

考研英语真题分析第一书

 文都教育

2009

考研英语

历年真题精析
——命题剖析及复习指导

策划：文都教育

主编：王 舰

详细剖析历年考试真题
全面指导考研战略战术

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Preface

前言

从1996年至今,文都的研究生考试命题研究氛围愈加浓厚。发展到今天,精品图书层出不穷、一版再版,不断充实的每年春、秋两季图书征订目录,不仅为选择文都课程的莘莘学子获得高质量的学习成果提供了坚实的平台,而且在最广大的考研学子中树立了良好的口碑。我们在欣喜之余不敢有丝毫懈怠,文都考研信息中心经过精心的策划,长期的市场调查,特推出这本《考研英语历年真题精析:命题剖析及复习指导》。“授人以鱼不如授人以渔”,文都独家授课名师结合多年教学总结的经验,对历年真题进行了解析,完形、阅读、阅读新题型、翻译、写作都推出了权威的命题理论,科学的解题指导方法,对历年真题的每一道题目进行最到位的解析,结合研究生考试试题每一题全国平均得分的情况,又特别对每一道全国得分偏低的题目进行特别解析和点拨,指导考生攻破难关从而取得考研英语科目的高分。

市场上已有考研英语历年真题解析方面的图书,其中也有一些不乏严肃认真、有某种独到之处的作品,但很遗憾的是大多匆匆制成,错误太多,避重就轻,文字口语话,远不够研究生考试这种高难度的水平考试应有的深度和严谨。

这本《考研英语历年真题精析:命题剖析及复习指导》在创作的过程中力求博采众长,为广大考研学子节省最宝贵的备考时间提供最有力的帮助。日复一日,字斟句酌,力图做到寥寥数语,精准到位,使备考同学茅塞顿开、举一反三。所有努力体现在这本书的以下特点中:

1. 定位解析 掌握核心

我们知道考研英语一套试题满分100,考试时间为180分钟。除写作部分外约有2800字数,而占分值42%的写作部分要求你必须再完成共约300字数的应用文和短文写作。如果你用40分钟来完成后面的写作,前面的从完形、阅读、阅读新题型、翻译(分值共占58%)共七篇文章,50道题目你需要在140分钟内完成,其中翻译部分和后面的写作部分你必须以书面的形式工整地写在答题卡2人工阅卷的部分。

大海捞针似地需求答案,考试时间不够用,而且很容易抓错关键语句,浪费时间,答题丢分。只有正确定位解题关键句,不必在次要文段徘徊,才是又快又好答题的核心。《考研英语历年真题精析:命题剖析及复习指导》别出心裁地设计了定位到原文的图表。在图表中题干和考点定位的语句一目了然,在考点定位的语句中对解题的关键句特别突出,【答案】栏目再进行到位解析,难题还有特别点拨。

通过对“定位解析”方法的学习和练习,广大考生能逐渐掌握考试核心能力,遇到任何文章,解答必将得心应手。

2. 识别类型 由难变易

在《考研英语历年真题精析:命题剖析及复习指导》这本书中,作者精心研究了各种题型的解题方法,因为目的不只是帮助考生学会解答已经考过的真题,更为重要的是学会每一种题型的解题方法。如翻译四步法,阅读新题型精读选项语句法,以及识别类型方法。例如:对历年真题中英语知识运用即完形填空部分进行分析、归纳,总结完形填空题的试题全部共分为四种基本类型:语义衔接、逻辑衔接、惯用衔接、结构衔接。在本书中就是对历年真题中的完形填空每一道题目概括类型,然后再解答剖析。考生要触类旁通,通过学习真题,真题的解析以及这本书在解题时运用的方法,目的是为了帮助你学会解答一类题!

3. 全套精译 一举两得

每一套题都带有全文精译,而且就排在原文的一侧,甚至连每一个选项都精译过了,是本书的另一大亮点。这样做的目的是为了考生彻底了解考研英语的选材、内容。这是为考生提供一种便利,一种学习的途径,和检测自我理解能力的手段。

这本《考研英语历年真题精析:命题剖析及复习指导》经过潜心钻研、细心打磨,终于与广大考生见面了。衷心的希望为你提供的不仅仅是一本研读、复习真题的“宝典”,更重要的在于达到传授最有效的考研英语解题思路和方法的目的。只要我们能够为了人生的目标一起奋斗成功,所有的心血和努力都是值得的!

