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課程綱要 OUTLINE OF CONTENTS

	Lesson/Topic	Article	Reading Skill	
1	Going Solo P. 13	The Rise of the Solo Economy	Making Text-to-Self Connections	
2	Spirit of Cooperation P. 29	Doubling Up: The Benefits of Co-branding	Important Latin Roots	
3	Dangers of the Digital Era P. 45	Private—No Access! —A Quick Guide to Keeping Your Online Data Safe	Taking Notes	
4	In the Genes P. 61	The Cut-and-Paste Approach to Fighting Disease	Identifying Different Reporting Verbs	
5	Tradition as Tourism P. 77	Mexico Marries Culture and Tourism	Important Greek Roots	
6	Danger on Your Plate P. 93	How Safe Is Your Meal? Tips for Avoiding Food Poisoning	Identifying Contrasts	

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	Grammar	Writing Exercise	Issue and Core Competency
	• as a result of vs. as a result • It seems/appears that . . .	Comparison and Contrast Essays (I): Principles & Introduction	**Life** Planning and Execution Innovation and Adaptation
	• far from, anything but, by no means, in no way, on no account, under no circumstances • nothing less than vs. nothing more than	Comparison and Contrast Essays (II): Body	**Reading Literacy** Planning and Execution Innovation and Adaptation
	• Participle Clauses With Conjunctions Retained • cannot + VR + enough cannot + VR + too much cannot + over-VR	Comparison and Contrast Essays (III): Conclusion, Common Mistakes, and Outlining	**Technology / Information** Information and Technology Literacy and Media Literacy
	• It + be V-p.p. + that . . . • So/Such . . . that . . .	Comparison and Contrast Essays (IV): Finishing the Essay	**Morality / Life** Moral Praxis and Citizenship
	• S + V + as if / as though + S + were/V-ed / had V-p.p. • A be to B as/like/what C be to D	Argumentative Essays (I): Principles & Introduction	**Multiculturalism / International Education** Cultural and Global Understanding
	• may/might have V-p.p. • Conditional "Should"	Argumentative Essays (II): Body	**Security** Logical Thinking and Problem Solving

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	Lesson/Topic	Article	Reading Skill	
7	Work in a Super-Aged Society P. 109	The Power of Taiwan's Middle-Aged and Older Workers	Highlighting and Annotating a Text	
8	Challenges in Food Supply P. 125	Starvation Across a Continent	Making Text-to-Text Connections	
9	Work Without Fear P. 141	Say No to Workplace Bullying	SQ3R Method	
10	Miscarriage of Justice P. 157	The Central Park Five	Word Families	
11	From Oolong to Boba P. 173	Taiwan's Tea Story	Using Timelines	
12	The Middle East Divide P. 189	The Roots of Division	Making Text-to-World Connections	

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	Grammar	Writing Exercise	Issue and Core Competency
	• As $S_1 + V_2$, so $S_1 + V_2$ • keep/find/leave/catch + N + V-ing/ V-p.p./Adj./Prep. Phrase	Argumentative Essays (III): Conclusion, Common Mistakes, and Outlining	**Career Planning** Logical Thinking and Problem Solving
	• S_1 + scarcely/hardly + V_1 + when/before + S_1 + V_2 • . . . times + the + N + of + . . .	Argumentative Essays (IV): Finishing the Essay	**International Education** Cultural and Global Understanding
	• such + N + as • be + always/constantly/continually/ forever + V-ing	Formal Invitation Emails (I)	**Human Rights** Interpersonal Relationship and Teamwork
	• do + the / some / a little / little / much / a lot of + V-ing • It + be + odd/surprising/ unbelievable that + S + should + VR / have V-p.p.	Formal Invitation Emails (II)	**Human Rights / Rule of Law** Moral Praxis and Citizenship
	• Mixed Conditionals • The Past Perfect Tense With "By" / "By the Time"	Complaint Emails (I)	**Multiculturalism / International Education** Cultural and Global Understanding
	• the + Comparative Adj. + of the two (+ N) • V + sb. + of + sth.	Complaint Emails (II)	**International Education / Human Rights** Cultural and Global Understanding

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編寫要旨 INTRODUCTION

本書係依照教育部於民國一一〇年公布的「十二年國民基本教育技術型高級中等學校群科課程綱要——外語群」實習科目「高階英文閱讀與寫作練習」編寫而成。本書從課綱列出的主題類別「科技與人文社會」、「商業應用」、「國內與國際重要議題」、「公共事務」、「人權倡議」、「歷史議題」共六大主題中，挑選與學生生活經驗相關或能增進學生了解議題的主題，撰寫練習活動、閱讀文章與課後習題，期待學生能將這門課學到的內容於生活中實踐，增進有助於適應今日生活的各項核心素養，並培養面對未來挑戰所應具備的知識、能力與態度。

全書共兩冊，供技術型高中第三學年之第一、二學期，每學期兩學分教學使用，旨在幫助學生達到下列課綱所期望的學習表現：

1. 能累增辨識常用英文字彙至 5,000 ～ 7,000 字左右，具備理解與比較多元文化之基礎能力。
2. 能靈活運用英文閱讀策略，培養閱讀興趣，進而欣賞多元文化，關心社會公共事務及全球議題，增進國際移動力。
3. 能理解字義和句意，解讀段落大意、短文主旨與課文主題，展現問題探索、系統思考、問題解決之素養。
4. 能連結完整的段落，發展成短文，展現符號運用、自我精進、系統規劃與溝通表達。
5. 能了解不同文體的特色，從中學習短文寫作技巧，具備符號運用與溝通表達之素養。
6. 能參與課堂的討論與活動，並樂於分享自己的意見，欣賞他人的作品，具備人際互動、團隊合作、溝通協調及問題解決之素養。
7. 能思辨勞動法令規章與相關議題，省思自我的社會責任。

本書集結專業外籍作者及顧問編撰及審訂而成，並在編校過程中力求完善，如仍有不周之處，盼各方不吝賜教。

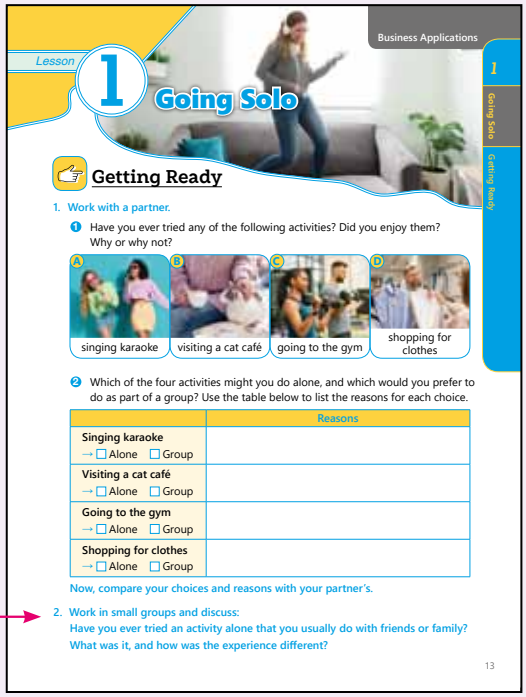
本冊共分 12 課，每課架構及編寫要旨說明如下：

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課前暖身 Getting Ready

配合課文主題，設計具互動性的英文問答題目，培養理解英文題意與解決問題的能力。

適時安排課堂討論活動，提供師生互動交流、發表多元意見的機會。


Business Applications

Lesson 1 Going Solo

Getting Ready

1. Work with a partner.

❶ Have you ever tried any of the following activities? Did you enjoy them? Why or why not?

