

2018 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, 做在试题上不给分, 答题纸上务必标清楚大题号和小题号)

考试科目: 综合英语

I. Structure and Vocabulary: (40/150)

(I) Grammar

Directions: In this part, there are 20 sentences. After each sentence there are four choices and you should decide on the best one.

1. In fact he had done _____ he could to help the poor.
A. what B. which C. as D. all which
2. We've tested ten types of material, _____ is completely waterproof.
A. no of which B. none of which
C. some of that D. neither of which
3. _____ makes men different from the other animals is that they can think and speak.
A. That B. The thing C. All D. What
4. She scarcely cares for anything, _____?
A. doesn't she B. does she C. is she D. isn't she
5. He has made another wonderful discovery, _____ of great importance to science.
A. which I think it is B. of which I think it is
C. I think which is D. which I think is
6. _____ the importance of wearing seat belts while driving.
A. Little they realize B. They little do realize
C. Little realize do they D. Little do they realize
7. They will go home for winter vacation as soon as they _____ their exams.
A. have finished B. finish
C. will finish D. will have finished
8. Without your help, we _____ so much.
A. didn't achieve B. would not have achieved
C. will not achieve D. don't achieve
9. The time will come _____ man can fly to outer space freely.
A. that B. when C. in that D. which
10. _____ you were busy, I wouldn't have bothered you with my questions.
A. If I realized B. Had I realized
C. Did I have realized that D. As I realized
11. Tom said that he wouldn't mind _____.
A. to wait for us B. waiting for us C. wait for us D. for waiting us
12. The students are busy _____ the examination.
A. preparing for B. preparing C. to prepare D. to prepare for
13. It's high time we _____ something to stop traffic accident.
A. do B. will C. did D. must do
14. We can hardly avoid making any mistakes in our work _____ hard we try.
A. whatever B. how C. no matter D. however
15. He spoke confidently, _____ impressed me most.

- A. so that B. it C. that D. which
16. He asked _____ since he had been chairman for seven years.
 A. not to have been re-elected B. to be not re-elected
 C. not to be re-elected D. to have not been re-elected
17. He took down a square green bottle, _____ he poured into a dish.
 A. its contents B. which content
 C. the contents of which D. the content of that
18. We regret _____ you that the materials you ordered are out of stock.
 A. informing B. to inform
 C. informed D. to have informed
19. Our teacher recommends that we _____ as attentive as possible when we visit the museum.
 A. are B. were C. shall be D. be
20. Never before that night _____ the extent of my own power.
 A. had I feel B. I felt C. did I feel D. I would feel

(II) Vocabulary

Directions: In this part, there are 20 sentences. After each sentence there are four choices, and you should decide on the best choice.

21. No one knows there is a small island inhabited by a vast assemblage of animals and plants in that country.
 A. occupied B. lived C. habituated D. dwelled
22. Lack of employment outside the home tends to make women vulnerable to depression.
 A. surprised by B. impressed by
 C. attacked by D. disappointed by
23. Many factories suffered substantial damage last year.
 A. little B. existent C. solid D. noticeable
24. Thanks to John I began to learn to trust my feelings.
 A. Thanks for B. Owing to C. Depending on D. Obligated to
25. Rice production soared from 694,000 tons to 913,000.
 A. roared B. grew C. flew D. reduced
26. Martin's job offer spurred the others to do something themselves.
 A. speed B. encouraged C. made D. wished
27. The decline of the motor industry was obviously seen in the economic crisis last year.
 A. weakening B. refusing C. decaying D. wasting
28. The earliest fish have evolved into some 30,000 different species.
 A. exhibited B. developed C. expanded D. extended
29. She inherited her mother's good looks and her father's bad temper.
 A. derived B. hindered C. objected D. mixed
30. If they don't invest wisely, they can lose their millions as fast as their ancestors made them.
 A. descents B. successors C. forefathers D. predecessors
31. It is surprising that many millionaires are tightfisted.
 A. generous B. modest C. industrious D. miserly
32. The improved lid of this jar makes for easier opening.
 A. interprets B. gives in C. supports D. contributes to
33. People have to resort to elaborate security systems to protect themselves.
 A. complicated B. up to date C. coherent D. popular
34. This is a clear indictment of government mismanagement,