编者

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2008 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS

Candidates (NETEM)

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The idea that some groups of people may be intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. But Gregory Cochran is 1 to say it any way. He is that 2 bird, a scientist who works independently 3 any institution. He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not 4 thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested.

5 he, however, might tremble at the 6 of what he is about to do. Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which not only 7 that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process that has brought this about. The group in 8 are a particular people originated from central Europe. The process is natural selection.

This group generally do well in IQ test, 9 12-15 points above the 10 value of 100, and have contributed 11 to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as the 12 of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, 13. They also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases, such as breast cancer. These facts, 14, have previously been thought unrelated. The former has been 15 to social effects, such as a strong tradition of 16 education. The latter was seen as a (an) 17 of genetic isolation. Dr. Cochran suggests that the intelligence and diseases are intimately 18. His argument is that the unusual history of these people has 19 them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this 20 state of affairs.

1. [A] selected [B] prepared [C] obliged [D] pleased
2. [A] unique [B] particular [C] special [D] rare
3. [A] of [B] with [C] in [D] against
4. [A] subsequently [B] presently [C] previously [D] lately
5. [A] Only [B] So [C] Even [D] Hence
6. [A] thought [B] sight [C] cost [D] risk

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 7. [A] advise | [B] suggests | [C] protests | [D] objects |
| 8. [A] progress | [B] fact | [C] need | [D] question |
| 9. [A] attaining | [B] scoring | [C] reaching | [D] calculating |
| 10. [A] normal | [B] common | [C] mean | [D] total |
| 11. [A] unconsciously | [B] disproportionately | [C] indefinitely | [D] unaccountably |
| 12. [A] missions | [B] fortunes | [C] interests | [D] careers |
| 13. [A] affirm | [B] witness | [C] observe | [D] approve |
| 14. [A] moreover | [B] therefore | [C] however | [D] meanwhile |
| 15. [A] given up | [B] got over | [C] carried on | [D] put down |
| 16. [A] assessing | [B] supervising | [C] administrating | [D] valuing |
| 17. [A] development | [B] origin | [C] consequence | [D] instrument |
| 18. [A] linked | [B] integrated | [C] woven | [D] combined |
| 19. [A] limited | [B] subjected | [C] converted | [D] directed |
| 20. [A] paradoxical | [B] incompatible | [C] inevitable | [D] continuous |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

While still catching up to men in some sphere of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychologist at New York's Vetrean's Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress. "It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to cope with," says Dr. Yehuda. "Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's," she observes, "It's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner."

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. "I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic of repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed

to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents of other family members, and they end not to be one-shot deals. The wear and tear that occurs from these longer relationships can be quite devastating."

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. "I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape to go to school, and get ahead and do better." Later her marriage ended and she became a single mother: "It's the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck."

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses, Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

21. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

[A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.

[B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.

[C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.

[D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.

22. Dr. Ychuda's research suggests that women _____.

[A] need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress

[B] have limited capacity for tolerating stress

[C] are more capable of avoiding stress

[D] are exposed to more stress

23. According to paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be _____.

[A] domestic and temporary

[B] irregular and violent

[C] durable and frequent

[D] trivial and random

24. The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck" (line 6, para. 5) shows that _____.

[A] Alvarez cared about nothing but making money

[B] Alvarez's salary barely covered her household expenses

[C] Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs

[D] Alvarez paid practically everything by check

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

[A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out?

[B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference

[C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say

[D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

Text 2

It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the author's names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

No longer, The Internet—and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it—is making access to scientific results a reality. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three ones were identified by the report's author. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where originations such as universities of international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses _____.

- [A] the background information of journal editing
- [B] the publication routine of laboratory reports
- [C] the relations of authors with journal publishers
- [D] the traditional process of journal publication

27. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?

- [A] It criticizes government-funded research.
- [B] It introduces an effective means of publication.

