

2

My Mouth's in **Airplane** **Mode!***

Thinking Ahead

1. Watch the video about food flavors and check the correct answers.



Scan and Watch

(1) What are the two most important factors that decide the flavor of a food?

☐ taste ☐ color ☐ smell ☐ texture* ☐ temperature*

(2) Which foods are more likely to be associated with umami, a savory taste?



2. Look at the pictures below and discuss the following questions with your partner. What do you look forward to most when you take a plane? Why?

I look forward to...most because....



Word Bank

texture 口感

temperature 溫度

Reading Strategy

Identifying the Problem and Its Solutions

In a problem-solution text, a problem is stated and one or more possible solutions are proposed. The text explains the causes of a problem and its negative impact to convince* readers that it needs to be solved. And then the text will suggest some solutions to the problem. Being able to identify the problem and its solutions will help readers better understand the information in a text.

Read the text on the next page, and then check the problem and solutions mentioned in the text.

Problem

- ☐ The human ear is affected by the noise in the airplane cabin.
- ☐ The altitude of the plane changes suddenly during take-off or landing.
- ☐ Passengers may feel pain in their ears when the plane is taking off or landing.

Solutions

- ☐ Passengers can lower the pressure inside their ears by swallowing.
- ☐ Staying awake during take-off or landing can help the ears get used to pressure changes.
- ☐ Holding your breath and gently blowing your nose can balance the pressure inside and outside the ears.

Reading Comprehension

_____ Which of the following statements is NOT a negative impact on the human body during take-off or landing?

- (A) Passengers' ears would break apart.
- (B) Passengers' ear fluids would get stuck.
- (C) Passengers' ears would feel blocked and swollen.

Audrey heard the captain announce they'd be landing soon. As the plane dropped rapidly, her ears started to hurt. They felt blocked and swollen*. "Hope they don't burst," she thought, watching the giant wing cut through the clouds.

Since sudden changes in cabin pressure often negatively affect the human ear, Audrey probably wasn't the only passenger in pain. When the air pressure inside the ear is suddenly much higher than that on the outside, parts of the inner ear stretch*. Fluids* and air therefore get stuck, which can be uncomfortable or even painful for air travelers. Fortunately, there are ways to solve this problem. Suggestions for lowering the pressure inside the ear include swallowing, yawning, or chewing on something. You can also hold your mouth and nose closed, and gently "blow" your nose until the pressure inside and outside is the same. Finally, try not to sleep during take-off or landing. This will give your ears more time to get used to pressure changes.



Word Bank

swollen 腫脹的

stretch 拉長

fluid 液體



Reading Selection



課文動畫
課文朗讀



Language Highlight

In lines 5-6, the pattern "S + V + as much as + S (+ V)" is used. What words does "do" in that pattern replace?

1



"Ladies and gentlemen, this is your captain speaking. We've now reached an **altitude***

of thirty thousand feet, and breakfast will be served soon.

But I must **warn**¹ you that it might taste a little different

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from what you're **used to**. And...you probably won't enjoy it as much as you do on the ground. Please remember that this isn't our fault. Thanks, and enjoy your flight!"

Food Facts Every Flyer Should Know



In-flight meals are **small in size but high in calories** because they are loaded up with additives that improve their flavor.



If you have special requirements for your diet, you can order **special meals**, such as vegetarian meals and low-calorie meals.



The pilot and the co-pilot eat different meals so that if one of them falls ill from the food, the other can keep the passengers safe.



In-flight meals can increase **jet lag** because they are served at irregular times and thus confuse your body clock.

Needless to say, you'll never hear an **announcement**² like this. However, **research**³ shows that the food's lack of **flavor**⁴ is not the airlines' fault. It happens because of some changes your body experiences during a flight. For a start, **believe it or not**, your tongue doesn't work the same up in the air. Because of the lower **humidity*** and air **pressure**⁵ in the airplane **cabin***, your tongue is actually not as sensitive to different flavors as it usually is. Similarly, your nose, which **normally**⁶ helps you **distinguish**⁷ between different tastes more **accurately**⁸, becomes so blocked that it doesn't **function**⁹ well high in the sky.

