

4

# You Eat, I Eat



# BEFORE YOU READ

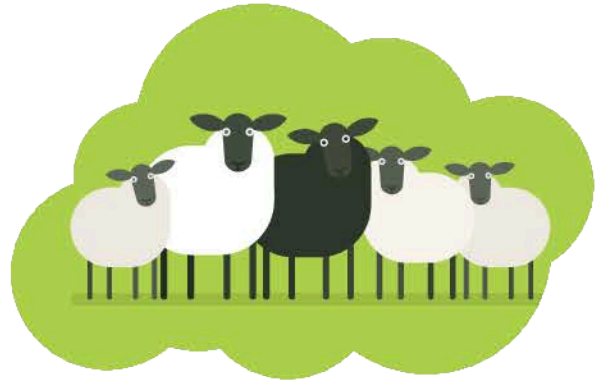
The five pictures tell a story.  
Write the numbers 1 to 5 to  
put these pictures in order.



# READING



**1** There are two chicken cutlet\* stalls\* next to each other. The one on the right is clean, and the vendor\* looks friendly. Strangely, no one is buying anything there.



5 On the other hand, the one on the left is dirty, and the vendor has a poker face\*. However, the line is very long. I am **considering**<sup>1</sup> going to the right one, but the other one is clearly more popular. Which one should I choose?

**2** Surprisingly, most people choose the dirty stall in this **situation**<sup>2</sup>. Why? It is 10 because people **tend**<sup>3</sup> to follow the **crowd**<sup>4</sup> **rather than** make choices **on their own**. This is called “herd\* behavior.”

**3** Herd behavior is so common that it is easy to find many examples in our **daily**<sup>5</sup> lives. For instance, in 2018, a type of bread which **is known as** “dirty



\* cutlet [ˈkʌtlɪt] *n.* [C] 肉排  
\* stall [stɔːl] *n.* [C] 攤子  
\* vendor [ˈvɛndə] *n.* [C] 攤販  
\* poker face [ˈpɒkə ˌfes] *n.* [C] 撲克臉

1. consider [kənˈsɪdə] *vt.* 考慮  
2. situation [ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃən] *n.* [C] 情況  
3. tend [tend] *vi.* 傾向  
4. crowd [kraʊd] *n.* [C] 群眾

• rather than 而不是  
• on one's own 獨立  
\* herd [hɜːd] *n.* [C] 群眾  
5. daily [ˈdeɪli] *adj.* 日常的  
• be known as 被稱為……



choco” **suddenly**<sup>6</sup> became a hit. At the same time, people in

Taiwan rushed to buy toilet paper after they heard the price

was going to rise. Other examples **include**<sup>7</sup> buying I-Mei milk

tea and making the “finger heart” **gesture**<sup>8</sup>. The news about these things spread

so **rapidly**<sup>9</sup> that they became popular trends in Taiwan. **Besides**<sup>10</sup>, many people

watch the same TV **drama**<sup>11</sup> or go to the same place mainly because others are

doing so.

**4** **Unfortunately**<sup>12</sup>, following the herd can be **harmful**<sup>13</sup>. When everyone is doing

the same thing, it is hard to follow his or her own heart because there is peer<sup>\*</sup>

**pressure**<sup>14</sup>. Those who do not follow the crowd may be **isolated**<sup>15</sup> or bullied<sup>\*</sup> by

others.

**5** It is safe to be part of a group,

but **sticking to** one’s own thoughts is

also important. Will you go to the

chicken cutlet stall on the right or left?

What will you choose to do?

