

## 2019 北京海淀高三查漏补缺

### 英 语

2019. 05

温馨提示:

本查漏补缺题并不是完整套题，请大家根据需要选择性使用。语法填空 1-5 改编自北师大版教材模块 1-5 的课本原文。

语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

#### 第一套

##### A

I normally wake up about five minutes before my alarm clock   1   (go) off. Then it takes me less than fifteen minutes to wash, get changed, have breakfast, leave home and get on a bus.

I am always the first person   2   (get) to the office. The mornings are very busy and the afternoons are even   3   (busy). By around eight o' clock, I usually find some time to do my own paperwork and answer some personal e-mails.

When I get home at about ten, I look at some   4   (document) that I bring back from the office. I get to bed around midnight when my wife and children are already asleep.

##### B

Venus and Serena Williams' road   5   success has been amazing. The first time Venus   6   (play) in a big event was in 1996. Since then, she   7   (win) Wimbledon and the US Open twice. Serena has continued to improve and make fantastic progress. Has tennis ever caused problems between the sisters? Fortunately, no. "We have played each other before and it hasn' t worried us yet!"

##### C

The Dragon Boat Festival falls on the fifth day of the fifth month of the lunar year. It is in early summer,   8   (mark) the beginning of the hottest season of the year.

The tradition of the Dragon Boat Festival started more than 2,000 years ago. In the old days, dragon boat races   9   (organize) only by Chinese people. However, in recent years, people from other cultures have also taken part in the races and enjoyed the fun.

There is a special food for the festival. It is called *zongzi*, 10 is sticky rice in fresh bamboo leaves.

第二套

A

Auckland is the 1 (large) city in New Zealand. It is located on North Island. This seaside city is an important center for business, industry and culture.

The history of the city goes back 650 years when the Maoris settled in the area. European settlement began in 1840 when the British arrived. Since 1945, the city 2 (grow) and it now has large modern suburbs.

Famous sights include Mt Eden, one of many large volcanoes, as well as the Auckland Harbor Bridge. In the city, you can enjoy an amazing view from the Sky Tower, 3 is the city's tallest tower.

From anywhere in the city, you can see the sea. Auckland 4 (call) "the city of sails" because it has more boats than anywhere else in the world.

B

Beijing Opera is a national treasure of China. The art 5 (start) in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and it combines acting, talking, singing, music, dancing and acrobatics. Actors play one of four 6 (role): sheng, male roles; dan, female roles; chou, clown roles and jing roles with brightly-painted face masks. Each role has 7 (it) own singing and acting styles.

C

Xu Beihong (1895-1953) was important in modern Chinese folk art. During his lifetime, he developed the tradition of combining poetry with painting. Between 1933 and 1940, he held several exhibitions in Asia and Europe to promote Chinese art. Across this painting 8 (name) *Racing Horse*, we can see a horse running 9 high speed like a missile across the sky. On the left and right side of the painting, Xu 10 (clear) drew in black ink to show the moving hair on the horse's mane and tail. The painting of dark and light colors is a favorite of many art lovers.

第三套

第一节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

Zheng He (1371-1435) 1 (complete) seven famous voyages between 1405 and 1433. In 28 years of travelling, he had managed to share the glory of China 2 many different countries. He also brought back many gifts, such as medicines, pearls and strange animals. When he died in 1435, the stories of his travels made him one of China's most famous 3 (explorer).

B

When Marco Polo was 17 years old, he arrived in Beijing with his father, 4 wanted to do trade with the Chinese. At that time, China 5 (rule) by the Yuan Dynasty Emperor, Kublai Khan. The Emperor was impressed by Marco and they became friends. He asked Marco to serve in his court and sent him to do many important tasks. Marco, in turn, was amazed by 6 beautiful and powerful China was. After 17 years of service to the Emperor, Marco returned to Italy. He told all his stories in China in a book 7 (call) The Description of the World, which became one of the best-selling books in Europe.

C

In the 1960s, a group of cycling fans painted hundreds of bicycles white and placed them in lots of neighborhoods around Amsterdam for people to use. The problem was 8 it didn't work—thieves took all the bicycles within weeks! However, more than thirty years later, the “white bike” was back in town, this time with a computer chip 9 (record) its every move! Today, there is already less traffic in 10 (centre) Amsterdam because both locals and tourists have been using the white bikes. Therefore, Amsterdam is called the “City of Bicycles”.

