

2

# It's Bando Party Time!

1.



2.



3.



- A** the wok
- B** the round tables
- C** the tent
- D** the steamer
- E** the stools\*

# BEFORE YOU READ

Match the names with the items and guess what event is taking place.



\* stool [stul] *n.* [C] 凳子

# READING



**1** Today, my Taiwanese friend, Yu-kai, invited me to a Taiwanese banquet\*. He called it “bando.” It was actually his brother’s wedding banquet in Neimen, a **rural**<sup>1</sup> area of Kaohsiung. He said that Neimen is the home of bando, and I was happy to have my first bando experience!

5 **2** When we arrived, a **plastic**<sup>2</sup> tent\* on the roadside caught my attention. **A number of** round tables and iron\* stools were under the tent. I saw the color red everywhere. When I looked around the tent, I **discovered**<sup>3</sup> a bright **stage**<sup>4</sup> at one end. I also noticed a very interesting thing—there was an **outdoor**<sup>5</sup> kitchen! The cooks were busy preparing the meal. I heard them **chopping**<sup>6</sup> **ingredients**<sup>7</sup>, and  
10 the air was filled with delicious smells.



**3** “Pop! Pop! Pop!” People **set off** some firecrackers\*, and the bando began. There were twelve dishes **in total**, and they were **delivered**<sup>8</sup> to the tables one by one. These dishes were all  
15 **decorated**<sup>9</sup> like beautiful works of art. Yu-kai told me that each dish usually has a special **meaning**<sup>10</sup>.

\* banquet [ˈbæŋkwɪt] *n.* [C] 宴會

1. rural [ˈrʊərəl] *adj.* 農村的

2. plastic [ˈplæstɪk] *adj.* 塑膠的

\* tent [tɛnt] *n.* [C] 帳篷

• a number of 一些

\* iron [ˈaɪə-n] *n.* [U] 鐵

3. discover [dɪˈskʌvə] *vt.* 發現

4. stage [steɪdʒ] *n.* [C] 舞臺

5. outdoor [ˈaʊtˌdɔːr] *adj.*

戶外的

6. chop [tʃɒp] *vt.* 切

7. ingredient [ɪnˈɡrɪdiənt]

*n.* [C] 食材

• set off 施放

\* firecracker [ˈfaɪəˌkrækə] *n.* [C] 鞭炮

• in total 總共

8. deliver [dɪˈlɪvə] *vt.* 遞送

9. decorate [ˈdeɪkəˌreɪt] *vt.* 裝飾

10. meaning [ˈmiːnɪŋ] *n.* [C] 含意



For example, the seafood platter\* means “being together,” and the chicken soup means “starting a family.” All of these dishes serve as a blessing\* to the newly married couple.



**4** During the meal, we watched the singers **perform**<sup>11</sup> on the stage. Then, **all of a sudden**, a woman put some plastic bags on our table. I was surprised that the **guests**<sup>12</sup> started to pack all of the leftovers\* into the bags. Yu-kai explained that guests could take food home from bandos. He also **encouraged**<sup>13</sup> me to **grab**<sup>14</sup> some of my favorite fried taro\* balls.

**5** In the United States, wedding banquets are usually buffets\*. People also don't take the food home from weddings. Because of this bando experience, I am so **impressed**<sup>15</sup> by the hospitality\* of Taiwanese people.

**6** Now, I am having my taro balls and watching my new bando video on YouTube. Oh, a new **comment**<sup>16</sup> is coming in, and it is from the chef\* of today's bando! He really loves my video, and he is inviting me to another one next time!



**Cultural Note**

現代辦桌雛形始於日治時期，當時農村百姓因無法像富裕人家一樣在餐廳宴客，便集結左鄰右舍的力量，借來各家鍋碗瓢盆和桌椅，並由擅長料理的村民掌廚，完成充滿人情味的宴席。

\* platter [ˈplætə] n. [C] 拼盤

\* blessing [ˈblɛsɪŋ] n. [C] 祝福

11. perform [pəˈfɔ:m] vi. 表演

• all of a sudden 突然地

12. guest [gɛst] n. [C] 賓客

\* leftovers [ˈlɛft,ovəz] n. [pl.]