- A. sign B. statement C. accusation D. injustice
35. Landing on the moon was one of the most dramatic scientific adventures of this century.
A. literal B. impressive C. flexible D. constructive
36. There is a(n) atmosphere of peace and calm in the country.
A. general impression B. environment
C. climate D. complexity
37. The situation in Asia shows how power has shifted from individual governments to the markets.
A. changed B. went around C. happened D. placed
38. Other factors contributing to the rise of Globalization are new technologies and better transportation systems.
A. giving to B. causing about C. leading to D. resulting from
39. The teacher illustrated his lesson about France with photographs of the people who live there.
A. indicated B. explained C. protected D. instructed
40. They disputed with each other on various issues.
A. discussed B. competed C. disagreed D. argued

II. Read the following passages and choose the best from the four choices to complete the work attached at the end of each passage: (40/150)

Passage A

Hot boning is an energy saving technique for the meat processing industry. It has received considerable attention in recent years when increased pressure for energy conservation has accentuated the need for more efficient methods of processing the bovine carcass. Cooling of an entire carcass requires a considerable amount of refrigerated space, since bone and trimmable fat are cooled along with the muscle. It is also necessary to space the carcasses adequately in the refrigerated room for better air movement and prevention of microbial contamination, thus adding to the volume requirements for carcass chillers.

Conventional handling of meat involves holding the beef sides in the cooler for 24 to 36 hours before boning. Chilling in the traditional fashion is also associated with a loss of carcass weight ranging from 2% to 4% due to evaporation of moisture from the meat tissue.

Early excision, or hot boning, of muscle prerigor followed by vacuum packaging has several potential advantages. By removing only the edible muscle and fat prerigor, refrigeration space and costs are minimized, boning labor is decreased and storage yields increased. Because hot boning often results in toughening of meat, a more recent approach, hot boning often following electrical stimulation, has been used to reduce the necessary time of rigor mortis. Some researchers have found this method beneficial in maintaining tender meat, while others have found that the meat also becomes tough after electrical stimulation.

- Which of the following was not mentioned as a drawback of the conventional methods of boning?
A. Storage space requirements. B. Energy waste.
C. Loss of carcass weight. D. Toughness of meat.
- Hot boning is becoming very popular because _____.
A. it causes meat to be very tender
B. it helps conserve energy and is less expensive than conventional methods
C. meat tastes better when the bone is adequately seared along with the meat
D. it reduces the weight of the carcass
- Carcass chiller* means most nearly _____.
A. a refrigerator for the animal body

- B. a method of boning meat
- C. electrical stimulation of beef
- D. early excision

4. Early excision means most nearly _____.

- A. vacuum packaging
- B. hot boning
- C. carcass chilling
- D. electrical stimulation

5. The toughening of meat during hot boning has been combatted by _____.

- A. following hot boning with electrical stimulation
- B. tenderizing the meat
- C. using electrical stimulation before hot boning
- D. removing only the edible muscle and fat prerigor

Passage B

In 1920, after some thirty-nine years of problems with disease, high costs, and politics, Panama Canal was officially opened, finally linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by allowing ships to pass through the fifty-mile canal zone instead of traveling some seven thousand miles around Cape Horn. It takes a ship approximately eight hours to complete the trip through the canal and costs an average of fifteen thousand dollars, one tenth of what it would coast an average ship to round the Horn. More than fifteen thousand ships pass through its locks each year.

The French initiated the project but sold their right to the United States. The latter would control it until the end of the twentieth century when Panama took over its duties.

6. Who currently controls the Panama Canal?

- A. France
- B. Panama
- C. United States
- D. Canal Zone

7. In approximately what year did a different government take control of the Panama Canal?

- A. 2000
- B. 2100
- C. 3001
- D. 2999

8. On the average, how much would it cost a ship to travel around Cape Horn?

- A. \$1,500
- B. \$15,000
- C. \$150,000
- D. \$1,500,000

9. In what year was construction probably begun on the canal?

- A. 1881
- B. 1920
- C. 1939
- D. 1999

10. What can be inferred from this reading?

- A. This is a costly project which should be reevaluated.
- B. Despite all the problems involved, the project is beneficial.
- C. Many captains prefer to sail around Cape Horn because it is less expensive.
- D. Due to all the problems, three governments have had to control the canal over the years.

