







accident

(91 測、指)(92 測)(93 測、指)(94 指)(95 測)(97 指)(101 測、指)



图 意外、事故、偶然

accidental

围 偶然的、意外的

accidentally

副意外地

1. The police were reported a car \_\_\_\_\_ down the street. 警方接到報案說街上發生一件車禍。

2. From the late 90s to the early 21st century, accidents involving motor vehicles tend to be the primary cause of \_\_\_\_\_\_ deaths in Taiwan.

玖零年代末期到二十一世紀初,交通事故成爲台灣意外死亡的主因。

2. accidental ★ 1. accident



appear

(91 測、指)(92 指)(93 指)(96 測)(97 測)(100 測、指)(101 測、指)



appear

動 出現、露面、顯得、似乎

appearance

**阎**出現、演出、露面、外表

1. The witness was asked to write down some sentences to describe the suspect's 證人被要求寫下一些句子來描述嫌犯的外表。

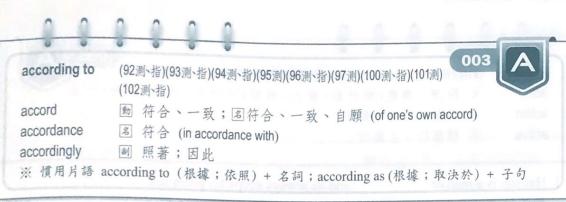
to have only one parent. 2. Some of the primitive plants

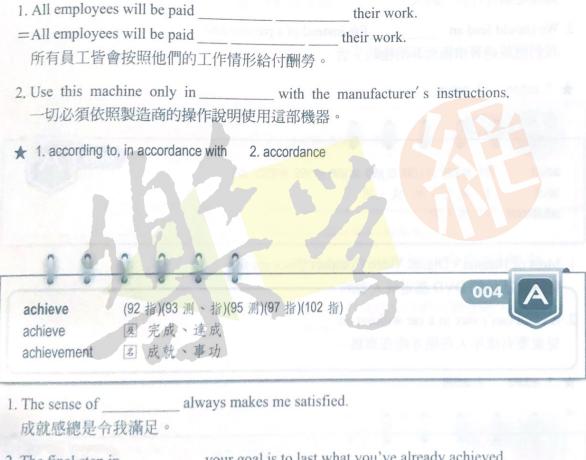
有些遠古植物似乎是單性生殖。

(102指)

★ 1. appearance 2. appear



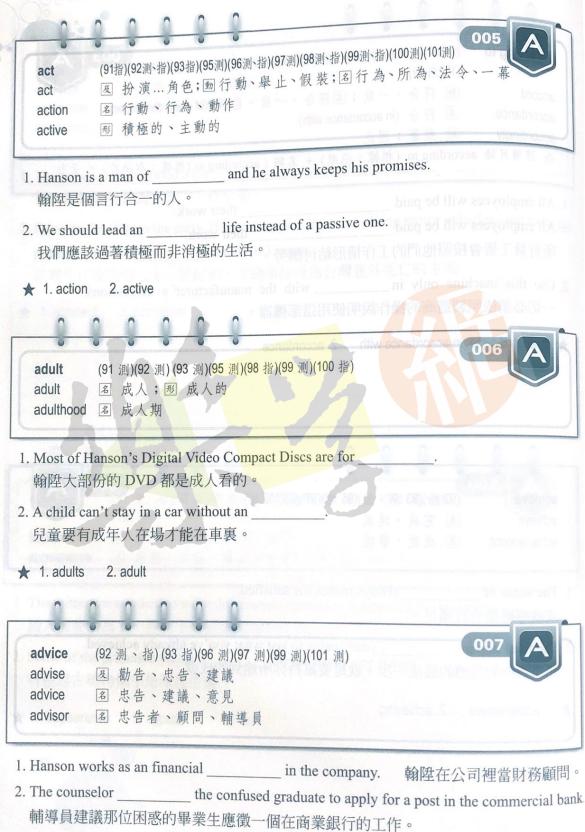




2. The final step in \_\_\_\_\_ your goal is to last what you've already achieved. 想達到你的目標的最後一步,就是要維持你所達到的成就。

★ 1. achievement 2. achieving



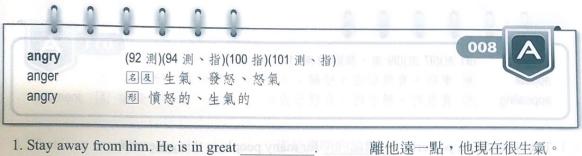


★ 1. advisor

2. advises







1. Stay away from him. He is in great \_\_\_\_\_\_. 離他遠一點,他現在很生氣。
2. The fourth planet from the sun, Mars, reminds people of \_\_\_\_\_\_ or blood. 太陽的第四個行星火星,使人想起憤怒或血液。

