

## 第二学期高一英语试题

### 第 I 卷

#### 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选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Why is the woman in the store?  
A. She knows there is a big sale.                      B. She always goes there on Wednesdays.  
C. She wants to know why there're so many people.
2. Where does the conversation properly take place?  
A. At a crossroads.                      B. At a police station.                      C. In a parking lot.
3. What does the man do?  
A. A farmer.                      B. A student.                      C. A businessman.
4. What does the woman mean?  
A. The man needn't order so much food.                      B. What the man ordered is not delicious.  
C. The man has a big appetite.
5. What is the man doing probably?  
A. Introducing the woman to his friend.                      B. Reading a book about dinosaurs.  
C. Drawing a picture.

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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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. What does the man ask the woman to do?  
A. Change the time of a meeting.                      B. Take a message for Mr. Harris.  
C. Meet someone.
7. What will the man do when he gets back to his office?  
A. Make plans for next day.                      B. Meet with Mr. Brown.                      C. Call his wife.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why did the girl want a baby brother?  
A. She felt lonely.                      B. She thought babies were cute.  
C. She thought being a big sister would be fun.
9. Why did the girl change her mind?  
A. She realized that she wanted a puppy more.  
B. She realized that she would have more responsibilities.  
C. Her father would spend more time with her.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the woman ask Bobby to do?  
A. Set the table.                      B. Help her prepare dinner.                      C. Pick up his father.
11. What is Bobby's attitude towards his father?  
A. Thankful.                      B. Annoyed.                      C. Understanding.
12. What does Bobby's father do?  
A. He is a salesman.                      B. He works from home.                      C. He is a bank clerk.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What's wrong with the man?  
A. Something is wrong with his eyes.                      B. Something is wrong with his ears.  
C. He's got a bad headache.
14. When did the man begin to have the problems?  
A. About three weeks ago.                      B. About two weeks ago.

- C. About one week ago.
15. What was the man doing when the accident happened?  
 A. He was walking down to the basement. B. He was driving back home from work.  
 C. He was climbing up to the roof.
16. What will the doctor do next?  
 A. Call a specialist immediately. B. Give some medicine to the man.  
 C. Order some tests.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Who can get a spot on one of the teams?  
 A. Those who show up early. B. Those who made a reservation.  
 C. Those with higher skill levels.
18. What is the maximum number of players?  
 A. 18. B. 20. C. 40.
19. What's the number of the field hotline?  
 A. 510-861-4372. B. 501-681-5372. C. 510-681-4372.
20. What does the speaker ask the players to do at last?  
 A. E-mail the organizer. B. Fill out an insurance form.  
 C. Call the field hotline before 9:30 am..

## 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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

As a youngster, I liked to stay at my grandfather's farm as there were stone walls around the house, which could provide me endless hours of fun.

Since my first visit to the farm, I wanted to climb them. My parents would never agree. The walls were old and some stones were missing and others loose and falling. However, my idea grew so strong. Then, I had all my courage to enter the living room, where all the adults had gathered.

"I... I want to climb the stone walls," I said. At once voices of disagreement went up from the women in the room. "My God! No! You'll hurt yourself!" I wasn't too disappointed because the result was just as I'd expected. But before I could leave the room, I was stopped by my grandfather's loud voice. "Hold on just a minute." I heard him say. "Let the boy climb the stone walls. He has to learn to do things for himself."

"Go," he said to me, "and come to see me when you get back." For the next two and a half hours I climbed those walls, and had a good time of my life. Later I met with my grandfather to tell him about my adventures. I'll never forget what he said. "Fred," he said, smiling. "You made this day a special day just by being yourself. Always remember, there's only one person in this whole world like you, and I like you exactly as you are."

Many years have passed since then, and today I host the television program, which is being seen by millions of children throughout USA. There have been changes over the years, but what my grandfather said never left me.

21. The writer enjoyed his visits to the farm because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he liked his grandfather  
 B. it was an exciting place for him  
 C. there were old relics around the house  
 D. he wanted to appreciate the old stone walls

22. What did the writer learn from his grandfather and his own experience on the farm?
- A. To do things for others. B. To do whatever he liked.  
C. To be proud of himself. D. To be himself.
23. From the last paragraph, we can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the writer has changed his job a lot B. the writer is the only one people will like  
C. the writer is working for a television station D. the writer will stay with his grandfather together

### B

Don't leave London without taking this best-selling tour to Windsor Castle, Stonehenge and Bath, England's most beautiful Georgian city. Your day trip includes entrance to Windsor Castle, Stonehenge and Bath's Roman Baths and Pump Rooms.

