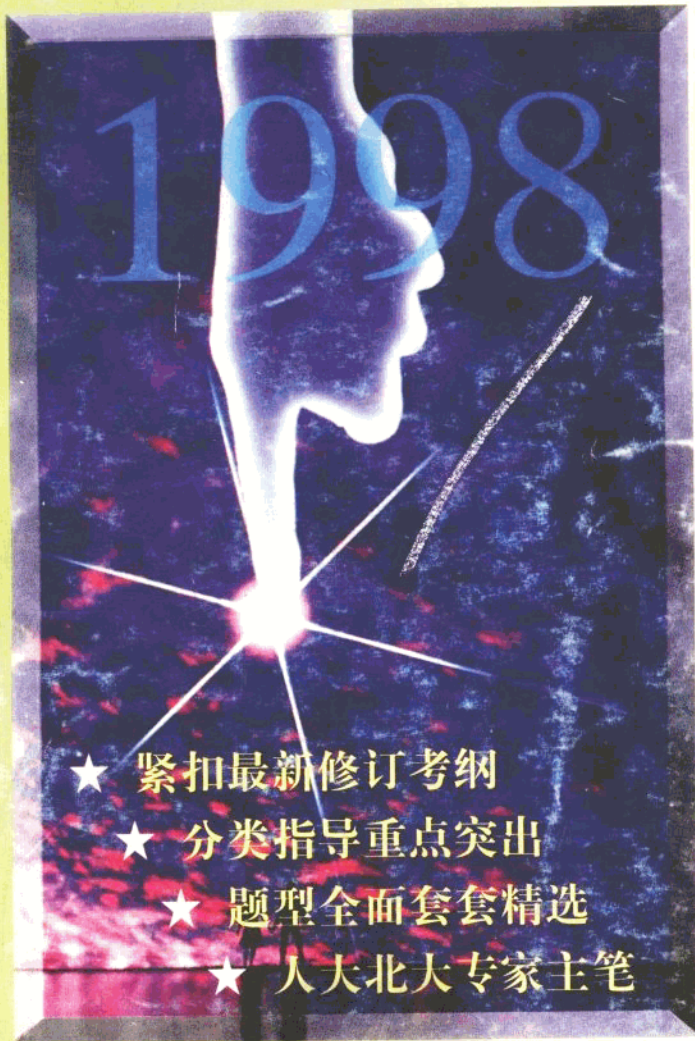


MBA

研究生入学考试指导及全真模拟试题



GRK 应考研究课题组

企业管理出版社

MBA

研究生入学考试指导及全真模拟试题

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

MBA 研究生入学考试指导及全真模拟试题/GRK 应试研究课题组编. —北京:企业管理出版社,1997,7

ISBN 7-80001-930-6

I. M… I. G… Ⅲ. 研究生—入学考试—中国—自学参考资料 IV. G643

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(97)第 14611 号

MBA 研究生入学考试指导及全真模拟试题

GRK 应试研究课题组 编

企业管理出版社出版

(社址:北京市海淀区紫竹院南路 17 号 100044)

电话:(010)62565795 68414644

*

新华书店北京发行所发行

通县教育印刷厂印刷

*

787×1092 毫米 16 开 31.5 印张 560 千字

1997 年 7 月第 1 版 1997 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

印数:10000 册

定价:55.00 元

ISBN 7-80001-930-6/F. 928

前 言

MBA(工商管理硕士)教育作为专业教育的一种,是培养复合型高层次经营管理人才的有效途径。自1990年中国人民大学、厦门大学等在全国率先设置和试办MBA学位并招收委托培养生以来,MBA教育在我国得到了健康顺利的发展,招生院校由创办初期的9所增加到目前的52所,招生人数也由86人增加到数千人。据预测,我国现有工商企业急需高层次经营管理人才约50万人,巨大的市场需求蕴藏着无限的成功良机,许多有志之士审时度势,纷纷投考MBA,一股工商潮正席卷而来。

