6 Take the Bills[1] Away

I pay in cash.

I pay by credit card.

1. bill [bɪl] *n.* 鈔票

BEFORE YOU READ

1. What are some common paying methods?

2. How do you usually pay?
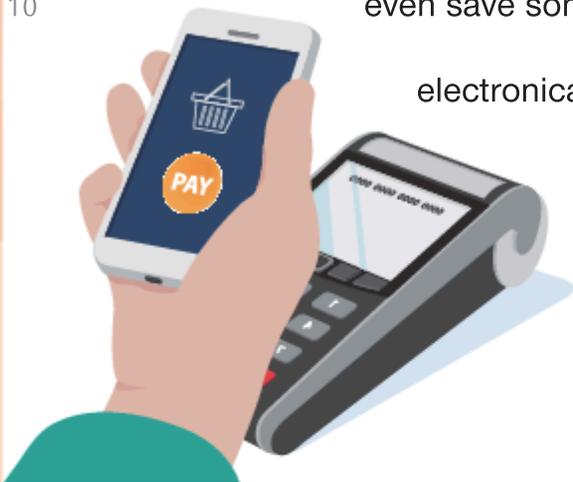
I pay with my smartphone.

I pay by smart card.

These days, there are many **options**[2] of paying. You can pay in cash or with electronic money, which is also called "e-money" **for short**. The **method**[3] of paying with e-money has become more and more popular nowadays.

5   E-money comes in many types. They can be credit cards, debit cards[*], smart cards, mobile payment, etc. You may have seen people using these kinds of e-money, or maybe you have used them. As for the advantages of using e-money, it is the convenience that people **go in for** most. One will not need to bring or withdraw[*] much cash anymore. In addition, people can

10   even save some money or get **reward**[4] points by paying electronically.

So far, with the popularity of e-money, several countries in Europe[*] have experimented with taking cash

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2. option [`ɑpʃən] *n.* 選擇
· for short   簡稱
3. method [`mɛθəd] *n.* 方式
* debit card [`dɛbɪt kɑrd] *n.* 簽帳金融卡
· go in for   喜愛

* withdraw [wɪð`drɔ] *vt.* 提領
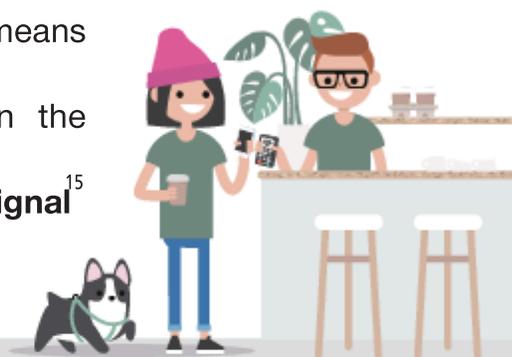4. reward [rɪ`wɔrd] *n.* 報酬
· so far   到目前為止
* Europe [`jurəp] *n.* 歐洲

away completely. If you are in Sweden, you will not be able to buy things without using e-money in most of the shops now. You cannot take buses and trains without e-money, either. **Likewise**[5], in Denmark, citizens are having no choice but to pay electronically because the government has **announced**[6] that it will stop making new bills.

However, as **appealing**[7] as e-money may sound, there are some problems with it. For instance, some people, **especially**[8] the **elderly**[9] and the poor, are used to using cash only. They may not own a smartphone or may be uncomfortable using e-money. Besides, not all people trust this new technology because they are **concerned**[10] about hackers[*] and identity theft[*]. What's more, it is **electricity**[11] and a **stable**[12] Internet **connection**[13] that

enable[14] people to use e-money. This means one might not be able to pay when the Internet is out of order or the phone **signal**[15] is too weak.