第四套

第一节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

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A

Sixteen years ago, Charles was a college professor 1 a huge six-bedroom house and \$2 million. Today he lives in a small dormitory room 2 there is only second-hand furniture. There are certainly no signs that Charles was 3 rich man! But Charles 4 ( appreciate) this change. He was pleased to give up the lifestyle of a rich man. He made the choice to give all his money away. And this, he said, brought him happiness.

B

A lot of people blame the media for encouragement of the paparazzi. Newspapers and magazines are willing to pay high prices for photographs of famous people 5 (take) by these self-employed photographers. According to the law in Britain, it is legal to take 6 (photograph) of famous people if they are in public. But the paparazzi are often prepared to risk expensive legal costs since 7 (sell) photographs of famous people has become big business. One very famous example is Princess Diana's unfortunate death in 1997.

C

Do you find housework tiring? Are you worried about the state of your house or flat? Have you got a cat that walks round your flat all day? Here is the perfect solution. It will change your life. Put the floor cleaners on your cat, and sit back and relax. The cleaners 8 (make) from good quality material. They are very 9 (practice) and easy to wash. And they're cheap! Special offer——complete set 10 only \$5.99.

第五套

第一节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

A

New research into EQ and IQ suggests that success is not simply the result of a high IQ. While your IQ tells you 1 intelligent you are, your EQ tells you how well you use your intelligence. According to Professor Salovey, at work, it is IQ that gets you hired but it is EQ that gets you promoted. It is generally 2 (believe) that people with high EQs are open to new ideas and have positive attitudes towards life. They are also less likely to be troubled by problems. Also

most social scientists agree that EQ has a lot 3 (do) with education--improving a person's EQ, especially in terms of "people skills".

B

As a child, Wang Junyan never 4 (dream) of becoming a famous person on TV. Now she is the presenter for Universe TV's news programs and she contributed her success to being curious, working hard and believing in 5 was true. In her point of view, it was her mother who taught her to show curiosity in mankind and nature. Wang Junyan chose to be a journalist after graduating 6 university because it is important that people grasp what is going on around them. Later her report helped her realize the importance of commitment and perseverance in being a journalist.

C

Before Mr. Jenkins, science had simply been a subject full of strange words to me. I found it all boring and difficult. But Mr. Jenkins made everything interesting, explaining things with lots of practical 7 (example) and simplified things. I know that I wasn't a willing student and lacked confidence in 8 (me). I wish I shouldn't have been so difficult at school. Again, Mr Jenkins made me feel that I could do things and once I 9 (encourage) to give a presentation about astronomy to the class. Now, it is my job to explain science to audiences and feel 10 (thank) to Mr. Jenkins for turning a child like me into such a successful adult.

完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

"A" for Attitude

English was always my favorite subject. In my freshman year of high school, I could write a killer composition. In my second year, my 1 allowed me to give spelling tests to the class. I had wonderful 2 of my junior year. Mrs. Alexander 3 me to sit at her desk and take over the class when she had to leave the room. Only my senior English class was 4, as we had a teacher right out of college who expected college-level work. Every student received a "C" or "D" grade the first quarter. 5 English was still my subject.

I graduated from high school, 6 early, and had children. Confident about my English, I often helped my kids with their English homework. And I consistently 7 long articles and beautiful poetry as a columnist for a newspaper. Fifteen years later, I went to college, and because I had been an "A" student, I remained an "A" student. I 8 up to my own expectations.

Yesterday, I 9 my high school report cards when I was reading old papers. That bundle of report cards 10 back the old days. I remembered sitting in my advisor's office explaining that I

had always excelled at English, and 11 that I did not deserve a “D” from that 12 teacher of my senior year. The advisor was sympathetic but unable to change a(an) 13.

Reading 14 my old report cards revealed something else too. I wanted to shred them or hide them. I was not an “A” student in high school English! Somehow, I had 15 myself of this, when the grades clearly reflected an 16 student with an occasional “A” or “B”, but mostly “C” s.

