江西师范大学2018年硕士研究生入学考试试题（ B 卷 ）

科目代码：716 科目名称：综合英语

适用专业：英语语言文学 外国语言学及应用语言学 跨文化研究

注：考生答题时，请写在考点下发的答题纸上，写在本试题纸或其他答题纸上的一律无效。

（本试题共12页）

I. Vocabulary: (20×1 points)

There are 20 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 the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet**.

1. In the General Linguistics course, students must take tests at weekly _____.
   A. gaps B. length C. intervals D. distance
2. The environment pollution is getting worse. Governments of many countries are taking _____ to prevent it.
   A. decisions B. directions C. sides D. steps
3. The mere ____ of him makes me want to scream.
   A. sight B. look C. view D. form
4. Free medical treatment in this country covers sickness of mind as well as _____ sicknesses.
   A. normal B. regular C. average D. ordinary
5. Although he had looked through all the reference material on the subject, he still found it hard to understand this point and her explanation only _____ to his confusion.
   A. extended B. added C. amounted D. turned
6. A completely new situation will _____ when the examination system comes into existence.
   A. arise B. rise C. raise D. arouse
7. It took him several months to _____ the wild horse.
   A. tend B. breed C. cultivate D. tame
8. Americans _____ have eggs, some meat, toast fruit and coffee at breakfast.
   A. normally B. continuously C. consequently D. traditionally
9. I'll be unable to join you. Please _____ my name from the list.
   A. get rid of B. take away C. remove D. turn off
10. The results were _____ in comparison with the effort required to achieve them.
   A. insignificant B. tiny C. minor D. indispensable
11. Cambridge has announced plans to establish a business school _____ the master's degree in business administration.
   A. representing B. presenting C. offering D. supplying

12. It's not fair that you come home after a bad day at work and ____ your wife and children.

A. take it out on B. take out it on C. take out on D. take on it with

13. She put an extra blanket over the baby for fear that ____ .

A. he catches cold B. he should catch cold

C. he caught cold D. he be catching cold

14. Mary will not be able to come to the birthday party as she is ____with a cold.

A. laid out B. laid up C. laid by D. laid down

15. She often says her greatest happiness ____ serving the handicapped children.

A. relies on B. consists in C. composes of D. comprises in

16. To make this ____ clear we shall have to look closely into biology's long history.

A. distinction B. indication C. recognition D. constitution

17. Most importantly, such an experience helps ____ a heightened sensitivity to other cultures and will bring about a greater appreciation of one's own culture as well.

A. coach B. forsake C. foster D. censor

18. When Ann broke the dish she tried to put the ____ back together.

A. fragments B. pieces C. bits D. slices

19. Basically a robot is a machine which moves, manipulates, joins or processes ____ in the same way as human hand or arm.

A. characters B. components C. catalogues D. collections

20. Of course, talking about something which affects them personally is ____ motivating for students.

A. chiefly B. correctly C. currently D. eminently

II. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one suitable word. (20× 1 points)

Introduced to help enforce price controls in the fuel-hungry 1970s, America's ban on crude-oil exports was all _1_ forgotten when the economy boomed and imports soared.

Now it is in the news again. It keeps American crude, measured by the West Texas Intermediate benchmark, around $10 _2_ the world price.

Cash-strapped oilmen would like to sell their product abroad — just like any other industry — and are lobbying to _3_ the ban. A study by IHS, a consultancy, says that free trade in crude would boost output, investment, jobs, pay, profits and tax revenues — and GDP _4_ $86 billion.

It would not raise petrol prices: these are _5_ in the (freely traded) world market. Most likely they would fall a bit.

But politicians are fearful. Sooner or later, the petrol price will go _6_ again — and anyone who voted to allow precious hydrocarbons to be___7___to foreigners will be in the firing line.

Supporters of the ban argue that it not only keeps prices low. It protects jobs, and also helps national security, by promoting self-sufficiency.

Some of these _8_ are contradictory. At a Senate hearing last week Jeffrey Warmann of Monroe Energy, speaking on _9_ of a lobby group called the CRUDE Coalition, argued that the export ban kept the petrol price low.

He also said exports would mean "petroleum products refined in Europe but derived from American crude returning to our shores" — but that would _10_ only if those products were competitive, and consumers wanted them.

