锦宏教育微信公众号：jh985211　　锦宏教育客服微信：18117901643

2026—2027学年度上期高2028届期中考试

英语试卷

考试时间：120分钟　　满 分：150分

第一部分 听力（共两节；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

听下面5段录音。每段录音后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段录音后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

1. Why is Rose going downtown?
   A. To host a party.　　B. To pick up Kevin.　　C. To buy a gift.
2. What is Larry unhappy about regarding the swimming class?
   A. The slow progress.　　B. The cold water.　　C. The poor facilities.
3. What will the speakers have for dinner?
   A. Carrots.　　B. Beans.　　C. Potatoes.
4. What does the woman suggest the man do?
   A. Tidy up his office.　　B. Work from home.　　C. Get some relaxation.
5. What do we know about Judy?
   A. She is quiet.　　B. She is polite.　　C. She is humorous.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听下面5段录音。每段录音后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段录音前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，每小题都有5秒钟的作答时间。每段录音播放两遍。

听第6段录音，回答第6、7题。

6. What does the man want to do?
   A. Book a ticket.　　B. Confirm a seat.　　C. Reschedule a flight.
7. When will the man leave for Swansea?
   A. On June 15th.　　B. On June 17th.　　C. On June 18th.

听第7段录音，回答第8至10题。

8. Who is the woman probably?
   A. A sports journalist.　　B. A private doctor.　　C. A fitness trainer.
9. How did Alex feel before climbing?
   A. Deeply regretful.　　B. Quite embarrassed.　　C. Fairly nervous.
10. What will Alex do this afternoon?
    A. Take a good rest.　　B. Do strength training.　　C. Go climbing again.

听第8段录音，回答第11至13题。

11. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

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A. Bob's career plan.　　B. A job opening.　　C. Student loans.

12. What advice does the woman give Bob?

A. Aim high.　　B. Be creative.　　C. Think twice.

13. What is Bob's final decision?

A. To set up his own business.　　B. To pursue further education.　　C. To accept the job offer.

听第 9 段录音，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Who broke the toy house?

A. Sophia.　　B. Henry.　　C. Sally.

15. Why do the speakers worry about rebuilding the toy house?

A. They are short of time.

B. Some parts are missing.

C. The directions are confusing.

16. What will the speakers probably do?

A. Fix the windows and doors.

B. Order a new toy house.

C. Ask someone for help.

听第 10 段录音，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What was the group's first stop in Melbourne?

A. Town Hall.　　B. Eureka Tower.　　C. Chinatown.

18. Where did the group meet a famous writer?

A. At the State Library.　　B. In the Botanical Gardens.　　C. On Swanton Street.

19. How long does the group's trip last?

A. Two days.　　B. Three days.　　C. Four days.

20. What is the group going to do next?

A. Go for lunch.　　B. Return to school.　　C. Write a review.

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Visitors to Carlsbad Caverns National Park have a variety of options to explore the cavern. Ranger-guided tours vary in duration, length, and difficulty. These tours are offered throughout the year and require a tour fee. Entrance fees are also required except for the Slaughter Canyon Cave Tour. The Senior and Access passes will provide a half-price ticket for the cardholder only. Ranger-guided tours are not accessible to wheelchairs or walkers.

Reservations are recommended for all ranger-guided tours. To make reservations, call 877-444-6777 or visit our website www.recreation.gov.

	King's Palace Tour	Left Hand Tunnel Tour	Lower Cave Tour
Distance:	1 mile (1.6 km)	1 mile (1.6 km)	0.5 mile (0.8 km)
Elevation Change:	82 feet (25 m)	15 feet (4.6 m)	79 feet (24.1 m)
Difficulty:	Moderate	Moderate	Difficult
Tour Time:	1.5 hours	2 hours	3 hours
Cost:	$8/adult $4/child (4–15)	$7/adult $3.50/child (6–15)	$20/adult $10/child (12–15)

King's Palace Tour

On the King's Palace Tour, descend into ornately decorated chambers known as the Scenic Rooms, and find yourself up close and personal with impressive cave formations. This is the only ranger-guided tour that travels a lit, paved trail. Handrails (扶手) are only on the steep sections of the trail.

