

4

# Meet the New Meat



1. Beef

2. Fish



# BEFORE YOU READ

1. Which of the following protein (蛋白質) food do you eat the most?
2. Which one can be made in a laboratory (實驗室) nowadays?

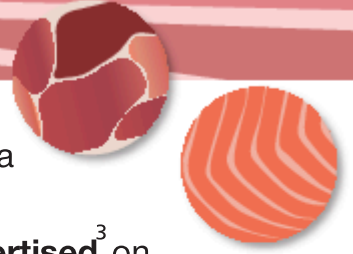


3. Egg

4. Chicken



# READING



Jim and Lucy were **starving**<sup>1</sup>. **Approaching**<sup>2</sup> a burger shop, they noticed something was being **advertised**<sup>3</sup> on the wall. In **bold**<sup>\*</sup> writing were the words “Veggie<sup>\*</sup> Meat Burger.”

“They say it is meat-free, but you can still taste the meat. How?”  
5 asked Jim **suspiciously**<sup>4</sup>. “**For the sake of** hunger and curiosity, let’s try it and we’ll know!” said Lucy. Now, if you were with Jim and Lucy, would you also try this Veggie Meat Burger?

Humans began to eat meat at least 2 million years ago. People ate meat so that they could get enough energy and become stronger. However,  
10 some people nowadays think that humans must stop eating meat to avoid negative effects. To achieve this “meatless” goal, some **scientists**<sup>5</sup> have created **fake**<sup>6</sup> meat to **replace**<sup>7</sup>



1. starving [ˈstɑːvɪŋ] *adj.* 飢餓的
2. approach [əˈprɒtʃ] *vt.* 接近
3. advertise [ˈædvəˌtaɪz] *vt.* 為……宣傳
- \* bold [bɒld] *adj.* 粗體的
- \* veggie [ˈvedʒi] *adj.* 素的

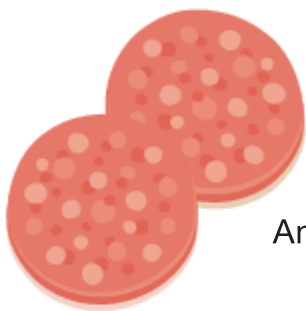
4. suspiciously [səˈspɪʃəsli] *adv.* 懷疑地
- for the sake of sth 為了……
5. scientist [ˈsaɪəntɪst] *n.* 科學家
6. fake [feɪk] *adj.* 假的
7. replace [rɪˈpleɪs] *vt.* 取代





the real one. They **claim**<sup>8</sup> that fake meat 15  
can help us catch fewer **diseases**<sup>9</sup> and  
reduce greenhouse gas\* emissions\*.

Several leading **brands**<sup>10</sup> and famous  
people have already **taken** the first **steps**. They are **attempting**<sup>11</sup> to  
encourage people to choose fake meat as a substitute\*. For example, 20  
Burger King started selling their Impossible Whopper, which looks like a  
normal burger but contains 0% beef. Burger King said the fake meat in  
this burger tastes the same as real meat, even if it is 100% made from  
plants. In addition, some celebrities like Bill Gates and Leonardo DiCaprio  
support fake-meat **production**<sup>12</sup> **as well**. They have invested in Beyond 25



Meat, a fake-meat company that has sold their products  
in many supermarkets around the world, including  
America and Taiwan.

8. claim [kleɪm] vt. 聲稱

9. disease [dɪˈziːz] n. 疾病

\* greenhouse gas [ˌɡriːnhaʊs ˈɡæz]  
n. 溫室氣體

\* emission [ɪˈmɪʃən] n. 排放物

10. brand [brænd] n. 品牌

• take steps 採取行動

11. attempt [əˈtɛmpt] vt. 試圖

\* substitute [ˈsʌbstəˌtjuːt] n. 替代品

12. production [prəˈdʌkʃən] n. 生產

• as well 也



Eating fake meat has **gradually**<sup>13</sup> become a trend. However, while  
30 more and more people have been **convinced**<sup>14</sup> that eating fake meat can  
prevent **climate**<sup>15</sup> change from getting worse, not everyone is **in favor**<sup>16</sup> of it.  
Some ranchers\* may worry about losing their jobs, and many **consumers**<sup>17</sup>  
think it is natural to eat meat. What's more, fake meat is usually way more  
expensive than the real one.