You can't just **blame**¹⁰ your tongue and your nose when the food on your plate doesn't taste so great, because even your ears can **affect**¹¹ how much you enjoy your meal. An airplane cabin can be quite a noisy place where **passengers'**¹² attention is often **distracted**¹³ from what they're eating. In fact, experiments have **indicated**¹⁴ that food doesn't taste as sweet or salty under noisy **conditions**¹⁵ as it does in a quieter environment. Your **cuisine*** in the clouds, therefore, might taste quite **bland*** because of the noise of the airplane engines.

Reading Strategy

Identifying the Problem and Its Solutions

- Read paragraph 3 and check which of the following sentences is a problem to be solved.
 - ☐ An airplane cabin is quite a noisy place.
 - ☐ Your ears can affect how much you enjoy your meal.
 - ☐ Food may taste bland in the noisy environment of the airplane.

Note the Details

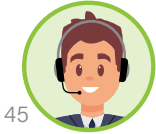
1. Why does your tongue become less sensitive when you are up in the air?
2. Besides your tongue, what other organs will be affected, making in-flight meals less enjoyable?

3. How do airlines help passengers have a more pleasant dining experience?

Of course, airlines have realized how our **organs*** are affected during a flight and have **come up with** different **solutions**¹⁶ to the problem. Firstly, they usually add more flavoring to the dishes that are served during flights to make them tastier. They've also introduced more **savory*** **ingredients**¹⁷ to their in-flight **recipes**¹⁸, such as tomatoes, **mushrooms***, and **spinach***, because of their rich flavor. **In comparison**¹⁹ **with** other foods, these **remain**²⁰ yummy, **regardless of** the height of your tummy! In addition, some airlines like **British Airways*** have even tried **providing**²¹ passengers with **nasal sprays*** before meals. These sprays, the airlines say, can help clear passengers' **stuffy***, dry noses and therefore improve their high-altitude dining experience.

“

In comparison with other foods, these remain yummy, regardless of the height of your tummy! ”



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"We will soon be landing, ladies and gentlemen.

Hope you've had a **pleasant**²² flight and enjoyed your in-flight meals. We look forward to serving you again soon. Safe travels!"

—Written by André Louw

2

Reading Comprehension

Which passenger is complaining about the problem mentioned in the passage?

(A) Luna. (B) Jack. (C) Sophie. (D) Duncan.

The screenshot shows the Complaints.com website with the URL <https://www.complaints.com/airlines>. The site has a navigation bar with links for Home, About, and a search icon. Below the navigation bar are tabs for different categories: AIRLINES, BANKS, HOTELS, MALLS, and RESTAURANTS. The AIRLINES tab is selected, and it displays a list of four complaints:

- Luna** (Oct 29, 2021): The airline tries to fill every available seat without regard to the ongoing pandemic*. It would put all of the passengers and crew at great risk!
- Jack** (May 5, 2021): "Appetizing" is certainly not the word used to describe the meal I had today. The boiled chicken was tasteless and the tiramisu wasn't sweet at all!
- Sophie** (Jan 1, 2021): I am allergic* to seafood and peanuts. When I booked the ticket, the airline didn't tell me that allergen-free* meals were not available on all flight routes!
- Duncan** (Dec 29, 2020): I switched to the in-flight entertainment system and looked forward to watching a movie. However, what happened was that nothing happened. The entertainment system didn't work at all!

At the bottom of the page, there is a Word Bank with the following terms: pandemic 疫情, allergic 過敏的, allergen-free 不含過敏原的.

Graphic Organizer

Any problem can be solved. Use this graphic organizer to review why food tastes “special” when you are flying and how airlines deal with this problem. Complete the graphic organizer by matching the following statements from the passage.

