



Chris was ready to pay for his items at the checkout in a supermarket. Suddenly, the prices of some bags of fruit and vegetables caught his attention. They were all super cheap! After Chris saw the price, he immediately grabbed a bag and put it into his basket.

When Chris arrived home with his **groceries**, he put everything out on the table.... Wait! What were those strange things? Although the fruit and vegetables in the bag smelled good, they all looked very **weird**. For example, the apple looked like twins, the cucumber was not straight, and the carrot seemed to have two "legs." Because of the "surprising" appearance of these food items, Chris would **not** want to eat them **at all**. However, he did not want to **throw** them **away** either

* checkout [`tʃɛkˌaut] n. [C] 收銀臺

because it was such a waste.

- 1. grocery [`grosərɪ] n. [pl.] 食品雜貨
- 2. weird [wird] adj. 奇怪的
- * twin [twɪn] n. [C] 雙胞胎之一
- * cucumber [`kjukʌmbə]
 n. [C] 黃瓜
- * carrot [`kærət] n. [C] 紅蘿蔔
- not...at all 一點也不……
- throw away 丟掉

10



It was really **tough**³ for Chris to deal with these ugly foods, so he **turned on** his laptop to look for some **advice**⁴ online. He was surprised to learn that one-third of the food in the world is wasted, sometimes just because it doesn't look good. It seemed to be a big problem around the world, so Chris searched further. Amazingly, he discovered many easy ways to use imperfect or leftover food. Some people make jam or juice from fresh food. Some bring the food to "food banks," which collect unwanted food and **distribute** it to poor people.

The most interesting **solution**⁶ came from a Japanese housewife who used imperfect vegetables to make crayons. This way, the edible crayons are safe for children to use.

During his search, Chris also found out that many celebrities support these kinds of activities. For instance, Jamie Oliver, who is a well-known chef on TV, has done much to prevent food waste. He not only encourages

supermarkets to sell **odd**-shaped vegetables but also **educates** people about

3. tough [tʌf] adj. 困難的

Jamie Oliver

- ・turn on 打開 (開關)
- 4. advice [əd`vaɪs] n. [U] 意見
- * imperfect [ɪm`pɜfɪkt] *adj.* 不完美的
- 5. distribute [dɪ`strɪbjut] vt. 分發
- 6. solution [sə`lu∫ən] *n.* [C] 解決辦法
- * crayon [`kreən] n. [C] 蠟筆
- * edible [`ɛdəbl] adj. 可食用的
- 7. celebrity [sə`lɛbrətɪ] n. [C] 名人
- 8. support [sə`port] vt. 支持

- 9. activity [æk`tɪvətɪ] n. [C] 活動
- 10. prevent [pri`vent] vt. 避免
- 11. odd [ad] adj. 古怪的
- 12. educate [`edʒə,ket] vt. 教導



25

20

Kevin Durant

30

the value of food. In addition, the famous basketball player

Kevin Durant also takes ugly food seriously. He has **invested** money in a company that sells imperfect fruit and vegetables.

Clearly, these people care about the issue of ugly food. By

making good use of these bad-looking foods, we can solve the food waste problem, fight against hunger, and assist many people in need.

Eventually, Chris decided that he should treasure the bag of ugly fruit and vegetables. After all, food that is not attractive still tastes delicious.



- 13. invest [ɪn`vɛst] vt. 投資
- 14. issue [`ɪʃʊ] *n.* [C] 議題
- · make use of 利用
- * hunger [`hʌŋgə] n. [U] 飢餓
- 15. assist [ə`sɪst] vt. 幫忙
- · in need 需要 (幫助或物資)
- 16. eventually [ɪ`vɛnt∫ʊəlɪ] *adv.* 最後
- 17. treasure [`trɛʒə-] vt. 珍惜
- · after all 畢竟

GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Fill in the blanks with correct word(s).







Problem

Chris didn't want to eat the food because of their ______. However, he didn't want to throw them away either, so he looked for some advice online.



Solution ① People make jam or juice from the ugly food.

Solution ② Some people bring the food to "food banks," which collect food and poor people.

Solution ③ A Japanese housewife used imperfect vegetables to make crayons.

Solution 4 Jamie Oliver encourages supermarkets to sell ugly vegetables and educates people about 3 ______.