35 What do you think about this new “meat” trend? **When it comes to**  
**switching**<sup>18</sup> the way you eat, are you willing to do it or are you against it?

### Cultural Note

人造肉曾獲選為 2019 年《麻省理工科技評論》全球十大突破性技術之一，其逼真的樣貌在歐美引起一陣飲食旋風。但這種類似的植物性人造肉，其實早在臺灣及中國存在已久，也就是我們俗稱的「素肉」！



13. gradually [ˈgrædʒuəli] *adv.* 逐漸地

14. convinced [kənˈvɪnst] *adj.* 確信的

15. climate [ˈklaɪmɪt] *n.* 氣候

• in favor of 支持

16. favor [ˈfeɪvə] *n.* 贊同

\* rancher [ˈræntʃə] *n.* 牧場經營者

17. consumer [kənˈsʊmə] *n.* 消費者

• when it comes to 提到

18. switch [swɪtʃ] *vt.* 改變

# AFTER YOU READ

## I. Reading Skill: Making Predictions

預測 (making predictions)：指根據文章的標題、圖表等資訊，進一步推測文章內容與故事發展。

**Hint** 閱讀前先就內容進行預測，再透過閱讀得到的資訊，修正或證實起初的預測。

閱讀本課標題後，寫出下列問題的適當答案。

Q: What do you think this reading is about?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Reading for Details—Scanning

*Match the reasons with the facts.*

- (A) they support fake-meat production
- (B) they could gain energy and get stronger
- (C) they think fake meat is way more expensive than real meat
- (D) they believe eating it can reduce greenhouse gas emissions

1. Humans began to eat meat about 2 million years ago because \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Some scientists have invented fake meat because \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Some famous people like Bill Gates and Leonardo DiCaprio have invested in Beyond Meat because \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Not everyone is in favor of eating fake meat because \_\_\_\_\_.



Do you think fake meat can really help our environment?

# VOCABULARY



## I. Words for Production

1

**starving**

[ˈstɑːvɪŋ]

**starve**

[stɑːv]

*adj.* 飢餓的 (very hungry)

▶ Do you have anything to eat? I'm **starving!**

*vi.* 挨餓，餓死

▶ The dog **starved to death** because it couldn't find any food to eat for over a week.



2

**approach**

[əˈprɒtʃ]

**approach**

[əˈprɒtʃ]

*vt.; vi.* 接近，靠近 (to come closer)

▶ Steve **approached** the cat carefully and didn't want to scare it.

*n.* [C] 方法 **SYN** method

▶ After the failure, Jenny needs a new **approach to** running her business.

3

**advertise**

[ˈædvəˌtaɪz]

**advertisement**

[ˌædvəˌtaɪzmənt]

*vt.; vi.* 為……宣傳，打廣告 (to tell the public about a product)

▶ The company is **advertising** its cold medicine on TV before the next show starts.

*n.* [C] 廣告

▶ Mia put an **advertisement** for her shop online to attract more customers.



4

**suspiciously**

[səˈspɪʃəsli]

*adv.* 懷疑地 (in a way that shows disbelief)

▶ When George got a phone call and was told that he had won ten million dollars, he replied **suspiciously**.

**suspicious**

[səˈspɪʃəs]

*adj.* 懷疑的

► Ms. Jordan is suspicious of everyone. It's hard for her to trust others.

5

**scientist**

[ˈsaɪəntɪst]

*n.* [C] 科學家 (someone who works in science)

► David is a social **scientist** who does research on human society.

4

6

**fake**

[fek]

*adj.* 假的，捏造的 **SYN** false **ANT** genuine  
(not real)

► To get rid of the annoying salesperson, I gave him a **fake** phone number.

7

**replace**

[rɪˈpleɪs]

*vt.* 取代，代替 **SYN** take one's place  
(to be used instead of something)

► The coach replaced the injured player with another one during the game.



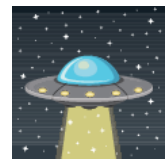
8

**claim**

[kleɪm]

*vt.* 聲稱，主張 (to say that something is true)

► Andy claimed to have seen a UFO.  
However, no one believed him.



9

**disease**

[dɪˈziːz]

*n.* [C][U] 疾病 (an illness)

► My cousin is suffering from a heart disease and has to stay in the hospital.

10

**brand**

[brænd]

*n.* [C] 品牌 (a type of product having a particular name)

► I only buy a certain **brand** of milk because it is of good quality.