1997年,MBA入学考试从全国研究生统考中分离出来单独成为GRK考试(工商管理入学考试的拼音缩写),标志着我国MBA进入了规范教育的阶段。GRK考试不同于一般的水平考试,其特殊性来自于它独特的培养目标。首先它的覆盖面宽,强调管理兼顾专业;其次它特别重视基础知识基本技能的掌握,重视理论的实际应用。因此GRK考试考核的知识点多面广,纯理论的题少,运用理论解决实际问题的题多。而这些要求又正是广大考生在短时间很能达到的。要解决这个问题,我们认为仅看几本复习指南是很难奏效的,根本的解决方案就是在学习系统的理论知识的同时,通过选做一定量的习题来帮助消化理解理论,提高应试水平。为此我们组织有关专家学者编写了这本复习指导和全真模拟试题集,我们力图使它具有以下特点:

一、紧扣1998年最新修订的考试大纲,通过全面准确理解考纲精神,既突出重点内容,又不放过一般知识的归纳总结。

二、全书五个部分,每个部分之前都有章前指导,帮助考生把握复习要点,节省备考时间,为考生使用其它复习资料也勾画了清晰的轮廓。

三、题型全面,完全符合规范的真题题型。全书共50套题,每套题目都是从人大、北大一些多年从事MBA教学的教师建立的题库中精选而成,既有理论深度又新颖别致与实际结合紧密。

四、编著的权威性。编写组成员都是MBA专业的专家学者,实力强,可信度高,具有充分信息。

由于GRK考试还刚刚启动,这方面可资借鉴的资料较少,极大地增加了本书编写的难度。没有国内有关专家和同行的无私帮助,书稿的问世不会这样顺利及时,在这本书得以出版之际,我们首先要感谢这些帮助过我们的朋友们,特别是全国MBA联考指导组的王风斌博士、朱来义博士以及中国人民大学负责MBA招生的李妙怡女士。

最后衷心的祝愿所有有志于MBA入学考试的学子们如愿以偿!

GRK 应试研究课题组

1997年7月于中国人民大学

目 录

前言	
第一部分:英语	(1)
英语应试指导	(3)
英语全真模拟试题(1~8套)	(4)
英语全真模拟试题答案	(66)
第二部分:数学	(73)
数学应试指导	(75)
数学全真模拟试题(1~8套)	(79)
数学全真模拟试题答案	(103)
第三部分:语文	(133)
语文应试指导	(135)
语文全真模拟试题(1~8套)	(141)
语文全真模拟试题答案	(183)
第四部分:逻辑	(187)
逻辑应试指导	(189)
逻辑全真模拟试题(1~8套)	(191)
逻辑全真模拟试题答案	(304)
第五部分:管理	(307)
管理应试指导	(309)
管理全真模拟试题(1~8套)	(311)
管理全真模拟试题答案	(409)
附录	
1997年全国攻读工商管理硕士学位研究生入学考试试题	(419)

第 一 部 分

英

语

英语应试指导

MBA 的入学考试是一种选拔性的考试,既要保证信度,又要保证区分度。MBA 入学考试英语部分也必须符合这一要求。

97 年 MBA 联考试题出题原则是根据 96 年制定的各科大纲要求的范围和难度。由于我国推行工商管理硕士统一入学考试(GRK 考试)时间太短,经验不足,有许多地方尚待完善。但根据 97 年 GRK 考试的结果分析,考试效果还是比较理想的,基本符合 MBA 现有生源的实际情况,也基本满足了招生单位的要求。

在 97 年考试结果分析的基础上,全国 MBA 教育指导委员会决定对各科考试大纲进行修订,以更准确地检验考生实际应用英语的能力。下面我们来分析一下 98 年英语考试大纲的变化。

