

2015 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试高起点

英语

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第 I 卷(选择题,共 105 分)

得分	评卷人

一、语音知识:共 5 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 7.5 分。在下列每组单词中,有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. A. snow | B. sale | C. ask | D. design |
| 2. A. lunch | B. beach | C. machine | D. chair |
| 3. A. cut | B. human | C. luck | D. fun |
| 4. A. value | B. family | C. baby | D. cat |
| 5. A. now | B. show | C. grow | D. yellow |

得分	评卷人

二、词汇与语法知识:共 15 小题;每题 1.5 分,共 22.5 分。从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。

6. The weather report says it _____ again tomorrow.
A. rained B. rains C. has rained D. will rain
7. Bill has _____ a very high price for the car.
A. spent B. paid C. bought D. cost
8. Tom attended _____ evening school for _____ month or two.
A. an; the B. the; a C. an; 不填 D. 不填; the
9. Spring is by far _____ time to visit the island.
A. the better B. better C. the best D. best
10. The next morning people found the world outside their houses completely _____.
A. changing B. change C. to change D. changed
11. These books should not be _____ from the library.
A. taken off B. taken away C. taken over D. taken down
12. There is nobody here in the office—they _____ have all gone home.
A. must B. can C. would D. should

13. Mary looks great _____ this pair of trousers.
A. by B. in C. at D. on
14. —Will you please open the door for me?
—_____.
A. My pleasure B. Yes, please C. You're welcome D. Not at all
15. James got lost in the city, _____ he had to ask for help.
A. so B. or C. for D. but
16. By the time I got home, my grandmother _____ the dinner and was watching TV.
A. prepared B. prepares C. had prepared D. has prepared
17. The reason _____ the president kept silent is still unknown.
A. why B. how C. what D. when
18. Dogs have a very _____ sense of smell.
A. clear B. nice C. high D. good
19. Mrs. Smith persuaded her husband _____ the right thing.
A. did B. do C. doing D. to do
20. My parents and I couldn't get into the house last night because _____ of us had the key.
A. either B. all C. none D. neither

得分	评卷人

三、完形填空:共 15 小题;每题 2 分,共 30 分。通读下面的短文,掌握其大意。然后,从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

In nearly every town or city centre in the UK, on most days of the week you can find one or more people standing in the street selling a magazine 21 *The Big Issue*. These people are all 22, but they are not begging for money. 23, they are selling the magazine as a means (手段) of 24 a small but respectable living.

The Big Issue magazine was 25 in 1991 by Jon Bird and Gordon Roddick after they 26 that there were many homeless people who were 27 on the streets of London. On a previous (之前的) 28 to New York, one of them had seen homeless people selling a newspaper known as *Street News* 29 they decided to set up something 30 in the British capital.

Nowadays, *The Big Issue* has 31 all over the UK and there are even different versions (版本) of the magazine in different parts of the 32. The sellers buy each magazine from the organization for seventy pence and then sell it to a 33 for one pound fifty. By working with *The Big Issue*, many people have been 34 to escape from homelessness, and 35 many of them have moved on to new jobs and new lives.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 21. A. spelt | B. printed | C. stuck | D. called |
| 22. A. homeless | B. healthy | C. single | D. impolite |
| 23. A. Besides | B. Instead | C. Therefore | D. Anyhow |
| 24. A. enjoying | B. changing | C. improving | D. making |
| 25. A. started | B. recognized | C. written | D. found |
| 26. A. hoped | B. forgot | C. doubted | D. saw |
| 27. A. living | B. driving | C. working | D. drawing |
| 28. A. entrance | B. visit | C. flight | D. way |

29. A. but B. or C. and D. for
 30. A. personal B. similar C. friendly D. natural
 31. A. landed B. broken C. floated D. spread
 32. A. town B. city C. country D. world
 33. A. painter B. reporter C. reader D. listener
 34. A. helped B. asked C. forced D. needed
 35. A. now and then B. in the end C. in a hurry D. all the time

得分	评卷人

四、阅读理解:共 15 小题;每题 3 分,共 45 分。阅读下列短文,然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

A

In 2008, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) wanted to know if all the school lunches served to students were healthy. The answer was a big, fat NO!

