上海大学悉尼工商学院

SILC BUSINESS SCHOOL, SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY



2026 年
悉尼科技大学学士学位和上海大学悉尼工商学院 IUP 项目
招生入学测试 样题

2026 SAMPLE TEST

本册英语试题系 2025 全真试题，仅供参考。

上海大学悉尼工商学院

悉尼科技大学学士学位和 IUP 招生项目

2026 年入学测试说明

1.悉尼科技大学学士学位项目和上海大学悉尼工商学院IUP项目招生录取由测试和面试两部分组成；

2.测试内容由英语（笔试和口试）、高中语文和数学组成；

3.测试满分100分，其中英语笔试55分，英语口试5分，高中语文和数学40分；

4.英语笔试部分包括听力、语法、阅读、写作四大模块，参照国内外通用英语（如：雅思、托福考试等）的考试形式，测评考生英语语言应用能力。题型主要包括选择题、填空题、配对题等，总分55分；

5.英语口试测评考生的英语口语能力，总分5分；

6.高中语文和数学笔试主要测评考生在高中阶段语文和数学学科综合运用能力，总分共40分，其中语文部分10分，数学部分30分；

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Step1 打开微信，扫一扫并关注“上大悉尼工商学院招生办”

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Listening Test

Part I: There are two sections in this part. Listen to the recordings and answer questions.

Section 1 (Questions 1-10)

You will hear an employee of the Museum of London Life taking a booking. Complete the form. Write **NO MORE THAN TWOWORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Museum of London Life

Booking Form

See how Londoners lived from Prehistoric times through to the 22nd century.

Name: 1._____

Address: 2. _____Road, London, 3. _____

Telephone: 4._____

Discounts: 4+ people: 10%

5. 10+ people: _____%

6. Students: _____%

7. Students: _____% for groups of at least _____ people

Price for entry: 8. £_____

Special exhibition: 9._____London

Date of visit: 10. _____July

Section 2 (Questions 11-20) Listen to a lecture on the disposal of E-waste.

Questions 11-15 Choose the correct letter; **A, B, or C**.

11. What is the purpose of the lecture?

A. To get students to recycle smartphones

B. To let students know more about e-waste

C. To encourage students to develop an app

12. The lecturer talks about her family's behaviour because it is

A. typical.

B. exceptional.

C. ideal.

13. According to the lecturer, an e-waste recycler in the US receives a _____ amount of cash.
A. very small
B. small
C. moderate

14. According to the EPA, only _____of e-waste sent for recycling is actually recycled.
A. 8%
B. 13%
C. 20%

15. European countries signed the Basel Convention,
A. and greatly reduced their e-waste.
B. but still send e-waste abroad illegally.
C. so local recyclers have enough e-waste to process.

Questions 16-20

Complete the sentences below.
Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER for each answer.

16. An average smartphone has about _____different chemical elements inside.
17.Heavy metals are toxic to humans in quite _____.
18.Toxins from burnt electronic devices find their way into the_____.
19. The EPA predicts that by ____ global e-waste will reach 100 million metric tons a year.
20. Only a tiny amount of recycled e-waste is used to make more _____ products.

Part II: Part 2. Dictation (0.5pt *10=5pts) Listen to the following two paragraphs and fill in the blanks. You will listen to it twice.
Paragraph 1: Ice Cream

Ice cream is a frozen dessert usually made from 1._____ , such as milk and cream. Most current varieties contain sugar, although some are made with 2._____ . In some cases, 3._____ and colorings are used in addition to, or in 4. _____of the natural ingredients. This mixture is stirred slowly while cooling to prevent 5. _____from forming. The result is a smoothly textured ice cream.

Paragraph 2: Social Networking Service

A social networking service is an online service that focuses on 6. _____social networks or social relations among people. Most social networking services are Web-based. They provide means for 7._____ over the Internet, such as email and 8._____ . Online community services are sometimes considered as a social networking service 9._____ . However, social networking services usually means 10. _____service whereas online community services are group centered.