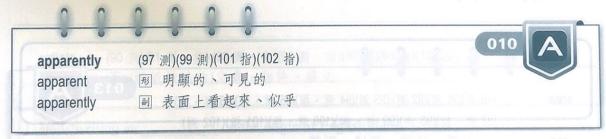
★ 1. anger 2. anger



- 2. \_\_\_\_\_dwellers have no other private open space except for yards shared by the occupants of the building.

公寓的居民和其他居民共用庭園,除此之外,沒有其他私有的活動空間。

★ 1. apartment 2. Apartment



- 1. His ambition and goal was \_\_\_\_\_\_ to everyone in the company. 他的抱負和目標爲公司裡的眾人所知。
- 2. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that the agreement between the two countries will be signed. 顯然地,兩國會簽定條約。
- ★ 1. apparent 2. apparent



## Part II: Grammar Focus

● 限制代名詞的用法	0	法
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U限	制代名詞的用法	baol Arai	<b>大个绿里和人</b> 次	Z
注意:	it, this, that, these, those, th	ney, them, the fo	ormer, the latter	皆用來指
	稱特定的人、事、物,看	句子中的單複數	数名詞以及先後	順序決定
(P)	There are teachers and stud	ents on the stage	e. Those	
	(=) are to p	resent awards, a	nd these	
	(=) are to	receive	. There's citt	
	台上有老師和學生,前者	來頒獎,後者	來領獎。	
<b>(</b>	I have bought a house sever	ral years ago, an	d I still live in it	· morrous
	如果用來代替 <b>不特定</b> 的人	、事、物則用	不定代名詞 one	/ones
	one 用來代替可數單數名:			
<b>(</b>				
	A: Can I buy a book?		B: Yes, you can	
Un		8 60		when new
2 關	係代名詞的用法	CHICAN AS A	★本課重點文法	去之一★
注意:	① 關係代名詞兼有	和	的功能,關係	系代名詞所
	修飾的字或字群稱為		由關係代名詞戶	听引導的子
	<b>白稱為</b>	,做_		用。
<b>(</b> )	I have a crush on a boy.		Zente nervi sanden	
	He is in Hanson's class.			
<b>→</b>	I have a crush on a boy and	d he is in Hanso	n's class.	
<b>→</b>	167 CD		1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	F151.3 (311)
	② 從來決	定使用人或物的	的關係代名詞。	
	3 44	來決定關係	代名詞要使用	,

- The man \_\_\_\_\_ has long legs is Hanson.
- ① I don't like the girl \_\_\_\_\_ you're talking to just now.
- I have a friend \_\_\_\_\_\_ boyfriend is Tom Cruise.
- Serena bought an iPad, \_\_\_\_ cost her less than NT\$ 20,000 dollars.

❸ 部分	<b>个</b> 否定的句型		Note:				
注意:							
	部分否定	cy. (bon. 68 D. F. S. H. F.)	全部否定				
	Real state of state to p	VS.	and these				
	前 + not	eréceive 東原第一後)	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1				
D	of these are gold.						
	這些東西不完全都是黃金。						
VS	of these are gold. 這些全部都不是黃金。						
<b>(</b> )	believes Hanson's Yakult story.						
	並非所有人都相信翰陞的「養樂多事件」。						
VS	believes Hanson's Yakult story.						
	所有人都不相信翰陞的「養樂多事件」。						
<u>(L)</u>		7	; we're just not				
	, 只是不適合。						
O Th	e following + V						
注意:	The following 當主詞的日	時候,後方動	的詞由再接下去的名詞 決定單				
	數動作或複數動作。						
(1)	The followingas	story of mine	to illustrate my point.				
	接下來是一個能證明我	的觀點的我自	自己的故事。				
P	The followingm	any superstar	s from FaDaCaiLand.				
	接下來是來自發大財島	的眾多明星	0				