### Cultural Note

你在搜尋餐廳或旅遊景點時，是否會參考網路上的評價？這也是「從眾效應」的一種！根據調查，人們容易因網友的回饋意見，而影響自己的決定。然而這些評價真的可信或具有參考價值嗎？

6. suddenly [ˈsʌdn̩li] *adv.* 突然

7. include [ɪnˈkluːd] *vt.* 包括

8. gesture [ˈdʒɛstʃə] *n.* [C] 手勢

9. rapidly [ˈræpɪdli] *adv.* 迅速地

10. besides [brɪˈsaɪdz] *adv.* 此外

11. drama [ˈdrɑːmə] *n.* [C] 戲劇

12. unfortunately [ʌnˈfɔːrtʃənɪtli] *adv.* 不幸地

13. harmful [ˈhɑːmfəl] *adj.* 有害的

\* peer [pɪr] *n.* [C] 同儕

14. pressure [ˈpreʃə] *n.* [U] 壓力

15. isolate [ˈaɪsəleɪt] *vt.* 孤立

\* bully [ˈbʊli] *vt.* 霸凌

• stick to 堅持

15

20

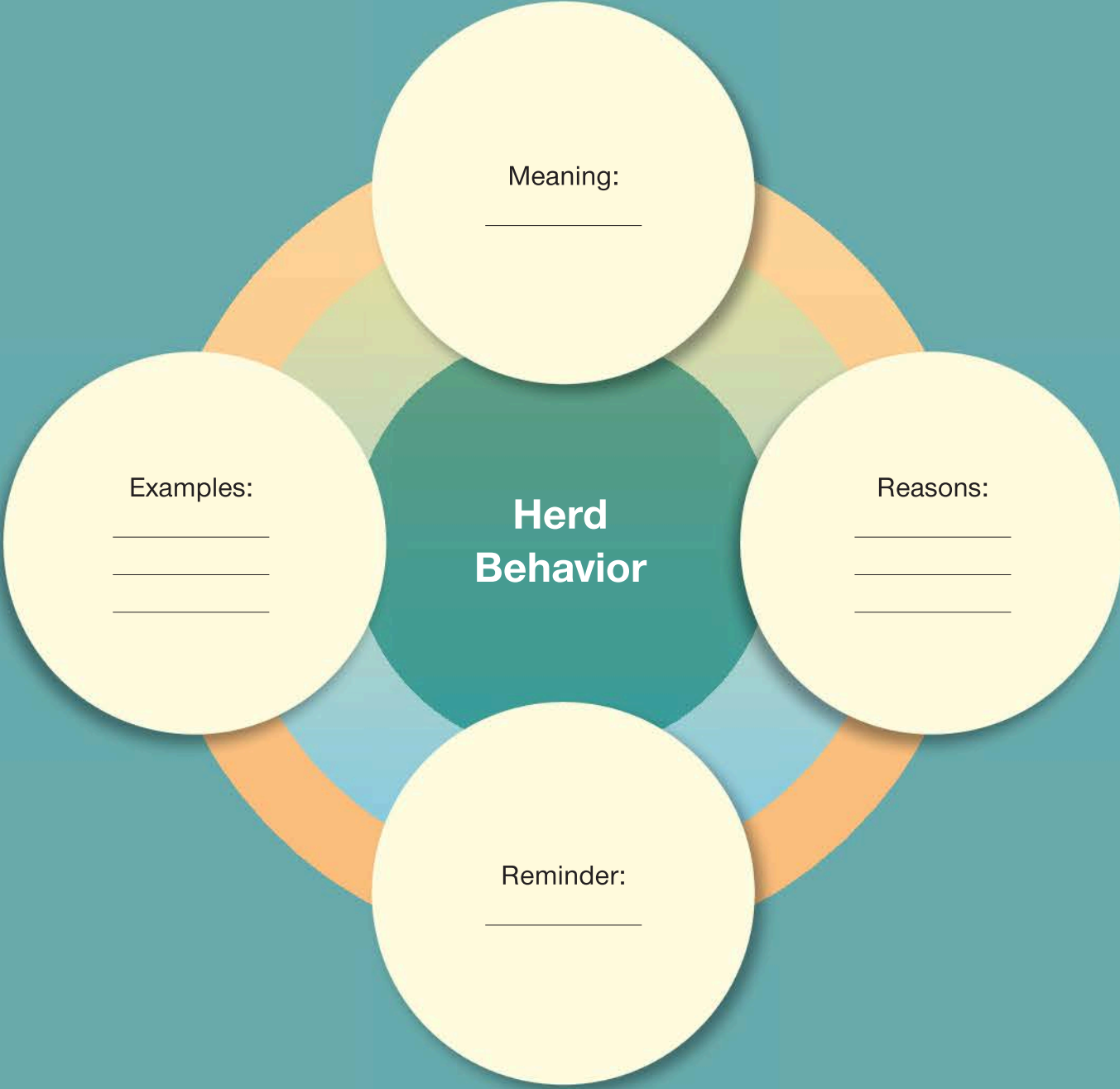
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# GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

