

第一部分:選擇題 (40%)

Vocabulary (20%)

1. The UN tried to _____ territorial disputes between these two neighboring countries, trying to help them solve the border issue.
(A) meditate (B) mediate (C) marinate (D) medivac
2. If you want to know more about the admission to that top tier university, you may go to their website and check out the information for the _____ students.
(A) perspective (B) premature (C) prospective (D) perceptive
3. In order to get out of the debts and remove unexpected financial risks, some motor companies in the US planned to _____ pension ties to aging white-collar retirees; the companies would write a half million check instead of a three thousand dollar pension per month.
(A) sever (B) severe (C) savor (D) secrete
4. Jack earns a _____ salary, which allows him to support a family of four, and his wife could be a stay-at-home mom to take care of their kids.
(A) respective (B) respectable (C) retrospective (D) respectful
5. The police are cracking down on the drunk driving in hopes of _____ the unfortunate accidents caused by DUI.
(A) deliberating (B) deteriorating (C) deluding (D) decimating
6. He accumulated his small fortune by diligence and _____; he holds the belief that a penny saved is a penny earned.
(A) husbandry (B) homage (C) charlatan (D) clamor
7. "The road is slippery, and please _____ with care," the traffic report reminded.
(A) precede (B) proceed (C) perceive (D) peruse
8. Virginia Woolf _____ conventional notions of truth: in her words, one cannot receive from any lecture "a nugget of pure truth."
(A) envisages (B) articulates (C) derides (D) reimburses
9. An unemployed man committed a crime of _____, stabbing his mother and brother to death. It was shocking to hear him telling the local police that he had harbored a desire to kill his family since he was in middle school.
(A) parricide (B) pesticide (C) homicide (D) infanticide
10. My father's musical tastes are certainly _____; he has recordings ranging from classical piano performances to rock concerts and even Chinese opera.
(A) morbid (B) resonant (C) harmonious (D) eclectic
11. Not wanting to appear _____, the junior executive refused to dispute the board's decision, though knowing that the decision would impair employee morale.
(A) contentious (B) indecisive (C) perfunctory (D) steadfast
12. With numerous unique Buddhist temples and magnificent _____, Myanmar is considered one of the must-visit places in Asia.
(A) pagodas (B) agendas (C) gondolas (D) propagandas
13. To save the time I spend on commuting, I am contemplating moving to an apt in the _____ of my office.
(A) epitome (B) vicinity (C) equilibrium (D) pinnacle
14. She could only imagine that she drew his notice because there was a something about her more wrong and _____, according to his ideas of right, than in any other person present.
(A) reprehensible (B) reputable (C) residual (D) resilient
15. The supposition did not pain her. She liked him too little to care for his _____.
(A) appropriacy (B) apposition (C) appropriation (D) approbation
16. I cannot forget the follies and vices of others so soon as I ought, nor their offences against myself. My defect is a _____ to hate everyone.
(A) propellant (B) propensity (C) propinquity (D) proprietor
17. In his letter the parishioner expressed servility and extraordinary _____ for his patroness.
(A) defiance (B) deference (C) deficit (D) delinquency
18. The respect which he felt for her high rank, and his _____ for her as his patroness is mingling with a very good opinion of himself, of his authority as a clergyman, and his rights as a rector.
(A) vengeance (B) ventilation (C) venue (D) veneration

19. She had dressed with more than usual care, and prepared in the highest spirits for the conquest of all that remained _____ of his heart.
(A) unsolicited (B) unsound (C) unsubdued (D) unscrewed
20. It is particularly _____ on those who never change their opinion to be secure of judging properly at first. Those who insist on their opinion have the duty to judge well at first.
(A) incumbent (B) incongruous (C) incontinent (D) inconceivable

Reading Comprehension (20%)

Part A

Jeffrey Van Middlebrook, a polymath inventor in Silicon Valley, in 2006 figured out a way to **sequester** gas from waste combustion that, if brought to an industrial scale, could be worth a fortune.

Middlebrook invented the system in his workshop, and called it the broad-spectrum fractional sequestration combustion gas liquefier. After making it work on a small scale, he went shopping for funding domestically. Neither the government nor private enterprise was willing to offer the kind of money needed to bring the invention from the workshop to an industrial scale.