98 年英语考试大纲有两个重要的修改。

其一,对 97 年大纲的词汇总表进行了修订,使其词汇量限在最常用的 4000 个左右,短语 300 个左右范围内,这是参考大学英语的词汇量,以便更适合 MBA 考生的实际情况和知识结构。

其二,为了更好地测试考生的阅读理解和实际应用语言的能力,今年的新大纲增加了少量的主观性阅读测试题。在总阅读量不变的情况下,增加一篇约 300 词的短文,要求考生根据文章内容靠自己的理解用自己的话简短地回答五个问题,这样阅读理解部分的题量由原来的 20 题增至 25 题,分值由每题 2.5 分改为每题 2 分,但总分不变,仍是 50 分。

GRK 英语考试要求考生掌握英语的基本语法和词汇,具有一定的语言运用能力,其难度略低于全国招收硕士生入学考试中英语统考的要求,与 MBA 考生工作多年,对英语水平有一定影响的实际情况相适应。

下面介绍一下考试的内容和形式。

考试形式为闭卷、笔试,考试时间为 3 小时,共分为以下四个部分。

(一)PART I Structure and Vocabulary 语法结构和词语用法

这一部分总分为 20 分,共 20 个小题,语法结构和词语用法各占一半,各 10 个。要求考生从每题四个备选项目中选择一个正确的答案,本部分考试的目的是测试考生较熟练地掌握英语基本语法结构及常用词汇(约 4000 个左右)、短语(约 300 个)。词汇范围不超过大纲所规定的词汇总表,单词和词组的比例为 7 比 3。

(二)PART II Reading Comprehension 阅读理解

这部分总分为 50 分,分为两个部分:

Section A 要求考生阅读四篇总数约为 1200 个单词的英语短文,根据文章内容从每个问题的

四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

Section B 要求考生阅读一篇约 300 个单词的英语短文,并根据文章内容用英语简短地回答五个问题。

阅读材料的题材不限于经济、管理方面,还包括社会、文化、历史、宗教、科普等方面,文章体裁包括说明文、议论文、记叙文等等。

阅读理解的测试目的是考查考生通过阅读获取信息的能力,要求考生既能正确地理解文章所给信息,又有一定的阅读速度。

(三)PART III English-Chinese Translation 英译汉

这部分分值为 15 分。英译汉的短文篇幅约 100—120 个单词,要求考生能准确把握原文意思,用汉语通顺确切地表达出来。这既考查考生的英文理解能力,又考查其汉语书面表达能力。

(四)PART IV Writing 写作

写作部分占 15 分,它要求考生根据题目所规定的情景或给出的段首句,写出一篇 100 个词左右的英语短文。文章内容限定在考生熟悉的日常生活领域。本部分主要是考查考生用英语进行书面表达的能力。所写短文要求中心思想明确、切中题意、用词恰当、条理清楚、无重大语法结构错误。

整个试卷结构如下:

第一部分为语法结构和词汇,共 20 题,计 20 分。

第二部分为阅读理解,其中 A 部分为单项选择题,共 20 题,计 40 分;B 部分为回答题,共 5 题,计 10 分。

第三部分为英译汉,共 1 题,计 15 分。

第四部分为写作,共 1 题,计 15 分。

GRK 英语考试不同于国家英语四、六级考试,也不同于一般的硕士生入学英语考试,它有其特点。

GRK 英语考试为笔试,没有口试,也无听力测验,因此考生在复习时可以集中精力准备笔试内容。

在复习时,考生可以首先把所学的英语基本语法结构复习一下,做一些针对性的单项练习。大纲要求的词汇和短语读者也应该掌握,这些都是基本功。

阅读理解在全部分值中占了 50%,比例很大,是需要重点复习的。在这部分的复习和练习中,要严格要求自己,每读一篇文章,都要求花尽量少的时间并保证准确率。练习时要处于一种紧张状态中,迫使自己集中注意力去加快速度,理解文章内容。有的考题是考查考生对文章总体内容、写作目的的把握,因此考生在阅读时不应只读懂一个句子,而要从一个段落和整篇文章来理解,才能正

