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- 2.将自己的姓名、院系、班级写在客观题卡左上方的方框中，将学生代号填入答题卡右上方的方框中。具体填法如下：把学号中的前 2 位数字（20）去掉，然后将剩下的 10 位填入答题卡。如某学生的学号为 200542019018，去掉“20”，将剩下的“0542019018”填入答题卡即可。最后在竖列的相对应的数字框中划线。
- 3.所有客观题（4 选 1）的答案一不定期要写在答题卡上。
- 4.听写/简答/填空/翻译题的答案写在主观题答题纸上。
- 5.凡是写在试题册的答案一律作废。
- 6.请严格按照题号答题划线。
- 7.考试结束待监考老师收齐试卷并清点完毕后方可离开教室。
- 8.请仔细阅读注意事项。

Model Test 1

Part One Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said – Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A),B),C)and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a line through the centre.

Example:

You will hear:

You will read:

A)At the office.

B)In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D)In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A)At the office is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A)She is not interested in the article.
- B)She has given the man much trouble.
- C)She would like to have a copy of the article.
- D)She doesn't want to take the trouble to read the article.

- 2.A)He saw the big tower he visited on TV.
- B)He has visited the TV tower twice.
- C)He has visited the TV tower once.
- D)He will visit the TV tower in June.

3. A)The woman has trouble getting along with the professor.
- B)The woman regrets having taken up much of the professor's time.
- C)The woman knows the professor has been busy.
- D)The woman knows the professor has run into trouble.

4. A)He doesn't enjoy business trips as much as he used to.
- B)He doesn't think he is capable of doing the job.
- C)He thinks the pay is too low to support his family.
- D)He wants to spend more time with his family.

5. A)The man thought the essay was easy.

B)The both had a hard time writing the essay.

C)The woman thought the essay was easy.

D)Neither of them has finished the assignment yet.

6. A)In the park.

B)Between two buildings.

C)In his apartment

D)Under a huge tree.

7. A)It's awfully dull.

B)It's really exciting.

C)It's very exhausting.

D)It's quite challenging.

8. A)Movie.

B)A lecture.

C)A play.

D)A speech.

9. A)The weather is mild compared to the past years.

B)They are having the coldest winter ever.

C)The weather will soon get warmer.

D)The weather may get even colder.

10. A)The mystery story.

B)The hiring of a shop assistant.

C)The search for a reliable witness.

D)An unsolved case of robbery.

## Section B

### Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A)They want to change the way English is taught.

B)They learn English to find well-paid jobs.

C)They want to have an up-to-date knowledge of English.

D)They know clearly what they want to learn.

12. A)Professionals.

B)College students.

C)Beginners

D)Intermediate earners.

13. A)Courses for doctors.

B)Courses for businessmen.

C)Courses for reporters.

D)Courses for lawyers.

14. A)Three groups of learners.

B)The importance of business English.

C)English for Specific Purposes.

D)Features of English for different papacies.

### Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A)To show off their wealth.

B)To feel good.

C)To regain their memory.

D)To be different from others.

16. A)To help solve their psychological problems.

B)To play games with them.

C)To send sham to the hospital.

D)To make them aware of its harmfulness.

17. A)They need care and affection.

B)They are fond of round-the-world trips.

C)They are mostly from broken families.

D)They are likely to commit crimes.

### Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A)Because it was too heavy.

B)Because it did not bend easily.

C)Because it did not shoot far.

D)Because its string was short.

19. A)It went out of use 300 years ago.

B)It was invented alter the short how.

C)It was discovered before fire and the wheel.

D)It's still in use today.

20.A)They are accurate and easy to pull.

B)Their shooting range is 40 yards.

C)They are usually used indoors.

D)They took 100years to develop.

### Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is 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 Sheet with a single line through the center.

#### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Design of all the new tools and implements is based on careful experiments with electronic instruments. First, a human "guinea pig" is tested using a regular tool. Measurements are taken of the amount of work done, and the buildup of heat in the body. Twisted joints and stretched muscles can not perform as well, it has been found, as joints and muscles in their normal positions. The same person is then tested again, using a tool designed according to the suggestions made by Dr. Tichauer. All these tests have shown the great improvement of the new designs over the old.