Then in 2011, China came knocking. On two occasions Middlebrook met with Communist Party delegations: from Hubei Province in San Jose in 2011, and Jiangsu in San Francisco, February 2012.

Affiliated with a university in China and backed by the Communist Party's deep coffers, they offered him and a business partner \$60 million funding. He would have had a laboratory at a university in China, with the scientists, engineers, and equipment needed to bring the invention to an industrial scale. It was early 2012, and negotiations began smoothly.

By May 2012 Middlebrook's Chinese partner, an MIT-educated scientist who led the negotiations with the Chinese delegations, was arranging for them to travel over in September.

The Chinese were deeply interested in Middlebrook's invention because of its potential application in advancing clean coal technology. China is the world's largest consumer of coal, and the pollution resulting from burning it to generate electricity is enormous. Around half a million people in China die prematurely each year from air pollution-related illnesses, and the burning of coal contributes significantly to the black smog that chokes China's cities.

Then Middlebrook began reading news in The Epoch Times that Chinese military hospitals have harvested the organs from tens of thousands of prisoners of conscience. He read about mind-bending torture and unyielding state-led persecution. And he balked.

"When I started reading that I became extremely morally conflicted," Middlebrook said. "On the one hand, here's China potentially dangling \$60 million over my head. That's very seductive. It's very difficult to get **R&D funding** for new technologies. It's a difficult process no matter the tech."

Middlebrook continued: "Here's a foreign government holding money under our noses, and then I start reading about horrific things in China. I thought: 'I can't do this. I can't take this money. I can't go to China. No matter how much my technology means, no matter how much they are going to invest, I cannot take China's money.'"

21. In the last second paragraph, R&D funding possibly means funding for _____.
(A) ratification and demerger (B) reproach and demand
(C) research and development (D) reproduction and detection
22. Why did Middlebrook balk?
(A) The amount of money offered by the Chinese communist regime is far less than expected.
(B) Newspaper news about China's organ harvest awakened his conscience.
(C) His partner failed to come to an agreement with the Chinese delegations.
(D) His research result could bring him more benefits than what a foreign government could offer.
23. "Sequester" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) separate (B) externalize (C) upgrade (D) derive
24. We can infer from the article that _____.
(A) China will be the largest coal consumer due to Middlebrook's research.
(B) The number of Chinese patients killed by pollution-related illnesses will dwindle.
(C) The US government will offer fund for Middlebrook's research sine it could be worth a fortune.
(D) Middlebrook made a sixty million dollar decision.

Part B

Perhaps the most striking quality of satiric literature is its freshness, its originality of perspective. Satire rarely offers original ideas. Instead, it presents the familiar in a new form. Satirists do not offer the world new philosophies. What they do is look at familiar conditions from a perspective that makes these conditions seem foolish, harmful or affected. Satire jars us out of complacency into a pleasantly shocked realization that many of the values we unquestioningly accept are false. Don Quixote makes chivalry seem absurd. Brave New World ridicules the pretensions of science. A Modest Proposal dramatizes starvation by advocating cannibalism. None of these ideas is original. Chivalry was suspect before Cervantes, humanists objected to the claims of pure science before Aldous Huxley and people were aware of famine before Swift. It was not the originality of the idea that made these satires popular. It was the manner of expression, the satiric method that made them interesting and entertaining. Satires are read because they are aesthetically satisfying works of art, not because they are morally wholesome or ethically instructive. They are stimulating and refreshing because with commonsense briskness, they brush away illusions and secondhand opinions. With spontaneous irreverence, satire rearranges perspectives, scrambles familiar objects into incongruous juxtaposition and speaks in a personal idiom instead of abstract platitude.

Satire exists because there is need for it. It has lived because readers appreciate a refreshing stimulus, an irreverent reminder that they lived in a world of platitudinous thinking, cheap moralizing, and foolish philosophy. Satire serves to prod people into an awareness of truth though rarely to any action on behalf of truth. Satire tends to remind people that much of what they see, hear and read in popular media is sanctimonious, sentimental, and only partially true. Life resembles in only a slight degree the popular image of it. Soldiers rarely hold the ideals that movies attribute to them, nor do ordinary citizens devote their lives to unselfish service of humanity. Intelligent people know these things but tend to forget them when they do not hear them expressed.

25. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) New philosophies emerging from satiric literature
- (B) Reasons for the popularity of satire
- (C) Popular topics and works of satire
- (D) Difficulties of writing satiric literature

26. According to the passage, there is a need for satire because people need to be _____.

- (A) reminded that popular ideas are often inaccurate
- (B) informed about new scientific development
- (C) told how they can be of service to their communities
- (D) exposed to original philosophies when they are formulated

27. Why are Don Quixote, Brave New World and A Modest Proposal mentioned?

- (A) They present common-sense solutions to problems.
- (B) They are books with similar stories.
- (C) They are famous examples of satiric literature.
- (D) They are appropriate for readers of all ages.

28. The various purposes of satire do NOT include _____.

- (A) exposing false values
- (B) brushing away illusions
- (C) reminding readers of the truth
- (D) introducing readers to unfamiliar situations

Part C

Marketing executives in television work with a relatively stable advertising medium. In many ways, TV commercials today are similar to those aired two decades ago, with most of them still featuring actors promoting a product, still running 30 or 60 seconds. However, the dynamics of the Internet pose unique challenges to advertisers, forcing them to acclimatize their practices and techniques on a regular basis.

In the early days of Internet marketing, online advertisers employed banner and pop-up ads to catch customers' eye. These techniques reached large audiences, generated many sales leads, and came at a low cost. The strategy relying heavily on banners and pop-ups produced results, so companies invested growing amounts of money into these ad types in hopes of capturing market share in the burgeoning online economy. Nevertheless, a small number of Internet users began to consider these intrusive and annoying. As consumers became more sophisticated, frustration with these online advertising techniques grew. Independent

programmers began to develop tools that blocked banner and pop-up ads. The popularity of these tools exploded when the search engine Google, at the time an increasingly popular website fighting to solidify its place on the Internet with giants Microsoft and Yahoo, offered free software enabling users to block pop-up ads. The backlash against banner ads grew as new web browsers provided users the ability to block image-based ads such as banner ads. Although banner and pop-up ads still exist, they are far less prominent than during the early days of the Internet.

A major development in online marketing came with the introduction of pay-per-click ads. Unlike banner or pop-up ads, which originally required companies to pay every time a website visitor saw an ad, pay-per-click ads allowed companies to pay only when an interested potential customer clicked on an ad. More importantly, however, these ads circumvented the pop-up and banner blockers. As a result of these advantages and the incredible growth in the use of search engines, which provide excellent venues for pay-per-click advertising, companies began turning to pay-per-click marketing in droves. Yet, as with the banner and pop-up ads that preceded them, pay-per-click ads came with their drawbacks. When companies began pouring billions of dollars into this emerging medium, online advertising specialists started to notice the presence of what would later be called click fraud: representatives of a company with no interest in the product advertised by a competitor click on the competitor's ads simply to increase the marketing cost of the competitor. Click fraud grew so rapidly that marketers sought to diversify their online positions away from pay-per-click marketing through new mediums.

Although pay-per-click advertising remains a common and effective advertising tool, marketers adapted again to the changing dynamics of the Internet by adopting new techniques such as pay-per-performance advertising, search engine optimization, and affiliate marketing. As the pace of the Internet's evolution increases, it seems all the more likely that advertising successfully on the Internet will require a strategy that shuns constancy and embraces change.

29. Which of the following most accurately states the main idea of the passage?

- (A) The comparison of traditional and modern marketing techniques.
- (B) Unlike the television, the Internet has experienced dramatic changes in short periods of time.
- (C) Unlike the television, the Internet has evolved rapidly, forcing online marketers to develop new advertising strategies and mediums.
- (D) Though wide-spread and effective, the popularity of pay-per-click advertising is likely to diminish as the Internet evolves.

30. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the current status of pop-up ads?

- (A) Widely used.
- (B) Less popular now than at earlier times.
- (C) A frequent target of click fraud.
- (D) Increasingly popular owing to search engines.

31. Which of the following attributes will be the most important for future success in online advertising?

- (A) Flexible creativity.
- (B) Disciplined patience.
- (C) Uniform approach.
- (D) Connection with the search engines

32. The author's tone in this passage is _____.

- (A) critical
- (B) analytical
- (C) frustrated
- (D) biased

Part D

Cocooning is undergoing a metamorphosis, and is taken to the next level—super cocooning. Thanks to the omnipresent and always-on wireless Internet and larger hi-definition TVs and videos, cocooning has entered a whole new stage. Nowadays, consumers are staying home more, watching movies-on-demand via cable, satellite, Internet, eating in and transforming their apartments and houses into cozy havens from the daily social storm.