Solution (5) Kevin Durant has 4 in a company that sells bad-looking food.



Conclusion

By _____ imperfect food, we can solve the food waste problem, fight against hunger, and assist many people. As a result, Chris decided to treasure the bag of ugly food.

AFTER YOU READ.

I. Reading Skill: Cause and Effect

cause 是某件事發生的「原因」,effect 則是原因造成的「結果」。找出句子間的因果關係,可以 幫助理解文章的上下文。

Hint 常搭配表示因果的詞,例如:because、because of、so、thus、therefore 等。

According to the reading, match the causes with the effects.

Cause
(A) Throwing the foods away was such a waste.
(B) The food doesn't look good.
(C) It was really tough for Chris to deal with the ugly foods.

	Effect
() 1. Chris turned on his laptop to look for some advice online.
() 2. Chris did not throw the ugly foods away.
() 3. One-third of the food in the world is wasted.

II. Details Check "True" or "False."

True	False	
		1. Chris found some ways to make good use of imperfect food online.
		2. Celebrities don't care about the issue of ugly food.
		3. Chris bought the ugly foods because they are cheap.
		4. Only rich people can solve the food waste problem.



If you happen to get some bad-looking fruit and vegetables, how will you use them?

VOCABULA



. Words for Production

grocery

[`grosəri]

n. [pl.][C] 食品雜貨; 食品雜貨店

(food or items sold at a supermarket; a supermarket)

▶ More and more people are beginning to buy **groceries** online rather than going to supermarkets in person.

weird [wird]

adj. 奇怪的 **SYN** strange (unusual)

▶ Alice had a weird dream about chasing after a rabbit.



tough [t_{\lambda}f]

adj. 困難的, 艱苦的 **SYN** difficult **ANT** easy (difficult to do)

▶ It is tough for Samuel to decide whether to live with his parents or move out when he turns 20.



advice

n. [U] 意見,忠告 (an opinion to tell someone what to do)

[əd`vais]

► Emily is asking her boyfriend for advice on choosing a dress.



advise

vt.; vi. 建議, 勸告

[əd`vaɪz]

Michael caught a bad cold, so the doctor advised him to rest at home.

distribute [di`stribjut]

vt. 分發 **SYN** give out

(to share things among a group)

▶ Santa Claus visited Lily's house and distributed presents to everyone in her family.



solution

[sə`lu[ən]

n. [C] 解決辦法 **SYN** answer

(a way to deal with a problem)

► The engineer is working hard to find a solution

to the computer virus problem.

solve vt. 解決 syn resolve

> ▶ One possible way to solve the plastic bag problem is to have people bring their own shopping bags.

celebrity

[sə`lɛbrətɪ]

[salv]

n. [C] 名人 **SYN** star (a famous person)

Lisa likes to watch live videos of her favorite Internet celebrities.



support

[sə`port]

vt. 支持 (to help or encourage)

► Karen thanks her parents very much because they have always supported her in chasing her dream.

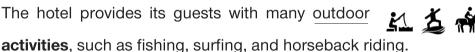


activity

[æk`tıvətı]

n. [C] 活動 (something done for an aim or enjoyment)

▶ The hotel provides its guests with many outdoor



prevent

[pri\vent]

vt. 避免,防止 (to stop something from happening or someone from doing something)

► The little boy's mother always keeps the windows closed to prevent him from falling out.



odd

[ad]

adj. 古怪的 **SYN** strange

(unusual, unexpected)

It is **odd** that Hank hasn't replied to my message. I wonder if he is angry at me.



educate

[`ɛdʒəˌket]

vt. 教導 (to teach someone)

► The purpose of today's speech is to educate the public about the dangers of drug use.

education

[ˌɛdʒə`keʃən]

n. [U][sing.] 教育

▶ Bill's grandma is taking an adult **education** class to learn how to use a computer.



invest

[in`vest]

vt.; vi. 投資 (to use money, efforts, or time to support or make a profit)

► The YouTuber thinks that he can become famous by **investing** lots of time in making funny videos.

investment

[in`vestmənt]

n. [C][U] 投資

► Teresa has made a large <u>investment</u> of money <u>in</u> her newly-opened restaurant.