Passage C

In 776 B. C. the first Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honor the Greek's chief god, Zeus. The Greeks emphasized physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore, contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing, and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honored by having olive wreaths placed on their heads and having

poems sung about their deeds. Originally these were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games to take place.

The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called “Olympiads” dating from 776 B. C.

11. Which of the following is *not* true?

- A. Winners placed olive wreaths on their own heads.
- B. The games were held in Greece every four years.
- C. Battles were interrupted to participate in the games.
- D. Poems glorified the winners in song.

12. Why were the Olympic Games held?

- A. To stop wars.
- B. To honor Zeus.
- C. To crown the best athletes.
- D. To sing songs about the athletes.

13. Approximately how many years ago did these games originate?

- A. 776 years.
- B. 2,277 years.
- C. 1,205 years.
- D. 2,790 years.

14. Which of the following contests was *not* mentioned?

- A. Discus throwing.
- B. Boxing.
- C. Skating.
- D. Running.

15. What conclusion can we draw about the ancient Greeks?

- A. They liked to fight.
- B. They were very athletic.
- C. They liked a lot of ceremony.
- C. they couldn't count, so they used “Olympiads” for dates.

Passage D

Petroleum products, such as gasoline, kerosene, home heating oil, residual fuel oil, and lubricating oils, come from one source—crude oil found below the earth's surface, as well as under large bodies of water, from a few hundred feet below the surface to as deep as 25,000 feet into the earth's interior. Sometimes crude oil is secured by drilling a hole through the earth, but more dry holes are drilled than those producing oil. Pressure at the source or pumping forces crude oil to the surface.

Crude oil wells flow at varying rates, from ten to thousands of barrels per hour. Petroleum products are always measured in 42-gallon barrels.

Petroleum products vary very greatly in physical appearance: thin, thick, transparent or opaque, but regardless, their chemical composition is made up of only two elements: carbon and hydrogen, which form compounds called hydrocarbons. Other chemical elements found in union with the hydrocarbons are few and are classified as impurities. Trace elements are also found, but these are of such minute quantities that they are disregarded. The combination of carbon and hydrogen forms many thousands of compounds which are possible because of the various positions and joinings of these two atoms in the hydrocarbon molecule.

The various petroleum products are refined from the crude oil by heating and condensing the vapors. These products are the so-called light oils, such as gasoline, kerosene, and distillate oil. The residue remaining after the light oils are distilled is known as heavy or residual fuel oil and is used mostly for burning under boilers. Additional complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical

structure of the hydrocarbons to produce other products, some of which are used to upgrade and increase the octane rating of various types of gasoline.

16. Which of the following is *not* true?

- A. Crude oil is found below land and water.
- B. Crude oil is always found a few hundred feet below the surface.
- C. Pumping and pressure force crude oil to the surface.
- D. A variety of petroleum products is obtained from crude oil.

17. Many thousands of hydrocarbon compounds are possible because_____.

- A. the petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance
- B. complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure
- C. the two atoms in the molecule assume many positions
- D. the pressure needed to force it to the surface causes molecular transformation

18. Which of the following is true?

- A. The various petroleum products are produced by filtration.
- B. Heating and condensation produce the various products.
- C. Chemical separation is used to produce the various products.
- D. Mechanical means such as the centrifuge are used to produce the various products.

19. How is crude oil brought to the surface?

- A. Expansion of the hydrocarbons.
- B. Pressure and pumping.
- C. Vacuum created in the drilling pipe.
- D. Expansion and contraction of the earth's surface.

20. Which of the following is *not* listed as light oil?

- A. Distillate oil.
- B. Gasoline.
- C. Lubricating oil.
- D. Kerosine.

