

**2016 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(MET16)

本试卷分第一卷（选择题）和第二卷（非选择题）两部分。

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 将答案涂写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并收回。

第一卷

1. 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。所有录音材料均只读一遍。

例：（录音）Man: I wonder why the office is still not open.

Woman: But it is not yet eight. In fact, it is only a quarter to eight.

When does the office open?

- A. At 8:30 B. At 8:15 C. At 8:00 D. At 7:45

答案是 C.

听第一段材料，回答第 1 小题

1. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. In a supermarket. B. In a kitchen
C. In a garden. D. In a classroom.

听第 2 段材料，回答第 2 个小题

2. What do we know about the cakes?

- A. John bought them. B. John helped make them.
C. They were sold out. D. They were eaten up.

听第 3 段材料，回答第 3 个小题

3. Where does Peter live now?

- A. in his neighbor's house. B. In Brooklyn.
C. In Karen's place. D. In Manhattan.

听第 4 段材料，回答第 4 个小题

4. What do we know about Burt?

- A. He's given an interview. B. He's got a new job.

C. He's just made a big decision.

D. He's unemployed.

听第 5 段材料，回答第 5 个小题

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. The woman's travel plan.

B. San Francisco.

C. An important meeting.

C. A bad headache.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 8 个小题

6. What do the students have to do for the course?

A. Take a mid-term examination.

B. Take a final examination.

C. Do some presentations.

D. Write some homework.

7. What will the course be like according to the professor?

A. Quite difficult.

B. Very intensive.

C. Rather boring.

D. Fairly rewarding.

8. When does the conversation probably take place?

A. When the course is nearly over.

B. Before mid-term.

C. On the first day of class.

D. Before school.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至 11 个小题

9. What do we know about Larry?

A. He was Nancy's neighbor.

B. He used to talk with Nancy a lot.

C. He cares little about his health.

D. He's just moved here.

10. What do we know about the man's father?

A. He is a specialist.

B. He is a doctor.

C. He is in poor health.

D. He likes telling stories.

11. What may be concluded from the conversation?

A. Be good to the parents.

B. Keeping fit is always important.

C. Be sure to get a good doctor.

D. Think about health every day.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 至 14 个小题

12. Where are the speakers?

A. At home.

B. At school.

C. In a hospital.

D. In a factory.

13. What is Jessica's suggestion for Richard?

A. Go to Japan soon.

B. Do homework carefully.

C. Listen to his parents.

D. Have fun while he can.

14. What do we know about Jessica's Dad?

A. He is a professor.

B. He's been to Korea.

C. He loves travelling.

D. He knows Richard.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 至 17 个小题

15. How does Kate sound at first?

A. Excited.

B. Confused.

C. Frightened.

D. Disappointed.

16. How can they probably lose weight according to Kate?

A. Go on a diet together.

B. Never eat ice cream.

C. Think much about it.

D. Find a sports teacher.

17. What does Jim mean at the end of the conversation?

A. He needs to make a plan first.

B. He is going for a match now.

C. He is not ready to start right now

D. He wants to find another partner.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 个小题

18. How did the speaker find out about local restaurants?

A. By calling the restaurants.

B. By writing reviews.

C. By checking online information.

D. By tasting the food.

19. What did the speaker care most when he chose a restaurant?

A. The variety of dishes.

B. Background music.

C. Table setting.

D. Price range.

20. What does the speaker suggest one do to truly enjoy dining out?

A. Talk to him beforehand.

B. Have their own menus.

C. Get much walking before eating.

D. Know something about restaurant.

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，选出可以填入空白出的最佳答案。

21. —Shall we go fishing this weekend?

—Sorry, I can't. I have to _____ an important meeting then. I don't want to miss it.

A. take

B. enter

C. hold

D. attend

22. Tom is never ashamed of what he does, _____ he ends up doing something wrong.

A. as though

B. even if

C. even so

D. as if

23. Sheldon doesn't think the experiment is _____ failure. He think at least they've gained _____ experience for further research.

A. a; /

B. the; /

C. a; the

D. the; the

24. Tim agreed with my suggestion that we _____ the date of the meeting.

A. change

B. to change

C. changed

D. changing

25. Sherry is a teacher in Caithness, _____ is almost as far north as you can go.

A. that

B. where

C. which

D. what

26. He tired hard to join the army but was _____ because of poor health.

A. turned down

B. gone out

C. kept away

D. taken in

27. In this EUCLID maths contest, Johnson finished first, closely _____ by Steven and Higgins.

A. follow

B. followed

C. follows

D. following

28. —Kevin, does your brother serve in the army?