剩菜

13. encourage [ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ] vt. 勸進

14. grab [græb] vt. 抓取

\* taro [ˈtaro] n. [C] 芋頭

\* buffet [bʌˈfeɪ] n. [C] 自助餐

15. impress [ɪmˈpres] vt.

使留下深刻印象

\* hospitality [ˌhɑ:spɪˈtæləti]

n. [U] 好客

16. comment [ˈkɑ:mənt] n. [C]

留言

\* chef [ʃɛf] n. [C] 主廚

# GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Fill in the blanks with correct words.

## Taiwanese Bando

### The preparation for the bando:

There were a <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ tent, round tables, and iron stools on the roadside. I saw a bright stage at one end and an <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ kitchen. The cooks were busy preparing the meal. I heard them <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ ingredients, and the air was filled with delicious smells. People set off some firecrackers, and the bando began.

### The meanings of the bando dishes:

There were twelve dishes in total. These dishes were <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to the tables one by one. Each dish has a special meaning. For example, the seafood platter means “being together,” and the chicken soup means “starting a family.”

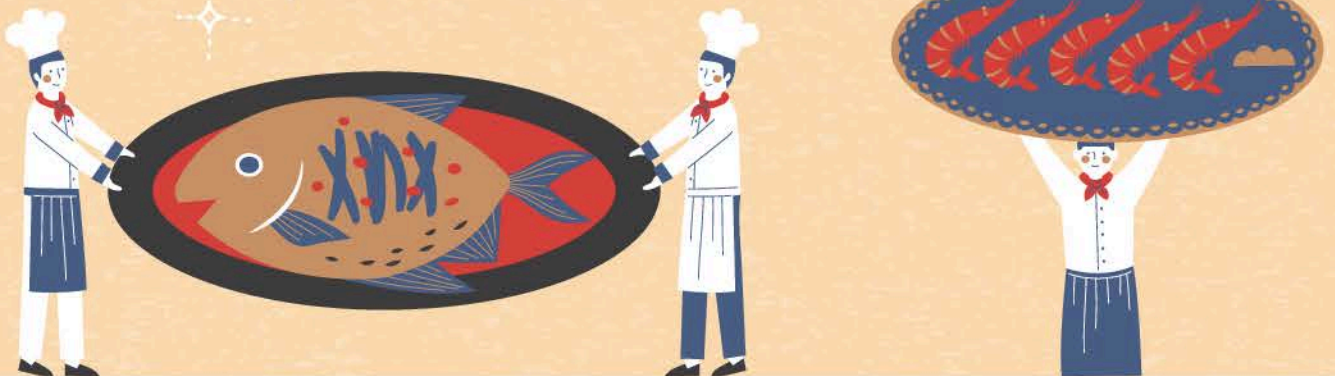
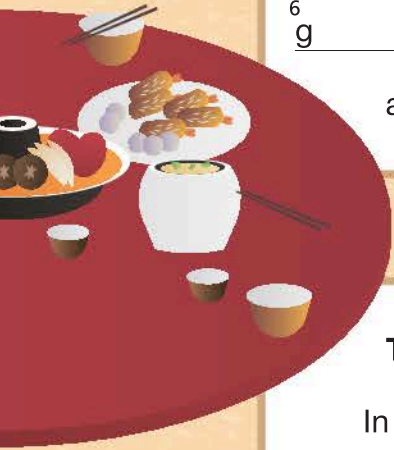


**The process of the bando:**

During the meal, we watched the singers <sup>5</sup> p\_\_\_\_\_ on the stage. Then, a woman put some bags on the tables. The <sup>6</sup> g\_\_\_\_\_ started to pack all of the leftovers into the bags. I also <sup>7</sup> g\_\_\_\_\_ some of my favorite fried taro balls.

