

Dabbawalas:^{*}

Door-to-Door Meal Delivery^{*}

in Mumbai^{*}

Thinking Ahead



Scan and Watch

1. Watch the video and check the things that are true about dabbawalas and the delivery service.

- ☐ They are lunchbox deliverymen.
- ☐ They deliver food for individuals and restaurants on business days, rain or shine.
- ☐ To avoid mix-ups, codes and colors are marked on each lunchbox according to pick-up and drop-off points.
- ☐ A lunchbox might travel a long distance and change hands many times before reaching its destination.
- ☐ The system of dabbawalas is impressively accurate despite its illiterate workforce.



Mini-Challenge

Task 1: Discussing What It Takes to Be a Dabbawala

Task 2: Analyzing the Pros and Cons of the Meal Delivery Service in Taiwan

本活動內容請見《素養活動手冊pp. 33-35》

2. Look at the pictures. Have you ever used any local food delivery service, like Uber Eats or Foodpanda? What do you think of such services?

Yes, I have./No, I haven't. I think such food delivery services....



Reading Strategy

Visualizing Steps of a Process

When people read a text explaining a process to produce something, graphs and process mapping can help them understand the relationships between each step as well as the whole picture of the process. Use graphs and simple words to illustrate each step. This can be applied to almost every circumstance, such as recipe, experiment, machine-operation, research, and factory.

Read the text on the next page, and match the illustrations and the explanations.

- (A) Heat and stir the curry powder and other spices with a bit of water.
- (B) Heat the pan and your ingredients.
- (C) Add half a cup of water, and boil for 20 minutes on low heat.
- (D) Add tomatoes and yogurt to the pan, and return your ingredients to the pan.
- (E) Remove your ingredients from the pan and put them aside.
- (F) Choose your ingredients and put them into a pan.

Step 1 F



Step 2 B



Step 3 E



Step 4 A



Step 5 D



Step 6 C



Reading Comprehension

 C

What is the main idea of this text?

- (A) Meat is an essential ingredient in a curry dish.
- (B) Curry is not very easy to prepare.
- (C) Curry is a popular dish, which takes several steps to make.

Recipe for Indian Curry

When people think of food from India, they usually think of curry. The cooking of curry started in that country a long time ago. Now, cultures around the world enjoy this dish. Many people cook it in their own kitchens. Here is a recipe you can use to make it, too.

First of all, you need to decide what type of meat to use. Curry is often made with chicken, beef, lamb, or fish. Vegetarians choose to cook it with just vegetables, of course. To start, heat oil in a pan and then partially cook the meat. When it is completely brown on the outside, take the meat out and put it on another plate. Then put onion, garlic, and ginger into the pan. Stir in curry powder, several other Indian spices, and a bit of water. Add tomatoes and yogurt. Return the meat to the sauce and continue cooking. Add half a cup of water, and let the sauce boil. Allow it to cook for another 20 minutes on low heat. After that, it's ready for you to eat!

Reading Selection



Normal 91~95
Slow 96~100



課文動畫
課文朗讀



Language Highlight

In the third paragraph, the process of how the dabbawalas' system works is explained. Circle words and phrases that are time expressions and/or can be used to introduce the next step.

Then; This time; until; In the afternoon

Track 91, 96

01

Imagine a modern **enterprise**¹ that executes **around** 400,000 **transactions**² daily with an **error rate**³ of **merely**⁴ **one in sixteen million**. You might expect only highly advanced computers to be capable of such levels of **accuracy**⁵, but actually, only simple tools like bicycles and colored pens are used. Furthermore, of this enterprise's 5,000 employees, 85% are **illiterate***! What company could this possibly be?

Track 92, 97

02

It's the **Nutan Mumbai Tiffin Box Suppliers**

Association*, a home-cooked lunch delivery organization (which is) **located** situated in Mumbai, **India***. This company delivers around

HOW DABBAWALAS WORK

DABBA = Storage container

DABBAWALA = Lunchbox deliveryman

200,000+

Deliveries per day

9 HOURS

Approximate working hours per day

100

Initial members

5000+

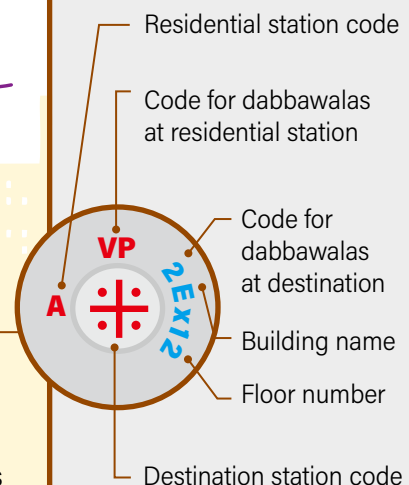
Members today

1890

Year of origin

COLOR CODING

To ensure the correct pick-up and delivery of dabbas



200,000 home-made lunches daily to office and factory

workers. Its success is due **in large part** to its employees,

known as dabbawalas. A dabbawala, or “one who carries a

15 box,” picks up lunches from customers’ homes and delivers

these meals to their workplaces. Since most Mumbai

residents live in the **suburbs** and have to **commute** long

distances to work every day, it’s inconvenient for them to

carry their lunches on **cramped*** public transportation.

