

經典閱讀

英文閱讀

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「如何通識？何謂人文？」¹知名學者王德威教授在交通大學舉辦的通識教育文學營中提出的討論問題，其實正是我們在面對當前推展深化與普及通識教育時所面對最為初始卻也是最為核心的問題。在我們討論通識與人文教育的過程中，「什麼是通識教育？我們為什麼要通識教育？如何進行人文通識教育？人文通識教育該如何進行？閱讀的標的為何？」

如果從1956年東海大學推動「通才教育」開始算起，我國推展通識教育迄今已達半世紀，之後清華大學於1970年代加入推動，而台灣大學也於72學年度正式開設通才教育科目，乃至教育部於73學年度全面於國內大學推動通識教育課程，通識教育在台灣已經累積了許多的教學經驗與資產，儼然已經成為大學教育極為重要的一環²。在厚實的基礎下，通識教育最為核心的關懷，是相當崇高的人格教育關懷。誠如長期推動通識教育的黃俊傑教授所言，「通識教育就是一種促進人的主體意識的教育，使人可以挺立心志，自作主宰，而不再區從於人以外的『客體』的宰制」³。美國許多知名大學近年來大力以通識課程推動「核心課程」的努力，正如黃教授所言，將追求作為人的主體教育置於整體大學教育中最為核心的一環。

在任何核心課程的規劃中，文學課程往往是無法或缺的一環。然而，文學該如何教？該教些什麼？卻也是推動核心教育中首要探求定義的問題。師大林素英教授認為，「通識教育不以傳達、累積與記憶大量知識為課程目標，且與各領域的專業課程設計與教學目標有別，而是從各專業領域的材料中，選擇適當的素材，透過老師深入淺出的引導，以結合專業與實際生活的關係，還要擴大學生的視野，開闊學生的胸襟，使學生能在為學與做人以及生活三者之間，建立起一個強力的連結固網」⁴。黃教授所言的「深入淺出」或許是當前推動通識教育仍須深思的議題。

深入淺出絕不意味著知識的淺薄化，當然也不意味著討好學生的綜藝化教學，在探究「淺出」之餘，是否擺在命題之前的「深入」已遭到遺忘？本校推動經典閱讀，即尋

求在知識傳播淺薄化、通識教授方式討好化的負面效應下，尋求深化通識教育素養、提升知識承載量、活化經典與現實生活連結的努力。我們不認為通識教育將等同於知識教育轉化為色彩亮麗卻無營養價值的所謂「營養」課程；我們不認為通識化就等同於「淺薄化」。我們更無法苟同大量播放電影美其名所謂欣賞的「綜藝化」教學討好取向，我們期望在落實「深入淺出」的過程中，納入經典文學的元素，透過閱讀經典、思考經典、品味經典、反思經典，達到深化人文教育的目的。我們深信，灌入經典元素的知識傳授，我們將在我們的學生身上看到更多獨立自主、批判思考的人格素養，通識教育也將綻放出更為亮眼的成果。

・註解

1. 引自馮品佳，〈如何通識？怎樣人文？〉收入《通識人文十一講》。台北：麥田，2004，頁7。
2. 黃俊傑，〈大學通識教育的理念與實踐〉（台北：中華民國通識教育學會，1999），頁431-32。
3. 同前註，頁432。
4. 林素英，〈文學、人生與花師的通識語文教育〉，收入《文學生活與通識語文教育》，林素英主編，（花蓮：國立花蓮師範學院，2003），頁8。

課程範例

壹、課程名稱：英文閱讀

（榮獲「教育部顧問室97學年第2學期優質通識教育課程計畫」獎勵補助）

貳、課程目標

「英文閱讀」藉由欣賞短篇小說、散文、英文詩歌、文化研究、性別議題、莎士比亞等不同類型的文章，讓學生培養閱讀英文文章的習慣以及批判思考的能力。課程設計重視議題取向的批判性閱讀思考，重視學生閱讀、理解並思考當代議題，鼓勵學生從閱讀中訓練表達、思考、批判與寫作的的能力，課堂中強調互動的課程進行方式將提供學生較多的獨立閱讀、思考與表達機會，期以培養對英語的學習熱誠與信心。

參、課程設計理念

本課程在內容設計以議題導向為設定軸向，企圖藉由劃分當代世界趨勢與文明思潮走向，劃定與當代年輕學子切身相關的閱讀主題，期望藉由融入「學習情境」(learning by context)的學習方式，從「劃定」(framing)學習情境開始起，納入學生期待與生活經驗，並從多元閱讀內容當中找尋整合理論閱讀、生活經驗與實踐方法的可能性。期待在閱讀中，鼓勵學子進行融入式的實踐思考，並從自身認同與經驗中啟發與閱讀互動、反思甚或批判的樂趣。

