



海事基础英语综合教程练习册1

戴丽红 主编



对外经济贸易大学出版社

海事公共英语系列教材

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海事基础英语综合教程练习册 1

Basic Maritime English Integrated Course Workbook 1

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Integrated Course Workbook 1

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使用说明

“海事公共英语系列教材”根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》以及我国高职高专人才培养特点和行业英语特色编写而成。本教材突出教学内容的实用性和针对性，将语言能力的培养与实际涉外交际能力的训练以及行业知识的介绍有机地结合起来，旨在满足全球化背景下经济社会（尤其是沿海地区经济社会）发展对航海类高职高专人才的需求。

本教材包括《海事基础英语综合教程》一、二册；《海事基础英语综合练习册》一、二册；《海事基础英语教学参考》（电子版）一、二册以及配套光盘、多媒体课件、电子教案等。本教材主要供航海类高职高专院校大学英语教学使用。

《海事基础英语综合练习册》一、二册各有八个单元，每个单元由三个部分组成。第一部分是与课文相关的练习、第二部分是高职高专英语应用能力考试历年A或B级真题、第三部分是课外补充练习。与课文相关的练习主要包括综合教程各相应单元中的重要词汇，还有与相应单元主题相关的阅读文章四篇，目的是巩固和扩充语言知识。历年真题的选择坚持循序渐进的原则，第一册的真题为B级，第二册为A级。课外补充练习从语言学习的趣味性着手，从幽默故事到猜谜语到看图测试，主要目的是提高学生在学习语言的兴趣。

《海事基础英语综合练习册》一、二册是《海事基础英语综合教程》一、二册的配套补充教材。

主 编
2013年9月

前言

我国不仅拥有 960 万平方公里的陆地，还有 300 多万平方公里的管辖海域，18 000 公里长的海岸线，6 500 多个岛屿。海洋蕴藏着丰富的资源，是未来的粮仓、能量的源泉、水资源的宝库。海洋对一个国家的未来发展起着举足轻重的作用。“世界上百分之九十的商业运输通过海洋”，人类未来系于海洋。

过去很长一段时间的各类竞争主要在陆地上进行，21 世纪的竞争则主要集中在海洋。“欲国家富强，不可置海洋于不顾，财富取之于海，危险亦来自于海上。”放弃海洋的“闭关锁国”政策使我国近代不断面临来自海上外敌的入侵。“重陆轻海”的传统民族意识阻碍了中华民族跨越海洋，谋求海洋权益的步伐。淡薄的海洋意识，使我们丧失了原有的海上优势。清末王朝的屈辱成为了历史的必然。得海权者，兴；失海权者，危。海权兴，则国家盛！

航母的发展，国家沿海战略的制订，体现我们国家和政府意识到了海洋的重要性。这还不够。海洋权益的保护需要全民意识的提高，这是国家走向复兴之路的必然选择。在新一代海员中，在所有从事与海相关的行业中，在我们青年一代中，在全体国民中进行海洋观教育，以便转换海洋观，提高海权意识是刻不容缓的事情，是每个航海院校、每个海员培训机构以及每个航海人的义务和职责。

“海事公共英语系列教材”是从行业的视角，立足于基础英语教学，面向全体航海院校学生和船员编写的教材。本教材注重在语言训练的同时，灌输海洋和航运科普知识，从海洋观教育的角度，提高学生和学员的海权意识，使我们的青年一代能够积极投身于祖国的海洋事业。

海洋是我们的第二故乡。祖国的复兴，民族的兴旺，都将系于海洋。海洋关系民生、关系国家兴衰。随着人们海洋意识的加强，海洋观念的变化，海洋知识的普及，我们有理由相信，我们国家的复兴指日可待。

“海事公共英语系列教材”是全体编写成员历时三年，经过大家共同不懈努力才完稿的。朱常英、马琳、赵志刚、吴雪红、戴丽红、黄叶青、陈文江与梁伟等分别负责了两册综合教程共 16 个单元的课文素材收集、改编和课后习题的编写工作。赵志刚、戴丽红、陈文江、马琳、梁伟等还负责了听力材料的收集与改编，英语歌曲的收集，口语材料的收集、口语训练题的编写等工作。谢谢他们的辛勤劳动和无私奉献。还有许多同事和专家对本教材的素材选取、编写原则与编排模式等提出了很好的建议，在此一并致谢。