Passage E

There were several reasons why the Industrial Revolution started in the Great Britain rather than in France, the other great power of the day. In the first place, Britain had the money necessary to finance the larger enterprises. England's supremacy on the seas had encouraged commerce, and Englishmen had been amassing wealth through their commerce and industry. The newly rich classes in that country were not the aristocratic group, but merchants and businessmen who were willing to devote themselves to industry and scientific agriculture. The wealth of France, on the other hand, was largely in the hands of the nobility, and they were not willing to do the necessary work to develop industry. In the second place, Great Britain had undertaken very early the manufacturing of inexpensive and more practical products for which there would be ever-growing demand from the people, especially the new middle class. On the other hand, France produced articles in the luxury class. These could never be turned out in quantities because they demanded individuality. England was the producer of goods that were produced in quantities, and if she could find a cheaper means of producing them, her markets would grow. So she was ready for methods that would make it possible to manufacture in large quantities. In the third place, for a long time England had large numbers of semiskilled workers. When the feudal system broke down in England and the manors were turned to sheep raising, numbers of Englishmen went to the towns. There they engaged in weaving, making shoes, wood carving and many other occupations that developed skills. When the industrial revolution began, these men were available for the work on the new machines. Moreover they were free men who could move from place to place as the need for workers arose. This and not been the

case in France, which was still chiefly and agricultural country with peasants bound to their masters in many ways so they could not easily move to the cities. In the fourth place, coal was abundant in Great Britain, and a large amount of this cheap fuel was necessary for running the factories. There was coal in northern France, too, but France was late in tapping such resources because really everyone depended directly or indirectly on farming for his living.

21. Britain had the money necessary to develop industry because _____.

- A. Britain was much wealthier than France at that time.
- B. the British government encouraged the development of industry
- C. the merchants and businessmen were willing to finance the industry
- D. the aristocratic group was willing to develop the industry

22. According to the passage, French people attached importance to _____.

- A. the quantities of the articles
- B. the individuality of the articles
- C. the practicality of the articles
- D. the price of the articles

23. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The wealth of France was largely in the hands of new middle class.
- B. French people were bound to the new machines.
- C. France was more likely to produce goods in quantities.
- D. France could not get free workers necessary to the industry.

24. When the industrial revolution began, Englishmen _____.

- A. were busy amassing wealth through commerce and industry
- B. had found a cheaper means of producing goods needed in quantities
- C. depended on farming for their living
- D. could move from place to place as the need for workers arose

25. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The demand for luxury goods was limited.
- B. Industrial Revolution was the result of the interaction of various factors.
- C. French people preferred farming to industry and commerce
- D. Coal was very important to people's life.

Passage F

In recent years, a growing body of research has shown that our appetite and food intake are influenced by a large number of factors besides our biological need for energy, including our eating environment and our perception of the food in front of us.

Studies have shown, for instance, that eating in front of the TV (or a similar distraction) can increase both hunger and the amount of food consumed. Even simple visual cues, like plate size and lighting, have been shown to affect portion size and consumption.

A new study suggested that our short-term memory also may play a role in appetite. Several hours after a meal, people's hunger levels were predicted not by how much they'd eaten but rather by how much food they'd seen in front of them—in other words, how much they remembered eating.

This disparity suggests the memory of our previous meal may have a bigger influence on our appetite than the actual size of the meal, says Jeffrey M. Brunstrom, a professor of experimental psychology at the University of Bristol.

"Hunger isn't controlled solely by the physical characteristics of a recent meal. We have identified an independent role for memory for that meal," Brunstrom says. "This shows that the relationship between

hunger and food intake is more complex than we thought."

These findings echo earlier research that suggests our perception of food can sometimes trick our body's response to the food itself. In a 2011 study, for instance, people who drank the same 350-calorie milkshake on two separate occasions produced different levels of hunger-related hormones, depending on whether the shake's label said it contained 620 or 140 calories. Moreover, the participants reported feeling more full when they thought they'd consumed a higher-calorie shake.

What does this mean for our eating habits? Although it hardly seems practical to trick ourselves into eating less, the new findings do highlight the benefits of focusing on our food and avoiding TV and multitasking while eating.