It is also hard to argue that the ban boosts economic security. It _11_ America's moral authority at the World Trade Organisation, _12_ the administration berates China, for example, for imposing export bans on scarce minerals. American crude-oil exports would also hurt hostile petrostates such as Russia and Iran.

The mood may be shifting _13_ the ban.

Some refiners would be sorry to lose their artificially cheap raw materials. But they would accept instead what they _14_ a "comprehensive" policy, meaning laxer rules on renewable fuels, and a change in the Jones Act.

This is an even more archaic law which bans foreign ships from carrying cargo between American ports. It _15_ shipowners and unions, but imposes a hefty cost on anyone wanting to send a tanker from, _16_, a refinery on the Gulf coast to a port in the north-east.

Politics may trump logic. The administration supports lifting the ban, and _17_ do many in Congress. But each wants the other to take the _18_.

And Republicans are chary of almost anything done by the executive branch, such as new rules announced last week to restrict fracking on federal land. _19_, the mood at the Senate hearing gave freetraders grounds for optimism.

"They were asking questions and listening to the arguments," says a jaded observer, _20_ rather surprised.

III. Reading Comprehension (20×2 points)

There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should decide on the best choice and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Questions 1-5 are based on the following passage:

Animal signals, such as the complex songs of birds, tend to be costly. A bird, by singing, may forfeit time that could otherwise be spent on other important behaviors such as foraging or resting. Singing may also advertise an individual's location to rivals or predators and impair the ability to detect their approach. Although these types of cost may be important, discussions of the cost of singing have generally focused on energy costs. Overall the evidence is equivocal: for instance, while Eberhardt found increases in energy consumption during singing for Carolina wrens, Chappell found no effect of crowing on energy consumption in roosters.

To obtain empirical data regarding the energy costs of singing, Thomas examined the relationship between song rate and overnight changes in body mass of male nightingales. Birds store energy as subcutaneous fat deposits or "body reserves";

changes in these reserves can be reliably estimated by measuring changes in body mass. If singing has important energy costs, nightingales should lose more body mass on nights when their song rate is high. Thomas found that nightingales reached a significantly higher body mass at dusk and lost more mass overnight on nights when their song rate was high.

These results suggest that there may be several costs of singing at night associated with body reserves. The increased metabolic cost of possessing higher body mass contributes to the increased overnight mass loss. The strategic regulation of evening body reserves is also likely to incur additional costs, as nightingales must spend more time foraging in order to build up larger body reserves. The metabolic cost of singing itself may also contribute to increased loss of reserves. This metabolic cost may arise from the muscular and neural activity involved in singing or from behaviors associated with singing. For example, birds may expend more of their reserves on thermoregulation if they spend the night exposed to the wind on a song post than if they are in a sheltered roost site. Thomas's data therefore show that whether or not singing per se has an important metabolic cost, metabolic costs associated with singing can have an important measurable effect on a bird's daily energy budget, at least in birds with high song rates such as nightingales.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
   A. compare the different types of cost involved for certain birds in singing
   B. present evidence suggesting that singing has an important energy cost for certain birds
   C. discuss the benefits provided to an organism by a behaviour that is costly in energy
   D. describe an experiment that supports an alternative model of how birdsong functions
2. The passage implies that during the day before a night on which a male nightingale's song rate is high, that nightingale probably does which of the following?
   A. Expends less of its reserves on thermoregulation than on other days
   B. Stores more energy as body reserves than on other days
   C. Hides to avoid predators
   D. forage and rest
3. It can be inferred from the passage that compared with other costs of singing, which of the following is true of the energy costs of singing?
   A. They are the single greatest cost to an individual bird.
   B. They are confirmed by Chappell's research.
   C. They vary less from one bird species to another.
   D. They have generally received more attention from scientists.
4. What evidence Thomas gathered shows the effect of energy costs in singing?
   A. the correlation between song rate and overnight changes in body mass
   B. the increase of body reserves that nightingales accumulate during the day
   C. the loss of body reserves that are measured on nights
   D. the change of song rates
5. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

A. singing results in an very important metabolic cost
B. some of the mass loss has nothing to do with singing
C. a cold night may incur more mass loss than a warm one
D. the more body reserves nightingales possess, the more mass they will lose

Passage 2

Questions 6-10 are based on the following passage:

Until recently, many anthropologists assumed that the environment of what is now the southwestern United States shaped the social history and culture of the region's indigenous peoples. Building on this assumption, **archaeologists asserted** that adverse environmental conditions and droughts were responsible for the disappearances and migrations of southwestern populations from many sites they once inhabited.

