英语

班级:_____ 姓名:_____ 得分:_____

单元素养测评卷(一)

单元素养测评卷(一)听力录音

Unit 7

(时间:120 分钟　分值:150 分)

听力部分

一、听后选择(共两节,21 分)

第一节　听短对话选择(共 4 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 6 分)

听下面四段对话,每段对话后有一道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听对话前,你有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后,每小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话你将听一遍。

(　)**1**. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A new office.　　B. A change of their jobs.
C. A former workmate.

(　)**2**. Where are the speakers?
A. In a library.　　B. In a store.　　C. In a bank.

(　)**3**. How does the woman go to work this week?
A. By car.　　B. By bike.　　C. On foot.

(　)**4**. What did Sam do?
A. He designed a medal.　　B. He fixed a computer.
C. He took a test.

第二节　听长材料选择(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

听下面五段对话或独白,每段对话或独白后有两道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后,每小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第 5 至第 6 小题。

(　)**5**. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Doctor and patient.　　B. Husband and wife.
C. Salesman and customer.

(　)**6**. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Do more exercise.　　B. Drink plenty of water.
C. Stop eating chocolate.

听下面一段对话,回答第 7 至第 8 小题。

(　)**7**. Why did Sara bring dogs to the children?
A. To teach them to love animals.
B. To help them gain confidence.
C. To protect them from dangers.

(　)**8**. What is Zack's concern about the dogs?
A. They may misbehave.　　B. They may get hurt.
C. They may carry diseases.

听下面一段对话,回答第 9 至第 10 小题。

(　)**9**. Where is Jim now?
A. In a taxi.　　B. On a bus.　　C. In his office.

(　)**10**. What is the woman's suggestion?
A. Going to the city centre.
B. Taking a short cut home.
C. Meeting Jim in the park.

听下面一段对话,回答第 11 至第 12 小题。

(　)**11**. How did the man feel about his performance today?
A. Greatly encouraged.　　B. A bit confused.
C. Terribly disappointed.

(　)**12**. What is the woman doing?
A. Conducting an interview.
B. Holding a press conference.
C. Hosting a ceremony.

听下面一段独白,回答第 13 至第 14 小题。

(　)**13**. Who is Tom Smith?
A. Founder of a magazine.　　B. Publisher of a novel.
C. Editor of a newspaper.

(　)**14**. Why does the speaker give the talk?
A. To do a promotion.　　B. To discuss an issue.
C. To introduce a lecturer.

二、听后记录并转述(共两节,15 分)

本大题共两节。第一节,听两遍短文,根据所听内容和提示,将所缺的关键信息填写在相应位置上,每空只需填写一个词。第二节,听第三遍短文,根据所听内容和提示进行转述。

第一节　听后记录信息(共 4 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 6 分)

现在,你有 1 分钟的时间浏览提示信息。

How to appreciate art	
Keep an open mind	• Approach each piece with an open mind • Form your own 15. _____ with the artwork
16. _____ yourself about art	• Learn about different art movements • Read art 17. _____ to understand diverse perspectives
Visit art galleries and museums	• See art in person • Take time to 18. _____ and reflect

下面,请在 90 秒钟内将所缺信息填写到指定的答题区域。

第二节　转述短文内容(本节 9 分)

请再听一遍短文,完成转述。

你的转述可以这样开始:

Sam Smith suggested some tips on how to appreciate art. According to Sam, we can ...

下面,请准备录音。听到录音提示音后,在 2 分钟内完成转述。

三、朗读短文并回答问题(共两节,14 分)

第一节　朗读短文(本节 8 分)

现在,你有 1 分钟的时间浏览内容并做录音准备。

Sleep tourism focuses on providing travellers with unique and wonderful sleep experiences. This concept has gained attraction as people increasingly recognize the importance of quality sleep for overall well-being.

Hotels offer various features to ensure a restful stay. These may include soundproof rooms, blackout curtains, and advanced sleep technology such as adjustable beds and sleep tracking devices. Some even provide tailored programmes to help people achieve a sound sleep.