Left Hand Tunnel Tour

Travel back in time on this tour lit by candle lanterns carried by each member of the tour. Participants must walk on the natural cave surface that can be uneven and includes large steps. This tour is not recommended for those with difficulty seeing in low light or those with balance issues.

Lower Cave Tour

Explore the scenic beauty beneath the Big Room as you experience Lower Cave. Participants must descend a slick flowstone slope using a handline, then climb down three ladders, descending a total of 79 feet (24.1 m). Travel in Lower Cave is by headlamp on slippery and uneven terrain.

21. What does the table suggest about the tours?

A. Shorter routes are easier.　　B. Cheaper tours take less time.

C. Shorter routes can be more demanding.　　D. Smaller changes in height mean easier tours.

22. Which tours offer physical support on steep sections?

A. King's Palace Tour & Lower Cave Tour.　　B. King's Palace Tour & Left Hand Tunnel Tour.

C. Left Hand Tunnel Tour & Lower Cave Tour.　　D. All three tours.

23. Where is the text most likely taken from?

A. A travel review.　　B. A tour brochure.

C. A geography textbook.　　D. A booking notice.

B

By my mid-20s, I'd finished my master's degree in psychology, and I was working in Dublin as a health researcher. It was mostly data and statistics work staring at a screen. I was earning more than most of my friends, living the city life, going out at weekends. I had a good pension (养老金) and annual leave but it caused a lot of anxiety and worry. I was really unhappy.

I wanted to get back to feeling passionate about something so I started thinking about the things I used to love. As a child, I'd always been involved in the outdoors, and I used to love hiking but all that had stopped after secondary school. I decided to volunteer with a local youth group and within a month, I'd gone camping with them. I absolutely loved it. **It was like switching on a lightbulb.** This was what I'd been missing.

I started taking courses in mountain skills and wilderness first aid, and by August I was working my usual job in the week, and I was a climbing club leader at weekends. I loved connecting with nature, connecting with other people.

Through all this, I learnt about the whole field of nature-based therapies (疗法). It was the perfect fit to combine my psychology background with my passion for the outdoors. I began taking courses in wild therapy, forest bathing and ecopsychology. I left my government job and in July 2020 I launched my business Nature Therapy Ireland, which is booming now.

I'd thought I'd always live in a city but last year, I moved to Tipperary to live at the foot of a mountain, surrounded by nature. If I'm feeling stressed, I can step outside in my bare feet and stand on the grass to ground myself. In Dublin, the front door felt like a barrier—I had to have my keys, my phone, my jacket before I could even go out and find a green space. My life now is leading nature connection hikes and forest bathing walks. My salary has halved for the moment but I've adjusted. I've never looked back.

24. What did the writer think of her job in Dublin?

A. Stressful.　　B. Valueless.

C. Insecure.　　D. Rewarding.

25. What does the underlined sentence mean in paragraph 2?

A. She enjoyed her voluntary work.　　B. She realized what she really loved.

C. Recalling the past made her happy.　　D. A bright future was in store for her.

26. What drove the writer to launch her business Nature Therapy Ireland?

A. Her adventurous experience.　　B. Her leadership and background.

C. Her connection with other people.　　D. Her major and passion for nature.

27. Why did the writer compare her life in Dublin with that in Tipperary?

A. To highlight how boring city life was.　　B. To call on people to get back to nature.

C. To show her satisfaction with her change.　　D. To indicate how successful her business was.

C

Visit any antique store and you'll encounter artifacts from the past: photographs, letters and even a brochure from the 1964 - 65 World's Fair. These objects have managed to survive for decades or even centuries. Why? One of the reasons is that they're physical.

But what about the life cycle of non-physical formats, like digital information? For thousands of years, we've known about history from the artifacts that have survived. They serve as the media that deliver the information. At the time of creation, no attempts were made at intentional preservation, yet physical materials have a chance of surviving and acting as the historical record that writers of biographies, historians, and novelists rely on. Traditionally, libraries have shouldered the responsibility of organization, preservation, and access to information. They digitize the physical materials so that researchers can quickly search and access the resources conveniently. However, such selfless devotion may result in an embarrassment for librarians.

