

探索大世界

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2019
Mar. - May

Explore

Holland in April
A Royal Celebration
with Flowers

花海點綴的皇室派對

Bob Dylan
A Modern-Day
Troubadour

現代遊唱詩人—巴布·狄倫

Holi

A Splashing Festival of
Colors

盡情潑灑色彩的侯麗節

龍騰文化

March

- 1 侯麗節—七彩繽紛的色彩節
Holi—A Splashing Festival of Colors

April

- 5 荷蘭的四月風光—美麗花語的皇家慶典
Holland in April—A Royal Celebration
with Flowers

May

- 9 巴布·狄倫—現代的遊唱詩人
Bob Dylan—A Modern-Day
Troubadour

Explore

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隨著春天的到來，世界的色彩又再度豐富了起來。這一季的 Explore 將帶大家體驗五彩斑斕的世界，和大家分享揮灑色彩的節慶、與花海呼應的皇家慶典，以及一位桂冠歌手的成就。

我們首先以起源於印度的侯麗節迎來春天，認識這個節慶的故事，用五顏六色的顏料祝福彼此，慶祝春天新生的喜悅。接著，我們將來到橘色王國荷蘭，先徜徉在繽紛的鬱金香花海中，再加入慶祝荷蘭國王生日的盛大派對。最後，要為這個季節增添一些文學氛圍，帶大家認識於 2016 年獲得諾貝爾文學獎的巴布·狄倫，一起進入這位傳奇詩人歌手的藝術世界。

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Holi

A Splashing Festival of Colors



It's one of the happiest and most exciting celebrations in the world, one where people can be seen dancing, singing, and splashing each other with colored powder and water. The celebration is Holi, an ancient Hindu festival that originated in India.

The festival takes place over two days, starting on the evening of the last full-moon day of a Hindu calendar month that usually falls in March. On that evening, people gather together to pray before a bonfire. The next morning, men, women, young and old all head into the streets, parks, and temples to throw powder and water at each other until everyone is covered in bright pink, purple, orange, yellow, and blue. Music

can be heard as groups with musical instruments parade through the streets, singing and dancing. In the evening, everyone dresses up and goes to visit family members and friends.

Holi is celebrated for several reasons. First, it marks the arrival of spring, a time of renewal, when people can repair broken relationships and renew friendships. Second, it's a way for people to thank the gods for a good harvest. Third, the festival represents the power of good over evil. This last reason comes from an ancient Hindu legend about a powerful, evil king. The king was called Hiranyakashipu, a man who believed himself to be a god and

demanded that everyone worship him. But his son, Prahlada, was devoted to the god Vishnu and refused to worship his father. So Hiranyakashipu asked his sister, the evil Holika, to kill Prahlada. In fact, it's from Holika's name that we get the word "holi." Since Holika supposedly could not be harmed by fire, she brought Prahlada into the fire so that he would be burned alive. However, Prahlada's devotion to Vishnu saved him, and Holika was burnt to death instead. This story also explains why people light bonfires during Holi, as well as the festival's religious roots. ↗

Did You Know...

The tradition of throwing colored powder and water during Holi probably originated from the story of the Hindu god Krishna and the girl Radha. Krishna, who has blue skin, is in love with the fair-skinned Radha. However, he is unhappy about their different skin colors, so Krishna's mother suggests that he cover Radha's skin with paint. This story is where the Holi practice of spraying loved ones with colored powder came from. Furthermore, each powder color has a different meaning. For example, red stands for love, blue symbolizes Krishna, and green represents new beginnings.

Reading Comprehension

- () Which of the following celebrations is **unlikely** to be seen during the Holi festival?
(A) People gather around the bonfire to pray.
(B) There are parades through the streets with people playing musical instruments.
(C) People throw colored powder and water at each other.
(D) People set off fireworks to celebrate the coming of a new year.
- () In the story of Krishna and Radha, why does Krishna paint Radha with colored powder?
(A) Krishna wants to make them have the same skin color.
(B) Krishna hopes to ward off the evil spirits around Radha.
(C) Radha wants to fend off her unwanted admirers.
(D) Radha will look as if she is dressed in a wedding gown while covered in colored powder.
- () Which of the following statements about Holi is **wrong**?
(A) It is observed in spring.
(B) Holika sacrificed her life by saving Prahlada from fire.
(C) This festival is associated with renewal and the harvest.
(D) Bonfires have some religious meaning in the Holi festival.