20 Therefore, dabbawalas **provide** a useful service by enabling

workers to sit down to healthy, home-made midday meals

in their offices.

Track 93, 98

03 The dabbawalas’ delivery **network** has fascinated many people because it achieves a high level of **efficiency**

25 through nothing but smart scheduling and teamwork. This

is how it works: Each geographical area employs around

twenty-five dabbawalas, each of whom collects roughly

thirty tiffin boxes. These boxes are then **swiftly** **sorted**

according to their general destinations before being **loaded**

30 onto trains for delivery. Then, the dabbawalas board their

trains and travel with the lunchboxes. At each destination

train station, these boxes are sorted again. This time they

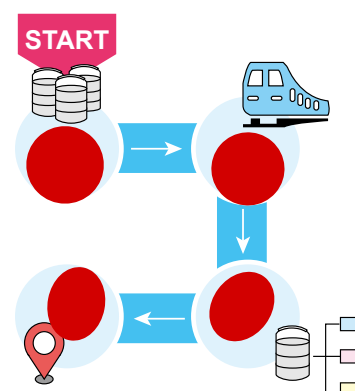
are divided depending on the buildings or more specific

Reading Strategy

Visualizing Steps of a Process

- Read the steps of how dabbawalas work and match the correct order to the infographic.

- Dabbawalas deliver these lunchboxes to their owners.
- Each dabbawala collects about 30 lunchboxes.
- These lunchboxes are sorted again once they arrive at their destination.
- Dabbawalas load these lunchboxes onto the train and travel with them.

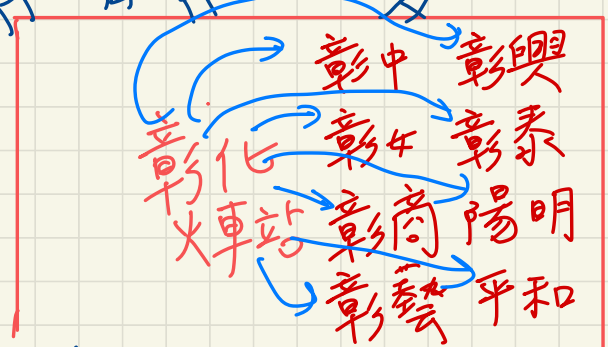


便當 清水

大甲 沙鹿

太平

中市



員林

永靖

溪湖

田中

Note the Details

1. What is a dabbawala?
2. How many times is a tiffin box sorted until it arrives at its destination at lunchtime?
3. What coding tactics do dabbawalas use to avoid mix-ups of tiffin boxes?

1. A dabbawala is someone who picks up lunches from customers' homes and delivers these meals to their workplaces.
2. Twice.
3. They write special numbers and characters on each container's lid to indicate delivery details. In addition, they use color schemes to show the train station of origin.

locations to which they must go. Not
35 until this second round of sorting has
been completed can each tiffin box be
delivered to its **rightful*** owner. In the
afternoon, the dabbawalas **retrace**¹³ their original routes in
order to **bring back** each empty lunchbox to its owner's
40 home.

Track 94, 99

04 In a **massive**¹⁴ system resembling a **relay race***, each
tiffin box is **handled**¹⁵ by at least three dabbawalas between
its owner's home and workplace. Many people are curious
about how the Nutan team ensures that lunches are always
45 delivered **on time** and don't accidentally get delivered to
the wrong location. If dabbawalas did not employ some
clever coding¹⁶ tricks, the tiffin boxes would likely get lost
quite often. To be specific, dabbawalas avoid mix-ups by
writing special numbers and characters on each container's
50 lid to indicate the **particular**¹⁷ neighborhood, building,
floor, and other delivery details. In addition, color **schemes**¹⁸
are used to show the train station of origin. Together, these
tactics¹⁹ ensure accurate delivery to a high degree of
success.

Track 95, 100

05 Because of the nearly **flawless**²⁰ operating system of



the dabbawalas, this food delivery service is recognized as a classic²¹ example of efficiency and teamwork. It has been studied by Harvard Business School* and is greatly admired by the courier* company FedEx*. Without a doubt, the service performed by dabbawalas is a true model of excellence²².

—Written by Elena Yu

“

To be specific, dabbawalas avoid mix-ups by writing special numbers and characters on each container's lid to indicate the particular neighborhood, building, floor, and other delivery details.”



