

绝密★启用前

2025 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 130 分)

得分	评卷人

一、语音知识:共 5 小题;每题 2 分,共 10 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. <u>j</u> ob | B. <u>cl</u> imb | C. <u>d</u> oubt | D. <u>c</u> omb |
| 2. A. <u>h</u> orse | B. <u>w</u> ord | C. <u>s</u> hort | D. <u>s</u> port |
| 3. A. <u>c</u> ake | B. <u>l</u> ate | C. <u>a</u> pple | D. <u>g</u> ame |
| 4. A. <u>d</u> ear | B. <u>c</u> lear | C. <u>y</u> ear | D. <u>l</u> earn |
| 5. A. <u>th</u> ree | B. <u>th</u> ink | C. <u>m</u> other | D. <u>f</u> ourth |

得分	评卷人

二、词汇与语法知识:共 15 小题;每题 2 分,共 30 分。从每小题的四个选择项中,选出最佳的一项。

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 6. That was the year _____ John's brother was born. | |
| A. what | B. which |
| C. when | D. where |
| 7. If Kate goes swimming, she _____ great fun. | |
| A. has had | B. have |
| C. had | D. will have |
| 8. Work hard, _____ you'll have a big success. | |
| A. and | B. but |
| C. or | D. unless |
| 9. Excuse me, could you tell me how to _____ the museum? | |
| A. gets to | B. get to |
| C. got to | D. getting to |
| 10. More and more people like to go to work _____ foot. | |
| A. at | B. in |
| C. on | D. with |
| 11. Mr. Smith is in a meeting. You can _____ him later. | |
| A. calling | B. calls |
| C. called | D. call |
| 12. Your brother is a teacher, _____? | |
| A. isn't he | B. doesn't he |
| C. wasn't he | D. didn't he |
| 13. —What _____ you doing in the room? | |
| —I am studying Chinese. | |
| A. was | B. is |
| C. are | D. were |
| 14. Our city is developing _____ than before. | |
| A. quickly | B. more quickly |
| C. very quickly | D. the most quickly |

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 15. Tom has lived by _____ since he graduated from school. | |
| A. his | B. he |
| C. him | D. himself |
| 16. The telephone _____ by Alexander Graham Bell in 1875. | |
| A. invented | B. was invented |
| C. is invented | D. invents |
| 17. The man _____ with your sister is my classmate. | |
| A. dancing | B. danced |
| C. dance | D. dances |
| 18. Look! There are _____ pictures on the wall. | |
| A. any | B. some |
| C. much | D. both |
| 19. — _____ is your home from school? | |
| —It's about ten minutes' walk. | |
| A. How many | B. How much |
| C. How often | D. How far |
| 20. What time _____ Tom usually get up in the morning? | |
| A. does | B. do |
| C. did | D. doing |

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。

When I was very young, my parents often had friends visit our house. I never wanted to say hello to them and I tried hiding in my room. When I had to 21 at meals with these people, I would be polite, but I would have very little to 22.

As I grew up, I didn't go to 23 and gatherings unless I knew most of the people. I was 24 to talk to girls and never had a date until I was in high school. I still remember how 25 I was when I 26 on a first date. If there was any talk of love, I could not 27 at the other person directly.

In college, I spent many nights 28 in my room. It was sad, but it was easier than going out and 29 the world. I used that time to study 30. Soon I became an excellent pianist and started 31 for larger and larger audiences (听众). I 32 if the people listening to me would believe that I am shy.