The USDA found that most American schools served lunches with too much fat and salt. They also found that most of the fruits and vegetables in the lunches came from cans (罐头). Canned fruits and vegetables are not as good as fresh ones.

The USDA gives schools food and money to make lunches. But schools make up their own menus. Some make healthy lunches. Most do not. Now the USDA wants all schools to serve more healthy lunches. They want schools to follow the USDA's guidelines for balanced (均衡) meals.

Mike Sanders, in charge of the USDA in 2008, said the USDA should teach school workers how to make healthier lunches. "A good school lunch is just as important as a good textbook," Sanders said. He said that children also need to learn about healthy foods.

The USDA is working on a new program—Fresh Start. It will give schools more fresh fruits and vegetables. Fresh Start will also help schools change their lunches to make them healthier. To find the best way to change lunches, the USDA held meetings with parents, school leaders, doctors, and cooks.

Children already eat healthy lunches at Chief Joseph School in North Saratoga, Oregon. They have whole-wheat bread with low-fat cheese, and low-fat milk.

36. What did the USDA find about lunches in most American schools in 2008?
 A. They contained too much fat and salt. B. They were mostly fruits and vegetables.
 C. Most of them were healthy. D. Most of them were canned food.
37. What are schools required to do to make the lunches healthy?
 A. Make up new guidelines. B. Provide balanced meals.
 C. Cook with more vegetables. D. Design their own menus.
38. What was Mike Sanders?
 A. A school headmaster. B. An office secretary.
 C. The director of Fresh Start. D. The head of the USDA.
39. What is the goal of the Fresh Start program?
 A. Employing good cooks for schools. B. Selling fresh fruits and vegetables.
 C. Finding a better way to talk with parents. D. Helping improve the school lunches.

B

Magic (魔法) often forces us not to believe our own eyes or even appears to be breaking the laws of physics or nature! The word "magic" has many different meanings. When a bird appears in a hat or when someone declares that he could see into the future—both can be called magic. When a sick person suddenly becomes well or a well person (or even animal) becomes ill, magic is the cause. The British author Terry Pratchett uses magic a great deal in his popular Discworld series of books.

Magic has always been used for fun. People enjoy working out in which cup the little ball is or how

he knows which card I was thinking of. Harry Houdini was one of the first world-famous magicians—famous for escaping from deadly situations. Recently David Copperfield, or David Blane, has become very popular for his "unbelievable abilities", such as making the Statue of Liberty disappear or rise.

Magical rings and three-headed dogs may not be real, but does this mean nothing magical really exists? Can you always explain how the magician has done the card trick? Maybe it is better not to explain, but to leave a little magic in our lives. Pick a card, any card...

40. The author explains what magic is in paragraph 1 by _____.
 A. giving causes and effects
 B. using examples
 C. comparing a healthy person with a sick one
 D. listing the time of magical events
41. Who is mentioned as a great escape artist?
 A. Harry Houdini. B. David Blane.
 C. David Copperfield. D. Terry Pratchett.
42. What does the author think of magic?
 A. It provides people with fun. B. It changes our lives.
 C. It explains strange things in our lives. D. It breaks the laws of physics.

C

"Troublemaker" was what was given to my friend Peter by his teachers. They also said that he had no future and no hope! But now I suggest that anyone who said that should say "sorry" to him.

Peter finished Grade Nine, and then he went to study at a technical college. He became a leader of a group of bad boys. After graduation he had nothing to do, so he just hung around by the market with his friends.

It looked like nothing could change his life. It was not until the day that his father died. He left the boys and went to help his mother who sold food by the roadside.

He really pitied his mum and wanted to do something to support her. He loved reading cartoon (漫画) books and had been collecting them for years, so he decided that he should sell them. Soon he realized that his books were very popular. So he made up his mind to set up his own business. He went around buying cartoon books from other people. He bought them for 25% and then sold them for half price.

These days, he doesn't have to go around looking for cartoon books because there are always people coming to his shop to sell their old ones. He now has a monthly income of about 55,000 baht (泰铢).

