

二〇二二年全市初中学生学业水平考试

英 语 试 题

亲爱的同学,伴随着考试的开始,你又走到了一个人生驿站。请在答题之前,一定要仔细阅读以下说明:

- 1. 试题由选择题与非选择题两部分组成,共 10 页。选择题 80 分,非选择题 40 分,共计 120 分。考试时间 120 分钟。
- 2. 将姓名、考场号、座号、考号填写在试题和答题卡指定的位置。
- 3. 试题答案全部涂、写在答题卡上,完全按照答题卡中的“注意事项”答题。
- 4. 考试结束后,答题卡和试题一并交回。

愿你放松心情,放飞思维,充分发挥,争取交一份圆满答卷。

选择题(三大题,共计 80 分)

一、听力测试(共 30 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 30 分)

第一节 听下面 10 个小对话。每个对话后面有一个小题,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。听完每个对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每个对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the man want to buy?

A. A pair of shoes. B. A pair of trousers. C. A pair of gloves.
2. What does Peter want to be in the future?

A. An engineer. B. A scientist. C. A policeman.
3. What’s the weather like now?

A. Rainy. B. Sunny. C. Windy.
4. How many subjects are mentioned in the conversation?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
5. How will the speakers probably go to the airport?

A. By bus. B. By air. C. By car.
6. Where does the woman want to go?

A. To the theatre. B. To the bank. C. To the cinema.

7. What does Mary want?

A. Some water. B. Some cakes. C. Some fruit.
8. What’s the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student. B. Grandma and grandson. C. Mother and son.
9. Who may know Jane’s date of birth?

A. The man. B. Lisa. C. The woman.
10. When will Mike come back?

A. On 2nd July. B. On 3rd July. C. On 5th July.

第二节 听下面四段对话。每段对话后各有几个小题,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。听每段对话前,你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。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What was Jenny doing at 5 yesterday afternoon?

A. Going home. B. Playing basketball. C. Going to the hospital.
12. Who sent Jenny to the hospital?

A. Clare. B. Jenny’s parents. C. Mike.
13. What does Mike want to buy?

A. A hat. B. A basket. C. A bike.

听下面一段对话,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. School life. B. Weekend plans. C. Personal hobbies.
15. What will Bob do first on Saturday morning?

A. Practise painting. B. Check his email. C. Do his homework.
16. What will Betty do on Saturday afternoon?

A. Go to a concert. B. Have a picnic. C. Have a piano lesson.
17. Where will the speakers and Lucy meet?

A. In the park. B. Near the beach. C. At the school.

听下面一段对话,回答第 18 至 21 题。

18. What is the conversation mainly about?

A. What Jack’s parents do. B. How Jack made friends. C. How Jack studies in Beijing.
19. With whom did Jack come to Beijing?

A. His teachers. B. His friends. C. His parents.

20. What can we know about Wang Ning?
- A. He is short.
B. He often plays volleyball.
C. He likes collecting stamps.
21. When did Jack and Wang Ning become friends?
- A. In the spring. B. In the summer. C. In the autumn.
- 听下面一段对话,回答第 22 至 25 题。
22. Where was the conversation taking place?
- A. On the boat.
B. On the phone.
C. In the city center of Guilin.
23. How large is Yangshuo?
- A. About 65 square kilometres.
B. About 1,418 square kilometres.
C. About 1,428 square kilometres.
24. How many kinds of things is Yangshuo famous for?
- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
25. What will Amy show to Henry?
- A. Some rocks. B. Some photos. C. Some gifts.

第三节 听下面一段独白。独白后有 5 个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听独白前,你有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。该段独白读两遍。

26. How long did Lao She stay at the teacher's school?
- A. For 4 years. B. For 5 years. C. For 6 years.
27. Where did Lao She work as a head teacher?
- A. At a primary school. B. At a middle school. C. At a college.
28. What did Lao She do in London?
- A. Acted plays. B. Wrote novels. C. Taught Chinese.
29. When did Lao She return to China?
- A. In 1918. B. In 1924. C. In 1929.
30. What can we know about *Teahouse*?
- A. It has thirteen acts.
B. It was written in 1957.
C. It is about Wang Lifa's family life.