本教材的原始素材主要来源于百度网、维基百科网、国际海事组织网等网站，其他

纸质出版物，如马建军主编的《希腊罗马神话教程》等，也是本教材编写的重要参考资料。由于材料来源太广，加之篇幅有限，恕不一一致谢，敬请谅解。感谢所有原始素材作者为转播海洋文化与普及航海知识所做的贡献。

总主编
2013 年 9 月

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Unit 1

Sea Gods, Myths and Legends

第一部分：课文练习

Vocabulary

I. Choose the definition from Column B that best matches the word or phrase in Column A.

A	B
() 1. tender	a. to cause someone or something to fail
() 2. element	b. set of beliefs which strongly influence the way people behave
() 3. defeat	c. to respect and admire someone
() 4. esteem	d. living or continuing for ever
() 5. decade	e. an ancient story or set of stories
() 6. ideology	f. to love, protect and care for someone or something important
() 7. cherish	g. a period of ten years
() 8. race	h. a part of something
() 9. myth	i. gentle, caring or sympathetic
() 10. immortal	j. a group of people sharing the same language, history, characteristics

II. Translate the following phrases or expressions from Chinese into English. (cf. Text A)

1. 正如所料 _____
2. 频频出现 _____
3. 一个名叫……的美丽女孩 _____
4. 海上遇难的 _____
5. 像传说中的那样 _____

- | | |
|---------------|-------|
| 6. 向……致敬 | _____ |
| 7. 一系列的 | _____ |
| 8. 一般意义上的 | _____ |
| 9. ……不可或缺的一部分 | _____ |
| 10. ……之后 | _____ |

III. Match the English phrases or expressions in Column A with the Chinese ones in Column B. (cf. Text B)

A		B
1. turn ...into...	()	a. 成为……的牺牲品
2. the opposite of	()	b. 在某一方面
3. in one aspect	()	c. 碰巧
4. leave for	()	d. 与……相反
5. so far	()	e. 迄今为止
6. happen to	()	f. 离开某地到……去
7. an island off the coast	()	g. 中计
8. to fall victim to	()	h. 要不是
9. to fall in the trap	()	i. 把……变成……
10. but for	()	j. 海岸边的一个小岛

IV. Arrange the words in each of the following groups into a logical and grammatical sentence. (cf. Text C)

- The, the, not, to, refers, actually, term, ship, his, “Flying Dutchman”, captain
- Now, and, again, he, captain, figure, the, the, accursed, told, spoke, was
- You, men, eternity, oceans, crew, dead, ghostly, to, the, for, with, a, of, sail, condemned, are
- Furthermore, and, iron, drink, meat, gall, red, hot, your, your, shall, be
- In, of, of, the, a, this, ocean, lore, sight, phantom, ship, doom, portent, is

Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

Poseidon, Greek God and Lord of the Sea

A brother of Zeus, Poseidon was most famous as the God of the Sea, the God of Earthquake, and the God of Horses. Sailors relied on him for a safe voyage on the sea and

many drowned horses in sacrifice of his honor. He lived on the ocean floor in a palace made of coral and gems, and drove a chariot pulled by horses.

Poseidon was very moody and his temper could sometimes result in violence. When he was in a good mood, he would calm the sea and create new lands in water, but in a bad mood, he would strike the ground with his trident and cause unruly springs and earthquakes to erupt, sinking ships and drowning sailors.

Poseidon was similar to his brother Zeus in his relationship with goddesses and mortal women. He had many love affairs and fathered numerous children. One tale tells how Poseidon once married a Nereid called Amphitrite. As he watched the sea goddess dancing, something stirred in him . . . yes, the usual sexual urges, but something else as well, something sensitive and tender. Never having learned any other way to approach a woman he desired, he used his usual methods. The devastated Amphitrite fled and hid herself from him at the bottom of the sea. But later he married Amphitrite, and by her produced a Triton who was half-human and half-fish. One of the most notorious love affairs of Poseidon involves his sister Demeter. As he continued to pursue her, Demeter disguised herself as a mare to avoid him, but Poseidon responded by transforming himself into a stallion and cornered her. Their mating resulted in the winged horse Arion.