- [C] It upsets profit-making journal publishers.
 [D] It benefits scientific research considerably.
28. According to the text, online publication is significant in that _____.
 [A] it provides an easier access to scientific results
 [B] it brings huge profits to scientific researchers
 [C] it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge
 [D] it facilitates public investment in scientific research
29. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to _____.
 [A] cover the cost of its publication
 [B] subscribe to the journal publishing it
 [C] allow other online journals to use it freely
 [D] complete the peer-review before submission
30. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
 [A] The Internet is posing a threat to publishers.
 [B] A new modal of publication is emerging.
 [C] Authors welcome the new channel for publication.
 [D] Publication is rendered easier by online service.

Text 3

In the early 1960s, Wilt Chamberlain was one of the only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people—especially those born to families who have lived in the U. S. for many generations—apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. And they aren't likely to get any taller. "In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as we can go," says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University. In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over world.

Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients—notably, protein—to feed expanding tissues. At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way. But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height. Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average heights—5'9" for men, 5'4" for women—hasn't really changed since 1960.

Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding substantial height. During childbirth, larger

babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal. Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversized limbs. "There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism," says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.

Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon. Claire C. Gorbun, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alternation. She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment Gordon says that by and large, "you could use today's data and feel fairly confident."

31. Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to _____.
 [A] illustrate the change of height of NBA players in the U. S
 [B] show the popularity of NBA players
 [C] compare different generations of NBA players
 [D] assess the achievements of famous NBA players
32. Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the text?
 [A] Genetic modification.
 [B] Natural environment.
 [C] Living standards.
 [D] Daily exercise.
33. On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?
 [A] Non-Americans add to the average height of the nation.
 [B] Human height is conditioned by the upright posture.
 [C] Americans are the tallest on average in the world.
 [D] Larger babies tend to become taller in adulthood.
34. We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future _____.
 [A] the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size
 [B] the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged
 [C] generic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen
 [D] the existing data of human height will still be applicable
35. The text intends to tell us that _____.
 [A] the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern
 [B] human height is becoming even more predictable
 [C] Americans have reached their genetic growth limit
 [D] the genetic pattern of Americans has altered

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw—having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

That's far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong—and yet most did little to fight it.

More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.

For one thing, the South could not afford to part with his slaves. Owning slaves was "like having a large bank account," says Wiencek, author of *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the "peculiar institution", including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

And the statesmen's political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

Still Jefferson freed Hemings's children—though not Hemings herself of his approximately 150 other slaves. Washington, who had begun to believe that all men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.

36. George Washington's dental surgery in mentioned to _____.

[A] show the primitive medical practice in the past

[B] demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days

[C] stress the role of slaves in the U. S. history

[D] reveal some unknown aspect of his life

37. We may infer from the second paragraph that _____.

[A] DNA technology has been widely applied to history research

- [B] in its early days the U. S. was confronted with delicate situations
 [C] historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson's life
 [D] political compromises are easily found throughout the US history
38. What do we learn from Thomas Jefferson?
 [A] His political view changed his attitude towards slavery.
 [B] His status as a father made him free the child slaves.
 [C] His attitude towards slavery was complex.
 [D] His affair with a slave stained his prestige.
39. Which of the following is true according to the text?
 [A] Some Founding Fathers benefit politically slavery.
 [B] Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.
 [C] Slave owners usually had large savings accounts.
 [D] Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.
40. Washington's decision to free slaves originated from his _____.
 [A] moral considerations
 [B] military experiences
 [C] financial conditions
 [D] political stand

Part B

Directions:

In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For questions 41—45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The time for sharpening pencils, arranging your desk, and doing almost anything else instead of writing has ended. The first draft will appear on the page only if you stop avoiding the inevitable and sit, stand up, or lie down to write. (41) _____

Be flexible, Your outline should smoothly conduct you from one point the next, but do not permit to railroad you. If a relevant and important idea occurs to you now, work it into the draft (42) _____

_____ Grammar, punctuation, and spelling can wait until you revise. Concentrate on what you are saying. Good writing most often occurs when you are in hot pursuit of an idea rather than in a nervous search for errors.

(43) _____ Your pages will be easier to keep track of that way, and, if you have to clip a paragraph to place it elsewhere, you will not lose any writing on the other side.

