

# 2017 年度马来西亚华文独中统一考试

## 高中组

## 数 学

(SC04)

### 试卷二 作答题

日期: 2017 年 10 月 27 日  
时间: 9.45 a.m. - 11.45 a.m.  
(2 小时)

### 考生须知

- (一) 本科试卷共分两份:  
试卷一: 选择题 (40%),  
试卷二: 作答题 (60%)。
- (二) 试卷二共分两组:  
甲组 (必答题): 5 题**全答** (20%);  
乙组 (选答题): 7 题**选答 4 题**, 但不能超过 4 题 (40%)。  
两组共答 **9 题** 完卷。
- (三) **每题必须用新的一张纸作答。**
- (四) 只可用**蓝色**或**黑色**的原子笔书写, 惟可用铅笔画图。
- (五) 不必抄题, 惟试题号码必须书写清楚。
- (六) 所有演算必须清楚地写出。必要的几何图形必须画出。
- (七) 可使用所规定的电子计算机进行演算, 除非题目限制。
- (八) 作答前, 须在**积分表** (电脑卡) 上正确填写考生编号及用 **5B** 铅笔将对应的小方格涂黑。作答后, 须根据所答题数在**试题号码**栏上将有关小方格涂黑, 并指出作答总数。
- (九) 答卷必须依试题号码次序排列, 并且将**积分表** (电脑卡) 置于上面, 合订成一本。
- (十) 数学公式表在第 2-3 面。
- (十一) 试卷二作答题共印八面。

**未经正式宣布 不得翻看内页**

(考生姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 考生编号: \_\_\_\_\_)

## 数学公式表

### I. 代数

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$(a \pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a \pm b)^3 = a^3 \pm 3a^2b + 3ab^2 \pm b^3$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

$$a^3 \pm b^3 = (a \pm b)(a^2 \mp ab + b^2)$$

$$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$$

$$(ab)^n = a^n b^n$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$$

$$\log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$\log_a x^m = m \log_a x$$

$$a^{\log_a x} = x$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

$$\text{逆矩阵 } \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{等差数列 } a_n = a + (n-1)d$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

$$\text{等比数列 } a_n = ar^{n-1}$$

$$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$$

### II. 三角学

$$\text{弧长} = r\theta$$

$$\text{扇形面积} = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\sec^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta = 1 + \cot^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$\text{三角形的面积} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

### III. 解析几何

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$\text{直线方程式 } y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$\text{分比公式 } \left( \frac{mx_2 + nx_1}{m+n}, \frac{my_2 + ny_1}{m+n} \right)$$

$$\text{点到直线的距离} = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$$

$$\text{三角形的面积} = \frac{1}{2} |(x_1y_2 + x_2y_3 + x_3y_1) - (x_2y_1 + x_3y_2 + x_1y_3)|$$

### IV. 统计与概率

$$\text{平均数 } \bar{x} = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\text{方差 } \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 f_i}{\sum f_i} = \frac{\sum x_i^2 f_i}{\sum f_i} - \bar{x}^2$$

$$\text{众数} = L + \left( \frac{d_1}{d_1 + d_2} \right) C$$

$$\text{标准差 } \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 f_i}{\sum f_i}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2 f_i}{\sum f_i} - \bar{x}^2}$$

$$\text{中位数 } M = L + \left( \frac{\frac{n}{2} - F_m}{f_m} \right) C_m$$

$$\text{平均差} = \frac{\sum |x_i - \bar{x}| f_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\text{上四分位数 } Q_3 = L_3 + \left( \frac{\frac{3n}{4} - F_3}{f_3} \right) C_3$$

$$\text{统计指数 } I = \frac{Q_1}{Q_0} \times 100$$

$$\text{下四分位数 } Q_1 = L_1 + \left( \frac{\frac{n}{4} - F_1}{f_1} \right) C_1$$

$$\text{综合指数} = \frac{\sum w_i x_i}{\sum w_i}$$

$$\text{四分位距} = Q_3 - Q_1$$

$${}_n P_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

$$\text{四分位差 } Q.D. = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$$

$${}_n C_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)! r!}$$

### V. 微积分

$$\frac{d}{dx}(uv) = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) g'(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$$

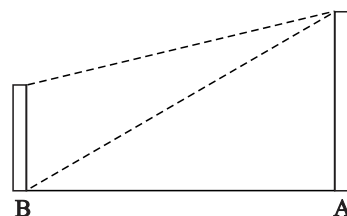
$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad n \neq -1$$

甲组 必答题 (20%)

(本组5题全答。)

1. 解方程组 
$$\begin{cases} x-3y-z=5 \\ 2x+y+z=6 \\ 2x+3y-z=2 \end{cases} .$$
 (4%)

2. 图1中, 大厦A与B的水平距离是130 m, 从大厦A的顶部测得大厦B的顶部与底部的俯角分别是 $30^\circ$ 与 $65^\circ$ 。求大厦B的高度。



(答案准确至0.1 m)

图1 (4%)

3. (a) 求直线  $2x-3y=18$  与两坐标轴所围成三角形的面积。 (2%)

(b) 若点  $(5, 8)$  至点  $(m, 2)$  的距离等于10, 求  $m$ 。 (2%)

4. 表1为50位学生数学考试分数的频数分配表:

分数	学生人数
0-20	5
20-40	10
40-60	15
60-80	8
80-100	12

表1

求考试分数的平均数及方差。 (4%)

5. 已知曲线  $y=ax^2+\frac{b}{x^2}+2$  在点  $(1, 10)$  的切线斜率为4, 求  $a$  与  $b$  的值。 (4%)

**乙组 选答题 (40%)**

(本组 7 题**选答 4 题**, 但**不能超过 4 题**。)

6. (a) 已知一等差数列首 5 项之和是 50, 第 2 项至第 6 项的和是 70, 求首项及公差。 (5%)

(b) 解方程式  $\frac{2}{x+4} - \frac{2}{x+5} = \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+3}$ 。 (5%)

7. (a) 求  $n$  使得  $1.08^n = 2$ 。(答案准确至两位小数) (3%)

(b) 已知矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$  及  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求

(i)  $A^{-1}$ ; (2%)

(ii)  $A^{-1}B$ ; (2%)

(iii) 矩阵  $X$  使得  $AX = 13B + A$ 。 (3%)

8. (a) 化简  $(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 + (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2$ 。 (3%)

(b) 已知  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $\angle A : \angle B : \angle C = 1 : 3 : 5$ 。

(i) 求此三角形的三个角; (2%)

(ii) 若最短边的长为 3 cm, 求最长边的长; (答案准确至两位小数) (3%)

(iii) 求  $\triangle ABC$  的面积。(答案准确至两位小数) (2%)

9. 已知  $\triangle ABC$  的顶点为  $A(3, -2)$ ,  $B(-1, 2)$  及  $C(6, 4)$ 。P 为线段 AB 的中点, 点 Q 内分线段 AC 成  $1:2$ , 直线 CP 与直线 BQ 相交于点 M。不许用图解法, 求

(a) 点 P 及点 Q 的坐标; (3%)

(b) 点 M 的坐标; (5%)

(c)  $CM:MP$ 。 (2%)

10. (a) 投掷一粒骰子两次, 求掷得点数之和大于 10 的概率。 (3%)

(b) 已知数据  $3x$ ,  $2x+y$ ,  $x+5$ ,  $3y+1$ ,  $3y-2$  及  $3y$  的平均数为 7, 加上新的数  $3x-2$  后, 其平均数仍然相同。求  $x$  与  $y$  的值。 (4%)

(c) 表 2 显示某班学生每日零用钱的频数分配。

零用钱数额 (RM)	频数
5	2
6	5
7	7
8	6
9	12
10	8

表 2

求该班学生每日零用钱的中位数。 (3%)

11. (a) 表 3 显示四种食品 A, B, C, D 的资料, 其中价比是以 2012 年为基期。

食品	2012 年的价格 (RM)	2016 年的价格 (RM)	价比	权数
A	1.60	2.00	125	3
B	12.00	15.60	$x$	2
C	$y$	8.40	140	10
D	8.00	$z$	120	5

表 3

(i) 求  $x, y, z$  的值; (3%)

(ii) 以 2012 年为基期, 计算此四种食品在 2016 年的物价指数。 (2%)

(b) 图 2 所示为 80 位学生数学考试分数的累积频数多边形:

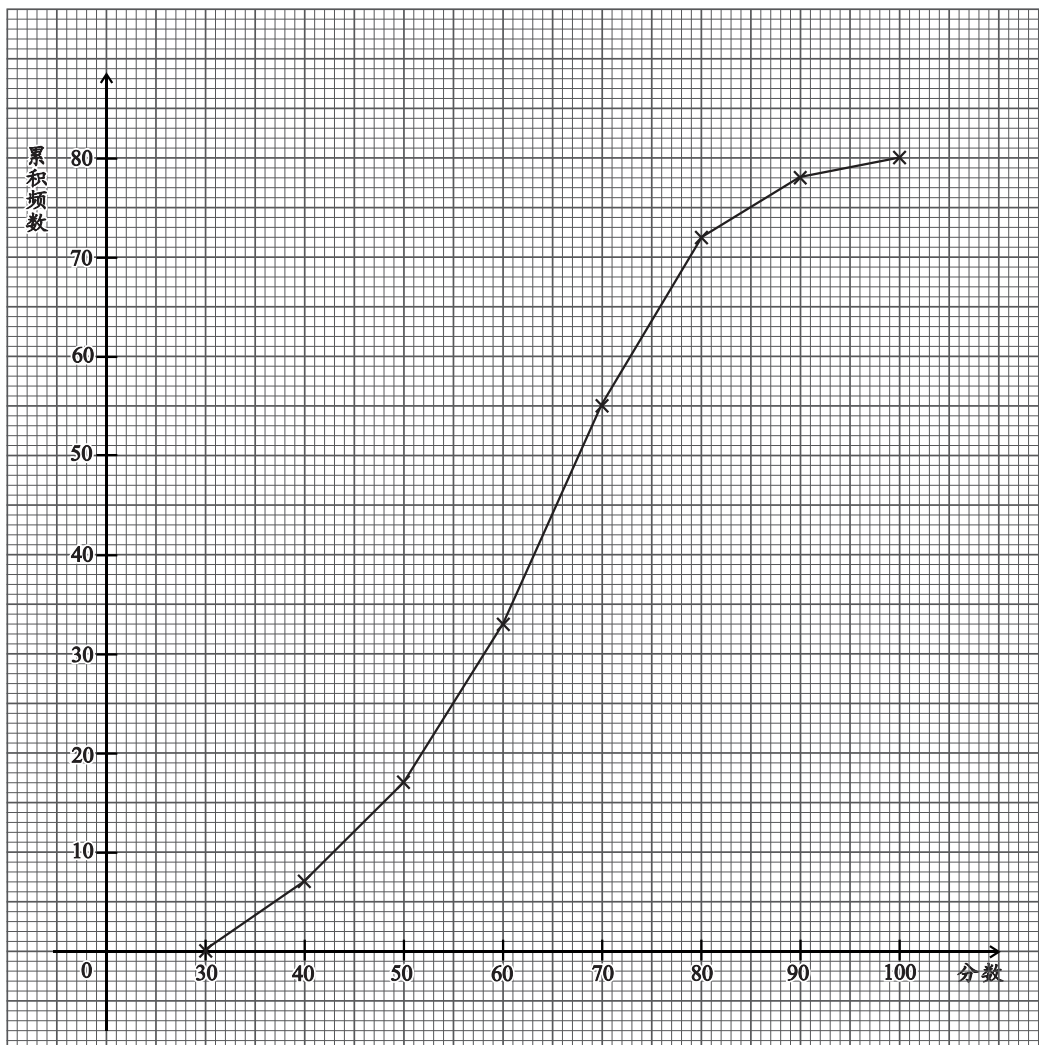


图 2

不必重画图 2,

(i) 求四分位差; (3%)

(ii) 若要达到 80% 的及格率, 求及格分数。 (2%)

12. (a) 已知  $y=(2x+5)^{10}$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ . (2%)

(b) 若  $\int_{-2}^1 (ax+2)dx=-15$ , 求  $a$  的值. (3%)

(c) 如图 3 所示, 直线  $L$  与曲线  $y=-2x^2+5x+12$  相交于  $A(4,0)$  及  $B(0,12)$  两点, 求阴影部分的面积. (5%)

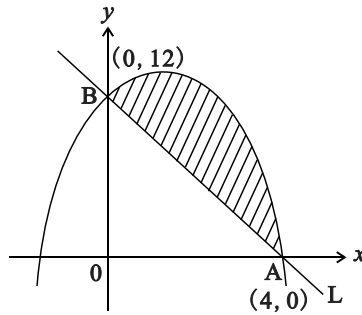


图 3



# 2017 年度马来西亚华文独中统一考试

## 高中组

### 数 学

(SC04)

#### 试卷一 选择题

日期: 2017 年 10 月 27 日  
 时间: 8.30 a.m. - 9.30 a.m.  
 (1 小时)

#### 考生须知

- (一) 本科试卷共分两份:  
 试卷一: 选择题 (40%),  
 试卷二: 作答题 (60%)。
- (二) 考生须于第一阶段规定的 1 小时内完成试卷一。暂停 15 分钟后, 才在第二阶段规定的 2 小时内作答试卷二。
- (三) 试卷一选择题 20 题**全答**。选出**正确**的答案, 然后用 **5B** 铅笔将“**O**”**答案纸** (电脑卡) 上相应的字母所在的小方格涂黑。
- (四) 可使用所规定的电子计算机进行演算。
- (五) 数学公式表在第 2-3 面。
- (六) 试卷一选择题共印六面。

**未经正式宣布 不得翻看内页**

(考生姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 考生编号: \_\_\_\_\_)

## 数学公式表

### I. 代数

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$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

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$$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$$

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$$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$$

$$(ab)^n = a^n b^n$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$$

$$\log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$\log_a x^m = m \log_a x$$

$$a^{\log_a x} = x$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

$$\text{逆矩阵 } \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{等差数列 } a_n = a + (n-1)d$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]$$

$$\text{等比数列 } a_n = ar^{n-1}$$

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### II. 三角学

$$\text{弧长} = r\theta$$

$$\text{扇形面积} = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

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$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

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$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$\text{三角形的面积} = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$$

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### IV. 统计与概率

$$\text{平均数 } \bar{x} = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\text{方差 } \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 f_i}{\sum f_i} = \frac{\sum x_i^2 f_i}{\sum f_i} - \bar{x}^2$$

$$\text{众数} = L + \left( \frac{d_1}{d_1 + d_2} \right) C$$

$$\text{标准差 } \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 f_i}{\sum f_i}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2 f_i}{\sum f_i} - \bar{x}^2}$$

$$\text{中位数 } M = L + \left( \frac{\frac{n}{2} - F_m}{f_m} \right) C_m$$

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$$\text{上四分位数 } Q_3 = L_3 + \left( \frac{\frac{3n}{4} - F_3}{f_3} \right) C_3$$

$$\text{统计指数 } I = \frac{Q_1}{Q_0} \times 100$$

$$\text{下四分位数 } Q_1 = L_1 + \left( \frac{\frac{n}{4} - F_1}{f_1} \right) C_1$$

$$\text{综合指数} = \frac{\sum w_i x_i}{\sum w_i}$$

$$\text{四分位距} = Q_3 - Q_1$$

$${}_n P_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

$$\text{四分位差 } Q.D. = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$$

$${}_n C_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)! r!}$$

### V. 微积分

$$\frac{d}{dx}(uv) = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) g'(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad n \neq -1$$

1. 以下何者为  $f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 - x + 18$  的因式?
- A  $x-2$                       B  $x-1$                       C  $x+1$                       D  $x+2$
2. 化简  $\frac{(x^2+x-6)(x^2+3x+2)}{(x^2-4)(x^2-9)}$ 。
- A  $\frac{x+2}{x-2}$                       B  $\frac{x-2}{x+2}$                       C  $\frac{x+1}{x+3}$                       D  $\frac{x+1}{x-3}$
3. 求方程式  $x(x-2)=3$  的两根之和。
- A  $-3$                       B  $-2$                       C  $2$                       D  $3$
4. 已知方程式  $x^2 - (2k+2)x + k^2 + 1 = 0$  有两个相异的实根, 求  $k$  的取值范围。
- A  $k < 0$                       B  $k \leq 0$                       C  $k > 0$                       D  $k \geq 0$
5. 下列哪个不等式的解为 “ $x < 2$  或  $x > 3$ ” ?
- A  $-x^2 + 5x - 6 < 0$                       B  $x^2 - 5x + 6 < 0$   
 C  $x^2 - x - 6 < 0$                       D  $-x^2 + x + 6 < 0$
6. 求函数  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x-2}$  的定义域。
- A  $(1, \infty)$                       B  $(-\infty, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$   
 C  $(2, \infty)$                       D  $[1, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$
7. 若  $(\sqrt{3}+1)^2 = a + \sqrt{b}$ , 其中  $a, b$  为整数, 求  $a+b$  的值。
- A  $4$                       B  $7$   
 C  $10$                       D  $16$
8. 已知  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  为一等比数列。若  $\frac{a_4 a_6}{a_3^2} = 16$  且  $a_2 a_3 > 0$ , 求公比。
- A  $-3$                       B  $-2$                       C  $2$                       D  $3$

