize 振興

6-2-4 The Eastern Region (東部區域)

- significantly 顯著的
- treasure trove 寶庫
- stone sculptor 石雕師
- ornaments 裝飾品

- gorges 峽谷
- cliffs 懸崖
- indigenous people原住民

6-2-5 Kinmen and Matsu Regions (金門、馬祖地區)

- military outposts 軍事哨所
- cross-strait relationship兩岸關係
- memorial site 紀念地
- inhabitant 居民

- granite building 花崗岩建築
- **delicacy** 美味
- **marching** 行軍
- 823 Artillery Battle 八二三砲戰

Key Concepts (課程焦點)

6-1 Rural and Urban Areas (鄉村與都市)

6-1-1 Functions and Landscapes of Rural Areas (鄉村的功能與景觀)

1. Rural people are mostly engaged in agriculture, fishery, and animal husbandry.

鄉村的居民,多從事農、漁、牧等產業活動。

2. Agricultural and fishery products not only meet local needs but also serve as crucial ingredients for the food processing industry.

他們生產的農漁產品,不但可以滿足居民的生活所需,也是食品加工業的重要原料。

 Many factories were established in rural areas with the development of industry. This has increased the employment for local residents. The rural landscape has also begun to change.

工業發達以後,鄉村設立許多工廠,增加了居民的就業機會。鄉村景觀也開始轉變。

4. Some farms have been transformed into leisure farms or orchards for tourists. Some farmers have turned their residences into B&Bs.

例如:有些農場轉**為**休閑農場或觀光果園;有些農家把住宅改**為** 民宿。

5. The picturesque scenery of the fields attracts people coming for travel or to experience the peaceful rural life.

幽靜的田園風光,吸引人們來此休閒旅遊或體驗鄉村生活。

6. The tourist orchard is opened for people to experience the fun of picking fruits.

觀光果園開放民眾體驗採果的樂趣。

- 7. Some rural areas develop sophisticated farming with local characteristics. These changes bring young people back home to farm and make their villages more diversified.
 - 有些農村運用地方特色朝向精緻農業發展,吸引年輕人回鄉,帶動鄉村多元發展。
- 8. There are different functions and landscapes between rural and urban areas. However, they maintain a close relationship. 鄉村與都市的功能、景觀不相同,但是彼此之間維持著密切的關係。

6-1-2 Functions and Landscapes of Urban Areas (都市的功能與景觀)

- 1. With the rapid development of transportation and industry, the population of urban areas are growing rapidly. 隨著交通發達及工商業快速發展,都市的人口快速成長。
- 2. Nowadays, 80% of Taiwan's population lives in urban areas. Urban life has become the lifestyle of most residents. 現在臺灣已經有百分之八十的人口居住在都市,都市生活變成大部分居民的生活型態。
- 3. Urban areas provide a large number of employment opportunities. Urban areas also satisfy people's needs for medical care, entertainment, information, and education. 都市不但提供居民大量的就業機會,也滿足人們在醫療、娛樂、資訊、教育等各方面的需求。
- 4. Hospitals in urban areas have the most advanced medical technology and equipment.

都市的醫院擁有最先進的醫療技術及設備。

- 5. Many buildings and transportation structures have been developed upwards or underground to increase the amount of space available.
 - 都市土地有限,為了增加可以利用的空間,許多建築物和交通建設都向天空或地下發展。
- 6. Urban areas are characterized by a bustling street network, vibrant storefront signage, and heavy vehicular traffic and pedestrian traffic.

縱橫交錯的街道、五彩繽紛的商店招牌、擁擠的車流與人潮等,都是典型的都市景觀。

6-1-3 Urban-rural Interactions (城鄉交流)

- 1. Interaction among people and exchange of goods between urban and rural areas were limited in early Taiwanese society due to the constraints of transportation. Trades between neighboring areas were the most common forms.
 - 早期臺灣社會,受到交通運輸條件的限制,都市與鄉村之間,人們往來互動和貨物交流有限,多以鄰近地區為主。
- In recent years, Taiwan has undergone significant development in transportation infrastructure. These advancements have greatly facilitated interconnectivity between urban and rural areas. Cities and rural areas are now closer.
 - 近年來,臺灣的交通運輸發展突飛猛進。大眾運輸系統的進步,已 經將都市和鄉村緊密連接。
- 3. People in the countryside can sell more farm products to places far away. People in cities can get more supplies and workers from rural areas. The medical and educational services can also be expanded to rural areas because of better transportation.

鄉村的農、漁、畜牧產品,可以運送到更遠的地方。都市除了可從鄉村獲得更多的物資和人力外,也能藉由完善的交通路線,把醫療和文教服務擴展到鄉村。

- 4. Taiwan's dense highway networks and round-island railroad systems make it easy for people to travel around the island. 臺灣密集的公路與環島鐵路系統,使民眾方便來往各地。
- 5. The high-speed rail between Taipei and Kaohsiung shortens the time of long-distance transportation.
 臺北與高雄間的高鐵,縮短南北長途運輸的時間。
- 6. Some hospitals offer free health check-ups in places far from cities. This helps bridge the gap of medical care between cities and rural areas.
 - 有些醫院到偏遠地區進行巡迴義診,藉以縮短城鄉醫療資源的差距。
- 7. The bookmobile travels around Taiwan to enable children in remote areas to enjoy reading. The bookmobile reduces the reading gap between urban and rural areas.
 - 行動圖書車前往臺灣各地,讓偏遠地區的孩子也能享受閱讀,縮短 城鄉差距。

6-2 Regional Characteristics and Development (區域特色與發展)

- 1. Because of the divergence of natural environment, different regions of Taiwan develop in different ways. It shows a variety of regional characteristics.
 - 臺灣地區由於自然環境的差異,各地有不同的發展,呈現多樣的區域特色。
- 2. The northern region has a developed industrial and commercial sector as well as a thriving economy. These advantages have attracted a large number of people to this region, resulting in rapid urban development.
 - 北部區域工商業發達,經濟繁榮。這些優勢吸引大量人口移入,使得都市發展快速。

3. Taipei City, New Taipei City, Keelung City, and parts of Taoyuan City make up the metropolitan area. The metropolitan area is the political, economic, and cultural center of Taiwan. With its convenient transportation and excellent public facilities, it has attracted large domestic and foreign enterprises.

臺北市、新北市、基隆市和桃園市部分地區所連成的大都會區是政治、經濟、文化的重心。便利的交通網路和完善的公共設施,吸引國內外大型企業進駐。

6-2-1 The Northern Region (北部區域)

 Keelung Port is an international commercial port. It is an important distribution center for importing and exporting goods in the northern region.

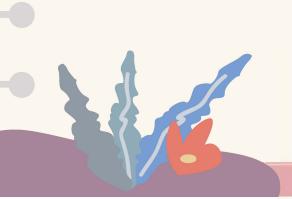
基隆港是國際商港。基隆港是北部區域重要的進出口貨物集散地。

2. Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport is the largest international airport in Taiwan.

臺灣桃園國際機場是臺灣規模最大的國際機場。

3. Hsinchu County and Hsinchu City are concentrated in the technology industry. The Hsinchu Science Park is a stronghold for the development of high-tech industries. The Hsinchu Science Park is an important area for the development of high-tech industries in Taiwan. The Hsinchu Science Park is known as the Silicon Valley of Taiwan.

新竹縣、新竹市是科技產業集中地。新竹科學園區是高科技產業的發展重鎮。新竹科學園區是臺灣發展高科技產業的重要地區。新竹科學園區有「臺灣矽谷」之稱。





4. Yilan County has less industrial pollution and is a good living environment. The opening of the Chiang Wei-shui Memorial Freeway has boosted the development of the local tourism and leisure industries. Yilan Green Expo combines natural environment and ecological activities. It attracts many tourists to visit the area.

宜蘭縣工業汙染較少,擁有良好的生活環境,蔣渭水高速公路開通後,帶動地方觀光休閒產業的發展。宜蘭綠色博覽會結合自然生態活動,吸引許多遊客到此觀光。

6-2-2 The Central Region (中部區域)

- 1. The Central Region has a diverse topography and a moderate climate. It is conducive to agricultural development.
 - 中部區域有多樣的地形,氣候適中,利於農業發展。
- 2. Taichung City is the political and commercial center of the central region.
 - 臺中市是中部區域的政治商業中心。
- 3. Taichung City was famous for its temperate fruits in early agriculture. Its traditional manufacturing industries such as shoes, tools, and machines were also very well-known.
 - 臺中早期農業以溫帶水果著名。鞋業、工具機械等傳統製造業也很出 名。
- 4. In recent years, the introduction of technology industries has made Taichung the most developed area in the central region. 近年來引進科技產業,成為中部高科技產業最發達的地區。
- 5. Taichung City is a hub for Taiwan's tool and machine manufacturers. It also drives the development of electronic components and other related industries.

臺中市是臺灣工具機械廠商匯集地,也帶動電子零件等相關產業發 展。

- 6. Lishan area of Taichung City produces temperate fruits such as peach, honey apple, and Asian pear. These fruits are of excellent quality and well-liked by consumers.
 - 臺中市梨山地區盛產水蜜桃、蜜蘋果、雪梨等溫帶水果。這些水果 品質優良,深受消費者喜愛。
- 7. Miaoli County is a mountainous and hilly area with a relatively undeveloped industrial and commercial sector, but leisure agriculture and ecological farms are quite prosperous.
 - 苗栗縣山地丘陵廣佈,工商業較不發達,但休閑農業、生態農場相當 興盛。
- 8. Miaoli County promotes leisure agriculture, and the development of B&Bs in Nanzhuang Township is flourishing. It provides a place for tourists to relax and play. 苗栗縣推動休閒農業,南庄鄉民宿蓬勃發展,提供遊客休閒遊玩的
- 9. Nantou County is located in the center of Taiwan. Nantou County is currently developing a tourism industry based on its rich indigenous culture and beautiful natural scenery.

場所。

- 南投縣位於臺灣的中央。南投縣以豐富的原住民族文化和秀麗的自然景觀優勢,發展觀光業。
- 10. Changhua County and Yunlin County are major agricultural counties. They are currently the largest flower and vegetable production areas in Taiwan.
 - 彰化縣和雲林縣是農業大縣。彰化縣和雲林縣目前分別為全臺最大的花卉、蔬菜生產區。
- 11. Tianwei Township in Changhua County is the largest place of production for flowers in Taiwan. It produces and exports the most flowers.
 - 彰化縣田尾鄉是臺灣花卉產量最大、外銷最多的重要產地。



12.Sun Moon Lake is a natural lake with beautiful scenery.

Visitors can enjoy the beauty of the lake and the mountains by boat.

日月潭為天然湖泊,景色秀麗。遊客到此乘艇遊湖,享受湖光山色 之美。

13.In Changhua County and Yunlin County, industrial zones have been established to promote industrial development in central Taiwan.

彰化縣和雲林縣也設立工業區,推動中部的工業發展。

14. Yunlin County has a well-developed agricultural industry and produces mainly leafy vegetables. Those leafy vegetables are needed by residents all over Taiwan.

雲林縣農業發達,生產的蔬菜以葉菜類為主,提供全臺灣各地居民 所需。

6-2-3 The Southern Region (南部區域)

- 1. Southern region was the first area to be developed in Taiwan. It had well-developed agriculture and aquaculture. It is also a major area for heavy industry development in Taiwan.
 - 南部區域是臺灣最早開發的地區。南部區域農業、養殖漁業興盛。南部也是臺灣主要的重工業發展區域。
- 2. Kaohsiung City is the political, economic, and transportation center of Southern Taiwan.

高雄市是南臺灣政治、經濟及交通中心。

3. The establishment of Kaohsiung Port and Technology Industrial Park has led to industrial development.

高雄港、科技產業園區的設立,帶動工業發展。

- 4. Kaohsiung City has a beautiful harbor and visitors can take a cruise along the Love River to enjoy the beauty of Kaohsiung Harbor.
 - 高雄市有美麗港灣,遊客可以搭乘遊港輪船,沿著愛河遊覽高雄 港美景。

5. Tainan City is an ancient cultural capital. In recent years, science parks, industrial zones, and biotechnology parks have been established to attract high-tech industries to set up factories. National Museum of Taiwan Literature is a national monument. It preserves many of Taiwan's literature and cultural relics.

臺南市為文化古都。近年來成立科學園區、工業區、生物科技園區, 吸引高科技產業設廠。國立臺灣文學館為國定古蹟,保存很多臺灣 的文學與文物。

6. Chiayi County and Chiayi City are located in the Chiayi-Tainan Plain. They were famous for agricultural products such as rice and sugar cane in the early days. Suantou Sugar Factory Cultural Park in Chiayi County records the history of early development of sugar industry.

嘉義縣、嘉義市位處嘉南平原。早期以稻米、甘蔗等農產品出名。 嘉義縣蒜頭糖廠蔗埕文化園區記錄早期糖業開發歷史。

7. Pingtung County has a well-developed agriculture and fishing industry. Pingtung County is bounded by sea on three sides and is the most developed area for marine fishing industry in Taiwan. Kenting National Park is a famous tourist attraction.