- Not now. But he _____ in the army for 15 years.
- A. would serve B. has served C. served D. serves
29. How long is it _____ we last went to the theatre?
- A. as B. since C. although D. until
30. I mailed the package two weeks ago. My cousin _____ have received it by now.
- A. can B. will C. must D. need
31. This time he has kept all the promises he made. _____, I don't really trust him.
- A. Even B. In short C. If possible D. Once again
32. I must go now. I've kept you _____ your dinner too long.
- A. in B. after C. with D. from
33. Jo is without _____ one of the finest swimmers in our school.
- A. permission B. rule C. problem D. doubt
34. Some companies are doing the dirty business of collecting personal information and then selling it to _____ wants it.
- A. who B. whoever C. whose D. whom
35. Our decision to build the museum in Hartlepool was based on the _____ that there were no national museums in the North East.
- A. fact B. goal C. thing D. belief

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 各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Zheng, a young woman from China who is teaching Chinese to students in Lawton, Oklahoma, was explaining a vocabulary quiz on a recent morning. Then a student 36.

"Sorry, I wasn't listening," said the girl. "What are we 37 to be doing?"

Zheng seemed shocked but 38 repeated the instructions. However, in China, if she teaches the students and they don't 39 it, that's their problem. Here if they don't understand, she teaches it 40.

She used to teach at a university back home. The 41 of American schools is different. "Here 42 lead more interesting lives," she said, "43 because they are more involved in sports and other 44." In an interview, several other Chinese teachers said they had some 45 getting used to the American schools after working in a country where students become 46 when a teacher enters the room.

Still, she believed that teachers got little 47 in America. "This country doesn't value teachers, and that 48 me," she said. "Teachers don't earn much, and this country loves making 49. In China, teachers don't earn a lot either, but it's a very 50 career."

She spent time 51 Americans' wrong ideas about China. Some students were 52 to learn that Chinese people used cellphones. She is hoping to do her 53 by teaching them more than how to 54 characters. "I want my students to have a sweet, sweet memory of learning Chinese. I want them to remember the 55 of the language and the culture."

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 36. A. scolded | B. apologized | C. exploded | D. interrupted |
| 37. A. suggested | B. organized | C. supposed | D. reminded |
| 38. A. patiently | B. shortly | C. properly | D. slightly |
| 39. A. recognize | B. get | C. notice | D. guess |
| 40. A. again | B. soon | C. then | D. anyhow |
| 41. A. department | B. advantage | C. culture | D. quality |
| 42. A. headmaster | B. students | C. parents | D. players |
| 43. A. luckily | B. partly | C. strangely | D. equally |
| 44. A. experiences | B. games | C. celebrations | D. activities |
| 45. A. reasons | B. interest | C. fun | D. difficulties |
| 46. A. tired | B. quiet | C. normal | D. helpful |
| 47. A. manner | B. excitement | C. respect | D. belief |
| 48. A. touches | B. pleases | C. bothers | D. wonders |
| 49. A. money | B. changes | C. sense | D. attempts |
| 50. A. academic | B. successful | C. precious | D. honorable |
| 51. A. suffering from | B. clearing up | C. watching over | D. settling down |
| 52. A. astonished | B. determined | C. unexpected | D. disturbed |
| 53. A. good | B. bit | C. favor | D. service |
| 54. A. build | B. improve | C. write | D. develop |
| 55. A. beauty | B. strength | C. wisdom | D. value |

III. 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

Boatright, a Windermere resident who just went through midterms at Bishop Moore High School, was faced with a life-or-death situation on a June trip with his fellow Scouts (童子军) up a steep New Mexico mountain. One of their leaders, Ric Cooper, fell down without warning some 11,000 feet. According to Boatright, the boys knew it was bad when Cooper's eyes rolled back into his head.

"Instead of standing around hoping for the best, I decided to take off running," Boatright said. He and three other Scouts began a speedy and dangerous four-mile running down the mountain, while the remaining Scouts and troop leaders stayed with Cooper to perform CPR (心脏复苏术) and build shelter. It was around 1 p.m. by this time, and the temperature was reaching its peak. Cooper had suffered from heart attack.

