**机密★启用前** 【考试时间：2021年4月8日下午15:20—17:20】

**峨眉二中高2023届高一下4月考**

**英 语 试 题**

**出题人：魏寿军 审题人：付敏利 付远忠**

**注意事项：**

**1.**本试卷分第Ⅰ卷（选择题）和第Ⅱ卷（非选择题）两部分，合计150分。考试结束后本试卷由学生自行保管，答题卡必须按规定上交。

**2.**答题前，考生务必在答题卡上将自己的姓名、班级、考号填写清楚，并将考号填涂到对应方框内，请仔细核对。选择题答案进行填涂时请用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应的答案标号涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦擦干净后，再选涂其他答案，答在试卷试题卷上无效。

**3.**主观题作答时，不能超过对应的答题边框，超出指定区域的答案无效。

**第Ⅰ卷（选择题 共100分）**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）
第一节 （共5小题，每小题1. 5分，满分7. 5分）**听下面5段对话，每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳答案。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。
1. Which book has the man’s sister bought?
A. A medical book. B. A Chinese text book. C. An English text book.
2. Where are the students of Class one?
A. In the classroom. B. In the meeting room. C. In the reading room.
3. What does the man want to do?
A. Make a booking. B. Change a booking. C. Cancel a booking.
4. How much is the suitcase now?
A. $ 25. B. $35. C. $50.
5. What color dress is the woman wearing?
A. Blue B. Yellow. C. Red.
**第二节（共15小题；每小题1. 5分，满分22. 5分）**听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。
6. How did the woman feel about the singing competition?
A. Excited. B. Nervous. C. Confident.
7. What is the woman looking forward to most?
A. Dancing in front of many people. B. Watching good dancers on stage.

1. Making some good new friends.
听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。
8. What is picture No.4 about ?
A. A white double bed. B. A three-piece white sofa. C. A small computer desk.
9. How will the man pay?
A. By card. In cash. C. By check.
听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。
10. What was the weather probably like on Monday?
A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Windy.
11. Why did the man do on Tuesday?
A. He went shopping.
B. He climbed a mountain.
C. He visited some museums.
12. Where did the man go on Friday?
A. A book store. B. A beach. C. A lake.
听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。
13. what’s the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Interviewer and interviewee. B. writer and reader. C. Bookseller and customer.
14. What is the main theme of the Crossing?
A. Love. B. Family. C. Friendship.
15. How many years did it take the writer to write and publish The Crossing?
A. Five years B. Ten Years. C. Twenty years.
16. What is The Crossing probably?

A drama. B. A poem. C. A novel.
听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。
17. Where is the talk given?
A. In the Teaching Building. B. In the Students Centre. C. In the library.
18. Who should students turn to if they need a part-time job?
A. Mary. B. Gina C. Ruth.
19. What is Daniel’s duty?
A. To keep the books in order. B. To solve the computer problems .

C. To help students find information.
20. What does the speaker remind students to do at last?
A. Keep quiet in the library.
B. Return books on time.
C. Apply for family week.

**第二部分： 阅读理解 （共两节, 满分40分）**

**第一节（共15小题；每小题2分, 满分30分）**

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

The new Lively Flip makes it easy to call, text, and helps you stay safe and healthy.

EASY TO USE

A large screen, big buttons and list-based menu make the Lively Flip an easy way to stay connected to friends and family. A long-lasting battery and powerful speaker make conversations loud and clear. Plus, with Amazon Alexa you can use your voice to make calls, write texts, and more.

EASY TO STAY SAFE

Feel prepared and protected anytime, anywhere with our Emergent Response Service. And with Emergent Care, you can speak to a live nurse or doctor right from the comfort of your home. With the Lively Flip, help is available whenever you need it.

EASY TO ALERT LOVED ONES

The Lively Flip keeps all your loved ones informed about your well-being when they download the Jitterbug® Link app to their smartphones. You can stay active and independent while they feel more connected and reassured (放心的).

Buy now and get a FREE Car Charger, a $25 value! To order or learn more, call 1-866-493-9280

21. What is the Lively Flip?

A. A computer. B. A car charger. C. A cellphone. D. An e-book.

22. What can you do with the Lively Flip?

A. Build a long-term relationship with a doctor. B. Write texts or make calls by using your voice.

C. Download the Jitterbug® Link apps for free. D. Keep informed of your love’s well-being.

23. Who is the Lively Flip probably intended for?

A. Teenagers who seek online friendships. B. Working parents who look after babies.

C. Elderly people who live by themselves. D. Sick people who are staying in hospital.

B

Think it's cold where you are. A visit to Oymyakon might just change your mind.