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Reading Test

Part I: Grammar and Vocabulary

Task1: Questions 1- 5 Choose the correct letter: A, B, C or D to complete the sentences. (0.5 pt for each)

1. I _____ the party much more if there hadn't been quite such a crowd of people there.
   A.would enjoy
   B.will have enjoyed
   C.would have enjoyed
   D.will be enjoying

2. The city suffered _____ damage as a result of the earthquake.
   A.considered
   B.considerate
   C.considerable
   D.considering

3. All of the plants now farmed on a large scale were developed from plants_____ wild.
   A.that once grew
   B.once they grow
   C.they once grew
   D.once grew

4. I only know the man by ____ but I have never spoken to him.
   A.chance
   B.heart
   C.sight
   D.experience

5. At first the company refused to purchase the equipment, but this decision was_____ revised.
   A.successively
   B.predominantly
   C.preliminarily
   D.subsequently

Task 2. There are 10 errors in the following paragraph. Underline the errors and correct them. Write your answers in the answer sheet. (0.5 pt for each)

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The Problem with Bright Nights

The night skies are such bright in the United States that most people under the age of 40 has never experienced true darkness. Astronomers have the scale for rating darkness, with 1 being the darkest and 9 the brightest. Because of light pollute, most people live in levels 5 through 8. Not only does too much light at night wastes electricity, it can also cause sleep problem, obesity, and even cancer. One solution to this problem is to use motion detect to turn the lights on and off around the home. These lights came on when people leave or enter home, but the lights turn off after a few minutes. This automatic system saves money and electricity, and it could also reduce the amount of light that pollute neighborhoods around the United States. If we each do our part to limit the use of light at night, the beautiful night sky will be appreciate by a greater number of people, especially in urban areas.

Part II: Reading

Task1 : Questions 1-5 (1pt for each)
Read the text below and choose the correct answer for each question. For each question mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Mass transportation revised the social and economic fabric of the American city in three fundamental ways. It catalyzed physical expansion, it sorted out people and land uses, and it accelerated the inherent instability of urban life. By opening vast areas of unoccupied land for residential expansion, the omnibuses, horse railways, commuter trains, and electric trolleys pulled settled regions outward two to four times more distant from city centers than they were in the pre-modern era. In 1850, for example, the borders of Boston lay scarcely two miles from the old business district; by the turn of the century the radius extended ten miles. Now those who could afford it could live far removed from the old city center and still commute there for work, shopping, and entertainment.

The new accessibility of land around the periphery of almost every major city sparked an explosion of real estate development and fueled what we now know as urban sprawl. Between 1890 and 1920, for example, some 250,000 new residential lots were recorded within the borders of Chicago, most of them located in outlying areas. Over the same period, another 550,000 were plotted outside the city limits but within the metropolitan area. Anxious to take advantage of the possibilities of commuting, real estate developers added 800,000 potential building sites to the Chicago region in just thirty years – lots that could have housed five to six million people.

Of course, many were never occupied; there was always a huge surplus of subdivided, but

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vacant, land around Chicago and other cities. These excesses underscore a feature of residential expansion related to the growth of mass transportation: urban sprawl was essentially unplanned. It was carried out by thousands of small investors who paid little heed to coordinated land use or to future land users. Those who purchased and prepared land for residential purposes, particularly land near or outside city borders where transit lines and middle-class inhabitants were anticipated, did so to create demand as much as to respond to it. Chicago is a prime example of this process. Real estate subdivision there proceeded much faster than population growth.

1.Which of the following subjects is the passage mainly concerned?
A. Types of mass transportation.
B. Instability of urban life.
C. How supply and demand determine land use.
D. The effects of mass transportation on urban expansion.

2.The author mentions all of the following as effects of mass transportation on cities EXCEPT
A. growth in city area
B. separation of commercial and residential districts.
C. Changes in life in the inner city.
D. Increasing standards of living.

3.Why does the author mention both Boston and Chicago?
A. To demonstrate positive and negative effects of growth.
B. To show that mass transit changed many cities.
C. To exemplify cities with and without mass transportation.
D. To compare the mass transportation in big cities and small towns.

4.According to the passage, what was one disadvantage of residential expansion?
A. It was expensive.
B. It happened too slowly.
C. It was unplanned.
D. It created a demand for public transportation.

5.The author mentions Chicago in the third paragraph as an example of a city
A. that is large
B. that is used as a model for land development
C. where land development exceeded population growth
D. with an excellent mass transportation system.

Task2: Questions 1-15 (0.5 pt for each)

How can We Measure Happiness

Western leaders are looking beyond traditional indices of economic and social well-being and turning to ways of measuring national happiness.

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What makes you happy? The smell of new-mown grass on a spring morning, perhaps; or the laughter of your children. For many of us, happiness is spiritual, individual, difficult to define and ephemeral. A Buddhist monk with no possessions beyond his clothes and an alms bowl might consider himself happier than a City financier with homes on three continents.

