

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)

考试科目代码 256 考试科目名称 二外英语

PART I Words & Grammar

(20×1%=20 %)

Directions: There are twenty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A), B), C) and D). Choose one word or phrase that best completes each sentence. Write the corresponding letter of your choice for each sentence on the Answer Sheet.

1. John thought that he would become a great artist, and this _____ caused him to neglect other school subjects, only to see failure as a result.
A) concept B) delusion C) impression D) perception
2. _____ the boss says, it is unreasonable to ask me to work overtime without pay.
A) Whatever B) Whenever C) Whichever D) However
3. The campaign for a boycott of petrol stations comes just weeks after motorists in another region took to the streets to _____ their anger over rocketing fuel costs.
A) vent B) declare C) utter D) shout
4. His _____ in gambling has eventually brought about his ruin.
A) indulgence B) habit C) action D) engagement
5. They weighted the new boat with rocks to keep it _____ completely in the mater.
A) plunged B) dipped C) sunk D) immersed
6. If there were no subjunctive mood, English _____ much easier to learn.
A) would be B) could have been C) will be D) would have been
7. Civil strife and bloodshed made the people of that country _____.
A) shovel B) shrug C) shudder D) jostle
8. The underlined part in the sentence "At last night's party Larry said something that I thought was beyond me." means _____.
A) I was unable to do B) I couldn't understand
C) I was unable to stop D) I couldn't tolerate
9. Why are the contents of the next person's shopping trolley always more _____ than one's own?
A) dissuasive B) allusive C) alluring D) seductive
10. Facing the board of directors, he didn't deny _____ breaking the agreement.

- A) him B) it C) his D) its
11. A big international bank just can't afford to _____ clients in countries around the world.
A) separate B) abandon C) discard D) alienate
12. First, we need to find out what his scheme is, and then act _____.
A) sensitively B) imaginatively C) efficiently D) accordingly
13. In 1975 he _____ the king in a Los Angeles revival of "Camelot".
A) described B) portrayed C) depicted D) revealed
14. During the TV interview, the singer announced that he was going to _____ his new album soon.
A) release B) remove C) relieve D) rehearse
15. Lauren was passing around photos that she had _____ from the albums at home.
A) cut B) obtained C) culled D) procured
16. Men differ from animals _____ they can think and speak.
A) for which B) for that C) in that D) in which
17. He hated the war so much that he decided to leave the army _____.
A) for good B) for good-looking C) for a short time D) shortly
18. My boss ordered that the legal documents _____ to him before lunch.
A) be sent B) were sent C) were to be sent D) must be sent
19. I must be coming down with flu because I've been feeling _____ all day.
A) wretched B) unpleasant C) unlikely D) unfortunate
20. Slavery was _____ in America in the 19th century.
A) abolished B) cancelled C) abandoned D) terminated

PART II Reading Comprehension

(15×2%=30%)

Directions: *There are three passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the best answer and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

A recent global survey of 2,000 high-net-worth individuals found that 60% were not planning on a traditional retirement. Among US participants, 75% expected to continue working in some capacity even after stepping away from full-time jobs. "Many of these people made their wealth by doing something they're passionate (有激情的) about," says Daniel Egan, head of behavioral finance for Barclays Wealth Americas. "Given the choice, they prefer to continue working." Barclays calls these people "nevertirees".

Unlike many Americans compelled into early retirement by company restrictions, the average nevertiree often has no one forcing his hand. If 106-year-old investor Irving Kahn, head of his own family firm, wants to keep coming to work every day, who's going to stop him? Seventy-eight-year-old Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg's job security is guaranteed in the Constitution.

It may seem that these elderly people are trying to cheat death. In fact, they are. And it's working. Howard Friedman, a professor at UC Riverside, found in his research that those who work hardest and are successful in their careers often live the longest lives. "People are generally being given bad advice to slow down, take it easy, stop worrying, and retire to Florida," he says. He described one study participant, still working at the age of 100, who was recently disappointed to see his son retire.

"We're beginning to see a change in how people view retirement," says George Leeson, co-director of the Institute of Population Ageing at Oxford. Where once retirement was seen as a brief reward after a long struggle through some miserable job, it is now akin (近似) to being cast aside. What Leeson terms "the Warren Buffett effect" is becoming more broadly appealing as individuals come to "view retirement as not simply being linked to economic productivity but also about contribution."

Observers are split on whether this is a wholly good thing. On the one hand, companies and financial firms can benefit from the wisdom of a resilient (坚韧的) chief. On the other, the new generation can find it more difficult to advance — an argument that typically holds little sway to a nevertiree.