屏東縣農、漁業發達。屏東縣三面環海,是臺灣海洋漁業最發達的 地區。墾丁國家公園是著名的觀光景點。

8. Penghu County is surrounded by the sea. Most of the residents live by fishing industry. In recent years, the tourism industry has breathed new life into the local industry. Penghu Great Bridge is a good place for tourists to enjoy the sunset and sea view.

澎湖縣四面環海,居民多以漁業為生。近年來觀光業為當地產業帶來新氣象。澎湖跨海大橋是遊客欣賞夕陽海景的好去處。

6-2-4 The Eastern Region (東部區域)

- 1. Eastern region has been slow to develop due to the topography. It is significantly different from other regions. 東部區域受地形影響,開發較慢。和其他區域發展有明顯差異。
- 2. In Eastern Region, the natural landscape and diverse indigenous cultures of the region present a special scene. 東部區域內天然的自然景觀和多元的原住民族文化,呈現特殊的風貌。
- Hualien County has more than 90 percent of the stone resources in Taiwan. Among all stone resources, marble is the most famous. This place is also a treasure trove for stone sculptors.
 - 花蓮縣擁有全臺超過百分之九十的石料資源,其中以大理石最為著名,也是石雕藝術家的創作寶地。
- 4. Hualien County is known as the "Stone Kingdom," and various stone ornaments and sculptures have become the local specialty industry.
 - 花蓮縣有「石頭王國」之稱,各項石雕飾品及雕塑品,成為當地 特色產業。
- 5. Taroko National Park is a famous tourist attraction with special scenery such as gorges and cliffs.
 - 太魯閣國家公園內有峽谷、斷崖等特殊景觀,是著名的旅遊景點。
- 6. There are many indigenous groups in Hualien County and most of them hold regular festivals every year, which have become a local cultural characteristic.
 - 花蓮縣境內原住民族群很多,大多數的原住民族每年會定期舉辦祭 典,成為地方特色文化。



- 7. Taitung County has been developing quality agriculture, and the quality of agricultural products such as Chihshang rice, sugar-apple, and Orange Daylily has been recognized. 臺東縣朝精緻農業發展,池上米、釋迦、金針等農產品,品質受到
- 8. Chihpen Hot Springs, Ludao, and Lanyu in the county are all famous tourist attractions.
 - 臺東縣內的知本溫泉,綠島和蘭嶼是知名的觀光景點。
- 9. Ludao Asahi Hot Spring is a rare underwater hot spring in Taiwan.

綠島朝日溫泉是臺灣難得一見的海底溫泉。

肯定。

6-2-5 Kinmen and Matsu Regions (金門、馬祖地區)

- 1. Kinmen and Matsu are important military outposts that have been opened to tourism after the easing of cross-strait relationship.
 - 金門和馬祖是重要的軍事前哨,在兩岸關係緩和後,開放觀光。
- Kinmen's poor soil limits its agricultural development.
 金門土壤貧瘠,農業發展受限。
- 3. After the opening of Kinmen for tourism, the traditional Minnan-style buildings, western-style houses, and battlefield bunkers have become unique human and cultural attractions in Kinmen.
 - 開放觀光後,當地傳統的閩南式建築、洋樓、戰地碉堡等,成為金門特有的人文景觀。
- 4. Taiwu Mountain is located in the center of Kinmen Island and is an important memorial site for the 823 Artillery Battle The "Wu-Wang-Zai-Ju" boulder at the top of the mountain is a famous landmark.
 - 太武山位於金門島中央,是八二三炮戰重要紀念地,山頂的「毋忘在莒」大石是著名的地標。
- 5. Matsu is surrounded by the sea and has strong winds. 馬祖四周環海,風勢強勁。

- 6. Matsu's early inhabitants relied on fishing for their livelihood. 馬祖早期居民以漁業為生。
- 7. Currently, Matsu is developing toward tourism, with representative attractions such as granite buildings and battlefield relics.
 - 馬祖目前朝觀光業發展,具代表性的景點為花崗岩建築和戰地遺跡等。
- 8. The stone houses in Qinbi Village in Beigan Township are the best-preserved Mindong-style architectural settlement in Matsu.
 - 北竿鄉芹壁村的石頭屋,是馬祖保存最完整的閩東式建築聚落。
- 9. Ji Guang Cake, the famous delicacy of Matsu, is said to have been invented by General Qi Ji Guang in Ming Dynasty. It was to satisfy the soldiers' hunger while fighting against the Japanese pirates in Matsu. This kind of cake has a hole in the middle, so it is easier to be carried around while marching.

馬祖的名產「繼光餅」,相傳是明代戚繼光將軍,在馬祖對抗倭寇時,為了讓將士能在打仗時塡飽肚子,發明了將中間挖洞的圓形麵餅,方便行軍時使用。



Unit 7



Social Changes 社會變遷

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

The term "social changes" refers to the changes and evolution of social phenomena. In a modern society, social changes are inevitable and ongoing. It is important for individuals to adapt to the changing times and new environments, and to understand the impacts of these changes on their lives. Through the examination of social changes, individuals can become more aware of the problems that arise and work to care for and support their society.

社會現象變化的一切情形,我們稱為「社會變遷」。社會變遷會不斷發生,在現代社會表現得尤其明顯。我們必須適應時代變遷所帶來的新環境和新需求。本單元將帶領大家觀察變遷的現象,了解這些變遷如何影響我們,藉此多關心這些現象所引發的問題,進而凝聚對臺灣社會的關懷與疼惜。

Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

7-1 Changes From Agricultural Society to Industrial and Commercial Society (從農業社會到工商業社會)

- agriculture 農業
- manpower 人力
- industry 工業
- factory 工廠
- job opportunity 工作機會
- service industry 服務業

- machine 機器
- science park 科學園區
- high-tech 高科技
- Internet 網際網路
- biotechnology 生物科技
- manufacturing 製造



7-2-1 The Changes of Family Types (家庭型態的改變)

- type 類型
- family member 家庭成員
- childless family 兩人家庭
- extended family 大家庭
- grandparent family 隔代家庭
- 🥛 intercultural family 跨文化家庭
- nuclear family
 - 小家庭/核心家庭
- one-person household 單身戶
- single parent family 單親家庭
- stem family 折衷家庭

7-2-2 Gender Equality (性別平等)

- **status** 地位
- 🥛 gender equality 性別平等
- employment rate 就業率
- professional 專業的
- **respect** 尊重



Key Concepts (課程焦點)

7-1 Changes From Agricultural Society to Industrial and Commercial Society (從農業社會到工商業社會)

1. In the past, Taiwan's economy was mainly based on agriculture. People relied heavily on human labor to grow crops.

臺灣早期經濟發展以農業為主,農民投入大量人力種植作物。

2. As industry developed, some people from rural areas started to work in factories for industrial production.

後來隨著工業的發展,農村裡的部分人口轉往工廠從事工業生產。

 During the early stage, there were many small factories for food processing, umbrella manufacturing, and toy manufacturing. In rural areas, these factories provided many job opportunities.

工業發展初期,食品加工、紡織、雨傘、玩具等小型工廠林立。此類產業的蓬勃發展,需要投入大量的勞力,因此提供了外移的農村居民許多工作機會。

- 4. After the economic takeoff, more people moved to cities, promoting urban prosperity and the growth of the service industry. The division of labor in the industry is also more refined. 經濟起飛後,有更多農村人口遷居都市,促成都市的繁榮與服務業的興起,產業的分工也更加精細。
- In rural areas, people gradually began using machines such as tractors to replace manual labor, saving a lot of time and manpower.

農村則逐漸使用耕耘機等機器取代人力,使農作物的生產節省許多人力及時間。

6. The government set up science parks to develop high-tech industries.

政府設立科學園區發展高科技產業。

- 7. The development of transportation and the internet have given people more diverse choices for their lifestyles. 由於交通系統及網際網路不斷發展、進步,人們對於生活的型態有更多不同的選擇。
- 8. Some people conduct business with foreign customers online, others move to other countries to work, and some choose to return to the countryside.
 - 有些人透過網路與國外客戶連繫業務;有些人轉往其他國家定居、 工作;也有人選擇回到鄉村工作。
- 9. Biotechnology has improved the quality of agricultural products, which are now sold to cities and overseas through the Internet.
 - 藉由生物科技的應用提升農產品品質,並且結合網路進行行銷與推廣,將產品銷往都市與國外,走向多元的發展。

7-2 The Changing of Gender Stereotype 家庭性別新關係

7-2-1 The Changes of Family Types 家庭型態的改變

- 1. The family is the basic unit of society. It can maintain social order.
 - 家庭是社會的基本單位,它對於社會秩序的維護也發揮了一定的功能。
- 2. Social changes affect family types. After industrialization, big families turned into stem families and nuclear families.
 - 家庭型態的改變與社會環境的變遷息息相關。工業化後,傳統農業社會的大家庭逐漸轉為折衷家庭及小家庭。

3. There are now many different family types, including an increasing number of childless families and one-person households.

隨著時代轉變,家庭型態也呈現了多元化的面貌。由一對夫婦所組 成的兩人家庭,以及單身戶的數量成長快速。

4. Divorce and accidents cause single-parent families. There are more and more single-parent families, grandparent families, and intercultural families. In a grandparent family, grandparents take care of their grandchildren.

因離婚及意外事故產生的單親家庭,由祖父母照顧的隔代家庭,與異國婚姻所組成的家庭,也有增加的趨勢。

5. The changes of family types bring about issues of declining birth rate, parenting, and the elderly living alone.

家庭型態改變所帶來的變遷,例如:少子化、子女教養、獨居老人等現象。

7-2-2 Gender Equality (性別平等)

1. In the past, son preference is a belief that boys have more value than girls. Women's status was low because of the son preference in our society.

過去,在重男輕女的觀念下,婦女地位較為低落。

2. In recent years, with an open society atmosphere, more and more women have been receiving higher education. The employment rate of women has increased. Now, our society promotes gender equality, and the status of women has greatly improved.

近年來,受到社會風氣開放的影響,女性接受高等教育的人數愈來 愈多,就業率跟著提高。因性別平等觀念的提倡,女性地位大為提 升。

61

3. Modern women are capable of pursuing professional careers, and there has been a growing trend of women having jobs traditionally exclusive to men.

現代女性在各行各業有著傑出的表現,甚至傳統上多屬於男性的專業工作也有愈來愈多女性加入。

4. We should respect different genders. 我們應該要尊重不同性別。

5. We should eliminate gender discrimination and create an environment where both genders are able to develop their talents fairly. Let's build a society that values respect, care, equality, and support for all genders.

Unit 1



Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

Religion is a part of human culture. It is through religion that we can learn about cultures around the world. In addition, we can look at the origins of the world's cultures and how they look now through the course of history.

宗教是人類文化的一部分。藉由宗教可以認識世界各地的文化。此外,我們可以從歷史中看世界文化的淵源,以及現在文化的面貌。



Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

1-1 Religions Around the World (全球宗教)

- religion 宗教
- culture 文化
- Christianity 基督教
- Islam 伊斯蘭教(宗教名稱)
- Muslim 穆斯林(伊斯蘭教信徒)
- Buddhist 佛教
- Judaism 猶太教
- God 上帝
- justice 公義
- salvation 救贖
- the Bible 聖經

- worship 禮拜
- pray 禱告
- Mallah 阿拉
- Quran 古蘭經
- Shakyamuni 釋迦牟尼
- Taoism 道教
- Lao Tzu 老子
- Tao Te Ching 道德經
- amulets 符咒
- mantras 法訣
- taboos 禁忌

1-2 World Cultures (世界文化)

- Mesopotamia culture 兩河文化
- Egyptian culture 埃及文化
- Greek culture 希臘文化
- Roman culture 羅馬文化
- Indian culture 印度文化
- Chinese culture 中華文化
- Cuneiform writing 楔形文字
- Melios 太陽神
- Hapi 尼羅河神
- mummies 木乃伊
- Pharaohs 法老
- pyramids 金字塔

- mythology 神話
- drainage system 排水系統
- hierarchy 階級制度
- Confucianism 儒家思想
- ethical concepts 倫理觀念
- alligraphy 書法
- traditional Chinese Opera
 - 傳統戲曲
- literary 文學著作
- gunpowder 火藥
- compass 指南針
- paper making 造紙術
- printing 印刷術

1-3 A Look at Modern Culture (現代文化面面觀)

- rights 權利
- uneven system 不平等的制度
- human rights 人權
- democratic politics 民主政治
- industrial development 工業發達
- sensory stimulation 感官刺激
- fashion 時尚
 - lenvironmental protection 環保

Key Concepts (課程焦點)

1-1 Religions Around the World (全球宗教)

