

# 大学英语



## 轻松越三级实战题宝 (含答案注解)





# 孙子兵法与处世

檀明山  
编著



农村读物出版社

4700.42  
1174

# 大学英语

## 轻松越三级实战题宝

主 审: 郑理珍  
主 编: 黄斌兰 邓 涛 覃成强  
作 者: (以姓氏笔画为序)

邓 涛 叶翠英 农其海  
李丽娟 朱利平 陈玉华  
陈金红 陈红梅 邹 霞  
徐 颖 梁燕华 黄斌兰  
黄清心 覃成强 廖文丹

责任编辑: 于 宁  
装帧设计: 潘爱清  
责任印制: 梁 冰



广西科学技术出版社



# 《大学英语轻松越级辅导丛书》

- 《大学英语轻松越三级》(综合本)
- 《大学英语轻松越三级实战题宝》(含答案注解)
- 《大学英语轻松越四级》(听力训练)
- 《大学英语轻松越四级》(写作与范文)
- 《大学英语轻松越四级》(词汇、语法、完形填空)
- 《大学英语轻松越四级》(阅读、翻译、简答)
- 《大学英语轻松越四级实战题宝》(含答案注解)

ISBN 7-80666-101-8



9 787806 661017 >

ISBN 7-80666-101-8/H·1 定价:14.00 元

# 序 言

在全国范围内进行大学英语四级(CET-4)、六级(CET-6)考试迄今已经十多个年头了。它的出现,对教与学起到了巨大的推动作用,它提高和改善了大学英语教学的地位和条件;促进了课程建设和教学改革;加强了常规管理,重视师资培训。特别是近几年来,大学英语教学生机勃勃,硕果累累,一扫过去沉闷的局面,使人为之振奋,受之鼓舞,为之拼搏!

在世纪之交,大学英语教学改革已势在必行。大学英语四、六级考试所走过的历程清楚地告诉我们:无论是教与学都要在教学实践中遵循外语学习规律。要学好外语,顺利通过大学英语等级考试,必须注重语言实践。为学生提供课内课外进行听、说、读、写的实践材料,众多教辅读物争相问世。面对百花齐放的局面,广大师生多持肯定和支持的态度,认为这有利于实现教育资源的充分利用,解决以往英语教辅材料不足的问题,有助于使中国学生(尤其是边远地区大学生)学习英语事半功倍、考试通过率偏低的情况得到缓解。多种教材和教辅读物的出现也有利于外语教学向纵深方向发展。

广西科技出版社组织编写的《大学英语轻松越级辅导丛书》,从选题策划、作者遴选到稿件编写等方面都下了一番功夫。这是一套大学三、四级英语题库式考试辅导丛书,四级辅导分为《听力训练》、《写作与范文》、《词汇、语法、完形填空》、《阅读、翻译与简答》、《四级实战题宝》五个分册。分别由广西大学、广西民族学院、广西师范学院和广西医科大学编写。三级辅导《大学英语轻松越三级》(综合本)和《三级实战题宝》同时出版,由广西大学、广西民族学院和广西商业专科学校联合编写。《大学英语轻松越六级辅导》正在酝酿和策划当中。整套丛书由郑理珍教授主审,作者均为各高校的英语骨干教师,他们长期在教学第一线从事大学英语教学,具有丰富教学经验和开拓创新精神,不仅从浩如烟海的教辅读物中博采众长,还从 Internet 中拾掇精华,使本书内容新颖,材料翔实,重点突出,精益求精。所选各类习题知识含量高,具有典范价值特色,针对性、实用性和可读性强。广大读者掌握了这些知识和技巧,对在考试中脱颖而出、获得高分无疑有莫大帮助。此外,本丛书对研究生入学考试、各级职称英语考试以及 TOFEL、GRE 和 EPT 等测试也不无裨益。

