深圳实验学校高中部2016-2017学年度第二学期第二阶段考试

**高一英语**

时间：120分钟 满分：150分 命题人：刘思思 方斯婷 张莹婕

**第一卷**

**一．听力部分（满分15分）**

第一节 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。**

**第一节**（共5小题；每小题1分，共5分）

听下面5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。听完每段对话后，你将有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. What would the woman like for dessert?

A. Cake. B. Rice pudding. C. Ice cream.

2. For whom does the man want to buy a new sweater?

1. Susan. B. Jimmy. C. Macy.

3. What is the weather like now?

1. Cloudy. B. Sunny. C. Rainy.

4. Where is the man’s mobile phone?

1. On the table. B. On top of the fridge. C. In his mom’s handbag.

5. What does the woman ask the man to do?

A. Lend a book to her. B. Return a book for her. C. Go to the library with her.

第二节（共10小题；每小题1分，共10分）

听下面4段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题，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，你将有5秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后，每小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6至7题。

6. What is the man doing?

A. Selling the woman a GPS.

B. Explaining the function of GPS.

C. Asking the way to the destination.

7. What is the woman’s first impression of GPS?



A. Unreliable. B. Accurate. C. Outdated.

听第7段材料，回答第8至9题。

8. What is the most famous article about?

A. The magic tap. B. The model of DNA. C. The first jet engine.

9. How much does an adult have to pay for the entrance ticket?

A. ￡4. B. ￡8. C. ￡16.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. In which subject does the woman get the highest grades?

A. Math. B. English. C. Art.

11. What does the woman want to do when she graduates?

A. Make lots of money. B. Enjoy her work. C. Realize her dream.

12. What does the man suggest to the woman at last?

A. Enjoying her life. B. Changing her mind. C. Taking math and English classes.

听第9段材料，回答第13至15题。

13. What does the man want to buy?

A. Medicine. B. Chicken. C. Drinks.

14. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?

A. Husband and wife. B. Sister and brother. C. Assistant and customer.

15. What is the woman’s real purpose of going out?

A. Doing exercise. B. Going shopping. C. Fetching newspapers.

**二．单项选择（每小题1分，共10分）。**

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。

16. –With a little care I the disaster.

–But you were too careless. It is no use crying over spilt milk, you know.

A. could avoid B. could have avoided

C. must avoid D. must have avoided

17. some teenagers don’t realize is difficult life can be after they get addicted to drugs.

A. What; how B. That; how C. That; what D. What; what

18. I haven’t seen Mike for a long time. He was no longer he used to be 10 years ago,

he was such a shy boy.

A. that; which B. what; when C. who; that D. which; that

19. It’s necessary that you some time for bobbies and relaxation.

A. had better set out B. should set out

C. ought to set aside D. set aside

20. The reason she gave for not being present was \_\_\_\_\_\_ the heavy rain prevented her coming.

A. /; because B. why; because C. /; that D. why; whether

21. We all know the truth there is air, water and sunlight, there are living things.

A. in wherever B. that wherever C. where D. that

22. – Did you go to the show last night?

– Yeah. Every boy and girl in the area invited.

A. were B. have been C. has been D. was

23. Generally, students’ inner motivation with high expectation from others essential to their development.

A. is B. are C. was D. were

24. –It’s a good idea. But who’s going to the plan?

–I think Tom and Mike will.

A. carry on B. get through C. carry out D. put up

25. – fine day it is!

– Yes, the sunshine is beautiful that I’d like to go hiking.

A. How; such B. What a; very C. How; so D. What a; so

**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A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

**A**

*This is the opening of a short story in a town in the United States by Alison Randall …*

When Frank and I stepped through the post office doors, there was a crowd gathered, looking at the new device on the wall with amazement like a crowd of wide-mouthed frogs. I had to get closer, and that was where being a girl that’s skinnier than a wire fence came in handy. Fortunately, Frank, my twin of eleven years, was just the same.

“Come on.” I said, grabbing his hand, and we slid through the cracks between people until we spilled out in front.

Finally I got a good look. It was fixed to the plaster (石灰板) next to the postmaster’s window, the place of honor usually reserved for the Wanted posters. Beady-eyed Zedekiah Smith, the bank robber, still hung there, but even he had been pushed aside for something more important.

A telephone. The first one in town.

