
2014-2015-2 学期期末考试

高二英语

说明：本试题共六大题，满分 100 分，考试时间 100 分钟。请将答案写在答题纸上，交卷时只交答题纸。

祝考试顺利

一、完形填空（每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

Arabs 1 it extremely bad manners to start talking business immediately. 2 the busiest government official or executive always takes 3 time to be polite and offer refreshments (点心). No matter how busy you are, you should make time for this hospitality.

The "conference visit" is a way of doing business throughout the Arab world. Frequently, you will have to discuss your business 4 strangers, who may or may not have anything to do with your business. Do not be surprised if your meeting is 5 several times 6 by people 7 come into the room unannounced, 8 or speak softly to the person with whom you are talking, and leave. Act 9 you do not hear, and never show displeasure at being interrupted.

Making decisions 10 is not an Arab custom. There is a vagueness (not clearly expressed) in doing business in the Middle East that 11 a newcomer. Give yourself lots of time and ask lots of questions. 12 is an important quality. You may have to wait two or three days to see high-level government officials as they are very busy. Give yourself enough time. Personal relationships are very important. They are the key to doing business in Arab countries. Try to 13 the decision-maker regarding your product service immediately and get to know him on a friend basis. Do your 14. Be prepared to discuss details of your product or proposal. Be ready to answer technical questions. Familiarize yourself with the Moslem and national holidays. 15 a visit during Ramadan (斋月), the Moslem month of fasting. Most Arab countries have six-day workweek form ,Saturday through Thursday. When matched with the Monday to Friday practice in most Western countries, it leaves only three and a half workdays shared. Remember this in 16 your appointments. Moslems do not eat pork. Some are strict about the religion's ban against alcoholic drinks. If you are not sure, wait for your 17 to suggest the proper thing to 18.

When an Arab says yes, he may mean "19". When he says maybe, he probably means "no". You seldom get a direct "no" from an Arab because it is considered 20. Also, he does not want to close his options. Instead of "no", he will say "inshallah", which means, "if God is

willing". 21 the other hand, "yes" does not always mean "yes". A smile and a slow nod might seem like an agreement, but in fact, your host is being polite. An Arab considers it impolite to disagree with a guest.

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- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. consider | B. assume | C. imagine | D. admit |
| 2. A. So | B. But | C. Even | D. However |
| 3. A. extra | B. little | C. few | D. no |
| 4. A. at the mention of | B. in the presence of | | |
| C. on behalf of | D. with the help of | | |
| 5. A. honored | B. hosted | C. interrupted | D. interpreted |
| 6. A. who | B. where | C. which | D. whom |
| 7. A. sneeze | B. signal | C. wave | D. whisper |
| 8. A. as though | B. if only | C. even if | D. so that |
| 9. A. carefully | B. finally | C. quickly | D. unwillingly |
| 10. A. encourages | B. greets | C. puzzles | D. discourages |
| 11. A. Bravery | B. Courage | C. Diligence | D. Patience |
| 12. A. admire | B. identify | C. respect | D. thank |
| 13. A. experiment | B. homework | C. pray | D. business |
| 14. A. Avoid | B. Pay | C. Reject | D. Request |
| 15. A. rejecting | B. planning | C. agreeing | D. designing |
| 16. A. boss | B. friend | C. host | D. official |
| 17. A. eat | B. play | C. taste | D. drink |
| 18. A. yes | B. no | C. maybe | D. inshallah |
| 19. A. direct | B. informal | C. friendly | D. impolite |
| 20. A. In | B. At | C. For | D. On |

二. 阅读理解（每小题 2 分, 共 30 分）

A.

Harvard University named historian Drew Gilpin Faust as its first female president on Sunday, ending a lengthy and secretive search to find a successor (a person who follows next in order) to Lawrence Summers.

The seven-member Harvard Corporation elected Faust, a distinguished scholar on History of the American South and head of Harvard's Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, as the university's 28th president.

"This is a great day, and a historic day for Harvard," James R. Houghton, chairman of the presidential search committee, said in a statement. "Drew Faust is an inspiring and accomplished leader, a superb scholar, a devoted teacher, and a wonderful human being."