A singing karaoke　B visiting a cat café　C going to the gym　D shopping for clothes

❷ Which of the four activities might you do alone, and which would you prefer to do as part of a group? Use the table below to list the reasons for each choice.

	Reasons
Singing karaoke → ☐ Alone ☐ Group	
Visiting a cat café → ☐ Alone ☐ Group	
Going to the gym → ☐ Alone ☐ Group	
Shopping for clothes → ☐ Alone ☐ Group	

Now, compare your choices and reasons with your partner's.

2. Work in small groups and discuss:
Have you ever tried an activity alone that you usually do with friends or family? What was it, and how was the experience different?

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Vocabulary Builder

isolation [ˌaɪsəl'eʃən] (n.) 隔離；孤獨

anonymity [ˌænə'nɪmətɪ] (n.) 匿名性

companionship [kəm'pænjən‚ʃɪp] (n.) 陪伴

sense of belonging [sɛns əv bə'lɔŋɪŋ] (n.) 歸屬感

late marriage [let 'mærɪdʒ] (n.) 晚婚

disposable income [dɪ'spozəbḷ 'ɪn‚kʌm] (n.) 可支配所得（繳完稅金、健保等必要支出後，實際可自由支配的收入）

solo-friendly ['solo 'frendlɪ] (adj.) 適合單人進行的

quality-conscious ['kwalətɪ 'kanʃəs] (adj.) 重視品質的

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字彙大補帖 Vocabulary Builder

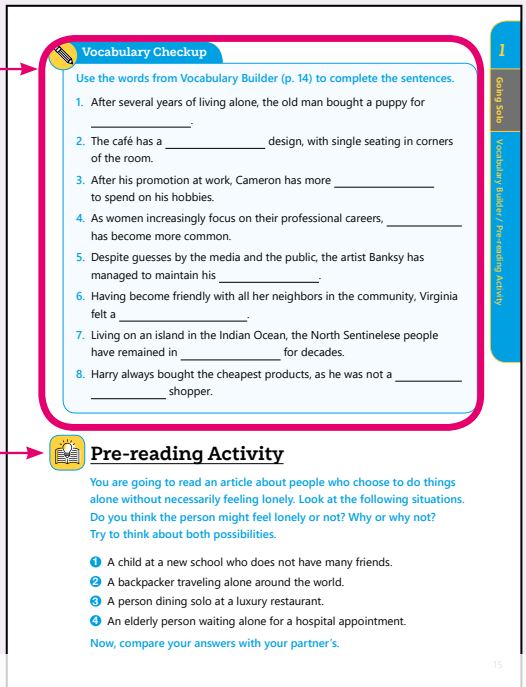
介紹與課文主題相關的實用詞彙，除了收錄大考重點用字外，亦收集生活中實際常見的主題式單字或片語，有助靈活應用字彙並融入日常。

字彙小測驗 Vocabulary Checkup

透過選擇題、填充題等多元題型，檢視是否理解並記憶 Vocabulary Builder 所介紹的單字。

閱讀預備起 Pre-reading Activity

閱讀主要課文前，以問答題目或課堂討論活動，預先熟悉課文主題的相關知識，並引導學習者對於課文主題的創意發想，為課文閱讀做充分準備。


Vocabulary Checkup

Use the words from Vocabulary Builder (p. 14) to complete the sentences.

1. After several years of living alone, the old man bought a puppy for _____.
2. The café has a _____ design, with single seating in corners of the room.
3. After his promotion at work, Cameron has more _____ to spend on his hobbies.
4. As women increasingly focus on their professional careers, _____ has become more common.
5. Despite guesses by the media and the public, the artist Banksy has managed to maintain his _____.
6. Having become friendly with all her neighbors in the community, Virginia felt a _____.
7. Living on an island in the Indian Ocean, the North Sentinelese people have remained in _____ for decades.
8. Harry always bought the cheapest products, as he was not a _____ shopper.

Pre-reading Activity

You are going to read an article about people who choose to do things alone without necessarily feeling lonely. Look at the following situations. Do you think the person might feel lonely or not? Why or why not? Try to think about both possibilities.

❶ A child at a new school who does not have many friends.
❷ A backpacker traveling alone around the world.
❸ A person dining solo at a luxury restaurant.
❹ An elderly person waiting alone for a hospital appointment.

Now, compare your answers with your partner's.

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閱讀課文 Time to Read

包含主要課文，以及在主要課文前安排簡短提問，藉以培養 predicting（內容預判）、scanning（掃讀）、skimming（略讀）等閱讀技巧，訓練如何快速判斷文意與內容走向。



Time to Read

Reading Skill: Predicting

Look at the pictures and the title of the article. Check the statement(s) you think might be true according to the article.

- ☐ ❶ More people are living by themselves than in the past.
- ☐ ❷ Activities for groups have become more popular recently.
- ☐ ❸ Businesses are making products aimed at single people.

01

▼ a woman traveling by herself

The Rise of the Solo[1] Economy

❶ The COVID-19 pandemic had many negative effects. One of them was that more and more people felt lonely. In the UK, a study showed that 43 percent of people felt lonelier than before. In other countries, people also felt isolated[2] or lacked companionship[3]. In fact, some research says up to 70 percent of people felt this way regularly as a result of the pandemic.

❷ In some places, long lockdowns[4] made this even worse. Yet, loneliness is not only caused by lockdowns. Other changes in society come into play[1], too. Around the world, more older people now live alone. There are also more divorces[5], and some people are choosing to focus on their careers instead of marriage or children. These factors lead to more people living by themselves— and possibly feeling lonelier.

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Many b… example… portion… they wa… items fe…

❹ Som… experien… without… too. This… known as *ohitorisama*, where people enjoy doing things alone.

❺ Even cute characters show this trend. One example is *Sumikko Gurashi*[3] ("corner creatures"). These animals like to hide in the corners of rooms. They reflect[12] the desire of anonymity that some young people in East Asia have. It appears that, for these people, being alone is not sad— it's a breath of fresh air in a busy, fast-paced world. As the world changes, this way of life is likely to become more and more common. More businesses will need to adapt to this trend in the future.

▶ a *Sumikko Gurashi* store in Japan

Discussion Questions

1. The article mentions several reasons why more people are living alone. Choose one reason and explain what kinds of products or services the solo economy might develop because of it.
2. The article suggests that the solo lifestyle "is likely to become more and more common." Do you think more people in Taiwan are starting to live solo lifestyles? What changes have you noticed?

