



Wrestling with Cultural Differences

◀ Vocabulary / Idioms / Phrases ▶

1. **survive** [səˈvaɪv] *vi.* 繼續存在，存活

survival [səˈvaɪvəl] *n.* [U] 生存，存活

說明 survive from sth 從…中殘存下來

survive on sth 靠著…設法度日

補充 ① survive 也可以當及物動詞，後方加上受詞，表示「在…後仍然生存；從…中逃生」。

① The custom of renting a wife in countries like Thailand and India still **survives**.
租妻這個習俗仍然存在於像是泰國和印度等國家。

② Some superstitions and taboos are believed to have **survived** from medieval times.
據信有些迷信和禁忌是從中古時期殘存下來的。

③ I can't imagine how Jeff **survives** on such a low salary in a big city.
我無法想像 Jeff 是如何靠著如此低的薪水在大城市中設法度日。

④ The purpose of the ban on single-use straws is to ensure the **survival** of marine life.
一次性吸管禁令的目的是要確保海洋生物的存活。

① Fortunately, the front passengers on the bus **survived** the accident.
慶幸的是，公車上的前座乘客們倖免於意外。

2. **distance** [ˈdɪstəns] *n.* [C] 距離，路程

distant [ˈdɪstənt] *adj.* 遙遠的

說明 distance between A and B/from A to B A 和 B 之間的距離

A be distant from B A 距離 B 很遙遠

補充 ① in the distance 在遠方

② distant 也可以用來表示「時間上」很久遠。

① The **distance** between Melbourne and Sydney is over 800 kilometers.
墨爾本和雪梨之間的距離超過八百公里。

- ② The town where I live is quite **distant** from the city center, so it takes me almost an hour to commute to my workplace.

我所居住的城鎮離市中心相當遠，因此通勤到我的工作地點需要將近一小時。

- ① On this sunny day, 85 Sky Tower can be clearly seen in the **distance**.

在這個晴朗的日子，遠處的 85 大樓清晰可見。

- ② In the not too **distant** future, some jobs will be replaced with robots or A.I.

在不久的將來，有些工作將被機器人或人工智慧取代。

3. **estimate** [ˈestə,met] *vt.* 估計，估算

estimate [ˈestə,met] *n.* [C] 估算值

說明 S + estimate (that) S + V 某人估算…

It + is estimated that S + V 據估計…

a(n) rough/accurate/conservative estimate 粗略的 / 精確的 / 保守的 估計

make an estimate (of) 做 (…的) 估算

- ① The organizer of the demonstration **estimated** that 0.5 million people took to the streets. 示威遊行的籌辦人估計有五十萬人上街。

- ② It is **estimated** that about 100 protesters were arrested by the police and more than 500 were severely injured.

據估計，約略一百位抗議者遭警方逮捕，超過五百位嚴重受傷。

- ③ By a conservative **estimate**, there are nearly 40,000 deadly car accidents every year in the country. 保守估計，該國每年將近有四萬起死亡車禍。

- ④ The tobacco company has made an **estimate** of the global market for vaping-related products, which is about 13 billion dollars for now.

菸草公司估算目前電子菸相關產品在全世界市場的市值大約為一百三十億美元。

4. **arrange** [əˈrendʒ] *vi.* 安排，籌備；*vt.* 排列，整理

arrangement [əˈrendʒmənt] *n.* [C] (*usu. pl.*) 安排，籌備

說明 arrange to V = plan to V 計畫、安排做某事

sth be arranged in a(n) alphabetical/chronological order 某物依字母 / 時序排列

make an arrangement (for sth) (為…) 做安排、籌備

- ① The rock band has **arranged** to give a world tour next year.

這個搖滾樂團已經計畫好明年要開始世界巡迴。

- ② The guest list of our wedding is **arranged** in an alphabetical order.

我們婚禮的賓客名單是依照字母順序排列的。

- ③ All of the contestants are required to make their own **arrangements** for the accommodation in advance. 所有的參賽者必須事先安排好自己的住宿。

5. **appointment** [əˈpɔɪntmənt] *n.* [C] 約定，預約

appoint [əˈpɔɪnt] *vt.* 安排，確定；任命

說明 make an appointment with sb 和某人有約、約定

an appointment to V 做…的約定、預約

appoint A as/(to be) B = A be appointed as/(to be) B 任命 A 為 B/A 被任命為 B

- ① Dr. Chen is popular in this hospital, so you'd better make an **appointment** with him as early as possible. 陳醫生在這家醫院很受歡迎，所以你最好儘早和他預約。

- ② Rebecca is unable to make an **appointment** to meet her manager since he always has a tight schedule. Rebecca 無法約見她的經理，因為他的行程總是很緊湊。

- ③ With her creativity and unique taste for fashion, Jenna was **appointed** as the creative director for the famous fashion magazine.