Many people claim libraries are less vital now. They hold up a cell phone, saying, "It's all in here." But how was that universality of access made possible and, perhaps more importantly, how is it maintained? Who is managing what is preserved? When it comes to digital information, the terrifying answer can be: if not librarians, then no one. Unlike stable tangible (有形的、物质的) materials, digital information needs constant professional care. Without librarians' careful preservation, plenty of the digital content will disappear completely.

Even when a digital object is preserved, it may face a hidden problem: the information inside may be lost. As technology develops, old storage formats will become **obsolete**, making saved digital files useless. Without regular digital data migration, future historical records may come to an abrupt end when digital formats replace traditional ones.

As a librarian whose day job involves managing special collections and digital assets, I share the same worry. I'd be lying if I said a comprehensive solution currently exists. Fortunately, numerous librarians are dedicated to discovering, sorting and preserving digital information. Their efforts ensure that future researchers may find the digital world a challenging place to do their work, but not an impossible one.

28. What gives tangible materials an advantage over digital ones?

A. They are better protected by librarians.

B. They make information more accessible.

C. They provide more reliable historical records.

D. They can survive without intentional protection.

29. What can we learn about librarians in the digital age?

A. Their crucial efforts are often underestimated.

B. Their traditional responsibilities are disappearing.

C. They focus primarily on special physical collections.

D. They have found a universal solution to digital crisis.

30. What does the underlined word "**obsolete**" in paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. Easy to use.　　B. Out of date.　　C. Hard to find.　　D. High in price.

31. What is the main idea of the text?

A. Efforts are needed to save tangible cultural artifacts.

B. Librarians play a key role in digitizing ancient materials.

C. Digital information requires continuing care to remain usable.

D. Digital resources have made libraries unnecessary for research.

D

Wild animals are equipped with a variety of techniques to avoid becoming lunch for a bigger animal, also known as a predator in nature. The most well-known methods include the classic fight and flight as well as freeze.

A team of researchers wondered whether closeness to people might impact those survival strategies. "We often see that animals are more tolerant around us in urban areas, but we don't really know why," says evolutionary biologist Dan Blumstein. "Is it individual plasticity, meaning individuals change their fear of us and that leads to tolerance? Or can there be an evolutionary factor involved?"

To find out, Blumstein and his colleagues combined information from 173 studies of over 100 species, including mammals, birds, fish and even mollusks. It turns out that regardless of evolutionary ancestry, the animals react in a similar way to life among humans: they lose their anti-predator characteristics. That pattern is especially pronounced for plant-eating animals and for social species. This behavioral change is perhaps unsurprising when it's intentional, the result of domestication or controlled breeding. But it turns out that urbanization alone results in a similar change, though around three times more slowly.

The main point is: we're essentially domesticating animals by urbanization. We're selecting for the same sorts of characteristics that we would if we were actually trying to domesticate them. If the urbanization process helps animals better coexist with people, it could be to their benefit. But if it makes them more defenseless to their nonhuman predators, it could be a real problem. Either way, these results mean that city living has enough of an influence on wild animals that evolutionary processes kick in. Those reductions in anti-predator characteristics become encoded in their genes. We're changing the population genetics one way or another.

What the researchers now wonder is whether the mere presence of tourists in less urbanized areas can cause similar changes in wild animals. If so, serious questions exist for the idea of ethical, welfare-oriented eco-tourism. If we wish to help animals keep their anti-predator defenses, the researchers say, we might have

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to intentionally expose animals to predators. It's just yet one other way that we're changing the world around us.