Shyness is 33. It affects (影响) both the young and the 34, men and women, and even college students. Shyness affects the 35 we act and talk with other people.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. sit down | B. hang out | C. break down | D. carry on |
| 22. A. use | B. say | C. fear | D. know |
| 23. A. parties | B. rooms | C. offices | D. houses |
| 24. A. angry | B. eager | C. afraid | D. active |
| 25. A. shy | B. lazy | C. happy | D. lucky |
| 26. A. ran up | B. went out | C. gave up | D. moved around |
| 27. A. arrive | B. knock | C. look | D. work |
| 28. A. hard | B. alone | C. slowly | D. noisily |
| 29. A. saving | B. making | C. facing | D. changing |
| 30. A. science | B. music | C. history | D. painting |
| 31. A. serving | B. showing | C. waiting | D. performing |
| 32. A. tell | B. decide | C. think | D. wonder |
| 33. A. common | B. easy | C. funny | D. cool |
| 34. A. famous | B. sick | C. rich | D. old |
| 35. A. place | B. time | C. way | D. space |

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

Over the past 30 years, Jeremy, a 95-year-old man, has worked at the store in his town to help out the workers. He goes to the store six days a week in the early morning except on Sundays.

For Jeremy, waking up early isn't a problem. He has been doing it for 70 years since he used to work for the post office. He says it has become a habit.

The store gives Jeremy a free cup of coffee and some bananas in return for his work. He doesn't get paid. Why does he do it? He says that he really cares about the people in his neighborhood (社区), and he likes to make sure they get a good start to their day. "It's just seeing the people and talking to them. I know a lot about them and what's going on in their families."

When he goes to work, Jeremy prepares food boxes and makes sure the drinks inside the refrigerators have their labels (标签) facing customers. He doesn't make the coffee, but he does keep an eye on the coffee machine.

The store workers consider him part of the family, and many customers are fond of him—who they call Mr. J—as well. "I love this man. He is what we all hope to become. He's well-respected in our neighborhood," a customer named Rick said.

36. How long has Jeremy worked at the store?

- A. 30 years. B. Six days. C. A week. D. 70 years.

37. What did Jeremy use to work for?

- A. A factory. B. A school. C. A restaurant. D. A post office.

38. Why is Jeremy still working at the store?

- A. He enjoys drinking coffee. B. He cares about his neighbors.
C. He wants to earn some money. D. He likes eating fresh bananas.

39. What does Jeremy do to help out the store workers?

- A. Make coffee. B. Prepare food boxes.
C. Do some cleaning. D. Add labels onto drinks.

B

Joanna did not have anything nice to wear to attend her friend's birthday party. Her family couldn't afford a new dress. She decided to wear an old dress, but it was too short for her. "I will ask the tailor to increase the length," Joanna said to herself. However, the tailor refused to do so because his hands were full. Joanna looked at the dress, "What am I to do?"

Suddenly she saw a lady walk to the bank. The lady opened her bag to take out some papers, and her purse fell on the ground. But she didn't notice it. Joanna ran and picked up the purse.

There were so many people inside the bank. Joanna decided to wait on the steps. When the lady came out, Joanna handed her the purse. The lady could not believe the little girl had been waiting for so long.

"What is your name and where are you going? Can I drive you home?" The lady asked. Joanna told the lady she was going home. She also said she was sad about her dress. To her surprise, the lady was just the owner of a clothes shop. "Come to my shop in the evening and collect your dress," she told Joanna. In the evening, Joanna went to the shop and was happy to see her old dress look so splendid. The lady had used lace (蕾丝) to increase the length of the dress. The collar had been embroidered (刺绣) as well.

Joanna wore the dress with the new look to the birthday party and everyone liked it.

40. What did Joanna have to do for the party?

- A. To buy a new dress. B. To borrow a dress from the lady.
C. To rent a worn dress. D. To make her old dress longer.

41. Why did the tailor refuse to help Joanna?

- A. He was very busy. B. He got his hands hurt.
C. He was going to the bank. D. He was going to close the shop.

42. What did the lady do after she got her purse back?

- A. She got a job for Joanna. B. She gave Joanna some money.
C. She bought Joanna some clothes. D. She offered to drive Joanna home.

43. Which of the following words can best describe Joanna?

- A. Rich. B. Rude. C. Silly. D. Honest.

C

For a lot of children, lunchtime is a chance to spend time with friends and take a break from school work. But for others, the *cafeteria* can be a lonely place.

"If you are a new student at school, the most frightening part of your day is finding a place to sit at lunch," says Mr. Smith, an official at Parker School. To make sure that no one eats alone, school officials assign (分配) students seats in the cafeteria on certain days. Smith says this gives students a chance to get to know more classmates.