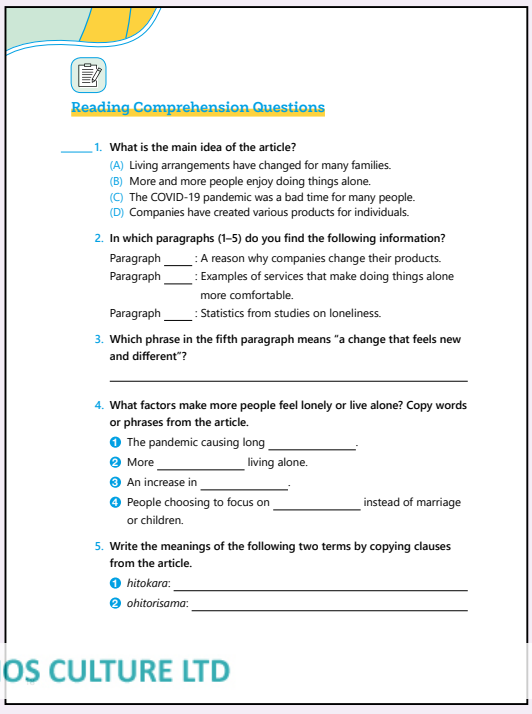
17

主要課文 Reading Article

廣採與實際學習及生活融合的主題，提供兼顧趣味和教學價值的英文短文，培養閱讀興趣、欣賞多元文化。文中並標示課文關鍵字和片語，兼顧字彙學習。

討論問題 Discussion Questions

閱讀主要課文後，設計相關討論問題，帶領學生深入思考，將課文內容與個人經驗結合，同時強化閱讀理解及提升反思能力。



Reading Comprehension Questions

1. **What is the main idea of the article?**
   (A) Living arrangements have changed for many families.
   (B) More and more people enjoy doing things alone.
   (C) The COVID-19 pandemic was a bad time for many people.
   (D) Companies have created various products for individuals.
2. **In which paragraphs (1–5) do you find the following information?**
   Paragraph ____ : A reason why companies change their products.
   Paragraph ____ : Examples of services that make doing things alone more comfortable.
   Paragraph ____ : Statistics from studies on loneliness.
3. **Which phrase in the fifth paragraph means "a change that feels new and different"?**
   _____
4. **What factors make more people feel lonely or live alone? Copy words or phrases from the article.**
   ❶ The pandemic causing long _____.
   ❷ More _____ living alone.
   ❸ An increase in _____.
   ❹ People choosing to focus on _____ instead of marriage or children.
5. **Write the meanings of the following two terms by copying clauses from the article.**
   ❶ *hitokara*: _____
   ❷ *ohitorisama*: _____

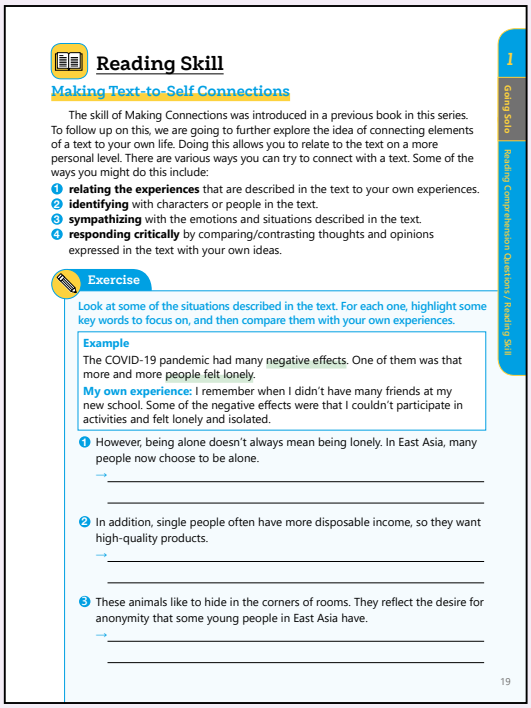
閱讀測驗 Reading Comprehension Questions

以選擇題、是非題、填充題、配合題等綜合測驗題，檢視是否理解課文大意，並能從文中鎖定特殊細節資訊，全面掌握文章內容。

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閱讀技巧 Reading Skills

閱讀課文後，每課介紹一種閱讀技巧，並運用主要課文的內容和文句進行練習與評量，除了幫助加深課文印象及理解，更能按部就班，培養以不同策略閱讀文本的能力。



Reading Skill

Making Text-to-Self Connections

The skill of Making Connections was introduced in a previous book in this series. To follow up on this, we are going to further explore the idea of connecting elements of a text to your own life. Doing this allows you to relate to the text on a more personal level. There are various ways you can try to connect with a text. Some of the ways you might do this include:

1. **relating the experiences** that are described in the text to your own experiences.
2. **identifying** with characters or people in the text.
3. **sympathizing** with the emotions and situations described in the text.
4. **responding critically** by comparing/contrasting thoughts and opinions expressed in the text with your own ideas.

Exercise

Look at some of the situations described in the text. For each one, highlight some key words to focus on, and then compare them with your own experiences.

Example
The COVID-19 pandemic had many negative effects. One of them was that more and more people felt lonely.
My own experience: I remember when I didn't have many friends at my new school. Some of the negative effects were that I couldn't participate in activities and felt lonely and isolated.

1. However, being alone doesn't always mean being lonely. In East Asia, many people now choose to be alone.
→ _____
_____

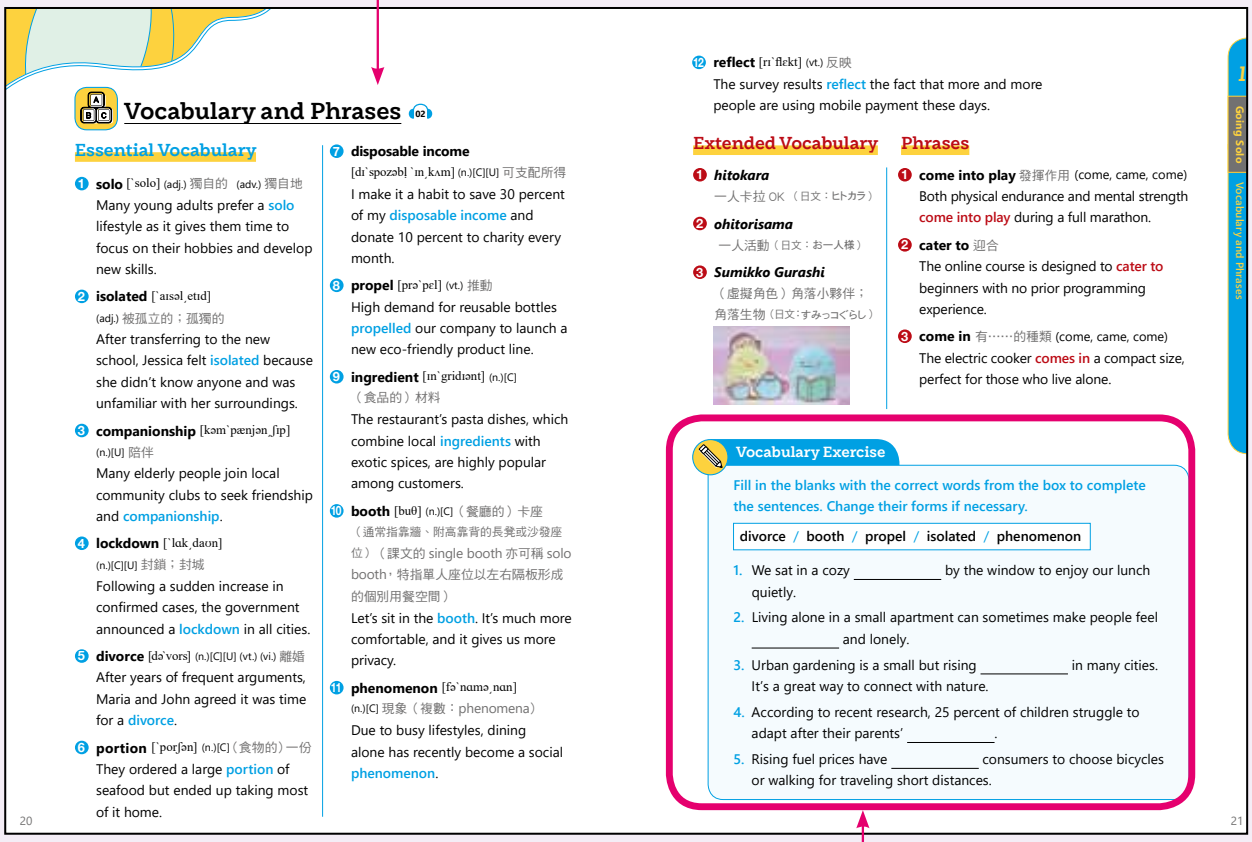
2. In addition, single people often have more disposable income, so they want high-quality products.
→ _____
_____