6

Reading Comprehension

Dabbawalas play an important role in the lives of many Mumbai residents, and so do food delivery services such as Foodpanda and Uber Eats in that of many Taiwanese. According to the passage, which of the following is the proper content for the intersection?

- (A) Delivering home-made lunches for people.
- (B) Offering generous discounts to appeal to new customers.
- (C) Allowing people to check the location of their food online.
- (D) Providing convenience and satisfying the needs of customers.

Dabbawalas
in Mumbai,
India

Food delivery
services in
Taiwan

Graphic Organizer



An infographic is a collection of images, charts, and minimal text that gives an easy-to-understand overview of a topic. Use the infographic to review what a dabbawala is.

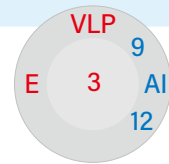
1. Complete the infographic by circling the correct terms.

The dabbawalas are...

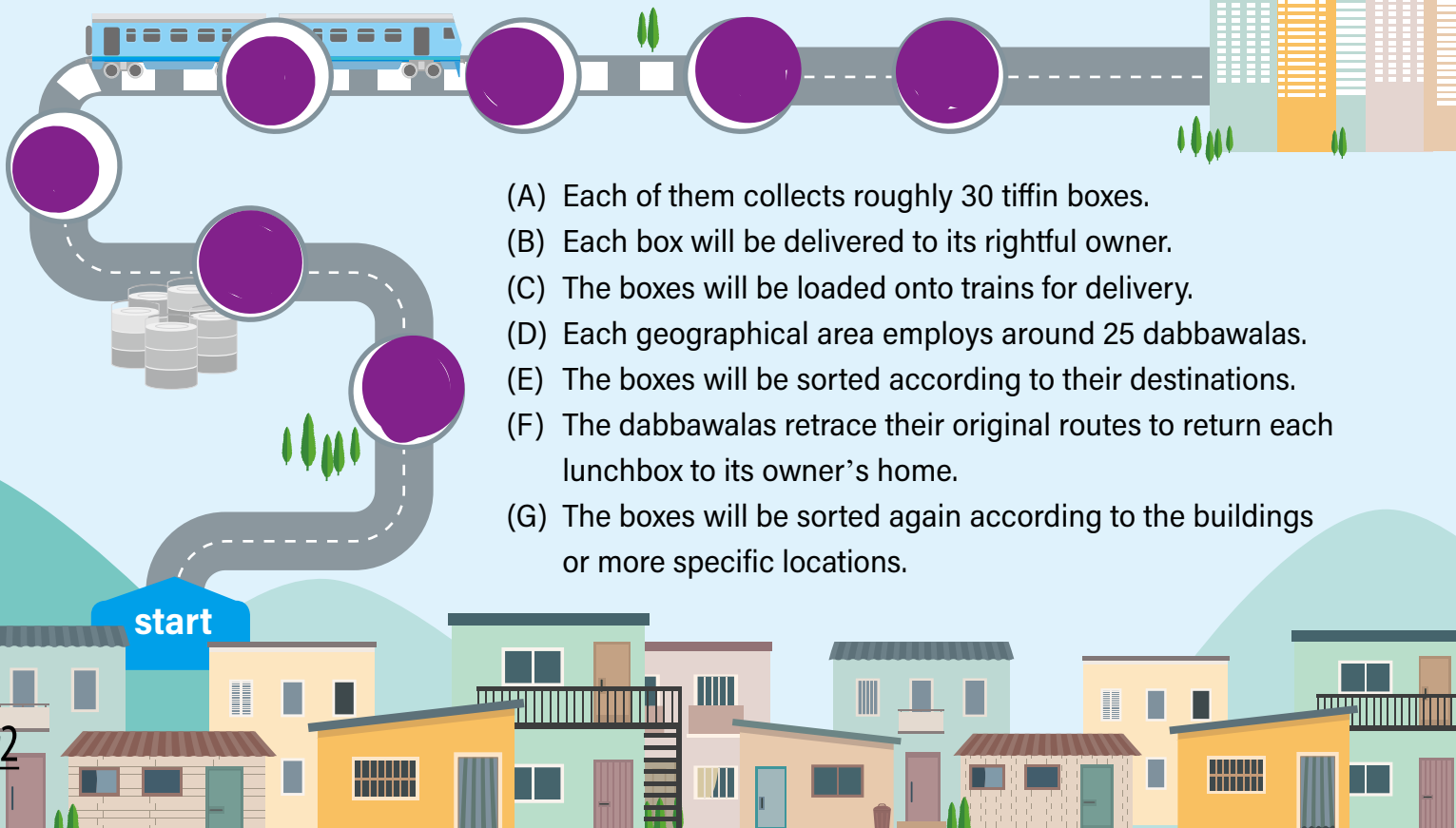
1. working for a delivery organization in (India) / Mexico / Saudi Arabia).
2. "the ones who (wear headscarves / carry boxes) / deliver messages."
3. mostly (deaf / literate / illiterate).
4. picking up (breakfast / lunch / dinner) from residences and delivering meals to each customer's workplace.