Vocabulary

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. splash v. (液體) 灑；濺；潑 | 6. parade v. 遊行 | 12. demand v. 強烈要求 |
| 2. originate v. 起源；源自 | 7. repair v. 修補；修理 | 13. devoted adj. 全心全意的 |
| 3. bonfire n. 篝火 | 8. renew v. 重新開始；更新 | 14. refuse v. 拒絕 |
| 4. temple n. 寺廟 | 9. harvest n. 收成；豐收 | 15. supposedly adv. 據說 |
| 5. instrument n. 樂器 | 10. represent v. 代表 | 16. spray v. 噴灑 |
| | 11. legend n. 傳說；傳奇 | |

Idioms and Phrases

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. take place 發生 | 3. as well as 也；和；（除了……之外）還 |
| 2. dress up 盛裝 | |

Sentence Patterns

1. It's one of the happiest and most exciting celebrations in the world, one where **people can be seen dancing, singing, and splashing each other** with colored powder and water.

解析

畫線部分為「感官動詞的被動語態」。以感官動詞 **see** 為例，其句構如下：

- (1) S + be seen + to VR 表示「主詞被見到時，完成了某件事」
- The thief was seen to take a wallet from the man's pocket.
小偷被見到從那名男子的口袋中取走皮夾。
- (2) S + be seen + V-ing 表示「主詞被見到時，正在做某件事」
- The missing girl was last seen shopping in the drugstore.
失蹤的女孩最後被看見時是在藥妝店購物。
- (3) S + be seen + p.p. 表示「主詞被目睹被……」
- The protesters were seen taken away by the police.
那些抗議人士被見到由警方帶走。

(此句型搭配龍騰普高 B1L6、B3L9；龍騰技高 B2L2)

2. The king was called Hiranyakashipu, a man who believed himself to be a god and **demanding that everyone worship him**.
Krishna's mother **suggests that he cover Radha's skin with paint**.

解析

demand, suggest 這些動詞表示要求、提議時，其句構為：S1 + demand/suggest + that + S2 + (should) + VR

- The professor demanded that we (should) finish our report by Friday.
教授要求我們週五前完成報告。
- The doctor suggested that the patient (should) be transferred to another hospital.
醫生建議病人轉診至其他醫院。

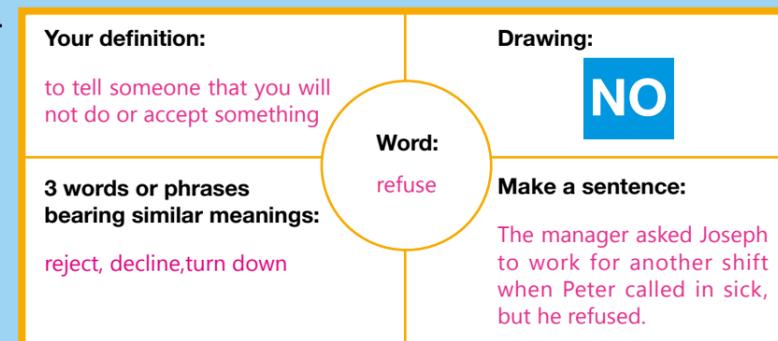
(此句型搭配龍騰普高 B4L10；龍騰技高 B4L1、B6L5)