Had I lived up to those grades and 17 myself according to those letters, I would have never confidently sought my writing 18. Had I believed in my early grades instead of myself, I would have allowed my fear of 19 to defeat my enthusiasm and damage my creativity. 20, I viewed my younger self as an “A” English student, except for that undeserved “D”.

- |     |                |                 |                  |                  |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1.  | A. monitor     | B. headmaster   | C. classmate     | D. teacher       |
| 2.  | A. impressions | B. thoughts     | C. inspirations  | D. memories      |
| 3.  | A. approved    | B. appointed    | C. expected      | D. urged         |
| 4.  | A. flexible    | B. creative     | C. disappointing | D. controversial |
| 5.  | A. So          | B. But          | C. And           | D. Or            |
| 6.  | A. married     | B. worked       | C. succeeded     | D. progressed    |
| 7.  | A. wrote       | B. edited       | C. read          | D. copied        |
| 8.  | A. added       | B. lived        | C. grew          | D. went          |
| 9.  | A. counted     | B. remembered   | C. approached    | D. discovered    |
| 10. | A. brought     | B. turned       | C. held          | D. kept          |
| 11. | A. reporting   | B. guaranteeing | C. complaining   | D. recommending  |
| 12. | A. impolite    | B. impatient    | C. inexperienced | D. independent   |
| 13. | A. grade       | B. figure       | C. paper         | D. entry         |
| 14. | A. out         | B. through      | C. from          | D. into          |
| 15. | A. warned      | B. reminded     | C. informed      | D. convinced     |
| 16. | A. average     | B. enthusiastic | C. outstanding   | D. awkward       |
| 17. | A. considered  | B. defined      | C. reflected     | D. described     |
| 18. | A. goal        | B. dream        | C. career        | D. enterprise    |
| 19. | A. change      | B. risk         | C. stress        | D. failure       |
| 20. | A. Otherwise   | B. Besides      | C. Instead       | D. Still         |

#### A Deed a Day

It was a busy day as usual. I was making sandwiches and balancing the phone between my shoulder and chin. The washing machine sounded as my husband walked in with our daughters. We had only about

twenty minutes to eat \_\_1\_\_ we had to take the girls to their next activity. My husband seemed a bit \_\_2\_\_ that dinner was not on the table.

That night, I had a heavy \_\_3\_\_, thinking we were becoming taskmasters on an assembly line (流水线). We had become too \_\_4\_\_ in our own tasks and not very considerate towards those around us. We needed to do something to bring back some meaning into our lives. It needed to be something that would \_\_5\_\_ our own agendas and energize us toward the common good.

I bought a notebook, named it “Our Deed Diary” and held a family meeting. I told my family I wanted us all to think about doing a \_\_6\_\_ for others every day. It could be for each other or for people outside our \_\_7\_\_. And we all needed to write it down in the notebook.

I thought one deed a day was too easy. However, it was actually \_\_8\_\_ than it seemed because it had to be something \_\_9\_\_ what we had already done. Sending birthday cards to people we already sent cards to every year would not \_\_10\_\_.

We had a rough \_\_11\_\_. On some days, someone would forget to \_\_12\_\_ a good deed, while on other days, we would forget to write our good deeds in the diary. After a few weeks though, I found myself waking up in the morning trying to \_\_13\_\_ what good deed I could do for someone that day. My daughters began to rush to me after school to \_\_14\_\_ me the good deed they had done.

Now, after a year, I am happy to say that it is making a(n) \_\_15\_\_ in our lives. Instead of always \_\_16\_\_ what the day will bring for us, we think about what we can do for someone else.

Who would have thought that trying to do a simple kindness a day would be so \_\_17\_\_? I feel my daughters have felt inner joy that you can only \_\_18\_\_ by giving to someone else from your heart. The best thing is that you feel so great about doing something for someone else; you don't even look for or expect anything in \_\_19\_\_. So, when someone does return the favor, it is an enormous and positive \_\_20\_\_.