Many schools across the United States have similar sitting rules. Some school officials say assigning seating can prevent bullying (霸凌). Others point out that it also makes the lunchroom more organized, since students aren't racing in to get the best seats.

But some people say assigning seating doesn't settle any problems. They argue that forcing children to sit together won't make them become friends. It could bring about more problems if these students don't get along. And many people point out that lunch is one of the few times when children can have some freedom in school.

At Gardener School, students can sit wherever they want at lunch. "Letting students have a choice is important," says a fifth-grade teacher at the school. "It keeps students interested in learning."

44. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to *cafeteria* in the first paragraph?

- A. Library. B. Classroom. C. Restaurant. D. Playground.

45. Why does Parker School assign seats at lunchtime?

- A. To save space. B. To let friends sit together.
C. To make students study hard. D. To help students know more classmates.

46. What does Gardener School do about lunchtime seating?

- A. It gives new students best seats. B. It forces students to sit together.
C. It lets students choose their own seats. D. It stops students from racing for seats.

D

At our New Year's Eve family dinner, Dad talked about his plan for the coming year. He was going to learn ice skating. He said that it was his dream for many years.

There is a canal (运河) in our city. In winter it freezes over and becomes a wonderful outdoor skating rink (滑冰场). Every winter, Dad walked on the canal and watched people skating. He wondered how people were able to stand on the narrow metal skates on ice. He never thought he would learn to skate himself. He thought he was too old and might break a bone if he fell. But, on that New Year's Day, Dad took the whole family to the canal.

We helped him put on his skates. I showed him how to stand on the ice. My sister told him to keep his body low in case he fell. Dad learned like a young student, listening carefully to our instructions. After the first 10 minutes, Dad could stand on his skates. Thirty minutes later, he began to move across the ice slowly. At the end of the day he could skate, but mostly on his left foot. He pushed himself forward with his right foot.

From that day on, Dad went skating more often than anyone else in our family. A month later, he became a good skater. Now we spend a lot of time skating on the canal together.

47. What was Dad's dream for many years?

- A. To learn ice skating. B. To get up first on New Year's Day.
C. To cook a family dinner. D. To make plans for the whole family.

48. What did Dad wonder about while watching people skating?
A. Where people got their metal skates. B. Why people loved skating in winter.
C. How people could stand on narrow skates. D. When people began to skate in history.
49. What do we know about Dad from the third paragraph?
A. He put on skates by himself. B. He moved across the ice quickly.
C. He followed the instructions carefully. D. He attended an online training class.
50. How long did it take Dad to be good at skating?
A. A day. B. A month. C. 10 minutes. D. 30 minutes.

得分	评卷人

五、补全对话:共5小题;每题3分,共15分。根据中文提示,从下面所给的七个选项选出五个最佳选项补全对话。所选选项必须符合对话语境与英语表达习惯。

- 提示: Robert 邀请 Julia 参加跨年晚会,并请她演唱一首歌。Julia 欣然接受。
(Robert = R; Julia = J)
- R: Hi, Julia. We are going to have a party on New Year's Eve. _____ 51 _____
J: Yes, I'd love to. _____ 52 _____
R: At the Student Center. It will be the biggest party this year.
J: Oh, _____ 53 _____ Anything I can do?
R: Yes, _____ 54 _____
J: Why not? I've just learnt a Chinese song.
R: I can't wait any longer! _____ 55 _____
J: See you.

- A. that's great!
B. See you then.
C. I'm fine, thank you.
D. I'm having a great time.
E. Would you like to join us?
F. Where are you going to have it?
G. would you like to sing us a song?