Cocooning is nothing new. Born out of a mix of fear and fun, it became a trend identified with Cold War unease eventually leading to stay-at-home entertainment such as the first video game systems, rec rooms and the adoption of home swimming pool. After the terrorist attack in 2001, a refocus on cocooning occurred. In the past 12 months, many have a heightened sense of unease due to the school shooting last December in Connecticut. People are getting more and more nervous and vulnerable, and cocooning is going strong in 2013.

The numbers don't lie. A recent JPMorgan analysis indicates that credit card spending on electronics has risen significantly during the last three months of 2012 than during the same period the year before. Overall, consumers spent less on hotels, car rentals,

restaurants, and tolls. “It appears that consumers are staying closer to home,” said Phil Christian of Chase Freedom.

Many factors also contribute to this cocooning phenomenon. Hollywood is increasingly catering to consumers by getting films from theaters into homes more quickly via on-demand or pay-TV series. The move toward big screen is also part of the story. Besides, there’s more HD content available, and that means more reasons to stay home watching movies or sports on TV. Some even argue that it’s better experience than in person.

Apart from the above mentioned factors cited for cocooning, security was a concern for several others who responded to USA Today about the subject on Twitter and Facebook. Super-cocooning is making us less social, said analyst Michael Greeson of the Diffusion Group. Technology makes it possible for us to avoid leaving our home—whether seeing a movie or getting food delivered, and simultaneously it can lessen our connections with others. Trend analyst Popcorn doesn’t see an end in sight for super-cocooning. If anything, we will line our cocoons with more technology like the IllumiRoom by Microsoft or a Kinect camera and projector. We may see the evolution all come out of the same thing: people are getting more and more nervous about being vulnerable.

33. What is the purpose of the passage?

- (A) To exemplify the world is getting smaller
- (B) To explain why TV screens are getting bigger
- (C) To introduce a new trend of the 21st century—cocooning
- (D) To illustrate possible causes of cocooning

34. According to the reading, which of the following may NOT be the cause of cocooning?

- (A) Long-term sedentary jobs
- (B) The prevalence of the Internet
- (C) The increasing sense of insecurity
- (D) The availability of HD content at home

35. According to the article, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- (A) Cocooning has been a popular trend ever since the Cold War.
- (B) People started cocooning because of the financial crisis in 2008.
- (C) Cocooning will subside as soon as the economy recovers.
- (D) The interpersonal vulnerability and insecurity leads to super-cocooning.

36. Which of the following may NOT be the result of super-cocooning?

- (A) The surge in the sales of electronics
- (B) Faster releases of movies on demand
- (C) An increase in restaurant patronage
- (D) Being less social and avoiding human contact

Part E

Siblings have been bickering and trading blows since the time of Cain and Abel, but the torment and fighting that is often shrugged off as normal sibling rivalry may not always be so benign. New research suggests that even when there are no physical scars, aggression between siblings can inflict psychological wounds as damaging as the anguish caused by bullies at school or on the playground. The findings offer an unusual look at an area of family life that has rarely been studied, in part because infighting among brothers and sisters is widely considered a harmless rite of passage.

However, ordinary skirmishes over the remote or joystick are one thing, experts say, and chronic physical and verbal abuse, particularly when it is directed at one sibling, is another. The new study, which involved thousands of children and adolescents around the country, found that those who were attacked, threatened or intimidated by a sibling had increased levels of depression, anger, and anxiety. Corinna Jenkins Tucker, the lead author of the study, said that behaviors among siblings that cross the line into abuse deserve more recognition. Historically, the general thinking has been that it’s no big deal, and even viewed as a good thing.

The growing number of programs and public service announcements aimed at stopping bullying and violence in schools and other settings should include a focus on sibling relationships as well. The aggression among siblings should be taken just as seriously as that among peers. While normal rivalries with siblings can encourage healthy competitions, the line between healthy relations and abuse is crossed when one child is consistently the victim of another and the aggression is intended to cause harm and humiliation, said John V. Caffaro, a clinical psychologist. Parents who fail to intervene, play favorites or give their children labels that sow divisions—like “the smart one” and “the athlete”—can inadvertently encourage conflict.