Her selection is noteworthy given the heated debates over Summers' comments that genetic differences between the sexes might help explain the lack of women in top science jobs. Faust has been head of Radcliffe since 2001, two years after the former women's college was combined into the university as a research center with a mission to study gender issues (性别问题).

Some professors have quietly groused that the 371-year-old university is appointing a fifth president who is not a scientist. No scientist has had the top job since James Bryant Conant retired in 1953; its last four have come from the fields of classics, law, literature and economics.

Faust is the first Harvard president who did not receive a degree from the university since Charles Chauncy, a graduate of Cambridge University, who died in office in 1762. She attended the University of Pennsylvania.

“Teaching staff turned to her constantly,” said Sheldon Hackney, a former president of the University of Pennsylvania and historian who worked closely with Faust. “She’s very clear. She has a sense of humor, but she’s very strong-minded. You come to trust in her because she’s so solid.”

21. Which might be the best title for the passage?

- A. Harvard named its 1st female president.
- B. History of Harvard University changed.
- C. Debates on female equality ended.
- D. Drew Gilpin Faust, a famous woman historian.

22. Lawrence Summers held the view that _____.

- A. women cannot achieve as much as men in management
- B. women cannot hold important positions in society
- C. women can match men in science jobs
- D. few women make top scientists owing to genes

23. The underlined word “groused” in the 5th paragraph means _____.

- A. approved B. commented C. complained D. indicated

24. This passage probably appears in a _____.

- A. biography B. personal letter C. research paper D. newspaper report

B.



Dan Bilsker PhD**(Lead Author)**

Dan is a clinical (临床) psychologist who works at Vancouver General Hospital and consults to a mental health research group at the University of British Columbia.

Merv Gilbert PhD

Merv is a clinical psychologist working at British Columbia's Children's Hospital and in private practice in Vancouver.

David Worling PhD

David is a clinical psychologist working in private practice in Vancouver.

E. Jane Garland**M.D., F.R.C.P.(C)**

Jane is a psychiatrist with a Mood/Anxiety Disorders Clinic who does research at the University of British Columbia on the treatment of mood problems.

Dealing with Depression is based on the experience of the authors and on scientific research about which strategies(策略) work best in overcoming depression. Also, because strategies useful for adults may not be useful for teens, depressed and non-depressed teens helped in the development of this guide.

Dealing with Depression is intended for:

- * teens with depressed mood
- * concerned adults who want to help a depressed teen
- * other teens who want to help a friend or family member

This guide is meant to provide teens with accurate information about depression. It is not a psychological or medical treatment, and is not a replacement for treatment where this is needed. If expert assistance or treatment is needed, the services of a competent professional should be sought.

Funding for this guide is provided by the Mental Health Evaluation & Community Consultation Unit (MHECCU) of The University of British Columbia through a grant by the Ministry of Children and Family Development, as part of the provincial Child and Youth Mental Health Plan.

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25. According to the passage, Dealing with Depression is targeted at_____.
- A. researches on depression B. clinical psychologists giving treatment
C. adults with depressed mood D. people concerned with mood problems
26. The four cartoon figures are_____.
- A. professionals at universities B. natives of British Columbia
C. clinical psychologists D. co-authors led by Dan Bilsker
27. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Depressed teens provide accurate information about depression.
B. Competent professionals will come to provide services if needed.
C. Dealing with Depression receives government financial support.
D. Dealing with Depression offers expert assistance and treatment.

C.

Do you want to live with a strong sense of peacefulness, happiness, goodness, and self-respect?
The collection of happiness actions broadly categorized(分类) as “honor” help you

create this life of good feelings.

Here’s an example to show how honorable actions make happiness.

Say a store clerk fails to charge us for an item. If we keep silent, and benefit from the clerk’s mistake, we would drive home with a sense of sneaky (偷偷) excitement. Later we might tell our family or friends about our good fortune. On the other hand, if we tell the clerk about the uncharged item, the clerk would be thankful to our honesty. We would leave the store with a quiet sense of honor that we might never share with another soul.

Then , what is it to do with our sense of happiness?