**The thoughts on the bando:**

In the United States, wedding banquets are usually buffets. People don't take the food home from weddings. Because of this bando experience, I am so <sup>8</sup> i\_\_\_\_\_ by the hospitality of Taiwanese people.



# AFTER YOU READ

## I. Main Idea *Choose the best answer.*

- ( ) What is the reading mainly about?
- (A) A special type of Taiwanese banquet.  
(B) The home of bando.  
(C) How to be a bando chef.  
(D) Experiencing an American wedding banquet.

## II. Details *Fill in the form with correct answers.*

- |                   |                      |                   |                   |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. being together | B. round tables      | C. a plastic tent | D. take food home |
| E. Neimen         | F. starting a family | G. iron stools    |                   |



### Vera's Bando Experience

- 1 Where is the home of bando?
- 2 What is the main color of bando?
- 3 What can people usually see at a bando? , , , and an outdoor kitchen
- 4 What are the meanings of these dishes? seafood platter → ""  
chicken soup → ""
- 5 Guests can  from bandos!



- Have you ever been to a bando? How was it?

# VOCABULARY



## I. Words for Production

1

**rural**

[ˈrʊrəl]

*adj.* 農村的，鄉村的 **SYN** country **ANT** urban  
(relating to the countryside)

► A farmer is riding his motorcycle on a **rural** road.

2

**plastic**

[ˈplæstɪk]

*adj.* 塑膠的 (made of plastic)

► Leo likes to use **plastic** water bottles because they are light and easy to carry.



3

**discover**

[dɪˈskʌvə]

*vt.* 發現，注意到 (to notice something)

► I **discovered** that there was a hole in Nancy's sock.

**discovery**

[dɪˈskʌvəri]

*n.* [C][U] 發現

► The **discovery** of Ray's music talent surprised everyone.



4

**stage**

[stedʒ]

*n.* [C] 舞臺 (a raised area where people perform)

► Look! The popular singer is singing on the **stage**!



5

**outdoor**

[ˈaʊt,dɔːr]

*adj.* 戶外的 **ANT** indoor

(located outside)

► Emily enjoys many **outdoor** activities, such as hiking and biking.

**outdoors**

[ˌaʊtˈdɔːrz]

*adv.* 在戶外 **ANT** indoors

► It is warm today. Let's have lunch **outdoors** in the park.



2



6

**chop**

[tʃɒp]

(chop—chopped—chopped)

vt. 切，剁 **SYN** cut

(to cut something into pieces)

► Terry is **chopping** meat and vegetables into pieces to make fried rice.



7

**ingredient**

[ɪnˈɡrɪdɪənt]

n. [C] 食材，材料 (the food that people use to make a dish)

► The main **ingredients** for making French toast are bread, eggs, and milk.

8

**deliver**

[dɪˈlɪvə]

**delivery**

[dɪˈlɪvəri]

vt.; vi. 遞送，運送 (to take something to someone or somewhere)

► The mail carrier is chased by a dog when he is **delivering** letters to the mailboxes in this area.

n. [U][C] 遞送，運送

► This restaurant offers free **delivery** for any order over NT\$800.



9

**decorate**

[ˈdeɪkəˌret]

vt. 裝飾 (to make something look better by adding something beautiful to it)

► Leo **decorated** his room with some pictures of his favorite comic characters.

**decoration**

[ˌdeɪkəˈreɪʃən]

n. [C] 裝飾(品)

► Betty hung a Mickey Mouse toy on her backpack as a **decoration**.

10

**meaning**

[ˈmiːnɪŋ]

n. [C][U] 含意 (the idea that something represents or expresses)

► When you type “LOL,” it has the **meaning** of laughing out loud.