“How’s it work?” Noah Crawford called out. Noah’s the best fix-it man around, and I could tell he was dying to get his fingers on those shiny buttons.

“Don’t rightly know,” answered the postmaster, and he pulled hard at his beard as if it might tell him. “I do know the sound of your voice moves along wires strung on poles. It’s sort of like the telegraph, only you hear words instead of dots and dashes.”

“Ah,” the crowd whispered, and I felt my own mouth move along.

I gazed at the shiny wood box and something happened inside me. Something – I can only guess – that might be like falling in love. The thought of talking into that box – of making my voice sail through wires in the sky – **it took over my brain. I couldn't get it out.**

“Frank,” I whispered to my twin. “I have to use that telephone.”

Five minutes later, Frank dragged me to Main Street, toward borne. “Liza –” he began, but I cut him off. We two thought so much alike, I had Frank’s questions answered before he even asked.

26. People crowded in the post office because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a new poster grabbed their attention B. the postmaster was delivering a speech

C. they were curious about the telephone D. there was a wanted bank robber captured

27. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

A. Many people stared at the new device in open-mouthed amazement.

B. The slight-figured twins managed to push to the front of the crowd.

C. Even the best fix-it man in the town got no idea about the new device:

D. The postmaster didn’t know anything about how the telephone worked.

28. By “**…it took over my brain. I couldn't get it out.**” we get a clear picture of the girl’s\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. eagerness to use the telephone B. obsession with the wood box

C. puzzlement over the her voice D. determination to fly in the sky

29. What is the passage mainly about?

A. The twins’ pleasing experiences in the town.

B. A special assembly called in the local post office.

C. People’s reaction to the arrival of the first telephone.

D. A great celebration of the start of telephone service.

**B**

Its symbol is a bee, showing that the city is a hive of activity (一派繁忙的景象). Once an industrial giant in North West England, Manchester is now a “dynamo (生机勃勃的地方) of culture and arts”, according to Lonely Planet.

This is why last month, the world’s largest travel guide brand chose the city as one of the top 10 must-visit cities of 2016.

The city’s soccer led by top Premier League sides Manchester City and Manchester United has become part of its heritage. This has happened partly because soccer used to be a “working man’s” game, played by workers in their spare time and Manchester used to be a working-class, industrial city.

Nowadays, however, the highest level of soccer isn’t exactly about working men. How many factory workers earn the £300,000 (2.9 million yuan) a week that Wayne Rooney is paid at Manchester United? How many working-class fans can afford £60 match tickets? The fans in the stadiums are now more likely to be bankers and lawyers.

But traditions are hard to change. The “ordinary man” side of soccer is still alive. You’ve probably never heard of Bury, Rochdale or Oldham Athletic, all teams in the lower leagues from nearby places. Their players don’t earn millions; in fact, most of them have other jobs because they earn so little. But their supporters are as enthusiastic as any City or United fan.

Although soccer is an important part of Manchester, it is not all the city offers. Manchester was the place where the Germans Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels began to write the Communist Manifesto (《共产党宣言》) at Chetham Library, the oldest public library in the English-speaking world.

Besides, the leading world newspaper The Guardian started there and a lot of the BBC’s broadcast operations have now moved from London to MediaCityUK in Manchester.

The city has also long had a reputation for having a great music scene. Popular bands such as Oasis started out in Manchester, and the city’s music culture was so famous in the late 1980s and 1990s that it has its own name: “Madchester”.

30. What was the author’s main purpose in writing the article?

A. To introduce Manchester’s history and its cultural development.

B. To describe Manchester’s famous football and media cultures.

C. To explain what makes Manchester stand out as a tourist attraction.

D. To inform the readers of some of Manchester’s traditions.

31. According to the article, Manchester’s soccer culture \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. has made most local soccer players rich and professional

B. has taken root in ordinary people’s lives despite some changes

C. has changed so much that soccer is now only popular among white-collar workers

D. has made the whole city into big fans of either Manchester City or Manchester United

32. Which of the following statements is TRUE about Manchester according to the article?

A. It is where the global newspaper Guardian and the BBC’s broadcast started.

B. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels once worked as librarians at Chetham Library.

