

机密★启用前

2018 年中华人民共和国普通高等学校  
联合招收华侨港澳台学生入学考试  
英 语

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. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，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.

Woman: 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 think of the neighbourhood?

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A. It is clean.       | B. It is not safe. |
| C. It is not wealthy. | D. It is noisy.    |

听第 2 段材料，回答第 2 小题

## 2. What does the woman mean?

- |                         |                                      |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Alice is beautiful.  | B. Natural beauty shows in the face. |
| C. Alice is very young. | D. Make-up doesn't help much.        |

英语试题第 1 页（共 13 页）

听第 3 段材料，回答第 3 小题

3. What do we know about Tom?

- A. He is Elaine's son.
- C. He is a baby.

- B. He is sick.
- D. He is tall.

听第 4 段材料，回答第 4 小题

4. What is the speakers' attitude toward the local secondary school?

- A. Dissatisfied.
- C. Impressed.

- B. Positive.
- D. Indifferent.

听第 5 段材料，回答第 5 小题

5. Where is Shelly?

- A. At a meeting.
- C. At an interview.

- B. In a class.
- D. In a book store.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至第 8 小题

6. What does Mom want?

- A. Her car.
- C. Her gloves.

- B. A map.
- D. A driver.

7. What does the man think is helpful?

- A. The Internet.
- C. The road signs.

- B. The glove box.
- D. The note for Dad.

8. What will the father do?

- A. Drive the car.
- C. Leave a note.

- B. Help the boy.
- D. Walk the dog.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至第 11 小题

9. What is Debora satisfied with?

- A. Her finals.
- C. Her friends.

- B. Her project proposal.
- D. Holiday.

10. Who might the man be?

- A. A medical doctor.
- C. A professor.

- B. A student.
- D. A secretary.

11. Why will Debora be busy in the near future?

- A. She will take exams.
- C. Her family will come to see her.

- B. She has to deal with her work.
- D. She has to get ready to meet Dr. Anderson.

英语试题第 2 页 (共 13 页)

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 和第 13 小题

12. What seems to be a problem with Dan?

- A. He has to go shopping all the time.
- B. His roommate wants to move out.
- C. Cindy does not do housework.
- D. Tony is not paying for his food.

13. What does the woman suggest that Dan do?

- A. Keep on with his welcome.
- B. Ask Tony for a free meal.
- C. Mend their relationship.
- D. Talk with his roommate.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至第 16 小题

14. What is the woman doing?

- A. Designing her flat.
- B. Moving into a flat.
- C. Buying a flat.
- D. Renting a flat.

15. What seems to be a special attraction to the woman?

- A. The mirror.
- B. The sofa.
- C. The telephone.
- D. The television.

16. What can we know about the man?

- A. He is helpful.
- B. He is impatient.
- C. He is careless.
- D. He is dishonest.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至第 20 小题

17. What is the speaker probably going to do in a few years?

- A. Go to Britain for further study.
- B. Look for a person for marriage.
- C. Get married with her parents' choice.
- D. Have more trust on her parents.

18. Why does the speaker sound positive about arranged marriage?

- A. It works well for younger girls.
- B. The girls have the final say.
- C. The girls can marry earlier.
- D. It can save time for girls.

19. What can we know about the speaker?

- A. She makes big decisions on her own.
- B. She thinks about marriage early.
- C. She goes to parties often.
- D. She trusts her parents a lot.

20. What is the main idea of this talk?

- A. Parents help little in forced marriages.
- B. The right person is hard to find.
- C. Arranged marriages can be good.
- D. People know themselves best.

英语试题第 3 页（共 13 页）

## 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. —Thank you for the information.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I'm sure                      B. Never mind                      C. You're welcome                      D. The same to you

22. They moved here in 2009. \_\_\_\_\_ then they'd always been in the London area.

A. After                      B. Before                      C. Unless                      D. As

23. The fact that something is cheap doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ mean it's of low quality.

A. necessarily                      B. normally                      C. approximately                      D. equally

24. We were doing 90mph, so the other car that \_\_\_\_\_ us must have been traveling really fast.

A. passes                      B. has passed                      C. would pass                      D. passed

25. It doesn't matter whether you win or lose – \_\_\_\_\_ is participation that's important.

A. one                      B. it                      C. such                      D. this

26. \_\_\_\_\_ others might have been satisfied, David had higher ambitions.