One of the electronic instruments used by Dr. Tichauer, the myograph (肌动记器), makes visible through electrical signals the work done by human muscle.

Another machine measures any dangerous features of tools, thus proving information upon which to base a new design. One conclusion of tests made with this machine is that a tripod stepladder is more stable and safer to use than one with four legs.

This work has attracted the attention of efficiency experts and time-and-motion-study engineer, but its value goes far beyond that. Dr. Tichauer's first thought is for the health of the tool user. With the repeated use of the same tool all day long on production lines and in other jobs, even light manual work can put a heavy stress

on one small area of the body. In time, such stress can cause a disabling disease. Furthermore, muscle fatigue is a serious safety hazard.

Efficiency is the by-product of comfort, Dr. Tichauer believes, and his new designs for traditional tools have proved his point.

21. What are involved in the design of a new tool according to the passage?

- A) Electronic instruments and a regular tool.
- B) A human "guinea pig" and a regular tool.
- C) Electronic instruments and a human "guinea pig".
- D) Electronic instruments, a human "guinea pig" and a regular tool.

22. From the passage we know that joints and muscles perform best when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they are twisted and stretched
- B) they are in their normal positions
- C) they are tested with a human "guinea pig"
- D) they are tested with electronic instruments

23. A "myograph" (Para. 2, Line 1) is an electronic instrument that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is able to design new tools
- B) measures the amount of energy used
- C) enable people to see the muscular movements

D) visualizes electrical signals

24. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a stepladder used to have four legs
- B) it is dangerous to use tools
- C) a tripod is safer in a tool design
- D) workers are safer on production lines

25. Dr. Tichauer started his experiments initially to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) improve efficiency
- B) increase production
- C) reduce work load
- D) improve comfort

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap big reward. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

It's easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers.

Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it's disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may have been the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits. All too often, their demands have been met.

Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how



he juggled ( 诈骗 ) the most confidential ( 保密 ) records right under the noses of the company's executives, accountants, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his crimes elsewhere.

26.It can be concluded from the passage that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A)it is still impossible to detect computer crimes today
- B)people commit computer crimes at the request of their company
- C)computer criminals escape punishment because they can't be detected
- D)computer crimes are the most serious problem in the operation of financial institutions

27.It is implied in the third paragraph that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A)most computer criminals who are caught blame their bad luck
- B)the rapid increase of computer crimes is a troublesome problem
- C)most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their crimes
- D)many more computer crimes go undetected than are discovered

28.Which of the following statements is mentioned in the passage?

- A)A strict law against computer crimes must be enforced.
- B)Companies usually hesitate to uncover computer crimes to protect their reputation.
- C)Companies will guard against computer crimes to protect their reputation.
- D)Companies need to impose restrictions on confidential information.

29.What may happen to computer criminals once they are caught?

- A)With a bad reputation they can hardly find another job.
- B)They may walk away and easily find another job.
- C)They will be denied access to confidential records.
- D)They must leave the country to go to jail.

30.The passage is mainly about\_\_\_\_\_.

- A)why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment
- B)why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspections
- C)how computer criminals manage to get good recommendations from their former employers
- D)why computer crimes can't be eliminated

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

In a family where the roles of men and women are not sharply separated and where many household tasks are shared to a greater or lesser extent, notions of male superiority are hard to maintain. The pattern of sharing in tasks and indecision makes for equality and this in turn leads to further sharing. In such a home, the growing boy and girl learn to accept equality more easily than did their parents and to prepare more fully for participation in a world characterized by cooperation rather than by the "battle of the sexes".

If the process goes too far and man's role is regarded as less important – and that has happened in some cases – we are as badly off as before, only in reverse.

It is time to reassess the role of the man in the man in the American family. We are getting a little tired of "Momism" – but we don't want to exchange it for a "neo-Popism". What we need, rather, is the recognition that bringing up children involves a partnership of equals. There are signs that psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and specialists on the family are becoming more aware of the part men play and that they have decided that women should not receive all the credit – nor the blame. We have almost given up saying that a woman's place is in the home. We are beginning, however, to analyze man's place in the home and to insist that he does have a place in it. Nor is that place irrelevant to the healthy development of the child.