The rise of sleep tourism shows that people are becoming more aware of its benefits. It offers a chance to improve sleep quality in a peaceful environment. Plus, it provides a break from busy everyday routines. So, people will return feeling refreshed. Visitors can also learn better sleep habits that can be continued in their future lives.

下面,请准备录音。听到录音提示音后,在 90 秒钟内完成朗读。

第二节　口头回答问题(共 3 小题;每小题 2 分,共 6 分)

下面,请根据所朗读的内容口头回答 3 个问题,每个问题你将有 15 秒钟的准备时间,在听到录音提示后,你有 30 秒钟的时间作答。

请回答第 1 小题。现在,你有 15 秒钟的时间做答题准备。

Question 1: What does sleep tourism focus on?

下面,请准备录音。听到录音提示音后,在 30 秒钟内完成作答。

请回答第 2 小题。现在,你有 15 秒钟的时间做答题准备。

Question 2: What is the aim of hotels?

下面,请准备录音。听到录音提示音后,在 30 秒钟内完成作答。

请回答第 3 小题。现在,你有 15 秒钟的时间做答题准备。

Question 3: List two benefits of sleep tourism.

下面,请准备录音。听到录音提示音后,在 30 秒钟内完成作答。

笔试部分

第一部分　知识运用(共两节,30 分)

第一节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

[2026·北京第一六一中学高二期中]

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

Making my own bicycle

It was a Saturday morning. James and I were at the Bamboo Bicycle Club, ready for our bamboo bicycle building course.

The first step was setting up the structure for holding the frame (骨架) in place. After that we were told to __1__ the bamboo to be of use, which was a delicate job. There were several things to __2__. Of course, finding pieces that were the colour we wanted was just as important.

The rest of the afternoon was spent __3__ each piece of the frame into the structure. Bamboo is fairly flexible, and this particular __4__ meant that some adjustments were really necessary. One problem caused by lining up the two chains __5__ made our frame useless. Luckily,

however, after some careful __6__, we confirmed that it was alright. There was just enough space to fit a wheel.

On Sunday morning we returned to the workshop to complete the final __7__. We began to tightly wrap each joint on the frame, to keep it __8__ with natural fibres kept in special glue. All that was left now was for it to dry. In a few hours we would be official members of the Bamboo Bicycle Club.

Finally we finished our job. I couldn't wait to __9__ our bicycle to find out what it was really like to ride a bamboo bicycle. It felt just as __10__ as any bicycle, but softer and more relaxed. Now, every time I get on our bicycle, I can't help smiling. It reminds me of when James and I built it and makes me proud of myself.

( )**1**. A. return B. cover C. deliver D. select
( )**2**. A. bring in B. watch for C. take over D. give away
( )**3**. A. fixing B. changing C. leaving D. mixing
( )**4**. A. angle B. position C. quality D. stage
( )**5**. A. only B. almost C. seldom D. still
( )**6**. A. checks B. requests C. preparations D. links
( )**7**. A. report B. command C. judgement D. process
( )**8**. A. smooth B. heavy C. firm D. slim
( )**9**. A. charge B. test C. seek D. equip
( )**10**. A. complicated B. accurate C. suitable D. capable

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

[2025·北京海淀高二期末]

阅读下列短文,根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词,在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

When Grace fell ill, her garden was drying up. Her neighbour, Lily, 11. _____(kind) stepped up and took over all the plant watering and weed pulling. When Grace recovered, she 12. _____ _____(touch) by Lily's kindness. They began gardening together, forming a close friendship. Their shared love for the garden connected them, showing how small acts of care build meaningful relationships. Over time, the garden, 13. _____(fill) with flowers they planted together, became a symbol of their bond.

B

"Sir, what does the saying 'Isn't it a delight to learn and constantly review things one has learned?' mean?" A fourth grader 14. _____(pose) this question to the virtual Confucius on the screen. The digital figure replied, "It means we need to constantly review 15. _____ we have learned. By doing this, we gain new insights." In this case, the AI teaching assistant provided students with an 16. _____(interact) learning experience. It's not rare. Nowadays, the integration of AI and education 17. _____(change) the way schools are organized.

