



高职高专
公共英语类课程规划教材

新世纪

CENTURY ENGLISH

世纪英语

综合教程 综合练习 IV

新世纪高职高专教材编委会组编

主编 龚耀

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主 编 龚 耀

副主编 姚友本 易 华 张秀芹 严 峻

参 编 潘月洲 于 华 马开广 刘欣娟



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21ST CENTURY ENGLISH

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

世纪英语——综合教程·综合练习4/龚耀主编.—大连:
大连理工大学出版社,2007.11
新世纪高职高专公共英语类课程规划教材
ISBN 978-7-5611-3833-5

I. 世… II. 龚… III. 英语—高等学校:技术学校—习
题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 179808 号

大连理工大学出版社出版

地址:大连市软件园路 80 号 邮政编码:116023

发行:0411-84708842 邮购:0411-84703636 传真:0411-84701466

E-mail:dutp@dutp.cn URL:http://www.dutp.cn

大连理工印刷有限公司印刷 大连理工大学出版社发行

幅面尺寸:185mm×260mm 印张:8.75 字数:190千字
2007年11月第1版 2007年11月第1次印刷

责任编辑:席香吉

责任校对:况小蕾

封面设计:波朗

ISBN 978-7-5611-3833-5

定价:16.00元

编写与使用说明

《世纪英语综合练习册》是与《世纪英语综合教程》同步编写的系列配套用书。为了帮助学生深入透彻地了解和牢牢掌握《世纪英语综合教程》中每个单元应该掌握的语言知识、语法知识、写作知识、翻译知识和阅读知识,进一步巩固和拓展他们的英语语言基本知识和技能,培养他们课外自学和研学的自觉意识,训练他们阅读、翻译和写作等实际运用英语语言的能力,我们编写了这套《综合练习册》。

本套练习册依据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》编写,既兼顾了《综合教程》中语言知识的复习和巩固,更注重语言应用能力的培养。编写的宗旨是:基于课文,难易适度,以点带面,学、练结合,引导学生温故知新,逐级而上。

本书为《综合练习册》第四册,供第四学期使用。本册共有十个单元,其中第五和第十单元为阶段自测题(大学英语四级水平)。为了保持整套教材的统一性和延续性,练习册中每个单元主题延续了教材中的单元主题。每个单元中的练习设计,从高职高专学生的实际英语水平出发,形式多样,循序渐进,并紧密结合大学英语四级考试的特点和题型。根据教材中不同板块的要求,练习册中每个单元都紧紧结合课文中的重点词汇,语言难点和重点,基本和常用句型,多角度、全方位进行练习和应用。翻译的形式完全采用大学英语四级考试的题型,让学生尽快熟悉和掌握做题方法,并通过此项练习,帮助学生掌握一定的翻译知识和技巧,熟练进行英、汉互译。完型填空和阅读理解:通过对与主题相关的更深层次文章的阅读,培养学生快速阅读和分析问题、解决问题的能力,逐步引导他们在阅读过程中做到阅读与思维同步,帮助和指导他们从现有的材料中获取新信息、新知识,训练他们分析判断、归纳总结、熟练应用所学外语的技能和技巧。写作则根据教材中每个单元的写作知识,设定情景和任务,依照课文中的范文,进行模仿和练习,帮助学生尽快提高写作能力和水平。

《综合练习册》内容丰富,和教材内容相互配套、呼应,有一定的容量,可和《综合教程》同步使用。各院校也可根据实际教学时数,选择使用每单元中的相关内容,或作为学生课后练习,进行自测、提高之用。

本练习册由龚耀担任主编,姚友本、易华、张秀芹、严峻担任副主编,潘月洲、于华、马开广、刘欣娟参与编写。

本练习册在编写过程中,阅读和借鉴了国内外一些相关的资料 and 文章,得到了大连理工大学出版社有关人员的大力支持和帮助。在此,我们一并表示真挚的谢意。

由于编者水平有限,加之编写时间仓促,练习册中难免存在错误和不当之处。真诚希望各使用本练习册的高职院校和英语老师们批评指正。

所有意见建议请寄往: gzjckfb@163.com

联系电话:0411-84707604 0411-84707492

编者

2007年10月

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Unit 1 Morality

duly	secluded	descend	fracture	scared
positive	guilty	accumulate	redeem	stun
show solicitude for		compensate for		proceed to
be conscious of		feel indebted to		