由於她的創意和對時尚獨特的品味，Jenna 被任命為知名時尚雜誌的創意總監。

6. **patiently** [ˈpeɪfəntli] *adv.* 有耐心地

patient [ˈpeɪfənt] *adj.* 有耐心的

patience [ˈpeɪfəns] *n.* [U] 耐心

說明 be patient with sb 對某人有耐心

lose/run out of one's patience 某人失去耐心

try/test one's patience 挑戰某人的底線

補充 ① patient 也可當可數名詞，表示「病人」。

- ① Many people waited **patiently** outside the department store to buy a “lucky bag,” which was filled with a variety of products.

許多人在百貨公司外耐心等待買福袋，裡面裝滿各種不同的商品。

- ② Caroline is not only **patient** but also empathetic to her kids.

Caroline 不僅對孩子有耐心也很有同理心。

- ③ Dan is such a short-tempered person that he tends to lose his **patience** when people disagree with him.

Dan 是如此容易動怒的人，以至於別人不同意時他就失去耐性。

- ④ The noisy kids outside my house are trying my **patience**, and I find it difficult to keep calm. 屋外喧鬧的小孩正挑戰我的底線，讓我很難保持冷靜。

- ❶ Despite receiving a different treatment, there seems to be no noticeable improvement in this **patient's** condition.

儘管接受了不同的治療方式，這位病人的情況似乎沒有明顯改善。

7. **emphasis** [ˈɛmfəsis] *n.* [U] 重視，強調

emphasize [ˈɛmfəsaɪz] *vt.* 重視，強調

說明 put/place/lay great emphasis on sth (特別) 強調、重視…

emphasize the importance of sth 強調…的重要性

sth cannot be emphasized enough/too much 某事再怎麼強調也不為過

- ① This kindergarten puts great **emphasis** on children's character development.

這間幼兒園特別重視孩子們的品格發展。

- ② Lots of finance experts keep **emphasizing** the importance of money management.

很多金融專家不斷強調理財的重要性。

- ③ The importance of receiving education cannot be **emphasized** enough. It is education that may change a person's life and even the whole world.

教育的重要性再怎麼強調也不為過。就是教育才能改變人的一生甚至是全世界。

8. **tight** [taɪt] *adj.* (時間) 緊湊的，(金錢) 拮据的；緊身的

tighten [ˈtaɪtn̩] *vt.* 使變緊

補充 ❶ tighten one's belt 某人省吃儉用、縮衣節食

❷ tighten 也表示使政策或管制「更強化」、「更嚴格」的意思。

- ① Ben doesn't like to join tour groups because travel agencies always cram many tourist attractions into a **tight** schedule.

Ben 不喜歡參加旅行團，因為旅行社總是把所有的景點塞進緊湊的行程裡。

- ② Since Donna quit her job last month, she's been living on a **tight** budget.

自從 Donna 上個月辭掉工作後，就一直過著拮据的生活。

- ③ This pair of sneakers is so **tight** that Ian can't walk comfortably. He needs another pair of a bigger size.

這雙球鞋太緊了以至於 Ian 無法舒適地走路。他需要再大一個尺寸的鞋子。

- ④ Before going bungee jumping, we should double-check the equipment and **tighten** the rope. 在高空彈跳前，我們應該再次檢查裝備並勒緊繩索。

- ① Over the past three years, Jeremy has **tightened** his belt to buy his own house.

過去三年來，Jeremy 一直省吃儉用，為的就是買一間自己的房子。

- ② Some Southeast Asian countries have **tightened** restrictions on the imported e-waste and plastic trash.

一些東南亞國家已經嚴格限制進口電子廢棄物以及塑膠垃圾。

9. **adopted** [əˈdɒptɪd] *adj.* 移居的；領養的，收養的

adopt [əˈdɒpt] *vt.* 領養，收養

- ① New Zealand is Kyle's **adopted** country. The reason why he'd like to live there is that the pace of life in New Zealand is slower.