*Fill in the blanks with correct answers to complete the chart.*

- (A) People face peer pressure.
- (B) People tend to follow the crowd rather than make choices on their own.
- (C) A type of bread which is known as “dirty choco” suddenly became a hit.
- (D) It is also important to stick to one’s own thoughts.
- (E) It is safe to be part of a group.
- (F) People in Taiwan rushed to buy toilet paper.
- (G) I-Mei milk tea and the “finger heart” gesture became popular trends.
- (H) Those who don’t follow the crowd may be isolated or bullied by others.





# AFTER YOU READ

## Details

Complete the chart.

### Herd behavior:

People tend to follow the crowd rather than make choices on their <sup>1</sup>o\_\_\_\_\_.

### Examples:

- (1) Choosing the chicken cutlet stall with a long line.
- (2) Buying “dirty choco” bread.
- (3) Buying toilet paper.
- (4) Buying I-Mei milk tea.
- (5) Making the “finger heart”  
<sup>2</sup>g\_\_\_\_\_.
- (6) Watching the same TV  
<sup>3</sup>d\_\_\_\_\_.
- (7) Going to the same place.

### Disadvantage:

- (1) Peer <sup>4</sup>p\_\_\_\_\_ makes a person hard to follow his or her own heart.
- (2) Those who do not follow the crowd may be <sup>5</sup>i\_\_\_\_\_ or bullied.



• Have you ever followed the crowd before?

# VOCABULARY



## I. Words for Production

1

### consider

[kənˈsɪdə]

*vt.; vi.* 考慮 (to think about something carefully)

▶ Patrick is **considering** buying a Happy Meal to get the free toy.



### consideration

[kənˌsɪdəˈreɪʃən]

*n.* [U] 考慮

▶ Alisa usually takes breakfast into **consideration** when she chooses a hotel.

2

### situation

[ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃən]

*n.* [C] 情況 (things happening at a certain time and place)

▶ The red button in the public toilet is for dangerous **situations** only.



3

### tend

[tend]

*vi.* 傾向，往往 (to usually do something)

▶ Irene **tends** to choose a window seat when she takes a plane.



4

### crowd

[kraʊd]

*n.* [C] 群眾 (a large number of people)

▶ The Christmas event was fun, so it attracted large **crowds** of people.



5

### daily

[ˈdeɪli]

*adj.* 日常的，每天的 (happening or done every day)

▶ The **daily** job of some social workers is to check how the poor families are doing.



6

### suddenly

[ˈsʌdnli]

*adv.* 突然 (quickly, unexpectedly)

▶ The earthquake occurred **suddenly** and scared my parents.





7

**include**

[ɪnˈkluːd]

vt. 包括 **ANT** exclude

(to contain something)

▶ This set lunch **includes** a main dish and a drink.**including**

[ɪnˈkluːdɪŋ]

prep. 包含 **ANT** excluding▶ Certain behavior is not allowed in the race, **including** pushing and hitting others.

8

**gesture**

[ˈdʒɛstʃə]

n. [C][U] 手勢 (a movement of one's hand or body)

▶ Michael made a gesture to tell his team member to shoot the ball.