确完成题目。阅读是一个熟能生巧的过程,只要读者专心一致,坚持不懈地练习,就一定能得到提高。

GRK 英语考试的英译汉要求翻译一整段文章,而不是普通研究生入学英语考试中英译汉中要求翻译文章中的几句话。英译汉的要求是贴切、准确,不需要用华丽的词句。翻译要从全文着眼,句子着手。译时要首先把全文理解了,再开始翻译,而不要看一句译一句,这样很容易译得上下文不衔接,出现误解。

作文一般是命题作文,考生要注意一定要围绕中心来组织段落、句子,不要写偏了,那样失分会很多。写作时句型多一些变换,不要老用一种简单句,在遣词造句时一定要选用拿得准的词,不要用似是而非的词语。写完作文之后要多检查几次,避免不该犯的错误。在准备作文时,可以背诵一些典型短文和句型,如新概念英语中的短文,这样脑子里记了些文章,就不致在考试时“巧妇难为无米之炊”了。

英语全真模拟试题(一)

Part I Structure and Vocabulary (20%)

Directions : There are 20 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 blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

- \$ 20 is all the money I have to _____ on for the rest of the month.
A) put B) stand C) spend D) live
- Mrs. Robinson was asked to _____ the explanation.
A) speak B) inform C) repeat D) tell
- He didn't seem to mind _____ TV while he was cooking.
A) his watching B) him watch C) he watching D) him to watch.
- If you had told me the truth, I _____ the wrong part for the copying machine.
A) would not buy B) did not buy C) wouldn't have bought D) should not buy
- As a MBA candidate, Mr Zhao regretted _____ the English training class before the test.
A) not to attend B) not to be attending C) not attending D) not having been attending
- All _____ is a continuous supply of improved technology to the factory.
A) for their needs B) that is needed C) what is needed D) the thing needed
- Miss, if these socks are rough to you, I can show you a more delicate _____.
A) one B) suit C) pair D) set
- The roads are wet. It _____ during the night.
A) had to rain B) had rained C) must be raining D) must have rained
- _____, he is never arrogant.
A) As he is bright B) He though is bright C) Bright as he is D) He is bright
- _____ what may, we are not to yield to his bullying demands.
A) Came B) Coming C) Comes D) Come
- Many children complain that they have to do all things _____ the satisfaction of adults rather than the development of their potentials.
A) to B) by C) for D) on
- To my knowledge, there will not be sufficient local funds _____ for such a costly project.
A) considerable B) preferable C) reliable D) available
- The police stopped him because he _____ the traffic regulation.
A) damaged B) broke C) destroyed D) corrupted
- It wasn't such a desirable air conditioner _____ the advertisement had promised us.
A) as B) which C) what D) that
- In fact, people have known why the government is hesitating to _____ the news officially, even if it's known to the public.

- A) remark B) announce C) release D) report
16. I've just _____ the article in that newspaper.
A) come through B) come to C) come up D) come across
17. Few people could see why NBC should _____ out such an action for attack then.
A) pick B) take C) run D) look
18. My sister _____ my letter, or else, she would not have called me just now.
A) mustn't have received B) shouldn't have received C) ought not to have received D) couldn't have received
19. Despite all his talent, he is not _____ a writer.
A) quite to B) adequate C) much of D) somewhat
20. If only I _____ as young as you _____
A) was...are B) am...are C) were...are D) would be...are

Part I Reading Comprehension (50%)

Section A

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 blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

