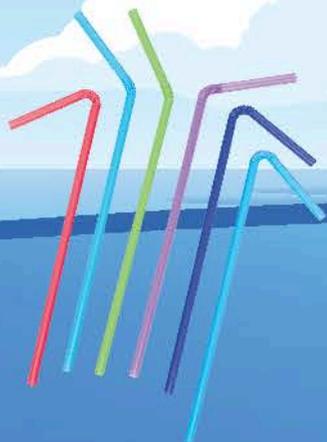




# I Had a 'Stick\*' in My Nose



plastic straws

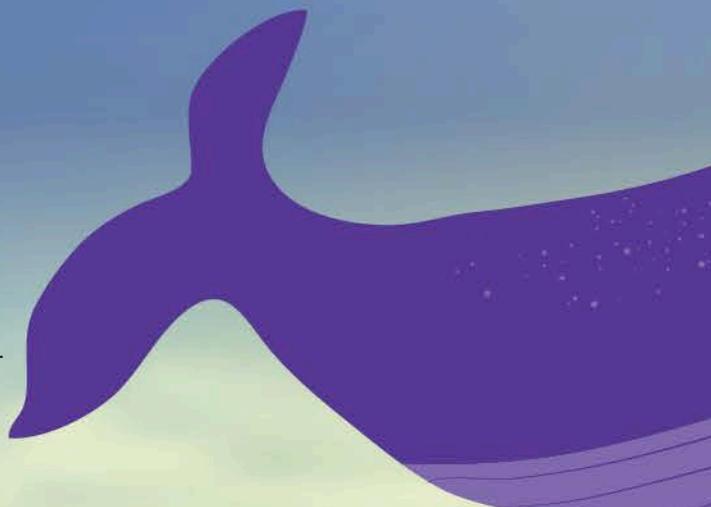


plastic bottles



bottle caps

-----  
\* stick [stɪk] n. [C] 棍棒



# BEFORE YOU READ

Here are some of the most common types of trash found in the ocean. Guess which is the largest in amount (數量), and number the trash from 1 to 5.



take-out cups

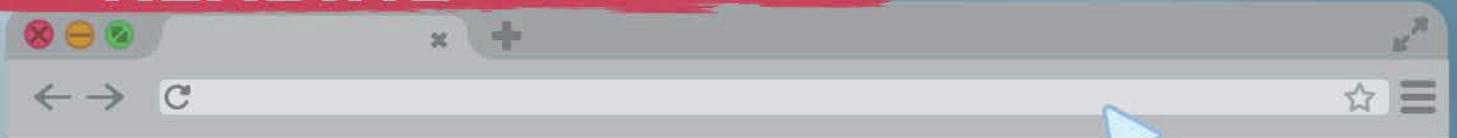


plastic bags



What are most of them made of?

# READING



## BLOG

**1** Hooray\*! I can finally **breathe**<sup>1</sup> now! A week ago, when I was enjoying a meal among the coral reefs\*, I **swallowed**<sup>2</sup> a long and hard stick **by accident**. I didn't know what it was, and it started to poke\* my throat. I tried to **throw it up** but failed. Things got worse and worse, so I began to struggle. Unfortunately, this stick  
5 went directly into my nose, and it was **painful**<sup>3</sup>. I didn't know what to do and cried.

**2** Seven days passed, and that **annoying**<sup>4</sup> thing was still there. My life was a **disaster**<sup>5</sup>. Luckily, I met an angel\* today. A human buddy found me, and he helped to pull that stick out of my nose. Ten minutes later, I smelled my blood and felt the stick slowly slide out of my nose. Fresh air went into my nostrils\*, and  
10 I knew I **survived**<sup>6</sup>!