- 1. Religion is closely related to people's lives. 宗教和人們的生活息息相關。
- 2. Churches and temples are common in our lives, demonstrating the relevance of religion to people's lives. 生活中常可見到教堂、寺廟,顯示宗教與人們的生活息息相關。
- 3. Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Judaism are considered the five major religions.
 基督教、伊斯蘭教、佛教、印度教和猶太教是世界上五大主要的宗教。
- 4. All religions have their own doctrine, precepts, and practices.
 Regions aim to encourage people to be good.
 各宗教均有其教義、戒律及活動方式。宗教的目的是鼓勵人們向善。
- 5. Christianity, which originated in what is now Israel, is the most widely practiced religion in the world. The beliefs of Christianity are faith in God, love, justice, and redemption.基督宗教起源於現今的以色列,是世界上信仰人口最多的宗教,信仰上帝,主張愛、公義與救贖。

- 6. After a long period of historical change, Christianity has been divided into many sects, such as Catholicism, Orthodoxy, and Christianity. The main text of Christianity is the Bible.
 - 在經過長久的歷史轉變後,基督教分成許多派別,如:天主教、東正教、基督教。主要奉行的經典為聖經。
- 7. Islam originated in the Arabian Peninsula. Islam is second only to Christianity in terms of population. Believers worship Allah. 伊斯蘭教起源於阿拉伯半島,信仰人口僅次於基督宗教,信奉阿拉。
- 8. The main text of Islam is the Quran, which has had a profound influence on the lives of its followers. Muslims do not eat pork. They pray five times a day toward the Kabah in Mecca. 伊斯蘭教主要的經典為古蘭經,此經典深深影響著教徒的生活。穆斯林不吃豬肉。穆斯林每日五次面對聖地麥加禱告。
- 9. Mecca pilgrimage is an important religious event in Islam. It is considered a mandatory obligation for Muslims to perform at least once in their lifetime if they are physically and financially capable of doing so.
 - 到麥加朝聖是伊斯蘭教最盛大的宗教活動。對伊斯蘭教教徒(穆斯林)而言,只要有能力,一生至少必須參加一次。
- 10. Buddhism, which originated in India, reveres Soddharta Gautama as the Buddha and advocates wisdom and compassion.
 - 佛教源自於印度,尊稱釋迦牟尼為佛陀,主張智慧與慈悲。
- 11. Both monks and practitioners are required to abide by the precepts of not killing, not stealing and not drinking alcohol. 不論是出家或在家修行的佛教徒都需要遵守戒律,包括不殺生、不偷盜、不飲酒。



- 12. Taoism originated in China and is taught by Laozi, known as Tai Shang Lao Jun. The main text is the Tao Te Ching, which is a ritual for the elimination of disasters and blessings through the use of charms and spells. 道教發源於中國,奉老子為教祖,尊稱太上老君。主要的經典是道德經,以符咒、法訣等儀式替人消災祈輻。
 - 13. Taoism believes in the pursuit of longevity through practicing Taoism and therefore it places great emphasis on regimen.
 - 道教相信人通過修煉追求長生,所以很重視養生之道。
 - 14. Culture is a way of life for human beings, and religion in turn influences human life.
 - 文化是人類的生活方式,而宗教又影響著人類的生活。
 - 15. The history of human development shows that religion 1s closely linked to the development of human culture. For example, ideas, values, clothing, and food taboos are all influenced by religion.
 - 人類的發展史和宗教與人類文化的發展有著密切的關連,例如: 思想、價值觀、穿著、飲食禁忌等都受到宗教的影響。
 - 16. Different religions have developed different cultures in different parts of the world. We must be tolerant and respectful of people who do not share our religious beliefs.
 - 不同的宗教在世界各地發展出不同的文化。 與自己宗教信仰不同的人,我們要相互包容、彼此尊重。
- 17. Nowadays, many religious groups establish hospitals, schools, and foundations to provide social relief, educational services, or disaster relief work. They help disadvantaged groups and contribute to the society. 現今有許多宗教團體透過創辦醫院、開辦學校、設立基金會等方式,進行社會救助、教育服務或賑災工作等活動。他們幫助弱勢團體,為社會貢獻心力。

- 18. Muslim women are required to cover certain parts of their body that are considered private. Most women choose to wrap their bodies and heads with clothing.
 - 伊斯蘭教要求女性遮蔽較多身體不可暴露的部分·大多數婦女用衣物包裹著身體與頭部。
- 19. In Thailand, Buddhist families allow male teenagers to become monks for a short time.
 - 泰國的佛教家庭會讓男孩在青少年時短期出家。
- 20. Christmas is celebrated to remember the birth of Jesus Christ. It is an important time for family reunions in Western societies. 聖誕節是紀念耶穌的誕生。對西方社會來說,是家庭團聚的重要節日。

1-2 World Cultures (世界文化)

- 1. The world's most famous ancient cultures include the Mesopotamia culture, Egyptian culture, Greek culture, Rome culture, India culture, and Chinese culture.
 - 世界著名的古文化,包含兩河文化、埃及文化、希臘文化、羅馬文化、印度文化、中華文化等。
- 2. The early Egyptians lived in harmony with nature. 早期的埃及人與自然和諧相處。
- 3. The annual flooding of the Nile brought fertile soil that allowed for the development of a self-sufficient civilization. 尼羅河每年的氾濫帶來肥沃的土壤,使當地發展出自給自足的文明。
- 4. The pyramids were the tombs of the ancient Egyptian rulers. 金字塔是古埃及統治者法老的陵墓。

- 5. The Greek and Roman cultures are the roots of Western culture. 希臘、羅馬文化是西方文化的根源。
- 6. There were many city-states in Greece in the past. Each with a different political form. For example, in Athens, citizens could vote directly on legislative and administrative motions. In Sparta, military rule was practiced and people were subjected to rigorous military training from birth.

過去的希臘有許多城邦,每個城邦的政治型態都不同。例如:雅典實施 民主政治,公民可以直接參與立法和行政議案的投票。斯巴達實施軍 事統治,人們自出生起便須接受嚴格的軍事訓練。

7. The Greek culture is rich in mythology, art, and scientific traditions. Many famous scholars such as Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle have emerged.

希臘文化多彩多姿,有豐富的神話、藝術,以及科學傳統。出現許多著名的學者,例如:蘇格拉底、柏拉圖、亞里斯多德等。

8. The modern Olympic Games have their roots in the athletic events held during the ancient Greek festivals.

現代的奧林匹克運動會源於古希臘祭典時舉辦的競技活動。

9. Aristotle made many contributions to the scientific field of nature.

亞里斯多德在自然的科學領域上有許多貢獻。

10. The goddess Athena represents the personification of wisdom in Greek mythology.

女神雅典娜,在希臘神話中代表智慧的化身。

11. The Roman culture was inherited from the Greek culture.
The Roman culture was more practical and made use of scientific knowledge in public buildings, such as schools, libraries, transport, water, and sewage systems.
羅馬繼承了希臘文化。羅馬文化比較重視實用,善用科學知識在公共建設上,例如:學校、圖書館、交通建設、自來水和排水系統等。

12. The Romans were able to establish a powerful empire, which allowed their culture to spread.

羅馬也曾經建立極強大的帝國,使其文化能夠流傳開來。

13. The ancient Indians developed a hierarchy of classes for reasons of domination.

古代印度人基於統治的原因,制定階級制度。

14. Many important achievements in Indian culture have their roots in religious needs. For example, the invention of Arabic numerals for ritual purposes and yoga as a search for spiritual liberation.

印度文化中有很多重要的成就起源於宗教的需求,例如: 阿拉伯 數字的發明是因祭祀的需要、瑜伽是人們尋求心靈的解脫等。

15. The yoga of Indian culture emphasizes the greatest spiritual liberation that one can achieve in order to attain the highest state of peace.

印度文化中的瑜伽,強調人能在精神上得到最大的解脫,以達至高 的和平境界。

16.In ancient India, a person's status and occupation were passed down from generation to generation and intermarriage between different classes was not allowed.

古印度各階級人民的身分與職業世代沿襲,互不通婚。

17. Chinese culture places great importance on family and ethical values.

中華文化重視家族、倫理觀念。

18. Chinese culture advocates education and a middle way in dealing with people.

中華文化提倡教育,待人處世講求中庸之道。

19. The greatness of Chinese culture can be seen from paintings, calligraphy, opera, and literary works that have been passed down.

從過去所保存下來的書畫、傳統戲曲,以及文學著作等,可以了解中華文化的博大精深。

20. Chinese culture has a distinctive expression in literature, music, and painting.

中華文化在文學、音樂、繪畫等方面的表現都很有特色。

21. Filial piety is a distinctive feature of Chinese culture.

孝道是中華文化的特色。

22. The ancestor worship is a form of filial piety.

祭祖是一種孝道的表現方式。

23. The invention of gunpowder changed the pattern of warfare and had a significant impact on human society.

火藥的發明,改變了戰爭型態,對人類社會有重大影響。

24. The compass was widely used for navigation, exploration and military purposes. It has contributed greatly to the development of world civilization.

指南針被廣泛用於航海、探險、軍事等方面,對世界文明發展有極大貢獻。

25. The creation of paper-making not only made writing and keeping knowledge easier, but it also made sharing information faster.

造紙術的發明除了改善書寫工具, 利於保存知識外,也讓資訊的流通更加便利。

26.The development of printing led to the creation of the movable type. The movable type allowed for easy rearrangement of characters and flexible typesetting.

隨著印刷術的演進,發明活字版印刷術,可以把字模拆下,另做排 列組合,在排版方面十分靈活。

1-3 A Look at Modern Culture (現代文化面面觀)

1. In the past, societies were shaped by religion, culture, or the desire of rulers to maintain their power. This led to many inequalities, such as men having higher social status than women and people being excluded from politics.

過去的社會,由於受到宗教、文化等方面的影響,或統治者為穩固自己的權力,所以發展出許多不平等的制度。男性地位普遍高於女性、一般人民沒有參與政治的權利等。

- 2. Today equality between different genders, classes, ethnic groups, and ages are emphasized due to emphasis on human rights and democratic politics. This has made the idea of equal rights become one of the characteristics of modern culture. 現今由於比較重視人權,民主政治普及,不同性別、階級、族群、年齡之間,講求平等。這使得平權思想成為現代文化的特色之一。
- Nowadays, people can work in any job, regardless of gender.
 現今不分性別,都能從事任何工作。
- 4. In the past, rulers were superior and were worshipped by the people.

在過去,統治者高高在上,接受人民的跪拜。

5. In a democratic society, political leaders are closer to the people.

在民主社會中,政治領袖與人民較親近。

6. The invention of airplanes and automobiles have made people's lives more convenient and shortened the distance between people.

人類的科技發展日新月異,飛機、汽車等交通工具的發明,縮短了 人與人之間的距離,讓人們生活愈來愈便利。



- 7. The emergence of high-tech media, such as movies, television, computers, and mobile phones have enabled the rapid circulation of cultures from one place to another.
 - 高科技傳播媒體的產生如電影、電視、電腦、手機,使各地文化迅速流通。
- 8. Thanks to the advancement of technology, people from different countries can get to know each other's cultures through films, television, computers, mobile phones, and some other technological products.
 - 由於科技的發達,各國的人們可以透過電影、電視、電腦、手機等科技產品,相互認識彼此的文化。
- 9. Today, many products are made to appeal to large groups of people, focusing on sensory experiences and mass production. They are often heavily advertised through media, and influence many aspects of life including food, clothing, housing, transportation, education, and music. This creates a popular, practical, and widespread culture.
 - 現今社會為迎合大眾需求,許多產品都強調感官刺激或大量生產。 並透過媒體的宣傳迅速推廣,使得生活上食、衣、住、行、育、樂 等各方面,都表現出通俗、實用和普及的文化特色。
- 10.Modern music and film often make use of advanced technology to satisfy people's senses.
 - 現代音樂、電影常利用進步的科技,滿足大眾的感官刺激。
- 11.Popular cultural activities, such as night markets and lantern festivals, are commonplace in the lives of modern people. 通俗的大眾文化活動,如逛夜市、遊燈會,普及於現代人的生活中。
- 12. Many products are promoted by the media and can easily become fashionable.
 - 許多商品經過媒體的鼓吹,容易成為一時的流行風潮。



- 13. Trendy products or over-consumption result in a high level of materialistic desires or uncontrolled spending. This has become a potential problem in modern society.
 - 有些產品講求新潮或過度消費,使得民眾一味追求時尚、流行,造成物質欲望過高,或花錢沒有節制,這是現代社會發展的隱憂。
- 14.There is an increasing number of popular cultures based on the premise of health, service and environmental protection, such as cycling, exercising in parks and volunteering. 目前出現愈來愈多以健康、 服務、環保為前提的大眾文化,例如: 到公園運動、擔任志工、騎單車。
- 15.Nowadays, we promote environmental protection and health, and people often cycle or go to the park to exercise. 現今提倡環保、重視健康,所以大家常騎單車代步或到公園運動。



Unit 2



Ancient Civilization and Modern Technology 古文明與現代科技

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

The earliest human civilizations in the world originated in large river basins. The ancient civilizations are Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus Valley, and China. Although strict scientific methods were not yet developed at that time, people had laid the foundation in scientific areas such as calendars, writing, math, and technology. By the 17th century, people started to gain knowledge from experiments conducted with rigorous scientific approaches. The Industrial Revolution also brought new machines and technologies that boosted production, improved quality, and led to prosperity. In the past 100 years, science and technology have rapidly advanced. The application of information technology, energy technology, and biotechnology has brought great impact to the development of human society.