5. likewise [`laɪk͵waɪz] *adv.* 同樣地
6. announce [ə`naʊns] *vt.* 宣布
7. appealing [ə`pilɪŋ] *adj.* 吸引人的
8. especially [ə`spɛʃəlɪ] *adv.* 尤其
9. elderly [`ɛldə·lɪ] *adj.* 年長的
‧ be used to 習慣於……
10. concerned [kən`sɝnd] *adj.* 擔心的
＊ hacker [`hækə·] *n.* 駭客

＊ theft [θɛft] *n.* 竊取
11. electricity [ɪ͵lɛk`trɪsətɪ] *n.* 電
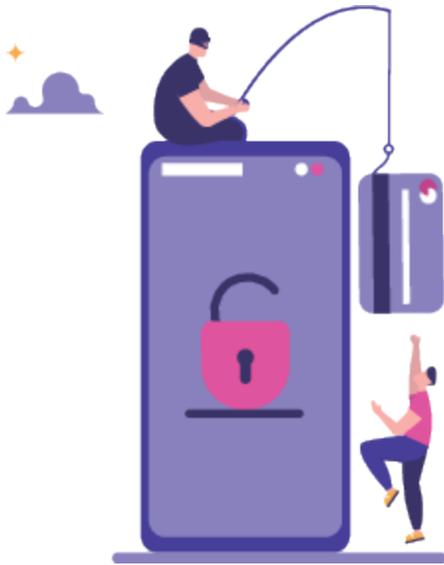12. stable [`stebl̩] *adj.* 穩定的
13. connection [kə`nɛkʃən] *n.* 聯結
14. enable [ɪn`ebl̩] *vt.* 使能夠
‧ out of order 故障
15. signal [`sɪgnl̩] *n.* 訊號

E-money has seemingly made people's life convenient. However, just like standing at the two ends of a balance[*], some people welcome e-money and others do not. Supporters enjoy how they can get rid of the **burden**[16] of bills and coins, while

opponents[17] prefer using cash so that they feel comfortable and safe. Either way has its **benefits**[18], and it only depends on how you would like to pay.

Cultural Note

行動支付在印度非常盛行，但一開始的原因，卻是其總理為了打擊洗錢與逃漏稅而頒布的廢鈔令。這項命令除了意外帶起印度國內行動支付的風潮，也同時受惠了慣於使用科技產品的年輕世代。

[*] balance [`bæləns] *n.* 天秤
16. burden [`bɝdn̩] *n.* 負擔

17. opponent [ə`ponənt] *n.* 反對者
18. benefit [`bɛnəfɪt] *n.* 好處

AFTER YOU READ

I. Reading Skill: Supporting Details

支持性細節 (supporting details)：支持文章主題句的舉例或說明等。

Hint 主題句之後，經常會有補述的舉例、說明或比較等，來加強與支持主題句所呈現的論點；而這些補述又通常會以事實或數據來做為有力的證明。

Choose the right supporting detail.

Topic Sentence 1:
E-money comes in many types.

Supporting Details:
- □ 1. They can be credit cards, debit cards, smart cards, mobile payment, etc.
- □ 2. You may have seen people using these kinds of e-money, or maybe you have used them.
- □ 3. As for the advantages of using e-money, it is the convenience that people go in for most.

Topic Sentence 2:
However, just like standing at the two ends of a balance, some people welcome e-money and others do not.

Supporting Details:
- □ 1. Supporters enjoy how they can get rid of the burden of bills and coins, while opponents prefer using cash so that they feel comfortable and safe.
- □ 2. Either way has its benefits, and it only depends on how you would like to pay.

II. Reading for Details—Scanning

Choose "True" or "False."

What is "e-money"?

T / F 1. It is "electronic money" for short.

T / F 2. Cash is one of the e-money types.

T / F 3. In Sweden, people can use e-money in most stores.

T / F 4. E-money is convenient and safe for everyone.

T / F 5. There are supporters and opponents of e-money.

Let's Talk!

Do you prefer to use e-money? Why?

NOTE

VOCABULARY

I. Words for Production

1

bill
[bɪl]

n. [C] 鈔票 (a piece of paper money)

▶ I really enjoyed the street performer's dance, so I put a one-hundred-dollar **bill** into his box.