C. Located in the south of Britain, it is famous for its unique culture and art.

D. It once earned the name of “Madchester” because of its music scene.

33. How does the article mainly develop?

A. By giving examples. B. By making comparisons.

C. By following the order of time. D. By analyzing causes and effects.

**C**

In this section we consider what you can do to train your brain to improve your game playing skills.

**1. Daily workout**

It is very easy to find tactical puzzles and train. However, you must try to solve them. Don’t just stare at the position for 10 seconds and then turn to the solution. You won’t learn anything. Have a go at trying to solve the puzzle. If you got it right then great – well done. However, if you got it wrong, then have another look. Ask yourself questions such as the following:

* Why did I get it wrong?
* What was wrong with my solution?
* What was the weakness that the tactic exploited (利用)?

Where can you find tactical puzzles?

It’s easy. They are everywhere. Many newspapers, including *Independent*, and magazines have a daily or weekly chess puzzle. Key “chess puzzles” into Google and you’ll find a whole load of them. There are plenty of puzzle books.

**2. Use software**

Nowadays chess software is terribly cheap. World Champion Vladimir Kramnik recently lost a match 4-2 against a software program. This program is available for about £30.

In general, people use chess software for the wrong reasons. They often play game after game against the machine and get beaten every time. Bored with this, they turn the playing level right down so that the program is almost playing random moves and then they can beat it every time and feel better.

Neither method will help you improve. However, chess software can be a fantastically useful learning tool if used in two particular ways.

The first is if you have tried to solve a puzzle but it’s a bit too difficult and you don’t really understand the solution. Never mind – well done for trying. Now set the position up on the program and try different moves. Chess software is faultless at tactical play. It will instantly tell you the right and wrong moves and why they do or don’t work.

Secondly you can run over games you have played to learn where you have gone wrong and where you could have improved. Get into the habit of keeping the score (i.e. writing down the moves) of games that you play. This will help you to improve and refine your understanding of tactical themes and patterns.

34. What would be the best title of this passage?

A. How to Train Your Brain

B. Where to Find Tactical Puzzles

C. Daily Workout and Use of Software

D. How to Improve Your Chess-Playing Skills

35. The underlined part “tactical puzzles” in the second paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. puzzles making us better understand themes and patterns of difficult games

B. puzzles showing us how to train our brains to think more effectively

C. puzzles teaching us some skills to play more difficult games

D. puzzles only teaching us how to play chess games well

36. Which of the following would be the right way of using chess software?

A. Playing as many games against the machine as possible.

B. Always trying difficult puzzles to improve your chess skills.

C. Running over games you’ve played to learn from mistakes and improve.

D. Turning the playing level down to build your self-confidence and feel better.

37. What does the writer think about chess software?

A. Chess software will help a lot if properly used.

B. Chess software below 30 pounds is too cheap to use.

C. Chess software is a fantastically useful learning toolin daily work.

D. Chess software helps improve understanding of tactical themes and patterns.

**D**

On the occasional clear-frost autumn night, I was hiking through the dark forest with my GMO wolf. Yes, my best friend is a genetically modified organism (转基因生物); deliberate selection has produced the blunt-toothed, small-pawed wonder that walks by my side.

Our world is changing rapidly. In the last five decades, global population has fully doubled, with 3.7 billion hungry mouths added to our planet. During this same time span, the amount of land suitable for agriculture has increased by only 5%. Miraculously, this did not result in the great global famine (饥荒) one might have predicted.

How do scientists modify a plant so that it makes more food than its parents did? We could treat each harvest like a litter of wolf pups and select only plants bearing the fattest, richest seeds for the next season. This was the method our ancestors used to engineer rice, corn and wheat from the wild grasses they encountered.

During my childhood, advances in genetic technologies allowed scientists to identify and clone the genes responsible for repressing (抑制) stem growth, leading to shorter, stronger stalks (麦秆) that could bear more seed – the high-yield crops that feed us today. The 21st century has brought with it a marvelous new set of high-tech tools with which to further quicken the process of artificial selection. Plant geneticists can now directly edit out or edit in sections of DNA using molecular scissors. We can minimize a plant’s weaknesses while adding to its strengths, and we don’t have to wait for seasons to pass to test the result.

It is the transformative potential of these techniques to quickly supply the next-generation crops required for upcoming climate change that has led me to believe in the safety and function of GMO plants in agricultural products. We need more GMO research to feed the world that we are creating.