世界史上的四大古文明一西亞、埃及、印度與中國古文明,都是發源於大河流域。雖然早期的文明還沒有嚴謹的科學理論和方法,但已經在曆法、文字、數學、工藝技術等領域奠定了基礎。到了十七世紀,人們開始運用嚴謹的科學方式,從實驗過程中獲得知識。工業革命發生以後,運用新機器和新技術,不但能使產量增加、品質提高,獲得更多的利潤,而且還能帶來國家的強盛。近一百年來,科技發展突飛猛進,成就非常可觀,其中,資訊科技、能源科技及生物科技的發明與應用,對人類社會的生存和發展,有相當大的影響。

Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

2-1 The Origin of Civilization (文明的起源)

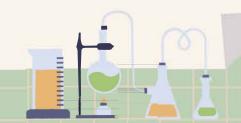
- ancient 古代
- technology 科技
- large river basin 大河流域
- Mesopotamian Civilization西亞古文明
- Indus Valley Civilization 印度古文明
- alender 日曆
- **code** 法典
- Africa 非洲
- alphabetic 字母
- reincarnation 輪迴
- Buddhism 佛教
- oracle bone inscription 甲骨文
- ethical 倫理的
- Confucianism 儒家

- III civilization 文明
- originate 起源
- fertile 肥沃
- Egyptian Civilization 埃及古文明
- Chinese Civilization中國古文明
- **Europe 歐洲**
- sexagesimal 六十進位
- Asia 亞洲
- pictograph 象形文字
- pyramid 金字塔
- karma 因果報應
- soul 靈魂
- mathematical symbol 數學符號
- morality 道德

2-2 Origins of Modern Science (近代科學的起源)

- observation 觀察
- mechanical 機械的
- cotton yarn 棉紗

- religious 宗教的
- **experiment** 實驗
- science 自然





- machine 機器
- factories 工廠
- Industrial Revolution 工業革命
- steamships 輪船
- advancement 進步
- warship 軍艦
- gun 槍

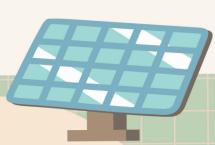
- prosperity 興盛
- transportation 運輸工具
- Industrial Revolution 工業革命
- mass 大量的
- textile industry 紡織業
- **force** 武力

2-4 The Development of Technology (科技的發展)

- Information Technology
- excessive use 過度使用
- Energy Technology 能源科技
- oil 石油
- **nuclear energy 核能**
- global warming 全球暖化
- **leakage** 外洩
- radioactive waste 核廢料
- low-pollution 低汙染
- solar energy 太陽能發電
- biotechnology 生物科技

- benefit 好處
- alienation 疏離
- coal 媒
- natural gas 天然瓦斯
- carbon dioxide 二氧化碳
- radiation 輻射
- **storage** 貯存
- recyclable 可循環的
- alternative energy source
 - 替代能源
- wind power 風力發電
- unpredictable 預測的





Key Concepts (課程焦點)

2-1 The Origin of Civilization (文明的起源)

2-1-1 Mesopotamia Civilization (Ancient Civilizations in West Asia) (西亞古文明)

1. The four ancient civilizations are Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus valley, and China.

世界史上的四大古文明:西亞、埃及、印度與中國。

2. All great civilizations were originated in the great river basins.
All great civilizations formed on the banks of rivers.
古文明都是發源於大河流域。

3. The ancient civilizations of West Asia originated in the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers. They are known as the Mesopotamia. Mesopotamian civilizations formed on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. In fact, the word Mesopotamia means "between rivers" in Greek.

西亞古文明發源於幼發拉底河和底格里斯河流域。一般稱為「兩河流域」。

4. The vast plain between the two rivers is fertile and suitable for farming, and has become an important origin of human civilization.

這兩條河之間的廣闊平原,土壤肥沃,適合農耕,成為人類文明重要的起源地。

5. People living in Mesopotamia used the movement of the moon to formulate a calendar to meet the needs of farming such as planting and harvesting.

兩河流域的人們,為了配合播種、收穫等農耕的需要,以月亮的運行來制定曆法。

6. People in Mesopotamia invented the sexagesimal method. 在數學方面,兩河流域的人們發明六十進位法。

7. The sexagesimal method is the foundation for calculation of time in the present time.

現代時間的計算就是沿用六十進位法這種進位方式。

- 8. The Code of Hammurabi is one of the best preserved early codes. The Code of Hammurabi was carved on a stone pillar. 漢摩拉比法典是目前保存最完整的一部早期法典。漢摩拉比法典是刻在石柱上的。
- 9. The people in Mesopotamia also developed progressive codes to maintain social fairness and justice.

兩河流域的人們也發展出進步的法典,以維護社會的公平正義。

10. The "cuneiform script" is a script developed during the Mesopotamia period.

「楔形文字」是兩河文化時期發展出來的文字。

11. The achievements of ancient civilizations in West Asia had a profound impact on the cultural development of the later world. 西亞古文明的成就,對後來世界文化的發展影響深遠。

2-1-2 Egyptian Civilization (埃及古文明)

1. The Egyptian Civilization formed in the Nile River Valley in northern Africa.

埃及文明起源於非洲北部的尼羅河流域。

2. As the Nile River regularly flooded every year, it brought fertile soil suitable for the development of agriculture.

由於尼羅河每年定期氾濫,帶來肥沃的土壤,適合發展農業。

3. The Egyptians worshipped many gods, such as the Helios and Hapi.

埃及人崇拜多神,例如:太陽神與尼羅河神。

4. The Egyptians believed in the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the dead.

埃及人相信靈魂不滅,人死後會復活。

- 5. The ancient Egyptians believed that people would come back to life after death, so their bodies were mummified.

 古埃及人相信人死後會復活,於是將遺體製成木乃伊。
- 6. The ancient Egyptians used stones to stack majestic pyramids to protect the remains of the pharaohs, showing that they had excellent construction technology at that time. 古埃及人利用石塊堆疊成雄偉的金字塔來保護法老的遺體,顯示當時已經具有卓越的建築技術。
- 7. The Egyptians believed that the Pharaoh was the representative of the Sun God on Earth, and that the god ruled the world through the Pharaoh.

法老:指古埃及的統治者,埃及人認為法老是太陽神在世間的代表,神透過法老統治世界。

- 8. Ancient Egyptians used plants to make paper. They could draw pictures or write words on the paper. 古埃及人利用植物製成紙,可在上面繪圖或書寫文字。
- 9. In order to predict the flooding time of the Nile River, the ancient Egyptians made a calendar by observing the movement of the sun.

古埃及人為了預測尼羅河的氾濫時間,他們觀察太陽的運行來制定曆法。

10.The calendar has become the Gregorian calendar commonly used today with some improvements.

古埃及人的曆法幾經改良,成為今日普遍使用的陽曆。

- 11.The ancient Egyptians invented the pictograph. 古埃及人發明的象形文字。
- 12. The pictographs were improved and spread to the Mediterranean area, becoming an important source of Western alphabetic writing.

象形文字經改良後傳到地中海一帶,成為西方拼音文字的重要來源。

以

2-1-3 Indus Valley Civilization (印度河流域文明)

- 1. Indian culture has its roots in the Indus River and the Ganges River.
 The Indus Vally Civilization is also known as the Indus Civilization.
 印度文化起源於印度河和恆河。
- 2. Ancient Indians believed in karma and reincarnation of the soul. They also developed a strict caste system. 古代印度人相信因果報應與靈魂輪迴。古代印度人制定出嚴明的階級制度。

Note: A caste, generally designated by the term jati ("birth"), refers to a strictly regulated social community into which one is born. https://www.britannica.com/place/India/Caste

- 3. Later, Sakyamuni advocated the equality of all beings and was opposed to the concept of caste.
 後來,釋迦牟尼主張眾生平等、反對階級觀念。
- 4. Sakyamuni's thoughts gradually developed into Buddhism, which has become one of the important religions of today.釋 迦牟尼的思想逐漸發展成佛教,並成為現今重要的宗教之一。
- 5. Ancient Indians had high achievements in mathematics. 古印度人在數學方面有很高的成就。
- 6. Ancient Indians invented the concept of "zero." They also developed numbers and mathematical symbols. The numbers and mathematical symbols were later introduced to the Arab world and carried forward by Europeans, becoming an important foundation of modern mathematics. 古印度人發明了「零」的概念。他們發展出數字與數學符號。這些後來傳入阿拉伯世界,又經過歐洲人的發揚光大,成為現代數學的重要基礎。
- 7. In India, the Ganges is regarded as a sacred river, from which Indians live and die.
 在印度,恆河被視為聖河,印度人的生老病死都離不開它。

2-1-4 Chinese Civilization (中國古文明)

1. Ancient Chinese civilization mainly originated in the Yellow River and Yangtze River basins.

中國古文明主要發源於黃河、長江等流域。

The Chinese developed a progressive calendar by observing the movement of the moon and the sun to meet the needs of farming.

中國人為配合農耕的需求,觀察月亮和太陽的運行,發展出進步的曆法。

The Chinese used tortoise shells or animal bones for divination.
 They wrote characters on the shells and bones. This is called oracle bone inscriptions, which are the earliest Chinese characters to have been discovered.

中國人運用龜甲或獸骨來占卜,並在上面刻寫文字,被稱為甲骨文,這是目前已發現最早的中國文字。

- 4. Ancient Chinese bronze crafts, such as weapons and ritual vessels, show that people had advanced technology at that time. 中國古代的青銅工藝,例如:兵器、禮器等,顯示當時人們擁有先進的技術。
- 5. Confucianism, with its focus on "benevolence" and "ritual," together with Taoism and Buddhism imported from India, is the most influential aspect of Chinese culture.

影響中華文化最深的,首推以「仁」、「禮」為中心的儒家思想,再加上道教,以及從印度傳入的佛教思想,形成了中華文化主要內涵。

 The ancient Chinese attached great importance to personal morality and ethical concepts. The Confucianism developed from this became the basic norms of Chinese politics and society.

古代中國人很重視個人品德和倫理觀念,由此發展的儒家思想,成為中國政治與社會的基本規範。

7. Confucianism is the core value of Chinese culture. 儒家思想是中華文化的核心價值。



8. The invention of gunpowder, the compass, paper-making, and printing have a great impact on the world today.

火藥、指南針、造紙術,以及印刷術的發明,對現今世界有很大的 影響。

2-2 Origins of Modern Science (近代科學的起源)

 Religious beliefs had the supreme authority before the sixteenth century. People's lives and ideas were mostly restricted by religious beliefs.

在十六世紀以前,宗教信仰具有至高無上的權威。人們的生活和觀 念多受宗教信仰限制。

2. Until the 16th century, the astronomer Copernicus observed and recorded the changes of the stars in the sky for a long time. Copernicus discovered that the earth revolves around the sun. This overturned people's concept that the universe was centered on the earth. In the 17th century, people began to use rigorous scientific methods to gain knowledge from the experimental process.

直到十六世紀,天文學家哥白尼長期觀察並記錄天上的星體變化,發現地球是圍繞著太陽運行,推翻當時人們認為宇宙是以地球為中心的觀念。到了十七世紀,人們開始運用嚴謹的科學方式,從實驗過程中獲得知識。

3. Galileo used a self-made telescope to confirm Copernicus' statement.

伽利略利用自製的望遠鏡,證實哥白尼的說法。

4. Newton advocated the use of observation, experiment, calculation, measurement, and other methods to study science.

牛頓主張以觀察、實驗、計算、測量等方法來研究科學。

5. Many scientific theories and methods were continuously innovated and invented, laying the foundation for the development of various science and technology. 許多科學理論與方法不斷被創新、發明,奠定各種科學技術發展的基礎。

2-3 Origins of the Industrial Revolution (工業革命的起源)

 In the 18th century, many scientists began applying scientific knowledge to invent various mechanical power and machines.
 These inventions were installed in factories to be engaged in mass production.

到了十八世紀,許多科學家開始應用科學知識,發明各種機械動力 和機器,安裝在工廠中,從事大規模生產。

 This method of using machines to produce goods improved the problems of low output and the lack of materials in traditional handicrafts, and it had a great impact to the world. It was called the Industrial Revolution.

這種利用機器生產商品的方式,改善了傳統手工業產量少、物資缺乏的問題,對後來的世界造成極大的影響。因此,被稱為「工業革命」。

3. The Industrial Revolution first started from the textile industry of daily necessities.

工業革命首先從民生用品的紡織業開始。

4. For the seamless transportation of goods to all market areas, the need for more convenient modes of transportation increased. This led to the invention and enhancement of trains and steamships, as well as the advancement of steel production technology.

