



Celebrations That Come with a Price

◀ Vocabulary / Idioms / Phrases ▶

1. **dust** [dʌst] *n.* [U] 沙土，塵土

dust [dʌst] *vt.* 給...除塵

說明 a cloud of dust 一陣塵土

a (thin/thick) layer of dust 一層 (薄薄 / 厚厚) 的灰塵

① As soon as the powerful earthquake hit, the building collapsed and then disappeared in a cloud of **dust**.

大地震一襲擊，這棟建築立刻倒塌，然後就消失在一陣塵土中。

② There was a thin layer of **dust** on the chair, so Jane removed it before sitting down. 椅子上有一層薄薄的灰塵，因此坐下前，Jane 先把灰塵去除掉。

③ Allergic to powder and **dust**, Max wore a mask when dusting the house.

因為對粉塵過敏，Max 打掃房子時，一直戴著口罩。

2. **release** [rɪˈlis] *vt.* 放開，鬆開；釋放，允許...離開

release [rɪˈlis] *n.* [U] 釋放

說明 A release one's grip/hold (on B) A (從 B) 鬆開手

A be released from B A 從 B 中被釋放

A be released into B A 被釋放到 B

release from prison 從監獄中釋放

① It took Alexis lots of courage to **release** her hold on the rope while she did the zip line. 在玩空中飛索時，Alexis 需要很大的勇氣放開繩索。

② After the two-week observation and isolation, the patients fully recovered and thus could be **released** from the hospital.

經過兩週的觀察和隔離後，病人們已經完全復原，因此可以出院了。

③ With the worsening of global warming, many people start questioning whether it is good or bad to **release** animals back into the wild.

隨著全球暖化加劇，許多人開始質疑把動物釋放回野外不知道是好還是壞。

- ④ Having learned that the criminal obtained early **release** from prison, the public were very worried about their security.

得知這位犯人可以提早出獄，民眾們非常擔心他們的安全。

3. **contribute** [kən`trɪbjʊt] *vi.* 促成，造成；*vt.* 捐助，捐獻

contribution [ˌkɒntrə`bjʊfən] *n.* [C] 貢獻

說明 contribute to N 促成，造成

contribute A to B 把 A 捐給 B

make a contribution to sb/sth 對…做出貢獻

- ① As the coronavirus situation is worsening, the experts advise that masks be left for those who need them in order not to **contribute** to mask shortages.

由於冠狀病毒情況越來越嚴重，專家建議口罩應留給需要的人，才不會造成口罩短缺。

- ② The cooperation of all involved parties has **contributed** to the reduction of mortality among people with the virus.

所有相關單位的合作降低了帶有病毒的人的死亡率。

- ③ A charity foundation **contributed** 0.5 million dollars to the local government to buy medical supplies, including drugs, masks, and protection suits.

某慈善基金會捐了五十萬給當地政府去購買醫療用品，包含藥物、口罩和防護衣。

- ④ After the Notre-Dame Cathedral was badly damaged in a fire, lots of billionaires donated money to make a **contribution** to the restoration of the church.