The family is a co-operative enterprise for which it is difficult to lay down rules, because each family needs to work out its own ways for solving its own problems.

Excessive authoritarianism ( 命令主义 ) has unhappy consequences, whether it wears skirts or trousers, and

the ideal of equal rights and equal responsibilities is pertinent (相关的, 切题的) not only to a healthy democracy, but also to a healthy family.

31.The ideal of equal rights and equal responsibilities is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A)fundament to a sound democracy
- B)not pertinent to healthy family life
- C)responsible for Momism
- D)what we have almost given up

32.The danger in the sharing of household tasks by the mother and the father is that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A)the role of the father may become an inferior one
- B)the role of the mother may become an inferior one
- C)the children will grow up believing that life is a battle of sexes
- D)sharing leads to constant arguing

33.The author states that bringing up children\_\_\_\_\_.

- A)is mainly the mother's job
- B)belongs among the duties of the father
- C)is the job of schools and churches
- D)involves a partnership of equals

34.According to the author, the father's role in the home is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A)minor because he is an ineffectual parent
- B)irrelevant to the healthy development of the child
- C)pertinent to the healthy development of the child
- D)identical to the role of the child's mother

35.With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?

- A)A healthy, co-operative family is a basic ingredient of a healthy society.
- B)Men are basically opposed to sharing household chores.

C)Division of household responsibilities is workable only in theory.

D)A woman's place in the home – now as always.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Teaching children to read well from the start is the most important task of elementary schools. But relying on educators to approach this task correctly can be a great mistake. Many schools continue to employ instructional methods that have been proven ineffective. The staying power of the "look-say" or "whole-word" method of teaching beginning reading is perhaps the most flagrant example of this failure to instruct effectively.

The whole-word approach to reading stresses the meaning of words over the meaning of letters, thinking over decoding, developing a sight vocabulary of familiar words over developing the ability to unlock the pronunciation of unfamiliar words. It fits in with the self-directed, "learning how to learn" activities recommended by advocates (倡导者) of "open" classrooms and with the concept that children have to be developmentally ready to begin reading. Before 1963, no major publisher put out anything but these "Run-Spot-Run" readers.

However, in 1955, Rudolf Flesch touched off what has been called "the great debate" in beginning reading. In his best-seller *Why Johnny Can't Read*, Flesch indicted (控诉) the nation's public schools for miseducating students by using the look-say method. He said-and more scholarly studies by Jeane Chall and Roberet Dykstra Later confirmed – that another approach to beginning reading, founded on phonics (语言学), is far superior.

Systematic phonics first teaches children to associate letters and letter combinations with sounds; it then teaches them how to blend these sounds together to make words. Rather than building up a relatively limited vocabulary of memorized words, it imparts a code by which the pronunciations of the vast majority of the most common words in the English language can be learned. Phonics does not devalue the importance of thinking about the meaning of words and sentences; it simply recognizes that decoding is the logical and necessary first step.

36.The author feels that counting on educators to teach reading correctly is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A)only logical and natural
- B)the expected position
- C)probably a mistake
- D)merely effective instruction

37.The author indicts the look-say reading approach because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A)it overlooks decoding
- B)Rudolf Flesch agrees with him
- C)he says it is boring
- D)many schools continue to use this method

38.One major difference between the look-say method of learning reading and the phonics method is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A)look-say is simpler
- B)phonics takes longer to learn
- C)look-say is easier to teach
- D)phonics gives readers access to far more words

39.The phrase “touch-off” (Para.3, Line 1) most probably means\_\_\_\_\_.

- A)talk about shortly
- B)start or cause
- C)compare with
- D)oppose

40.According to the author, which of the following statements is true?

- A)Phonics approach regards whole-word method as unimportant.
- B)The whole-word approach emphasizes decoding.
- C)In phonics approach, it is necessary and logical to employ decoding.
- D)Phonics is superior because it stresses the meaning of words thus the vast majority of most common words can be learned.

### Part Three Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A),B),C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41.Word had come from the manager \_\_\_\_\_ a new transaction would be concluded.