9

**rapidly**

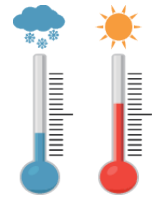
[ˈræpɪdli]

adv. 迅速地 (very quickly)

▶ If a popular YouTuber promotes our product, our sales may increase **rapidly**.**rapid**

[ˈræpɪd]

adj. 迅速的

▶ The **rapid** change in the weather made me catch a cold.

10

**besides**

[bɪˈsaɪdz]

adv. 此外 (also, in addition)

▶ I don't feel like eating out tonight. **Besides**, I spent too much money this month.

11

**drama**

[ˈdrɑːmə]

n. [C] 戲劇 (a play for the theater or TV)

▶ It is surprising that the singer plays the role of a clown in the new TV **drama**.

12

**unfortunately**

[ʌnˈfɔːrtʃənɪtli]

adv. 不幸地 **ANT** fortunately

(unluckily)

▶ Sherry came for her favorite dessert at the café.

**Unfortunately**, it was not open.

**fortunate**

[ˈfɔrtʃənɪt]

*adj.* 幸運的 **SYN** lucky **ANT** unfortunate, unlucky▶ Daniel was **fortunate** to earn a free set of LINE stickers.

13

**harmful**

[ˈhɑrmfəl]

**harm**

[hɑrm]

*adj.* 有害的 (causing damage or injury)▶ Eating too many instant noodles can be **harmful** to our health.*n.* [U] 傷害▶ The hurtful comments on Rita's blog did **harm** to her feelings.

4

14

**pressure**

[ˈpreʃə]

*n.* [U][C] 壓力 **SYN** stress

(a worried feeling from a difficult situation)

▶ The young singer is under a lot of **pressure** to perform well in the big show.

15

**isolate**

[ˈaɪsleɪt]

*vt.* 孤立 (to separate someone or something from others)▶ The island is **isolated** by oceans, so we need to go there by boat.

## II. Words for Recognition


1. cutlet [ˈkʌtlɪt] *n.* [C] 肉排
2. stall [stɔl] *n.* [C] 攤子, 攤位
3. vendor [ˈvendə] *n.* [C] 攤販, 小販
4. poker face [ˈpɒkəˌfes] *n.* [C] 撲克臉, 面無表情
5. herd [hɜːd] *n.* [C] 群眾; 牧群
6. peer [pɪr] *n.* [C] 同儕, 同輩
7. bully [ˈbʊli] *vt.* 霸凌, 欺侮




# PHRASES



1 **rather than** | 而不是 **SYN** instead of  
 (for showing what is not done or preferred to another)  
 ▶ Ian chose the cool shoes **rather than** the comfortable ones.




2 **(all) on one's own** | 獨立，獨自 **SYN** (all) by oneself  
 (without help, alone)  
 ▶ Winnie is very nervous because she is going to travel **on her own**.



3 **be known as** | 被稱為…… (to be given a name or title)  
 ▶ New York City **is commonly known as** the Big Apple.

4 **stick to** | 堅持，衷於 (to keep doing or using something)  
 ▶ Kelly **sticks to** her habit of getting up early every day, even on weekends.



## Word Smart

-ful 為形容詞字尾，加在名詞或動詞後。

### Practice

help → \_\_\_\_\_ 有幫助的

power → \_\_\_\_\_ 強大的

### -ful

use + ful → useful	有用的
harm + ful → harmful	有害的
care + ful → careful	小心的
success + ful → successful	成功的

# GRAMMAR

1 關係子句：...N + { who  
which ...  
that }  
(主格)

▲ 判斷黃底句是形容哪個字，並在括號中打勾。

- Andrew lost the hat **which** was given by Sharon.  
( ) ( )
- A crowd of people **who** gathered in the square were there for the event.  
( ) ( )
- My mom likes to watch dramas **that** talk about family matters.  
( ) ( )

- 關係子句：由關係代名詞引導的子句，放在 N 後面作修飾。  
特別是 N 不夠明確時，需要關係子句來說明 (限定用法)。
- who、which、that 為「關係代名詞」，代替前面的 N，並連接後面的子句。



3. 此處的關係代名詞當主格，用法如右：

who	人 
which	物、動物  
that	人、物、動物   



◆ The woman is an actress.