I love the quiet forest that stands between my lab and my home. But I know that as a scientist, I am responsible first to humanity. We must feed, shelter and nurture one another as our first priority, and to do so, we must take advantage of our best technologies, which have always included some type of genetic modification. We must continue as before, nourishing the future as we feed ourselves, and each year plant only the very best of what we have collectively engineered. I keep the faith of my ancestors each night when I walk through the forest to my lab, and my GMO wolf does the same when she guards my way home.

38. Why does the author mention the wolf in the 1st paragraph?

A. To advise people to keep wolves as pets

B. To persuade readers to welcome the new technology

C. To change people’s attitude towards wolves

D. To introduce a technology used to humans’ advantage

39. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. GMO technology will help weatherproof future crops.

B. With GMO technology, famine has been removed.

C. Artificial selections make high-yield plants possible.

D. The author believes technology should contribute to future generations.

40. What can be learned about modifying a plant?

A. It takes scientists seasons to know whether their selection is correct.

B. One way for ancestors to change a plant was to clone some genes.

C. Modern techniques help speed up the artificial selection by altering DNA.

D. The general public show strong faith in GMO plants.

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。

**How to help children improve the ability to study?**

Children often have trouble studying because they haven’t developed good study habits. Teaching your child study skills early will give those skills to become habits. 41 .

**Create a Positive Learning Space.**

To increase concentration, set up a workspace for your child. 42 . His or her desk should have as few distractions as possible and be well equipped with school supplies, like pencils, erasers, rulers, calculators, loose-leaf paper and even a computer if your child is at a grade level where a computer is helpful or necessary. The environment should also be cheery and fun so that he or she has a good mental association with it.

**Maintain a Reliable Schedule.**

Make sure your child studies at the same time every evening. This habit keeps children from wasting time, and helps them focus. 43 . Most children have trouble focusing for more than an hour. Encourage your child to take a brief break can help him or concentrate more deeply when it’s time to do so.

44 .

Encourage your child to turn off his or her cell phone, video games and computer unless the computer is needed for the task at hand. These devices often distract children and can lead to wasting time. You should also be reasonably quiet and calm while your child is studying. Avoid noisy activities like talking loudly on the phone, vacuuming or watching television while your child is studying.

**Give Positive Reinforcement** (强化).

Positive reinforcement is not simply a matter of rewarding good study habits or high test scores, but also of acknowledging a child’s progress no matter how small. 45 . It will help to improve his or her study skills in effective ways.

A. Studies show kids and teens are more willing to study when praised.

B. A loving, caring and optimistic reaction will often be just the thing that your child needs.

C. The following tips can help your child study better.

D. Keep your child away from electronic devices.

E. If possible, only use the space to complete homework.

F. Avoid Distractions.

G. Also, let your child take a brief break every hour or so.

**第三部分 语言运用（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A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

“Paul must have been trying to carry his waste paper to garbage can and dropped a few pieces.” I 46 , picking them up. 47 later I found more pieces. No quiet sighing this time. I 48 , “Who is throwing garbage?” No answer. Instead, I saw more bits of paper 49 floating down from upstairs. Looking up, I saw my seven-year-old son, Paul.

“Stop making a mess.” “It’s not a mess. They’re 50 .” “Sorry, what did you say?” I hadn’t heard him clearly.

He didn’t answer me. Paul has autism (自闭症) and 51 answers a question, especially when he’s 52 attentively on something else. He ran down the stairs. “Where are my other butterflies?” he asked, 53 around. Every time Paul 54 five or more words together, my heart says a 55 of thanks. But lately he seems to 56 that the benefits of forming complete sentences when communicating are 57 of the effort.

Butterflies. Of course. I rushed to 58 them from the garbage, 59 them off and handed them to my young artist. “Want to see them 60 again?” he asked with a shy smile. “Oh yes! They’re beautiful.” I whispered. He ran back upstairs to float his 61 down again. They really did look like beautiful butterflies.[来源:Z&xx&k.Com]

That day Paul 62 me to look up at 63 instead of down at garbage. How many other masterpieces (杰作) do I miss because I’m too caught up in my 64 to take time to appreciate what’s right in front of me? 65 is not what happens to us. It’s how we look at it. Now, I look up.

