

2009 年上海海事大学攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题 (A)

(重要提示: 答案必须做在答题纸上, 做在试题上不给分)

考试科目: 综合英语

I. Complete each of the following statements with the best appropriate word(s) or phrase(s) chosen from the 4 alternatives attached (10/150):

- As the years passed, the memories of her childhood _____ away.
A. faded B. disappeared C. flashed D. fired
- Mother who takes care of everybody is usually the most _____ person in each family.
A. considerate B. considerable C. considering D. constant
- We often go to the amusement park which is situated in _____ a deserted field.
A. that used to be B. that is used to be
C. what used to be D. what is used to be
- We've brought some _____ chairs for the garden so that they are easy to store away.
A. adapting B. adjusting C. bending D. folding
- The first serious prospect of a cure for Aids, _____ a treatment which delays its effects, has emerged recently.
A. other than B. rather than C. more than D. less than
- The robber was brought to the judge, his hands _____.
A. to be fast tied B. were fast tied C. having been fast tied D. fast tied
- The local people could hardly think of any good way to _____ the disaster of the war.
A. shake off B. get off C. put off D. take off
- So quickly are science and technology advancing _____ is a possibility today may be a reality tomorrow.
A. that B. what C. that which D. that what
- Oceans continually lose by evaporating much of the river water _____ into them.
A. to constantly flow B. be constantly flowing
C. constantly flows D. constantly flowing

10. The work is not very profitable _____ cash., but I am getting valuable experience from it
A. in the light of B. according to C. on the basis of D. in the terms of

II. Error detection and correction (10/150) :

1. The pet dog died when (A) it was fifteen, not of (B) old age, but that it injured its head (C)
when it fell down a flight of stairs (D).
2. This has caused (A) them to deduce that science is mathematics (B) and hardly nothing (C)
else (D).
3. It is (A) no doubt that (B) China has benefited greatly from (C) her population policy (D).
4. I think (A) I would enjoy (B) the movie we went to last night even more if I had read (C)
the book before seeing it (D).
5. If (A) only I would have read (B) the books on (C) the reading list before (D) I attended the
lecture.
6. Considering the frequently (A) heard charge which (B) the increase in (C) television
violence is somehow responsible for the surge in crime (D).
7. As (A) you increase your understanding of the language and your skill in using (B) a
dictionary, you will feel greater (C) confidence and learn well (D).
8. In what following (A), the earlier distinctions, rather than (B) this one, will be assumed
when (C) comparing different energy (D) sources.
9. On this shelf are (A) the books about the two greatest (B) wars in history, which (C)
millions of people were killed or mutilated (D).

10. To protect the whale from the cold of (A) the Arctic seas, nature has provided them (B) with a thick covering (C) of fat called blubber (D).

III. Fill in each of the blanks with an appropriate word (20/150):

Language Change

There _____ (1) many reasons _____ (2) languages change, but _____ (3) major causes help illustrate the _____ (4). Initially, various _____ (5) that started from the same parent developed their _____ (6) uniqueness after groups _____ (6) speakers drifted away from _____ (7) another _____ (8) establish isolated, independent communities. _____ (9) major cause of _____ (10) change is the influence of and interaction _____ (11) foreign cultures, often as a _____ (12) of _____ (13) conquest. A continuing cause for _____ (14) is rapidly expanding technology and new system of communication that bring all _____ (15) and languages into closer _____ (16), with borrowing between _____ (17), a common phenomenon in _____ (18) world. All languages _____ (19) as the experiences of their _____ (20) change.

IV. Write a brief answer to the following questions or requirements (20/150):

- Please define the "coordination" of English syntax with illustrations. (5)
- Please define the "subordination" of English syntax with illustrations. (5)
- What are the differences conjuncts, and conjunctions? Please clarify them with examples (6):
- State the importance of cohesion with at least four markers for illustration (4):

V. Reading Comprehension (20/150):

Passage A

Despite Denmark's manifest virtues, Danes never talk about how proud they are to be Danes. This would sound weird in Danish. When Danes talk to foreigners about Denmark, they always begin by commenting on its tininess, its unimportance, the difficulty of its language, the general small-mindedness and self-indulgence of their countrymen and the high taxes. No Dane would look you in the eye and say, "Denmark is a great country." You're supposed to figure this out for yourself.

