

## 北京博飞教育中心独家奉献

绝密★启用前

### 2004 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 with 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. David obviously doesn't have a plan, \_\_\_\_\_ he would have said something at the meeting.  
A. so B. but C. or D. then
22. Some people doubt my ability but I will prove \_\_\_\_\_ wrong.  
A. theirs B. their C. they D. them
23. I'll probably see you on Sunday; \_\_\_\_\_, it'll be on Monday.  
A. thus B. then C. after all D. if not
24. You can have a bed; \_\_\_\_\_, he'll have to sleep on the floor.  
A. to be honest B. besides C. John D. as for John
25. Until you're asked to speak, you would be \_\_\_\_\_ advised to remain silent.  
A. well B. quite C. rather D. still
26. I must go back; I \_\_\_\_\_ my car key behind.  
A. left B. leave C. have left D. will leave
27. -Would you like to go shopping with us tomorrow, Jenny?  
-\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I'd like so. B. I will like to C. I will like that D. I'd like to.
28. -Why do you call your son Mouse?  
-He wants \_\_\_\_\_ by the name.  
A. calling B. to call C. to be call D. called
29. New York has \_\_\_\_\_ population than any other city in the USA.  
A. a large B. a larger C. larger D. large
30. With so many people chatting, it was impossible to hear \_\_\_\_\_ the speaker was trying to say.  
A. why B. how C. when D. what
31. You \_\_\_\_\_ tell anyone about this-it's a secret.  
A. mustn't B. needn't C. won't D. may not
32. -What did Mr. White do before he retired?  
-He \_\_\_\_\_ a city bus for over thirty years.  
A. drove B. would drive C. has driven D. drives
33. \_\_\_\_\_ has been done to provide training for the new staff of this company.  
A. Not nearly enough B. Nearly not enough  
C. Enough not nearly D. Not enough nearly
34. The meeting was planned \_\_\_\_\_ 10 o'clock, but now it has to be moved to a later time.  
A. in B. at C. for D. about
35. Katherine has missed so much school that she's going to have lots to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fall behind B. pick up C. find out D. catch up

II、完形填空

Under the old agricultural conditions the farmer had few insect (蟲) problems. These problem are \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ by devoting a great deal of land to a \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ crop. Such a system sets the \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ for explosive increases in certain insect populations. Single crop farming does not take advantage of the \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ by which nature works; it is agriculture as an engineer \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ consider it to be. Nature has \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ great variety into the landscape, \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ man has shown great love for

\_\_\_43\_\_\_ it. Thus he undoes the built-in checks and \_\_\_44\_\_\_ by which nature holds the species (植物或動物的種類) within its control. One important natural check is a \_\_\_45\_\_\_ on the amount of suitable habitat for each species. Clearly then, an insect that \_\_\_46\_\_\_ wheat can build up its \_\_\_47\_\_\_ to much higher \_\_\_48\_\_\_ on a farm devoted to wheat than on one in which wheat is mixed with other \_\_\_49\_\_\_ without giving suitable living conditions for the insect.

The \_\_\_50\_\_\_ thing happens in other situations. A generation or so ago, the towns of large areas of the United States lined their streets \_\_\_51\_\_\_ the noble elm tree. Now the beauty they hopefully created is \_\_\_52\_\_\_ with complete destruction as disease sweeps through the elms, \_\_\_53\_\_\_ by a beetle (甲蟲) that would have only limited \_\_\_54\_\_\_ to build up large populations and to spread from tree to tree \_\_\_55\_\_\_ the elms were only occasional trees among other different kinds.

- |                    |                |               |               |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 36. A. caused      | B. solved      | C. found      | D. controlled |
| 37. A. common      | B. special     | C. different  | D. single     |
| 38. A. time        | B. stage       | C. place      | D. record     |
| 39. A. techniques  | B. agriculture | C. principles | D. value      |
| 40. A. should      | B. might       | C. must       | D. need       |
| 41. A. turned      | B. permitted   | C. discovered | D. introduced |
| 42. A. and         | B. so          | C. but        | D. for        |
| 43. A. simplifying | B. making      | C. keeping    | D. perfecting |
| 44. A. appearances | B. reactions   | C. traditions | D. balances   |
| 45. A. limit       | B. protection  | C. measure    | D. test       |
| 46. A. mixes with  | B. picks up    | C. lives on   | D. settles on |
| 47. A. home        | B. population  | C. life       | D. food       |
| 48. A. levels      | B. order       | C. sort       | D. standard   |
| 49. A. insects     | B. grass       | C. crops      | D. species    |
| 50. A. strange     | B. serious     | C. stupid     | D. same       |
| 51. A. around      | B. with        | C. along      | D. inside     |
| 52. A. prepared    | B. promised    | C. provided   | D. threatened |
| 53. A. left        | B. carried     | C. found      | D. ruined     |
| 54. A. means       | B. abilities   | C. chance     | D. number     |
| 55. A. if          | B. unless      | C. for        | D. as         |