Around the World
🇺🇸 bill
🇬🇧 note

6

2

option
[`ɑpʃən]

n. [C] 選擇　**SYN** choice (a choice)

▶ In this shop, customers can have many **options** for smartphone cases.

3

method
[`mɛθəd]

n. [C] 方式，方法 (a way of doing something)

▶ Mike used a new **method** for quickly completing his work to save more time.

4

reward
[rɪ`wɔrd]

n. [U][C] 報酬，獎勵 (something that one gets for good work)

▶ Jenny treated Paul to a meal as a **reward** for his help in finding her lost dog.

reward
[rɪ`wɔrd]

vt. 獎勵，獎賞

▶ Mr. Walter **rewarded** his kids for getting good grades with a trip to Janfusun Fancy World.

5 **likewise**

[`laɪk,waɪz]

adv. 同樣地　　**SYN** similarly

(in the same way)

▶ As air pollution got worse, Cathy put on her face mask, and I did **likewise**.

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6 **announce**

[ə`naʊns]

vt. 宣布 (to officially tell people something)

▶ The famous tennis player suddenly **announced** her retirement.

announcement

[ə`naʊnsmənt]

n. [C] 公告

▶ The actor <u>made an</u> official **announcement** today <u>about</u> his marriage and future plans.

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7 **appealing**

[ə`pilɪŋ]

adj. 吸引人的　　**ANT** unappealing

(attractive and interesting)

▶ The idea of working in a foreign country sounds very **appealing** to me.

appeal

[ə`pil]

vi. 對……有吸引力，引起興趣

▶ This event **appealed** to Michael a lot, so he decided to take part in it.

---

8 **especially**

[ə`spɛʃəlɪ]

adv. 尤其　　**SYN** particularly

(more than something)

▶ It rains frequently in northern Taiwan, **especially** in Keelung.

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9 **elderly**

[`ɛldɚlɪ]

adj. 年長的　　**ANT** young

(old)

▶ This environment is not friendly to **elderly** people. There are too many stairs.

10 concerned

[kən`sɝnd]

adj. 擔心的 (feeling worried)

▶ The farmer is **concerned** about her crops because it has been raining heavily for days.

concern

[kən`sɝn]

vt. 使擔心

▶ It **concerns** me that my friend has not answered any of my calls for several days.

11 electricity

[ɪ͵lɛk`trɪsətɪ]

n. [U] 電 (a form of energy)

▶ This table lamp runs on **electricity**.

electric

[ɪ`lɛktrɪk]

adj. 電的，電動的

▶ We lit some candles in the room because the **electric** power was cut off.

6

12 stable

[`stebḷ]

adj. 穩定的，平穩的　**SYN** steady　**ANT** unstable

(not likely to change or move)

▶ Ivy and Joe have been in a **stable** relationship for three years.

13 connection

[kə`nɛkʃən]

n. [C] 聯結 (the state that things are joined together)

▶ I lost my Internet **connection** as I walked into the basement.

connect

[kə`nɛkt]

vt.; *vi.* 連接，聯結

▶ **Connect** your earphones to my smartphone, and you can hear the song.

14 **enable**
[ɪn`ebl̩]

vt. 使能夠　 SYN 　allow

(to make someone able to do something, or something to happen)

▶ The Internet **enables** people to connect with the world.

15 **signal**
[`sɪgnl̩]

n. [C] 訊號，信號

(a series of waves which carry sounds or messages)

▶ Elisa couldn't send her message because the Wi-Fi **signal** was not stable.

signal
[`sɪgnl̩]

vt.; *vi.* 發信號，示意

▶ Joe is waving his hands to **signal** the bus to stop.

16 **burden**
[`bɝdn̩]

n. [C] 負擔，重擔　 SYN 　load

(something heavy)

▶ Carrying the books was a heavy **burden** to me when my arm was injured.