- (A) It is blocked and thus can’t help people distinguish between different tastes accurately.
- (B) They help clear people’s stuffy, dry noses before meals.
- (C) People’s attention is distracted, and the cuisine tastes bland under noisy conditions.
- (D) It is not as sensitive to different flavors as it usually is.
- (E) Tomatoes, mushrooms, and spinach can remain yummy regardless of the height.
- (F) It helps make the dishes tastier.
- (G) An airplane cabin is a noisy place because of the noise of its engines.



Problem		Solutions
<p>In-flight food tastes a little different from what people are used to. Human organs are affected by the cabin environment during a flight.</p>		<p>Airlines have proposed different solutions to this problem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Adding More Flavoring: _____■ Adding More Savory Ingredients: _____■ Providing Nasal Sprays: _____
Causes	Effects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The humidity and air pressure become lower in the airplane cabin.■ _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Tongue: _____■ Nose: _____■ Ears: _____	

Comprehension Practice

_____ 1. According to the passage, when the mouth is in “airplane mode,” what will happen?

General Understanding

- (A) Flight attendants will offer an extra special meal.
- (B) Only savory ingredients will be used in the dishes.
- (C) People will lose their appetites and won't feel like eating.
- (D) Food will taste bland compared with how it tastes on the ground.

_____ 2. How does the noise of the plane engines affect the taste of food?

Key Details

- (A) It puts passengers under great pressure.
- (B) It makes the tongue too sensitive to sweet or salty food.
- (C) It will greatly lower the humidity in the cabin, making food dry.
- (D) It distracts passengers, making food taste less sweet or less salty.

_____ 3. Why does the author include an unlikely flight announcement at the beginning of the passage?

Inference

- (A) To be humorous so as to catch readers' interest.
- (B) To warn readers of possible medical conditions.
- (C) To tell readers how nice the airline services could be.
- (D) To complain about how terrible in-flight meals might be.

Think and Reflect

1. Do you agree with the author's point that food might not taste so good when it is eaten under noisy conditions? Why or why not?

Yes, I agree with this point because....

No, I don't agree with this point because....

2. Which organ, your tongue, nose, ears, or eyes, will affect you most when you try a new food? Why?

My tongue/nose/ears/eyes will affect me most because....

Vocabulary & Phrases



字彙朗讀

Words for Production

1. warn

[wɔːn]

warning

[ˈwɔːnɪŋ]

▶ **vt. 警告；提醒** to tell or remind someone about possible danger or problems

- Bill's parents warned him not to go mountain climbing because a strong typhoon was coming.

▶ **n. [C] 警告**

- The moment the fire department issued a warning that the building might collapse, everyone inside got out immediately.

2. announcement

[əˈnaʊnsmənt]

announce

[əˈnaʊns]

▶ **n. [C] 公告；廣播通知** an official statement, spoken or written, to inform people of an event or decision

- Our English teacher made an announcement that there would be a test on Thursday.

▶ **vt. 宣布**

- This world champion boxer has announced that he will retire at the end of March.

3. research

[ˈrisɜːtʃ]

research

[rɪˈsɜːtʃ]

▶ **n. [U] 研究** a detailed and careful study of a particular issue or problem

- Dr. Smith is doing some research into how dolphins communicate with each other.

▶ **vt. 研究**

- After researching the causes of this disease for several years, these medical experts have finally found a cure.

4. flavor

[ˈfleɪvə]

▶ **n. [U, C] 味道** how food or drink tastes

- The soup has no flavor. You should add some salt to it.
- The tea that is grown in this mountain village has a gentle flavor of flowers.

Word Power



flavor



flavour

flavoring

[ˈflevərɪŋ]

▶ *n.* [U, C] 調味料

- Lucy prefers foods that don't have any added flavoring.
- Grapefruit juice doesn't usually taste this sweet. There must be some artificial flavorings in it.

Word Power



flavoring



flavouring

5. **pressure**

[ˈpreʃə]

▶ *n.* [U] (液體、氣體等) 壓力 the force produced by a liquid or gas within a container or limited space

- Doctors often warn patients with high blood pressure to avoid high-fat diets.

▶ *n.* [U] 心理壓力

- The nurses are under great pressure to work long hours.

