

探索大世界

第四期

2019
Jun. - Aug.

Explore

**Fourth
of July:
The Party of a
Lifetime**

07.04 這輩子一定要
參加一次的生日派對

**Tossing
Tomatoes at
La Tomatina**

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番茄大戰吧！

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探索大世界 Explore

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時間來到 6 月，一個學年即將結束，意味著暑假即將到來，而畢業生們也即將完成一個學業里程，就讓 Explore 和大家分享世界各地的畢業生慶祝活動，以及暑假期間這個世界還有什麼好玩的吧！

6 月是臺灣的畢業季，鳳凰花開，歡送畢業生進入人生下一個階段，於此同時，我們也要帶大家認識其他國家的畢業生如何慶祝他們中學畢業。7 月初則是美國人歡慶他們國家生日的時候，讓我們看看對於國慶日，美國人和臺灣人有什麼相似或差異的地方。暑假的尾聲，和我們一起到西班牙參加一年一度的番茄大戰，看看西班牙人如何將一場混戰演變成大家同樂的傳統與城市特色。

作者介紹



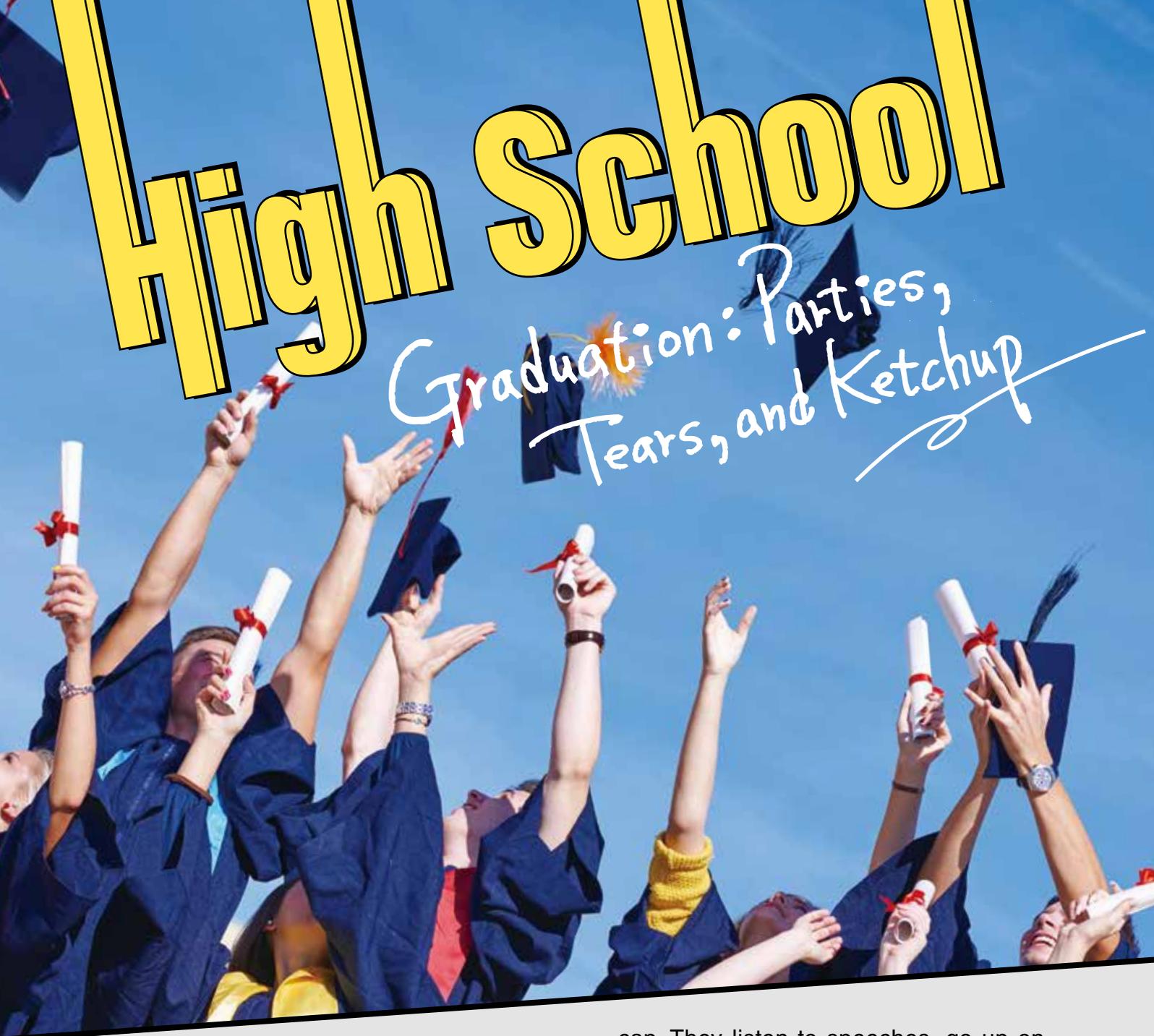
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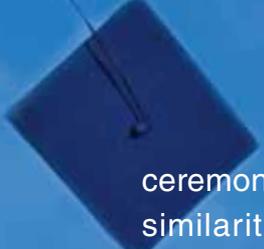