46. A. laughed B. sighed C. amazed D. shouted

47. A. Days B. Years C. Moments D. Weeks

48. A. called out B. turned up C. got in D. added to

49. A. angrily B. silently C. loudly D. peacefully

50. A. planes B. papers C. leaves D. butterflies

51. A. rarely B. frequently C. willingly D. eagerly

52. A. devoted B. depended C. focused D. addicted

53. A. showing B. looking C. playing D. drawing

54. A. spells B. puts C. pushes D. accumulates

55. A. sound B. remark C. report D. prayer

56. A. refuse B. hear C. mind D. realize

57. A. worthy B. aware C. fond D. typical

58. A. hide B. destroy C. rescue D. remove

59. A. tore B. dusted C. cut D. seized

60. A. throw B. flow C. land D. fly

61. A. masterpieces B. schoolwork C. inventions D. imagination

62. A. reminded B. forced C. intended D. permitted

63. A. mistakes B. weaknesses C. beauty D. scenery

64. A. amusement B. housework C. communication D. homework[来源:Zxxk.Com]

65. A. Happiness B. Failure C. Success D. Life

**第二卷**

**第四部分 语言运用（共两节，满分45分）**

第二节 短文填空 （共10小题；每小题1. 5分，满分15分）

阅读下列短文，根据上下文在空白处填写适当的词语，或使用括号中所给词语的适当形式填空。

I watched nervously as my little brother was caught in the act. He sat in the corner of the living room, 66 (hold) a pen in one hand and my father's brand-new hymnal (圣歌集) in the 67 .

As my father walked into the room, my brother trembled slightly. He sensed that he had done something wrong. From 68 distance, I could see that he had opened my father's new hymnal and scribbled (乱画) on the first page with a pen. Now, staring 69 my father fearfully, he and I both waited for his 70 (punish), which was usually keeping us in a dark room.

My father picked up his prized hymnal, looked at it carefully and then sat down 71 saying anything. Books were precious to 72 . In his opinion, books were knowledge. However, his love for his children was 73 (deep) compared with these valuable books. 74 he did next was surprising. Instead of punishing my brother, instead of scolding or yelling, he sat down, took the pen from my brother's hand, and then wrote in the book himself, alongside the scribbles John 75 (make): **John's work, 1959, age 2.**

**第五部分 写作和基础（共三节，满分40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。

Dear Tom,

How is everything going recently? That has been a long time since we meet in China last time. Having passed the finally exams, I am busy planning a two-weeks trip to the US during this winter holiday. Do you have any suggestions about the choice of America cities? I prefer to big and modern cities. I guess I’d better book a hotel. What is the price for single boy like myself? Is it easy to find Chinese food? What is the traffic like, after I travel between cities in the US? Hope to hearing from you. Thank you!

Best regards!

Li Hua

第二节 单词填空 （共10小题，每题1分，满分10分）

根据汉语提示写出句子中所缺的单词，注意单词的正确形式。

76. They said goodbye to him as he got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (上车) the train at Union Station.

77. At \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (大概) 11:30 p.m., Pollard finally gave his consent to the search.

78. Pale wooden floors and plenty of natural light add to the relaxed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (氛围).

79. She was faced with a new job, in unfamiliar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (环境) with strange people.

80. During his election \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (运动) he promised to put the economy back on its feet.

81. This money is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (计划的，打算的) for the development of the tourist industry.

82. It isn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (值得的) spending so much time on minor problems.

83. The agreement won \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (广泛的) support in the US Congress.

84. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (聊) about the relative merits of London and Paris as places to live last night.

85. Three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (乘以) by four makes twelve.

第三节 短语填空。从下列所给词组中选用正确的词组并以适当的形式填到句子中，每个词组仅能用一次。 (共5小题，每小题2分，满分10分)

refer to get the hang of fundamental to in support of

give support to behave oneself watch out for carry on

86. My relationship with the actors is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my work as a director.

87. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my last letter has gone abroad.

88. The world is united \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our determination to prevent Iran from developing a nuclear weapon.

89. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and keep quiet for a while.

90. It may seem difficult at first, but you'll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it after a few weeks.

第四节 背诵默写。 (共5小题，每小题2分，满分10分)

91. By tugging at the string the kite will ascend. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

92. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I sleep late on Sunday mornings, and soon after I get up, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

93. For instance, my family likes to read. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

94. And if you can read it, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

95. We teach him Chinese and he teaches us English. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.