The coldest inhabited(居住的) place on Earth is a small village in the Siberian tundra called Oymyakon where temperatures have been recorded as low as－90 degrees Fahrenheit. Average winter temperatures hang around－58 degrees Fahrenheit in Oymyakon and only about 500 people brave the cold to call the town home.

Photographer Amos Chapple, of New Zealand, took a two day trip to the Russian village and quickly learned just how painful the plunging(骤降的) temperatures could be.

“I was wearing thin trousers when I first stepped outside into－47 degrees Celsius (－52 degrees Fahrenheit). I remembered feeling like the cold was physically grasping my legs."

He hoped to document(记录) the residents in the small town's lives as they avoided frostbite and blistering cold. He noted that residents live off a diet of primarily meat due to the fact that produce are unable to survive in the freezing temperatures.

Because the ground is always frozen, there is little indoor plumbing and most bathrooms are outhouses and cell phones and car engines are constantly in danger of freezing over.

If cars aren't left running outside, they must be kept in a heated garage to prevent damage and people will walk but try and get out of the cold as quickly as possible.

Chapple said he traveled to Oymyakon to find an exciting story but said the cold created some new challenges in his photography. His lens would freeze over and became impossible to focus.

However, in summer the town can get up to 21 hours of light and temperatures can rise to an average of 73 degrees Fahrenheit in July.

24. Why did Chapple travel to Oymyakon?

A. To discover a thrilling story. B. To help people there.

C. To experience its cold. D. To do a research.

25. What can we know about Oymyakon from the second paragraph?

A. It is the coldest place in the world.

B. A lot of people are willing to live there.

C. The average temperature is－58 degrees Celsius.

D. The lowest recorded temperature is－90 degrees Fahrenheit.

26. Why do people mainly feed on meat in Oymyakon?

A. Produce can't survive. B. Oymyakon is abundant in meat.

C. Vegetables are too expensive. D. People are fond of meat.

27. What do we know about the life in Oymyakon?

A. People don't need to worry about cell phones and car engines.

B. The vehicles had better be kept in a warm garage when not used.

C. There is a lot of indoor plumbing and most bathrooms are outhouses.

D. People there will never walk because of freezing temperatures.

C

In honor of the United Nations’ International Day of the Girl Child on Sunday, first lady Michelle Obama developed her passion (热情)for promoting girls’ education and stated the reason why she started the #62MillionGirls campaign recently.

“When I was a child, my family didn’t have much money. My father had to do three part－time jobs to support our family. And neither of my parents had got a college degree, but they were determined to let me receive the best education and they thought education was everything for me. It was the starting point for every chance I had had in my life. However, many girls never get that chance, ” she said in an interview.“As I travel around the world, I find that these girls are so bright and so hungry for knowledge and I really see myself among them.”

In September, Michelle Obama started #62 Million Girls to stress the fact that tens of millions of girls worldwide are unable to attend school.“I want young women to know about them and be inspired by them, not to take their education for granted (不把……当回事), ” Michelle said.“If you ever face challenges at school and start to get upset, I want you to remind yourself that there are 62 million girls around the world who will give anything to be in your position.”

In the interview, Michelle Obama also shared advice on how to achieve success in college.“Don’t be afraid to ask for help. If you’re struggling in class, go to your professor’s office. If you’re having trouble writing a paper, go to the library. If you’re struggling with difficulties in your life, seek out an advisor or a counselor (指导老师) and talk with him about them, ” she said.“Getting help when you need it doesn’t make you weak；it makes you smart.”

28. When Michelle Obama was a little child, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. she dreamed of traveling around the world

B. she took her education for granted

C. she lived a poor and tough life

D. she missed several chances to receive education

29. #62MillionGirls was started to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stress the importance of education

B. raise money for poor and hungry girls

C. draw people’s attention to women’s status

D. encourage girls to value their education

30. In Michelle Obama’s opinion, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. professors’ classes should be treasured

B. students should learn to teach themselves

C. it’s quite OK for college students to seek help

D. struggling with difficulties is quite common in life

31. The text is probably taken from\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a diary B. a news report C. an advertisement D. children’s literature

D

In 2013, Harris Academy, a school in south London, stopped its students from using slang (俚语) words, such as *ain’t*. The move led to an argument over whether it is necessary to control the way students speak.