為了讓產品順利運送到市場各地,需要更便捷的運輸工具,於是帶動了火車、汽船的發明與改良,以及煉鋼技術的進步。

 Countries need to protect their citizens with powerful force in order to compete for the market of products. They have improved the manufacturing technology of various warships, guns, and new weapons.

各國為了爭奪產品的市場,需以強大的武力作後盾,於是提升了各種戰艦、槍炮等新式武器的製造技術。

6. After the Industrial Revolution, the use of new machines and technologies not only increased production, improved quality, and made more profits, but it also brought prosperity to countries.

工業革命發生以後,運用新機器和新技術,不但能使產量增加、品質提高,獲得更多的利潤,而且還能帶來國家的強盛。

7. The UK was the first country to experience the Industrial Revolution.

英國是最早發生工業革命的國家。

8. Backed by a powerful fleet and advanced weapons, the UK quickly sold various industrial products to the world and gained considerable wealth. The UK thus becoming the most powerful country in the world at that time.

英國擁有強大的船隊和先進的武器作為後盾,將各種工業產品快速行銷全球各地,獲得非常可觀的財富。英國因而成為當時世界上最富強的國家。

9. The Industrial Revolution is also considered a necessary process to pursue national prosperity.

所以,工業革命也被認為是追求國家富強的必要途徑。

10.The Industrial Revolution did not have an impact on Taiwan until the late Qing dynasty.

工業革命直到清末,才對臺灣產生影響。

11. During late Qing dynasty, Taiwan began to introduce modern construction projects, such as ships, railways, and telegraph networks.

清末,臺灣開始引進輪船、建築鐵路、架設電報線等現代化的建設。

12.During Japanese rule, new style of education was implemented, scientific knowledge was promoted, and new production technologies were adopted, which laid the foundation for Taiwan's industry.

日治時代,實施新式教育,推廣科學知識,採用新的生產技術,奠定了臺灣工業的基礎。

2-4 The Development of Technology (科技的發展)

1. In the past 100 years, the development of science and technology has advanced by leaps and bounds. The the achievements have been very impressive.

近一百年來,科技發展突飛猛進,成就非常可觀。

 The invention and application of information technology, energy technology, and biotechnology have made a considerable impact on the survival and development of human society.

資訊科技、能源科技及生物科技的發明與應用,對人類社會的生存 和發展,有相當大的影響。

2-4-1 Information Technology (資訊科技)

1. Information technology covers communication, network, as well as computer software and hardware.

資訊科技涵蓋的範圍包括:通訊、網路,以及電腦的軟、硬體等。

2. Information products have been popularized in people's daily lives and have become necessary tools.

資訊產品已普及到日常生活中,成為人們必備的工具。

3. Through the internet, people can engage in communication, entertainment, shopping, teaching, research, investment, and other activities.

透過網路,人們可以從事通訊、娛樂、購物、教學、研究、投資等 活動。

4. Information technology brings people many conveniences. However, excessive use of information products and overindulging in the virtual network world can affect people's study and work or hinder the normal development of interpersonal relationships. All of these may cause alienation between people and affect our health.

資訊科技帶給人們許多便利。過度使用資訊產品、沉迷虛擬的網路世界,容易耽誤人們的學習與工作,或是妨礙人際關係的正常發展。 這些有可能造成人與人之間的疏離,影響我們的健康。

2-4-2 Energy Technology (能源科技)

- Energy is closely related to human life.
 能源和人類的生活關係密切。
- 2. All electrical appliances or means of transportation use energy. 電器用品或運輸工具,都必須使用能源。
- 3. The development of energy technology has improved the quality of human life.

能源科技的發達,提升了人類的生活品質。

4. Taiwan mainly uses coal, oil, natural gas, and nuclear energy to generate electricity.

臺灣主要使用煤、石油、天然氣和核能來發電。

5. The use of coal and oil will emit carbon dioxide and cause global warming. The supply of coal and oil is limited and will eventually be used up.

使用煤和石油,會排放二氧化碳、造成地球暖化。煤和石油儲存量 有限,終會使用殆盡。

- 6. Nuclear power generation requires only a small amount of raw material to generate electricity, but there are risks of radiation leakage. The storage of radioactive waste is also a problem. 核能發電只需少量的原料即可產生電力。核能發電有輻射外洩危險。核能發電還有放射性廢棄物貯存的問題。
- 7. Therefore, recyclable, low-pollution alternative energy sources should be actively developed.

因此,應該積極開發其他可循環使用、低汙染的替代能源。

- 8. Alternative energy sources such as solar energy and wind power are much more environmentally friendly.
 太陽能及風力等替代能源,對於環境的汙染較低。
- 9. Our government has selected locations with sufficient sunshine and strong winds to develop solar and wind power generation.
 - 目前政府已選擇日照充足、風力強勁的地點,發展太陽能及風力發電。
- 10. The development of Taiwan's energy technology will not only bring convenience to the people's lives, but also take into account the sustainable development of this land.
 - 臺灣能源科技的發展,不僅帶給人民便利的生活,也兼顧這塊土地的永續發展。



2-4-3 Biotechnology (生物科技)

- 1. With the advancement of biotechnology, humans can control and modify the characteristics of animals and plants and produce better quality fruits, vegetables, and poultry. 生物科技的進步,讓人類能夠控制和改造動植物的特性,生產品質更好的蔬果與禽畜。
- 2. Biotechnology can also be applied in medical treatment such as manufacturing various preventive medicines and vaccines. 生物科技還可以應用在醫療方面,製造各種預防疾病的藥品、疫苗。
- 3. Although biotechnology has many benefits, it may also bring unpredictable consequences.
 - 生物科技雖然有許多的好處,但也可能帶來難以預測的後果。
- 4. Will long-term consumption of animal and plant products modified by biotechnology cause harm to the human body? 長期食用生物科技改造後的動植物產品,是否會對人體造成傷害?
- 5. Will it bring the ethical issues if the technology used to clone animals is used to clone humans? 複製動物的技術如果被用來複製人類,是否會衝擊社會的倫理秩序?
- 6. Facing the possible impact of biotechnology, the government should make laws to supervise and manage.

面對生物科技可能造成的衝擊,政府應制定法律來監督管理。

Note: Human cloning is the creation of a genetically identical copy of a human.

複製人是用複製技術來製出一個和被複製的人相同基因的一個人。



Unit 3



Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

As nations become more and more interconnected, it is an important responsibility of global citizenship to be aware of and participate in the international community. Do you know of any organizations in the world that are currently working to achieve a better and more peaceful world? Whether government-led or voluntary, these actions are all expressions of our love for the world.

因為國與國之間的關係愈來愈密切,所以認識、參與國際社會 是身為世界公民的重要責任。為追求美好與和平的世界,你知道 目前世界上有哪些組織在做這樣的努力嗎?無論是政府主導或是民 間自發的,這些行動都是珍愛世界的表現。



Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

3-1 Cultural Exchange in the World (文化交流看世界)

- religion 宗教
- geographic environment地理環境
- transportation 交通工具
- ommunication media 傳播媒體
- war conflict 戰事衝突
- legacy 遺跡
- cultural innovation 文化創新



3-2 International Organizations (國際社會變化多)

- Industry Era 工業時代
- European Union 歐洲聯盟
- environmental protection 環境的保護
- disease prevention 病毒的防治
- Economic and Trade Agreements 經濟貿易的協定

3-3 International Organizations (國際組織)

- the United Nations 聯合國
- Universal Declaration of
 Human Rights 世界人權宣言
- Doctors Without Borders 無國界醫生
- International Red Cross 國際紅十字會
- International Anti-MineOrganization 國際反地雷組織
- International Olympic Committee國際奧林比卡委員會

Key Concepts (課程焦點)

3-1 Cultural Exchange in the World (文化交流看世界)

1. The world's population is spread across different corners of the globe with different ethnicities, geography, lifestyles, and religious beliefs, resulting in the development of distinctive cultures.

世界的人口,分布在地球的不同角落。由於種族、地理環境、生活方式與宗教信仰的不同,發展出各具特色的文化。

- 2. With the rapid development of transportation and media, the exchange of cultures has become more and more frequent. 隨著交通工具與傳播媒體的快速發展,使得各地不同文化的交流愈來愈頻繁。
- 3. Traditional architecture around the world is distinctive due to different geographical, climatic, and cultural backgrounds. 世界各地的傳統建築,因不同的地理環境、氣候、文化背景等因素而各具特色。
- 4. In the process of cultural exchange, prejudice and disrespect often arise from differences in cultural backgrounds, which can lead to conflict or confrontation.
 在文化交流的過程中,人們常因文化背景的差異形成偏見與不尊重, 進而引發衝突或對抗。
- 5. There have been instances of culture clashes leading to wars around the world. Religious differences between Israel and Arab countries have been a major cause for wars. 世界上也有因文化衝突而導致戰爭的例子。像以色列與阿拉伯國家間常有戰事衝突,宗教信仰不同是很重要的原因之一。



6. Working together between cultures is one of the things that helps societies move forward. By sharing knowledge and working together, people can create a richer and more diverse culture.

國際文化合作不同文化的接觸,是促使人類社會進步的動力之一,在人們相互學習與合作下,常為生活帶來豐富多樣的文化。

7. The culture of each region is not static and is often influenced by contact with foreign cultures.

各地的文化不是一成不變的,常會在與外來文化接觸時受到影響。

8. The foreign cultures are absorbed and adapted to create new cultures.

在吸收外來文化的同時,也會對自己的文化做調整,因而創造新的文化。

9. For instance, the hamburger, which originated from Western culinary culture, has undergone changes to adapt to Eastern society. Rice is the staple food in Eastern society, resulting in the creation of a "rice burger" that is similar to a hamburger but made with rice.

例如: 漢堡是西方飲食文化下的產物,在進入以米食為主的東方社會之後,演變成具有漢堡形式,但以米飯為材料的「米漢堡」,就是文化創新的實例。

10. We should work on how to make different cultures more inclusive in the process of cultural exchange and to reveal the characteristics of our own culture in the pursuit of a better peaceful world.

為了追求美好與和平的世界,在文化交流的過程中,如何使各種不同的文化更具包容性,並顯現自身文化的特色,值得我們共同努力。



3-2 International Organizations (國際社會變化多)

- 1. As human society transformed from an agrarian to an industrial age, the need for resources and markets grew. 隨著人類社會由農業時代轉變為工業時代,對於資源與市場的需求也日益增加。
- Countries often engaged in conflicts and disputes were frequently settled through the use of force, as they sought to protect their own interests.
 為了確保自己國家的最大利益,常造成國與國之間的衝突,而不惜 以「武力」解決爭端。
- 3. Human societies used war, negotiation and alliances to settle their disputes.

人類社會常用戰爭、談判、結盟等方式,來解決彼此的爭端。

- 4. In the information age, the world is becoming more interconnected. What happens in one region may affect the inhabitants of another, or even the whole world.
 在資訊時代,世界各國之間的關係更為緊密。發生在某一地區的事件,可能會影響另一個地區的居民,甚至影響到全世界。
- 5. Issues such as environmental protection, disease prevention and control, and economic and trade agreements all require international cooperation to solve. 環境的保護、疾病的防治、經濟貿易的協定等問題,都需要透過國
 - 環境的保護、疾病的防治、經濟貿易的協定等問題,都需要透過國際的合作,共同來解決。
- 6. In late 2019, COVID-19 (severe urban infectious pneumonia) was sweeping the world, affecting the lives of people everywhere. Countries around the world were taking measures to prevent and control the disease.

2019 年底爆發 COVID-19 席捲全球,影響各地人民的生活,各國 紛紛提出防疫措施。

7. At the APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) meeting, leaders and delegates from various countries discussed issues related to economic cooperation through consultation. 在 APEC (亞太經濟合作) 的會議中,各國的領袖、代表透過協商,共同討論經濟合作的相關議題。

3-3 International Organizations (國際組織)

 After the two world wars, the United Nations was established in order to prevent the recurrence of large-scale international military conflicts. The UN advocates the peaceful resolution of disputes in order to ensure international security and maintain world peace.

人類經過兩次世界大戰後,為了避免再度發生大規模的國際軍事衝突,便結合許多國家成立了聯合國。聯合國主張以和平的方式解決 爭端,以保障國際間的安全,維護世界的和平。

- 2. Although small and medium-sized conflicts continue to occur around the world, the UN has always played an active role in mediating and preventing the spread of war.

 雖然現在世界各地還是不斷的發生中小規模的紛爭,但聯合國一直努力的扮演著調停、防止戰爭擴大的角色。
- 3. The UN headquarters building is a 39-storey building located in New York City, USA.
 聯合國 (UN) 總部大樓位於美國紐約市,是一棟 39 層的大樓。
- 4. The United Nations currently has over 190 member states. 聯合國目前有一百九十多個會員國。
- 5. Our country has been actively trying to become a member of the United Nations, but has not yet been able to do so due to obstacles from China.

我國一直積極想成為聯合國會員國,因受到中國的阻撓,至今尚未成功。

6. We have been unable to join many of the international organizations of which the United Nations is a part of, such as the WHO.