However, such deterministic arguments fail to acknowledge that local environmental variability in the Southwest makes generalizing about that environment difficult. To examine the relationship between environmental variation and sociocultural change in the Western Pueblo region of central Arizona, which indigenous tribes have occupied continuously for at least 800 years, a research team recently reconstructed the climatic, vegetational, and erosional cycles of past centuries. The researchers found it impossible to provide a single, generally applicable characterization of environmental conditions for the region. Rather, they found that local areas experienced different patterns of rainfall, wind, and erosion, and that such conditions had prevailed in the Southwest for the last 1,400 years. Rainfall, for example, varied within and between local valley systems, so that **even adjacent agricultural fields can produce significantly different yields**.

The researchers characterized episodes of variation in southwestern environments by frequency: low-frequency environmental processes occur in cycles longer than one
human generation, which generally is considered to last about 25 years, and high-frequency processes have shorter cycles. The researchers pointed out that low-frequency processes, such as fluctuations in stream flow and groundwater levels, would not usually be apparent to human populations. In contrast, high-frequency fluctuations such as seasonal temperature variations are observable and somewhat predictable, so that groups could have adapted their behaviors accordingly. When the researchers compared sequences of sociocultural change in the Western Pueblo region with episodes of low- and high-frequency environmental variation, however, they found no simple correlation between environmental process and sociocultural change or persistence.

Although early Pueblo peoples did protect themselves against environmental risk and uncertainty, they responded variously on different occasions to similar patterns of high-frequency climatic and environmental change. The researchers identified seven major adaptive responses, including increased mobility, relocation of permanent settlements, changes in subsistence foods, and reliance on trade with other groups. These findings suggest that groups' adaptive choices depended on cultural and social as well as environmental factors and were flexible strategies rather than

uncomplicated reactions to environmental change. Environmental conditions mattered, but they were rarely, if ever, sufficient to account for sociocultural persistence and change. Group size and composition, culture, contact with other groups, and individual choices and actions were — barring catastrophes such as floods or earthquakes — more significant for a population's survival than were climate and environment.

6. The passage is primarily concerned with

A. explaining why certain research findings have created controversy

B. pointing out the flaws in a research methodology and suggesting a different approach

C. challenging an explanation of the relationship between environment and culture and offering an alternative explanation

D. elucidating the means by which certain groups have adapted to their environment

7. Which of the following findings would most strongly support the assertion made by the archaeologists mentioned in Para 1?

A. A population remained in a certain region at least a century after erosion wore away much of the topsoil that sustained grass for their grazing animals.

B. The range of a certain group's agricultural activity increased over a century of gradual decrease in annual rainfall.

C. As winters grew increasingly mild in a certain region, the nomadic residents of the region continued to move between their summer and winter encampments.

D. A half century of drought and falling groundwater levels caused a certain population to abandon their settlements along a riverbank.

8. The fact that "adjacent agricultural fields can produce significantly different yields" is offered as evidence of the

A. unpredictability of the climate and environment of the southwestern United States

B. difficulty of producing a consistent food supply for a large population in the Western Pueblo region

C. local climatic variation in the environment of the southwestern United States

D. high-frequency environmental processes at work in the southwestern United States

9. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following activities is NOT an example of a population responding to high-frequency environmental processes?

A. Developing watertight jars in which to collect and store water during the rainy season

B. Building multistory dwellings in low-lying areas to avoid the flash flooding that occurs each summer

C. Moving a village because groundwater levels have changed over the last generation

D. Trading with other groups for furs from which to make winter clothes

10. Which one does not belong to high-frequency fluctuation in environmental change?

A. daily variation of temperature
B. seasonal variation of raining belts
C. subtropical zone shifted northward
D. increasing pollution in environment

Passage 3

Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage:

The Return of Artificial Intelligence

It is becoming acceptable again to talk of computers performing human tasks such as Problem-solving and Pattern-recognition.