He was a "troublemaker" to his teachers but he is a hero to me. If you are judged by your teachers as a "bad student", I suggest you *ignore* what they say. Just do your best in everything. Don't give up so easily. Believe me, one day you could be successful, too.

43. Why does the author think some people should say "sorry" to Peter?
 A. They considered him hopeless. B. They refused to help him.
 C. They made him give up his friends. D. They looked down on his parents.
44. What did Peter do after his father died?
 A. He learnt to draw pictures. B. He worked at a market.
 C. He continued his college studies. D. He started his own business.
45. How does Peter get second-hand cartoon books now?
 A. He goes around collecting them.
 B. He buys them from bookstores.
 C. He waits for people to sell them to him.
 D. He borrows them from his friends.
46. The word *ignore* in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. pay no attention to B. take no interest in
 C. stick to D. believe in

D

Welcome to North Road Medical Centre! We are open from 8:30 a. m. until 6 p. m. Monday to Friday. Appointments (预约) with the doctors and nurses are acceptable both morning and afternoon. However, a same-day appointment may not necessarily be with your usual doctor. Patients may be seen by any member of the team.

If you decide to register (注册) with us, please speak to one of our receptionists (接诊员). You will need to complete a registration form. Each new patient is asked to answer some medical questions. You should also make an appointment to see one of the nurses for a health check soon after registering. There is sometimes a delay in handing over medical records from your earlier doctor, and this appointment gives us valuable information about your health.

The Out of Hours Service is reachable from 6:30 p. m. until 8 a. m. Monday to Friday; at weekends from 6:30 p. m. Friday to 8 a. m. Monday. Telephone 0845-345-8995 to talk to the Out of Hours Service. They will have a doctor get in touch with you.

For medical advice, you can call NHS Direct (24 hours) on 0845-4647 or through the Internet at www.nhsdirect.nhs.com. You can always get advice over the telephone.

If you are too ill to come to the medical centre, you can ask for a home visit over the telephone. Most visits by doctors are made between 12 noon and 3 p. m. If you are able to phone before 11 a. m., this helps us to plan the day.

47. What can be learnt from paragraph 1?
- A. Doctors and nurses work six hours a day.
B. The centre opens all week round.
C. A same-day appointment may not be with the usual doctor.
D. Appointments are not accepted in the afternoon.
48. What is a new patient advised to do after registration?
- A. Hand over medical records.
B. Take a health check.
C. Complete an information form.
D. Ask some medical questions.
49. If you need the help of the Out of Hours Service, you may _____.
- A. telephone 0845-4647
B. call 0845-345-8995
C. visit the NHS Direct website
D. get in touch with a doctor
50. When do most doctors go for a home visit?
- A. From 6:30 p. m. to 8 a. m.
B. Before 11 a. m.
C. Between 12 noon and 3 p. m.
D. From 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 45 分)

得 分	评卷人

五、补全对话:共 5 句;每句满分为 3 分,共 15 分。根据中文提示,把对话中缺少的内容写在横线上。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。打问号的地方,用陈述句;打问号的地方,用疑问句。

提示:Peter 给 Johnson 教授打电话请病假,接电话的是教授的助手 Sally。
(Peter = P; Sally = S)

- P: Hello! This is Peter speaking. _____ 51 _____, please?
S: I'm sorry. Professor Johnson is not here at the moment. This is his assistant, Sally. _____ 52 _____?
P: Yes. Please tell the professor that I'd like to ask for sick leave for tomorrow.
S: Sorry to hear that. May I ask _____ 53 _____ with you?
P: I'm running a fever. I've caught a cold.
S: Oh, _____ 54 _____?
P: No, not very serious, but the doctor told me to stay in bed and have a good rest.
S: I see. I'll _____ 55 _____ as soon as he comes back.
P: Thank you. Goodbye!
S: Bye!