The so-called mindful-eating strategies can fight distractions and help us control our appetite, Brunstrom says.

26. What is said to be a factor affecting our appetite and food intake?
- A. How we perceive the food we eat. C. When we eat our meals.
B. What ingredients the food contains. D. How fast we eat our meals.
27. What would happen at meal time if you remembered eating a lot in the previous meal?
- A. You would probably be more picky about food.
B. You would not feel like eating the same food.
C. You would have a good appetite.
D. You would not feel so hungry.
28. What do we learn from the 2011 study?
- A. Food labels may mislead consumers in their purchases.
B. Food labels may influence our body's response to food.
C. Hunger levels depend on one's consumption of calories.
D. People tend to take in a lot more calories than necessary.
29. What does Brunstrom suggest we do to control our appetite?
- A. Trick ourselves into eating less. C. Concentrate on food while eating.
B. Choose food with fewer calories. D. Pick dishes of the right size.
30. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Eating distractions often affect our food digestion.
B. Psychological factors influence our hunger levels.
C. Our food intake is determined by our biological needs.
D. Good eating habits will contribute to our health.

Passage G

In some ways the employment interview is like a persuasive speech because the applicant (interviewee) seeks to persuade the employer (interviewer) to employ him or her. Several suggestions might prove helpful for ascertaining certain types of information prior to the interview. First, the applicant should know what kind of job he wants and how that job relates to his career objective. It is important that the applicant be able to state his reasons for wishing to work for a particular company. Second, the applicant should seek as much information as possible concerning the company. Relevant information for the applicant to locate includes such items as the location of the home and regional offices, the financial

status of the company, plans for expansion, and company philosophy. Information about most major corporations is available in reference books and periodicals.

After gathering information concerning the company, the applicant is ready for the interview. The interviewer's first impression comes from the interviewer's appearance. For most interviews, appropriate dress for men is a conservative dark colored suit with a long sleeve white or light blue shirt and conservative tie. For women a conservative, tailored suit or dress is appropriate. Both men and women should have neat, conservative length hair.

Although hairstyle and dress matters are personal tastes, many personnel directors form initial impression from these characteristics. For example, one recent college graduate, who felt himself qualified, interviewed for public relations job. However, the personnel manager considered the young man's long hair, sloppy dress, and overly casual manner unsuited for this particular position.

31. For whom is the passage most likely written?
- A. An employee. B. An employer.
C. An interviewee. D. An interviewer.
32. As the author suggests, what the applicant should know before the interview is _____.
A. the type of work and his career expectation
B. his career objective a particular company will decide
C. the reasons a particular company has to employ him
D. All of the above.
33. Before the interview, the applicant should obtain some information about _____.
A. most major corporations
B. the company he wants to work for
C. reference books and periodicals
D. business and philosophy
34. What the applicant wears, as the author suggests, can make him look _____.
A. personal B. persuasive
C. informative D. conservative
35. What is the author trying to tell us through the example in the last paragraph?
A. The importance of personal taste.
B. The importance of public relations.
C. The importance of self confidence.
D. The importance of first impression.

Passage H

For office innovators, the unrealized dream of the “paperless” office is a classic example of high-tech hubris. Today’s office drone is drowning in more paper than ever before.

But after decades of hype, American offices may finally be losing their paper obsession. The demand for paper used to outstrip the growth of the US economy, but the past two or three years have seen a marked slowdown in sales—despite a healthy economic scene.

Analysts attribute the decline to such factors as advances in digital databases and communication systems. Escaping our craving for paper, however, will be anything but an easy affair.

“Old habits are hard to break,” said Marilyn Dunn, a communications supplies director. “There are some functions that paper serves where a screen display doesn’t work. Those functions are both its strength and its weakness.”

In the early to mid-’90s, a booming economy and improved desktop printers helped boost paper sales

by 6 to 7 percent each year. The convenience of desktop printing allowed the office workers to indulge in printing anything and everything at very little effort or cost.

