



暨南大学
JINAN UNIVERSITY

2025 年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题 A 卷

招生专业与代码：英语语言文学（050201），外国语言学及应用语言学（050211）

考试科目名称及代码：外语（英）水平考试

考试科目代码：[706]

考生注意：所有答案必须写在答题纸（卷）上，写在本试题上一律不给分。

Part I. Grammar and Vocabulary (30 points)

Directions: *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence and write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.*

1. In the past 50 years, there _____ a great increase in the amount of research _____ on the human brain.
A. was ... did B. has been ... to be done C. was ... done D. has been ... done
2. “I must have eaten something wrong. I feel like _____”.
“We told you not to eat at a restaurant. You'd better _____ at home when you are not in the shape.”
A. to throw up ... to eat B. throwing up ... eating
C. to throw up ... eat D. throwing up ... eat
3. According to psychoanalysis, a person's attention is attracted _____ by the intensity of different signals _____ by their context, significance, and information content.
A. not less than ... as B. as ... just as
C. so much ... as D. not so much ... as
4. They moved to Portland in 1998 and lived in a big house, _____ to the south.
A. the windows of which opened B. the windows of it opened
C. its windows opened D. the windows of which opening
5. Bystanders, _____, as they walked past lines of ambulances.
A. bloody and covered with dust, looking dazed
B. bloodied and covered with dust, looking dazed

- C. bloody and covered with dust, looked dazed
D. bloodied and covered with dust, looked dazed
6. "They said what we always knew." said an administration source, _____.
- A. he asked not to be named B. who asked not to be named
C. who asked not be named D. who asked not named
7. The more people hear his demented rants, the more they see that he is a terrorist _____.
- A. who is pure and simple B. being pure and simple
C. pure and simple D. as pure and simple
8. A comet is distinguished from other bodies in the solar system _____.
- A. into its appearance B. off its appearance
C. by its appearance D. to its appearance
9. _____ of the Pennsylvania Gazette, Benjamin Franklin tried hard to make the periodical popular.
- A. As owner and editor
B. While was owner and editor
C. Having being owner and editor
D. To be owner and editor
10. _____ the First World War, the United States became the dominant force in the motion-picture industry.
- A. It was during the advent under
B. With the advent of
C. To follow the advent in
D. Upon the advent at
11. He had no alternative but _____ to fight in the Middle East.
- A. to go B. go C. going D. went
12. Shall we request that the manager _____ our suggestion again?
- A. consider B. considers C. will consider D. must consider
13. He has little trouble _____ the tires of his car.

A. to fix B. fix C. fixing D. with fixing

14. John wishes now that he _____ the Spring Festival at home.

A. spent B. had spent C. has spent D. did spend

15. The hostess _____ the maid _____ the table for dinner while we arrived after a three-hour drive from the town.

A. told, to make B. was telling, to do

C. told, to lay D. was telling, to set

16. Mrs. James _____ a divorce from her husband, for she can no longer _____ his stormy temper.

A. is seeking, put up with B. seeks, put down with

C. is seeking, put up for D. seeks, put down for

17. That grand-sized pine tree _____ the horizon.

A. stands up well against B. stands out good to

C. stands out well against D. stands up good to

18. "The effect of this medicine generally _____ by midnight," the doctor told Emma: "You had better not try to read tonight."

A. will wear off B. wears off

C. will have worn off D. will be worn off

19. _____, the guest speaker was ushered into the auditorium hall to give the lecture.