9. 图 1 中, OPS 及 OSRQ 是以 O 为圆心的两个扇形, POQ 是一条直线, S 是 OR 的中点, OQ = 8 cm,  $\angle ROQ = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ . 求阴影部分的面积。

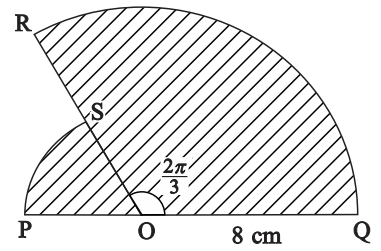


图 1

- A  $\frac{64}{3}\pi \text{ cm}^2$   
 B  $24\pi \text{ cm}^2$   
 C  $32\pi \text{ cm}^2$   
 D  $48\pi \text{ cm}^2$

10. 图 2 所示为一个立方体, 求直线 BH 与平面 ABCD 所成的角。

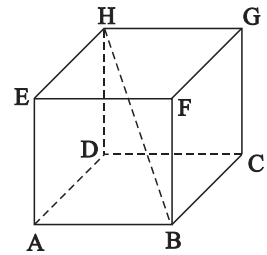


图 2

- A  $54.74^\circ$   
 B  $45^\circ$   
 C  $35.26^\circ$   
 D  $30^\circ$

11. 图 3 所示为  $y = \sin x$  与  $y = \cos x$  的图像。求  $p$  与  $q$ 。

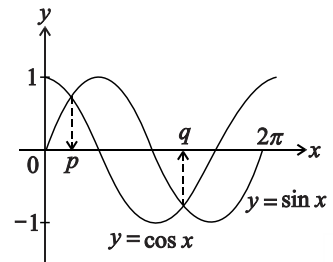


图 3

- A  $p = \frac{\pi}{6}, q = \frac{7\pi}{6}$   
 B  $p = \frac{\pi}{4}, q = \frac{5\pi}{4}$   
 C  $p = \frac{\pi}{3}, q = \frac{4\pi}{3}$   
 D  $p = \frac{5\pi}{12}, q = \frac{17\pi}{12}$

12. 已知  $\tan \theta = \frac{a}{b}$ , 其中  $b < 0$  且  $\theta$  为第二象限角, 求  $\cos \theta$ 。

- A  $\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$       B  $-\frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$       C  $\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$       D  $-\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

13. 已知  $\triangle ABC$  的面积等于 10。点 A 及点 B 的坐标分别为 (2, -3) 及 (2, 2), 点 C 落在 x 轴上, 求点 C 的坐标。

- A (-2, 0) 或 (6, 0)      B (-6, 0) 或 (6, 0)  
 C (2, 0) 或 (6, 0)      D (-6, 0) 或 (2, 0)

14. 已知  $P(7, 3)$ ,  $Q(3, 4)$  与  $R(5, -3)$  三点。求经过点  $P$  且与  $QR$  垂直的直线方程式。

A  $7x + 2y = 55$

B  $2x + 7y = 35$

C  $2x - 7y = 4$

D  $2x - 7y = -7$

15. 一盒子有 3 个红色, 5 个绿色, 2 个蓝色和 6 个黄色的弹珠。随机从盒子中抽出一个弹珠, 放回去, 再抽出第二个。求第一次与第二次抽出的弹珠分别是绿色与黄色的概率。

A  $\frac{15}{128}$

B  $\frac{3}{8}$

C  $\frac{15}{64}$

D  $\frac{11}{16}$

16. 5 个小孩从学校回到家所需的时间分别为 6, 9, 3,  $x$  及 10 分钟。若他们平均所需的时间是  $3x$  分钟, 求  $x$ 。

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

17. 求  $\int \frac{3x+2}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ 。

A  $\sqrt{x}(3x+2) + C$

B  $\sqrt{x}(3x+1) + C$

C  $2\sqrt{x}(x+2) + C$

D  $2\sqrt{x}(x+1) + C$

18. 已知  $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x-4}$ , 求  $f'(3)$  的值。

A  $\frac{1}{2}$

B -2

C  $-\frac{5}{2}$

D -6

19. 求曲线  $y = 2x - x^3$  在  $x = 2$  处的切线方程式。

A  $x + 10y - 24 = 0$

B  $x - 10y + 24 = 0$

C  $10x + y - 16 = 0$

D  $10x - y + 16 = 0$

20. 已知  $\int_1^5 f(x) dx = 7$  及  $\int_3^5 f(x) dx = 10$ 。求  $\int_1^3 [f(x) - 6] dx$  的值。

A -15

B -5

C 5

D 9

# 2017 年度马来西亚华文独中统一考试

高中组

华文

(SY01)

试卷一 写作

日期: 2017 年 10 月 26 日

时间: 8.30 a.m. - 10.15 a.m.

(1 小时 45 分钟)

## 考生须知

- (一) 本科试卷共分两份:
  - 试卷一: 写作 (40%)
  - 试卷二: 语文测验 (60%)
- (二) 考生须于第一阶段规定的 1 小时 45 分钟内完成试卷一。暂停 15 分钟后, 才在第二阶段规定的 1 小时 45 分钟内作答试卷二。
- (三) 试卷一共分两组:
  - 甲组: 作文共 5 题, **选答 1 题**。用白话文写作。不可用诗歌或戏剧体裁作答。文长至少 **600** 字。须作答于作文稿纸上。
  - 乙组: 应用文共 2 题, **选答 1 题**。用白话文写作, 按新式应用文格式书写。须作答于华文科应用文作答纸上。
- (四) 只可用**蓝色**或**黑色**的原子笔书写。字迹不得过于潦草。
- (五) 写作前, 须书明所选题目或其编号。写作时, 不得使用本身真实姓名和真实校名。
- (六) 标点符号须清楚及正确地标示在空格内。
- (七) 作答前, 须在**积分表** (电脑卡) 上正确填写考生编号及用 **5B** 铅笔将对应的小方格涂黑。作答后, 须根据所答题数在**试题号码**栏上将有关小方格涂黑, 并指出作答总数。
- (八) 答卷必须依组别次序排列, 并且将**积分表** (电脑卡) 置于上面, 合订成一本。
- (九) 试卷一写作共印两面。

**未经正式宣布 不得翻看内页**

(考生姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 考生编号: \_\_\_\_\_)

**注意：书写作文和应用文时，考生不得使用本身真实姓名或真实校名。**

写信人姓名用：李志强

收信人地址用：78, Jalan Bukit,

地址用：10, Jalan Pudu,

43000 Kajang,

55200 Kuala Lumpur.

Selangor Darul Ehsan.

## 甲组 作文 (30%)

选答1题

选答第3及第5题者，必须书明题目。

1. 给我一个舞台
2. 错过今天，将失去明天
3. 来自\_\_\_\_\_的呼唤  
(请从“大自然”、“心灵深处”、“历史人物”中，选择一项填在横线上为题。)
4. 现在的人们经常抱怨，说这个不好，那个不行。不知不觉，过多的抱怨形成了负面情绪，影响了自己以及身边的人，也让到手的机会悄悄流逝。我们应当向抱怨文化说“不”。试以“学会不抱怨”为题写一篇说明文，表达自己的想法。
5. 世界上的许多东西越变越大，建筑物的高度已超过500米，游艇上的活动面积有3个足球场大，飞机客舱能安置650个座位……这引起人们对“大”的思考和议论——  
“越大就意味着越好吗？”  
“大，又有什么不好呢？”  
……  
“大”的现象，的确让人深思。请**自拟题目**，写一篇文章，加以深论。

## 乙组 应用文 (10%)

选答1题

6. 仁爱中学校内篮球比赛因为连续几天豪雨，露天球场多处积水而被迫展期。试以该校篮球学会主席李志强名义，拟一则通告，通知全校师生有关更改比赛日期事宜。
7. 仁爱中学辅导团计划拜访静心孤儿院，给院童献上关怀并提供义务协助。试以该团秘书李志强名义，拟一则征求义工启事。



# 2017 年度马来西亚华文独中统一考试

## 高中组

## 华 文

(SY01)

### 试卷二 语文测验

日期: 2017 年 10 月 26 日  
时间: 10.30 a.m. - 12.15 p.m.  
(1 小时 45 分钟)

### 考生须知

- (一) 本科试卷共分两份:  
    试卷一: 写作 (40%)  
    试卷二: 语文测验 (60%)
- (二) 试卷二共分四组:  
    甲组: 语文基本知识  
    乙组: 文学与文化常识  
    丙组: 现代文阅读  
    丁组: 古诗文阅读
- (三) 试卷二须直接作答在**高中华文作答纸**的自备空格内。答案的号码必须与题目号码相符。
- (四) 所有答案, 均须加标点符号。
- (五) 只可用**蓝色**或**黑色**的原子笔书写。字迹不得过于潦草。
- (六) 作答前, 须在**积分表**(电脑卡)上正确填写考生编号及用**5B**铅笔将对应的小方格涂黑。作答后, 须根据所答题数在**试题号码**栏上将有关小方格涂黑, 并指出作答总数。
- (七) 答卷必须依试题号码次序排列, 并且将**积分表**(电脑卡)置于上面, 合订成一本。
- (八) 试卷二语文测验共印十面。

**未经正式宣布 不得翻看内页**

## 甲组 语文基本知识 (10%)

### 6 题全答

1. 下列多音多义字，哪一组的读音**相同**? (1%)
- A 翘: 翘望 翘起  
B 分: 分外 分析  
C 数: 数落 数目  
D 处: 处事 处方
2. 下列词语中，完全**没有**错别字的一组是: (1%)
- A 风采 贗品 孺慕之情  
B 恪守 班配 开门缉盗  
C 遐想 编辑 接踵而来  
D 禁锢 禅联 风靡一时
3. 把下列句中画线的俗语换成一个意义相当的四字成语，对应最贴切的一组是: (1%)
- ① 毕业一年多，他还家里当一天和尚敲一天钟，家人莫不为他的前途感到担忧。
- ② 天下乌鸦一般黑，当官的能有几个为百姓办好事情的？古人的节操今难复见了。
- ③ 既知他人品欠佳还重用他，现在公司面临倒闭危机，你还真是搬起石头砸自己的脚呢！
- A 坐怀不乱、物以类聚、痛不欲生  
B 得过且过、不分伯仲、罪有应得  
C 默默耕耘、物以类聚、罪有应得  
D 得过且过、一丘之貉、咎由自取

4. 写出下面语段中与拼音相对应的汉字。 (2%)

我们 (a) níng 视一个人，觉得这个人很美，他的一 (b) pín 一笑，都变成了牵挂，有时对方并不知道，只是自己私下欣赏，心里也满足喜悦。我们面对一片夕阳，看到西天上 (c) shà 那间色彩 (d) cà 烂的变化，我们看到的仿佛不只是风景，也同时看到了所有生命完成自己时的庄严。

5. 以下是小张在收到郑先生著作后回信的正文，其中多处词语使用不适当，请找出**两处**并修改之。 (2%)

您奉上的作品已经收到。过目后，深感对我的论文写作有一点帮助，我一定会好好惠存。心存感激，待他日光临贵府，再当面致谢。

6. 根据给出的词语，仿照例句的格式，续写两个句子，形成排比句。 (3%)

青春是一首歌，她拨动着我们年轻的心弦；  
青春是\_\_\_\_\_，她\_\_\_\_\_；  
青春是\_\_\_\_\_，她\_\_\_\_\_。

## 乙组 文学与文化常识 (14%)

### (I) 选择题 (4%)

4 题**全答**，每题 1%

1. “世界短篇小说之王”指的是下列哪一位？ (1%)
- A 莫泊桑
  - B 星新一
  - C 托尔斯泰
  - D 马丁·路德·金
2. 下列有关古代小说的知识，叙述**错误**的一项是： (1%)
- A 施耐庵的《水浒传》是中国神魔小说的代表。
  - B 曹雪芹的《红楼梦》是中国小说史上的巅峰。
  - C 罗贯中的《三国演义》是中国第一部长篇章回小说。
  - D 蒲松龄的《聊斋志异》是一部著名的文言短篇小说集。

3. 下列关于文学常识的表述，**不正确**的一项是： (1%)
- A 《再别康桥》《雨巷》《错误》《乡愁》《致橡树》，分别是徐志摩、戴望舒、郑愁予、余光中、舒婷的诗歌作品。
  - B 韩愈与柳宗元同为唐代“古文运动”的倡导者，他主张恢复先秦两汉散文传统，提出“文以明道”的主张，开创了一代文风。
  - C 柳永是北宋词人，他精通音律，既擅长创作歌词，又擅长谱写乐曲，是北宋第一个大量创作慢词的词人，也是婉约派的代表人物。
  - D 莎士比亚是欧洲文艺复兴时期英国最伟大的诗人和戏剧家，代表作有“四大悲剧”——《哈姆雷特》《奥赛罗》《李尔王》《穷苦人》。
4. “竹马之交”指的是\_\_\_\_\_。 (1%)
- A 友情最深的朋友
  - B 从小就认识的朋友
  - C 从小一块长大的异性好朋友
  - D 情投意合、友谊深厚的朋友

## (II) 填充与简答题 (10%)

5 题**全答**，每题 2%

5. 《蓼莪》这首诗选自《\_\_\_\_(a)\_\_\_\_》中的《\_\_\_\_(b)\_\_\_\_》，是一篇追悼父母的哀歌。 (2%)
6. 《答司马谏议书》的作者是北宋政治家\_\_\_\_(c)\_\_\_\_。“书”是一种文体，就是\_\_\_\_(d)\_\_\_\_的意思。 (2%)
7. 魏晋南北朝时期曾几度出仕，第四次辞官后，从此过着躬耕生活的诗人是\_\_\_\_(e)\_\_\_\_，他多以田园生活为题材进行诗歌创作，故有“\_\_\_\_(f)\_\_\_\_”之称。 (2%)
8. 杜甫在《登高》中倾诉了他常年漂泊、年老多病的孤独处境的诗句是\_\_\_\_(g)\_\_\_\_。 (2%)
9. 古人的年龄有时不用数字来表示，而是用其他称谓来代替。如“垂髫”指的是三至九岁的孩童，“豆蔻”指的是十三至十五岁的女孩，\_\_\_\_(h)\_\_\_\_是指十五岁的男孩，而\_\_\_\_(i)\_\_\_\_则指已达六十岁之年。 (2%)

## 丙组 现代文阅读 (18%)

细读下列两篇文章，然后按要求回答问题。

### [文章 1]

素面朝天。我在白纸上郑重写下这个题目。夫走过来说，你是要将一碗白皮面，对着天空吗？

我说有一位虢国夫人，就是杨贵妃的姐姐，她自恃美丽，见了唐明皇也不化妆，所以叫……夫笑了，说，我知道。可是你并不美丽。

5 是的，我不美丽。但素面朝天并不是美丽女人的专利，而是所有女人都可以选择的一种生存方式。

10 看着我们周围。每一棵树、每一叶草、每一朵花，都不化妆，面对骄阳、面对暴雨、面对风雪，它们都本色而自然。它们会衰老和凋零，但衰老和凋零也是一种真实。作为万物灵长的人类，为何要将自己隐藏在脂粉和油彩的后面？

见一位化过妆的女友洗面，红的水黑的水蜿蜒而下，仿佛洪水冲刷过水土流失的山峦。那个真实的我，像在蛋壳里窒息得过久的鸡雏，渐渐苏醒过来。我觉得这个眉目清晰的女人，才是我真正的朋友。片刻前被颜色包裹的那个形象，是一个虚伪的陌生人。

15 脸，是我们与生俱来的证件。我的父母凭着它辨认出一脉血缘的延续；我的丈夫，凭着它在茫茫人海中将我找寻；我的儿子，凭着它第一次铭记住了自己的母亲……每张脸，都是一本生命的图谱。连脸都不愿公开的人，便像捏着一份涂改过的证件，有了太多的秘密。所有的秘密都是有重量的。背着化过妆的脸走路的女人，便多了劳累，多了忧虑。

20 化妆可以使人年轻，无数广告喋喋不休地告诫我们。我认识的一位女郎，盛妆出行，艳丽得如同一组霓虹灯。一次半夜里我为她传一个电话，门开的一瞬间，我惊愕不止。惨亮的灯光下，她枯黄憔悴如同一册古老的线装书。“我不能不化妆。”她后来告诉我。“化妆如同吸烟，是有瘾的，我已经没有勇气面对不化妆的我。化妆最先是为了欺人，之后就成了自欺。我真羡慕你啊！”从此我对她充满同情。我们都会衰老。我镇定地注视着我的年纪，犹如眺望远方一幅渐渐逼近的白帆。为什么要掩饰这个现实呢？掩饰不单是徒劳，首先是一种软弱。自信并不与年龄成反比，就像自信并不与美丽成正比，勇气不是储存在脸庞里，而是掌握在自己手中。化妆品不过是一些高分子的化合物、一些水果的汁液和一些动物的油脂，它们同人类的自信与果敢实在是不相干的东西。犹如大厦需要钢筋铁骨来支撑，而决非凡根华而不实的竹竿。

25

30

35 常常觉得化了妆的女人犯了买椟还珠的错误。请看我的眼睛！浓墨勾勒的眼线在说。但栅栏似的假睫毛圈住的眼波，却暗淡犹疑。请注意我的口唇！樱桃红的唇膏在呼吁。但轮廓鲜明的唇内吐出的话语，却肤浅苍白……化妆以醒目的色彩强调以至强迫人们注意的部位，却往往是最软弱的所在。