- |                 |               |                |               |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. though    | B. unless     | C. before      | D. while      |
| 2. A. annoyed   | B. puzzled    | C. embarrassed | D. frightened |
| 3. A. shoulder  | B. stomach    | C. foot        | D. heart      |
| 4. A. absorbed  | B. interested | C. confident   | D. successful |
| 5. A. repeat    | B. relate     | C. refocus     | D. recall     |
| 6. A. kindness  | B. task       | C. job         | D. copy       |
| 7. A. room      | B. home       | C. school      | D. town       |
| 8. A. stranger  | B. sweeter    | C. harder      | D. bigger     |
| 9. A. beyond    | B. from       | C. about       | D. between    |
| 10. A. matter   | B. count      | C. last        | D. happen     |
| 11. A. time     | B. life       | C. start       | D. idea       |
| 12. A. praise   | B. check      | C. record      | D. do         |
| 13. A. describe | B. decide     | C. remember    | D. explain    |

- |                   |              |               |                 |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 14. A. bring      | B. teach     | C. offer      | D. tell         |
| 15. A. effort     | B. choice    | C. difference | D. fortune      |
| 16. A. forgetting | B. believing | C. knowing    | D. wondering    |
| 17. A. tiring     | B. moving    | C. surprising | D. rewarding    |
| 18. A. experience | B. imagine   | C. predict    | D. exchange     |
| 19. A. silence    | B. return    | C. time       | D. order        |
| 20. A. effect     | B. bonus     | C. attitude   | D. contribution |

阅读理解

A

Bertie knew there was something in the wind. His mother had been sad in recent days, not sick, just strangely sad. The lion had just lain down beside him, his head warm on Bertie's feet, when Father cleared his throat and began, "You'll soon be eight, Bertie. A boy needs a proper education. We've found the right place for you, a school near Salisbury in England."

His heart filled with a terrible fear, all Bertie could think of was his white lion. "But the lion," he cried, "What about the lion?"

"I'm afraid there's something else I have to tell you," his father said. Looking across at Bertie's mother, he took a deep breath. Then he told Bertie he had met a circus owner from France, who was over in Africa looking for lions to buy. He would come to their farm in a few days.

"No! You can't send him to a circus!" said Bertie. "People will come to see him. He'll be shut up behind bars. I promised him he never would be. And they will laugh at him. He'd rather die. Any animal would!" But as he looked across the table at them, he knew their minds were quite made up.

Bertie felt completely betrayed. He waited until he heard his father's deep breathing next door. With his white lion at his heels, he crept downstairs in his pyjamas, took down his father's rifle from the rack and stepped out into the night. He ran and ran till his legs could run no more. As the sun came up over the grassland, he climbed to the top of a hill and sat down, his arms round the lion's neck. The time had come.

"Be wild now," he whispered. "You've got to be wild. Don't ever come home. All my life I'll think of you, I promise I will." He buried his head in the lion's neck. Then, Bertie clambered down off the hill and walked away.

When he looked back, the lion was still sitting there watching him; but then he stood up, yawned, stretched, and sprang down after him. Bertie shouted at him, but he kept coming. He threw sticks. He threw stones. Nothing worked.

There was only one thing left to do. With tears filling his eyes and his mouth, he lifted the rifle to his shoulder and fired over the lion's head.

1. Bertie's mother was sad probably because she \_\_\_\_\_.

A. had been seriously ill recently



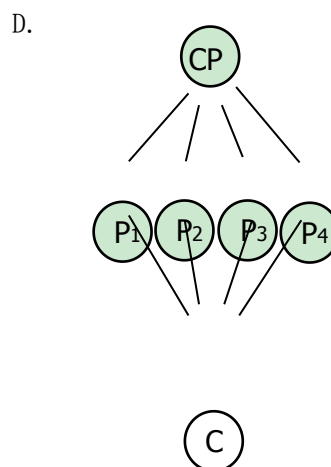
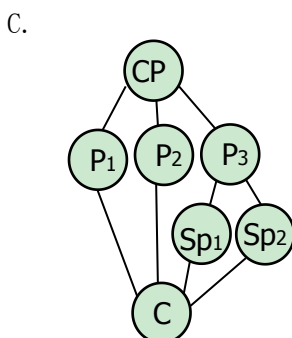
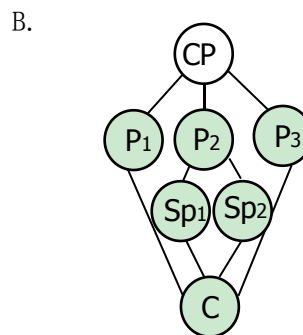
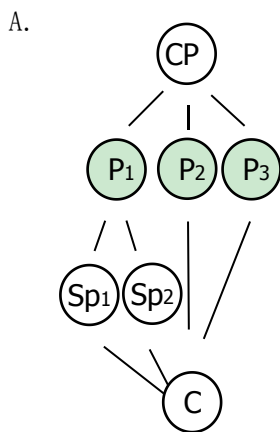




