北京博飞教育中心独家奉献

绝密★启用前

2001 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
英   语
Matriculation English Test (MET10)

本试卷分第一卷（选择题）和第二卷（非选择题）两部分。

第一卷

注意事项：

1、答第一卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、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，再选题其他答案。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或完成所给句子的最佳选项。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 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 1 段材料，回答第 1 小题

1．What does the woman mean ?

A．The tickets might have been sold out.

B．They are lucky to sit near the stage.

C．The tickets are too expensive.

D．The tickets are free of charge.

听第 2 段材料，回答第 2 小题

2．What can we know from the conversation?

A．Mary likes the movie a lot.

B．The movie was not so good.

C．Peter was busy last night.

D．Mary didn't see the movie.

听第 3 段材料，回答第 3 小题

3．Where does this conversation take place?

A．In a hotel.

B．In a restaurant.

C．In a supermarket.

D．In an office.

听第 4 段材料，回答第 4 小题

4．Who are the speakers?

A．Classmates.

B．Co-workers.

C．Husband and wife.

D．Teacher and student.

听第 5 段材料，回答第 5、6 小题

5．What is the man's suggestion for the woman?

A．Be pleasant at work.

B．Get off work a bit early.

C．Have a rest the next day.

D．Pay attention to this case.

6．What will the woman do ?

A．She'll take the advice.

B．She'll give up her job.

C．She'll work in the evening.

D．She'll perform at an art show.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 7 至 9 小题

7．What makes Ann dislike her new flat ?

A．The cost.

B．The neighbours.

C．The distance.

D．The roommates.

8．Why does Ann want to talk about the matter with Roger ?

A．He's a close friend.

B．He's her boss.

C．He's her husband.

D．He's a repairman.

9．What's the conversation about ?

A．Sharing flat whit others.

B．Asking for a job nearby.

C．Discussing work of a company.

D．Looking for a new flat.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 小题

10．What does the girl mean by asking about her mom ?

A．She wants to see her.

B．She is eager to go to school.

C．She dislikes French breakfast.

D．She doesn't like the toast.

11．What is the man trying to do ?

A．To show that he's happy.

B．To make cooking enjoyable.

C．To turn the girl's attention away.

D．To get enough food for the two of them.

12. What can we infer about the man ?

A. He relies on his wife in cooking.

B. He manages well in the house.

C. He's good at baby-sitting.

D. He's rather forgetful.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 小题

13. When will the next bus for Chicago leave ?

A. In 20 minutes.

B. In half an hour.

C. In 40 minutes.

D. In an hour.

14. What did the man do for the woman ?

A. He took her to the bus station.

B. He gave her change for a dollar.

C. He bought her a ticket.

D. He paid for her coffee.

15. Which of the following words best describes the man ?

A. Careful.

B. Patient.

C. Skillful.

D. Hardworking.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 16 至 20 小题

16. Why is Sesame Street called the longest street in the world ?

A. It is named after the longest street in the world.

B. Many American children like it very much.

C. It has been shown for many years.

D. It can be seen in many countries.

17. Who may have different ideas about Sesame Street?

A. Preschool children.

B. School pupils.

C. Teachers.

D. Parents.

18. Why is Sesame Street shown many times during the week ?

A. Children can watch it 5 times a week.

B. More children can benefit from it.

C. Many schools can use it in classes.

D. School work is often related it.

19. What can children learn from Sesame Street mainly ?

A. Singing.

B. Drawing.

C. Television.

D. Basic knowledge.

20. What is the most important reason for Sesame Street to be successful ?

A. It uses modern technology.

B. It is based on educational theories.

C. It gives parents chances to see famous stars.

D. It gets children interested in learning.

Ⅱ英语运用（共 35 小题，每小题 1 分；满分 35 分）
A)单项填空从 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 waited over an hour for you.　You really _____ to say you were not coming.
    A. should telephone　　　　　B. should have telephoned
    C. must telephone　　　　　　D. must have telephoned

22. ---Thank you for the wonderful meal, Mrs White.
    ---_____. I'm glad you enjoyed it.
    A. Thank you for coming　B. Forget about it　C. Not at all　　　D. I think so