A. What                      B. Who                      C. Where                      D. Which

27. We want to get there by 7:00, which means \_\_\_\_\_ before 5:00.

A. gets up                      B. to get up                      C. get up                      D. got up

28. I received a letter, \_\_\_\_\_ poor spelling made me think it was written by a child.

A. that                      B. which                      C. whose                      D. where

29. \_\_\_\_\_ with a bill for £10,000, John has taken an extra job.

A. Faced                      B. Facing                      C. To face                      D. Having faced

30. I don't suppose you have any idea where my book is, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. do I                      B. do you                      C. don't you                      D. don't I

31. \_\_\_\_\_ she goes, there are crowds of people waiting to see her.

A. However                      B. Whoever                      C. Whenever                      D. Wherever

32. I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. Just as it was ready, Chris and Rachel phoned to say that they couldn't come to eat.

A. needn't have cooked                      B. wouldn't have cooked

C. mustn't have cooked                      D. can't have cooked

33. "Netting" as \_\_\_\_\_ new word is getting into \_\_\_\_\_ world of banking. It could make banking cheaper and safer.

A. a; the                      B. the; a                      C. a; a                      D. the; the

英语试题第 4 页（共 13 页）



34. The study result agrees with Maslow's suggestion \_\_\_\_\_ human motivation is related to a number of human needs.  
A. whether                      B. that                      C. while                      D. which
35. I'd advise \_\_\_\_\_ your tickets well in advance if you want to travel in July.  
A. buy                      B. to buy                      C. buying                      D. bought

## 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。

Shirley Jane Temple was born to a banker and a housewife with two older children, on April 23, 1928, in Santa Monica, California. When Temple was just 3 years old, she 36 a contract (合约) with Educational Pictures, making her 37 public appearance of her acting. Temple's mother 38 the child's natural ability to 39 and paid for her dance classes at the age of 3 and a half. Her father 40 her agent and took care of her at the studio.

The success of *Baby Burlesques* 41 her to a contract with the Fox Film Corporation. When the young actress was 6 years old, she 42 in her first Hollywood feature film, *Carolina*. With Fox, Temple 43 another eight films, including the big 44 *Little Miss Marker*. The young actress, singer and dancer with the bouncing 45 curls (卷发) and lovely smiles 46 to be an overnight success and a top 47 for the film company.

U.S. President Roosevelt called Temple "Little Miss Miracle" for 48 the public's morale (士气) during times of economic hardship, 49 going so far as to say, "As long as our 50 has Shirley Temple, we will be 51." By 1940, Temple had 43 films under her belt.

During the 1950s and early '60s, she 52 fewer appearances, but her career as a popular film star had 53 at an earlier age than most entertainers' (娱乐界人士) had begun.

In December 1998, Temple's lifetime 54 were celebrated at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. In 2005, she 55 a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Screen Actors Guild.

36. A. landed                      B. finished                      C. gave                      D. lost  
37. A. final                      B. personal                      C. youthful                      D. first  
38. A. doubted                      B. recognized                      C. lacked                      D. developed

英语试题第 5 页 (共 13 页)

- |                 |                |              |                 |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 39. A. dance    | B. sing        | C. act       | D. talk         |
| 40. A. employed | B. looked for  | C. became    | D. turned down  |
| 41. A. led      | B. advised     | C. sent      | D. put          |
| 42. A. moved    | B. appeared    | C. failed    | D. improved     |
| 43. A. watched  | B. produced    | C. sold      | D. made         |
| 44. A. film     | B. event       | C. push      | D. hit          |
| 45. A. gold     | B. golden      | C. light     | D. tight        |
| 46. A. proved   | B. seemed      | C. sounded   | D. believed     |
| 47. A. leader   | B. singer      | C. earner    | D. film maker   |
| 48. A. rising   | B. raising     | C. getting   | D. protecting   |
| 49. A. even     | B. where       | C. when      | D. still        |
| 50. A. company  | B. film        | C. school    | D. country      |
| 51. A. over     | B. all right   | C. ready     | D. right now    |
| 52. A. saw      | B. changed     | C. produced  | D. made         |
| 53. A. ruined   | B. built       | C. ended     | D. planned      |
| 54. A. fame     | B. performance | C. interests | D. achievements |
| 55. A. gave     | B. paid        | C. received  | D. took         |

### 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

What mother wants her son to be a fighter?

