

2018~2019 学年第二学期期末考试试卷

《大学英语》(A 卷 共 14 页)

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注意: 1. 请在答题卡上正确填涂学号及试卷类型 A。漏填涂、错填涂、非铅笔填涂答题卡无效。后果自负。

2. 请在答题卡班级一栏填写上自然班, 以及《大学英语》课程的逻辑班号。

试 卷 一

Part I Listening (30%)

Section A Short Conversations (10%, 1x1 point)

Directions: You are going to hear ten short conversations between two speakers. Each will be read only once. After each conversation, a question will be asked about what you have heard. Listen once and choose the right answer to the question you hear.

1. ~~A. Snowy and windy.~~ B. Cold and rainy.
C. Snowy and icy. D. Windy and rainy.
2. A. He drove her to the airport.
B. He told her to drive to the airport by another route.
C. He bought her a map of the airport.
D. He made clear the route to the airport for the woman on the map.
3. A. Secretary and boss. B. Doctor and patient.
C. Teacher and student. ~~D. Booking office clerk and customer.~~
4. A. Eating dinner at very late hours. ~~B. Eating wrong kinds of food.~~
C. Eating too much. D. Eating too little.
5. ~~A. They were in a car accident with only his wife injured.~~
B. They were in a car accident with neither of them injured.
C. They were in a car accident with only John injured.
D. They were both injured in a car accident.
6. A. Buy three good pairs. ~~B. Buy one good pair.~~
C. Buy three cheap pairs. D. Buy one cheap pair.
7. A. Because the show is not clear enough.
B. Because the show is too complicated for her to understand.

~~C. Because the room is in lack of air and she can't breathe freely.~~

D. Because the room is too noisy.

8. A. The man should work in a bank to get money.

B. The man should withdraw all his money from the bank.

C. The man should try to borrow money from his friend.

~~D. The man should try to get a loan from a bank.~~

9. A. He has never had pies.

~~B. The pie tastes very good.~~

C. He doesn't like the pie.

D. That's the first pie he had.

~~10. A. It's unbelievable how much money people spend on clothes.~~

B. It's foolish to go after brand name clothing.

C. Young people nowadays care for nothing but brand name clothing.

D. Styles change quickly now.

Section B Passages (10%, 1x1 point)

Directions: In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D, then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Card with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A. Don't have pills. B. Food.
C. Eating is important. D. The food we eat.
12. ~~A. A good healthy diet is better than vitamins in pill form.~~
B. Don't waste money on fruit and vegetables.
C. Vitamins are too expensive, so have apples.
D. Vitamins in pill form are not good to the body.
13. A. By bothering too much about food.
B. By eating too much meat or fish.
C. By bad eating habits.
D. By throwing food into their stomach.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A. Because many people don't know how to behave in social situations.
B. Because most people are shy by nature.
C. Because nobody will laugh at you for being shy.
D. Because shyness is difficult to overcome.
15. A. By prediction. B. By recording.
C. By observation. D. By physical examination.



1. One of the most hard young I faced is deciding what to do
 2. Choose an occupation takes time
 3. many things you have to think about as you decide what to do
 4. Fortunately, there are many people that you can rely on for advice and help
16. A. To observe people's attitude towards singers.
 B. To see how people get along with their friends.
 C. To change people's behavior in social life.
 D. To find out how shy people are.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A. Students from America.
 B. Students from Australia.
 C. Students from England.
 D. Students from Japan.
18. A. Those who know how to program computers.
 B. Those who get special aid from their teachers.
 C. Those who are very hardworking.
 D. Those who have well-educated parents.
19. A. Japanese students study much harder than Columbian students.
 B. Columbian students score higher than Japanese students in math.
 C. Columbian students are more optimistic about their math skills.
 D. Japanese students have better conditions for study.
20. A. Physics.
 B. Environmental science.
 C. Mathematics.
 D. Life science.

