

★ 研究生英语课程系列教材

# English Textbook Series for Graduates of Non-English Majors

总策划 张亚非

总主编 张锦涛

## 中级英语同步训练

主 编 张锦涛 高涓涓



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《中级英语同步训练》  
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# 前言

《研究生英语课程系列教材》为解放军理工大学联合多所军队院校开发的一套主要供非英语专业研究生使用的教材,包括《初级英语综合教程》、《初级英语视听说教程》、《中级英语综合教程》、《中级英语视听说教程》、《高级英语综合教程》和《国际学术交流英语教程》等6册。该系列教材自出版以来,已被多所院校采用,受到一致好评。

《中级英语同步训练》是与《研究生英语课程系列教材》相配套的综合练习,主要针对该系列教材中初级、中级听说和综合教程,在内容上起到补充和增强的作用。本书供非英语专业硕士研究生使用,也适合具备相应水平的英语爱好者使用。

《中级英语同步训练》共十二个单元,每单元均由5部分组成:第一部分为听力理解,第二部分为词汇和结构,第三部分为阅读理解,第四部分为翻译,第五部分为写作。每套试题使用的材料与本书相配套的《研究生英语课程系列教材》中的各单元主题基本一致。

听力理解部分包括听力理解和听力综合任务。前者包含对话、短文听力和听写,大部分内容紧贴配套教材的单元话题。为满足研究生阶段对英语听力技能的更高要求,这部分听力材料中适当选取和改编了托福、雅思等高水平英语考试中的听力内容。此外,还根据各单元主题,在短文听力中加入了1~2条时事新闻。

词汇和结构主要通过完形填空的形式来考查,帮助学习者复习和巩固研究生阶段的英语词汇和语法。

阅读理解部分选取了国内外权威报纸、杂志中的英语文章,长度适中,难易度安排合理。每个单元共设4篇阅读任务,要求学习者在35分钟之内完成。

翻译部分包括英译汉和汉译英两项内容,选材广泛,重点突出对外文化交流过程中的语言实际运用能力。

写作部分练习围绕配套教材各单元的话题展开,主题鲜明,能有效检验学习者对相关话题的语言积累。

本书附有答案,供学习者完成练习后查对相关答案。

本书既可供学生自主学习,也可由教师在课堂上择要讲解。如本书为学生自主学习用书,我们建议教师在学生初次使用本书时,给予一定的指导。

本教程虽几经易稿力求完善,但由于我们的水平有限,不当之处在所难免,诚望各位同行和读者提出批评和建议。

编者

2015年5月

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# 中级英语同步训练试题 1

## Part I Listening Comprehension (25%)



### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C), and D), and decide which is the best answer.

- ( ) 1. A) A math teacher and his colleague.  
B) A teacher and his student.  
C) A student and his classmate.  
D) A librarian and a student.
- ( ) 2. A) They go and climb Mount Tai.  
B) They have to catch the plane.  
C) They have to leave very early.  
D) They should not believe weather forecast.
- ( ) 3. A) He assists Professor Johnson with his teaching.  
B) He asks for Professor Johnson for help.  
C) He needs another job as research assistant.  
D) He is doing research with Professor Johnson.
- ( ) 4. A) At the office. B) Home in bed.  
C) On his way to work. D) Away on vacation.
- ( ) 5. A) The woman doesn't want to cook a meal.  
B) The woman wants to have a barbecue.  
C) The woman has a bad mood.  
D) The woman likes Chinese food.
- ( ) 6. A) She is not interested in computer programming.



- B) She lacks confidence in herself.  
C) She has never signed up for any competition before.  
D) She is confident that she can win the programming contest.
- ( ) 7. A) He's very busy Saturday night.  
B) They haven't seen each other for a long time.  
C) He accepts the woman's invitation.  
D) He is sorry that he missed dinner.
- ( ) 8. A) Get a new suit.  
B) Don't worry about his appearance.  
C) Apply for a different job.  
D) Have his suit cleaned.
- ( ) 9. A) Form a new committee.  
B) Figure out when the conference will be held.  
C) Schedule a committee meeting.  
D) Cancel the committee meeting.
- ( ) 10. A) He is going to take a full-time job.  
B) He will stop working and concentrate on her studies.  
C) He will drop out of school.  
D) He plans to take a part-time job.



## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, some questions will be asked about what was said. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C), and D), and decide which is the best answer.

### Passage 1

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- ( ) 11. A) Her parents thrived in the urban environment.  
B) Her parents left Italy to work on a farm.  
C) Her parents owned an ice-cream store.  
D) Her parents immigrated to America.
- ( ) 12. A) He was an English teacher in Chicago.  
B) He was crippled in a car accident.  
C) He accepted a good education.



- D) He was born to be crippled.
- ( ) 13. A) She always complained about the isolated life.  
B) She got a job to support the family.  
C) She was very interested in American culture.  
D) She devoted herself to her family.

## Passage 2

*Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

- ( ) 14. A) In the second week of May.  
B) In the second week of March.  
C) In the first week of March.  
D) In the first week of May.
- ( ) 15. A) Developing modern vocational education can encourage people to start businesses and make innovations.  
B) Vocational education should be quality and innovation-oriented.  
C) Developing vocational education is important to social and economic development.  
D) Developing modern vocational education can make use of China's abundant talent.
- ( ) 16. A) Reform and innovation.  
B) Integration of education and creation.  
C) Service quality.  
D) Information.

## Passage 3

*Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

- ( ) 17. A) Because they have to face fierce competition.  
B) Because they have no working experience.  
C) Because they only care about how much they can earn.  
D) Because schools fail to offer students appropriate vocational guidance.
- ( ) 18. A) Opportunity for promotion. B) Happiness.  
C) Salary. D) Security.
- ( ) 19. A) The job must set a pattern of life.  
B) The job must not ruin our talents.  
C) The job must offer us a high salary.  
D) The job must suit our interest.
- ( ) 20. A) How To Choose a Job B) Correct Attitude on Job-hunting  
C) How To Make a Living D) What Can a Good Job Offer



## Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact word or phrase you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check for what you have written.

You must have been 21 by when to say "I love you" because it is one of the greatest 22 in our life. What if you say it first and your partner doesn't love you back? Or if they do say it, but you don't feel they mean it? Being the first to 23 your love can be ever painstaking and risky and can leave you feeling as vulnerable as a turtle with no shell. But is the person who says it first really 24 weakness? Doesn't it pay to hold back, 25 and wait until the other half has shown their hand first?

"A really good relationship should be about being 26 and being equal," says psychologist Sidney Crown. "But love is seldom equal." All relationships go through power struggles but, he says, if a love 27 continues for years, the rot will set in. That feeling of "I've always loved you more" may be subverted for a time, but it never goes away 28 and it often emerges in shouting. In love, at least, the silent, withholding type is not always the most powerful. "The strongest one in a relationship is often the person who feels confident enough to talk about their feelings," says educational psychologist Ingrid Collins. Collins also says that 29 is everything. It's not what is said, but how it is said. What it 30 is the sincerity of the speaker.

21. \_\_\_\_\_ 22. \_\_\_\_\_ 23. \_\_\_\_\_ 24. \_\_\_\_\_ 25. \_\_\_\_\_  
26. \_\_\_\_\_ 27. \_\_\_\_\_ 28. \_\_\_\_\_ 29. \_\_\_\_\_ 30. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part II Cloze Test (10%)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C), D). Choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Many teachers believe that the responsibilities for learning lie with the student. 31 a long reading assignment is given, instructors expect students to be familiar with the 32 in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or take an examination. Courses are designed merely for students to pass exams. The 33 student is considered to be 34 who is motivated to learn for the sake of 35, not the one interested only in getting high grades. Sometimes homework is returned 36 brief written comments



but without a grade. Even if grade is not given, the student is 37 for learning the material assigned. When research is 38, the professor expects the student to take it actively and to complete it with 39 guidance. It is the 40 responsibility to find books, magazines, and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain 41 a university library works; they expect students, 42 graduate students, to be able to exhaust the reference 43 in the library. Professors will help students who need it, but 44 that their students should not be 45 dependent on them. In the United States professors have many other duties 46 teaching, such as administrative or research work. 47, the time that a professor can spend with a student outside of class is 48. If a student has problems with classroom work, the student should either 49 a professor during office hours 50 make an appointment.

