笔试部分

二、语言知识及运用（共两节，满分 15 分）

第一节 单项选择（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

从 11-20 小题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

11. Would you like ________ to eat? I have some cakes.
   A. anything    B. something    C. everything    D. nothing

12. ________ people came to visit Guangzhou during the National Day Holiday. Most of them
   thought Guangzhou was a great city.
   A. Million of    B. Two millions    C. Millions of    D. Two millions of

13. My best friend will go back to the USA. I’m looking forward ________ him again.
   A. see    B. seeing    C. to see    D. to seeing

14. If I have money, I ________ a new bike. There’s something wrong with my old one.
   A. buy    B. will buy    C. bought    D. to buy

15. Which place is ________ one for your winter holiday, Sanya, Shanghai or Dalian?
   A. the best    B. better    C. good    D. best

16. — ______ you already ________ Mr. Lee?
   — Yes. I met him at the school gate half an hour ago.
   A. Did…see    B. Did…saw    C. Have…seen    D. Have…saw

17. The club members ________ an English play named Romeo and Juliet. It’s wonderful!
   A. put off    B. get on    C. took off    D. put on

18. — It’s raining outside.
   — You’d better ________ your umbrella or you’ll get wet.
   A. take    B. not take    C. to take    D. not to take

19. Amy is a strong girl. She can do ________ things as the boys can.
   A. as much    B. so many    C. as many    D. so much

20. — Hello, this is Kate speaking.
   — Hello, Kate. ________ Jack.
   A. I’m    B. It’s    C. He’s    D. That’s
第二节 语法选择（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

阅读下列短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，从 21-25 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Everybody knows if we don’t use our arms or legs often, they may become weak. It ____21____ the same with our memory.

If a friend says that his arms and legs are weak, we know it is his own fault. But if he has a poor memory, few of us can find ____22____ that it is just his own fault.

Some people can’t read or write ____23____ they usually have better memories. This is because they spend a lot of time ____24____ things; they cannot write them down in a little notebook. They must remember dates, names, songs and stories; so ____25____ memories are always exercising.

So if you want strong arms and legs, you can do more exercise. If you want a good memory, Just practise remembering, and it can be stronger.

21. A. has  B. will have  C. was  D. is
22. A. out  B. for  C. with  D. down
23. A. and  B. but  C. so  D. or
24. A. to remember  B. remembered  C. remembers  D. remembering
25. A. they  B. then  C. their  D. theirs

三、完形填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下列短文，掌握其大意，然后从 26-35 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Mr. Knight was the manager of a hotel. One weekend all of the hotels in the city were ____26____ because there was a Football World Cup. On Friday night, three men came into the hotel and asked for ____27____. When the men knew there were no rooms ready for use, the were very ____28____. Mr. Knight wanted to help them. He remembered that Room 418, a very small room upstairs, was empty. He asked the men to share it. The three men agreed.

Mr. Knight said that they neede to ____29____ thirty dollars for it. Each man should only pay ten. The men paid the money and went up to the room.

Mr. Knight soon began to feel sorry, “Thirty dollars is too much for that small room.” He thought, “I should give them some money back.”

He called his assistant over and said, “Here’s five dollars. Give it to the men in Room 418.
I’ve asked them too ___30___ money for that small room.”

The assistant ___31___ the money. While he was on the ___32___ to Room 418, he stared to think, “How can three men deal with five dollars? I’ll give each of them one dollar and ___33___ two dollares for myself. The men will be happy enough to get anything back.I’ll tack a little menty and Mr.Knight will ___34___ know.” So the assistant ___35___ one dollar to each man.

Do you think Mr.Knight would never know the truth?

