

緩慢深刻

歐洲文化為何如此迷人？

張曉丹 著

Europe Culture Revealed

人文篇°

精通英、法、俄語，長期生活在倫敦與巴黎，
他以常民的視角，細膩觀察歐洲人的生活趣味。
『金融工作廣泛接觸頂尖的歐洲成功人士，
』她擁有少見的通行券，一探歐洲文化優雅深美的原因。

著名節目《非誠勿擾》主持人／孟非
前大英博物館主席／John Boyd

——傾·心·推·薦——

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本書作者與孟非（圖左一，知名電視節目《非誠勿擾》主持人）在好友 Sir John Boyd（圖右一，前大英博物館主席）的維多利亞風格庭院中聚會

贈張曉丹



以夢為馬

陸建新



題

中國書畫聯合會主席、國際書法大賽金獎得主陸建新先生題寫本書作者自序之題目

讓夢想飛翔——孟非序

我小時候玩過一種玩具，叫做萬花筒，老人則叫它西洋鏡。小孩子們爭先恐後湊在鏡筒的一頭，看著裡面的千變萬化。曉丹的《歐洲洋相》（本書簡體版書名）取意觀察歐洲的一只萬花筒，以小見大，勾起童年的回憶，也勾起讓人鏡中一窺的欲望。

如今世界各地的交流日趨便利，中西之間的距離變得前所未有的接近。走出國看世界，已經不是難以觸及的夢想，然而每個旅行者都有自己觀察世界的角度，因逢別際會的不同而生出不同的感悟。

作者曉丹精通多國語言，在歐洲長期生活，從事金融工作，遊歷世界五大洲六十多個國家的親身感受，賦予本書獨特視角，展示了歐洲不為人熟知的一面。書中的每個故事都試圖探究背後的東西方文化異同，很有意思。



《非誠勿擾》主持人 中國著名月老

Preface

Philippe Legrain

Every European child learns about the Travels of Marco Polo to China in the thirteenth century and the marvels he discovered there. His wonder and delight at the sophistication of Chinese culture excited many young people — including me.

Chinese people have also made their mark on Europe. The first Chinese person recorded in England is Shen Fu Tsong, a scholar who visited the court of King James II in the seventeenth century. He was the first to catalogue the collection of Chinese books in the Bodleian Library at Oxford University. A portrait of Shen hangs in the Queen of England's collection today.

Chinese migrants influenced ordinary life too. Many of the first Chinese settlers in Britain arrived as sailors in the nineteenth century. The port city of Liverpool is home to Europe's oldest Chinese community, who founded the first "Chinatown" there. Chinese communities have since settled across Europe and established a "Chinatown" in most big cities. Paris has two.

China's rising over the past 35 years has stimulated Europeans' interest in Chinese culture. From September 2014, the British Museum in London is hosting a big exhibition featuring treasures from the early Ming Dynasty. It is entitled "50 Years that Changed China", the period from 1400 to 1450 when China emerged as a superpower with its capital in Beijing. Restaurants in London now serve food from Sichuan and Hunan, as well as Peking (Beijing) duck and Cantonese fare. All things Chinese — from acupuncture to tai chi — are in demand. Learning Mandarin is increasingly popular. Many more Europeans are visiting China as tourists, while European shops increasingly cater to high-spending Chinese visitors. Chinese students make European friends, create personal connections and a bridge between cultures.

My personal interest in China involves much more than an appreciation of your country's past. Whenever I have visited China, ordinary people have been exceptionally friendly. One example among many: a dentist in Xi'an who was closing his surgery reopened it to help a friend of mine with terrible tooth pain — and then refused to accept payment. I try to reciprocate that kindness with Chinese people I meet in Europe. There is also an exhilarating energy about modern China: all kinds of progress is happening fast and the future is full of possibilities. Shiny new skyscrapers reach for the sky. Sparkling new trains speed through the countryside. The rapidly changing in cities like Beijing and Shanghai feel like a window into the future; Europe's cities seem small and sometimes backward in comparison.

Many Europeans are increasingly afraid of the future and so cling to the past. We don't invest enough and people tend to focus on the downsides of change, rather than all the opportunities it offers. Sometimes we are going backwards: while hardly anyone in Beijing cycles any more, Londoners and Parisians increasingly travel by bicycle rather than by more modern means. This fear of the future is almost like self-hate: it implies that today's Europeans feel that they can't do things better than previous generations. And it can be dangerous, because when people feel threatened, they may lash out at others, notably foreigners. But it doesn't have to be like that. Young people don't want to live in a museum or a theme park. China's example ought to inspire Europeans that a better future is possible if we believe in ourselves and strive for it.