Graduating from high school is a big step in a person's life. Many people consider this the time when one becomes an adult. All over the world, their high school graduation ceremony is very meaningful to students because it marks this important turning point in their lives. However, there are many different ways that students celebrate their high school graduations.

You may already be familiar with the way Americans celebrate their high school graduation from Hollywood movies. In the daytime, students attend a formal event wearing a special gown and

cap. They listen to speeches, go up on the stage one by one to receive their certificates, and at some point they usually toss their caps into the air. In the evening, they attend a dance called a prom. Most students will go to the prom as a couple, so there is a lot of pressure in the weeks leading up to the event for male students to ask female students "to the prom." On the big day, students usually wear dresses and suits, and they may even rent an expensive car to drive there. After the dance, some students hold private gatherings called "after-prom parties."

High school graduation customs and



ceremonies in other countries often share similarities with the American ones, but there are also some major differences. For example, in Japan there is no such thing as a prom. However, the graduating students have a similar daytime event at which they receive their certificates and bow before their principal. They may also sing songs together, during which time many students cry, then go on a march around their school. In Norway, graduating high school students may hold wild parties and sporting events for up to a month, while those in Argentina celebrate by tossing sticky foods such as ketchup at each other. On the other hand, the Germans have no celebration at all. They simply take their final exams and then their high school life is complete.

As you can see, students around the world have different experiences when it comes to graduation. How do students in your country celebrate this special moment in their lives? 

Did You Know...

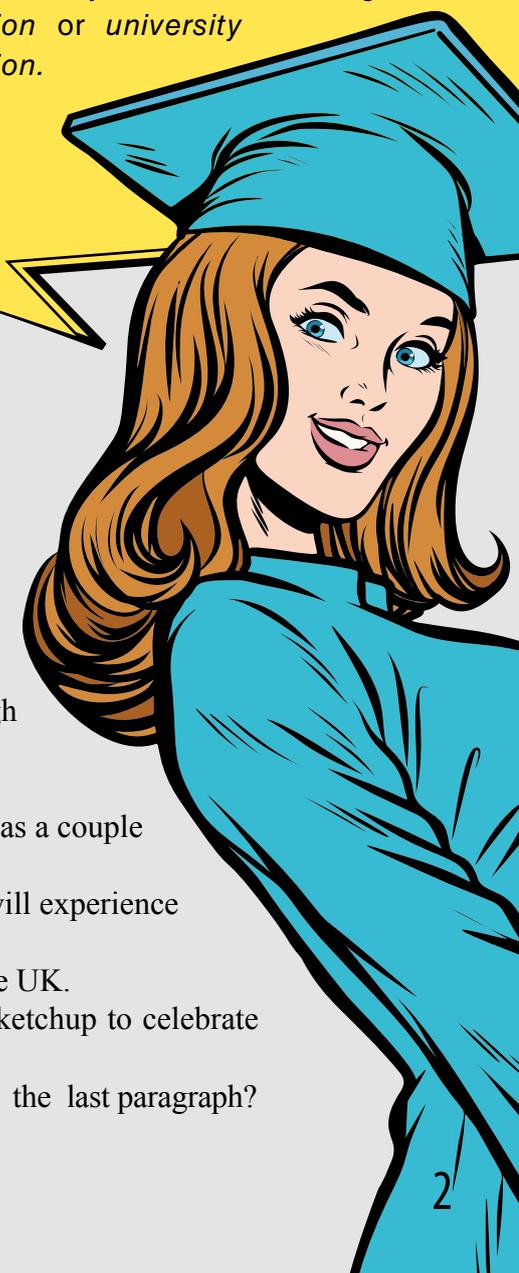
There are many different words for the different stages of education. In most countries, the first stage is called *preschool* or *kindergarten*. The second stage is called *primary school* in the UK, or *elementary school* in North America.