C

Conflict is part of our life and can occur in various settings. When left unaddressed, it can cause stress and damage relationships. One of the most effective approaches to dealing with conflict is through compromise. Compromise is the act of each party giving up something 18. _____ (reach) an agreement. By compromising, we show respect for the other's feelings and needs, 19. _____ can strengthen the bond. Moreover, compromise helps us develop better problem-solving skills. We should embrace compromise 20. _____ a means of personal growth and harmonious living.

第二部分　阅读理解(共两节,38 分)

第一节(共 14 小题;每小题 2 分,共 28 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A [2026·北京十一学校顺义学校高二期中]

No single job suits all of us, but many of the best ones have a few characteristics in common. The information given below is some of the best jobs for reference.

Nurse practitioner

Average salary: $121,610/year

Unemployment rate: 0.4%

Expected job growth in ten years: 44.5%

Nurse practitioners are registered nurses with additional education. Also known as advanced practice registered nurses, they specialize in treating specific patient populations, training to work in areas like women's health or children's health. They may also work in research or academia (学术界).

Financial manager

Average salary: $139,790/year

Unemployment rate: 1.4%

Expected job growth in ten years: 16%

Financial managers oversee the finances of major companies, agencies and other organizations. Aside from working with numbers, they must also help other members of their organization understand their complex reports, which requires significant communication skills.

Software developer

Average salary: $127,260/year

Unemployment rate: 1.4%

Expected job growth in ten years: 25.7%

Software developers invent the technologies we sometimes take for granted. For instance, the app that rings or sings to wake you up from a deep sleep every morning. The best developers are creative and have the technical skills to carry out innovative ideas. They are employed in a range of industries, including computer systems design, manufacturing and finance.

Information security analyst

Average salary: $112,000/year

Unemployment rate: 1.2%

Expected job growth in ten years: 31.5%

As concern about cybersecurity grows, so does the demand for information security analysts. It is the duty of these professionals to prepare and carry out security measures that protect a company's computer networks and systems. Since lots of sensitive data is stored electronically these days, including bank account numbers and passwords, these professionals are crucial.

( )**21**. Which job may best suit people who fear unemployment?
A. Nurse practitioner.
B. Financial manager.
C. Software developer.
D. Information security analyst.

( )**22**. What do software developers and information security analysts have in common?
A. They specialize in data management.
B. They are in high demand.
C. They are equipped with inventive minds.
D. They focus on user experience improvement.

( )**23**. Where is the text probably from?
A. A course plan. B. A career guidebook.
C. An academic article. D. A job advertisement.

B [2025·北京大学附属中学高二期中]

Life after retirement can be isolating for a lot of people, but particularly for older men who were often raised to be providers and built their whole identities around their jobs.

Jim Isenberg, now in his late 70s, knows that feeling. He has had a varied career in transportation and youth services in White Plains. When he first became a grandfather, he went online trying to find any kind of organization with grandpas. "There were a lot of things with grandmas," he says, "but nothing for grandfathers."

In 2018, Isenberg and his friend Frank Williams ultimately founded their own group Grandpas United. Williams, who worked as executive director of the White Plains Youth Bureau, saw a particular need. "So many children are growing up without a male figure or a father," he says. "And here we have men who are retiring from work and careers. They have skills that can help younger people, especially boys and young men."

Today, Grandpas United has around 60 volunteers, including retired lawyers, teachers, delivery drivers, and police officers. One of their initiatives is called JumpStart for Dads, which helps new, young fathers adjust to parenthood and learn from the grandpas' own experiences. The group also visits Church Street Elementary School, where they spend lunch hours with fourth-grade boys, playing games and teaching social skills like shaking hands. The boys find the interactions fun, and the grandpas enjoy their energy and openness.

