

# 中国海洋大学 2021 年硕士研究生招生考试试题

科目代码: 620

科目名称: 基础英语

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## 一、词汇 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

**Directions:** Choose the synonymous word or expression for each of the following numbered words.

1. acquit

A. to leave one's job

B. to reveal

C. to blame

D. to pronounce not guilty

2. mob

A. riot

B. robbery

C. fatigue

D. compromise

3. blitz

A. storm

B. bliss

C. sudden attack

D. stupor

4. panorama

A. asthma

B. vista

C. deterioration

D. atrophy

5. amour

A. smell

B. aroma

C. happy ending

D. affair

6. expatriate

A. to deport

B. to expire

C. to infuriate

D. to be banal

7. brawl

A. a rough fight

B. a container of alcohol

C. a method to produce drugs

D. a clumsy movement

8. dissipate

A. to disappear

B. to dissolve

C. to designate

D. to be laconic

9. gadget

A. a soft drink

B. a small tool

C. tuck

D. a plan

10. filthy

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A. venomous      B. dirty      C. lucrative      D. prolific

## 二、语法 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

**Directions:** Complete each of the following sentences by choosing the best answer.

1. When his name was mentioned, I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ from his seat.  
A. to raise                      B. to rise                      C. raise                      D. rise
2. Come and see me whenever \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you are convenient                      B. you will be convenient  
C. it is convenient to you                      D. it will be convenient to you
3. How can I concentrate if you \_\_\_\_\_ continually \_\_\_\_\_ me with silly questions?  
A. have ... interrupted                      B. had ... interrupted  
C. are ... interrupting                      D. were ... interrupting
4. James has just arrived but I didn't know he \_\_\_\_\_ until yesterday.  
A. will come                      B. was coming                      C. has been coming                      D. came
5. Do you know Tim's brother? He is \_\_\_\_\_ than Tim.  
A. more of a sportsman                      B. much more sportsman  
C. more a sportsman                      D. more of sportsman
6. This is not the right \_\_\_\_\_ to ask for my help; I am far too busy even to listen!  
A. occasion                      B. moment                      C. situation                      D. circumstance
7. The couple \_\_\_\_\_ their old house and sold it for a vast profit.  
A. did for                      B. did in                      C. did up                      D. did with
8. The director tried to get the actors to \_\_\_\_\_ to the next scene by hand signals.  
A. move on                      B. move off                      C. move out                      D. move along
9. There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ the company has made the right decision on the sales project.  
A. why                      B. that                      C. whether                      D. when
10. The city is said by the local people \_\_\_\_\_ the chance to hold the Olympic Games.  
A. to be given                      B. to be giving                      C. to have been given                      D. to give

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### 三、阅读理解（每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

**Directions:** Choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

#### Passage 1

#### The Long-Term Stability of Ecosystems

[1] Plant communities assemble themselves flexibly, and their particular structure depends on the specific history of the area. Ecologists use the term “succession” to refer to the changes that happen in plant communities and ecosystems over time. The first community in a succession is called a pioneer community, while the long-lived community at the end of the succession is called a climax community. Pioneer and successional plant communities are said to change over periods from 1 to 500 years. These changes — in plant numbers and the mix of species — are cumulative. Climax communities themselves change but over periods of time greater than about 500 years.

[2] An ecologist who studies ponds today may well find it relatively unchanged in a year's time. Individual fish may be replaced, but the number of fish will tend to be the same from one year to the next. We can say that the properties of an ecosystem are more stable than the individual organisms that compose the ecosystem.

[3] At one time, ecologists believed that species diversity made ecosystems stable. They believed that the greater the diversity, the more stable the ecosystem. Support for this idea came from the observation that long-lasting climax communities usually have more complex food webs and more species diversity than pioneer communities. Ecologists concluded that the apparent stability of climax ecosystems depended on their complexity. To take an extreme example, farmlands dominated by a single crop are so unstable that one year of bad weather or the invasion of a single pest can destroy the entire crop. In contrast, a complex climax community, such as a temperate forest, will tolerate considerable damage from weather to pests.