There is also lots that Chinese people can learn from Europe. In the next stages of China's development, it needs to imitate less and innovate more. Chinese people are incredibly talented. To make the most of those talents, you need to learn to think more creatively and to spark ideas off different people. Studying and experiencing a diverse, global city like London that is famous for its creativity can open your mind to new ways of thinking and doing things. And while China's education system ranks top in the world in mathematics and science, students increasingly need to learn to think for themselves, rather than just learn things by heart. Partnerships with European schools and universities could help.

The most important thing, for both China and Europe, is that we continue to learn from each other. That we emulate the best of each and adapt it to our local needs. The future is a foreign land, full of marvels. Let's discover it together.

That's why the world needs more people like Xiaodan who can act as a bridge across cultures. She's a very impressive woman who speaks four languages, has been to more than sixty countries and has lived in Russia, France and Britain, as well as China. Impressively, she wrote this book in her spare time, while working in a bank in Europe. This excellent book offers a window on Europe for Chinese readers. Enjoy it!

Philippe LEGRAIN, Principal Adviser and head of the Analysis Team to the President of the European Commission; Special adviser of WTO (World Trade Organisation). He speaks regularly on the economy to business audiences and appears widely in the media.

序譯文

每個歐洲小孩都聽過馬可·波羅在13世紀遠行中國的事蹟，以及他在中國的奇聞異事。他對精妙中國文化的描述啟發了大批年輕人，其中也包括我。

華人在歐洲同樣也留下了印記。在英國史料中記錄的第一位華人是沈福宗。他是一名學者，在17世紀朝覲過國王詹姆士二世，並首次對牛津大學庫藏的中國典籍進行了歸類整理。英國女王的收藏中至今仍保留著沈福宗的一幅肖像。

中國移民還影響了百姓的生活。首批中國移民於19世紀到達英國，多為船員。最早的華人社區出現在港口城市利物浦，後來演變成了第一座「中國城」。此後華人社區在歐洲遍地開花，並且在大多數大城市匯聚成「中國城」，在巴黎的「中國城」就有兩座。

中國在過去35年的崛起激發了歐洲人對中國文化的興趣。大英博物館將從2014年起舉辦一項以明代初期珍寶為主題的展覽，名為「改變中國的50載」，即聚焦以北京為首都的中國搖身變成世界超級強國的1400年至1450年這段時期。倫敦有四川、湖南風味餐館，也烹製北京烤鴨和廣東特色料理。任何中國風的東西——從針灸到太極——都有人追捧。越來越多的人開始學習普通話，越來越多的歐洲人去中國旅遊，同時越來越多的歐洲店鋪開始擁抱中國的高端消費者。中國學生結交歐洲朋友，建立私交同時也架起文化交流的橋梁。

我對中國的興趣不止於對中國歷史的仰慕。每次遊歷中國，中國民眾對我都極其友善。從很多例子中挑一個：在西安，有位正準備下班的牙醫居然為了我的一個朋友而重新開診，事後還拒收酬勞。於是我以同樣的善意對待在歐洲遇見的華人。現在的中國還散發著一種活力：國家突飛猛進，前途不可限量，耀眼的高樓直上雲霄，高速火車在田野中馳騁。快速發展的城市，比如北京和上海，猶如向未來敞開的窗口；相比之下歐洲城市就顯得袖珍，有時甚至落伍。

很多歐洲人越來越畏懼未來，所以抱著過去不肯撒手。我們不願多投資，還傾向於關注變遷產生的負面結果，而無視變遷帶來的機會。有時我們是在倒退：少有北京人還騎自行車，而倫敦人和巴黎人出入越來越願意騎車而不是乘坐現代工具。這種對未來的恐懼甚至可視為自卑：即意味著當今的歐洲人不

認為可以勝過先人。這種心態很危險，因為當人感到受威脅時，他可能會找別人出氣，尤其是外國人。但我們大可不必如此。年輕一代是不會情願住在博物館或者主題公園裡的。中國典範給歐洲人做出了表率：只要自信並且堅持奮鬥，未來一定會更好。

中國人也可以向歐洲借鑒許多。在今後的發展中，中國應該減少模仿，強化創新。中國人民極具才華，而充分施展才華需要學會創造性地思考，並且激發個人的才智。在向倫敦這樣以創新聞名的國際化大都市學習、體驗的過程將引領你從新的角度思考，以新的方式行動。儘管中國的教育在數學和科學方面引領世界，可是學生們仍需要學習獨立思考，而非死記硬背。與歐洲學校和大學聯袂會對此大有裨益。