1. Find synonyms from the above box for the following words or expressions.

- quite certain; sure; leaving no room for doubt _____
- make or become greater in number or quantity;
heap up _____
- frightened, becoming frightened _____
- break; crack _____
- in a right or suitable manner; at the right time _____
- (of a place) quiet, solitary _____
- show concern or anxiety for _____
- give sth. to make up for the loss, injury, etc. _____
- feel gratitude to sb. for sth. _____
- go forward, go on to do sth. _____

2. Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the words and phrases from the above box.

- Four witnesses appeared in court to testify that he was not _____.
- The company _____ a large fortune by developing computer software.
- The cable message conveyed that the leaders of the country _____ the people in the quake-afflicted areas.
- Soon after the speaker's talk, the audience _____ his purpose of promoting his company's products to the public.
- We are _____ that by the end of this year, 5 000 robots made in our company will be working at carious posts in service of the human race.
- It is estimated that the prices of laptops _____ next season.

- 7) According to the agreement, the insurance company has to _____ the loss of property of the insured.
- 8) All the foreign guests _____ the warm reception offered by the host country.
- 9) Having bought a new house, the couple _____ accumulate their earnings for a new car.
- 10) His crazy behavior _____ all present people at the conference.
- 11) He is somebody and I am nobody. So he has _____ forgotten my name and look.
- 12) The man was resolute to turn over a new leaf to _____ his fame.
- 13) My granny fell off the stairs yesterday and _____ one of her legs.
- 14) We are _____ that the oncoming typhoon will do great damage to the life and property of the people along the coast.
- 15) The novelist said he would have no inspiration for writing if isolated from the _____ trees behind his house, which sounded unbelievable to the ordinary.

3. Complete the following sentences, using the words and phrases in the above box.

- 1) The boy was only one of my students five years ago, so _____ (我忘了他的名字是情有可原的).
- 2) When we were young, we _____ (通常在我家屋后一条幽长的巷子里捉迷藏).
- 3) I failed to fly the kite and it _____ (落到一块稻田里).
- 4) _____ (一听到玻璃破碎的声音), the kids ran away as fast as possible.
- 5) The government of the country _____ (害怕示威者会走上街头).
- 6) The Red Cross sent messages to _____ (对地震的受难者表示关注).
- 7) Our fault made her lose her job and we _____ (对她的不幸感到内疚).
- 8) The insurance company promised to _____ (赔偿他们的财产损失).
- 9) The leaders of the two countries would _____ (开始举行最高级会议) after they signed these agreements.
- 10) After the tsunami, _____ (他们对眼前的景象目瞪口呆).

4. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- 1) In this section, students will get _____ with the writing of narrations.
A. accumulated B. acquainted C. acknowledged D. acquisitive
- 2) _____, the glass had no way to be mended.
A. Fragile B. Constructed C. Manufactured D. Fractured
- 3) The car bumped into a big tree and the driver lost his _____.
A. consciousness B. sense C. intelligence D. mind
- 4) He was seriously injured in a traffic accident and later received 3 000 dollars as a _____ for the loss of his left leg.
A. insurance B. compensation C. guarantee D. complement
- 5) The manager warned the employee that he shouldn't be _____ of his duties.
A. mindful B. mindless C. minded D. minding
- 6) The horrible sound in the deserted cottage _____ the two adventurers out of their wits.
A. scared B. afraid C. doubted D. suspected
- 7) Everyone was doubtful of the _____ of the accused man.
A. responsibility B. guilt C. fault D. crime
- 8) The teacher asked the students to put in some additives to _____ the chemical reaction.
A. react B. active C. activate D. radiate
- 9) Don't blame him. He is a _____ child.
A. rare B. rear C. mere D. dare
- 10) What a shame! I was caught on the _____ yesterday when I cheated on the exam.
A. place B. spot C. plot D. area
- 11) Do you know from what _____ he did such a foolish thing?
A. motives B. motions C. motivates D. movements
- 12) Be careful! The knife you are using has a sharp _____.
A. ridge B. blank C. edge D. margin
- 13) Tom was absent from school because he _____ on the icy road and hurt his legs.
A. glided B. slipped C. sliced D. slunk
- 14) My son is a postman employed to _____ letters, newspapers and parcels.
A. provide B. give C. offer D. deliver
- 15) Mr. Beamer never gives in when confronted with difficulty and hardship. He is a _____ man.
A. revolutionary B. resolute C. resolved D. evolute
- 16) A big fire made the family lose all that they _____.
A. owed B. posted C. possessed D. utilized
- 17) If you keep on doing this, you are _____ failure.
A. making out B. working on C. heading for D. taking up