23. _____ we get more funding we'll have to stop our experimental　programme.
    A. Unless　　B. Although　　　C. When　　　D. As

24. After the operation, Allen felt _____ worse than ever.
    A. less　　B. still　　C. even　　　D. just

25. Put the tickets in your pocket; I'm afraid of _____ getting left behind.
    A. them　　B. themselves　　C. they　　D. theirs

26. In the writing of future reports, greater attention to detail _____.
    A. required　　B. will require　　C. will be required　D. was　required

27. Dr White travels about the world _____ facts about little known diseases.
    A. gathers　　B. gathering　　C. gathered　　D. gather

28. Mary would make an imaginative head teacher, _____ hardly an efficient one.
    A. so　　B. and　　C. or　　D. but

29. Lynda may have missed her train, in _____ case she won't arrive for another hour.
    A. that　　B. which　　C. any　　D. whose

30. ---Stop shouting at me.
    ---Well, you _____ it.
    A. started　　B. start　　C. will start　　　D. have started

31. An investigation into the cause of the fire will be _____ by the Forestry Commission.
    A. carried off　B. carried on　　C. carried through　D. carried out

32. The number of tourists visiting these islands has _____ dramatically in recent years.
    A. increased　　　B.extended　　C. risen　　D. doubled

33. Within ten years, cars will be a lot _____ in China.
    A. cheapest　　B. cheap　　　C. cheaper　　D. the cheapest

34. No one knew who _____ the gun it all happpened　so quickly.
    A. had fired　　　B. has fired　　C. was firing　　　D. would fire

35. A teacher should like _____ when the students are very active in class.
    A. these　　　B. that　　C. them　　D. it

Ⅱ 阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 36 至 55 各小题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

While testing a metal detector in his garden Geoff Slater found a gold wedding ring. He was able to trace and __36__ it to Viv Stoddard who lived twenty miles away and was delighted to celebrate __37__ reunion on her twentieth anniversary.

There are times when metal detectors seem to act __38__ like high-tech diving rods: __39__ one was instrumental in returning a treasure ten years after it was __40__ on a picnic site. Pat Knapton of Hunberside in England was reunited with her wedding ring on her fifteenth anniversary.

Sometimes the agency is __41__ rather than mechanical, __42__ the timing is none the less extraordinary. Brenda Rawson lost her diamond ring on the beach at Lytham St Annes in __43__ in

1961. She got it back in __44__ after her husband, Christopher Firth, was asked to help trace a long lost cousin John who was discovered in a neighboring country of Yordshire. And during a __45__ Lancashire, he mentioned that his last visit on the beach there eighteen-years __46__ had been made memorable by the discovery of __47__ . It was the same one, identifiable by a jeweler's __48__ .

By far the most __49__ of all tales of returning treasure are those which involve the mediation of a __50__ . A recent example: John Cross of Newport News in Virginia lost a ring while crossing Hampton Roads in a storm in 1980. Two years later it __51__ inside a fish served at his favorite restaurant in Charlottesville. There is nothing __52__ about fish being attracted to __53__ objects. Fishermen depend on such behavior for the successful design of the tools to __54__ fish. But there is something in all these accounts of __55__ objects which seem to carry meaning beyond that of unusual coincidence.

36. A.	pay	B.	sell	C.	show	D.	return
37. A.	her	B.	this	C.	his	D.	their
38. A.	simply	B.	even	C.	more	D.	still
39. A.	a similar	B.	the other	C.	the same	D.	another
40. A.	used	B.	lost	C.	found	D.	given
41. A.	human	B.	helpful	C.	personal	D.	friendly
42. A.	for	B.	though	C.	but	D.	only
43. A.	Lancashire	B.	Yorkshire	C.	Newport News	D.	Humberside
44. A.	1961	B.	1979	C.	1980	D.	1982
45. A.	talk with	B.	lecture about	C.	stay in	D.	chat about
46. A.	ago	B.	before	C.	from then	D.	until now
47. A.	his childhood	B.	his family	C.	a ring	D.	a cousin
48. A.	mark	B.	sale	C.	style	D.	story
49. A.	recent	B.	boring	C.	natural	D.	common
50. A.	fish	B.	fisherman	C.	metal detector	D.	local agency
51. A.	came back	B.	turned up	C.	covered up	D.	took away
52. A.	desirable	B.	ordinary	C.	disappointing	D.	surprising
53. A.	bright	B.	expensive	C.	metal	D.	tiny
54. A.	follow	B.	catch	C.	kill	D.	find
55. A.	lost	B.	memorable	C.	homing	D.	extraordinary