It is the land of the silk safety net, where almost half the national budget goes toward smoothing out life's inequalities, and there is plenty of money for schools, day care, retraining programmers, job

seminars-Danes love seminars: three days at a study centre hearing about waste management is almost as good as a ski trip. It is a culture bombarded by English, in advertising, pop music, the Internet, and despite all the English that Danish absorbs—there is no Danish Academy to defend against it—old dialects persist in Jutland that can barely be understood by Copenhageners. It is the land where, as the saying goes, “Few have too much and fewer have too little,” and a foreigner is struck by the sweet egalitarianism that prevails, where the lowliest clerk gives you a level gaze, where Sir and Madame have disappeared from common usage, even Mr. and Mrs. It’s a nation of recyclers—about 55% of Danish garbage gets made into something new—and no nuclear power plants. It’s a nation of tireless planner. Trains run on time. Things operate well in general.

Such a nation of overachievers—a brochure from the Ministry of Business and Industry says, “Denmark is one of the world’s cleanest and most organized countries, with virtually no pollution, crime, or poverty. Denmark is the most corruption-free society in the Northern Hemisphere.” So, of course, one’s heart lifts at any sighting of Danish sleaze: skinhead graffiti on buildings (“Foreigners Out of Denmark!”), broken beer bottles in the gutters, drunken teenagers slumped in the park.

Nonetheless, it is an orderly land. You drive through a Danish town, it comes to an end at a stone wall, and on the other side is a field of barley, an ice clean line: town here, country there. It is not a nation of jay-walkers. People stand on the curb and wait for the red light to change, even if it’s 2 a.m. and there’s not a car in sight. However, Danes don’t think of themselves as awaiting-at-2-a.m.-for-the-green-light people—that’s how they see Swedes and Germans. Danes see themselves as jazzy people, improvisers, more free spirited than Swedes, but the truth is (though one should not say it) that Danes are very much like Germans and Swedes. Orderliness is a main selling point. Denmark has few natural resources, limited manufacturing capability; its future in Europe will be as a broker, banker, and distributor of goods. You send your goods by container ship to Copenhagen, and these bright, young, English-speaking, utterly honest, highly disciplined people will get your goods around to Scandinavia, the Baltic States, and Russia. Airports, seaports, highways, and rail lines are ultramodern and well-maintained.

The orderliness of the society doesn’t mean that Danish lives are less messy or lonely than yours or mine, and no Dane would tell you so. You can hear plenty about bitter family feuds and the sorrows of alcoholism and about perfectly sensible people who went off one day and killed themselves. An orderly society can not exempt its members from the hazards of life.

But there is a sense of entitlement and security that Danes grow up with. Certain things are yours by virtue of citizenship, and you shouldn’t feel bad for taking what you’re entitled to, you’re as good as anyone else. The rules of the welfare system are clear to everyone, the benefits you get if you lose your job, the steps you take to get a new one; and the orderliness of the system makes it

possible for the country to weather high unemployment and social unrest without a sense of crisis.

1. The author thinks that Danes adopt a ____ attitude towards their country.
A. boastful B. modest C. deprecating D. mysterious
2. Which of the following is NOT a Danish characteristic cited in the passage?
A. Fondness of foreign culture. B. Equality in society.
C. Linguistic tolerance. D. Persistent planning.
3. The author's reaction to the statement by the Ministry of Business and Industry is ____.
A. disapproving B. approving C. noncommittal D. doubtful
4. According to the passage, Danish orderliness ____.
A. sets the people apart from Germans and Swedes
B. spares Danes social troubles besetting other people
C. is considered economically essential to the country
D. prevents Danes from acknowledging existing troubles
5. At the end of the passage the author states all the following EXCEPT that ____.
A. Danes are clearly informed of their social benefits
B. Danes take for granted what is given to them
C. the open system helps to tide the country over
D. orderliness has alleviated unemployment

Passage B

Human migration: the term is vague. What people usually think of is the permanent movement of people from one home to another. More broadly, though, migration means all the ways—from the seasonal drift of agricultural workers within a country to the relocation of refugees from one country to another.

Migration is big, dangerous, compelling. It is 60 million Europeans leaving home from the 16th to the 20th centuries. It is some 15 million Hindus, Sikhs, and Muslims swept up in a tumultuous shuffle of citizens between India and Pakistan after the partition of the subcontinent in 1947.

Migration is the dynamic undertone of population change: everyone's solution, everyone's conflict. As the century turns, migration, with its inevitable economic and political turmoil, has been called "one of the greatest challenges of the coming century."

But it is much more than that. It is, as has always been, the great adventure of human life. Migration helped create humans, drove us to conquer the planet, shaped our societies, and promises to reshape them again.

"You have a history book written in your genes," said Spencer Wells. The book he's trying to read goes back to long before even the first word was written, and it is a story of migration.