Boatright and the others used the skills they had learned as Scouts to successfully climb down the path to Beaubien, one of the largest staff camps at Philmont Scout Ranch. They told the people there about the incident, and a rescue helicopter was immediately sent to move Cooper to a place of safety. Their mission over, the boys drank water and tried to stay calm.

“It began hitting us that we may have seen this guy’s last breaths on earth,” Boatright remembers thinking. When officials arrived to tell them about Cooper’s condition, they asked the boys to step outside. Boatright and his fellow Scouts were afraid that meant bad news. “They said, ‘Well, he’s OK.’ And the pause between ‘well’ and ‘OK’ was probably the longest moment you could ever feel.”

The Scouts who aided in saving Cooper’s life received the Honor Medal, which has only been given to a little more than 2,000 Scouts in nearly 100 years. Boatright has also become a Life Scout, which is the second-highest rank. He is grateful for all the awards, but mostly he is humbled (谦逊).

His mother, Eileen Bennett, is happy her son held onto his Scout training even in such a stressful situation. “So many Scouts will go through their entire Scout life and never come across anything like this. I’m not happy that this happened, but I’m just so proud that they handled it the way they did and managed to stay humble,” Bennett said.

56. What happened at the beginning of the story?

- A. Cooper fell down the mountain.
- B. Boatright was awarded at school.
- C. Cooper wasn’t warned of the danger.
- D. Boatright’s eyes rolled back into his head.

57. What seemed to be the best action to take by the Scouts?

- A. Seeking help from the staff camp.
- B. Keeping the temperature down.
- C. Having a group leader meeting.
- D. Bringing the sick down the mountain.

58. What is the Honor Medal?

- A. An important title.
- B. An award.
- C. A position
- D. A letter of recommendation.

59. How does Eileen Bennett think of the event?

- A. It rarely happens to boy Scouts.
- B. It taught the boys to be humble.
- C. It was a good training experience.
- D. It proved her son’s friends are the best.

B

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*Restricted(受限的) view seats.

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<i>The Winter's Tale</i>	Tue 12 Feb
<i>A Life of Galileo</i>	Tue 26 Feb
<i>As You Like it</i>	Tue 7 May
<i>Hamlet</i>	Thu 16 May

60. If a teacher wants her KS1-undergraduates to attend a Shakespeare workshop, she _____.
 A. can go to the theatre on Saturdays
 B. has to ask them to read Shakespeare
 C. can arrange to do it in the evening.
 D. has to pay no less than £ 185
61. How much do you have to pay to get the best view of the play on Tuesday evening in the theatre?
 A. £ 18.
 B. £ 28.
 C. £ 39.
 D. £ 50.
62. When can you see the understudy performance of *Hamlet*?
 A. Tue 12 Feb
 B. Tue 26 Feb
 C. Thu 7 May
 D. Thu 16 May.

C

WHEN THE ACADEMY AWARDS were first televised in 1954, the star of the show was a shining young lady named Audrey Hepburn, pictured smiling broadly, wearing an appropriately youthful but undeniably attractive dress, and holding her first and only Oscar. In those few moments, she set the dressing standard for every red carpet occasion since. And nowhere is an appearance on the red carpet more important than the Academy Awards, where actresses' reputation is won and lost before they even enter the theatre: Get it right and the world will love you.

"Oscar night is not party for actresses. They are working. They know they will be examined from every angle and they have to look perfect," says Brownyn Cosgrave, author of *Made For Each Other: Fashion and Academy Awards*. For stylists (造型师) like Phillip Bloch, Elizabeth Stewart and Rachel Zoe, the work of choosing a dress begins months in advance. On her website

Goop, actress Gwyneth Paltrow recorded her stylist Elizabeth Saltzman's process to get ready for last year's awards ceremony. According to Ms. Saltzman, her work was mostly done late at night in the "calm glow of a computer and long distance phone calls, discussions, FedEx's to go through."

"The best looks are almost always a collaborative approach," says Ms. Cosgrave. "The actress knows the designer and he or she creates something special just for them. She points to younger designers like Edrem Moralioglu-who has skillfully dressed stars like Keira Knightley, Jessica Chastain, Nicole Kidman and Anne Hathaway for red carpet events.

One of Ms. Cosgrave's popular Oscar favorites was the Givenchy dress that Zoe Saldana wore in 2010. "It was textbook, because it suited her personality and her skin coloring," she says. "It's not just about style, it's about presence. Saldana is a dancer, so he knew how to move in the dress."