\* hooray [hu`re] *interj.* 萬歲

1. breathe [brið] *vi.* 呼吸

\* coral reef [kɔrəl `rif] *n.* [C] 珊瑚礁

2. swallow [ˈswalo] *vt.* 吞

• by accident 意外地

\* poke [pok] *vt.* 戳

• throw up 吐

3. painful [ˈpenfəl] *adj.* 疼痛的

4. annoying [ə`nɔɪnɪŋ] *adj.* 惱人的

5. disaster [di`zæstə] *n.* [C] 災難

\* angel [ˈendʒəl] *n.* [C] 天使

\* nostril [ˈnɑstrɪl] *n.* [C] 鼻孔

6. survive [sə`vaɪv] *vi.* 活下來

**3** This is an experience from one of our sea turtle friends. The “stick” is actually a plastic drinking straw. Unfortunately, this poor sea turtle did not know that we humans produce millions of straws every day. After we use the straws once, we often just throw them away. Because plastic products cannot be **broken down** easily, many of them often end up going into rivers and oceans. 15

Thus, there is a high chance that sea turtles may get hurt by plastic products.

**4** Today, plastic trash has seriously **polluted**<sup>7</sup> the **environment**<sup>8</sup>. In the oceans, plastic waste **floats**<sup>9</sup> everywhere. Some sea **creatures**<sup>10</sup> live with the waste. Others mistake it for food. Still others are harmed by it. As **incidents**<sup>11</sup> like these are more and more common, **reducing**<sup>12</sup> our use of plastic products has become an **urgent**<sup>13</sup> step to improve this situation. 20

**5** Both in Taiwan and other countries around the world, people are making **efforts**<sup>14</sup> to deal with this **crisis**<sup>15</sup>. Take the Taipei Marathon,\*



- break down 分解
- 7. pollute [pəˈlu:t] vt. 汙染
- 8. environment [ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt] n. [sing.] 自然環境
- 9. float [flot] vi. 漂浮
- 10. creature [ˈkri:tʃə] n. [C] 生物

- 11. incident [ˈɪnsədənt] n. [C] 事件
- 12. reduce [rɪˈdju:s] vt. 減少
- 13. urgent [ˈɜ:dʒənt] adj. 急迫的
- 14. effort [ˈɛfə:t] n. [C] 努力
- 15. crisis [ˈkraɪsɪs] n. [C] 危機
- \* marathon [ˈmærə,θən] n. [C] 馬拉松



for example. In the past, runners in this race could use more than ten thousand  
25 plastic cups during the race. However, in 2018, runners were offered reusable  
water cups for the very first time. **Meanwhile**<sup>16</sup> in London, plastic straws were  
**banned**<sup>17</sup> in Wimbledon.

**6** It is good to know that many people are **currently**<sup>18</sup> making changes for the  
environment. Some changes may not be noticed. Others may influence our way  
30 of life. Still others may have a powerful effect on the environment. Big or small,  
all changes are meaningful, and each one is important. Are you **wondering**<sup>19</sup> how  
to **cut down on** your daily plastic waste? By bringing your cup or shopping bag  
to shop, you can lead a life without plastic waste and save your friends in  
oceans!

### Cultural Note

一開始，吸管都是由天然材料製成，像是麥稈、蘆管等等，這也是為什麼麥稈和吸管的英文都叫 straw。近幾年為了改善塑膠製品的濫用，興起了使用天然吸管的風潮。德國一間公司便利用蘋果殘渣做吸管，不只可以吸東西，用完還可以直接吃下肚喔！

16. meanwhile [ˈmiːnˌhaɪl] *adv.* 同時

17. ban [bæn] *vt.* 禁止

18. currently [ˈkʌrəntli] *adv.* 目前

19. wonder [ˈwʌndə] *vt.* 想知道

• cut down on 減少

# GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Fill in the blanks with correct words.

## The Experience of a Sea Turtle

The sea turtle swallowed a plastic straw <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

→ The straw went into its nose, and it didn't know what to do.

→ A person saved the sea turtle, so it survived.