After years in the wilderness, the term 'artificial intelligence' (AI) seems poised to make a comeback. AI was big in the 1980s but vanished in the 1990s. It re-entered public consciousness with the release of AI, a movie about a robot boy. This has ignited public debate about AI, but the term is also being used once more within the computer industry. Researchers, executives and marketing people are now using the expression without irony or inverted commas. And it is not always hype. The term is being applied, with some justification, to products that depend on technology that was originally developed by AI researchers. Admittedly, the rehabilitation of the term has a long way to go, and some firms still prefer to avoid using it. But the fact that others are starting to use it again suggests that AI has moved on from being seen as an over-ambitious and under-achieving field of research.

The field was launched, and the term 'artificial intelligence' coined, at a conference in 1956 by a group of researchers that included Marvin Minsky, John McCarthy, Herbert Simon and Alan Newell, all of whom went on to become leading figures in the field. The expression provided an attractive but informative name for a research programme that encompassed such previously disparate fields as operations research, cybernetics, logic and computer science. The goal they shared was an attempt to capture or mimic human abilities using machines. That said, different groups of researchers attacked different problems, from speech recognition to chess playing, in different ways; AI unified the field in name only. But it was a term that captured the public imagination.

Most researchers agree that AI peaked around 1985. A public reared on science-fiction movies and excited by the growing power of computers had high expectations. For years, AI researchers had implied that a breakthrough was just around the corner. Marvin Minsky said in 1967 that within a generation the problem of creating 'artificial intelligence' would be substantially solved. Prototypes of medical-diagnosis programs and speech recognition software appeared to be making progress. It proved to be a false dawn. Thinking computers and household robots failed to materialise, and a backlash ensued. 'There was undue optimism in the early 1980s', says David Leake, a researcher at Indiana University. 'Then when people realised these were hard problems, there was retrenchment. By the late 1980s, the term AI was being avoided by many researchers, who opted instead to align themselves with specific sub-disciplines such as neural networks, agent technology, case-based reasoning, and so on'.

Ironically, in some ways AI was a victim of its own success. Whenever an apparently mundane problem was solved, such as building a system that could land an aircraft unattended, the problem was deemed not to have been AI in the first place. 'If it works, it can't be AI', as Dr Leake characterises it. The effect of repeatedly moving the goal-posts in this way was that AI came to refer to 'blue-sky' research that was still years away from commercialisation. Researchers joked that AI stood for 'almost implemented'. Meanwhile, the technologies that made it onto the market, such as speech recognition, language translation and decision-support software, were no longer regarded as AI. Yet all three once fell well within the umbrella of AI research.

But the tide may now be turning, according to Dr Leake. HNC Software of San Diego, backed by a government agency, reckon that their new approach to artificial intelligence is the most powerful and promising approach ever discovered. HNC claim that their system, based on a cluster of 30 processors, could be used to spot camouflaged vehicles on a battlefield or extract a voice signal from a noisy background - tasks humans can do well, but computers cannot. 'Whether or not their technology lives up to the claims made for it, the fact that HNC are emphasising the use of AI is itself an interesting development', says Dr Leake.

Another factor that may boost the prospects for AI in the near future is that investors are now looking for firms using clever technology, rather than just a clever business model, to differentiate themselves. In particular, the problem of information overload, exacerbated by the growth of e-mail and the explosion in the number of web pages, means there are plenty of opportunities for new technologies to help filter and categorise information - classic AI problems. That may mean that more artificial intelligence companies will start to emerge to meet this challenge.

The 1969 film, *2001: A Space Odyssey*, featured an intelligent computer called HAL 9000. As well as understanding and speaking English, HAL could play chess and even learned to lipread. HAL thus encapsulated the optimism of the 1960s that intelligent computers would be widespread by 2001. But 2001 has been and gone, and there is still no sign of a HAL-like computer. Individual systems can play chess or transcribe speech, but a general theory of machine intelligence still remains elusive. It may be, however, that the comparison with HAL no longer seems quite so important, and AI can now be judged by what it can do, rather than by how well it matches up to a 30-year-old science-fiction film. 'People are beginning to realise that there are impressive things that these systems can do,' says Dr Leake hopefully.