Do not leave money and other valuables in your hotel room while you are out. Use the hotel 9). Read the fire safety instructions in your hotel room. Know how to report a fire. Be sure you know where the nearest fire exits and alternate exits are located. Count the doors between your room and the nearest exit. This could be a lifesaver if you have to 10) through a smoke-filled corridor.

To avoid carrying large amounts of cash, change your travelers' checks only as you need 11). Sign travelers' checks only in front of the person who will cash them. Do not flash large amounts of money when paying a bill. Make sure your credit card is returned to you after each 12).

Deal only with authorized agents when you exchange money, but airline tickets or purchase souvenirs. Do not change money on the black market.

If your 13) are lost or stolen, report the loss immediately to the local police. Keep a copy of the police report for insurance claims and as an explanation of your trouble.

After reporting missing 14) to the police, report the loss or theft of travelers' checks to the nearest agent of the issuing company, credit cards to the issuing company, airline tickets to the airline or travel agent, passport to the nearest US embassy or consulate.

When you are in a foreign country, you are subject to its laws and are under its jurisdiction — not the protection of the US Constitution. You can be arrested overseas for actions that may be either legal or considered minor infractions in the US. Be aware of what is considered criminal in the country you are visiting. Some of the offenses for which US citizens have been arrested abroad are:

Drug violations — More than 1/3 of US citizens arrested abroad are held on drug charges. Some countries do not 15) between possession and trafficking. Many countries have obligatory sentences — even for possession of a small amount of marijuana or cocaine. A number of Americans have been arrested for possessing prescription drugs. Other US citizens have been arrested for purchasing prescription drugs abroad in quantities that local authorities suspected were for commercial use. If in doubt about foreign drug laws, ask local authorities or the nearest US embassy or consulate.

Possession of Firearms — The places where US citizens most often come into difficulties for illegal possession of firearms are nearby Mexico, Canada and Caribbean. Sentences for possession of firearms in Mexico can be up to 30 years. 16), firearms, even those legally registered in the US, cannot be brought into a country unless a permit is obtained in advance and the firearm is registered with foreign authorities on arrival.

Photography — In many countries you can be detained for photographing such things as police and military installations, government buildings, border areas and transportation facilities. If you are 17), ask permission before taking photographs.

Purchasing Antiques — Americans have been arrested for purchasing souvenirs that were, or looked like, antiques and which local customs authorities believed were national 18). This is especially true in Turkey, Egypt and Mexico. In countries where antiques are important, document your purchases as reproductions if that is the case, or if they are

authentic, secure the necessary export permit. Terrorist acts occur unpredictably and at random, making it impossible to protect yourself absolutely. The first and best (19) is to avoid travel to unsafe areas where there has been a persistent record of terrorist attacks or kidnapping. The vast majority of foreign states have good records of maintaining public order and protecting residents and visitors within their (20) from terrorism.