Section C Dictation (10%)

请翻到 (最后一页) 试卷二

- And you can talk over with family and friends
 But even you get Part II
 Vocabulary and Structure (10%, 1x0.5 points) and offer
 to other people involved in helping you work on
 Directions: In this section, there are 30 statements with blanks in each of them. For each of the
 blanks, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the choice that best fits the
 sentence. Mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Card.

21. When the job market worsens, students have defected from the study of _____ and toward _____ science.
 A. humanity ... practical
 B. the humanity ... practical
 C. humanity ... applied
 D. the humanities ... applied
22. This is a trend that is likely to _____ and even accelerate.
 A. insist
 B. boost
 C. persist
 D. boom
23. Since ancient times, people have _____ about the mystery of those inner forces that drive some people to greatness and others to self-destruction.
 A. insist
 B. boost
 C. persist
 D. boom

- A. calculated B. preceded C. doubted D. speculated
24. From the beginning of time, this inner aspect of our being, this drive that can be constructive or destructive, has _____ our imagination.
 A. taken B. interested C. attached D. captured
25. You also need to become as technically and professionally skilled as possible to meet the needs of modern life, otherwise, you are _____ to miss many opportunities.
 A. easy B. liable C. probable D. possible
26. Until recently it was understood as a norm that students' _____ to adulthood was completed as soon as they graduated from college.
 A. induction B. reverse C. deduction D. transformation
27. People _____ prior to the 60s or 70s in the last century _____ to frame their concept of adulthood _____ upon achieving certain accomplishment.
 A. who were born...tended...based B. born...tending...based
 C. were born...tending...based D. boring...tended...based
28. A large number of people chase relatively fewer opportunities in the job market. So, from the _____, keep your resume professional and up-to-date.
 A. source B. origin C. inside D. outset
29. Someday you will look _____ and _____ the vast changes as you passed through the odyssey years.
 A. forward...wonder at B. back...wonder at C. forward...wander at D. back...wander at
30. The greatest happiness of life is the conviction that we are loved—loved for ourselves, or rather, loved _____ ourselves.
 A. in spite of B. more than C. as well as D. apart from
31. Who would have thought that Butch and I would end up _____ each other?
 A. to get married to B. getting married with
 C. to get married with D. getting married with
32. Linda, who's 21, had a boyfriend in her freshman year _____, but they're not together anymore.
 A. who thought she would marry B. she thought she would marry
 C. thought she would marry D. she thought who she would marry
33. Fear came _____ me when I started to fall in love with him.
 A. through B. with C. to D. over
34. He had failed all his courses. Consequently, he was going to _____ the university.
 A. proceed to B. rebel from C. be expelled from D. be released from
35. True, he'd sometimes take the _____ of displaying his love by planting a kiss on my lips right in front of my astonished friends who watched and disapproved.
 A. liberty B. freedom C. stock D. exception
36. I _____ an appeal to the university for reconsideration on his behalf, which was _____.
 A. launched ...approved B. launched ...approved of
 C. lodged ...approved D. lodged ...approved of

37. In the face of environmental challenges, all countries are in a community with destinies linked, and no country can stay immune those challenges.

- A. from B. with C. to D. against
38. The messages we get from our environment seem to defy common sense and contradict each other.
A. contradict each other B. contradict with each other C. contradict D. contradict

39. You can seek input from your parents or other adults in setting up a budget.

- A. respectful B. respecting C. respected D. respective
40. The best management styles will the best that both genders bring to the table.
A. persist in B. revolve around C. make concessions to D. be composed of

Part III Reading Comprehension (20%, 1x2points)

Directions: In this section, there are two passages followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Card.

Passage One

Harvard University revealed Thursday what could be its largest cheating scandal in memory, saying that about 125 students might have worked in groups on a take-home final exam despite being explicitly required to work alone.

The accusation (指责), related to a single undergraduate class in the spring semester, deal with "academic dishonesty, ranging from inappropriate collaboration to outright plagiarism (剽窃)," the administration said in a note sent to students. Officials said that nearly half of the more than 250 students in the class were under investigation by the Harvard College Administrative Board and that if they were found to have cheated, they could be suspended for a year. The students have been notified that they are suspected and will be called to give their accounts in investigative hearings.