6. **normally**

[ˈnɔrmli]

▶ *adv.* 通常 in usual situations

- Uncle Frank normally reads the newspaper over breakfast, but this morning he watched the news on TV instead.

normal

[ˈnɔrm]

▶ *adj.* 正常的

- It is normal for cats to sleep twelve to sixteen hours a day.

7. **distinguish**

[dɪˈstɪŋɡwɪʃ]

▶ *vi. vt.* 分辨 to identify two or more things or people as being different

- Nancy and her twin sister look so similar that even their parents can't distinguish between them sometimes.
- As an art expert, Victor can easily distinguish a real painting from a copy.

8. **accurately**

[ˈækjərɪtli]

▶ *adv.* 精確地；準確地 correctly; without error, doubt, or guessing

- So far scientists have not found a way to predict earthquakes accurately.

accurate

[ˈækjərɪt]

▶ *adj.* 精確的；準確的

- Steve had his watch fixed because it was not accurate in telling time.

9. **function**
[ˈfʌŋkʃən]
- function**
[ˈfʌŋkʃən]
- ▶ *vi.* 運作；起作用 to operate in a useful way
- Malcolm's favorite couch also functions as a bed when one of his friends stays over for the night.
- ▶ *n.* [C] 功能
- Zoos perform the functions of offering people enjoyment and helping them better understand animals.
10. **blame**
[blem]
- ▶ *vt.* 歸咎於；責怪 to see someone or something as the reason for a problem or accident
- The police blamed the drunken driver for the terrible car accident.
11. **affect**
[əˈfekt]
- ▶ *vt.* 影響 to cause someone or something to change in some way
- Global warming has greatly affected the lives of many wild animals, such as polar bears.
12. **passenger**
[ˈpæsɪdʒə]
- ▶ *n.* [C] 乘客 someone in a vehicle, except for the driver
- Passengers on the plane were glad to hear the captain announce that the strong winds wouldn't affect their flight.
13. **distract**
[dɪˈstrækt]
- ▶ *vt.* 使分心；使轉移注意力 to take someone's attention away from what he or she is supposed to be doing
- Ken tried to finish the novel before bed, but the loud music from next door kept distracting him from his reading.
- distraction**
[dɪˈstrækʃən]
- ▶ *n.* [C] 使人分心的事物
- With so many distractions, Tina found it difficult to study at home.
14. **indicate**
[ˈɪndəˌket]
- ▶ *vt.* 指出 to show, prove, or suggest
- Recent research clearly indicates that only 3% of the children in this country get as much daily exercise as they should.

indication

[ˌɪndəˈkeɪʃən]

▶ *n.* [C, U] 跡象

- When people have a sore throat and a runny nose, it is normally an indication that they have the flu or a cold.
- At the speech contest, John looked confident and gave no indication of how nervous he was.

15. **conditions**

[kənˈdɪʃənz]

▶ *n. pl.* 情況；環境 the situation or environment that affects someone or something

- Under normal conditions, my scooter functions well, but yesterday it was so cold that it wouldn't start.

condition

[kənˈdɪʃən]

▶ *n.* [U] 狀況

- My father has been driving the same car for twenty years, but it is still in good condition.

16. **solution**

[səˈluʃən]

▶ *n.* [C] 解決方法 a way to solve a problem

- The government is trying to think of a solution to the problem of air pollution.

solve

[sɒlv]

▶ *vt.* 解決

- We can solve the problem of garbage by recycling and reusing the things we have.

17. **ingredient**

[ɪnˈɡrɪdiənt]

▶ *n.* [C] (食物的) 材料；成分 one of the foods used to prepare a certain dish

- This restaurant only uses natural ingredients like fruits, vegetables, and herbs in its dishes.

18. **recipe**

[ˈresəpi]

▶ *n.* [C] 食譜 a list of the ingredients for a dish, and the instructions on how to prepare it

- Does this cookbook include a recipe for apple pie?