**磨砺内心比油饰外表要难得多，犹如水晶与玻璃的区别。**

不拥有美丽的女人，并非也不拥有自信。美丽是一种天赋，自信却像树苗一样，可以播种可以培植可以蔚然成林可以直到地老天荒。

40 **我相信不化妆的微笑更纯洁而美好，我相信不化妆的目光更坦率而直诚，我相信不化妆的女人更有勇气直面人生。**

假若不是为了工作，假若不是出于礼仪，我这一生，将永不化妆。

（毕淑敏《素面朝天》）

**题目**

**4 题全答**

1. 作者的丈夫开玩笑地把“素面朝天”诠释成“一碗白皮面，对着天空”。请你阅读全文后，用一个句子准确解释“素面朝天”这四个字。 (2%)
2. 作者说“磨砺内心比油饰外表要难得多，犹如水晶与玻璃的区别。”谈谈你对这句话的理解。 (2%)
3. 试写出本文的中心思想。 (2%)
4. **“我相信不化妆的微笑更纯洁而美好，我相信不化妆的目光更坦率而直诚，我相信不化妆的女人更有勇气直面人生。”**  
你认同作者的看法吗？试根据你对上文句的理解和感悟，谈谈你的想法。 (3%)

## [文章 2]

阶前看不见一茎绿草，窗外望不见一只蝴蝶，谁说是鹁鸽箱里的生活，鹁鸽未必这样枯燥无味呢。秋天来了，记忆就轻轻提示道：“凄凄切切的秋虫又要响起来了。”可是一点影响也没有，邻舍儿啼人闹，弦歌杂作的深夜，街上轮震石响，邪许<sup>①</sup>并起的清晨，无论你靠着枕头听，  
5 凭着窗沿听，甚至贴着墙角听，总听不到一丝秋虫的声息。并不是被那些欢乐的劳困的宏大的清亮的声音淹没了，以致听不出来，乃是这里根本没有秋虫这东西。**呵，不容留秋虫的地方！秋虫所不屑居留的地方！**

若是在鄙野的乡间，这时候满耳朵是虫声了。白天与夜间一样地安闲；一切人物或动或静，都有自得之趣；嫩暖的阳光和轻淡的云影覆盖  
10 在场上。到夜呢，明耀的星月或者徐缓的凉风看守着整夜，在这境界这时间唯一的足以感动心情的就是虫儿们的合奏。它们高、低、宏、细、疾、徐、作、歇，仿佛曾经过乐师的精心训练，所以这样地无可批评，踌躇满志。其实它们每一个都是神妙的乐师；众妙毕集，各抒灵趣，哪有不成人间绝响的呢。虽然这些虫声会引起劳人的感叹，秋士的伤怀，  
15 独客的微喟，思妇的低泣；但是这正是无上的美的境界，绝好的自然诗篇，不独是旁人最欢喜吟味的，就是当境者也感受一种酸酸的麻麻的味道，这种味道在另一方面是非常隽永的。

大概我们所蕲求<sup>②</sup>的不在于某种味道，只要时时有点儿味道尝尝，就自诩为生活不空虚了。假若这味道是甜美的，我们固然含着笑意来体味它；若是酸苦的，我们也要皱着眉头来辨尝它：这总比淡漠无味胜过  
20 百倍。我们以为**最难堪而极欲逃避的，惟有这一个淡漠无味！**

所以心如槁木不如工愁多感，迷朦的醒不如热烈的梦，一口苦水胜于一盞白汤，一场痛哭胜于哀乐两忘。但这里并不是说愉快乐观是要不得的，清健的醒是不必求的，甜汤是罪恶的，狂笑是魔道的。这里只说  
25 **有味总比淡漠远胜**罢了。

所以虫声终于是足系恋念的东西。何况劳人、秋士、独客、思妇以外还有无量数的人，他们当然也是酷嗜味道的，当这凉意微逗的时候，谁能不忆起那美妙的秋之音乐？

可是没有，绝对没有！**井底似的庭院，铅色的水门汀地**，秋虫早已避去惟恐不速了。而我们没有它们的翅膀与大腿，不能飞又不能跳，还是死守在这里。想到“井底”与“铅色”，觉得象征的意味丰富极了。

（叶圣陶《没有秋虫的地方》）

注：① 邪许（yé hǔ）：象声词。劳动时众人协同用力发出的呼声。

② 蕲求：祈求。

## 题目

### 4 题全答

1. 作者说：“呵！不容留秋虫的地方！秋虫所不屑居留的地方！”试联系上下文，揣测作者的心情，说说他发出此感慨所隐藏的含意。(2%)
2. 阅读第二段，简单扼要地说说作者如何形容秋虫的叫声。(2%)
3. 作者说这个地方是一个“井底似的庭院，铅色的水门汀地”。你认为这是一个怎样的地方？(2%)
4. 作者认为“最难堪而极欲逃避的，惟有这一个淡漠无味”，又说“有味总比淡漠远胜”。你又是如何看待生活中的淡漠无味呢？(3%)

## 丁组 古诗文阅读 (18%)

细读下列三篇古诗文，然后按要求回答问题。

### [课内文言文]

庆历四年春，滕子京谪守巴陵郡。越明年，政通人和，百废具兴。乃重修岳阳楼，增其旧制，刻唐贤、今人诗赋于其上。属予作文以记之。

3 予观夫巴陵胜状，在洞庭一湖。衔远山，吞长江，浩浩汤汤，横无际涯；朝晖夕阴，气象万千。此则岳阳楼之大观也。前人之述备矣。然则北通巫峡，南极潇湘，**迁客骚人，多会于此**。览物之情，得无异乎？

6 若夫霪雨霏霏，连月不开，阴风怒号，浊浪排空；日星隐耀，山岳潜形，商旅不行，樯倾楫摧；薄暮冥冥，虎啸猿啼。登斯楼也，则有去国怀乡，忧谗畏讥，满目萧然，感极而悲者矣。

9 至若春和景明，波澜不惊，上下天光，一碧万顷；沙鸥翔集，锦鳞游泳；岸芷汀兰，郁郁青青。而或长烟一空，皓月千里，浮光跃金，静影沉璧，渔歌互答，此乐何极！登斯楼也，则有心旷神怡，宠辱偕忘，  
12 把酒临风，其喜洋洋者矣。

嗟夫！予尝求古仁人之心，或异二者之为，何哉？不以物喜，不以己悲；居庙堂之高，则忧其民；处江湖之远，则忧其君；是进亦忧，退亦忧。然则何时而乐耶？**其**必曰：先天下之忧而忧，后天下之乐而乐乎。  
15 噫！**微斯人，吾谁与归？**

(范仲淹《岳阳楼记》)



## 题目

### 4 题全答

1. 解释下列句中加点词语的意思。 (2%)
  - (a) 增其旧**制** (第2行)
  - (b) 予尝求古仁人之**心** (第13行)
2. 下列加点词中，何者不是人称代词？ (2%)
  - A 属**予**作文以记之 (第2行)
  - B 若**夫**霖雨霏霏 (第6行)
  - C **其**必曰 (第15行)
  - D **吾**谁与归 (第16行)
3. “微斯人，吾谁与归”的“斯人”指的是什么人？这句话表达了作者怎样的思想感情？ (2%)
4. 试将以下句子译为现代汉语。 (2%)

**迁客骚人，多会于此。** (第5行)

## [课外文言文]

虞诩字升卿，陈国武平人也。……

3 后羌寇武都，邓太后以诩有将帅之略，迁武都太守，引见嘉德殿，厚加赏赐。羌乃率众数千遮<sup>①</sup>诩于陈仓、峻谷，诩即停军不进，而宣言上请兵，须到当发。

6 羌闻之，乃分钞<sup>②</sup>傍县，诩因其兵散，日夜进道，兼行百余里。令吏士各作两灶，日增倍之，羌不敢逼。或问曰：“孙臆<sup>③</sup>减灶而君增之。兵法日行不过三十里，以戒不虞，而今日且二百里，何也？”诩曰：“虏众多，吾兵少。徐行则易为**所**及，速进则彼**所**不测。虏见吾灶日增，必谓郡兵来迎。众多行速，必惮追我。孙臆见弱，吾今示强，势有不同故也。”

12 既到郡，兵不满三千，而羌众万余，攻围赤亭数十日。诩乃令军中，使强弩勿发，而潜发小弩，羌以为矢力弱，不能至，并兵急攻。诩于是使二十强弩共射一人，发无不中，羌大震，退。诩因出城奋击，多**所**伤杀。明日悉陈其兵众，令从东郭门出，北郭门入，贸易衣服，回转数周，羌不知其数，更相恐动。诩计赋当退，乃潜遣五百余人于浅水设伏，候

15 其走路。虏果大奔，因掩击，大破之，斩获甚众。赋由是败散，南入益州。诩乃占相地势，筑营壁百八十**所**，招还流亡，假赈贫人，郡遂以安。

(《后汉书·虞诩传》节选)

注：① 遮：遮拦、阻挡、拦截。

② 钞：同“抄”字，攻取、掠夺。

③ 孙臆：战国初期著名的军事家，著有《孙臆兵法》。

## 题目

### 3 题全答

1. 面对敌人的追击，虞诩行军时为什么采取“速进”和“增灶”的做法？ (2%)
2. 下列哪两句中的“所”字表示被动？ (2%)
  - I 徐行则易为**所**及 (第8行)
  - II 速进则彼**所**不测 (第8行)
  - III 诩因出城奋击，多**所**伤杀 (第12行)
  - IV 筑营壁百八十**所** (第16行)

**A** I, II      **B** I, III      **C** II, IV      **D** III, IV
3. 虞诩到达武都郡以后，虽然敌众我寡，仍取得最后胜利，主要是因为虞诩善用战术。试举**两个**例子说明虞军如何取胜。 (2%)

## [课外古典诗词]

细草微风岸，危樯独夜舟。  
星垂平野阔，月涌大江流。  
名岂文章著，官应老病休。  
飘飘何所似，天地一沙鸥。

(杜甫《旅夜书怀》)

## 题目

### 2 题全答

1. 诗中哪两句写的是近景？ (2%)
2. 诗歌最后一联运用了哪一种修辞手法？抒发了作者怎样的情感？ (2%)

**THE UNIFIED EXAMINATION (2017)  
INDEPENDENT CHINESE SECONDARY SCHOOLS  
MALAYSIA**

*Senior Middle Level*

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
(SY03)**

PAPER 1 WRITING

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Date : 30 October 2017  
Time : 8.30 a.m. – 10.10 a.m.  
(1 hour 40 minutes)

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. This subject comprises two papers:  
    Paper 1: Writing (50%)  
    Paper 2: Reading and Language Use (50%)
2. Complete Paper 1 within the 1 hour 40 minutes allocated. After a 15-minute interval, proceed with Paper 2.
3. Paper 1 consists of two sections:  
    Section A: Summary Writing (15%)  
    Section B: Essay Writing (35%)  
    Section B should be written on the provided Essay Writing sheets.
4. Please use **blue** or **black** ink to write your answers.
5. Question number or the topic you have chosen should be clearly written.
6. Your essay will be assessed on content, grammar, organisation, spelling and punctuation.
7. Before attempting the questions, fill in your index number on the **marking-sheet** (computer card) and blacken the corresponding letters/numbers with a **5B** pencil. After answering all the questions, blacken the numbers of the questions you have chosen in the **question number** column and also indicate the total number of questions answered.
8. Paper 1 consists of three printed pages and a blank page at the end.

**Do Not Turn Over This Page Until You Are Told To Do So**

(Candidate's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Index Number: \_\_\_\_\_ )

## SECTION A SUMMARY WRITING (15%)

Read the following passage carefully. Write a summary on:

- the reasons why people procrastinate,
- its ill effects, and
- how to overcome procrastination

Your summary should be in continuous writing and should not be longer than **150** words. Credit will be given for the use of own words. State, in brackets, the number of words you have written.

Procrastination is the act of putting off doing something important till a later time or date. Most of us procrastinate now and then. We may make big plans such as cleaning the house or starting on a diet but never carry them out. Some of us blame others or circumstances when we procrastinate. While it is only an occasional problem for most, procrastination can be a chronic stumbling block for others.

There are many reasons for procrastinating. The first is that we may dread taking on a difficult or boring job. When a task is perceived as long or difficult, many will procrastinate simply because there is no immediate gratification. For example, it will take months to lose those ten pounds or it will take tons of energy to clear the room. Putting off a diet programme one more day will not make much difference. Sleeping in a messy room for another day won't make a difference, and the list goes on.

Besides that, fear of failure is also another reason why we procrastinate. This fear often comes into play at school where performance is evaluated and can affect our future success. A student may put off studying for a test until the last minute. Lack of time spent for studying is a more desirable explanation for failure than lacking the intelligence to learn the material.

Procrastination causes stress, anxiety and a feeling of failure. Students who fear failure ultimately become anxious, and stressful, and tend to fail when they do not prepare for tests or start projects on time. Employees who begin tasks at the last minute rarely perform as well as their non-procrastinating colleagues. Putting off a diet programme ultimately adds to the number of pounds you need to lose to be healthy, thus, making the job that much harder to accomplish.

To overcome procrastination, first, figure out why you are procrastinating. Is it fear of failure or lack of confidence? Write down all the reasons why putting off your project will bring you one step closer to failure. Does it make sense to put it off any longer? NO.

Next, break down the task into smaller jobs. If it is a thirty-page paper due in two weeks, write down a goal of finishing three pages a night. After you have finished your nightly quota, give yourself a reward of some sort. Watch your favourite television programme or have a hearty meal.

Those of us who procrastinate on a day-to-day basis need a realistic 'to-do' list. Keep the list with you and stick to the order. Cross things off as they are accomplished.

Tell your friends and family about your goals. If you have someone asking you how your diet is coming along, it is more difficult to cheat. If you have a major project to do, ask a friend to help keep you on the task by monitoring you frequently.

In conclusion, procrastination can cause you to miss opportunities and sabotage your future. Remember the saying, 'Procrastination is the thief of time' and stop procrastinating!

(Source: Jenny Tan & Aion Zubiar (2012). Longman Pearson Malaysia)

**SECTION B      ESSAY WRITING    (35%)**

*Write an essay of not fewer than 350 words on **one** of the following topics.*

1. Unity is strength. In your opinion, what are the ways to encourage our people to stay united as a nation?
2. Today, more and more people are travelling. Compare and contrast domestic travelling to travelling overseas.
3. There is an increasing number of people who stay up late. Discuss the causes and effects of staying up late.
4. More and more young people are using credit cards to settle their bills. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using credit cards.
5. “Bad eating habits are hard to break”. Do you agree? Provide reasons to support your view.

**THE UNIFIED EXAMINATION (2017)  
INDEPENDENT CHINESE SECONDARY SCHOOLS  
MALAYSIA**

*Senior Middle Level*

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
(SY03)**

PAPER 2 READING AND LANGUAGE USE

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Date : 30 October 2017  
Time : 10.25 a.m. – 11.45 a.m.  
(1 hour 20 minutes)

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. This subject comprises two papers:  
Paper 1: Writing (50%)  
Paper 2: Reading and Language Use (50%)
2. Paper 2 consists of two sections:  
Section A: Reading (30%)  
There are three parts in this section:  
Part I : Critical Reading (10%)  
Part II : Vocabulary (10%)  
Part III: Comprehension (10%)  
Section B: Language Use (20%)  
There are two parts in this section:  
Part I : Error Identification (10%)  
Part II : Word Forms (10%)
3. (i) Answer all the multiple-choice questions on ‘**answer-sheet O**’ (**computer card**), select the **best** answer and blacken the square corresponding to the same letter of the alphabet as the answer you have selected and mark with a 2B pencil.  
(ii) Answer Section B-Part II (Word Forms) question on the **Senior English Language answer sheet** provided. Please use **blue** or **black** ink to write your answers.
4. Before attempting the questions, fill in your index number on the **marking-sheet** (computer card) and blacken the corresponding letters/numbers with a **5B** pencil. After answering all the questions, blacken the numbers of the questions you have answered in the **question number column** and also indicate the total number of questions answered.
5. Paper 2 consists of ten printed pages.

**Do Not Turn Over This Page Until You Are Told To Do So**

(Candidate’s Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Index Number: \_\_\_\_\_ )

**SECTION A READING (30%)**

**Part I Critical Reading (10%)**

*Read each extract and then choose the **best** sentence that summarises the extract.*

1. Although more and more women are rising to higher positions, there are still many deep-rooted prejudices and double standards that keep them from achieving the very top positions. Companies may say that they value interpersonal skills, but they still look for a leader who is decisive and a risk taker. These qualities are perceived as being mainly masculine, and a new study has shown that women may be penalised for having the same attributes. Although women have proved that they are capable of leading a company, it seems that they will not get the chance to do so unless their superiors are prepared to enter the twenty-first century.

- A Men are better at taking the lead.
- B The main issue is gender discrimination.
- C Women make better managers than men.
- D The main theme is masculine and feminine issues.

2. For a growing number of environmentalists, the humble plastic bag has become public enemy number one— an unnecessary evil that must be stopped. The only people who have a good word to say about plastic bags are the owners of the plastic-bag industry. They claim that plastic bags are nowhere near the world’s worst environmental problem. They say that the reason they are under attack is because they are an easy and emotive target that reflects the individuals’ guilt about general environmental responsibility. So who is right?