Administrators would not reveal the name of the class or even the department, saying that they wanted to protect the identities of the accused students. The Harvard Crimson, the university's student newspaper, reported that it was a government class, Introduction to Congress, which had 279 students, and that it was taught by Matthew B. Platt, an assistant professor. Professor Platt did not respond to messages seeking comments.

When final exams were graded in May, similarities were noticed in the answers given by some students, officials said, and a professor brought the matter to the administration immediately. Over the summer, Harvard's administrative board conducted an initial review, going over the exams of all the students in the class for evidence of cheating. It concluded that almost half of them showed signs of possible collaboration.

"The enabling role of technology is a big part of this picture. It's the ease of sharing. With that has come, I believe, a certain absent attitude." Professor Marten Harris said. The

university said it planned to increase efforts to teach students about academic integrity. Harvard's student handbook says that students must "comply with the policy on collaboration established for each course," and notes that such policies vary from department to department, from class to class, and even from assignment to assignment within a class.

41. What were about 125 Harvard students accused of?
A. They might have skipped the class, Introduction to Congress.
B. They might have copied a lot from textbooks.
C. They might have handed in unfinished homework.
D. They might have done a final exam in groups instead of independently.
42. Why would Harvard not reveal the name of the accused students' class?
A. To protect the identities of the accused students.
B. To wait for their accounts in investigative hearing.
C. To protect other students who chose the same class.
D. To maintain the dignity of the department.

43. Who brought the cheating matter to the Harvard administration?

- A. A professor whose name is not given.
B. Not mentioned in the passage.
C. Assistant Professor Platt.
D. Professor Marten Harris.

44. What can we infer from Professor Harris' words?

- A. Technology plays a negative role in this matter.
B. Students should hold a cautious attitude to the Internet.
C. Students should be taught to be honest and upright.
D. Technology is responsible for the students' behavior.

45. What is the passage mainly talking about?

- A. Harvard increased efforts to teach students about academic integrity.
B. About 125 Harvard students might have cheated on a final exam.
C. Harvard decided not to reveal the names of the accused students.
D. The accused students would be suspended for a year.

Passage Two

The Right to Live—A Dog's Account

- (1) When I was a puppy, I made you laugh and you called me your child. Despite the chewed shoes and pillows, I became your best friend. Whenever I was "bad", you'd shake your finger at me and ask, "How could you?" Then you'd give in and roll me over on the rug for a rub.
(2) My housetraining took a long time because you were terribly busy, but we worked on that together until there were no more stains. I remember nights, sleeping in your bed



listening to your dreams, and believing that I'd been provided with a royal life. We rotated between long walks to the park, car rides, and stops for ice cream.

(3) Gradually, the rhythm of life changed as you lagged behind, spending more time at work and searching for a human mate. I waited patiently, comforted you through heartbreaks and disappointments, never scolded your bad decisions, and leaped happily when you came home or fell in love.

(4) Your new wife wasn't a "dog person", but I still welcomed her and showed her affection. I was happy because you were happy. When you reproduced—when your babies came along, I shared your excitement. I loved their little fingers and toes, and wanted to raise them, too. Only you both worried I might hurt them, so I was shoved into another room or my dog cage.

(5) As they grew, I became their friend. They buried their hands up to their wrists in my fur and pulled themselves up on unsteady legs, investigating my ears and squeezing my muscles. I loved everything about them, especially the touch of their clumsy fingers and thumbs. I would have defended them with my very life.

(6) I'd sneak into their beds, listening to their worries and secret dreams. Together we waited for the sound of your car in the driveway. There had been a time when you kept a photo of me in your wallet. But slowly, I went from being your dog to just the dog, and you deducted all the money you spent on me from your budget.

(7) Suddenly, you had a career opportunity in telecommunications in another city and you all moved to a third-story apartment that didn't allow pets. Our rural life in the suburbs was over. On the eve of your departure, there was no internal debate—the jury had already decided. You'd made the right decision for your "family", but I remember a time when I was part of your family.