The third stage is *secondary school*, but many people call it *high school*. High school may be divided into two parts: *junior high school* and *senior high school* (or *middle school* and *upper school* in the UK), but North Americans often simply say junior high and high school.

The final stage of education may be called **tertiary education**, *post-secondary education*, *college education* or *university education*.

Reading Comprehension

- () What is the third paragraph mainly about?
 - When high school graduation ceremonies are held in different countries.
 - How people celebrate their high school graduation in different countries.
 - What people wear to proms in different countries.
 - Which country has the wildest way of celebrating high school graduation.
- () Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
 - Most American graduating students will go to proms as a couple rather than go alone.
 - Graduating from high school is a time when people will experience great changes in their lives.
 - There are thought to be four stages of education in the UK.
 - In addition to parties, students in Norway also toss ketchup to celebrate their graduation.
- () Which is closest in meaning to the word “**tertiary**” in the last paragraph?
 - Compulsory. (B) National. (C) Free. (D) Third.



Vocabulary

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. consider <i>v.</i> 認為 | 6. toss <i>v.</i> 丟擲 | 11. bow <i>v.</i> 鞠躬 |
| 2. adult <i>n.</i> 成人 | 7. prom <i>n.</i> 畢業舞會 | 12. march <i>n.</i> 遊行 |
| 3. formal <i>adj.</i> 正式的 | 8. pressure <i>n.</i> 壓力 | 13. complete <i>adj.</i> 完整的 |
| 4. gown <i>n.</i> 長袍 | 9. rent <i>v.</i> 租賃 | 14. education <i>n.</i> 教育 |
| 5. certificate <i>n.</i> 證書 | 10. similarity <i>n.</i> 相似（之處） | 15. divide <i>v.</i> 分開；區分 |

Idioms and Phrases

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. lead up to sth. 是導致……的原因 | 3. on the other hand 另一方面 |
| 2. there is no such thing (as) 沒有（像……）這樣的東西 | 4. when it comes to 說到……；一提起…… |

Sentence Patterns

1. You **may already be** familiar with the way Americans celebrate their high school graduation from Hollywood movies. 以及 On the big day, students usually wear dresses and suits, and they **may even rent** an expensive car to drive there.

解析

(1) may 為「情態助動詞」(modal auxiliary verb)。「情態助動詞」是用來幫助主要動詞表達不同的語氣或態度。「may + 原形動詞」表示推測、可能性。

· Take an umbrella with you. Dark clouds are gathering, and it **may rain** anytime.

隨身帶一把傘。天空開始烏雲密布，可能隨時會下雨。

(2) may 的否定形式為 may not :

· Judy has got tons of work to do. She **may not go** to the party with us tonight.

Judy 有一堆工作要做，她今晚可能不會和我們去派對。

(此句型搭配龍騰技高 B4L4)

2. **As you can see**, students around the world have different experiences when it comes to graduation.

解析

as 為連接詞，表示「如同；像……一樣」，可以用在 as you know, as you expected, as you see, as I thought, as he was saying, as the forecast predicted ……等，表示「如你所知」、「如你所期待」、「如你所見」、「如我所想的」、「如他所說的」、「如氣象預報所預測的」……。

· **As expected**, she passed the bar exam and qualified as a lawyer.

如同她所預期的，她通過律師考試，取得律師資格。

· **As the billionaire promised**, he has donated most of his wealth to charity.