more” is not necessarily true. The evidence actually shows that the potential for conflicts increases when there is too much communication as well as when there’s too little.

So when you’re trying to manage conflicts, take a thoughtful look at their source. It’s more likely that the conflict is coming from work-related requirements, personality differences, or dissimilar values, it is from poor communication. And that might influence the actions you take to resolve the conflict.

8. From Para.2, we know that in an organization, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. job descriptions can effectively improve cooperation
  - B. different goals of branches may cause disagreements
  - C. division of labor usually results in harmonious relationship
  - D. the setting of different departments is to encourage competition
9. The author holds that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fewer conflicts will appear if we communicate more
  - B. most people share similar values in the same organization
  - C. communication is just one of the reasons for most conflicts
  - D. we’d better calm down before taking action when in conflict
10. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?



CP: Central Point

P: Point

Sp: Sub-point (次要点)

C: Conclusion

D

No one knows what the future will look like. New technology and climate change might make the world more different than we can possibly imagine. So we had better keep an open mind and hope for the best.

We have no idea what the job market will look like in 2050. It is generally agreed that machine learning and robotics will change almost every line of work—from producing yoghurt to teaching yoga. However, there are conflicting views about the nature of the change and its urgency. Some believe that within a mere decade or two, billions of people will become economically redundant (多余的). Others maintain that even in the long run automation will keep creating new jobs and greater prosperity for all.

So are we on an edge of a terrifying sudden change, or are such forecasts yet another example of ill-founded Luddite hysteria (勒德分子的歇斯底里)? It is hard to say. Fears that automation will create massive unemployment go back to the nineteenth century, and so far they have never materialized. Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, for every job lost to a machine at least one new job was created, and the average standard of living has increased dramatically.

Yet there are good reasons to think that this time it is different, and that machine learning will be a real game changer. Humans have two types of abilities—physical and cognitive (认知的). In the past, machines competed with humans mainly in raw physical abilities, while humans still had a great advantage over machines in cognition.

Hence as manual jobs in agriculture and industry were automated, new service jobs emerged that required the kind of cognitive skills only humans possessed: learning, analysing, communicating and above all understanding human emotions. However, AI is now beginning to outperform humans in more and more of these skills, including in the understanding of human emotions.

We don't know of any third field of activity—beyond the physical and the cognitive—where humans will always maintain a secure advantage. It is crucial to realize that the AI revolution is not just about computers getting faster and smarter. It is fueled by breakthroughs in the life sciences and the social sciences as well. The better we understand the biochemical mechanisms that support human emotions, desires and choices, the better computers can become in analyzing human behavior, predicting human decisions, and replacing human drivers, bankers and lawyers.

In the last few decades, research in neuroscience and behavioural economics allowed scientists to gain a much better understanding of how humans make decisions. It turned out that our choices of everything from food to mates result not from some mysterious free will, but rather from billions of neurons calculating probabilities within a split second. Boasting 'human intuition' (直觉) is actually pattern recognition.

11. The second paragraph tells us about \_\_\_\_.

- A. predictions about the role of machine learning in future job market
- B. the speed at which robotics will take the place of human beings
- C. the urgency of creating new jobs with the help of automation
- D. the nature of applying new technology to every line of work

12. The underlined expression "ill-founded" in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. unidentified
- B. badly-managed
- C. unproven
- D. ill-intended

13. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Lack of job security might force people to pick up machine learning.
  - B. There is possibility that AI can perform a consulting role as a psychologist.
  - C. The use of automation will make humans more needed than ever before.
  - D. A real game changer likes in making computers become faster and smarter.
14. What can be concluded from the passage?
- A. AI revolution is similar to the industrial revolution in causing unemployment.
  - B. It' s crucial that humans maintain an advantage in the third field of activity.
  - C. The process of human decision is controlled by free will rather than neurons.
  - D. The nature of preference at first sight is the result of recognizing patterns.