二、完形填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,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。

In 1998, when the volunteer(志愿者) teacher Han Mei first entered the small mountain village school, she couldn't believe her eyes. She was 31 to see the sights (情景) in front of her: broken windows, small old desks and chairs. Even 32, students of different ages were in the same classroom. It was the only class in the school. Han Mei 33 how poor the local people were in education, so she decided to find out as many ways as she could to help them.

One day when Han Mei was giving a class, Ma Qiang, a naughty (顽皮的) boy, made some noises for 34. Other kids laughed. At that time Han Mei decided to make good use of the chance to help him. She walked towards Ma Qiang and asked him to put out his 35. Han Mei stood silently beside Ma Qiang and looked at them 36, then she said with a smile, "I examined (查看) your little fingers just now. I know you will become a good 37 in the future. Come on!" Hearing this, Ma Qiang was surprised because 38 had said such words to him before. This was the first time he had heard them. He couldn't believe that completely 39 he remembered what the teacher said in his heart.

After that, Ma Qiang studied much harder and later he went to college. After many years, just as his volunteer teacher had 40, he became a famous doctor. Ma Qiang always says his volunteer teacher's encouraging words have made what he is.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 31. A. surprised | B. happy | C. proud |
| 32. A. better | B. fairer | C. worse |
| 33. A. wondered | B. forgot | C. realized |
| 34. A. fun | B. help | C. pity |
| 35. A. books | B. hands | C. toys |
| 36. A. carefully | B. nervously | C. angrily |
| 37. A. teacher | B. doctor | C. player |
| 38. A. nobody | B. everybody | C. somebody |
| 39. A. and | B. or | C. but |
| 40. A. worried | B. expected | C. regretted |

三、阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

第一节 阅读下面短文,根据短文内容判断其后面所给句子的对错,并在答题卡上将所选的对应选项涂黑。选 Right 涂 A,选 Wrong 涂 B。

In today's world, almost everyone knows that air pollution and water pollution are harmful to people's health. However, not all people know that noise is also a kind of pollution, and that is harmful to human health, too.

People who work and live in noisy conditions usually become deaf. Many workers who print newspapers and books become deaf. Quite a few people living near airports also become deaf.

Recently it was discovered that many American children’s hearing is as bad as 65-year-old people’s, for these children like to listen to pop music and most pop music is noisy. Besides, noise produced by planes or machines will make people’s life difficult and unpleasant, or even make people ill or drive them mad.

Now the governments in many countries have made laws to control noise. In China, the government is trying to solve not only air and water pollution problems but also noise pollution problems.

41. Everyone knows noise is a kind of pollution.
A. Right. B. Wrong.
42. If one works and lives in noisy conditions, he/she usually becomes deaf.
A. Right. B. Wrong.
43. Many American children have very bad hearing.
A. Right. B. Wrong.
44. Noise can make people live a difficult life but can’t drive them mad.
A. Right. B. Wrong.
45. The Chinese government is trying to solve air, water and noise pollution problems.
A. Right. B. Wrong.

第二节 阅读下列短文,根据短文内容,从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能回答所提问题或能完成所给句子的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

| | |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ① | Mrs Li is over 70 years old. She has lived in Beijing all her life. A reporter interviewed her yesterday. The following are their questions and answers. |
| ② | Reporter: What was your life like in the past? |
| ③ | Mrs Li: My family lived in a tiny house. My father was a postman, and he often worked twelve hours a day outside in the winter cold or in the summer heat. My mum was a farm girl before she met my father. She was a kind and loving mother. She didn’t go out to work. There were five children in my family, and looking after us was more than a full-time job. |
| ④ | The food we ate was simple. We could only eat meat once or twice a year. I wasn’t sent to school because my family couldn’t afford it. |
| ⑤ | Reporter: How has life changed? |

