

# 2011 年上海海事大学攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

(重要提示: 答案必须做在答题纸上, 做在试题上不加分)

考试科目: 综合英语 (A 卷)

TIME LIMIT: 180 MIN

## PART I VOCABULARY & COLLOCATION (40%)

[20MIN]

There are 40 sentences in this section, and after each there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or collocation that best completes each sentence and write the letters of your choices on your ANSWER SHEET.

- The Chinese nation has \_\_\_ many national heroes.  
A. brought forth    B. brought forward    C. brought up    D. brought about
- The \_\_\_ of the priest's sermon was that all human beings should love each other.  
A. brain    B. question    C. essence    D. reality
- We all left the meeting convinced that the project was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fertile    B. inevitable    C. inherent    D. feasible
- The heavy burden of the life made her \_\_\_ the old way of stealing.  
A. revel in    B. relate to    C. revert to    D. revive in
- She has always \_\_\_ her neighbors for the past twenty years.  
A. been fed up with    B. been on good terms with  
C. got around to    D. gone along with
- These books are both interesting and instructive. No wonder they \_\_\_ the reading public.  
A. appeal to    B. apply to    C. approve of    D. ascend to
- You must phone the police when you find any suspicious guy \_\_\_ the house late at night.  
A. hanging out    B. hanging up    C. hanging round    D. hanging together
- Despite the fact that the area had been hit by the severest drought in twenty years, a(n) \_\_\_ harvest was gathered in.  
A. desirable    B. wishful    C. bumper    D. ideal
- The store was \_\_\_ people shopping for household wares.  
A. occupied by    B. seized by    C. invaded by    D. jammed with
- That fellow \_\_\_ at long distance running.  
A. excels    B. exceeds    C. surpasses    D. overtakes
- Mr. Longman \_\_\_ his hat when he met the teacher of his daughter on the street.

- A. gave            B. tipped            C. raised            D. heightened
12. The television station was \_\_\_\_\_ with calls protesting the distasteful programs.  
A. hatched            B. modulated            C. flooded            D. prompted
13. I wonder who first \_\_\_\_\_ the idea of bags with gas to make balloons.  
A. imagined            B. conceived            C. cherished            D. concealed
14. The girl under the tree is \_\_\_\_\_ my sister.  
A. no one than            B. no other than            C. no one that            D. none other than
15. We note with satisfaction that all these activities have helped to \_\_\_\_\_ mutual understanding and friendship between our two countries.  
A. propel            B. promote            C. strengthen            D. depress
16. The minibus \_\_\_\_\_ five people quite comfortably.  
A. lodges            B. grants            C. accommodates            D. drinks
17. It's a common knowledge that chalk \_\_\_\_\_ moisture from the air.  
A. gets            B. evaporates            C. absorbs            D. discards
18. Having \_\_\_\_\_ so many obstacles, she established her fame as a first-rate actress at last.  
A. removed            B. surmounted            C. resumed            D. harnessed
19. We stopped for a coffee break and \_\_\_\_\_ working fifteen minutes later.  
A. resumed            B. consumed            C. presumed            D. assumed
20. The discontented students \_\_\_\_\_ by boycotting the school-cafeteria.  
A. rewarded            B. vanished            C. groaned            D. took their revenge
21. She is very \_\_\_\_\_ upsetting her husband, as he has a violent temper.  
A. tired of            B. wary of            C. keen on            D. confined to
22. "Are you ready?"  
"Why should I be ready when you are not?" she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. repeated            B. retorted            C. shouted            D. said
23. The house had many \_\_\_\_\_ with her dead husband for her to be happy in it.  
A. conjunctions            B. associations            C. links            D. chains
24. I am not sure whether I want to take this course; I may \_\_\_\_\_ for the first week to see if I like it.  
A. sit on            B. sit in            C. sit down            D. sit up
25. The Americans are a highly \_\_\_\_\_ people. Most of them like to travel whenever they get the chance.  
A. mobilized            B. mobile            C. changeable            D. moved
26. Most environmental problems exist because adequate measures for preventing them \_\_\_\_\_ taken in the past.  
A. was not            B. were not            C. were not being            D. being not
27. During the summer vacation, Mary worked on a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ basis as a salesman, taking 8 percent of everything she sells.  
A. salary            B. income            C. commission            D. pension