聖母教堂在一場大火嚴重損壞後，很多億萬富翁捐錢對重建教堂作出貢獻。

4. **surrounding** [sə`raʊndɪŋ] *adj.* 附近的

surroundings [sə`raʊndɪŋz] *n. pl.* 環境，周圍的事物

surround [sə`raʊnd] *vt.* 圍繞，環繞

說明 surroundings 表示「環境、周圍的事物」時，要使用複數形式，不得使用單數形式。

blend in with one's surroundings 和某人周遭的環境融為一體

pleasant/bleak/comfortable surroundings 愜意 / 荒涼 / 舒適的環境

be surrounded by sb/sth 被…包圍

- ① The extensive wildfires have seriously affected not only the wildlife but also **surrounding** residents. 大規模的森林大火嚴重地影響野生動物和附近的居民。
- ② Camouflage, a type of deceptive coloration, helps a creature blend in with its **surroundings** to fool both its predators and its prey. 「偽裝」是一種欺騙性的保護色，可以幫助生物和其周遭環境融為一體，來欺騙掠食者和獵物。
- ③ This retired couple decided to move to the suburbs so that they could live in pleasant **surroundings**.
這對退休的夫妻決定搬去郊區，以便他們能住在愜意的環境中。
- ④ When the superstar was leaving the airport, she was **surrounded** by lots of paparazzi and reporters. 這位巨星正要從機場離開時，被大批狗仔隊和記者包圍。

5. **trace** [tres] *n.* [C] 微量，少許；痕跡，蹤跡

trace [tres] *vt.* 找到，查出

說明 disappear/vanish without a trace 消失得無影無蹤

leave a trace of sth/V-ing 留下…的蹤跡

補充 ① A be traced back to B A 的起源可以追溯到 B

- ① The middle-aged man was confirmed to be murdered after **traces** of poison were found in his body. 在這名中年男子體內發現微量毒素後，確認為他殺。
- ② Rumor has it that ships or aircrafts may disappear without a **trace** when they travel through the Bermuda Triangle area.
謠傳船隻或飛機經過百慕達三角洲區域時，可能會消失得無影無蹤。
- ③ The thief was extremely careful so as not to leave any **trace** of his stealing.
這個小偷非常地小心，以便他不會留下任何偷竊行為的蹤跡。
- ④ The police finally **traced** the missing girl with the help of the CCTV camera system. 藉由監視系統的協助之下，警方終於找到了失蹤的女孩。
- ① The practice of burning paper money in Chinese culture can be **traced** back to Tang dynasty. 華人文化中燒紙錢的習俗可以追溯到唐朝。

6. **poisonous** [ˈpɔɪzənəs] *adj.* 有毒的poison [ˈpɔɪzən] *vt.* 毒害，毒殺poison [ˈpɔɪzən] *n.* [U] 毒物，毒藥**說明** poisonous gas/chemical/substance 有毒的氣體 / 化學物質 / 物質poisonous snake/insect/plant 有毒的蛇 / 昆蟲 / 植物

poison sb with sth 用某物毒害某人

take poison 服毒

① The latest study has indicated that most plastic products contain potentially **poisonous** chemicals that are harmful to the environment.

最新的研究指出，多數的塑膠產品含有潛在有毒的化學物質，這對環境是有害的。

② It is difficult for people to tell **poisonous** mushrooms from eatable ones.

對人們來說，要區別有毒的香菇和可食用的香菇是很困難的。

③ It is reported that the old lady **poisoned** her husband with arsenic in order to defraud an insurance company of 2 million dollars.

報導指出，這位老婦人用砒霜毒死她的老公是為了要詐騙保險公司兩百萬元。

④ It is a tragedy that Hannah ended up committing suicide by taking **poison**.

Hannah 最後竟然以服毒的方式自殺，這真的是個悲劇。

7. **frame** [frem] *n.* [C] (家具、建物等的) 支架，骨架；邊框，框架frame [frem] *vt.* 給…鑲框**補充** ① sb be framed 某人被陷害、誣陷

① The **frame** of this cabin was so rotten that one single tap could make it fall down.

這個小屋的架構腐爛到輕輕一碰就有可能會垮下來。

② According to the contest regulation, it is required that every painting entry be put in the picture **frame** for the jury to judge.

根據比賽規則，每個參賽作品應該要裱框給評審們評分。

③ The newlyweds had their wedding photo **framed** and hung it in their bedroom.