11

**perform**

[pəˈfɔːm]

vi.; vt. 表演 (to entertain people)

► My little sister **performed** in a play yesterday.

She looked so charming on the stage!



**performance**

[pəˈfɔːməns]

*n.* [C] 表演

► Many people are watching a **performance** of popping dance on the street right now.

**12 guest**

[ɡɛst]

*n.* [C] 賓客 (someone who is invited)

► The **guests** had dinner with us in our house last night.

**13 encourage**

[ɪnˈkʊrɪdʒ]

*vt.* 勸進；鼓勵 **SYN** persuade **ANT** discourage

(to persuade or support someone to do something)

► Judy **encouraged** me to start my own hair salon business.

**14 grab**

[ɡræb]

*vt.* 抓取 (grab—grabbed—grabbed) **SYN** seize

(to take something suddenly)

► Tom **grabbed** a sandwich from the table and ran to catch the school bus.

**15 impress**

[ɪmˈpres]

*vt.; vi.* 使留下深刻印象 (to make someone feel admiration)

► We were **impressed** by Katherine's great knowledge of math and science.

**impression**

[ɪmˈpreʃən]

*n.* [C][U] 印象

► The amazing performance by the Cloud Gate Dance Theatre left a strong **impression** on me.

**16 comment**

[ˈkɑːment]

*n.* [C][U] 留言，評論 **SYN** remark

(an opinion that a person gives about someone or something)

► After Keith read his friend's Facebook post, he left a **comment** below it.



## II. Words for Recognition

1. stool [stul] *n.* [C] 凳子
2. banquet [ˈbæŋkwɪt] *n.* [C] 宴會
3. tent [tɛnt] *n.* [C] 帳篷
4. iron [ˈaɪə-n] *n.* [U] 鐵
5. firecracker [ˈfaɪ,krækə] *n.* [C] 鞭炮
6. platter [ˈplætə] *n.* [C] 拼盤
7. blessing [ˈblɛsɪŋ] *n.* [C] 祝福
8. leftovers [ˈleft,ovəz] *n.* [pl.] 剩菜
9. taro [ˈtɑro] *n.* [C][U] 芋頭
10. buffet [bəˈfeɪ] *n.* [C] 自助餐
11. hospitality [ˌhɑspɪˈtæləti] *n.* [U] 好客
12. chef [ʃɛf] *n.* [C] 主廚



platter



buffet



# PHRASES



1

## a number of

一些 (several)

- ▶ **A number of** shoes are outside my house. There must be some guests inside.



2

2

## set off

施放，引爆 (to make something explode)

- ▶ Some people are **setting off** firecrackers in front of the temple to celebrate the god's birthday.



3

## in total

總共 (including all the smaller amounts together)

- ▶ The movie's box office reached ten million US dollars **in total** last week.



4

## all of a sudden

突然地 (very quickly)

- ▶ **All of a sudden**, everyone stopped talking when the teacher entered the classroom.



