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主编 陈芳

英语

紧扣大纲
题型新颖
梯度合理
有的放矢
覆盖面广
重点突出

暨南大学、华侨大学及全国联招考试模拟试题丛书

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前言

为了帮助广大港澳台侨考生报考暨南大学、华侨大学和中国内地其他高等学校，我们编写了这套模拟试题丛书。

这套丛书包括语文、英语、数学、历史、地理、物理、化学、生物共 8 本。其中语文、数学、历史、地理、物理、化学这 6 本，每本各为 15 套试题（含答题卡和答案），其中 7 套为两校联招模拟试题，8 套为全国联招模拟试题；英语为 10 套试题（含答题卡和答案），其中 4 套为两校联招模拟试题，6 套为全国联招模拟试题；生物为 10 套（含答题卡和答案），全为两校联招模拟试题。

这套丛书保留了 2009 年版丛书的一些内容，同时根据需要替换了部分内容，也增加了一些新的内容。2009 年版丛书由 5 本构成（语文、英语、数学各 1 本，物理、化学合为 1 本，历史、地理合为 1 本，生物未编写），这套新的丛书则按科目分为 8 本。试题总量由 2009 年版的 50 套扩充为现在的 110 套。

这套丛书的编写，具有以下几个特点：

第一，紧扣考纲，有的放矢。紧紧围绕《暨南大学、华侨大学联合招收港澳台、海外华侨、华人及其他外籍学生入学考试复习大纲》和《中华人民共和国普通高等学校联合招收华侨、港澳地区、台湾省学生入学考试大纲》（含文科和理科两种）的要求，充分体现这些年两校联招和全国联招考试的新动向与新趋势，最大限度地按纲出题，试题的设计具有很强的针对性和实用性。

第二，题型新颖，覆盖面广。基本采用两校联招和全国联招最新的题型（含答题卡设计），具有很强的真实感和现场感，考生可在最短的时间内熟悉并适应联招考试试卷的外在形式；各科试题覆盖面广，内容丰富，既可以全面检测考生所掌握知识的牢固程度，也可以有效地提高考生综合运用知识的能力。

第三，梯度合理，重点突出。各科模拟试题在难易的梯度安排上力求合理，既有考查基础知识的题目，也有具有一定难度的爬坡题；同时也突出了两校联招和全国联招考试大纲的核心考点。

这套模拟试题丛书的编者都是暨南大学的教师，其中有教授、副教授、讲师，他们长

期从事港澳台侨学生的教学和管理工作的，具有高度的责任心和丰富的教学经验，在港澳台侨学生的升学辅导方面更是硕果累累。但是，由于时间仓促，本套丛书难免存在错漏之处，恳请广大师生予以批评指正。

温宗军

2012年12月19日

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暨南大学、华侨大学招收港、澳、台、 华侨、华人及其他外籍学生入学考试 英语模拟试题

模拟试题（一）

答卷时间：2 小时

Paper One（第一卷）

注意事项

- （一）所有答案请按要求填写在答题卡上，否则无效。
- （二）现在开始做听力理解题，请试听声音。

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 points)

Section A (1 × 10)

Directions: In this section you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your test paper and choose the best one to the question you have heard. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A. 19,564. | B. 19,465. | C. 90,564. | D. 90,465. |
| 2. A. DA 489. | B. BA 498. | C. VA 489. | D. PA 489. |
| 3. A. 8684230. | B. 8664320. | C. 6884230. | D. 8864320. |
| 4. A. 7: 45. | B. 8: 15. | C. 8: 45. | D. 7: 15. |
| 5. A. May 15, 1918. | | B. May 15, 1980. | |
| | C. May 5, 1980. | | D. May 5, 1918. |
| 6. A. Tom has read the book. | | B. Tom has not read the book. | |
| | C. We all have read the book. | | D. Tom is busy. |
| 7. A. Coffee. | B. Tea. | C. Coke. | D. Nothing. |
| 8. A. Granny likes telling story. | | B. The kids liked Granny's story. | |
| | C. The kids were ill. | | D. Granny's story was boring. |
| 9. A. One. | B. Two. | C. Three. | D. Four. |
| 10. A. Low temperature. | | B. Car accident. | |
| | C. Too many cars. | | D. High temperature. |

Directions : *In this section you will hear two short talks. Each talk will be spoken twice. After the talk you will be asked questions. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test paper and choose the best answer to the question you have heard. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