17 **opponent**
[ə`ponənt]

n. [C] 反對者 (someone who is against something)

▶ The **opponents** of the new tourism policy said that it would hurt their businesses.

18 **benefit**
[`bɛnəfɪt]

n. [C][U] 好處，益處 (an advantage)

▶ Drinking enough water every day can be of great **benefit** to a person.

II. Words for Recognition

1. debit card [`dɛbɪt kɑrd] *n.* [C] 簽帳金融卡
2. withdraw [wɪð`drɔ] *vt.* 提領
3. Europe [`jʊrəp] *n.* 歐洲
4. hacker [`hækɚ] *n.* [C] 駭客
5. theft [θɛft] *n.* [U] 竊取，偷竊
6. balance [`bæləns] *n.* [C] 天秤

6

PHRASES

1 | **for short** | 簡稱 (in a shorter way)
▶ My name is William, or you can also call me Will **for short**.

2 | **go in for** | 喜愛 (to enjoy something)
▶ Vicky doesn't really **go in for** the city life. She prefers living in the country.

3 | **so far** | 到目前為止 (until now)
▶ The company, which was started six years ago, has created over thirty apps **so far**.

4	**be used to**	習慣於…… 🔴SYN get used to
		(to have done something very often)
		▶ I'm not **used to** wearing dresses. I usually wear jeans or pants.

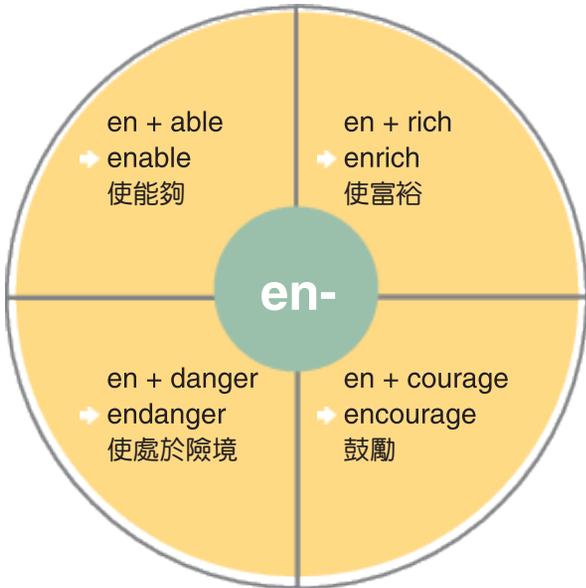|		
5	**out of order**	故障 (not working)
		▶ After I accidentally spilt the water on my laptop, it was **out of order** and needed to be fixed.

Word Smart

en- 為動詞字首，加在形容詞或名詞前，表示「使」。

en + able
➡ enable
使能夠

en + rich
➡ enrich
使富裕

en-

en + danger
➡ endanger
使處於險境

en + courage
➡ encourage
鼓勵

Practice

large → _____ 使變大

joy → _____ 享受

GRAMMAR

> **1.** 強調句：It + be + 被強調部分 + that....

▲ 判斷語意，選出正確的中文。

A. 電風扇讓房間涼爽。

B. 是電風扇讓房間涼爽的。

(　) 1. The fan makes the room cool.

(　) 2. It is the fan that makes the room cool.

→ 你認為哪一句帶有強調的口吻？ 第 ▢▢▢▢▢ 句

1. 強調句的目的在於將句子中的某一部分加以強調，來突顯其重要性。

2. 強調句中，that 不可省略。

◆ Tiffany brought Simba home last year.

⬇ 強調是 Tiffany 做了這件事

◆ It was Tiffany that brought Simba home last year.

3. 強調的部分如果同時是「人」也是主格的話，則 that 可以用 who 來代替。

◆ It was Tiffany **that** brought Simba home last year.

⇩ Tiffany 是「人」也是主格

◆ It was Tiffany **who** brought Simba home last year.

▲ 找出兩句課文中使用到此句型的句子：

1. _____

2. _____

Let's Try!