- A The plastic bag has posed an unnecessary threat to the environment.
- B Plastic-bag industry claims that plastic bags are not the world’s worst environmental problem.
- C The conflicts occur between plastic-bag industry and the guilty users of plastic bags who put the blame on the producers of plastic bags.
- D The plastic-bag industries are under attack because they are an easy and emotive target that each individual can think of without any hesitation.

3. The piranha is a much-maligned fish. Most people think that this is a deadly creature that crowds the rivers and creeks of the Amazon rainforest looking for victims to tear apart. And woe betide anyone unfortunate enough to be in the same water with a shoal of piranhas. It takes only a few minutes for the vicious piranha to reduce someone to a mere skeleton.

The truth is that the piranha is really a much more misconstrued animal than the mindless killer portrayed in the media. In fact, piranhas are a group made up of roughly twelve different species. Each piranha species occupies its own ecological niche. One species takes chunks out of the fins of other fish. Another type eats fruits falling from trees into the river. Each piranha species plays a unique role in the ecology of the rainforest floodplains. So what would you do the next time you hear someone talking about the “deadly piranha”? You can remind them that the piranha is not always the notorious killer that the popular nature television shows would have us believe.

- A The text describes two different species of piranhas.
- B The primary purpose of the author is to correct misconceptions about the piranha.
- C The author tries to illustrate the importance of piranhas in the rainforest ecology.
- D The passage informs the reader on what to say if someone describes the piranha as “deadly”.

4. Have you ever wondered how people’s personalities and behaviours are formed? Two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed and they differ in their approaches. The dispute is often referred to as nature and nurture. Supporters of nature believe that our personalities and behaviour patterns are largely determined by biological and genetic factors and our environment has little to do with our abilities, characteristics, and behaviours. Advocates of the nurture theory claim that our environment is more important than our biologically based instinct in determining how we will act as they see humans as beings whose behaviour is almost completely shaped by their surroundings. Neither of these theories can yet fully explain human behaviour.

- A A person’s instincts have little effect on his actions.
- B There are a lot of similarities between the two theories.
- C A person’s characteristics can be hereditary or cultivated.
- D It is impossible to explain why we possess certain characteristics.



5. Both Sam's parents worked in towns far from home where their son was boarding and led lives that were as busy as the lives of the other parents in the village. Sam found direction from these sources: the explicit rules laid down by the school resident matron and the implicit rules that governed his relationships with his peers. He was further guided by the strong value system inculcated over the years when the family spent time together at home. Sam was thus in a position to make the right decisions most of the time, gaining support and reward from those in authority over him. His sources of direction were sufficiently strong to create a safe path through his teenage years.

- *Growing Up*

- A Sam attributed his virtuous character to his pillars of strength at school or his friends but none from his family.
- B Sam attributed his virtuous character to his own personal growth as a student staying away from home as guidance was not made possible to him.
- C Sam attributed his virtuous character to himself and the specific rules governing his relationship with his friends as well as guidance from his family.
- D Sam attributed his virtuous character to the school and the unreserved rules governing his relationship with his friends as well as guidance from his family.

## Part II Vocabulary (10%)

*Read the following passage carefully and choose the most appropriate meaning of each word or phrase printed in **bold** as used in the passage.*

What are the special memories of your childhood? Joanne's routine reminds me that **nostalgia** can do a lot to help you unwind. If you ask our daughters what they remember, their first answer would be "freshly-popped popcorn". The fragrance of popping corn would **permeate** the house, as Jack would regularly make huge bowls of it. This was before the days of automatic poppers or microwave popcorn. Jack just poured the corn into a big frying pan on the stove and shook it **vigorously**. The smell was even better than what you would find in movie theatres, and the house was filled with wonderful aroma.

When I think of the smells that made my childhood special, I remember running home for lunch rather than eating in the school cafeteria because we lived only two blocks away. The winter days in Michigan were cold and **blustery**, and I could still feel the crunch of the snow under my galoshes as I hurried home, **often with the cold biting my face** and my 'babushka' getting all snowy as I made my way through the **drifts**.

I would run up the steps into our house, and as I came through the door, I would smell that wonderful homemade tomato soup, which Mom had canned the summer before. Her sauce was so thick that it would be equivalent to what people call the salsa today. Mom always made a lot of it. Canning it in old glass jars and then **stringing them** in the root cellar.

The sauce was her special blend, and along with onions, peppers and tomatoes, of course. It made her soup **unforgettable**. How I would love to come in and out of the biting cold wind into that warm house and stand over the floor **register**, feeling the heat flow up around me. And then I would sit down to a bowl of **steaming** hot tomato soup. What a delight! It was worth the freezing hike home just to smell that delicious soup.

6. The word “**nostalgia**”(line 2) has the similar meaning as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A reminder
  - B remission
  - C remittance
  - D reminiscence
7. “The fragrance of popping corn would **permeate** the house” (lines 3-4). This implies that the fragrance of the corn would \_\_\_\_\_ across the house.
- A spread
  - B flow
  - C seep
  - D fill
8. The word “**vigorously**”(line 6) can be replaced by\_\_\_\_\_.
- A stiffly
  - B strongly
  - C strangely
  - D strenuously
9. The word “**blustery**” (line 10) told us that Michigan was cold and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A frosty
  - B windy
  - C wintry
  - D freezing
10. The phrase “...**often with the cold biting my face...**” (line 11) implies that the author was\_\_\_\_\_.
- A cold
  - B sneezing
  - C freezing
  - D being bitten
11. The synonym for the word “**drifts**” (line 12) is\_\_\_\_\_.
- A path
  - B snow
  - C wind
  - D current
12. “Canning it in old glass jars and then **stringing them** in the root cellar” (line 16). The phrase suggests that the salsa was arranged in a \_\_\_\_\_ in the root cellar.
- A box
  - B pile
  - C line
  - D carton
13. “It made her soup **unforgettable**” (line 18) implies that the soup was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A popular
  - B creamy
  - C traditional
  - D delicious

14. “I would love to ... stand over the floor **register** ...” (lines 18-19) implies that there was a/an \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor where the air was allowed into a room.
- A window
  - B opening
  - C door
  - D vent
15. The phrase in “... a bowl of **steaming hot** tomato soup” (line 20) suggests that the soup was \_\_\_\_\_ hot.
- A boiling
  - B mildly
  - C merely
  - D simply

### Part III Comprehension (10%)

*Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Select the best answer for each question from options A, B, C or D.*

It was a strange scenario: three people walked in together. They kept circling the buffet table, pointing to this and that and then the ones who appeared to be the mother and son, seated themselves at a table and waited. Much to the amazement of everyone present in the Premier Lounge at KLIA, the third person, a young Indonesian girl, began to serve the pair. Back and  
5 forth she went, carrying plates of their ‘chosen’ food to the two persons who seemed perfectly capable of serving themselves but chose not to.

There were many in the lounge who found it hard to mask their shock and disgust at what they were witnessing. The only ones who did not bat an eyelid were the Malaysians so accustomed to this culture of maids attending to their employers hand and foot. However, it was  
10 embarrassing all the same.

Poverty in neighbouring countries, coupled with a booming economy in Malaysia, has given rise to a strange phenomenon of entitlement amongst Malaysians. It has suddenly become unthinkable, almost disgraceful to be seen attending to menial household chores. The maid is the status symbol to announce that some things are beneath our dignity to attend to!

Serious repercussions have begun to manifest themselves in our society as a result of this  
15 ‘phenomenon’. With the arrival of the maid, a hierarchy of power is immediately established. Children learn fast that these girls, usually sheltered, inexperienced and ready to please, are easy to manipulate to ensure that their every whim and fancy is attended to. More often than not, this is actually endorsed by the parents themselves.

How does this play out? Toys never have to be picked up and put away by children. I  
20 remember clearly the image of my sister’s living room with toys, cushions and books strewn all over by my little nephews and nieces. When I asked them to clean up before we called it a night, one of my nephews very reassuringly said, “Don’t worry, Aunty. When we are fast asleep, *kakak* will put everything neatly away.” Is it any wonder that at twenty-two years of age, this same  
25 nephew of mine still has no clue as to how to keep his room tidy?

On a school trip to Japan, my daughter told me about how bags that were obviously packed for the students by their maids, had to be repacked at the end of the trip by the teachers because the children had no idea how to do it themselves. And these were fifteen-year-olds!

30 A Singaporean friend witnessed a most amazingly funny scene where a sturdy young man reporting for National Service duty walked energetically towards the office. Behind him however, lo and behold, was the maid, barely able to lug his overloaded knapsack! **Our neighbours across the Causeway** too seem to be suffering a similar fate of pampered children! Is it really necessary to make our children's lives so 'comfortable'? We send them into society totally unable to fend for themselves even in the most basic circumstances.

35 Recently, there was an 'uproar' in a Los Angeles campus about comments made by an American sophomore about Asian parents actually coming to the campus on weekends to cook, clean and do laundry for their college-going kids. Their presence, she claimed, changed the whole atmosphere of what was designed to be 'student' living quarters. It would be interesting to hear the answer to her question: "Don't Asian parents teach their children how to do anything for  
40 themselves?"

Malaysians seem to have been struck by this insidious social disease — where live-in maids do every conceivable chores for their children — so much so they fail to grow up equipped to do the most basic things for themselves. I cannot help but wonder if the recent difficulty in procuring maids might be that 'silver lining' to halt this long-glossed over insidious trend of  
45 over-pampering our children. Hopefully, it will allow us once again to equip them with the basic skills that allow them to grow into responsible adults who will be a credit to society.

[Source: Koh, L.W. (2013). *Maid To Order*. Calibre.]

16. Everyone present in the lounge was amazed to see the strange scenario. Why?
- A The maid was eating at the same time as the mother and son.
  - B Three people circling the buffet table before choosing the food to eat.
  - C The mother and son were seated before helping themselves to the food.
  - D The maid was serving two people who were capable of serving themselves.
17. How did most of the people feel at what they were seeing?
- A Pleased and accepting
  - B Amazed but indifferent
  - C Surprised and disgusted
  - D Shocked but embarrassed
18. What is the cause of the rise in the employment of foreign maids in Malaysia?
- A Women are too busy with their careers.
  - B The declining rate of employment and low income in home countries.
  - C Malaysian children are pampered and getting more difficult to handle.
  - D The growing economy in Malaysia and poverty in neighbouring countries.

19. The status symbol adopted by the household when the maid arrives is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A the maid has a fair share of authority
  - B the maid does all the household chores
  - C the maid can become one of the family members
  - D the maid shares all the household chores with the family members
20. What is the negative effect when a family employs a maid?
- A The maid may abuse the children.
  - B The maid is easily manipulated by the children.
  - C The maid does not give in to the requests of her employers.
  - D The maid must attend to the whims and fancies of the younger bosses.
21. When the writer's little nephews and nieces were told to pick up their toys and put them away, the reaction they gave shows that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A the job is too difficult for them to do
  - B they do not know how to tidy up the place
  - C the job should be taken care of by their mother
  - D they consider the job solely the maid's responsibility
22. Why didn't the students on the school trip know how to pack their travelling bags?
- A They had never packed their bags before.
  - B They had never relied on their maids before.
  - C Their teachers were willing to pack their bags for them.
  - D Their mothers had never taught them to pack their bags.
23. From the passage, "**Our neighbours across the Causeway**"(lines 31-32) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A people doing National Service
  - B residents of Los Angeles
  - C Singaporeans
  - D Indonesians
24. Why was there an uproar in the American campus?
- A Asian parents never taught their children to look after themselves.
  - B Asian parents came to the campus to do 'housework' for their children.
  - C American youngsters were more independent than their Asian counterparts.
  - D American parents changed the whole atmosphere of the students' living quarters.
25. What is the hope of the writer?
- A People will refrain from gossiping.
  - B Malaysian parents will not pamper their children.
  - C Malaysian children will grow up to be responsible citizens.
  - D The difficulty of employing maids can curb the over-pampering of children.

**SECTION B LANGUAGE USE (20%)**

**Part I Error Identification (10%)**

*In each of the sentences below, four parts are underlined and lettered A, B, C and D. One of these parts contains an error. Decide whether it is A, B, C or D.*

26. Peter has an anti-social personality because he will never taken part in any activities or functions in school.  
A B C D
27. I did not see anybody in the classroom as they were many events being held at the school hall.  
A B C D
28. The bus carried twenty passengers lost control and crashed into a lamp post before plunging into a ravine.  
A B C D
29. It was a pleasant two-hours flight to Singapore but when we arrived, my grandma complained of tiredness.  
A B C D
30. If he has had enough money at that time, he would have bought a large mansion with an indoor swimming pool for his family.  
A B C D
31. Her legs felt weak, and she sat heavily on the curb, struggling to control her breathing so she didn't past out.  
A B C D
32. All over the world, people are gaining excess to the Internet and using the computers to go online.  
A B C D
33. Mrs. Chow complemented Lynette on her punctuality in completing her homework while reprimanding Lucy on her tardiness.  
A B C D
34. James returned presently with a carriage, got the broken-hearted artist and the broken-leg statue aboard, and drove off, whistling softly and tranquilly.  
A B C D
35. The novel, Transformers Dark Moon tells what happens in a futuristic society when everyone is lulled into complacency in a futuristic world that relies upon the programming of human beings.  
A B C D

## Part II Word Forms (10%)

Read the passage and then fill in each blank with the correct form of the word in the brackets.

Before the invention of books, people wrote on stone and clay, on rolls of papyrus made from plants in Egypt, or on dried animal skins in the Middle Ages. But to make a book, a real book as we know today, you need paper and printing.

Paper was perhaps the greatest tool for     (36)     (*communicate*) until the computer was invented. The best evidence indicates that paper was invented by the Chinese between the years 250 B.C. and 105 B. C.     (37)     (*History*) studying Asian culture have found more     (38)     (*convince*) proof that paper was soon used to print money. Paper money is one of the most     (39)     (*use*) inventions in history, and it greatly helped the     (40)     (*develop*) of trade and commerce in China.

People make a big mistake when they think that printing is     (41)     (*entire*) a Western discovery. In fact, the first ideas about printing also came to us from China. The Chinese made the largest contribution to the printing press. It is said that in 11<sup>th</sup> century China, a blacksmith named Pi Sheng invented the best system for     (42)     (*print*) with blocks. Did this discovery travel to the West? Did a     (43)     (*Europe*) make the discovery again by himself? Nobody is sure of the answer. But we do know that Johannes Gutenberg, a goldsmith in the city of Strasbourg, created the first printing press with     (44)     (*move*) type in Europe around the year 1450.

Without these contributions to paper and printing, it would not have been possible to invent the book, one of the highest     (45)     (*achieve*) of the last millennium.

# 2017 年度马来西亚华文独中统一考试

## 高中组

### 高级数学

(SC05)

#### 试卷二 作答题

日期: 2017 年 10 月 31 日  
时间: 9.45 a.m. - 11.45 a.m.  
(2 小时)

#### 考生须知

- (一) 本科试卷共分两份:  
试卷一: 选择题 (40%),  
试卷二: 作答题 (60%)。
- (二) 试卷二共分两组:  
甲组 (必答题): 5 题 **全答** (20%);  
乙组 (选答题): 7 题 **选答 4 题**, 但 **不能超过 4 题** (40%)。  
两组全部共答 **9 题** 完卷。
- (三) **每题必须用新的一张纸作答。**
- (四) 只可用 **蓝色** 或 **黑色** 的原子笔书写, 惟可用铅笔画图。
- (五) 不必抄题, 惟试题号码必须书写清楚。
- (六) 所有演算必须清楚地写出。必要的几何图形必须画出。
- (七) 可使用所规定的电子计算机进行演算, 除非题目限制。
- (八) 作答前, 须在 **积分表** (电脑卡) 上正确填写考生编号及用 **5B** 铅笔将对应的小方格涂黑。作答后, 须根据所答题数在 **试题号码** 栏上将有关小方格涂黑, 并指出作答总数。
- (九) 答卷必须依试题号码次序排列, 并且将 **积分表** (电脑卡) 置于上面, 合订成一本。
- (十) 数学公式表在第 2-4 面。
- (十一) 标准常态分配表在第 8 面。
- (十二) 试卷二作答题共印八面。

**未经正式宣布 不得翻看内页**

(考生姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 考生编号: \_\_\_\_\_)



## 数学公式表

### I. 代数

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$(a \pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a \pm b)^3 = a^3 \pm 3a^2b + 3ab^2 \pm b^3$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

$$a^3 \pm b^3 = (a \pm b)(a^2 \mp ab + b^2)$$

$$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$$

$$(ab)^n = a^n b^n$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$$

$$\log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$\log_a x^m = m \log_a x$$

$$a^{\log_a x} = x$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n {}_n C_r a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \text{adj}(A)$$

等差数列  $a_n = a + (n-1)d$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

等比数列  $a_n = ar^{n-1}$

$$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \left[ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]^2$$

### II. 三角学

弧长 =  $r\theta$

扇形面积 =  $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\text{cosec } \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