## Word Smart

**dis-** 為否定字首，加在動詞前。

### Practice

like → \_\_\_\_\_ 不喜歡

connect → \_\_\_\_\_ 切斷

## dis-

dis + cover → discover

發現

dis + agree → disagree

不同意

dis + believe → disbelieve

懷疑

dis + appear → disappear

消失

# GRAMMAR

that 子句當作受詞：

1

say  
know  
S + hope  
realize  
explain } + that 子句

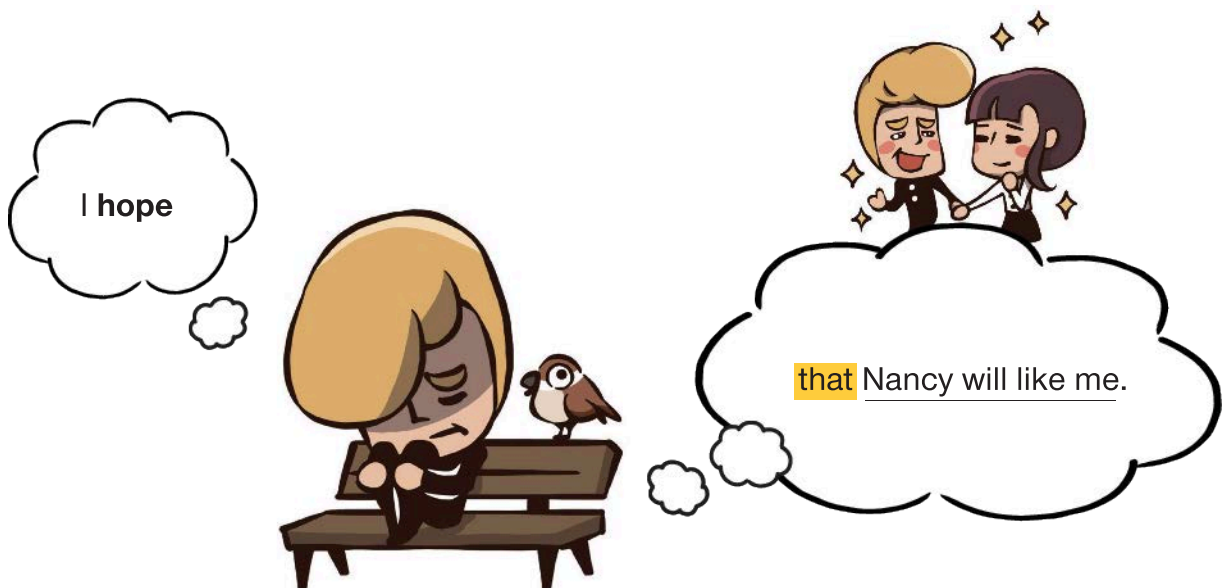
▲ 標示出 that 後面的句子。

1. Tina **said** that she would come to my house today.
2. We **know** that Ryan Gosling is an actor.
3. Jack finally **realizes** that knowledge is power.

1. 有些及物動詞像 say、know、hope 等，後面常接 that 子句作受詞，用來描述想要表達的「事實」或「想法」。

2. that 子句作受詞時，that 通常可以省略。

◆ I hope (that) Nancy will like me.



▲ 找出兩句課文中使用到此句型的句子：

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

### Let's Try!

A. 根據句型合併句子。第一題為範例。

1. { Amber believes something.  
Fred will become a successful business person.

→ *Amber believes (that) Fred will become a successful business person.*

2. { Chris hopes something.  
He can go to the movies with the beautiful girl.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3. { The doctor said something.  
Mr. Brown should exercise more and eat less.

→ \_\_\_\_\_



4. { Our teacher knew something.  
The new student needed some help.

→ \_\_\_\_\_



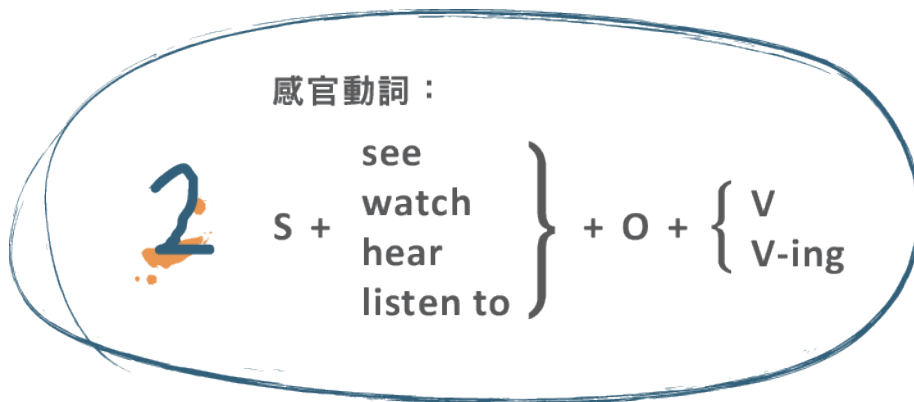
5. { The boy realized something.  
He had to take good care of his dog.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