Activities

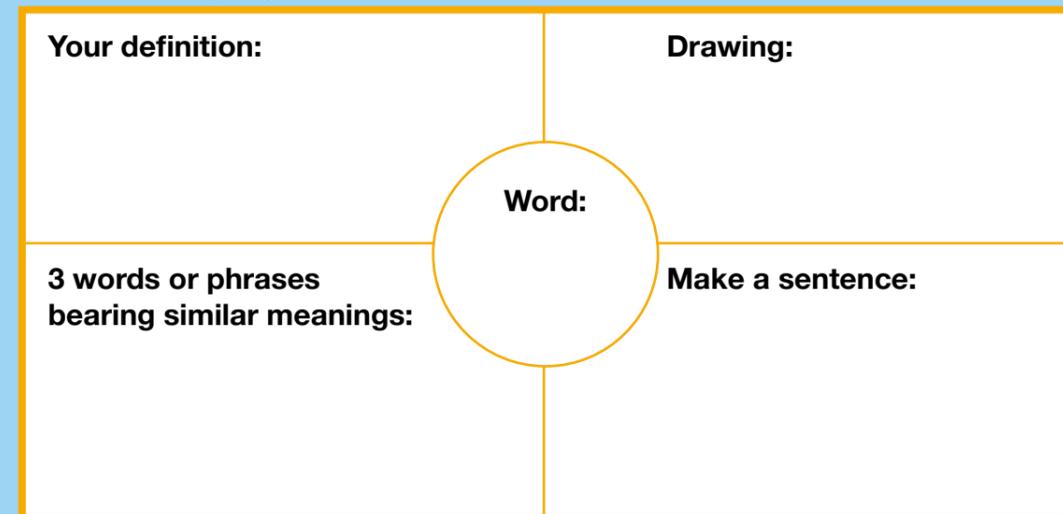
1 Vocabulary Organizer

Choose a word from the vocabulary list and create a vocabulary organizer in the template below.

e.g.



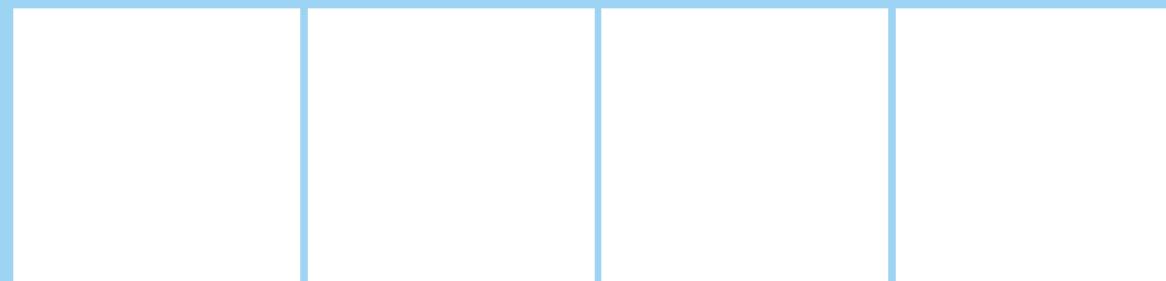
Your vocabulary organizer:



2 Draw out the story

Read again the Hindu legend about the origin of Holi in the 3rd paragraph. Then, try turning words into pictures by creating a 4-panel comic strip. After you are done, share your visual story with the whole class or in groups.

Note : Do not worry about whether it looks good or not. What really matters is that your story is clear and coherent. Using simple stick figures can also achieve your purpose of making the story fully understood.





Holland in April

A Royal Celebration with Flowers

Holland is a beautiful country, a delight to visit at any time of the year. But April is an especially good time to go, since two special events happen there during this month each year.

The first event is the Tulip Festival. April is right in the middle of Holland's tulip season, a time when large parts of the country are covered with these gorgeous flowers. A great place to see all the different types of tulips is at the Keukenhof, one of the world's largest flower gardens, located in Lisse. More than 7 million tulips bloom there in spring. West of Lisse is Flevoland,

Holland's largest flower-growing region. It has close to five thousand acres of red, yellow, and purple flower-bulb fields. However, there's really no need to be in any one particular place to view tulips. Instead, you can get on a train or a bicycle and take in the flower fields that way. Holland's "flower-bulb route" covers over 100 kilometers of road that takes you through fields blanketed in tulips. If you feel lazy and just want to stay in Amsterdam, this city also has you covered. Museums, hotels, and many other places in the capital will open their tulip gardens for the public to admire.



The other spring event happening in Holland is King's Day, which lands on April 27. This is the birthday of Holland's King Willem-Alexander, and on this day the whole country, from the biggest city to the smallest town, takes part in one huge party. There are open-air flea markets, where people can sell things from their homes as well as homemade treats, without a permit. There's live music and other entertainment on almost every street corner, and people dress up in orange

wigs, scarves, or shirts, as orange is a color that symbolizes Holland's unity as a nation. In Amsterdam, the canals are filled with boats of partying people, and many large parties with famous DJs can also be found in the capital.