如同這位億萬富翁所承諾的，他捐出大部分的財產給慈善機構。

(此句型和龍騰普高 B6L4 相關)



1 Pearls of wisdom

In universities and colleges, graduation symbolizes students' achievement and the beginning of a brand-new phase of their lives. To mark this occasion, famous people are invited to graduation ceremonies to deliver commencement speeches, and these speeches will usually contain pearls of wisdom, words and ideas that really inspire and motivate young people. For instance, in her university commencement speech Sheryl Sandberg, the chief operating officer of Facebook, said:

“Don't let your fears overwhelm your desire. Let the barriers you face—and there will be barriers—be external, not internal. Fortune does favor the bold, and I promise that you will never know what you're capable of unless you try.”

Imagine that you are a keynote commencement speaker. What sort of advice and encouragement would you give the students? Put it down in the box below and share it with the class.

2 Graduation game

Graduation is a time to find out how well you know your classmates. Even if you are not a graduating student, you still can play the game.

- Steps:** (1) Form a group of 6-8 people or play as a whole class.
(2) Write 3 things that describe you on a piece of paper. **Two are right and one is wrong.**
(3) Take turns reading your notes aloud. Have the others guess which of the descriptions of you is wrong.
(4) The person who has the most correct guesses wins.

Three things about me (Two are right and one is wrong.)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



FOURTH OF JULY

The Party of a Lifetime



A huge birthday party is coming, and 328 million are invited! Wondering who has so many friends? It's America, the third largest country in the world by population. The event takes place every year on July 4th, which is why most Americans call the holiday Fourth of July, but its formal name is Independence Day. If you are wondering how this country was 'born', and how people celebrate the big party every year, read on!

In the 18th century, America was made up of 13 British colonies, all located on the east coast. The colonists were not happy living under British rule. They had to pay heavy taxes, and could not vote on laws that affected them. Therefore, they decided to write a document declaring their independence as the United States of America. Thomas Jefferson, who would later become the third president of the US, played an

important role in writing the Declaration. All 13 colonies signed the Declaration on July 4th, 1776, and a new country came into being.

Around the time that the declaration was signed, John Adams (later the second president of the US) wrote a letter to his wife. In it, he guessed that future generations would celebrate the date with great parades, festivals, and fireworks. Adams's prediction turned out to be correct. In 1777, at the first Independence Day celebration, 13 gunshots were fired—one for each of the colonies. This tradition still continues today. The first official Independence Day celebration took place at the Whitehouse on July 4th, 1801. On that day, Jefferson threw an open-house party, serving punch and sweets to the guests.

Today, the Fourth of July is a national holiday in the US. It is a day that most Americans look forward to. Across



the nation, people celebrate it with barbecues, parties, parades, carnivals, picnics, campfires, family gatherings, and baseball games. Songs about America fill the air, while American flags can be seen everywhere. But perhaps the most

important feature of the event is the huge evening fireworks displays all over the country, usually held in places such as parks or town squares. If you happen to be in the US for the Fourth of July, be ready to enjoy a grand old time! 🚩

Reading Comprehension

- () Which statement about the history of Independence Day is **NOT** correct?
(A) Thirteen colonies declared their separation from Great Britain during Tomas Jefferson's presidency.
(B) July 4th, 2019 is the 243rd anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.
(C) The history of Independence Day dates back to the 18th century.
(D) The tradition of firing 13 gunshots on the Fourth of July started one year after the Declaration of Independence was signed.
- () What can be inferred from the passage?
(A) Independence Day is the third hugest party in the world.
(B) Setting off fireworks is perhaps the climax of Independence Day celebrations.
(C) Americans have been greatly impressed by John Adams's ability to predict the future.
(D) Drinking punch and having sweets on the Fourth of July is indispensable for Americans nowadays.
- () What may not be seen in Americans' celebrations of Independence Day?
(A) Baseball games. (B) Campfires. (C) Lion Dances. (D) National flags.