32. What is the aim of the research led by Blumstein?

A. To compare the effectiveness of different survival techniques.

B. To study how living among humans affects animals' survival strategies.

C. To determine how animals' survival is impacted by individual plasticity.

D. To find out which evolutionary factor impacts animals' survival methods.

33. What may cause animals to lose anti-predator characteristics?

A. Controlled breeding of animals.　　B. Increased presence of tourists.

C. Planned selection of favorable genes.　　D. Gradual abandonment of domestication.

34. Which of the following statements would Blumstein agree with?

A. Urbanization has made wild animals more alert.

B. City living has led to animals' genetic variations.

C. City living has helped to preserve animal species.

D. Urbanization has brought concrete benefits to animals.

35. What do researchers suggest doing to preserve animals' anti-predator defenses?

A. Exposing a fox to the urban environment repeatedly.

B. Training a fox to coexist with less aggressive predators.

C. Adapting a fox to a predator-related environment purposefully.

D. Getting a fox accustomed to the presence of humans intentionally.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

As an inherently social species, we have relied on our ability to empathize—to understand and share in each other's feelings—since the dawn of human history. __36__ But does empathy still have a purpose in the modern age? The answer is an absolute yes.

Sure, chatbots imitate empathy. But they can't provide a real emotional connection. Participants in a recent study compared empathetic responses from a chatbot and a person. Even though the subjects rated the AI's performance higher than the human's, they still preferred receiving comfort from actual people. __37__

Given the results of the study, to be fully present with others, we need to put down the phone and give them our undivided attention. It benefits both parties. __38__ Being with an empathic person makes one feel seen, heard and valued.

In the workplace, empathy is most visible among those in "helping" professions such as teachers, therapists and health-care workers. __39__ Even lawyers—often a laughing stock for being coldhearted sharks—act based on empathy. Family lawyer Elizabeth Burke says, "It's really important my clients feel seen and understood by me, and that takes empathy." The best advice, legal and otherwise, derives from appreciating where others are coming from.

__40__ It helps us acknowledge our own imperfections while giving ourselves grace. By living with authenticity and humility, we're better able to pour ourselves into our relationships with other people.

A. But many other fields benefit too.

B. This quality has been a key to our survival and success.

C. Healthy empathy means learning how to set firm but kind boundaries.

D. So even when we don't get it perfectly right, our efforts still mean more than a machine's.

E. A key characteristic of true empathy is constantly prioritizing others' needs over our own.

F. It's also important to direct these feelings of compassion and understanding back at ourselves.

G. Looking at screens all day can leave people feeling empty, numb and emotionally disconnected.

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第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The ground shook as a train thundered into the London Underground and stopped. Almost blind, I carefully edged my way through the doors to a __41__ seat.

Suddenly, a man asked me, "Excuse me, do you have the time?" Was this a cruel joke? __42__, I replied, making my anger clear. Only later, when we both stood up to leave the train, did I __43__ his guide cane (拐杖). He was blind, too! I felt terrible for being __44__.

Weeks later, I was __45__ to sing in the National Institute for Blind People. Yes, my ears had significantly made up for what my eyes __46__. Upon arriving there, I was introduced to the man who was to __47__ me on the piano. "I'm Stefan," he said. __48__, I recognized that voice — the man on the train! Together, we __49__ two well-known songs. Our perfect __50__ drew deafening applause. Stefan told me he was born without sight. How __51__ it was that he could play the piano masterfully! We became friends soon, fell in love within a few months and got married that Christmas.

In December 2024, we went on the Britain's Got Talent. The judges laughed when hearing our fun first __52__. Our piece on the show was *Climb Every Mountain*, a __53__ of what we'd been through, showing the world blindness doesn't stop you __54__ your dreams.

Standing on that stage, we knew we had years of happiness in __55__ and much more music to make.

41. A. window	B. priority	C. companion	D. security
42. A. Scared	B. Alarmed	C. Confused	D. Annoyed
43. A. pick up	B. make out	C. hold out	D. give away
44. A. selfish	B. impatient	C. rude	D. ambitious
45. A. invited	B. pressured	C. attracted	D. inspired
46. A. noticed	B. conveyed	C. missed	D. ignored
47. A. match	B. challenge	C. instruct	D. accompany
48. A. Eventually	B. Instantly	C. Gradually	D. Occasionally
49. A. sang	B. recorded	C. composed	D. performed
50. A. cooperation	B. combination	C. emotion	D. description
51. A. odd	B. amazing	C. adorable	D. unrealistic
52. A. show	B. marriage	C. encounter	D. trip
53. A. mirror	B. moment	C. resource	D. recognition
54. A. pursuing	B. planning	C. transforming	D. recalling
55. A. reality	B. advance	C. progress	D. store

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

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The world-renowned artist and UNESCO Global Goodwill Ambassador Tan Dun, has made a lasting mark on the world's music scene __56__ a creative collection of works that spans the boundaries of classical music, multimedia performance, and cultural traditions.