A. Being shown around the campus

B. Having shown to the campus

C. After been shown around the campus

D. Having been shown around the campus

20. The new computer virus _____, the system was restored to its normal operation.

A. having removed B. being removed

C. had been removed D. was removed

21. Surveys show that _____ less sleep than we think, _____ too much sleep could even harm our health.

A. not only do we need, but that B. not only we need, but also

- C. not only we need, but that D. not only do we need, but also
22. His tick convinced none but the most_____.
- A. credulous B. plausible C. trustworthy D. feasible
23. Many people proposed that a national committee be formed to discuss_____to existing mass transit systems.
- A. substitutes B. measures C. duplicates D. alternatives
24. He is a hypocrite, a liar, a thief-_____, he is the greatest devil I ever know.
- A. as a consequence B. as a rule C. as a matter of fact D. as a matter of routine
25. Since she was alone, she opened the door_____, leaving the chain lock fastened.
- A. warily B. consciously C. audaciously D. recklessly
26. In the last few minutes the conversation has become seemingly_____ as if the discussion were of some minor domestic matter and not survival itself.
- A. crucial B. central C. casual D. causal
27. I didn't listen to Mom and I was not surprised at the look of _____on her face.
- A. taking up B. compliment C. negligence D. reproach
28. The victims of drunken driving in America over the past decade_____an incredible 250,000, with three killed every hour of every day on average.
- A. take up B. add up to C. count for D. turn out to
29. He is believed to have been shot by a rival gang in_____for the shootings last week.
- A. revenge B. reserve C. reverse D. remedial
30. These pollutants can be_____hundreds and even thousands of kilometers by large air masses.
- A. contained B. conveyed C. contaminated D. conserved

Part II. Cloze (20 points)

Directions: *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.*

Psychologist Alfred Adler suggested that the primary goal of the psyche was superiority. Although _____ 31 _____ he believed that individuals struggled to achieve superiority over others, Adler eventually _____ 32 _____ a more complex definition of the drive for superiority.

Adler's concept of striving for superiority does not _____ 33 _____ the everyday meaning of the word superiority. He did not mean that we innately seek to _____ 34 _____ one another in rank or position, _____ 35 _____ did he mean that we seek to _____ 36 _____ an attitude of exaggerated importance over our peers. _____ 37 _____, Adler's drive for superiority involves the desire to be competent and effective, complete and thorough, in _____ 38 _____ one strives to do.

Striving for superiority occasionally takes the _____ 39 _____ of an exaggerated lust for power. An individual may seek to play god and _____ 40 _____ control over objects and people. The goal may introduce a(n) _____ 41 _____ tendency into our lives, in which we play games of "dog eat dog". But such expressions of the desire for superiority do not _____ 42 _____ its more positive, constructive nature.

_____ 43 _____ Adler, striving for superiority is innate and is part of the struggle for _____ 44 _____ that human beings share with other species in the process of evolution. From this _____ 45 _____, life is not _____ 46 _____ by the need to reduce tension or restore _____ 47 _____, as Sigmund Freud tended to think; _____ 48 _____, life is encouraged by the desire to move from below to above, from minus to plus, from inferior to superior. The particular ways in which individuals _____ 49 _____ their quest for superiority are _____ 50 _____ by their culture, their unique history and their style of life.

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|----------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 31. A. instinctively | B. initially | C. presumably | D. invariably |
| 32. A. designed | B. devised | C. manipulated | D. developed |
| 33. A. refer to | B. point to | C. comply with | D. stand up for |
| 34. A. surpass | B. overpass | C. overthrow | D. pursue |
| 35. A. or | B. never | C. hardly | D. nor |
| 36. A. retain | B. sustain | C. maintain | D. obtain |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 37. A. Rather | B. Despite | C. Though | D. Thus |
| 38. A. which | B. that | C. whichever | D. whatever |
| 39. A. form | B. format | C. formation | D. shape |
| 40. A. operate | B. speculate | C. exercise | D. resume |
| 41. A. ambiguous | B. intricate | C. deliberate | D. hostile |
| 42. A. reflect | B. abide | C. glorify | D. project |
| 43. A. According to | B. In terms of | C. Regardless of | D. In view of |
| 44. A. survivor | B. survival | C. durability | D. consistency |
| 45. A. respective | B. prospect | C. profile | D. perspective |
| 46. A. motivated | B. animated | C. inspired | D. elevated |
| 47. A. equation | B. equivalent | C. equilibrium | D. equality |
| 48. A. subsequently | B. instead | C. consequently | D. otherwise |
| 49. A. undermine | B. overtake | C. fling | D. undertake |
| 50. A. determined | B. resolved | C. consolidated | D. reinforced |

Part III. Reading Comprehension (30 points)

Directions: *In this section, there are three passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer and write the letter of your choice on the ANSWER SHEET.*

Questions 51–55 are based on the following passages.