Nationwide, sibling violence is by far the most common form of family violence, occurring four to five times as frequently as

spousal or parental child abuse. Some studies indicate that nearly half of all children have been kicked or bitten by a sibling, and roughly 15 percent have been repeatedly attacked. But even the most severe incidents are underreported because families are loath to acknowledge them, dismissing slaps and punches as horseplay and bullying as boys just being boys, said Caffaro.

Previous studies of sibling violence are few in number, being typically been small or narrowly focused on specific form of aggression, but the new research, conducted through interviews with children and their parents, gauged the impact of a broad range of violence ranging from mild to severe. It showed that all types of sibling aggression were associated with worse mental health, like anxiety, depression and anger. Dr. Caffaro further indicated that the effects of sibling abuse often continue into adulthood, and can erode children's sense of identity and cost their self-esteem.

37. According to the article, which of the following acts may NOT foster sibling violence?

- (A) Showing favoritism
- (B) Labeling their children
- (C) Intervention in sibling conflict
- (D) Turning a blind eye to constant sibling fights

38. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- (A) Sibling violence is less common than spousal violence.
- (B) Less than fifteen percent of all children have experienced sibling bullying.
- (C) Sibling conflicts are nothing more than sibling rivalries.
- (D) Victims of sibling bullying may be traumatized till their adulthood.

39. Why does sibling bullying deserve our attention now?

- (A) It occurs only in modern day society, and didn't exist in the past.
- (B) A great many large-scale studies have been done so far.
- (C) It is just as damaging as peer bullying, and has a far-reaching effect.
- (D) It is such a disgrace to admit the existence of sibling bullying.

40. Sibling bullying occurs only when_____.

- (A) all of the siblings punch each other
- (B) one child has been victimized by another constantly
- (C) aggression is unintended and accidental
- (D) a single incidence of physical abuse occurs

第二部分：非選擇題 (Essay Questions : 60%)

1. Please rewrite the following article into a two-paragraph passage. Then write a cloze test with five multiple-choice questions based on your two-paragraph passage with your answers enclosed. (20%)

There is a popular notion that a college education is something to be endured in order to become certified to obtain certain kinds of jobs or to go to graduate school. This is not what we are trying to do at Harvard, nor would we wish to have many students here who took such a narrow view of a college career.

There are several goals we aspire to reach in our undergraduate program.

The most obvious one is to give knowledge—fairly concentrated knowledge in one field and a more general knowledge of a variety of other subject areas which you may choose according to your interest. But if acquiring knowledge is a self-evident part of a college education, it is far from the most important. Remarkably few of the facts you learn here will linger in your memory for many years, and some of those that do will be discredited by new knowledge. So if we were to concentrate on conveying information, we would give you something fleeting and impermanent.

Instead, we have looked to other things we can give that will last a little longer. Among these things are certain habits of mind—the capacity for more critical analysis, for more accurate and logical use of information, the ability to derive useful concepts and generalizations, to find and process data, and so forth.

In addition to these methods of thought, it is our hope that we can instill certain attitudes of mind—a willingness to accept ambiguity, uncertainty, and the lack of definite truths; a sense of the complexity of human affairs and the variety of human experience that comes from history and literature; an independence of thought, and a respect for facts and for the disturbing conclusions to which facts sometimes lead.

Beyond providing these intellectual qualities, a college education should try to lay a foundation for the creative use of leisure time. Some of this capacity can be stimulated in the classroom—in courses in the humanities and the arts. Yet, at least as much

stimulation will occur outside the lecture hall—on athletic fields, in music rooms, student theaters, concert halls, and so on.

These, then, are some of the aims of a liberal college education as I see them. I cannot resist concluding with a few private thoughts about our new careers at Harvard.

To begin with, I hope that we will think broadly about what we want to achieve here. It would be tragic for you to set your sights on some limited goal, such as getting good grades or merely being admitted into one or another graduate school, just as it would be unfortunate for me to settle for simply preparing students to find decent, prosperous jobs.

Second, I hope that you will give some thought to what you can do for others during your stay here. There are many problems waiting for your help, and many people who could profit from your efforts. Nothing can take the place of the contributions to be made by working directly with individuals whose problems are immediate and elemental.

