## 2017年中华人民共和国普通高等学校

### 联合招收华侨、港澳地区、台湾省学生入学考试

# 英 语

### Matriculation English Test (MET17)

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。

## 第一卷

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- 1 答第一卷前, 考牛务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、考试科目涂写在答题卡上。
- 2. 每小题选出答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需要改动,用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其它答案。不能答在试卷上。
- 3. 考试结束后, 考生将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。
- I. 听力(共20小题,每小题1.5分;满分30分)

听完录音后,从各题所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题的最佳选项。所有录音材料均仅读一遍。 例: (录音) Man: I wonder why the office is still not open.

Women: But it's not yet eight. In fact, it's only a quarter to eight.

When dose the office open?

A. At 8:30.

B. At 8:15. C. At 8:00.

D. At 7:45.

答案是C。

(略)

- Ⅱ. 英语运用(共35小题,每小题1分;满分35分)
  - A) 单项填空(共15小题)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

21. —We haven't done very well, have we?

A	t least we tried.		
A. I'm fine	B. Never mind	C. You're welcome	D. The same to you
22. There was	accident here yesterday	A car hit a tree and	driver was badly injured
A. an; an	B. an; the	C. a; a	D. a; the

23.	somethir	ig unexpected nappens.	, I'll see you tomorrow a	it school.
	A. Before	B. Unless	C. Although	D. Because
24.	A woman and a child l	had aescap	e yesterday when their c	ar left the road.
	A. close	B. small	C. narrow	D. near
25.	Whale breathe through	lungs just as we human	as do, so they	come up for air.
	A. may	B. can	C. might	D. must
26.	I hate moving. We	four moves in the	nree years.	
	A. have	B. will have	C. are having	D. have had
27.	—That drum player wa	s certainly loud.		
	—I wasn't bothered by	his loudness	_ by his lack of skill.	
	A. so much as	B. rather than	C. as though	D. more or less
28.	The shipping group, _	profits dived	l last year by nearly a th	nird, has told shareholders to expect a
	even lower result for the	his year.		
	A. whose	B. where	C. which	D. that
29.	So, one year	r of planning, what mad	de you decide then to go	into Architecture.
	A. having done	B. doing	C. to do	D. done
30.	My brother lent me the	money, I c	ouldn't have afforded the	e trip.
	A. Furthermore	B. Otherwise	C. Moreover	D. Nevertheless
31.	began as a	local festival has bloss	omed into an internation	al event.
	A. That	B. Where	C. Which	D. What
32.	We can't bu	ying a new car any long	ger. The one we've got n	now just doesn't start in the morning.
	A. put off	B. pick up	C. count on	D. bear on
33.	The car is great	its power, economy	y and space, but it is not	comfortable.
	A. by way of	B. by means of	C. in terms of	D. in place of
34.	Ideally we would want	to be good c	ontact between the child	and both parents.
	A. it	B. there	C. one	D. any
35.	When, the r	nuseum will be open to	the public next month.	
	A. to complete	B. completes	C. completing	D. completed
	B)完形填空(共 20	小题)		
	阅读下面短文,掌握	其大意,然后从 36 至	55 各题中所给的四个	选项中选出一个最佳答案。
	Gaynor Norgan's three	-year-old daughter Evo	e began to choke(噎住)	on a bag of Maltesers as they drove in
the	car. Gaynor, who is a	36 first aider	, desperately tried to fe	orce the chocolate out37 the
Hei	mlich manoeuvre (海如	母立克急救法) When	it38 she starte	ed to fear the worst. Then a passing
stra	nger39 to her	aid.		
			ws: "We were40	out of the car park and I heard Eve
gur		_		d could see the Malteser 43 in
				nd started to administer the Heimlich