三角形的面积 =  $\frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\sec^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta$$

$$\text{cosec}^2 \theta = 1 + \cot^2 \theta$$

$$\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$$

$$\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$$

$$\tan(A \pm B) = \frac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A \tan B}$$

$$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$$

$$\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 A - 1$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$$

$$\tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$$

### III. 解析几何

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$\text{直线方程式 } y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$\text{分比公式 } \left( \frac{mx_2 + nx_1}{m+n}, \frac{my_2 + ny_1}{m+n} \right)$$

$$\text{点到直线的距离} = \left| \frac{Ax_0 + By_0 + C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} \right|$$

$$\text{三角形的面积} = \frac{1}{2} |(x_1y_2 + x_2y_3 + x_3y_1) - (x_2y_1 + x_3y_2 + x_1y_3)|$$

$$\text{圆的标准式 } (x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

### IV. 统计与概率

$$\text{平均数 } \bar{x} = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\text{平均差} = \frac{\sum |x_i - \bar{x}| f_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\text{众数} = L + \left( \frac{d_1}{d_1 + d_2} \right) C$$

$$\text{变异系数 } v = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{中位数 } M = L + \left( \frac{\frac{n}{2} - F_m}{f_m} \right) C_m$$

$$\text{相关系数 } r = \frac{\sum x_i y_i - \bar{x} \bar{y}}{\sqrt{\left( \frac{\sum x_i^2}{n} - \bar{x}^2 \right) \left( \frac{\sum y_i^2}{n} - \bar{y}^2 \right)}}$$

$$\text{上四分位数 } Q_3 = L_3 + \left( \frac{\frac{3n}{4} - F_3}{f_3} \right) C_3$$

$$\text{统计指数 } I = \frac{Q_1}{Q_0} \times 100$$

$$\text{下四分位数 } Q_1 = L_1 + \left( \frac{\frac{n}{4} - F_1}{f_1} \right) C_1$$

$$\text{综合指数} = \frac{\sum w_i x_i}{\sum w_i}$$

$$\text{四分位距} = Q_3 - Q_1$$

$${}_n P_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

$$\text{四分位差 } Q.D. = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$$

$${}_n C_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)! r!}$$

$$\text{方差 } \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 f_i}{\sum f_i} = \frac{\sum x_i^2 f_i}{\sum f_i} - \bar{x}^2$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$\text{标准差 } \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 f_i}{\sum f_i}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2 f_i}{\sum f_i} - \bar{x}^2}$$

$$P(A) = 1 - P(A')$$

$$\text{期望值 } E = x_1 p_1 + x_2 p_2 + \dots + x_k p_k$$

## V. 微积分

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(uv) = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{cosec} x = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a x = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} a^x = a^x \ln a$$

面积  $\int_a^b y dx$  或  $\int_c^d x dy$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = f'(g(x))g'(x)$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad n \neq -1$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x dx = -\operatorname{cosec} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

体积  $\pi \int_a^b y^2 dx$  或  $\pi \int_c^d x^2 dy$

I. 甲组 必答题 (20%)

(本组 5 题全答。)

1. 已知一等比数列的第二项与第五项分别为  $-3$  及  $81$ ，求此数列的首 11 项之和。 (4%)
  
2. 在  $\triangle ABC$  中， $AB = 3 \text{ cm}$ ， $A = 40^\circ$ ， $C = 60^\circ$ ，求
  - (a)  $\triangle ABC$  的外接圆半径，答案以根式表示； (2%)
  - (b)  $BC$  的长。(答案准确至两位小数) (2%)
  
3. 已知一圆的方程式为  $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 2y - 20 = 0$ ，直线  $3x + 4y + 5 = 0$  与圆相交于  $A$ 、 $B$  两点。求
  - (a) 此圆的圆心及半径； (2%)
  - (b)  $AB$  的垂直平分线的方程式。 (2%)
  
4. 若  $Z$  呈标准常态分配，求
  - (a)  $P(Z > -1)$ ； (2%)
  - (b)  $P(0 < Z < 2)$ 。 (2%)
  
5. 半径为  $r$  的球体的体积为  $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ 。当一钢球受热时，它的半径以  $0.01 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$  的速率增加。当半径为  $1 \text{ cm}$  时，求钢球的体积增加的速率。 (4%)

**乙组 选答题 (40%)**

(本组7题**选答4题**，但**不能超过4题**。)

6. (a) 设函数  $h$  定义成  $h(x) = \frac{x+3}{x-3}$ ,  $x \neq 3$ 。若  $h^{-1}(q-1) = q$ , 求  $q$  的值。 (5%)

(b) 化  $\frac{5x+4}{(x-1)(x+2)^2}$  为部分分式。 (5%)

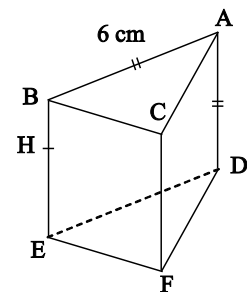
7. (a) 解不等式  $\frac{x^2(x-2)}{x+1} \geq 0$ 。 (3%)

(b) 求  $\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^5$  的展开式中  $x$  的系数。 (3%)

(c) 解方程式  $9^x - 12 \cdot 3^x + 27 = 0$ 。 (4%)

8. (a) 证明恒等式  $\frac{1 + \cos A + \cos 2A}{\sin A + \sin 2A} = \cot A$ 。 (3%)

(b) 图 1 所示是一个正棱柱，其底面  $\triangle ABC$  与  $\triangle DEF$  是等边三角形。已知  $AB = AD = 6 \text{ cm}$ ,  $H$  为线段  $BE$  上的一点使得  $BH:HE = 1:2$ ,



(i) 求平面  $AEF$  与平面  $DEF$  所成的角;

(3%)

(ii) 求  $\angle AHF$ 。

(4%)

(所有答案准确至  $0.01^\circ$ )

9. (a) 已知  $\triangle ABC$  的其中两个顶点为  $A(0, 4)$  及  $B(6, 1)$ , 点  $C$  在  $x$ -轴上。若  $\triangle ABC$  的面积 = 15, 求点  $C$  的坐标。 (5%)

(b) 求点  $A(3, 8)$  到圆  $x^2 + y^2 + 4x + 8y - 16 = 0$  的最长与最短距离。 (5%)

10. (a) 将“committees”一字的字母全取而排列，求两个“m”相邻的排列数。(3%)

(b) 某校高三学生的高级数学考试成绩如表 1 所示：

分数	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99
学生人数	1	3	11	21	43	32	9

表 1

求 (i) 平均数；(2%)

(ii) 标准差；(答案准确至两位小数) (2%)

(iii) 中位数。(答案准确至两位小数) (3%)

11. (a) 一曲线任意一点  $(x, y)$  的切线斜率为  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-1}}$ ，且曲线经过点  $P(5, -3)$ 。求曲线的方程式。(3%)

(b) 欲建造一个容积为  $18 \text{ m}^3$ ，深为  $2 \text{ m}$ ，长为  $x \text{ m}$ ，宽为  $y \text{ m}$  的长方体无盖水箱，如图 2 所示。已知箱底与箱壁每平方公尺的造价分别为 RM 90 及 RM 60。

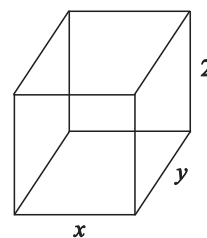


图 2

(i) 证明水箱的造价为  $240x + 240y + 90xy$ ；(2%)

(ii) 证明  $xy = 9$ ；(1%)

(iii) 求  $x$  与  $y$  的值使水箱的造价最低，并求此最低造价。(4%)

12. (a) 求  $\int_0^1 x\sqrt{x^2+1} dx$ 。

(b) 图 3 所示的阴影区域是由曲线  $y = x(4-x)$ ， $x$ -轴与直线  $x = 5$  所围成。求此阴影区域的面积。(6%)

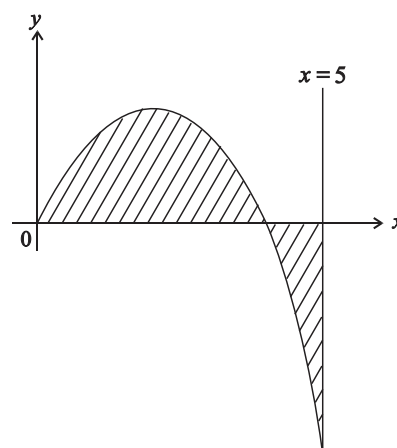
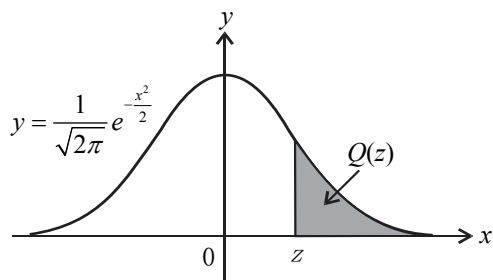


图 3

## 标准常态分配表

此表给出  $Q(z) = P(Z \geq z)$ ,  
其中  $Z$  呈标准常态分配  $N(0, 1)$ 。



$z$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0.0	0.5000	0.4960	0.4920	0.4880	0.4840	0.4801	0.4761	0.4721	0.4681	0.4641
0.1	0.4602	0.4562	0.4522	0.4483	0.4443	0.4404	0.4364	0.4325	0.4286	0.4247
0.2	0.4207	0.4168	0.4129	0.4090	0.4052	0.4013	0.3974	0.3936	0.3897	0.3859
0.3	0.3821	0.3783	0.3745	0.3707	0.3669	0.3632	0.3594	0.3557	0.3520	0.3483
0.4	0.3446	0.3409	0.3372	0.3336	0.3300	0.3264	0.3228	0.3192	0.3156	0.3121
0.5	0.3085	0.3050	0.3015	0.2981	0.2946	0.2912	0.2877	0.2843	0.2810	0.2776
0.6	0.2743	0.2709	0.2676	0.2643	0.2611	0.2578	0.2546	0.2514	0.2483	0.2451
0.7	0.2420	0.2389	0.2358	0.2327	0.2296	0.2266	0.2236	0.2206	0.2177	0.2148
0.8	0.2119	0.2090	0.2061	0.2033	0.2005	0.1977	0.1949	0.1922	0.1894	0.1867
0.9	0.1841	0.1814	0.1788	0.1762	0.1736	0.1711	0.1685	0.1660	0.1635	0.1611
1.0	0.1587	0.1562	0.1539	0.1515	0.1492	0.1469	0.1446	0.1423	0.1401	0.1379
1.1	0.1357	0.1335	0.1314	0.1292	0.1271	0.1251	0.1230	0.1210	0.1190	0.1170
1.2	0.1151	0.1131	0.1112	0.1093	0.1075	0.1056	0.1038	0.1020	0.1003	0.0985
1.3	0.0968	0.0951	0.0934	0.0918	0.0901	0.0885	0.0869	0.0853	0.0838	0.0823
1.4	0.0808	0.0793	0.0778	0.0764	0.0749	0.0735	0.0721	0.0708	0.0694	0.0681
1.5	0.0668	0.0655	0.0643	0.0630	0.0618	0.0606	0.0594	0.0582	0.0571	0.0559
1.6	0.0548	0.0537	0.0526	0.0516	0.0505	0.0495	0.0485	0.0475	0.0465	0.0455
1.7	0.0446	0.0436	0.0427	0.0418	0.0409	0.0401	0.0392	0.0384	0.0375	0.0367
1.8	0.0359	0.0351	0.0344	0.0336	0.0329	0.0322	0.0314	0.0307	0.0301	0.0294
1.9	0.0287	0.0281	0.0274	0.0268	0.0262	0.0256	0.0250	0.0244	0.0239	0.0233
2.0	0.0228	0.0222	0.0217	0.0212	0.0207	0.0202	0.0197	0.0192	0.0188	0.0183
2.1	0.0179	0.0174	0.0170	0.0166	0.0162	0.0158	0.0154	0.0150	0.0146	0.0143
2.2	0.0139	0.0136	0.0132	0.0129	0.0125	0.0122	0.0119	0.0116	0.0113	0.0110
2.3	0.0107	0.0104	0.0102	0.0099	0.0096	0.0094	0.0091	0.0089	0.0087	0.0084
2.4	0.0082	0.0080	0.0078	0.0075	0.0073	0.0071	0.0069	0.0068	0.0066	0.0064
2.5	0.0062	0.0060	0.0059	0.0057	0.0055	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0048
2.6	0.0047	0.0045	0.0044	0.0043	0.0041	0.0040	0.0039	0.0038	0.0037	0.0036
2.7	0.0035	0.0034	0.0033	0.0032	0.0031	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028	0.0027	0.0026
2.8	0.0026	0.0025	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0020	0.0019
2.9	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014
3.0	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010
3.1	0.0010	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007
3.2	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
3.3	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003
3.4	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002

## 2017 年度马来西亚华文独中统一考试

## 高中组

## 高级数学

(SC05)

## 试卷一 选择题

日期: 2017 年 10 月 31 日  
时间: 8.30 a.m. - 9.30 a.m.  
(1 小时)

**考生须知**

- (一) 本科试卷共分两份:  
试卷一: 选择题 (40%),  
试卷二: 作答题 (60%)。
- (二) 考生须于第一阶段规定的 1 小时内完成试卷一。暂停 15 分钟后, 才在第二阶段规定的 2 小时内作答试卷二。
- (三) 试卷一选择题 20 题**全答**。选出**正确**的答案, 然后用 **5B** 铅笔将“O”**答案纸** (电脑卡) 上相应的字母所在的小方格涂黑。
- (四) 可使用所规定的电子计算机进行演算。
- (五) 数学公式表在第 2-4 面。
- (六) 试卷一选择题共印七面, 最后一面空白。

**未经正式宣布 不得翻看内页**

(考生姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 考生编号: \_\_\_\_\_)



## 数学公式表

### I. 代数

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$(a \pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a \pm b)^3 = a^3 \pm 3a^2b + 3ab^2 \pm b^3$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

$$a^3 \pm b^3 = (a \pm b)(a^2 \mp ab + b^2)$$

$$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$$

$$a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$$

$$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$$

$$(ab)^n = a^n b^n$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$$

$$\log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$\log_a x^m = m \log_a x$$

$$a^{\log_a x} = x$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n {}_n C_r a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \text{adj}(A)$$

等差数列  $a_n = a + (n-1)d$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

等比数列  $a_n = ar^{n-1}$

$$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \left[ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]^2$$

### II. 三角学

弧长 =  $r\theta$

扇形面积 =  $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\text{cosec } \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

三角形的面积 =  $\frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\sec^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta$$

$$\text{cosec}^2 \theta = 1 + \cot^2 \theta$$

$$\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$$

$$\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$$

$$\tan(A \pm B) = \frac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A \tan B}$$

$$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$$

$$\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 A - 1$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$$

$$\tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$$

### III. 解析几何

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

直线方程式  $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

分比公式  $\left( \frac{mx_2 + nx_1}{m+n}, \frac{my_2 + ny_1}{m+n} \right)$

点到直线的距离  $= \left| \frac{Ax_0 + By_0 + C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} \right|$

三角形的面积  $= \frac{1}{2} |(x_1y_2 + x_2y_3 + x_3y_1) - (x_2y_1 + x_3y_2 + x_1y_3)|$

圆的标准式  $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$

### IV. 统计与概率

平均数  $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$

平均差  $= \frac{\sum |x_i - \bar{x}| f_i}{\sum f_i}$

众数  $= L + \left( \frac{d_1}{d_1 + d_2} \right) C$

变异系数  $v = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} \times 100\%$

中位数  $M = L + \left( \frac{\frac{n}{2} - F_m}{f_m} \right) C_m$

相关系数  $r = \frac{\sum x_i y_i - \bar{x} \bar{y}}{\sqrt{\left( \frac{\sum x_i^2}{n} - \bar{x}^2 \right) \left( \frac{\sum y_i^2}{n} - \bar{y}^2 \right)}}$

上四分位数  $Q_3 = L_3 + \left( \frac{\frac{3n}{4} - F_3}{f_3} \right) C_3$

统计指数  $I = \frac{Q_1}{Q_0} \times 100$

下四分位数  $Q_1 = L_1 + \left( \frac{\frac{n}{4} - F_1}{f_1} \right) C_1$

综合指数  $= \frac{\sum w_i x_i}{\sum w_i}$

四分位距  $= Q_3 - Q_1$

${}_n P_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$

四分位差  $Q.D. = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$

${}_n C_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)! r!}$

方差  $\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 f_i}{\sum f_i} = \frac{\sum x_i^2 f_i}{\sum f_i} - \bar{x}^2$

$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

标准差  $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 f_i}{\sum f_i}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2 f_i}{\sum f_i} - \bar{x}^2}$

$P(A) = 1 - P(A')$

期望值  $E = x_1 p_1 + x_2 p_2 + \dots + x_k p_k$

## V. 微积分

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(uv) = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{cosec} x = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a x = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} a^x = a^x \ln a$$

面积  $\int_a^b y dx$  或  $\int_c^d x dy$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = f'(g(x))g'(x)$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad n \neq -1$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x dx = -\operatorname{cosec} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

体积  $\pi \int_a^b y^2 dx$  或  $\pi \int_c^d x^2 dy$

1. 求多项式  $f(x) = (x^2 - 3x + 5)^3$  除以  $(x - 2)$  的余数。

- A 3                      B 9                      C 15                      D 27

2. 已知  $\sqrt{7 + \sqrt{48}} = m + \sqrt{n}$ ，其中  $m, n$  为整数。求  $m + n$  的值。

- A 7                      B 6                      C 5                      D 4

3. 求满足不等式  $|2x + 5| \leq 3$  的整数  $x$  的个数。

- A 3                      B 4                      C 5                      D 6

4. 已知函数  $g(2x + 5) = 2x + 1$ ，求  $g(15)$  的值。

- A 9                      B 11                      C 13                      D 15

5. 已知  $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ，求矩阵  $A$ 。

- A  $\frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -13 & -1 \\ 24 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$     B  $\begin{pmatrix} 13 & 1 \\ -24 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$     C  $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$     D  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