本人预祝丛书出版成功。

刘上扶

# 前言

全国大学英语三级考试已推行了多年,大学专科学生和未达到四级水平的大学本科生现均参加此项考试,参加考试的考生生源面广,受到广大师生的重视。然而现在市面上关于三级考试的复习指导用书和模拟试题却难觅踪影,少量的这方面的书刊针对性和实用性不足。为了满足广大考生的学习提高和复习的需要,我们组织广西大学、广西医科大学、广西师范学院、广西民族学院、广西商业专科学校等有关大学英语专家和教师编写了这本《大学英语轻松越三级——实战题宝》。

本书共有 12 套三级模拟试题,每套试题的各部分内容难易度均以三级水平为标准(部分内容难易度略高于三级),取材广泛,内容新颖,所涵盖的词汇和语法全面。答案和注释部分归纳综合性强,方便考生举一反三,触类旁通;解题技巧实用、有效、针对性强。听力部分由美国的语言文学博士 Stuart Milliken 和 Margart Milliken 夫妇录制、语音纯正、清晰、语调优美、语速适中\*。

本书听力部分负责人为农其海,参加编写人员有农其海、黄清心、梁燕华、廖文丹;阅读部分负责人为覃成强,参加编写人员有覃成强、叶翠英、陈红梅;词汇语法、完形填空两部分负责人为邓涛,参加编写人员有邓涛、朱利平、陈金红、李丽娟、邹霞、徐颖;写作部分负责人为黄斌兰,参加编写人员有黄斌兰、陈玉华。全书最后由黄斌兰统稿并审定。相信本书的出版对三级考生定会起到事半功倍之作用。

限于编者学识水平,疏漏错误之处难免。恳请读者同仁批评指正。

编者

---

\* 需要录音带的考生和院校,请与广西大学外国语学院联系,联系电话:3232314

# 目 录

## • 三级模拟试题 •

Band 3 Model Test 1 .....	( 1 )
Band 3 Model Test 2 .....	( 11 )
Band 3 Model Test 3 .....	( 21 )
Band 3 Model Test 4 .....	( 31 )
Band 3 Model Test 5 .....	( 41 )
Band 3 Model Test 6 .....	( 51 )
Band 3 Model Test 7 .....	( 61 )
Band 3 Model Test 8 .....	( 71 )
Band 3 Model Test 9 .....	( 81 )
Band 3 Model Test 10 .....	( 91 )
Band 3 Model Test 11 .....	(101)
Band 3 Model Test 12 .....	(111)
答案与注释.....	(121)
参考作文范文.....	(171)
录音原文.....	(175)

# Band 3 Model Test 1

## Part I Listening Comprehension

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you'll hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken twice. After each question there will be a 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 single line through the center.

1. A) A room with a window.  
C) A raise.
2. A) Ten dollars.  
C) Thirty dollars.
3. A) She doesn't want to do.  
C) She doesn't know how to.
4. A) In a drugstore.  
C) In a repair shop.
5. A) She can not read.  
C) She is too sorry.
6. A) Secretary and boss.  
C) Waitress and customer.
7. A) She would like to stay in a cool room.  
B) She would like to stay at home watching TV.  
C) She would like to watch TV outside.  
D) She would like to go out tonight.
8. A) She could call the taxi herself.  
B) He'll drive her to the bus station.  
C) He's taking the same bus as she is.  
D) The taxi driver is a friend of his.
9. A) Because he has an umbrella in his car.  
B) Because it is raining.  
C) Because he has a raincoat.  
D) Because the rain stops.
10. A) The man can't attend the class.  
B) The man doesn't like it at all.  
C) The man couldn't follow it.  
D) The man doesn't have to take it.



