

# Lesson 1

# The Backpackers

## UNIT 1 TRAVEL

### Target Vocabulary



- 1 abroad [ə'brɔ:d] (adv.) 到國外
- 2 scour [skaʊr] (v.) 搜索
- 3 bargain ['bɑ:rgɪn] (n.) 特價商品；便宜貨
- 4 book [bʊk] (v.) 預訂
- 5 embark on (v. phr) 從事；著手
- 6 tuck [tʌk] (v.) 塞進；摺疊；收攏
- 7 emerge [ɪ'mɜ:rdʒ] (v.) 出現；浮現
- 8 hosteller ['hɔ:stlə] (n.) 投宿者（尤指住在青年旅社的人）

### Vocabulary Tool Kit



backpack



Swiss army knife



water bottle



youth hostel



boots



single-lens reflex camera



Tube/Underground



route



compass

## The Backpacking Trip in London

Eurail pass<sup>1</sup>? Check. Travel partner and best friend? Check. Enough clothes and supplies to last two months **abroad**<sup>2</sup>? I sure hope so.

After **scouring**<sup>2</sup> the Web for **bargains**<sup>3</sup>, we **book**<sup>4</sup> our flight to London. We've been studying maps, youth hostel websites, and train routes since January. Now with our last semester of high school behind us, we **embark on**<sup>5</sup> a new adventure: the classic summer backpacking trip.

Upon arriving at the airport, we take the Tube and head toward our youth hostel in the city center. With our money belts **tucked**<sup>6</sup> inside our jeans, we **emerge**<sup>7</sup> from the Underground<sup>2</sup>, and I begin to study the map I printed from the Internet.

Within a few minutes, my face wrinkles into a look of confusion. Luckily, a friendly Londoner notices we need help and points us in the right direction. The receptionist at the hostel's front desk tells us where to leave our things, so we lock up our backpacks and set out. Following a proper meal of fish and chips, we spend the afternoon photographing Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, and Piccadilly Circus.

Back at the youth hostel that evening, we chat with our roommates. They are from California, and London is their last stop before heading back home. Later, we join some Canadian backpackers in the lobby, and we all go out to a pub for dinner. So far, all the **hostellers**<sup>8</sup> we've met have been friendly and full of travel tips and suggestions. If this is a taste of what the next two months will be like, I could really get used to the life of a backpacker!



<sup>1</sup> Eurail pass (歐洲聯營火車票) 是一種專給非歐洲籍旅客使用的火車票卷，旅客可在特定的期限內，持票於歐洲多國自由旅遊。

<sup>2</sup> 倫敦市區的地下鐵系統，稱為 the Tube 或 the Underground。

## AFTER YOU READ ▼

### A Reading Skill: 推論

通常作者會在文中省略一些資訊，除了認為沒有必要在故事裡描述所有細節外，也相信讀者會利用故事裡的線索和自身的經驗，去找出那些「遺漏」的資訊。當你思考出那些「遺漏」的資訊時，你便已做出「推論」(Making Inference)。「推論」代表依照自身的經驗、專業知識等，做出有一定依據的猜測。雖然你不能保證作者省去了什麼資訊，但你可以根據故事情節做出合理的推測。

- 1 Use the chart to help you think about how your mind makes an inference.

Question	Clues in the Story	Your Experiences	Inference
Why does the narrator have a "look of confusion" on her face?	She is looking at a map. A Londoner points her in the right direction.	When I am in a new city and looking at a map . . . When someone helps me, it's usually because . . .	

- 2 Why do you suppose the backpackers scour the Internet for bargains before booking their flight to London?
- 
- 3 Why do the backpackers tuck their money belts into their jeans?
- 
- 4 When the narrator writes, "I could really get used to the life of a backpacker," what can you infer she means by this exclamation?
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### B Word Study: 形容「人」的字尾

形容「人」的字尾：-er, -ist, -ian, -tor, -ive, -ee

在本篇文章中，我們看到「backpacker」這個字，當像「-er」這類字尾加到字根時，這些字尾有「人」或「物」的含意，進而形成另一個有新意義的名詞。瞭解這些字尾的變化，對於名詞字彙的擴充有很大的幫助。

**要注意的是**，並非所有「-er」結尾的單字都是用來形容人，「-er」這個字尾也能用來表示「形容詞」。

在本篇文章裡，下列單字的字尾「-er」皆不用來形容「人」：proper, semester, summer, center和dinner。

- 1 Use the following words or word roots to create new nouns with **-er**, **-ist**, **-ian**, **-tor**, **-ive**, and **-ee**, and then record them in the chart.

<p>London      administrate          history     hostel          represent    biolog          refer        reception          invest        magic</p>		<b>-er</b>		<b>-tor</b>
	1	.....	7	.....
	2	.....	8	.....
		<b>-ist</b>		<b>-ive</b>
	3	.....	9	.....
	4	.....		<b>-ee</b>
		<b>-ian</b>		
	5	.....	10	.....
	6	.....		