#### Windsor Castle

Your tour starts at the home of the Royal Family for 900 years, and the world's largest and oldest occupied castle. Windsor Castle's defence walls dominate the delightful town that has grown up around it over the years. You will see the decorated State Apartments and St. George's Chapel. You will also witness the Changing of the Guard with its colorful display and glory, (on 19 March, 7 April and 13 -16 June the State Apartments will be closed, on these dates you will visit Queen Mary's Dolls House).

#### Stonehenge

Going even further back in time, you'll travel through the rolling green Wiltshire landscape to Stonehenge, a collection of stones dragged to this lonely plain near Salisbury 5,000 years ago. Who built it? Why? These questions have returned repeatedly to the minds of centuries of scholars. Set in a landscape dotted with prehistoric small hills and carvings, Stonehenge continues to attract the imagination and arouse the heart of every visitor.

#### Bath

Next, it's on to Bath, famous for its elegant Georgian architecture (建筑). During your scenic tour of Bath you will be delighted by the town's beautiful streetscapes. You'll see Bath Abbey and the much photographed Pulteney Bridge, modeled on the Ponte Vecchio in Florence. During the tour you will also visit the Roman Baths, the best preserved Roman spa (温泉浴场) from the ancient world.

Special Offer-Price displayed currently includes a discount of 12% off the regular adult retail (零售) price ? BOOK NOW!

24. From "Windsor Castle", we can know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Changing of the Guard will be open from March to June  
B. it is the biggest oldest castle in the world  
C. Queen Mary's Dolls House will be closed March to June  
D. the Royal Family will go on a tour with the visitors
25. Which place of interest inspires visitors' imagination?  
A. Stonehenge B. Windsor Castle C. Roman Baths D. Pump Rooms
26. If you are a student majoring architecture, you may probably prefer to visit \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Roman B. London C. Georgian City D. Bath
27. What's the passage mainly about?  
A. The popular spots of Georgian City B. Who built Stonehenge?  
C. The tour on Bath D. History of Windsor Castle

### C

Exhausted and unhappy, you still have to squeeze (挤出) a smile to your friends, or teachers. That's just life, you may think. But new research suggests that putting on a fake smile can worsen people's mood

and even lower work efficiency (效率) .

Lead researcher Brent Scott with other researchers studied a group of bus drivers for two weeks. They tried to find out what happened when the drivers were involved in “surface acting” or fake smiling, and the opposite, “deep acting” which means people put on real smiles by recalling pleasant memories or thinking about their current situation more positively.

The results showed that on days when drivers were forced to smile, they felt depressed and didn’t want to work. On days when they smiled due to positive thoughts, their mood improved a lot as well as their work efficiency.

The research goes against the popular belief among companies that employees should be cheerful to customers at all times. They include employees of shops, banks, call center workers and others who have face-to-face contact with members of the public. “Smiling for the sake of(为了) smiling can lead to emotional exhaustion and coldness, and that’s bad for the organization,” Scott told the Daily Mail.

The study also showed that women were harmed more by fake smiling than men. Their mood and work performance both worsened more. But they were helped more by deep acting — their mood became better and they worked more efficiently.

However, while deep acting seemed to improve mood in the short term, Scott says it’s not a long-term solution for unhappiness.

“There have been some suggestions that if you do this over a long period that you start to feel inauthentic(不真实的),” Scott said. “You may be trying to develop positive emotions, but at the end of the day you may not feel like yourself anymore.”

28. Brent Scott and others’ experiments on bus drivers suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. thinking in a positive way helps with work efficiency
- B. depression among bus drivers is common
- C. bus drivers with pleasant memories tend to be less efficient
- D. the bus drivers’ work efficiency is determined by their mood

29. According to the article, which of the following statements about “fake smiling” is **TRUE**?

- A. It is good for the business but bad for the employees.
- B. It doesn’t work on people who are emotionally expressive.
- C. It causes more harm to women than men.
- D. It is a widely accepted cultural practice in the US.