肆、課程操作方式

「英文閱讀」課程旨在教授英文閱讀分析與寫作表達技巧，課程內容除教師講授之外，更著重討論與作業練習，透過辯證思考與實際練習，培養英文文章閱讀、欣賞與思考能力。

修課學生需每週閱讀授課教師編輯之上課講義，參與課程討論，完成課程要求之作業練習並張貼於課程網頁，學期間針對討論主題與繳交作業進行一次小組口頭報告，課程評量包括期中考試、期末書面報告、平時作業與課程表現。

除教師指定閱讀資料外，配合全校規劃大一英文閱讀課程，需於學期間自行閱讀指定書籍，閱讀進度將納入期中、期末考試範圍。本學期指定書籍為*For One More Day*，過去課程指定課外閱讀教材計有*A Wrinkle in Time*, *Tuesdays with Morrie*, *Five People You Met in Heaven*。

學生期末報告與英文詩歌創作將於學期末統一彙整，經過評比後由教師與英文教學助理校閱潤飾後出版學生英文成果刊物，每學年固定出版學生英文刊物。過去循此模式已出版《臺北醫學大學英文詩歌與短篇小說選輯》(*Songs of Myself: A Collection of Creative Writings by Taipei Medical University*)與「臺北醫學大學文化研究選輯」(*Ways of Seeing: A Collection of Cultural Studies by Taipei Medical University*)各兩集共四本著作。

伍、課程核心內容

- 一、英文閱讀觀念謬誤與導正
- 二、英美文學文化傳統與思潮
- 三、短篇小說閱讀欣賞
- 四、分析性文章導讀與批判思考
- 五、電影欣賞與討論

陸、課程要求

- 一、指定閱讀進度複習
- 二、心得報告(以英文寫作閱讀心得，並需張貼至MY TMU，每學期至少五次)
- 三、小組報告(於課程開始介紹當週閱讀文章或觀賞電影背景，每學期一次)
- 四、參與課程討論
- 五、課外指定教材閱讀*For One More Day*

柒、評量方式

- 一、期中考試30%
- 二、期末報告30%
- 三、平時分數(平時作業、課程參與、小組報告)40%

捌、每週教學進度與討論議題

一	Class Orientation
二	<u>Innocence and Experience I</u> ♪ Movie Viewing: Nuovo Cinema Paradiso ★ Introduction to writing skills and requirement for writing format and quality of this course ♥ Assignment I 本週閱讀情境與議題設定：禮物的本質，何謂禮物？什麼樣的禮物才是真正的禮物？成人世界的禮物與童真世界的禮物是否有所不同？為何不同？不同的意義何在？
三	<u>Innocence and Experience II</u> ◎ "The Gift of the Magi" by O. Henry ◎ "Thank You M'am" ◎ "The Stolen Party" ◎ "The Bully" by Ian McEwan ♥ Assignment II 本週閱讀情境與議題設定：成人世界的世故是否抵觸了童真世界美好的單純與快樂？為何成人世界的價值標準總建立在階級與收入上？為何總有人願意跨越世故標準的鴻溝接納他人？接納與包容的樂趣何在？童年世界的想像力量，是否可以幫助跨越人與人之間的鴻溝？
四	<u>Reading Masterpieces I: Hans Christian Anderson</u> ◎ "The Little Match Girl" ◎ "The Emperor's New Clothes" ◎ "The Ugly Duckling" ♣ Group Presentation I (On Hans Christian Anderson) 本週閱讀情境與議題設定：童年必讀的經典—安徒生童話—是否真的一如我們認定適合兒童閱讀？兒童的閱讀世界是否充斥著成人世界的冷酷與現實？或者是，所謂的兒童讀物，所要檢視批判的，正式長大成人之後的世界與價值標準？
五	<u>Reading Masterpieces II: Reading Ernest Hemingway</u> ◎ "Old Man at the Bridge" ◎ "A Clean, Well-Lighted Place" ◎ "The Killer" ♣ Group Presentation II (On Ernest Hemingway) 本週閱讀情境與議題設定：海明威的小說世界呈現出什麼樣的世界觀？這樣頹廢虛無的世界觀是否有特定的產生背景？在當代情境的閱讀中，不同時代與背景的差異，是否會減損海明威作品的價值？海明威如何藉由對話的書寫鋪陳人性的世故與冷漠？海明威對戰爭的態度為何？在反恐意識高漲的當代，海明威對於戰爭的態度給予我們什麼樣的啟示？
六	<u>Reading Masterpieces III: Reading James Joyce and William Faulkner</u> ◎ "Araby" from <i>The Dubliners</i> ◎ "Eveline" from <i>The Dubliners</i> ◎ "A Rose for Emily" ♣ Group Presentation III (On Joyce and Faulkner) 本週閱讀情境與議題設定：從愛爾蘭到美國南方，小說家藉由筆下創作出荒廢與虛無的當代情境，深處在二十一世紀臺北的我們，該如何閱讀與我們時空背景差異頗大的經典作品？大師作品中的荒蕪與頹廢，對於在後現代情境與網路網路世代成長的我們，能有什麼樣的啟示？當代處境與作品處境的差異，能否提供有效的閱讀與批判距離？
七	<u>Reading Masterpieces IV: Reading William Shakespeare</u> ◎ <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> ♥ Assignment III