### III. 閱讀理解 (共 20 小題, 每小題 2 分; 滿分 40 分)

閱讀下列短文, 並作每篇后面的題目。從四個選項中, 選出能回答所提問題或完成所給句子的最佳答案。

#### A

Those who climb high and difficult mountains are often looked upon with astonishment. This astonishment is caused, probably, by the difference between mountaineering and other forms of activity to which men give their free time.

Mountaineering is a sport and not a game. There are no manmade rules, as there are for such games as high jump and football. There are, of course, rules of a different kind which it would be dangerous to ignore (不顧), but it is this freedom from man-made rules that makes mountaineering attractive to many people. Those who climb mountains are free to use their own methods.

If we compare mountaineering and other more familiar sports, we might think that one big difference is that mountaineering is not a "team game". We should be mistaken in this. There are, it

is true, no "matches" between "teams" of climbers, but when climbers are on rock face linked by a rope on which their lives may depend, there is obviously teamwork.

The mountain climber knows that he may have to fight forces that are stronger and more powerful than man. He has to fight the forces of nature. He sport requires high mental and physical qualities.

A mountain climber continues to improve in skill year after year. A footballer is probably past his best by the age of thirty, and most international tennis champions (网球冠军) are in their early twenties. But it is not unusual for men of fifty or sixty to climb the highest mountains in the Alps. They may take more time than younger men, but they probably climb with more skill and less waste of effort, and they certainly experience equal enjoyment.

56. According to the text, the difference between a sport and a game lies in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. who takes part in the activity
- B. where an activity takes place
- C. what kind of rules is used
- D. whether there is teamwork

57. Mountaineering can be called a team sport because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they hold matches against each other
- B. they make both mental and physical efforts
- C. they form a team when climbing high mountains
- D. they depend on each other while climbing difficult mountains

58. It can be inferred from the text that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the age at which people enjoy mountaineering is not limited
- B. mountaineering is looked down upon because it is not a game
- C. mountaineering is a most attractive sport among old people
- D. older climbers are more experienced in climbing mountains in the Alps

59. Which of the following would be the best title for this text?

- A. Mountain Climbers and Their Courage
- B. Mountaineering and Age
- C. Mountaineering Is Not a Game
- D. Mountaineering Climbing: a More Attractive Sport

## B

### City Library

#### PERSONAL COMPUTERS AVAILABLE

#### FOR PUBLIC USE

5 personal computers are available, for a fee of \$5.00. There is also a printer attached (连接) to each machine. The library has a number of commercially available programs for word processing (文字处理).

A4 paper can be bought from the desk if you wish to print your work, or you can also bring your own paper. If you wish to store information, however, you will need to bring your own disk (计算机磁盘).

#### Bookings

Because of high demand, one hour's use per person per day is permitted. Bookings may be made up to three days in advance. Bookings may be made in person at the information best or

phoning 8673 8901 during normal office hours. If for some reason you cannot come to the library, please telephone . If the library is not notified and you are 15 minutes late, your time can be given to someone else. Please sign in the visitor's book at the information desk when you first arrive to use the computer.

Please onto that staff are not available to train people or give a lot of detailed instruction on how to use the programs. Knowledge of using these programs is, therefore, necessary. However, tutorial (輔導) groups are available for some programs and classes are offered on a regular basis. Please see the information desk for more information about our computer courses.