man	oeuvre. I <u>45</u> it	twice but I couldn't get	it out. Then <u>46</u>	came over and she couldn't do it
eithe	er."			
	"I was47 at tha	t point. I just fell <u>48</u>	Then this man came	and 49 her from both of us
and	put her over his50	He hit her hard o	on the back and it5	straight away. Then he just
<u>52</u>	her back to me. Then	he disappeared."		
	"Eve is all right now b	out if he hadn't been ther	re I strongly53	she would have choked to death. I
just	want to say thank you."			
	The man who54	wore a brown leathe	r jacket and carried a wa	lking stick. He had slightly graying
hair	and is thought to have b	een in his 40s. The5	5 parents wish he w	yould come forward.
36.	A. found	B. called	C. taught	D. trained
37.	A. using	B. showing	C. pushing	D. practicing
38.	A. helped	B. failed	C. took over	D. went down
39.	A. attracted	B. sent	C. entered	D. came
40.	A. driving	B. running	C. walking	D. looking
41.	A. sleeping	B. sitting	C. struggling	D. fighting
42.	A. searched	B. went back	C. turned around	D. started
43.	A. shaken	B. lain	C. torn	D. stuck
44.	A. found	B. asked	C. prepared	D. got
45.	A. blew	B. learned	C. tried	D. rescued
46.	A. a woman	B. Gaynor	C. a man	D. a reporter
47.	A. smiling	B. screaming	C. rushing	D. jumping
48.	A. apart	B. over	C. out	D. away
49.	A. comforted	B. assisted	C. broke	D. took
50.	A. knee	B. back	C. hand	D. head
51.	A. left	B. worked	C. lifted	D. moved
52.	A. paid	B. ordered	C. handed	D. rushed
53.	A. advise	B. support	C. believe	D. promise
54.	A. helped	B. managed	C. travelled	D. drove
55.	A. careful	B. grateful	C. hopeful	D. wonderful
ш,	阅读理解(共 20 小题	[, 每小题 2.5 分; 满分	50分)	

阅读下列短文,并作每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中,选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

### A

Julie Boergers, Ph.D., a sleep expert from the Bradley Hasbro Children's Research Center, recently led a study connecting later school start times to improved sleep and mood in teens.

"Sleep deprivation is common among teenagers, with potentially serious impacts on mental and physical

health, safety and learning. Early high school start times contribute to *this problem*." said Boergers. "In this study, we looked at whether a delay in school start time would change students' sleep patterns, sleepiness, mood and caffeine (咖啡因) use."

Beorgers' team conducted the School Sleep Habits survey among boarding students attending an independent high school both before and after their school start time was experimentally delayed from 8 to 8:25 a.m. during the winter term. The delay in school start time led to a significant increase (29 minutes) in sleep duration on school nights, with the percentage of students receiving eight or more hours of sleep on a school night jumping from 18 to 44 percent. The research found that younger students and those sleeping less at the start of the study were most likely to benefit from the timetable change. Daytime sleepiness, low mood and caffeine use were all significantly reduced after the delay in school start time. The later school start time had no effect on the number of hours students spent doing homework, playing sports or taking part in activities outside class. And once the earlier start time changed back during the spring term, teens reverted (恢复) back to their original levels.

Beorgers said that these findings are important for public policy. "The result of this study add to a growing body of research showing important health benefits of later school start times for adolescents," she said, "and we have students who are more alert (机敏的), happier, better prepared to learn, and aren't dependent on caffeine and energy drinks just to stay awake in class."

56. What does the underlined phrase "this problem" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Lack of sleep.

B. Mental health.

C. Students' safety.

D. Taking energy drinks.

57. What happened when school start time was delayed?

A. Students had less time playing sports.

B. Young students became sleepier.

C. More students slept longer.

D. Students got a bad mood.

58. Why is the study of later school start time important?

A. It helps form good habits.

B. It relates to what students learn.

C. It increases students' learning interest.

D. It may have an effect on a public policy.

59. Where can we possibly read this type of article?

A. A science journal.

B. A history book.

C. A fashion magazine.

D. A school yearbook.

B

Color is a daily mystery. ROY G BIV deals with lots of big-picture color questions, explaining why hams are often red and why NYC taxis are yellow. Today's question: why are jeans blue?

First, why "jeans"? Jean's twin names——denim and jeans——come from the two European ports that supplied two similar fabrics (织物) during the Middle Ages. Gene fustian was a cotton-linen-wool blend shipped from Genoa. A silk-wool blend called Serge de Nimes, shortened to de Nimes or denim, was shipped out of France. Both fabrics gradually changed into similar, cotton only blends by the 19<sup>th</sup> century, according to an article titled A Short History of Denim by historian Lynn Downey. Both were "used to make men's clothing, valued

especially for [their] properly of durability (耐久性) even after many washings".

In 1873 Levi Strauss teamed up with Jacob Davis to produce jeans, they sold like hot cakes to Gold Rush miners seeking a durable uniform for fortune-seeking. Jeans rapidly came to stand for the character of the American West—rank, energetic, rebellions, and capitalistic.

While Gold Rush miners probably didn't care about how denim looked, they cared a lot about durability, comfort and fit, at the beginning, Straus offered his "waist overalls" in two varieties: brown cotton "duck" or canvas, and blue denim—but by 1911 they'd stopped using cotton duck entirely. As historian Downey explains "once someone had worn a pair of denim pants, experiencing its strength—and how the denim became more comfortable with every washing—he never wanted to wear duck again; because with cotton duck, you always feel like you're wearing a tent."