If you are working on a word processor, you can take advantage of its capacity to make additions and deletions as well as move entire paragraphs by making just a few simple keyboard commands. Some

software programs can also check spelling and certain grammatical elements to your writing. (44) _____
 _____ These printouts are also easier to read than the screen
 when you work on revisions.

Once you have a first draft on paper, you can delete material that is unrelated to your thesis and add material necessary to illustrate your points and make your paper convincing. The student who wrote "the A&P as a state of mind" wisely dropped a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitude toward women. (45) _____

Remember that your initial draft is only that. You should go through the paper many times—and then again—working to substantiate and clarify your ideas. You may even end up with several entire versions of the paper. Rewrite. The sentences within each paragraph should be related to a single topic. Transition should connect one paragraph to the text so that there are no abrupt or confusing shifts. Awkward or wordy phrasing of unclear sentences and paragraphs should be mercilessly poked and prodded into shape.

- [A] To make revising easier, leave wide margins extra space between lines so that you easily add words, sentences, and corrections. Write on only one side of the paper.
- [B] After you have clearly and adequately developed the body of your paper, pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraphs. It's probably best to write the introduction last, after you know precisely what you are introducing. Concluding paragraphs demand equal attention because they leave the reader with a final impression.
- [C] It's worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrific, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. Many writers' prudently store their data on disks and print their pages each time they finish a draft to avoid losing any material because of power failures or other problems.
- [D] It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.
- [E] Although this is an interesting it has nothing to do with the thesis, which explains how the setting influences Sammy's decision to quit his job. Instead of including that paragraph, she added one that described Lengel's crabbed response to the girls so that she could lead up to the A & P. "policy" he enforces.
- [F] In the final paragraph about the significance of the setting in "A & P" the student brings together the reasons Sammy quit his job by referring to his refusal to accept Lengel's store policies.
- [G] By using the first draft as means of thinking about what you want to say, you will very likely discover more than your notes originally suggested. Plenty of good writers don't use outlines at all but discover ordering principles as they write. Do not Attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around.

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

In his autobiography, Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty. He points out that he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, but (46) he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations. He disclaimed the possession of any great quickness of apprehension or wit, such as distinguished Huxley. (47) He asserted, also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics. His memory, too, he described as extensive, but hazy. So poor in one sense was it that he never could remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry. (48) On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the change made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer he had no power of reasoning. This, he thought, could not be true, because the "Origin of Species" is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and has convinced many able men. No one, he submits, could have written it without possessing some power of reasoning. He was willing to assert that "I have a fair share of invention, and of common sense of judgment. Such as every fairly successful lawyer or doctor must have, but not, I believe, in any higher degree" (49) He adds humbly that perhaps he was "superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully."

Writing in the last year of his life, he expressed the opinion that in two or three respects his mind had changed during the preceding twenty or thirty years. Up to the age of thirty or beyond it poetry of many kinds gave him great pleasure. Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable and music very great delight. In 1881, however, he said: "Now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have also almost lost my taste for picture or music." (50) Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

You have just come back from Canada found a music CD in your luggage that you forgot to return to Bob. your landlord there Write him a letter to

- 1) make an apology. and
- 2) suggest a solution

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

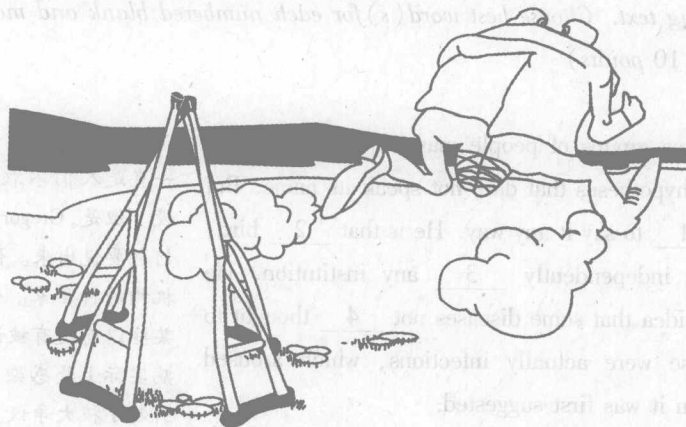
Part B

52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and then
- 3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on Answer Sheet 2. (20 points)



你一条腿，我一条腿；
你我一起，走南闯北。