- ( ) 31. A) If                      B) Although                      C) Because                      D) Since
- ( ) 32. A) suggestion                      B) context                      C) abstract                      D) information
- ( ) 33. A) poor                      B) ideal                      C) average                      D) disappointed
- ( ) 34. A) such                      B) one                      C) any                      D) some
- ( ) 35. A) fun                      B) work                      C) learning                      D) prize
- ( ) 36. A) by                      B) in                      C) for                      D) with
- ( ) 37. A) criticized                      B) innocent                      C) responsible                      D) dismissed
- ( ) 38. A) collected                      B) distributed                      C) assigned                      D) finished
- ( ) 39. A) maximum                      B) minimum                      C) possible                      D) practical
- ( ) 40. A) student's                      B) professor's                      C) assistant's                      D) librarian's
- ( ) 41. A) when                      B) what                      C) why                      D) how
- ( ) 42. A) particularly                      B) essentially                      C) obviously                      D) rarely
- ( ) 43. A) selections                      B) collection                      C) sources                      D) origins
- ( ) 44. A) hate                      B) dislike                      C) like                      D) prefer
- ( ) 45. A) too                      B) such                      C) much                      D) more
- ( ) 46. A) but                      B) except                      C) with                      D) besides
- ( ) 47. A) However                      B) Therefore                      C) Furthermore                      D) Nevertheless
- ( ) 48. A) plentiful                      B) limited                      C) irregular                      D) flexible
- ( ) 49. A) greet                      B) annoy                      C) approach                      D) attach
- ( ) 50. A) or                      B) and                      C) to                      D) but

### Part III Reading Comprehension (30%)

**Directions:** There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A), B), C), D). Choose the best answer.



## Passage 1

The early days of 1942 were dark ones. American troops were bravely trying to hold the Philippine Islands. But island after island fell to Corregidor, where was the Philippine government's gold and silver. Millions upon millions of pesos piled up there.

It soon was clear that Corregidor was going to fall. The money could not be left there for the enemy. Hastily the gold and some of the silver were loaded on a small ship.

Nearly sixteen million silver pesos were left, and there was no way to get it to the United States. So it was decided to dump it into the ocean. A ship made trip after back to the dock to pick up the silver and dump it in the south Channel.

Only three men knew the exact spot where pesos were dumped. Unfortunately the men were killed in the war. In 1945, the US armed forces decided to find the silver. For a month, the divers went over the site where most of the silver was thought to have been buried. They covered the bottom inch by inch and found no pesos.

Then came a hint. A group of men had gone on an illegal treasure hunt of their own. They had found some five thousand pesos. A Filipino who had led the group was caught, and he showed where he found the silver. The search went on day after day for ten months. By then the pesos were getting too hard to find. The Army and Navy decided they had done well enough. Some one third of the total had been recovered.

In 1946 the new Philippine government gave licenses to anyone who wanted to search for the missing pesos. Some treasure hunters brought up hundreds and hundreds of pesos for their own.

Now 1,678,000 pesos are still in the channel mud. The search is probably going on right at this moment. But, as one of the divers said, "They'll likely be diving for those pesos for a hundred years to come."

( ) 51. Why was the Corregidor Island important?

- A) Because the American troops were stationed.
- B) Because it was a part of Japanese island.
- C) Because there were millions of pesos there.
- D) Because it was the last island of Philippines.

( ) 52. What was the decision for the silver pesos?

- A) They were to be shipped to the United States.
- B) They were to be buried in the island.
- C) They were to be hidden in a Japanese island.
- D) They were to be dropped in the sea.

( ) 53. Who first discovered the spot of dropped pesos?

- A) A Filipino.
- B) An American.
- C) A diver.
- D) A Japanese.



- ( ) 54. How much of the silver was found by the American armed forces?  
A) 40%. B) 30%. C) 60%. D) 90%.
- ( ) 55. Which of the following is TRUE?  
A) Since 1946, no one is allowed to hunt for the silver.  
B) Nobody has found pesos since 1945.  
C) After 1946, people could find the silver by themselves.  
D) Searching for the silver is illegal.

## Passage 2

An Ohio State University study has linked behavior in young children with the type of job their mother has. Mothers with complex occupations that are self-directed and require working with other people tended to have offspring with relatively low levels of behavior problems. The opposite held true when the jobs were routine, closely supervised, and dealt with things, rather than people.