Question 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

In 1956, William H. Whyte, Jr. developed the phrase "organization man" to describe an individual devoted to a firm's goals and sticking to its ideals, perhaps at the expense of personal beliefs and feelings. In order to safeguard his position, the "organization man" tried to be what he thinks the organization wants him to be. The organization both rewards such devotion and makes it continue. Companies decide what qualities they want their top managers to have and then seek out employees and trained people of management who seem to have the desired qualities. Relevant tests are given to determine whether an individual will fit into the firm. People whose behavior, ideas, or appearance is unusual or disagrees with the firm's image are not moved into top administrative positions. Laurence Peter developed his well-known principle as a result of his observation of competent (有能力) and incompetent business behavior. The Peter Principle is, in an organization, every employee tends to rise her or his level of incompetence. An implication of the Peter Principle is the suggestion that in time most positions are filled by employees not capable of doing their jobs. In the Peter Description, Peter has advice for people who are good at what they do and are faced with the possibility of being promoted into a position they can not handle: "When threatened with an unwanted promotion, pretend you are already incompetent." Related to the Peter Principle is the Radovic Rule, laid down by Igor Radovic in the Radovic Rule: How to Manage Your Boss. The Radovic Rule is: "In any organization, the potential (潜力) is much greater for the employees to manage his boss than for the boss to manage his employees." This would certainly stand to reason if the boss has reached his or her level of incompetence and both the boss and the employee know it. The boss would have to depend on the abilities of employees to maintain his or her position, and the employees could manipulate (操纵) the dependent boss.

21. The "organization man" was used to describe a person _____.
- A) dependent on an organization. B) of marked individuality.
 C) most loyal to a company. D) with uncommon ideas.
22. Laurence Peter suggests that most people engaged in present posts will sooner or later become not _____ their work.
- A) qualified for B) familiar with C) interested in D) running after
23. The essence of Peter's advice is that people should _____
- A) be satisfied with whatever posts they are promoted to B) do better at the posts they are promoted to
 C) decline the posts they actually can't handle well D) study hard at new posts while working
24. According to the Radovice Rule, it is most likely that _____.
- A) bosses will be managed by those who work under them B) bosses will not be liked by employees
 C) good bosses will help workers move ahead D) poor bosses will get ahead most quickly
25. It seems that, by writing this passage, the author _____.
- A) attacks the ill—practices observed in business B) doesn't think much of the competence in business
 C) concludes that personal ties are more important than competence
 D) tries to present an objective account of practices in business world

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

If it were only necessary to decide whether to teach elementary science to everyone on a mass basis or to find the gifted few and take them as far as they can go, our task would be fairly simple. The public school system, however, has no such choice, for the jobs must be carried on at the same time. Because we depend so heavily upon science and technology for our progress, we must produce specialists in many fields. Because we live in a democratic nation, whose citizens make the policies for the nation, large numbers of us must be educated to understand, to support, and when necessary, to judge the work of experts. The public school must educate both producers and users of scientific service.

In education, there should be a good balance the branches of knowledge that contribute to effective thinking and wise judgement. Such balance is defeated by too much emphasis on any one field. This question of balance involves not only the relation of the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the arts but also relative emphases among the natural sciences themselves.

Similarly, we must have a balance between current and classical knowledge. The attention of the public is continually drawn to new possibilities in scientific field and the discovery of new knowledge; these should not be allowed to turn our attention away from the sound, established materials that form the basis of courses for beginners.

26. According to the first paragraph, the task of education is fairly complicated because _____
- A) the current public school system is too complicated to be understood
 B) the public school system has no choice of what to teach
 C) it is difficult to decide whether elementary science should be taught in public schools
 D) the educators have to take care of both ordinary and gifted students
27. The word "defeated" (para. 2, line 2) most probably means _____

- A) broken B) beaten C) destroyed D) damaged

28. Which of the following points is NOT INCLUDED in the passage?

- A) One of the major tasks of education is to discover the most promising students.
B) In order to teach effectively,educations are requested to lay emphasis on one particular field.
C) Some subjects have been overemphasized in public schools.
D) The progress of the society cannot merely rely on inventors

29. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) students should learn more up-to-date knowledge
B) lack of scientific knowledge will lead to poor relations between producers and users of knowledge
C) students are getting to know the importance of a good balance among the branched of knowledge
D) sufficient attention should be given to basic knowledge

30. The best title for this passage might be _____.

- A) Balance in Education B) Educational system in Public School
C) Current Situation in Education D) Importance of Teaching Science and Technology

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

An industrial society, especially one as centralised and concentrated as that of Britain, is heavily dependent on certain essential services; for instance, electricity supply, water, rail and road transport, the harbours. The area of dependency has widened to include removing rubbish, hospital and ambulance services, and as the economy develops, central computer and information services as well. If any of these services ceases to operate, the whole economic system is in danger.