得 分	评卷人

六、书面表达:满分 30 分。

假设你是李华,10 月 20 日是你 18 岁生日,发邮件邀请你的外国朋友 Jack 来你家参加生日聚会。主要内容包括:

聚会时间:周六晚 7 点到 10 点。

参加人员:朋友和同学。

活动内容:聚餐、唱歌、跳舞、游戏等。

注意:词数应为 100 左右。

Dear Jack,

I hope this email will find you very well. _____

Best wishes,
Li Hua

参考答案及解析

一、语音知识

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A

二、词汇与语法知识

6. 【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查时态。句意:天气预报说明天还会下雨。虽然“says”是一般现在时,但由于宾语从句中有未来的时间状语“tomorrow”,所以此处应用 rain 的一般将来时形式“will rain”。故选 D。

7. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查固定搭配。句意:比尔为这辆汽车付了很多钱。spend 意为“花费”,但常与介词 on 连用,故排除 A; buy 意为“买”,不合题意,故排除 C; cost 意为“花费”,但主语常为物,故排除 D。pay...for 为固定词组,意为“为……付款”。故选 B。

8. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查冠词辨析。句意:汤姆参加了为期一两个月的夜校。“evening school”在句中是特指,所以应用“the”修饰;“month”在句中是泛指,所以应用“a”修饰。故选 B。

9. 【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查形容词最高级。句意:春季是参观这座岛屿的最佳时间。形容词比较级前不需加定冠词 the,而形容词最高级前常加定冠词 the,故排除 A、D 两项。by far 意为“尤其,更”,常与形容词最高级连用表示强调,故选 C。

10. 【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查时态。句意:人们在第二天早晨发现房外的世界完全变了。这里及物动词“found”的宾语“the world outside their houses”与宾补 change 之间是被动关系,所以这里应用 change 的过去分词形式“changed”作宾补。故选 D。

11. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查词组辨析。句意:这些书不能从图书馆带走。take off 意为“脱下,起飞,突然成功”,take over 意为“接管”,take down 意为“取下,记录”,均不符合题意,故排除 A、C、D。take away 意为“带走”,符合题意,故选 B。

12. 【答案】A

【应试指导】本题考查情态动词。句意:办公室空无一人——他们一定都已经回家了。can 表示推断时常用于否定句中,故排除 B; would have done 常用于从句为对过去的虚拟的主句中,故排除 C; should have done 意为“本应该做某事(实际并未做)”,不合题意,故排除 D。表示对事情的肯定推断,一般用 must。故选 A。

13. 【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查介词辨析。句意:穿着这条裤子的玛丽看上去棒极了。表示某人正穿着某种衣物,一般用介词 in。故选 B。

14. 【答案】A

【应试指导】本题考查习惯用语。句意:——你可以为我打开门吗?——能够帮助你是我的荣幸。B 项意为“是的,请”,是对向你提供服务的回答,故排除; C 项意为“不客气/不用谢”,是对谢意的回答,故排除; D 项意

为“一点也不”,是对是否介意的回答,故排除。A项可以看作是“It's my pleasure.”的省略,是对请求的回答。故选A。

15. 【答案】A
【应试指导】本题考查连词辨析。句意:詹姆斯在城市里迷了路,所以不得不寻求帮助。空格前一句是因,空格后一句是果,所以空格处应用因果连词so。故选A。
16. 【答案】C
【应试指导】本题考查时态。句意:等我回到家时,我的祖母正在看电视并且已经准备好了晚餐。由“got”是过去时可知,主句动作发生在过去的过去,所以prepare应用过去完成时形式“had prepared”。故选C。
17. 【答案】A
【应试指导】本题考查定语从句。句意:总统保持沉默的原因尚未揭晓。除先行词外定语从句是一个完整句子,由此可知先行词在定语从句中作状语,再加上定语从句的先行词为reason,所以引导词应用why。故选A。
18. 【答案】D
【应试指导】本题考查形容词辨析。句意:狗的嗅觉非常好。clear意为“清楚的,清晰的”;nice意为“美好的,愉快的”;high意为“高的”;good意为“好的”。根据句意可知,应选D。
19. 【答案】D
【应试指导】本题考查固定搭配。句意:史密斯夫人劝她丈夫去做正经事。persuade sb. to do sth.是固定搭配,意为“劝说某人做某事”。故选D。
20. 【答案】C
【应试指导】本题考查代词辨析。句意:我和我的父母昨晚没能进入这所房子,因为我们没有人有钥匙。either指两者中的任一个,all指代所有的人或物,neither指两者都不,都不合题意,故排除A、B、D。表示三者或三者以上的人或物都没有需要用none,故选C。