In the first case, where we don’t tell the clerk, a couple of things would happen. Deep down inside we would know ourselves as a type of thief. In the process, we would lose some peace of mind and self-respect. We would also demonstrate that we cannot be trusted, since we advertise our dishonor by telling our family and friends. We damage our own reputations by telling others. In contrast, bringing the error to the clerk’s attention causes different things to happen. Immediately the clerk knows us to be honorable. Upon leaving the store, we feel honorable and our self-respect is increased. Whenever we take honorable action we gain the deep inner rewards of goodness and a sense of nobility.

There is a beautiful positive cycle that is made by living a life of honorable actions.

Honorable thoughts contribute to honorable actions. Honorable actions lead us to a happier life. And it is easy to think and act honorably again when we are happy. While the positive cycle can be difficult to start, once it’s started, it is easy to continue. Keeping on doing good deeds brings us peace of mind, which is important for our happiness.

28. Based on the passage, the positive action in the example contributes to our _____.
A. self-respect B. financial rewards
C. advertising ability D. friendly relationship
29. The writer thinks that keeping silent about the uncharged item is similar to _____.
A. lying B. stealing
C. cheating D. advertising
30. What's our feeling if we make the clerk know her mistake?
A. We'll be very excited. B. We'll feel unlucky.
C. We'll have a sense of honor. D. We'll feel sorry for the clerk.

D.

Every boy and every girl expects their parents to give them more pocket money. Why do their parents just give them a certain amount? 31

The amount of money that parents give to their children to spend as they wish differs from family to family. 32 Some children get weekly pocket money. Others get monthly pocket money.

First of all, children are expected to make a choice between spending and saving. Then parents should make the children understand what is expected to pay for with the money. At first, some young children may spend all of the money soon after they receive it. Parents are usually advised not to offer more money until it is the right time. 33

In order to encourage their children to do some housework, some parents give pocket money if the children help around the home. Some experts think it not wise to pay the children for doing that. 34

Pocket money can give children a chance to experience the three things they can do with the money. They can spend it by giving it to a good cause. They can spend it by buying things they want. 35 Saving helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice. Saving can also open the door to future saving and investing for children.

- A. They can save it for future use.
- B. Timing is another consideration.
- C. As helping at home is a normal part of family life.
- D. Some children are not good at managing their pocket money.
- E. Learning how to get money is very important for every child.
- F. One main purpose is to let kids learn how to manage their own money.
- G. By doing so, these children will learn that spending must be done with a budget.

三. 单词拼写 (每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

36. I was about to give up when it suddenly o_____ to me that I should try to solve the problem in another way.
37. You have made outstanding contributions to the company — I am sure you are b_____ to get promoted this year.
38. Water can absorb and give off a lot of heat without big changes in temperature, thus

- c_____ a stable environment.
39. I've been writing this report _____ (偶尔) for the last two weeks, but it has to be handed in tomorrow.
40. In the reading room, we found her seated at a desk, with her attention _____ (盯着) on a book.
41. R_____ of where they are and what they are doing, they want access to the Net.
42. Our former teacher has changed so much that she is out of our _____ (认出).
43. He never _____ (犹豫) to help those in trouble because he was a kind-hearted man.
44. All the effort has gone into rescuing the mine workers in the past five days, but now hopes of finding the workers alive seem to be f_____ away.
45. _____ (假如) that we can't get the appropriate equipment, we will have to give up the experiment.
46. Although he is very young, he is much more experienced than others in t_____ of working ability.
47. As Tom wouldn't accept the salary I could offer, I had no a_____ but to give the job to someone else.
48. His s_____ sank when he heard the news that an earthquake had happened in his hometown.
49. Public statements from the various groups involved should not _____ (必要) be taken at face value.
50. Many people a_____ dark clouds with depression and sorrow.

四. 语法填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内所给单词的正确用法。

Revolutionary TV Ears

TV Ears has 51 (help) thousands of people with various degrees of hearing loss hear the television 52 (clear) without turning up the volume (音量) and now it's 53 (good) and more affordable than ever! With TV Ears wireless technology, you set your own headset volume, while other TV listeners hear the television at a volume level that's 54 (comfort) for them. You can even listen through the headset only and put the TV on mute (静音) if the situation calls for a quiet environment — maybe the baby 55 (sleep). Or perhaps you are the only one who is interested in 56 (listen) to the ballgame.