11. A. Large numbers of people do not need sleep.
B. A person was found who actually didn't need any sleep.
C. Everyone needs some sleep to stay alive.
D. People can live longer by trying not to sleep.
12. A. To cure him of his sleeplessness.
B. To find that his sleeplessness was not really true.
C. To find out why some old people didn't need any sleep.
D. To find a way to free people from the need of sleeping.
13. A. He needed some kind of sleep.
B. He was too old to need any sleep.
C. He needed no sleep at all.
D. He often slept in a chair.
14. A. His mother's injury before he was born.
B. He had gradually got rid of the sleeping habit.
C. His magnificent physical condition.
D. He hadn't got a bed.
15. A. A common one.
B. One that could be cured.
C. Very healthy.
D. A rare one.

16. A. Bring weight problems.
B. Make you hate delicious foods.
C. Make you worry about your foods.
D. Make you forget your work.

17. A. Drink much water and have vegetables only.
B. Not eat much food in high fat.
C. Not accept invitations to feast.
D. Eat less.

18. A. Vegetables.
B. Calories of energy.
C. Physical exercise.
D. Fruit.

19. A. Energy.
B. Fat.
C. Food.
D. Muscle.

20. A. Take a walk after a meal.
B. Try mints and fruits if you like sweet food.
C. Use a large plate.
D. Begin the meal with clear soup.

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

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. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

Question 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Language learning begins with listening. Children are greatly different in the amount of listening they do before they start speaking, and later starters are often long listeners. Most children will “obey” spoken instructions some time before they can speak, though the word “obey” is hardly accurate as a description of the eager and delighted cooperation usually shown by the child. Before they can speak, many children will also ask questions by gesture and by making questioning noises.

Any attempt to study the development from the noises babies make to their first spoken words leads to considerable difficulties. It is agreed that they enjoy making noises, and that during the first few months one or two noises sort themselves as particularly expressive as delight, pain, friendliness, and so on. But since these can't be said to show the baby's intention to communicate, they can hardly be regarded as early forms of language. It is agreed, too, that from about three months they play with sounds for enjoyment, and that by six months they are able to add new words to their store. This self-imitation (模仿) leads on to deliberate (有意的) imitation of sounds made or words spoken to them by other people. The problem then arises as to the point at which one can say that these imitations can be considered as speech.

It is a problem we need to get our teeth into. The meaning of a word depends on what a particular person means by it in a particular situation and it is clear that what a child means by a word will change as he gains more experience of the world. Thus the use at seven months of “mama” as a greeting for his mother cannot be dismissed as a meaningless sound simply because he also uses it at other times for his father, his dog, or anything else he likes. Playful and meaningless imitation of what other people say continues after the child has begun to speak for himself, I doubt, however whether anything is gained when parents take advantage of this ability in an attempt to teach new sounds.

21. Before children start speaking _____.
A. they need equal amount of listening
B. they need different amounts of listening
C. they are all eager to cooperate with the adults by obeying spoken instructions

- D. they can't understand and obey the adult's oral instructions
22. Children who start speaking late _____.
 A. may have problems with their listening
 B. probably do not hear enough language spoken around them
 C. usually pay close attention to what they hear
 D. often take a long time in learning to listen properly
23. A baby's first noises are _____.
 A. an expression of his moods and feelings
 B. an early form of language
 C. a sign that he means to tell you something
 D. an imitation of the speech of adults
24. The problem of deciding at what point a baby's imitations can be considered as speech _____.
 A. is important because words have different meanings for different people
 B. is not especially important because the changeover takes place gradually
 C. is one that should be properly understood because the meaning of words changes with age
 D. is one that should be completely ignored (忽略) because children's use of words is often meaningless
25. The author implies _____.
 A. parents can never hope to teach their children new sounds
 B. children no longer imitate people after they begin to speak
 C. children who are good at imitating learn new words more quickly
 D. even after they have learnt to speak, children still enjoy imitating

Question 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The Peales were a famous family of American artists. Charles Willson Peale is best remembered for his portraits of leading figures of the American Revolution. He painted portraits of Franklin and Jefferson and over a dozen of George Washington. His life-size portrait of his sons Raphaele and Titian was so realistic that George Washington reportedly once tipped his hat to the figures in the picture.