3. These animals like to hide in the corners of rooms. They reflect the desire for anonymity that some young people in East Asia have.
→ _____
_____

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關鍵字彙與片語 Vocabulary and Phrases

擷取來自課文的重要單字及片語，依難度和性質分為 Essential Vocabulary、Extended Vocabulary 和 Phrases 三大部分，並列舉 KK 音標與實用例句。



Vocabulary and Phrases 02

Essential Vocabulary

1. **solo** [ˈsolo] (adj.) 獨自的 (adv.) 獨自地
Many young adults prefer a solo lifestyle as it gives them time to focus on their hobbies and develop new skills.
2. **isolated** [ˈaɪsəˌetɪd] (adj.) 被孤立的；孤獨的
After transferring to the new school, Jessica felt isolated because she didn't know anyone and was unfamiliar with her surroundings.
3. **companionship** [kəmˈpænjənˌʃɪp] (n.)[U] 陪伴
Many elderly people join local community clubs to seek friendship and companionship.
4. **lockdown** [ˈlɑkˌdaʊn] (n.)[C][U] 封鎖；封城
Following a sudden increase in confirmed cases, the government announced a lockdown in all cities.
5. **divorce** [dəˈvors] (n.)[C][U] (vt.) (vi.) 離婚
After years of frequent arguments, Maria and John agreed it was time for a divorce.
6. **portion** [ˈporʃən] (n.)[C]（食物的）一份
They ordered a large portion of seafood but ended up taking most of it home.
7. **disposable income** [dɪˈspozəbḷ ˈɪnˌkʌm] (n.)[C][U] 可支配所得
I make it a habit to save 30 percent of my disposable income and donate 10 percent to charity every month.
8. **propel** [prəˈpɛl] (vt.) 推動
High demand for reusable bottles propelled our company to launch a new eco-friendly product line.
9. **ingredient** [ɪnˈgridɪənt] (n.)[C]（食品的）材料
The restaurant's pasta dishes, which combine local ingredients with exotic spices, are highly popular among customers.
10. **booth** [buθ] (n.)[C]（餐廳的）卡座（通常指靠牆、附高靠背的長凳或沙發座位）（課文的 single booth 亦可稱 solo booth，特指單人座位以左右隔板形成的個別用餐空間）
Let's sit in the booth. It's much more comfortable, and it gives us more privacy.
11. **phenomenon** [fəˈnɑməˌnɑn] (n.)[C] 現象（複數：phenomena）
Due to busy lifestyles, dining alone has recently become a social phenomenon.
12. **reflect** [rɪˈflɛkt] (vt.) 反映
The survey results reflect the fact that more and more people are using mobile payment these days.

Extended Vocabulary

1. ***hitokara***
一人卡拉 OK（日文：ヒトカラ）
2. ***ohitorisama***
一人活動（日文：お一人様）
3. ***Sumikko Gurashi***
（虛擬角色）角落小夥伴；角落生物（日文：すみっコぐらし）

Phrases

1. **come into play** 發揮作用 (come, came, come)
Both physical endurance and mental strength come into play during a full marathon.
2. **cater to** 迎合
The online course is designed to cater to beginners with no prior programming experience.
3. **come in** 有……的種類 (come, came, come)
The electric cooker comes in a compact size, perfect for those who live alone.

Vocabulary Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box to complete the sentences. Change their forms if necessary.

divorce / booth / propel / isolated / phenomenon

1. We sat in a cozy _____ by the window to enjoy our lunch quietly.
2. Living alone in a small apartment can sometimes make people feel _____ and lonely.
3. Urban gardening is a small but rising _____ in many cities. It's a great way to connect with nature.
4. According to recent research, 25 percent of children struggle to adapt after their parents' _____.
5. Rising fuel prices have _____ consumers to choose bicycles or walking for traveling short distances.

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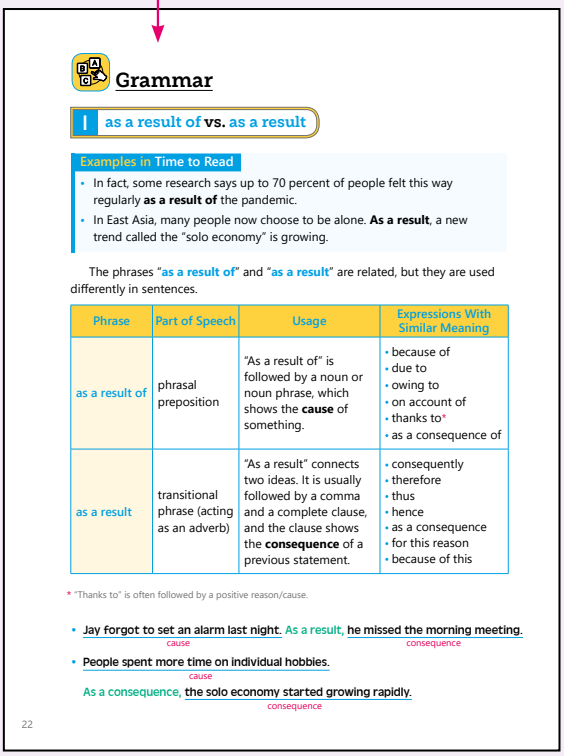
字彙測驗 Vocabulary Exercise

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文法解析 Grammar

詳盡解析課文中使用的重要文法概念或句型，為閱讀理解能力建立扎實基礎，並輔以大量例句，進一步提升句意掌握的熟練度。

＊ 星號表示該題內容與本課主題相關。



Grammar

I as a result of vs. as a result

Examples in Time to Read

- In fact, some research says up to 70 percent of people felt this way regularly **as a result of** the pandemic.
- In East Asia, many people now choose to be alone. **As a result**, a new trend called the "solo economy" is growing.

