

1

The Dance That Tells a Story

Do you love dancing?
Do you love telling stories?

Join our weekly
bharatanatyam classes and
learn to combine the two!

What is *bharatanatyam*?

Bharatanatyam is a traditional style of dancing from India. It was used in ancient times as a way of sharing stories from Indian mythology. India is a big place and with many languages, so dancing was sometimes used to tell these stories without using words. To tell these stories, *bharatanatyam* dancers use special hand gestures called *mudras*.

Each of these gestures has many meanings. For example, an outwards facing palm, with the fingers pointing up, and a slightly bent thumb can mean “moonlight,” or “the sea,” or “silence.” Holding up the little finger and thumb while the rest of the fingers point down means “a deer’s head,” or “a woman’s cheek,” or “a dress.” By using just a few *mudras*, a dancer can tell many different stories. At our *bharatanatyam* classes, you will learn these and many more *mudras* and use them to tell a whole range of traditional tales.



↑ By learning a few *mudras* of *bharatanatyam*, a dancer can tell many stories without words.

→ Each of the *mudras* can have many meanings.



← Special hand gestures called *mudras* are used by *bharatanatyam* dancers as a means of storytelling.



About our teacher

Shruti Devaiah has been teaching *bharatanatyam* for more than 10 years. She has performed *bharatanatyam* at many temples in her native India and at several international competitions. Shruti is not only an excellent dancer but also highly knowledgeable about the history of *bharatanatyam*. She is really looking forward to sharing her knowledge about this amazing part of Indian culture with you.

Class details

All classes will be held at the Newtown Community Center. Adult classes (ages 18 and up) will be held on Thursday evenings, 8–9 pm. Young adult classes (ages 13 to 18) will be held on Friday evenings, 6–7 pm.

Spaces are limited to 10 students per class. Classes will begin in the first week of July and last until the last week of October.

Call the community center (555-456-435) to register.




Call soon before classes fill up!

QUESTIONS

1. What is the main idea expressed in the passage?

People interested in both _____ and _____ should sign up for the _____ at the Newtown Community Center.

2. Using information from the passage, fill in the possible meanings of these *mudras*.

Gesture			
Possible meanings	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	a chicken, a camel, a pen	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

3. In which sentence from the paragraph titled **About our teacher** does the author express an opinion about Shruti Devaiah? Write down the whole sentence.

4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- (A) When the dance classes will start.
 (B) How long the dance classes will be.
 (C) Who can join the different dance classes.
 (D) How much the dance classes will cost.

5. What is the author's tone in the final sentence of the passage? ("Call soon before classes fill up!")

- (A) Urgent. (B) Informative. (C) Humorous. (D) Tragic.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

A MATCHING

Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. competition | (A) a group of people that live in the same place |
| _____ 2. perform | (B) the short, thick finger sticking out from the side of the hand |
| _____ 3. register | (C) present to an audience |
| _____ 4. palm | (D) well informed about a topic |
| _____ 5. community | (E) the flat area of the hand between the bases of the fingers and the wrist |
| _____ 6. native | (F) something or someone that comes from a specific place |
| _____ 7. thumb | (G) sign up for something |
| _____ 8. knowledgeable | (H) an activity in which people try to win |

B COMPLETION

Complete the sentences with the words below and change their forms when necessary.

detail
ancient

bent
tale

combine
silence

gesture
outwards

- The police officer asked Bob to give him the _____ of the accident.
- The young boy listened to the old man tell _____ of his childhood.
- She moved both of her arms _____ from her body.
- As the teacher entered the room, the students sat in _____.
- To create something new, many artists _____ different styles.
- Each continent has its own _____ cultures and history.
- Betty stood at the side of the pool with her knees _____, ready to jump.
- Hoping to get the waiter's attention, the man _____ with his hand.

2

When Mother Nature Attacks

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), each year, over 150 million people are affected by **natural disasters**. The most serious of these can cause hundreds of thousands of deaths. The timeline below shows just some of the most serious natural disasters from the last 2,000 years. It seems that Mother Nature can be both incredibly powerful and extremely cruel.

In late May 526, the city of Antioch (in modern-day Turkey) was full of tourists celebrating a Christian festival. Sometime in the morning, an enormous earthquake rocked the city, followed by a devastating fire. Around 250,000 people are thought to have lost their lives.

On Jan. 23, 1556, a magnitude 8.0 earthquake hit China's Shaanxi Province. An area of over 1,000 km² was affected, and over 830,000 people died, as their homes, carved into caves, collapsed.

Year

526

1556

1839



On Nov. 25, 1839, a giant tropical storm hit the port city of Coringa, India. The strong winds created waves as high as 12 m, which hit the city, destroying 20,000 ships and killing an estimated 300,000 people.





↓ A magnitude 7.0 earthquake struck the small Caribbean nation of Haiti in 2010.
(cc by UN Photo/Logan Abassi)

UNIT

2

When Mother Nature Attacks

In 1931, extreme rainfall over central China during July and August caused the Yangtze River to **burst its banks**. Over 180,000 km² of the surrounding land was completely covered with water. Thousands of homes and farms were destroyed. The result was that around 3.7 million people died from drowning or lack of food.