issue

[`I∫U]

n. [C] 議題 (an important topic to be discussed)

► As an animal lover, Andy always pays close attention to the **issue** of animal protection.



assist

[ə`sıst]

vt.; vi. 幫忙 (to help)

Lucy felt tired after she <u>assisted</u> her sister <u>in</u> cleaning the house all afternoon.

assistant

[ə`sıstənt]

n. [C] 助理,助手

► Amber is so busy that she needs a personal assistant to help her with her work.



eventually

[i`vent[uəli]

adv. 最後,終於 SYN finally (at the end of a process or period of time)

► After a two-hour search, Sean **eventually** found his missing dog and cried with joy.

eventual

[i`vent[uəl]

adj. 最終的

► Although Bella was behind at the beginning of the race, she became the **eventual** winner.



17

treasure

vt. 珍惜 **SYNL** cherish

[`trezə\]

(to care something a lot)

▶ Jonny **treasures** his action figures very much. He doesn't allow anyone to touch them.

treasure

n. [U] 寶藏,珍寶

[`trezə-]

▶ Leo was excited when he found a box of hidden treasure in the ground.

II. Words for Recognition

- 1. checkout [`tʃεk,aυt] n. [C] 收銀臺
- 2. twin [twɪn] n. [C] 雙胞胎之一
- 3. cucumber [`kjukʌmbə] n. [C][U] 黃瓜
- 4. carrot [`kærət] n. [C][U] 紅蘿蔔
- 5. imperfect [ɪm`psfɪkt] adj. 不完美的,有缺陷的
- 6. crayon [`kreən] n. [C] 蠟筆
- 7. edible [`ɛdəbl] adj. 可食用的
- 8. hunger [`hʌŋgə] n. [U] 飢餓





PHRASES



not...at all

一點也不…… (showing "no" or "not" strongly)

▶ Jim thought that the math test was not difficult at all. He finished it quickly and got a good grade.



throw away

丟掉 **SYN** throw out

(to get rid of unwanted things)

▶ Megan decided to throw away her old sofa and buy a new one.



turn on

打開 (開關)

SYN put on, switch on ANT turn off, switch off

(to make a light, television, or machine start working)

► Charlie always turns on the radio while he is driving.



make use of

利用,使用 (to use something to get an advantage)

► Foreign visitors can make good use of their time in Taiwan by trying different local snacks.



in need

需要 (幫助或物資)

(not having enough money or other items)

It was kind of Sarah to donate her old clothes and shoes to people in need.



after all

畢竟 (used to give a reason to explain what was just said)

▶ Martin dressed up before he went to the interview. **After all**, first impressions are important.





👺 Word Smart

im-加在以 m、p、b 為首的形容詞或名詞前, 表示否定。

Practice

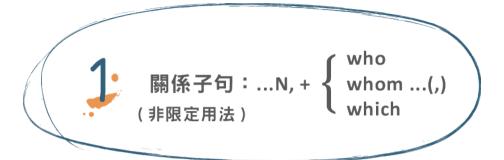
polite → _____ 不禮貌的

possible → _ 不可能的

im-

	1
im + mature → immature	不成熟的
im + perfect → imperfect	不完美的
im + patience → impatience	不耐煩
im + balance → imbalance	不平衡

<u>GRAMMAR</u>



▲ 根據圖片與句意,填入適當的代碼。







- (A) who holds medicine in the hand
- (B) which was made by Mandy
- (C) whom Jay is dating
- 1. The woman, wears a hat today.
- 2. The cake, , looks delicious.
- 3. The woman, , is asking for advice.

- 1. 「非限定用法」關係子句:用來補充説明已經很明確的 N (先行詞)。
- 2. 和主要子句之間須用逗點隔開。
- 3. 此處的關係代名詞不可省略,也不能用 that。

N (先行詞)	關係代名詞	
人中	who (主格) whom (受格)	
物、動物 🔓 👫	which	

◆ The woman who is listening to music is an actress.

(限定用法)

有兩個人(以上),需要限定才知道指的是誰



◆ The woman, who is listening to music, is an actress.

(非限定用法)

只有一個人,不需要限定就很明確



▲ 找出兩句課文中使用到此句型的句子:	可用文中使用到此句型的句子	-:
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1.