連帶無法加入許多聯合國所屬的國際組織,如 WHO。

- 7. The UN's work is not only to maintain world peace, but also to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. 聯合國的工作除了維護世界和平,也積極推動人權及基本自由的尊重。
- 8. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, advocates for the right of every human being to life, liberty and personal safety. 聯合國曾發表「世界人權宣言」,主張每個人都享有生命、自由和人身安全的權利。
- 9. The United Nations support women's human rights and education by providing education and school facilities for girls in Afghanistan.

聯合國為維護女性人權,支持女性接受教育,在阿富汗為女童提供教育及學校設備。

- 10.To improve the welfare of people and encourage positive relationships among nations, the United Nations has several associated groups that aim to address worldwide economic, cultural, and social issues through international collaboration. 為了增進全人類的幸福,努力發展國際間的友好關係,聯合國還設有許多附屬的組織,希望透過國際合作的方式,解決人類在經濟、文化與社會上的問題。
- 11.UNESCO was established to promote cooperation between nations through education, science, and culture. 聯合國教科文組織:成立的宗旨是期望透過教育、科學及文化,來促進各國間合作。
- 12.Saving Angkor Wat, for example, is a UNESCO campaign. 例如:「拯救吳哥窟」就是聯合國教科文組織所發起的運動。

13. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) works with European governments to ensure that refugees to Europe receive humanitarian assistance and are resettled in safe countries.

聯合國難民署 (UNHCR) 與歐洲各國政府合作,以確保至歐洲的難民得到人道援助,並安置到安全的國家。

14. The World Health Organization (WHO) is a part of the United Nations. It was created to assist governments in enhancing the health standards of their citizens and to promote better health for all.

世界衛生組織 (簡稱 WHO) 也是聯合國的附屬機構,為追求全人類的健康,協助各國政府提升人民的健康品質而成立,其主要工作包括:防治流行疾病、改善公共衛生等。

15.In 2003, the SARS epidemic was brought under international control by the WHO.

2003 年,席捲全球的 SARS (嚴重急性呼吸道症候群),便是由 WHO 進行跨國防疫合作,才能快速控制疫情的蔓延。

16.WHO is also involved in the prevention of the COVID-19 (Severe Specific Infectious Pneumonia) outbreak at the end of 2019, and has proposed measures to address it.

2019 年底爆發的 COVID-19 (嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎), WHO 也參與防疫工作,提出應對的措施。

17.WHO has promoted the Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity, and Health. It advocates that a balanced diet and physical activity are the antidote to many of the disease causing factors.

WHO 還推動「全球飲食、運動及健康對策」。提倡均衡的飲食和運動是戰勝許多致病因素的良藥。

18.In addition to the international organizations formed by national governments, there were also many international, community-initiated non-governmental organizations, (NGOs) such as Doctors Without Borders, the International Red Cross, the International Anti-Mine Organization (IAMO), and the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

除了由國家政府所組成的國際組織外,也有許多國際性、由民間發起組成的非政府組織 (簡稱 NGO),如無國界醫生、國際紅十字會、國際反地雷組織、國際奧林匹克委員會等。

19.Doctors Without Borders believes that everyone has the right to health care, regardless of race, religion, or political affiliation. They often risk their lives in war zones and disaster areas to save the wounded.

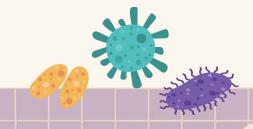
無國界醫生相信不分種族、宗教或政治立場,每個人都有獲得醫療保健的權利。他們常冒著生命危險,到戰地和災區搶救傷患。

- 20.Doctors Without Borders and the Taiwan Lu Chu Medical Peace Association are both humanitarian relief organizations that would join the relief effort wherever a disaster strikes. 無國界醫生和台灣路竹醫療和平會都是人道救援組織,無論哪個地區發生災難,它們都會加入救援行動。
- 21. The International Anti-Mine Organization (IAMO) is a humanitarian organization.

國際反地雷組織是屬於人道組織。

- 22.According to the United Nations estimates, there are currently around 100 million landmines planted around the world. 根據聯合國的估計,全球所埋設的地雷,目前約有一億枚左右。
- 23.At present, some governments are hesitant to ban landmines due to their own national interests.

雖然有些政府為了自己國家的利益,仍然不願意配合禁用地雷。





24. However, the International Organization Against Landmines (IAML), along with the help of civil society in several nations, have made significant progress in gaining support from many countries and people.

但在許多國家民間團體的合作之下,國際反地雷組織發揮了很大的力量,已經有愈來愈多的國家和人民支持。

25. The IAML has been recognized with the Nobel Peace Prize for its efforts in working towards eliminating landmines and contributing to world peace.

這個組織對世界有很大的貢獻,曾經獲頒「諾貝爾和平獎」。

26.Kinmen, once a war zone, has now been cleared of mines throughout the island and has been recognized by international anti-mine organizations.

金門曾是戰地,如今已完成全島的排雷作業,受到國際反地雷組織的肯定。

27. The Olympic Games are held every four years. The Olympic Games are not only a competition between athletes from different countries, but also an exchange of sports to promote international friendship, with peace being the main spirit of the Games.

奧林匹克運動會每四年舉辦一次,除了各國運動選手的競技外,更 是希望透過運動的交流,增進國際間友誼,以和平為運動會的主要 精神。

28. The five rings in the Olympic flag symbolize the unity of the five continents.

奧運會旗中的5個環,象徵5大洲的團結。

29. The best guarantee for international peace and security is for people and nations to respect cultural diversity, tolerance, and cooperation.

無論是人民或是國家,都應有尊重文化多樣性、彼此寬容與合作的胸襟,才是國際和平與安全的最佳保障。

Unit 4



Care About Our Earth 關心我們的地球

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

Changes in the environment in one region can cause changes in other regions. These changes lead to a global environmental problem such as global warming. In this open ecological environment, residents of each region should use natural resources wisely and protect their own environment to avoid impacting the living environment of residents in other regions. The relationships among countries around the world are complex. When conflicts arise, resolving disputes often requires the intervention of international organizations. Therefore, we should cultivate mutual caring and respect for different ethnic groups and cultures.

一個地區的環境發生變化,會使另一個地區也發生變化。這些變化甚至波及全球,形成全球環境問題,例如全球暖化問題。在開放的生態環境中,每一個地區的居民,都應該要謹慎使用自然資源,維護自己的環境,以免影響其他地區居民的生活環境。在人類世界中,國與國之間的關係更複雜,一旦發生衝突,常需透過國際組織來解決紛爭,因此,我們應該培養互相關懷的情感,尊重不同的族群和文化。

Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

4-1 Global Environment (全球環境)

- soil 土壤
- human 人類
- ecological 生態
- volcano 火山
- leaked radiation pollution 輻射外洩汙染
- carbon dioxide 二氧化碳
- Arctic 北極
- submerge 淹沒
- coral 珊瑚
- heat wave 熱浪
- green building 綠建築
- bicycle 腳踏車

- sunshine 陽光
- survival 生存
- global 全球的
- nuclear disaster 核災
- global warming 全球暖化
- Antarctic 南極
- melt 融化
- low-lying area 低窪地區
- rainstorm 暴雨
- drought 乾旱
- electric bus 電動公車
- reduce 減少

4-2 The World Is a Family (世界一家)

- dispute 爭執
- law 法律
- international organization 國際組織
- **conflict** 衝突
- global village 地球村

- complex 複雜的
- regulation 規範
- greenhouse gas emission 溫室氣體排放
- global citizen 世界公民
- global issue 全球性議題





Key Concepts (課程焦點)

4-1 Global Environment (全球環境)

4-1-1 An Open Ecological Environment (The Origin of Civilization) 開放的生態環境(文明的起源)

- Soil, sunshine, air and water constitute the environment on which human beings depend on for survival, and they breed various animals and plants which are closely intertwined with each other to form an open ecological environment.
 - 土地、陽光、空氣和水,構成人類賴以生存的環境,並孕育了各式 各樣的動植物,彼此之間緊密相扣,形成一個開放的生態環境。
- 2. Changes in the environment in one region will cause changes in another region. Changes may even affect the whole world, forming a global environmental problem.
 - 一個地區的環境發生變化,會使另一個地區也發生變化。甚至波及 全球,形成全球環境問題。
- 3. For example, the 2010 eruption of a volcano in Iceland resulted in a significant scattering of volcanic ash. The huge amount of volcanic ash was carried by the wind and caused the disruption of aviation operations of several nations.
 - 例如: 西元 2010 年冰島火山爆發,大量的火山灰隨風飄散,造成許多國家航空中斷。
- 4. In 2011, a major earthquake occurred in the Northeast Sea of Japan, which caused the Fukushima nuclear disaster.
 - 2011年日本東北海域發生大地震,導致福島核電廠發生災變。

4-1-2 Global Warming (全球暖化)

1. Some densely populated areas with developed industries and commerce emit a large amount of carbon dioxide and waste gas. This has caused an increase of temperatures all over the world. 世界上一些工商業發達、人口密集的地區,大量排放二氧化碳等廢氣,使全球各地的氣溫升高。

2. As a result of global warming, a large amount of ice and snow in the Antarctic, Arctic, and high mountain regions melted and flowed into the sea. This has resulted in an increase in seawater volume, rising sea levels, and submerging low-lying areas.

全球暖化的結果,使南極、北極和高山地區的冰雪大量融化,流入 海中,導致海水量增加,海平面上升,淹沒低窪地區。

3. Maldives, an island country located in the Indian Ocean, is already facing the threat of being submerged due to rising sea levels.

位於印度洋的島國馬爾地夫,由於海平面上升,國土已面臨被淹沒的威脅。

4. Global warming has also caused changes in the habitats and distribution ranges of animals and plants.

全球暖化也造成動植物棲息環境改變,分布範圍調整,影響自然生態。

5. Corals in low-latitude seas often die in large quantity due to rising sea temperature.

低緯度海域的珊瑚,常因海水溫度上升而大量死亡。

6. Some studies have pointed out that warming may also cause climate anomalies in various places.

有些研究指出,暖化也可能使各地氣候出現異常現象。

7. Frequent rainstorms, heat waves, and droughts in recent years have not only caused loss of lives and property, but have often resulted in poor harvests and higher food prices.

近年來,各地暴雨、熱浪、乾旱頻傳,不僅導致生命財產損失,也常造成糧食歉收、糧價高漲。

4-1-3 Caring for the Environment (愛護環境)

- 1. The maintenance and sustainable operation of the environment are everyone's responsibility, and they require the cooperation between the government and the people. 環境的維護和永續經營是每一個人的責任,需要政府與人民相互配合。
- The government has formulated laws and regulations related to environmental development and resource protection. The government also advocates actions to reduce environmental loads, such as promoting green buildings and taking electric buses.

政府制定環境開發與資源保護的相關法令,倡導降低環境負荷的行動,例如:推動綠建築、使用電動公車等。

3. We should care about environmental issues and take actions to protect the environment.

我們可以主動關心環境問題,並以實際行動來愛護環境。

4. We can save water and electricity, use public transportation more, eat less meat and more fruits and vegetables, along with reducing the use of plastic products to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

節約用水和用電、多利用大眾運輸工具、多吃蔬菜水果少吃肉、減少塑膠製品的使用等,以降低二氧化碳排放量。

4-1-4 Global Environmental Action (全球環保行動)

1. Some countries have achieved considerable results in coping with the global warming.

有些國家在對抗暖化的行動上,已經有相當成效。

2. Denmark promotes bicycle commuting to reduce carbon emissions.

丹麥推動自行車通勤,以降低碳排放。

3. Germany implements urban greening to naturally cool the environment and reduce energy consumption.

德國進行城市綠化,讓環境自然降溫,減少能源消耗。

4. In an open ecological environment, residents in each region should use natural resources carefully and maintain their own environment so as not to affect the living environment of residents in other regions.

在開放的生態環境中,每一個地區的居民,都應該要謹愼使用自然資源,維護自己的環境,以免影響其他地區居民的生活環境。

4-2 The World Is a Family (世界一家)

4-2-1 Cooperating Hand in Hand for a Peaceful Coexistence (心手相連,和平共存)

- Family, society, and country are the basic organizations of the world. These organizations are closely related to our lives. 家庭、社會與國家,是人類世界中的基本組織,這些組織都和我們 的生活息息相關。
- 2. Affection between family members are the basis of a family. When disputes arise, they can be resolved through mediation by elders or communication among members. 家庭成員以親情為基礎。發生爭執時,透過長輩調解或成員間的溝通,就可以化解。
- The relationship among members of society is complex. When disputes arise, they often rely on laws and regulations to resolve problems.
 - 社會成員間關係較複雜,遇到爭執時,往往需依賴法律規章來解決 問題。
- 4. The relationship between nations in the global community are complex.
 - 在人類世界中,國與國之間的關係更複雜。
- 5. Once a conflict occurs, it is often necessary to be resolved through international organizations.
 - 一旦發生衝突,常需透過國際組織來解決紛爭。

- 6. To build a society that is fair and just so as to promote peaceful coexistence, members of any organization must adhere to shared norms, offer mutual support, and collaborate with one another.
 - 不論是哪一種組織,都需要成員間遵守共同的規範,相互協助並且分工合作。以建立一個公平正義、和平共存的社會為願景。
- 7. Therefore, we should cultivate mutual caring emotions and respect for different ethnic groups and cultures.