But now, the growth rate of paper sales in the United States is flattening by about half a percent each year. Between 2004 and 2005, Ms. Dunn says, plain white office paper will see less than a 4 percent growth rate, despite the strong overall economy. A primary reason for the change, says Dunn, is that for the first time ever, some 47 percent of the workforce entered the job market after computers had already been introduced to offices.

“We are finally seeing a reduction in the amount of paper being used per worker in the workplace,” says John Maine, vice president of a pulp and paper economic consulting firm. “More information is transmitted electronically, and more and more people are comfortable with the information residing only in electronic form without printing multiple backups.”

In addition, Mr. Maine points to the lackluster employment market for white-collar workers —the primary drive of office paper consumption —for the shift in paper usage. The real paradigm shift may be in the way paper is used. Since the advent of advanced and reliable office-network systems, data storage has moved away from paper archives. The secretarial art of “filling” is disappearing from job descriptions. Much of today’s data may never leave its original digital format.

The changing attitudes toward paper have finally caught the attention of paper companies, says Richard Harper, a researcher at Microsoft. “All of a sudden, the paper industry has started thinking, ‘We need to learn more about the behavioral aspects of paper use.’ ” he says. “They had never asked, they’d just assumed that 70 million sheets would be bought every year as a literal function of economic growth.” To reduce paper use, some companies are working to combine digital and paper capabilities. For example, Xerox Corp. is developing electronic paper: thin digital displays that respond to a stylus, like a pen on paper. Notations can be erased or saved digitally.

Another idea, intelligent paper, comes from Anoto Group. It would allow notations made with a stylus on a page printed with a special magnetic ink to simultaneously appear on a computer screen. Even with such technological advances, the improved capabilities of digital storage continue to act against “paperlessness,” argues Paul Saffo, a technology forecaster. In his prophetic and metaphorical 1989 essay, “*The Electronic Piñata*,” he suggests that the increasing amounts of electronic data necessarily require more paper.

“The information industry today is like a huge electronic piñata, composed of a thin paper crust surrounding an electronic core,” Mr. Saffo wrote. The growing paper crust “is most noticeable, but the hidden electronic core that produces the crust is far larger—and growing more rapidly. The result is that we are becoming paperless, but we hardly notice at all.”

In the same way that digital innovations have increased paper consumption, Saffo says, so has video conferencing—with its promise of fewer in-person meetings —boosting business travel.

“That’s one of the great ironies of the information age,” Saffo says. “It’s just common sense that the more you talk to someone by phone or computer; it inevitably leads to a face-to-face meeting. The best thing for the aviation industry was the Internet.”

36. What function does the second sentence in the first paragraph serve?

- A. It further explains high—tech hubris.
- B. It confirms the effect of high-tech hubris.
- C. It offers a cause for high-tech hubris.
- D. It offers a contrast to high—tech hubris.

37. Which of the following is NOT a reason for the slowdown in paper sales?

- A. Workforce with better computer skills.

- B. Slow growth of the US economy.
- C. Changing patterns in paper use
- D. Changing employment trends.

38. The two innovations by Xerox Corp. and Anoto Group feature_____ .

- A. integrated use of paper and digital form.
- B. a shift from paper to digital form.
- C. the use of computer screen.
- D. a new style of writing.

39. What does the author mean by “irony of the information age”?

- A. The dream of the “paperless” office will be realized
- B. People usually prefer to have face-to-face meetings.
- C. More digital data use leads to greater paper use.
- D. Some people are opposed to video-conferencing.

40. What is the author’s attitude towards “paperlessness” ?

- A. He reviews the situation from different perspectives.
- B. He agrees with some of the people quoted in the passage.
- C. He has a preference for digital innovations.
- D. He thinks airlines benefit most from the digital age.

III. Fill in each of the blanks in the following passage with the best word or phrase chosen from the four given below: (20/150)

When former President Ronald fell and break his hip at the age of 89, he joined a group of more than 350,000 elderly Americans who 1)_____ their hips each year. Suffering from 2)_____ Alzheimer’s disease, Reagan was in one of the highest-risk groups for this type of accident. The 3)_____ of his fractures not only increases after age 50, but doubles every five to six years as the risk of falling increases. Slipping and tumbling are not the only 4)_____ of hip fractures; weakened bones sometimes break spontaneously. But falling is the major cause, 5)_____ 90% of all hip fractures.