11

**attempt**

[ə`tempt]

*vt.* 試圖，嘗試 (to try to do something)

- ▶ The cat **attempted** to catch the fish in the tank but fell into the water.

12

**production**

[prə`dʌkʃən]

*n.* [U] 生產，製作 (the process of making something)

- ▶ The new model of this cellphone will be in **production** next year.

13

**gradually**

[`grædʒʊəli]

*adv.* 逐漸地 **ANT** suddenly

(slowly)



- ▶ The winter in Taiwan is **gradually** getting warmer.

**gradual**

[`grædʒʊəl]

*adj.* 逐漸的 **ANT** sudden

- ▶ There will be a **gradual** change in the color of the meat when it is being cooked.

14

**convinced**

[kən`vɪnst]

*adj.* (not before *n.*) 確信的 **ANT** unconvinced

(feeling sure about something)

- ▶ Julie is **convinced** of the existence of ghosts, so she's afraid of being alone.

**convince**

[kən`vɪns]

*vt.* 使確信，使相信

- ▶ Mike is trying to **convince** the interviewers that he's the right person for the job.



15

**climate**

[`klaɪmɪt]

*n.* [C][U] 氣候 (the typical weather conditions)

- ▶ The **climate** in desert areas is usually very dry.



16

**favor**

[ˈfeɪvə]

*n.* [U] 贊同，支持 (support or approval)

► The government's new policy of reducing plastic uses has won favor with the citizens.



17

**consumer**

[kənˈsʊmə]

*n.* [C] 消費者 **SYN** customer

(someone who buys goods)

► Most **consumers** think that this new sports watch is very useful.

**consume**

[kənˈsʊm]

*vt.* 花費，消耗

► An LED light bulb **consumes** less energy than a traditional one.

18

**switch**

[swɪtʃ]

*vt.; vi.* 改變，轉換 **SYN** change

(to change one thing to another)

► Eason switched our date from yesterday to today because he was too busy.

**II. Words for Recognition**

1. bold [bold] *adj.* 粗體的
2. veggie [ˈvedʒɪ] *adj. (informal)* 素的
3. greenhouse gas [ˌɡriːnhaʊs ˈɡæs] *n.* [C] 溫室氣體
4. emission [ɪˈmɪʃən] *n.* [C] 排放物
5. substitute [ˈsʌbstəˌtjuːt] *n.* [C] 替代品
6. rancher [ˈræntʃə] *n.* [C] 牧場經營者

# PHRASES



1

**for the sake of sth**



為了……(in order to get something)

▶ **For the sake of** your health, you should eat less and exercise more.

2

**take steps**

採取行動 (to take action)

▶ The government is **taking steps** to prevent the disease from spreading.

3

**as well**



也，同樣地 (too)

▶ Donna's father is a musician, and Donna hopes to become a musician **as well**.

4

**in favor of**

支持，贊成 (supporting something)

▶ Not every student in this school is **in favor of** the new rule.

5

**when it comes to**



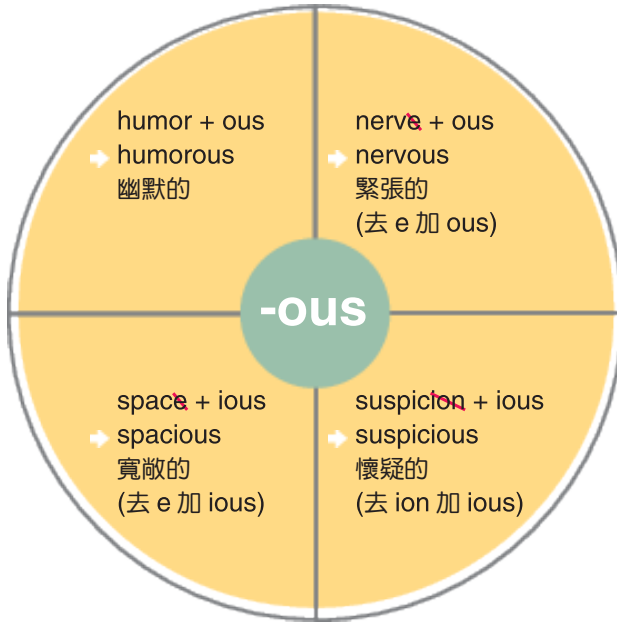
提到，談到 (when talking about something)

▶ **When it comes to** jumping rope, John is undoubtedly the best in his class.