TV Ears 57 (patent) technology includes a revolutionary noise reduction car tip, not used in any other commercially available headset. This tip reduces outside noise so that television dialogue is clear and understandable. Get the technology 58 has proven to help 59 most demanding customers. That's why TV Ears has earned the trust and confidence of audiologists (听觉学家) nationwide as well 60 world-famous doctors.

五、短文改错 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

(见答题纸)

六、书面表达 (共 15 分)
(见答题纸)

答题纸

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35					

单词拼写 (每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

36. _____ 37. _____ 38. _____ 39. _____

40. _____ 41. _____ 42. _____ 43. _____

44. _____ 45. _____ 46. _____ 47. _____

48. _____ 49. _____ 50. _____

语法填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____ 54. _____

55. _____ 56. _____ 57. _____ 58. _____

59. _____ 60. _____

短文改错 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

In my first morning in Toronto, I woke up early. Looked through the mist, I could just see the maple trees nearly the hotel entrance. The frost from the recent cold autumn nights were starting to turn the leaves bright red. Before Liu Qian woke up, we went looking for restaurant nearby. We find a small place that it had a buffet with all kinds of great breakfast food. We seated ourselves in a small booth to eat, enjoying the amazing mixture of people around us and the different topic of conversation .We learned a lot about Canada just by watch and listening to people at breakfast.

书面表达 (共 15 分)

每位同学都希望自己具有良好的人际关系，成为班级中受欢迎的人。请你根据下表所提供的信息，写一篇题为“Being a Popular Student”的英语短文，参加学校网站英语论坛的讨论。

受人喜爱的 个性品质	对待集体	热心班级活动，具有团队精神.....
	对待他人	尊重、关心他人，富有同情心.....
	对待自己	（请考生自己拟定内容，列举至少两点）.....

注意：1. 短文必须包括所有内容要点，可适当发挥；

2. 短文标题与开头已为你写好, 不计入总词数;

3. 词数：不超过 120。

Being a popular student

We all hope to be popular with our classmates and teachers. To enjoy popularity, we

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

参考答案

1. A

【解析】根据下文“the busiest government official or executive always takes _____ time to be polite and offer refreshments(点心).”可知阿拉伯人认为立刻开始谈生意是不礼貌的。consider 认为。故选 A。

2. C

【解析】甚至最忙政府官员和总裁总是花额外的时间做到礼貌并提供点心。表示递进关系用 even“甚至”。故选 C。

3. A

【解析】根据下文“you should make time for this hospitality.”可知这是额外的时间。extra 额外的。故选 A。

4. B

【解析】句意：你将不得不经常在陌生人面前讨论生意。in the presence of 在……面前。故选 B。

5. C

【解析】根据下文“and never show displeasure at being interrupted.”可知如果会议被打断几次不要惊讶。interrupt 打断。故选 C。

6. A

【解析】使用定语从句，先行词是 people，定语从句缺少主语用 who 引导。故选 A。

7. D

【解析】根据下文“speak softly”可知这里是 whisper 低语，耳语。故选 D。

8. A

【解析】句意：表现地好像你没有听见，不要因为被打断表现出不高兴。as though 好像。故选 A。

9. C

【解析】根据下文“Give yourself lots of time and ask lots of questions.”可知快速做决定不是阿拉伯的风俗。quickly 迅速地。故选 C。

10. C

【解析】根据上文“There is a vagueness(not clearly expressed)in doing business in the Middle East”可知模糊不清会让新来的人困惑（puzzle）。故选 C。

11. D

【解析】根据下文“You may have to wait two or three days to see high-level government officials as they are very busy.”可知耐心是很重要的品质。patience 耐心。故选 D。

12. B

【解析】根据下文“get to know him on a friend basis.”可知要快速识别关于你产品的决策者。identify 识别。故选 B。

13. B

【解析】根据下文“Be prepared to discuss details of your product or proposal.”可知你要做功课（homework）。故选 B。

14. A

【解析】根据上文“Familiarize yourself with the Moslem and national holidays.”可知要避免在斋月去拜访。avoid 避免。故选 A。