But considering that my grandfather Vicente was a fighter, my father, Joel, was a fighter, and my older brother, Joel Jr., was briefly a fighter, we had no choice but to be fighters. When I say “we”, I’m talking about my mother and me. We were a team. She learned to love the sport. She’d go to my fights and overcome her fear that I was going to get hurt.

When I was in the sixth grade at Ford Boulevard Elementary School, my class was asked to write an essay (小论文) on what we wanted to be when we grew up. We then had to get up and read our assignment aloud. Kids said they wanted to be doctors, policemen, firemen.

I got up and said I wanted to be an Olympic gold medalist in boxing. The class burst into laughter. They thought I was joking. The teacher thought I wasn’t taking the assignment seriously, so she punished me by keeping me after class. I started crying, telling her, “I’m not kidding. That’s what I want to be.”

英语试题第 6 页（共 13 页）

When I was twelve, I had this poster from the Olympic Games – I don't even remember where I got it – and I signed it *Oscar De La Hoya, '92 Olympic Gold*. I still have that poster today. Around my family, that became the goal: Oscar goes to the Olympics.

Whatever my goal, it became my mother's goal as well. When I would go running in the morning, she would get up with me to make me a little breakfast before I left. That meant having something on the table before I went racing out the door at 4:30 a.m.

When my amateur (业余的) career started to take off, I began to get noticed in the neighborhood. I remember being so excited because my name started to appear in our small town newspaper. No picture. No real story. Just an occasional line saying I had won a trophy (奖杯) or knocked some guy out. To me, however, it was like being on the cover of *Sports Illustrated*.

I told my mother about it and she was excited for me. Though she didn't speak English, she was my number one cheerleader.

56. Why did Oscar become a fighter?

- |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. His mother forced him to.      | B. He followed the family tradition. |
| C. His teacher encouraged him to. | D. He loved to be a superstar.       |

57. What can we say about Oscar's mother?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. She speaks good English.            | B. She gives Oscar all her support.                  |
| C. She cares a lot about Oscar's fame. | D. She believes Oscar will not be hurt as a fighter. |

58. How did people at Ford Boulevard Elementary School think of Oscar's dream?

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A. Realistic. | B. Crazy.       |
| C. Beautiful. | D. Frightening. |

59. How did Oscar feel when his name appeared in a small paper?

- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. It was nothing much.  | B. It was unimportant.         |
| C. He was truly excited. | D. He regarded it as a trophy. |

60. What is the best title for this story?

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Oscar – A Brave Fighter | B. A Mother's Dream      |
| C. A Promise Made          | D. Oscar at the Olympics |

## B

Everything you know is in your brain. For what you don't, you can ask the web. However, as you can imagine, in the past there were no computers and no web at all. Think about people living 3500 years ago, in places where pyramids (金字塔) towered above,

英语试题第 7 页 (共 13 页)



instead of the modern buildings you can see around you. The lack of explanations about how things worked prompted the ancients to make discoveries and feed their curiosity.

But do not think they knew nothing: in fact, we still wonder how the Egyptians could build the pyramids using their own, rather primitive, technology. They wrote down their knowledge on books (called *papyrus scrolls*) so that later people could benefit from their skills.

Living safer and healthier was most important for the ancients: when they hurt their heads in battles, they used to heal their wounds using the cures they had discovered on their own. Some of these cures were recorded on a papyrus now known as *Edwin Smyth Papyrus*. Interestingly, this is the oldest written evidence (证据) of the word “brain” we have on Earth, and it dates back to 3500 years ago!

However, writing the word “brain” on a papyrus did not solve all the curiosities and questions around it. About 2500 years ago, for example, ancient Greeks wondered whether mind and soul lay in the brain or in the heart. According to the Egyptians, for instance, the heart was the most important organ of the body, the only one that was kept, while the brain was usually removed.

2000 years ago, Roman physician Galen of Pergamon was sure to have solved the question: it was the brain, not the heart, that was the center of mental life. However, Galen had to convince (说服) the people around him that what he had discovered was true. It was not easy, mostly because people held their earlier beliefs, and were generally not so open-minded. Every neuroscientist, just like Galen did, has to carefully observe reality, focus on something that was really interesting, think about how it can work, perform experiments and discuss the data they get. This way, they can obtain convincing evidence to be shared with others.