B. 重組提示字，完成短文。第一題為範例。

Last week, Jerry taught me how to make cookies. <sup>1</sup> He said that it was easy \_\_\_\_\_ (He / it was easy / said / that). However, I was not sure about this. To start with, <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (explained / he / were eggs, sugar, flour, and butter / that / the ingredients). We made the dough and then made it into small pieces. Later, we put them on a baking sheet and started to bake them. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (I / they would / knew / come out well), but I was still a little nervous. After 20 minutes, the cookies were done. At that moment, <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (making cookies / that / I / was a lot of fun / realized). Now, <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be able to / I hope / again soon / make cookies / I will)!

▲ 圈出句中感官動詞後的動詞或現在分詞。

1. Nancy **watched** the cat jumping down from the wall.
2. I **saw** Stanley pick his nose on the stage.

3. Ben **heard** his father leaving the house in the morning.
4. I am **listening to** my friends talk and laugh.



- ◆ Tim **saw** his grandma **sit** on the sofa.     ◆ Tim's grandma **heard** the phone **ringing**.

1. 感官動詞後面接受詞 (O) 時，如果受詞是主動動作者，則後面可以接原形動詞 (V) 或現在分詞 (V-ing)，補充說明受詞的狀態。
2. 接原形動詞時通常表示「事實」或「狀態」；接現在分詞則為了強調受詞的動作「正在進行」。

▲ 找出兩句課文中使用到此句型的句子：

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

## Let's Try!

A. 根據句型合併句子。第一題為範例。

1. { The child is playing the piano now.  
We hear it.

→ **We hear the child playing the piano now.**

2. { Peter's father cleaned the kitchen and mopped the floor.  
Peter saw it.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3. { My sister was singing some of the new songs in her bedroom.  
I heard it.