- 1) A. like B. alike C. likely D. unlikely
- 2) A. light B. bright C. lit D. reflected
- 3) A. interruptions B. interferences C. hardships D. disturbances
- 4) A. assistant B. consultant C. advisor D. tutor
- 5) A. wondering B. walking C. running D. wandering
- 6) A. government B. office C. authority D. organization
- 7) A. interviewed B. met with C. encountered D. confronted
- 8) A. plane B. subway C. elevator D. escalator
- 9) A. room B. safe C. basement D. box
- 10) A. climb B. crawl C. jump D. tiptoe
- 11) A. accommodation B. finance C. clothing D. currency
- 12) A. transportation B. transmission C. transaction D. transformation
- 13) A. matter B. possessions C. bags D. havings
- 14) A. terms B. items C. materials D. substances
- 15) A. extinguish B. distinguish C. differ D. refer
- 16) A. In addition B. In all C. In general D. In advance
- 17) A. in doubt B. suspicious C. confusing D. in anger
- 18) A. values B. favorites C. jewelries D. treasures
- 19) A. protection B. treatment C. melody D. resistance
- 20) A. lines B. borders C. areas D. districts

6. You will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions. For questions 1–7, mark

Y if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8–10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Make Your Child a Standout Student

Library Day is the best day of school for five-and-a-half-year-old Victoria Lin, she searches for books by her favorite author, Dr Seuss. Her mum has read *The Cat in the Hat* to her so many times that she can read some of it on her own, with a little help from her memory. She also chooses books she and her dad like to read and talk about, such as non-fiction about firefighters or marine animals. Her family plans to visit an aquarium soon, so the librarian suggests a book on dolphins. Victoria adds it to her own “library” along with one about manatees — they fascinate her.

Victoria is well on her way to become a good reader, which could make all the difference in the world to her future. Decades of research demonstrates that enjoying reading and reading well are the biggest factors in children’s school success. Good readers make great students. They score higher on achievement tests in every year, in all subjects, including maths and science. So what are the secrets of giving your children an academic edge as well as lifelong pleasure?

Good readers start out ahead.

Reading scores in Year One are a key indicator of school success in Year Eleven. What happens in the very early years has a lasting effect on learning. So try these tips with young children:

The more you read, talk and sing to babies, the greater their foundation for vocabulary and understanding. The youngest ones are amazingly receptive to language.

Toddlers will sit still to interact with books that arouse their interest with questions like “Who’s that?” and “What else do you see?”

Preschool is the time for children to begin to learn the alphabet, and to become aware of the sounds that make up words — a crucial skill for reading known as phonemic awareness. They don’t call it that, but Victoria and her mum practice phonemic awareness whenever they’re reading her favorite rhyming books. They clap out the syllables in names (“Vic-tor-i-a”) or play word games, such as “I’m thinking of a word that starts with the letter E.”

Young school-age kids need lots of practice reading to and with their parents. Try echo reading to build fluency: You read a passage and then let your child read one. Call your child's attention to punctuation and interesting words as you read.

Good readers have better vocabularies.

Think about the conversations you've had with your child today. There's a good chance that — because of the busy lives parents lead — most of the words you use are simple, immediate and directive. For example, "It's time to go now!" especially on our busiest days. It's easy for parents to forget that kids look to us for carried and rich conversations. From Year Three on, kids need to learn about 3000 new words a year — that's eight new words a day. And it takes at least four exposures to make a word of their own. To enrich your child's word power, try these ideas:

Tell stories about the past, present and future. At dinnertime relate a story about your childhood or ask about an upcoming school event.

Encourage play. According to child development expert Sue Bredekamp, it's a crucial way for children to develop their language skills.

Read a variety of books — picture books, stories with rhymes, science or history books that convey cool new information. And engage your child in extended conversations about what you read together.

Good reader preview and summarize.

As you begin a new book, spend a little time with the cover, suggests Francie Alexander of Scholastic Education. Read the title, look at the illustration and ask your child what she thinks the book is about. Research shows that prediction triggers the deeper thinking that improves comprehension. Every few pages or so, ask your child to retell what's happened; ask what might happen next.

Good readers picture a story in the mind.

Children who do this are better at remembering details and are much more interested in reading for pleasure. Encourage your child to notice a character's features or clothing, for example.

Good readers connect to what they're reading.

Comments from you help create engaged readers: "This story reminds me of the time ..." or "I wonder if that character..." Soon your child will be eager to make his or her own links.

