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	(2) I chose to study engineering at a small liberal-arts university that doesn't even offer a major in electrical engineering. Obviously, this was not a practical choice; I came here for more noble reasons. I wanted a broad education that would provide me with flexibility and a value system to guide me in my career. I wanted to open my eyes and expand my vision by interacting with people who weren't studying science or engineering. My parents, teachers and other adults praised me for such a sensible choice. They told me I was wise and mature beyond my 18 years, and I believed them. (3) I headed off to college sure I was going to have an advantage over those students who went to big engineering 'factories' where they didn't care if you had values or were flexible. I was going to be a complete engineer: technical genius and sensitive humanist all in one. (4) Now I'm not so sure. Somewhere along the way my noble ideals crashed into reality, as all noble ideals eventually do. After three years of struggling to balance math, physics and engineering courses with liberal arts courses, I have learned there are reasons why few engineering students try to reconcile engineering with liberal arts course in college. (5) The reality that has blocked my path to become the typical successful student is that engineering and liberal arts simply don't mix as easily as I assumed in high school. Individually they shape a person in very different ways; together they threaten to confuse. The struggle to reconcile the two fields of study is difficult.												
	12.	A) balance B) receive C) become D) broaden In the eyes A) to have B) to be with C) to be interested.	to be exto be a to be a to the a engine guidan noble of the an excurse and naginat	combination of particle combination of particle combination of the com	practicality on of eng neering we dent with nteracting the liberal careers accessful emic reco	y and rather ineer and with libera th noble in the people arts arts arts arts arts arts arts arts	humanist l-arts cours deals ple who stu	e in colleg	ge arts, engi	he neering student	ts		

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	18. The phras	e 'puts	it down to'	(Line 1,	Para. 3) is cl	osest	in meaning	to ''				
	18. The phrase 'puts it down to' (Line 1, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to ''. A) attributes it to B) sums it up as											
	C) finds it a reason for D) compares it to											
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	B) The desire for consumption helps to reduce birth rate.C) Consumption patterns and reproduction patterns are contradictory.											

D) A country's production is limited by its population growth.

Part Three: Translation 30%

Translate the following passage into Chinese

What universities offer, particularly for 18- to 20-year-olds, is instruction by individuals and experts in their fields. Just as adolescents in the eighteenth century apprenticed with master artisans, we need to offer adolescents a comparable opportunity in the classroom. Through education, our democracies need to find ways to cultivate among the young the admiration of elites in learning just as we do in sports and entertainment. Teachers of adolescents should be professionals in science, the arts, social sciences and humanities. The university is characterized by a combination of more freedom and higher expectations than exist in secondary schools. Ironically, in secondary schools there is a demand for uniformity and regulation of behavior that results in less autonomy and the dumbing down of academic expectations. The young adult needs to experience the desire to know, and to recognize the intimate connection between knowledge and the conduct of life. Motivating a child is far easier than motivating an adolescent. Learning can inspire new goals. After all, in the future we will need fewer lawyers and managers, and more engineers, scientists and inventors. (Taken from 'A Second-Rate Secondary Education', *Newsweek*, August 5, 2008)

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Read the following passage and write a 120-word paragraph to answer each of the two questions.

Throughout history it has been men, for the most part, who have engaged in public life. Men have sought public achievement and recognition, while women have obtained their main satisfactions by bearing and rearing children. In women's eyes, public achievement makes a man more attractive as a marriage partner. But for men the situation is reversed. The more a woman achieves publicly, the less desirable she seems as a wife.

There are three possible positions one can take about male and female creativity. The first is that males are inherently more creative in all fields. The second is that if it were not for the greater appeal of creating and cherishing young human beings, females would be as creative as males. If this were the case, then if men were permitted the enjoyment women have always had in rearing children, male creativity might be reduced also. (There is some indication in the United States today that this is so.) The third possible position is that certain forms of creativity are more congenial to one sex than to the other and that the great creative acts will therefore come from only one sex in a given field. (Taken from *Some Personal Views*, by Margaret Mead, 1979)

- 1. What connection does Margaret Mead make between marriage and public achievement? Do you agree?
- 2. Among the three possible positions regarding male and female creativity suggested by Mead, which one is the most appealing to you? Why?