Poseidon often used his powers of earthquake, water and horses to inflict fear and punishment on people as revenge. For instance, punishing Odysseus for blinding his gigantic one-eyed son Cyclops, Poseidon spent eight years getting even with him, causing earthquakes, storms at sea, and throwing horrendous sea monsters in his path. And though he could be difficult, he sometimes could also be cooperative. It was Poseidon who helped the Greeks during the Trojan War.

Most of the stories of Poseidon recount his amorous activities or his acts of revenge, but he obviously had a peaceful side as well. He offered protection to sailors, dried up lakes and rivers when needed to reclaim land for the building of cities, and continued to bless the land with fertile soil so that crops could grow.

Before setting out to sea, ancient mariners would pray and make offerings to the Greek god Poseidon, hoping to insure a safe and profitable journey. With the approach of Poseidon in his chariot, raging storms would calm, and the sea-monsters would rise to the surface swimming playfully around his chariot. (461 words)

1. Who was Poseidon?
 - A. Zeus' brother and the God of the Heaven in Greek mythology.
 - B. Zeus' brother and the Sea God in Greek mythology.
 - C. Zeus' brother and the Sea God in Roman mythology.
 - D. Zeus' brother and the God of the Heaven in Roman mythology.
2. What kind of Sea god is Poseidon?
 - A. A moody god.

- B. A cooperative god.
 - C. A bad-tempered playboy.
 - D. All the above.
3. Which of the following statement is not true according to the mythology?
- A. Poseidon lived on the ocean floor in a palace made of coral and gems, and drove a chariot pulled by dogs.
 - B. When Poseidon was angry, he would cause unruly springs and earthquakes to erupt, sinking ships and drowning sailors.
 - C. Poseidon was very revengeful and he revenged the Greeks during the Trojan War.
 - D. Triton, whose mother was Demeter, was Poseidon's half-human and half-fish son.
4. What cannot be referred from the passage about Poseidon?
- A. Poseidon once was in deep love with Amphitrite.
 - B. Poseidon usually used his chariot to strike the ground to bring terrible waves and earthquakes.
 - C. Ancient mariners usually pray and make offerings to the Greek god Poseidon.
 - D. Poseidon was described as a sea God who was very similar to sea, changeable, peaceful, helpful and frightening personalities all in one.
5. Which of the following is not implied in the passage?
- A. Poseidon punished Odysseus severely.
 - B. Zeus had many love affairs.
 - C. Amphitrite divorced Poseidon.
 - D. Greeks fought in Trojan war.

Passage 2

The Sirens

Far out in the sea there was an island, on the rocky edge of which lived three Sirens, the three sisters of magic song. Half human and half bird, the Siren sisters sat in a field of flowers, singing in voices that excited the hearts of men. The attractive songs were so sweet that ships were attracted to the island and struck to pieces on the rocks. Neither sailor nor ship had ever been known to pass the Island of the Sirens without being attracted to disaster.

Acting on the advice of Circe, Odysseus took careful preparation against the Sirens. Before their ships came to where they could hear the song, Odysseus had himself tied to the mast, stopped the ears of his men with wax and ordered them to ignore his orders and gestures when they were passing the fatal island.