# Word Smart

**-ous** 為形容詞字尾，加在名詞後，表示「充滿……的」之意。



## Practice

**danger** → \_\_\_\_\_ 危險的

**fame** → \_\_\_\_\_ 有名的

NOTE 

# GRAMMAR

1

副詞子句簡化的分詞構句：

$V_1$ -ing..., S +  $V_2$ ....

▲ 判斷句中標示底線之主詞，是否為同一人。

是 / 否 1. When Gloria heard the good news, she smiled.

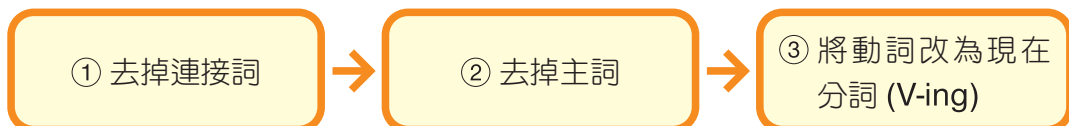
是 / 否 2. While Jeremy claimed that he didn't lie, he was shaking.

是 / 否 3. After Ian tried the soup, he said he wouldn't recommend it.

- 
- 當表示「時間」與「原因」的連接詞，放在句首引導副詞子句時，如果兩個子句的主詞相同，就可以將副詞子句簡化成分詞構句。
  - 常見表示「時間」與「原因」的連接詞：

連接詞	
時間	when \ while \ after \ as soon as
原因	because \ as

- 副詞子句簡化為分詞構句的步驟：







- ◆ When Paul studies at school, he misses his pet parrot very much.  
Studying at school, Paul misses his pet parrot very much.

▲ 找出課文中使用到此句型的句子：



### Let's Try!

根據句型及圖片，將副詞子句改為分詞構句。



1. When the girl knew that she was lost, she cried.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, the girl cried.



2. While Tony was getting his hair cut, he fell asleep.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, Tony fell asleep.



3. After Emma won the competition, she cheered.  
 → \_\_\_\_\_, Emma cheered.

發揮創意，用分詞構句看圖造句！



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



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

2 S + V... + so that + S + Aux + V....

▲ 根據句意，將表示行為與目的的子句填入空格完成句子。

行為	目的
A. I came home right after school B. The product is being advertised	a. she could catch the first bus b. I would not miss my favorite TV show

1. Lisa got up early **so that** \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ **so that** it can attract more consumers.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ **so that** \_\_\_\_\_.

→ so that 前面的子句皆表示 (行為 / 目的), 後面的子句則表示 (行為 / 目的)。

---

1. so that 為從屬連接詞，用來連接兩個完整子句，並引導表示「目的」的從屬子句。意思是「好讓……，以便……」。



◆ Gina sticks one of her legs out **so that** she will not feel too hot.  
行為 目的

2. 主要子句中，主詞的「行為」是為了達到從屬子句所表達的「目的」。
3. 從屬子句經常用 can、could、will、would 等助動詞來修飾語氣。

▲ 找出課文中使用到此句型的句子：

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## Let's Try!

Patrick 正在為自己列出新一年的新年新希望，根據句型與提示字，幫助他完成表單吧！

### **Patrick's New Year's Resolutions**

1. I must go to sleep early. / I'm tired all day.

*I must go to sleep early so that I won't be tired all day.*

2. I have to eat fewer potato chips. / I can be fit.

3. I need to study harder. / I want to get better grades.

4. I should check my smartphone less often. / My eyes can get more rest.

5. I must read more books. / I want to be knowledgeable.

6. I should be nice to others. / I can make more friends.



NOTE 



# Debating

*Lucy and Jim are debating the issue of fake meat.*

Lucy: The fake-meat burger was delicious!

Jim: It was OK, but I still prefer the taste of real meat.

Lucy: My opinion is that we should all eat fake meat because it's good for the environment.

Jim: But that would mean many ranchers might lose their jobs.

Lucy: Well, we must stop climate change from getting worse for the sake of the planet.

Jim: I see your point, but animal farming isn't the only cause of climate change.

Lucy: What do you mean?

Jim: I mean we have to do other things like stop using so many cars and stop factories from polluting the air.

Lucy: Yeah, but farm animals also produce greenhouse gases.

Jim: **In my view**, it's natural for humans to eat meat, so people won't really switch to fake meat.