4

### Causes

- Humans produce millions of straws every day.
- Plastic products end up going into rivers and oceans because they can't <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

## Plastic Pollution

### Effects

- Plastic trash has seriously polluted the environment.
- Many <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ are harmed by plastic trash.

### Possible Solutions

- The Taipei Marathon  
→ Runners were offered reusable water cups.
- Wimbledon  
→ Plastic straws <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in this event.

### Conclusion

We should <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ our daily plastic waste to help save sea creatures.

# AFTER YOU READ

## I. Reading Skill: Skimming

略讀 (skimming)：快速瀏覽文章，找出文章大意。

**Hint** 略讀時，不需逐字逐句閱讀，搜尋標題與段落中的「關鍵字」(key words)，與各段落的第一句話來掌握文章主旨就可以。

*Skim the reading and choose the best answer.*

- ( ) What is the reading mainly about?
- (A) The death of a sea turtle.
  - (B) The crisis of plastic pollution.
  - (C) The protection of creatures.
  - (D) The ways to make plastic.

## II. Reading Skill: Scanning

掃讀 (scanning)：快速在文章中尋找特定資訊。

**Hint** 掃讀時，忽略文章中和題目要求不相關的訊息，直接尋找題目關鍵字。

*Scan the reading and choose the best answer.*

- ( ) 1. When were reusable water cups first offered in the Taipei Marathon?
- (A) 2017.                      (B) 2018.                      (C) 2019.                      (D) 2020.
- ( ) 2. What happened after the sea turtle swallowed a hard stick?
- (A) The stick slid out of its nose by accident.
  - (B) The sea turtle tried to throw up the stick.
  - (C) The sea turtle continued to enjoy the meal.
  - (D) The sea turtle pulled the stick out of its nose.



Do you know any other things that people do to reduce plastic waste?

# VOCABULARY



## I. Words for Production

1

**breathe**

[brið]

*vi.; vt.* 呼吸 (to take air in and out of lungs)

► When Cole feels angry, he often **breathes** deeply to calm himself down.

**breath**

[brɛθ]

*n.* [C] 一口氣

► When Tim's new smartphone fell from his hands, he took a deep breath.



4

2

**swallow**

[ˈswɑlo]

*vt.; vi.* 吞 (to make food or drink go down one's throat)

► Rita was so hungry that she **swallowed** three wheel cakes within five minutes.



3

**painful**

[ˈpeɪnfəl]

*adj.* 疼痛的，痛苦的 **ANT** painless

(causing physical pain)

► Thanks to the nurse, the injury to Mike's finger soon became less **painful**.



**pain**

[peɪn]

*n.* [C][U] 疼痛，痛苦

► When I stepped on a nail, I felt a sharp pain in my foot.



4

**annoying**

[əˈnɔɪɪŋ]

*adj.* 惱人的 **SYN** irritating

(making someone a bit angry)

► It is **annoying** that people talk during movies.

**annoy**

[əˈnɔɪ]

*vt.* 惹惱，使生氣 **SYN** irritate

► A mosquito really **annoyed** me last night. I could not sleep well because of it!



5

**disaster**

[di`zæstə]

*n.* [C][U] 災難，災害

(a failure or sudden accident causing great damage)

- ▶ The typhoon has caused a great **disaster** in this area. Many people lost their homes.



6

**survive**

[sə`vairv]

*vi.; vt.* 活下來，從……中生還 (to continue to live)

- ▶ My character in the mobile game **survived** the attack although it was almost beaten.

**survival**

[sə`vairv]

*n.* [U] 存活，生還

- ▶ People in poor countries have to fight for **survival** every day.

7

**pollute**

[pə`lut]

*vt.* 汙染 (to make something dirty)

- ▶ Don't throw your trash into the river! You will **pollute** the water.

**pollution**

[pə`luʃən]

*n.* [U] 汙染

- ▶ The growing number of cars and scooters in the city is causing serious air **pollution**.