## **Section B**

**Directions:** In this section you will hear one short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken twice. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

**Questions 11~15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

11. A) A little story.                      B) An advertisement.  
      C) A picture of a car.                D) A piece of news.
12. A) 45.19      B) 34.79      C) £ 74.89      D) £ 54.99
13. A) A lamp      B) A girl      C) A pump      D) An extra
14. A) Because the shopkeeper didn't want to sell him the lamp.  
      B) Because there was a girl in the advertisement.  
      C) Because the lamp was in the advertisement but not included in the price.  
      D) Because the shopkeeper didn't want to sell the bicycle to him.
15. A) There is no lamp on the bicycle in the advertisement.  
      B) There is a pump on the bicycle.  
      C) There is not a girl on the bicycle.  
      D) There is also a girl in the advertisement, but we don't supply one with the bicycle either.

## **Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)**

**Directions:** There are four 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 centre.

**Questions 16~20 are based on the following passage.**

### **Passage 1**

The United States is a telephone land. Almost everyone uses the telephone to make or break social engagements, to say their "Thank you", to do their shopping and ordering (even from food and drug stores), and to obtain all kinds of information. Telephones save you feet and endless amounts of time - not to mention multiple bus or subway fares!

Different countries put their public telephones in different places. In the U. S. they are so widespread that you will find them in buses and air terminals, railroad stations, stores, hotels, the lobbies of many office buildings, restaurants and in small booths along streets and highways.

It is simple and quick to have a private phone installed. You just call the telephone company and they will come to install it on a special day by appointment, when it is convenient for you. You fill out a form and pay a deposit of some 40 dollars for the phone and, if you are formally

employed, you may even be freed from this fee.

16. The United States is said to be a telephone land, because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) telephone charges are cheap there  
B) public telephones are installed everywhere  
C) nearly everyone makes great use of the telephone to get things done  
D) both B) and C)
17. People can use the telephone to do all of the following things except to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) arrange a party                      B) do shopping  
C) obtain information                  D) get a job
18. \_\_\_\_\_ may have a private phone installed without paying a deposit.  
A) An old age pensioner              B) A person formally employed  
C) An unemployed citizen              D) A resident in the U. S. A
19. Which of the following statements is not true?  
A) Americans always do their shopping by phone.  
B) Public telephones can be found along the highways.  
C) The telephone company will let you choose your own time to have a private phone installed.  
D) The telephone performs an important social role in America.
20. The main purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) display American style of living  
B) describe the multiple uses of the telephone  
C) explain why the United States is called a telephone land  
D) tell people where to find public telephones

**Questions 21 ~ 25 are based on the following passage**

**Passage 2**

It has been estimated that only about twenty thousand words are in full use in English today, and if this estimate is correct, it brings us up to Shakespeare's total. Of these, one fifth, or about four thousand, are said to be of Anglo - Saxon origin, and three fifths, or about twelve thousand, are of Latin, Greek and French origin. This, of course, does not mean that our everyday conversation consists chiefly of foreign words. According to one estimate, one fourth of all our spoken language consists of repetitions of very simple words like 'and' 'that', 'have' and 'the'. Another analysis of five million words written by adults reveals that our ten most frequently used words are I, the, and, to, of, in, we, for, you, and a. Both lists consist, without exception, of native words. If we go into literary usage we find that words of the Bible are ninety-four per cent native, Shakespeare's ninety - one per cent, and Samuel Johnson's (the famous English dictionary compiler's) seventy per cent. Only in present-day technical writings do we find the foreign element climbing to forty per cent.

21. \_\_\_\_\_ words are said to be used by Shakespeare.

- A) 20,000      B) 12,000      C) About 20,000      D) About 12,000
22. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_ English words fully used today are NOT of Anglo-Saxon origin.
- A) 4/5 of the total      B) 3/5 of the total  
C) 1/5 of the total      D) 2/5 of the total
23. Everyday English conversation chiefly consists of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) foreign words      B) native words  
C) ten most frequently used words      D) words used by Shakespeare
24. Most foreign words can be found in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) news reports      B) literature      C) technical writing      D) the Bible
25. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) although a greater part of the English vocabulary is of foreign origin, native words play the most active part in language use  
B) writers make greater use of foreign words than ordinary speakers of English do  
C) scientific writing in English contains a low percentage of native words  
D) English borrows a large vocabulary from Latin, Greek and French because its own vocabulary is inadequate for communication.