26. A. empty B. full C. small D. big
27. A. money B. food C. rooms D. drinks
28. A. unhappy B. happy C. excited D. tired
29. A. spend B. cost C. take D. pay
30. A. little B. many C. much D. few
31. A. took B. brought C. carried D. sent
32. A. road B. way C. street D. hotel
33. A. lend B. give C. borrow D. keep
34. A. never B. always C. ever D. usually
35. A. lent B. got C. kept D. returned

四、阅读理解（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 项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The English writer, Richard Savage, was once living a very poor life in London. In order to make a little money, he wrote the story of his life. But the book did not sell well in the shops. Savage was living from hand to mouth. Because he didn’t have enough food to eat, he became very ill. But after a time, a doctor came and looked after him. A few days later, after taking some medicine he got well again.

After a week or two, the doctor sent a bill to Savage for his visits, but poor Savage didn’t have any money and couldn’t pay it. The doctor waited for another month and sent the bill again.

But still no money came. After several weeks, he sent it to him again asking for his money. In the end he came to Savage’s house and asked him for payment, saying to Savage, “You know I saved your life and I’m waiting for something from you.”
“I agree,” said Savage, “that you save me, and to prove to you that I don’t forget anything for your work, I will give my life to you.”

With these words, he handed to him two of his books, The life of Richard Savage.

36. What was Richard Savage’s job? He was a ________.
   A. doctor   B. writer   C. scientist   D. teacher

37. The underlined word “bill” in paragraph 2 means ________?
   A. 广告   B. 海报   C. 钞票   D. 账单

38. How many times did the doctor send a bill to Savage before he came to Savage’s house?
   A. Once   B. Twice   C. Three times   D. Four times

39. Which of the following is NOT true about Savage according to the passage?
   A. He used to be very poor.   B. He didn’t pay the bill.
   C. He gave his life to the doctor.   D. He gave two of his books to the doctor.

40. In what order did these events happen according to the passage?
   a. Savage was ill.
   b. The doctor sent Savage a bill
   c. Savage wrote the story of his life.
   d. Savage gave two books to the doctor.
   e. The doctor came to Savage’s house to ask for payment.
   A. c-a-b-d   B. c-b-a-e-d   C. b-a-c-d-e   D. b-c-a-e-d

B

South Africans and people form all over the world are mourning the death of Nelson Mandela. In South Africa, thousands of people got together in Johannesburg to say goodbye to their country’s hero. Mr. Mandela died at the age of 95 on December 5th, 2013 after months of illness. South Africa’s President Jacob Zuma told people the news of Mr. Mandela’s death in a late-night speech on TV. Mr Zuma said, “Our nation has lost its greatest son.”

Nelson Mandela was the first black president of South Africa. He studied at University College of Fort Hare and the university of Witwatersrand in law in 1942. Mr. Mandela was a very wise man. He was brave, too. Mr. Mandela spent most of his life fighting for equal rights for the black people in South Africa. He thought the black people should have the same rights as the
white people. He spent 27 years at Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town before becoming South Africa’s president in 1994. After that, he was president of South Africa for five years. He also won the Nobel Peace Prize. He was a very kind man. He gave a lot of money to help the poor. Everybody showed their respect to him because he helped changed the country.

Leaders from all over the world felt sorry for the death of Mr. Mandela. His long-time friend Archbishop Desmond Tutu said: “God is so good to us in South Africa by giving us Nelson Mandela.” British Prime Minister David Cameron said, “Nelson Mandela was a hero of our time. A great light has gone out in the world.”

41. When was Nelson Mandela born?
A. In 1918  B. In 1920  C. In 1938  D. In 1942

42. Where did Mandela stay in Prison?
A. In Johannesburg  B. In Witwatersrand  C. In Cape Town  D. In Fort Hare

43. After Mandela was set free from Prison, he did the following things EXCEPT_________.
A. becoming a president  B. winning the Nobel Prize
C. giving money to help the poor  D. studying at University College of Fort Hare

44. The underlined word “its” (paragraph 1) refers to __________.
A. his family’s  B. South Africa’s  C. the world’s  D. British

45. Why did so many people respect Mandela so much?
A. He spent 27 years in prison.  B. He was a president.
C. He won the Noble Peace Prize.  D. He helped change South Africa.

C

English is one of the easiest language to learn:

**Simple alphabet** —— There are only 26 letters in English and they are easy to write. Type in sweet, film on your computer. Now try sliβ (German), фу п в м (Russian). Which is easier?