| | |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ⑥ | Mrs Li: Families have got smaller than they were in the past. The role of women has changed too. My daughter is really lucky. She has a good education. I’m happy that she can go to work even after getting married, but sometimes I feel lonely because she can’t come to see me often. |
| ⑦ | Transport and travel are easier today. When I was young, I went everywhere on foot or sometimes by bike. Now you can take the bus, the underground or a plane to travel. What I don’t like is that there’s so much more traffic. It’s so difficult to cross the road. And, of course, we have television today and I really enjoy watching TV. But I hate some of the shows because they are too noisy for me. |
| ⑧ | Generally speaking, I think life is better today. We eat better and we live longer. |

46. Who does Paragraph 3 (第 3 段) mainly talk about?
A. Mrs Li’s father and mother. B. Mrs Li’s mother and Mrs Li.
C. Mrs Li’s brothers and sisters. D. Mrs Li’s father and the children.
47. Mrs Li’s mother _____.
A. worked very hard at home B. was very strict with her children
C. often gave her children meat to eat D. worked on a farm after getting married
48. The passage tells us that Mrs Li _____.
A. can often see her daughter
B. has lived in Beijing for 50 years
C. usually went out by bike when she was young
D. couldn’t go to school because her family was poor
49. Mrs Li thinks _____.
A. her daughter is not lucky B. it’s easy to cross the road
C. the food she eats is simple D. some TV shows are too noisy
50. The passage above can probably be found in the part of _____ in a newspaper.
A. Business B. Nature C. Life D. Travel

B

When the teacher asked students if they wanted to show their swordplay skills (剑术), many of them raised their hands. This is common in Yingbinlu Primary School(YPS) in Chengdu, Sichuan Province. It started martial arts (武术) training in 2011.

For PE lessons, students in this school can choose from martial arts, table tennis, rope jumping, football and so on. “Only 8 students chose martial arts in the beginning. Now about 200 out of 1,446 students take part in the training,” the headmaster (校长) Chen Xue said.

Lou Yiling is 12 years old. She likes the course so much that she practises swordplay at home. Li Zhuoqian is now a 15-year-old middle school student. She graduated (毕业) from YPS three years ago. She used to be very **timid** and hid behind her mother when it was her turn to show up. After taking martial arts lessons, she became confident and won many prizes in competitions in Chengdu. She even showed martial arts in Japan with her classmates.

Now martial arts become popular not only in this school but also in other parts of our country. In Chenzhou, Hunan Province, more than 100,000 students at primary and middle schools are taking part in martial arts training.

51. In Yingbinlu Primary School _____ now.

- A. there are 1,646 students
B. only 8 students like martial arts
C. many students practise swordplay
D. all students must choose martial arts

52. What can we know about Li Zhuoqian?

- A. She used to be a very brave girl. B. She is very good at martial arts.
C. She is one of Lou Yiling's classmates. D. She showed martial arts alone in Japan.

53. The underlined word “timid” in Paragraph 3 probably means “_____” in Chinese.

- A. 渴望的 B. 认真的 C. 羞怯的 D. 好奇的

54. From the passage we know that _____.

- A. martial arts were not popular in YPS in 2011
B. Lou Yiling often practises rope jumping at home
C. martial arts training was started in YPS 12 years ago
D. over 100,000 primary school students practise martial arts in Chenzhou

55. What's the best title (题目) for the passage?

- A. Martial arts in schools
B. Lou Yiling — a martial arts lover
C. Chen Xue — a famous headmaster
D. Martial arts competitions in Chengdu

C

Zhu Lihua is a 65-year-old blind massage therapist (推拿师) and a member of the CPC (中国共产党) for 28 years. She has helped over 100 blind people find jobs, donated (捐赠) 5.06 million *yuan* to hundreds of poor students and treated many patients over the past few years.

Zhu became blind when she was 18. At first, she was very sad. But in 1983, she heard the story of Zhang Haidi on the radio. Then Zhu became happy again and took part in the massage training for blind people in 1985. After three years of training, she began to work at a local orphanage (孤儿院). Zhu's magic hands helped many children.