In Tan's musical universe, water is not merely an element __57__ a medium of experimentation. His works transform the physical laws of sound and movement into a sensory experience, __58__ each vibration becomes a way of approaching the world. In 2024, he happened __59__ (hear) *Dishui Nanyin* in Hong Kong, one of southern China's oldest existing musical genres once performed by __60__ (visual) challenged artists. That trip sparked *Sound River,* premiered (首演) in September 2026. Long before his encounter with *Dishui Nanyin*, Tan Dun __61__ (explore) the relationship between water and sound in *Water Concerto*, paving the way for his many river-inspired works. Now, Tan is taking a bold step by __62__ (feed) the symphony score (乐谱) into an AI system, seeking to uncover how technology interprets the concept of a river—a theme deeply __63__ (root) in classical music.

Standing at the forefront of __64__ (innovate), Tan Dun remains committed to finding the meeting point of art and science. "Few forces have been __65__ (influential) in human development than art and science. I want to explore their intersection," Tan says.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，近期，你校英语俱乐部将举办以 "Onwards and Upwards" 为主题的英语演讲比赛，鼓励同学们勇敢面对学习和生活中的挫折。请你写一篇演讲稿参赛，内容包括：

1. 你曾遇到的挫折和解决方法；
2. 你的感悟。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 请在答题纸的相应位置作答。

第二节（满分 25 分）

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

The smell of roasted chicken filled the kitchen as we gathered for our usual Friday dinner. Having swallowed a big mouthful of chicken, I took a deep breath and began, "Could I invite some friends over tomorrow? Just for the afternoon?"

My parents exchanged a glance, then nodded readily. But beside me, my younger sister, Lily, froze. Her wide eyes locked onto mine. "But... what about Miracle? She'll be terrified, Ethan."

Miracle was a cat Lily rescued on a rainy day last winter. True to her name, the cat had survived. Yet, it remained a creature of profound shyness: Loud voices sent her trembling under beds; sudden movements made her jump. She wasn't just a pet; she was a fragile (脆弱的) soul Lily fiercely protected.

"I promise, Lily," I insisted, leaning forward, meeting her worried gaze (凝视). "We'll stay in the living room. No loud music, no shouting games. I'll keep the back door shut tight, and I'll warn everyone to be quiet. Miracle won't even know they're here." I saw the conflict in her eyes — her desire to be supportive warring with her deep concern for the poor cat. After a tense silence, she finally gave a small, reluctant nod.

Saturday arrived with sunshine and laughter as my friends piled in. True to my word, I guided them straight to the living room, reminding them firmly about Miracle's sensitivity. Initially, we chatted, played cards quietly. Glancing around, I spotted Miracle sliding silently down the hallway towards Lily's room. "Good, she's keeping her distance," I thought, relieved.

As the afternoon wore on, however, the initial caution disappeared. A competitive board game led to enthusiastic cheers and laughter. Lost in the sheer fun of being with my friends, I forgot everything — the promise, the fragile creature.

After friends departed with cheerful goodbyes, I began tidying up empty glasses, still lost in the happy scenes when Lily burst through the front door into her room. Then came her scream, "Ethan, Miracle is gone!"

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

A cold wave of fear rushed through me.

Luckily, we finally found Miracle in the backyard.