The creation of slang is one way languages change. Slang, or informal language, usually changes more rapidly than standard language. For example, the word *groovy*, meaning “great,” used to be very popular in the 1960s and ‘70s. But by 1980, people had stopped using it.

One important reason we use slang is to show others that we belong to a group. Another is to communicate an idea in a more colorful or humorous way. For example, the phrase *jump ship* creates a stronger image (形象) than the more standard *leave an organization*. While in the Internet age, slang expressions are created faster than ever. Often, Internet slang words are created to make messages faster and easier to type.

Some people are strongly against the use of slang. Teachers at Harris Academy were worried that slang would prevent their students from learning how to read, write, and express themselves correctly. They thought this might cause problems for them when they finally went on to apply (申请) to universities or companies.

However, some people think differently. Linguist （语言学家）Tony Thorne sees slang as a way for speakers of a language to show their creativity and humor. And, unlike what some believe, slang is not a new phenomenon (现象). As Thorne explains, “Slang has not become more popular, simply more public.” In today’s highly connected world, slang has become more noticeable because of better tools to observe language change.

Perhaps the worries mentioned above can be solved by making people understand when to use certain forms of language. As long as people use slang properly, there is no need to completely avoid it.

32. Why did the author mention the example of “groovy”?

A. To show how languages change. B. To show how standard language forms over time.

C. To show slang was popular in the 1960s. D. To show slang often changes fast.

33. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

A. Why people use slang. B. How people use slang.

C. Different types of slang. D. The development of slang.

34. What can we infer from Tony Thorne’s words in Paragraph 5?

A. Slang takes time to develop.

B. Slang is being accepted by the public.

C. Slang is increasingly known to the public.

D. More and more people are beginning to use slang.

35. What’s the author’s attitude towards Harris Academy’s decision on slang?

A. He is against it. B. He is in favor of it.

C. He is doubtful about it. D. He is uncertain about it.

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

When things get wildly busy in the morning, some students like fast breakfast to save time.

36. Whether at home, on the way to school or at school eating something healthy for breakfast may help a student get better grades. According to research, the students who ate a healthy breakfast were twice as likely to achieve above average in education as those who didn't.

Are there really many children who do not eat breakfast? 37. The study found that 39 percent of students reported eating breakfast fewer than three days in a usual school week.

Health experts suggest that the best breakfast is a mix of complex carbohydrates(碳水化合物), protein and fat. This gives your body the energy it needs to think clearly and to remember what it learns. According to research, not all breakfasts are created equal. 38. The best breakfast should include complex carbohydrates that slowly release energy to the body.

39. They say eating between 350 and 500 calories in the morning is a good amount of energy to start the day.

A good breakfast is not just helpful to school-aged children. 40. A study from researchers at the University of Toronto in Canada found that a breakfast rich in protein and complex carbohydrates increased performance on short-term and long-term memory. Carbohydrates and protein are especially important because they have a major effect on long-term memory.

A. But that may be a big mistake for students.

B. We all benefit from eating something healthy in the morning.

C. But they think it may be harmful to their health.

D. The answer is yes.

E. Students don't know about it.

F. However, eating too much can also make a person feel tired and unable to think clearly.

G. Some breakfasts are not able to give the brain what it needs to work at its highest level.

**第三部分： 语言知识运用 （共两节，满分45分）**

**第一节（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）**

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Many years ago, when I was working in the emergency department, I met John, an amputee (被截肢者). John had lost a leg during the war. He was 41 24 years old when that happened, 42 he never felt regret. John said life had been 43 to him. John loved to stop by to 44 with the nurses. He loved to tell stories of how his family had come to this country. He 45 loved people.

When he learned I was injured in a car accident, John came to 46 me. I was walking my dog. As I crossed the street, a man went through the stop sign and 47 me. My neck was fractured (骨折). I was so afraid of the operation, 48 that I may not walk again. When John came, he sensed my 49 . He shared with me his own 50 . He transformed (转化) his own attitude to me and 51 me to believe, walk and learn to 52 instead of die. He said if he could 53 it, so could I. He came to see me every day for four whole weeks, until I was 54 enough to be allowed to go home.