紐西蘭是 Kyle 移居的國家。他會想要住在那邊的原因是因為紐西蘭的生活步調較慢。

- ② Since Paula knew that she's an **adopted** child, she's been looking for her biological parents. 自從 Paula 得知她是養女後，她就一直在尋找她的親生父母。

- ③ Ernie and his wife couldn't have their own children, so they decided to **adopt** one. Ernie 跟他的妻子無法生育，因此他們決定領養一個孩子。

10. **contact** [ˈkəntækt] *vt.* 聯絡，聯繫

contact [ˈkəntækt] *n.* [U] 聯絡，聯繫

說明 keep in contact with sb 和某人保持聯繫

lose contact with sb 與某人失去聯繫

make contact with sb 取得和某人的聯繫

- ① Audrey finds it really difficult to **contact** her boyfriend because he seldom answers her calls. Audrey 發現要聯絡她男友很困難，因為他很少接她的電話。
- ② Although Sophie moved to Canada five years ago, she uses LINE app to keep in contact with me.
儘管 Sophie 五年前搬到加拿大，她仍然透過 LINE 應用程式和我保持聯絡。
- ③ It was reported that air traffic control had lost **contact** with the plane before its disappearance.
據報導，航空交通管制中心在飛機消失前就已經失去該架飛機的聯繫。
- ④ The police finally made **contact** with the victim's family.
警方終於取得和受害者家屬的聯繫。

11. **punish** [ˈpʌnɪʃ] *vt.* 懲罰，處罰

punishment [ˈpʌnɪʃmənt] *n.* [C] 懲罰，處罰

說明 punish sb for sth 因…懲罰某人

punish sb by V-ing 藉由…來處罰某人

as a punishment 當作懲罰

補充 ① capital punishment = death penalty 死刑

- ① Children should be rewarded for good behavior and **punished** for misbehavior.
孩子表現良好時該給予獎勵，品行不端時該受罰。
- ② The school usually **punishes** students by assigning them to clean the school surroundings. 這所學校通常藉由指派學生打掃學校周邊環境來處罰他們。
- ③ Those who bully others will be required to do community service as a **punishment**.
凡是欺凌他人者將被要求從事社區服務當作懲罰。
- ④ This successful TV series explores a controversial issue about whether to abolish capital **punishment**.
這齣成功的電視劇探討關於是否該廢除死刑的爭議性話題。

12. **severely** [səˈvɪrli] *adv.* 嚴厲地；嚴重地

severe [səˈvɪr] *adj.* (問題、病痛等) 嚴重的

說明 severely 當「嚴厲地」時，等同於 harshly；而當「嚴重地」時，等同於 seriously。

- ① The manager **severely** blamed Sean for his being late for the important meeting this morning. 經理嚴厲責備 Sean 今天早上的重要會議遲到。
- ② Some of the Shinkansen trains were **severely** damaged by floods caused by the typhoon. 一些新幹線列車因為颱風造成的淹水而嚴重受損。
- ③ Alan's toothache was so **severe** that he couldn't wait until a scheduled appointment time. Alan 的牙痛嚴重到無法等待到預定的門診時間。
- ④ To solve the problem of a **severe** labor shortage, the major convenience stores in Japan have started to adjust operating hours.
為了解決勞工嚴重短缺的問題，日本主要的便利商店已經開始調整營運時間。

13. take place (尤指依計畫或安排) 發生，舉行

說明 take place 無被動語態，通常指的是預先安排好、計畫過的事情或是活動。

補充 ① host 和 hold 也有「舉行」、「舉辦」的意思，但是使用這兩個字時，須用被動語態。

- ① According to this article in the magazine, this film festival will **take place** in the Arab World for the first time.
根據雜誌裡的這篇文章，這個電影節將首次在阿拉伯世界舉辦。
- ① To everyone's surprise, this film festival was always **held** in Asia before.
讓大家驚訝的是，這個電影節之前總是在亞洲舉辦。

14. lose track of... 忘記...

補充 跟 lose track of 相反的片語是 keep track of，表示「① 記載；② 了解某人的動態或某事的進展」。

- ① Sabrina worked so hard that she **lost track of** time and thus missed dinner.
Sabrina 認真工作到忘了時間，因此錯過晚餐。
- ① If you want to save a down payment on a house, you need to **keep track of** every penny you spend. 若你想要存頭期款買房，你需要將你花的每一毛錢記下來。
- ② Alison reads international news every day so as to **keep track of** what is going on in the world. Alison 每天讀國際新聞，以便了解全世界的動態。

單字練習題

1. In a not so _____ future, robots may co-exist with humans in many daily activities.
2. Since this exam is easy, the teacher _____ that 70% of the students will pass it.
3. Sean was _____ to communicate with foreign customers because he could speak English fluently.
4. Teaching kids in a kindergarten requires a lot of _____ and love.
5. The doctor suggests that more _____ be put on how to prevent this disease.
6. Though Jesse is Mr. and Mrs. White's _____ son, they treat him as if he were their biological child.
7. Gina and her ex-boyfriend have not _____ each other ever since they broke up five years ago.
8. In many countries, the _____ for breaking a law is being thrown in jail.