Charles Willson Peale gave up painting in his middle age and devoted his life to the Peale museum, which he founded in Philadelphia. The world's first popular museum of art and natural science mainly covered paintings by Peale and his family as well as displays of animals in their natural settings. Peale found the animals himself and found a method to make the exhibits more lifelike. The museum's most popular display was the skeleton (骷髅) of a huge, extinct elephant, which Peale unearthed on a New York farm in 1801.

Three of Peale's seventeen children were also famous artists. Raphaele Peale often painted still lives of flowers, fruit, and cheese. His brother Rembrandt studied under his father and

painted portraits of many noted people, including one of George Washington. Another brother, Rubens Peale, painted mostly landscapes and portraits.

James Peale, the brother of Charles Willson Peale, specialized in miniatures (小画像). His daughter Sarah Miriam Peale was probably the first professional female portrait painter in America.

26. What is the main topic of the passage? _____.
 - A. The life of Charles Willson Peale.
 - B. Portraits in the 18th century.
 - C. The Peale Museum.
 - D. A family of artists.
27. The author mentions in Paragraph 1 that Washington tipped his hat to the figures in the painting to show that _____.
 - A. Charles Willson Peale's painting was very lifelike
 - B. Washington respected Charles Willson Peale's work
 - C. Washington was friendly with Raphaele and Titian Peale
 - D. the painting of the two brothers was very large
28. The underlined word "unearthed" is closest in meaning to "_____".
 - A. showed
 - B. dug up
 - C. invented
 - D. looked over
29. Which of the following is NOT the child of Charles Willson Peale?
 - A. Titian Peale.
 - B. Rubens Peale.
 - C. Raphaele Peale.
 - D. Sarah Miriam Peale.
30. The author's attitude towards the Peales is in general _____.
 - A. puzzled
 - B. excited
 - C. admiring
 - D. disappointed

Question 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

O. Henry was a pen name used by an American writer of short stories. His real name was William Sydney Porter. He was born in North Carolina in 1862. As a young boy he lived an exciting life. He did not go to school for very long, but he managed to teach himself everything he needed to know. When he was about 20 years old, O. Henry went to Texas, where he tried different jobs. He first worked on a newspaper, and then had a job in a bank, when some money went missing from the bank, O. Henry was believed to have stolen it. Because of that, he was sent to prison. During the three years in prison, he learned to write short stories. After he got out of prison, he went to New York and continued writing. He wrote mostly about New York and the life of the poor there. People liked his stories, because simple as the tales were, they would finish with a sudden change at the end, to the reader's surprise.

31. In which order did O. Henry do the following things?
- a. Lived in New York. b. Worked in a bank.

- c. Travelled to Texas. d. Was put in prison.
e. Had a newspaper job. f. Learned to write stories.
A. e. c. f. b. d. a B. c. e. b. d. f. a
C. e. b. d. c. a. f. D. c. b. e. d. a. f.

32. People enjoyed reading O. Henry's stories because _____.
A. they had surprise endings
B. they were easy to understand
C. they showed his love for the poor
D. they were about New York City
33. O. Henry went to prison because _____.
A. people thought he had stolen money from the newspaper
B. he broke the law by not using his own name
C. he wanted to write stories about prisoners
D. people thought he had taken money that was not his
34. What do we know about O. Henry before he began writing?
A. He was well-educated.
B. He was not serious about his work.
C. He was devoted to the poor.
D. He was very good at learning.
35. Where did O. Henry get most material for his short stories?
A. His life inside the prison.
B. The newspaper articles he wrote.
C. The city and people of New York.
D. His exciting early life as a boy.

Question 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

One day a few years ago a very funny thing happened to a neighbour of mine. He is a teacher at one of London's big medical schools. He had finished his teaching for the summer term and was at the airport on his way to Russia to give a lecture.

He had put a few clothes and his lecture notes in his shoulder bag, but he had put Rupert, the skeleton (人体骨骼) to be used in his lecture, in a large brown suitcase (箱子). At the airport desk, he suddenly thought that he had forgotten to buy a newspaper. He left his suitcase near the desk and went over to the shop.

When he got back he discovered that someone had taken his suitcase by mistake. He often wonders what they said when they got home and found Rupert.