Third, I hope that we will all enjoy ourselves in the next few years. Even if we cannot—when we bear the inevitable anxieties, the frustrations, the bewilderment about ourselves and what we are accomplishing—I hope that we will remember in one small corner of our minds that these moments of frustration and bewilderment are often indispensable to our well-being, for they are the spurs that push mind and spirit to some new and greater conception of ourselves and the world around us.

Like all useful things, anxiety and frustration can be carried to excess, and this leads me to a final bit of advice. Whatever else we may do, let us remember not to take ourselves too seriously. However great our problems may seem, however urgent our complaints are, they are dwarfed by the predicament of countless other people on our planet. The world is filled with self-important, obsessive people. Let us not add to the number, lest we become too preoccupied to enjoy the opportunities around us, too self-indulgent to appreciate the needs of others, or too overcome with the weight of our responsibilities to meet them freely and creatively.

Have a good four years.

2. Please rewrite the following article into a three-paragraph passage. Then create a writing structure test with five questions based on your own three-paragraph passage with your answers enclosed. (20%)

Researchers in the United States of America once conducted a psychological study called the “Scar Experiment,” which ended up provoking a lot of public discussion. In this experiment, the researchers notified ten volunteers that the objective was to observe how people would respond when they saw someone with a physical defect, particularly those with scars on their faces. After being informed of the purpose of the study, these participants were placed in ten small rooms in which no mirrors could be found. There, a Hollywood makeup artist put a gruesome scar on the left cheek of each participant. Then, the makeup artist showed the participant his or her new look in the mirror. Next, the participants were told that for fear that the makeup might come off, a sticky substance would be applied. The scar, however, was actually then swept away without the subjects’ knowledge.

Later, these unsuspecting participants were sent off to the waiting rooms of different clinics to experience how people reacted to them. When returning to the research laboratory, they reported that people were unfriendly and repeatedly peeked at their scars. As a matter of fact, these volunteers looked the same as normal. Their consciousness of other people’s unkind acts came from their own assumptions: They believed that the scar would unavoidably draw the public’s attention and make people treat them rudely and offensively. In other words, they were influenced by a sense of inferiority.

The sense of inferiority, according to the researchers, is strongly associated with the environment in which one develops. A study indicated that in a traditional Chinese family, a child would finally get a compliment only after receiving ten savage lectures. At a Chinese school, the chances of students being scolded are seven times higher than those of being acclaimed. If children get criticized continually as they are maturing, they are bound to face an identity crisis and may even start to disapprove of themselves in the course of time. As kids grow up, negative remarks can become mental scars. These negative remarks can also bruise their egos, undermine their confidence, and, hence, affect how they see themselves.

A boy once sadly told his mother that due to the pimples all over his face, he was not popular with his classmates. No matter how hard she tried to reason with him, it seemed that the boy wasn’t open to any form of persuasion. Were the pimples actually the reason why he and his classmates didn’t get along? Absolutely not! It turned out that the boy’s father had been so worried and anxious that he had brought up the boy in a negative way, and the father’s long-term biting comments had led to the boy’s sense of inferiority and had greatly impacted the boy’s judgment. For fear of being isolated, the boy had mistakenly blamed his unpopularity on the pimples.

On the other hand, Lena Maria, the author of *Footnotes: A Life Without Limits*, was born with only one leg and without any upper limbs. Even so, she was raised as if she were not physically challenged at all. Her parents’ love for her knew no bounds, and this made her appreciate her life, no matter how limited it would be. What’s more, her cheerful mentality adds fullness to her life. Thus, she has never felt different from others, in spite of her birth defects. One day, a girl in her class intended to embarrass her by sarcastically

saying, “Good morning, the girl with only one leg.” Not even upset, Lena replied with a beaming smile, “Good morning, two-legged girl.”

Whether we are facially scarred or physically deficient in some other way, others can’t hurt our feelings on condition that we embrace ourselves.

However, if we deprive ourselves of our own self-esteem and regard ourselves as unworthy, then a trivial pimple on the face can cause us to have insecurity problems in our relationships. Don’t let a sense of inferiority, a scar, or even a pimple steer you wrong. After all, people see you just the way you see yourself.

3. How do you correct grammatical errors in your students’ writing, and help them improve their writing? (20%)