- A)who
- B)that
- C)which
- D)when

42.There was a traffic jam, but she \_\_\_\_\_get to the destination in time.

- A)could
- B)might
- C)ought to
- D)was able to

43. "Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ I should attend the lecture?" she asked me.

- A) that
- B) whether
- C) if
- D) when

44. Their room was on the third floor, its window \_\_\_\_\_ the sports ground.

- A) overlooks
- B) overlooking
- C) overlooked
- D) to overlook

45. On no account \_\_\_\_\_ to anyone who works in the company.

- A) my name must be mentioned
- B) my name must mention
- C) must my name be mentioned
- D) must my name mention

46. Jim knows little of mathematics, \_\_\_\_\_ of chemistry.

- A) and still less
- B) as well as
- C) no less than
- D) and still more

47. The man denied \_\_\_\_\_ any thing at the supermarket when he was questioned by the police.

- A) to have stolen
- B) to steal
- C) having stolen
- D) having been stealing

48. Did he tell you what \_\_\_\_\_ if he had a chance?

- A) was he going to do
- B) he would do
- C) he had done
- D) he had to do

49. The results were to \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday, but we have heard nothing.

- A) reveal
- B) have revealed
- C) be revealed
- D) have been revealed

50. Calculations, which are astronomically exact, have been made \_\_\_\_\_ with the use of computers.

- A) possible
- B) it possible
- C) possibly
- D) to be possible

51. To handle the delicate situation, you must; be \_\_\_\_\_

- A)more than careful
- B)more carefully
- C)carefully enough
- D)enough carefully

52.The governess agreed to teach the temperamental child \_\_\_\_\_ she was given complete authority.

- A)whether
- B)for
- C)that
- D)provided

53.According to the periodic table, \_\_\_\_\_ still some elements undiscovered.

- A)there seem to be
- B)it seems to be
- C)it seems that
- D)here seem

54.The farmer used wood to build a house \_\_\_\_\_ to store grain.

- A)with
- B)in which
- C)which
- D)where

55.A beam of light will not bend round the corners unless \_\_\_\_\_ to do so with the help of a reflecting device.

- A)being done
- B)made
- C)to be made
- D)having made

56.\_\_\_\_\_, the more severe the winters are.

- A)The more north you go
- B)The farther you go the north
- C)The more you go north
- D)The farther north you go

57.Vicky has been sad recently, for her plan to go to college \_\_\_\_\_ at the last moment.

- A)fell out
- B)fell behind
- C)fell through
- D)fell off

58.You had better \_\_\_\_\_ leasing these newcomers, for that will hurt their feeling.

- A)leave out
- B)leave for
- C)leave off
- D)leave behind

59.Don't lose heart! You should \_\_\_\_\_ your courage and overcome the difficulty.

- A)hold up



- B)set up
- C)pull up
- D)pluck up

60.He \_\_\_\_\_ a sum of money every month to help the two orphans.

- A)sets aside
- B)sets up
- C)sets along
- D)sets in

61.His debts had to be \_\_\_\_\_ after he committed suicide with his rifle.

- A)laid off
- B)written off
- C)turned off
- D)put off

62.The gentleman \_\_\_\_\_ a cherub with his letter.

- A)combined
- B)included
- C)kept
- D)enclosed

63.At the meeting both sides exchanged their views on a wide \_\_\_\_\_ of topics they were interested in.

- A)extent
- B)number
- C)collection
- D)range

64.His \_\_\_\_\_ has changed but he has kept the fine qualities of a scientific researcher.

- A)state
- B)status
- C)station
- D)statue

65.She can speak French and German, to \_\_\_\_\_ nothing of English.

- A)say
- B)speak
- C)talk
- D)tell

66.If you play with electricity, you may get an electric\_\_\_\_\_.

- A)strike
- B)beat
- C)shock
- D)knock

67.It was a wonderful play with a \_\_\_\_\_ of over fifty actors and actresses.

- A)list
- B)group
- C)bunch
- D)herd

68.A \_\_\_\_\_ change in policy is needed if relations are ever to improve.