To avoid mix-ups, the dabbawalas will...

1. write special numbers and characters on each container's (lid) / bottom / handle) to indicate particular details.
2. use (English letters / local symbols / color schemes) to show the train station of origin.



2. Put the letters before the following statements mentioned in the passage in the correct order.



- (A) Each of them collects roughly 30 tiffin boxes.
- (B) Each box will be delivered to its rightful owner.
- (C) The boxes will be loaded onto trains for delivery.
- (D) Each geographical area employs around 25 dabbawalas.
- (E) The boxes will be sorted according to their destinations.
- (F) The dabbawalas retrace their original routes to return each lunchbox to its owner's home.
- (G) The boxes will be sorted again according to the buildings or more specific locations.

Comprehension Practice

1. What is the third paragraph mainly about?

General Understanding

- (A) The qualifications of a dabbawala.
- (B) How the dabbawalas' delivery system works.
- (C) The company's embrace of modern technology.
- (D) The ingenious coding tricks the company employs.

2. Why is the service dabbawalas provide so popular among Mumbai office workers?

Key Details

- (A) They're worried about street food safety.
- (B) They cannot heat up their lunches at work.
- (C) They're not allowed to eat out at lunchtime.
- (D) They find it troublesome to carry lunches themselves.

3. Why does the author compare the dabbawalas' system to a relay race?

Inference

- (A) Mixing up tiffin boxes is not allowed.
- (B) Each tiffin box has to be coded carefully.
- (C) Dabbawalas have to travel for long distances.
- (D) Each delivery takes teamwork and coordination.

Think and Reflect

(此處的作答說明請見T-141)

1. Do you think it's a good idea to allow food delivery services on the high school campus? Why or why not?

I think/I don't think it's a good idea to have such services on my campus because....

2. More and more students are choosing food delivery as a part-time job. Would delivering food be the top choice on your list of part-time jobs? Why or why not?

I think/I don't think delivering food is my top choice for a part-time job because....

Vocabulary & Phrases



字彙朗讀

Words for Production Track 101, 102

目標

1. enterprise

[ˈentəˌpraɪz]

n. [C] 組織；公司；企業 a company that aims to make money

- Mrs. Watson's clothing company employs over a thousand workers. It is therefore a very large enterprise.

Watson太太的服裝公司僱用一千多名的員工。因此，它是一間很大的企業。

2. transaction

[trænˈzækʃən]

n. [C] 交易；買賣 a specific deal or sale that people complete while doing business together

- Every time someone buys something at the convenience store, the transaction is saved in the shop's computer system.

每當有人在這家便利商店買東西時，這筆交易就會儲存在商店的電腦系統裡。

3. rate

[reɪt]

n. [C] 比率 the number of times something happens in a certain period of time

- The total number of visitors to the zoo is increasing at a rate of around fifty thousand people a year.

到這間動物園裡的遊客總人數大約以一年增加五萬人的比率增加。

4. merely

[ˈmɪrli]

adv. 僅僅；只不過 only, simply

- It's best to thank someone in person rather than merely send them an email or a text message.

最好親自感謝某人，而不是只寄電子郵件或簡訊。

mere

[mɪr]

adj. (用於強調不大、不重要或效果不大) 僅僅的；只不過的

- Tickets for the boat cost a mere two dollars, so anyone can afford to take it across the river.

船票只要兩元，所以人人都負擔得起搭船過河。

5. accuracy

[ˈækjəreɪsɪ]

n. [U] 準確性 the ability or skill to be correct or exact

- The problem is that the more we go into the past, the less accuracy we can attain.

問題是我們越深究過去，我們能達到的準確度就愈低。

6. suburb

[ˈsʌbərb]

n. [C] 郊區；城外 an outer area of a city that's mostly full of houses

- Most people live out in the suburbs and travel into the city center for work every workday.