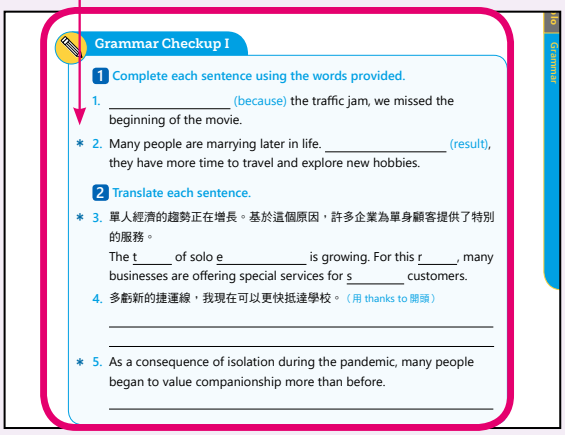
The phrases "as a result of" and "as a result" are related, but they are used differently in sentences.

Phrase	Part of Speech	Usage	Expressions With Similar Meaning
as a result of	phrasal preposition	"As a result of" is followed by a noun or noun phrase, which shows the **cause** of something.	• because of • due to • owing to • on account of • thanks to* • as a consequence of
as a result	transitional phrase (acting as an adverb)	"As a result" connects two ideas. It is usually followed by a comma and a complete clause, and the clause shows the **consequence** of a previous statement.	• consequently • therefore • thus • hence • as a consequence • for this reason • because of this

* "Thanks to" is often followed by a positive reason/cause.

- Jay forgot to set an alarm last night. (cause) As a result, he missed the morning meeting. (consequence)
- People spent more time on individual hobbies. (cause) As a consequence, the solo economy started growing rapidly. (consequence)

22



Grammar Checkup I

1 Complete each sentence using the words provided.

1. _____ (because) the traffic jam, we missed the beginning of the movie.
* 2. Many people are marrying later in life. _____ (result), they have more time to travel and explore new hobbies.

2 Translate each sentence.

* 3. 單人經濟的趨勢正在增長。基於這個原因，許多企業為單身顧客提供了特別的服務。
The t_____ of solo e_____ is growing. For this r_____, many businesses are offering special services for s_____ customers.
4. 多虧新的捷運線，我現在可以更快抵達學校。（用 thanks to 開頭）
_____
_____
* 5. As a consequence of isolation during the pandemic, many people began to value companionship more than before.
_____

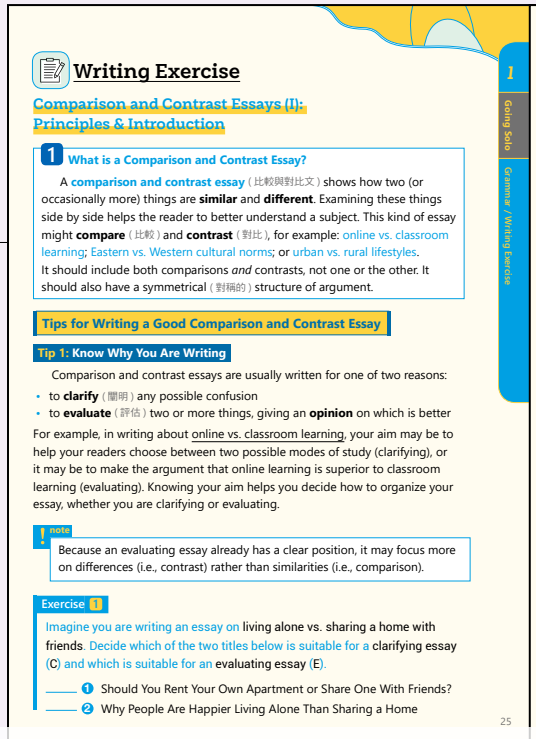
Grammar

文法小測驗 Grammar Checkup

針對文法學習重點提供隨堂練習題目，評量已確實吸收當課文法重點，並能融會貫通。

寫作練習 Writing Exercise

本冊延續上冊，前八課（Lessons 1–8）以四課為一單位，依序介紹比較與對比文和議論文的寫作要點，包括文體寫作訣竅、各段落寫法、常見寫作錯誤等。後四課（Lessons 9–12）則以兩課為一單位，依序介紹正式邀請郵件和客訴郵件的寫作要點。



Writing Exercise

Comparison and Contrast Essays (I): Principles & Introduction

1 What is a Comparison and Contrast Essay?

A **comparison and contrast essay**（比較與對比文）shows how two (or occasionally more) things are **similar** and **different**. Examining these things side by side helps the reader to better understand a subject. This kind of essay might **compare**（比較）and **contrast**（對比）, for example: online vs. classroom learning; Eastern vs. Western cultural norms; or urban vs. rural lifestyles. It should include both comparisons *and* contrasts, not one or the other. It should also have a symmetrical（對稱的）structure of argument.

Tips for Writing a Good Comparison and Contrast Essay

Tip 1: Know Why You Are Writing

Comparison and contrast essays are usually written for one of two reasons:

- to **clarify**（闡明）any possible confusion
- to **evaluate**（評估）two or more things, giving an **opinion** on which is better

For example, in writing about online vs. classroom learning, your aim may be to help your readers choose between two possible modes of study (clarifying), or it may be to make the argument that online learning is superior to classroom learning (evaluating). Knowing your aim helps you decide how to organize your essay, whether you are clarifying or evaluating.

note

Because an evaluating essay already has a clear position, it may focus more on differences (i.e., contrast) rather than similarities (i.e., comparison).

Exercise 1

Imagine you are writing an essay on living alone vs. sharing a home with friends. Decide which of the two titles below is suitable for a clarifying essay (C) and which is suitable for an evaluating essay (E).

_____ ❶ Should You Rent Your Own Apartment or Share One With Friends?
_____ ❷ Why People Are Happier Living Alone Than Sharing a Home

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I Going Solo Grammar / Writing Exercise

Here is the introduction. Identify the opening statement, thesis statement, and hook(s), and determine whether it is a clarifying essay or an evaluating essay.

In the digital age, we naturally worry about hackers stealing our personal data. Research shows that cyberattacks happen every few seconds. However, hackers may not be the biggest threat to our privacy. Tech companies may not steal data like hackers do, but they often share it, sell it, and use it without our permission. It is these companies, rather than hackers, that deserve more attention.

Now You Try!

Topic: Single Life vs. Traditional Family Life

Compose a comparison and contrast essay on single life vs. traditional family life. Your essay should provide an overview of the topic for a general reader. Be clear why you are writing (clarifying or evaluating); choose a suitable structure (side-by-side or point-by-point); and include an introduction, one to three body paragraphs, and a conclusion.

Now, decide on your reason for writing (Step 1) and start planning your introduction (Steps 2–3).