On January 12, 2010, a magnitude 7.0 earthquake struck the small Caribbean nation of Haiti. According to government estimates, 250,000 houses and 30,000 commercial buildings collapsed or were severely damaged, killing over 300,000 people.



(cc by Logan Abassi / UNDP Global)

1931

1976

2010



In 1976, Tangshan, China, was an industrial city with a population of about 1 million. At 3:42 a.m. on July 28 that year, a magnitude 7.8 earthquake hit the city. According to reports, 85% of Tangshan's buildings collapsed. It was officially reported that around 242,000 were killed.

QUESTIONS

- _____ 1. How does the author create interest in the first sentence?
- (A) With a shocking statistic.
 (B) With a helpful comparison.
 (C) With a definition.
 (D) With a famous quote.
- _____ 2. What are **natural disasters**?
- (A) People who visit a place and destroy the surrounding environment.
 (B) Wars that are fought between three or more countries.
 (C) Tragic events caused by people making stupid mistakes.
 (D) Events caused by nature that result in great damage and loss of life.
3. What happened when the Yangtze River **burst its banks** in 1931?
 The land around the river became _____

4. What caused around 250,000 people to die in Antioch on a May morning in 526 AD? Copy down the sentence from the timeline that provides the answer.

5. Write down the three most deadly earthquakes listed in the timeline in order of death toll.

#1 (1) _____, over 830,000 dead.

#2 (2) _____, (3) _____ dead

#3 (4) _____, (5) _____ dead

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

A MATCHING

Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| _____ 1. incredibly | (A) huge |
| _____ 2. disaster | (B) to fall down suddenly |
| _____ 3. collapse | (C) to sculpt or cut away |
| _____ 4. destroy | (D) extremely |
| _____ 5. enormous | (E) the amount of rain that falls in a place |
| _____ 6. carve | (F) to completely damage or shatter |
| _____ 7. cave | (G) a hole in the side of a cliff |
| _____ 8. rainfall | (H) something that causes a lot of harm or loss |

B COMPLETION

Complete the sentences with the words below and change their forms when necessary.

burst	commercial	province	tropical
around	lack	port	severely

- After being stuck in the Suez Canal for weeks, the Ever Given finally made it to _____.
- Investors wonder if they should place their bets on _____ real estate or residential real estate.
- We could hear balloons _____ in the playroom.
- The _____ storm brought a lot of rain and it flooded the whole village.
- The man was released due to the _____ of evidence against him.
- Many countries are further divided into states, counties or _____.
- Tom was _____ injured in a car accident. He has gone through many surgeries.
- Time flies by so fast. Since the last time I talked to you, it has been _____ two years.

※ 本書中譯採意譯，非逐字翻譯，請勿逐字對照。

Unit 1 The Dance That Tells a Story 訴說故事的舞蹈

P. 12

您喜歡說故事嗎？您喜歡跳舞嗎？

歡迎參加我們每週舉辦的印度婆羅多舞蹈課
了解結合上述兩點特色的課程內容

什麼是婆羅多舞蹈？

婆羅多舞蹈屬於印度的傳統舞蹈風格。古印度以此舞蹈，來分享印度神話故事。印度幅員遼闊，充斥許多語言，因此有時需藉由舞蹈而非文字來講述神話故事。婆羅多舞者會運用稱為「手印」的特殊手勢來說故事。

各手勢有其眾多意義，例如手掌朝外、指尖朝上、大拇指微彎的手勢意義包括「月光」、「大海」或是「寧靜」。小拇指和大拇指朝上、其他指頭向下平擺，意指「鹿頭」、「女子的臉頰」或「連衣裙」。只要運用一些手印，舞者就能訴說許多不同故事。來到我們的婆羅多舞蹈課，您將能學到許多手印，並利用它們來訴說豐富的傳統故事。

我們的師資

蘇如蒂・迪凡亞教導婆羅多舞已超過 10 年時間。她在家鄉印度的許多神廟，以及多場國際賽事表演過婆羅多舞。蘇如蒂不僅是名出色的舞者，還熟稔婆羅多舞的歷史。她非常期待與大家分享她所深諳的這項精采印度文化。

課程詳細說明

所有課程將於新城社區中心舉辦。成人班（18 歲以上）的上課時間是每週四晚上 8 點至 9 點。青少年班（13 歲至 18 歲）的上課時間是每週五晚上 6 點至 7 點。每班學生名額僅限 10 人。課程將在七月的第一週開始，並於十月的最後一週結束。

請電洽社區中心（555-456-435）報名。
欲報名請從速，以免向隅！

Unit 2 When Mother Nature Attacks 大自然的襲擊

P. 16

根據世界衛生組織的資料，每年都有超過一億五千萬人受到天災的影響。最嚴重的天災，甚至可以導致好幾十萬人罹難。以下時間年表顯示過去兩千年來，最嚴重的一些天災。看來大自然既有威力強大到不可思議的一面，也有極為殘酷的一面。