Ⅲ.阅读理解（共20小题,每小题2分；满分40分）

阅读下列短文，并做每篇后面的题目，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

LONDON Tuesday April 11— Dustin Hoffman fan Pamela Crack got the shock of her life when the movie star telephoned her as she was doing her housework. Crack, 58, said she was "flabbergasted" when she picked up the phone and heard the star at the other end.

"It's not every day you get a Hollywood superstar phoning you when you're doing the housework ," Crack told the Sun. "It was a moment I'll never forget ."

Hoffman was in the back of a London taxi driven by Crack's husband, Dave, when he made the call after being told Pamela was a fan. Dave Crack later became the star of Hoffman's speech at the Bafta award ceremony Sunday, where the 62-year-old American actor presented the Best Film award.

"He said to give him a mention ,"Hoffman told the audience to a burst of laughter. "Cheers Dave." Taxi driver Crack said the Hollywood star was a joy to driver from the moment he got into the taxi eating a cheese and tomato sandwich .

"I said 'You're that Dustin Hoffmsn, aren't you ?' and he said , 'Yes, I am   — would you like a sandwich? ' I was a bit surprised but I took a sandwich from him and ate it hungrily ."

56. What does the word "flabbergasted" in the first paragraph probably mean ?
A. pleased   B. honored   C. frightened   D. astonished

57. How did Dustin Hoffman learn that Pamela was a fan ?
A. He learned it at a dinner party.   B. He learned it from Dave Crack.
C. He learned it when he was at the Bafta ceremony.
D. He learned it when he was watching a Hollywood movie.

58. What was Hoffman doing when he talked about Dave Crack?
A. He was riding in a taxi.
B. He was presenting the Best Film award.
C. He was talking to Pamela on the phone.
D. He was eating a cheese and tomato sandwich.

59. It is most likely that Dustin Hoffman came to London_____.
     A. to meet Pamela Crack   B. to spend a sight-seeing holiday
     C. to attend the Bafta award ceremony.   D. to meet a Hollywood superstar from America

60. Which of the following is the correct order of events mentioned in the article?
     a. Hoffman mentioned Dave's name in his speech at the ceremony.
     b. He got into Dave Crack's taxi in London.
     c. He telephoned Pamela Crack.
     d. He talked to Dave Crack.
     A. bdca   B. cdab   C. abdc   D. dbca

B

Compulsive shoppers may have a new psychological excuse to blame for their wild shopping. Psychologist at the University of Canterbury in New Zealand are studying the "shop-till-you-drop" habit as a behavioral disorder similar to compulsive eating.   Compulsive shoppers frequently buy more than they can afford or more than they need, and it causes them distress.

"It becomes a problem when you are out of control," psychology lecturer Neville Blampied said. "When you are feeling bad and blue, what do you do？ Some people eat chocolate cake and ice cream. Some people take the credit card and go out to the shop." Bank managers understand the problem because they have to deal with people who have to be persuaded to stop using their cards drawing money.

Compulsive shopping was first discovered in 1915, although it was then known as oniomania. Few studies have been done on the problem.

An advertisement in a Christchurch paper, calling for people to take part in an experimental treatment program designed by Mr. Wilson, attracted 10 replies. By the problem, said Mr. Wilson, is "clearly not rare." He thinks that compulsive shopping should be treated with drugs. "As psychologists we are interested in non-drug treatments for behavioral difficulties," Mr. Wilson said.

Compulsive eaters or shoppers get a kick from their habit. "Both activities provide an immediate kind of kick and you feel a bit better," he said. "You have long-term problems, but

human beings are extremely good at not seeing long-term problems and are very sensitive to short-term benefits," he said.