61. What does the author think is the reason for discoveries?
- A. The lack of explanations.                      B. The wish to work faster.  
C. The need for modern buildings.              D. The hope to keep curiosity.
62. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined word “primitive” in Paragraph 2?
- A. Uncivilized.              B. Advanced.              C. Updated.              D. Old.
63. How many years had passed before Galen solved the Ancient Greeks’ “brain-or-heart” problem?
- A. 3500 years.              B. 2500 years.              C. 2000 years.              D. 500 years.
64. How did Galen convince people of his discovery?
- A. By finding evidence from *papyrus scrolls*.    B. By following strict scientific methods.  
C. By changing people’s previous beliefs.        D. By teaching people to do experiments.

英语试题第 8 页 (共 13 页)



## C

Waldorf Education has its roots in the spiritual-scientific research of the Austrian scientist and thinker Rudolf Steiner (1861-1925). In April of 1919, Rudolf Steiner visited the Waldorf Astoria cigarette factory in Stuttgart, Germany. The German nation, defeated in war, was moving slowly close to economic, social, and political chaos (混乱). Steiner spoke to the workers about the need for a new way of organizing society and its political and cultural life.

Emil Molt, the owner of the factory, asked Steiner if he would build and lead a school for the children of the employees of the company. Steiner agreed but set four conditions, each of which went against common practice of the day: 1) that the school be open to all children; 2) that it be coeducational; 3) that it be a unified twelve-year school; 4) that the teachers have close relations with the children, and have control of the school, with little interference (干涉) from the state or from economic sources. Steiner's conditions were radical (激进的) for the day, but Molt gladly agreed to them. On September 7, 1919, the Waldorf School opened its doors.

Today, with more than 900 Waldorf schools in 83 countries, Waldorf Education is the fastest growing educational movement in the world. In North America Waldorf has been available since 1928, and there are now over 250 schools and 14 teacher training centers in some level of development. These schools exist in large cities and small towns.

65. Who is Rudolf Steiner?

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. A government speaker. | B. A scientist from Austria. |
| C. A German educator.    | D. A factory owner.          |

66. Which of the following shows Steiner's idea of education?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. Education is only for rich children.     | B. All children have equal right to education. |
| C. Old way of education should be followed. | D. Schools should be run by factories.         |

67. What is the main idea of the text?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. What Emil Molt thought about education. | B. Steiner's important ideas about education. |
| C. How Waldorf Education got started.      | D. Waldorf Education in Germany.              |

## D

"Winston tastes good, like a cigarette should." Advertisers (广告商) love to push at the edges of taste in language. If this advertisement, from 1954, doesn't make you feel bad, you're like most modern people. But every educated Anglophone knew, when this came out, that "like" couldn't be used this way, and that this should be "Tastes good, as a cigarette should."

英语试题第9页 (共13页)

Playing with grammar is an easy way for advertisers to obtain our attention. Rhetoricians (修辞学家) call changing a word from one part of speech to another “anthimeria”. Virgin Atlantic, a British airline, is “flying in the face of ordinary”. Sky television in Britain invites you to “believe in better”. Bergdorf Goodman, the luxury-goods store, is celebrating “111 years of extraordinary”. Yes, welcome to quirky. Welcome to edgy. Welcome to nounified.

Adjectives (形容词) as nouns are, of course, nothing new. Every language has to have some way of moving words from one part of speech to another. “Think different” was Apple’s advertisement for the Mac computer, once upon a time. Many thought it ungrammatical: “It’s think differently.” But Apple didn’t mean “think in a different way”. It meant “think of different-ness”.

The problem with nouning adjectives isn’t grammar. Anyone who tells you it is needs to read a bit more. Nancy Friedman from California, collects many nounced adjectives in slogans: “Celebrate your extraordinary.” “Give exceptional.” “Generate positive.” “Welcome to possible.” A trend goes from edgy to cliché (陈词滥调) faster than advertisers notice that they are falling behind.