→ \_\_\_\_\_



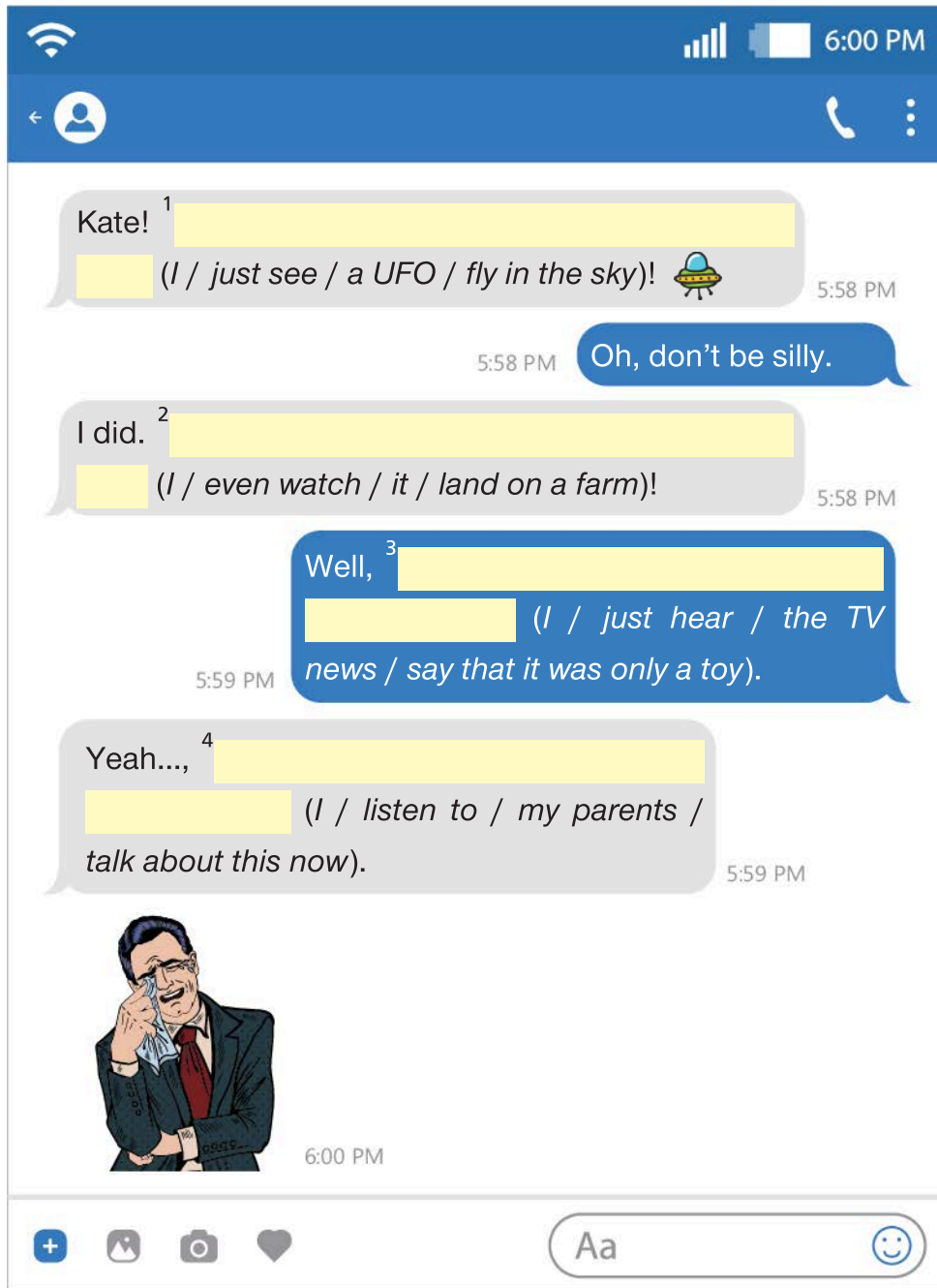
4. { The famous actress had dinner with a handsome man.  
Many people saw it.

→

5. { Mark's friends are talking about their trip to Tokyo.  
Mark listens to it.

→

B. 根據提示字，寫出完整的句子。注意動詞變化。





*Yu-kai and Vera are enjoying the bando.*

Yu-kai: How about trying some **mullet roe**?

Vera: Why not? I've never eaten that before.

Yu-kai: Let me add some of this to your bowl.

Vera: Thanks. What is it?

Yu-kai: It's **sticky rice pudding**. This is a **traditional** Taiwanese dish.

Do you want some?

Vera: Of course. Mmm...it tastes so good!

Yu-kai: I would also recommend the **stewed** pork. It's a very popular dish at bandos.

Vera: I love it. The pork is so **juicy**.



Yu-kai: Do you **have a sweet tooth**?

How about having some fried taro balls?

Vera: Well, I'm actually getting full, but my stomach always has room for **dessert**!

1. mullet roe [ˈmʌlɪt ˌroʊ] *n.* [U] 烏魚子
2. sticky rice pudding [ˈstɪkɪ ˈraɪs ˈpuːdɪŋ] *n.* [U] 米糕
3. traditional [trəˈdɪʃənəl] *adj.* 傳統的

4. stewed [stjuːd] *adj.* 燉煮的
5. juicy [ˈdʒuːsi] *adj.* 多汁的
6. have a sweet tooth 喜歡吃甜食
7. dessert [dɪˈzɜːt] *n.* [U][C] 甜點

## Level Up!

1 Would you like to try a durian?

你想嚐點榴槿嗎？

2 How about another one?

再來一個如何？

3 This guava juice is good.

這個芭樂汁很好喝。

4 Sure. I would love to.

當然。我非常樂意。

5 I think I'll pass.

我想不用了。

6 No, thanks. I'm on a diet.

不了，謝謝。我正在節食。

## Role Play

*The girl is offering an apple to her best friend.*



8. durian [ˈdʊəriən] n. [C] 榴槿

9. on a diet 節食中

# DO IT YOURSELF

## I. Vocabulary

根據圖片與提示，填入正確的單字。

stage  
chopping  
deliver  
plastic  
ingredients



1. Amber is \_\_\_\_\_ the vegetables.



2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ bottles all over the beach.