28. She listened carefully \_\_\_\_\_ she might discover exactly what he wanted.  
 A. so as that      B. in case      C. providing      D. in order that
29. Michelle found it difficult to get his British jokes \_\_\_\_\_ to Australian audiences.  
 A. across      B. deal      C. over      D. down
30. The news item about the traffic accident is followed by a detailed report made \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. on the spot      B. on the location      C. on the ground      D. on the site
31. The government \_\_\_\_\_ to approve the use of wide-spread surveillance when the Justice Department took objections.  
 A. is going      B. had been      C. was about      D. is coming
32. It is reported that fewer and fewer of today's workers expect to spend their working lives in the same field, \_\_\_\_\_ the same company.  
 A. much worse      B. less likely      C. all else      D. let alone
33. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are so excited today, for they bought \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
 A. many furnitures      B. so much furniture  
 C. many piece of furniture      D. a lot of furniture
34. Despite their good service provided, most inns are less expensive than hotels of \_\_\_\_\_ standards.  
 A. equivalent      B. likely      C. alike      D. uniform
35. Because there was little heat in the bed room, Evan was cold \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. much through the night      B. most of the night  
 C. many parts of the night      D. the majority part of the night
36. You must have the experience that you find your voice \_\_\_\_\_ on the telephone.  
 A. distorted      B. irregular      C. twisted      D. deformed
37. President Jimmy gave a brief \_\_\_\_\_ of the history of the university before the opening of the conference.  
 A. comment      B. reference      C. account      D. statement
38. "Do you like those kinds of cigarette?"  
 "\_\_\_\_\_ cigarette agrees with me."  
 A. Hardly no      B. Nearly no      C. Barely no      D. Almost none
39. When they had finished reading, the children were told to \_\_\_\_\_ all the picture books they had taken out.  
 A. put up      B. put off      C. put away      D. put out
40. The harder the shrub is to grow, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the higher price it is      B. the higher price it would have  
 C. the higher the price is      D. the higher is the price

**PART II READING COMPREHENSION (60%)**

[60 MIN]

*In this section there are eight texts followed by a total of 40 multiple-choice questions marked*

*A, B, C and D. Read the texts and then write the letters of your choices on your ANSWER SHEET.*

**TEXT A**

The case for college has been accepted without question for more than a generation. All high school graduates ought to go, says conventional wisdom and statistical evidence, because college will help them earn more money, become “better” people, and learn to be more responsible citizens than those who don’t go.

But college has never been able to work its magic for everyone. And now that close to half our high school graduates are attending, those who don’t fit the pattern are becoming more numerous, and more obvious. College graduates are selling shoes and driving taxis; college students interfere with each other’s experiments and write false letters of recommendation in the intense competition for admission to graduate school. Others find no stimulation in their studies and drop out — often encouraged by college administrators.

Some observers say the fault is with the young people themselves — they are spoiled and they are expecting too much. But that is a condemnation of the students as a whole, and doesn’t explain all campus unhappiness. Others blame the state of the world, and they are partly right. We have been told that young people have to go to college because our economy can’t absorb an army of untrained eighteen-year-olds. But disappointed graduates are learning that it can no longer absorb an army of trained twenty-two-year-olds either.

Some adventuresome educators and watchers have openly begun to suggest that college may not be the best, the proper, the only place for every young person after the completion of high school. We may have been looking at all those surveys and statistics upside down, it seems, and through the rosy glow of our own remembered college experiences. Perhaps college doesn’t make people intelligent, ambitious, happy, liberal, or quick to learn things — may it is just the other way around, and intelligent, ambitious, happy, liberal, quick-learning people are merely the ones who have been attracted to college in the first place. And perhaps all those successful college graduates would have been successful whether they had gone to college or not. This is heresy to those of us who have been brought up to believe that if a little schooling is good, more has to be much better. But contrary evidence is beginning to mount up.