2

Let's Try!

A. 重組句子,並加上適當標點符號。

1.	likes to go swimming / who is / Sam / an early bird / in the morning					
2.	a junior high school student / Jamie shares a room with / who is / her sister May					
3.	is the capital city of England / which / will fly to London / My uncle					
4.	treated her to dinner / who / Fiona will call Mr. Smith / and drove her home					
5.	on the way to school today / whom / Lora / we met / is our new classmate					

B. 下面有五位名人。根據句型合併句子,完成他們的名人事蹟。



Steve Jobs

1. Steve Jobs invented the iPhone.

The iPhone has greatly changed the way that people use their cellphones.

→ Steve Jobs invented the iPhone



Chris Hemsworth

2. Many fans love Thor.

Thor is played by Chris Hemsworth.

 \rightarrow Thor

is played by Chris Hemsworth.



J.K. Rowling

3. J.K. Rowling wrote Harry Potter.

Harry Potter was a huge success.

→ J.K. Rowling wrote *Harry Potter*



Bill Gates

4. Microsoft was started by Bill Gates.

Bill Gates is one of the richest people in the world.

→ Microsoft was started by Bill Gates



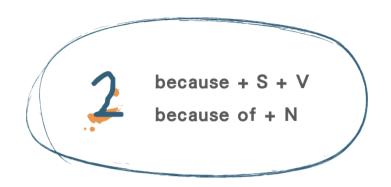
Jane Goodall

5. Many people respect Jane Goodall a lot.

Jane Goodall found out many secrets of chimpanzees (黑猩猩).

→ Jane Goodall

found out many secrets of chimpanzees.







the typhoon it was too tough

- ▲ 根據圖片與提示,完成下面句子。
- 1. Liz couldn't finish her homework on time because

S+V

2. My family cannot go camping this week because of

Ν

1. because 和 because of 都表示「因為」,用來表達原因。

2.





- ◆ Because the weather is hot, Jason is eating a giant carton of ice cream. 從屬連接詞 + S + V
- ◆ Because of the hot weather, Jason is eating a giant carton of ice cream. 介系詞片語 + N
- 3. 因果順序可互換,句意不變。Because 放句首時,子句之間須用逗點隔開。
- ◆ Eva doesn't want to eat anything right now because she had a late breakfast.

 果 (effect) 因 (cause)
 - = Because Eva had a late breakfast, she doesn't want to eat anything right now.
- ◆ The whole team has to do the work again because of my mistake.
 果 (effect) 因 (cause)
 - = Because of my mistake, the whole team has to do the work again.
- ▲ 各找一句課文中使用到此句型的句子:

١.

2.

Let's Try!

- A. 根據句型, 圈出適當的字詞。
- 1. (Because / Because of) your help, I was able to finish the work on time.
- 2. Lucas was upset with Tina (because / because of) she broke her word.
- 3. Susan could no longer dance (because / because of) her back injury.
- 4. We laughed out loud (because / because of) Linda's funny joke.
- 5. Chris didn't play the mobile game yesterday (because / because of) he had a test.
- B. 使用提示句,完成下面句子。

Cause

- · Jack cheated in a game.
- · Elsa doesn't want to cook.
- · Greg is too proud.

Effect

- May was promoted to leader of our group.
- · Benson couldn't sleep well at night.

1. Because	, she is going to eat out tonight.
2.	because of her hard work.
3. Jack was kicked out of the school team because	
4. Because of the traffic noise,	
5. No one likes Greg because	



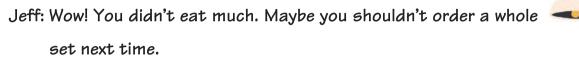
CONVERSATION



Giving Advice

Maggie and Jeff are eating at a fast-food restaurant.

Maggie: I'm really full. Can you help me finish this set meal?



Maggie: You're right. And I also think I need to change my shopping habits because I always buy too much food and end up throwing most of it away.

Jeff: That's not a good habit, you know?

Maggie: Um, yeah...do you have any advice for me?

Jeff: How about making a shopping list first? That way, you'll be more likely to buy what you actually need when you go grocery shopping.

Maggie: Sounds good! But what should I do if I just can't finish the food I buy?