60. How much do you have to pay to use the computer each time in the library?

- A. \$ 1      B. \$ 5      C. \$ 15      D. \$ 25

61. We can learn from the text that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. computer service in the library is popular among the public.  
B. library employees have little knowledge of computers  
C. people use library computers to do word processing  
D. the information best is closed at weekends

62. The purpose of this text is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to encourage people to make most use of library services  
B. to tell people the important role a library plays  
C. to ask people to attend computer courses  
D. to tell people of a library service

C

For years, children in the industrial areas of Europe and America seldom left their smoky cities to see the beauties of the countryside. This was not because the woods and field were always far away, but because they were too far from the city to permit people to make a day trip between morning and nightfall.

In 1970, a young German school master had an idea which changed this situation. He decided to turn his little school house into a dormitory (宿舍楼) for the summer holidays. Anyone who brought his sleeping bag and cooking equipment along could stay there for a very small quantity of money. The idea was a success. A few years later, the school house was much too small to hold the many young people who wanted to stay there. As a result, a dormitory was set up in an old castle nearby. This was the first hostel (青年招待所).

Today, young students and workers of every country can meet in the hostel and get to know each other. When young people arrive at the hostel, they have only to show their cards of membership in a hostel organization in their own country. This card will permit them to stay in a hostel all over the world for every low prices.

Often, at the evening meal, a group of boys and girls from various parts of the country or world will happen to meet at the same hostel. They may put their food together and prepare a dinner with many kinds of dishes. Some times a program will be organized after the meal with dances, songs or short talks followed by a question period. One can learn a lot about other places, just by meeting people from those places. For this reason, a few weeks spent "hosteling" can be just as useful a part of one's education as classes in school.

63. The author says children in the city seldom went to the woods and fields in the past because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they found these places too far away for them to go
  - B. they were too young to take such a trip
  - C. they could not afford to go to these places
  - D. they found it impossible to go there and get back in one day
64. By saying "The idea was a success" (paragraph 2), the author means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the school master made a lot of money
  - B. more and more young students came to study at the hostel
  - C. the school master became well-known among young students
  - D. more and more young people went to the hostel for summer holidays
65. According to the text, people can stay in the hostel if \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they share their food with each other
  - B. they are a member of a hostel organization
  - C. they have brought enough equipment with them
  - D. they can prove they are from a foreign country
66. In the author's opinion, young people can learn a lot "hosteling" because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they can easily learn a foreign language
  - B. they meet a lot of people from different places
  - C. they have more interesting activities than at school
  - D. they can visit many more places in a foreign country
67. What is the main subject discussed in the text?
- A. The benefits of international traveling.
  - B. Dormitories for young travelers.
  - C. The appearance of hostels.
  - D. Learning after class.

## D

Singing, even speaking in a sing-song voice to children is natural for most parents. Something deep inside us tells us that music provides joy and happiness, and even calms out little ones. Charlotte Diamond, former teacher and now an award-winning children's performer talks on how easy it is to bring music into children's lives. "Young children love music. Parents can rock (摇动) their children and sing to them each night before bed. It's not necessary to have a great voice, because children are simply happy to hear their parents' voice and how they express themselves."

Whether or not you've studied music formally has nothing to do with sharing music with your child. "I don't think a parent should ever worry about their own weakness musically", says Diamond. "Hearing someone sing with their own voice is great; it's part of who they are and part of their personality(个性)."

As for what you should sing to your child, the answer can be found in the songs of your own childhood. It's not so much how perfectly sung they are, explains Diamond. "What's being communicated is your love for your child, that you're taking care of them and that they are secure (无忧无虑的)."

Diamond feels that the more young children are exposed to music, the more likely they will be to develop their musical abilities. "Music is everywhere. If parents have music playing in the home,

on tapes in the car, and have fun singing songs with them, then music is just a part of everyday life and children will grow to be musical."

So rather than reserving music for your child's formal lessons, bring music into their lives on a regular basis. Sing songs at bedtime or find a favorite tape or CD to play in the car or at home. Diamond says parents should "make a point of listening to music together and sharing feelings with them about music. If you love something and tell them, then they might be encouraged to feel the same way."

68. If parents want to bring music into children's lives, they should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be able to sing in a great voice  
B. have a good knowledge of music  
C. send their children to Diamond's music lessons  
D. share songs of their childhood with their children regularly
69. According to Diamond, listening to their parents singing songs, children will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. feel happy and free from worry  
B. get a good understanding of music  
C. admire their parents for their musical abilities  
D. become a good learner when they go to school
70. What does the underlined word "reserve" (paragraph 5) mean?  
A. To keep back for future use.  
B. To encourage children to learn music  
C. To explain something difficult to children  
D. To provide children with a music teacher.
71. What does the text mainly deal with?  
A. Diamond, an award-winning children's performer.  
B. Early development of children's musical abilities.  
C. Roles of parents in children's growth.  
D. Songs and music for children.

