

王俊菊 王颖 主编

高级英语

ADVANCED ENGLISH

第三版

1

同步测试

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前言

《高级英语同步测试》根据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》(2000年5月版)和《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》的标准和要求编写,与我国高校英语专业高年级精读课程的主干教材《高级英语》(第三版)配套使用,目的是帮助广大师生更为合理有效地使用这套经典教材,将语言文化知识的拓展与语言运用有机结合起来,提高学生的自主学习能力、跨文化交际能力和语言综合运用能力。学生通过使用《高级英语同步测试》,可以加深对原课文的理解,强化对内容要点的掌握,巩固所学的重要语言点,同时在原课文的基础上适度拓展,通过增加阅读量,强化语言产出,输入与输出并举,兼顾英语专业八级考前准备,实现教学与测试的相互促进,达到事半功倍的效果。

基于以上编写理念,本书力求做到以下几点:

1. 突出主题式设计。选材融知识性、时代性和应用性为一体,内容贴近生活,话题特色鲜明,练习形式多样,涉及政治、经济、社会、文化等诸多领域,利于培养学生的思辨意识与自主学习能力,保证最佳学习效果。

2. 强调语言的真实性。试题中的阅读材料均选自原汁原味的英语文献资料,利于提高学生的语言意识和对语言风格的敏感性,提高其语言使用的地道性。

3. 突出人文知识内涵。引导学生在进行语言学习的同时,增加其对文化知识的学习和积累,优化其人文知识结构,提高其文化素养,增强其跨语言和跨文化的表达能力。

4. 与配套教材同步。每套试题均与《高级英语》(第三版)中相应的课文在主题设计、背景知识、内容要点、作者信息、语法词汇、篇章理解和修辞手法等方面达到统一,是教材的有益补充和拓展。

5. 兼顾英语专业八级考试。测试题目的设计遵循语言测试原理和规范,题型和难度与英语专业八级考试的要求一致,利于学生在学习课文的同时为专业八级考试备考。

《高级英语同步测试》共分两册,分别由15套测试题构成。每套测试题由七个板块组成,包括Text Comprehension(课文理解)、General Knowledge(人文常识)、Words & Expressions(词汇与表达)、Proof-reading & Error Correction(改错)、Translation(翻译)、Reading Comprehension(阅读理解)、Writing(写作)等内容。

Text Comprehension(课文理解)针对课文内容编写,题型为单项选择和是非题,主要考查学生对课文的组织结构、内容要点和修辞手段等的理解,巩固其所学知识,突出重点和难点,培养学生的综合、分析、推断和多角度思考问题的能力。

General Knowledge(人文常识)部分的题目基于课文主题而编写,结合了课文的背景知识、文体结构、作者信息等内容,并借鉴了英语专业八级考试的题型。内容包括英语国家的

地理、历史、现状、文化传统等，也涉及英语文学和英语语言学的基本知识。

Words & Expressions (词汇与表达) 部分为单项选择题，根据课文中出现的生词和表达而设计，但突破了原来的语境且不局限于课文中出现的词义。题干大多数是从语料库中选出的真实语料，语境明朗，信息充分，为学生提供了拓展词义和在更大范围内使用语言的机会。

Proof-reading & Error Correction (改错) 参考了英语专业八级考试要求和命题形式，文段选取的是与课文主题相关、难度适中的真实语料，纠错形式分为换词、增词、删词等，同时兼顾了句内纠错、跨句纠错和语篇纠错等类型。

Translation (翻译) 分为英译汉和汉译英两部分，皆是从教材中选取的语言规范、文笔优美的段落，可帮助学生进行复译和回译训练，提高其双语水平，增强其熟练使用翻译技巧的能力。

Reading Comprehension (阅读理解) 选篇的主题尽量与课文内容相关，长度为800-1,000词，难度与英语专业八级考试的阅读理解相当。题目类型包括主旨题、细节题、推断题、词汇题等常见题型，考查学生对局部信息和整体文段的理解，同时考查学生掌握相关阅读策略和技巧的程度，选材时注重题材广泛、体裁多样。

Writing (写作) 是命题式短文写作，字数要求400词左右，并参照英语专业八级考试题型给出了写作要求或提示，强调准确性和流利性并重，旨在强化学生综合运用语言的能力。