Soon they came in sight of the rocky island, and the attractive song reached the ears of Odysseus. It moved him so much that he struggled in despair to free himself and shouted for

his men to turn towards the rich and flowery grass land of the singing sisters. But no one paid any attention to him. The sailors kept straight on until they were completely out of hearing. Then his friends freed him and took the wax out of their ears. For once the Sirens had sung with no effects. The eldest of the sisters, Partherope, loved Odysseus so much that she threw herself into the sea after his ships had passed. (240 Words)

6. What happened to the ships which were attracted to the island by the song of the Sirens?
 - A. The sailors of the ships danced with the Sirens.
 - B. The ships struck to pieces on the rocks.
 - C. The ships passed the Island of the Sirens safely.
 - D. The sailors of the ships decided to stay in the island with the Sirens.
7. According to the passage, what did Circe advice Odysseus to do against the Sirens' song?
 - A. To stop his ears with wax.
 - B. To cover his eyes with hat.
 - C. To stop the ears of his men with wax.
 - D. Never try to pass the Island of the Sirens.
8. What did Odysseus want to do when he heard the song of the Sirens?
 - A. He wanted to free himself from his seat.
 - B. He wanted his men turn towards the Island of the Sirens.
 - C. He wanted to kill the Sirens.
 - D. He wanted to dance with the song.
9. What can we learn about Partherope in this passage?
 - A. She loved Odysseus.
 - B. Her song moved Odysseus.
 - C. She was half human and half bird.
 - D. All of the above.
10. Which statement below is not true according to this passage?
 - A. He tried not to be attracted by the song of the Sirens.
 - B. He stopped his men being attracted by the Sirens.
 - C. He failed his attempt to fight against the attraction of the Sirens.
 - D. Odysseus and his men passed the Island of the Sirens successfully.

Passage 3

The Little Mermaid

“The Little Mermaid” is a popular fairy tale by the Danish poet and author Hans Christian Andersen.

The Little Mermaid lives in an underwater kingdom with her father, the sea king; her

grandmother; and her five elder sisters. When a mermaid turns 15, she is allowed to swim to the surface to watch the world above, and as the sisters become old enough, one of them visits the surface every year. As each of them returns, the Little Mermaid listens longingly to their various descriptions of the surface and of human beings.

When the Little Mermaid's turn comes, she ventures to the surface, sees a ship with a handsome prince, and falls in love with him from a distance. A great storm hits, and the Little Mermaid saves the prince from a near-drowning. She delivers him unconscious to the shore near a temple. Here she waits until a young girl from the temple finds him. The prince never sees the Little Mermaid.

The Little Mermaid asks her grandmother whether humans can live forever if they do not drown. The grandmother explains that humans have a much shorter lifespan than mer-folk, but that when mermaids die they turn to sea foam and cease to exist, while humans have an eternal soul that lives on in Heaven. The Little Mermaid, longing for the prince and an eternal soul, eventually visits the Sea Witch, who sells her a potion that gives her legs, in exchange for her tongue (as the Little Mermaid has the most intoxicating voice in the world). The Sea Witch warns, however, that once she becomes a human, she will never be able to return to the sea. Drinking the potion will make her feel as if a sword is being passed through her, yet when she recovers she will have two beautiful legs. However, it will constantly feel like she is walking on sharp swords hard enough to make her bleed. In addition, she will only get a soul if she finds her true love's kiss and if the prince loves her and marries her, for then a part of his soul will flow into her. Otherwise, at dawn on the first day after he marries another woman, the Little Mermaid will die brokenhearted and disintegrate into sea foam.

The Little Mermaid drinks the potion and meets the prince, who is attracted to her beauty and grace even though she is mute. Most of all he likes to see her dance, and she dances for him despite her great pain. When the prince's father orders his son to marry the neighboring king's daughter, the prince tells the Little Mermaid he will not, because he does not love the princess. He goes on to say he can only love the young woman from the temple, who he believes rescued him. It turns out that the princess is the temple girl, who had been sent to the temple to be educated. The prince loves her and the wedding is announced.

The prince and princess marry, and the Little Mermaid's heart breaks. She despairs, thinking of the death that awaits her, but before dawn, her sisters bring her a knife that the Sea Witch has given them in exchange for their long hair. If the Little Mermaid slays the prince with the knife and lets his blood drip on her feet, she will become a mermaid again, all her suffering will end and she will live out her full life.