"A job that challenges and interests a mother and gives her an opportunity to exercise judgement and solve problems clearly has positive consequences for her children's behavior," indicates an associate professor of sociology Elizabeth Menaghan. Occupations with more positive conditions include management, sales, and teaching positions. Jobs that may be related to increased child behavior problems include book-keeping, food service, and assembly line positions.

Women who are supervised closely at work and made to follow strict orders may be more likely to use this same style in raising their kids. They may emphasize obedience to parental authority and the potential for physical punishment. "We believe that the choice of such a parenting style may increase the frequency of behavior problems in children." On the other hand, mothers whose jobs are less controlled by supervisors and who must work closely with other people probably rely less on physical punishment, instead encouraging children to think about consequences of their actions and take responsibility for their behavior. Such an approach encourages youngsters to follow parental demands even when they aren't being supervised because they have accepted parental values as their own. Moreover, mothers whose jobs don't involve constant supervision "develop problem-solving skills that they can bring to other parts of their life".

The research also found that those who have more challenging and interesting jobs provide better home environments for their children. The mothers give their offspring more intellectual stimulation and emotional support, and this, in turn, is linked to fewer behavior problems.

- ( ) 56. What is the main idea of the passage?  
A) Mothers' jobs may affect kids' future career.  
B) Mothers' jobs may affect kids' behavior.



- C) Closely supervised women often punish children.  
D) Youngsters like to follow parental demand.
- ( ) 57. If a mother is a teacher, her child will have \_\_\_\_\_ levels of behavior problems.  
A) low                      B) high                      C) zero                      D) harmless
- ( ) 58. It can be inferred from the passage that, if a mother works as book-keeper, she will have \_\_\_\_\_ consequences for her children's behavior.  
A) positive                      B) negative                      C) neutral                      D) no
- ( ) 59. Which word can best replace the underlined word "offspring" (Line 3, Para. 1)?  
A) Trouble.                      B) Consequences.                      C) Supervision.                      D) Children.
- ( ) 60. Which one of the following statements is RIGHT based on the passage?  
A) Less controlled mothers at work rely much on physical punishment.  
B) The frequency of behavior problems in children is determined by mothers.  
C) Parents with challenging jobs give their children better home environment.  
D) Children are encouraged to follow parental demands even when they aren't being supervised.

### Passage 3

Japan, land of the electronic pet chicken, is worrying about the potentially lethal dangers that go with the lonely-high-tech life of the modern world. The debate was started by two women believed to have been killed by a robber they met on a telephone dating service. A third woman survived an encounter with the same suspect.

"Sensitive young people who do not make friends easily may find it easier to communicate by phone or computer," said an editorial in the daily *Asahi Shimbun*. "But this case demonstrates that as means of communication become easier and more anonymous (匿名的), those who use them are also exposed to more potential dangers."

Certainly Japan offers the shy some methods to avoid embarrassment in meeting potential partners or avoiding social contact altogether. A big hit for youngsters last year was Lovegetty, an electronic gadget for finding a date. The palm-sized Lovegetty transmitters come in male and female versions and when two strangers of the opposite sex come within range they begin to beep, allowing the start of a chat without fear of embarrassment. Japan also gave the world the Tamagotchi, or electronic pet, a hand-held device with a screen displaying an egg which must be "nurtured" into a young chick by pressing the right buttons.

Questions about isolation and a widespread lack of social skills are well-worn in Japan's press. This has been partly attributed to a rise in juvenile crime. On December 7, police arrested a man suspected of meeting women via telephone dating service, giving them sleeping pills and robbing them. Two of the three victims died from the cold after being left outside. "It's hard to believe a woman would associate with a stranger whose



motives for meeting her are unknown,” wrote *Asahi*. “One explanation is that young people place too much trust and reliance on modern communications such as mobile phones and computers.”

Young and old Japanese people alike were faced with the question of how to make friends in a world where associations had become more fluid.

- ( ) 61. Modern world can be described by the following EXCEPT “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A) lonely                      B) isolated                      C) high-tech                      D) sensible
- ( ) 62. Which of the following is NOT true about Lovegetty?
- A) It's an electronic gadget.  
B) It's different for male and female.  
C) It's a kind of pet.  
D) It's about palm-sized.
- ( ) 63. Young people prefer to telephone dating service because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they don't trust people they know  
B) they find it easier to communicate by phone  
C) they place too much trust on other people  
D) they believe telephone dating is a new and fashionable trend
- ( ) 64. What does the underlined word “fluid” in the last paragraph mean in the passage?
- A) Complex.                      B) Free.                      C) Loose.                      D) Changing.
- ( ) 65. What's the main idea of the passage?
- A) High-tech life may be risky.  
B) It's difficult to make friends in modern world.  
C) Juvenile crime is rising in Japan.  
D) More electronic pets are coming.