Life moved on, and so did I to other areas of nursing. I didn’t 55 John for quite some time, but we always kept in touch.

My mother 56 one year ago. On that same day, I nearly lost my own 57 . I had an adverse ( 不良的) reaction to a medication. I was hospitalized and 58 to see her burial. John 59 again. He helped me understand how we feel, how we heal (疗伤) and how we move on. How powerful his presence was to me. I was 60 for such a treasure.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. A. even | B. already  | C. only  | D. once |
| 42. A. so | B. but | C. because | D. although |
| 43. A. necessary  | B. good  | C. hard  | D. boring |
| 44. A. walk  | B. work | C. study  | D. talk |
| 45. A. nearly  | B. hardly  | C. really  | D. finally |
| 46. A. visit | B. teach | C. tell  | D. treat |
| 47. A. chose  | B. saved  | C. shook  | D. hit |
| 48. A. worrying  | B. hoping  | C. knowing  | D. believing |
| 49. A. regret  | B. anger  | C. fear  | D. pity |
| 50. A. plans  | B. knowledge  | C. interest  | D. experiences |
| 51. A. invited  | B. allowed  | C. helped  | D. ordered |
| 52. A. wait  | B. look  | C. stay  | D. live |
| 53. A. find  | B. consider  | C. make  | D. change |
| 54. A. well  | B. happy  | C. careful  | D. proud |
| 55. A. serve  | B. support  | C. miss  | D. see |
| 56. A. showed off  | B. passed away | C. went back  | D. turned up |
| 57. A. life  | B. job  | C. way  | D. family |
| 58. A. sad  | B. surprised  | C. unable  | D. ready |
| 59. A. called  | B. rose  | C. started  | D. came  |
| 60. A. hopeful  | B. thankful  | C. sorry  | D. afraid |

**第Ⅱ卷（非选择题 共50分）**

**第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

I woke up this morning 61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (excite) but nervous as today was the day I would begin my journey of senior high school. Thousands of thoughts rushed through my mind. Will I fit in? Will I make 62. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (friend)? Will I have nice teachers? I couldn’t even enjoy the big breakfast my mom had made 63. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me. Seeing I was 64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (terrible) nervous, my mom told me I would be fine if I followed the school rules.

So I went in my uniform and smiled hoping for the best possible outcome (结果). The bus ride seemed so long, but soon enough there I was. I stood outside of the school building. It seemed a bit 65. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (small) than what I had imagined, and I went inside.

As soon as I opened the classroom door, all I 66. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) were other kids. The look of excitement and worry spread over everyone’s face. Then I knew I was not the only one feeling this way.

I spent the rest of the day 67. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) a taste of what everything was like. The worried faces disappeared as time went on. We got to know 68. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (we) teachers a bit more. They were neither unfriendly 69. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strict.

Before I knew it the day was over. I don’t know 70. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I felt nervous or worried. Senior high school may seem scary (吓人的) but it’s just like junior high.

**第四部分 写作(共两节，满分35分)
第一节 短文改错(共10小题；每小题l分，满分10分)** 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。
增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧)，并在其下面写出该加的词。
删除：把多余的词用斜线(＼)划掉。
修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。
注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；
2. 只允许修改10处，多者(从第11处起)不计分。

This afternoon I went to the bookstore near my house, only find it was closed. Just then, I noticed a schoolboy walking in front of me. When he passed by a white wall, he left two footprints on it. An old man, who saw that had happened, shouted at him angry. The boy felt afraid or ran away quickly. A few minutes later, another boys passed by the white wall and saw the footprints. He thought for a moment and took out of a pencil from his schoolbag. While I was wondered, I saw the boy painting the panda on the wall. And the footprints become the panda’s black eyes. What a smart boy I was!
**第二节 书面表达(满分25分)**

假定你是李华，新华中学学生，你校即将举行本年度足球赛决赛，争夺新华中学最佳足球队的头衔（ fight for the title of Best Football Team of Xinhua Middle School）。请写封邮件邀请在校访问的学生Charlie —同观看，内容包括：

1 .比赛时间、地点；

2. 参赛队伍介绍；

3. 表达期待。

注意：

1. 词数100左右；开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数；

1. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
2. 参考词汇：1）半决赛 the semi-final 2）决赛 the final football match

Dear Charlie,

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 Yours,

Li Hua