So if you want to know what it's like to stand before a sea of colorful tulips, and to take part in a kingly celebration, don't miss your chance to visit Holland in April. It will certainly be an amazing experience. 🚩

Reading Comprehension

- () Which of the following statements about Holland's Tulip Festival is true?
 - Holland's tulip season lasts from mid-spring to early summer.
 - Holland's flower-bulb route, which covers over 100 kilometers of road, starts in Lisse and ends in Flevoland.
 - In Amsterdam, tulip admirers are welcome to visit the gardens of many places free of charge.
 - Keukenhof, one of the world's largest flower gardens, covers nearly 5,000 acres of colorful flower fields.
- () In Holland, which of the following is **NOT** a celebration on King's Day?
 - There are flea markets everywhere, where people can sell and buy homemade treats.
 - Holland's King hosts a huge party in Amsterdam, and music plays non-stop to celebrate his birthday.
 - People have parties on the boats cruising on the canals.
 - People dress themselves in the color which is symbolic of Holland's unity.
- () What is the tone of the passage?

(A) Technical. (B) Aggressive. (C) Exaggerated. (D) Joyous.

Vocabulary

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. royal <i>adj.</i> 皇室的 | 8. route <i>n.</i> 路線 | 15. symbolize <i>v.</i> 象徵 |
| 2. delight <i>n.</i> 樂事；樂趣 | 9. blanket <i>v.</i> 厚厚地覆蓋 | 16. unity <i>n.</i> 聯合；團結 |
| 3. tulip <i>n.</i> 鬱金香 | 10. capital <i>n.</i> 首都 | 17. canal <i>n.</i> 運河 |
| 4. gorgeous <i>adj.</i> 極漂亮的 | 11. treat <i>n.</i> 樂事；特別款待 | 18. certainly <i>adv.</i> 必定；當然 |
| 5. bloom <i>v.</i> 開花 | 12. permit <i>n.</i> 許可證 | |
| 6. bulb <i>n.</i> 球莖 | 13. entertainment <i>n.</i> 娛樂 | |
| 7. particular <i>adj.</i> 特定的 | 14. wig <i>n.</i> 假髮 | |

Idioms and Phrases

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. close to 接近於 | 3. take part in 參加 |
| 2. take in 欣賞；參觀 | |

Sentence Patterns

1. However, there's really no need to be in any one particular place to view tulips. **Instead**, you can get on a train or a bicycle and take in the flower fields that way.

解析

- (1) **instead** 為副詞，表示「相反地；反而」，常置於句首或句尾。
 · She did not get angry about the prank. **Instead**, she laughed it away.
 = She did not get angry about the prank. She laughed it away **instead**.
 她沒有因為惡作劇生氣，反而一笑置之。
- (2) 和 **instead** 相似的片語 **instead of** 是介系詞片語，表示「沒有……反而……」，兩者之間的代換如下：
 · The great lady did not keep all her savings for herself. **Instead**, she donated all her money to enable children to receive a better education.
 = **Instead of** keeping all her savings for herself, the great lady donated all her money to enable children to receive a better education.
 這位偉大的女士沒有將收入留給自己，反而將所有的錢捐出，幫助孩子們接受更好的教育。

(此句型搭配龍騰普高 B1L8；龍騰技高 B3L8、B6L2)

2. **The other** spring event happening in Holland is King's Day, which lands on April 27.

解析

- (1) **one... the other...** 用來表示「(兩者中)其一……剩下的另一個……」。
 · My parents are both teachers. **One** teaches math, and **the other** teaches English.
 我的父母親都是老師。一位教數學，另一位教英文。
- (2) 文章中第一段提到「**two special events**」，而第二段介紹了「**the first event is the Tulip Festival**」，因此第三段的另一個特別活動就用「**the other spring event**」。

(此句型搭配龍騰普高 B2L4、B6L8；龍騰技高 B3L7)

Activities

1 Post-crossing

There are several flower festivals in Taiwan, including the Yangmingshan Flower Festival (陽明山花季), the Hakka Tung Blossom Festival (客家桐花季), and Tainan Baihe Lotus Festival (臺南白河蓮花季), to name but a few. Suppose you are exchanging postcards with a foreign friend. Invite him or her to a Taiwanese flower festival through post-crossing.



2 Criss-cross

Instructions:

- (1) Fill in the squares () by reading the clues, which lead to the answers.
 (2) Put the answer word in the criss-cross according to the number (1, 2, 3,...) of its clue.
 (3) "Across" means you should put the answer word from left to right (→); "down" means the answer word should be put from top to bottom (↓).