本书建议与《高级英语》(第三版)教材同步使用，进度与课堂教学保持一致。学生可根据自己的实际需要灵活使用，可以在学完每篇课文后进行自测，检查学习效果，查漏补缺；也可根据自己的语言水平有针对性地选做，巩固对学习重点和难点的掌握。教师则可以结合实际情况有选择地使用本书内容，并就相关的背景知识、语言要点和学习策略等内容进行适当补充。

本书由王俊菊、王颖、纪云霞、张兆刚、孙晓红、闫秋燕、邵春燕共同编写，王俊菊、王颖担任本书主编，负责全书的规划、分工、统稿、定稿等工作，纪云霞担任本书副主编，参与制定本书的编写方案。

在编写过程中，我们得到了外语教学与研究出版社的大力支持，在此表达诚挚的谢意。

由于编写时间较为仓促，编者水平有限，书中难免存在疏漏和不妥之处，敬请各位专家、同行和广大使用者批评指正。

编者

2012年2月

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Test 1

Face to Face with Hurricane Camille

I. Text Comprehension

A. Choose the BEST answer based on your comprehension of the text.

1. Why did John Koshak decide to stay and face the devastating hurricane?
 - A. Because the hurricane wouldn't be bad.
 - B. Because the family moved there not long ago.
 - C. Because he didn't take the matter in a serious way.
 - D. Because he didn't think the family was in any real danger.
2. When did the whole family feel in real trouble?
 - A. When the storm was overwhelming.
 - B. When the French doors blew in with an explosive sound.
 - C. When the front door was pushed open by a blast of water.
 - D. When the water tasted salty.
3. For what purpose did the author insert Paragraph 19 and 20 in the story?
 - A. To tell the reader how destructive Hurricane Camille was.
 - B. To describe what NHC had done with Hurricane Camille.
 - C. To provide evidence of the seriousness of natural disasters.
 - D. To build a suspense about what would happen to the family.
4. What can we learn from Paragraph 35 about the dog and cat returning alive and hungry?
 - A. They were as lucky as their masters were.
 - B. The family was less seriously damaged.
 - C. God helps those who help themselves.
 - D. Animals better survive natural disasters.
5. What did Grandmother Koshak mean by saying "we lost nothing important" in Paragraph 39?
 - A. Nothing is more important than human lives.
 - B. Material possessions are not important.
 - C. An integrated family secures a happy life.
 - D. The family lost nothing in the hurricane.

B. Are the following statements true or false? Mark "T" for true and "F" for false.

1. Pop Koshak was an expert machinist and so took the job of preparing the generator for the hurricane. ()
2. According to NHC, Hurricane Camille was the greatest recorded storm ever to hit a populated area in the Western Hemisphere. ()
3. When the family were forced into the television room upstairs, Pop Koshak dragged a double mattress from a bedroom to make a lean-to against the wind. ()
4. It was a painful time for the family to sort out the wreckage of the house, as it reminded them of the horrible experience in the storm. ()
5. The story ended with the talk between John and his parents to show that people gained more than physical damage in the storm. ()

II. General Knowledge

Fill in the blanks based on the general knowledge.

1. Depending on where they occur, tropical storms are labeled _____, _____ and _____.
2. Hurricanes are classified into _____ categories according to Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale.
3. Currently, there are _____ lists of male and female names in _____ order used alternatively for hurricanes.
4. China Meteorological Administration adopts a color-coded warning system for severe weather conditions, such as extreme temperature, torrential rainfall, drought, etc. The alerts are labeled in blue, yellow, _____ and _____ from the lowest to the highest.
5. Although different from country to country, the emergency telephone number often consists of _____ digits so that it can be remembered easily and dialed quickly.
6. Worldwide, emergency services mainly deal with _____, _____ and medical rescues.
7. The European Union adopts _____ as an emergency number in addition to other local emergency numbers. In the United States and Canada, people dial _____ in case of emergency.
8. The _____, or the turning point of a narration, occurs when the conflicts reach the summit, and the most exciting action or highest tension occurs.
9. In general, there are four basic conflicts in a narration: man against man, _____, _____ and man against society.

10. The main character of a literary work, around whom the events of the narration revolve, is called the _____. Against him/her is the _____, a character or an institution that represents the opposition.

III. Words & Expressions

Choose the one that BEST explains the underlined part.