三、完形填空

21. 【答案】D
【应试指导】词义辨析题。几乎在英国的每座城镇或每个市中心,你可以在一周的大部分时间发现有人站在街道上卖一种被叫作《大志》的杂志。spelt意为“被拼写”;printed意为“被印刷”;stuck意为“被卡住”;called意为“被叫作”。根据句意可知,D为正确答案。
22. 【答案】A
【应试指导】推理判断题。空格后的分句意为:但是他们并没有乞讨。由此不难推断,售卖《大志》的人很贫穷。homeless意为“无家可归的”;healthy意为“健康的”;single意为“单身的”;impolite意为“没礼貌的”。故选A。
23. 【答案】B
【应试指导】词义辨析题。相反,他们把兜售杂志作为一种渺小但可敬的谋生手段。besides意为“此外”;instead意为“相反”;therefore意为“因此”;anyhow意为“无论如何”。根据句意可知,B为正确答案。
24. 【答案】D
【应试指导】固定用法题。相反,他们把兜售杂志作为一种渺小但可敬的谋生手段。make a living意为“谋生”,为固定用法,故选D。
25. 【答案】A
【应试指导】词义辨析题。此处意为:《大志》杂志由琼恩·伯德和戈登·罗迪克在1991年创办。start意为“创办,开办”;recognize意为“识别,认出”;write意为“写”;find意为“发现”。根据句意可知,A为正确答案。
26. 【答案】D
【应试指导】词义辨析题。此处意为:他们看到有很多无家可归的人生活在伦敦街道上。hope意为“希望”;forget意为“忘记”;doubt意为“怀疑”;see意为“看到”。根据句意可知,D为正确答案。
27. 【答案】A
【应试指导】词义辨析题。此处意为:生活在伦敦大街上。live意为“生活”;drive意为“驾驶”;work意为“工作”;draw意为“绘画,招致”。根据句意可知,A为正确答案。
28. 【答案】B
【应试指导】词义辨析题。此处意为:他们之前访问纽约时。entrance意为“入口”;visit意为“访问”;flight意为“飞行”;way意为“道路,方式”。根据句意可知,B为正确答案。
29. 【答案】C
【应试指导】词义辨析题。之前访问纽约时,他们中的一个看到一些无家可归的人在卖一种名为《街头新闻》的报纸,他们就决定在英国首都创办类似的报纸。but意为“但是”,表示转折;or意为“或者”,表示选择;and意为“和,进而”,表示顺承;for意为“为了”,表示目的。根据句意可知,C为正确答案。
30. 【答案】B
【应试指导】词义辨析题。此处意为:与《街头新闻》类似的报纸。personal意为“个人的”;similar意为“类似的”;friendly意为“友好的”;natural意为“自然的”。根据句意可知,B为正确答案。
31. 【答案】D
【应试指导】推理判断题。空格后的“there are even different versions of the magazine”表明,《大志》杂志有多种不同版本。由此可知,《大志》杂志已经传遍了英国。land意为“着陆”;broke意为“打破”;float意为“漂”;spread意为“传播”。故选D。
32. 【答案】C
【应试指导】词义辨析题。此处意为:在英国的不同地方。town意为“城镇”;city意为“城市”;country意为“国家”;world意为“世界”。根据句意可知,C为正确答案。
33. 【答案】C
【应试指导】推理判断题。根据常理可知,报纸是卖给读者的。painter意为“画家”;reporter意为“记者”;reader意为“读者”;listener意为“听众”。故选C。
34. 【答案】A
【应试指导】词义辨析题。售卖《大志》杂志的工作帮助很多人逃脱了无家可归的行列。help意为“帮助”;ask意为“询问”;force意为“强迫”;need意为“需要”。根据句意可知,A为正确答案。