Jerry 記錄了爸媽的愛情故事。根據句型和提示字完成紀錄。注意動詞變化。

My dad just told me the story of how he met and fell in love with my mom. He said, "I remember all the important moments with your mom. It was [1] _____ (*on Christmas day of 1999 / I first meet your mom*). After that day, I couldn't stop thinking about her. A week later, I gave her a call. [2] _____ _____ (*this phone call / help us get to know each other better*) Then, [3] _____ (*in January of 2000 / we fall madly in love*) with each other. Two years later, [4] _____ (*under a beautiful moon / I ask her to marry me*)."

"Did you kneel down (跪下) when you asked her to marry you?" I asked.

"No. Your mom didn't like this. [5] _____ _____ (*my deep love for her / she cares about the most*)"

142

2 雙重否定：no/not/never...without + N/V-ing

▲ 根據句型，圈出句中的否定詞。

1. No reward will be given without any effort.

2. The boy is not allowed to play without finishing his homework.

3. Miranda never goes out without a hat.

6

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1. 雙重否定是用「兩個否定詞」來表達「肯定」的意思，表示「沒有……就無法……」。

2. without 後面必須接名詞或動名詞。

◆ No one can find the difference without **a close check**.
                                                     N

◆ People cannot find the difference without a close check.

◆ People will never find the difference without **looking carefully**.
                                                     V-ing

▲ 找出兩句課文中使用到此句型的句子：

1. _____

2. _____

Jessie 的父母離家旅行前，寫了張紙條叮嚀 Jessie 該注意的事情。根據句型和提示改寫畫底線的內容。第一題為範例。

Dear Jessie,

    We are going on a five-day trip. So, here are a few things that we want you to keep in mind:

1. Lock the door before you go out.

2. Turn off the light before you leave a room.

3. You can watch TV only after you've finished your homework.

4. Your boyfriend can come to our home only with our permission (允許).

5. You have to wear the face mask if you go to the concert.

Remember to take good care of yourself. We'll miss you every day!
Love,
mom and dad

1. never...without...

   Never go out without locking the door.

2. never...without...

   _____

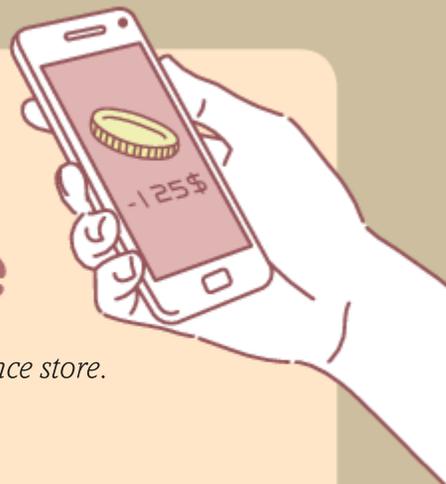3. not...without...

   _____

4. not...without...

   _____

5. not...without...

   _____

Paying With a Smartphone

Alice is paying with her smartphone at the checkout in a convenience store.

Clerk: That's NT$125 in total.

Alice: Can I use my smartphone to pay?

Clerk: Sure. We now accept mobile payments.

Alice: That's great! How do I do it?

Clerk: Please show your mobile app's QR code to me. I need to scan it.

Alice: OK. Here you go.

Clerk: Could you hold your phone closer to me?

Alice: Oh, yeah. Sorry.

Clerk: No problem.

Alice: There's a green check. Does it mean the transaction is completed?

Clerk: Yes. Here's your receipt.

Alice: Thank you.