[4] The question of ecosystem stability is complicated, however. The first

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problem is that ecologists do not all agree what “stability” means. Stability can be simply defined as lack of change. In that case, the climax community would be considered the most stable, since, by definition, it changes the least over time. Alternatively, stability can be defined as the speed with which an ecosystem returns to a particular form following a major disturbance, such as a fire. This kind of stability is also called resilience. In that case, climax communities would be the most fragile and the least stable, since they require hundreds of years to return to the climax state.

[5] Even the kind of stability defined as lack of change is not always associated with maximum diversity. At least in temperate zones, maximum diversity is often found in mid-successional stages, not in the climax community. Once a redwood forest matures, for example, the kinds of species and the number of individuals growing on the forest floor are reduced. In general, diversity, by itself, does not ensure stability. Mathematical models of ecosystems likewise suggest that diversity does not guarantee ecosystem stability—just the opposite, in fact. A more complicated system is, in general, more likely than a simple system to break down. (A fifteen-speed racing bicycle is more likely to break down than a child’s tricycle.)

[6] Ecologists are especially interested to know what factors contribute to the resilience of communities because climax communities all over the world are being severely damaged or destroyed by human activities. The destruction caused by the volcanic explosion of Mount St. Helens, in the northwestern United States, for example, pales in comparison to the destruction caused by humans. We need to know what aspects of a community are most important to the community’s resistance to destruction, as well as its recovery.

1. According to Paragraph 1, which of the following is NOT true of climax communities?
  - A. They occur at the end of a succession.
  - B. They last longer than any other type of community.

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- C. The numbers of plants in them and the mix of species do not change.  
D. They remain stable for at least 500 years at a time.
2. According to Paragraph 4, why is the question of ecosystem stability complicated?
- A. The reasons for ecosystem change are not always clear.  
B. Ecologists often confuse the word “stability” with the word “resilience.”  
C. The exact meaning of the word “stability” is debated by ecologists.  
D. There are many different answers to ecological questions.
3. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 5 about redwood forests?
- A. They become less stable as they mature.  
B. They support many species when they reach climax.  
C. They are found in temperate zones.  
D. They have reduced diversity during mid-successional stages.
4. In Paragraph 5, why does the author provide the information that “A fifteen-speed racing bicycle is more likely to break down than a child’s tricycle”?
- A. To illustrate a general principle about the stability of systems by using an everyday example.  
B. To demonstrate that an understanding of stability in ecosystems can be applied to help understand stability in other situations.  
C. To make a comparison that supports the claim that, in general, stability increases with diversity.  
D. To provide an example that contradicts mathematical models of ecosystems.
5. The word “pales” (underlined) in Paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. increases proportionally  
B. differs  
C. loses significance  
D. is common

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## Passage 2

### Music and the Emotions

[1] Why does music make us feel? On the one hand, music is a purely abstract art form, devoid of language or explicit ideas. And yet, even though music says little, it still manages to touch us deeply. When listening to our favourite songs, our body betrays all the symptoms of emotional arousal. The pupils in our eyes dilate, our pulse and blood pressure rise, the electrical conductance of our skin is lowered, and the cerebellum, a brain region associated with bodily movement, becomes strangely active. Blood is even re-directed to the muscles in our legs. In other words, sound stirs us at our biological roots.

[2] A recent paper in *Nature Neuroscience* by a research team in Montreal, Canada, marks an important step in revealing the precise underpinnings of “the potent pleasurable stimulus” that is music. Although the study involves plenty of fancy technology, including functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and ligand-based positron emission tomography (PET) scanning, the experiment itself was rather straightforward. After screening 217 individuals who responded to advertisements requesting people who experience “chills” to instrumental music, the scientists narrowed down the subject pool to ten. They then asked the subjects to bring in their playlist of favourite songs — virtually every genre was represented, from techno to tango — and played them the music while their brain activity was monitored. Because the scientists were combining methodologies (PET and fMRI), they were able to obtain an impressively exact and detailed portrait of music in the brain. The first thing they discovered is that music triggers the production of dopamine — chemical with a key role in setting people’s moods — by the neurons (nerve cells) in both the dorsal and ventral regions of the brain. As these two regions have long been linked with the experience of pleasure, this finding isn’t particularly surprising.