63. Why is appearance at the Academy Awards so important for actresses?
- A. It can make them famous. B. It can show their ability.
C. It can test their acting skills. D. It may concern Oscar's reputation.
64. What is the responsibility of the stylists for the actresses to be present at the Academy Awards?
- A. To get the party ready B. To record the events in a book.
C. To give the right kind of support. D. To set up details for the ceremony.
65. Who designed the dress for Gwyneth Paltrow?
- A. Elizabeth Stewart. B. Phillip Bloch.
C. Rachel Zoe D. Elizabeth Saltzman.
66. What does the underlined word "textbook"(paragraph 4) most probably mean?
- A. Teaching material B. A good example.
C. A film magazine D. Clothing material.
67. What can we learn about the text?
- A. American designers are great.
B. It tells about the history of the Academy Awards.
C. It introduces Hollywood actresses.
D. Fashion and the Oscars go hand in hand.

D

Now anyone can pretend to be Spider-Man by simply wearing a suit that lets you feel how close you are to a nearby object. It can even let the wearer control with their eyes closed.

The suit, called SpiderSense and built by Victor Mateevitsi of the University of Illinois in Chicago, has small robotic (机器人的) arms with microphones that send out and pick up ultrasonic reflections(超声波折射) from objects. When the ultrasound finds someone moving closer to the microphone, it "knows". Seven arms are equipped across the suit to give the wearer as near to 360 degree ultrasound coverage as possible.

"When someone is hitting Spider-Man, he feels it and can avoid it. Our suit is the same idea,"

says Mateevitsi. "SpiderSense could help blind people find their way more easily."

Mateevitsi tested the suit out on students, getting them to stand outside on campus, eyes covered, and "feel" for attackers getting close. Each wearer had *ninja* cardboard throwing stars to use whenever they sensed someone getting close. "Ninety five percent of the time they were able to sense someone coming near and throw the star at them," says Mateevitsi.

"I'm very excited about this," says Gershon Dublon of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who also works on other parts of the human body. "Mateevitsi's work is a step on the road to giving humans truly integrated extrasensory perception(超感知).

Mateevitsi wants to use the suit, or just a few sensors on the arms and back, to increase cyclists' awareness of other traffic on the road. SpiderSense is due to be presented at an international conference in Germany this year. The team now plans to add more sensors to the suit to increase its resolution. The team also plans to begin experiments on SpiderSense with blind people.

"We humans have the senses that we are born with and we can't extend them," Mateevitsi says. "But there are some threats which are very deadly, but we can't sense them, like radiation. Electronic sensors can feel those threats."

68. How can SpiderSense help us in our daily life?

- A. Make 360 degree turns.
- B. Fight back when attacked.
- C. Warn its wearer of a coming danger.
- D. Send out and receive text messages.

69. What can we infer from Mateevitsi's test of SpiderSense?

- A. It is of great fun.
- B. It works well.
- C. It reacts to blind people.
- D. It is welcome on campus.

70. What can we learn about SpiderSense now?

- A. It helps cyclists on the road.
- B. It is still a Spider-Man idea.
- C. It is at the development stage.
- D. Its sensors send out radiation.

71. What type of text is this passage?

- A. A science report.
- B. A film review.
- C. A medical record
- D. A fairy tale.

E

My favourite books

"The test of a great book is that it stands up to repeated re-reading," explains Professor David Lodge CBE, the distinguished award-winning author and Birmingham University alumnus(PhD English, 1967) who has written 16 critically-acclaimed novels. Here, he talks about his recommended reads.

Emma, Jane Austen.

"I'm going to take a heroine whom no-one but myself will very much like," Jane Austen said when she began it, and it is true that Emma has several unlikable traits; but basically her heart is in the right place and like her creator(创造者), she is blessed with wit and intelligence, traits which

make us wish for her eventual happiness.

On subsequent readings we appreciate new ironies and subtleties in the story which are never exhausted. It is Jane Austen's most perfect novel.

Ulysses, James Joyce

This novel is intimidating to the "general readers", but often appears on writers' lists of their favourite books. It is the story of one day, 16 June 1904 in the lives of a group of Dubliners, who re-enact often in a comic and parodic fashion, the adventures of Homer's hero Ulysses(aka odysseus). The idea of basing a modern story on a classic precursor has been much imitated, by myself among others. Equally influential was Joyce's innovative technique for presenting the "stream of consciousness(意识流)". Reading this book attentively and with good guides is an education itself.