1. According to the author, \_\_\_\_.

- A. people used to question the value of college education
- B. people used to have full confidence in higher education
- C. all high school graduates went to college
- D. very few high school graduates chose to go to college

2. In the 2nd paragraph, “those who don’t fit the pattern” refer to \_\_\_\_.

- A. high school graduates who aren’t suitable for college education
- B. college graduates who are selling shoes and driving taxis
- C. college students who aren’t any better for their higher education

- D.high school graduates who failed to be admitted to college
3. The dropout rate of college students seems to go up because \_\_\_\_.
- A.young people are disappointed with the conventional way of teaching at college
  - B.many people are required to join the army
  - C.young people have little motivation in pursuing a higher education
  - D.young people don't like the intense competition for admission to graduate school
4. According to the passage, the problems of college education partly originate in the fact that \_\_\_\_.
- A.society cannot provide enough jobs for properly trained graduates
  - B.high school graduates do not fit the pattern of college education
  - C.too many students have to earn their own living
  - D.college administrators encourage students to drop out
5. In this passage, the author argues that \_\_\_\_.
- A.more and more evidence shows college education may not be the best thing for high school graduates
  - B.college education is not enough if one wants to be successful
  - C.college education benefits only the intelligent, ambitious, and quick-learning people
  - D.intelligent people may learn quicker if they don't go to college

#### **TEXT B**

What we know of prenatal development makes all this attempt made by a mother to mold the character of her unborn child by studying poetry, art, or mathematics during pregnancy seem utterly impossible. How could such extremely complex influences pass from the mother to the child? There is no connection between their nervous systems. Even the blood vessels of a mother and her child do not join directly. An emotional shock to the mother will affect her child, because it changes the activity of her glands and change the chemistry in her blood. Any chemical change in the mother's blood will affect the child for better or worse. But we can not see how a mathematics or poetic genius can be dissolved in blood and produce a similar liking or genius in the child.

In our discussion of instincts, we saw that there was reason to believe that whatever we inherit must be of some very simple sort rather than any complicated or very definite kind of behavior. It is certain that no one inherits a knowledge of mathematics. It may be, however, that children inherit more or less of a rather general ability that we may call intelligence. If very intelligent children become deeply interested in mathematics, they will probably make a success of that study.

As for musical ability, it may be that what is inherited is an especially sensitive ear, a peculiar structure of the hands or the vocal organs connections between nerves and muscles that make it comparatively easy to learn the movements a musician must execute, and particularly vigorous emotions. If these factors are all organized around music, the child may become a musician. The same factors in other circumstance might be organized about some other center of interest. The

rich emotional equipment might find expression in poetry. The capable fingers might develop skill in surgery. It is not the knowledge of music that is inherited, then nor even the love of it, but a certain bodily structure that makes it comparatively easy to acquire musical knowledge and skill. Whether that ability shall be directed toward music or some other undertaking may be decided entirely by forces in the environment in which a child grows up.

6. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Some mothers try to influence their unborn children by studying art and other subjects during their pregnancy.

B. It is utterly impossible for us to learn anything about prenatal development.

C. The blood vessels of a mother and her child do not join directly.

D. There are no connection between a mother's nervous systems and her unborn child's.

7. A mother will affect her unborn baby on the condition that \_\_\_\_.

A. she is emotionally shocked

B. she has a good knowledge of inheritance

C. she takes part in all kind of activities

D. she sticks to studying

8. According to the passage, a child may inherit \_\_\_\_.

A. everything from his mother

B. a knowledge of mathematics

C. a rather general ability that we call intelligence

D. her mother's musical ability

9. If a child inherits something from his mother, such as an especially sensitive ear, a peculiar structure of the hands or of the vocal organs, he will \_\_\_\_.