Jeff: Perhaps you can give unwanted food to a neighbor or a food bank.

Maggie: All right. I will definitely take your advice.

Jeff: And I also advise you to find a partner to share your food with—like me!



Level Up!

- Do you think I should buy this novel? 你覺得我應該買這本小說嗎?
- 2 Should I go to the concert this Friday?

我這禮拜五應該去看演唱會嗎?

Do you have any ideas about how to sing better?

你對如何能唱得更好有什麼想法嗎?

I suggest you take a part-time job after school.

我建議你放學後兼差。

It would be a good idea to cancel the date.

取消約會是個好主意。

6 It might be better for you to go to bed early.

早點睡對你來說可能比較好。



The couple is too full to finish the pizzas.



- 3. novel [`navl] n. [C] 小說
- 4. concert [`kansət] n. [C] 演唱會
- 5. suggest [sə`dʒɛst] vt. 建議
- 6. part-time [,part`taɪm] adj. 兼差的
- 7. cancel [`kænsl] vt. 取消

DO IT YOURSELF

I. Vocabulary

根據提示,圈出單字。

- 1. It is "strange or unusual." \rightarrow It is _ _ _ .
- 2. It is "difficult" to do. \rightarrow It is _ _ _ _ to do.
- 3. There is "an important topic that needs to be discussed."
 - \rightarrow There is a(n) _ _ _ _ _.
- 4. The teacher gives you "a thought or an idea on what to do or how to do something."
 - \rightarrow The teacher gives you $____$.
- 5. Mandy tries to find "a way to deal with the problem."
 - \rightarrow Mandy tries to find a(n) _ _ _ _ to the problem.

r	m	S	t	i	1	S	i
a	d	V	О	d	u	p	0
S	O	1	u	t	i	0	n
u	e	n	g	r	S	r	m
p	a	r	h	i	S	t	S
r	O	n	O	t	u	V	e
a	d	V	i	c	e	r	у
S	d	u	r	i	n	g	S

II. Phrases

選擇適當的片語填入句子。注意動詞和大小寫變化。

	turn on	throw away	make use	of
		in need	after all	
1. Don't	th	ese boxes. I will u	use them later.	
2. The chef at	this restaurant oft	en cooks for peo	ple	for free.
3. Linda	h	er talent and desi	gned a cute masco	t for the company.
4. I still treat I	David nicely ever	n though he lied	to me	, he is my
brother.				
5. The first thir	ng Robin did whe	n he got home wa	as to	his computer.
III Maddin	la Chaine			
III. Multip				
根據句意,選出	最適冨的答案。			
() 1. The bo	oy, you talk	ed to this morning	g, is Angela's boyfric	end.
(A) wh	ich (B)	that	(C) what	(D) whom
() 2. The o	ld lady's son, _	works in Ka	ohsiung, will come	back to Taipei this
week.				
(A) tha	at (B)	who	(C) whom	(D) which
() 3. Many	foreign travelers	like to visit Jiu	ıfen, is a be	eautiful place in the
mount	tains.			
(A) wh	o (B)	whom	(C) which	(D) that
() 4. Faye o	couldn't pay atten	tion in class today	y a lack of slee	ep last night.
(A) exc	cept for (B)	because	(C) because of	(D) except
() 5	Louis wants to w	in the game so	badly, he practices	and prepares for it
every	day.			
(A) Be	cause (B)	Although	(C) Instead of	(D) Because of

IV. Grammar

重組句子,並加上適當標點符號。

- 1. no way / to prevent earthquakes / There is / from happening
- 2. the heavy rain / our plan to go camping / Because of / we had to cancel
- 3. the importance of / Young people / regular exercise / need to be educated about
- 4. she assisted me / because / I bought Peggy a drink / with my homework
- 5. about this plan / who is my boss / will make the eventual decision / Jordan

V. Translation

根據中文,翻譯出英文。

- 1. 因為一場奇怪的夢,這個小女孩大哭。
- 2. Ken 試圖找回不見的手錶,因為他相當珍惜它。
- 3. 這位名人,是位知名流行歌手,下個禮拜將要結婚。
- 4. 這間食品雜貨店,由我叔叔經營,販售多種蔬果。
- 5. 我跟我的同學一起合作,以解決這道數學難題。