6. 若  $\alpha$  及  $\beta$  是方程式  $2x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$  的两根，求  $\frac{2}{\alpha} + \frac{2}{\beta}$  的值。

- A  $\frac{3}{2}$                       B  $\frac{1}{2}$                       C  $-\frac{3}{2}$                       D  $-3$

7. 丽丽的银行户口有 RM 80 000，年利率是 8%。以每半年结算一次的复利计算，三年后丽丽的户口增加了多少？

- A RM 19 200.00                      B RM 20 776.96  
C RM 21 225.52                      D RM 46 949.95

8. 求方程式  $\tan x = 2 \sin x$  在区间  $(0, 2\pi)$  内的解的个数。

- A 4                      B 3                      C 2                      D 1

9. 在  $\triangle ABC$  中, 已知  $a:b:c=2:3:4$ , 求  $\cos B$ 。

A  $\frac{7}{8}$

B  $\frac{11}{8}$

C  $\frac{7}{16}$

D  $\frac{11}{16}$

10. 如图 1 所示,  $OAB$  与  $OCED$  是以  $O$  为圆心的扇形。已知  $OE:OB=3:4$ ,  $OA=12\text{ cm}$ ,  $\angle AOC = \angle COE = \angle EOD$ ,  $\angle AOD$  为直角。求阴影部分的面积。

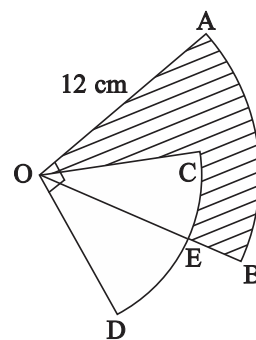


图 1

A  $\frac{21}{4}\pi\text{ cm}^2$

B  $\frac{69}{4}\pi\text{ cm}^2$

C  $\frac{75}{4}\pi\text{ cm}^2$

D  $\frac{123}{4}\pi\text{ cm}^2$

11. 一架飞机沿着  $35^\circ\text{N}$  的纬线从  $K(35^\circ\text{N}, 47^\circ\text{W})$  向东飞行至  $L(35^\circ\text{N}, 33^\circ\text{E})$ 。求其飞行距离。

A 688 海里

B 2400 海里

C 2753 海里

D 3932 海里

12. 已知两点  $A(0, 2)$  及  $B(4, 5)$ 。若点  $P$  在线段  $AB$  的延长线上使得  $AP:BP=3:2$ , 求点  $P$  的坐标。

A  $(12, 11)$

B  $(\frac{19}{5}, \frac{12}{5})$

C  $(\frac{12}{5}, \frac{19}{5})$

D  $(\frac{4}{3}, 3)$

13. 求两条平行线  $8x+6y-5=0$  与  $16x+12y+65=0$  之间的距离。

A  $\frac{7}{2}$

B  $\frac{15}{2}$

C  $\frac{15}{4}$

D 7

14. 某班男女生的比例为 5:3。若男生的平均体重是 65.8 kg, 女生的平均体重是 53.8 kg。求此班所有学生体重的平均值。

- A 61.3                      B 60.8                      C 59.8                      D 58.3

15. 四男三女坐成一行, 其中女生不能相邻, 问有多少种坐法?

- A 1440                      B 576                      C 480                      D 144

16. 一袋中盛有 3 粒白球, 4 粒红球与 5 粒黑球。若从袋中任意抽出三球, 问三球中恰有二球是白球的概率是多少?

- A  $\frac{3}{64}$                       B  $\frac{9}{64}$                       C  $\frac{9}{220}$                       D  $\frac{27}{220}$

17. 求曲线  $y=(2x+3)^2$  在  $x=-2$  处的法线方程式。

- A  $x+2y=0$                       B  $x-4y+6=0$   
C  $x-2y+4=0$                       D  $4x+y-2=0$

18. 已知  $y=3x^2-5x$ , 求  $x^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-2x\frac{dy}{dx}+2y$ 。

- A 0                      B  $10x$                       C  $-10x$                       D  $-18x^2$

19. 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6x^2-5x}{2x^2-3x+1}$ 。

- A -3                      B 2                      C 3                      D 5

20. 已知  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin 2x + a \cos x) dx = 9$ , 求  $a$  的值。

- A 10                      B 8                      C 7                      D -10

# 2017 年度马来西亚华文独中统一考试

## 高中组

### 高级数学 (II)

(SC07)

试卷二 作答题

日期: 2017 年 10 月 27 日  
时间: 9.45 a.m. - 11.45 a.m.  
(2 小时)

#### 考生须知

- (一) 本科试卷共分两份:  
试卷一: 选择题 (40%);  
试卷二: 作答题 (60%)。
- (二) 试卷二 作答题 分四组:  
甲组: 三角学 2 题;  
乙组: 代数 4 题;  
丙组: 解析几何 2 题;  
丁组: 微积分 4 题。  
全部 12 题, **选答 6 题**, 惟每组**最少选答 1 题, 最多 2 题**。
- (三) **每题必须用新的一张纸作答。**
- (四) 只可用**蓝色或黑色**的原子笔书写, 惟可用铅笔画图。
- (五) 不必抄题, 惟试题号码必须书写清楚。
- (六) 所有演算必须清楚地写出。必要的几何图形必须画出。
- (七) 可使用所规定的电子计算机进行演算, 除非题目限制。
- (八) 作答前, 须在**积分表** (电脑卡) 上正确填写考生编号及用 **5B** 铅笔将对应的小方格涂黑。作答后, 须根据所答题数在**试题号码**栏上将有关小方格涂黑, 并指出作答总数。
- (九) 答卷必须依试题号码次序排列, 并且将**积分表** (电脑卡) 置于上面, 合订成一本。
- (十) 数学公式表在第 2-4 面。
- (十一) 试卷二作答题共印八面。

**未经正式宣布 不得翻看内页**

(考生姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 考生编号: \_\_\_\_\_)

## 数学公式表

### I. 代数

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$a^3 \pm b^3 = (a \pm b)(a^2 \mp ab + b^2)$$

$$\log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$\log_a x^m = m \log_a x$$

$$a^{\log_a x} = x$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

$$\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} = |\underline{a}| |\underline{b}| \cos \theta$$

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n {}_n C_r a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A) = 1 - P(A')$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B|A)$$

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + \frac{n}{1!}x + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-r+1)}{r!}x^r + \dots$$

$$[r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)]^n = r^n (\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta)$$

等差数列  $a_n = a + (n-1)d$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]$$

等比数列  $a_n = ar^{n-1}$

$$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \left[ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]^2$$

期望值  $E = x_1 p_1 + x_2 p_2 + \dots + x_k p_k$

二项分配  $P(X=r) = {}_n C_r p^r q^{n-r}$

### II. 三角学

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\sec^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta = 1 + \cot^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

$$\Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}, \quad s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

内切圆半径  $r = \frac{\Delta}{s}$

$$\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$$

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$$\tan(A \pm B) = \frac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A \tan B}$$

$$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$$

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$$= 2 \cos^2 A - 1$$

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$$\sin A \cos B = \frac{\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)}{2}$$

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$$\sin A \sin B = \frac{\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)}{2}$$

$$\sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$$

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### III. 解析几何

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$\text{分比公式} \quad \left( \frac{mx_2 + nx_1}{m+n}, \frac{my_2 + ny_1}{m+n} \right)$$

$$\text{三角形的面积} = \frac{1}{2} \left| (x_1y_2 + x_2y_3 + x_3y_1) - (x_2y_1 + x_3y_2 + x_1y_3) \right|$$

$$\text{直线方程式} \quad y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$\text{两直线的夹角} \theta, \quad \tan \theta = \left| \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_2m_1} \right|$$

$$\text{点到直线的距离} = \left| \frac{Ax_0 + By_0 + C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} \right|$$

$$\text{圆的标准式} \quad (x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

$$\text{平移} \quad \begin{cases} x = x' + h \\ y = y' + k \end{cases}$$

$$\text{转轴} \quad \begin{cases} x = x' \cos \theta - y' \sin \theta \\ y = x' \sin \theta + y' \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

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$$\text{焦点} \quad (a, 0)$$

$$\text{准线} \quad x + a = 0$$

$$\text{椭圆 标准式} \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\text{离心率} \quad e = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a}$$

$$\text{焦点} \quad (\pm ae, 0)$$

$$\text{准线} \quad x \pm \frac{a}{e} = 0$$

$$\text{双曲线 标准式} \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

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#### IV. 微积分

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(uv) = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{cosec} x = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a x = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} a^x = a^x \ln a$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

面积  $\int_a^b y dx$  或  $\int_c^d x dy$

$$\int_a^\beta \frac{1}{2} [r(\theta)]^2 d\theta$$

牛顿法  $x_n = x_{n-1} - \frac{f(x_{n-1})}{f'(x_{n-1})}$

梯形法  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{n} \left( \frac{y_0 + y_n}{2} + y_1 + y_2 + \cdots + y_{n-1} \right)$

辛普逊法  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{6n} [(y_0 + y_{2n}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + \cdots + y_{2n-1}) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + \cdots + y_{2n-2})]$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) g'(x)$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad n \neq -1$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x dx = -\operatorname{cosec} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x| + C$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \sin^{-1} x + C$$

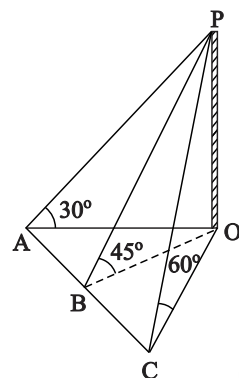
$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \tan^{-1} x + C$$

体积  $\pi \int_a^b y^2 dx$  或  $\pi \int_c^d x^2 dy$

### 甲组：三角学

(本组至少选答1题，最多2题。)

1. (a) 如图 1 所示，P 是大厦 OP 的顶点，A、B、C 三点同在一直线上。从 A、B 及 C 测得点 P 的仰角分别为  $30^\circ$ 、 $45^\circ$  及  $60^\circ$ 。已知  $AB = BC = 100$  m，求大厦的高度。



(4%)

- (b) 证明  $4\cos\theta\cos3\theta + 1 = \frac{\sin5\theta}{\sin\theta}$ 。

据此或用其他方法，解方程式

$$\cos\theta\cos3\theta = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad -\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi.$$

图 1

(6%)

2. (a) 求函数  $f(x) = 2\sin^2 x + 6\sin x + 3$  的值域。

(3%)

- (b) 求方程式  $\sqrt{3}\cos x - \sin x = 1$  的一般解。

据此，求曲线  $y = \sin x$  及  $y = \sqrt{3}\cos x - 1$  在区间  $(0, 6\pi)$  上的交点的个数。

(7%)

### 乙组：代数

(本组至少选答1题，最多2题。)

3. (a) 解不等式  $\left| \frac{2x+3}{3x-5} \right| \leq 1$ 。

(5%)

- (b) 东东从 1 到 11 的整数中随机写下五个不同的号码。安安也从这 11 个整数中随机写下三个不同的号码。求安安所写下的号码与东东所写下的号码完全不一样的概率。

(2%)

- (c) 有九粒大小一样的球，三粒红色，三粒黄色，三粒蓝色。从中任取四粒球排成一列，问有多少种不同的排法？

(3%)

4. (a) 利用数学归纳法, 证明  $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1+2} + \frac{1}{1+2+3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1+2+3+\cdots+n} = \frac{2n}{n+1}$ ,  
 $n \in \mathbf{N}$ . (5%)

(b) 已知方程式  $2x^3 + px^2 + qx - 15 = 0$  的其中一根为  $1+2i$ , 且  $p, q \in \mathbf{R}$ ,  
 求其余的根及  $p, q$  的值. (5%)

5. (a) 已知向量  $\underline{a} = 4\underline{i} - 3\underline{j}$  及  $\underline{b} = -5\underline{i} - 12\underline{j}$ .

(i) 求向量  $\underline{a}$  与  $\underline{b}$  的夹角; (答案准确至  $0.01^\circ$ ) (2%)

(ii) 若  $\underline{b} - \lambda\underline{a}$  与  $\underline{a}$  垂直, 求  $\lambda$  的值. (3%)

(b) 若  $\left(ax + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^9$  展开式中的常数项为  $\frac{1792}{9}$ , 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n a^k$  的值. (5%)

6. (a) 已知  $p, q, r, s$  四个命题的真值分别为  $p=1, q=0, r=1$  及  $s=1$ ,  
 求下列各命题的真值:

(i)  $p \vee \sim(s \vee \sim q)$ ; (1%)

(ii)  $(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (r \rightarrow s)$ . (1%)

(b) 解方程式  $\log_3(x-1) + \log_3(x+2) = 2$ . (3%)

(c) 解方程式  $\sqrt{3x-9} - \sqrt{x+6} = 3$ . (5%)

### 丙组：解析几何

(本组至少选答 1 题, 最多 2 题。)

7. (a) 已知直线  $y = mx + c$  与抛物线  $y^2 = 4ax$  相切, 证明  $c = \frac{a}{m}$ . (3%)

(b) (i) 证明抛物线  $y^2 = 4x$  上任意一点  $(t^2, 2t)$  的法线方程式为  
 $tx + y = t^3 + 2t$ . (3%)

(ii) 一圆心为  $(5, 2)$  的圆与抛物线  $y^2 = 4x$  相切于点  $P$ , 利用题(i)  
 的结果, 求点  $P$  的坐标. (4%)

8. (a) 已知点 A 的坐标为(1, 2)。若直线 AP 与 AQ 分别与圆  $x^2 + y^2 = 2$  相切于 P、Q 两点, 求  $\triangle APQ$  外接圆的方程式。 (4%)

(b) 求过点 (1, 1) 且与椭圆  $4x^2 + y^2 = 4$  相切的切线方程式。 (6%)

**丁组：微积分**

(本组至少选答 1 题, 最多 2 题。)

9. (a) 已知函数  $f(x) = 2x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 5$  在区间(2, 5)上为减函数, 在区间  $(-\infty, 2)$  及区间  $(5, \infty)$  上为增函数, 求 a 与 b 的值。 (5%)

(b) 已知  $y = x \ln(x^2 + x)$ , 求  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 。

据此或使用其它方法, 求  $\int_1^3 \ln(x^2 + x) dx$ 。 (5%)

10. (a) 把  $\frac{1}{1-x^4}$  写成部分分式。

据此, 证明

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{1-x^4} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln 3 + \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)。$$

(b) 如图 2 所示, 直线  $L: x = 2y - 4$  是抛物线  $(y-2)^2 = x - 1$  在点 (2, 3) 的切线, 求阴影部分的面积。

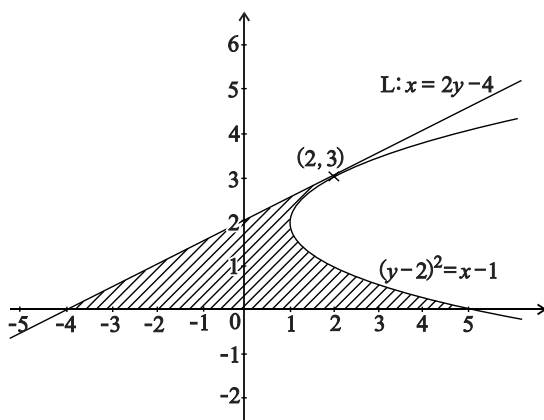


图 2

(6%)

(4%)

11. (a) (i) 证明  $\int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$  。 (2%)

(ii) 利用分部积分法及(i)的结果, 求  $\int \sec^3 x dx$  。 (4%)

(b) 求下列各极限:

(i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}}{x}$ ; (1%)

(ii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3}$  。 (3%)

12. (a) 某种良菌的增长率与其总数成正比。当  $t=0$ , 良菌的数目是 100; 当  $t=24$  小时, 良菌的数目是 400。在什么时间良菌的数目是 1000?

