

2017 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)

考试科目代码 256 考试科目名称 二外英语

PART I. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

(1×20=20)

In this section there are twenty sentences, and after each there are four choices marked A, B, C and D.

Choose the ONE that best fits into each sentence and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. ____ the relatively few restrictions governing access and usage, it is the communications modal equivalent of international waters.
A. Supposing B. Regard C. Given D. Despite
2. The president warned that we hadn't been aware of the economic ____ we had gone through before all the prosperous illusion disappeared.
A. binge B. speculation C. risk D. hyperbole
3. The corporation is ____ the policy of reform, but the new system was confronted with great difficulties at the start.
A. available to B. making advantage of C. pushing forward D. exposed to
4. The hundred or so pictures he took ____ the fullest photographic record of the worst destruction in the world ever.
A. constituted B. composed C. consisted D. constructed
5. Even though numbers of government authorities denied that they were exploring any nuclear weapons, the danger still hang ____ us.
A. on B. in C. out D. over
6. What Paul, the leading character of "Kungfu Panda" has shown to us seemed ____ a mere interesting animal ____ a loving and caring buddy.
A. as much...as B. so much...as C. not so much...as D. much so...as
7. We all know that a friend in need is a friend indeed. Those who always express their ____ to us when we are in difficulty are real friends we can share tears and joy.
A. attachment B. accessories C. accomplices D. belief
8. As an American in France, I know exactly that I have to ____ outward signs of our celebration traditions so as not to draw great attention and contentions.
A. oppress B. suppress C. deny D. denounce
9. Richard Wagner composed the most famous wedding music, which was ____ to all of us at first since we thought of him as a musician whose work was odd and annoying.
A. perceivable B. meant C. dubious D. inconceivable
10. Not every stutter's voice can be _____. It required great endeavor and exercise as well as encouragement and emotional support.
A. renounced B. retired C. restored D. resurrected
11. I'd just as soon _____ those important papers with you.
A. that you don't take B. not taking
C. please don't take D. you didn't take
12. Without electronic computers, much of today's advanced technology _____.
A. haven't been achieved B. wouldn't be achieved
C. hadn't been achieved D. wouldn't have been achieved

13. It is recommended that the project _____ until all the preparations have been done.
 A. will not be stated B. was not started
 C. is not started D. not be started
14. Is there anything you want from the town? I am going to get _____.
 A. these letters mail B. these letters mailed
 C. mailed these letters D. to mail these letters
15. _____ I admit that the problems are difficult, I don't agree that they can't be solved.
 A. For fear that B. Because C. While D. Until
16. _____ your age or knowledge of the language, you'll be 100% involved in your studies from the first lesson to the last.
 A. As a result of B. In spite C. In terms of D. Regardless of
17. I _____ to him because he called me up soon after.
 A. didn't need write B. needn't to write
 C. couldn't have written D. needn't have written
18. Once they had wealth, fortune and beautiful homes; _____ is total poverty.
 A. now that all is left B. now all which is left
 C. now all that is left D. now all what is left
19. It was in China _____ Dr. Bethune gave his life to the cause of the revolution.
 A. that B. for where C. in which D. at which
20. _____ coming of the Space Age, a new area has been added to the study of the planets.
 A. While B. It is the C. When the D. With the

PART II. READING COMPREHENSION

(2×20=40)

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that is the best answer and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE ONE

In the case of mobile phones, change is everything. Recent research indicates that the mobile phone is changing not only our culture, but our very bodies as well.

First, let's talk about culture. The difference between the mobile phone and its parent, the fixed-line phone, is that a mobile number corresponds to a person, while a landline goes to a place. If you call my mobile, you get me. If you call my fixed-line phone, you get whoever answers it.

This has several implications. The most common one, however, and perhaps the thing that has changed our culture forever, is the "meeting" influence. People no longer need to make firm plans about when and where to meet. Twenty years ago, a Friday night would need to be arranged in advance. You needed enough time to allow everyone to get from their place of work to the first meeting place. Now, however, a night out can be arranged on the run. It is no longer "see you there at 8", but "text me around 8 and we'll see where we all are".

Texting changes people as well. In their paper, "Insights into the Social and Psychological Effects of SMS

Text Messaging”, two British researchers distinguished between two types of mobile phone users: the “talkers” and the “texters” — those who prefer voice to text message and those who prefer text to voice.