[3] What is rather more significant is the finding that the dopamine neurons in the caudate — a region of the brain involved in learning stimulus-response

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associations, and in anticipating food and other “reward” stimuli — were at their most active stage around 15 seconds before the participants’ favourite moments in the music. The researchers call this the “anticipatory phase”; and argue that the purpose of this activity is to help us predict the arrival of our favourite part. The question, of course, is what all these dopamine neurons are up to. Why are they so active in the period preceding the acoustic climax? After all, we typically associate surges of dopamine with pleasure, with the processing of actual rewards. And yet, this cluster of cells is most active when the “chills” have yet to arrive, when the melodic pattern is still unresolved.

[4] One way to answer the question is to look at the music but not the neurons. While music can often seem (at least to the outsiders) like a labyrinth of intricate patterns, it turns out that the most important part of every song or symphony is when the patterns break down, when the sound becomes unpredictable. If the music is too obvious, it is annoyingly boring, like an alarm clock. Numerous studies, after all, have demonstrated that dopamine neurons quickly adapt to predictable rewards. If we know what’s going to happen next, then we don’t get excited. This is why composers often introduce a key note in the beginning of a song, spend most of the rest of the piece in the studious avoidance of the pattern, and then finally repeat it only at the end. The longer we are denied the pattern we expect, the greater the emotional release when the pattern returns, safe and sound.

[5] To demonstrate this psychological principle, the musicologist Leonard Meyer, in his classic book *Emotion and Meaning in Music* (1956), analyzed the 5th movement of Beethoven’s *String Quartet* in C-sharp minor, Op. 131. Meyer wanted to show how music is defined by its flirtation with — but not submission to — our expectations of order. Meyer dissected 50 measures (bars) of the masterpiece, showing how Beethoven begins with the clear statement of a rhythmic and harmonic pattern and then, in an ingenious tonal dance, carefully holds off repeating it. What Beethoven does instead is suggest variations of the pattern. He wants to preserve an element of uncertainty in his music, making our brains beg for the one chord he

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refuses to give us. Beethoven saves that chord for the end.

[6] According to Meyer, it is the suspenseful tension of music, arising out of our unfulfilled expectations, that is the source of the music's feeling. While earlier theories of music focused on the way a sound can refer to the real world of images and experiences — its “connotative” meaning — Meyer argued that the emotions we find in music come from the unfolding events of the music itself. This “embodied meaning” arises from the patterns the symphony invokes and then ignores. It is this uncertainty that triggers the surge of dopamine in the caudate, as we struggle to figure out what will happen next. We can predict some of the notes, but we can't predict them all, and that is what keeps us listening, waiting expectantly for our reward, for the pattern to be completed.

6. What point does the writer emphasize in Paragraph 1?
  - A. How dramatically our reactions to music can vary.
  - B. How intense our physical responses to music can be.
  - C. How little we know about the way that music affects us.
  - D. How much music can tell us about how our brains operate.
7. What view of the Montreal study does the writer express in Paragraph 2?
  - A. Its aims were innovative.
  - B. The approach was too simplistic.
  - C. It produced some remarkably precise data.
  - D. The technology used was unnecessarily complex.
8. What does the writer find interesting about the results of the Montreal study?
  - A. The timing of participants' neural responses to the music.
  - B. The impact of the music on participants' emotional state.
  - C. The section of participants' brains which was activated by the music.
  - D. The type of music which had the strongest effect on participants' brains.
9. Why does the writer refer to Meyer's work on music and emotion?
  - A. To propose an original theory about the subject.

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- B. To offer support for the findings of the Montreal study.
  - C. To recommend the need for further research into the subject.
  - D. To present a view which opposes that of the Montreal researchers.
10. According to Leonard Meyer, what causes the listener's emotional response to music?
- A. The way that the music evokes poignant memories in the listener.
  - B. The association of certain musical chords with certain feelings.
  - C. The listener's sympathy with the composer's intentions.
  - D. The internal structure of the musical composition.