大多數人住在郊區，每個工作天到市中心來工作。

✓ A → B
✓ at any rate
無論如何

literacy rate
識字率

一個比率

obtain
gain
attain
得

suburban (adj.)
郊外的

7. **commute**

[kə'mju:t]

commute

[kə'mju:t]

commuter

[kə'mju:tə]

8. **network**

[ˈnet,wɜ:k]

9. **efficiency**

[ɪ'fɪʃənsi]

efficient

[ɪ'fɪʃənt]

10. **swiftly**

[ˈswɪftli]

swift

[swɪft]

vi. 通勤；上下班往返 to travel regularly between home and workplace by car or using public transport

- Steve usually **commutes from** his house **to the** office by train. He only drives his car on weekends. Steve通常從家裡搭火車到公司。他只有在週末開車。

n. [C] 上下班路程

- For many passengers on the bus, the daily **commute home from work** is a good time to read a book. 對許多公車上的乘客來說，每天從公司到家裡的上下班路程是他們閱讀一本書的好時機。

n. [C] 上下班往返的人；通勤者

- While there were some tourists on the train, most passengers were commuters traveling between home and the office. 雖然火車上有一些遊客，大多數的乘客都是從家裡到公司上班的通勤者。

n. [C] 網絡；網狀系統 multiple devices, computers, roads, or railways etc. that are all connected to form a system

- Switzerland's **well-developed rail network** allows you to travel by train to almost anywhere in the country within just a few hours. 瑞士發達的鐵路網絡讓你可以幾小時內搭火車到國內幾乎所有的地方。

n. [U] 效率；效能 ability to work in a way that guarantees the most benefit through the least amount of effort, time, or expense

- The workers are spending too much time waiting in line to make copies. Thus, a second printer in the office will **increase efficiency**. 員工們花太多時間排隊等待影印了。因此，辦公室的第二臺影印機將可增加效率。

adj. 效率高的

- The aircraft crew was very efficient. In no time, all the passengers had their meals and drinks in front of them. 機組人員很有效率。很快地，所有乘客面前就有他們的餐點和飲料。

adv. 迅速地 in very little time; very quickly

- Running swiftly** to get away from the young lions, the zebra just managed to escape being caught and eaten.

adj. 迅速的

- For his final trick, the magician made the dove disappear with a **swift wave** of his hand. It was gone in a flash!

在那最後變的戲法時，魔術師很快揮一下手就讓鴿子消失。牠一剎那就不見了。

11. sort

[sɔ:t]

Sort out 整理
解決

sort

[sɔ:t]

vt. 整理；把……分類 to put different things into different groups, usually according to kind, type, size, quality, color, price, or class etc.

- Airline staff sorted the passengers into three main groups according to where they were sitting on the plane.

n. [C] 種類；類別 航空公司員工根據乘客們在飛機上的座位而把他們分成三大群。

- At the traditional market, you'll find all sorts of food, including fried snacks, baked goods, meat and seafood, and fresh fruit.

在傳統市場，你可以找到各種食物，包括煎炸零食、烘烤食品、肉與海鮮、和新鮮水果。

12. load

[lod]

load

[lod]

vt. vi. 裝載 to put something onto or into something larger, usually so that it can be moved, transported, or stored

- Every morning, the baker loads all the bread into the van and starts making his rounds.

每天早上，那麵包師傅把所有麵包放進麵包廂型車，開始送麵包。

- Dock workers hadn't finished loading, so the half-empty ship wasn't ready to leave the harbor yet.

碼頭工人沒有把貨物裝完，所以那空了一半的船隻還沒有準備好要離港。

n. [C] 負重；負荷

- With two more reindeer at the front, Santa's sleigh should be able to carry a heavier load.

因為前面多了兩隻馴鹿，聖誕老人的雪橇應該能乘載更多的東西。

heavy work load 繁重的
工作量

13. retrace

[ri'tres]

trace

[tres]

trace

[tres]

vt. 沿原路返回；折回 to go back the same way you came from

- With the security guard approaching, the thief swiftly retraced her steps to the wall and hid in the shadows.

因為有那名保全接近，那小偷很快折回到牆邊，躲在陰影處。

- The word "suburb" comes from a word meaning "under city" and can be traced all the way to the fourteenth century.

n. [C, U] 痕跡；蹤跡 「郊區」這字來自於意為「在城下」的一個單字，可以一路追溯到十四世紀。

- The police hope the trace of white powder on the floor might provide some clues as to what caused the fire.

警方希望地板上的白色粉末痕跡或許能提供一些關於火災成因的線索。

- Except for some ashes where they had made a campfire, the hikers left no trace of their overnight stay on the mountain.

除了健行者營火的一些灰燼外，他們在山上過夜時沒有留下任何痕跡。

相似字表巨大龐大 huge enormous vast tremendous

14. **massive**

[ˈmæsɪv]

adj. 龐大的；巨大的 very large

- The existence of snakes can be traced all the way back to the time when massive thirty-ton dinosaurs ruled the earth.

蛇的存在可以一路追溯到龐大的三十噸恐龍主宰地球的時候。

15. **handle**

[ˈhændl]

vt. 搬動；觸摸；弄 to hold, move, or touch with one's hands

- Don't handle any of the cubs, because the mother bear might reject them if they smell of humans.