七	本週閱讀情境與議題設定：相對於羅蜜歐與茱麗葉的一見鍾情，e世代的速食愛情觀與十七世紀的愛情是否有所差距？或者，愛情之所以成為世代傳頌的創作題材，正因為愛情提供了一道放諸四海皆準的普世價值？不同的世代，對於愛情的看法與憧憬是否相同？
八	<u>Reading Masterpieces IV: Reading William Shakespeare</u> ◎ <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> ♣ Group Presentation IV (On Shakespeare) 本週閱讀情境與議題設定：閱讀莎士比亞的創作背景，莎士比亞當時的創作環境與當代創作有何差異？莎士比亞成名仰賴的劇場演出在當代是否依舊具有同樣的魅力？或者是，莎士比亞的創作是否也轉化為符合當代媒體傳播的題材，不斷轉化、不斷改造、不斷傳頌，造就莎翁不朽的地位？
九	<u>Reading Masterpieces IV: Reading William Shakespeare</u> ◎ <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> ♥ Assignment IV 本週閱讀情境與議題設定：閱讀經典莎翁名言，這些雋永的英文傳世名言在當代讀來是否依舊發人深省？亦或是不同的閱讀情境也賦予了莎翁嶄新的價值與風貌？
+ (3 hrs session)	<u>Reading Masterpieces III: Reading William Shakespeare</u> ♪ Movie Viewing: <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> ♣ Group Presentation IV (On <i>Romeo and Juliet</i>) 本週閱讀情境與議題設定：比對閱讀幾週來欣賞的羅蜜歐與茱麗葉電影改編版本，比對經典橋段在不同時代的改編呈現，從三零年代、五零年代、六零年代、七零年代乃至九十年代不同風格的詮釋與呈現，是否可以看出不同世代對於愛情的想像與憧憬？
十一	Midterm Exam
十二	<u>Reading Masterpieces IV: The Beauty of English Poetry/ Carper Diem</u> ♪ Movie Viewing: <i>Dead Poet Society</i> ◎ Reading English Poetry ♣ Group Presentation V (On <i>Dead Poet Society</i>) ♥ Assignment V: Compose your own verse 本週閱讀情境與議題設定：從電影閱讀英文詩歌，影片中英文教師教授了哪些經典英文詩歌？閱讀經典詩歌在電影中扮演的角色，電影編劇透過詩歌的教授達到了什麼樣的效果？經由閱讀惠特曼、福斯特、莎士比亞等大詩人的名作，電影藉由詩歌傳達出了什麼樣的訊息？你是否也能夠創作出屬於你自己的生命詩篇？試試看，使用你的英文，思考你的生命軌跡，你想創作出什麼樣的生命詩歌？
十三	<u>Reading Masterpieces V: Reading John Donne</u> ◎ Wit in John Donne's Poetry ♪ Movie Viewing: <i>Wit</i> ♣ Group Presentation VI (On <i>Wit</i>, the film and the play) 本週閱讀情境與議題設定：生命的價值是什麼？影片中一輩子嚴謹從事教學與研究的老師，竟發覺自己罹癌生命已經走到盡頭。走到生命盡頭，這位教授採用什麼樣的姿態來面對死亡？電影環繞著詩人唐恩的十四行詩，這首詩的原意是什麼意思？在電影中又呈現了什麼樣的意涵？你，改用什麼樣的姿態來面對死亡？該用什麼樣的態度來迎接生命？
十四	<u>Cultural Studies I</u> ◎ Selection from <i>You Just Don't Understand</i> by Deborah Tannen ◎ Selection from <i>Ways of Seeing</i> by John Berger 本週閱讀情境與議題設定：流行與大眾文化中充斥著對於女體的迷戀與崇拜，這樣的迷戀是基於喜愛？亦或是一種掌握的心機轉？我們的生活環境中，從哪些媒體呈現可以看出來我們當代對於女體的再現？當代的媒體傳播，又賦予女體再現什麼樣的價值與風貌？兩性的溝通是否永遠存在著鴻溝？這樣的鴻溝是來自先天的生理因素？或者是後天的文化與教育因素？你的看法為何？你的親身經驗能否提供思考的方向？