- Lily fought back the outrage that was driving her to pummel Charlie for not getting her approval on something as dangerous as flying.
A. whip B. punch C. hammer D. batten
- On the beach, a person may sit on an old blanket, idly watching the clouds stretch and tear, or, if the day is windy, scud toward the horizon.
A. move quickly B. stretch fast C. roam D. roll fast
- Britain's failure to ride out international economic difficulties lends further weight to microeconomic causes in explaining its poor economic performance.
A. figure out B. pass through C. work out D. come through
- The police are advising motorists marooned by the blizzards to stay in their cars until the rescue services can reach them.
A. blocked B. deserted C. isolated D. abandoned
- "Munch on fruits and vegetables," the health officials implore, "they will reduce the risk of chronic ills such as heart disease, high blood pressure and cancer."
A. deplore B. entreat C. urge D. expect
- The ferocity and speed of the contagion were unprecedented, unleashing what is called "the first global financial crisis of the 21st century".
A. uniqueness B. fierceness C. wideness D. bitterness
- As soon as Miss Laura heard of Pen's misfortunate, all her wrath against him straightaway vanished, and gave place to the most tender and unreasonable compassion.
A. bias B. revenge C. fury D. complaint
- Mr. Rumsfeld wanted to use Iraq to test his theory of "light" warfare—the ability of a small high-tech army to topple a regime.
A. overthrow B. disintegrate C. smash D. remove
- But nearly all of the publicly known cyber damage to computer terminals comes from viruses rampaging on the Internet, which are accidentally introduced by workers to the systems of their companies.
A. mushrooming B. penetrating C. raging D. racing

10. Dad not only has to know best, but he has to do his best to pitch in with the children, and by all accounts, the children will benefit.
 A. play with B. join with C. cope with D. stay with
11. When Lindsay's father retired, she and her sisters begged him to rake a bungalow up the coast, but he chose this house from where he can see the shop he worked for.
 A. build B. buy C. rent D. hunt
12. These observations may not salvage the relationship, but the problem-solving skills got from such discussions may help your child the next time around, and throughout her life.
 A. heal B. found C. improve D. moderate
13. Doctors also find that the trauma of premature birth can be devastating to parents, who may suffer from depression and anxiety disorders, including post-traumatic stress.
 A. upsetting B. surprising C. damaging D. frightening
14. Over the years this country seemed to waver unpredictably between love and hatred for the United States, sometimes begging for its attention, sometimes lashing out at it.
 A. fluctuate B. hesitate C. vibrate D. alternate
15. On Monday night the Prime Minister faces the biggest challenge at the Parliament just as security forces batten down the city center ahead of what they fear will be violent protests on Tuesday.
 A. block B. evacuate C. search D. occupy

IV. Proof-reading & Error Correction

The passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way:

- For a wrong word,* *underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line.*
- For a missing word,* *mark the position of the missing word with a “^” sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line.*
- For an unnecessary word,* *cross the unnecessary word with a slash “/” and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.*

Say goodbye to the 2011 Atlantic hurricane season, which was a study in contradictions. It spared the usual Southern targets although Irene paralyzed the Eastern seaboard and devastated parts of the Northeast with dead flooding. The season ended Wednesday as the sixth straight year without U.S. landfall of a major hurricane, yet Irene was one of costliest storms in the U.S. history and killed at least 47 people here in the United States.

Irene was not considered as a major hurricane because it did not have winds exceeding 111 mph, or Category 3, when it has made landfall in North Carolina on Aug. 27. "You would think the impacts would be somewhat light, and the damages caused by Irene will be up there in one of the top 30 or so storms," National Hurricane Center Director Bill Read said.

Irene caught many New Englanders by the surprise in late August. Broadway shows were cancelled as New York officials ordered 370,000 people to leave their homes in low-lying areas and immobilize the nation's biggest subway system.

Irene was by far the more destructive event to hit Vermont in almost a century. Flooding from the storm killed six people, damaged and destroyed hundreds of miles of roads, score of bridges, hundreds of homes, and left hundreds of people homeless. The final repair estimate for the roads and bridges could reach \$250 million, which don't count damage to private property.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

V. Translation

The paragraphs are taken from the text you have learned. Try to translate them in your own way and then compare your version with the original one.