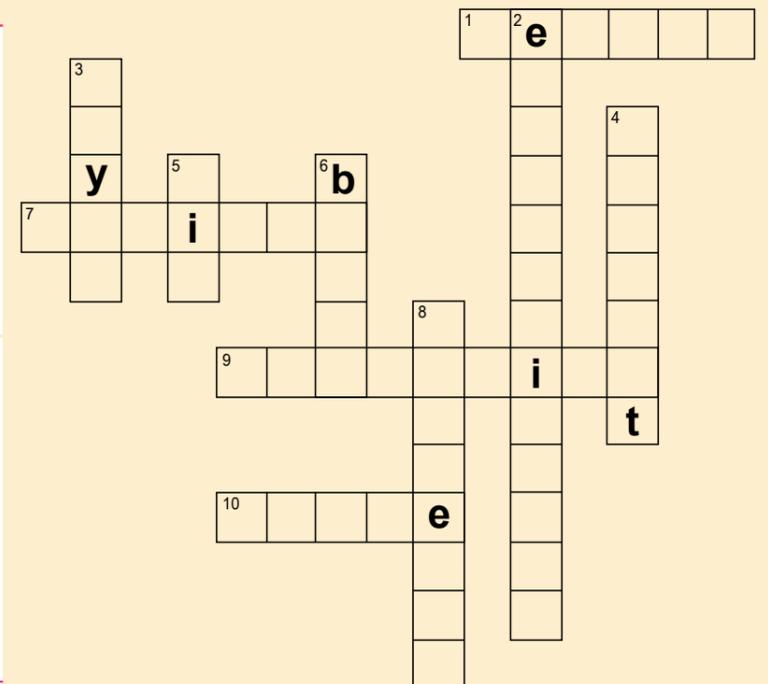
Clues

Across →

- 1 an official document allowing someone to do something
 7 a city that is the center of government
 9 to represent something
 10 a road for traveling between places

Down ↓

- 2 performances giving people pleasure
 3 connected to a king or queen
 4 to cover something
 5 false hair that a person wears on the head
 6 to produce flowers
 8 very beautiful



Bob Dylan

A Modern-Day Troubadour



In 2016, one of the world's most important literary prizes, the Nobel Prize in Literature, was awarded to someone quite unexpected. The winner was American singer-songwriter Bob Dylan. People who aren't familiar with Dylan's work might wonder: why was a prize in literature awarded to a musician?

While Dylan has been an influential voice in popular music for over 50 years, making music that spans genres like rock, blues, country, and even jazz, the work he's most recognized for is arguably the folk songs he wrote back in the 1960s. Songs like "Blowin' in the Wind" and "The Times They Are a-Changin'" have enormous power, as they engaged the turbulent social and political issues that America was experiencing at that time. The country was in the middle of the Vietnam War, and African Americans, led by Martin Luther King, Jr., were struggling for equal rights. Dylan's poetic lyrics propelled both the Civil Rights Movement and the antiwar movement. For this reason, many people came to consider Bob Dylan the "voice of a generation."



Dylan is one of the best-selling musicians of all time, having sold more than 100 million records. He has received numerous awards, including eleven Grammys and the Presidential Medal of Freedom, which was awarded to him by Barack Obama in 2012. Dylan's work has also received attention from academic circles. In 1998, Stanford University organized the first international conference on Bob Dylan. A few years later, a Harvard professor created a freshman course on Dylan's works and how they related to both popular culture and the works of classical poets like Virgil and Homer.

Besides being a musical and poetic genius, Dylan is an accomplished painter. He has published several books of paintings and drawings, and his works have been exhibited in major galleries around the world. 🗨️

Did You Know...

Can song lyrics be considered poetry? Traditionally, yes. In ancient Greece, before the invention of writing, poems were much closer to songs, as poets spoke and sang stories for audiences at courts and during festivals. In the Middle Ages, poet-musicians known as troubadours traveled across southern France and northern Italy, singing lyric poems about love and events that happened in far-away lands. Western poetry, therefore, has its roots in song. So, it's not surprising that a musician such as Bob Dylan would be called a poet, or even a "modern-day troubadour."

Reading Comprehension

- () What is the passage mainly about?
(A) The relationship between song lyrics and poetry.
(B) An introduction to a winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature.
(C) How Bob Dylan's folk songs influenced America in the 1960's.
(D) The development of Bob Dylan's musical genres.
- () What may **NOT** be the reason that Bob Dylan won the Nobel Prize in Literature?
(A) His lyrics are poetic and have enormous power.
(B) His songs reflect social and political problems America has faced.
(C) Barack Obama awarded him with an important medal to recognize his achievements.
(D) His works have played an important role in popular culture and academic circles.
- () Why is Bob Dylan called the "voice of a generation"?
(A) He has been a popular singer for 50 years.
(B) His lyrics have contributed to some major movements in America.
(C) He has received 11 Grammy awards.
(D) He speaks out for the underprivileged through not only music but also painting.