11. Which is NOT discussed in the paragraph?
    A. a threat to military defence
    B. the fact that AI brings together a range of separate research areas
    C. the reason why AI has become a common topic of conversation again
    D. how AI could help deal with difficulties related to the amount of information available electronically
12. Why was there undue optimism in the early 1980s?
    A. Medical-diagnosis programs development made no progress
    B. Science-fiction movies on AI were merely out of the blue
    C. AI research made some breakthroughs such as speech recognition software

D. AI reached its limit of development

13. According to researchers, in the late 1980s there was a feeling that
    A. a general theory of AI would never be developed.
    B. original expectations of AI may not have been justified.
    C. a wide range of applications was close to fruition.
    D. more powerful computers were the key to further progress.
14. In Dr Leake's opinion, the reputation of AI suffered as a result of
    A. changing perceptions.
    B. premature implementation.
    C. poorly planned projects.
    D. commercial pressures.
15. The prospects for AI may benefit from
    A. existing AI applications.
    B. new business models.
    C. orders from internet-only companies.
    D. new investment priorities

Passage 4

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage:

EDUCATING PSYCHE

Educating Psyche by Bernie Neville is a book which looks at radical new approaches to learning, describing the effects of emotion, imagination and the unconscious on learning. One theory discussed in the book is that proposed by George Lozanov, which focuses on the power of suggestion.

Lozanov's instructional technique is based on the evidence that the connections made in the brain through unconscious processing (which he calls non-specific mental reactivity) are more durable than those made through conscious processing. Besides the laboratory evidence for this, we know from our experience that we often remember what we have perceived peripherally, long after we have forgotten what we set out to learn. If we think of a book we studied months or years ago, we will find it easier to recall peripheral details - the colour, the binding, the typeface, the table at the library where we sat while studying it - than the content on which were concentrating. If we think of a lecture we listened to with great concentration, we will recall the lecturer's appearance and mannerisms, our place in the auditorium, the failure of the air-conditioning, much more easily than the ideas we went to learn. Even if these peripheral details are a bit elusive, they come back readily in hypnosis or when we relive the event imaginatively, as in psychodrama. The details of the content of the lecture, on the other hand, seem to have gone forever.

This phenomenon can be partly attributed to the common counterproductive approach to study (making extreme efforts to memorize, tensing muscles, inducing fatigue), but it also simply reflects the way the brain functions. Lozanov therefore made indirect instruction (suggestion) central to his teaching system. In suggestopedia, as he called his method, consciousness is shifted away from the curriculum to focus on something peripheral. The curriculum then becomes peripheral and is dealt with by

the reserve capacity of the brain.

The suggestopedic approach to foreign language learning provides a good illustration. In its most recent variant (1980) it consists of the reading of vocabulary and text while the class is listening to music. The first session is in two parts. In the first part, the music is classical (Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms) and the teacher reads the text slowly and solemnly, with attention to the dynamics of the music. The students follow the text in their books. This is followed by several minutes of silence. In the second part, they listen to baroque music (Bach, Corelli, Handel) while the teacher reads the text in a normal speaking voice. During this time they have their books closed. During the whole of this session, their attention is passive; they listen to the music but make no attempt to learn the material.

Beforehand, the students have been carefully prepared for the language learning experience. Through meeting with the staff and satisfied students they develop expectation that learning will be easy and pleasant and that they will successfully learn several hundred words of the foreign language during the class. In a preliminary talk, the teacher introduce them to the material to be covered, but does not 'teach' it. Likewise, the students are instructed not to try to learn it during this introduction.

Some hours after the two-part session, there is a follow-up class at which the students are stimulated to recall the material presented. Once again the approach is indirect. The students do not focus their attention on trying to remember the vocabulary, but focus on using the language to communicate (e.g. through games or improvised dramatizations). Such methods are not unusual in language teaching. What is distinctive in the suggestopedic method is that they are devoted entirely to assisting recall. The 'learning' of the material is assumed to be automatic and effortless, accomplished while listening to music. The teacher's task is to assist the students to apply what they have learned paraconsciously, and in doing so to make it easily accessible to consciousness. Another difference from conventional teaching is the evidence that students can regularly learn 1000 new words of foreign language during a suggestopedic session, as well as grammar and idiom.