《 Learn About Usage 》

1 The more (+ N)/adj.-er/adv.-er + S₁ + be/V₁ . . . ,
the more (+ N)/adj.-er/adv.-er + S₂ + be/V₂ . . . 越…就越…

說明 ① 本句型主要是介紹雙重比較級的用法，透過形容詞及副詞比較級用法來引領前後兩個完整的子句，而前後兩個比較級的主詞可以不一樣。

補充 ① 注意形容詞及副詞比較級不規則的變化，如 bad → worse、good/well → better、little → less、far → farther/further 等。

② 不會造成理解錯誤的情況下，雙重比較級中的主詞與動詞是可以省略的，只要保留前後兩個比較級部分即可。

例句 ① **The more** I listen to Beethoven's symphonies, **the more fascinated** I am with his music. 聽越多貝多芬的交響曲，我對他的音樂就更加感到著迷。

① **The higher** you climb, **the farther** you can see. 爬得越高，看得越遠。

② When asked how many people she would invite to the party, Olivia said, "**The more, the merrier.**"

當被問到她會邀請多少人參加派對時，Olivia 說：「人越多越熱鬧。」

小試身手

根據一項研究，顧客在店裡待的時間越久，他們也會花越多錢。

According to a study, _____ shoppers spend at a store, _____ they would spend there.

你花得越少，就可以存越多錢。

2 $S_1 + V_1 + (,) \text{ so that/in order that } + S_2 + \text{aux.} + V_2 \dots$ ，以…

說明 ① 本句型是用連接詞 so that/in order that 引領一個表示目的的子句，說明為什麼要做前面子句裡提到的事情。so that/in order that 引領的子句通常與語氣助動詞 (can、will、could、would 等) 連用。

補充 ① so that 比 in order that 更常使用。除此之外，在非正式情況中，so that 中的 that 往往省略。in order that 則通常用於正式場合。若前後兩個子句的主詞相同，後半部分的子句也可以改寫成 so as to V/in order to V 的不定詞片語。

例句 ① Jason goes to the gym every morning so that/in order that he can keep in a good shape. Jason 每天早上會上健身房以保持健康。

① The police conducted a thorough security check at the entrance to the stadium so that/in order that they could make sure nothing would go wrong.

= The police conducted a thorough security check at the entrance to the stadium so as to/in order to make sure nothing would go wrong.

警方在體育場入口執行嚴格的安檢，以確保不會有意外發生。

小試身手

為了保住全國大賽的冠軍頭銜，學校合唱團每天放學後都努力練習。

The school glee club practices very hard every day after school _____ they can defend the championship title in the nation-wide competition.

Kevin 設了五個鬧鐘，為了準時起床。

3 S + V, V-ing 分詞構句

說明 ① 本句型介紹常見的分詞構句型態，前後兩句的主詞必須一樣，通常用來表示做某動作時的附加動作。這個句型中，必須保留主要子句的主詞，並將後面子句主動語態的動詞改為現在分詞 (V-ing)。

例句 ① Mom sat on the couch **and listened** to her favorite jazz music.

= Mom sat on the couch, **listening** to her favorite jazz music.

媽媽坐在沙發上聽著她最愛的爵士樂。

Tim and Sandy walked along the riverbank **and hummed** a cheerful tune.

= Tim and Sandy walked along the riverbank, **humming** a cheerful tune.

Tim 跟 Sandy 走在河堤上，哼著一首輕快愉悅的曲子。

小試身手

一群觀星人聚集在山丘上，凝視著天空並觀察燦爛的流星雨。

A group of stargazers gathered on the hill, _____ at the sky and _____ the splendid meteor shower.

這位女士把男孩抱在她的懷裡，靜靜地哭泣著。

4 Instead of V-ing, S + V 沒有…，(反而)…

說明 ① 此句型是介紹介系詞片語 **instead of** 後面加上動名詞。

補充 ① 除了放在句首，**instead of** 也可以放在句中，後面也可以加名詞片語。

② 另外一個常見用法是將副詞 **instead** 放在兩句中作為轉承語，意為「取而代之的是…」。

例句 ① **Instead of** spending it away, Camille saved a part of her wages for her summer trip to Europe.