得分	评卷人

六、书面表达:满分20分。

56. 假设你是李华。你的美国朋友 Tom 给你寄来一本英语词典,你准备回赠他一件礼物,并邀请他来中国旅游。请给 Tom 写一封电子邮件,内容包括:

- (1) 感谢他送给你词典;
(2) 介绍你回赠的礼物;
(3) 邀请他来中国旅游。
注意:
(1) 词数应为100左右;
(2) 邮件内容须写在答题卡的指定位置。

参考答案及解析

一、语音知识

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

二、词汇与语法知识

6. [答案] C

【应试指导】本题考查定语从句。句意:那就是约翰的哥哥出生的那一年。分析句子可知,空格处为定语从句的引导词,先行词为表示时间的名词 the year,从句主谓结构完整,因此空格处应填关系副词 when 在从句中作时间状语。故本题选 C。

7. [答案] D

【应试指导】本题考查时态。句意:如果凯特去游泳,她会玩得很开心。if 引导的真实条件句,句子时态遵循“主将从现”原则,即主句用一般将来时,从句用一般现在时表将来。故本题选 D。

8. [答案] A

【应试指导】本题考查连词辨析。句意:努力工作,你就会取得巨大成功。and 意为“和,然后”,表示并列和顺承;but 意为“但是”,表示转折;or 意为“或者,否则”,表示选择或警告;unless 意为“除非”,表示条件。结合句意可知,空格前后为顺承逻辑。故本题选 A。

9. [答案] B

【应试指导】本题考查固定用法。句意:打扰一下,你能告诉我怎么去博物馆吗?“疑问词+不定式”为固定用法,不定式的基本形式为“to+动词原形”。故本题选 B。

10. [答案] C

【应试指导】本题考查固定短语。句意:越来越多的人喜欢步行上班。on foot 为固定短语,意为“步行”。故本题选 C。

11. [答案] D

【应试指导】本题考查情态动词的用法。句意:史密斯先生正在开会,你可以稍后给他打电话。can 为情态动词,情态动词后接动词原形。故本题选 D。

12. [答案] A

【应试指导】本题考查反义疑问句。句意:你的哥哥是一名老师,不是吗?反义疑问句遵循“前肯后否,前否后肯”的原则,疑问部分的助动词和主语与陈述部分保持一致,且主语多用代词替换。故本题选 A。

13. [答案] C

【应试指导】本题考查时态。句意:——你正在房间里做什么?——我正在学中文。结合答语可知,题干询问现在正在做什么,应用现在进行时。主语为 you, be 动词应用 are。故本题选 C。

14. [答案] B

【应试指导】本题考查比较级。句意:我们的城市比以前发展得更快了。than 为比较级的标志词,quickly 的比较级形式为 more quickly。故本题选 B。

15. [答案] D

【应试指导】本题考查代词辨析。句意:汤姆从学校毕业后就一直独自生活。his 为形容词性物主代词或名词性物主代词,表示“他的(东西)”;he 为人称代词主格,用作主语;him 为人称代词宾格,用作宾语或表语;himself 为反身代词,表示“他自己”,by oneself 为固定短语,意为“独自,靠自己”。故本题选 D。

16. [答案] B

【应试指导】本题考查时态和语态。句意:电话是亚历山大·格雷厄姆·贝尔于1875年发明的。根据 in 1875 可知,句子应用一般过去时。invent 和 telephone 为动宾关系,应用被动语态。故本题选 B。

17. [答案] A

【应试指导】本题考查非谓语动词。句意:正在和你姐姐跳舞的那位男士是我的同学。分析句子可知,句中已有系动词 is,空格处应填非谓语动词作后置定语,修饰 the man。the man 和 dance 为主谓关系,应用现在分词。故本题选 A。

18. [答案] B

【应试指导】本题考查限定词辨析。句意:看!墙上有一些照片。any 意为“任何”,可修饰可数名词复数或不可数名词,多用于否定句或疑问句;some 意为“一些”,可修饰可数名词复数或不可数名词,多用于肯定句;much 意为“许多”,用于修饰不可数名词;both 意为“两者都”。题干为肯定句,且后接可数名词复数 pictures。故本题选 B。

19. [答案] D

【应试指导】本题考查疑问词辨析。句意:——你家离学校多远?——步行大约十分钟。how many 意为“多少”,询问可数名词的数量;how much 意为“多少钱,多少”,询问价格或不可数名词的数量;how often 意为“多久一次”,询问频率;how far 意为“多远”,询问距离。答语为距离表达,故本题选 D。