36. Who wrote the story?
A. Rupert's teacher.
B. The neighbour's teacher.
C. A medical school teacher.

- D. The teacher's neighbour.
37. Why did the teacher put a skeleton in his suitcase?
- A. He needed it for the summer term in London.
B. He needed it for the lecture he was going to give.
C. He wanted to take it to Russia for medical research.
D. He wanted to take it home as he had finished his teaching.
38. What happened at the airport?
- A. The suitcase went missing.
B. The skeleton was stolen.
C. The teacher forgot his suitcase.
D. The teacher took the wrong suitcase.
39. Which of the following best tells the teacher's feeling about the incident?
- A. He is very angry.
B. He thinks it rather funny.
C. He feels helpless without Rupert.
D. He feels good without Rupert.
40. Which of the following might have happened afterwards?
- A. The teacher got back the suitcase but not Rupert.
B. The teacher got back neither the suitcase nor Rupert.
C. The teacher got back Rupert but not the suitcase.
D. The teacher got back both the suitcase and Rupert.

Part III Vocabulary (20 points)

Section A (10 points)

Directions: *There are ten incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

41. When giving evidence in a law court, people are expected to tell the _____ truth.
A. maximum B. perfect C. positive D. absolute
42. If a person does not receive the gene for right-handedness, he may become right-handedness or left-handedness _____ chance and the person's surroundings.
A. because of B. according to C. due to D. related to
43. Attracting women into science will require a change in the culture that assumes girls are less _____ than boys of doing science and entering the profession.
A. suitable B. superior C. capable D. qualified
44. Being a capable woman, Nancy _____ to be considered as merely a housewife.
A. agrees B. admits C. refuses D. rejects
45. We all have experienced occasions when we have spoken our _____ to someone,

telling them exactly what we feel.

- A. mind B. heart C. words D. thought
46. In order to gain more profits, more and more young people are _____ into IT industry.
A. entertained B. appointed C. employed D. attracted
47. An _____ diet is highly necessary for one's health.
A. adequate B. effective C. advanced D. efficient
48. Professor Hawkins asks his students to read the newspapers to keep _____ of current events.
A. watched B. observed C. informed D. noticed
49. Most children in Great Britain are educated at the public _____.
A. expense B. charge C. pay D. credit
50. I could see a boat in the distance, but I couldn't _____ what color it was.
A. make of B. make out C. make up D. make for

Section B (10 points)

Directions: There are ten sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

51. Neither he nor his wife spoke of the accident until I brought it up.
A. said B. told C. mentioned D. talked
52. Tom was here just now. He may have gone to the reading room.
A. at the moment B. just then
C. a short time ago D. right away
53. I had a flood of letters on my birthday.
A. too much B. a lot of C. a lot D. lots
54. What a misfortune that you were ill on the day of the party!
A. bad luck B. good luck C. luckily D. lucky
55. Mum has a bad headache. We have to send for the doctor at once.
A. ask the doctor to come B. find the doctor by ourselves
C. send the doctor away D. go to the doctor's
56. She couldn't dance when she entered the university, but later on she learned to dance very well.
A. afterwards B. before long C. in no time D. soon
57. Do your trees bear fruit?
A. put on B. produce C. put off D. put up with
58. Japan lies to the east of China.
A. rises up B. can be seen C. is invisible D. is situated

59. Eric's hard work produced good results.
A. brought up B. brought in C. brought about D. bought about
60. I thought Betty was in the garden, but in fact she was in her room.
A. really B. really C. real D. reality

Part IV Grammatical Structure (10 points)

Directions: *There are ten incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

61. By the time you arrive in London, we _____ in Europe for two weeks.
A. shall stay B. have stayed
C. will have stayed D. have been staying
62. I appreciated _____ the opportunity to study abroad two years ago.
A. having been given B. having given
C. to have been given D. to have given
63. Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, _____ obtaining water is not the least.
A. of which B. for what C. as D. whose
64. The heart is _____ intelligent than the stomach, for they are both controlled by the brain.
A. not so B. not much C. much more D. no more
65. _____ the fact that his initial (开始的) experiments had failed, Pro. White persisted (坚持) in his research.
A. Because of B. As to C. In spite of D. In views of
66. The millions of calculations (计算) involved, had they been done by hand, _____ all practical value by the time they were finished.
A. could lose B. would have lost
C. might lose D. ought to have lost
67. No bread eaten by man is so sweet as _____ earned by his own labour.
A. one B. that C. such D. what
68. It isn't cold enough for there _____ a frost tonight, so I can leave Jim's car out quite safely.
A. would be B. being C. was D. to be
69. Do you enjoy listening to records? I find records are often _____ or better than an actual performance.
A. as good as B. as good C. good D. good as
70. The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each _____ one major point in contrast with (和……相比) the other.
A. makes B. made C. is to make D. making

Part V Cloze (20 points)

Directions: There are twenty blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

“Weren't you a crazy kid ! ” said sister.