The aim of the treatment was to help people find better ways of managing their emotions. The program, consisting of 10 one-hour weekly lessons and two follow-up treatments, is loosely based on teaching stress management.

"You often have to start to get people to correctly recognize their emotions. Not being able to know what you really feel weakens your ability to solve the problems connected with what's making you feel that way," Mr. Welson said.

61. What is this article mostly about?
    A. Signs of compulsive shopping.
    B. Studies of compulsive shopping.
    C. A comparison of compulsive shopping and compulsive eating.
    D. An experimental treatment program designed by Mr. Wilson.
62. The compulsive shoppers will go shopping when _____ .
    A. they have lots of money   B. they are taking drugs
    C. they are feeling sad   D. they win a prize
63. The underlined word "it" in the first paragraph most probably refers to _____ .
    A. compulsive eating   B. shoppers need for money
    C. the study done by Blampied   D. the behavior of wild shopping
64. Which of the following is considered important in treating compulsive shoppers?
    A. Teaching them to manage their money better.
    B. Teaching them to understand their emotions.
    C. Persuading them not to draw money from the bank.
    D. Treating them with right drugs.
65. When the writer says that compulsive shoppers get a kick from their habit, he means that they
_____ .
    A. feel distressed after their wild shopping
    B. feel better after treatment from psychologists
    C. are better able to deal with stress problems
    D. have a feeling of excitement after shopping.

C

Wouldn't it be great to get paid to not work ? This isn't just a dream at companies that offer sabbaticals (休假). Employers say they're a valuable way to give their workers a change of scenery and prevent them from being tired out. Unfortunately, only 3% companies offer paid sabbaticals (12% offer unpaid), according to the Society for Human Resource Management (SHRM). But even if you're not lucky enough to work for one of them, you can still enjoy a break. Three choices :

Chunk of Time. To get a lengthier break than normal, save long weekends for vacation time, delay your days off till next year, borrow some time from next year to use now, or use extra time off for overtime hours, suggests Bonnie Michaels, president of the Society .

Unpaid Time. If your family has no money problem, ask for a longer leave without pay. "But do your homework first," says Michaels. Research the costs for your break, plan your break at a time during which your company is not operating if possible, then be business-like and present your

leave proposal so that your manager will believe that you'll work better if you are more energetic after the leave .

No Time. Just can't get away? Read How to take a Sabbatical Without Taking More Than a Week Off (Simon & Schuster), by Pam Ammondson, which shows an eight-week program to renew your energy and reduce your stress even while you're working .

66. The words " one of them" in the first paragraph refer to _____.
   A. 12% of companies that offer unpaid sabbaticals
   B. a company that offers paid sabbaticals
   C. one of the three choices
   D. SHRM

67. The writer describes three choices to make the point that _____;
   A. busy employees can also enjoy longer holidays
   B. it is the employees' right to have a paid holiday every year
   C. an eight-week program to renew your energy is the best choice
   D. employees should persuade their managers to give them sabbaticals

68. When Michaels says that you should do your homework first, he means before asking for a leave_____
   A. you should work hard to satisfy your manager
   B. you should finish all the work that is required of you
   C. you should talk to your manager about the cost for your break
   D. you should find out the basic information and facts about your job

69. Which of the following information can you probably find in the book by Ammondson?
   A. Advice on planning a paid leave.
   B. Advice on managing your traveling cost.
   C. Ways of making the best use of your weekend breaks.
   D. Ways of persuading your manager to give you a sabbatical.

70. The best title for the text would be_____.
   A. Do-It-Yourself Sabbatical
   B. Paid and Unpaid Sabbatical
   C. What to Do in Your Sabbatical
   D. How to Win a Paid Sabbatical

D

In the late 1500s, a large powerful gun was placed on top of the Signal Hill, in Newfoundland, to prevent attacks from the outside. Flags were also flown there to warn sailors of bad weather. It's fitting, then, the Italian Gulielmo Marconi should have chosen this site to receive the world's first radio signal—in Morse code—from England on December 12,1901.