不要碰任何一隻小熊，因為母熊如果聞到人的味道可能會排斥牠們。

16. **code**

[kod]

vt. 為……編碼 to mark something with letters, symbols, or numbers so that it can be sorted or identified

- Each library book is coded with a special combination of letters and numbers. This makes them all easy to find.

code

n. [C, U] 密碼；暗碼

每本圖書館書籍都有字母和數字的特殊組合而成的編碼。這讓所有書本易於被找到。

[kod]

- Before our soldiers cracked the code, the messages enemy generals had been sending each other didn't seem to make much sense.

在我們的士兵們破解密碼前，敵軍將領彼此傳送的訊息似乎沒什麼意義。

- By talking in code, the two bridge players could reveal what cards each was holding without anyone else realizing.

經由用暗碼講話，那兩位橋牌選手能透露彼此所拿的牌而不讓其他人知道。

17. **particular**

[pəˈtɪkjələ]

adj. 特定的 specific or certain; meaning or pointing to one individual thing

- Is there anything in particular that Grandpa would like for Christmas, or does he want us to surprise him?

爺爺聖誕節有沒有特別喜歡的東西，還是他要我們給他驚喜？

adj. 特別的

- Though Daniel studied the whole textbook for the test, he paid particular attention to chapter three.

雖然Daniel為了考試而讀了整本書，他特別留意第三章。

18. **scheme**

[skim]

n. [C] 系統；配置 a system or method for arranging or grouping something

- Martin came up with an ingenious scheme to organize all the kitchen items, so storing them is consequently much easier.

Martin想出一個巧妙的配置來組織所有的廚房用品，所以現在存放它們容易得多。

短時間
小範圍

又可稱戰術

19. **tactic** [ˈtæktɪk] **[C] 策略；手法** a specific way of doing something in order to achieve a goal

strategy 長時間
大範圍

策略

- Because the other boxer had a powerful left hook, Vinny's tactic was to try to stay on his left side.
因為另一名拳手有強力的左鉤拳，Vinny的策略是設法待在他的左側。

20. **flawless** **adj. 無瑕的；完美的** perfect; without any errors or weak points

[ˈflɒlɪs]

- After such a flawless dance routine, the judges had no choice but to give the couple a perfect ten. 在如此一套完美的舞蹈動作後，評審們不得不給那對舞者滿分。

flaw

n. [C] 錯誤；缺點

[flɔ]

- Kate's answer didn't match the one in her textbook, so there had to be a flaw somewhere in her calculations.
Kate的答案跟課本上的不合，所以她的計算一定有地方出錯。

21. **classic** **adj. 典型的；有代表性的** having all the expected or typical features of something in that group or class

[ˈklæsɪk]

- Allen punched Ken in the face after finding out that Ken had written a love letter to his girlfriend. It was a classic case of jealousy. Allen發現Ken寫了封情書給他女友後，在他臉上打了一拳。這是典型的妒忌案例。

classic

n. [C] 經典名著

[ˈklæsɪk]

- *Great Expectations*, *Moby Dick*, and *War and Peace* are all nineteenth-century classics that novel lovers often recommend reading. 《遠大前程》、《白鯨記》和《戰爭與和平》都是小說愛好者經常推薦閱讀的十九世紀經典名著。

classical

adj. 古典的

[ˈklæsɪkl]

- Though George's grandparents like to listen to all classical music, Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven are their favorites.
雖然George的祖父母喜歡聽所有的古典音樂，可是巴哈、莫札特和貝多芬是他們的最愛。

22. **excellence** **n. [U] 優秀；傑出** the quality of being really great

[ˈeksələns]

- It took years of practice for the singer to achieve such excellence in opera singing. 那歌手在多年練習後才在歌劇演唱上有著如此傑出的成就。

excellent

adj. 優秀的；傑出的

[ˈeksələnt]

- Tokyo has an excellent public transport system, so commuting to work is easy for most locals.
東京有個很棒的大眾運輸系統，所以對大多數當地人來說通勤上班很輕鬆。

Idioms and Phrases Track 103

1. **in large part** 在很大程度上 to a great extent

- Many animals die in the icy northern winters, in large part due to the cold and the lack of food. 許多動物在冰冷的北半球冬天死亡，主要是因為寒冷和缺少食物。

2. **bring back** 把……送回；歸還 to return someone or something

- Fans of the talk show don't really like the new host and are hoping they bring back the old one. 那個脫口秀的粉絲們不太喜歡新的主持人，希望他們找回舊的主持人。

3. **on time** 準時 not late; at the exact time that was promised or guaranteed

- Though all guests had been reminded to arrive on time for the wedding, some still showed up late. 雖然所有賓客都被提醒要準時參加那婚禮，有些人還是遲到。

4. **without a doubt** 毫無疑問；的確 used when you are giving your opinion and emphasizing the point that you are making