Personal happiness is something we all aspire to; so what about national happiness? Can the well-being of a country be measured? Is it possible to aggregate all those individual experiences into a happiness index that can be published quarterly, along with crime statistics, inflation rates and unemployment figures? Some political leaders think it is. They subscribe to the idea that measuring a nation's well-being by its economic output is a policy dead-end. Is this wise?

The consideration of happiness and how to maximize it is hardly a new activity. It has exercised great minds from Socrates to Montaigne and on to Bentham, Mill and the authors of the American Declaration of Independence. But while philosophers tended to deal with how we should lead our lives as individuals, the idea of happiness both as a science and a specific aim of national policy has only taken off in the past decade or so.

It is hardly surprising that the idea appeals to many politicians, especially when most of the economic news is gloomy and government policy is couched in the downbeat language of austerity. In such circumstances, looking beyond the traditional measurements of national well-being is a great temptation, even if it risks being criticized as a gimmick that has no place in the serious business of politics.

Moreover, economists believe that the pursuit of public happiness as a policy goal has merit even when the economy is booming. This is because, as their data have become more comprehensive and sophisticated, they have noticed one apparent paradox: that despite the fact that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has increased substantially in the industrialized West, the levels of human contentment have remained static.

This realization encouraged Lord Layard, professor at the London School of Economics and adviser to a former prime minister, to urge the last Labour government to recognize that economic growth need not be an overriding priority. He believed governments should embrace the principle that 'the best society is that where the people are happiest, and the best policy is the one that produces the greatest happiness'.

They found this hard to do because so little was known about what made people happy. But, as Lord Layard points out, 'The first thing we know is that in the past 50 years, average happiness has not increased at all in Britain or in the United States -despite massive increases in living standards.' In better-off countries, in other words, simply raising incomes does not make people any happier.

In truth, Prime Minister David Cameron has been thinking along these lines for a while. Shortly after he became Tory leader in 2005, he said: 'Well-being can't be measured by money

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or traded in markets. It's about the beauty of our surroundings, the quality of our culture and, above all, the strength of our relationships. Improving our society's sense of wellbeing is, I believe, the central political challenge of our times.' He added: 'It's time we admitted that there's more to life than money, and it's time we focused not just on GDP but on GWB - general well-being.'

In order to avoid a politically biased view of what 'constitutes national contentment, it would be essential to have an independent body such as the Office for National Statistics deciding what questions to ask and when to do so. A survey conducted in the middle of a cold, wet January, for instance, might produce significantly gloomier results than one carried out in summer months.

So what might a list of questions contain? Measurements of national wellbeing are already included in cross-border surveys carried out by the UN and include such indicators as a perceived lack of corruption; low unemployment; high levels of education and income; and the number of older people in the labour market. Using such criteria, polls can try to paint a picture of what a country thinks about itself.

It seems that modern politicians have bought so heavily into the idea that the state can do everything that they have deluded themselves into believing it can deliver the most elusive of all human desires: happiness. They have been persuaded that it is possible to measure life satisfaction and that its achievement on a national scale should be a goal of government. The difficulty is to establish an index that does not remain static or decline. After all, which politician will enjoy being accused of making his fellow citizens less happy than they were?

If measuring happiness is a relatively new phenomenon in the West, it has underpinned the public policy of one country for almost 40 years. The Kingdom of Bhutan has pursued the goal of 'gross national happiness' since 1972. In addition to the promotion of equitable socioeconomic development and the establishment of good governance, it also stresses the importance of the preservation and promotion of cultural values.

It probably helps, too, that there is little in the way of traffic, commuting into major cities does not involve an hour-long journey crushed together like sardines, television was banned until 1999 and the Himalayas provide a visual backdrop to a stunning sub-tropical landscape. No wonder they are happy.

Questions 1-8 Complete these sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE words from the text.

1. Some politicians feel that it is not wise to focus on a country's_____.
2. Governments have only really taken the importance of promoting national happiness seriously in _____.
3. While the idea of measuring happiness appeals to some politicians, others believe it could be _____for lacking in seriousness.

4. Although there have been_____ in personal wealth, people in the rich West are not happier.

5. For David Cameron's government, the attempt to increase the_____of the people is a key priority.

6. Surveys may have different results depending on the weather, with_____ results being possible for those carried out in winter.

7. As part of its policy of promoting happiness, the government of Bhutan thinks it is important to ensure the country remains true to its_____.

8. According to the writer, Bhutan has the advantage of having almost no _____, which is a source of stress in Western countries.