It is this interdependency(相互依存) of the economic system which makes the power of trade unions such an important issue. Single trade unions have the ability to cut off many countries' economic blood supply. This can happen more easily in Britain than in some other countries, in part because the labour force is highly organized. About 55 per cent of British workers belong to unions, compared to under a quarter in the United States. For historical reasons, Britain's unions have tended to develop along trade and occupational lines, rather than on an industry by industry basis, which makes a wages policy, democracy in industry and the improvement of procedures for fixing wage levels difficult to achieve. There are considerable strains and tensions(关系紧张) in the trade union movement, some of them arising from their outdated and inefficient structure. Some unions have lost many members because of industrial changes. Others are involved in arguments about who should represent workers in new trades. Unions for skilled trades are separated from general unions, which means that different levels of wages for certain jobs are often a source of bad feeling between unions. In traditional trades which are being pushed out of existence by advancing technologies, unions can fight for their members, disappearing jobs to the point where the jobs of other unions, members are threatened or destroyed. The printing of newspapers both in the United States and in Britain has frequently been halted by the efforts of printers to hold on to their traditional highly paid jobs.

Trades unions have problems of internal communication just as managers in companies do, problems which multiply in very large unions or in those which bring workers in very different industries together into a single general u-

nion. Some trade union officials have to be reelected regularly; others are elected or even appointed for life. Trade union officials work with a system of shop stewards in many unions, shop stewards being worker elected by other workers as their representatives at factory works level.

31. The trade unions in Britain are powerful because _____
- A) the economy of the country is highly interdependent
B) her trade unions have the longest history in world
C) they are larger in number than those in other countries D) they are lawful organizations
32. It is difficult to improve the procedures for fixing wage levels since _____
- A) not all industries have trade unions of their own
B) people don't organise trade unions according to industries
C) not all employees belong to trade unions D) trade unions seldom agree with each other
33. Owing to their out-dated organization, some unions have difficulty in _____
- A) changing as industries change B) getting members to join
C) learning new business practices D) bargaining for their democracy
34. Disputes frequently arise between British trade unions because each one _____
- A) tries to win over members of the other union B) pays little attention to agreements between others
C) is inclined to protect its own member at the expense of others D) is developed freely
35. British trade unions look similar to large business firms in that _____
- A) both have officials B) both care little about individual workers
C) both contribute to the nation's economic growth D) both have troubles in information exchange

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

A stockbroker, said Woody Allen, is someone who takes your money and invests it until it's all gone. Sadly, a survey conducted by the American Stock Exchange, the New York exchange's smaller rival, suggests that ordinary investors think Mr Allen is not just funny but right. There is a divergence(歧异, 偏离) of interest between investors and the people they employ to execute their investments. If stockbrokers wish to survive (and many look doomed on both sides of the Atlantic,) they will have to close this gap.

Wrongly but understandably, the exchange is paying more attention to another finding: that only 28% of American investors have "lost confidence" in the stockmarkets as a result of the October 1987 crash. This is flatly contradicted by the professionals. When stockbrokers were asked their opinion, 81% said that their customers were still troubled by the harm of October 1987. Institutional have powered the recovery in share prices. Many individual investors have taken to the hills.