**Questions 31 ~ 30 are based on the following passage.**

**Passage 3**

In many homes, divorce is caused by the 'battle between the sexes'. To understand the problem, one must remember the modern American woman is freed. During childhood and adolescence, the American girl is given freedom and education which is equal to a boy's. After completing school, she is able to get a job and support herself. She doesn't have to marry for financial security. She considers herself an independent, self-sufficient person. She wants a husband whom she can respect, but she doesn't want to be dominated by him. She wants a democratic household in which she has a voice in making decisions. When a husband and wife are able to share decision-making, their marriage is probably closer, stronger, and more satisfying. Otherwise, the couple is likely to wind up in the divorce court.

When a couple gets divorced, the court usually requires the man to pay his former wife a monthly sum of money. If the couple has children, they usually remain with the mother, and the father is expected to pay for their support.

Although divorce is quite common in the United States, 80 percent of those who get divorced remarry. The remarriages allow thousands of people, especially children, to enjoy family life again, but at the same time many troubles have arisen. A well-known American joke tells of a wife calling to her second husband, 'Quick, John! Come here and help me! Your children and my children are beating up our children!'

26. Most of the divorce cases in the U.S.A. are caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) financial trouble in the family



- B) women's liberation movement
  - C) different attitudes between husband and wife towards children's education
  - D) lack of democratic atmosphere in the household
27. Which of the following statements is true?
- A) Modern American women are overbearing.
  - B) Modern American women are more independent than ever before.
  - C) Modern American women do not have much say in the household.
  - D) Modern American women respect their husband, but do not listen to them.
28. Marriage will be successful if \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) both the man and woman are financially secure
  - B) husband and wife share housework
  - C) decisions are made by the man and woman together
  - D) both the man and woman are well - educated
29. According to the passage, when a couple is divorced, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the children become homeless
  - B) the man is still held responsible for the welfare of his children
  - C) life becomes difficult for the woman and her children
  - D) the man, rather than the woman, remarries soon
30. The well - known joke suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) remarriages often end up in failure
  - B) children are unhappy in the new family
  - C) the mother is not respected by her stepchildren
  - D) remarriage causes new troubles in the household

**Questions 31 ~ 35 are based on the following passage.**

**Passage 4**

Banking began thousands of years ago in very early civilizations. The first bankers were money - changers. They took foreign money from travelers and gave them local coins. They carried the money in special boxes called strong boxes to protect it from robbers. Later, people brought their money to money - changers for protection. Finally, money - changers loaned money to people and charged them interest.

The early Italian bankers worked outdoors on the street. They used a bench for their place of business. In fact, the modern word 'bank' comes from an Italian word meaning bench.

By the 16th century banks were popular everywhere in Europe. They were family business. Kings and other rich people borrowed money from bankers.

In the next century, British bankers were the first people to make paper money. They gave their customers paper notes in exchange for their gold and silver. People liked the paper bank notes because they were easy to carry. After a while, everyone accepted bank notes as money.

The first successful bank in the United States opened in Philadelphia in 1772. Today there

are about 14,000 banks in the United States.

31. The first bankers \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of years ago.  
A) exchanged money with foreign travelers  
B) loaned local coins to foreign travelers  
C) kept their money in strong boxes at home  
D) loaned money to kings and rich people
32. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?  
A) The early bankers in Italy worked in the street.  
B) The word "bank" comes from the word "bench".  
C) Banking has a long history.  
D) Early bankers did business in a small way.
33. The first people to make paper money were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Italian bankers                      B) British bankers  
C) American bankers                  D) None of the above
34. Banks began in the United States \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) in the 16th century  
B) in the 17th century  
C) in the 18th century  
D) in the 19th century
35. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) robbery was not serious in early civilizations  
B) European kings were not really rich  
C) the first bankers in the world emerged in Italy  
D) the business of banking has thrived steadily since its beginning