Questions 9-15 Find two-word phrases in the text which match these definitions.

9. someone who works in the money markets
10. figures showing the level of thefts, physical attacks, etc.
11. statistics showing how many people are out of work
12. an official strategy developed for a whole country by the leaders of that country
13. something that seems to be illogical
14. an organization which works separately from the government
15. all the people who are in work

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Writing Test

Task1: Practical writing (150 words) 8pts

Write an email to a group of new international students to introduce the courses offered by SILC and recommend a course to them.

- ✓ You need to compare the courses by using the points in the table below.
- ✓ You need to follow an email format.
- ✓ Please do not sign your own name, use Li Ming instead.

	Course A	**Course B**
Teaching modes	Offline	Online+offline
Assessments	Final exam	Essay+Final Exam
Lecturers	Chinese teachers + International teachers	Chinese teachers

Task2：Argumentative paragraph writing（200 words）12pts

Write <u>one paragraph</u> about the following topic

Some people think that all scientific findings should be shared freely among scientists all around the world and that governments and businesses should not keep any discoveries secret. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your knowledge or experience.

Write your answers on the answer sheet.

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LISTENING ANSWER

Part I:

Section 1：（0.5 pt*10=5pts）

1. James Graeme
2. 16 Mount Hill
3. E15 2TP
4. 770464
5. 15/fifteen
6. 15/fifteen
7. 4/four/20（任一个都算正确）
8. 4.25/425
9. Underground
10. 12/12th/twelfth/twelve

Section 2:

11. B
12. A
13. A
14. C
15. B
16. 60/sixty
17. Small amount/small amounts
18. Food chain
19. 2030
20. Electronic

Part II

1. dairy products
2. other sweeteners.
3. artificial flavorings
4. replacement
5. large ice crystals
6. building and reflecting
7. users to interact
8. instant messaging
9. in a broader sense.
10. an individual-centered

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READING ANSWER

Part I: Task1 语法选择（0.5 分一个，共 2.5）：

C C A A D

Task 2： 改错 The Problem with Bright Nights (划出错误+改正错误 0.5 一个)

The night skies are **such(so)** bright in the United States that most people under the age of 40 **has(have)** never experienced true darkness. Astronomers have **the(a)** scale for rating darkness, with 1 being the darkest and 9 the brightest. Because of light **pollute(pollution),** most people live in levels 5 through 8. Not only does too much light at night **wastes(waste)** electricity, it can also cause sleep **problem(problems),** obesity, and even cancer. One solution to this problem is to use motion **detect (detectors)** to turn the lights on and off around the home. These lights **came(come)** on when people leave or enter home, but the lights turn off after a few minutes. This automatic system saves money and electric, and it could also reduce the amount of light that **pollute (pollutes)** neighborhoods around the United States. If we each do our part to limit the use of light at night. The beautiful night sky will be **appreciate (appreciated)** by a greater number of people, especially in urban areas.

Part II： Task 1：（1 分一个））

D D B C C

Task 2: Questions 1-15 (0.5 分一个，共 7.5 分)

Questions 1-8

1. Economic output
2. The past decade
3. Criticized
4. Massive increases
5. Sense of well-being
6. Significantly gloomier
7. Cultural values
8. traffic

Questions 9-15

9. City financier
10. Crime statistics
11. unemployment figures
12. government policy
13. Apparent paradox
14. Independent body
15. Labour market

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综合知识

题目示例，仅供参考

一、语文

阅读下面的文字，完成 1～3 题。（选自 2024 年全国高考甲卷）

2019 年 4 月 23 日，习近平主席在会见应邀出席中国人民解放军海军成立 70 周年多国海军活动的外方代表团团长时指出：“海洋对于人类社会生存和发展具有重要意义。海洋孕育了生命、联通了世界、促进了发展。我们人类居住的这个蓝色星球，不是被海洋分割成了各个孤岛，而是被海洋连结成了命运共同体，各国人民安危与共。”作为“人类命运共同体”的重要组成部分，海洋命运共同体的建设目标是打造一个持久和平、普遍安全、共同繁荣、开放包容、清洁美丽的海洋环境。