19. **comparison**

[kəm`pærəsən]

compare

[kəm`per]

n. [U, C] 比較 checking to see how two or more people or things are similar or different

- The cost of living in Taipei is quite high. By comparison, it doesn't cost so much to live in any other city in Taiwan.
- In her latest book, the travel writer made a comparison of the eating habits in different countries.

vt. 比較

- Don't always compare yourself with others; after all, you're one of a kind.

20. **remain**

[ri`men]

vi. 保持 to continue to be in the same condition

- When Judy went back to her hometown twenty years later, she found that most things remained unchanged.

21. **provide**

[prə`vaɪd]

vt. 提供 to give someone something that he or she needs

- This hotel provides a nice breakfast and free Wi-Fi for its guests.

22. **pleasant**

[`pleznt]

adj. 令人愉快的 enjoyable and making one feel happy

- On summer days, it is pleasant to go for a walk in the evening when it is cooler.

Idioms and Phrases

1. **be used to** 習慣 to feel something is normal or familiar after experiencing it

- Arnold is already used to the weather on the island, so the heat and strong winds don't bother him at all.

2. **needless to say** 不用說 used when the information to follow should be obvious or a natural conclusion

- Miranda performed better than all her co-workers last year. Needless to say, she got a pay raise and a promotion.

3. **believe it or not** 信不信由你 used to indicate that something is true but might be surprising
 - Believe it or not, you have just won one million dollars in our lottery!
4. **come up with** 想出 to think of a solution, plan, answer, or idea
 - We came up with a great plan to hold a surprise party for Gina on her birthday.
5. **in comparison with** 和……相較之下 when compared with
 - In comparison with Greenland, Taiwan is a very small island.
6. **regardless of** 不管 without being affected by something
 - The food festival will be held as planned regardless of the weather.

Words for Recognition

1. **airplane mode** [ˈer,plen ,mod] *n. [U]* 飛航模式
2. **altitude** [ˈæltə,tjud] *n. [C]* 海拔
3. **humidity** [hjuˈmɪdəti] *n. [U]* 溼度
4. **cabin** [ˈkæbɪn] *n. [C]* 機艙
5. **cuisine** [kwiˈzin] *n. [U, C]* 菜餚
6. **bland** [blænd] *adj.* 平淡無味的
7. **organ** [ˈɔrgən] *n. [C]* 器官
8. **savory** [ˈsevəri] *adj.* 可口開胃的
9. **mushroom** [ˈmʌʃrʊm] *n. [C]* 蘑菇
10. **spinach** [ˈspɪnɪʃ] *n. [U]* 菠菜
11. **British Airways** [ˌbrɪtɪʃ ˈer,wez] *n.* 英國航空
12. **nasal spray** [ˈnezl ,spre] *n. [C]* 鼻噴劑
13. **stuffy** [ˈstʌfi] *adj.* 阻塞的