Vocabulary

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. wonder v. 想知道 | 9. declare v. 宣布；聲明 | 15. punch n. 潘趣酒 |
| 2. population n. 人口 | 10. sign v. 簽署 | 16. national adj. 國家的 |
| 3. independence n. 獨立 | 11. generation n. 世代；
同一代人 | 17. square n. 廣場 |
| 4. colony n. 殖民地 | 12. fire v. 開（槍）；發射 | 18. grand adj. 盛大的；
快樂的 |
| 5. rule n. 統治 | 13. official adj. 正式的；
官方的 | |
| 6. tax n. 稅 | 14. throw v. 舉辦（派對） | |
| 7. vote v. 投票 | | |
| 8. document n. 文件 | | |

Idioms and Phrases

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. be made up of 由……組成 | 4. turn out 結果是…… |
| 2. play a(n) + Adj + role in 扮演……的角色 | 5. look forward to 期待 |
| 3. come into being 問世 | 6. grand old time 美好時光 |

Sentence Patterns

1. The event takes place every year on July 4th, **which** is why most Americans call the holiday the Fourth of July, but its formal name is Independence Day. 以及 Thomas Jefferson, **who** would later become the third president of the US, played an important role in writing the Declaration.

解析

- (1) 關係子句用來描述說話者所談論的人或事物。關係子句中，**who** 用來描述「人」，**which** 或 **that** 用來描述「事物」。
- (2) 關係子句分為兩種：「限定用法」和「補述用法」。本文中的兩個例句為「補述用法」，是對於具唯一性的人或事物，**提供額外的訊息**。關係代名詞之前通常會加上逗點（,）。
- My favorite book is *Anne of Green Gables*, which is about the adventures of an 11-year-old orphan, Anne.
我最喜歡的一本書是《清秀佳人》，是關於一位 11 歲孤兒安妮的冒險故事。
- (3) 關係代名詞之前有逗點時，則關係代名詞不能使用 **that**，只能使用 **which**。
- We stayed at the Grand Hyatt Taipei, which Jenny recommended to us.
我們住宿在臺北君悅酒店，是 Jenny 推薦給我們的。

（此句型搭配龍騰普高 B2L2；龍騰技高 B2L7）

2. But perhaps the most important feature of the event is the huge evening fireworks displays all over the country, **usually held** in places such as parks or town squares.

解析

關係子句可以簡化成分詞片語（V-ing 與 p.p. 片語），用來修飾分詞之前的先行詞。簡化成分詞片語時，「主動語態」用現在分詞 V-ing，「被動語態」用過去分詞 p.p.。

解析

· Do you know the teacher who is talking to the principal?

→ Do you know the teacher talking to the principal?

你認識那位正在和校長說話的老師嗎？

· The police never found the painting which was stolen from the Louvre.

→ The police never found the painting stolen from the Louvre.

警方從未找到那幅自羅浮宮被偷走的畫作。

(此句型搭配龍騰普高 B1L9；龍騰技高 B3L2、B6L2)

Activities

1

Independence Day is Americans' National Day. Every year on July 4th, people in the US hold festive celebrations in commemoration of this significant holiday. Here in Taiwan, people also celebrate their National Day—the birthday of the Republic of China—in colorful ways to express their reverence. Compare when, why, and how people celebrate these two national holidays to understand their similarities and differences.

Independence Day

Date:

Also called:

Background:

Celebrations:

Taiwan National Day

Date:

Also called:

Background:

Celebrations:

2

Tic-tac-toe

Take turns with your partner. Randomly select 9 words from the vocabulary list and put them in the grid. You place an X or an O in the spot where a particular word is in the grid if you are able to provide the definition of the word or an example using the new word correctly. The game continues until one of you has three in a row.

Example

wonder	population	sign
colony	rule	tax
vote	document	declare

Your game

Tossing Tomatoes

Imagine you are standing in a thick crowd of people. Everyone around you seems excited but also nervous. Suddenly, a large truck full of tomatoes pushes its way through the crowd and stops near you. The back of the truck opens and the tomatoes start spilling out. People from the crowd grab the tomatoes and throw them at each other wildly. By the end of this huge tomato fight, your whole body is dripping with tomato juice, and the streets are covered with smashed tomatoes. Welcome to La Tomatina festival!

This unusual event dates back to 1945 in the town of Buñol, in eastern Spain. Some young people were participating in a local parade. They wore costumes that included large heads. During the excitement, one participant's fake head fell off and he became very

angry. He began pushing people, and many others did the same. A fruit and vegetable stall beside the parade was knocked over. People picked up the tomatoes and threw them at each other.