N 不明確，不清楚這兩個女生之中哪一個是女演員

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

加入關係子句，補充說明 N  
(who 是關係子句中的主詞)

▲ 找出兩句課文中使用到此句型的句子：

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

## Let's Try!

A. 填入正確的關係代名詞。

1. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ wears a white dress is my cousin.
2. Do you see a dog \_\_\_\_\_ is lying under the tree?
3. I like the family photos \_\_\_\_\_ are hung on the wall.
4. The prize \_\_\_\_\_ will be given to the winner is a plane ticket.
5. The taxi driver \_\_\_\_\_ drove us to the museum was very friendly.

NOTE 

B. 配對情境相同的句子，再根據句型及提示字，寫出完整句子。第一題為範例。

1. I noticed a girl.	•	•	Jack's friend lives in Tainan.
2. Jack has a friend.	•	•	The girl was running very fast.
3. The foreigner made a gesture.	•	•	The man and his dog are crossing the street.
4. Jenny bought a gift pack.	•	•	The gift pack includes different kinds of sweets.
5. Do you see the man and his dog?	•	•	The gesture confused us.

1. *I noticed a girl who was running very fast.* (who)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (who)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (which)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (which)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (that)

2    so +  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Adj} \\ \text{Adv} \end{array} \right\}$  + that 子句

▲ 根據句子，推測出缺少的字詞並填入。

1.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The rain was heavy.} \\ \text{We all got wet.} \end{array} \right.$

→ The rain was **so** \_\_\_\_\_ **that** we all got wet.

2.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The dog appeared suddenly.} \\ \text{I was scared to death.} \end{array} \right.$

→ The dog appeared **so** \_\_\_\_\_ **that** I was scared to death.

1. so...that... 的意思為「如此……以至於……」。

2. so 後面可接形容詞或副詞，that 子句表示「結果」。

is **so tall** **that** people can notice him easily.



walked **so slowly** **that** he missed the bus.

▲ 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. { Frank is kind to others.  
Most of his classmates enjoy being with him.

→ *Frank is so kind that most of his classmates enjoy being with him.*

2. { Mandy came home early.  
She could cook dinner for the whole family.

→

3. { The weather was bad.  
These children couldn't play outside.

→

4. { Amy is smart.  
She can answer all the difficult questions.

→

5. { The boy finished doing homework quickly.  
He could read his favorite novels.

→




B. 根據句型及人物標籤，寫出完整句子。第一題為範例。

**Little My**



little  
no one saw her

**Big G's singing**



terrible  
everyone's ears hurt

**Jake's voice**



funny  
many people like him

**Judy Hopps**



runs fast  
she can catch bad guys easily

**Minions**



love bananas much  
they will do anything for them

1. Little My was so little that no one saw her.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

# CONVERSATION

## Shopping

Karen is shopping for clothes in a *mall*.

Karen: Excuse me, can I try on this dress?

Clerk: Sure. The *dressing room* is over there.



(Ten minutes later)

Karen: This is too small for me. Do you have a size medium?

Clerk: Yes, and we have this dress in both white and yellow.

Karen: I'll try on the white one, then.

Clerk: No problem. Here you are.

(Five more minutes later)

Karen: This one *fits* me nicely. I'll take it.

Clerk: How about getting two? Then you can get a 20 *percent discount*.

Karen: Hmm...no, thanks.

Clerk: Are you sure? Most people usually buy two and save more.

Karen: Well, I just need one dress.

Clerk: OK. Let me *wrap* it up for you.