#### 四、翻译（汉译英 20 分，英译汉 20 分，共 40 分）

**Directions:** *Translate the following paragraphs into English or Chinese.*

1. 道家 (the Taoist School) 是一个哲学的学派；而道教才是宗教，二者有其区别。道家与道教的教义不仅不同，甚至相反。道家教人顺乎自然，而道教教人反乎自然。举例来说，照老子、庄子讲，生而有死是自然过程，人应当平静地顺着这个自然过程。但是道教的主要教义则是如何避免死亡的原理和方术，显然是反乎自然而行的。道教含有征服自然的科学精神。
2. The stranger who would form a correct opinion of the English character must not confine his observations to the metropolis. He must go forth into the country; he must sojourn (暂居) in villages and hamlets; he must visit castles, villas, farm-houses, cottages; he must wander through parks and gardens, along hedges and green lanes; he must loiter about (闲荡) country churches, attend wakes (守灵仪式) and fairs and other rural festivals, and cope with the people in their conditions, and their habits and humors. In England, the metropolis is a mere gathering place of the polite classes, where they devote a small portion of the year to a hurry of gaiety and dissipation (消散), and having indulged this kind of carnival, return again to the apparently more congenial habits of rural life. The various orders of society are therefore diffused over the whole surface

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of the kingdom.

### 五、完型填空（每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

**Directions:** Choose the best answer for each of the following blanks.

In families with two working parents, fathers may have more impact on a child's language development than mothers, a new study 1.

Researchers 2 92 families from 11 child care centers before their children were one year old, interviewing each to establish income, 3 of education and child care arrangements. Overall, it was a group of well-educated middle-class families, with married parents both living in the home.

When the children were two, researchers videotaped them at home in free-play sessions with both parents, recording all of their 4. The study will appear in the November 5 of *The Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*.

The scientists measured the total number of utterances of the parents, the number of different words they used, the 6 of their sentences and other aspects of their speech. On average, fathers spoke less than mothers did, but they did not 7 in the length of utterances or proportion of questions asked.

Finally, the researchers 8 the children's speech at age three, using a standardized language test. The only predictors of high scores on the test were the mother's level of education, the quality of child care and the number of different words the father used.

The researchers are unsure why the father's speech, and not the mother's, had an effect. "It's well 9 that the mother's language does have an impact," said Nadya Pancsofar, the lead author of the study. "It could be that the high-functioning mothers in the study had already had a strong influence on their children's speech development, or it may be that mothers are 10 in a way we didn't measure in the study."

1. A. reports

B. informs

C. assumes

D. suggests

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|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 2. A. appointed     | B. recruited   | C. enrolled    | D. admitted     |
| 3. A. level         | B. standard    | C. years       | D. degree       |
| 4. A. speech        | B. action      | C. expression  | D. response     |
| 5. A. publication   | B. version     | C. edition     | D. issue        |
| 6. A. simplicity    | B. complexity  | C. easiness    | D. difficulty   |
| 7. A. change        | B. speak       | C. differ      | D. specialize   |
| 8. A. videotaped    | B. predicted   | C. compared    | D. analyzed     |
| 9. A. understood    | B. constituted | C. established | D. informed     |
| 10. A. contributing | B. cultivating | C. instructing | D. enlightening |

### 六、校对改错（每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

**Directions:** *The passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it.*

Certain qualities and distinguished features help define and  
 characterize adolescence in the America middle class. (1) \_\_\_\_\_

Adolescence are a specific stage of development, and (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
 adolescents formed a special, self-conscious status group. (3) \_\_\_\_\_

This is by no means true in all cultures. Perhaps at any other (4) \_\_\_\_\_  
 time in history and in no other culture could one find so  
 much attention being focusing upon the adolescents. (5) \_\_\_\_\_

Products, advertising, entertaining, books and newspaper  
 columns are often designed for and aimed to this particular (6) \_\_\_\_\_  
 age group, when they offer a special market and (7) \_\_\_\_\_  
 have great purchasing power. At one time a fifteen-years-old (8) \_\_\_\_\_  
 would have been referring to as a child or a youngster, (9) \_\_\_\_\_  
 but now he is known as a teenager term who denotes a (10) \_\_\_\_\_  
 large, influential, and important status group.