The next year, people remembered what had happened and planned to do it again. They brought their own tomatoes from home this time. Even though the police stopped them quickly, a tradition had been born. In the 1950s, town leaders tried to prevent this event from happening. They even arrested participants, but that didn't stop people from joining in. Later the event was canceled, but locals held a protest. It was obvious that this event was really important to them, so the government let them continue to enjoy the festival.

La Tomatina is currently held every year on the last Wednesday of August.



at LA TOMATINA

People travel from all over Spain and even the world to attend. In total, about 150,000 kilograms of tomatoes are used. Although it sounds crazy, the festival today has some rules. Participants must purchase a ticket to attend. They can't throw anything besides tomatoes, and they can't tear people's shirts. Moreover, they are supposed to smash the

tomatoes before throwing them, and they must stop throwing them when they hear a gunshot after two hours.

Does La Tomatina sound more fun or more terrifying to you? If you chose the first answer, then maybe you should travel to Spain this summer and take part in the world's largest food fight! 📩

Reading Comprehension

- () Which of the following statements about La Tomatina is true?
 - (A) It was born in 1945 and has been held every year ever since.
 - (B) This big event originated from a seemingly minor accident.
 - (C) After La Tomatina was born, it soon caught on among local people and town leaders alike.
 - (D) The tomato fight does not stop until all 150,000 kilograms of tomatoes are used up.
- () What is the fourth paragraph mainly about?
 - (A) What kind of costume participants should wear to the big event.
 - (B) Why La Tomatina is held on the last Wednesday of August.
 - (C) What participants should bring to La Tomatina.
 - (D) What people should and should not do at La Tomatina.
- () What does the author suggest in the passage?
 - (A) Those who are terrified by La Tomatina had better not take part in it.
 - (B) La Tomatina is such an unusual event that it is worth checking out.
 - (C) Fighting people with large quantities of tomatoes is a huge waste of food.
 - (D) Participants in La Tomatina are normally violent and often disregard the regulations.

Vocabulary

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. toss v. 丟；拋；擲 | 6. include v. 包含 | 11. obvious adj. 明顯的 |
| 2. spill v. 灑出；湧出 | 7. stall n. 攤位 | 12. currently adv. 當前 |
| 3. grab v. 抓 | 8. prevent v. 預防 | 13. purchase v. 購買 |
| 4. drip v. 滴落 | 9. arrest v. 逮捕 | 14. tear v. 撕開 |
| 5. smash v. 砸碎；打碎 | 10. protest n. 抗議 | 15. terrifying adj. 可怕的 |

Idioms and Phrases

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. date back (to...) (時間) 追溯到…… | 4. in total 總計 |
| 2. fall off 掉落 | 5. be supposed to 應該 |
| 3. knock over 打翻 | |

Sentence Patterns

1. Everyone around you **seems excited but also nervous**. 以及 Although it **sounds crazy**, the festival today has some rules.

解析

seem (似乎) 和 sound (聽起來) 都屬於「連綴動詞」。這類動詞可以直接接形容詞。其他常見的連綴動詞還有：look (看起來)、taste (嚐起來)、smell (聞起來)、feel (摸起來)、become (變成) 等。

- The scrambled eggs smell great and taste delicious.
這個炒蛋聞起來很香，嚐起來很美味。
- Her dance moves look elegant.
她的舞步看起來很優雅。

(此句型搭配龍騰普高 B1L4；龍騰技高 B1L3)

2. The next year, people remembered what **had happened** and planned to do it again.

解析

had + p.p. 為「過去完成式」，用來表示「比過去某個動作更早發生的動作」。

- When we **got** to the movie theater, the movie **had already begun**.
當我們到達戲院時，電影早就開演了。
→此句中 had begun 比 got 更早發生。
- The house **looked** clean because it **had just been cleaned**.
房子看起來很乾淨，因為剛打掃過。
→此句中 had been cleaned 比 looked 更早發生。

(此句型搭配龍騰普高 B2L4)

Activities

1 Unscramble the word tiles to reveal a message.

There are 6 word tiles as below. By unscrambling them, you will get 3 individual words, even though the letters were scattered in different word tiles (as shown in **Step 1**). Rewrite the sentence after you fill in the blanks to get a grammatically correct and semantically logical message (as shown in **Step 2**).

Step 1: P__W O__ MAT ITH DRI __TO

Step 2: People **DRI P W ITH T O M A T O** juice at La Tomatina.