對中國和歐洲兩方最關鍵的事情莫過於彼此取長補短，並按實際情況調整、實踐。未來的精彩不可限量，讓我們一起領略。

正是因為這樣，世界才需要像曉丹這樣的文化使者。她是位了不起的女士，能流利使用4種語言，足跡遍布60多個國家，並且在俄羅斯、法國、英國，當然還有中國生活定居過。更不可思議的是她在某歐洲銀行供職時的閒暇時光撰寫了這部著作。這部精彩的著作為中國讀者開啟了一扇了解歐洲的窗，祝您「悅」讀其中！

Philippe Legrain身為歐盟主席José Manuel Barroso的首席經濟顧問，並且自2011年起擔任José Manuel Barroso主席歐洲政策戰略顧問團團長。他撰寫過四部著作：《開放的世界：全球化的真相》、《移民：你的國家需要他們》（時代周刊年度商學著作獎提名）、《餘震：大危機後重振世界經濟》以及新作《歐洲的春天：歐洲經濟政治一團糟的症狀和調治》。

Preface

Jon Zort

I am privileged to play a part in introducing — I hope to a wide audience — Xiaodan's book about China and Europe. This is an important venture, full of information, nicely and wittily framed. More important, however is the stimulus to the imagination. We are invited at both ends to stand in the shoes of the other. The author has a great knack for this manoeuvre.

It is hardly necessary to state that China and Europe must know each other better. The world needs that, and it is most definitely a two way process. Whether "we are in China" or "China in us" (as the academics put the question) is only a starting point.

Britain's own political and economic experience is rooted geographically in Europe. Yet her cultural and social tradition has entirely its own flavour. Our national instinct is outward looking. Britons are independent minded. They have always travelled. They are curious about their fellow humans. A current exhibition at the British Museum illustrates this pattern through the impact on British life — and vice versa — of the Vikings. One could make similar points about a whole range of European countries, varied as they are in their traditions. We understand today that the future of our region will be crucially shaped by the economies, structures and political imperatives of others. At Asia House we see this point as key to survival and future success. We encourage close and focused study of Asia, with all its wonderfully varied customs, traditions and achievements.

Naturally China plays a key role in this — a central fact for Europe as a whole. At Asia House we encourage the next British and European generation to inform itself properly and deepen its understanding of the core issues; and of course to build first hand links, institutional or personal. It is no light matter for this continent to come to terms with the weight and quality of the Chinese tradition. Communication is vital. In London we urge our young people to make the important effort to learn the Chinese language. As I write my colleagues are campaigning for better teaching of Chinese and other Asian languages in our schools. All these things strengthen two way engagement. We need to maximise the scope and value of the relationship.

Second we encourage mutual respect between peoples. Asia House stimulates reflection on ideas, some shared, other destined to converge. We work from realities, not caricature. There is much to be done in driving forward European engagement with China. We have excellent levers. A mutual interest in trade liberalisation is one example. Another, as my work in Cambridge at the Needham Research Institute reminds me, is the global historical meaning of China's contribution to scientific learning and wider culture. Whether for the UK or the rest of Europe, Needham's exploration of China's record in astronomy, agronomy, medicine, engineering and navigation forms a framework in which China's contribution can be usefully and fairly viewed by

Europe. I also see much strengthened respect at this end for the quality of today's Chinese research and a sense that, surely at both ends, solutions to key problems facing mankind can only be sought effectively in wholehearted cooperation. I am sure that Celine's book will reinforce this view.

My third point is travel. I live in a country which has always reached out and which depends for its economic future on its ability to market its products, particularly in fast growing Asia. At Asia House we tell our business friends that they cannot hope to succeed in these exciting new markets without a sympathetic understanding of the assumptions and instincts of their partners in Asia. Experience confirms that there is a strong constituency for this approach. Small and medium firms in particular can benefit. We like to spread our message widely and we take particular steps to reach out to the travelling public and the next generation. Step by step a broader constituency in Europe is becoming aware of the excitement and profit of working on a properly informed basis with Asian partners. At both ends of the land mass, challenges exist but can be overcome through shared effort. As an FT columnist asked recently, "how many of us can say we have changed the way another culture thinks?" I would answer that Europe and China should aim to influence each other profoundly. To listen to each other's heartbeat and survey each other's "intellectual furniture" is a lot more than an academic hobby. To develop a clear idea of each other's creative capacity means that we need to go well beyond a simple fix on each other's cuisine, dress sense or preferred hobbies, important though these are.