Perhaps private investors are put off, not by the markets, but by the people who sell them those markets. In buying and selling shares, private investors say they are more influenced by what they read in newspapers than by what they hear from brokers. Since journalists usually rank alongside second-hand car salesmen in public respect, this should worry brokers. So should the feeling of ordinary shareholders that they are second-class citizens in the stockmarkets. Most think that the markets are not level playing fields, that the individual investor has little chance a-

gainst the large institutions. A particular complain is that institutions are told things first. Stockbrokers admit it; two-thirds agree that "by the time small investors hear about a good stock it's usually too late."

The investors polled by the American Stock Exchange are not helpless Aunt Millies with egg money in penny stocks. The typical investor questioned is 55 years old, has a university degree and heads a home with an annual income of \$ 80,000. He (most are men) knows about options (买卖特权), zero-coupon bonds (债券, 息票) and sock-index funds. He is also a conservative sort of chap, much keener on preserving his capital than on trying to be extremely successful.

36. What is a stockbroker in the author's opinion here?

- A) A shareholder. B) A person employed to carry out investments.
C) An investor. D) A salesman employed to carry out investments.

37. The October-1987-collapse of stock exchange _____.

- A) made many investors uneasy B) depressed the stock exchange
C) deserted the stockmarket D) beat many rivals

38. That the stockbrokers look doomed is that _____.

- A) their customers can't get over the disaster of Oct. 1987
B) there has been a drop of public trust in them
C) the public prefer both journalists and second-hand-car salesmen to them
D) they don't give timely information to the customer

39. Individual investors are by no means the rivals of institutional investors because _____.

- A) institutional investors are more powerful B) institutional investors are first-hand citizens
C) institutional investors are told things first D) institutional investors can afford to fail

40. Most individual investors are _____.

- A) helpless B) short of money C) women D) men

Section B

Directions: Read the following passage and then give short answers to the five questions, write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

Napoleon Bonaparte's ambition to control all the area around the Mediterranean Sea led him and his French soldiers to Egypt. After losing a naval battle, they were forced to remain there for three years. In 1799, while constructing a fort, a soldier discovered a piece of stele (stone pillar bearing an inscription) known as the Rosetta stone. This famous stone, which would eventually lead to the deciphering of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics dating to 3100 B. C., was written in three languages: hieroglyphics (picture writing), demotic (a shorthand version of hieroglyphics), and Greek. Scientists discovered that the characters, unlike those in English, could be written from right to left and in other directions as well.

Twenty-three years after discovery of the Rosetta stone, Jean Francois Champollion, a French philologist, fluent in several languages, was able to decipher the first word—Ptolemy—name of an Egyptian ruler. This name was written inside an oval called a "cartouche". Further investigation revealed that cartouches contained names of impor-

tant people of that period. Champollion painstakingly continued his search and was able to increase his growing list of known phonetic signs. He and an Englishman, Thoms Young, worked independently of each other to unravel the deeply hidden mysteries of this strange language. Young believed that sound values could be assigned to the symbols, while Champollion insisted that the pictures represented words.

41. Which languages were written on the Rosetta stone?
42. When was the first word from the Rosetta stone deciphered?
43. Why were Napoleon's Soldiers in Egypt in 1799?
44. Who was responsible for deciphering the first word?
45. What was the first word that was deciphered from the Rosetta stone?

Part III. English—Chinese Translation (15%)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully. Then translate it into Chinese, Write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

Convective flow should be familiar to anyone who has noted the boiling of a heated liquid. The most elementary type of convection can be explained by the fact that heat rises. In the simplest cases, convection flow begins when a fluid is heated from below. As the bottom layer of the fluid is heated, it expands and thus becomes less dense than the layers above. The warmer and lighter bottom layer then tends to rise and the cooler layer tends to sink in a continuous cycle. The same mechanism of convective flow is responsible for the great ocean currents and for the global circulation of the atmosphere.

Part IV. Writing (15%)

Directions: For this part, you are asked to write a composition of "Environment Protection" with about 100 words. Remember to write clearly and write this composition on the Answer Sheet.