8

**environment**

[in`vairənmənt]

*n.* [sing.] (the~) 自然環境 (the natural world)

- ▶ To protect the **environment**, we can choose to use reusable chopsticks instead of single-use ones.

*n.* [C][U] 環境，周遭 (the people and things around)

- ▶ Wesley placed a shower chair in the bathroom to provide his grandma with a safer **environment** to live in.



9

**float**

[flot]

*vi.; vt.* 漂浮 **ANT** sink

(to stay or move on water)

- ▶ My sister loves to **float** her toy rubber ducks on the water when she takes a bath.



10 **creature**  
[ˈkri:tʃə]

*n.* [C] 生物 (a living thing)

► Cockroaches are one of the **creatures** that I dislike the most because they make me feel sick.



11 **incident**  
[ˈɪnsədənt]

*n.* [C] 事件 (an unusual or unpleasant event)

► Despite the bad weather, the boat arrived at the shore without incident.



4

12 **reduce**  
[rɪˈdʒʊs]

*vt.* 減少, 降低 **SYN** cut, decrease **ANT** increase  
(to make something less)

► This laptop is on sale. The price has been **reduced** from twenty thousand to ten thousand dollars.



**reduction**  
[rɪˈdʌkʃən]

*n.* [C][U] 減少, 降低 **SYN** decrease **ANT** increase

► To live a simpler life, Tina has made some **reductions** to the clothes and shoes that she owns.

13 **urgent**  
[ˈɜːdʒənt]

*adj.* 急迫的, 緊急的 **SYN** pressing  
(needing to be dealt with immediately)

► Ryan is in **urgent** need of his medicine, or he may become too weak to stand.



**urge**  
[ɜːdʒ]

*vt.* 催促, 力勸

► Ben **urged** me to get in the taxi quickly because we were going to be late for work.



14 **effort**  
[ˈɛfət]

*n.* [C][U] 努力, 盡力 (an attempt to do something)

► The baby is making an effort to climb the stairs by himself.



15

**crisis**

[ˈkraɪsɪs]

*n.* [C][U] 危機 (複數 crises)

(an urgent or dangerous situation)

► Mandy and Brian's relationship is in crisis. They fight more and more often.



16

**meanwhile**

[ˈmiːnˌhaɪl]

*adv.* 同時 **SYN** in the meantime

(at the same time)

► Julie has already left work for the day. **Meanwhile**, her boss is still sending emails for her to check.



17

**ban**

[bæn]

*vt.* 禁止 (ban—banned—banned)**SYN** prohibit **ANT** allow

(to say something is not allowed)

► Smoking is **banned** in this restaurant, so customers need to go outside to smoke.



18

**currently**

[ˈkʌrəntli]

*adv.* 目前，現在 **SYN** now

(at the present time)

► Tickets to that show are **currently** available, so let's get some soon!



19

**wonder**

[ˈwʌndə]

*vt.; vi.* 想知道 (to try to find out the truth about something)

► I was **wondering** who put this love letter in my desk drawer.

## II. Words for Recognition

1. stick [stɪk] *n.* [C] 棍棒
2. hooray [hu`reɪ] *interj.* 萬歲
3. coral reef [,kɔrəl `rif] *n.* [C] 珊瑚礁
4. poke [pɒk] *vt.* 戳
5. angel [`endʒəl] *n.* [C] 天使
6. nostril [ˈnɑstrɪl] *n.* [C] 鼻孔
7. marathon [ˈmærə,θɑn] *n.* [C] 馬拉松



4

## PHRASES



1

### by accident

意外地，偶然地 **SYN** accidentally **ANT** on purpose

(in a way that is not planned)

► When Mary realized that she stepped on Jack's foot **by accident**, she immediately apologized to him.

2

### throw up

吐，嘔吐 **SYN** vomit

(to make food come back up from the stomach and out of the mouth)

► Leo drank too much, so he is now **throwing up** in the restroom.