**Easy plurals** —— simply add “s” to a word. One car, five cars; one telephone, two telephones…
There are only a few exceptions.

**Words are easy to learn.** In French, it’s la fille and le chien. In German, it’s das Madchen and der Hund. In English, they are just a girl and a dog. And that’s all you need to know.

**Short words.** Most of the words are short: run, work, big, go, man. Long words are often shortened: sitcom = situational comedy, fridge = refrigerator, OS = operating system, VIP = very
important person. Speaking English saves your time.

**Words don’t change.** But in many way languages, one word has many forms:

English: The man is blind. = German: Der Mann ist blind.

English: This is a blind man. = German: Das ist ein blinder Mann.

English: I see a blind man. = German: Ich sehe einen blinden Mann.

**Call everybody “you”**. You can say “Do you speak English?” to your friend or to your teacher. In other languages, you have to use the right word for the right person. In English, everybody is equal.

**English is everywhere.** You can easily learn English —— language television, music, websites, magazines, etc. You don’t have to learn from boring textbooks. You can learn and use your English at the same time.

46. What do la fille and le chien mean in English?

A. a sweet and a film  
B. a girl and a dog  
C. a man and a dog  
D. a man and a girl

47. Why does the writer say “Speaking English saves your time”?

A. To show English words are short.  
B. To show English words are easy.  
C. To show English words have few forms.  
D. To show English has the fewest words.

48. “English is everywhere.” means ________ according to the passage.

A. “We can use English every day.”  
B. “We can call everybody ‘you’.”  
C. “We can learn English in many ways”.
D. “We don’t need to learn from textbooks.”

49. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. All English plurals have “s” .  
B. English has a simple alphabet.  
C. Most of the English words are short.  
D. One English word has one form.

50. What of the following is the best title to describe the passage?

A. English is important.  
B. English is useful.  
C. English is everywhere.  
D. English is easy to learn.
五、写作（共三节，满分25分）

第一节 单词拼写（共5小题，每小题1分，满分5分）

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母写出所缺单词，在填写答卷时，要求写出完整单词。（每空限填一词。）

51. Please c__________ your answer. Don’t make any mistakes.
52. The p__________ of the black bag is too high. I will buy a cheaper one.
53. Grandma was g__________ to see me again. We haven’t seen each other for 4 months.
54. There are too many tall buildings on each s__________ of the street.
55. The man is very r__________. He has many companies around the world.

第二节 完成句子（共5小题，每小题2分，满分10分）

根据所给的汉语内容，用英语完成下列句子。（每空限填一词。）

56. 午饭过后，我们去了湖边散步。
We ___________ ___________ ___________ ___________ near the lake after lunch.
57. Daisy 在一家医院当医生。
Daisy ___________ ___________ a doctor in a hospital.
58. 从那时起，我们就通过微信保持联系。
We have ___________ ___________ ___________ ___________ each other by Wechat since then.
59. 迄今为止我已经学会了1000个英语单词。
I have remembered 1000 English words ___________ ___________.
60. 你的故事书比我的好，能借给我吗？
Your story book is ___________ ___________ mine. Can you lend it to me?

第三节 书面表达（共1题，满分10分）

Tony作为一名交换生来到广州参加了“体验中国”的活动。在学习期满即将回英国之际，他想在校园的留言板上写下之际在这里学习生活的情况和感受。请你根据所给提示，帮助Tony完成这则留言。

提示:
1. 与同学共同生活，相互学习；
2. 参加学校英语周活动；
3. 游览名胜古迹，品尝美食；
I’m Tony. I’m an educational exchange student. I’ve been in Guangzhou for a year.

4. 了解广州文化和历史；
5. 谈谈感受或感谢。

提示词：together, activity, places of interest, culture, history

要求：语言规范，字迹工整

前面4个提示使用一般过去时或现在完成时，第5个提示使用一般现在时；

70词左右（开头部分已经给出，不计入总词数）

温馨提示：别忘了主语哦！