Wells, a tall, blond geneticist at Stanford University, spent the summer of 1998 exploring remote parts of Transcaucasia and Central Asia with three colleagues in a Land Rover, looking for drops of blood. In the blood, donated by the people he met, he will search for the story that genetic markers can tell of the long paths human life has taken across the Earth. Genetic studies are the latest technique in a long effort of modern humans to find out where they have come from. But however the paths are traced, the basic story is simple: people have been moving since they were people. If early humans hadn't moved and intermingled as much as they did, they probably would have continued to evolve into different species. From beginnings in Africa, most researchers agree, groups of hunter-gatherers spread out, driven to the ends of the Earth.

To demographer Kingsley Davis, two things made migration happen. First, human beings, with their tools and language, could adapt to different conditions without having to wait for evolution to make them suitable for a new niche. Second, as populations grew, cultures began to differ, and inequalities developed between groups. The first factor gave us the keys to the door of any room on the planet; the other gave us reasons to use them.

Over the centuries, as agriculture spread across the planet, people moved toward places where metal was found and worked and to centres of commerce that then became cities. Those places were, in turn, invaded and overrun by people later generations called barbarians.

In between these storm surges were steadier but similarly profound sides where people moved out to colonize or were captured and brought in as slaves. For a while the population of Athens, that city of legendary enlightenment was as much as 35 percent slaves.

"What strikes me is how important migration is as a cause and effect in the great world events." Mark Miller, co-author of *The Age of Migration* and a professor of political science at the University of Delaware, told me recently.

It is difficult to think of any great events that did not involve migration. Religions spawned pilgrims or settlers; wars drove refugees before them and made new land available for the conquerors;

political upheavals displaced thousands or millions; economic innovations drew workers and entrepreneurs like magnets; environmental disasters like famine or disease pushed their bedraggled survivors anywhere they could replant hope. "It's part of our nature, this movement," Miller said, "It's just a fact of the human condition."

6. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

- A. Migration exerts a great impact on population change.
- B. Migration contributes to Mankind's progress.
- C. Migration brings about desirable and undesirable effects.
- D. Migration may not be accompanied by human conflicts.

7. According to Kingsley Davis, migration occurs as a result of the following reasons EXCEPT

- _____.
- A. human adaptability
 - B. human evolution
 - C. cultural differences
 - D. inter-group inequalities

8. Which of the following groups is NOT mentioned as migrants in the passage?

- A. Farmers.
- B. Workers.
- C. Settlers.
- D. Colonizers.

9. There seems to be a(n) _____ relationship between great events and migration.

- A. loose
- B. indefinite
- C. causal
- D. remote

10. The word "tumultuous" in line 3, paragraph 2 means _____.

- A. hushed
- B. tranquil
- C. serene
- D. vociferous

VI. Turn the following parts into Chinese (20/150)

Passage One

Yet before the floating impress of the woods could clear itself, suddenly the gladsome light leaped over hill and valley, casting amber, blue, and purple, and a tint of rich red rose, according to the scene they lit on, and the curtain flung around; yet all alike dispelling fear and the cloven hoof of darkness, all on the wings of hope advancing. Then life and joy sprang reassured from every crouching hollow; every flower and bud and bird had a fluttering sense of them.

Passage Two

We are at our human finest, dancing with our minds, when there are more choices than two. Sometimes there are ten, even twenty different ways to go, all but one bound to be wrong, and the richness of selection in such situation can lift us onto totally new ground. This process is called exploration and is based on human fallibility. If we had only a single center in our brains, capable of responding only when a correct decision was to be made, instead of the jumble of different, credulous, easily conned clusters of neurons that provide for being flung off into blind alleys, up tress, down dead end, out into blue sky, along wrong turning, around bends, we could only stay the way we are today, stuck fast.

VII. Turn the following underlined parts into English (20/150)

聪明人一定知道，深渊无疑是飞瀑的杰作。飞瀑之下之所以有渊，是因为飞瀑居高临下，奔泻不止所致。滴水可穿石，绳锯可断木，飞流之下，怎么没有深渊？飞瀑是深渊之母，是她孕育着深渊；飞瀑是深渊的“上帝”，是他创造出深渊。飞瀑之于深渊，真是关系密切，作用巨大。飞瀑是深渊之因，深渊是飞瀑之果。看到飞瀑下的深渊，自然会对飞瀑肃然起敬。可是有些人，却不尽然，他们站在深渊前，赞叹的只是那一潭深邃的绿水，却忘记了飞瀑日夜冲击的功劳。这如同有些人，面对博学者的惊人成就大加称颂，却很少想到他们惊人成就由何而来。

VIII. Write on the topic chosen form the list around 500 words (30/150):

- 1) Language and Culture
- 2) Financial Crisis and Economic Crisis
- 3) Education and Employment