Section A Chinese to English

这时,该地区的一些组织,实际上是全美国的同胞,都已向这个被飓风劫掠蹂躏的地区伸出了援助之手。天还没亮,密西西比州国民警卫队和一些民防单位便开进了灾区,疏导交通,保护财物,建立通讯联络中心,帮助清理废墟,并用车将无家可归的人送往难民收容中心。上午十时许,救世军的流动快餐车、红十字会志愿者及工作人员开始奔赴所有能够抵达的地方去分发热饮、食品、衣服和卧具。

全国各地成百上千的城镇募集了数百万美元的捐款送往灾区。各种家用和医疗用品通过飞机、火车、卡车和轿车源源不断地运进灾区。联邦政府用船只运来了440万

磅食品，还运来了移动房屋，造起了移动教室，并开设了发放低息长期商业贷款的办事机构。

Section B English to Chinese

It grew dark before seven o'clock. Wind and rain now whipped the house. John sent his oldest son and daughter upstairs to bring down mattresses and pillows for the younger children. He wanted to keep the group together on one floor. "Stay away from the windows," he warned, concerned about glass flying from storm-shattered panes. As the wind mounted to a roar, the house began leaking, the rain seemingly driven right through the walls. With mops, towels, pots and buckets the Koshaks began a struggle against the rapidly spreading water. At 8:30, power failed, and Pop Koshak turned on the generator.

The roar of the hurricane now was overwhelming. The house shook, and the ceiling in the living room was falling piece by piece. The French doors in an upstairs room blew in with an explosive sound, and the group heard gun-like reports as other upstairs windows disintegrated. Water rose above their ankles.



VI. Reading Comprehension

Read the passage and then choose the BEST answer to each question.

1. In a northwestern Kansas wheat field, not far from the Nebraska border, John Newport returned to his field chores after a brief rain shower had passed. The edge of an enormous thunderstorm, laced with brilliant lightning, had passed overhead and it seemed as if the worst of the storm was over.
2. Life was not easy on the Great Plains of Phillips County, Kansas on May 25, 1932. For some members of the Newport family, life was about to become even harder. A muffled roar in the distance grew sharper and louder. As John began to move toward the house, he realized that the low, indistinct form in the distance was not rain or a patch of fog, but a rotating transparent cloud, beneath a dark mass of cloud extending under the southwest corner of the thunderstorm. An occasional snake-like form would briefly appear within the cloud, and then suddenly vanish. It was coming directly toward the farm.
3. At his next glance, three or four contorted and transparent columns would briefly circle the center of what looked like a patch of swirling mist. The cloud looked nothing like the thin funnels and ropes that he had seen in the distance every few years. He now ran at full speed for the house, trying with each gasp to shout "Cyclone!" Within the next few seconds, life or death decisions would be made about contented possessions, about family members, and about self preservation. The rotating cloud had changed from transparent mist to solid brown mass at the edge of the newly plowed fields and continued to advance relentlessly on the small cluster of farm buildings.
4. With the edge of the vortex still to the southwest, the corner of the roof suddenly gave way and the 30-year-old cottonwood trees that surrounded the house began to snap. A powerful jet of air, flowing into the tornado, began ripping at the house and the entire building vibrated as the unearthly roar grew steadily louder. One child grabbed a prized locket from a dresser, another gazed at the barnyard full of panic-stricken animals, another yelled for the dog. The oldest stared in denial at her mother; the youngest just stood and cried.
5. The mother had but one thought that everyone head immediately for the small root cellar. The storm cave, dug some distance from the house, was now out of reach

behind a growing wall of flying debris. The root cellar was the only remaining refuge. The children went first, the mother grabbing each by the arm, and quickening their movement by a half-step. The father braced himself against the kitchen door. The last child was on the steps when the parents finally moved toward the cellar, but the first of the intense whirling columns had reached the house.

6. In later interviews, none of the children mentioned whether there was, between the parents, a final glance at one another. If there were final words at the top of the stairs, they were not heard above the deafening roar.
7. Winds in excess of 200 mph created a pressure of 20 tons on the side of the small farm house and the building finally reached its limit of resistance. In an instant, a lifetime of work... walls, beams, plaster, furniture, tools, clothes, toys, books, and family treasures were all airborne. Some would fall only a few hundred feet away; smaller bits and pieces would be carried 120 miles. Sheet metal and boards flew across the barnyard at 150 feet per second, impaling anything that was standing. The 12-inch-thick hand-hewn sills, on which the house had sat for forty years, would hit the ground a quarter-mile away and plunge eight feet into the prairie soil. An entire cottonwood tree was found two miles away.
8. After a few minutes the children emerged from the cellar, not into the kitchen, but out into a rain and hail storm. They located the lifeless body of their mother about 100 yards from the empty foundation. The father, barely alive, was found 200 yards further away, across the state line in Nebraska. His last words were instructions to get to the nearest neighbor for help, a half mile away. He fell into unconsciousness in the arms of his eldest daughter. The children, Mildred, Martha, Eleanor, Dean, and Paul, aged 3-15, ran through a barrage of five-inch-diameter hail. They arrived at the next farm battered, bloodied, with broken arms and ribs. John died a few hours later in the neighbor's living room. The children began new lives with their grandparents.