E

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。

#### Apathy

Apathy is a state of lacking interest, enthusiasm or concern. \_\_15\_\_ They may also exhibit unfeelingness. Christians have condemned apathy as a lack of love and devotion to God and His works.

\_\_16\_\_ Also meaning “absence of passion” in Greek, the term “apatheia” was used by the Stoics(禁欲主义者) to show a desirable state of indifference towards events and things which lie outside one' s control.

The modern concept of apathy became well known after World War I, when it was called “shell shock.” Soldiers, living in the trenches among the bombing and gun fires, saw the battlefields filled with dead and wounded companions. \_\_17\_\_ In 1950, US novelist Passos wrote “Apathy is one of the characteristic responses of any living being when it is subjected to something too tense or too complicated to deal with.” US philosopher Robert M. Hutchins summarizes the concerns about political indifference. He claims that the death of democracy is not likely to be a sudden murder from ambush(埋伏). \_\_18\_\_

There may be other things contributing to a person' s political apathy. Activist Dave Meslin argues that apathy is often the result of social systems actively blocking engagement and involvement. He describes various barriers that prevent people from knowing how or why they might get involved in something. \_\_19\_\_ These include: political media that make it difficult for potentially interested individuals to find relevant information, and media descriptions of heroes as “chosen” by outside forces rather than self-motivated. He suggests that we redefine social apathy not as a population that is stupid or lazy, but as a result of poorly designed systems that fail to invite others to participate.

- A. It will be a slow process of fading away from apathy and indifference.

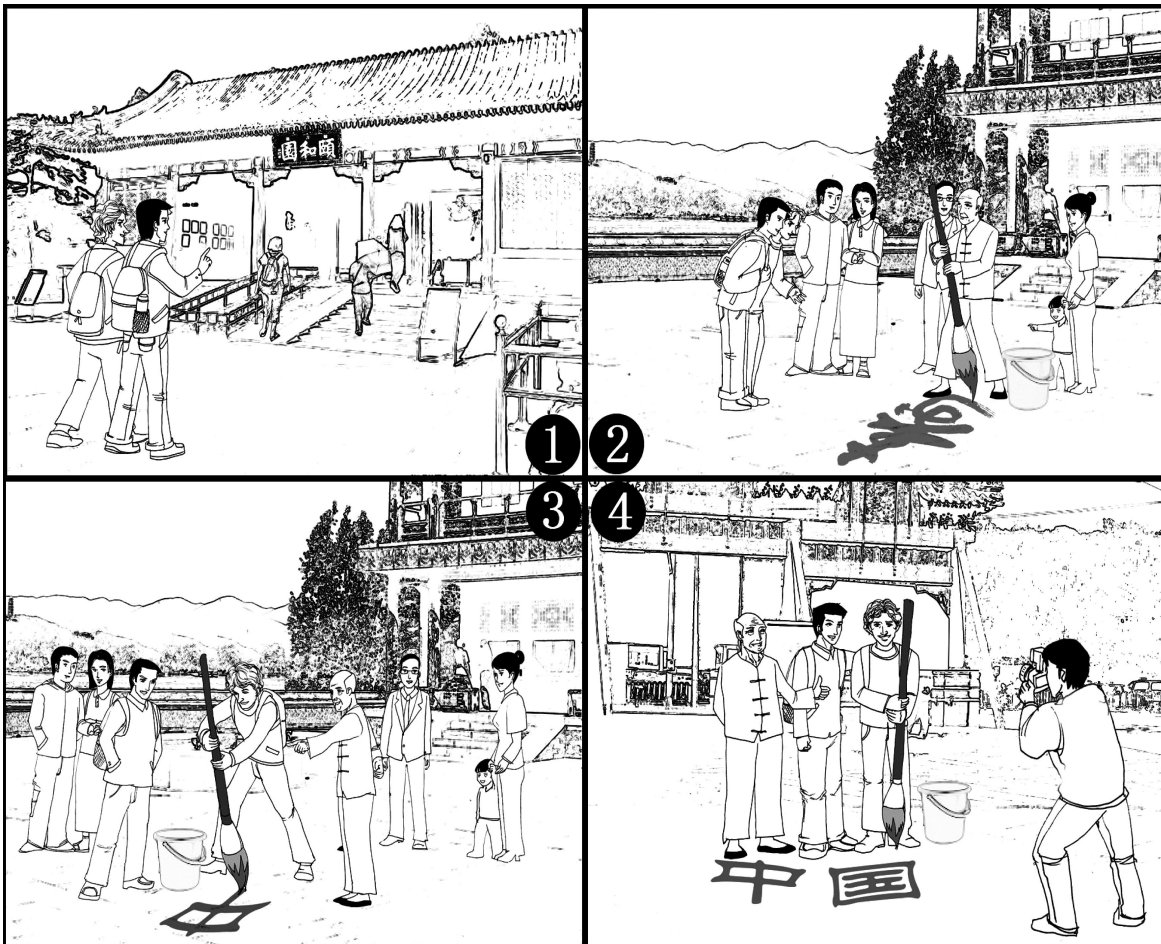
- B. Apathetic people may lack a sense of purpose or meaning in their life.
- C. The word “dispassion” is used for “apatheia”, so as not to confuse it with apathy.
- D. He focuses on designed choices that unintentionally or intentionally exclude people.
- E. So they gradually developed a sense of disconnected numbness to normal social interaction.
- F. Although the word “apathy” originates from “apatheia”, it is important not to confuse the two terms.
- G. Author John McManamy argues apathy is a psychological problem for some depressed people, in which they get a sense that “nothing matters”.

