

All Under One Roof

Covering an entire city block, The Collective provides housing for 550 people. Promoting itself as more than just apartments, it is a “global living movement” and one of a growing number of “co-living” developments.

Within The Collective, each resident has their own hotel-sized room with a bedroom and bathroom, while the rest of the space—including kitchen, living room, garden, restaurant, library, and theater—are shared by everyone. Designers mention that this layout helps to build community and claim that they are solving the housing crisis by providing shelter at lower-than-usual prices.

But with so many people being “squeezed” under one roof, one former resident believes it's no way to live. He says he was shocked to see these “boxes” being called rooms. Researcher and designer Matthew Stewart also doesn't believe that co-living establishments are a long-term solution. Those living in The Collective are almost exclusively millennials-born within the 1980s to 2000s. Stewart proposes that living spaces should bring together different ages, generations, and social classes.

However, The Collective is far from the only idea of what co-living can look like. Marmalade Lane, for example, is a community that includes 42 homes, ranging from four-bedroom houses to one-bedroom apartments. There is also a central building where people can eat together and socialize. Researcher Hannah Wheatley states that while co-living is a way for developers to squeeze profit, co-housing is about communities being in control of their housing. Indeed, Marmalade Lane is run and managed by the residents.

Whether attracted by social support, the lower cost of rent, or the feeling of being more involved in community decisions, those opting for co-living believe it's a good alternative. But many people still can't agree on the claim that this new type of community is a sustainable way to live. What do you think?

Please answer the following questions.

- _____ 1. According to the passage, which of the following match of researchers and their opinions is more likely to be true?
- (A) Hannah Wheatley: Whether co-living is a sustainable way for urban development or not, residents must take this option.
 - (B) Matthew Stewart: These boxes are now called rooms. Their design is well-suited for the use of multi-generation.
 - (C) Hannah Wheatley: Undoubtedly, there are benefits for both co-living and co-housing. Residents in the community deal with things all on their own.
 - (D) Matthew Stewart: Co-living and co-housing are definitely the way for the future. All the urban planners should take this into consideration.

2. Michael is running for the mayor of Dragon City, and the televised policy presentation will be held next week. Among all the aspects of city development, co-living or co-housing policy is considered the solution to public housing in urban areas. He has found two co-housing examples in the UK, The Collective and Marmalade Lane. Please help him organize the information about these two British co-housing examples.

	The Collective	Marmalade Lane
Housing capacity	550 people	42 homes
Housing choices	¹ _____	Four-bedroom houses to one-bedroom apartments
Shared space	Kitchen, living room, garden, restaurant, library, and theater	² _____
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ³ _____ ● Housing crises can be solved with price cheaper than normal. 	⁴ _____

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) A building for socializing. | (B) A community is formed. |
| (C) Managed by the community members | (D) One bedroom with a bathroom. |

layout 格局，佈局	millennial 千禧年的	socialize 社交
--------------	-----------------	--------------

異起來閱讀
住在同一屋簷下

The Collective 橫跨整個街區，為 550 人提供居住空間。不僅僅宣傳為公寓，它是個「全球居住運動」，也是成長中的「共居」生活模式之一。

在 **The Collective** 裡，每個住戶都擁有如飯店房間尺寸的空間，包含一間臥室和一間衛浴，而其餘的空間，包括廚房、客廳、花園、餐廳、圖書館和電影院，則由所有人共用。設計師提出，這種格局有助於建立社群關係，並聲稱他們以相對低廉的價格提供住宅，解決了居住危機。

不過，有這麼多人「擠」在一個屋簷下，一位此公寓的前住戶認為這根本沒辦法生活。他說他很驚訝這些「盒子」居然被稱為房間。研究人員和設計師 **Matthew Stewart** 也認為，共居建築並不是長期的解決方案。那些生活在 **The Collective** 中的人幾乎全部都是 1980 年至 2000 年出生的千禧世代，**Stewart** 認為生活空間應匯集不同年齡、不同世代和不同社會階層的住戶。

但是，**The Collective** 當然不是共居生活唯一的構想。例如，**Marmalade Lane** 這個社區包括 42 戶住宅，從四間臥室的房子到單一臥室的公寓都有，還有一座中央建築物讓人們可以聚餐及社交。研究員 **Hannah Wheatley** 指出，雖然共居宅是開發商集中牟利的一種方式，但在共同居住模式下，社區中居民得以掌握自己的住宅。實際上，**Marmalade Lane** 便是由居民自行經營和管理。

無論是被社會支持，較低廉的租金成本，還是被能多加參與社區決策的感覺所吸引，選擇共居生活的人都認為這是一個正面的選擇。但很多人仍然不認為這種新型態社區是一種可以長期持續的生活方式，你認為呢？

請回答下列問題。

- _____ 1. 根據本文，下列哪個研究員與他(她)的觀點最有可能是真的？
- (A) **Hannah Wheatley**：不論共居對都市發展而言是否是一種可以長期持續的模式，居民都要做出選擇。
- (B) **Matthew Stewart**：這些盒子現在被稱為房間了，他們的設計很適合多個世代住在一起。
- (C) **Hannah Wheatley**：無疑地，共居及共屋皆有益處，社區居民要自己處理社區的大小事。
- (D) **Matthew Stewart**：共居及共屋絕對是未來的趨勢，所有都市規劃者都應該將其列入考量。
2. **Michael** 正在競選 **Dragon City** 的市長，電視政見發表會將在下週舉行。在都市發展的各層面中，他認為共居及共屋是解決都市公共住宅的方法。他找到了兩個在英國實行共居的例子，分別是 **The Collective** 和 **Marmalade Lane**。請幫他組織這兩個英國實行共居的例子。

	The Collective	Marmalade Lane
住宅容積	550 人	42 個住宅
住宅選項	1 _____	四間臥室的房子到單一臥室的公寓

公共空間	廚房、客廳、花園、餐廳、圖書館和電影院	2 _____
益處	● 3 _____ ● 因其相對低廉的價格解決了居住危機	4 _____

(A) 用來社交的建築。

(B) 形成一個社群。

(C) 由社區成員經營。

(D) 一間臥室和一間衛浴。

Unit 7

Living Together for the Greater Good

中量級

異起來閱讀

Co-Living: Housing of the Future?