The Little Mermaid cannot bring herself to kill the sleeping prince lying with his bride and as dawn breaks she throws herself into the sea. Her body dissolves into foam, but instead of ceasing to exist, she feels the warmth of the sun; she has turned into a spirit, a daughter of

the air. (470 words)

11. How old is the little mermaid when she swims to the surface of the sea according to the passage?
 - A. 13.
 - B. 14.
 - C. 15.
 - D. 16.
12. What does the little mermaid see when she first swims to the surface of the sea?
 - A. A ship with a handsome prince, who is drowning because of a great storm.
 - B. A handsome prince on a ship.
 - C. A sinking ship.
 - D. A drowning prince.
13. Why did the little mermaid go to ask for help from the Sea Witch?
 - A. Because she knows that human beings can have eternal soul.
 - B. Because she loves the prince.
 - C. Because she wants to be a human but she doesn't know how.
 - D. All the above.
14. What does the Sea Witch demand in return for the drinking poison?
 - A. A lover's kiss.
 - B. The little mermaid's tongue.
 - C. The little mermaid's soul.
 - D. A true love.
15. What happens to the little mermaid at last according to the passage?
 - A. The little mermaid's heart breaks because she doesn't get the prince's love.
 - B. She slays the prince with a knife to let his blood drip on her feet.
 - C. She throws herself into the sea and disappears.
 - D. Her body dissolves into foam and she has turned into a spirit, a daughter of the air.

Passage 4

Bermuda Triangle

The Bermuda Triangle, also known as the Devil's Sea, is a triangle-shaped stretch of ocean between Miami, Bermuda and Puerto Rico in the western part of the North Atlantic Ocean. In this area, numerous aircrafts and vessels had disappeared mysteriously and thousands of people lost their lives.

These unusual events date back in recorded history to 1493 and the first voyage of Christopher Columbus (1451–1506) to the New World. It is recorded in his log that the reading of the compass was askew within the area. Later from the year 1880 to 1976, there were some 158 disappearances occurred in this region. The disappearance in 1945 might be better known to us. Five navy aircrafts took off from a naval airport in southern Florida in perfect flying weather, on a routine training mission. Less than two hours later, they were completely lost, and the rescue plane sent to search for the missing aircraft, too, disappeared without a trace.

The triangle has aroused considerable public interest. Historians, explorers, archaeologists and tourists have been crowding to this region. The masses that come to Bermuda bring the local people great economic benefits.

The mystery of the Bermuda Triangle is a great appeal to both the people who want to explore and investigate and the ones who want to travel and experience. So we can say that the mystery of the region provides a wonderful tourism resource and stimulates the development of touring. Yet, for the sake of security people who come here should effect insurance and bear the cost of the guiding map and rescue when the accidents happen. Accordingly, it improves the development of the industry of insurance and shipping as well. That is to say, the expense of a person who comes to Bermuda includes cost of the tourism and the insurance, if there were an accident the rescue cost should be increased.

The Bermuda Triangle brings about disasters and also benefits. However, it still remains mysterious to us and awaits the exploration. We can believe that the day when we find a convincing answer to the mystery will see more profits and less losses. (360 words)

16. Where is the Bermuda Triangle?
 - A. In the western part of the Pacific Ocean.
 - B. In the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean.
 - C. In the western part of the North Atlantic Ocean.
 - D. In the eastern part of the North Atlantic Ocean.
17. When can the Bermuda Mystery be dated back?
 - A. 1451.
 - B. 1493.
 - C. 1506.
 - D. 1880.
18. What does the word "askew" in paragraph 2 mean?
 - A. In a straight or level position.
 - B. Right or correct.
 - C. Incorrect.
 - D. Not in a straight or level position.
19. What does the disappearance in 1945 refer to?
 - A. Five navy aircrafts on a routine training mission were completely lost.
 - B. The rescue plane sent to search for the missing navy aircrafts disappeared too without trace.
 - C. Five navy vessels on a routine training mission were completely lost.
 - D. The rescue plane sent to search for the missing navy vessels disappeared too without trace.
20. Which of the following is not implied in the passage?
 - A. Bermuda Triangle is known as the Devil's Sea because it is a deadly area.
 - B. Why aircrafts and vessels have disappeared mysteriously in Bermuda Triangle is a great interest for many people.
 - C. Bermuda Triangle is a famous tourist resort because of the mystery and its beautiful