Preparing your child to be a good reader is one of the greatest gifts you can give as a parent. Kids who often struggle over words and have trouble understanding text find little enjoyment in the process. They avoid reading, and it shows in a study of American Year Five students, the greediest readers spent more than 50 times as many minutes a day reading for pleasure as less fluent readers. By year's end, the better readers had read more than two million more words, creating an even wider gap of proficiency and knowledge.

Academic achievement certainly isn't the only reason to nurture reading skills. For one thing, there is the pure joy of reading. As Jennie Nash, author of *Raising a Reader*, say

in her book, "You can find companionship in books, advice, comfort and delight. You can spend hours alone in a room listening to the quiet music of written words." Reading can give your child those magic moments and much more.

- 1) ___ The main idea of the passage is to define what are good parents — parents who have the knowledge of making their children outstanding.
- 2) ___ According to the passage, parents, in order to help their children become excellent readers, should receive refreshing courses on how to preview, summarize and picture a story in their children's minds.
- 3) ___ Children begin to have phonemic awareness before they go to school.
- 4) ___ It is not necessary for young school-age children to practice a lot of reading with their parents.
- 5) ___ The best and most effective way to enrich young children's word power must be parents' telling their past, present and future stories.
- 6) ___ Parents have many gifts to their children, among which the best is to teach them how to be a good reader.
- 7) ___ Children will find pleasure in reading if they have no trouble understanding what they're reading.
- 8) It is demonstrated that the greatest factors in children's school successes are _____.
- 9) In talking with their children, parents usually use simple, immediate and directive words for the reason of _____.
- 10) According to the passage, one of the reasons to develop reading skills is _____.

7. Make the best choice for each question or statement after reading the following passage.

Foxes and farmers have never got on well. These small dog-like animals have long been accused of killing farm animals. They are officially classified as harmful and farmers try to keep their numbers down by shooting or poisoning them.

Farmers can also call on the services of their local hunt to control the fox population. Hunting consists of pursuing a fox across the countryside, with a group of specially trained dogs, followed by men and women riding horses. When the dogs eventually catch the fox they kill it or a hunter shoots it.

People who take part in hunting think of it as a sport; they wear a special uniform of red coats and white trousers, and follow strict codes of behavior. But owning a horse and hunting regularly is expensive, so most hunters are wealthy.

It is estimated that up to 100,000 people watch or take part in fox hunting. But over the last couple of decades the number of people opposed to fox hunting, because they think it is brutal, has risen sharply. Nowadays it is rare for a hunt to pass off without some kind of

confrontation between hunters and hunt saboteurs. Sometimes these incidents lead to violence, but mostly saboteurs interfere with the hunt by misleading riders and disturbing the trail of the fox's smell, which the dogs follow.

Noisy confrontations between hunters and saboteurs have become so common that they are almost as much a part of hunting as the pursuit of foxes itself. But this year supporters of fox hunting face a much bigger threat to their sport. A Labor Party Member of the Parliament, Mike Foster, is trying to get Parliament to approve a new law which will make the hunting of wild animals with dogs illegal. If the law is passed, wild animals like foxes will be protected under the ban in Britain.

- 1) Rich people in Britain have been hunting foxes _____.
 - A. to show off their wealth
 - B. to limit the fox population
 - C. in the interests of the farmers
 - D. for recreation
- 2) What is special about fox hunting in Britain?
 - A. The hunters have set rules to follow.
 - B. It is a costly event which rarely occurs.
 - C. It involves the use of a deadly poison.
 - D. The hunters have to go through strict training.
- 3) Fox hunting opponents often interfere in the game _____.
 - A. by demonstrating on the scene
 - B. by taking legal action
 - C. by confusing the fox hunters
 - D. by resorting to violence
- 4) A new law may be passed by the British Parliament to _____.
 - A. prohibit farmers from hunting foxes
 - B. forbid hunting wild animals with dogs.
 - C. prevent large-scale fox hunting
 - D. stop hunting wild animals in the countryside
- 5) It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A. hunting foxes with dogs is considered cruel and violent
 - B. limiting the fox population is unnecessary
 - C. killing foxes with poison is illegal
 - D. fox-hunting often leads to confrontation between the poor and the rich

8. Choose the best answer for each question or statement after reading the following passage.

Most of the people who appear most often and most gloriously in the history books are great conquerors and generals and soldiers, whereas the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all. We do not know who first set a broken leg, or launched a seaworthy boat, or calculated the length of the year, or manured a field; but we know all about the killers and destroyers.