3. The kids are dancing on the \_\_\_\_\_.



4. We need several \_\_\_\_\_ to make a pizza.



5. My job is to \_\_\_\_\_ flowers to customers.

## II. Multiple Choice

根據句意，選出最適當的答案。

- ( ) 1. On my way home, I saw two men \_\_\_\_\_ in the street.  
(A) to fight      (B) fought      (C) fights      (D) fighting
- ( ) 2. After the car accident, I realized \_\_\_\_\_ I should be more careful when I drive.  
(A) where      (B) which      (C) that      (D) how
- ( ) 3. The fans were listening to the singer \_\_\_\_\_ her famous songs.  
(A) sings      (B) sing      (C) to sing      (D) is singing
- ( ) 4. Frank's new white shoes \_\_\_\_\_ my attention.  
(A) caught      (B) packed      (C) took      (D) cut
- ( ) 5. I was \_\_\_\_\_ by Tom's positive attitude to life.  
(A) impress      (B) impressed      (C) impressing      (D) to impress

### III. Cloze Test

根據文意，選出最適當的答案。

Hi, I am the chef A-yi. Today, when I was busy   1   the bando, Yu-kai came with his American friend, Vera. She seemed to be interested in everything around her. Later, I saw them   2   down at a table, and the bando began. During the bando, I   3   Vera   3   try different dishes. What's more, I told Yu-kai to introduce the   4   of each dish to her.   5  , the chicken soup means “starting a family,” and it is a blessing to the couple. Today's bando was successful, and Yu-kai shared Vera's video with me. Let's watch it!

- (    ) 1. (A) prepare            (B) prepared            (C) preparing            (D) to prepare  
(    ) 2. (A) sit                    (B) sat                    (C) to sit                    (D) is sitting  
(    ) 3. (A) filled...with        (B) encouraged...to (C) decorated...with (D) arrived...at  
(    ) 4. (A) impression        (B) discovery            (C) comment            (D) meaning  
(    ) 5. (A) As a result        (B) For example        (C) However            (D) Thus

### IV. Grammar

重組句子，並加上適當的標點符號。

1. in a rural area / Rose / hoped that / she lived

---

2. many guests / I saw / at Vicky's house / come to the party

---

3. outdoor activities / The doctor / are good for health / says that

---

4. watched / Ian / his mother / before she went out / grab a sandwich

---

5. Dr. Wang / had something to do with air / his new discovery of energy / explained that

---

## V. Guided Translation

根據中文及提示字首，寫出完整字詞。每格限填一字。

1. 廟宇前方有歌仔戲的表演，而一些人正在觀看。

There is a p\_\_\_\_\_ of Taiwanese opera in front of the temple now, and a  
n\_\_\_\_\_ o\_\_\_\_\_ people are watching it.

2. 我的智慧型手機裡總共有 110 個應用程式。

There are 110 apps i\_\_\_\_\_ t\_\_\_\_\_ on my smartphone.

3. 別動，不然我們會引爆炸彈。

Freeze, or we will s\_\_\_\_\_ o\_\_\_\_\_ the bomb.

4. 突然間，燈光熄滅，而一個奇怪的聲音從我們後方傳來。

All o\_\_\_\_\_ a s\_\_\_\_\_, the lights went off, and a strange  
sound came from behind us.

5. Mary 希望有一天她可以見到她最喜歡的偶像。

Mary h\_\_\_\_\_ t\_\_\_\_\_ she will meet her favorite idol  
someday.