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure

**Directions:** There are 40 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D) . Choose the ONE answer that best complete the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

36. The school bus will come here to \_\_\_\_\_ the children.  
A) get off                      B) pick up                      C) pull up                      D) pull in
37. My husband \_\_\_\_\_ me that he would be away for two weeks on a business trip.  
A) told                      B) said                      C) talked                      D) asked
38. You can't drive a car unless you hold a driving \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) permission                      B) pass                      C) license                      D) card
39. I arrived \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ January 8 \_\_\_\_\_ 12:00.  
A) at...in... at                      B) to... on... at

C) in...on...at                      D) in... at... on

40. The farmers worked in the field \_\_\_\_\_ to the waist.  
A) bare                      B) empty                      C) blank                      D) vacant
41. This math problem is \_\_\_\_\_ easy. What do you think about it?  
A) completely              B) totally                      C) extremely              D) highly
42. It's nearly 12 o'clock, it's time we \_\_\_\_\_ for the night.  
A) turned up              B) turned out              C) turned away              D) turned in
43. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that over four million people in Guangxi now live below the poverty line.  
A) judged                      B) estimated                      C) calculated                      D) considered
44. I haven't the least \_\_\_\_\_ of marrying that man.  
A) idea                      B) intention                      C) desire                      D) purpose
45. The students go to school every day \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday.  
A) beside                      B) except                      C) except for                      D) besides
46. Mary is the most \_\_\_\_\_ secretary I've ever met.  
A) industrial                      B) efficient                      C) working                      D) practiced
47. I really speak \_\_\_\_\_ of you in the recommendation letter.  
A) effectively                      B) successfully                      C) modestly                      D) favorably
48. China is determined to \_\_\_\_\_ the open policy.  
A) go after                      B) go by                      C) go ahead                      D) go on
49. Usually it takes half a year to \_\_\_\_\_ a worker to do this job.  
A) train                      B) guide                      C) teach                      D) educate
50. A snail is an animal which moves at a very slow \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) scale                      B) rate                      C) walk                      D) step
51. Please take an umbrella with you \_\_\_\_\_ rain.  
A) in case of                      B) in case                      C) in the case of                      D) in no case
52. They have discovered some new ways which are \_\_\_\_\_ to ours.  
A) more talented                      B) better                      C) greater                      D) superior
53. Tom is not so confident of himself. He needs \_\_\_\_\_ on the back most.  
A) pats                      B) pushes                      C) touches                      D) strikes
54. It's quite natural that such problems \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) can arise                      B) will arise                      C) should arise                      D) may arise
55. The teacher said that the Nile \_\_\_\_\_ the second longest river in the world.  
A) was                      B) is                      C) would be                      D) had been
56. I don't think you have done it, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A) do I                      B) have you                      C) do you                      D) have I
57. \_\_\_\_\_ did Tom realize that he was in danger.  
A) Upon entering the store                      B) After he had entered the store  
C) Only after entering the store                      D) When he entering the store