书面表达

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，给校刊“英语园地”写一篇短文，介绍上周你与外国朋友 Tom 在颐和园的经历。

注意：词数不少于 60。

提示词：毛笔 a writing brush





## 英语试题答案

### 第一节 语法填空

#### 第一套

1. goes      2. to get      3. busier      4. documents      5. to  
6. played      7. has won      8. marking      9. were organized      10. which

#### 第二套

1. largest      2. has grown      3. which      4. is called      5. started  
6. roles      7. its      8. named      9. at      10. clearly

#### 第三套

1. completed      2. with      3. explorers      4. who      5. was ruled  
6. how      7. called      8. that      9. to record      10. central

#### 第四套

1. with      2. where      3. a      4. appreciates      5. taken  
6. photographs      7. selling      8. are made      9. practical      10. for

#### 第五套

1. how      2. believed      3. to do      4. dreamed      5. what/ whatever  
6. from      7. examples      8. myself      9. was encouraged      10. thankful

### 完形填空:

第一篇: 1-5: DDBCB      6-10: AABDA      11-15: CCABD      16-20: ABCDC

第二篇: 1-5: CADAC      6-10: ABCAB      11-15: CDBDC      16-20: DDABB

### 阅读理解:

A 篇: CABD      B 篇: BAA      C 篇: BCB      D 篇: ACBD      E 篇: BFEAC

### 书面表达:

#### One Possible Version

Last weekend, Tom and I paid a visit to the Summer Palace, which proved to be very interesting and rewarding.

We arrived at the entrance early in the morning and I introduced the history of the park to Tom briefly. The moment we entered the park, Tom was attracted by the beautiful scenery and we walked along the beautiful lake happily. Soon, we noticed an elderly man practicing calligraphy on the ground, with a bucket of water aside. Holding a big writing brush in his hand, he wrote the Chinese character for “longevity”. As well as other tourists, we couldn’t help but admire his skills.

To our surprise, the elderly man invited Tom to have a try. With his help, Tom completed his first calligraphy task, the two Chinese characters for “China”, quite successfully. Before we left, we took a photo together to memorize this valuable experience. In the picture, Tom held the writing brush and the elderly man smiled, with his thumb up.

I was so glad that I could help my foreign friend to learn about the art of the language we have been using for several thousand years. In addition, I rediscovered the charm of Chinese culture.