People think a great deal of them, so much that on all the highest pillars in the great cities of the world you will find the figure of a conqueror or a general or a soldier. And I think most people believe that the greatest countries are those that have beaten in battle the greatest number of other countries and ruled over them as conquerors. It is just possible they are, but they are not the most civilized. Animals fight, so do savages; hence to be good at fighting is to be good in the way in which animal or a savage is good, but it is not to be civilized. Even being good at getting other people to fight for you and telling them how to do it most efficiently — this, after all, is what conquerors and generals have done — is not being civilized. People fight to settle quarrels. Fighting means killing, and civilized peoples ought to be able to find some ways of settling their disputes other than by seeing which side can kill off the greater number of the other side, and then saying that side which has killed most has won. And not only has it won, but because it has won, it has been in the right. For that is what going to war means; it means saying that might be right.

That is what the story of mankind has on the whole been like. Even our own age has fought the two greatest wars in history, in which millions of people were killed or mutilated. And while today it is true that people do not fight and kill each other in the streets — while, that is to say, we have got to the stage of keeping the rules and behaving properly to each other in daily life — nations and countries have not learnt to do this yet, and still behave like savages.

When a thief was caught on the premises of a large jewellery store one morning, the shop assistants must have found it impossible to resist the temptation to say “it serves him right”. The shop was an old converted house with many large, disused fireplaces and tall, narrow chimneys. Towards midday, a girl heard a muffled cry coming from behind one of the walls. As the cry was repeated several times, she ran to tell the manager who promptly rang up the fire brigade. The cry had certainly come from one of the chimneys, but as there were so many of them, the fire fighters could not be certain which one it was. They located the right chimney by tapping at the walls and listening for the man’s cries. After chipping through a wall which was eighteen inches thick, they found that a man had been trapped in the chimney. As it was extremely narrow, the man was unable to move, but the fire fighters were eventually able to free him by cutting a huge hole in the wall. The worry-looking, blackened figure that emerged, admitted at once that he had tried to break into the shop during the night but had got stuck in the chimney. He had been there for nearly ten hours. Justice had been done even before the man was handed over to the police.

- 1) The first sentence of the passage tells us that _____.
 - A. Conquerors, generals and soldiers should not be mentioned in history books
 - B. history books tell us far more about conquerors and soldiers
 - C. those who really helped civilization forward are not mentioned in any history book
 - D. most history books were written by conquerors, generals and soldiers
- 2) According to the passage, most people believe that the greatest countries are those that

- _____.
- A. were ruled by the greatest number of conquerors
 B. built the highest pillars for their conquerors
 C. won the greatest number of battles against other countries
 D. were beaten in battle by the greatest number of other countries
- 3) In the author's opinion, the countries that ruled over a large number of other countries are _____.
- A. certainly not the greatest in any way
 B. possibly the most civilized but not the greatest
 C. possibly the greatest in some sense but not the most civilized
 D. neither the greatest nor the most civilized
- 4) The author says that civilized people should _____.
- A. settle their quarrels without fighting
 B. not fight when there are no quarrels to settle
 C. not have any quarrels to settle
 D. settle their quarrels by seeing which side can kill off the greater number of the other side
- 5) Which of the following is closest in meaning to the last sentence of the second paragraph?
- A. Only those who are powerful should go to war.
 B. Those who are right should fight against those who are wrong.
 C. In a war only those who are powerful will win.
 D. Those who fight believe that the winner is right and the loser wrong.

9. Write a narrative according to the following instructions.

内容：一件难忘的事情。

- 1) 以第一人称叙述。
 2) 字数要求：不少于 230 词。