1. Which of the following best describes how the storm developed that day?
 - A. It changed from transparent columns to sweeping brown mass.
 - B. It was intensified into solid brown mass after a heavy rain.
 - C. It evolved when the edge of the vortex swept the house.
 - D. It grew from a shower into a rain and then hail storm.
2. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 2 imply?
 - A. The children would learn to reorganize their lives by themselves.
 - B. Some family members would have to live with their relatives.
 - C. The survivors of the family would live in lasting agonies of lament.
 - D. The family would have to work harder to rebuild their house.

3. What does the underlined word “briefly” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. for the moment
B. in a moment
C. at the moment
D. for a moment
4. John Newport got into a panic when _____.
- A. the thunder grew sharper and louder
B. the cloud changed into solid brown mass
C. the low, indistinct form became a rotating cloud
D. he realized something strange in the cloud movement
5. How many people would the life-and-death decisions be made for?
- A. Five. B. Six. C. Seven. D. Nine.
6. What does the phrase “in denial” in Paragraph 4 indicate about the oldest child?
- A. She couldn’t believe what was happening.
B. She didn’t know what would happen to the family.
C. She hoped for dash and daring from her mother.
D. She felt at a loss as to how to help the family.
7. What does Paragraph 6 suggest?
- A. More serious disasters would fall upon the family.
B. Losing parents was such a deep sadness to the children.
C. Separation from their mother was not expected.
D. The children were too scared to notice their parents.
8. Which of the following is shared by the Newports and the family in “Face to Face with Hurricane Camille”?
- A. Everyone suffered heavily in the disastrous storm.
B. Both families survived though with heavy losses.
C. The adults showed the power of love with their acts.
D. Children in both families behaved calmly and bravely.
9. What is the primary cause of the Newports’ heavier suffering than the family in “Face to Face with Hurricane Camille”?
- A. The untimely precautions. B. The force of the storms.
C. The weakness of the house. D. The power of the family.
10. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Love could be best interpreted in life-and-death struggles.
B. Life on the Great Plains was hard due to frequent tornados.
C. Northwestern Kansas was one of the most tornado-prone areas.
D. Human potentials could bring out tremendous power when facing disasters.

VII. Writing

Since entering the 21st century, the world has been haunted by natural disasters more often than ever. Some attribute it to human's uninhibited exploitation of the earth and discharges of pollutants into the environment. So to save the earth and then to save human beings, we must reduce our demand on nature, and give the earth more time to recover. While others hold that frequent natural disasters are unavoidable results of the earth's aging process. So what we should do is not to regress to the past simple mode of living, but to progress to a more environmentally friendly modern life. What is your opinion? Please write an essay of about 400 words. You should supply an appropriate title for your essay.

In the first part of your writing you should state clearly your main argument, and in the second part you should support your argument with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or make a summary.

Test 2

Hiroshima—the “Liveliest” City in Japan (Excerpts)

I. Text Comprehension

A. Choose the BEST answer based on your comprehension of the text.

1. What is the purpose of the journalist’s visit to Japan?
 - A. To ask the patients about their medical treatment.
 - B. To compare the cities in Japan with other cities in the world.
 - C. To interview the mayor about the impact of the atomic cataclysm.
 - D. To find the differences between old Japan and modern Japan.
2. Why is the word “liveliest” in the title put in quotation marks?
 - A. Because it must be emphasized.
 - B. Because it stands for Hiroshima.
 - C. Because it was what the city was said to be.
 - D. Because it was quoted from another article.
3. What does the journalist’s reaction to his stepping on Hiroshima indicate?
 - A. He was suffering physically.
 - B. He was very guilty of the atomic cataclysm.
 - C. He was scared of the reporting assignment.
 - D. He was tired of the stationmaster’s shouting.
4. The journalist didn’t ask the question he had prepared because _____.
 - A. he found the answer himself
 - B. the locals would refuse to answer it
 - C. the mayor would not be interested in it
 - D. the fisherman in the hospital gave the answer
5. What can we infer from the text?
 - A. The impact of the atomic cataclysm has been forgotten.
 - B. Hiroshima has been made famous by its seafood.
 - C. The conflict between the East and the West has been existing.
 - D. The atomic victims are looked up to in Hiroshima.