## E

LONDON (Reuters)—A huge collection of cave paintings in central South Africa have been found to be far older than had been thought, and may shed new light on the history of the San people who were wiped out by the Europeans.

Using a dating technique called Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS), archaeologists (考古学家) from Britain's Newcastle University and Canberra's Australian National University found that the paintings are 3,000 years old, not 1,000 as it was believed.

"Not only does this make them far older than had been thought, but it also means that we can now begin to match up the paintings with excavations (挖掘出的文物) in the rock caves which we have already been able to date," archaeologist Aron Mazel said.

The paintings, which Mazel said were all of a religious (宗教的) nature and show everyday scenes and animals, are in the mountainous uKhahlamba-Drakensberg park. The area was declared a World Heritage Site in 2000.

"This is an important step forward in the understanding of some of the world's finest rock art," Mazel said. "It will also help us to better understand one of the key periods of South African and world history."

Only discovered 150 years ago, the 40,000 paintings were first believed to be not of much value. But archaeologists now class the paintings as among the world's finest examples of rock art. Mazel, who spent 20 years at the Natal Museum in Pietermaritzburg near the Drakensberg area, said the excavations of the rock caves had already produced a wealth of information about San life through the history.

The San people are known to have been in the scenic Drakensberg area some 8,000 years ago, and they survived (幸存) into the 19th century. But they were gradually wiped out by the European settlers across South Africa during the 1800s through a combination of disease, war and starvation.

72. By saying that the paintings may shed new light on South Africa past, the author means that they may\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. provide new information about the San people
- B. help archaeologists to find more excavations in the rock waves
- C. prove the modern dating technique to be useful in understanding South African history
- D. help to show the relationships between the paintings and excavations in the caves

73. The underline word "this" (paragraph 3) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the study carried out by Aron Mazel
- B. the discovery of the paintings 150 years ago
- C. the understanding of paintings as world's finest rock art
- D. the dating of the cave painting using the technique called AMS

74. Which of the following is best supported by the text?

- A. Mazel is a leading researcher in the study of the San people.
- B. uKnanlamba-Drakensberg park is famous for rock caves.
- C. Studies on the excavations of the rock caves have been fruitful.
- D. Most of the San people were killed by the Europeans in the 19th century.

75. What is the main subject of the text?

- A. The history of the San people.
- B. Cave paintings by the San people.
- C. Draknesberg in South Africa.
- D. Modern techniques used in archaeology.

#### 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词, 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) for  
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) climbing, climb

In Biology this term I find anything to be very easy for 76. \_\_\_\_\_  
me. Not only is the course interested but it is easy to 77. \_\_\_\_\_  
learn. My friend Michael and I will have many ways of 78. \_\_\_\_\_  
memorizing the readings and learn the materials. For the 79. \_\_\_\_\_  
rest of the people in our Biology class imply understanding 80. \_\_\_\_\_  
the material is hard enough, let alone memorizing. These 81. \_\_\_\_\_  
people are basically all 30 - 40-year-olds who had a lot on 82. \_\_\_\_\_  
their minds but who find memorization quite difficult. So, in 83. \_\_\_\_\_  
Biology, Michael and I are the top student and almost always 84. \_\_\_\_\_  
know the answers for the questions the teacher asks. 85. \_\_\_\_\_  
Sometimes since the teacher asks us questions, we can't 86. \_\_\_\_\_  
help saying the answers out loud. This is why we are so 87. \_\_\_\_\_  
used to test each other in our spare time. To the other people 88. \_\_\_\_\_  
in our class this is very much funny. They often joke with us. 89. \_\_\_\_\_  
We enjoy our class as well our classmates. 90. \_\_\_\_\_

V. 书面表达 (共 1 题, 满分 15 分)

假设你是李明, 刚从学校安排的“澳大利亚行”返回北京。请给在澳大利亚时借住的家庭写一封信, 新的内容包括:

1. 你—安全返回北京
2. 感谢他们的热情接待
  - 1) 去机场迎接
  - 2) Jenny 陪伴游览名胜古迹
3. 希望他们有时间来北京游览