3

### break down

分解 (to separate into parts)

► The doctor said that there was too much gas in my stomach because the food wasn't **broken down** well enough.

4

### cut down on

減少 (to reduce the amount of something)

► Kate decided to **cut down on** sugary drinks to stay healthy.

# Word Smart

in- 加在形容詞前，表示否定。

## Practice

correct → \_\_\_\_\_ 錯誤的

experienced

→ \_\_\_\_\_ 缺少經驗的

in-

in + direct → indirect	間接的
in + different → indifferent	平庸的
in + formal → informal	不正式的
in + convenient → inconvenient	不方便的

## GRAMMAR

1.

名詞片語：wh- + S + V

→ wh- + to V

▲ 標示出兩個句子的不同處。

1. Carol is wondering when she must finish the work.

Carol is wondering when to finish the work.

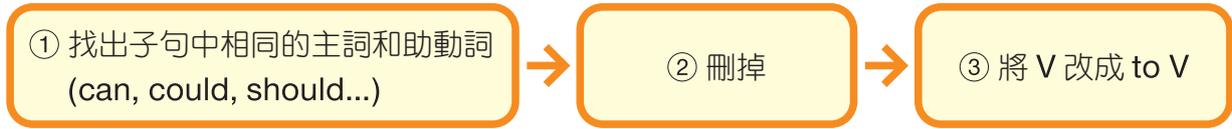
2. The man asked the clerk where he could find the T-shirt.

The man asked the clerk where to find the T-shirt.

3. Keith has decided what he will eat in Chiayi.

Keith has decided what to eat in Chiayi.

1. 疑問詞 (wh-) 引導的子句，有「應該……」或「可以……」的意思時，可以簡化成 wh- + to V。
2. wh- + S + V 簡化步驟：



◆ Emma does not know **where** ~~she can~~ sit.  
→ Emma does not know **where** to sit.

▲ 找出兩句課文中使用到此句型的句子：

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_



## Let's Try!

A. 重組句子，並加上適當標點符號。

1. to find / The little boy / how / didn't know / his way home

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. for our summer vacation / to go / haven't decided / We / where

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. for her father / what / Diana is considering / to buy / as a birthday gift

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. to a wedding / Thomas doesn't know / to wear / what / this Sunday

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. and relax the whole body / how / to take a deep breath / Let's show / the girls

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

B. Ray 收到加拿大朋友 Judy 寫來的電子郵件，郵件裡提到幾個問題。根據句型，將句子改為名詞片語。第一題為範例。

New Message
— ✖ ×

Needing Tips for My Trip to Taiwan

To: Ray Liu

Dear Ray,

How have you been? I'm going to travel in Taiwan this winter, but I have some questions. I need your help!

First, I want to know<sup>1</sup> how I can get to Taipei Main Station from Taoyuan Airport. I also plan to go to Kaohsiung. Do you have any ideas<sup>2</sup> what I should do or eat there? Besides, I'll bring my water bottle with me, so could you tell me<sup>3</sup> where I can refill my water bottle? On the last day of my trip, I'll be in Yilan, and I wonder<sup>4</sup> when I should leave for the airport if my flight is at 4:00 p.m.

By the way, I really have no idea<sup>5</sup> what I should bring back for my family. Do you have any recommendations?

I hope to hear from you soon.

Best,  
Judy

Send
🗑️ | ▾

I want to know...

1. how to get to Taipei Main Station from Taoyuan Airport .
2. \_\_\_\_\_ in Kaohsiung.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. \_\_\_\_\_ from Yilan.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ .

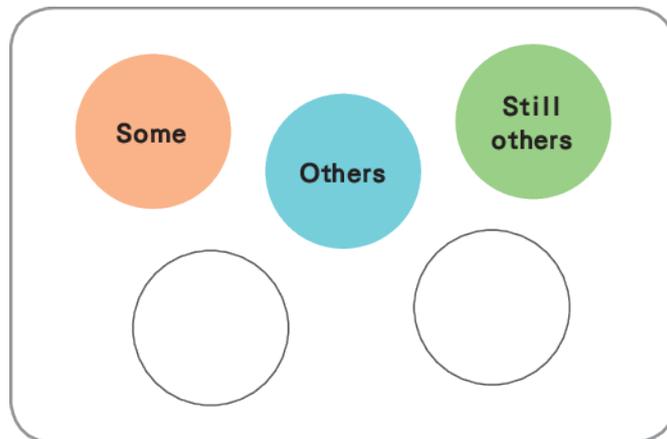
**2** Some.... Others.... Still others....  
 → Some + N.... { Other + N.... Still other + N....  
 Others.... Still others....

▲ 根據句子，用紅、黃與藍筆圈出圖中正在做這些事的人。



There are many people in the park currently. Some are using smartphones. Others are sitting on benches. Still others are jogging.

1. 表示「有些……。有些……。還有一些……。」。
2. 用來表達很多組中的「其中三組」。



3. some 和 others 也可以寫成「some + 複數名詞」和「other + 複數名詞」。



◆ There are many T-shirts in the store.

**Some** are yellow.  
→ Some T-shirts

**Others** are orange.  
→ Other T-shirts

**Still others** are blue.  
→ Still other T-shirts

4

4.

One.... Another.... The other.... 指「限定的三者」  
→ 單數



Some.... Others.... Still others.... 指「任意的三組」  
→ 複數



▲ 找出兩句課文中使用到此句型的句子：

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

## Let's Try!

A. 根據句型及提示字回答下列問題。

1. A: What are the students in the classroom doing?

(*eat snacks; do the homework; chat*)

B:

2. A: What are those books on the bookshelf? (*novels; magazines; comic books*)

B:

3. A: Where do the products in the store come from?

(*Japan; the United States; Italy*)

B:

4. A: What kind of music do these people like? (*classical music; jazz; pop music*)

B:

5. A: What kind of TV programs do your friends like?

(*sports programs; talk shows; soap operas*)

B:

B. 根據圖片與提示字完成句子。第一格為範例。



1. Customers go to the shopping mall for different reasons. **Some** go there to buy clothes. go there to have a meal. go there to buy sports goods.



2. There are many different drinks in the store. are milk tea. are fruit juice. are coffee.



3. Tourists are doing different activities on the beach. (swim / play volleyball / take a sunbath)



4. There are many backpacks to choose from. (blue / red / green)

# CONVERSATION



## Persuading People

Louis is talking with his friend, Linda.

1 Hi, Linda. What are you drinking?

2 Lemon green tea.

3 Have you thought about using your own cup to buy a drink?

4 Well...it sounds very inconvenient.

5 But plastic cups and straws can harm the environment badly.

6 Is it that serious? What **damage** can they cause?

7 Take a look at this picture.

8 Oh, my gosh! The poor sea turtle!

9 Now you get it. That's why we'd **better** reduce our plastic waste.

10 All right, I'll change **from now on**.

1. persuade [pəˈswed] vt. 說服

2. damage [ˈdæmɪdʒ] n. [U] 損害

3. had better 最好……

4. from now on 從現在開始

## Level Up!

- 1 You should change your password every three months.  
你應該每三個月換一次密碼。
- 2 I strongly advise you to compete in this fashion contest.  
我強烈建議你參加這場時尚競賽。
- 3 This hat suits you a lot. I think you shouldn't miss out on buying it.  
這頂帽子非常適合你，我覺得你不應該錯過。
- 4 It would do you good to drink enough water every day.  
每天喝足夠的水對你會有好處。
- 5 Bringing your own chopsticks would be the best choice.  
帶自己的筷子是最好的選擇。
- 6 I'll take your suggestion.  
我會接受你的建議。

4

## Role Play

*The man is persuading the girl to buy fewer clothes.*



5. password [ˈpæs,wɜːd] n. [C] 密碼  
6. compete [kəmˈpiːt] vi. 比賽  
7. fashion [ˈfæʃən] n. [U] 時尚

8. suit [suːt] vt. 適合  
9. miss out on 錯過

# DO IT YOURSELF

## I. Vocabulary

根據圖片與例句，寫出正確的單字。



1. \_\_\_\_\_

A heavy book dropped on my toe. It was really p\_\_\_\_\_l.