要实现海洋的持久和平与普遍安全，各国必须摒弃传统的大国争霸思路，充分照顾彼此的安全关切和合理利益，联合起来打击海盗、人口走私、贩毒等海上犯罪行为，在涉及海洋权益争端时通过友好协商的方式来解决问题，短期内无法协商的问题可以考虑搁置争议。共同繁荣、开放包容和清洁美丽的愿景意味着，我们要坚持开放的自由贸易体系，同时共同应对气候变化、海洋环境保护等问题，发挥海洋作为国际贸易大通道的积极作用，关注发展中国家的发展诉求。随着人类技术水平的提升和各国经济发展对资源需求的日益增加，各国都希望开发利用更多的海洋资源。如何才能在更好地利用海洋资源的同时又促进可持续发展、构建海洋命运共同体？习近平总书记提出海洋发展的“四个转变”：“要提高海洋资源开发能力，着力推动海洋经济向质量效益型转变”；“要保护海洋生态环境，着力推动海洋开发方式向循环利用型转变”；“要发展海洋科学技术，着力推动海洋科技向创新引领型转变”；“要维护国家海洋权益，着力推动海洋维权向统筹兼顾型转变”。这为海洋开发利用指明了方向。

具体到全球、地区和双边层面，构建海洋命运共同体应该着眼于不同的路径，这样才更具有可行性。

在全球层面，构建海洋命运共同体主要着眼于涉海全球公共问题的治理，各国应致力于构建更加公正合理、稳定有效的国际法和国际规则体系。目前，发达国家和发展中国家在海洋资源的开发利用方面仍然存在矛盾。发达国家过于强调公海自由原则，希望利用技术上的优势开发更多的公海资源。发展中国家更多强调公海作为人类共同财产的原则。如果公海被确定为人类共同财产，那么它就不得被占有，所有国家共同参加公海管理，积极分享公海开发中获取的利益，并保障公海只用于和平目的。人类共同财产原则更有利于保护公海环境和对海洋资源的可持续开发利用，对于实现持久和平与共同繁荣的愿景来说更为可行。总的来说，全球层面的海洋命运共同体构建，应着眼于建立更加有效的合作制度体系。

在地区和双边层面，由于相关成员在海洋利益方面拥有更多的交集，海洋命运共同体的构建应着眼于以下几个方面：其一，如果某个地区内或者两国间存在海洋权益争端，应该致力于让局势降温，避免引发军事冲突，为海上贸易和人员往来提供安全的环境。地区大国和地区性的安全架构应该在这一方面发挥主要作用。其二，建立高水平的区域经济合作制度，充分发挥海洋作为运输大动脉的作用，提升两国间或者地区内成员国之间的经济交流水平。其三，对两国或者本地区的海洋环境保护开展联合行动，保护海洋资源、打击海上违法犯罪以及联合进行海上搜救等。 （摘编自宋伟《海洋命运共同体构建与新的海洋文明》）

1. 第一小题：下列关于原文内容的理解和分析，不正确的一项是（3 分）（ ）

A. 各国之间可能存在或大或小的海洋权益争端，但这不应妨碍争议各方携手参与海洋命运共同体的构建。

B. 如何在保障人类更好利用海洋资源的同时促进可持续发展，这是构建海洋命运共同体需要应对的挑战。

C. 在全球层面，既有的国际法和国际规则体系不够完备，效率不高，也没有建立起相应的合作制度体系。

D. 高水平的区域经济合作制度，有利于发挥海运优势，促进经济交流，是构建海洋命运共同体的一部分。

答案：C

2. 第二小题：下列对原文论证的相关分析，正确的一项是（3 分）（ ）

A. 文章着眼于人类社会生存和发展，主要论述了海洋命运共同体的建设目标和愿景。

B. 文章用了较大篇幅讨论海洋的发展和生态环保问题，凸显了这些问题的优先性。

C. 第四段对比发达国家和发展中国家的不同主张，以证明公海是人类的共同财产。

D. 文章围绕海洋命运共同体的理念展开，分析问题时注意区分不同的角度和层次。

答案：D

3. 第三小题：根据原文内容，下列说法不正确的一项是（3 分）（ ）

A. 传统的大国争霸思路更多关注本国利益，容易引发海洋地缘纷争，威胁海洋安全。

B. 构建海洋命运共同体，应当从地区和双边逐步推广至全球，这样才更有可行性。

C. 人类共同财产的原则并不反对公海资源开发，也不谋求任何国家权益的优先性。

D. 在海洋命运共同体的构建中，地区大国和地区性的安全架构理应发挥更大的作用。

答案：B

二、数学（选自 2024 年全国高考甲卷）

甲、乙、丙、丁四人排成一列，则丙不在排头，且甲或乙在排尾得概率是（ ）

A. 1/4 B. 1/3 C. 1/2 D. 2/3

答案：B



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