- 2 From the list of words you recorded in the chart, choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- Someone who writes about or studies history is called a(n) .....
- Germany only lost the game because the ..... was biased.
- A person who works at the reception desk of a hotel or another business is known as the .....
- Someone who lives in London or is native to London is called a(n) .....
- While staying at the hostel, the two friends met a fellow ..... from New York.
- There'll be a(n) ..... performing tricks for entertainment at Sarah's birthday party.
- The firm has two ..... in every Asian city.
- A(n) ..... is a person who puts money into something in order to make a profit or get an advantage.
- The science museum hosted a special ..... who gave a lecture about human biology.
- He works as a school ..... who manages the operation of school plans.

## Exercise

### Reading Comprehension

- ..... 1 Based on the story, we can assume that backpackers prefer to stay at hostels rather than hotels because .....
- hostels offer more activities
  - hostels make it easier to meet people
  - hotels are too formal
  - hotels are too expensive
- ..... 2 The main purpose of the story is to .....
- suggest that readers should travel with a partner
  - encourage readers to try backpacking
  - present an introduction to the backpacking experience
  - present a backpacking example to follow
- ..... 3 Which of the following statements about the backpackers is true?
- They book their flights through a travel agent.
  - They take care to keep their money safe.
  - Their fellow backpackers are rude and unhelpful.
  - They take a group tour around the city.
- ..... 4 *Upon exiting the Tube, the backpackers encounter a problem.* Which of the following details best supports this statement?
- The narrator is looking at a map.
  - The backpackers are wearing their large backpacks.
  - The narrator looks confused.
  - The backpackers ask for directions.
- ..... 5 What does the word "taste" mean in the last sentence of the story?
- figure out the flavor of something
  - individual preference
  - small amount
  - sample experience

## 2 Target Vocabulary

From the list of target vocabulary, choose the word that best completes the sentence. Two of the words will be used twice.

abroad      scoured      bargain      book  
embark on      tucked      emerge      hosteller

- 1 If we don't \_\_\_\_\_ a table at the restaurant, we may have to wait outside until one becomes available.
- 2 There is one \_\_\_\_\_ in our room who plans to stay in London for two weeks.
- 3 I found a flight from New York to London for half price. What a \_\_\_\_\_!
- 4 My cousin took a job in Europe, and now she lives and works \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 The backpackers \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper advertisements in search of cheap flights to Europe.
- 6 During their university studies, some students choose to study \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 One way to find a \_\_\_\_\_ on expensive items is to shop on the Internet.
- 8 You can enter the Chunnel, an underwater tunnel, in England and \_\_\_\_\_ at the other side in France.
- 9 As soon as I graduate from high school, I will \_\_\_\_\_ my university studies.
- 10 To keep from getting robbed, I \_\_\_\_\_ my wallet into a hidden pocket in my coat.

## 3 Critical Thinking

- 1 Although the backpackers in the story have started their journey with some positive experiences, what do you think might be some of the challenges they will deal with along the way?
- 2 If you were to meet travelers wearing giant backpacks in your city or hometown, what kinds of things can you assume about them?
- 3 What advice would you give a backpacker traveling through your city or hometown?
- 4 Do you think you would like the life of a backpacker? Why or why not?

# Ultimate Movie Experiences

Are your box office sales in a slump<sup>1</sup>?

**3-D to the rescue<sup>2</sup>!**

Hollywood studios<sup>1</sup> are eager to release more digital and 3-D movies. You need to attract more customers. That means it's time to upgrade to digital and 3-D technology. One system, "Dolby 3-D," even allows movie theaters to play both 3-D and 2-D movies.

Consider the following three aspects of 3-D movies:

## Quality

Yes, 3-D movies were a **fad**<sup>3</sup> of the 1950s, and moviegoers still wear special glasses to view them, but James Cameron's **CGI**<sup>4</sup>/live-action movie *Avatar* proves that 3-D movies have come a long way. Here's how:

- The actors who play animated characters wear special suits with sensors<sup>2</sup> attached. They perform scenes on a movie set filled with special cameras. The cameras **capture**<sup>5</sup> the action by tracking the movements of the sensors, which a computer program **transforms**<sup>6</sup> into CGI.
- Digital special-effects experts **fine-tune**<sup>7</sup> the images to make the characters look more realistic.
- Cameron created his own camera system to film his non-animated characters in 3-D. IMAX, however, is working on a new digital 3-D camera that will make Cameron's job much easier in the future.

## Comfort

Previously, movie theaters showed 3-D movies by using two film projectors<sup>3</sup>: one image for the left eye and one for the right. If the two projectors were not lined up properly, it would cause the viewers headaches. Today, however, the 3-D projection system "RealD" uses just one projector, offering a better viewing experience. What's more, Steven Spielberg plans to make 3-D technology glasses-free.

## Benefits

Increased **attendance**<sup>8</sup>—Audiences find 3-D experiences more exciting than what's available at home.

Increased **revenue**<sup>9</sup>—Moviegoers are willing to pay a premium for the 3-D experience.

<sup>1</sup> Hollywood studio (好萊塢片廠) 指的是好萊塢的電影製片公司。

<sup>2</sup> sensor (感測器) 是一種能感應或察覺動作、光線、熱度的檢測裝置。

<sup>3</sup> projector (投影機) 可將影像投射至平面上, 如電影螢幕。