They found that the mobile phone’s individuality and privacy gave texters the ability to express a whole new outer personality. Texters were likely to report that their family would be surprised if they were to read their texts. This suggests that texting allowed texters to present a self-image that differed from the one familiar to those who knew them well.

Another scientist wrote of the changes that mobiles have brought to body language. There are two kinds that people use while speaking on the phone. There is the “speakeasy”: the head is held high, in a self-confident way, chatting away. And there is the “spacemaker”: these people focus on themselves and keep out other people.

Who can blame them? Phone meetings get canceled or reformed and camera-phones intrude on people’s privacy. So, it is understandable if your mobile makes you nervous. But perhaps you needn’t worry so much. After all, it is good to talk.

21. When people plan to meet nowadays, they _____.
A. arrange the meeting place beforehand
B. postpone fixing the place till last minute
C. seldom care about when and where to meet
D. still love to work out detailed meeting plans.
22. According to the two British researchers, the social and psychological effect are mostly likely to be seen on _____.
A. talkers
B. the "speakeasy"
C. the “spacemaker”
D. texters
23. We can infer from the passage that the texts sent by texters are _____.
A. quite revealing
B. well written
C. unacceptable by others
D. shocking to others
24. According to the passage, who is afraid of being heard while talking on the mobile ?
A. Talkers.
B. The speakeasy.
C. The spacemaker.
D. Texters.
25. An appropriate title for the passage might be _____.
A. The SMS Effect
B. Cultural Implications of Mobile Phone Use
C. Changes in the Use of the Mobile
D. Body Language and the Mobile Phone

PASSAGE TWO

Over the last 25 years, British society has changed a great deal — or at least many parts of it have. In some ways, however, very little has changed, particularly where attitudes are concerned. Ideas about social class — whether a person is “working-class” or “middle-class” — are one area in which changes have been extremely slow.

In the past, the working-class tended to be paid less than middle-class people, such as teachers and doctors. As a result of this and also of the fact that workers’ jobs were generally much less secure, distinct differences in life-styles and attitudes came into existence. The typical working man would collect his wages on Friday evening and then, it was widely believed, having given his wife her “housekeeping”, would go out and squander the rest on beer and betting.

The stereotype of what a middle-class man did with his money was perhaps nearer the truth. He was — and still is — inclined to take a longer-term view. Not only did he regard buying a house as a top priority, but he also considered the education of his children as extremely important. Both of these provided him and his family with security. Only in very few cases did workers have the opportunity (or the education and training) to make such long-term plans.

Nowadays, a great deal has changed. In a large number of cases factory workers earn as much, if not more, than their middle-class supervisors. Social security and laws to improve job-security, combined with a general rise in the standard of living since the mid-fifties of the 20th century, have made it less necessary than before to worry about “tomorrow”. Working-class people seem slowly to be losing the feeling of inferiority they had in the past. In fact there has been a growing tendency in the past few years for the middle-classes to feel slightly ashamed of their position.

The changes in both life-styles and attitudes are probably most easily seen among younger people. They generally tend to share very similar tastes in music and clothes. They spend their money in having a good time, and save for holidays or longer-term plans when necessary. There seems to be much less difference than in previous generations. Nevertheless, we still have a wide gap between the well-paid (whatever the type of job they may have) and the low-paid. As long as this gap exists, there will always be a possibility that new conflicts and jealousies will emerge, or rather that the old conflicts will re-appear, but between different groups.

26. Which of the following is seen as the cause of class differences in the past?
- A. Life style and occupation.
 - B. Attitude and income.
 - C. Income and job security.
 - D. Job security and hobbies.
27. The writer seems to suggest that the description of _____ is closer to truth.
- A. middle-class ways of spending money
 - B. working-class ways of spending the weekend
 - C. working-class drinking habits
 - D. middle-class attitudes
28. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a typical feature of the middle-class?
- A. Desiring for security.
 - B. Making long-term plans.
 - C. Having priorities in life.
 - D. Saving money.

29. Working-class people's sense of security increased as a result of all the following factors EXCEPT

_____.

- A. better social security
- B. more job opportunities
- C. higher living standard
- D. better legal protection

30. Which of the following statement is INCORRECT?

- A. Changes are slowly taking place in all sectors of the British society.
- B. The gap between working-class and middle-class young people is narrowing.
- C. Differences in income will remain but those in occupation will disappear.
- D. Middle-class people may sometimes feel inferior to working-class people.