68. Which of the following is an example of “anthimeria” in Paragraph 2?
- A. Tastes good, as a cigarette should.      B. It’s think differently.  
C. Think of different-ness.      D. Believe in better.
69. What does the underlined word “nounified” in Paragraph 2 most probably mean?
- A. To use an adjective as a noun.  
B. To use a noun as an adjective.  
C. To make up new words for advertisements.  
D. To make advertisements sound strange.
70. How did Apple explain their “think different”?
- A. There’s nothing wrong with it.  
B. It’s an old idea from long ago.  
C. It’s the same as “think differently”.  
D. There’s no other way of saying it.
71. What is the text mainly about?
- A. Language use in advertising.  
B. Advertisers’ language ability.  
C. Big companies’ advertisements.  
D. The change of word use in the US.

英语试题第 10 页 (共 13 页)



**Everything Will Be All Right**

By Douglas Wallace

Rating: Must Read!

Publisher: Greenleaf Book Group Press

Reviewed by: Eric Jones

Poor children don't see a world of possibility, but a hard journey of struggle. This is the kind of existence that Douglas Wallace was born into, among seven children. In his book, "Everything Will Be All Right", he describes the journey that took him from a poor family to now owning a huge farm and being the head of a successful law firm. His book deals with the American dream, which is as bright and shining as it is dark and dangerous at the same time.

**We're Doing WHAT for Summer****Vacation**

By Cindy Davis &amp; Ali Rollason

Rating: Must Read!

Publisher: AuthorHouse

Reviewed by: M.K. Turner

"We're Doing WHAT for Summer Vacation?" by Cindy Davis and her ten-year-old daughter, Ali Rollason, is a true story of a month long "vacation" in Borneo. Told from the child's perspective (视角), it tells the story of this American family's adventures as they backpack their way across a downright dangerous Southeast Asian island. We learn that they have spent time in Central America and Australia before so this trip is not totally out of the blue.

**E****Edge of the Earth, Corner of the Sky**

By Art Wolfe (Photographer), Art Davidson

Rating: Must Read!

Publisher: Wildlands Press

Reviewed by: Jeni

While in Death Valley last year I enjoyed so much of the beauty of the desert I was unable to capture any of that on film. I knew that I would never succeed in photographing how that view looked to me at the time. I could only hope to get what I felt at that moment while looking over the desert. Art Wolfe presents the dried earth, one rock, and a rock I never would have seen. His photography reminds us to focus on one part at a time or you will miss everything. To see these views through the eyes of this photographer is surely a gift.

**Return to Oneness with Shiva**

By Ricardo B Serrano, R. Ac.

Rating: Excellent!

Publisher: Holisticwebs.com

Publisher's E-mail: admin@keystohealing.ca

Reviewed by: Lisa Nielsen

"Return to Oneness with Shiva" is the fifth book by Canadian author Ricardo Serrano. The Chinese Qigong forms taught by Serrano, R. Ac., individually or in together with Tibetan Shamanic Qigong and Merkab/Shaktipat meditation (入静), help us understand and experience both spiritual enlightenment and healing of the self and others, through thinking with movement and non-moving meditation, wherein one is enabled "to return to oneness by connecting oneself with heaven, earth and humanity".



72. Which book has the highest rating?
- A. *Everything Will Be All Right*
  - B. *We're Doing WHAT for Summer Vacation*
  - C. *Edge of the Earth, Corner of the Sky*
  - D. *Return to Oneness with Shiva*
73. Who reviewed a book by a Canadian author?
- A. Eric Jones.
  - B. M.K. Turner.
  - C. Lisa Nielsen.
  - D. Jeni.
74. What is the book *We're Doing WHAT for Summer Vacation* mainly about?
- A. Adventure.
  - B. Qigong.
  - C. Health.
  - D. Art.
75. What do we know about Douglas Wallace?
- A. He is still poor.
  - B. He is an only child.
  - C. He is running a big farm.
  - D. He is also a photographer.

## 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: 在错的词下划一横线, 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 ∧ a long walk. Some	(a) <u>for</u>
people read <del>the</del> books or watch television while others	(b) <u>the</u>
have sports. Charles and Linda Mason do all of these	(c) <u>✓</u>
things as well as <u>climbed</u> buildings.	(d) <u>climbing; climb</u>

## V. 书面表达 (共 1 题, 满分 20 分)

假设你是李华, 近日购买了一部国外公司出产的数码相机, 但使用时发现存在问题。请给该公司写一封投诉信。应包含以下要点:

1. 商品名称 (型号)
2. 具体问题
3. 所期待的解决办法

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右
2. 开头和结尾已为你写好
3. 生词:

数码相机: digital camera