Lucy: Well, I believe that they may have to in the future.



1. debate [di`bet] vi.; vt. 爭論，辯論

2. in one's view 在某人看來



## Level Up!

1 I think having a balanced diet is necessary.

我認為均衡的飲食是必要的。

2 As I see it, drinking coffee is good for your health.

在我看來，喝咖啡對你的健康有益處。

3 In my opinion, it's better to squeeze the toothpaste from the bottom.

依我的看法，從底部擠牙膏比較好。

4 I agree with you.

我同意你。

5 I understand where you are coming from.

我知道你為什麼有這樣的想法。

6 I don't think I have the same opinion.

我不認為我跟你想的一樣。

## Role Play

*The old man and the girl are debating what goes best with French fries—ketchup or pepper?*



3. in one's opinion 依某人的看法

4. squeeze [skwiz] vt. 擠，壓

# DO IT YOURSELF

## I. Vocabulary

根據圖片，選出正確答案並完成對話。

brand

disease

starving

gradually

suspiciously



1. A: How is Dora feeling right now?

B: She's \_\_\_\_\_ and wants to find something to eat.



2. A: Why does Ben look so weak?

B: He has a heart \_\_\_\_\_.



3. A: What's happening to the singer?

B: She's \_\_\_\_\_ losing her voice. She should take a rest now.



4. A: What is your favorite shoe \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I like *Nike*.



5. A: Why did Ms. Wade look \_\_\_\_\_ at Eason?

B: It's because she thought he was lying.

## II. Multiple Choice

根據句意，選出最適當的答案。

- ( ) 1. Weiwuying, \_\_\_\_\_ is also known as the National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts, is a popular tourist attraction in Taiwan.  
(A) that (B) which (C) what (D) why
- ( ) 2. The government's new policy encourages people \_\_\_\_\_ locally.  
(A) to travel (B) traveling (C) traveled (D) travel
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Peter's phone number, I contacted him right away.  
(A) Know (B) Knew (C) Knowing (D) To know
- ( ) 4. Nelson found a chair \_\_\_\_\_ he could sit down.  
(A) in order to (B) so as to (C) so that (D) such as
- ( ) 5. Julia believes that eating an apple every day can prevent her \_\_\_\_\_ getting sick.  
(A) from (B) with (C) to (D) as

## III. Cloze Test

根據文意，選出最適當的答案。

Fast food is popular with people of all ages around the world. When it comes to   1   which food to eat, a burger is definitely a good choice. However, if this burger was “meatless,” would you try it? Veggie meat burgers have already been on the market for a while. Some scientists hope to   2   the real meat with it to protect the environment. They claim   3   eating fake meat   4   to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.   5  , they think fake meat is healthier because it has less fat. What do you think? Are you ready to go with this trend?

- ( ) 1. (A) choose (B) chosen (C) choosing (D) to choose

- ( ) 2. (A) replace (B) switch (C) convince (D) approach  
 ( ) 3. (A) how (B) that (C) what (D) when  
 ( ) 4. (A) help (B) helps (C) helped (D) helping  
 ( ) 5. (A) Thus (B) However (C) Nevertheless (D) What's more

#### IV. Guided Translation

根據中文及提示字首，寫出完整字詞，每格限填一字。

- 《聯合國永續發展目標》試圖採取一些措施，期盼為所有人類創造一個更好的未來。  
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) a\_\_\_\_\_ to  
t\_\_\_\_\_ some s\_\_\_\_\_, hoping to create a better future  
for all human beings.
- 許多消費者贊成一次性塑膠吸管的限制令，因為這能保護我們的海洋環境。  
Many c\_\_\_\_\_ are i\_\_\_\_\_ f\_\_\_\_\_ of the  
ban on single-use plastic straws because this can protect our marine  
environment.
- 為了健康著想，Joe 開始每天慢跑。  
F\_\_\_\_\_ the s\_\_\_\_\_ of his health, Joe started to go  
jogging every day.
- 我可以在這家店裡找到許多夾娃娃機，而且那邊也有很多扭蛋機。  
I can find many claw machines in this shop, and there are many Gashapon  
machines a\_\_\_\_\_ w\_\_\_\_\_.
- 你可以在 YouTube 上為你的產品打廣告，以便它們有更好的銷售量。  
You can a\_\_\_\_\_ your products on YouTube s\_\_\_\_\_  
t\_\_\_\_\_ they can have better sales.