這對新婚夫婦把結婚照拿去裱框，然後把它掛在臥室裡。

④ Morgan kept saying that he was innocent and that he was **framed** up by his coworker. Morgan 一直說他是無辜的，而且還說他是被同事陷害的。

8. **tourist** [ˈtʊrɪst] *n.* [C] 觀光客，遊客

tour [tʊr] *n.* [C] 旅行，旅遊

tourism [ˈtʊrɪzəm] *n.* [U] 觀光業，旅遊業

說明 tourist attraction/season 旅遊景點 / 季節

go on a guided tour of sth 參加…的導覽行程

- ① To draw more **tourists** to the island, the local authorities plan to build a casino resort at the seaside.
為了吸引更多的觀光客到島上，地方當局計畫在海濱蓋一座賭場度假酒店。
- ② During the **tourist** season, prices of all kinds of accommodations at this famous tourist attraction are relatively high.
在旅遊旺季期間，此知名觀光景點的各式住宿價格相對較高。
- ③ Renee went on a guided **tour** of the Pompeii in Italy, which is an ancient city buried by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in Italy.
在義大利，Renee 參加了龐貝城的導覽，這是一個被維蘇威火山爆發掩埋的古城。
- ④ Many travel agencies cooperate with the government to promote **tourism** industry.
許多旅行社和政府合作來提倡旅遊產業。

9. **economy** [iˈkɒnəmi] *n.* [C] 經濟

economic [ˌɪkəˈnɒmɪk] *adj.* 經濟上的

economics [ˌɪkəˈnɒmɪks] *n.* [U] 經濟學

說明 economic growth/recession/recovery/crisis 經濟成長 / 衰退 / 復甦 / 危機

補充 ① **economical** *adj.* 節約的，節省的，省錢的

- ① The new policies have a serious impact on the country's **economy**, such as a sharp decrease in tourism. 新的政策對該國的經濟有嚴重的影響，例如旅遊業急遽下滑。
- ② It's been six years since the last global **economic** crisis. Finally, there are signs of economic recovery in recent months.
距上次全球經濟危機已經有六年了。終於在最近幾個月來看到了經濟復甦的徵兆。
- ③ Camilla has a bachelor degree in **economics** and a master degree in business administration. Camilla 有經濟學的學士學位以及企業管理的碩士學位。

① Compared to traditional light bulbs, LED light bulbs are more **economical**.

和傳統的燈泡相比，LED 燈泡比較省錢。

10. **ruin** [ˈruɪn] *vt.* 破壞，毀壞

ruin [ˈruɪn] *n.* [U] 破壞，毀壞

說明 lead to the ruin of sth 導致某物毀滅

fall into ruin = go to ruin 淪為廢墟

補充 ruins 表示「廢墟，遺跡，殘骸」時，常用複數，常見的搭配用法有：

- ① the ruins of sth 某物的廢墟、遺跡、殘骸
- ② be/lie in ruins 淪為一片廢墟

① The massive earthquake along with tsunami **ruined** the whole town, killing more than five hundred people.

強震伴隨著海嘯毀滅了整個城鎮，帶走了超過 500 人的性命。

② The athlete's addiction to vaping led to the **ruin** of his promising career.

這位體育員吸食電子菸成癮，導致他大好前程毀滅。

③ With more and more people moving to the urban areas, the villages in this mountain gradually fell into **ruin**.

隨著越來越多人搬到市區，山區的村落逐漸淪為廢墟。

① An exploration of the **ruins** of Pompeii can give tourists a glimpse of ancient Roman life. 探索龐貝城遺跡可以讓遊客們一窺古羅馬的生活。

② After several years of civil war, the whole city nearly lies in **ruins**.

經過幾年的內戰之後，整個城市幾乎已成廢墟。

11. **decrease** [dɪˈkriːs] *vt.* 使減少

decrease [ˈdɪkriːs] *n.* [C] 減少

說明 decrease 的動詞和名詞一樣，但要注意它們的重音節不一樣。若為動詞的話，重音節要放在第二音節，若為名詞，則重音節在第一音節。

a slight/steady/sharp decrease in sth 某方面些微 / 持續 / 劇烈的下降
on the decrease 逐漸減少、下降中

① To buy a house within three years, Suzanna plans to **decrease** her daily expenses and save as much money as she can.