Dr Linda Fried, dean of Columbia University's Mailman School of

Public Health, says such programmes benefit both the children and the volunteers. She started Experience Corps, where volunteers from their early 60s to their mid-80s put in 15 hours a week at elementary schools for at least a year. The programme not only improved children's academic success, but also the volunteers' health, with a study showing significant brain growth in male volunteers over two years, particularly in problem-solving and memory regions. Why? Fried says it may be that because older men socialize less than women to begin with, the consistent volunteer work—and seeing they were making a difference—did them the most good.

A Grandpas United's member Marc Sharff knows this first-hand. "What I love about Grandpas United is not only being with the kids. It's also the camaraderie (同事情谊) and the new friendships among us," he says, referring to his fellow grandpas. "There are people I never knew before. We've developed relationships, and I cherish that."

( )**24**. Why did Jim Isenberg and Frank Williams establish Grandpas United?

A. To offer mentoring for young fathers and children.
B. To organize community events for families with kids.
C. To create a space for grandfathers to play games together.
D. To provide training for retired men seeking re-employment.

( )**25**. Why might older men experience greater cognitive benefit from volunteer work?

A. They typically devote more time to volunteering.
B. They usually find working with children more rewarding.
C. They tend to have fewer social interactions than older women.
D. They often possess a wider range of skills valuable to volunteer roles.

( )**26**. What can we conclude from the story of Grandpas United?

A. Giving is receiving.
B. A rising tide lifts all boats.
C. Many hands make light work.
D. It takes a village to raise a child.

C [2025·北京陈经纶中学高二期中]

Researchers from the NeuroMind Institute have developed a new system that uses predator (捕食者) robots to chase (追逐) larval (幼体的) zebrafish in an open water. This innovative approach is helping scientists study how the young fish rapidly learn and adapt in real-world conditions.

Larval zebrafish are a valuable tool for neuroscientists because their transparency enables easy study of the brain and behaviour. However, it's been difficult for scientists to study learning in these developing vertebrates (脊椎动物)—an important part of understanding how the brain works. Previous research found young zebrafish could learn simple associations. But this type of learning happens slowly and often unreliably, and it was still unclear whether days-old zebrafish can learn fast enough to use their memory in natural situations, like recognizing and avoiding new predators.

The researchers thought that traditional ways of testing learning in larval zebrafish in the lab, where the conditions were far from what the fish would encounter in the wild, might not be effective for uncovering how the fish learn. To model a real-life situation, the researchers used small robotic cylinders (圆柱体), with some programmed to show predator-like characteristics.

The researchers created the dynamics: they first placed a robot that stayed still with a free-swimming zebrafish; after the robot chased the fish for a minute, the fish began avoiding the robot's area for more than an hour—a big change from the non-avoidant behaviour before the chase experience. When a second robot was introduced that did not chase the fish, the zebrafish only avoided the chasing robot, showing that they could distinguish between a threat and a non-threat.

Using this system, the researchers made an unexpected discovery that not only could larval zebrafish learn extremely quickly in a more natural context, but they could also do so just five days after beginning their lives as single cells. This was particularly surprising given the fact that a developing zebrafish larva contains just one percent or so of the neurons (神经元) in its adult form. The findings suggest that some essential learning abilities, like recognizing predators, emerge early in life and are critical for survival.

Further brain imaging reveals that different regions of the zebrafish brain are involved in this rapid learning: the hindbrain, a region controlling essential functions, responds to the approaching predator; the forebrain, a region associated with learning and planning, encodes the presence of the predator robot; and the habenula, another brain area, signals avoidance outcomes. All these regions are necessary for learning, and silencing any of them removes the ability of the fish to learn. It is believed that the new work could offer insights into how other brains process real-world threats.

( )**27**. Why did the researchers develop a new system with larval zebrafish?

A. To observe their hunting behaviours.
B. To identify their simple associations.
C. To examine their brain characteristics.
D. To uncover their learning in natural settings.

( )**28**. What does the underlined word "dynamics" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. Interaction.　　B. Function.
C. Structure.　　D. Standard.

( )**29**. What can we learn about larval zebrafish?

A. They can distinguish between robots and fish.
B. They learn fast through a multi-regional brain network.
C. They develop learning abilities when reaching adulthood.
D. They can recognize predators with many neurons needed.