I was. The 71 I was seven. Father gave me a new penny, bright as gold. He had taken it out of his pocket several times, 72 to be examining the date on it waiting for me to 73 it. He couldn't offer me anything until I had 74 some sign that the gift would be 75.

“You can 76 it if you want it, Peter,” he said at long last. “Oh, thanks.” I said 77 more. I couldn't show any of my eagerness.

I started with it to the 78. For a penny you could buy the magic cylinder of “Long Tom” popcorn (爆米花). 79 the more I thought my shining 80 disappearing forever into the black drawer the store keeper 81 his money in, the slower my 82 became as the store came nearer and nearer. I 83 down in the road. I began to play with the penny, putting off the 84. I closed my eyes and 85 it deep in the sand; and then, with my eyes still closed, 86 and walked around and then came back to search for it. I did that again and again. Alas, once 87 often, the penny was lost.

It was almost dark when their 88 talking awakened me. It was Mother who had found me. “Peter! What made you come up here and hide?” I was to have told her the whole story but Father was there. How could I bear the 89 to repeat the 90 thing before him!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 71. A. time | B. day | C. year | D. date |
| 72. A. pretending | B. appearing | C. trying | D. managing |
| 73. A. want | B. find | C. notice | D. pick |
| 74. A. shown | B. expressed | C. raised | D. said |
| 75. A. nice | B. valuable | C. useful | D. welcome |
| 76. A. spend | B. pay | C. cost | D. have |
| 77. A. something | B. nothing | C. anything | D. everything |
| 78. A. sand | B. restaurant | C. store | D. field |
| 79. A. And | B. So | C. Still | D. But |
| 80. A. gift | B. penny | C. money | D. cent |
| 81. A. hid | B. kept | C. locked | D. held |
| 82. A. breath | B. heart | C. steps | D. run |
| 83. A. sat | B. lay | C. went | D. broke |
| 84. A. idea | B. decision | C. thought | D. mind |
| 85. A. covered | B. dropped | C. buried | D. threw |
| 86. A. left | B. rose | C. felt | D. turned |
| 87. A. very | B. quite | C. rather | D. too |

88. A. frightened B. surprised C. excited D. disappointed
 89. A. pity B. shame C. regret D. sadness
 90. A. silly B. funny C. clever D. interesting

Part VI Proof Reading (10 points)

Directions: Read each line carefully to find out the mistakes.

1. If there is no mistake in the line, mark (✓) on the right hand side.
2. If there is a redundant (多余的) word in the line, first write it off with a slanting line (\), and then write the word on the right hand side with the slanting line.
3. If there is a word missing in the line, put a missing word sign (^) there and write the missing word on the right hand side.
4. If there is a wrong word in the line, draw a line under it and write the correct one on the right hand side.

Example:

When I have free time I go ^ a long walk. Some people read ~~the~~ books or watch television while others have sports. Charles and Linda Mason do all of these things as well as climbed buildings.

1. for
2. the
3. ✓
4. climb

11

The train which I am traveling on was already half an hour late. I had to reach to Vienna at 7: 15 in order to catch the 7: 25 train to Paris—but that was impossible now. I explained the situation to the conductor, which advised me to get off two stops after Vienna station and take a taxi. While the time came, he even helped me with my bags. He hoped me good luck as I jumped off, and a few minutes later, I was going to the direction of the city in a taxi. It was exactly 7: 20 the taxi stopped outside the station. I paid the driver quickly, seizing my bags and hurried inside.

91. _____
92. _____
93. _____
94. _____
95. _____
96. _____
97. _____
98. _____
99. _____
100. _____

Part VII Composition (20 points) (任选一题)

Directions: Write on ONE of the following topics on the Composition Sheet. A 200 – 250 word limit is required. (作文请写在作文纸上)

I. Write a composition of no less than 200 words in four paragraphs. You are given the first sentence of each paragraph and are required to develop the idea in completing the paragraph. Your part of the composition should be no less than 200 words, not including the words given.