Practically speaking, the artistic maturing of the cinema was the single-handed achievement of David W. Griffith (1875-1948). Before Griffith, photography in dramatic films consisted of little more than placing the actors before a stationary camera and showing them in full length as they would have appeared on stage. From the beginning of his career as a director, however, Griffith, because of his love of Victorian painting, employed composition. He conceived of the camera image as having a foreground and rear ground, as well as the middle distance preferred by most directors.

By 1910 he was using close-ups to reveal significant details of the scene or of the actors. The exploitation of the camera's possibilities produced novel dramatic effects. By

splitting an event into fragments and recording each from the most suitable camera position, he could significantly vary the emphasis from camera shot to camera shot. Griffith also achieved dramatic effects by means of creative editing. By juxtaposing images and varying the speed and rhythm of their presentation, he could control the dramatic intensity of the events as the story progressed.

Despite the reluctance of his producers, who feared that the public would not be able to follow a plot that was made up of such juxtaposed images, Griffith persisted, and experimented as well with other elements of cinematic syntax that have become standard ever since. Those included the flashback, permitting broad psychological and emotional exploration as well as narrative that was not chronological, and the crosscut between two parallel actions to heighten suspense and excitement. In thus exploiting fully the possibilities of editing, Griffith transposed devices of the Victorian novel to film and gave film mastery of time as well as space.

Besides developing the cinema's language, Griffith immensely broadened its range and treatment of subjects. His early output was remarkably eclectic, it included not only the standard comedies, melodramas, westerns, and thrillers, but also such novelties as adaptations from Browning and Tennyson, and treatments of social issues.

As his successes mounted, his ambitions grew, and with them the whole of American cinema. When he remade *Enoch Arden* in 1911, he insisted that a subject of such importance could not be treated in the then conventional length of one reel. Griffith's introduction of the American-made multireel picture began an elaborate historical and philosophical spectacle. It reached the unprecedented length of four reels, or one hour's running time. From our contemporary viewpoint, the pretensions of this film may seem a trifle ludicrous, but at the time it provoked endless debate and discussion and gave a new intellectual respectability to the cinema.

51. The primary purpose of the passage is to _____.

- A. discuss the importance of Griffith to the development of the cinema
- B. describe the impact on cinema of the flashback and other editing innovation
- C. deplore the state of American cinema before the advent of Griffith

- D. analyze the changes in the cinema brought by the introduction of the multireel film
52. The author suggests that Griffith film innovations had a direct effect on all of the following EXCEPT _____.
- A. film editing
 - B. camera work
 - C. scene composing
 - D. sound editing
53. It can be inferred from the passage that before 1910, the normal running time of a film was _____.
- A. 15 minutes or less
 - B. Between 15 minutes and 30 minutes
 - C. Between 30 minutes and 45minutes
 - D. Between 45 minutes and 1 hour.
54. The author asserts that Griffith introduced all of the following into American cinema EXCEPT _____.
- A. consideration of social issue
 - B. adaptations from Tennyson
 - C. the flashback and other editing techniques
 - D. dramatic plots suggested by Victorian theater
55. The author's attitude toward photography in the cinema before Griffith can best be described as _____.
- A. sympathetic
 - B. nostalgic
 - C. amused
 - D. condescending

Questions 56–60 are based on the following passage.