1. What do we learn about the so-called "nevertirees"?
 - A) They are passionate about making a fortune.
 - B) They have no choice but to continue working.
 - C) They love what they do and choose not to retire.
 - D) They will not retire unless they are compelled to.
2. What do Irving Kahn and Ruth Bader Ginsburg have in common?
 - A) Neither of them is subject to forced retirement.
 - B) Neither of them desires reward for their work.
 - C) Both cling to their positions despite opposition.
 - D) Both are capable of coping with heavy workloads.
3. What is the finding of Howard Friedman's research?
 - A) The harder you work, the bigger your fortune will be.
 - B) The earlier you retire, the healthier you will be.

- C) Elderly people have to slow down to live longer.
 - D) Working at an advanced age lengthens people's life.
4. What is the traditional view of retirement according to the passage?
- A) It means a burden to the younger generation.
 - B) It is a symbol of a mature and civilized society.
 - C) It is a compensation for one's life-long hard work.
 - D) It helps increase a nation's economic productivity.
5. What do critics say about "nevertirees"?
- A) They are an obstacle to a company's development.
 - B) They lack the creativity of the younger generation.
 - C) They cannot work as efficiently as they used to.
 - D) They prevent young people from getting ahead.

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

The question of whether our government should promote science and technology or the liberal arts in higher education isn't an either/or *proposition* (命题), although the current emphasis on preparing young Americans for STEM (science, technology, engineering, maths) -related fields can make it seem that way.

The latest congressional report acknowledges the critical importance of technical training, but also asserts that the study of the *humanities* (人文学科) and social sciences must remain central components of America's educational system at all levels. Both are critical to producing citizens who can participate effectively in our democratic society, become *innovative* (创新的) leaders, and benefit from the spiritual enrichment that the reflection on the great ideas of mankind over time provides.

Parents and students who have invested heavily in higher education worry about graduates' job prospects as technological advances and changes in domestic and global markets transform professions in ways that reduce wages and cut jobs. Under these circumstances, it's natural to look for what may appear to be the most "practical" way out of the problem. "Major in a subject designed to get you a job" seems the obvious answer to some, though this ignores the fact that many disciplines in the humanities characterized as "soft" often, in fact, lead to employment and success in the long run. Indeed, according to surveys, employers have expressed a preference for students who have received a broadly-based education that has taught them to write well, think critically, research creatively, and communicate easily.

Moreover, students should be prepared not just for their first job, but for their 4th and 5th jobs, as there's little reason to doubt that people entering the workforce today will be called upon to play many different roles over the course of their careers. The ones who will do the best in this new environment will be those whose educations have prepared them to be flexible. The ability to draw upon every available tool and insight — picked up from science, arts, and technology — to solve the problems of the future, and take advantage of the opportunities that present themselves,

will be helpful to them and the United States.

6. What does the latest congressional report suggest?
 - A) STEM-related subjects help students find jobs in the information society.
 - B) The study of the humanities and social sciences should be as important as technical training in America's educational system.
 - C) The liberal arts in higher education help enrich students' spiritual life.
 - D) Higher education should be adjusted to the practical needs of society.
7. What is the main concern of students when they choose a major?
 - A) Their interest in relevant subjects.
 - B) The academic value of the courses.
 - C) The quality of education to receive.
 - D) Their chances of getting a good job.
8. What does the author say about the so- called " soft " subjects?
 - A) They benefit students in their future life.
 - B) They broaden students' range of interests.
 - C) They improve students' communication skills.
 - D) They are essential to students' healthy growth.
9. What kind of job applicants do employers look for?
 - A) Those who have a strong sense of responsibility.
 - B) Those who are good at solving practical problems.
 - C) Those who are likely to become innovative leaders.
 - D) Those who have received a well-rounded education.
10. What advice does the author give to college students?
 - A) Seize opportunities to tap their potential.
 - B) Try to take a variety of practical courses.
 - C) Prepare themselves for different job options.
 - D) Adopt a flexible approach to solving problems.

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

People are being lured (引诱) into Facebook with the promise of a fun, free service without realizing they're paying for it by giving up loads of personal information. Facebook then attempts to make money by selling their data to advertisers that want to send targeted messages.

Most Facebook users don't realize this is happening. Even if they know what the company is up to, they still have no idea what they're paying for Facebook because people don't really know what their personal data is worth.

The biggest problem, however, is that the company keeps changing the rules. Early on, you could keep everything private. That was the great thing about Facebook — you could create your own little private network. Last year, the company changed its privacy rules so that many things — your city, your profile photo, your friends' names — were set, by default (默认), to be shared with everyone on the Internet.

According to Facebook's vice-president Elliot Schrage, the company is simply making changes to improve its service, and if people don't share information, they have a "less satisfying experience".

Some critics think this is more about Facebook looking to make more money. Its original business model, which involved selling advertisements and putting them at the side of the page, totally failed. Who wants to look at advertisements when they're online connecting with their friends?