(b) 图 3 所示为极坐标方程式  $r=3\cos\theta$  及  $r=1+\cos\theta$  的图像, 求阴影部分的面积。

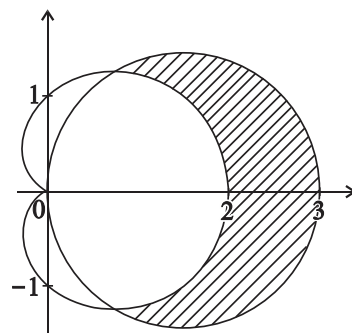


图 3

(5%)

(5%)

## 2017 年度马来西亚华文独中统一考试

## 高中组

## 高级数学 (II)

(SC07)

## 试卷一 选择题

日期: 2017 年 10 月 27 日  
 时间: 8.30 a.m. — 9.30 a.m.  
 (1 小时)

**考生须知**

- (一) 本科试卷共分两份:  
 试卷一: 选择题 (40%),  
 试卷二: 作答题 (60%)。
- (二) 考生须于第一阶段规定的 1 小时内完成试卷一。暂停 15 分钟后, 才在第二阶段规定的 2 小时内作答试卷二。
- (三) 试卷一选择题 20 题**全答**。选出**正确**的答案, 然后用 **5B** 铅笔将“**O**”**答案纸** (电脑卡) 上相应的字母所在的小方格涂黑。
- (四) 可使用所规定的电子计算机进行演算。
- (五) 数学公式表在第 2-4 面。
- (六) 试卷一选择题共印七面, 最后一面空白。

<b>未经正式宣布 不得翻看内页</b>
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(考生姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 考生编号: \_\_\_\_\_)

## 数学公式表

### I. 代数

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$a^3 \pm b^3 = (a \pm b)(a^2 \mp ab + b^2)$$

$$\log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$\log_a x^m = m \log_a x$$

$$a^{\log_a x} = x$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

$$\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} = |\underline{a}| |\underline{b}| \cos \theta$$

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n {}^n C_r a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A) = 1 - P(A')$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B|A)$$

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + \frac{n}{1!}x + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-r+1)}{r!}x^r + \dots$$

$$[r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)]^n = r^n (\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta)$$

等差数列  $a_n = a + (n-1)d$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]$$

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$$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

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$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

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期望值  $E = x_1 p_1 + x_2 p_2 + \dots + x_k p_k$

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$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

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$$\Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}, \quad s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

内切圆半径  $r = \frac{\Delta}{s}$

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$$\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$$

$$\tan(A \pm B) = \frac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A \tan B}$$

$$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$$

$$\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 A - 1$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$$

$$\tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$$

$$\sin A \cos B = \frac{\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)}{2}$$

$$\cos A \cos B = \frac{\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)}{2}$$

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$$\sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\sin A - \sin B = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}$$

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$$\text{离心率} \quad e = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a}$$

$$\text{焦点} \quad (\pm ae, 0)$$

$$\text{准线} \quad x \pm \frac{a}{e} = 0$$

$$\text{双曲线 标准式} \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{cosec} x = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a x = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} a^x = a^x \ln a$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

面积  $\int_a^b y dx$  或  $\int_c^d x dy$

$$\int_a^\beta \frac{1}{2} [r(\theta)]^2 d\theta$$

牛顿法  $x_n = x_{n-1} - \frac{f(x_{n-1})}{f'(x_{n-1})}$

梯形法  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{n} \left( \frac{y_0 + y_n}{2} + y_1 + y_2 + \cdots + y_{n-1} \right)$

辛普逊法  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{6n} [(y_0 + y_{2n}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + \cdots + y_{2n-1}) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + \cdots + y_{2n-2})]$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) g'(x)$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad n \neq -1$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x dx = -\operatorname{cosec} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x| + C$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \sin^{-1} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \tan^{-1} x + C$$

体积  $\pi \int_a^b y^2 dx$  或  $\pi \int_c^d x^2 dy$

1. 求函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$ ,  $x \in \mathbf{R}$  的值域。  
**A** (0, 1)            **B** (0, 1]            **C** [0, 1]            **D**  $\mathbf{R}$
2. 已知多项式  $P(x)$  除以  $(x-1)$  得商式  $Q(x)$  及余数 1。多项式  $Q(x)$  除以  $(x+2)$  得余数 -2。求  $P(x)$  除以  $(x-1)(x+2)$  的余式。  
**A**  $x$             **B**  $x-1$             **C**  $-2x+3$             **D**  $-2x+1$
3. 求曲线  $y = x^3 - x^2 - 1$  与直线  $y = -3$  的交点个数。  
**A** 0            **B** 1            **C** 2            **D** 3
4. 求  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2x}}$  的展开式中,  $x^3$  的系数。  
**A**  $-\frac{5}{2}$             **B**  $-\frac{1}{2}$             **C**  $\frac{1}{2}$             **D**  $\frac{5}{2}$
5. 求  $\sum_{n=4}^{2017} \frac{1}{n^2 - 5n + 6}$  的值。  
**A**  $\frac{2012}{2013}$             **B**  $\frac{2013}{2014}$             **C**  $\frac{2014}{2015}$             **D**  $\frac{2015}{2016}$
6. 将 MATHEMATICS 一字的字母全取而排列, 两个“M”字母必须相邻, 两个“A”字母不能相邻, 有多少种排法?  
**A** 36650880            **B** 9525600            **C** 1451520            **D** 725760
7. 求复数  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{1-i}$  的三角函数式。  
**A**  $\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$             **B**  $2\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$   
**C**  $\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}$             **D**  $2\left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$

8. 若  $\theta$  是第三象限角, 则直线  $x\sin\theta + y\cos\theta = \tan\theta$  **不会** 经过第几象限?  
**A** 第一象限      **B** 第二象限      **C** 第三象限      **D** 第四象限

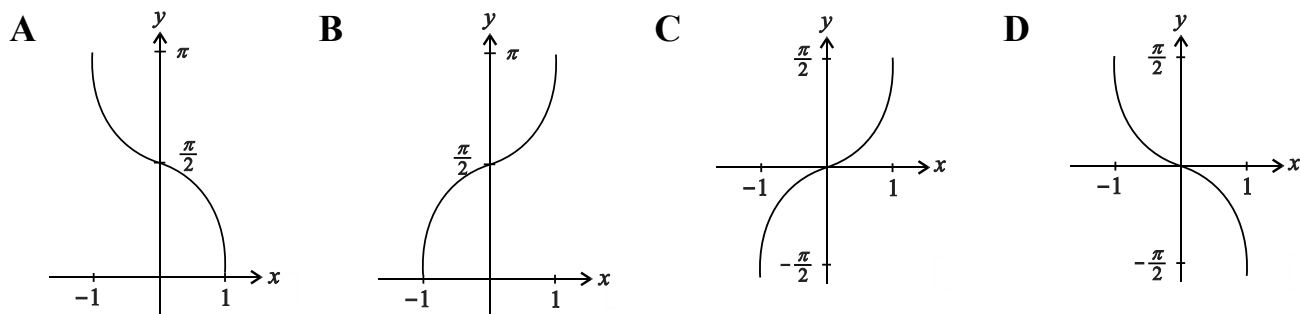
9. 已知  $\tan A = \alpha$ ,  $\tan B = 2$ , 求  $\tan(A+2B)$ 。

- A**  $\frac{4\alpha+3}{3\alpha-4}$       **B**  $\frac{4\alpha-3}{3\alpha+4}$       **C**  $\frac{3\alpha-4}{4\alpha+3}$       **D**  $\frac{3\alpha+4}{4\alpha-3}$

10. 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $a:b:c=4:3:2$ , 求  $\cos 2A$ 。

- A**  $-\frac{7}{8}$       **B**  $-\frac{1}{8}$       **C**  $\frac{1}{8}$       **D**  $\frac{7}{8}$

11. 以下哪个是  $y = \cos^{-1}x$  的图像?



12. 以下哪个参数方程式表示圆心在  $(0, 2)$  的单位圆?

- A**  $x = 2\sin t, y = 2 + 2\cos t$       **B**  $x = 1 + 2\sin t, y = 2\cos t$   
**C**  $x = \cos t, y = 2 + \sin t$       **D**  $x = \sin t, y = 2\cos t$

13. 求点  $A(5, 2)$  到抛物线  $(y-2)^2 = 4(x+1)$  的最短距离。

- A**  $2\sqrt{5}$       **B**  $\sqrt{29}$       **C** 6      **D** 20

14. 已知直线  $x\cos\theta + y\sin\theta = 11$  与圆  $(x+4)^2 + (y-3)^2 = k^2$  相切, 求  $k$  的最大可能值。

- A** 5      **B** 6      **C** 16      **D** 22

15. 已知一圆的极坐标方程式是  $r = 2\sqrt{3}\cos\theta - 4\sin\theta$ , 求此圆的半径。

A  $\sqrt{7}$

B  $2\sqrt{3}$

C  $4 + 2\sqrt{3}$

D 12

16. 若函数  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处可导, 则下列何者等于  $f'(0)$ ?

A  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x)}{\Delta x}$

B  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0) - f(\Delta x)}{\Delta x}$

C  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x}$

D  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} [f(\Delta x) - f(0)]$

17. 已知函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin 2x}{x}, & x < 0 \\ 3x^2 - 2x + k, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$  在  $x=0$  处连续, 求  $k$  的值。

A 2

B 1

C -1

D -2

18. 若  $f(x) = f(a-x)$ , 则  $\int_0^a x f(x) dx = ?$

A  $\frac{a}{2} \int_0^a f(x) dx$

B  $a \int_0^a f(x) dx$

C  $2a \int_0^a f(x) dx$

D  $a$

19. 已知函数  $y = x^2 e^{-x}$  在  $x=a$  处有极大值, 求  $a$ 。

A 0

B 1

C 2

D 3

20. 求微分方程式  $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x-2y}$  的通解。

A  $y = \ln(e^x + C)$

B  $y = \frac{1}{2} \ln(e^x + C)$

C  $y = \ln(2e^x + C)$

D  $y = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2e^x + C)$

# 2017 年度马来西亚华文独中统一考试

## 高中组

### 高级数学 (I)

(SC06)

#### 试卷二 作答题

日期: 2017 年 10 月 31 日  
时间: 9.45 a.m. - 11.45 a.m.  
(2 小时)

#### 考生须知

- (一) 本科试卷共分两份:  
试卷一: 选择题 (40%),  
试卷二: 作答题 (60%)。
- (二) 试卷二共分两组:  
甲组 (必答题): 5 题 **全答** (20%);  
乙组 (选答题): 7 题 **选答 4 题**, 但 **不能超过 4 题** (40%)。  
两组全部共答 **9 题** 完卷。
- (三) **每题必须用新的一张纸作答。**
- (四) 只可用 **蓝色** 或 **黑色** 的原子笔书写, 惟可用铅笔画图。
- (五) 不必抄题, 惟试题号码必须书写清楚。
- (六) 所有演算必须清楚地写出。必要的几何图形必须画出。
- (七) 可使用所规定的电子计算机进行演算, 除非题目限制。
- (八) 作答前, 须在 **积分表** (电脑卡) 上正确填写考生编号及用 **5B** 铅笔将对应的小方格涂黑。作答后, 须根据所答题数在 **试题号码** 栏上将有关小方格涂黑, 并指出作答总数。
- (九) 答卷必须依试题号码次序排列, 并且将 **积分表** (电脑卡) 置于上面, 合订成一本。
- (十) 数学公式表在第 2-4 面。
- (十一) 标准常态分配表在第八面。
- (十二) 试卷二作答题共印八面

**未经正式宣布 不得翻看内页**

(考生姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 考生编号: \_\_\_\_\_)

## 数学公式表

### I. 代数

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

$$a^3 \pm b^3 = (a \pm b)(a^2 \mp ab + b^2)$$

$$\log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$\log_a x^m = m \log_a x$$

$$a^{\log_a x} = x$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n {}_n C_r a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \text{adj}(A)$$

等差数列  $a_n = a + (n-1)d$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

等比数列  $a_n = ar^{n-1}$

$$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \left[ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]^2$$

### II. 三角学

弧长 =  $r\theta$

扇形面积 =  $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\text{cosec } \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

$$\Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}, \quad s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

内切圆半径  $r = \frac{\Delta}{s}$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\sec^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta$$

$$\text{cosec}^2 \theta = 1 + \cot^2 \theta$$

$$\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$$

$$\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$$

$$\tan(A \pm B) = \frac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A \tan B}$$

$$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$$

$$\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 A - 1$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$$

$$\tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$$

### III. 解析几何

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$\text{分比公式} \left( \frac{mx_2 + nx_1}{m+n}, \frac{my_2 + ny_1}{m+n} \right)$$

$$\text{三角形的面积} = \frac{1}{2} |(x_1y_2 + x_2y_3 + x_3y_1) - (x_2y_1 + x_3y_2 + x_1y_3)|$$

$$\text{直线方程式} \quad y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$\text{两直线的夹角} \theta, \quad \tan \theta = \left| \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_2 m_1} \right|$$

$$\text{点到直线的距离} = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$$

$$\text{圆的标准式} \quad (x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

### IV. 统计与概率

$$\text{平均数} \quad \bar{x} = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\text{平均差} = \frac{\sum |x_i - \bar{x}| f_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\text{众数} = L + \left( \frac{d_1}{d_1 + d_2} \right) C$$

$$\text{统计指数} \quad I = \frac{Q_1}{Q_0} \times 100$$

$$\text{中位数} \quad M = L + \left( \frac{\frac{n}{2} - F_m}{f_m} \right) C_m$$

$$\text{综合指数} = \frac{\sum w_i x_i}{\sum w_i}$$

$${}_n P_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

$$\text{上四分位数} \quad Q_3 = L_3 + \left( \frac{\frac{3n}{4} - F_3}{f_3} \right) C_3$$

$${}_n C_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)! r!}$$

$$\text{下四分位数} \quad Q_1 = L_1 + \left( \frac{\frac{n}{4} - F_1}{f_1} \right) C_1$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A) = 1 - P(A')$$

$$\text{期望值} \quad E = x_1 p_1 + x_2 p_2 + \dots + x_k p_k$$

$$\text{二项分配} \quad P(X=r) = {}_n C_r p^r q^{n-r}$$

$$\text{四分位距} = Q_3 - Q_1$$

$$\text{四分位差} \quad Q.D. = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$$

$$\text{方差} \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 f_i}{\sum f_i} = \frac{\sum x_i^2 f_i}{\sum f_i} - \bar{x}^2$$

$$\text{标准差} \quad \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 f_i}{\sum f_i}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2 f_i}{\sum f_i} - \bar{x}^2}$$



## V. 微积分

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(uv) = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{cosec} x = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a x = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} a^x = a^x \ln a$$

$$\text{面积} \quad \int_a^b y \, dx \quad \text{或} \quad \int_c^d x \, dy$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) g'(x)$$

$$\int x^n \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad n \neq -1$$

$$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \sec^2 x \, dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x \, dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x \, dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x \, dx = -\operatorname{cosec} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \ln |x| + C$$

$$\int e^x \, dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int a^x \, dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\text{体积} \quad \pi \int_a^b y^2 \, dx \quad \text{或} \quad \pi \int_c^d x^2 \, dy$$

甲组 必答题 (20%)

(本组5题全答。)

1. 已知  $f \circ g: x \rightarrow \frac{x+1}{x-2}$ ,  $x \neq 2$ , 求

(a)  $(f \circ g)(1)$ ;

(1%)

(b)  $(g^{-1} \circ f^{-1})(x)$ 。

(3%)

2. 图 1 所示是一棱锥，其底面 ABCD 是一长方形，点 V 在点 O 的正上方。已知  $AB = 24 \text{ cm}$ ,  $BC = 18 \text{ cm}$ ,  $VA = 17 \text{ cm}$ , 求

(a) 棱锥的高;

(b) VA 与平面 ABCD 所成的角。

(答案准确至  $0.01^\circ$ )

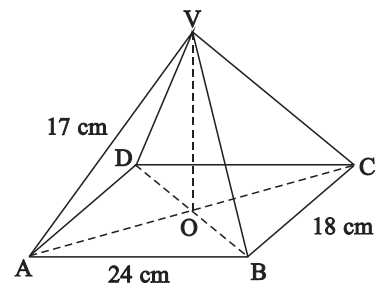


图 1

(2%)

(2%)

3. 若 Z 呈标准常态分配，求

(a)  $P(Z > -1)$ ;

(2%)

(b)  $P(0 < Z < 2)$ 。

(2%)

4. 已知圆  $x^2 + y^2 = 100$  的一弦在直线  $5x - 3y - 34 = 0$  上，求该弦中点的坐标。

(4%)

5. 半径为  $r$  的球体的体积为  $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ 。当一钢球受热时，它的半径以  $0.01 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$  的速率增加。当半径为  $1 \text{ cm}$  时，求钢球的体积增加的速率。

(4%)

乙组 选答题 (40%)

(本组 7 题选答 4 题, 但不能超过 4 题。)

6. (a) 求与  $3\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j}$  方向相反且长度为 5 的向量。 (2%)

(b) 化简  $\frac{\sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{x}}$ 。 (3%)

(c) 解方程式  $\log_3 x^2 = \log_x 3 - 1$ 。 (5%)

7. (a) 解方程式  $\sqrt{x^2 + 9} + 3 = 2x$ 。 (4%)

(b) 已知矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ , 不许使用计算机, 求  $A^{-1}$ 。

据此, 求矩阵 X 使得  $AX = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 。 (6%)

8. (a) 解方程式  $2\operatorname{cosec} \theta + \sin \theta = 5$ ,  $0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 360^\circ$ 。 (4%)

(b) 图 2 中,  $PQ \parallel BC$ 。已知  $PQ : BC = 1 : 3$ ,  
 $BP = 2 \text{ cm}$ ,  $CQ = 4 \text{ cm}$ ,  $BC = 6 \text{ cm}$ 。求

(i)  $\angle BAC$ ; (答案准确至  $0.01^\circ$ )

(ii)  $\triangle ABC$  的面积。

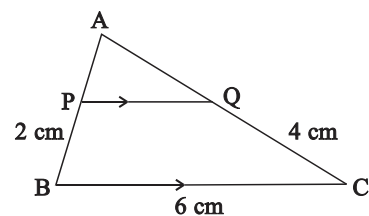


图 2

9. (a) 求通过点  $(-2, 5)$  且与直线  $x - 2y - 7 = 0$  垂直的直线方程式。 (2%)