為了要在三年內買到房子，Suzanna 計畫要減少每日的開銷以及盡她所能存很多錢。

② Based on the chart, we can see that over the past years, there has been a steady **decrease** in the number of the students studying abroad.

從數據圖我們可以得知，過去幾年來，出國讀書的學生人數持續下降。

③ The birth rate is on the **decrease**, which in turn contributes to some social problems, such as population aging and closure of schools.

出生率逐漸下降，進而導致一些社會問題，例如，人口老化以及學校關閉。

12. **approach** [əˈprɒtʃ] *n.* [C] 方式，方法；[U] 接近，靠近

approach [əˈprɒtʃ] *vt.* 靠近，接近

說明 approach 表示「方式，方法」時為可數名詞，若表示「接近，靠近」時為不可數名詞。

an approach to V-ing/N …的方式

with the approach of sth 隨著某事物即將到來

① The teacher embraces multiple teaching **approaches** to satisfy the needs of students with different learning styles.

老師運用多元教學方式來滿足學生的不同學習方式。

② With the **approach** of anniversary sales, many consumers make a must-buy shopping list based on the catalog.

隨著週年慶即將到來，很多消費者根據型錄來列出必買的購物清單。

③ It is **approaching** lunchtime. No wonder I feel so starving now.

午餐時間快要到了。怪不得我覺得肚子很餓。

13. **set off something** 燃放某物

說明 此用法也可以寫成 set something off，但受詞若是代名詞時，只能放在 set 後面。

① After three months, the man who **set off** the bombs at the concert was finally tracked down by the police and brought to justice.

三個月後，在演唱會引爆炸彈的男子終於被警方逮捕並繩之以法。

- ② During the Lunar New Year, it is a tradition to **set** firecrackers **off** so as to scare away evil spirits. 在農曆新年期間，放鞭炮來嚇走惡靈是一個傳統。

14. **call off something** 取消某事

說明 此用法相當於 cancel。call off 後面接受詞。

- ① With the worsening of weather conditions, the search and rescue operation was **called off** at last. 由於天氣情況越來越糟糕，搜尋救援行動最終取消。
- ② Lots of activities are **called off** because of the deadly coronavirus outbreak. 由於致命的冠狀病毒爆發，許多活動都被取消了。

單字練習題

- Mr. Huang is trying a different _____ to getting his students interested in learning math.
- The construction of modern hotels has _____ the peacefulness of this beautiful lake.
- The president is welcoming investment from foreign companies in order to increase the local _____.
- The foreign secret agent pretended to be a _____ joining a group tour of the government building.
- The origin of this custom can be _____ back to ancient Europe.
- It is said that the king died from some _____ that had been secretly put in his food.
- Taylor Swift's fans will be excited to hear that a new album is going to be _____ next month.
- Susan was surprised to find a thick layer of _____ under the sofa when she reached out her hand to retrieve a Ping-Pong ball.

◀ Learn About Usage ▶

- 1 It + be + said/believed/reported (+ that) + S + be/V/V-ed . . .
→ S + be + said/believed/reported + to be/V/have p.p. . . .

說明 ① 本句型是用來轉述眾人說法或資訊的常用表達，意思為「據說、據聞」。句首的 *it* 為虛主詞，來代替後面的 *that* 子句。這個句型也可以將 *that* 子句裡的主詞移到句首，再把 *that* 子句裡的動詞改為不定詞。

補充 句型中主要動詞 *said* 也可以替換成其他類似語意的動詞，來做不同的表達，常見用法如下：

① *It's rumored that ...* (根據謠傳...)

② *It's expected that ...* (人們預期...)

例句 ① *It's said that Melissa has been chosen to be the next general manager of the marketing department.*

= *Melissa is said to have been chosen to be the next general manager of the marketing department.*

據說 *Melissa* 已經被選為行銷部門的下一任總經理。

It is reported that millions of wild animals were killed in the bushfire.