1. QR code [ˈkju ˈɑr ˌkod] *n.* [C] 二維條碼，Quick Response code 簡稱
2. scan [skæn] *vt.* 掃描
3. check [tʃɛk] *n.* [C] (符號) 勾
4. transaction [trænˈzækʃən] *n.* [C] 交易
5. receipt [rɪˈsit] *n.* [C] 收據

1 I would like to pay by <u>LINE Pay</u>.

我想用 <u>LINE Pay</u> 付款。

2 My smartphone can't read my fingerprint.

我的手機讀不到我的指紋。

3 What amount of money should I key in?

我該輸入多少金額？

4 Please tap your <u>smartphone</u> on the machine.

請將你的<u>手機</u>貼在機器上。

5 You should adjust the screen brightness so that I can scan the code.

你得調整螢幕亮度，我才能掃到條碼。

6 Do you want your invoice to be printed out?

你的發票要印出來嗎？

Role Play

A man is using mobile payment to pay for his drink.

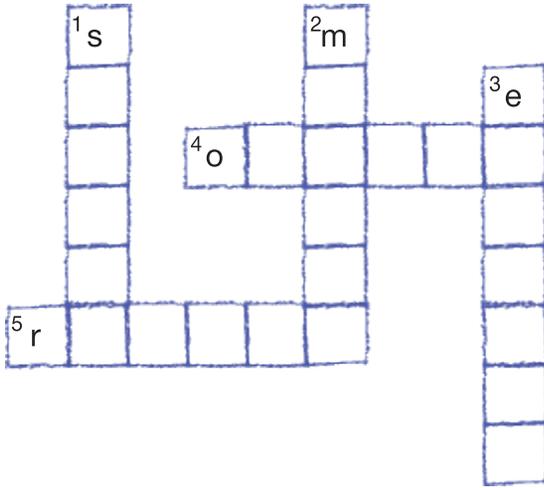6. fingerprint [ˋfɪŋgɚˏprɪnt] *n.* [C] 指紋

7. tap [tæp] *vt.* 輕貼，輕觸

8. invoice [ˋɪnvɔɪs] *n.* [C] 發票

DO IT YOURSELF

I. Vocabulary

根據字首提示與例句，將答案填入框內。注意動詞變化。

Down:

1. Kathy couldn't upload her photos to the Facebook because the Internet connection was not _____.

2. Having a discussion would be a good _____ for solving the problem.

3. This pair of shoes _____ Usher to run faster.

Across:

4. Tracy's first _____ for the cake is definitely the one full of grapes because she is a fruit lover.

5. A huge _____ will be given to the person who finds the missing dog.

II. Multiple Choice

根據句意，選出最適當的答案。

(　　) 1. It was Leo _____ helped me the most.

      (A) whom   (B) what   (C) when   (D) that

(　　) 2. John saw a group of teenagers _____ in the school.

      (A) to dancing   (B) to dance   (C) dancing   (D) be danced

(　　) 3. _____ the popularity of e-books, more and more people read books on computers.

      (A) Among   (B) With   (C) By   (D) In

(　　) 4. Some people prefer living in the city, while _____ prefer living in the countryside.

      (A) one   (B) other   (C) others   (D) another

(　　) 5. Both ways have nothing to be criticized. Either way _____ fine with us.

      (A) is   (B) are   (C) am   (D) was

III. Writing

重組句子，並加上適當標點符號。

1. Helen / her glasses / without / clearly / can't see anything

_____

2. take an airplane / A person cannot / without / a boarding pass

_____

3. are / Opponents / concerned about / identity theft / of e-money

_____

4. made / that / The boss / everybody had received a pay raise / an announcement

_____

5. Likewise, / very good service / are excellent. / it has / This company's products

_____

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. 沒有人可以不努力就成功。

   N_____ one can succeed w_____ working hard.

2. 我看到就是那名女人把垃圾留在草地上的。

   I saw it w_____ the woman w_____ left her trash on the grass.

3. Tom 習慣在吃之前，把番茄醬擠在全部的薯條上。

   Tom is u_____ t_____ squeezing the ketchup on all of his French fries before he eats them.

4. 在車禍之後，Nancy 到目前為止的復原狀況非常良好。

   After the car accident, Nancy has made an excellent recovery s_____ f_____.

5. 在這支電子體溫計故障前，我只用了兩次。

   I only used this electric thermometer twice before it became o_____ of o_____.