Step 1: Decide on Your Reason for Writing

Decide if you want to write an *evaluating* essay or a *clarifying* essay. If you have a strong opinion on this topic, you might prefer to write an evaluating essay. If not, perhaps you could write a clarifying essay instead.

☐ Evaluating ☐ Clarifying

Step 2: Write Your Opening and Thesis Statements

Write sentences to start your essay (an opening statement) and let readers know what to expect in it (a thesis statement).

Opening statement: _____

Thesis statement: _____

_____

Step 3: Choose a Hook

Write a suitable hook (e.g., stories, questions, surprising statistics) based on your knowledge or information from the Internet.

_____

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Lesson 1

Going Solo



Getting Ready

1. **Work with a partner.**

❶ Have you ever tried any of the following activities? Did you enjoy them? Why or why not?


A singing karaoke


B visiting a cat café


C going to the gym


D shopping for clothes

❷ Which of the four activities might you do alone, and which would you prefer to do as part of a group? Use the table below to list the reasons for each choice.

	Reasons
Singing karaoke → ☐ Alone ☐ Group	
Visiting a cat café → ☐ Alone ☐ Group	
Going to the gym → ☐ Alone ☐ Group	
Shopping for clothes → ☐ Alone ☐ Group	

Now, compare your choices and reasons with your partner's.

2. **Work in small groups and discuss:**
Have you ever tried an activity alone that you usually do with friends or family? What was it, and how was the experience different?

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Vocabulary Builder



isolation [ˌaɪsəl`eʃən] (n.) 隔離；孤獨



anonymity [ˌænə`nɪmətɪ] (n.) 匿名性



companionship [kəm`pænjənˌʃɪp] (n.) 陪伴



sense of belonging [sɛns əv bə`lɔŋɪŋ] (n.) 歸屬感



late marriage [let `mærɪdʒ] (n.) 晚婚



disposable income [dɪ`spozəbḷ `ɪnˌkʌm] (n.) 可支配所得（繳完稅金、健保等必要支出後，實際可自由支配的收入）



solo-friendly [`solo `frɛndlɪ] (adj.) 適合單人進行的



quality-conscious [`kwɑlətɪ `kɑnʃəs] (adj.) 重視品質的

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Vocabulary Checkup

Use the words from Vocabulary Builder (p. 14) to complete the sentences.

1. After several years of living alone, the old man bought a puppy for _____.
2. The café has a _____ design, with single seating in corners of the room.
3. After his promotion at work, Cameron has more _____ to spend on his hobbies.
4. As women increasingly focus on their professional careers, _____ has become more common.
5. Despite guesses by the media and the public, the artist Banksy has managed to maintain his _____.
6. Having become friendly with all her neighbors in the community, Virginia felt a _____.
7. Living on an island in the Indian Ocean, the North Sentinelese people have remained in _____ for decades.
8. Harry always bought the cheapest products, as he was not a _____ _____ shopper.

Pre-reading Activity

You are going to read an article about people who choose to do things alone without necessarily feeling lonely. Look at the following situations. Do you think the person might feel lonely or not? Why or why not? Try to think about both possibilities.

1. A child at a new school who does not have many friends.
2. A backpacker traveling alone around the world.
3. A person dining solo at a luxury restaurant.
4. An elderly person waiting alone for a hospital appointment.

Now, compare your answers with your partner's.

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Time to Read

Reading Skill: Predicting

Look at the pictures and the title of the article. Check the statement(s) you think might be true according to the article.

- ☐ ❶ More people are living by themselves than in the past.
- ☐ ❷ Activities for groups have become more popular recently.
- ☐ ❸ Businesses are making products aimed at single people.

01

▼ a woman traveling by herself



The Rise of the Solo[1] Economy

1 The COVID-19 pandemic had many negative effects. One of them was that more and more people felt lonely. In the UK, a study showed that 43 percent of people felt lonelier than before. In other countries, people also felt **isolated**[2] or lacked **companionship**[3]. In fact, some research says up to 70 percent of people felt this way regularly as a result of the pandemic.

2 In some places, long **lockdowns**[4] made this even worse. Yet, loneliness is not only caused by lockdowns. Other changes in society come into play[1], too. Around the world, more older people now live alone. There are also more **divorces**[5], and some people are choosing to focus on their careers instead of marriage or children. These factors lead to more people living by themselves—and possibly feeling lonelier.

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◀ Many people nowadays enjoy solo activities.

3 However, being alone doesn't always mean being lonely. In East Asia, many people now choose to be alone. As a result, a new trend called the "solo economy" is growing. Many businesses now cater to[2] single people as their main customers. For example, food packaging is different. Many products now come in[3] single **portions**[6]. In addition, single people often have more **disposable income**[7], so they want high-quality products. Companies are thus **propelled**[8] to make their items feel special. They emphasize good **ingredients**[9] and stylish designs.

4 Some businesses are also starting to offer customers different in-store experiences. In Japan, some restaurants offer single **booths**[10] so people can eat without feeling anxious. Karaoke places rent out rooms for just one person, too. This is called *hitokara*[1]. These services are part of a bigger **phenomenon**[11] known as *ohitorisama*[2], where people enjoy doing things alone.

5 Even cute characters show this trend. One example is *Sumikko Gurashi*[3] ("corner creatures"). These animals like to hide in the corners of rooms. They **reflect**[12] the desire of anonymity that some young people in East Asia have. It appears that, for these people, being alone is not sad—it's a breath of fresh air in a busy, fast-paced world. As the world changes, this way of life is likely to become more and more common. More businesses will need to adapt to this trend in the future.



▶ a *Sumikko Gurashi* store in Japan

Discussion Questions

1. The article mentions several reasons why more people are living alone. Choose one reason and explain what kinds of products or services the solo economy might develop because of it.
2. The article suggests that the solo lifestyle "is likely to become more and more common." Do you think more people in Taiwan are starting to live solo lifestyles? What changes have you noticed?

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Reading Comprehension Questions

_____ 1. **What is the main idea of the article?**

(A) Living arrangements have changed for many families.
(B) More and more people enjoy doing things alone.
(C) The COVID-19 pandemic was a bad time for many people.
(D) Companies have created various products for individuals.

2. **In which paragraphs (1–5) do you find the following information?**

Paragraph _____ : A reason why companies change their products.
Paragraph _____ : Examples of services that make doing things alone more comfortable.
Paragraph _____ : Statistics from studies on loneliness.

3. **Which phrase in the fifth paragraph means "a change that feels new and different"?**

_____

4. **What factors make more people feel lonely or live alone? Copy words or phrases from the article.**

❶ The pandemic causing long _____.
❷ More _____ living alone.
❸ An increase in _____.
❹ People choosing to focus on _____ instead of marriage or children.

5. **Write the meanings of the following two terms by copying clauses from the article.**

❶ *hitokara*: _____
❷ *ohitorisama*: _____

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Reading Skill

Making Text-to-Self Connections

The skill of Making Connections was introduced in a previous book in this series. To follow up on this, we are going to further explore the idea of connecting elements of a text to your own life. Doing this allows you to relate to the text on a more personal level. There are various ways you can try to connect with a text. Some of the ways you might do this include:

1. **relating the experiences** that are described in the text to your own experiences.
2. **identifying** with characters or people in the text.
3. **sympathizing** with the emotions and situations described in the text.
4. **responding critically** by comparing/contrasting thoughts and opinions expressed in the text with your own ideas.