據報導數以百萬計的野生動物在這場森林野火喪生。

In Taiwan, it's commonly believed that wearing a piece of jade helps to ward off evil or bad luck.

在臺灣，人們普遍相信配戴玉飾可以避邪或厄運。

① *It's widely rumored that Anne broke up with her boyfriend because he was always late.*

據傳聞 *Anne* 因為男友老是遲到就和他分手了。

② *It's expected that the demand for oil will gradually decline with the development of alternative sources of energy.*

人們預期隨著替代能源的開發，對石油的需求會逐漸降低。

小試身手

在古印加社會，人們相信月蝕是因為受到美洲豹的攻擊所致。

In the ancient Inca society, it was _____ the lunar eclipse was caused by the attack of a jaguar.

普遍都預期投票年齡很快會降到十八歲。

2 S + V₁ + (,) only to V₂

說明 ① only to V 為一修飾語氣的副詞片語，後面接原形動詞，用來表達令人出乎意料或是失望沮喪的結果。

例句 ① Toby dressed himself up and hurried to the costume party at school, only to find that it was postponed to the next Saturday due to an accident.

Toby 盛裝打扮趕到學校的化妝舞會，卻發現舞會因為意外延到下週六。

② After the war, many of the refugees returned to their homeland, only to experience poverty. 許多難民在戰後回到家鄉，卻必須面對貧窮。

小試身手

警方仔細地搜查犯罪現場的每個角落，卻只發現幾張碎紙。

The police carefully searched every corner of the crime scene _____ a few scraps of paper.

這個男孩努力尋找他遺失的球，卻發現它被一隻狗咬成碎片。

3 To one's N, S + V

說明 ① 此副詞片語主要是用來表達主詞的情緒感受，所有格後面必須接情緒名詞，而不是形容詞。

例句 ① To Wayne's great excitement, Dana accepted his invitation to be his date for the school prom.

令 Wayne 非常興奮的是，Dana 接受他的邀請，當他畢業舞會的舞伴。

To Chris's disappointment, his favorite basketball team lost several games in this season. 令 Chris 失望的是，他最喜歡的籃球隊在這一季輸了好幾場比賽。

小試身手

令 Audrey 非常尷尬的是，她叫錯特別來賓的名字。

Much _____ Audrey's _____, she called the special guest by a wrong name.

令每個人都非常驚訝的是，這位臺灣來的年輕髮型設計師贏得世界比賽的大獎。

4 S + V, which ...

說明 ① 這裡介紹的關係代名詞子句的用法，是以關代 **which** 來指稱前面整個子句，把前面的子句當作先行詞，視為一件事。

補充 ① 此一句型為非限定用法，關係代名詞 **which** 前面必須要有逗號，且不會用 **that** 替換。

例句 ① On his first date with Addison, Tyler was so nervous that he spilled the coffee on her new dress, which almost ruined the evening. 和 Addison 的第一次約會時，Tyler 緊張到把咖啡潑到她的新洋裝上，這件事情幾乎毀了那整晚。

② Timothy spent the whole night working on the report, which left him totally exhausted the next day. Timothy 花了一整晚做報告，這件事讓他隔天精疲力竭。

小試身手

這個組織捐了大量的太陽能照明燈給沒電力的村落，這件事情解決了他們夜間照明的問題。

The organization donated a huge sum of solar lamps to villages without electricity, _____ their problem of lighting at night.

那個 Marie 迷戀的男孩約她出去，這件事情讓她開心了好幾天。

5 What's more, S + V

說明 ① **What's more** 為一副詞，常作為上下句語氣承接之用的轉承語，用來表述語氣的轉折，與 **moreover**、**furthermore** 意思相近，都有「此外，更甚者」的意思。

補充 ① 轉承語 **what's more** 為副詞，並非連接詞，不可以直接用逗號連接上下兩句。可以使用分號連結，或是直接分開為兩句。

② what's better/what's worse 也是類似的結構，用來指更棒/更糟的狀況。

例句 ① The cycling tournament this year was very competitive; what's more, the prize for the championship was the biggest ever.