十五	<u>Cultural Studies II</u> ◎ Selection from <i>A Room of One's Own</i> by Virginia Woolf ◎ Selection from <i>The Second Sex</i> by Simon de Beauvoir ♣ Group Presentation VII (On Woolf and de Beauvoir) 本週閱讀情境與議題設定：一百年前的倫敦，大作家沃爾夫寫出著名的女性主義自覺經典名著，莎士比亞要是有個天分相當的妹妹，她的成就是否會如莎士比亞一樣的輝煌？在二十一世紀的當代，我們能夠有幸見識到才能與成就一如莎士比亞的女性嗎？第二性的自覺，對於二十一世紀的校園性別空間營造，能否有所啟示？二十一世紀的女性自覺，該往哪裡走？男性在女性自覺過程中又該扮演什麼樣的角色？
十六	<u>Cultural Studies III</u> ◎ Selection from <i>The Lexus and the Olive Tree</i> by Thomas L. Friedman ◎ Selection from <i>The World is Flat</i> by Thomas L. Friedman 本週閱讀情境與議題設定：全球化的議題沸沸揚揚，身處二十一世紀台灣的我們，該用什麼樣的心態與角色參與全球化？重視本土化的精神與追求現代化的動力，這兩者看似矛盾的衝突在台灣能否找到平衡點？我們的政經局勢能否提供詮釋與破解的角度？世界真的是平的嗎？在大學養成過程的我們，該用什麼樣的角色加入扁平化的世界？我們的競爭利基在哪裡？我們面對的衝擊與競爭又是什麼？
十七	<u>Cultural Studies IV</u> ♪ and movie viewing: <i>Outsourced</i> ♣ Group Presentation VII (On Globalization) 本週閱讀情境與議題設定：影片中刻畫的全球財富重新分配與勞工重新分工，是否已經在台灣發生了？面對未來日益激烈的跨國競爭，台灣的人才該用什麼樣的心態迎接挑戰？台灣的人才養成欠缺哪些重要的國際競爭條件？我們該用什麼樣的心態在求學養成的過程中強化自己的競爭力？
	Final Project Due Date to be Announced in Class 鼓勵學生撰寫英文論文或創作，期末經評比後集結以書形式出版，目前已經出版四本專書

玖、分組討論及教學助理之規劃

本課程計畫集結學生作品，經教學助理討論校定之後統一編輯印製，期望藉由出版發行提升學生學習信心與熱忱。主要工作目標有二：

- 一、學期間教學助理的規劃主要因應協助學生進行獨立研究與協助課堂英文小組報告，在問題思考中予以協助啟發、在蒐集資料過程中予以協助，幫忙口頭報告題材選取、輔助資料搜整閱讀與吸收、過濾實用資料、並實際輔導英文口頭報告演練，協助修課學生從找尋問題、開發問題、深化問題、解決問題、呈現問題的過程中予以必要的全程協助。
- 二、學期末端教學助理主要工作為協助編輯、校定、改寫學生撰寫英文作品，經與授課老師與教學助理討論後，學生得以從事改寫英文撰寫的創作及研究作品，經校定改寫後協助出版。

拾、指定用書

- 一、Shakespeare, William. *Romeo and Juliet*. London: Barron's, 1985.
- 二、Albom, Mitch. *For One More Day*. New York: Hyperion, 2006.