A. surely become musician

B. mostly become a poet

C. possibly become a teacher

D. become a musician on the condition that all these factors are organized around music

10. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. Role of Inheritance

B. An Unborn Child

C. Function of instincts

D. Inherited Talents

### TEXT C

Most of us are taught to pay attention to what is said — the words. Words do provide us with some information, but meanings are derived from so many other sources that it would hinder our effectiveness as a partner to a relationship to rely too heavily on words alone. Words are used to describe only a small part of the many ideas we associate with any given message. Sometimes we can gain insight into some of those associations if we listen for more than words. We don't always

say what we mean or mean what we say. Sometimes our words don't mean anything except "I'm letting off some steam. I don't really want you to pay close attention to what I'm saying. Just pay attention to what I'm feeling." Mostly we mean several things at once. A person wanting to purchase a house says to the current owner, "This step has to be fixed before I'll buy." The owner says, "It's been like that for years." Actually, the step hasn't been like that for years, but the unspoken message is: "I don't want to fix it. We put up with it. Why can't you?" The search for a more expansive view of meaning can be developed of examining a message in terms of who said it, when it occurred, the related conditions or situation, and how it was said.

When a message occurs, it can also reveal associated meaning. Let us assume two couples do exactly the same amount of kissing and arguing. But one couple always kisses after an argument and the other couple always argues after a kiss. The ordering of the behaviors may mean a great deal more than the frequency of the behavior. A friend's unusually docile behavior may only be understood by noting that it was preceded by situations that required an abnormal amount of assertiveness. Some responses may be directly linked to a developing pattern of responses and defy logic. For example, a person who says "No!" to a series of charges like "You're dumb," "You're lazy," and "You're dishonest," may also say "No!" and try to justify his or her response if the next statement is "And you're good looking."

We would do well to listen for how messages are presented. The words, "If sure has been nice to have you over," can be said with emphasis and excitement or ritualistically. The phrase can be said once or repeated several times. And the meanings we associate with the phrase will change accordingly. Sometimes if we say something infrequently, it assumes more importance; sometimes the more we say something, the less importance it assumes.

11. Effective communication is rendered possible between two conversing partners if \_\_\_\_.
  - A. they use proper words to carry their ideas
  - B. they both speak truly of their own feelings
  - C. they try to understand each other's ideas beyond words
  - D. they are capable of associating meaning with their words
12. "I'm letting off some steam" in paragraph 1 means \_\_\_\_.
  - A. I'm just calling your attention
  - B. I'm just kidding
  - C. I'm just saying the opposite
  - D. I'm just giving off some sound
13. The house-owner's example shows that he actually means \_\_\_\_.
  - A. the step has been like that for years
  - B. he doesn't think it necessary to fix the step
  - C. the condition of the step is only a minor fault
  - D. the cost involved in the fixing should be shared
14. Some responses and behaviors may appear very illogical, but are justifiable if \_\_\_\_.

- A. linked to an abnormal amount of assertiveness
- B. seen as one's habitual pattern of behavior
- C. taken as part of an ordering sequence
- D. expressed to a series of charges

15. The word "ritualistically" in the last paragraph equals something done \_\_\_\_.

- A. without true intention
- B. light-heartedly
- C. in a way of ceremony
- D. with less emphasis

#### TEXT D

A study of art history might be a good way to learn more about a culture than is possible to learn in general history classes. Most typical history courses concentrate on politics, economics, and war. But art history focuses on much more than this because art reflects not only the political values of a people, but also religious beliefs, emotions, and psychology. In addition, information about the daily activities of our ancestors — or of people very different from our own — can be provided by art. In short, art expresses the essential qualities of a time and a place, and a study of it clearly offer us a deeper understanding than can be found in most history books.

In history books, objective information about the political life of a country is presented; that is, facts about politics are given, but opinions are not expressed. Art, on the other hand, is subjective: it reflects emotions and opinions. The great Spanish painter Francisco Goya was perhaps the first truly "political" artist. In his well-known painting *The Third of May 1808*, he criticized the Spanish government for its misuse of power over people. Over a hundred years later, symbolic images were used in Pablo Picasso's *Guernica* to express the horror of war. Meanwhile, on another continent, the powerful paintings of Diego Rivera, Jose Clemente Orozco, and David Alfaro Siqueiros — as well as the works of Alfredo Ramos Martines — depicted these Mexican artists' deep anger and sadness about social problems.

In the same way, art can reflect a culture's religious beliefs. For hundreds of years in Europe, religious art was almost the only type of art that existed. Churches and other religious buildings were filled with paintings that depicted people and stories from the Bible. Although most people couldn't read, they could still understand biblical stories in the pictures on church walls. By contrast, one of the main characteristics of art in the Middle East was (and still is) its absence of human and animal images. This reflects the Islamic belief that statues are unholy.