Co-living has sprung up in many major cities around the globe. These establishments promote co-living as a fun, flexible, and affordable housing option. But what exactly is co-living? And, is it right for everyone?

Co-living is a type of shared housing in which each resident typically has a private bedroom, while the rest of the space—which may include a fully furnished living room, kitchen, dining room, and meeting room—is shared with others. The communal spaces allow individuals to easily come together for meals, activities, and events. It's a way to meet like-minded people and even develop business connections. With such an emphasis on community, co-living provides an alternative housing option for those who dislike living alone or those who are lonely, or are looking for a new way to meet others.

Another benefit of co-living is the flexibility. Residents can pay month to month, without being committed to a long-term stay. Furthermore, the owner of the building is responsible for the maintenance and repairs. These services—as well as the electricity, water, and Internet bills—are included in the rent. The best thing is that the rent itself is significantly less expensive than apartments in the same neighborhoods.

While co-living may sound like the perfect setup, there are some downsides to keep in mind. The private bedrooms can be very small, and the shared spaces can be busy. This may not be the best option if you're an introvert or prefer privacy. For residents who are working or studying, it may not be easy to find a quiet spot free from distractions.

Overall, co-living provides an innovative housing option, with each co-living establishment providing a unique experience for the residents. Whether co-living works for people or not will ultimately depend on the specific building, its community, and the individual's personality and preferences.

Lucas is doing a research on co-living. In order to analyze its pros and cons, he decided to make a SWOT analysis chart to illustrate the strength, weakness, opportunities and threats. Please help Lucas organize the information in the chart below.

SWOT	
Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● An alternative way of living.● A place where you ¹_____.● No need to promise to stay long.● Service charge ²_____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● The space in the private bedroom ³_____.● Communal space is way too busy.● Easily ⁴_____when studying or working.

● The rent is relatively low.	
Opportunities	Threats
● A place you can build business ties. ● A housing option to ⁵ _____.	● It is not suitable for an introvert or unsociable person. ● Community or building ⁶ _____.

A. make new friends	B. is all covered
C. get distracted	D. can meet a lot of friends
E. is not big enough	F. might not be designed for everyone.

communal 公共的

Unit 7

Living Together for the Greater Good

中量級

異起來閱讀

共居生活：未來的居住形式？

共居生活在全球許多主要城市如雨後春筍般出現。這種建築推廣著一種有趣、具有彈性且負擔得起的居住選擇。但是，共居到底是什麼？適合每個人嗎？

共居生活是一種共用住宅，每位住戶都擁有一間私人臥室，而其餘空間，可能包括設備齊全的客廳、廚房、餐廳和會議室，都與他人共享。這樣的公共空間讓每個住戶都可以輕鬆地聚在一起用餐、交流及活動。這是一個人們可以認識志趣相投的人的管道，甚至發展成商務往來關係。因為重視社群，共居生活為那些不喜歡獨自生活、感到孤獨或正在尋找新管道來認識朋友的人，提供了另一種居住選項。

共居生活的另一個好處是靈活度。住戶可以一個月為一期繳納租金，而不必簽下長期租約。此外，建築物的所有人會負責維護和修繕房子。這些服務舉凡電費、水費和網路費用都包含在租金中。最大的優點是：租金還比同一社區的其他公寓便宜得多。

雖然共居生活聽起來似乎很完美，但也有一些缺點要留意。個人臥室可能非常小，而公共空間可能會很熱鬧。對個性比較內向或注重隱私的人而言，共居生活可能不是最佳選擇。對於正在工作或唸書的住戶來說，要找到一個不會被分散注意力的安靜地點可能並不容易。

整體而言，共居生活提供了一個創新的居住選擇，每個共同生活空間都為住戶提供了獨特的體驗。共居生活是否可行，最終將取決於其建築物的空間、社群組成和個別住戶的性格與偏好。

Lucas 正在研究共居生活。為了分析它的優點及缺點，他決定製作 SWOT 分析表來表示它的優勢、劣勢、機會及威脅。請幫助 Lucas 組織下列表格的資訊。

SWOT	
優勢	劣勢
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 居住的另一種選擇。● 讓你 ¹_____的地方。● 不需要長時間住下來。● 服務的費用 ²_____。● 房租相對低廉。	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 個人臥室的空間 ³_____。● 公共空間太熱鬧。● 當在讀書或工作的時候容易 ⁴_____。
機會	威脅
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 一個可以建立商務關係的地方。● 一個可以 ⁵_____的居住選擇	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 不適合內向或不善社交的人。● 社群或建築 ⁶_____。

- A. 交到新朋友
- C. 分心
- E. 可能不夠大

- B. 都有涵蓋在裡面
- D. 可以認識很多朋友
- F. 可能不適合每一個人