- 三、Course compliment edited by the lecturer
- 四、Hans Christian Anderson: "The Little Match Girl," "The Emperor's New Clothes" and "The Ugly Duckling"
- 五、Ernest Hemingway: "Old Man at the Bridge," "A Clean, Well-Lighted Place" and "The Killer"
- 六、James Joyce: "Araby" and "Eveline" from *The Dubliners*
- 七、William Faulkner: *A Rose for Emily*
- 八、Selections of English and American poems from Robert Herrick, William Wordsworth, Lord Byron, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Walt Whitman, Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg, Emily Dickinson and John Donne
- 九、Virginia Woolf: Selection from *A Room of One's Own*
- 十、Simon de Beauvoir: Selection from *The Second Sex*

拾壹、參考書籍

- 一、E.B. White. *Elements of Style*.
- 二、Laurence Perrine and Thomas R. Arp *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*.
- 三、*The Norton Anthology of Western Literature*, Volume 1 by Sarah Lawall, William G. Thalman, Lee Patterson, and Heather James
- 四、*Shaking Hands with Shakespeare: A Teenager's Guide to Reading and Performing the Bard* by Allison Schumacher
- 五、*Reading Literature and Writing Argument* by Missy James and Alan Merickel
- 六、*Feminism: A Very Short Introduction (Very Short Introductions)* by Margaret Walters
- 七、*Globalization: A Very Short Introduction (Very Short Introductions)* by Manfred B. Steger

拾貳、作業設計

- 一、指定閱讀進度預習與複習
- 二、心得報告(以英文寫作閱讀心得，並需張貼至課程討論版MY TMU，每學期至少五次)
- 三、小組口頭報告(於課程開始介紹當週閱讀文章或觀賞電影背景，引界學生閱讀作品背景與作家生平每學期一次，報告限以英語進行，時間約為十五分鐘)
- 四、英文詩歌創作(以英文撰寫英文詩歌乙篇，主題、格式與長度不限)
- 五、參與課程討論(根據每週主題進行課程討論，鼓勵學生發問與參與討論)
- 六、課外指定教材閱讀(同學需自行閱讀課外指定教材，本學期規劃課外指定教材為討論生命教育的小說，*For One More Day*，期望學生由自行閱讀小說中培養獨立閱讀能力，並從閱讀短篇流行小說中產生對於閱讀的興趣，並從閱讀中思索生命的寶貴價值)

拾參、課程網頁之規劃

臺北醫學大學課程討論版My TMU：英文閱讀版(已設立)
另成立www 課程版面(九十七學年度架設)

學生作業

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Medicine 1st year

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Intimacy and Independence: Why were so different

It is quite a shock when men and women answer certain things about their life. Men and women usually have very different reasons for what they do, but one thing is for certain, men and women react to decision making differently. Deborah Tannen explains the differences between male and female rational. Also, a popular TV series "Sex and the City" also focuses on men and women train of thought. Men and women are clearly different, not just in the physiology, but also in how their brain functions. Men and women use different parts of their brain when it comes to problem solving, so it is no surprise that when it comes to communication, the two will have their differences. So the more complex issues like intimacy and independence will also be very different in men and women. "Sex and the City" focuses on how intimacy for both sexes varies greatly as well as independence. Tannen gives numerous examples of how men and women vary in their problem solving and relationship issues. I will attempt to show that men and women do have their differences, but the end result is that they both complete the same task just as well; though sometimes a bit bizarre.

What is intimacy? Why do men and women think differently about how we should go about making our partners feel loved? In the novel, *You just don't understand*, Tannen cites many examples why men and women have different views on intimacy. Tannen writes, "That evening he informed Linda that they were going to have a houseguest, and that he and his chum would go out together the first night to shoot the breeze like old times. Linda was upset. She was going to be away on business the week before, and the Friday night when Josh would be out with is chum would be her first night home." This is a classic example of why men and women react to intimacy differently. From my personal experience I feel that men do in a way feel differently about intimacy. For example, there are so many stories about men and women after they make love, women tend to want to be held and cuddled, but men on the other hand want to be by themselves and have a quite break.

Though it is hard to understand why men react to intimacy differently, women on the other hand want love and respect. There is another example from *Sex and the City*, episode "Ex and the City" where Carrie Bradshaw played by Sarah Jessica Parker thinks about her ex, Mr. Big, played by Chris Noth. The two are now separated after two years together as a couple, but never

made it as a married couple. There was no clear indication why Mr. Big no longer wanted to be in the relationship, but only it was just too hard. So when Carrie calls Mr. Big to tell him she wanted to be friends again and asked him out to lunch, he gladly accepts and the two go out to lunch together. In the scene, Carrie dresses up in a very sexy dress; she was basically out there to catch Mr. Big's heart again. Mr. Big was for some reason shy and for once did not seem like his old self, he was showing some very interesting behaviors like clumsiness and stuttering. Was it because he was surprised at Carrie's dress or was it the normal male tendency that "Men will do anything for sex, even love. Women will do anything for love, even sex." So was it that Carrie wanted him back or was it just all for friendship by wearing such a sexy dress?