20. [答案] A

【应试指导】 本题考查时态与一般疑问句。句意:汤姆早上通常几点起床? usually 为一般现在时的标志词,主语 Tom 为第三人称单数,谓语 get up 为实义动词,一般疑问句需借助助动词 does 构成。故本题选 A。

三、完形填空

21. 【答案】 A

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。句意:当我不得不和这些人一起坐下吃饭时,我会表现得有礼貌。sit down 意为“坐下”;hang out 意为“闲逛”;break down 意为“出故障”;carry on 意为“继续做”。故本题选 A。

22. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。句意:当我不得不和这些人一起坐下吃饭时,我会表现得有礼貌,但没什么话可说。use 意为“使用”;say 意为“说”;fear 意为“害怕”;know 意为“知道”。故本题选 B。

23. 【答案】 A

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。句意:随着我长大,除非我认识在场的大多数人,否则我不会参加派对和聚会。party 意为“派对”;room 意为“房间”;office 意为“办公室”;house 意为“房子”。空格后 and 连接并列词 gatherings(聚会),故本题选 A。

24. 【答案】 C

【应试指导】 推理判断题。联系上下文可知,“我”很害羞。由此可推断出,“我”害怕和女孩说话。angry 意为“生气的”;eager 意为“渴望的”;afraid 意为“害怕的”;active 意为“活跃的”。故本题选 C。

25. 【答案】 A

【应试指导】 推理判断题。联系上文可知,“我”很害羞,害怕和女孩说话,直到高中才第一次约会。由此可推断出,“我”第一次约会时的状态必然是害羞的。shy 意为“害羞的”;lazy 意为“懒惰的”;happy 意为“高兴的”;lucky 意为“幸运的”。故本题选 A。

26. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。句意:我仍然记得第一次出去约会时我有多害羞。run up 意为“积累”;go out 意为“外出娱乐”,go out on a date 为固定表达,意为“外出约会”;give up 意为“放弃”;move around 意为“四处走动”。故本题选 B。

27. 【答案】 C

【应试指导】 词语搭配题。句意:如果谈论到了爱情,我无法直视对方。arrive at 意为“到达”;knock at 意为“敲”;look at 意为“看”;work at 意为“从事,致力于”。look at sb. directly 为固定搭配,意为“直视某人”。故本题选 C。

28. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】 推理判断题。联系下文可知,这虽然悲凉,但比出去面对世界更容易。由此可推断出,在大学里,“我”很多个晚上都独自待在房间里,这虽然悲凉,但比出去面对世界更容易。hard 意为“努力地”;alone 意为“独自”;slowly 意为“缓慢地”;noisily 意为“吵闹地”。故本题选 B。

29. 【答案】 C

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。句意:这虽然悲凉,但比出去面对世界更容易。save 意为“拯救”;make 意为“制造”;face 意为“面对”;change 意为“改变”。故本题选 C。

30. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】 推理判断题。联系下文可知,“我”很快成了一名优秀的钢琴家。由此可推断出,“我”利用那段时间学习了音乐。science 意为“科学”;music 意为“音乐”;history 意为“历史”;painting 意为“绘画”。故本题选 B。

31. 【答案】 D

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。句意:很快我成了一名优秀的钢琴家,并开始为越来越多的听众表演。serve 意为“服务”;show 意为“展示”;wait 意为“等待”;perform 意为“表演”。故本题选 D。

32. 【答案】 D

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。句意:我很好奇听我演奏的人是否会相信我其实很害羞。tell 意为“告诉”;decide 意为“决定”;think 意为“认为”;wonder 意为“想知道,好奇”。故本题选 D。

33. 【答案】 A

【应试指导】 推理判断题。联系下文可知,害羞会影响男女老少,甚至大学生。由此可推断出,害羞是很常见的。common 意为“常见的”;easy 意为“容易的”;funny 意为“有趣的”;cool 意为“酷的”。故本题选 A。