Rewrite the message: People drip with tomato juice at La Tomatina.

Your turn: ND__ G__B YIN UT__ SOU RIF TER

The event may it is fun.

Rewrite the message: _____

2 More "Object-Throwing" Festivals

In Buñol people celebrate La Tomatina by tossing tomatoes, while in other places people may throw objects other than tomatoes to celebrate. The following are four festivals during which people celebrate by throwing things. Match the images with their corresponding descriptions and names.



The Water Festival



The Battle of the Oranges



Holi



Bean-throwing festival



It is a religious festival observed by Japanese. During the festival many people will attend shrines or temples, where they throw roasted beans at each other to drive away evil spirits.



It is a festival held in a Northern Italian city. The reason why it is celebrated goes back to the city's defiance of a tyrant. During the celebration, thousands of townspeople will throw oranges at each other.



This festival originated in India. It usually falls in March, and the celebration may last for over 2 days. People throw colorful powder during the festival to celebrate the arrival of spring.



This festival is a national holiday in April, and it marks the arrival of the New Year. It is celebrated in Southeast Asian nations such as Thailand and Laos.

Answers

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

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

p.8 1 Independence Day

- Date: July 4th
- Also called: Fourth of July
- Background: commemorating the Declaration of Independence on July 4th, 1776
- Celebrations: barbecues, parties, parades, carnivals, picnics, campfires, family gatherings, baseball games, fireworks

Taiwan National Day

- Date: October 10th
- Also called: Double Ten Day
- Background: commemorating the 1911 Wuchang Uprising, which led to the collapse of the Ching Dynasty
- Celebrations: the raising of the national flag in front of the Presidential Building, parades, fireworks

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

p.12 1 sound terrifying, but

2 (D) (B) (C) (A)

Translation

6月 派對、淚水、番茄醬：五味雜陳的中學畢業典

從中學畢業相當於人生跨出一大步，很多人認為這是一個人變為成人的時刻。世界上無論哪一所中學，畢業典禮對學生而言都獨具意義，因為它象徵著人生的重要轉捩點，然而，學生們慶祝畢業的方式卻是五花八門。

你也許早就從好萊塢電影熟悉美國人如何慶祝畢業。在白天，學生穿著特殊的長袍與方帽去參加正式活動。他們聽演講、依序上台領取證書，然後在某個時刻，他們通常會將方帽擲向空中。傍晚，他們參加稱作「prom（畢業舞會）」的舞會，大多數的學生會攜伴參加，所以在畢業舞會前幾週，男學生就感受到邀請女伴的龐大壓力。在這個大日子，學生通常會穿著洋裝與西裝，他們甚至會租豪華禮車至會場。舞會過後，有些學生會舉辦私人聚會，叫作「舞會後派對」。

其他國家的中學畢業典禮與相關活動和美國通常有些相似之處，但是也有明顯不同的地方。例如：在日本沒有所謂的畢業舞會，但是他們有類似的白天活動，他們在這個場合領取證書，並且向校長鞠躬。他們也會齊聲歌唱，許多學生在悠揚歌聲中潸然淚下，然後他們接著進行校園巡禮。在挪威，畢業生可能會舉辦長達一個月的瘋狂派對和運動賽事，而在阿根廷，學生的慶祝方式是互丟像番茄醬這樣黏糊糊的食物。另一方面，在德國，他們完全不慶祝。他們只有期末考，然後高中生活就圓滿結束。

如你所見，全世界學生的畢業經驗大不相同。在你的國家，學生們是怎麼慶祝這個人生的特殊時刻呢？

你知道嗎……

有許多字代表不同的教育階段。在多數國家，第一階段稱作托兒所或是幼兒園。第二階段在英國叫作初級學校（primary school），在北美洲叫作小學（elementary school）。

第三階段是中等學校，不過許多人叫它中學。中學分成兩部分：國民中學和高級中學（或是英國人的說法：middle school 和 upper school），但是北美洲通常只說國中（junior high）和高中（high school）。