15. B

【解析】在计划你的约会的时候要记住这点。plan 计划。故选 B。

16. C

【解析】句意：如果你没有把握，等待主人来建议喝什么。host 主人。故选 C。

17. D

【解析】根据上文“Some are strict about the religion’s ban against alcoholic drinks.”可知这里是决定喝的东西。drink 喝。故选 D。

18. C

【解析】根据下文“When he says maybe, he probably means "no".”可知阿拉伯人说“是”，他的意思是“可能”。maybe 可能。故选 C。

19. D

【解析】根据上文“You seldom get a direct "no" from an Arab”可知阿拉伯人认为直接说“no”是不礼貌的（impolite）。故选 D。

20. D

【解析】词组：On the other hand 另一方面。故选 D。

【备注】文章介绍和阿拉伯人谈生意的时候怎么做是礼貌的。在约会的时候怎么确定时间，食物和饮料的选择都是有讲究的。

21. A

【解析】主旨大意题。根据第一段的句子“Harvard University named historian Drew Gilpin Faust as its first female president on Sunday, ending a lengthy and secretive search to find a successor(a person who follows next in order)to Lawrence Summers .”可知这篇文章是介绍哈佛任命的第一位女校长。故选 A。

22. D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段的句子“Her selection is noteworthy given the heated debates over Summers’ comments that genetic differences between the sexes might help explain the lack of women in top science jobs.”可知 Lawrence Summers 认为因为基因上的原因，几乎没有女性成为顶尖的科学家。故选 D。

23. C

【解析】词义猜测题。根据第五段的句子“No scientist has had the top job since James Bryant Conant retired in 1953;”可知一些教授抱怨这个具有 371 年历史的大学又任命了一个不是科学家的校长。“grouched”指的是“抱怨”，故选 C。

24. D

【解析】推理判断题。根据文章的内容，可知文章报导了哈佛自 1636 年建校以来任命首位女校长。它应该出现在新闻报道里面。故选 D。

【备注】哈佛大学任命著名历史学家吉尔平·福斯特为第 28 任校长，福斯特也成为哈佛自 1636 年建校以来首位女校长。

25. D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章“**Dealing with Depression** is intended for:”下面的内容，可知 **Dealing with Depression** 的目标读者是和情绪问题有关的人。故选 D。

26. D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章的句子“**Dealing with Depression** is based on the experience of the authors and ...”及文章对四位人物的介绍可知四个卡通人物是 Dan Bilsker 领导的四位作家。故选 D。

27. C

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章最后一段的句子“Funding for this guide is provided by the Mental Health Evaluation & Community Consultation Unit (MHECCU) of The University of British Columbia”可知 **Dealing with Depression** 受到政府的经济支持。故选 C。

【备注】文章介绍由几位作家合著的一本书 *Dealing with Depression*，这本书的目的是帮助那些有压抑情绪的人克服消极的情绪。

28. A

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第三段的“We would leave the store with a quiet sense of honor that we might never share with another soul.”可知例子中的积极的行动有助于我们自尊心的培养。故选 A。

29. B

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第五段的“Deep down inside we would know ourselves as a type of thief.”可知这种行为相当于偷盗。故选 B。

30. C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段的句子“We would leave the store with a quiet sense of honor that we might never share with another soul.”可知如果告诉收银员，我们会感觉光荣。故选 C。

【备注】文章指出高尚思想造就高尚行为，高尚行为造就幸福的存在。不断做好事给我们以心灵的宁静，这对幸福非常重要。

31. F

【解析】根据上文“Why do their parents just give them a certain amount?”可知这里是：一个主要目的是让孩子学会怎么管理自己的钱。故填 F。

32. B

【解析】根据下文“Some children get weekly pocket money. Others get monthly pocket money.”中“weekly”、“monthly”可知这里是：时间是另外的一个考虑。故填 B。

33. G

【解析】根据上文“At first, some young children may spend all of the money soon after they receive it. Parents are usually advised not to offer more money until it is the right time.”可知这里是：通过这么做，这些孩子将学会花钱要有预算。故填 G。

34. C

【解析】根据上文“Some experts think it not wise to pay the children for doing that.”可知这里是：因为帮助家里是家庭生活的一个重要的部分。故填 C。