1. mall [mɔ:l] n. [C] 購物中心

2. dressing room ['dresɪŋ ,rum] n. [C] 更衣室

3. fit [fɪt] vt. 合身

4. percent [pə`sent] adj. 百分之……

5. discount [ˈdɪskaʊnt] n. [C] 折扣

6. wrap [ræp] vt. 包……

## Level Up!

1 I am looking for a baseball cap.

我正在找一頂棒球帽。

2 Do you have this in another color?

這個有別的顏色嗎？

3 I have to think about it.

我要想一下。

4 What size do you need?

你要什麼尺寸呢？

5 It is **sold out**.

這個賣完了。

6 No **refunds** or **exchanges**.

不能退換貨。

## Role Play

Ryan is shopping in a clothing store.

What are you looking for—  
a shirt or a T-shirt?



7. sell out 售完

8. refund [ˈriˌfʌnd] n. [C] 退款

9. exchange [ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ] n. [C] 交換

# DO IT YOURSELF

## I. Vocabulary

根據圖片與例句，寫出正確的單字。

1.



\_\_\_\_\_   
 The c\_\_\_\_\_d is enjoying the live performance.

4

2.



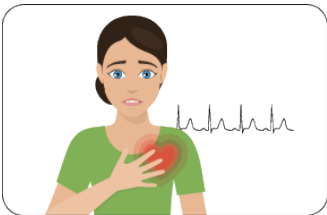
\_\_\_\_\_   
 The gas is h\_\_\_\_\_l to the human body.

3.



\_\_\_\_\_   
 Rick made a g\_\_\_\_\_e to show that everything was good.

4.



\_\_\_\_\_   
 Laura's heart is beating r\_\_\_\_\_y.

5.



\_\_\_\_\_   
 This fruit basket i\_\_\_\_\_es six kinds of fruit.

## II. Multiple Choice

根據句意，選出最適當的答案。

- ( ) 1. The elephant \_\_\_\_\_ is sleeping is sick.  
(A) who (B) that (C) it (D) what
- ( ) 2. Teresa stood \_\_\_\_\_ her legs were sore.  
(A) long (B) so long (C) long that (D) so long that
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ is important in life.  
(A) Make friends (B) Makes friends (C) Made friends (D) Making friends
- ( ) 4. I will go to the meeting because my friend is going too. \_\_\_\_\_, I have nothing else to do at home.  
(A) Thus (B) However (C) Besides (D) Unfortunately

## III. Matching

根據句意，填入最適當的代號完成句子。

- (a) rather than a smile
- (b) had a lot of fun
- (c) that he climbed to the roof
- (d) which just opened yesterday
- (e) it is hard to follow one's own heart

1. Edward was so brave ( ).
2. I am considering going to the mall ( ).
3. Those who went to Amy's party ( ).
4. When everyone is doing the same thing, ( ).
5. The artist always has a poker face ( ).

## IV. Grammar

重組句子，並加上適當的標點符號。

1. that Jane / so interesting / The movie / is / laughs aloud

\_\_\_\_\_

2. could understand / these problems / that every student / Mrs. Lin explained / so clearly

\_\_\_\_\_

3. which talks about / The couple / is watching / the TV program / American history

\_\_\_\_\_

4. We / plan to / that is isolated / visit the small island / by oceans

\_\_\_\_\_

5. the dangerous situation / chased by a big dog / David / described / that he was

\_\_\_\_\_

## 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. Cindy 傾向找女生問路。

Cindy t \_\_\_\_\_ t \_\_\_\_\_ ask females for directions.

2. 貓可以獨自清潔自己。

A cat can clean itself o \_\_\_\_\_ i \_\_\_\_\_ o \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 司馬庫斯的景色太美了，而讓這個部落也被稱為「上帝的部落」。

The scenery in Smangus is so beautiful that the tribe is also k \_\_\_\_\_  
a \_\_\_\_\_ “God’s tribe.”

4. 雖然 Helen 沒有得到父母的支持，她仍堅持她的夢想。

Although Helen does not have her parents’ support, she still s \_\_\_\_\_  
t \_\_\_\_\_ her dream.

5. Jacob 擅長做糕點。例如，他會做美味的水果派。

Jacob is good at making pastry. F \_\_\_\_\_ i \_\_\_\_\_, he can make  
delicious fruit pies.