Camille 沒有把錢都花掉，她把一部分薪資存起來，作為暑假歐洲旅行之用。

① Kevin ordered a cheese burger **instead of** a salami pizza.

Kevin 點了起司漢堡而不是臘腸披薩。

② **Instead of** asking me first, Jasmine took the pen from my pencil box and doodled on the textbook.

= Jasmine didn't ask me first. **Instead**, she took the pen from my pencil box and doodled on the textbook.

沒有先問過我一聲，Jasmine 從我的鉛筆盒裡把筆拿走然後在課本上塗鴉。

小試身手

沒有直接回答記者的問題，這位女士只是不停地哭泣。

_____ the journalist's questions right away, the woman just kept crying.

Jimmy 修好了壞掉的電扇，而不是去買一個新的。

5 (On the one hand, ...) On the other hand, S + V 一方面...，但另外一方面...

說明 ① 此轉承語可以用來表述兩件相反、對立的意見或看法。

② 完整的用法分為上下兩句，通常前半部可以省略。

補充 ① 其他類似的轉承語還有 what's (even) worse (更糟的是)、what's (even) better (更棒的是) 等。

例句 ① **On the one hand**, I enjoy joining the drama club because I have learned a lot about acting there, but **on the other hand**, it takes me lots of time to practice and rehearse for the annual performance.

一方面，我加入話劇社很開心，因為我在那裡學到很多東西，但另外一方面，我為了年度公演花了很多時間練習和彩排。

② I like the apartment for its perfect location. But **on the other hand**, it goes far over my budget.

我很喜歡這間公寓位於絕佳的地點。但另一方面，它超出預算太多了。

① Dan was hit by a truck last night. **What's worse**, the police couldn't find the hit-and-run driver.

Dan 昨晚被一輛卡車撞到。更糟的是，警方無法找到那位肇逃的司機。

小試身手

James 很喜歡他在藝廊的工作。但另一方面他還是想要一個薪資更好的工作。

James likes his job at the art gallery a lot. _____, he is still looking forward to a job that pays better.

住在城市很方便。但另一方面，你必須花比較多錢而且忍受噪音和汙染。

◀ Paragraph Writing ▶

範文

The importance of punctuality is valued differently around the world. People from Japan and South Korea keep a tight schedule and always have everything done on time. However, people from Greece and Mexico are always late for thirty minutes after the appointed time. What makes the difference is rooted in cultures, which is so powerful that people follow some certain rules without awareness. On the other hand, that's why people from the same country may adopt a similar attitude toward punctuality.

In Taiwan, punctuality is appreciated. Yet, it is acceptable and common to be a few minutes earlier or later. When I arrange an appointment, I always make an estimate of commuting time in advance so that I won't be late because of the traffic or the distance. The more attention I pay to the details, the more punctual I will be. Whether it is a date or an appointment, I always take punctuality as the best policy.

► 寫什麼？

根據主題思考寫作的概念，每段聚焦一個重點即可。本篇範文第一段敘述不同國家的人對於準時的觀念也不同，第二段提到臺灣人對於準時的觀念，以及作者本身的習慣。

► 如何寫？

1. A sentence contains a subject and a verb. (S + V)

2. Double Comparatives

雙重比較級的句型結構為「The more (+ N)/adj.-er/adv.-er + S₁ + be/V₁ . . . , the more (+ N)/adj.-er/adv.-er + S₂ + be/V₂ . . .」，中間不會加入連接詞，僅用逗點連接前後兩子句。中文為「越…，就越…」。範文中 The more attention I pay to the details, the more punctual I will be.，即是表示「我越小心地注意細節，我就越準時。」

3. The Usage of “so that”

so that 後面會接表示「目的」的子句。範文中 I always make an estimate of commuting time in advance so that I won't be late because of the traffic or the distance. 即是此例，作者目的是要決定何時見面，所以會事先估算抵達時間。需注意，so that 前後都是完整子句 (S + V)。

➤ 完成段落後，要記得✓

- ☐ Check every sentence contains a subject and a verb.
- ☐ Check the tense(s).
- ☐ Check the spelling.

Your Turn

請以 The Importance of Punctuality 為題，寫下你的想法。

- ◇ Google some information about punctuality around the world and write down what you know.