Word Power

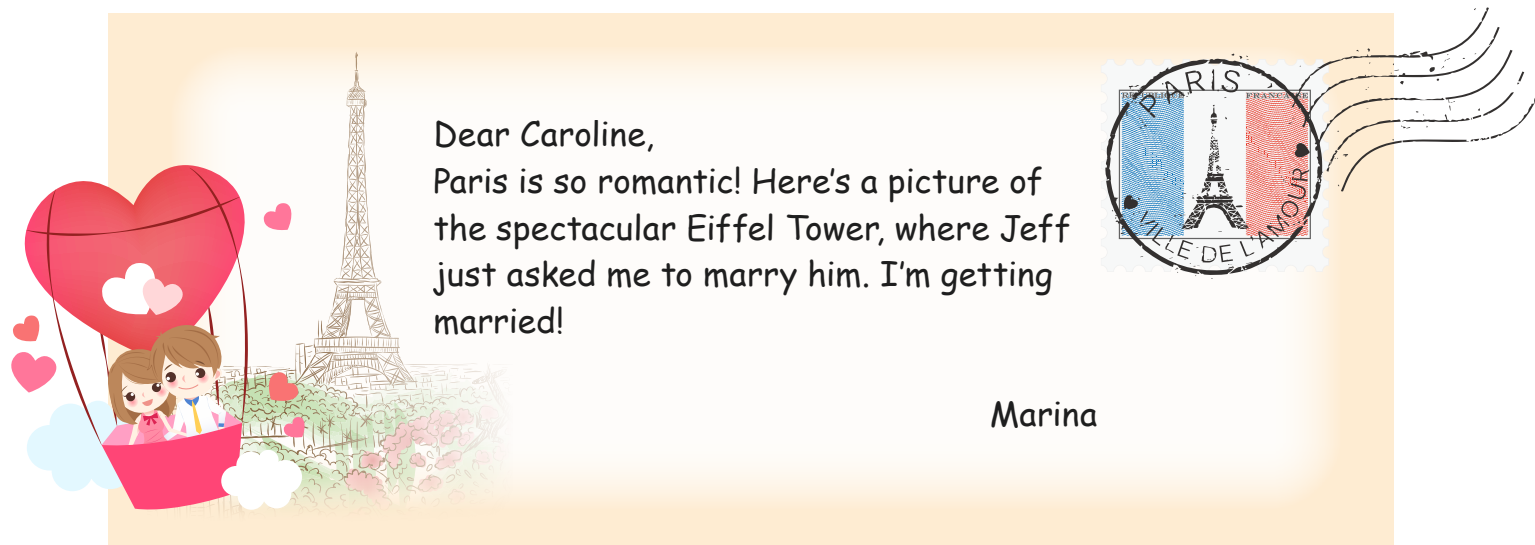


savory



savoury

Sentence Pattern



在此語境中，艾菲爾鐵塔是 Jeff 跟 Marina 求婚的地點，因此 Marina 使用關係副詞 where 引導的形容詞子句來描述這個地點。

...N(,) + where/when + S + V....

此句型為關係副詞 where 和 when 所引導的形容詞子句，與關係代名詞引導的形容詞子句相同，有「限定」與「非限定」兩種用法。

1. 當先行詞為表示「地點或場所」的名詞時，關係副詞用 where。

- The city **where** we spent our honeymoon is quite beautiful.
- Here's a picture of the spectacular Eiffel Tower, **where** Jeff asked Marina to marry him.

2. 當先行詞為表示「時間」的名詞時，關係副詞用 when。

- If you want me to give you a ride, tell me the exact time **when** you'll arrive.
- Henry died in 1970, **when** his third daughter was born.

Example

An airplane cabin can be quite a noisy place where passengers' attention is often distracted from what they're eating. (line 22)

Practice A

Fill in the blanks using "(,) where" or "(,) when." The first one has been done for you.

1. San Francisco is the city where I was born and raised.
2. I still remember the summer _____ I went backpacking in Europe with my brother.
3. Kenting is one of the places _____ director Ang Lee shot his film, *Life of Pi*.
4. We read about the Middle Ages _____ the Black Death killed millions of people.
5. We will never forget the summer of 2016 _____ Michael Phelps broke his own record for the most gold medals in the Olympics.

Practice B

Read the following schedule carefully and complete the sentences using the above pattern. The first one has been done for you.

Brian's Schedule (July)						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

my older sister / take the College Entrance Exam

take HSR to Kaohsiung / attend my cousin's wedding

my family / have dinner at Casa Pasta / celebrate my birthday

participate in a summer science camp

see a movie with my classmates in Ximending*

1. July 1 and 2 are the days when my older sister will take the College Entrance Exam.
2. Casa Pasta is the restaurant _____.
3. I will take the High-Speed Rail to Kaohsiung _____.
4. The third week of July is the time _____.
5. On July 26, I will go to Ximending _____.

Language in Use

Explore & Discover



 Honey, do you remember the coffee shop where we first met? I went there yesterday.

 Really? Is it any different?

 No, it's as busy as it was before. It took me half an hour to get a coffee.

Read the first two sentences carefully and look at what is marked. Then read the other sentences. Which parts of the sentences are similar to the marked parts of the first two? Mark them in the same way.