16. More can be learned about a culture from a study of art history than general history because art history \_\_\_\_.

- A. show us the religious and emotions of a people in addition to political values
- B. provide us with information about the daily activities of people in the past
- C. give us an insight into the essential qualities of a time and a place
- D. all of the above

17. Art is subjective in that\_\_.

- A. a personal and emotional view of history is presented through it
- B. it can easily rouse our anger or sadness about social problems
- C. it will find a ready echo in our hearts
- D. both B and C

18. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. Unlike Francisco Goya, Pablo and several Mexican artists expressed their political opinions in their paintings.
- B. History books often reveal the compilers' political views.
- C. Religious art remained in Europe for centuries the only type of art because most people regarded the Bible as the Holy Book.
- D. All the above mentioned.

19. The passage is mainly discussing\_\_.

- A. the difference between general history and art history
- B. the making of art history
- C. what we can learn from art
- D. the influence of artists on art history

20. It may be concluded from this passage that\_\_.

- A. Islamic artists have had to create architectural decorations with images of flowers or geometric forms
- B. history teachers are more objective than general history
- C. it is more difficult to study art history than general history
- D. people and stories from the Bible were painted on churches and other buildings in order to popularize the Bible

#### TEXT E

The tourist trade is booming. With all this coming and going, you'd expect greater understanding to develop between the nations of the world. Not a bit of it! Superb systems of communication by air, sea and land make it possible for us to visit each other's countries at a moderate cost. What was once the 'grand tour', reserved for only the very rich, is now within everybody's grasp. The package tour and chartered flights are not to be sneered at. Modern travelers enjoy a level of comfort which the lords and ladies on grand tours in the old days couldn't have dreamed of. But what's the sense of this mass exchange of populations if the nations of the world remain basically ignorant of each other?

Many tourist organizations are directly responsible for this state of affairs. They deliberately set out to protect their clients from too much contact with the local population. The modern tourist leads a cosseted, sheltered life. He lives at international hotels, where he eats his international food and sips his international drink while he gazes at the natives from a distance. Conducted tours to places of interest are carefully censored. The tourist is allowed to see only what the organizers

want him to see and no more. A strict schedule makes it impossible for the tourist to wander off on his own; and anyway, language is always a barrier, so he is only too happy to be protected in this way. At its very worst, this leads to a new and hideous kind of colonization. Blackpool is recreated at Torremolinos where the traveler goes not to eat paella, but fish and chips.

The sad thing about this situation is that it leads to the persistence of national stereotypes. We don't see the people of other nations as they really are, but as we have been brought up to believe they are. You can test this for yourself. Take five nationalities, say, French, German, English, American and Italian. Now in your mind, match them with these five adjectives: musical, amorous, cold, pedantic, native. Far from providing us with any insight into the national characteristics of the peoples just mentioned, these adjectives actually act as barriers. So when you set out on your travels, the only characteristics you notice are those which confirm your preconceptions. You come away with the highly unoriginal and inaccurate impression that, say, 'Anglo-Saxons are hypocrites' or that 'Latin peoples shout a lot'. You only have to make a few foreign friends to understand how absurd and harmful national stereotypes are. But how can you make foreign friends when the tourist trade does its best to prevent you?

Carried to an extreme, stereotypes can be positively dangerous. Wild generalizations stir up racial hatred and blind us to the basic fact that all people are human. We are all similar to each other and at the same time all unique.

21. The main idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_.
- A. tourism contributes nothing to increasing understanding between nations
  - B. tourism is tiresome
  - C. conducted tour is dull
  - D. tourism really does something to one's country
22. What is the author's attitude toward tourism?
- A. apprehensive
  - B. negative
  - C. critical
  - D. appreciative
23. Which word in the following is the best to summarize 'Latin peoples shout a lot'?
- A. silent
  - B. noisy
  - C. lively.
  - D. active
24. The purpose of the author's criticism is to point out \_\_\_\_.
- A. conducted tour is disappointing
  - B. the way of touring should be changed
  - C. when traveling, you notice characteristics which confirm preconception
  - D. national stereotypes should be changed

25. What is 'grand tour' now?

- A. Moderate cost.
- B. Local sight-seeing is investigated by the tourist organization.
- C. People enjoy the first-rate comforts.
- D. Everybody can enjoy the 'grand tour'.