= The cycling tournament this year was very competitive; moreover, the prize for the championship was the biggest ever.

今年的單車錦標賽競爭非常激烈；除此之外，冠軍的獎項也是歷年最大。

① Women in this country are not encouraged to have a job; what's worse, they don't even have the chance to receive proper education.

這個國家的女性不被鼓勵就業；更甚者，她們連受到良好教育的機會也沒有。

小試身手

海嘯幾乎摧毀這個小漁村。更糟的是，一個颶風緊接在後。

The tsunami nearly wiped out the small fishing village. _____, a hurricane was just approaching.

颱風帶來了大雨。更甚者，大雨在許多地區造成了洪水。

◀ Paragraph Writing ▶

範文

Being one of the important annual religious events in Taiwan, Yanshui Beehive Fireworks Festival attracts a large number of tourists around the world to join the exciting event on the 14th and 15th day of the Lunar New Year. Tourists who want to experience the power of the beehive fireworks need to wear protective gear like full-face helmets, cotton clothing, gloves, and sports shoes because the beehive fireworks are launched into the crowd. The origin of the fireworks can be traced back to the end of the 19th century, when a plague struck Yanshui. People then prayed to the Holy Ruler Deity Guan. To drive out the evil spirits causing the epidemic, the locals paraded a statue of Guan Di around the town. Wherever his sedan chair approached, fireworks were set off. It was believed that the fireworks ceased the plague.

To our surprise, Yanshui Beehive Fireworks Festival contributes to pollution in Yanshui and has bad impact on people despite its significant meaning. First, setting off

fireworks releases particles into the surroundings that harms people's health. When people are exposed to fireworks-related emissions for a period of time, the respiratory system has a higher chance to be damaged. Second, although people wear protective gear while participating in the festival, it is dangerous because racks of fireworks are set off toward the crowd like a swarm of bees flying out of the hive. In fact, many people get hurt in the festival every year, which is something worth paying attention to.

► 寫什麼？

根據主題思考寫作的概念，每段聚焦一個重點即可。本範文第一段敘說鹽水蜂炮的由來。第二段提及鹽水蜂炮對環境及人類造成的影響。

► 如何寫？

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

2. Transition Words: Emphasis

表強調的轉折詞如 *in fact* 或 *as a matter of fact* 能提供給讀者更進一步的訊息來強調前一句話的重要性。範文中 *In fact, many people get hurt in the festival every year ...* 的前一句表示雖然參加者都穿著保護的衣物，但是這個節慶是危險的，*In fact* 之後提到每年有很多人在這個節慶中受傷。

3. Reporting Verbs Used in the Passive Voice

用在被動語態中的報導動詞，句型為「*It + be + said/believed/reported (+ that) + S + be/V/V-ed ...*」或「*S + be + said/believed/reported + to be/V/have p.p. ...*」。範文中 *It was believed that the fireworks ceased the plague.* 表示「據相信是這場蜂炮終止了瘟疫」。

4. To one's N, S + V

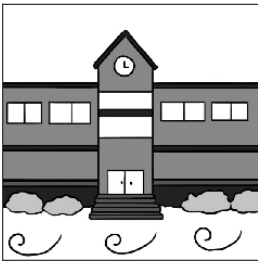
表示「令某人...的是...」，此時要用情緒名詞。範文中 *To our surprise, Yanshui Beehive Fireworks Festival contributes to ...* 即是表達「令我們驚訝的是...」，後面接出驚訝的事情。