So why are jeans blue? The answer has to do with dye. Unlike most natural dyes that, when heated, penetrate cloth fibers directly, indigo (靛蓝) sticks to the cloth's threads. With each washing some of these dye molecules are stripped away, taking bits of the threads with them. The process softens rough fabrics and individualizes the color. This extreme customization *made every pair a second skin*.

60. How does the author start talking about jeans?

A. From the quality of the fabrics.

B. From a famous historian.

C. From their hometowns.

D. From their names.

61. Which of the following helped establish the popularity of jeans in 1873?

A. Hot cakes

B. A durable uniform

C. American character

D. Gold Rush

62. What can we infer about indigo?

A. It cannot be heated.

B. It can be machine washed.

C. It doesn't stay for a long time.

D. It goes into the cloth's fibers directly.

63. By saying "made every pair a second skin" in the last paragraph, the author most probably means

A. the pants were made of skin

B. the pants fitted people well

C. the dyes were quite natural

D. the threads became softer and softer

C

Cloud computing will be in use by about 80 percent of about 600 companies. The trend suggests that data management and storage are moving to cloud computing sellers on a large scale.

Touting (兜售) cloud computing as a way to get rid of the costs of buying and maintaining on-site information-technology equipment, sellers offer it in the form of Software As A Service(SAAS), a delivery model in which software applications are delivered to customers over a web-based network. SAAS can serve the needs of entire companies through huge, web-based platforms. As cloud computing rapidly becomes the delivery channel for software developers of all shapes and sizes to get their products to market, offering applications in a cloud is now the rule, not the exception. A relatively small number of sellers are able to offer SAAS to big companies that want company-wide cloud computing, and only the best-capitalized sellers need apply. Although market-share data are hard to come by, the list of companies large enough to offer cloud-computing on this scale is short: Microsoft, Amazon,

Google, Salesforce, Rackspace and not many others.

The concentration of data and virtual (虚拟) computing in the hands of relatively few sellers raises an important risk for their customers if the Internet-based systems of any one seller are hacked, the result could be security problems across entire industries in which their customers do business, creating liabilities (债务) on an almost unthinkable scale.

Can this small group of cloud-computing sellers effectively respond to the needs of their customers to quickly fix such a problem and, most importantly, cut off the damage to these companies' own customers? Don't think such things can't happen. If hackers can penetrate the Department of Defense, the risk that they will penetrate Microsoft or Google cannot be ruled out. Compromise of just one of these sellers—even one with a modest market share—possibly could shut down, at least temporarily, a sizable part of the U.S. economy.

- 64. What can cloud computing do?
  - A. Reduce the cost of computers.
- B. Provide software service.

C. Market various products.

- D. Help companies design websites.
- 65. What do we know about cloud computing?
  - A. It works under SAAS.

- B. It covers a large part of market-share.
- C. Most companies can provide it.
- D. Most sellers apply for it.
- 66. Why is the Department of Defense mentioned in the last paragraph?
  - A. To warn people of the hackers' power.
  - B. To show relationship between it and Microsoft.
  - C. To give an example of the country's loss.
  - D. To present the real picture of the U.S. economy.
- 67. What might be the best title for the text?
  - A. The Unthinkable Risks of the Cloud
- B. Cloud Computing and Smart Sellers
- C. SAAS and Changing Companies
- D. The Cloud Computing Age

#### D

I never knew much about my mother's father, John LEON La Walla. He moved to the city of Melbourne, Australia, in the 1920s, married, and started to raise a family, but died in World War Two. All we had was one framed photo of him dressed in his army uniform.

For some reason, my grandfather had not kept in touch with any of his relatives, although my mother did recall some family names. It wasn't till 1963 that she finally saw her father's grave, in the Albury War Cemetery in New South Wales. I fiercely wanted to know more about this man. Who were his parents? Who were his brothers and sisters? Were any of them still alive and, if so, where were they now? did they ever wonder what become of our John Leon?

With the advent (到来) of the internet, I started searching in earnest in the late 1990s. From my grandfather's records in the army, I learned he'd listed his birthplace as Hertfordshire, England. "I think his surname must have been a false name," my father said. This made me upset but I put it aside, concentrating instead on my father's line.

I joined a genealogy (系谱学) website and was soon discovering some of my ancestors from distant relatives. I wrote, "I just could find out about my mother's father now," and told them of my search.