- A)strict
- B)wide
- C)ever
- D)radical

69.Please give my best \_\_\_\_\_ to your family.

- A)notice
- B)attention
- C)regards
- D)cares

70.They bought the land with a \_\_\_\_\_ to build a new office block.

- A)purpose
- B)view
- C)goal
- D)reason

Part IV Close (15 minutes )

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage, for each blank there are four choices marked A),B),C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the one that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Methods of studying vary; what works 71 for some students doesn't work at all for others. The only thing you can do is experiment 72 you find a system that does work for you . But two things are sure: 73 else can do your studying for you, and unless you do find a system that works, you won't although college. Meantime, there are a few rules that 74 for everybody. The hint is "don't get 75 ".

The problem of studying, 76 enough to start with, becomes almost 77 when you are trying to do 78 in one weekend. 79 the fastest readers have trouble 80 that. And if you are behind in written work that must be 81, the teacher who accepts it 82 late will probably not give you good credit. Perhaps he may not accept it 83. Getting behind in one class because you are spending so much time on another is really no 84. Feeling pretty virtuous about the seven hours you spend on chemistry won't 85 one bit if the history teacher pops a quiz. And many freshmen do get into trouble by spending too much time on one class at the 86 of the others, either because they like one class much better or because they find it so much harder that they think, they should 87 all their time to it. 88 the reason, going the whole work for one class and neglecting the rest of them is a mistake, if you face this 89, begin with the shortest and easiest 90. Get them out of the way and then go to the more difficult, time consuming work.

- |                        |              |                       |              |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 71.A)good              | B)easily     | C)sufficiently        | D)well       |
| 72.A)until             | B)after      | C)while               | D) so        |
| 73.A)somebody          | B)nobody     | C)everybody           | D)anybody    |
| 74.A)follow            | B)go         | C)operate             | D)work       |
| 75.A)behind            | B)after      | C)slow                | D)later      |
| 76.A)hardly            | B)unpleasant | C)hard                | D)heavy      |
| 77.A)improbable        | B)necessary  | C)impossible          | D)inevitable |
| 78.A)three week's work |              | B) three weeks' works |              |
| C) three week s' work  |              | D) three week's works |              |
| 79.A)Even              | B)Almost     | C)If                  | D)With       |

80.A)to do	B)doing	C)at doing	D)with doing
81.A)turned in	B) turned up	C) turned out	D) given in
82.A)very	B)quite	C)such	D)that
83.A)anyway	B)either	C)at all	D)too
84.A)solution	B)method	C)answer	D)excuse
85.A)help	B)encourage	C)assist	D)improve
86.A)expense	B)pay	C)debt	D)charge
87.A)devote	B)put	C)spend	D)take
88.A)Whichever	B)Whatever	C)However	D)Wherever
89.A)attraction	B)decision	C)temptation	D)dilemma
90.A)arrangements	B)way	C)assignments	D)class

#### Part V

Writing Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic Good Manners. You should write at least 100words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

- 1.世界上的人都看重良好的行为举止.
- 2.在公共场合的一些好的行为举止.
- 3.如果每个人都培养起了好的行为举止.

Keys:

1-10:CCBDB DACDD

11-20:DABCB AACBA

21-25:DBCAD

26-30:DDBBD

31-35:AADCA

36-40:CADBC

41-50:BDABC ACBDA

51-60:ADABB DCCDA

61-70:BDDBA ABDCA

71-80:DABDA CCCAB

81-90:ADCDA AABCC

Writing:

People all over the world set great regard on good manners. To certain degree, good manners indicate a person's good education and breeding. In schools, it is part of students' moral training to develop good manners. A person with good manners always wins praise. On the contrary, people will frown on him if he behaves roughly and impolitely.

There are good manners in which we behave in public places. It is a good manner to offer help to the young, the old and the handicapped when they are in need of it. So is it to conduct ourselves politely and keep away from foul language. Besides, we should guard against such minor offences as making a loud noise, casting peels and shells, smoking and spitting.

If everyone has developed good manners, people will form a more harmonious relationship. If everyone behaves considerately towards others and follows the social ethics, people will live in a better world. With the general mood of society improved, there will be a progress of civilization.