35. 【答案】B
【应试指导】词义辨析题。最终,他们中有很多人找到了新的工作和生活。now and then意为“不时地”;in the end意为“最终”;in a hurry意为“匆忙”;all the time意为“总是”。根据句意可知,B为正确答案。

四、阅读理解

36. 【答案】A
【应试指导】事实细节题。由第一段和第二段第一句可知,美国农业部在2008年想要了解是否所有学校的食堂都为学生提供健康的食物,结果却发现远非如此。他们发现大多数美国学校提供的午餐含太多的脂肪和盐。故A正确。
37. 【答案】B
【应试指导】事实细节题。第三段最后一句表明,美国农业部想要让学校遵循它的指导方针,提供均衡的食物。故B正确。
38. 【答案】D
【应试指导】事实细节题。第四段第一句表明,迈克·桑德斯曾是美国农业部的首脑。故D正确。
39. 【答案】D
【应试指导】推理判断题。由第五段前三句可知,美国农业部正在进行一个新项目——新起点,该项目将为学校提供更加新鲜的水果和蔬菜,也会帮学校把午餐变得更健康。由此不难推断,新起点项目的目标是改善学校的午餐。故D正确。
40. 【答案】B
【应试指导】推理判断题。由第一段第三、四句可知,一只鸟在帽子中出现或有人称能勘破未来都是魔法;一个病人变健康或一个健康的人(甚至是动物)变有病,魔法便是原因。由此不难推断,作者用了举例子的方法解释魔法。故B正确。
41. 【答案】A
【应试指导】事实细节题。由第二段第三句可知,哈里·胡迪尼是最优秀的世界著名的魔术师之一——因从死亡情境中逃脱而闻名。故A正确。
42. 【答案】A
【应试指导】事实细节题。由第二段第一句可知,作者认为人们用魔术来取乐。故A正确。
43. 【答案】A
【应试指导】推理判断题。由第一段前两句可知,老师称皮特为“捣蛋鬼”,有人说皮特没有希望和未来。由此不难推断,作者认为一些人应该向皮特说“抱歉”的原因是他们认为皮特没希望。故A正确。
44. 【答案】D
【应试指导】事实细节题。由第三段最后两句可知,皮特在他父亲死后离开了那些孩子,给在路边摆摊卖食物的母亲帮忙;由第四段第四句可知,他开创了自己的事业。故D正确。
45. 【答案】C
【应试指导】事实细节题。由第五段第一句可知,如今皮特不必四处寻找卡通书籍,因为总有人到他店里将卡通旧书卖给他。故C正确。
46. 【答案】A
【应试指导】词义猜测题。本篇文章通过皮特的故事表明,如果你是老师眼中的坏学生,作者建议你忽略他所说的话,可以像皮特那样获得成功。pay no attention to意为“忽略”;take no interest in意为“对……不感兴趣”;stick to意为“坚持”;believe in意为“相信”。故A正确。
47. 【答案】C
【应试指导】事实细节题。由第一段倒数第二句可知,同一天预约的医生不一定是你常看的医生。故C正确。
48. 【答案】B
【应试指导】事实细节题。由第二段第三、四句可知,每一位新病人都要回答一些医疗问题,注册过后就要预约一位护士做健康检查。故B正确。
49. 【答案】B
【应试指导】事实细节题。由第三段第二句可知,Out of Hours Service的电话是0845-345-8995。故B正确。
50. 【答案】C
【应试指导】事实细节题。由最后一段第二句可知,很多医生在中午12点到下午3点进行上门问诊。故C正确。

五、补全对话

51. Can/May I speak to Professor Johnson
52. Is there anything I can do for you/Can I help you/Can I take a message
53. what's wrong/the matter
54. is it serious
55. tell him about it/let him know

六、书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Jack,

I hope this email will find you very well.

October 20th will be my 18th birthday. I'm going to hold a party in my house this Saturday evening. Many of my good friends and classmates are coming. We will have a big dinner together. After that we will sing, dance and play games. The party will last three hours, from 7 p. m. to 10 a. m. I really hope you can come. And my friends and classmates will be happy to have you with us. I'm sure we will have a lot of fun together.

I'm looking for your early reply.

Best wishes,
Li Hua