Another question that comes into play is what each of them wanted to accomplish by going out to lunch. Was Mr. Big thinking about those wonderful sex he use to have with Carrie or was it intimacy that he had with her? Those questions pose a great deal of misunderstanding between men and women. I think that Carrie though, single now, still wants some intimacy and sometimes it was her independence that prevented her from getting married to Mr. Big. It could be that Mr. Big wanted intimacy more than Carrie, and she was the one that he could not be tamed. Independence is something that can be seen from the scene, each of the girls are not out there looking for Mr. Right, rather they are looking for the same thing that men are looking for. This sometimes could be a good one night stand, or sometimes someone to enjoy time with. Those things can be inferred from the four ladies in the *Sex and the City*. Of course who can forget the all time favorite of all men, the no strings attached. The ladies are always looking for a one night stand, for example, when Samantha Jones, played by Kim Cattral walks out of a building and Mr. Cocky played by John Enos, looks her up and down and then asks her out. She and him go out on their date and that night they engage in sexual acts. Samantha is the type that likes to have one night stands. Usually there is a lack of intimacy in her relationships; the majority of her relationships are with random guys on the streets that she picks up. Carrie on the other hand is very similar to Samantha in the way they want intimacy, only for sex and nothing else. They tend to want independence in their relationships so the guys they tend to end up with are shallow individuals who also want quick relationships with no strings attached.

There is another case in the *Sex and the City* where Charlotte York, played by Kristin Davis wants an intimate and loving relationship. Every date that she goes on, she is thinking about marriage. She wants to find someone that will be with her, in the film she asks out a guy from her yoga class. But because she double booked that day, she had to leave the guy at 8:30 PM. She really liked the guy because he seemed to be intimate, loving and caring. But because she had another date, she had to break her date short to go out with another guy that was leaving town for a while. The first guy discovers that she had double booked that evening when he went to deliver chicken soup to her apartment. The guy was instantly pissed off, and talked to the other guy and they split the taxi cab as the two left Charlotte on the sidewalk. This is a classic

tale of how she wanted intimacy so much she was going on two dates, but it back fired on her. The guys on the other hand also wanted some form of intimacy but more in the form of a stable nuclear family. So it is very difficult to say if females are more into intimacy than men, but the majority of females still want intimacy more than dependency. Men on the other hand prefer independence because they feel that they want to be in charge and having a female on the side nagging or complaining would do them no good. They prefer to be left alone and being able to decide what they want.

The reasoning of independence by Tannen goes pretty much like men would prefer not to ask for permission because by doing so would make it seem that they were being controlled by their spouses. But females prefer the idea of asking and deciding as a couple about things they want to do or what they need to purchase. She cites an example where "To Josh, checking with his wife means seeking permission, which implies that he is not independent, not free to act on his own. It would make him feel like a child or an underling." Because men feel that they have the right to decide what they want because they are men. There was a saying that goes "In our culture, as in almost any culture, powerful expectations of how males and females should exist. Until recently, in our culture, the male was expected to be aggressive and detached from emotion, while the woman was expected to be nurturing and "in touch" with her emotions." So this is probably something that men will never come to sense with, but some men will be more than willing to discuss matters with their wives. This tends to be the hardest thing for men to do, and that is being dependent about their lives. They feel that by discussing their problems they are weak and no longer feel that they are men. Females feel that because they are two people who will live their whole life with, that the two should share their personal feelings as well as everyday things with their other half. Tannen reads "To Linda, checking with her husband has nothing to do with permission. She assumes that spouse discusses their plans with each other because their lives are intertwined, so the actions of one have consequence for the other." This seems more logical because husbands and wives tend to share their whole lives together and as a result, what happens to one, will happen to the other. The other example Tannen gives is when "Louise and Howie, another couple, about spending money. Louise would never buy anything costing more than a hundred dollars without discussing it with Howie, but he goes out and buys what he wants and feels they can afford, like a table saw or a new power mower. Louise is disturbed not because she disapproves of the purchase, but because she feels he is acting as if she were not in the picture." This is also the problem that many couples have; I see it everyday where parents fight over issues about purchasing items, or going out with friends. Men tend to buy or do things without asking their wives and because of that, it results in the wife being very upset. So it is not fair to say that all men are like that, but the majority are and this varies from culture to culture. Some being more male dominated, some female dominated. Shanghai is the example of the wife being the person in charge, and the male tends to be the female in the relationship. It is common to see that "many women feel it is natural to consult with their

partners at every turn, while many men automatically make more decisions without consulting their partners." So independence is commonly seen with single men who live alone, but because females regard their husbands as their other half, they will respect them and ask them for their input.