1. The manager has been as busy as a bee recently, trying to meet the project deadline.
2. This semester, Andrea took as many courses as her best friend Linda (did).
3. Little Sandra dances as beautifully as a professional dancer (does).
4. Every time Stanley shows me his new cellphone, he is as proud as a peacock.
5. Traveling to Hong Kong probably costs as much money as traveling to Tokyo (does).
6. Billy's passion for baseball is not as strong as it was when he was in high school.
7. When I got home, my dog didn't greet me as energetically as it usually does.

What is the function of using "as...as..." in a sentence?

- ☐ To highlight a condition that is not expected.
- ☐ To describe two events that happen at the same time.
- ☐ To show a comparison when two people or things are equal in some way.

Examples

1. You probably won't enjoy it as much as you do on the ground. (line 5)

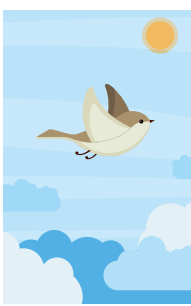
2. Your tongue is actually not as sensitive to different flavors as it usually is. (line 14)
3. Food doesn't taste as sweet or salty under noisy conditions as it does in a quieter environment. (line 25)

Apply & Practice

Step 1: Complete the description of each pair of pictures with the words given below.

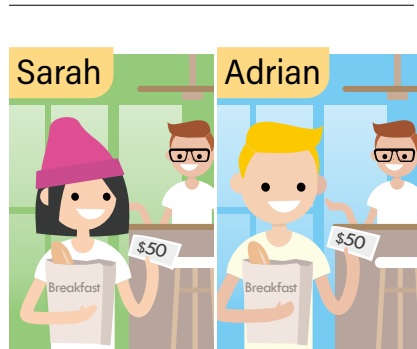
Step 2: Create your own drawing in the last square below. Also, use "as...as..." to make one sentence to describe it.

Step 3: Pair up and take turns sharing your drawing and sentence with your partner.

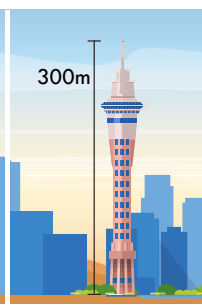
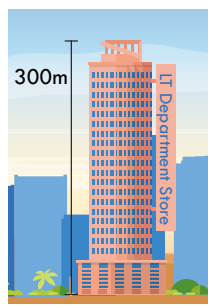


(free)

Chris is as free as a bird during
the summer vacation.



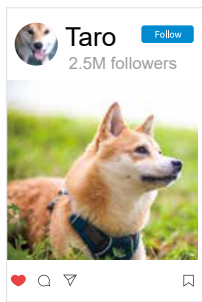
(money)



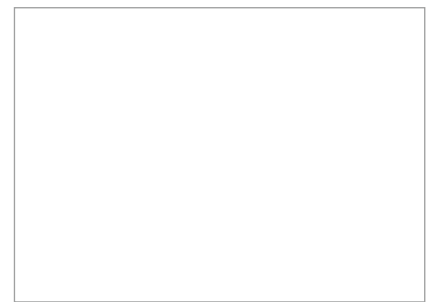
(tall)



(well)



(follower)



L

istening Strategy



Scan and Listen

Vocabulary Preview

Listen and repeat.



1. captain



2. fasten seat
belt sign



3. food and
beverage service



4. flight



5. arrival

Listening Strategy

Note-Taking for Getting Information ①

While listening, you can understand the content through note-taking. One way to organize your notes is using a mind map, a useful tool to help you collect information. Just write down keywords, instead of whole sentences, to form a mind map. This way, you can understand the relationship between the main ideas and the details.

Listen for the Gist

Listen and choose the correct answer.

_____ What kind of talk is this?

- (A) A public speech.
- (B) A flight announcement.
- (C) An opening remark* in a talk show.

Listen for Details

Listen again. Complete the mind map by checking the right answer according to what you have heard.

2