30. We can conclude from the article that the researchers think that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. smiling helps to put people in a good mood and become more efficient
- B. people should be true to their feelings
- C. it is unnecessary to have positive emotions
- D. deep acting can improve mood in the long run

31. The article is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a new study on fake smiling and its influence on people
- B. the importance of smiling during face-to-face contact
- C. suggestions on improving work efficiency
- D. how to cheer up when you are exhausted

## D

“Long time no see” is a very interesting sentence. When I first read this sentence from an American friend’s email, I laughed. I thought it was a perfect example of Chinglish.

Obviously, it is a word-by-word literal translation of the Chinese greetings with a ruled English

grammar and structure! Later on, my friend told me that it is a standard American greeting. I was too surprised to believe her. Her words could not convince me at all. So I did a research on google.com. To my surprise, there are over 60 thousand web pages containing “Long time no see.” This sentence has been widely used in emails, letters, newspapers, movies, books, or any other possible places. Though it is sort of informal, it is part of the language that Americans use daily. Ironically, if you type this phrase in Microsoft Word, the software will tell you that the grammar needs to be corrected.

Nobody knows the origin of this Chinglish sentence. Some people believe that it came from Charlie Chan’s movies. In the 1930s, Hollywood moviemakers successfully created a world wide famous Chinese detective named “Charlie Chan” on wide screens. Detective Chan likes to teach Americans some Chinese wisdom by quoting Confucius. “Long time no see” was his trademark. Soon after Charlie Chan, “Long time no see” became a popular phrase in the real world with thanks to the popularity of these movies.

Some scholars refer to America as a huge pot of stew. All kinds of culture are mixed in the stew together, and they change the color and taste of each other. American Chinese, though a minority ethnic(少数民族的成员) group in the United States, is also contributing some changes to the stew! Language is usually the first thing to be influenced in the mixed stew.

You can have some other examples than adoptions (采用) from Chinese, such as pizza from Italian, sushi from Japanese, and *déjà vu* from French etc. There is a long list! Americans do not just simply borrow something from others. They will modify it and make it their own, so you would not be surprised to find a tofu and peanut butter hamburger in a restaurant, or to buy a bottle of iced Chinese green tea with honey in a grocery store. Since Americans appreciate Chinese culture more and more nowadays, I believe more Chinese words will become American English in the future. In this way the American stew keeps adding richness and flavor.

32. The writer himself felt surprised at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Chinglish expression “Long time no see”  
B. so many literal translation of the expressions used in America  
C. “Long time no see” used as standard American English  
D. finding out Americans use the expression every day
33. The word “stew” in the 4th paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Confucius’ words  
B. mixture culture  
C. a kind of cooked dish  
D. American changing cultures
34. According to the passage, it can be inferred that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. detectives translate the phrase “Long time no see”  
B. cultures can be changed in the huge pot of stew  
C. the huge pot of stew greatly affects all kinds of languages  
D. Hollywood made “Long time no see” popular
35. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**?  
A. Informal language sometimes doesn’t go with grammar and structure.  
B. “Long time no see” has been used daily in America.  
C. Languages are always ruled by grammar and structure.  
D. There are four languages mentioned to be adopted in the American stew.

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。(注意填涂答题卡; 选 A 涂 A, 选 B 涂 B, 选 C 涂 C, 选 D 涂 D, 选 E 涂 AB, 选 F 涂 AC, 选 G 涂 AD)

## The Winner's Guide to Success

How do successful people think? What helps them to make success? To find out the answers, an American scholar recently visited some of the most successful people in America. 36

### Be responsible for yourself

Sometimes you may want to blame others for your failure to get ahead. 37 You're saying, "You have more control over my life than I do."

### Live life "on purpose"

Almost all successful people live life "on purpose"— they are doing what they believe they should and want to do. When you live your life on purpose, you'll try your best to do your job or study as well as you can. You love what you do and you can find pleasure in what you do.

### Write a plan

It is very difficult trying to get what you want without a good plan. 38 A good plan is like a map to you. Without this "map", you may waste your time, money and also your energy; while with the "map" you'll enjoy the "trip" and get what you want in the shortest possible time.