Marconi, combining earlier ideas with his own, led us to a new communications age. For the next 50 years, until the appearance of television, radio ruled the air waves.

Today, it's the TV that rules. No single person can say to have invented television.

In 1884, the German Paul Nipkow invented a device that sent pictures mechanically, and in 1906,Boris Rosing, a Russian, used a ray and a disc to create the world's first TV system. Then in

the early 1920s, another Russian, Vlandimir Zworykin, invented a picture display tube. He took out a patent for color TV, even though it wouldn't be developed for another 25 years.

In 1924, a Scot entered the scene—John Logie Baird. He first succeeded in sending a moving picture and a year later got the first actual TV picture. In 1926, Baird showed TV in a London laboratory. Two years later in New York, Felix the Cat became the first TV star.

TV excited everyone's imagination, but hardly anyone had a set, with just two thousand in use worldwide in the mid-1930s.

Since the late 1940s, TV technology has developed very quickly. Computers may finally be combined with all televisions to give people a total all-in-one communications network.

Today ,it's possible to sit and watch TV in the middle of a forest or in the Arctic. It's surprising when one considers that Marconi was on Signal Hill in the same century.

71. We can learn from the text that Signal Hill was once used as _____.
    A. a site of communication
    B. a weather station
    C. a factory to produce weapons
    D. a battle field to fight enemies from the outside

72. When the writer says that today it is the TV that rules, he means that the TV _____.
    A. has led to a new communications age
    B. is a major means of today's communication
    C. is a device invented with ideas from Marconi
    D. has replaced the radio in today's communication

73. What is the main idea of paragraphs 4 and 5?
    A. London is the place where TV is invented.
    B. John Logie Baird was the chief inventor of television.
    C. A number of people contributed to the invention of television.
    D. Russian scientists played an important role in the invention of television.

74. The writer believes that the day will come when_____.
    A. the future computers will be able to the work TV is now doing
    B. the future computers will become available to everyone in the world
    C. the future computers will be connected to create one international network
    D. the future computers will take the place of televisions and radios

75. Which of the following would the writer probably agree with?
    A. Rarely do people listen to the radio nowadays.
    B. Radios and televisions will disappear completely in the near future.
    C. Radio and television communications developed rapidly in the 20th century.
    D. Marconi contributed a great deal to the development of computer communication.

IV.   短文改错（共 15 小题，每小题 0.5 分；满分 7.5 分）
此题要求你对一段文章改错。现对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的，在该行右边横线上画一个勾（√）；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次，也用斜线划掉。
    此行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。
    此行错一个词：在错词下画一横线，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。

When I have free time I go ∧ a long walk. Some (a) <u>for</u>
People read ~~the~~ books or watch television while (b) ~~the~~
other have sports. Charles and Linda Mason do (c) √
all of these things as well as climbed buildings. (d) <u>climbing; climb</u>

When you make phone call, you are using the 76._____
first method that man discovered in turning 77.____
sounds into electrical signals but back again. 78.____
Alexander Bell, a American, made the discovery 79.____
over 100 years before, and our telephones today 80.____
are very much the same the one he invented. 81.____
The mouthpiece is a very much simple 82.____
microphone. And the ear-piece is a simple loudspeaker. 83._____
Telephones have to be simple and tough, when people 84._____
drop them or move them about. Voice on the telephone 85._____
sound only roughly as the speakers' real voices. 86._____
Ways of connecting with people on the phone 87._____
are being speeding up, but the telephone itself 88._____
is also very much the same instrument that 89._____
Bell invents more than a century ago. 90._____

V. 书面表达（共 1 题，满分 15 分）

假设你是李华。你的澳大利亚笔友 John 计划在 7 月 25 日至 31 日来北京旅游，希望你帮他安排住处和活动内容，请根据以下内容给他回一封信。

*可以住在你家，你哥哥恰在此期间外出；

*主要活动内容：长城（一天），北海公园和我的学校（一天），颐和园（一天），故宫和天安门（一天），购物或其他（一天）。

*可去机场接机，希望告知抵京的时间和航班。

生词：颐和园——the Summer Palace

故宫——the Forbidden City