(b)  $\triangle ABC$  的顶点为  $A(3, 8)$ ,  $B(-5, 2)$  及  $C(7, 5)$ 。若  $\angle A$  的平分线交  $BC$  于点  $D$ , 求点  $D$  的坐标。 (4%)

(c) 求圆  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$  到直线  $3x + 4y = 25$  的最长距离及最短距离。 (4%)

10. (a) 一枪手射中目标的概率为 0.7。若他射击 10 次，每次射击为独立事件，求他至少射中目标 7 次的概率。(答案准确至四位小数) (3%)

(b) 某校高三学生的高级数学考试成绩如表 1 所示:

分数	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99
学生人数	1	3	11	21	43	32	9

表 1

- 求 (i) 平均数; (2%)  
 (ii) 标准差; (答案准确至两位小数) (2%)  
 (iii) 中位数。(答案准确至两位小数) (3%)

11. (a) 计算  $\int x\sqrt{x+1} dx$  。 (3%)

(b) 欲建造一个容积为  $18 \text{ m}^3$ ，深为 2 m，长为  $x \text{ m}$ ，宽为  $y \text{ m}$  的长方体无盖水箱，如图 3 所示。已知箱底与箱壁每平方公尺的造价分别为 RM 90 及 RM 60。

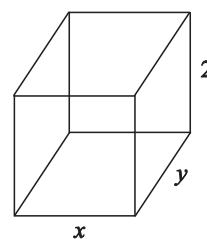


图 3

- (i) 证明水箱的造价为  $240x + 240y + 90xy$ ; (2%)  
 (ii) 证明  $xy = 9$ ; (1%)  
 (iii) 求  $x$  与  $y$  的值使水箱的造价最低，并求此最低造价。 (4%)

12. (a) 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}-1}$  。 (2%)

- (b) 求  $\int \cot x dx$  。 (2%)

(c) 图 4 所示的阴影区域由曲线  $y = \ln x$ ， $x$ -轴与直线  $x = e$  所围成。

求此阴影区域绕  $y$ -轴旋转  $360^\circ$  所形成的旋转体体积。

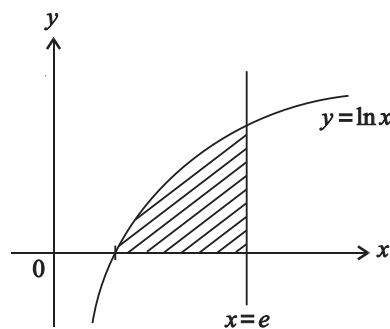


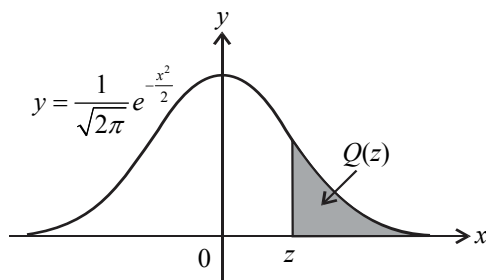
图 4

(6%)

## 标准常态分配表

此表给出  $Q(z) = P(Z \geq z)$ ,

其中  $Z$  呈标准常态分配  $N(0, 1)$ 。



$z$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0.0	0.5000	0.4960	0.4920	0.4880	0.4840	0.4801	0.4761	0.4721	0.4681	0.4641
0.1	0.4602	0.4562	0.4522	0.4483	0.4443	0.4404	0.4364	0.4325	0.4286	0.4247
0.2	0.4207	0.4168	0.4129	0.4090	0.4052	0.4013	0.3974	0.3936	0.3897	0.3859
0.3	0.3821	0.3783	0.3745	0.3707	0.3669	0.3632	0.3594	0.3557	0.3520	0.3483
0.4	0.3446	0.3409	0.3372	0.3336	0.3300	0.3264	0.3228	0.3192	0.3156	0.3121
0.5	0.3085	0.3050	0.3015	0.2981	0.2946	0.2912	0.2877	0.2843	0.2810	0.2776
0.6	0.2743	0.2709	0.2676	0.2643	0.2611	0.2578	0.2546	0.2514	0.2483	0.2451
0.7	0.2420	0.2389	0.2358	0.2327	0.2296	0.2266	0.2236	0.2206	0.2177	0.2148
0.8	0.2119	0.2090	0.2061	0.2033	0.2005	0.1977	0.1949	0.1922	0.1894	0.1867
0.9	0.1841	0.1814	0.1788	0.1762	0.1736	0.1711	0.1685	0.1660	0.1635	0.1611
1.0	0.1587	0.1562	0.1539	0.1515	0.1492	0.1469	0.1446	0.1423	0.1401	0.1379
1.1	0.1357	0.1335	0.1314	0.1292	0.1271	0.1251	0.1230	0.1210	0.1190	0.1170
1.2	0.1151	0.1131	0.1112	0.1093	0.1075	0.1056	0.1038	0.1020	0.1003	0.0985
1.3	0.0968	0.0951	0.0934	0.0918	0.0901	0.0885	0.0869	0.0853	0.0838	0.0823
1.4	0.0808	0.0793	0.0778	0.0764	0.0749	0.0735	0.0721	0.0708	0.0694	0.0681
1.5	0.0668	0.0655	0.0643	0.0630	0.0618	0.0606	0.0594	0.0582	0.0571	0.0559
1.6	0.0548	0.0537	0.0526	0.0516	0.0505	0.0495	0.0485	0.0475	0.0465	0.0455
1.7	0.0446	0.0436	0.0427	0.0418	0.0409	0.0401	0.0392	0.0384	0.0375	0.0367
1.8	0.0359	0.0351	0.0344	0.0336	0.0329	0.0322	0.0314	0.0307	0.0301	0.0294
1.9	0.0287	0.0281	0.0274	0.0268	0.0262	0.0256	0.0250	0.0244	0.0239	0.0233
2.0	0.0228	0.0222	0.0217	0.0212	0.0207	0.0202	0.0197	0.0192	0.0188	0.0183
2.1	0.0179	0.0174	0.0170	0.0166	0.0162	0.0158	0.0154	0.0150	0.0146	0.0143
2.2	0.0139	0.0136	0.0132	0.0129	0.0125	0.0122	0.0119	0.0116	0.0113	0.0110
2.3	0.0107	0.0104	0.0102	0.0099	0.0096	0.0094	0.0091	0.0089	0.0087	0.0084
2.4	0.0082	0.0080	0.0078	0.0075	0.0073	0.0071	0.0069	0.0068	0.0066	0.0064
2.5	0.0062	0.0060	0.0059	0.0057	0.0055	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0048
2.6	0.0047	0.0045	0.0044	0.0043	0.0041	0.0040	0.0039	0.0038	0.0037	0.0036
2.7	0.0035	0.0034	0.0033	0.0032	0.0031	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028	0.0027	0.0026
2.8	0.0026	0.0025	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0020	0.0019
2.9	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014
3.0	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010
3.1	0.0010	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007
3.2	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
3.3	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003
3.4	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002

## 2017 年度马来西亚华文独中统一考试

## 高中组

## 高级数学 (I)

(SC06)

## 试卷一 选择题

日期: 2017 年 10 月 31 日  
 时间: 8.30 a.m. - 9.30 a.m.  
 (1 小时)

**考生须知**

- (一) 本科试卷共分两份:  
 试卷一: 选择题 (40%),  
 试卷二: 作答题 (60%)。
- (二) 考生须于第一阶段规定的 1 小时内完成试卷一。暂停 15 分钟后, 才在第二阶段规定的 2 小时内作答试卷二。
- (三) 试卷一选择题 20 题**全答**。选出**正确**的答案, 然后用 **5B** 铅笔将“**O**”**答案纸** (电脑卡) 上相应的字母所在的小方格涂黑。
- (四) 可使用所规定的电子计算机进行演算。
- (五) 数学公式表在第 2-4 面。
- (六) 试卷一选择题共印七面, 最后一面空白。

<b>未经正式宣布 不得翻看内页</b>
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(考生姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 考生编号: \_\_\_\_\_)

## 数学公式表

### I. 代数

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

$$a^3 \pm b^3 = (a \pm b)(a^2 \mp ab + b^2)$$

$$\log_a xy = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$\log_a x^m = m \log_a x$$

$$a^{\log_a x} = x$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n {}_n C_r a^{n-r} b^r$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \text{adj}(A)$$

等差数列  $a_n = a + (n-1)d$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

等比数列  $a_n = ar^{n-1}$

$$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \left[ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]^2$$

### II. 三角学

弧长 =  $r\theta$

扇形面积 =  $\frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\text{cosec } \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$$

$$\Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}, \quad s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

内切圆半径  $r = \frac{\Delta}{s}$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\sec^2 \theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta$$

$$\text{cosec}^2 \theta = 1 + \cot^2 \theta$$

$$\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$$

$$\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$$

$$\tan(A \pm B) = \frac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A \tan B}$$

$$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$$

$$\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 A - 1$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$$

$$\tan 2A = \frac{2 \tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A}$$

### III. 解析几何

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$\text{分比公式} \quad \left( \frac{mx_2 + nx_1}{m+n}, \frac{my_2 + ny_1}{m+n} \right)$$

$$\text{三角形的面积} = \frac{1}{2} \left| (x_1y_2 + x_2y_3 + x_3y_1) - (x_2y_1 + x_3y_2 + x_1y_3) \right|$$

$$\text{直线方程式} \quad y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$\text{两直线的夹角} \theta, \quad \tan \theta = \left| \frac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_2m_1} \right|$$

$$\text{点到直线的距离} = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + C|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$$

$$\text{圆的标准式} \quad (x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

### IV. 统计与概率

$$\text{平均数} \quad \bar{x} = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\text{众数} = L + \left( \frac{d_1}{d_1 + d_2} \right) C$$

$$\text{中位数} \quad M = L + \left( \frac{\frac{n}{2} - F_m}{f_m} \right) C_m$$

$$\text{上四分位数} \quad Q_3 = L_3 + \left( \frac{\frac{3n}{4} - F_3}{f_3} \right) C_3$$

$$\text{下四分位数} \quad Q_1 = L_1 + \left( \frac{\frac{n}{4} - F_1}{f_1} \right) C_1$$

$$\text{四分位距} = Q_3 - Q_1$$

$$\text{四分位差} \quad Q.D. = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$$

$$\text{方差} \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 f_i}{\sum f_i} = \frac{\sum x_i^2 f_i}{\sum f_i} - \bar{x}^2$$

$$\text{标准差} \quad \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 f_i}{\sum f_i}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2 f_i}{\sum f_i} - \bar{x}^2}$$

$$\text{平均差} = \frac{\sum |x_i - \bar{x}| f_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\text{统计指数} \quad I = \frac{Q_1}{Q_0} \times 100$$

$$\text{综合指数} = \frac{\sum w_i x_i}{\sum w_i}$$

$${}_n P_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

$${}_n C_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)! r!}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A) = 1 - P(A')$$

$$\text{期望值} \quad E = x_1 p_1 + x_2 p_2 + \dots + x_k p_k$$

$$\text{二项分配} \quad P(X=r) = {}_n C_r p^r q^{n-r}$$



## V. 微积分

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(uv) = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{cosec} x = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a x = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} a^x = a^x \ln a$$

面积  $\int_a^b y dx$  或  $\int_c^d x dy$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x = e$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) g'(x)$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad n \neq -1$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x dx = -\operatorname{cosec} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x| + C$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

体积  $\pi \int_a^b y^2 dx$  或  $\pi \int_c^d x^2 dy$

1. 已知多项式  $f(x) = (x^2 - 3x + 5)^n$  除以  $(x - 2)$  得余数 27, 求  $n$  的值。

- A 2                      B 3                      C 5                      D 9

2. 若曲线  $y = x^2 + 3x + 4$  与直线  $y = mx$  不相交, 求  $m$  的取值范围。

- A  $(-7, 1)$                       B  $(-1, 7)$   
C  $(-\infty, -7) \cup (1, \infty)$                       D  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (7, \infty)$

3. 若  $\alpha$  及  $\beta$  是方程式  $2x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$  的两根, 求  $\frac{2}{\alpha} + \frac{2}{\beta}$  的值。

- A -3                      B  $-\frac{3}{2}$                       C  $\frac{1}{2}$                       D  $\frac{3}{2}$

4. 解不等式  $\frac{(x-1)^3(x+2)^2}{3-x} \geq 0$ 。

- A  $1 \leq x < 3$                       B  $1 \leq x \leq 3$  或  $x = -2$   
C  $1 \leq x < 3$  或  $x = -2$                       D  $x \leq -2$  或  $1 \leq x \leq 3$

5. 已知  $a > 0$ ,  $a^{2x} = \sqrt{2} + 1$ , 求  $\frac{a^x + a^{-x}}{a^x - a^{-x}}$  的值。

- A  $1 - \sqrt{2}$                       B  $\sqrt{2} - 1$                       C  $\sqrt{2} + 1$                       D  $\sqrt{2} + 2$

6. 一等差数列的前三项为  $x - 4$ ,  $2x - 1$  及  $4x - 1$ 。求它的首  $n$  项之和。

- A  $2n^2 + 4n$                       B  $3n^2 + 4n$                       C  $2n^2 - 4n$                       D  $3n^2 - 4n$

7. 求  $\left(x^3 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^8$  的展开式中  $x^{-1}$  的系数。

- A -70                      B -56                      C 70                      D 56

8. 在图 1 中, OPQ 是以 O 为圆心的扇形。已知  $\angle POQ = 0.8 \text{ rad}$ , 扇形的周长是 42 cm, 求此扇形的面积。

- A  $80.7 \text{ cm}^2$   
 B  $90 \text{ cm}^2$   
 C  $99.3 \text{ cm}^2$   
 D  $100.7 \text{ cm}^2$



图 1

9. 在  $\triangle ABC$  中,  $AC = 6 \text{ cm}$ ,  $AB = 5 \text{ cm}$ ,  $A = 45^\circ$ 。求  $\triangle ABC$  外接圆的半径。

- A 2.88 cm      B 3.05 cm      C 3.23 cm      D 3.68 cm

10. 如图 2 所示,  $BCD$  是直线。若  $\cos A = -\frac{5}{13}$ ,

$\sin B = \frac{7}{25}$ , 求  $\sin x$ 。

- A  $\frac{108}{325}$   
 B  $\frac{228}{325}$   
 C  $\frac{253}{325}$   
 D  $\frac{323}{325}$

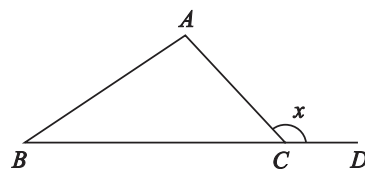


图 2

11. 一架飞机沿着  $35^\circ\text{N}$  的纬线从 K ( $35^\circ\text{N}, 47^\circ\text{W}$ ) 向东飞行至 L ( $35^\circ\text{N}, 33^\circ\text{E}$ )。求其飞行距离。

- A 688 海里      B 2400 海里      C 2753 海里      D 3932 海里

12. 已知梯形 ABCD 的其中三个顶点为  $A(5, 8)$ ,  $B(-3, 4)$  及  $C(-5, -6)$ ,  $AB \parallel CD$ , 且  $AB = 4CD$ 。求点 D 的坐标。

- A  $(-8, -6)$       B  $(-7, -7)$       C  $(-6, -8)$       D  $(-3, -5)$

13. 已知四边形 ABCD 的四个顶点为  $A(-1, 1)$ ,  $B(3, -1)$ ,  $C(5, 2)$  及  $D(0, a)$ 。若四边形的面积为  $\frac{21}{2}$ , 求  $a$  的值。

- A -5      B -2      C 2      D 5

14. 求直线  $2x - 4y + 5 = 0$  及  $x + 4y = 0$  所夹的锐角。  
**A**  $12.53^\circ$       **B**  $15.95^\circ$       **C**  $40.60^\circ$       **D**  $50.19^\circ$
15. 一盒子装有五张 RM 1, 三张 RM 5 及两张 RM 10 的纸钞。若从盒子中随机抽取一张纸钞, 求所抽到币值的期望值。  
**A** RM 4.00      **B** RM 4.33      **C** RM 5.00      **D** RM 5.33
16. 四男三女围一圆桌而坐, 其中女生不能相邻。问有多少种坐法?  
**A** 48      **B** 72      **C** 144      **D** 576
17. 已知  $y = (\sin x + \cos x)^2$ , 求  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ 。  
**A**  $-4\sin 2x$       **B**  $-2\sin 2x$       **C**  $-2\cos 2x$       **D**  $2\cos 2x$
18. 求曲线  $y = (2x + 3)^2$  在  $x = -2$  处的法线方程式。  
**A**  $x + 2y = 0$       **B**  $4x + y - 2 = 0$   
**C**  $x - 2y + 4 = 0$       **D**  $x - 4y + 6 = 0$
19. 若  $\int f(x) dx = x \ln x + C$ ,  $C$  为常数, 求  $f(x)$ 。  
**A**  $1 + \ln x$       **B**  $\frac{x^2}{4}(\ln x - 1)$   
**C**  $\frac{x^2}{4}(2 \ln x - 1)$       **D**  $\frac{x^2}{4}(2 \ln x + 1)$
20. 计算  $\int_1^4 \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x^5}} dx$ 。  
**A**  $\frac{1}{3}$       **B**  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$       **C**  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       **D**  $\frac{14}{3}$