I wish this book success. It gives useful signals for the years ahead. Its human observations and images enrich the picture. These should lead readers to reflect that small behavioural pebbles make a cairn of real value, that the environment in which our species wishes very much to survive is infinitely complex and that solutions to awesome global problems call not only for steady policy but also for a habit of constructive coordination based on genuine understanding.

Sir John Boyd was Chairman of the British Museum and Master of Churchill College, Cambridge. As a member of the British Diplomatic service, he served twice in Hong Kong (as Political Adviser to the Governor) and Beijing twice. Other postings included Bonn, Washington, and the UK Mission to the UN. He is currently the Chairman of Asia House in London and of the Joseph Needham Research Institute in Cambridge.

序譯文

我十分榮幸能盡一分力，幫助曉丹推廣這部關於中國和歐洲的著作。這是一個壯舉，內容豐富，編纂細緻巧妙。更重要的是，它激發了想像力。我們被邀請站到一片大陸的兩端換位思考，這正是作者拿手的地方。強調中國和歐洲需要加深了解早已是共識，而且毋庸置疑需要持續交流進行。「我們在中國」也罷，「中國在我們這兒」也罷（如學界所云），都只是個開頭。

英國在政治和經濟上累積的經驗從地理上植根於歐洲，但是她的文化和社會傳統自成一派。這個國家有著向外探尋的天性。英國人有著獨立的思想，而且鍾愛旅行。他們渴望了解自己的同類。最近在大英博物館舉行的一個以維京人與英國人之間彼此影響為主題的展覽說明了這一點。類似的觀點對歐洲的所有國家也成立，差異無非是各有各的傳統。我們明白我們這個地區的前途將被其他地區的經濟、結構和政治訴求所左右。在亞洲中心（Asia House）我們承認這種觀點關乎存亡和未來成就。我們鼓勵對亞洲進行深入、專門的研究，包括其各種風俗、傳統及成就。中國很自然地扮演舉足輕重的角色——這是整個歐洲都要接受的事實。在亞洲中心我們鼓勵英國甚至歐洲的下一代正確且深入地認知那些關鍵問題；當然還有建立直接的聯繫，無論是從組織層面還是從個人層面。這片大陸無法再把適應中國傳統的影響和內涵當成小事。溝通最關鍵。在倫敦我們敦促年輕人重視學習中文。我的同事即正在為我們學校裡教授中文和其他亞洲語言之事奔忙。所有這些事情都發揮了強化雙邊關係的作用。我們需盡力擴大這種關係的內涵，提升這種關係的價值。

第二，我們鼓勵各國人民彼此尊重。亞洲中心鼓勵人們看重各種觀點，這些觀點有的被接受，有的則彼此靠攏。我們實事求是，而非人云亦云。讓歐洲更貼近中國還有很長的路要走，好在我們有解決的辦法。例如我們在貿易自由化方面有著共同的趨向。再如，是我在劍橋李約瑟研究所工作時領悟到：中國對科學及更廣泛的文化作出的貢獻，在全世界都具有歷史意義。無論對英國還是歐洲其他國家而言，李約瑟研究所在幫助歐洲了解中國天文、農藝學、醫學、工程、航海文獻的研究在上，搭建了一座系統框架。我還看到了人們對中國當前研究的品質更加敬佩，而且還發現，人們認識到只有真心誠意的合作才能有效解決人類面對的核心問題。我相信曉丹的著作會支持這種看法。

我的第三個觀點是旅行。我所居住的國家一直對外保持開放，而且把其經濟前景寄托在其推銷產品市場中，特別是高速發展的亞洲市場。在亞洲中心我們告誡我們的商業夥伴說：如果不透徹了解亞洲夥伴的期望和天性，他們就別想在這些令人振奮的市場上勝出。經驗證明贊成這種做法的大有人在。中小型公司尤其得利。我們想讓普天下都了解這個事實。歐洲人越來越了解在一定的認知基礎上與亞洲夥伴打交道是多麼開心，回報是多麼豐厚。在這大陸的兩端，困難存在，但可以透過共同的努力克服。最近一名《金融時報》的專欄作家問道：「有多少人能肯定地說我們已經改變了其他文化思考的方式？」我會回答：「歐洲和中國需要下決心彼此深刻地相互影響。」聆聽彼此的心跳，審度彼此的心念不僅僅是個學術癖好。清楚了解彼此的創造力指的是我們應該不僅僅滿足在廚藝、穿著、喜好方面互相小修小補，儘管這樣的修補也有著重要的意義。

我祝福這本書取得成功。它為將來提供了指引。其人性的觀察和影像讓內容更加豐滿，讓讀者了解到我們夢想棲身的環境無限複雜，了解到解決嚴峻的全球問題不僅要靠穩定的政策，還要靠在正確理解之上培養起的積極合作的習慣。