 **Let's Try It!** **I. 單字 / 文法選擇** 

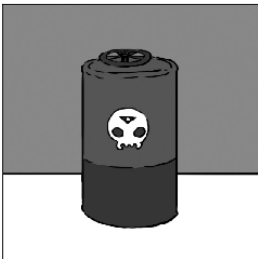
- _____ 1. The boss asked his secretary to _____ the meeting because he had to run some personal errands.
(A) make up (B) get away with (C) look after (D) call off
- _____ 2. Sandra asked the police to look for her phone, _____ find that it was broken and unusable.
(A) even if (B) only to (C) instead of (D) except for
- _____ 3. A massive earthquake was believed to _____ the disappearance of this ancient city.
(A) cause (B) caused (C) be caused (D) had caused
- _____ 4. Some people would _____ firecrackers on wedding days in order to get rid of evil spirits.
(A) put off (B) keep off (C) set off (D) turn off
- _____ 5. Jack just received his lawyer's license last week. _____, he got a job at a famous law firm yesterday.
(A) Above all (B) In general (C) What's more (D) In other words
- _____ 6. The child grew up in an orphanage, _____ makes him very independent.
(A) which (B) that (C) where (D) what
- _____ 7. _____ my surprise, I finished the marathon in fifth place. Years of training finally paid off.
(A) For (B) To (C) With (D) At
- _____ 8. After the criminal was _____ from prison, he rushed home to see his newborn son.
(A) relieved (B) replaced (C) released (D) reflected

- _____ 9. The severe oil spill from the ship has polluted the harbor and its _____ waters.
 (A) logical (B) surrounding (C) fortunate (D) conscious
- _____ 10. To increase the national birth rate, the government came up with some new _____, one of which is tax reduction.
 (A) discoveries (B) identities (C) protests (D) approaches
- _____ 11. The dry weather and strong wind _____ to the spread of the wild fire.
 (A) contributed (B) neglected (C) transported (D) devoted
- _____ 12. James's collection of watercolor paintings was _____ due to a flood.
 (A) ruined (B) aroused (C) cracked (D) loaned

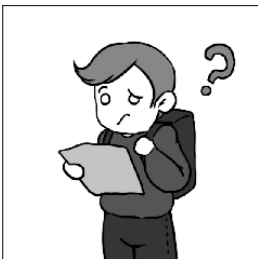
II. 看圖單字 / 文法句型練習 



13. Over the past few years, there has been a steady _____ in the number of college freshmen. Many universities had no choice but to close down.



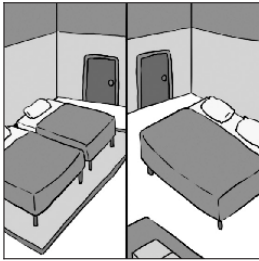
14. This chemical waste contains a lot of _____. You should keep away from it.



15. That foreign _____ seems to be lost. Let's go ahead and see if he needs help.



16. Nancy put her favorite picture with her boyfriend in a picture _____.



17. Chris mistook a twin bed room for a _____ bed room. It was embarrassing for him to sleep on the same bed with his boss during the business trip.

III. 單字 / 片語 / (文法) 句型造句題

18. **S + be + said/believed/reported + to be/V/have p.p. . . . :**

例 The man is believed to have been a Russian spy during WWII.

→ _____

19. **S + V₁ + (,) only to V₂:**

例 Judy rushed to the office, only to find that the meeting was cancelled.

→ _____

20. **To one's N, S + V:**

例 To everyone's relief, the typhoon did not cause much damage.

→ _____

21. **S + V, which . . . :**

例 Mary is very determined and devoted, which makes her a successful business manager.

→ _____

22. **What's more, S + V:**

例 This fruit is low in calorie. What's more, it can help protect against cancer.

→ _____

23. **contribute:**

例 The cooperation of both sides contributed to the completion of this hospital.

→ _____

24. **call off something:**

例 Because of the sudden power failure, we have to call off the meeting tonight.

→ _____

25. **economy:**

例 The country's economy is getting worse due to political issues.

→ _____