### Be willing to pay the price

Nothing great is easy to get. So you must be ready to work hard — even harder than you have ever done. If you are not willing to pay the price, you won't get anything valuable.

### Never give up

39 When you are doing something, you must tell yourself again and again: Giving up is worse than failure because failure can be the mother of success, but giving up means the death of hope.

40

Once an American writer was writing a novel. He could not have a good ending for his book until one night when he had a very good idea. He was so excited that he made a phone call to one of his best friends. "I've got a perfect idea," he said, "I'll put it down later and show it to you." But he never did, because he died that night. His book was left without a perfect ending. So remember, do what you can right away. Never delay at all.

- A. It seems to us that everyone knows this. But it is easier said than done.
- B. It is just like trying to drive through strange roads to a city far away.
- C. Some people achieve success much later in life because they fail to realize earlier the importance of hard work.
- D. In fact, when you say someone or something outside of yourself is stopping you from making success, you're giving away your own power.
- E. Don't delay
- F. Here are some keys to success that they give
- G. Someone else's opinion of you doesn't have to become your reality.

## 第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

### 第一节 完形填空（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四个选项（A,B,C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I was a typical "I can't" child. Whatever my mother told or asked me to do was immediately 41 by my crying, "I can't." 42, very few goals that I wanted to finish were ever completed.

One evening, my mother called me into her room where she was reading an article in the TV Guide. On the 43 was a photo of Marlo Thomas who was 44 at that time. Many children liked her. Mother knew Marlo was one of my favorite stars. "I 45 you to read this article," Mother began. "It's about

Marlo. She tells how a(an) 46 poem that she was ordered to learn by her father 47 her life. She went from saying “ I can’t” to “ I can!” and finally reorganized her career by 48 the principles in the poem.”

I took the magazine from Mother 49 and looked down at the page. On the page was the poem my mother had 50 of, a simple poem named “ I can.” “ I want you to 51 that poem,” Mother said firmly.

“Mamaaaaa, I can’t learn that poem. It’s too long.” “It’s not too long. I 52 you can learn it. I’m sure. You must know it 53 by this time tomorrow.”

I trudged(步履沉重的走) my way back to my bedroom with the magazine 54 held in my right hand. With a heavy 55, I immediately fell back 56 the back of my armchair and began my task.

“ Can’t is a word that is a(an) 57 to ambition. It is---” I began. I repeated the 58 again and again until it was held firm in my heart. I continued the process until the following 59. I proudly recited the poem that has continued to be my motto.

Marlo did not know me, 60 her story forever changed my life.

- |                    |              |                  |                |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. matched.    | B. returned  | C. accepted      | D. followed    |
| 42. A. Besides     | B. However   | C. Otherwise     | D. Therefore   |
| 43. A. cover       | B. table     | C. TV            | D. wall        |
| 44. A. lucky       | B. popular   | C. rich          | D. active      |
| 45. A. suggest     | B. force     | C. expect        | D. beg         |
| 46. A. interesting | B. long      | C. beautiful     | D. simple      |
| 47. A. changed     | B. improved  | C. lightened     | D. ruined      |
| 48. A. learning    | B. believing | C. understanding | D. recognizing |
| 49. A. gently      | B. happily   | C. unwillingly   | D. suddenly    |
| 50. A. thought     | B. spoken    | C. heard         | D. complained  |
| 51. A. remember    | B. copy      | C. forget        | D. read        |
| 52. A. guess       | B. hope      | C. doubt         | D. know        |
| 53. A. briefly     | B. perfectly | C. gradually     | D. quickly     |
| 54. A. loosely     | B. easily    | C. tightly       | D. carefully   |
| 55. A. heart       | B. bag       | C. head          | D. body        |
| 56. A. on          | B. against   | C. above         | D. in          |
| 57. A. friend      | B. companion | C. enemy         | D. assistant   |
| 58. A. word        | B. title     | C. line          | D. sentence    |
| 59. A. evening     | B. afternoon | C. night         | D. morning     |
| 60. A. or          | B. so        | C. because       | D. but         |

## 第 II 卷

### 第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

#### 第二节 （共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（不多于 3 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Mr. Robinson had to travel somewhere on business. As he was 61 a hurry, he decided to go by air. He liked sitting beside a window when he was flying, 62 when he got onto the plane, he looked for a window seat. He found all of them already 63 (take) except one. There was a soldier sitting in the seat beside 64. Wondering why this one had not been taken, Mr. Robinson at once went towards it.