526 年 5 月底，安提阿城（位於現今的土耳其）湧入歡慶基督教節日的觀光客。一日上午的某個時分，一場大地震撼動了該城市，隨即引發一場慘重的火災。一般認為約有 25 萬人喪生。

1839 年 11 月 25 日，一場巨大的熱帶風暴襲擊了印度科林加海港城市。強風造成的海浪高達 12 公尺並湧入城市內，摧毀兩萬艘船，估計奪走 30 萬人的性命。

在 1976 年，中國唐山是個約一百萬人口的工業城市。該年 7 月 28 日早上 3 點 42 分，規模 7.8 的地震襲擊了唐山市。根據報導指出，85% 的唐山建物坍塌，官方報告指出有約 24 萬 2 千人罹難。

年
分

526

1556

1839

1931

1976

2010

1556 年 1 月 23 日，規模 8.0 的地震襲擊中國的陝西省。超過一千平方公里的區域受到影響，亦有超過 83 萬人死於墜入山壁的窯洞住家塌陷。

1931 年的 7、8 月期間，中國中部降雨量暴增，導致長江潰堤。超過 18 萬平方公里的周圍地區完全被大水淹沒，摧毀了無數民宅與農田，結果造成將近 370 萬人溺斃或因缺乏糧食而亡。

2010 年 1 月 12 日，規模 7.0 的地震撼動了加勒比海地區的小國家——海地。根據政府估計的數據，有 25 萬戶民宅與 3 萬棟商業建物倒塌或嚴重受損，超過 30 萬人喪生。



Unit 3 The Last Pharaoh 最後的法老王

P. 20

有些人視她為貪腐的妖婦，有些人視她為勇敢的領導人、具有天賦的學者，與盡心盡力的統治者。埃及於西元前 30 年成為羅馬的省分之前，她是埃及最後一位有影響力的統治者。即使已離世兩千年，她的大名「埃及豔后——克莉歐佩特拉」仍遠近馳名。

西元前 51 年，年僅 18 歲的克莉歐佩特拉，繼承了父親的埃及王位。起初，因為傳統要求她須和男性家人共同執政，她與同父異母的弟弟結婚並共治埃及。然而不久後，兩人間的歧見導致了內戰。內戰爆發不久，克莉歐佩特拉認識了知名的羅馬將軍尤利烏斯·凱薩。克莉歐佩特拉清楚，為了奪回王位，她必須和羅馬建立強大的聯盟關係。她和凱薩成為了戀人。隔年春天，羅馬士兵抵達埃及，幫助克莉歐佩特拉復位為埃及王后。

凱薩於西元前 44 年離世後，埃及豔后認識另一名知名羅馬將軍馬克·安東尼。她和安東尼很快展開了熱情如火的婚外情。多年以來，安東尼越來越依賴埃及豔后資助與協助他本身的軍事行動。兩人亦共同育有三個孩子。埃及豔后說服安

東尼，將原本屬於埃及的羅馬土地，做為禮物賜予孩子。此舉讓埃及大幅恢復了以往的榮耀與權力。

不過，此贈禮舉動讓安東尼與羅馬共同統治者屋大維起了爭執。屋大維的軍隊與安東尼、埃及豔后聯軍之間於是爆發戰爭。西元前 31 年，他們掀起了大規模的亞克提姆海戰。埃及豔后不僅沒有逃回安全的埃及，反而勇敢率領數十艘埃及戰艦。不過，這場戰役終究失敗。安東尼和埃及豔后隨後雙雙自盡。

熱情、愛國又神祕的埃及豔后，數世紀以來成為了無數藝術作品的靈感來源。包括莎士比亞的劇作以及若干好萊塢電影。她當年以前所未有的女性之姿，影響了當時的政治。她的名號與故事，絕對會再繼續綿延數世紀之久。



Unit 4 Studying Abroad 海外留學

P. 24

到了 2025 年，全球將有八百萬名學生選擇離開自己的國家去讀大學。他們為什麼會這麼做呢？即使是成人，移居海外都是一項重大挑戰，更何況是青少年！還有因為要面臨外語能力和適應文化方面的奮戰，許多人均感到孤獨又想家。儘管如此，留學海外的年輕人仍傾向認為這樣的經驗，能讓他們獲得更上一層樓的轉變。

無庸置疑，到海外讀大學會是有興趣又難忘的經驗，但卻也能帶來實質的益處。根據近期一項問卷調查，有約 95% 的國際學生同意，居住海外增加了他們的自信與成熟度。有相似比例的國際學生也認為，留學有助於他們了解自己的原生文化與文化偏見。四分之三的問卷作答者表示，在畢業後順利取得專業工作，顯示國外留學可能幫助學生取得職涯必須技能，還有半數人即使返國後，仍與海外交到的朋友友誼長存。

如上圖所示，中國、印度和德國到海外求學的學生人數最多。德國也同時是接納留學生的一個主要國家。有 50% 的國際學生移往所謂的「五大國」——美國、英國、澳洲、法國與德國。在這

之中，英語系的國家就佔了全球的 36%，尤其吸引法律、商業與社會科學科系的學生。

最多學生到海外留學的國家

2017 年 最多學生到海外留學的國家

(來源：Statista，聯合國教科文組織)