因此,我們應該培養互相關懷的情感,尊重不同的族群和文化。

4-2-2 A Worldwide View (放眼天下)

- 1. The world is a global village. 世界是個「地球村」。
- 2. We should not only care about the people and things around us, but also pay attention to what happens in other parts of the world.
 - 我們不僅要關心自己生活周遭的人、事、物,也要注意世界上其他 地方發生的事情。
- 3. Global citizens are those who can transcend countries and races and have a world-mindedness.
 - 能超越國家、種族,而具有世界情懷的人,就是世界公民。
- 4. As a citizen of the world, we should cultivate an open mind and a broad vision. We should bravely face the challenges of different cultures. We should also care about the global issues that human society is facing.
 - 作為一個世界公民,我們要培養開闊的胸襟與寬廣的視野,勇敢面對各種外來文化的挑戰。關心人類社會共同面臨的全球性議題。
- 5. We need to actively participate in international organizations and events to improve Taiwan's image and status.
 - 我們也要積極爭取參與國際組織及相關活動,提升臺灣的形象與地位。
- 6. We fulfill our duties as a member of the international community.
 - 我們應善盡國際社會一分子應盡的責任。

Unit 5



Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

In this unit, you can explore the cultural exchanges between Taiwan and the world. This unit introduces the diverse cultural elements from the aspects of housing, dance, and clothing.

臺灣與世界密切交流,在這個單元,你可以從住屋、舞蹈及 服飾三方面,介紹多元的文化風貌。



Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

5-1 Taiwan and the World (臺灣與世界)

- Pacific Ocean 太平洋
- Northeast Asia 東北亞
- political 政治的
- Straits Exchange Foundation海基會
- Japan 日本
- photographic equipment攝影器材
- tourist 觀光客
- wage 薪資
- Indonesia 印尼
- Thailand 泰國
- 🥛 flat-panel display 平面顯示器
- bicycle 腳踏車
- arts organization 藝術團體

- Eastern Asia 東亞
- Southeast Asia 東南亞
- Association for RelationsAcross the Taiwan Straits(ARATS) 海協會
- trading partner 貿易夥伴
- import 出口
- South Korean 南韓
- migrant worker 移工
- ligh-tech 高科技
- semiconductor 半導體
- functional fabrics 機能布料
- volunteer group 志工團體
- medical team 醫療團隊

5-2 Different Cultures of the World (世界文化大不同)

- tent 帳篷
- the Arctic 北極
- Hawaiian hula dance 夏威夷草裙舞
- symbol 象徵
- Spain 西班牙
- Brazil 巴西
- kilt 蘇格蘭裙

- igloo 冰屋
- stilt house 高腳屋
- New Zealand 紐西蘭
- flamenco 佛朗明哥舞
- samba 森巴舞
- Scotland 蘇格蘭



Key Concepts (課程焦點)

5-1 Taiwan and the World (臺灣與世界)

 Taiwan is situated at the junction of the Pacific Ocean and Eastern Asia, serving as a halfway point between Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia. This strategic location makes Taiwan a traffic hub for transportation.

臺灣位在太平洋和亞洲東部的交界處,也是東北亞與東南亞的中途站。臺灣為亞洲東部和世界其他地區海上往來的重要位置。

2. Taiwan has closely connected with many other nations since the colonial periods of the Dutch and the Spanish.

從荷西時代開始,臺灣便與世界上許多國家有密切的關係。

5-1-1 Exchanges between Taiwan and China (臺灣與中國的交流)

1. The government of the Republic of China relocated to Taiwan in 1949.

民國三十八年,中華民國政府遷到臺灣。

2. Taiwan had no contact with China for many years due to political factors.

由於政治因素,臺灣與中國長期不相往來。

In 1987, our government lifted restrictions of visit to China.
 People-to-people interactions between China and Taiwan have become increasingly frequent since then.

民國七十六年,政府開放民眾到中國探親。自此,兩岸民間互動日 趨頻繁。

 Taiwan and China have also established Straits Exchange Foundation and Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS) to handle cross-strait exchanges.

臺灣和中國也各自成立海基會和海協會,協助處理兩岸交流的事務。

- 5. In addition to visiting, traveling, and cultural exchange, Taiwanese businessmen are now able to invest in businesses in China with the opening of Chinese markets. The economic and trade exchanges between Taiwan and China are close. 除了探親、旅遊、文化交流活動外,臺商也可以到當地投資。臺灣和中國的經貿往來密切。
- 6. Recently, China has become one of Taiwan's most important trading partners.

近年來,中國已成為臺灣最主要的貿易對象之一。

7. Taiwan's over-dependence on China raises the risks of economic development.

臺灣的經濟若過於依賴中國,會增加經濟發展的風險。

5-1-2 Exchanges between Taiwan and Northeast Asia (臺灣與東北亞的交流)

1. Japan, South Korea, and North Korea are countries in Northeast Asia.

東北亞的國家,包括日本、南韓(韓國)、北韓。

2. Japan is an important trading country to Taiwan. 日本是臺灣的重要貿易國。



- 3. Automobiles, electrical appliances, and photographic equipment imported from Japan are products that most Taiwanese people buy.
 - 從日本進口的汽車、電器、攝影器材是多數臺灣民眾會購買的產品。
- 4. Taiwan's electronic components, agricultural products, fishery products, and other products exported to Japan are very popular with the Japanese.

臺灣出口到日本的電子零件、農產、漁產等產品,也受日本人歡迎。



- 5. Of all the tourists that come to Taiwan for sightseeing, Japanese tourists account for a very high proportion.
 來臺觀光的旅客中,日本遊客占有相當高的比例。
- Japanese TV programs, animated cartoons, pop music, along with their celebrities and idols are deeply loved by Taiwanese people.

日本的電視節目、動畫卡通、流行音樂,甚至明星偶像,深受臺灣 民眾喜愛。

- 7. In recent years, South Korean (Korean) automobiles and electronic products have also entered the Taiwanese market.近年來,南韓(韓國)的汽車與電子產品也進入臺灣市場。
- 8. South Korean movies, dramas, stars and idols, known as K-pop, have become very popular in Taiwan.

 南韓的影劇、明星偶像,在臺灣大受歡迎,形成一股「韓流」。

5-1-3 Exchanges between Taiwan and Southeast Asia (臺灣與東南亞的交流)

- 1. Many countries in Southeast Asia are rich in resources. The low wages of labor markets in these countries attract many Taiwanese companies to set up factories there.
 - 東南亞許多國家資源豐富、工資低廉,吸引不少臺灣企業前往設廠。
- 2. Taiwan also employs many migrant workers from Southeast Asia in factory operations, construction, and patient care.
 - 臺灣也僱用許多來自東南亞的移工,從事工廠作業、工程建設、病患看護等工作。
- 3. Many people from Southeast Asia came to Taiwan because of marriage, bringing rich cultural vitality to the society.
 李多声高巧地區的人民,也因為抵烟的關係來到喜戀,為喜戀社會
 - 許多東南亞地區的人民,也因為婚姻的關係來到臺灣,為臺灣社會 帶來豐富的文化活力。

- 4. In recent years, the economy of Southeast Asian countries have developed rapidly, and exchanges with Taiwan have become closer.
 - 近年來,東南亞國家的經濟快速發展,和臺灣的往來更加密切。
- 5. Food products produced in Indonesia and movies produced in Thailand have gradually become popular in Taiwan. 印尼生產的食品和泰國出品的電影等,在臺灣普遍可見。

5-1-4 Taiwan's Interaction with the World (臺灣與世界的互動)

- 1. Taiwan has strong business relationships with numerous countries and has many outstanding performances. 臺灣在世界各國的經貿交流中,有許多傑出的表現。
- 2. Taiwan's high-tech products such as flat-panel displays and semiconductors, as well as bicycles and functional fabrics all occupy a very important position in the world market. 臺灣的平面顯示器、半導體等高科技產品,以及自行車、機能布料等,在世界市場都占有相當重要的地位。
- 3. Taiwan has cooperated with Japan and the United States on research of scientific satellites and cancer treatment technologies. The results have been recognized internationally. 臺灣與日本、美國進行科學衛星、癌症治療技術的合作研究,成果 受到國際肯定。
- 4. Taiwan actively participates in international competitions and exhibitions, inviting contestants and representatives from various countries. These acts not only enhance mutual exchanges and expand international horizons, but also helps the world know about Taiwan.

臺灣也積極爭取舉辦或參與國際比賽和展覽,邀集各國選手、代表參與。這些活動不僅增進彼此交流,擴展國際視野,更讓世界看見臺灣。

5. Taiwan's art groups frequently go on world tours, enabling global audiences to witness various performances and to showcase Taiwan's diverse artistic achievements.

臺灣的藝術團體經常到世界各地演出,讓世界各國的人們看見不一樣的表演,展現臺灣多元的藝術創作。

 Taiwan also actively assists the development of other countries using its own experiences and resources in order to fulfill its responsibility as a member of the international community.

為了善盡國際一分子的責任,臺灣也運用自身的經驗及資源,積極協助其他國家的發展。

7. Sending medical teams to many impoverished areas of the world to provide medical assistance and to help improve environmental sanitation are some examples.

臺灣派遣醫療團隊,遠赴世界許多地區,從事醫療救助和協助環境衛生改善。

8. In addition to the government's efforts, Taiwan's volunteer groups are also actively involved in international affairs. 除了政府的努力外,臺灣的志工團體,也積極參與國際事務。

9. Taiwan's volunteer groups actively participate in disaster relief globally when major international disasters occur.

每當國際發生重大災難時,臺灣的志工團體都主動投入各種賑災、 救難的行列。





5-2 Different Cultures of the World (世界文化大不同)

- People from all over the world have developed unique cultures in order to adapt to the environment they live in.
 世界各地的人們為了適應所處的環境,發展出獨特的文化。
- Let's get to know the diverse cultural features from the three aspects of housing, dance, and clothing.
 我們可以從住屋、舞蹈及服飾三方面,認識多元的文化風貌。

5-2-1 Housing Styles (Aspects of Housing) (住屋形式)

- 1. With different environments, people require different housing. 面對不同的生活環境,世界各地的居民發展出不同的住屋形式。
- North American indigenous people once lived a nomadic life, hunting for sustenance without a permanent home. They lived in tents made of animal skins. It was quite convenient when moving because they only needed to use livestock to move the tents.
 - 早期有些美洲北部的原住民族,以狩獵或放牧為生,沒有固定的居住處所。他們以獸皮製成的帳篷為家。搬遷時,將帳篷拆卸後只需要用牲畜搬運,相當方便。
- The climate in the Arctic is very cold and living materials are scarce. People used local materials to build igloos with ice bricks. It can not only resist the cold wind, but it also keeps the occupants warm.
 - 北極的氣候嚴寒、生活物資缺乏。人們就地取材以冰磚疊成冰屋,不但可以抵禦寒風,也可以保暖。
- 4. Some residents in Thailand who live by the river would build stilt houses. Half of the houses are built in the river and half on the bank, and most of their daily life depends on the river for their livelihood.
 - 泰國有些住在河邊的居民,會搭建高腳屋,將房子一半搭建在河裡,一半搭建在岸上,生活起居全都依賴河水。

- 5. Hanek, the name for traditional South Korean housing, is typically built with wood, earth, and stone. In order to adapt to the cold winter, a floor heating system is installed under the floor to increase the temperature of the floor and the room. The Korean habit of sitting and sleeping on the ground is also influenced by the floor heating system.
 - 南韓(韓國)傳統住屋稱為韓屋,以木材、土石等建造。為了適應寒冷的冬季,地板下裝置地暖系統,提升地板與室內的溫度。韓國人常席地而坐、就地而眠的習慣,也是受地暖系統的影響。

5-2-2 Dance (舞蹈)

- 1. Dance is the earliest art type developed in human history. 舞蹈是人類最早發展出來的藝術型態之一。
- 2. The original form of dance is often a blessing to gods or nature.舞蹈最初的形態常常是對神靈或大自然的祈福。
- 3. The Hawaiian hula dance is a traditional dance performed with music and song. The soft and graceful dance movements are used to pray to the gods.
 - 夏威夷的草裙舞搭配樂器伴奏及歌曲演唱,以柔美曼妙的舞姿來向神靈祈福。
- 4. Kagura dance in Japan originated from the ritual of worshiping the gods. It is a traditional Japanese culture with a long history.
 - 日本的神樂起源於供奉神明的祭神儀式,是一種擁有悠久歷史的日本 傳統文化。
- 5. Some ethnic groups also use dance to intimidate and threaten enemies.
 - 有些民族也利用舞蹈來恫嚇、威脅敵人。
- 6. The Maori in New Zealand use a war dance to boost morale and deter the enemy before going to war.
 - 紐西蘭的毛利人會在打仗前,利用跳戰舞的方式來鼓舞士氣,並嚇 阻敵人。

- 7. Since the evolution of dance, there have been more and more types of dances. Some dance forms have even become
 - 舞蹈演變至今,種類愈來愈多,有些舞蹈形式甚至成為特定國家的 象徵。

symbols of specific countries.