Sir John Boyd（約翰·博伊德勳爵）曾任英國劍橋大學邱吉爾學院院長及大英博物館主席。他兩次任職香港（第二次作為總督政治顧問）和兩次任職北京。擔任英國駐日大使之前，在英國國防部和外交部工作。還曾常駐波恩、華盛頓，是英國常駐聯合國代表團成員。他是梅紐因國際小提琴信託基金及RAND（歐洲）英國基金會的信託人，現同時擔任位於倫敦的亞洲之家和劍橋李約瑟研究院（Needham Research Institute）的主席。

引言

以夢為馬

我非常喜歡詩人海子詩詞中的那句——以夢為馬。

以夢想當作馬匹，騎著夢想的駿馬馳騁，看遍大千世界。浩瀚蒼穹、天馬行空，誰曾想這匹駿馬來到了歐洲，且這一看就是十多年。

臨近中國的春節，在英國改完最後一遍稿子時，正值中法建交五十周年的喜慶日子。法國朋友打來電話邀請我去參加巴黎的慶祝活動。想起十年前是在巴黎度過的第一個異鄉的春節。那時中法文化年剛開啟，法國政府為慶祝中法建交四十周年，特地讓巴黎地標艾菲爾鐵塔披上吉祥的中國紅，從除夕開始點燈，讓我很激動。每當我想家的時候，傍晚就去鐵塔腳下的長椅上，獨自靜靜地坐著，時而還會用相機從各角度記錄下不同以往的艾菲爾鐵塔。最令人難忘的是看到閃燈鐵塔散發著的特有紅色光暈，就如同看到兒時奶奶家門前除夕掛上的大紅燈籠，心頃刻就飛回了家。

春節時在倫敦市中心廣場，我看到洋人們披著舞獅行頭在跳中國傳統的飛獅舞，金髮碧眼的孩子們穿著中國小旗袍，戴著生肖面具、京劇臉譜，手裡拿的全是我小時候過節舉著玩的小紙龍、大風車，還在往地上摔炮，周圍是對聯……又見一片紅色海洋。置身其中，我彷彿沉浸在老北京的廟會裡——越來越多的中國元素在歐洲出現。「十年前你可能不知道這個節日的存在，而現在很多歐洲人都知道了自己的生肖，還有的取了中國名字」，在歐盟工作的朋友這樣總結。

世界很大，卻正變得越來越小。工作之餘我曾被法國公司請去做跨國文化的講座，讓歐洲人慢慢了解東方文化和中國人。東西方的人們都渴望了解對方的生活。中國人也渴望知曉歐洲人的世界。歐洲生活工作的經歷使我認識很多朋友同事，聊天時愛問的一個問題是——What is the meaning of life?（什麼是人生？）巴黎的時尚設計師娜塔莉說，人生是創意和感受的過程。伊朗的工程師Amir告訴我，人生

是一個舞台，每個人扮演不同的角色，丈夫、父親，演得好需要用心。馬爾他的Paul認為人生是一段旅程，途中要幫助他人，可以讓自己快樂。他當時以志工身分正在幫助阿富汗難民重建。如此等等，答案很多。於我，人生的意義是體驗、嘗試與感悟。異國的生活、陌生的語言和未知的環境都不可怕，重要的是要有open-minded（把心門打開）、迎接挑戰，「開」了心，才會開心。探索並敢於嘗試，在生活的不同時刻體驗不同的角色，然後有機會再分享給別人，並能幫到別人，做些公益事業，為教過的藏區孩子及更多孩子圓夢。那麼寫書於我就不僅是件快樂的事，更是件有意義的事。這本關於歐洲生活的書就是基於這樣的初衷。

時光荏苒如白駒過隙，這十年間或出差或旅行，我在世界不同的機場輾轉，箱子上貼滿了各國的標籤，護照上被各國章戳蓋滿了印記。滄海空闊，輪舟新奇，跨越萬水千山，生活在不同國家。每到一地便轉換一種語言，與不同的景致相遇，和不同的人交流——不為刻意追尋遠方的世外桃源，只為沿路所有的鳥語花香。以旅行為宇，生活為宙，然後採擷精彩之處用鏡頭定格下來，就有了這些洋相。以見識為經，思考為緯，文字和影像交梭穿流，就有了這些歐洲洋相背後的故事。

我想「若你有幸在年輕時到過歐洲，並在那裡生活過，體驗過。那麼以後不管你再去向何處，它都會跟著你一生一世。它就是一場生命流動的盛宴」。

以夢為馬，歐洲的日子永遠也寫不完……

張曉丹

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