最後一個階段的教育可以稱為高等教育、中等後教育、學院或大學教育。

7月 一生一定要參加一次的派對：美國國慶日

一場盛大的生日派對即將揭幕，有三億兩千八百萬人獲邀參加！想知道誰有這麼多朋友嗎？答案就是「美國」，世界上人口數第三多的國家。這項活動在每年7月4日舉辦，所以也解釋了為什麼大多數美國人將這個節日稱為7月4日，但是它的正式名稱是美國獨立紀念日。如果你想知道這個國家如何誕生，以及人們每年如何慶祝這個大型派對，往下讀便知分曉！

在18世紀時，美國由13個英國殖民地組成，全部位在東岸。這些殖民地不滿英國的統治，他們必須繳交重稅，而且對於與他們權益攸關的法律沒有投票權，因此，他們決定書寫一份文件，宣布他們以「美

利堅合眾國」之名獨立。後來擔任美國第三任總統的湯姆士·傑佛遜，他在擬定獨立宣言的過程中扮演重要的角色。所有 13 個殖民地在 1776 年的 7 月 4 日簽署了獨立宣言，一個新國家就此誕生。

約莫在宣言簽署之時，約翰·亞當斯（後來成為美國的第二任總統）寫了一封信給妻子，在信中，他猜測未來的世代將會以大遊行、慶典活動及施放煙火來慶祝這個日子。亞當斯的預測最後成真。在 1777 年首次慶祝美國獨立的慶典上，人們就以鳴槍 13 聲慶祝，每一聲代表一個殖民地，這項傳統仍流傳至今。第一次官方慶祝美國獨立日是在 1801 年 7 月 4 日的白宮，那一天，傑佛遜舉辦了開放參觀派對，提供了潘趣酒及甜點給與會來賓。

今天，7 月 4 日是美國的國定假日。它是眾多美國人期待的日子，舉國上下用烤肉、派對、遊行、嘉年華、野餐、營火、家庭聚會及棒球賽來慶祝。與美國相關的歌曲不絕於耳，而美國國旗到處可見。不過，也許活動中最具特色的是全國各地在晚間施放煙火，舉辦地點通常就在公園或市鎮廣場。如果你 7 月 4 日恰巧在美國，準備好盡情慶祝吧！

8 月 愈砸愈嗨的另類節慶：西班牙番茄節

想像你站在一大群人當中，身邊的每個人似乎既興奮又緊張。突然間，一輛滿載番茄的貨車穿越群眾，停在你的附近。貨車的後車廂打開，番茄開始湧出，群眾們抓起番茄，發狂地互相丟擲。番茄大戰都還沒結束，你全身上下已經茄汁成河，滿街都是砸爛的番茄。歡迎來到西班牙番茄節！

這個特殊節慶的起源可追溯至 1945 年，當時在西班牙東部的布尼奧爾鎮，一些年輕人參加了當地的遊行，他們穿著有顆大頭的遊行服飾。大家興致正高昂時，有一位參與者的假頭掉了下來，他因此很生氣，開始動手推人，很多人也有樣學樣，結果遊行隊伍旁的一個果菜攤被推倒，人們就撿起落在地上的番茄，開始砸向對方。

隔年，人們記起前一年的事件，並且打算如法炮製。這一次，他們從自家帶來番茄。儘管警察迅速阻止了他們，但是丟番茄的傳統卻就此誕生。1950 年代，城鎮的領袖們試圖阻擋這個活動，他

們甚至逮捕參與者，但是這無法遏止人們加入。後來這個活動被取消，但是當地居民上街抗議，顯然這個活動對他們而言實在太重要，所以政府只好讓他們持續舉行這個節慶。

今日，西班牙番茄節於每年 8 月的最後一個星期三舉辦，從西班牙全國甚至世界各地遠道而來的人們到此共襄盛舉。使用的番茄總計約 15 萬公斤。雖然聽起來瘋狂，但是這個節慶有一些規定：人們必須購票參加；除了番茄，不能丟擲其他東西；他們不能撕扯別人的襯衫。此外，他們在丟番茄之前，必須先將番茄壓爛捏碎，而且當他們在兩個小時之後聽到槍聲時，必須停止丟擲。

你覺得西班牙番茄節聽起來好玩還是可怕呢？如果你的答案是前者，也許今夏你應該到西班牙一遊，一起投入世界上最大的食物大戰！

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3. 四大教學亮點

「文法廣角鏡」：針對重法比較

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