(8) I was excited about riding with the family in the van until we arrived at the animal shelter. It smelled of strange species of dogs and cats, of hell and hopelessness. You filled out the paperwork and said, "I know you will find a good home for her." But they weren't enthusiastic, knowing how difficult it is to discharge old dogs.

(9) Your son cried, "No, Daddy! Please don't let them take my dog!" I worried what lesson he'd learned about friendship and loyalty, love and responsibility, and respect for a living organism. You patted my head goodbye, avoiding my eyes and refusing to take my collar and walking rope with you, the last symbols of our relationship.

(10) The two nice ladies were as attentive to us in the shelter as they were expected. They fed us, but I had lost my appetite and was experiencing a famine of hope. At first, whenever anyone passed my pen, I rushed to the front, hoping that you had changed your mind about ditching me or that this was all a bad dream. Later, I hoped it would at least be someone who cared, who might scratch my chin and love me again. Eventually, I retreated to a corner and waited for the countdown of my days.

(11) I heard her footsteps at the end of the day and I padded along the corridor after her to a separate room. She placed me on the table, rubbed her hand down my spine and told me not to worry. She gently placed a tight rubber band around my leg as a tear ran down her cheek. I licked her hand in the

same way I used to comfort you as she slid the needle into my vein. As I felt the cool injection coursing through my body, I lay down sleepily, looked into her kind eyes and emitted a low cry, "How could you?"

(12) Perhaps she took the cue from my sad eyes because she whispered, "I'm so sorry." She patted my head and explained that I would waken in a better place where I wouldn't be ignored, abused or abandoned—a place of love and light. With my last fraction of energy, I tried to convey to her with a quick move of my tail that my "How could you?" was not meant for her. It was for you, my master. I will think of you and wait for you forever, hoping everyone in your life will continue to love you and show you never-ending loyalty as I did. Goodbye.

46. Why did the dog say "I ... comforted you through heartbreaks and disappointments" (Para. 3)?

A. The dog was sad but she still cared about her master.

B. The dog couldn't help complaining to her master.

~~C. The dog was too nice and loyal to her master.~~

D. The dog wanted to let her master know that she was angry.

47. What can you infer from "I went from being your dog to just the dog" (Para. 6)?

~~A. The dog was no longer part of the family.~~

B. The dog was confused about her master's changed attitude.

C. The dog lost her previous "first-place" status in the family.

D. The dog was getting older and had no privilege now.

48. How do you understand "there was no internal debate—the jury had already decided" (Para. 7)?

A. The dog was compelled to leave the family.

B. The dog felt very sad and angry.

C. The dog was removed from the family list.

~~D. The dog's voice was not heard in the family decision.~~

49. Why did the dog retreat to a corner and wait for the countdown of her days?

A. The dog thought that her master wouldn't come so soon.

~~B. The dog lost her hope to see her master again.~~

C. The dog would rather die than live.

D. The dog was sad because she was missing her master.

50. What does the author want to tell us from the story?

A. Dogs are a loyal and reliable animal.

B. Dogs are man's best friends.

~~C. Dogs also have rights to live a happy and humane life.~~

D. Dogs will face their misfortune when they're getting old.



Part IV Banked Cloze (10%, 1x1point)

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on the Answer Card. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

[请将相应字母标在答题卡 READING IN DEPTH (S1-S10) 一档]

There are many different stories about the downturn in the proper use of English. Students unfairly bear the bulk of the criticism for the language (S1). Students are not dumb, but they are being misled everywhere they look and listen. For example, signs in grocery stores point them to the (S2). (S3) even though the actual (S3) items—pads, albums and notebooks—are not nailed down. Friends and loved ones often (S4) they've just ate when, in fact, they've just eaten. Therefore, it doesn't make any (S5) to criticize our students.

Effective, precise, and beneficial communication depends upon grammar and a good vocabulary, the two essential (S6) for students, but schools only teach students a little grammar and even less advanced vocabulary. Moreover, the younger teachers themselves evidently have little knowledge of these vital structures of language because they also went without (S7) to them.