- ◇ What is your experience about being punctual?

- ◇ Please write down your two topic sentences for each paragraph.

Paragraph 1: _____

Paragraph 2: _____

記得使用上面的想法來完成你 / 妳的寫作喔！文長至少 120 個單詞 (words)，文分兩段。

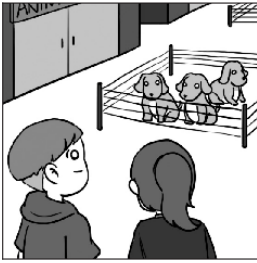
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I. 單字 / 文法選擇

- _____ 1. _____ hitting his son with a rod, Bob patted him on the shoulder, telling him what is right and wrong.
(A) In spite of (B) Due to (C) Instead of (D) In order to
- _____ 2. It is _____ that one-third of the population in this country will be over 65 years old by 2023.
(A) arranged (B) adopted (C) related (D) estimated
- _____ 3. The Christmas party will _____ in the school auditorium this year.
(A) occur to (B) turn out (C) come across (D) take place

- _____ 4. The typhoon caused a lot of damage to this town, _____ many people homeless.
(A) leaving (B) left (C) to leave (D) that left
- _____ 5. Tom has an important _____ with the CEO of this company. He is thinking about how to make a good first impression.
(A) emphasis (B) appointment (C) outcome (D) organization
- _____ 6. Mike used to be a shy person. However, _____ he grows, _____ he becomes.
(A) the older; the more confident (B) as older; more confident
(C) older than; the more confident (D) the older; and more confident
- _____ 7. After putting too many items in the shopping cart, Fiona _____ how much money she had spent.
(A) got rid of (B) lost track of (C) made do with (D) kept in touch
- _____ 8. Eric is planning to take more part-time jobs _____ he can afford a new motorcycle.
(A) in order to (B) in case that (C) so that (D) with a view to
- _____ 9. Having a long _____ relationship is not easy, especially when your lover lives overseas.
(A) manner (B) privacy (C) border (D) distance
- _____ 10. Hank was _____ injured in a car accident. Both of his legs were broken.
(A) lively (B) severely (C) morally (D) typically
- _____ 11. With little food left, the villagers are worried that they may not _____ another harsh winter in the mountains.
(A) survive (B) compete (C) ensure (D) prevent
- _____ 12. Jimmy is living on a _____ budget now. He cannot afford to go on a trip as he used to.
(A) gradual (B) various (C) tight (D) native

II. 看圖單字 / 文法句型練習



13. A: I'm thinking about keeping a dog as a pet.

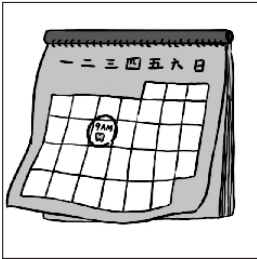
B: You should _____ a dog instead of buying one.



14. Mr. Wang is on a business trip to America. You can try to _____ him by email if you have something important to discuss with him.



15. Tina has trouble putting on this pair of jeans. It is too _____ for her.



16. Nick forgot that he had an _____ with a dentist this morning. Now, he has to make another arrangement.



17. The _____ between Taipei and Kaohsiung is over 300 km. It is quite challenging to ride a bicycle for that long in one day.

III. 單字 / 片語 / (文法) 句型造句題

18. Instead of V-ing, S + V:

例 Instead of crying for help, the little girl used Google Maps to find her way home.

→ _____

19. S₁ + V₁ + (,) so that/in order that + S₂ + aux. + V₂:

例 John and his friends got up at 3 a.m. so that they could see the sunrise at Mt. Ali.

→ _____

20. The more (+ N)/adj.-er/adv.-er + S₁ + be/V₁ . . . , the more (+ N)/adj.-er/adv.-er + S₂ + be/V₂ . . . :

例 The harder you study, the better grades you might get.

→ _____

21. (On the one hand, . . .) On the other hand, S + V:

例 On the one hand, building a road can bring citizens convenience. On the other hand, it may affect the ecosystem in the surrounding area.

→ _____

22. patiently:

例 The little child has been waiting patiently for his parents to pick him up.

→ _____

23. arrange:

例 Before the secretary arranges a meeting, he needs to know your available time.

→ _____

24. emphasis:

例 A lot of emphasis has been put on how to reduce global warming.

→ _____

25. take place:

例 The Pet Fair this year will take place at the Taipei World Trade Center.

→ _____