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第一部分 听力（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

1-5 CABCA　6-10 CBACB　11-15 ACABA　16-20 CBABB

第二部分 阅读（满分 50 分）

第一节 阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

21-23 CAB　24-27 ABDC　28-31 DABC　32-35 BABC

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

36-40 BDGAF

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

41-45 BDBCA　46-50 CDBDA　51-55 BCAAD

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

56. with	57. but	58. where	59. to hear	60. visually
61. had explored	62. feeding	63. rooted	64. innovation	65. more influential

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

略

第二节（满分 25 分）

略

录音稿

(Text 1)
M: We're going to the park for a picnic. Would you like to come, Rose?
W: I'd love to, but I have to go downtown to get Kevin a birthday present. He invited me to his party.
(Text 2)
W: Larry, how is your swimming class going?
M: Well, believe it or not! We haven't touched the water so far. It's just the same bodybuilding exercises every day.
W: No hurry. It'll be fine.
(Text 3)
M: What's for dinner tonight?
W: Baked beans.
M: Not beans again! I remember we've got some carrots and potatoes left.
W: We ate them up yesterday.
(Text 4)
W: You're always working! In the office and at home! You should go to parks or to theaters.
M: I have no time for parks or theaters, honey.
(Text 5)
M: Do you know Helen and Judy in the IT department?
W: Sure. We studied in the same university. Helen is lively and talkative, while Judy is just the opposite.
(Text 6)
W: Good morning, sir. Can I help you?
M: Yes, I've booked a ticket for June 22nd to Swansea. I'd like to see if there's an earlier flight available.
W: What date do you have in mind?

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M: I'd prefer the 18th if possible.
W: I'm sorry, there are no departures for the 18th. We have a flight leaving on the 15th and the 17th. Will either of these days work for you?
M: The 17th would work better for me. Thank you.
(Text 7)
W: Congratulations, Alex. You've just set a record in rock climbing. How do you feel now?
M: Honestly, I feel great. It's exactly what I'd hoped for.
W: Tell us about your state of mind before you started.
M: Well, my heart was racing for a few moments. I mean, it's a huge wall above you with a glass-smooth surface and no handholds.
W: Are you going to climb more today?
M: Probably not, but I'll do some strength training this afternoon. There'll be more challenges ahead.
(Text 8)
W: How was your interview, Bob?
M: It was bad. I didn't get the job.
W: Oh, no. I'm sorry to hear that.
M: You know what, I think I've changed my mind. I want to try something different. Maybe I don't have to work for someone else. I might start my own business.
W: Oh? What kind of business?
M: What about opening a small restaurant?
W: Well, but are you prepared both mentally and financially?
M: I can start from what I have, and I think I'm ready to do it.
W: It's easier said than done, Bob. You should give it more thought.
M: Understood. I'll choose a good location for my restaurant, and I'll do some careful research to get off to a solid start.
(Text 9)
M: Sally, are you busy now? I need some help.
W: Sure, Henry, what can I do?
M: I broke Sophia's toy house yesterday. I need to rebuild it for her.
W: Does she know?
M: Yeah, she was really upset. I told her I'd finish rebuilding it before she gets back from school. I'm not sure I can get it done in just two hours.
W: Don't worry, honey, just putting together some wood pieces shouldn't be that difficult.
M: It's more complicated than that. We need to put in all those windows and doors too.
W: Why don't we just build a simpler one without those small parts?
M: No, we can't. I've promised Sophia a toy house just like the old one.
W: Well, you're right, but it will take us forever to build it. Maybe we should find Sophia's grandpa to help us.
M: Good idea.
(Text 10)
M: OK. Now, let's briefly review what we have done in the past few days.
We set off on Monday morning and arrived in Melbourne after a two-hour bus ride. We started with a guided tour of Eureka Tower. After lunch, we walked along Collins Street, taking in the view of Town Hall. We then took a walk through Chinatown to the State Library. Unexpectedly, we also met Markus Zusak, the author of *The Book Thief*, at the library. On Tuesday morning, we enjoyed the beauty of the Botanical Gardens, followed by a tour of the Victoria Parliament House in the afternoon.
Today is Wednesday. We spent most of the morning on Swanton Street studying the historic architecture. Now, we've finished lunch. It's time to head back to school and you can enjoy the views through the bus windows on the way. A big thank you to my fellow teachers and parent volunteers for your wonderful help. The students had a great time and learned a lot.