The privacy issue has already landed Facebook in hot water in Washington. In April, Senator Charles Schumer called on Facebook to change its privacy policy. He also urged the Federal Trade Commission to set guidelines for social-networking sites. "I think the senator rightly communicated that we had not been clear about what the new products were and how people could choose to use them or not to use them." Schrage admits.

I suspect that whatever Facebook has done so far to invade our privacy is only the beginning, which is why I'm considering deactivating (撤销) my account. Facebook is a handy site, but I'm upset by the idea that my information is in the hands of people I don't trust. That's too high a price to pay.

11. What do we learn about Facebook from the first paragraph?

- A) It is a website that sends messages to targeted users.
- B) It makes money by putting on advertisements.
- C) It profits by selling its users' personal data.
- D) It provides loads of information to its users.

12. What does the author say about most Facebook users?

- A) They are reluctant to give up their personal information.
- B) They don't know their personal data enriches Facebook.
- C) They don't identify themselves when using the website.
- D) They care very little about their personal information.

13. Why does Facebook make changes to its rules according to Elliot Schrage?

- A) To render better service to its users.
- B) To conform to the Federal guidelines.
- C) To improve its users' connectivity.

- D) To expand its scope of business.
14. What does Senator Charles Schumer advocate?
- A) Setting guidelines for advertising on websites.
- B) Banning the sharing of users' personal information.
- C) Formulating regulations for social-networking sites.
- D) Removing advertisements from all social-networking sites.
15. Why does the author plan to cancel his Facebook account?
- A) He is dissatisfied with its current service.
- B) He finds many of its users untrustworthy.
- C) He doesn't want his personal data abused.
- D) He is upset by its frequent rule changes.

Part III Cloze

(20×1%=20 %)

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

Because conflict and disagreements are part of all close relationships, couples need to learn strategies for managing conflict in a healthy and constructive way. Some couples just 1 and deny the presence of any conflict in a relationship. 2, denying the existence of conflict results in couples 3 to solve their problems at early 4, which can then lead to even greater problems later 5. Not surprisingly, expressing anger and disagreement leads to lower marital satisfaction at the beginning. However, this pattern of behavior 6 increases in marital satisfaction over time. Research suggests that working 7 conflicts is an important predictor of marital satisfaction.

So, what can you do to manage conflict in your own relationships? First, try to understand the other person's point of view 8 put yourself in his or her place. People who are 9 to what their partner thinks and feels 10 greater relationship satisfaction. For example, researchers found that among people in dating relationships 11 marriages, those who can adopt their partner's perspective show more positive 12, more relationship-enhancing attributes and more constructive responses 13 conflict.

Second, because conflict and disagreements are an 14 part of close relationships, people need to be able to apologize to their partner for wrongdoing and 15 forgiveness from their parents for their own acts. Apologies minimize conflict, lead to forgiveness, and serve to restore relationship closeness. In line 16 this view, spouses who are more forgiving show higher mental 17 over time. Increasingly, apologizing can even have 18 health benefits. For example, when people reflect on hurtful 19 and grudges, they show negative physiological effects, including 20 heart rate and blood pressure, compared to when they reflect on sympathetic perspective-taking and forgiving.

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|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A)resolve | B)regret | C)abandon | D)avoid |
| 2. A)Besides | B)Therefore | C)Moreover | D)However |
| 3. A)trying | B)declining | C)failing | D)striving |
| 4. A)ages | B)years | C)stages | D)intervals |
| 5. A)on | B)by | C)off | D)away |
| 6. A)prescribes | B)protests | C)proves | D)predicts |
| 7. A)round | B)amid | C)among | D)through |
| 8. A)so | B)while | C)but | D)and |
| 9. A)sensitive | B)superior | C)exclusive | D)efficient |
| 10. A)expose | B)experience | C)explore | D)exploit |
| 11. A)as long as | B)as far as | C)as well as | D)as soon as |
| 12. A)minds | B)emotions | C)psychology | D)affection |
| 13. A)to | B)against | C)at | D)toward |
| 14. A)absolute | B)inevitable | C)essential | D)obvious |
| 15. A)require | B)inquire | C)receive | D)achieve |
| 16. A)over | B)with | C)up | D)of |
| 17. A)quality | B)identity | C)charity | D)capability |
| 18. A)creative | B)positive | C)objective | D)competitive |
| 19. A)prospects | B)concepts | C)memories | D)outlooks |
| 20. A)added | B)toughened | C)strengthened | D)increased |

PART IV Writing

(1×30 %=30 %)

Directions: For this part, you are required to write an essay in English to comment on the following saying :

“A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity; an optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty.”

— **Winston**

Churchill

You must give your essay a title and cite examples to illustrate your idea. You should write about 200 words on the Answer Sheet.

Marks will be awarded for content relevance, content sufficiency, organization and language quality. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.