( )**30**. What will the author most probably discuss in the paragraph that follows?

A. Explaining the robot design used in the experiment.
B. Exploring danger processing in other species' brains.
C. Analysing the connection between learning and planning.
D. Describing zebrafish behaviours in different surroundings.

D [2025·北京朝阳高二期末]

Ah, the world! Oh, the world!—*Moby Dick*

The first scientific study of sperm whales was published in 1835 by a Scottish ship doctor named Thomas Beale. Beale believed sperm whales to be silent. Herman Melville relied heavily on Beale in composing *Moby Dick*. "The whale has no voice," Melville wrote. "But then again," he went on, "what has the whale to say? Seldom have I known any profound being that had anything to say to this world, unless forced to speak out something by way of getting a living."

The question of whether any species possesses a "communication system" comparable to that of humans is an open and much debated one. In the 1950s, the behaviourist B. F. Skinner argued that children learn language through positive reinforcement; therefore, other animals should be able to do the same. The linguist Noam Chomsky had a different view. He dismissed the notion that kids acquire language via conditioning, and also the possibility that language was available to other species.

Michael Bronstein, a computer scientist from the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study in Cambridge, decided to discover the meaning of sperm whales' codas—quick bursts of clicks produced by the whales—which they exchange with one another. Thus was born the Cetacean Translation Initiative—Project CETI for short, which represents the most ambitious, the most technologically advanced, and the most well-funded effort ever made to communicate with another species.

"One important thing that I think will be an outcome of this project has to do with how we see life on land and in the oceans," Bronstein said. "If we understand—or we have evidence, and very clear evidence in the form of language-like communication—that intelligent creatures are living there and that we are destroying them, that could change the way that we approach our Earth. If we could understand what they're saying, instead of 'save the whales' it will be 'saved by the whales'."

AI shares this hope. Or at least the AI-powered language model is smart enough to express it. Not long ago, suffering from writer's block, I asked an AI chatbot if it could rewrite *Moby Dick* from the whale's perspective.

The AI chatbot wrote:

Deep in the sea, I longed to communicate with the captain, to show him that my kind, too, had emotions and families to protect. But the language barrier between our worlds remained a gap that cannot be bridged.

And the story ends with a somewhat depressing but not unaffected emotional request:

I, the White Whale, could only wonder if there would ever come a day when man and whale would understand each other, finding harmony in the vastness of the ocean's embrace.

( )**31**. Why does the author quote Herman Melville?
A. To reveal the possibility of whales' talking.
B. To present the popularity of whales in literature.
C. To highlight the value of voices in making a living.
D. To prove the communication system is unique to humans.

( )**32**. What can we learn from this passage?
A. Living in agreement with nature is well underway.
B. The author may believe Skinner more than Chomsky.
C. AI chatbots have a big advantage over humans in writing.
D. CETI was set up to prove other intelligent creatures exist.

( )**33**. What does the author intend to tell us?
A. Humans can correct their mistake when they know it.
B. Humans are too stubborn to understand other species.
C. To figure out whether other animals have languages is urgent.
D. We need to cross language barriers to get through to other species.

( )**34**. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
A. Look ahead: How are humans' behaviours affecting the nature?
B. Talk to them: Can we be equipped to speak to another species?
C. Think again: What contribution will AI make to animals' survival?
D. Reflect on ourselves: Are other animals seen as inferior to humans?

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

[2026·北京丰台高二期中]

根据短文内容,从短文后的七个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。

The positive effects of a positive affect

Parents often have high hopes for how their children will turn out in adulthood, such as wanting them to be healthy, to feel satisfied with their career, and to have strong friendships. 35. _____

Recent research suggests that a teen's affect—especially positive affect—is one critical factor. What exactly is affect? Affect is the tendency to express positive or negative emotions, which in turn influences how we experience things and determine whether to judge a given situation as positive or negative. 36. _____ Moreover, research suggests that a person's affect is relatively stable over time, especially by the time one reaches adulthood.