One common mistaken knowledge is that men are always the ones that are independent, but more and more females today live very independent lives. They want to have their own choices in life and rarely if seldom ask their boyfriends if they can or cannot do something. Cyberparents was very helpful in discussing some issues between what men and women feel toward this issue and they write "Each sex has valid, but different, approaches to love, intimacy, and sex. They do have different views of what it takes to be loved and respected. Men and women both want to be loved. Men and women both want to be respected." So everyone wants similar things in life, but men and women do differ and which is why the two need to work out a plan and compromise in their relationships. This is because most relationships have result in 50 percent of married couples getting divorced. So it is a consensus that "We need to understand the opposite sex. But more than that, we need to understand ourselves." So it is not wrong to say that females tend to focus on intimacy first and second independence, because the two are the things that both sexes want. It is only which order they come into play. So is that why they say opposite attract? Or is it just how men and women are different.

I would agree with Tannen that men and women different in their choices about intimacy and independence. But understanding that males have always lived up to a certain expectation, it is hard for them to change the thousands of years of civilization in the last few years. In recent years, females have asked for equal rights and opportunities as men. So that is why *Sex and the City* tends to be the film that brings into light the new social questions. So men and women have their differences, but do they not complete each task just as well? Status is less and less the issue as men and women are slowly becoming equals in their own house. But outside of their homes, it is still dominated mainly by men in the work place getting better jobs and raises over females. I hope that men will slowly see that they can talk to their spouses about issues they have and share their lives more openly. But men will always see things they feel are little things where they should just take care of themselves without consulting with their wives. This is the common issue that females hate about their husbands or boyfriends.

Works Cited

1. Tannen, Deborah. *You Just Don't Understand: Women and Men in Conversation*. New York: Quill, 2001.
2. <http://www.cyberparent.com/intimate-lovers/physical-intimacy-men-women.htm>
3. *Sex and the City*, "Ex and the City" Episode 18

In Lexus and the Olive Tree, Thomas Friedman argues that

牙醫系一年級 陳又慈

A country without healthy olive trees will never feel rooted or secure enough to open up fully to the world and reach out into it. But a country that is only olive trees, that is only roots, and has no Lexus, will never go, or grow, very far. Keeping the two in balance is a constant struggle. (42)

Friedman's point actually brings out more questions than he solves. One of the biggest questions is, HOW? How is a country to keep "balanced" between the two? Elaborate your answer with concrete examples to prove your agreement or disagreement with Friedman's point.

Globalization has become one of the main current in the world, many countries are all deeply influenced. Like was Mac Donald's, Microsoft, 7-11 and so on are already deeply rooted in the life, and they are so pervasive that you can easily see them anywhere in the world. In order to improve people's life, to pursue more progress as well; the globalization causes that we assimilate into the same way gradually. Thanks to the technology, we lead a convenient life, it narrows Earth's distance, therefore we have a link with this fantastic world; finally the world becomes a global village. However, during globalization, if we ignore localization, we might lose the inherent cultural characteristic in the end.

Once, a Korean academic Kim Young Oak said that: "In the globalization current, maintains the "identity" is the basic problem to a local culture. To speak further, the globalization is also the truly localization, localization is not one kind of "formation", but the need of "identity to human". I think globalization and localization are inseparable, so we can't emphasize one thing at the expense of another. The Chinese olive tree symbolizes the root which stabilizes our culture; people must have the identity toward their ethnic group. If the Chinese olive tree is controlled by others, we will be manipulated regardless of in the economical politics, or in thinking. When everybody struggles for money and better life, pursuing higher quality of life, it's inevitable to face the external cultural invasion unceasingly.

Modern people should have diligence and positive attitude undoubtedly, but "the concern" in everybody's heart can help the society to be progressive. Also we must often introspect ourselves, paying concerns to the land, the disadvantaged minority. Be sure to look after the environment well, including treasuring all cultural property we have, carrying forward their value; so that they won't be eliminated by foreign culture. As soon as people have identity toward the land, they can also preserve characteristic of our own country while people take challenges from global economical market and high technology. In order to keep the balance, using the arm of globalization to help vocalization is the best project. Supposing that a country is absolutely guided by globalization, so that it loses the concern for locality, discarding the identity to inherent culture; I think it must be in danger and pitiful!

We can use the international exchange to convey various customs from different places, and let the cultural characteristic unfold; let different languages be heard. Therefore, globalization won't let us to forget our own culture.