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七、百科知识（每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

1. **Directions:** Choose the correct answer to finish each of the following statements.

1) On the Christmas Day of 1066, Duke William, also known as William the Conqueror, was crowned King of England in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Westminster Abbey                      B. Canterbury Cathedral  
C. St. Paul's Cathedral                      D. Liverpool Cathedral

2) The first English colony in America was founded in \_\_\_\_\_ in 1607.

- A. New Hampshire                      B. Rhode Island  
C. Massachusetts                      D. Virginia

3) \_\_\_\_\_ was famous for his abdication because of his marriage with a divorced American.

- A. Edward VII                      B. Edward VIII  
C. George VI                      D. George VII

4) Soon after \_\_\_\_\_, Britain not only gave up its economic hegemony, but also suffered a great loss of its position of industrial leadership.

- A. 1900                      B. the First World War  
C. the Second World War                      D. 1960

5) Alfred the Great, King of Wessex, was famous for an agreement negotiated between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings and known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. *Magna Carta*                      B. Danelaw  
C. Bill of Rights                      D. Burlingame Treaty

6) The turning point of the American War of Independence was the victory of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Saratoga                      B. Gettysburg  
C. Trenton                      D. Yorktown

7) Many early Chinese immigrants in the United States worked in the mining industry, especially in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. coal mines                      B. silver mines  
C. gold mines                      D. copper mines

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- 8) The first Puritans came to America on the ship \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Codpeed  
B. Susan Constant  
C. May Flower  
D. Discovery
- 9) In 1959, \_\_\_\_\_ became the 50th state of the United States of America.
- A. Louisiana  
B. Alaska  
C. Texas  
D. Hawaii
- 10) The \_\_\_\_\_ were the forerunners of the Conservative Party in Britain.
- A. Liberal Party  
B. Tories  
C. Whigs  
D. British National Party

**2. Directions:** *Choose the correct answers to finish the following passage.*

An election for president of the United States happens every four years on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in \_\_\_\_ 1) \_\_\_\_ (month). The election process begins with primary elections and caucuses. \_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_ use secret ballots for voting. \_\_\_\_ 3) \_\_\_\_ are local gatherings of voters who vote at the end of the meeting for a particular candidate. Then it moves to \_\_\_\_ 4) \_\_\_\_, during which political parties each select a nominee. During the general election, Americans go to their polling place to cast their vote for president. However, the president is not elected directly by citizens, but chosen by “electors” through a process called \_\_\_\_ 5) \_\_\_\_\_. Except Maine and \_\_\_\_ 6) \_\_\_\_\_, in the other 48 states and Washington, D.C., the candidate who wins a plurality of the popular vote in a state secure all the state’s electoral votes. Including Washington, D.C.’s \_\_\_\_ 7) \_\_\_\_ electors, there are currently \_\_\_\_ 8) \_\_\_\_ electors in all. A candidate needs the vote of at least \_\_\_\_ 9) \_\_\_\_ electors—more than half of all electors—to win the presidential election. In the event that no candidate receives a majority, \_\_\_\_ 10) \_\_\_\_ chooses the president.

**CHOICES**

- |               |                          |             |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| A. Caucuses   | B. the Electoral College | C. Nebraska |
| D. October    | E. 538                   | F. 270      |
| G. the Senate | H. November              | I. 3        |

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J. Primaries

K. nominating conventions

L. 4

M. 539

N. 271

O. the House of Representatives

P. South Dakota

### 八、写作（共 30 分）

Some people say that the best way to improve public health is by increasing the number of sports facilities. Others, however, say that this would have little effect on public health and that other measures are required. Write an essay of about 300 words to state your opinion.

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