As a person living in Jiaxing city, Zhu has been influenced by the Red Boat spirit since she was a child. She joined the CPC in 1994. Driven by the Red Boat spirit, Zhu started a massage clinic (诊所) in 2008. It only trained blind people.

Where there are difficulties, there are helping hands from Zhu. In 2008, Zhu heard the news of the Wenchuan earthquake on TV and gave 100,000 *yuan* to the hard-hit area of the earthquake. And by now she has treated over 4,000 servicemen freely.

Three years ago, Zhu Lihua became the “Touching China 2019 Person of the Year”. All people said, “Although bad luck closed her door, Zhu opened a window of hope for others.”

56. What can we know about Zhu Lihua?

- A. She was blind when she was born.
B. She is an old member of the CPC.
C. She donated over 5 million *yuan* to poor workers.
D. She treated 100 blind patients over the past few years.

57. Zhu Lihua heard the story of Zhang Haidi _____.

- A. on the radio B. on TV
C. in the orphanage D. in the clinic

58. What's the right order of the following things Zhu did?

- ① Zhu joined the CPC.
② Zhu started a massage clinic.
③ Zhu worked at a local orphanage.
④ Zhu took part in the massage training.
- A. ①③②④
C. ④③①②
- B. ②④③①
D. ③④①②

59. Paragraph 3 is mainly about _____.

- A. the city of Jiading B. the massage clinic
- C. the birth of the Red Boat spirit D. the Red Boat spirit's influence on Zhu

60. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Zhu gave hope to many people.
B. Zhu treated many servicemen freely.
C. Only blind people were trained in the clinic.
D. No area of Wenchuan got help from Zhu in 2008.

非选择题(三大题,共计 40 分)

四、语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处按要求填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。每空 1 个单词。

Gala Village lies in Tibet. It is famous for its beautiful peach blossoms (桃花) in spring. A large number 61 (介词) tourists all over the country go there during March and April. They enjoy 62 (冠词) beautiful blossoms and the good environment. And the village serves the tourists well and tries to make 63 (they) feel at home.

The village is much 64 (good) than before. In the past, its people cared little about the environment. They made a living by 65 (cut) down trees. In 2011, the village decided to develop tourism. Some villagers (村民) were 66 (pick) out to provide tourist services. Those villagers went to receive training at two 67 (school) before they started working. Over the last ten years, as tourists get better travel experiences in Gala Village, its people have made more money 68 (连词) lived a better life.

Now, the villagers plant about 13.3 hectares (公顷) of trees every 69 (year). They are doing all they can to make their hometown greener. They 70 (strong) agree that they should protect the environment while developing tourism.

五、阅读表达(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文,根据其内容完成后面各项任务。

A good book can teach you many things. It can open your eyes and clear your minds. It is important and necessary to get into a good reading habit. Here are some ways to develop it.

Plan your time

你应该每天阅读 30 分钟。When time is set, nothing can change it. For example, make it a habit to read before breakfast or lunchtime.

Always carry a book

Wherever you go, take a book with you. When you leave the house, make sure that you always carry a good book as well as your school things. Remember that a book always stays with you.

Have a library card

Have a library card and you can read as many good books as possible in the library. Make it a weekly trip to the library. This helps you spend less money on books.

Put it online

One of the best ways to develop a good reading habit is to put some e-books into your net disc (网盘) and share them with your friends. Ask your friends and family to feel your joy or sadness and offer you suggestions.

71. 回答问题:

What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 1 refer to (指代)?

72. 将文中划线的汉语句子的英语。

73. 将文中划线的英语句子译成汉语。

74. 在文中找出与下面所给句子意思相近的句子。

If you do this, you can save more money on books.

75. 回答问题:

Who may give you advice according to the last paragraph?