35. A

【解析】根据下文“Saving helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice.”可知这里是：他们可以节省钱供未来使用。故填 A。

【备注】每个孩子都希望有零花钱，文章介绍父母为什么给孩子零花钱，孩子怎么花零花钱。

36. occurred

【解析】无

37.bound

【解析】无

38.creating

【解析】无

39.occasionally

【解析】无

40.fixed

【解析】无

41.Regardless

【解析】无

42.recognition

【解析】无

43.hesitated

【解析】无

44.fading

【解析】无

45.Assuming/Supposing/ Suppose

【解析】无

46.terms

【解析】无

47.alternative

【解析】无

48.spirits

【解析】无

49.necessarily

【解析】无

50.associate

【解析】无

51. helped

【解析】根据上下文和空前的 has 可知用现在完成时，故填 helped。

52. clearly

【解析】修饰动词短语 hear the television 用副词，故填 clearly。

53. better

【解析】和 than ever 搭配用比较级，故填 better。

54. comfortable

【解析】be 动词 is 后面应该用形容词作表语，故填 comfortable。

55. is sleeping

【解析】根据上文“if the situation calls for a quiet environment, ”可知如果需要一个安静的环境，破折号后面是举例，根据句意推测，应该是宝宝正在睡觉，所以用现在进行时，故填 is sleeping。

56. listening

【解析】be interested in doing sth 对做某事感兴趣。故填 listening。

57. patented

【解析】修饰名词 technology 用形容词 patented“专利的”。故填 patented。

58. that /which

【解析】这个空引导定语从句，先行词是 the technology，定语从句中缺少主语，故填 that /which。

59. the

【解析】最高级 most demanding 前用定冠词，故填 the。

60. as

【解析】词组：as well as“除……外，也...”“和……一样”，故填 as。

【备注】本文介绍一个全新的“电视耳机”的功能和好处。

~~In~~
On my first morning in Toronto, I woke up early. ~~Looked~~
Looking through the mist, I could just see the
maple trees ~~nearly~~
near the hotel entrance. The frost from the recent cold autumn nights ~~were~~
was starting
to turn the leaves bright red. ~~Before~~
After Liu Qian woke up, we went looking for ~~a~~
restaurant nearby.
We ~~find~~
found a small place that it had a buffet with all kinds of great breakfast food. We seated
ourselves in a small booth to eat, enjoying the amazing mixture of people around us and the
different ~~topic~~
topics of conversation. We learned a lot about Canada just by ~~watch~~
watching and listening to
people at breakfast.

【解析】第一处：与具体的某一天的早上搭配用介词 on。故 In 改 On。

第二处：这里是非谓语动词作状语，因为 I 和 look 是主动关系，用现在分词作状语。故 Looked 改 Looking。

第三处：nearly 是副词“几乎”，这里需要介词“靠近”near。故 nearly 改 near。

第四处：这句话的主语是不可数名词 The frost，谓语用单数。故 were 改 was。

第五处：句意：在刘谦醒来后，我们去寻找附近的一家饭店。故 Before 改 After。

第六处：这里是泛指“一家饭店”用不定冠词。故 restaurant 前加 a。

第七处：这篇文章主要用一般过去时。故 find 改 found。

第八处：这句话使用定语从句，先行词是 a small place，定语从句中，关系代词 that 作主语，it 多余。故删去 it。

第九处：topic 是可数名词，在这里应用名词复数。故 topic 改 topics。

第十处：介词 by 后面接动名词。故 watch 改 watching。

【备注】文章介绍作者在多伦多的所见，所闻和感受。

Being a popular student

We all hope to be popular with our classmates and teachers. To enjoy popularity, we are supposed to regard the class as our big family and try our best to take an active part in all our class activities. We should be responsible for the work and keep teamwork spirit in mind.

To be a popular student, we must show our respect, concern and sympathy for others. As a result, we never hesitate to lend a hand to those in need.

To be a popular student, we ought to be strict with ourselves in everything we do at school and make an effort to achieve all-round development, being good not only at our lessons but also at sports, music, painting, social services and so on. In time of success we remain modest, while in time of difficulty we keep strong-minded.

All in all, being a popular student among the classmates and teachers comes naturally to those who keep improving their personal qualities.

【解析】无