Vocabulary

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. troubadour <i>n.</i> 遊唱詩人 | 9. turbulent <i>adj.</i> 動盪的 |
| 2. award <i>v.</i> 頒獎；授予 | 10. propel <i>v.</i> 推動 |
| 3. influential <i>adj.</i> 有影響力的 | 11. movement <i>n.</i> (有特定目標的) 運動 |
| 4. span <i>v.</i> 跨越 (時間、空間等) | 12. medal <i>n.</i> 獎牌；勳章 |
| 5. genre <i>n.</i> 類型；體裁 | 13. conference <i>n.</i> 研討會；會議 |
| 6. arguably <i>adv.</i> 大概；可能 | 14. accomplished <i>adj.</i> 造詣高的；技藝嫻熟的 |
| 7. enormous <i>adj.</i> 巨大的 | 15. ancient <i>adj.</i> 古代的 |
| 8. engage <i>v.</i> 處理；使從事 | |

Idioms and Phrases

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. in the middle of 在……期間 | 3. known as 被稱作……；以……而聞名 |
| 2. relate to 與……相關；涉及 | |

Sentence Patterns

1. The country was in the middle of the Vietnam War, and African Americans, **led by Martin Luther King, Jr.**, were struggling for equal rights.

此句型原為「先行詞＋形容詞子句」，為求簡潔將關係代名詞省略後，形成「先行詞＋形容詞片語」的句型。

(1) 形容詞子句若為主動語態，則簡化為現在分詞 (V-ing)，例如：

- The dog **which is jumping** high to catch the Frisbee is Joseph's.
- The dog **jumping** high to catch the Frisbee is Joseph's.

(2) 形容詞子句若為被動語態，則簡化為過去分詞 (p.p.)，例如：

- The men **who were trapped** in the toppled building were eventually rescued.
- The men **trapped** in the toppled building were eventually rescued.

(此句型搭配龍騰普高 B1L9、B5L5；龍騰技高 B3L2、B6L2)

2. He **has published** several books of paintings and drawings, and his works **have been exhibited** in major galleries around the world.

現在完成式的句構為：S + have/has + p.p.，用來表示：

(1) 某行為發生在過去而一直持續到現在，常與 so far、recently、until now、「for + 一段時間」、「since + 某時間點」連用，例如：

- I have worked in the company since I graduated from college.

(2) 某行為發生在過去而到現在才完成或未完成，常與 already、yet、just 連用，例如：

- The volunteers have already picked up tons of trash on the beach this morning.

(3) 某行為發生在過去而其結果影響到現在，例如：

- She has been to Japan dozens of times, so she knows a lot about it.

(此句型搭配龍騰普高 B5L1；龍騰技高 B2L4)

Activities

Symbolism is the using of an object to represent an abstract idea. When writers want to suggest a certain emotion, they can hint at it by using symbols instead of saying it directly. For example, a broken mirror may symbolize separation.

Part I Symbolism in the Song

Bob Dylan's "Blowin' in the Wind" is abundant with symbols—words to represent peace, war, and freedom. Listen to the song online, and talk about what you think the following words or phrases symbolize? State the reasons why you think so.



<https://ltn.tw/jW8n5vG>

- road** _____
Reason: _____
- white dove** _____
Reason: _____
- cannonball** _____
Reason: _____
- mountain** _____
Reason: _____
- sky** _____
Reason: _____

Part II

Can you think of objects or words that symbolize the following things?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. love _____ | 4. death _____ |
| 2. hope _____ | 5. bravery _____ |
| 3. youth _____ | 6. protection _____ |

Answers

p.2 Reading Comprehension: (D) (A) (B)

p.6 Reading Comprehension: (C) (B) (D)

p.8 1 (參考答案)

Dear Sara,
I am pleased to tell you that our Yangmingshan Flower Festival will kick off soon. It is one of the most popular flower festivals in Taiwan, and attracts over one million visitors every year. You told me that you are considering paying a visit to Taiwan. If you come to Taiwan in spring, I would love to take you to this flower festival to enjoy the beauty of blooming cherry blossoms and azaleas.