**TEXT F**

California is a land of variety and contrast. Almost every type of physical land feature, sort of arctic ice fields and tropical jungles can be found within its borders. Sharply contrasting types of land often lie very close to one another.

People living in Bakersfield, for instance, can visit the Pacific Ocean and the coastal plain, the fertile San Joaquin Valley, the arid Mojave Desert, and the high Sierra Nevada, all within a radius of about 100 miles. In other areas it is possible to go snow skiing in the morning and surfing in the evening of the same day, without having to travel long distance.

Contrast abounds in California. The highest point in the United States (outside Alaska) is in California, and so is the lowest point (including Alaska). Mount Whitney, 14,494 feet above sea level, is separated from Death Valley, 282 feet below sea level, by a distance of only 100 miles. The two areas have a difference in altitude of almost three miles.

California has deep, clear mountain lakes like Lake Tahoe, the deepest in the country, but it also has shallow, salty desert lakes. It has Lake Tulainyo, 12,020 feet above sea level, and the lowest lake in the country, the Salton Sea, 236 feet below sea level. Some of its lakes, like Owens Lake in Death Valley, are not lakes at all: they are dried up lake beds.

In addition to mountains, lakes, valleys, deserts, and plateaus, California has its Pacific coastline, stretching longer than the coastlines of Oregon and Washington combined.

26. Which of the following is the lowest point in the United States?

- A. Lake Tulainyo
- B. Mojave desert
- C. Death Valley
- D. The Salton Sea

27. Where is the highest point in the United States located?

- A. Lake Tahoe
- B. Sierra Nevada
- C. Mount Whitney
- D. Alaska

28. How far away is Death Valley from Mount Whitney?

- A. About 3 miles.
- B. Only 100 miles.
- C. 282 feet.
- D. 14,494 feet.

29. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as being within a radius of about 100 miles of Bakersfield?

- A. The Pacific Ocean
- B. San Joaquin Valley
- C. Mojave Desert
- D. Oregon and Washington

30. Which statement best demonstrates that California is a land of variety and contrast?

- A. The highest lake in California is Lake Tulainyo.
- B. It is possible to go surfing and snow skiing in some parts of California without having to travel long distance.
- C. Sierra Nevada, San Joaquin Valley, Mojave Desert and the Pacific Ocean all lie within a radius of about 100 miles.
- D. Owens Lake, in Death Valley, is not really a lake at all.

#### TEXT G

Age has its privileges in America. And one of the more prominent of them is the senior citizen discount. Anyone who has reached a certain age—in some cases as low as 55—is automatically entitled to a dazzling array of price reductions at nearly every level of commercial life. Eligibility is determined not by one's need but by the date on one's birth certificate. Practically unheard of a generation ago, the discounts have become a routine part of many businesses — as common as color televisions in motel rooms and free coffee on airliners.

People with gray hair often are given the discounts without even asking for them; yet, millions of Americans above age 60 are healthy and solvent. Businesses that would never dare offer discounts to college students or anyone under 30 freely offer them to older Americans. The practice is acceptable because of the widespread belief that "elderly" and "needy" are synonymous .

Perhaps that once was true, but today elderly Americans as a group have a lower poverty rate than the rest of the population. To be sure, there is economic diversity within the elderly, and many older Americans are poor, but most of them aren't. It is impossible to determine the impact of the discounts on individual companies. For many firms, they are a stimulus to revenue. But in other cases the discounts are given at the expense, directly or indirectly, of younger Americans. Moreover, they are a direct irritant in what some politicians and scholars see as a coming conflict between the generations.

Generational tensions are being fueled by continuing debate over Social Security benefits, which mostly involves a transfer of resources from the young to the old. Employment is another sore point. Buoyed by laws and court decisions, more and more older Americans are declining the retirement dinner in favor of staying on the job — thereby lessening employment and promotion opportunities for younger workers.