34. 【答案】 D

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。句意:它影响着男女老少,甚至大学生。famous 意为“著名的”;sick 意为“生病的”;rich 意为“富有的”;old 意为“年老的”,the old 意为“老人”。故本题选 D。

35. 【答案】 C

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。句意:害羞影响着我们做事和与他人交流的方式。place 意为“地方”;time 意为“时间”;way 意为“方式”;space 意为“空间”。故本题选 C。

四、阅读理解

36. 【答案】 A

【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据文章第一段第一句可知,过去 30 年来,95 岁的老人杰里米一直在镇上的商店帮忙。故本题选 A。

37. 【答案】 D

【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据文章第二段第二句可知,杰里米早在邮局工作。故本题选 D。

38. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据文章第三段第二、三、四句可知,杰里米没有薪水却依旧在商店工作,是因为他真心在乎社区里的街坊邻里。故本题选 B。

39. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据文章第四段可知,杰里米上班时会整理餐盘,确保冰箱里的饮料标签正对着顾客。他不负责煮咖啡,但会留意咖啡机的情况。故本题选 B。

40. 【答案】 D

【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据文章第一段第三、四句可知,乔安娜决定穿旧的裙子去参加朋友的生日派对,但那条裙子对她来说太短了,她要让裁缝把它加长。故本题选 D。

41. 【答案】 A

【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据文章第一段第五句可知,裁缝太忙了,所以拒绝帮助乔安娜。“One's hands are full./One gets/has one's hands full.”为固定表达,意为“忙得不可开交”。故本题选 A。

42. 【答案】 D

【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据文章第四段开头女士的话可知,女士拿回钱包后,主动提出开车送乔安娜回家。故本题选 D。

43. 【答案】 D

【应试指导】 推理判断题。通读全文可知,乔安娜捡到女士掉的钱包,并没有据为己有,而是在银行门口等女士出来后主动归还,体现其具有诚实的美好品质。故本题选 D。

44. 【答案】 C

【应试指导】 词义猜测题。第一段围绕 lunchtime(午餐时间)展开,讲述对许多孩子而言,午餐时间是和朋友们相处,暂时放下学业休息的机会。但对另一些孩子而言,_____却可能是个孤独的地方。由此可推断,cafeteria 是指吃午餐的地方,即餐厅或食堂。library 意为“图书馆”;classroom 意为“教室”;restaurant 意为“餐厅”;playground 意为“操场”。故本题选 C。

45. 【答案】 D

【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据文章第二段第二、三句可知,为了确保没有人独自吃饭,学校会在特定日子里给学生分配食堂座位,让学生有机会认识更多同学。故本题选 D。

46. 【答案】 C

【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据文章最后一段第一句可知,在加德纳学校,学生午餐时可以坐在任何他们想坐的地方,即学生可以自己选择座位。故本题选 C。

47. 【答案】 A

【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据文章第一段第二、三句可知,学滑冰是爸爸多年的梦想。故本题选 A。

48. 【答案】 C

【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据文章第二段第三、四句可知,爸爸看着他人滑冰的时候,会好奇他们怎么能穿着窄窄的金属冰鞋站在冰上。故本题选 C。

49. 【答案】 C

【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据文章第三段第四句可知,爸爸学习滑冰时,认真听从“我”和妹妹的指导。故本题选 C。

50. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】 事实细节题。根据文章最后一段第二句可知,一个月后,爸爸成了一名优秀的滑冰者。故本题选 B。

五、补全对话

51. E 52. F 53. A 54. G 55. B

六、书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Tom,

I hope this email finds you well! I was so excited when I received the English dictionary you sent me. Thank you so much—it's exactly what I need for my English studies. As a small gift in return, I'm sending you a traditional Chinese silk scarf. It's made of soft silk with beautiful patterns of Chinese mountains and rivers. I think you'll like its bright colors and unique design. It's a little piece of Chinese culture for you.

I'd love to invite you to visit China someday—see famous places, taste delicious Chinese food, and experience our interesting culture. I'll be your guide and show you around.

Looking forward to your reply!

Best wishes,
Li Hua