When he reached it, however, Mr. Robinson saw that there was a notice stuck on the seat. It said,

“This seat 65 (keep) for proper load balance, thank you.” Because he had never seen such a kind of 66 (usual) notice in a plane before, Mr. Robinson was a little surprised. But he thought that the plane must be carrying something 67 (particular) heavy in it, so he walked on and found 68 empty seat, not beside a window, to sit in.

Two or three people tried to sit in the window seat beside the soldier, but they too read the notice and went on. When the plane was nearly full, a very pretty girl hurried into the plane. The soldier, 69 was watching the passengers coming in, quickly took the notice off the seat beside his and in this way succeeded in having the company of a 70 (beautiful) during the whole trip.

#### 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 1 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。

Today my father and I drove to visit Li Wei, whom we have been supporting for two year. We set off early in the morning, and after a two-hour drive, we got in his home. At that moment, he was working in the garden when his grandpa was sitting in the sun. They were excited to see us and gave us warm welcome. We gave Li Wei a schoolbag and some books as well. Grateful and being moved, he showed us his excellent schoolwork, which impress us greatly. Li Wei and I talked about our dreams, friends and school life. We were very happy that we didn't realize it was time to leave. They saw me off at the village entrance and we waved goodbye to them, promised to come back again. I really feel happily about what we did today.

##### 第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，准备参加学校举办的主题为“健康成长”的英语作文比赛。请按要求写一篇短文，主要内容包括：1. 乐观的人生态度；2. 努力学习；3. 参加体育锻炼。

注意：1. 词数 120 左右；2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；3. 开头已为你写好。

We all want to grow up happily and healthily, and for this goal we must do several things.

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# 泗县一中 2014-2015 学年度第二学期高一英语试题

## 答题卷部分

### 第 II 卷

#### 第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

##### 第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（不多于 3 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

61. \_\_\_\_\_ 62. \_\_\_\_\_ 63. \_\_\_\_\_ 64. \_\_\_\_\_ 65. \_\_\_\_\_  
66. \_\_\_\_\_ 67. \_\_\_\_\_ 68. \_\_\_\_\_ 69. \_\_\_\_\_ 70. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 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 1 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。

Today my father and I drove to visit Li Wei, whom we had been supporting for two years. We set off early in the morning, and after a two-hour drive, we arrived in his home. At that moment, he was working in the garden when his grandpa was sitting in the sun. They were excited to see us and gave us warm welcome. We gave Li Wei a schoolbag and some books as well. Grateful and being moved, he showed us his excellent schoolworks, which impressed us greatly. Li Wei and I talked about our dreams, friends and school life. We were very happy that we didn't realize it was time to leave. They saw me off at the village entrance and we waved goodbye to them, promised to come back again. I really feel happily about what we did today.

## 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

We all want to grow up happily and healthily, and for this goal we must do several things.

[illegible]

## 泗县一中第二学期高一英语答案

**第一部分 听力(共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)**

1-5 BAAAC      6-10 ACCBA      11-15 BAABA      16-20 CABCB

## 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）

21-23 BDC      24-27 BADA      28-31 ACBA      32-35 CBDC

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

36-40 FDBAE

### 第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

## 第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

41-45 DDABC      46-50 DAACB      51-55ADBAA      56-60BCCAD

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

61. in            62. so            63. taken            64. it            65. is kept

66. unusual    67. particularly    68. an / another    69. who    70. beauty

**短文改错** (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Today my father and I drove to visit Li Wei, whom we have been supporting for two year. We  
years

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promising	happy
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### 书面表达 (满分25分)

We all want to grow up happily and healthily, and for this goal we must do several things.

Firstly, we should develop a good attitude to life. Life consists of not only sunshine but also hard times. A positive attitude may help us face and solve difficulties as well as problems. We should learn to be brave when we are in trouble. Secondly, we must study hard because knowledge is power. We can help to build our country and enjoy life better with much knowledge. In order to study well, we need to do sports so that we can keep fit. We can go running, play ballgames or simply take a walk after a day's study. If we do those things well, we will be able to grow up happily and healthily.