- 8. Flamenco is a unique style of dance and is considered a representative of Spanish dance. Performers wear special costumes and the dance is accompanied by guitar music and rhythmic clapping, tapping, or snapping of the fingers.
 - 佛朗明哥舞的舞者穿著特別的服裝,搭配吉他的伴奏,有節奏的拍手、踢踏或彈指,展現獨特的風情,成為西班牙舞蹈的代表。
- 9. Samba has a rich rhythm, paired with enthusiastic music, showing a lively and joyful dance style. Samba has become synonymous with Brazil.
 - 森巴舞具有豐富的韻律感,搭配熱情的音樂,展現出活潑、歡樂的舞蹈風格,已成為巴西的代名詞。

5-2-3 Clothing (服飾)

- 1. People all over the world have their unique costumes. 世界各地的居民,都有他們獨特的服飾。
- 2. There are also many distinctive costumes around the world. 世界各地還有許多具有特色的服飾。
- 3. Cultures around the world are precious treasures of human beings.
 - 世界各地的文化,是人類珍貴的寶藏。
- 4. In addition to knowing and understanding, we should also respect other cultures and avoid judging each other with our own culture as the standard. This is how we can reduce prejudice and conflicts.
 - 我們除了認識與了解外,也應予以尊重,還要避免以自己的文化為標準來看待對方,這樣才能減少偏見與衝突。

5. A unique feature of Scottish men is the wearing of traditional kilts which is often worn during festivals.
大多數英國蘇格蘭地區的男性,會在喜慶節日時,穿著傳統的蘇格蘭裙,相當獨特。

6. Most Indian women wear long skirts and sarees. 多數的印度女性則穿著長裙,搭配紗麗。

7. Some ethnic groups living in desert areas wear turbans and robes to shield them from the strong sunlight and sandstorms. 有些居住在沙漠地區的民族,會戴頭巾、穿長袍,以遮蔽強烈的日照與風沙。

Unit 6



Sustainable Global Village 永續經營地球村

Lesson Overview (課程簡介)

The rapid advancement of transportation and the widespread use of the internet have reduced the physical distance between people. People are closely connected and this makes the world a global village. To sustain the global village, it is necessary for every citizen to work together to solve problems of global issues.

便利快捷的交通工具、無遠弗屆的網際網路,縮短了世界各地人們 交流的時間與空間,彼此往來頻繁,緊密連結,形成地球村。但地球 村存在著全球性的問題,需要匯聚每位公民的力量,藉由各國共謀解 決對策,才能永續經營地球村。

Words and Phrases (單字與片語)

6-1 Economic Trends in the Global Village (地球村的經濟趨勢)

- society 社會
- kinship 血緣關係
- phenomena 現象 (複數)
- diverse 多元的
- humanity 全體人類
- natural resource 自然資源
- division of labor 分工
- policy 政策

- border 疆界
- Commodity 商品
- **disperse** (使)分散
- **conducive** 有利的
- professional 專業的
- intellectual 智力的
- **wage 工資**
 - migrant worker 移工

6-2 Issues of the Global Village (地球村的議題)

- enterprise 企業
- capital 資金
- **affluent** 富裕
- raw material 原物料
- **poverty** 窮困
- unemployment 失業
- infrastructure 基礎建設
- scarce 稀少的

- natural disaster 天災
- climate change 氣候變遷
- **distribution** 分配
- perspective 角度
- violation 侵犯
- organization 組織
- criminal 犯罪的
- terrorist 恐怖份子

6-3 A Thriving Global Village (生生不息的地球村)

- wealth inequality 貧富不均
- Green Belt Movement線帶運動
- economic capability 經濟能力
- World Bank 世界銀行
- **negotiate 協商**
- civilization 文明



Key Concepts (課程焦點)

6-1 Economic Trends in the Global Village (地球村的經濟趨勢)

6-1-1 A Global Village (世界地球村)

1. Families constitute our society. Societies worldwide constitute the whole world.

很多家庭組成我們的社會。全球的社會構成了整個世界。

Families are bonded by blood and affection. Family members cherish and forgive one another. Sometimes, conflicts may arise.

家人之間有血緣和親情連繫。家人彼此相愛且包容。偶爾也會有爭吵。

 The interactions among families, societies, and international communities are complex. Conflicts, competition, and cooperation among which became diversified due to the complexity.

從家庭、社會到國際世界,其間的關係愈加複雜,合作、衝突與競爭的現象也愈多元。

4. The success of the global village requires that we all actively participate, respect each other's differences, and strive for mutual understanding and cooperation. Only by working together can we build a better future for all.

同住在地球村的我們,應秉持資源共享、困境共謀對策的原則,互相援助,讓每個人享有較好的生活,使每個國家的政治、經濟與文化發展均能立於平等地位,才能創造人類最大福祉。

6-1-2 Globalization of Economic Development (經濟發展全球化)

1. Countries develop industries based on their natural resources and technology of production.

世界各國依據自然資源、生產技術等條件,發展相關產業。

2. International trade enables countries to access a wider range of better goods, leading to the formation of international industrial division of labor.

透過國際貿易,彼此都能享受更多、更好的商品,國際間也形成產業分工的現象。

3. With the rapid development of communication and transportation, many countries have adopted more open economic policies.

隨著通訊、交通工具發展一日千里,各國紛紛採取更開放的經濟政 策。

- 4. International trade is no longer limited by borders. People trade not only commodities but also exchange of manpower, capital, and information. The economic development is closely connected worldwide and leads to a global common market. 不只商品能互相交易,人力、資金、資訊也不再受限於國界,可以自由快速流動,世界各國形成一個共同市場,經濟發展息息相關。
- 5. Companies seek the optimal location for business operations globally. They utilize the best production conditions of each country and establish factories in multiple countries. This act can reduce cost, increase production, and provide the global market with high-quality goods at low prices. However, excessive low wages may not be conducive to improving the lives of local workers.

許多企業在全球尋找最佳作業地點,運用各國優勢的生產條件,將 工廠分散在各國。既能降低成本、提高產量,也提供全球市場物美 價廉的商品,但過低的工資也可能不利於改善當地勞工生活。

6-1-3 Working Across Borders (跨國工作)

1. It is more common for people to work across borders in an era of globalization.

全球化的時代,人們跨國從事專業、體力工作的情形較過去普遍。

 Talented workers in various professional fields are considered intellectual assets. They are sought after by countries in the hope that their expertise will enhance national competitiveness.

各專業領域優秀人才被視為智慧資產,是各國競相爭取的對象,希 望借重其專長,提升國家競爭力。

 Wealthy neighborhoods lack people to engage in dangerous and physically demanding works. They usually import migrant workers from areas with lower wages.

在生活富裕的地區,許多危險性較高、需要體力的工作乏人問津,經常從工資較低廉的地區引進移工。

4. Cross-border workers can boost the economies of different countries and foster cultural exchange.

人們跨國工作既有助於各國經濟發展,也可促進各地文化交流。

5. Citizens of the global village should regard the cross-border work phenomenon with respect so to make our world a harmonious one.

地球村的公民都應該懷著尊重差異、通力合作的態度,來看待跨國 工作的現象,使我們的世界更和諧。



6-2 Issues of the Global Village (地球村的議題)

6-2-1 The Wealth Gap (貧富差距)

1. Under the trend of globalization, it seems that countries can share the fruits of economic production through the division of labor.

在全球化趨勢下,各國分工生產,似乎可以共享經濟生產的成果。

 Advanced industrial countries and their large corporations hold sway over capital and technology. They take the lead in global competition and secure greater profits. Their citizens experience higher standards of living.

工業先進國家與他們的大企業掌握資金與科技,在全球競爭中居領先地位,往往獲利較多,人民生活較富裕。

3. Some countries mainly produce labor or export raw materials. Their people still live in poverty.

但有些國家以勞動力生產或輸出原物料為主,人民生活仍舊窮困。

4. In addition to international inequality, the gap between the rich and the poor has widened within many countries.

除了國際間的不平等之外,許多國家內部的貧富差距也擴大了。

5. When companies relocate factories or move job opportunities to other countries with lower wages, it often results in unemployment and stagnant wages.

當企業將工廠或工作外移到工資較低的國家時,往往造成國內勞工 失業與薪資停滯不升等現象。



6-2-2 Hunger Issues (飢餓問題)

1. The rapid increase of the world's population has sped up the consumption of natural resources.

世界人口快速增加,提高自然資源的消耗量。

2. In resource-scarce areas, chronic food shortage leads to increasing mortality and decreasing productivity. This hampers improvement of production conditions through infrastructure development such as agriculture, healthcare, and education. It perpetuates a vicious cycle of poverty.

在資源匱乏的地區,因糧食生產不足,人們長期處於飢餓狀態,造成死亡率增加、生產力下降,就更難以推動農業、醫療、教育等基礎建設來改變生產條件,形成惡性循環。

3. Areas with frequent natural disasters and wars result in a global village full of hungry people.

有的地區天災不斷、戰亂不休,使地球村存在著許多飢餓人口。

4. Hunger issues can only be improved by fair resource distribution and a stable supply of global food, as well as love and concern for all.

我們除了重視整體資源分配的公平性,健全全球食物的生產與供給外,人人秉持愛與關懷,才能逐步改善飢餓問題。

6-2-3 Human Rights Issues (人權問題)

1. Everyone has the right to live a free and safe life, regardless of race, gender, religion, etc.

不分種族、性別、宗教等,每個人都有過著自由、安全生活的權利。

2. Disadvantaged groups such as children and women often face the plight of human rights violations.

兒童、婦女等弱勢族群,較常面臨人權被侵犯的困境。

- 3. The number of immigrants and migrant workers have increased with the development of globalization, and they must be protected by local laws.
 - 隨著全球化發展,離鄉背井的移民和移工增加,他們也必須獲得當 地法律的保護。
- 4. There are many refugees who have been displaced by war, climate change, or over-exploitation of land. It is also a major issue in defending social justice on how to protect their right of survival.

還有其他因戰爭、氣候變遷或土地過度開發等因素而流亡異鄉的難民,如何維護他們的生存權利,同樣是捍衛社會公義的一大課題。

6-2-4 International Crime Issues (國際犯罪問題)

1. International criminal activities have become more and more severe with increasing globalization in politics, economics, and culture.

隨著世界各國在政治、經濟、文化等領域的密切交流,犯罪活動國際化的趨勢也愈來愈明顯。

2. International criminal acts such as terrorism, human trafficking, counterfeit money printing, illicit financial flows, transnational drug trafficking, international fraud, and other criminal acts cannot be stopped by one country alone. It needs the joint efforts of governments and relevant international organizations to prevent these crimes.

尤其是恐怖組織、販運人口、偽鈔印製、不法資金流動、跨國毒品 買賣、國際詐騙等犯罪行為,只靠一個國家查緝是無法阻止的,需 要各國政府和相關國際組織共同努力防範。

6-3 A Thriving Global Village (生生不息的地球村)

- 1. People have been trying to come up with viable long-term solutions for global problems such as hunger, wealth inequality, human rights abuses, and international crimes. 面對飢餓、貧富不均、人權侵犯、國際犯罪等全球性的問題,人們已試圖提出長期可行的改善方案。
- Wangari Maathai, a Kenyan woman, encouraged rural women to plant trees. This act resulted in the formation of the international Green Belt Movement with support from the World Bank. This initiative improves women's economic status and contributes to soil and water conservation.

肯亞的萬加瑞女士鼓勵農村婦女植樹,獲得廣大迴響,形成國際性的「綠帶運動」,也得到世界銀行的支持。這個運動既可提升婦女經濟能力,也有助於水土保持。

- 3. Everyone has the ability to make a difference on Earth. 每個人都有能力改變地球現況。
- 4. We can make a powerful influence by bringing people together through social media sites and participation in social activities.

我們可以透過社群網站、參與各項活動等, 匯集眾人的力量, 就能 產生強大的影響力。

- 5. International issues need to be resolved through negotiations between countries, international conferences, or international organizations.
 - 國際性議題必須經由國家的決策,或是藉由召開國際會議、成立國際組織的方式,讓各國能對話談判,商討全球性的解決途徑。
- 6. The goal in developing civilization is to make a better world for human beings to share. This can be fulfilled by addressing global problems more effectively through international regulation and support.

透過國際間的規範與協助,更有效解決全球性的問題,使人類共享美好的生活,才是文明發展的方向。

NOTE

國小社會領域雙語教學資源手冊:英語授課用語 [六年級]

A Reference Handbook for Elementary School Bilingual Teachers in Social Studies: Instructional Language in English [6th grade]

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