六、书面表达(满分 20 分)

假设你的祖父母住在外地的农村,你想在将要到来的国庆节期间与父母一起去看望他们。请你根据下面的提示,用英语写一篇短文,简要介绍国庆节的由来以及你的打算,并谈谈你对假期计划的看法。

要点提示:

1. 中华人民共和国成立于 1949 年 10 月 1 日,自此人们便庆祝国庆节,全国放假三天。
2. 你打算和父母去看望祖父母并帮助他们做家务干农活。
3. 你对假期计划的看法。

注意事项:

1. 短文词数:80 左右。
2. 短文必须包含以上内容,但可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。
3. 短文的开头部分已给出,不计入总词数。
4. 文中不得出现真实的人名和地名。

The People’s Republic of China was founded...

英语试题(A)参考答案及评分说明

选择题(三大题,共计 80 分)

一、听力测试

- 1—5 BBABC
- 6—10 CACBC
- 11—15 AACBC
- 16—20ABBCC
- 21—25 ABCAB
- 26—30 BACCB

二、完形填空

- 31—35 ACCAB
- 36—40 ABACB

三、阅读理解

- 41—45 BAABA
- 46—50 AADDC
- 51—55 CBCAA
- 56—60 BACDD

说明:

1. 选择题共 60 小题,共 80 分。1—40 小题,每小题 1 分;41—60 小题,每小题 2 分。
2. 与所给答案不符者不得分。

非选择题(三大题,共计 40 分)

四、语法填空

61. of
62. the
63. them
64. better
65. cutting
66. picked
67. schools
68. and
69. year
70. strongly

说明:

1. 本题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分。
2. 与所给答案不符者不得分。

五、阅读表达

71. A good reading habit.
72. You should read 30 minutes every day.
73. 记着身边总要有一本书。
74. This helps you spend less money on books.
75. Your friends and family.

说明:

1. 本题共 5 小题,每小题 2 分。
2. 与所给答案不符,只要意义正确,且符合题意要求,也得分。
3. 语法、单词拼写错误,评分时视其对阅读表达的影响程度酌情扣分(应以理解和表达意义正确性作为评分的主要依据)。

六、书面表达

One possible version:

The People's Republic of China was founded on 1st October 1949. People have celebrated the National Day since then. There are flowers and national flags everywhere, and we have a three-day holiday.

My parents and I are going to visit my grandparents in the countryside and we'll stay there until the end of the holiday. While we're staying with my grandparents, we're going to help them do some housework and some farm work.

I believe my grandparents will be happy if we help them do such things, and we'll be happy, too. I think it's very meaningful to spend a holiday like this.

(一)说明:

1. 本题满分 20 分,按五个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量并确定或调整分数档次,最后给分。
3. 书写清晰、工整、规范,在原得分基础上加 2 分(最高得分为 20 分);书写较差,以致影响交际,则在原得分中减去 2 分(最低得分仍为 0 分)。标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。
4. 短文单词少于要求者,酌情扣分;多于要求者,只要不是太多,且符合题意,不扣分。

(二)各档次给分范围和要求:

第五档(17—20 分):能写出试题所要求的全部或绝大部分内容;语言错误少,行文连贯,表达清楚。

第四档(13—16 分):能写出试题所要求的大部分内容;语言有一些错误,行文较连贯,表达较清楚。

第三档(9—12 分):能写出试题所要求的大部分内容;语言错误较多,行文不够连贯,表达不够清楚。

第二档(5—8 分):只能写出试题所要求的少部分内容;语言错误多,行文不连贯,表达不清楚。

第一档(0—4 分):只能写出与试题所要求内容有关的个别句子或单词;语言错误很多,达不到交际目的。

英语听力录音原文

- No. 1 W: What can I do for you?
M: I'd like to buy a pair of trousers for my father.
- No. 2 W: I want to be an engineer in the future. What about you and your brother, Peter?
M: I want to be a scientist and my brother wants to be a policeman.
- No. 3 M: It's raining hard outside. It's a pity that we can't go out to play.
W: Don't worry. The weather report says it'll be sunny this afternoon.
- No. 4 M: What are our lessons in the afternoon, Jenny?
W: Your favourite subject Maths and the subjects I like—Physics and Geography.
- No. 5 W: David, we should go to the airport now. Let's take a bus.
M: My brother offered to drive us there this morning, so let's wait for him.
W: OK.
- No. 6 W: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the cinema, please?
M: Go straight on. Then turn left. It's opposite the bank.
- No. 7 M: What would you like, some fruit or some cakes, Mary?
W: Neither, Dad. I only want some water to drink.
- No. 8 W: Martin, I want you to take out the rubbish. Then clean the kitchen floor, OK?
M: Sure. Are Grandma and Grandpa coming?
- No. 9 M: Do you know when Jane's birthday is?
W: Sorry, I don't know. You can ask Lisa. She is Jane's best friend.
- No. 10 M: Hey, Alice! Can you look after my dog for me? I'm going to travel for three days.
W: OK. When will you leave, Mike?
M: On 2nd July. I'll come back on time.

M: Hello, Jenny! What were you doing at five yesterday afternoon?
W: Oh, I was going home from the hospital.
M: Why did you go to the hospital?
W: I hurt my arm when playing basketball with my friends.
M: Oh, sorry to hear that. Did you go to the hospital alone?
W: No, my friend Clare sent me there and she was with me all the time.
M: Have you told your parents about it?
W: No, they are too busy. I don't want them to worry about me. By the way, where are you going, Mike?
M: I'm going to the supermarket to buy a bike.
W: I'm going to the supermarket too. Let's go together.

W: What are you going to do at the weekend, Bob?
M: On Saturday morning, I'm going to do my homework and then check my email. At last I'm going to practise painting. What are you going to do, Betty?
W: I'm going to a concert in the afternoon. You can come too.
M: Sure! Who else is going there?
W: Nobody. Lucy is going to have a piano lesson, so she can't come with us, but on Sunday afternoon, Lucy and I are going to have a picnic. Would you like to join us?

M: Yes, I'd love to. Are we going to meet here?
W: No, we aren't. We are going to meet near the beach at one o'clock.

W: How long have you been in Beijing, Jack?
M: For two years. I came here with my parents two years ago.
W: What do your parents do?
M: Oh, they are both teachers at a school in Beijing.
W: I see. How many friends have you made since you came here?
M: More than ten, I think.
W: Really? Who is your best friend?
M: Wang Ning.
W: Wang Ning? What does he look like?
M: He is tall. And he likes playing football and collecting stamps.
W: How did you make friends with him?
M: It was the early spring of my first year at a new school in Beijing. No one knew me and I was very lonely.
W: Then one day, Wang Ning gave you a smile?
M: Yes, that's right. That smile made us become friends. And that smile also changed my life. I started to talk with other students.

M: Hello! Is that Amy?
W: Hello! This is Amy. Who's calling, please?
M: This is Henry speaking. Where are you at the moment?
W: Oh, at the moment I'm in Yangshuo, Guilin, Guangxi.
M: In Yangshuo? Where is it?
W: It's about 65 kilometres from here to the city centre of Guilin. Have you ever been here?
M: Not yet. How large is it?
W: About 1,428 square kilometres. It is a magic land of mountains, forests and rivers.
M: What is it famous for?
W: It's famous for its clean water and the strange shape of its tall rocks.
M: What did you do there?
W: I went along the Lijiang River by boat and enjoyed the beautiful sights. I took a lot of photos and I'll show them to you after I go back home.
M: Really? Thank you. How soon will you be back home?
W: In three days.
M: OK. See you then. Have a good trip!
W: Thank you. See you then.

M & W:
Lao She was born in Beijing in 1899. His mother sent him to a teacher's school in 1913. After finishing school in 1918, he became a head teacher of a primary school. In 1924, Lao She left home and went to England. He taught Chinese at a college in London and returned to China five years later. He wrote many plays, novels and short stories about people's lives. *Teahouse* is one of Lao She's most famous plays. He wrote it in 1957 and it has three acts. It tells us the story of Wang Lifa and the customers of his teahouse in Beijing. It describes the changes in Chinese society over fifty years.