Exercise

Look at some of the situations described in the text. For each one, highlight some key words to focus on, and then compare them with your own experiences.

Example

The COVID-19 pandemic had many negative effects. One of them was that more and more people felt lonely.

My own experience: I remember when I didn't have many friends at my new school. Some of the negative effects were that I couldn't participate in activities and felt lonely and isolated.

1. However, being alone doesn't always mean being lonely. In East Asia, many people now choose to be alone.

→ _____

_____

2. In addition, single people often have more disposable income, so they want high-quality products.

→ _____

_____

3. These animals like to hide in the corners of rooms. They reflect the desire for anonymity that some young people in East Asia have.

→ _____

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Vocabulary and Phrases 02

Essential Vocabulary

1. **solo** [`solo] (adj.) 獨自的 (adv.) 獨自地
Many young adults prefer a **solo** lifestyle as it gives them time to focus on their hobbies and develop new skills.

2. **isolated** [`aɪsəl͵etɪd] (adj.) 被孤立的；孤獨的
After transferring to the new school, Jessica felt **isolated** because she didn't know anyone and was unfamiliar with her surroundings.

3. **companionship** [kəm`pænjən͵ʃɪp] (n.)[U] 陪伴
Many elderly people join local community clubs to seek friendship and **companionship**.

4. **lockdown** [`lɑk͵daʊn] (n.)[C][U] 封鎖；封城
Following a sudden increase in confirmed cases, the government announced a **lockdown** in all cities.

5. **divorce** [də`vors] (n.)[C][U] (vt.) (vi.) 離婚
After years of frequent arguments, Maria and John agreed it was time for a **divorce**.

6. **portion** [`porʃən] (n.)[C]（食物的）一份
They ordered a large **portion** of seafood but ended up taking most of it home.

7. **disposable income** [dɪ`spozəbḷ `ɪn͵kʌm] (n.)[C][U] 可支配所得
I make it a habit to save 30 percent of my **disposable income** and donate 10 percent to charity every month.

8. **propel** [prə`pɛl] (vt.) 推動
High demand for reusable bottles **propelled** our company to launch a new eco-friendly product line.

9. **ingredient** [ɪn`gridɪənt] (n.)[C]（食品的）材料
The restaurant's pasta dishes, which combine local **ingredients** with exotic spices, are highly popular among customers.

10. **booth** [buθ] (n.)[C]（餐廳的）卡座（通常指靠牆、附高靠背的長凳或沙發座位）（課文的 single booth 亦可稱 solo booth，特指單人座位以左右隔板形成的個別用餐空間）
Let's sit in the **booth**. It's much more comfortable, and it gives us more privacy.

11. **phenomenon** [fə`nɑmə͵nɑn] (n.)[C] 現象（複數：phenomena）
Due to busy lifestyles, dining alone has recently become a social **phenomenon**.

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⓬ **reflect** [rɪ`flɛkt] (vt.) 反映
The survey results **reflect** the fact that more and more people are using mobile payment these days.

Extended Vocabulary

❶ ***hitokara***
一人卡拉 OK （日文：ヒトカラ）

❷ ***ohitorisama***
一人活動（日文：お一人様）

❸ ***Sumikko Gurashi***
（虛擬角色）角落小夥伴；角落生物（日文：すみっコぐらし）



Phrases

❶ **come into play** 發揮作用 (come, came, come)
Both physical endurance and mental strength **come into play** during a full marathon.

❷ **cater to** 迎合
The online course is designed to **cater to** beginners with no prior programming experience.

❸ **come in** 有……的種類 (come, came, come)
The electric cooker **comes in** a compact size, perfect for those who live alone.

Vocabulary Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box to complete the sentences. Change their forms if necessary.

divorce / booth / propel / isolated / phenomenon

1. We sat in a cozy _____ by the window to enjoy our lunch quietly.
2. Living alone in a small apartment can sometimes make people feel _____ and lonely.
3. Urban gardening is a small but rising _____ in many cities. It's a great way to connect with nature.
4. According to recent research, 25 percent of children struggle to adapt after their parents' _____.
5. Rising fuel prices have _____ consumers to choose bicycles or walking for traveling short distances.

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Grammar

I as a result of vs. as a result

Examples in Time to Read

- In fact, some research says up to 70 percent of people felt this way regularly **as a result of** the pandemic.
- In East Asia, many people now choose to be alone. **As a result**, a new trend called the "solo economy" is growing.

The phrases "**as a result of**" and "**as a result**" are related, but they are used differently in sentences.

Phrase	Part of Speech	Usage	Expressions With Similar Meaning
as a result of	phrasal preposition	"As a result of" is followed by a noun or noun phrase, which shows the **cause** of something.	• because of • due to • owing to • on account of • thanks to* • as a consequence of
as a result	transitional phrase (acting as an adverb)	"As a result" connects two ideas. It is usually followed by a comma and a complete clause, and the clause shows the **consequence** of a previous statement.	• consequently • therefore • thus • hence • as a consequence • for this reason • because of this

* "Thanks to" is often followed by a positive reason/cause.

- Jay forgot to set an alarm last night. As a result, he missed the morning meeting.
  cause — consequence
- People spent more time on individual hobbies.
  cause
  As a consequence, the solo economy started growing rapidly.
  consequence

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- Many students struggled with online classes as a result of unstable Internet connections.
  (consequence) (cause)
- Owing to changes in lifestyle, many young adults now live alone.
  (cause) (consequence)

Grammar Checkup I

1 Complete each sentence using the words provided.

1. _____ (because) the traffic jam, we missed the beginning of the movie.

* 2. Many people are marrying later in life. _____ (result), they have more time to travel and explore new hobbies.

2 Translate each sentence.

* 3. 單人經濟的趨勢正在增長。基於這個原因，許多企業為單身顧客提供了特別的服務。
The t_____ of solo e_____ is growing. For this r_____, many businesses are offering special services for s_____ customers.

4. 多虧新的捷運線，我現在可以更快抵達學校。（用 thanks to 開頭）
_____
_____

* 5. As a consequence of isolation during the pandemic, many people began to value companionship more than before.
_____

II It seems/appears that . . .

Example in Time to Read

- **It appears that**, for these people, being alone is not sad—it's a breath of fresh air in a busy, fast-paced world.

The verbs "**seem**" and "**appear**" indicate what the speaker **perceives** or **believes to be true** based on **evidence** or **observation**. The constructions vary according to the time relationship between the main verb and *seem/appear*.

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The Main Verb and *Seem/Appear* Occur at the Same Time

It seems/appears that S + V (present) → S + seems/appears + to VR
It seemed/appeared that S + V (past) → S + seemed/appeared + to VR

- It seems that Ken knows the answer.
  → Ken seems to know the answer.
- It appeared that they missed the bus.
  → They appeared to miss the bus.