These injuries are not to be taken lightly. According to the American Academy of Orthopedic 6)_____, only 25% of those who suffer hip fractures 7)_____ fully recover; as 8)_____ as 20% will die within 12 months. Even when patients 9)_____ recover, nearly half will need a cane or a walker to get 10)_____.

When it comes to hip fractures, the most dangerous place for elderly Americans, 11)_____, is their homes; nearly 60% of these dangerous spills will occur in or around the patient’s 12)_____. This isn’t bad news, 13)_____, because a few modifications could prevent a lot of accidents.

The first thing to do is to get rid of those thrown rugs that line hallways and entrances. They often fold over or bunch up, turning them into booby traps for anyone shuffling down the hall.

Entering and leaving the house is a particularly high-risk activity, 14)_____ is why some experts suggest removing any doorsills higher than 1/2 in. If the steps are bare wood, you can increase traction by applying non-slip treads.

Because many seniors suffer from poor balance (whether from neurological deficits or from the inner-ear problems that increase naturally with aging), it is also helps to install grab bars and handrails in bathroom and along hallways.

The bedroom is 15)_____ major hazard area that can be made much safer with a few adjustments. Avoid stain sheets and comforters, and opt for non-slip material like wool or cotton.

Easy access to devices is important, so place a lamp, telephone and flashlight near the bed 16)_____ arm's reach. Make sure the pathway between the bedroom and bathroom is completely clear, and install a night-light along the route for those emergency late-night trips.

It's a good idea to rearrange the furniture throughout the house, so that the paths between rooms are free of obstructions. Also, make sure telephone and appliance cords aren't stung across common walkways, where they can be tripped over.

17)_____ these physical precautions, there are the health precautions every aging body should take. Physical and eye examinations, with special attention 18)_____ cardiac and blood-pressure problems, should be performed annually to rule out serious medical conditions. Blood pressure that's too low or an irregular heartbeat can put you at risk for fainting and falling. Don't forget to take calcium and 19)_____, two critical factors in developing strong bones. Finally, enrolling in an exercise program at your local gym can improve agility, strength, balance and coordination—all important skills that can keep you 20)_____.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) A. fracture | B. fraction | C. facture | D. frustrate |
| 2) A. advertised | B. adverted | C. advanced | D. advised |
| 3) A. accident | B. incident | C. instance | D. assistance |
| 4) A. courses | B. course | C. causes | D. cause |
| 5) A. presenting | B. presented | C. represented | D. representing |
| 6) A. Surgeons | B. Sergeants | C. Surgeon | D. Sergeant |
| 7) A. never | B. either | C. ever | D. neither |
| 8) A. much | B. few | C. a few | D. many |
| 9) A. does | B. will | C. do | D. can |
| 10) A. round | B. along | C. around | D. long |
| 11) A. it turns out | B. it turning out | C. turns it out | D. turning it out |
| 12) A. dormitory | B. domicile | C. dormant | D. dormancy |
| 13) A. therefore | B. otherwise | C. however | D. likewise |
| 14) A. which | B. where | C. what | D. that |
| 15) A. also | B. additional | C. other | D. another |
| 16) A. with | B. within | C. in | D. during |
| 17) A. To sum up | B. To begin with | C. In so much as | D. In addition to |
| 18) A. on | B. to | C. at | D. in |
| 19) A. vitamin C | B. vitamin B | C. vitamin D | D. vitamin D |
| 20) A. on your feet and off the floor | B. on the floor and off your feet | C. at your feet and off the floor | D. on your feet and at the floor |

IV. Write an essay on one of the following topics in about 500 words, paying close attention to the specific requirement on the organization of your passage: (50/150)

- 1) The Belt and Road Initiatives**
- 2) How to Manage Your Stress and Time in the Modern Era**
- 3) Cultivating Creative or Critical Thinking**
- 4) The Chinese Dream vs The American Dream**