After the unofficial leader conference of APEC in November 2005, the congress issued two statements. One of them is that different countries agreed to strengthen the cooperation to guard together against the bird flu and continues to fight against terrorism. (Great era on November 19 reported, Central News Agency on November 19, 2005) We understood that, solving regional problem via international cooperation also represents the combination of globalization and vocalization. Not only the aim for prosperity can be carried to the international floor, people who suffered from disasters should be concerned as well. Respect each country, show loving care for each nationality, also this is the indispensable rule we must follow under globalization.

The creative producer of "The crouching tiger, hidden dragon" Li Shaowei indicated that: "Only when the movie worker understands the operation and the process of the movie industry clearly, could they have opportunity to use exclusive status and environment to develop new ideas and make more opportunities." (Great era on January 25 reports) In recent years, we can see several Chinese movies created successful box office, to adjust to Chinese culture tendency around the world, and this is the best chance that Chinese movie can enter internationalization from adverse circumstance. He also said the movie is not only an art but presentation of social situation and local culture, also producing for the global village. Movie worker in Taiwan can aim at "the Hollywood pattern" to the Chinese movie, to look into problem like movie localization, movie-making operation, market investigate and so on. If we exert our potential on shooting Taiwanese films in new ways, we can show native characteristic to foreigners through the screen. Chinese movie must get rid of the adopted position, retrieving the main subject. I think that could be realized some day.

Nowadays there are many enterprises doing glocalization, like Mac Donald's sells rice Hamburg, 7/11 sells Taiwanese lunch; they sell the new product adjust to the native demand, this is the implementation of localization. Because they understood the local culture such as habits and customs; they understood how to be friendly, making more attractions. Keeping balance between globalization and localization indeed receives populace's welcome, this not only successfully causes more business opportunity, also realizes the humanities. To show loving concern to own land in the globalization process, to retain the unique moral which the ancestor came down; it's to say, to maintain the faith of self-localization.

In Tuesdays with Morrie, Mitch Albom tells the readers a short story about his teacher, Morrie.

It is 1979, a basketball game in the Brandeis gym. The team is doing well, and the student section begins a chant, "We're number one! We're number one!" Morrie is sitting nearby. He is puzzled by the cheer. At one point, in the midst of "We're number one!" he rises and yells, "What's wrong with being number two?"



The students look at him. They stop chanting. He sits down, smiling and triumphant. (159)

What's wrong with being number two? Why does everybody want to be number one while there is only one place for the number one? Does Morrie discourage students from competition or their attempts to attain achievement? What does Morrie actually mean? Write down your interpretation of this story and your response to my questions.

The reason why Morrie wants to step down on second, has a big deal with his life. He was suffered from ail. The bad fortune caused him lose the ability normal people should have. He cannot neither run nor jump; he is unable to move freely, still less taking in competitions with many adversaries.

For him, that he can survive and think is the biggest bliss. Because he is unable to demand more creature comfort, he no longer yearned for the fame and wealth. Losing the life is equal to lose all, he realizes to be present is most important. We can usually broaden our mind if we shed our adherence. He no longer haggle over the losses and gains, since he knew in world there id no forever perfect life.

Although you fell, you'd already made every effort; you have a clear conscience after all. Morrie thinks that a person needn't to bear the pressure for absolutely achieving his goal, because there are still many good things around which wait for us to experience. It's ok to lose the first, you still have a chance for second.

If you are second, that reveals that you still have the space for progress. You may introspect yourself from the defeat; understands your own shortcoming for improvement, and then next time you work harder. Not being number one also makes oneself to be modest, and learn from people who are outstanding than myself. Because you don't have to request the top one, even if you fall, you won't be depressed very much. Morrie's words tell us that we must train up the ability to overcome setback and be broad-minded for our destiny. Knowing how to deal with failure rationally and how to avoid thinking much of gain and loss, both are more important than what achievements we obtain in our life.

A person who has his own ambition is admired; but if he always sets very high standard for himself, be bound to reach the goal, he must not allow himself to make any mistake, surely baring the heavy pressure every now and then. Once he lose winning, it's hard to adapt himself to the new conditions, to comeback in a short time. This kind of life is too hard for normal people.

Therefore, as long as we live steadfastly, do our best, actually it doesn't matter what the place in a competition we got. Because we'd taken courage to realize our dream and accepted challenges to steel ourselves, so we'd already been our own masters. The number one is always the only one, inevitably the rest must lose it; however, there are many kinds of possibilities in one's life, the result depends on our attitude. Only if we attentively acts own role, even if we aren't the first, similarly can we make a brilliant future.