2. \_\_\_\_\_

Lots of plastic bottles are f\_\_\_\_\_ting in this river.



3. \_\_\_\_\_

I dreamed about an unknown c\_\_\_\_\_e yesterday.



4. \_\_\_\_\_

My weight has been r\_\_\_\_\_ed since I started to exercise.



5. \_\_\_\_\_

The man a\_\_\_\_\_yed everyone when he talked loudly on his phone during the movie.

## II. Phrases

選擇適當的片語填入句子。注意動詞及大小寫變化。

throw up	cut down on	break down
	by accident	end up

4

- Vicky made a big investment in new technology, but she \_\_\_\_\_ losing money.
- I didn't notice the glass door and ran into it \_\_\_\_\_.
- Austin didn't feel well this morning, and he \_\_\_\_\_ after breakfast.
- Put the food waste in the soil, and it will be \_\_\_\_\_ in a few days.
- The doctor is asking my dad to \_\_\_\_\_ sugar for his health.

## III. Cloze Test

根據文意，選出最適當的答案。

Buying drinks with plastic cups and straws is common in Taiwan. When people finish their drinks, they usually just throw them   1  . Plastic items are so convenient that people use them every day. However, plastic trash has caused a serious   2   for the fish and sea turtles in the oceans. According to the research, some fish and sea turtles often mistake the plastic trash   3   food.   4   are hurt by it. Still others have to live with it. To solve this problem, many people are now thinking about   5   to do. If more people care about this issue, more sea creatures can be saved.

- (    ) 1. (A) up                      (B) in                      (C) away                      (D) apart
- (    ) 2. (A) crisis                      (B) breath                      (C) crowd                      (D) bargain
- (    ) 3. (A) off                      (B) for                      (C) by                      (D) at
- (    ) 4. (A) Other                      (B) Others                      (C) Another                      (D) The other
- (    ) 5. (A) why                      (B) who                      (C) what                      (D) that

## IV. Guided Translation

根據中文及提示字首，寫出完整字詞。每格限填一字。

1. 記者們想知道有多少人從這場災難中生還。

The reporters w\_\_\_\_\_ how many people had survived this  
d\_\_\_\_\_.

2. 雖然日文很複雜，Karen 仍然努力學習。

Although Japanese is complicated, Karen is still m\_\_\_\_\_  
e\_\_\_\_\_ to learn it.

3. Brian 問我哪裡可以找到販賣機，因為他急需要水。

Brian asked me w\_\_\_\_\_ to find a vending machine because he was in  
u\_\_\_\_\_ need of water.

4. 政府應該禁止一次性塑膠產品，以保護環境免於汙染。

The government should ban single-use plastic products to protect the  
e\_\_\_\_\_ from p\_\_\_\_\_.

5. 快過來幫忙！爺爺剛吞了一大顆麻糬，現在呼吸困難。

Come and help! Grandpa just s\_\_\_\_\_ a big mochi, and he can hardly  
b\_\_\_\_\_ now.

## V. Translation

根據中文，翻譯出英文。

1. 這位科學家想知道哪裡能找到這隻特別的生物。

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2. 這對情侶已經決定要在臺南吃什麼和買什麼。

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3. 有些人會自己帶購物袋。有些人會用紙吸管。還有一些人會用自己的杯子。

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4. 有些人在彈吉他。有些人在彈鋼琴。還有一些人在打鼓。

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5. 數百人在這場災難中身亡。

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