PASSAGE THREE

For several days I saw little of Mr. Rochester. In the morning he seemed much occupied with business, and in the afternoon gentlemen from the neighborhood called and sometimes stayed to dine with him. When his foot was well enough, he rode out a great deal.

During this time, all my knowledge of him was limited to occasional meetings about the house, when he would sometimes pass me coldly, and sometimes bow and smile. His changes of manner did not offend me, because I saw that I had nothing to do with the cause of them.

One evening, several days later, I was invited to talk to Mr. Rochester after dinner. He was sitting in his armchair, and looked not quite so severe, and much less gloomy. There was a smile on his lips, and his eyes were bright, probably with wine. As I was looking at him, he suddenly turned, and asked me, "Do you think I'm handsome, Miss Eyre?"

The answer somehow slipped from my tongue before I realized it: "No, sir."

"Ah, you really are unusual! You are a quiet, serious little person, but you can be almost rude."

"Sir, I'm sorry. I should have said that beauty doesn't matter, or something like that."

"No, you shouldn't! I see, you criticize my appearance, and then you stab me in the back! You have honesty and feeling. There are not many girls like you. But perhaps I go too fast. Perhaps you have awful faults to counterbalance your few good points."

I thought to myself that he might have too. He seemed to read my mind, and said quickly, "Yes, you're right. I have plenty of faults. I went the wrong way when I was twenty-one, and have never found the right path again. I might have been very different. I might have been as good as you, and perhaps wiser. I am not a bad man, take my word for it, but I have done wrong. It wasn't my character, but circumstances which were to blame. Why do I tell you all this? Because you're the sort of person people tell their problems and secrets to, because you're sympathetic and give them hope."

It seemed he had quite a lot to talk to me. He didn't seem to like to finish the talk quickly, as was the case for the first time.

"Don't be afraid of me, Miss Eyre." He continued. "You don't relax or laugh very much, perhaps because of the effect Lowood school has had on you. But in time you will be more natural with me, and laugh, and speak freely. You're like a bird in a cage. When you get out of the cage, you'll fly very high. Good night."

31. At the beginning Miss Eyre 's impressions of Mr. Rochester were all EXCEPT _____.
A. busy
B. sociable
C. friendly
D. changeable
32. In "... and all my knowledge of him was limited to occasional meetings **about** the house,..." , the word "**about**" means _____.
A. around
B. on
C. outside
D. concerning
33. Why did Mr. Rochester say "... and then you stab me in the back!"
A. Because Jane had intended to kill him with a knife.
B. Because Jane had intended to be more critical.
C. Because Jane had regretted having talked to him.
D. Because Jane had said something else to correct herself.
34. From what Mr. Rochester told Miss Eyre, we can conclude that he wanted to _____.
A. tell her all his troubles
B. tell her his life experience
C. change her opinion of him
D. change his circumstances
35. At the end of the passage, Mr. Rochester sounded _____.
A. rude
B. cold
C. friendly
D. encouraging

PASSAGE FOUR

The ideal companion machine — the computer — would not only look, feel, and sound friendly but would also be programmed to behave in a pleasant manner. Those qualities that make interaction with other people enjoyable would be imitated as closely as possible, and the machine would appear to be charming, and easygoing. Its informal conversational style would make interaction comfortable, and yet the machine would remain slightly unpredictable and therefore interesting. In its first encounter it might be somewhat hesitant, but as it came to know the user it would progress to a more relaxed and intimate style. The machine would not be a passive participant but would add its own suggestions, information, and opinions; it would sometimes take the initiative in developing or changing the topic and would have a personality of its own.

Friendships are not made in a day, and the computer would be more acceptable as a friend if it imitated the gradual changes that occur when one person is getting to know another. At an appropriate time it might also express the kind of affection that stimulates attachment and intimacy. The whole process would be accomplished in a subtle way to avoid giving an impression of over-familiarity that would be likely to produce irritation. After experiencing a wealth of powerful, well-timed friendship indicators, the user would be very likely to accept the computer as far more than a machine and might well come to regard it as a friend.

An artificial relationship of this type would provide many of the benefits that people obtain from interpersonal friendships. The machine would participate in interesting conversation that could continue from

previous discussions. It would have a familiarity with the user's life as revealed in earlier contact, and it would be understanding and good-humored. The computer's own personality would be lively and impressive, and it would develop in response to that of the user. With features such as these, the machine might indeed become a very attractive social partner.

36. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the ideal companion machine?
- A. Active in communication.
 - B. Attractive in personality.
 - C. Enjoyable in performance.
 - D. Unpredictable in behavior.
37. The computer would develop friendships with humans in a (n) _____ way.
- A. quick
 - B. unpredictable
 - C. productive
 - D. inconspicuous
38. Which of the following aspects is NOT mentioned when the passage discusses the benefits of artificial relationships?
- A. Being able to pick up an interesting conversation.
 - B. Being sensitive to earlier contact.
 - C. Being ready to learn about the person's life.
 - D. Having a pleasant and adaptable personality.
39. Throughout the passage, the author is _____ in his attitude toward the computer.
- A. favorable
 - B. critical
 - C. vague
 - D. hesitant
40. Which might be the most appropriate title of the passage?
- A. Artificial Relationships
 - B. How to Form Intimate Relationships
 - C. The Affectionate Machine
 - D. Humans and Computers

PART III. CLOZE

(0.5×20=10)

There are twenty blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE for each blank that best fits into the passage. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Organized volunteering and work experience has long been a vital companion to university degree courses. Usually it is left to __41__ to deduce the potential from a list of extracurricular adventures on a graduate's resume, __42__ now the University of Bristol has launched an award to formalize the achievements of students who __43__ time to activities outside their courses. Bristol PluS aims to boost students in an increasingly __44__ job market by helping them acquire work and life skills alongside __45__ qualifications.

"Our students are a pretty active bunch, but we found that they didn't __46__ appreciate the value of what they did __47__ the lecture hall," says Jeff Goodman, director of careers and employ-ability at the university. "Employers are much more __48__ than they used to be. They used to look for __49__ and saw it as part of

their job to extract the value of an applicant's skills. Now they want students to be able to explain why those skills are __50__ to the job."

Students who sign __51__ for the award will be expected to complete 50 hours of work experience or __52__ work, attend four workshops on employ-ability skills, take part in an intensive skills-related activity __53__, crucially, write a summary of the skills they have gained. __54__ efforts will gain an Outstanding Achievement Award. Those who __55__ best on the sports field can take the Sporting Plus Award which fosters employer-friendly sports accomplishments.

The experience does not have to be __56__ organized. "We're not just interested in easily identifiable skills," says Goodman. " __57__ , one student took the lead in dealing with a difficult landlord and so __58__ negotiation skills. We try to make the experience relevant to individual lives."

Goodman hopes the __59__ will enable active students to fill in any gaps in their experience and encourage their less-active __60__ to take up activities outside their academic area of work.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A) advisers | B) specialists | C) critics | D) employers |
| 42. A) which | B) but | C) unless | D) since |
| 43. A) divide | B) devote | C) deliver | D) donate |
| 44. A) harmonious | B) competitive | C) resourceful | D) prosperous |
| 45. A) artistic | B) technical | C) academic | D) interactive |
| 46. A) dominantly | B) earnestly | C) necessarily | D) gracefully |
| 47. A) outside | B) along | C) over | D) through |
| 48. A) generous | B) considerate | C) enlightening | D) demanding |
| 49. A) origin | B) initial | C) popularity | D) potential |
| 50. A) relevant | B) responsive | C) reluctant | D) respective |
| 51. A) out | B) off | C) away | D) up |
| 52. A) casual | B) elective | C) domestic | D) voluntary |
| 53. A) or | B) thus | C) so | D) and |
| 54. A) Occasional | B) Exceptional | C) Informative | D) Relative |
| 55. A) perform | B) convey | C) circulate | D) formulate |
| 56. A) roughly | B) randomly | C) formally | D) fortunately |
| 57. A) For instance | B) In essence | C) In contrast | D) Of course |
| 58. A) demonstrated | B) determined | C) operated | D) involved |
| 59. A) device | B) section | C) scheme | D) distraction |
| 60. A) attendants | B) agents | C) members | D) peers |

PART IV WRITING

(1×30=30)

Nowadays the Internet has become part of people's life, and millions of young people have made friends online. You're required to write on the Answer Sheet an English composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

Is It Wise for Young People to Make Friends Online?

Marks will be awarded for content, language, organization and appropriateness.