Language should be looked (S8) as a road map and a valuable possession. Often study the road map (check grammar) and (S9) up the car engine (adjust vocabulary). Learning grammar and a good vocabulary is just like driving with a road map in a well-conditioned car. If you have yourself (S10) (S10) with grammar and a good vocabulary, you have flexibility and excellent control. While the road map guides your journey to your destination, an excellent vehicle helps you to fully enjoy all of the sights, sounds and experiences along the way.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. proclaim	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. turn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. stationary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. reveal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. equipped
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F. saddled	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G. stationary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H. logic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I. tune	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> J. sense
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> K. upon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L. exposure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M. deficit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N. assets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O. factors

Part V Chinese Culture in English (15%)

Chinese Crafts

(A) Chinese crafts root in the unique geographic location of China and its farming culture that was developed without cessation for a very long time. In traditional Chinese philosophy, ancient Chinese thinkers started, as early as in the first century, to use handicraft skills to help interpret various kinds of considerations in the ways of running a state or looking at life. Chinese craftsmen in the successive dynasties of past ages could often survive by virtue of one single skill and became emissaries for diffusing Chinese Culture.

(B) The mainland of China possesses a long coastline but its source of civilization, the Central Plain

(comprised of the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River), goes deep into the inland. The three earliest systems of state power in China, the Xia dynasty, the Shang Dynasty and the Western Zhou dynasty, all emerged in the inland. For the people that grew up on plains and in mountain areas, cultivation and irrigation of land were the most important ways of existence. As a result, the astronomical calendar, the fabrication of farming tools, and the ethical concept of how to get along well with others all developed on such a premise. It was this kind of life and the style of art in the agricultural farming society that decided the special features of the traditional crafts of China. Its workmanship surrounded the practice of tilling the farm by men and spinning and weaving by women as well as the way of starting to work at sunrise and to rest at sunset. The initial state of all articles and utensils was closely related to their different uses. They should be convenient and simple for use, having the wisdom of fitting in with agricultural civilization. Even among the crafts at the top level, i.e. the crafts for court use and for scholars, the vestiges of practical use and the tradition of simplicity were still maintained.

(C) The traditional Chinese ethics have an argument that "Riding a hobby saps one's will to make progress," which was used to oppose "diabolic tricks and wicked craft" so as to hold in check excessive development of skills that had no practical value. As a result, this idea has made the crafts of China develop along the orientation of functionalism for thousands of years, having made no waste to the society but developing workmanship to the extreme in the farming society instead. Also, it has brought about certain conservation as when skills reach certain level, they will be met with certain hesitation which may hinder the advance of social and scientific progress.

(D) On the whole, the tradition of Chinese crafts, however, is worth praising. It has left us abundant cultural heritage, including a lot of man-made articles and the wisdom of life. The wisdom implied in the traditional crafts of China can be summed up in the following six aspects.

(E) The first aspect is "to value life and to use objects." It means that emphasis should be laid on man's life, that all man-made objects should be under control and, that for all skills the first priority should be given to human beings. This is what we call "being people-oriented" today. This aspect is of great importance to the development of the traditional crafts of China.

(F) The second aspect is "to attain practical use and to benefit man." It lays emphasis on utility and cares about people's livelihood. Guan Zhong (c. 723-645 BC), a thinker in the Spring and Autumn Period, said something to the effect that wise craftsmen in the ancient time always followed the rule of not wasting their wisdom to make playthings of no use to people. Mozi (c. 488-376 BC), a thinker in the Warring States Periods, also raised a viewpoint of "doing what is beneficial to people and not doing what is not beneficial to people." The mainstream of traditional Chinese handicrafts developed with emphasis on both practical use and human concerns.

(G) The third aspect is "to give full play to the actual shape of raw material by careful examination." It stresses the relationship between crafts on the one hand and skills and materials on the other. Traditional crafts of China paid great attention to materials and technical conditions and articles were designed in line with functional requirements. As Li Yu (1610-1680) talked in his



Xian Qing Ou Ji (《闲情偶寄》), entirety was essential to landscaping; it is also true to Chinese crafts. In the background of farming society, the Chinese never made any object deviating from the life of the farming society and the handicraft articles made at different periods of time were basically all harmonious with the way of life.