The Main Verb Occurs Before *Seem/Appear*

It seems/appears that S + V (past) → S + seems/appears + to have V-p.p.
It seemed/appeared that S + had V-p.p. → S + seemed/appeared + to have V-p.p.

- It seems that Cathy lost her wallet yesterday.
  → Cathy seems to have lost her wallet yesterday.
- It appeared that the children had eaten all the cookies.
  → The children appeared to have eaten all the cookies.

Grammar Checkup II

1 Rearrange each sentence.

1. seem to / students / of climate change issues / Nowadays, / be more aware
   → _____

2. people still felt lonely / the COVID-19 pandemic ended / It / even after / appeared that
   → _____

2 Translate each sentence.

* 3. 長時間的封城似乎使孤立感更加嚴重，因為人們被迫待在家中，無法見到朋友。
   Long l_____ seem to h_____ m_____ feelings of isolation even w_____, as people were forced to stay at home and could not meet their friends.

4. 青少年似乎喜歡傳訊息勝過打電話。（用 it seems that 開頭）
   _____

* 5. Today's young people appear to have more disposable income than their parents did at the same age.
   _____

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Writing Exercise

Comparison and Contrast Essays (I): Principles & Introduction

1 What is a Comparison and Contrast Essay?

A **comparison and contrast essay** (比較與對比文) shows how two (or occasionally more) things are **similar** and **different**. Examining these things side by side helps the reader to better understand a subject. This kind of essay might **compare** (比較) and **contrast** (對比), for example: online vs. classroom learning; Eastern vs. Western cultural norms; or urban vs. rural lifestyles. It should include both comparisons *and* contrasts, not one or the other. It should also have a symmetrical (對稱的) structure of argument.

Tips for Writing a Good Comparison and Contrast Essay

Tip 1: Know Why You Are Writing

Comparison and contrast essays are usually written for one of two reasons:

- to **clarify** (闡明) any possible confusion
- to **evaluate** (評估) two or more things, giving an **opinion** on which is better

For example, in writing about online vs. classroom learning, your aim may be to help your readers choose between two possible modes of study (clarifying), or it may be to make the argument that online learning is superior to classroom learning (evaluating). Knowing your aim helps you decide how to organize your essay, whether you are clarifying or evaluating.

! note

Because an evaluating essay already has a clear position, it may focus more on differences (i.e., contrast) rather than similarities (i.e., comparison).

Exercise 1

Imagine you are writing an essay on living alone vs. sharing a home with friends. Decide which of the two titles below is suitable for a clarifying essay (C) and which is suitable for an evaluating essay (E).

_____ ❶ Should You Rent Your Own Apartment or Share One With Friends?

_____ ❷ Why People Are Happier Living Alone Than Sharing a Home

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Tip 2: Include Only Relevant Information

In your essay, be sure to compare and contrast only **relevant information** (相關資訊). For example, when writing about Eastern vs. Western cultural norms, you might consider communication styles, family structures, and attitudes towards authority. It would not be appropriate to discuss topics like climate or tourist attractions, even if they are interesting, as they do not relate to cultural norms.

Exercise 2

In an essay on traditional vs. driverless vehicles, which of the following information would be probably relevant (R) and which would be irrelevant (I)?

❶ safety _____	❷ convenience _____	❸ brand _____
❹ color _____	❺ price _____	❻ control _____

Tip 3: Choose a Suitable Structure

Comparison and contrast essays can follow one of two structures: **side-by-side** (並列式) or **point-by-point** (逐點比較式).

Imagine you will write an essay on urban vs. rural lifestyles. The table below shows what the essay might look like in each of the two structures above.

Side by Side	Point by Point
Side A: Urban Lifestyle **Point 1:** Employment **Point 2:** Leisure **Point 3:** Cost of living Side B: Rural Lifestyle **Point 1:** Employment **Point 2:** Leisure **Point 3:** Cost of living	Point 1: Employment **Side A:** Urban **Side B:** Rural Point 2: Leisure **Side A:** Urban **Side B:** Rural Point 3: Cost of Living **Side A:** Urban **Side B:** Rural

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2 The Introduction to a Comparison and Contrast Essay

The **introduction** (開頭) to a comparison and contrast essay usually opens with a **broad statement** (廣泛敘述) about the topic. It is followed by a **thesis statement** (主題論述) which explains why the essay is being written and what will be mentioned.

The style of your introduction will differ depending on whether you are writing to clarify or to evaluate. Clarifying essays tend to use **more neutral language** than evaluating essays.

Tips for Writing an Introduction to a Comparison and Contrast Essay

Tip 1: Create an Opening Statement

The **opening statement** should be **broad** but still **relate directly to** the topic of the essay. Note that an opening statement can include more than one sentence.

Tip 2: Create a Thesis Statement

The **thesis statement** tells the reader **what to expect** in the main body of the essay. Ideally, a thesis statement is a **single sentence**, but when necessary, it can also include more than one sentence.

Tip 3: Use a Hook to Get Attention

Hooks (吸睛句) can include **stories**, **questions**, **surprising statistics**, etc. They are particularly effective in evaluating essays, which give the writer's opinion, though they can be used in clarifying essays, too. In the **introduction**, hooks most commonly appear as the first sentence, sometimes as the second sentence after an opening statement, or less commonly, in the middle of the paragraph.

Example Task

Topic: Risks From Hackers vs. Risks From Companies

Compose a comparison and contrast essay about risks from hackers vs. risks from companies. Your essay should provide an overview (整體概述) of the topic for a general reader. Be clear why you are writing (clarifying or evaluating); choose a suitable structure (side-by-side or point-by-point); and include an introduction, one to three body paragraphs, and a conclusion.

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Here is the introduction. Identify the opening statement, thesis statement, and hook(s), and determine whether it is a clarifying essay or an evaluating essay.

> In the digital age, we naturally worry about hackers stealing our personal data. Research shows that cyberattacks happen every few seconds. However, hackers may not be the biggest threat to our privacy. Tech companies may not steal data like hackers do, but they often share it, sell it, and use it without our permission. It is these companies, rather than hackers, that deserve more attention.



Now You Try!

Topic: Single Life vs. Traditional Family Life

Compose a comparison and contrast essay on single life vs. traditional family life. Your essay should provide an overview of the topic for a general reader. Be clear why you are writing (clarifying or evaluating); choose a suitable structure (side-by-side or point-by-point); and include an introduction, one to three body paragraphs, and a conclusion.

Now, decide on your reason for writing (Step 1) and start planning your introduction (Steps 2–3).

Step 1: Decide on Your Reason for Writing

Decide if you want to write an *evaluating* essay or a *clarifying* essay. If you have a strong opinion on this topic, you might prefer to write an evaluating essay. If not, perhaps you could write a clarifying essay instead.

☐ Evaluating ☐ Clarifying

Step 2: Write Your Opening and Thesis Statements

Write sentences to start your essay (an opening statement) and let readers know what to expect in it (a thesis statement).

Opening statement: _____

Thesis statement: _____

_____

Step 3: Choose a Hook

Write a suitable hook (e.g., stories, questions, surprising statistics) based on your knowledge or information from the Internet.

_____

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