- Big Ben is without a doubt one of the most popular sights in London, but few people know this is actually the name of the bell, not the tower clock.
無疑地，大笨鐘是倫敦最受歡迎的名勝之一，可是很少人知道其實它是報時鐘而不是鐘樓的名稱。

Words for Recognition Track 104

1. **dabbawala** [ˌdabaˈwələ] *n.* [C] 在印度孟買從事外送午餐便當的人

2. **Mumbai** [mʌmˈbaɪ] *n.* 孟買（位於印度西部沿海的城市）

3. **illiterate** [ɪˈlɪtərɪt] *adj.* 文盲的；不識字的

4. **Nutan Mumbai Tiffin Box Suppliers Association** [ˈnutən mʌmˈbaɪ ˈtɪfɪn bɒks səˈplaɪəz əˌsɒsiˈeɪʃən] *n.* [C] 努坦孟買午餐便當供應協會（位於印度孟買，管理dabbawala外送員的公司）

5. **India** [ˈɪndiə] *n.* 印度

6. **cramped** [kræmpt] *adj.* 狹窄的；狹小的

7. **rightful** [ˈraɪtfl] *adj.* 正確的

8. **relay race** [ˈrɪleɪ res] *n.* [C] 接力賽

9. **Harvard Business School** [ˈhɑrvəd ˈbɪznɪs skul] *n.* 哈佛商學院

10. **courier** [ˈkʊrɪə] *n.* [C] 遞送包裹或急件的人

11. **FedEx** [ˈfedɛks] *n.* 聯邦快遞（專營國際快遞的物流集團，全名FedEx Corporation）

Sentence Pattern



在此語境中，記者為彰顯社群媒體的魅力，因此使用「Not until... + be/aux. + S....」的倒裝句構，強調幾個主流社群網站風靡各界之後，人們對網路又更加依賴了。

Not until... + be/aux. + S....

直到 才

本句型為將「not until + 時間點/事件」置於句首的倒裝句，用於強調直到某個時間點或某件事發生時，另一件事情才發生。

midnight (某時間點)

Cinderella left the palace. (另一件事才發生)

- 直到 A 才 B
- Not until midnight did Cinderella leave the palace.

It is not until midnight that Cinderella left the palace.
Jason finishes his homework (某事發生後)

He is allowed to play video games. (另一件事才發生)

- Not until Jason finishes his homework is he allowed to play video games.

Example

Not until this second round of sorting has been completed can each tiffin box be delivered to its rightful owner. (line 34)

Practice A

Use the above pattern and the given words to make sentences. The first one has been done for you.

1. not until / you turn eighteen / you be allowed / to get a driver's license.

Not until you turn eighteen are you allowed to get a driver's license.

2. not until / Mom arrived at the bank / she realized / that it was closed.

3. not until / Jimmy had binge-watched* the entire season of *Game of Thrones* / he went to bed.

4. not until / you have made a full recovery / you will be discharged from the hospital.

5. not until / Maggie stormed out / it dawned on* Jeff / that he had made a huge mistake.

6. not until / the transaction was declined / Phoebe found out / that she had maxed out* her credit card.

6



Word Bank

binge-watch 追劇

dawn on 使開始明白

max out 用盡額度

Practice B

Read the following mini-biographies of celebrities and make a sentence for each using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.

1. J.K. Rowling hit bottom when she got divorced in 1993. At that time, she was poor, jobless, and struggling to raise a daughter on her own. However, she had an idea for a story about a young boy attending wizard school and started working on it. In 1997, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* was published. It turned her life around.



Not until *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* was published in 1997 was J.K. Rowling's life turned around.

2. When James Harden was with the Oklahoma City Thunder, he was always the sixth man despite his amazing scoring ability. He was traded to the Houston Rockets in 2012 and became Houston's most featured player. He was voted the Most Valuable Player in 2017 and is now one of the highest-scoring players in NBA history.



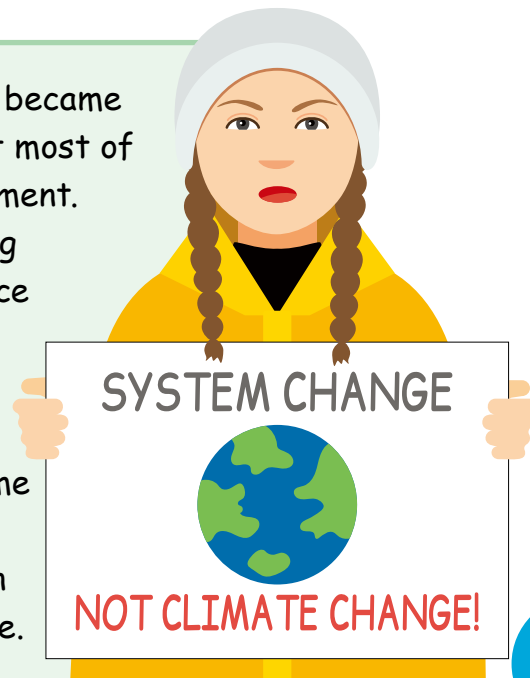
3. After receiving a master's degree from NYU, Ang Lee was unemployed for six years. It was his directorial debut, *Pushing Hands*, that first brought him success. Four years later, he arrived in Hollywood with *Sense and Sensibility* and then fascinated Western audiences with *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon*. In 2005, he won Best Director for *Brokeback Mountain*, becoming the first Asian director to win this Oscar.