In late 2012, I heard from a very distant relation on my father's side called Julie, from New Zealand. As a genealogist herself, she'd taken pity on me and spent several weeks on research. It was a bombshell when she said she may have found my grandfather's family.

She'd searched English census (人口普查) records and found the surname Waller. The dates and first names matched, right down to a brother who'd died on the Western Front. Julie had overcome the false name, traced a whole tree and put me in touch with current-day relatives.

"Consider it an early Christmas present," she said. Julie had done all this very careful research for a stranger. I will be ever grateful.

68. What can we learn about the author's grandfather?

A. He was born in Australia.

B. He was a soldier.

B. He died in 1963.

D. He had no relatives.

69. Why did the author feel upset when knowing his grandfather's surname may not be real?

A. The Internet was not helpful.

B. His father gave up searching.

C. The genealogy website worked well.

D. His search could not continue.

70. Who finally succeeded in the search?

A. The author's father.

B. Someone named Waller.

C. The author's brother

D. Julie, a practical stranger

71. What is the main idea of the text?

A. The search of the family root.

B. The powerful Internet.

C. The story of a genealogist.

D. The gratitude of a young man.

Liverpool's weekend Culture Guide is bursting with new music, family fun and a side order of food and drink. We've prepared a handy guide in the coming months here.

# Alan McGee's 359 at District-Friday February 7, 8 pm, £ 5

Blending classic rock and roll and swaggering Liverpool melodies, they've just returned from London to rave reviews. Joining them are garage rockers Go Fiasco, Cornwall's Black Tambourines and Leon Fender Walker.

Children's International Festival, Underwater Street, Cunard Building, Pier Head - Sat -Sunday, 10am-5pm. £4 Adults, £11 Children.

A fun-filled activity day for children at the Underwater Street Discovery Centre.

Activities include face-painting, Bollywood dance workshops and beautiful box making.

The Children International Festival is encouraged for all ages and to entertain even the adults in various creative workshops.

Wirral Chinese Association City Rendezvous Restaurant, Columbus Quay—Sunday February 9, 11:30am

Head to the City Rendezvous Restaurant on Sunday for some unique oriental entertainment.

Expect lion dancing, traditional Chinese folk dancing, live music, a raffle——and a visit from the money god.

The Wirral Chinese association will be hosting in the heart of the restaurant on Columbus Quay. For more details call Henry on 0151 666 4547.

Soccer In The City at Steble Fountain outside the Walker Art Gallery—Sunday, February 9, 10 am, £15

Soccer In The City offers a fascinating insight into the relationship between the city of Liverpool, its citizens and soccer, the beautiful game.

There are two tours, Standard Tour & Matchday Tour.

People are asked to arrive 15 minutes before tours start. Bear in mind your tour will involve some short spells of walking, there is no stop planned for toilets or snacks for the first hour and you might need an umbrella!

Find out more by contacting Peter on 07954373549 and visiting www.soccerinthecity.co.uk.

72. What is Alan McGee's show about?

A. Sports.

B. Food.

C. Music.

D. Car racing.

73. Where can you see Bollywold dancing?

A. At Steble Fountain.

B. In City Rendezvous Restaurant.

C. On Columbus Quay.

D. In Cunard Building.

74. Which of the following can you enjoy for free?

A. Lion dancing.

B. Soccer.

C. Face-painting.

D. Box making

75. Who can you call for more information about Soccer In The City?

A. Henry.

B. Peter.

C. Leon.

D. Alan.

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# 英 语

Matriculation English Test (MET17)

## 第二卷

### Ⅳ. 短文改错(共15小题,每小题1分;满分15分)

此题要求你对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断是否有错。如果没有错误,在该行右边横线上画一个钩(√);如果有错误(每行不会多于一个错误),则按情况改错如下:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(人),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

例:

When I have free time I go  $\land$  a long walk. Some people read the books or watch television while others have sports. Charles and Linda Mason do all of these things as well as <u>climbed</u> buildings.

(题目见答题卡,并在答题卡上完成。)

1	for	

2. the

4. climbing ; climb

### V. 书面表达(共1题,满分20分)

假设你最近就安全意识方面的问题在班级范围 内进行了调查,学校英语报刊栏目有意刊登你的调查 报告。请根据下面的调查结果写一篇简短的报告。 注: 自里圈起,数值越大,了解该项目的人越多。 注意:

- 1. 词数 100 左右;
- 2. 无需逐一说明数值;
- 3. 对突出的问题进行适当阐述;

急救知识 自然灾害
<b>-</b>
防火 防盗
W
交通安全网络安全