Best wishes,
Judy

- 2 1. permit 2. entertainment 3. royal
4. blanket 5. wig 6. bloom
7. capital 8. gorgeous 9. symbolize
10. route

p.10 Reading Comprehension: (B) (C) (B)

p.12 Part 1 (參考答案)

1. **road:** life experience

Reason: Life is like a road trip. We need to keep making choices about where to go, when to rest, and what to see along the way. There are intersections and turns in the road. The way we take may determine what we will experience on our life's journey.

2. **white dove:** peace

Reason: White doves are considered to be beautiful and harmless birds. In addition, they are usually released in ceremonies to represent peace and harmony. Therefore, white doves are generally seen as a universal symbol of peace.

3. **cannonball:** war

Reason: Cannonballs are considered tools of destruction, like bullets, which claim people's lives and cause casualties. They are rarely seen anywhere but on battlefields; thus, they are usually associated with war.

4. **mountain:** barrier, hatred, racial prejudice

Reason: The mountain of the song is prejudice, a barrier that blocks us from doing what is right, for example from allowing enslaved people (such as African Americans) to become free. It is very hard to tear down, or overcome, the mountain of hatred and prejudice.

5. **sky:** freedom, future possibilities (of peace, freedom, brotherhood)

Reason: To finally "see the sky" may suggest finally "seeing" or "understanding" these possibilities.

Part 11 (參考答案)

1. red roses 2. the silver lining of clouds 3. babies
4. black 5. knights 6. a shield or a fort

Translation

3月 侯麗節—七彩繽紛的色彩節

它是全球最歡樂、最刺激的節慶之一，在這天，人們跳舞、唱歌、互相潑灑彩色粉末和有顏色的水。這個節慶就是侯麗節，是源自於印度、歷史悠久的印度教節日。

這個節日為期兩天，從印度教曆上最後一次月圓日的傍晚開始，這通常在三月。當天傍晚，眾人齊聚篝火之前祈禱。隔天早上，男女老少或上街、或前往公園及寺廟外，互相拋灑粉末和水，直到每個人身上覆蓋鮮豔的粉、紫、橘、黃、藍等顏色。此外，當樂團在街上遊行，載歌載舞時，人們還能聽到陣陣樂音。傍晚，大家盛裝打扮，拜訪親朋好友。

侯麗節之所以被慶祝有幾個原因：首先，它象徵春天來臨，而春天是萬物復甦的時機，人們可以在此時修補關係與重拾友誼。其次，它是人們感謝神明給予豐收的方式。第三點，這個節日象徵邪不勝正。最後一個原因要追溯到古印度教傳說中掌握權勢卻邪惡的一位國王，他的名字叫希蘭亞凱西普，他相信自己是神，要求所有人崇拜他，但是他的兒子鉢羅訶羅陀敬奉的是毗濕奴，所以拒絕崇拜他，因此，希蘭亞凱西普要求自己的妹妹—邪惡的侯麗卡，去殺害鉢羅訶羅陀。事實上，侯麗兩個字就是從她的名字而來。照道理侯麗卡不會被火所傷，所以她帶著鉢羅訶羅陀進入火堆，想要將他活活燒死。但是，鉢羅訶羅陀對毗濕奴的虔誠拯救了他，反而是侯麗卡被燒死。這個故事解釋了為什麼人們在侯麗節期間會點篝火，也說明了這個節慶的宗教起源。

你知道嗎……

侯麗節潑灑彩色粉末和水的傳統有可能源於印度教中黑天神（克里希那）和女孩羅陀的故事。有著藍皮膚的黑天神與皮膚白皙的羅陀相戀，但是他

不滿他們的膚色差異，所以黑天神的母親建議他在羅陀身上塗上一層顏料。這就是侯麗節要在摯愛之人身上潑灑彩色粉末的習俗由來。除此之外，各種顏色的粉末都有不同涵義，例如：紅色代表愛情，藍色象徵黑天神，而綠色代表新的開始。