Language in Use

Explore & Discover

Greta Thunberg, who is a schoolgirl from Sweden, became widely known to the public in 2018, when she spent most of her Fridays protesting outside the Swedish parliament. Her aim was to make people aware of the damaging effects of human activity on the environment. Since then, she has given several thought-provoking public speeches, in which she has called on world leaders to take stronger action against climate change. Thanks to her efforts, she was named Time magazine's Person of the Year in 2019. At just sixteen years of age, she was the youngest person that had ever been given this title by the magazine.



Read the following sentences carefully. Think about what language usage you have learned. Underline what the sentences below have in common. The first one has been done for you. 非限定

- 明确 ←
1. The Big Bang Theory, which features a group of scientists, is my favorite TV show.
 2. The government will provide shelter for families whose homes were seriously damaged in the earthquake.
 3. Jessie is looking for a roommate who is friendly and easygoing.
 4. Before the seminar, Hana was introduced to Ian, with whom she later became romantically involved.
 5. The local museum houses a large collection of paintings, many of which date from the eighteenth century.
 6. At the height of its power, the British Empire was referred to as “the empire on which the sun never sets.”

複習關係子句 (限定; 非限定)

練習 practice

A. 根據句意, 圈選所有適當的關係代名詞

1. The boy (who / , who / whom / which) is wearing the Flash T-shirt is my brother.

2. Sheldon asks Howard to give his paper to Stephen Hawking (who / , who / to who / , to whom) he looks up.

3. The student (who / whose / which / that) locker had been broken into called the police.

4. Doris just heard from the doctor ^{①, which ②} ^{一件事非} ^{的(n.)} ^{限次}

that she has cancer (who/who/which/which) ^{一件事} ^{的(n.)} ^{限次}
shocked and saddened her.

B. 填入適當的關係代名詞，並做適當的變化。

1. A mei is one of the best vocalists in Taiwan, is my idol.

2. They plan to launch the Grow a Dream Project _____ will donate money to environmental causes in Taiwan.

3. On weekends, I like to go to the night market _____ is located right beside Feng Chia University.

Examples

1. A dabbawala, or “one who carries a box,” picks up lunches from customers’ homes and delivers these meals to their workplaces. (line 14)
2. Each geographical area employs around twenty-five dabbawalas, each of whom collects roughly thirty tiffin boxes. (line 26)
3. This time they are divided depending on the buildings or more specific locations to which they must go. (line 32)

Apply & Practice

Step 1: Form groups of four. Discuss the plot and finish the story by filling in the blanks using the above pattern.

Page 1	Once upon a time, there was a kingdom, whose king _____ _____.
Page 2	The king had three daughters, the youngest of whom _____ _____.
Page 3	However, the princess had a disease/condition, which _____ _____.
Page 4	The king didn’t know what to do, so he turned to a wizard, who _____ _____.

Page 5	The wizard brought the princess to _____, in which _____ _____.
Page 6	(1) Miraculously, the princess was cured; the king was so pleased that he promised to give the wizard anything that _____ _____. (2) Amazingly, the princess turned into a _____ which _____ _____.
Page 7	(1) The wizard then _____ _____. (2) The king was so furious that he ordered _____ _____. (Or create your own innovative ending.)

Step 2: Make an eight-page mini-book with reference to the following video.

Step 3: Create a cover for your story, and create illustrations for your story.

(One sentence and illustration per page, seven pages in total.)

Step 4: Share your story and picture book with the class.



L

istening Strategy



Track 105



Scan and Listen

Vocabulary Preview

Listen and repeat.

1. delivery



2. lunchbox



3. take-out container



Listening Strategy

Listening for Comparison and Contrast

When speakers are introducing two things, they use comparison to show how they are similar, and they also make contrasts to describe how these things are different. Listen for these words and phrases to recognize similarities and differences:

Comparing (same): and, alike, similar to, the same as, just like, also, too, as well as

Contrasting (different): although, different, but, however, while, unlike, on the other hand, in contrast

Listen for the Gist

Listen and check the correct answer.

What does the conversation relate to?

- ☐ Comparing different types of transportation.
- ☐ Comparing different apps.
- ☒ Comparing different food-delivery methods.

Listen for Details

Listen again. Complete the diagram according to what you hear.