(H) The fourth aspect is "to follow nature in an ingenious way." It emphasizes that inspiration should be drawn from nature so as to maintain the harmony between man and nature. In ancient China, its expression was particularly obvious such as the various lamps and lanterns in the Han Dynasty, the saw invented by master Artisan Lu Ban (c. 507-444 BC) and the competition of air vehicles (flying kites) between Lu Ban and Mozi. The inspiration of all this was drawn from nature. In addition, the wooden ox and gliding horse invented by Zhuge Liang (AD 181-234), mentioned in *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, for transporting army provisions along the narrow passages in Sichuan Province were also designed with the combination of machinery and shapes that imitate the nature. Traditional crafts not only have functional significance but also contain the unique symbols of Chinese folk culture.

(I) The fifth aspect is "to convey truth in skills." It implies that skills contain ideological factors and attention should be paid to both articles and ideas so that the functional operation and technical labor that seem inferior can be combined with doctrines and theories that seem superior. As early as in the pre-Qin Dynasty, this concept was formed under the influence of various factors, among which the thought of the Daoist School was the greatest. The Confucian School has similar ideas, such as "to convey truth in writings." Though the relationship between theory and practice was often not properly dealt with in the Chinese history and the trend of looking down upon practice and stress on theory was widely spread, theory has never been more important than practice in the daily life of ordinary people. (J) The sixth aspect is "to balance outward grace and solid worth," which means the unity of content and form in nature as well as the unity of function and decoration in handicraft articles. Many examples can be found in traditional Chinese crafts. Viewed from the general development of man's culture, decorative art is an aspect of great importance. However, the emphasis on the unity of content and form and on the unity of function and decoration can avoid the trend of dropping into formalism or paying attention to function exclusively. This is the outcome of Confucian thought "to balance outward grace and solid worth." It requests people to maintain forever the orientation of balancing outward grace and solid worth in respect of ways of life, codes of conduct and the relationship between man-made articles and man.

(K) What is mentioned above is the wisdom implied in traditional Chinese crafts, basically drawn from the mainstream thoughts of imperial nobles or scholars. However, the wisdom of ordinary craftsmen is richer and more excellent. It has its own independent system often contained in man-made articles, pithy formulas (often in rhyme), legends and stories. Viewed from the whole history of ancient China, the development of traditional crafts is basically normal and healthy. Though some over-elaborated tastes and likings did occur in some period of the history, the traditional crafts

of China were all in conformity with the development of the productivity at the time and expressed temperance and real aesthetic quality.

Section One (10%, 1x2points)

Directions: Each of the following statements contains information given in one of paragraphs in the passage. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. [请将本题答案写在试卷二上。]

51. (H)	Inspiration should be drawn from nature in order to maintain the harmony between man and nature.
52. (J)	The unity of content and form in nature, and the unity of function and decoration are very important for handicrafts.
53. (E)	Traditional crafts of China attached great importance to man and man's life.
54. (G)	Traditional crafts of China stressed that articles should be designed in line with functional requirements.
55. (I)	Farming culture had great influence on the special features of traditional Chinese crafts.

Section Two (5%, 1x1point)

Directions: Match the five English phrases in Column A with the Chinese expressions in Column B. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet. [请将本题答案写在试卷二上。]

	Column A	Column B
56. C	to value life and to use objects	A 审曲面势, 各随其宜
57. E	to attain practical use and to benefit man	B 巧法造化
58. A	to give full play to the actual shape of raw material by careful examination	C 重己役物
59. B	to follow nature in an ingenious way	D 技以载道
60. D	convey truth in skills	E 致用利人

Part VI Writing (15%) (请将答案写在试卷二上)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay entitled "More Is Better or Less Is More". Which point of view do you agree with? Use examples to illustrate point of view. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

circumstances

about

about

about