4月 荷蘭的四月風光—美麗花語的皇家慶典

荷蘭是個美麗的國家，整年都適合到訪，不過每年四月是最棒的時間，因為有兩項特別的活動都在當月舉辦。

第一個活動是鬱金香花季，由於四月是荷蘭鬱金香花季的中期，所以此時荷蘭大部分地區都盛開著美麗的鬱金香。庫肯霍夫公園是欣賞各種鬱金香的極佳地點，它位在利瑟，是世界上最大的花園之一。在春天有超過七百萬株鬱金香在此地盛開。在利瑟西邊的夫利佛蘭省，是荷蘭最大的花卉種植區域，有將近五千英畝紅色、黃色、紫色的鬱金香球莖田。然而，要看鬱金香也不必找任何特定的地方，你只要搭上火車或騎上單車，如此就能欣賞花田。荷蘭的鬱金香花田路線涵蓋一百公里以上的道路，沿途會穿越種滿鬱金香的花田。如果你發懶，只想留在阿姆斯特丹，這座城市也能讓你償得夙願，博物館、飯店、以及首都的許多地方，也會將鬱金香花園開放給大眾參觀，大飽眼福。

荷蘭四月的另一項重大活動是國王節，時間是每年的4月27日，這是為了慶祝荷蘭國王威廉·亞歷山大的生日，在這一天，全國上下無論大城、小鎮，都會加入這個盛大的派對，有露天的跳蚤市場讓民眾販售家裡的小東西或是自己烘焙的小糕點，完全不需要有許可證。幾乎每個街角都有現場音樂表演以及各式娛樂，人們穿戴橘色的假髮、圍巾、或襯衫，因為橘色是象徵荷蘭國家團結的顏色。在阿姆斯特丹，運河上滿滿都是船隻，船上都是參加派對的人，在這個首都還能見到許多大型派對請來知名DJ助陣。

如果你想知道站在一片五顏六色的鬱金香花海中是什麼感覺，並且參加國王節的慶祝活動，別錯過在四月到訪荷蘭的機會，那肯定是一次美妙的經驗。

5月 巴布·狄倫—現代的遊唱詩人

在2016年，世界上最重要的文學獎之一，諾貝爾文學獎，頒給了大家始料未及的人。贏家是美國歌手暨作詞者巴布·狄倫。不熟悉狄倫作品的人

也許會想：為什麼文學獎項會頒給一位音樂人？

儘管狄倫在流行音樂界有舉足輕重的地位超過50年，製作的音樂類型遍及搖滾、藍調、鄉村、甚至爵士，但是他最廣為人知的作品大概是在1960年代所寫的民謠。像是〈答案在風中飄蕩〉以及〈變革的時代〉這些歌曲都有極大的影響力，因為他們觸及美國當時正經歷的動盪社會政治議題，這個國家當時正值越戰期間，還有馬丁·路德·金恩領導非裔美國人爭取平權。狄倫如詩的歌詞鼓舞了民權運動及反戰運動，也因此，很多人進而認定狄倫是「世代之聲」。

狄倫是有史以來最暢銷的音樂人之一，他賣出超過一億張唱片。他獲獎無數，包括11座葛萊美獎，以及由歐巴馬總統在2012年頒給他的總統自由勳章。他的作品也得到學術界的關注，在1998年，史丹佛大學舉辦第一個以巴布·狄倫為主題的國際研討會。幾年後，一位哈佛教授開設一門大一課程，探討狄倫的作品，以及他的作品和流行文化與古典詩人如維吉爾和荷馬的作品之間有何關聯。

狄倫除了是音樂與詩詞天才外，他還是卓越的畫家，他出過幾本繪畫與素描的書籍，而他的作品也在世界上重要的美術館展出過。

你知道嗎……

歌詞可以被認為是詩嗎？傳統上認為可以。在古希臘，在寫字發明之前，詩更近似於歌，因為詩人會在庭院與節慶時為觀眾說唱故事。中世紀時，會作詩的音樂家，也就是遊唱詩人，周遊於南法和北義大利，唱著以愛情和發生在遙遠國度的事件為主題的詩歌，因此，西方的詩起源自歌。所以，也難怪像巴布·狄倫這樣的音樂家會被稱為詩人，甚至是「現代的遊唱詩人」。

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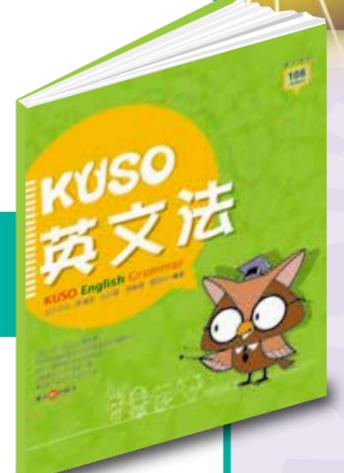
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