Lozanov experimented with teaching by direct suggestion during sleep, hypnosis and trance stages, but found such procedure unnecessary. Hypnosis, yoga, Silva mind-control, religious ceremonies and faith healing are all associated with successful suggestion, but none of their techniques seem to be essential to it. Such rituals may be seen as placebos. Lozanov acknowledges that the ritual surrounding suggestion in his own system is also a placebo, but maintains that with such a placebo people are unable to or afraid to tap the reserve capacity of their brains. Like any placebo, it must be dispensed with authority to be effective. Just as a doctor calls on the full power of autocratic suggestion by insisting that patient take precisely this white capsule precisely three times a day before meals, Lozanov is categoric in insisting that suggestopedic session be conducted exactly in that manner designated, by trained and accredited suggestopedic teachers.

While suggestopedia has gained some notoriety through success in the teaching of modern languages, few teachers are able to emulate the spectacular results of Lozanov and his associates. We can, perhaps, attribute mediocre results to and

inadequate placebo effect. The students have not developed the appropriate mind set. They are often not motivated to learn through this method. They do not have enough 'faith'. They do not see it as 'real teaching', especially as it does not seem to involve the 'work' they have learned to believe is essential to learning.

16. The book Educating Psyche is mainly concerned with
    A. the power of suggestion in learning
    B. a particular technique for leaning based on emotions.
    C. the effects of emotion on the imagination and the unconscious.
    D. ways of learning which are not traditional.
17. Lozanov's theory claims that, when we try to remember things,
    A. unimportant details are the easiest to recall.
    B. concentrating hard produces the best results.
    C. the most significant facts are most easily recalled.
    D. peripheral vision is not important.
18. In this passage, the author uses the examples of a book and a lecture to illustrate that
    A. both these are important for developing concentration.
    B. his theory about methods of learning is valid.
    C. reading is a better technique for learning than listening.
    D. we can remember things more easily under hypnosis.
19. Lozanov claims that teachers should train students to
    A. memorise details of the curriculum.
    B. develop their own sets of indirect instructions.
    C. think about something other than the curriculum content.
    D. avoid overloading the capacity of the brain.
20. Which of the following is FALSE according to the passage?
    A. Students remain passive in a suggestopedic lesson.
    B. Prior to the suggestopedia class, students are made aware that the language experience will be demanding.
    C. In the follow-up class, students can use what the learned previously.
    D. Lozanov's experiment shows that direct suggestion is not essential to students' learning

IV. Translation （30 points）

1. Chinese to English (15 points)

我尝见许多年青的朋友，聪明用功，成绩优异，而语文程度不足以达意，甚至写一封信亦难得通顺，问其故则曰其兴趣不在语文方面。又有一些位，执笔为文，斐然可诵，而视数理科如仇讐，勉强才能及格，问其故则亦曰其兴趣不在数理方面，而且他们觉得某些科目没有趣味，便撇在一旁视如敝屣，怡然自得，振振有词，略无愧色，好像这就是发扬趣味主义。殊不知天下没有没有趣味的学问，端视吾人如何发掘其趣味，如果在良师指导之下按部就班的循序而进，一步一步的发现新天地，当然乐在其中,.....

2. English to Chinese (15 points)

It was a relief to be in that cool, twilight, not unbeautiful interior after my day in the burning sun.

After resting and taking a look round I became interested in watching and listening to the talk of two other visitors who had come in before me. One was a slim, rather lean brown-skinned woman, still young but with the incipient crow's-feet, the lines on the forehead, the dusty-looking dark hair, and other signs of time and toil which almost invariably appear in the country labourer's wife before she attains to middle age. She was dressed in a black gown, presumably her best although it was getting a little rusty. Her companion was a fat, red-cheeked young girl in a towny costume, a straw hat decorated with bright flowers and ribbons, and a string of big coloured beads about her neck.

In a few minutes they went out, and when going by me I had a good look at the woman's face, for it was turned towards me with an eager questioning look in her dark eyes and a very friendly smile on her lips. What was the attraction I suddenly found in that sunburnt face?--what did it say to me or remind me of?--what did it suggest?

V. Writing (40 points)

Scientists often change their minds or make mistakes, so is it a good idea to believe what they say?

Requirements:

Write a composition of about 300 words, expressing your opinions and making comments on the waste of food.

In the first part of your writing you should present your thesis statement and in the second part you should support the thesis statement with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary. Marks will be awarded for organization as well as for syntactic variety and appropriate word choice.

Write your response on Answer Sheet.