58. Mary and not I \_\_\_\_\_ there twice.  
A) have been      B) has been      C) has left for      D) am
59. The wings are to a bird \_\_\_\_\_ the arms are to a man.  
A) that      B) which      C) like      D) what
60. We have tested one thousand watches, \_\_\_\_\_ is completely waterproof.  
A) no of which      B) none of which      C) some of that      D) neither of which
61. It was his work during the weekend \_\_\_\_\_ exhausted him.  
A) that      B) which      C) when      D) what
62. We had some trouble \_\_\_\_\_ the house and nobody seemed \_\_\_\_\_ where it was.  
A) in finding, knowing      B) finding, to know  
C) to find, knowing      D) to find, to know
63. My father didn't attend the meeting, but he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) planned to      B) planned      C) planned that      D) planned it
64. Tom said I \_\_\_\_\_ park my car outside his house.  
A) couldn't      B) may not      C) should      D) can't
65. She went to attend the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ she didn't really want to.  
A) in case      B) although      C) provided      D) since
66. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ me the book right away.  
A) lend      B) lent      C) should lend      D) have lent
67. I've tried many times, but the computer just \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) won't work      B) wouldn't work  
C) doesn't work      D) didn't work
68. Who \_\_\_\_\_ has tasted the delicious Chinese food can forget its fascination?  
A) who      B) which      C) that      D) whoever
69. He couldn't keep his eyes \_\_\_\_\_ to all this.  
A) shut      B) to shut      C) shutting      D) shutted
70. Your success will depend on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) that how you present yourself      B) you present yourself  
C) how you present yourself      D) how do you present yourself
71. His radio still isn't working right; he \_\_\_\_\_ fixed it.  
A) must not have      B) just      C) might have      D) should not have
72. All \_\_\_\_\_ is self-confidence.  
A) what he lacks      B) for him to lack      C) that he lacks      D) which he lacks
73. Be quick! They have the car \_\_\_\_\_ for us at the gate.  
A) wait      B) to wait      C) waited      D) waiting
74. I \_\_\_\_\_ a lawyer now, if I had studied law in my youth.  
A) were      B) should be      C) had been      D) should have been
75. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ rather than sit idle.

A) work

B) having worked

C) to work

D) worked

## Part IV Cloze

**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 centre.

Man has a big brain. He can think, learn and 76 . Scientists once thought that men are 77 from animals because they can think and learn. They know now 78 animals can learn - dogs, rats, even birds can learn. 79 scientists are beginning to understand that men are different from animals 80 they can speak. Animals cannot speak. They 81 noises when they are afraid, or angry 82 unhappy. Apes can understand some things 83 quickly than humans; one or two have 84 learned a few words. But they are 85 different from us. They cannot join 86 and make sentences. They cannot think 87 us because they have no language. They can never 88 about the past or the future. Language is a wonderful thing. Man has been 89 to build a modern world because he has language. 90 child can speak his own language very well 91 he is four or five - but 92 animal learns to speak. How do children learn? What 93 when we speak? Scientists do not 94 know. They only know that man can speak because he has a big 95 .

- |                     |                 |              |                |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 76. A) say          | B) tell         | C) talk      | D) speak       |
| 77. A) different    | B) similar      | C) unlike    | D) dislike     |
| 78. A) before       | B) unless       | C) that      | D) after       |
| 79. A) Even         | B) So           | C) Ever      | D) Much        |
| 80. A) because of   | B) due to       | C) because   | D) owing to    |
| 81. A) make         | B) take         | C) have      | D) get         |
| 82. A) with         | B) or           | C) but       | D) as          |
| 83. A) so           | B) too          | C) that      | D) more        |
| 84. A) nevertheless | B) moreover     | C) even      | D) furthermore |
| 85. A) meanwhile    | B) otherwise    | C) elsewhere | D) still       |
| 86. A) words        | B) records      | C) swords    | D) sounds      |
| 87. A) as if        | B) like         | C) likely    | D) as          |
| 88. A) move         | B) agree        | C) go        | D) think       |
| 89. A) capable      | B) aware        | C) able      | D) careful     |
| 90. A) Every        | B) All          | B) Most      | D) Almost      |
| 91. A) unless       | B) until        | C) when      | D) since       |
| 92. A) a little     | B) no           | C) a few     | D) many        |
| 93. A) happen       | B) would happen | C) happened  | D) happens     |
| 94. A) increasingly | B) really       | C) awfully   | D) fortunately |

95. A) brain            B) thought            C) mind            D) head

### Part V Paragraph writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part you are asked to write “A Letter of Recommendation(推荐信)” for Wang Fang who wants to find a job in a foreign company. Remember to base your writing on the information given below.

王芳与你的关系 你对她的了解 她的工作成绩 与工作有关的特长及个性

To Whom It May Concern:

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to you to recommend Ms Wang Fang to you. Ms Wang \_\_\_\_\_

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.