#### Passage 4

Jose Saramago is a Portuguese storyteller, a kind man of 76 with a soft voice and hard, unbending political views that made life intolerable in his home country and caused him to move with his Spanish wife, to these Spanish islands, to a small white house where he writes novels that won him last year's Nobel Prize for Literature, the first Portuguese writer to do so, in fact, and he did this with a style of writing that is peculiar because it's not easy to read at the start, this waterfall of words, intimate and conversational.

How can we be expected, say some, to read these long, exhausting sentences, these greedy sentences that sometimes consume an entire page and only have commas and periods for punctuation—sentences much like the one you just read?

“My friends... call me and grumble, ‘I can't follow what's going on,’ they say. ‘I don't know which character's speaking,’” Saramago says with some amusement.

“But I tell them to read my books out loud and then they'll pick up the rhythm,



because this is written orally. It is the written version of the way people tell stories to each other,” he says.

The style came to Jose Saramago as he was writing his 1980 book, *Levantado do Chao* (*Lifted up off the Floor*), which is not available in English translation. The novel is about illiterate peasants in rural Portugal who described for him the story of past generations of their poor families.

“I was 20 pages into writing the novel in what we might call the orthodox(正统的) manner,” Jose Saramago says, “when suddenly—and this was one of the most beautiful moments of my writing life—I dropped the usual style without thinking. The story forced me to do it. Their world of strictly oral communication gave birth to my style.”

- ( ) 66. Which of the following best describes Saramago's style?
- A) Orthodox.
  - B) Hard, unbending.
  - C) Oral and conversational.
  - D) No commas or periods at all.
- ( ) 67. Which of the following is NOT true about Saramago?
- A) His wife is a Spanish.
  - B) He is the first Portuguese who won Nobel Prize for Literature.
  - C) He had to leave his home country for some political reason.
  - D) He has come back to Portugal after he won Nobel Prize.
- ( ) 68. His writing is not easy to read at first because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the political views
  - B) too many characters
  - C) the formal style writing
  - D) the long and exhausting sentences
- ( ) 69. What made Jose pick up this style of writing?
- A) He was tired of his usual style of writing.
  - B) That is the typical Portuguese way of writing.
  - C) The peasants' way of telling stories gave him the style of writing.
  - D) He thought this style of writing would win him the Nobel Prize.
- ( ) 70. What conclusion can we draw from the passage?
- A) All his books have been translated into English.
  - B) It's better to read his books aloud.
  - C) He picked up his style from the very beginning.
  - D) He just writes down what the peasants said.



## Part IV Translation (20%)



### Section A

**Directions:** Read the following passage carefully. Then translate it into Chinese.

Most companies offer only about half of their earnings to stockholders as dividends(红利). They often put the rest of their profits back into the operation of the business. A major motivation of executives is to expand their operations faster than their competitors. The important point, however, is that without profit over the long term no firm can survive. For growing firms in competitive markets a major indicator of executive competence is the ability to raise company earnings by increasing sales or productivity. This principle distinguishes the field of business from other fields.



### Section B

**Directions:** Read the following passage carefully. Then translate it into English.

儒家学派(Confucianism)认为婚姻对家庭和社会都有重大意义。对于家庭,婚姻能将不同姓氏的家庭聚在一起,延续相关家族的家庭生活。对于社会,夫妻是人口的基本单位,婚姻有时能影响到国家的政治稳定和国际关系。从儒家思想来看,婚姻的目的之一是培养美德。一夫一妻制(monogamy)的观念根深蒂固,中国人明白婚姻应该建立在爱情的基础上。出于孝(filial piety)与礼(propriety)的观念,婚姻成了昂贵的仪式。聘媒人(matchmaker)可以确保丈夫和妻子彼此般配,但主要是为了家庭的最大利益。

## Part V Writing (15%)

**Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition entitled **Should Adventure Be Encouraged among the Young?** You should write at least 150 words and base your composition on your own opinion.