Affect is typically described in terms of being either positive or negative, and it seems that positive affect, in particular, is related to a number of beneficial outcomes in adulthood.

In support of this crucial role that positive affect has in development, a study by researchers at the University of Virginia followed teenagers and young adults from ages 14 to 25, allowing them to understand the predictive power of positive affect across the critical developmental period from adolescence to young adulthood. 37. _____ For example, teens with a higher positive affect reported having a stronger, healthier attachment to their friends.

38. _____ Positive affect also predicted increased self-worth and job competence, suggesting that, overall, positive affect seems to be a key predictor of young adult success across several important areas of functioning.

But what about the effects of negative affect? The researchers also examined whether negative affect would predict problems in young adulthood. 39. _____ Thus, the important takeaway is that adolescent positive affect may have powerful links to important life outcomes in the domains of personal well-being, career, and social relationships up to a decade later.

A. Affective responses to events typically happen automatically.
B. So how can parents help their children grasp the meaning of positive affect?
C. But what factors help produce these outcomes as teens move from adolescence to adulthood?
D. Interestingly, the results suggested that positive affect may go beyond helping teens build positive relationships.
E. The results uncovered that negative affect might account for many life problems when a teenager became a young adult.
F. Unlike positive affect, having greater negative affect did not have any significant associations with any of the later life outcomes.
G. This study found that positive affect was strongly predictive of life outcomes in young adulthood, such as developing better friendships.

第三部分　书面表达(共两节,32 分)

第一节(共 4 小题;第 40、41 题各 2 分,第 42 题 3 分,第 43 题 5 分,共 12 分)

[2026·北京第八十中学高二阶段检测]

阅读下面短文,根据题目要求用英文回答问题。

The last thing I wanted to hear when my government-sponsored scholarship was withdrawn during my final year of college was: "Things are working out for your own good. Just give them some time." Those words just stirred a lot of anger in me.

Then I read the story of the Chinese bamboo farmer, which gave me a different view on life. The seed of the Chinese bamboo is planted in the ground like every seed. It is watered, and fed with nutrients daily, but it shows no immediate physical response and doesn't appear to grow. The farmer continues to water and feed the seed in year one, year two, and year three. No growth is seen until the fourth year, when the seed finally breaks through the ground. Then, in the space of just five weeks, it grows ninety feet tall. The Chinese bamboo grows to its full capacity within 5 years.

Despite not seeing an immediate result, the farmer had trust in what he was doing. He continued to water and feed the plant for four years, because he believed that if he played his own role and did all that a farmer was supposed to do, then he would be given his reward at the right time. That trust and patience is what kept the farmer persistently feeding his seed for four years before enjoying the reward in the end.

Life is not always straightforward. Most often, it's not a matter of 5 + 5 = 10(Sum 1). Life can be more like 2 + 1 + 2 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 1 + 2 + 0 + 0 + 1 + 1 = 10 (Sum 2).

Both sums lead to the same result, but through quite different paths and processes. To be mature is to accept that things might look rough right now but the story can still have a great ending.

We might live in a microwave generation where everything seems to happen instantly; but many things still obey the laws of nature. Just doing what you are supposed to be doing, having patience like the Chinese bamboo farmer, and trusting that things will work out for you can help you get through the toughest times.

40. What happened to the author in the final year of college?

_____

41. How does the Chinese bamboo grow in the fourth year?

_____

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

>***To overcome difficulties, we need to trust that things will work out and simply wait patiently for the great ending to come.***

_____

43. Which is your life more like, Sum 1 or Sum 2? Explain why. (***In about 40 words***)

_____

第二节(20 分)[2026·北京大兴第一中学高二期中]

假设你是红星中学高二学生李华。你从学校国际部网站上看到一则招募通知:下个月在北京将举办国际中学生科技创新论坛(International Middle School Tech Innovation Forum),现招募学生志愿者担任"论坛接待助理"(reception assistant)。请你用英文写一封电子邮件,表达你想申请该职位的意愿。内容包括:

1. 申请理由;
2. 个人相关优势。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Sir or Madam,

_____

_____

_____

Yours,
Li Hua