Bleak house, Charles Dickens

This exemplifies the features of Dickens' genius – epic scope in its critique of Victorian society, memorable characters, hilarious comedy, powerful melodrama, the sense of nemesis working itself out in a complex plot, wonderful descriptions of places, people, weather – and also, uniquely in his work, two different narrative methods intertwined(交织), one first-person, the other authorial. From the opening chapter with its vision of the Lord Chancellor presiding symbolically over the rain, mud and fog of London, it exerts an irresistible spell.

Slaughterhouse 5, Kurt Vonnegut

I was a child aged four to ten during the Second World War, but it left a trace on my memories and attitudes which is reflected in some of my novels. Kurt Vonnegut drew on much more dramatic and dangerous personal experiences – or being a young American soldier captured in the Battle of the Bulge in late 1944, and a prisoner of war in Dresden when it was devastated in one of the last Allied air-raids. Daringly Vonnegut approaches this daunting subject through the mode of whimsical science fiction. Vonnegut also appears in the novel himself, making and breaking the illusion of reality. It is a novel about its own processes as well as the world – funny, moving and thought-provoking.

72. What is the purpose of the author in writing the passage?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. To test great books | B. To discuss repeated reading. |
| C. To introduce some good titles. | D. To provide some critical opinions. |

73. What does the author think about Emma?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. She is a perfect lady created by Jane. | B. She is like Austen in her intelligence. |
| C. She is a great writer. | D. She reads widely. |

74. Whose novel is science fiction based on a war?

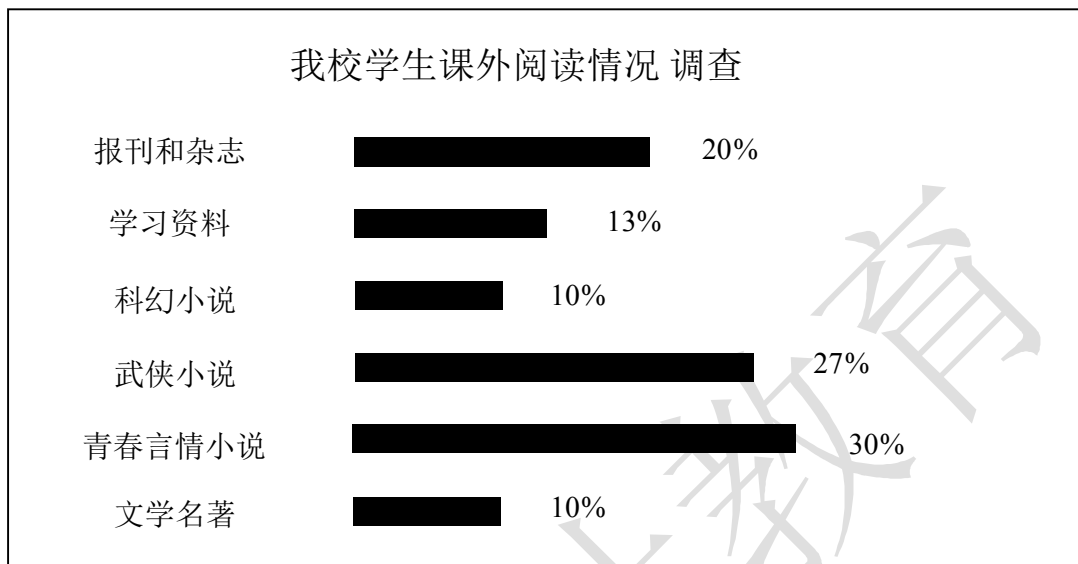
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| A. Jane Austen | B. James Joyce |
| C. Charles Dickens. | D. Kurt Vonnegut. |

75. Which of the following seems to be the most difficult to read?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| A. <i>Ulysses</i> . | B. <i>Emma</i> |
|---------------------|----------------|

C. *Bleak House*D. *Slaughterhouse 5*.**V. 书面表达（共 1 题，满分 20 分）**

假设你的笔友 Mike 来信询问及所在学校的课外阅读情况，以下是各类读物占你校学生课外总体阅读内容的比例。根据数据回复它的邮件



注意：

1. 称谓和结尾已为你写好。

2. 词数：100 左右。

3. 生词：

1) 科幻小说：science fiction

2) 武侠小说：Kung fu novels