Eskimo villages today are larger and more complex than the traditional nomadic (游牧的) groups of Eskimo kinsmen. Village decision-making is organized through community councils, co-operative boards of directors and institutions which the Eskimos

were encouraged by the government to adopt. They have been more readily accepted in villages like Fort Chimo where there is individualistic wage ethos and where ties of kinship are less important than in the rural village such as Port Burwell, where communal sharing between kinsmen is more emphasized. Greater contact with southern Canadians and better educational facilities have shown Fort Chimo Eskimos that it is possible to argue and negotiate with the government rather than to acquiesce(默许) passively in its policies.

The old-age paternalism(家长作风) of southern Canadians over the Eskimos has died more slowly in the rural villages where Eskimos have been more reluctant to voice their opinions aggressively. This has been a frustration to government officials trying to develop local leadership among the Eskimos, but a blessing to other departments whose plans have been accepted without local obstruction. In rural areas the obligations of kinship often run counter to the best interests of the village and potential leaders were restrained from making positive contribution to the village council. More recently, however, the educated Eskimos have been voicing the interests of those in the rural areas. They are trying to persuade the government to recognize the rights of full-time hunters, by protecting their hunting territories from mining and oil prospectors, for example. The efforts of this active minority are percolating through to the remoter villages whose inhabitants are becoming increasingly vocal.

Continuing change is inevitable but future development policy in Ungava must recognize that most Eskimos retain much of their traditional outlook on life. New schemes should focus on resources that the Eskimos are used to handling as the Port Burwell projects have done, rather than on enterprises such as mining where effort is all too easily consigned to an unskilled labor force. The musk-ox(麝香野牛) project at Fort Chimo and the tourist lodge at George River are new directions for future development but there are pitfalls.

Since 1967 musk-oxen have been reared near Chimo for their finer-than-cashmere under-coat which can be knitted. But the farm lies eight kilometers from the village, across a river, and it has been difficult to secure Eskimo interests in the project. For

several months of the year at the freeze-up of the river ice, the river cannot be crossed easily, and a small number of Eskimo herdsmen become isolated from the amenities and social life in Fort Chimo. The original herd of fifteen animals is beginning to breed but it will be difficult to attract more herdsmen as long as other employment is available within the village.

56. People are more in favor of the village councils in places where _____.

- A. they are more accustomed to working independently for a living
- B. the kinship ties are less close than other villages
- C. they emphasize more on communal sharing
- D. there is already communal ownership of goods

57. An acquaintance with outsiders has taught the Eskimos that _____.

- A. they can achieve greater rights by negotiating with government
- B. they no longer need the government
- C. they can gain by opposing the government
- D. they should accept anything the government decrees

58. What was the attitude of Canadians towards Eskimos in the past?

- A. They were a useful source of unskilled labour.
- B. The Canadians should look after them for the Eskimo's own good.
- C. They should be encouraged to carry out useful government projects.
- D. They should be kept under firm government control.

59. In recent days, the educated Eskimos begin to _____.

- A. persuade the government to protect their own rights
- B. carry out new scheme on mining
- C. become reluctant to voice their thoughts
- D. start to become full-time hunter

60. According to the passage more government assistance is needed for the Eskimos in ____.

- A. providing schools
- B. safeguarding their traditional means of livelihood

- C. encouraging agricultural production
- D. promoting industrial job responsibilities

Questions 61–65 are based on the following passage.

Anyone who trains animals recognizes that human and animal perceptual capacities are different. For most humans, seeing is believing, although we do occasionally brood about whether we can believe our eyes. The other senses are largely ancillary; most of us do not know how we might go about either doubting or believing our noses. But for dogs, scenting is believing. A dog's nose is to ours as the wrinkled surface of our complex brain is to the surface of an egg. A dog who did comparative psychology might easily worry about our lack of consciousness, just as we worry about the consciousness of a squid.

We who take sight for granted can draw pictures of scent, but we have no language for doing it the other way about, no way to represent something visually familiar by means of actual scent. Most humans cannot know, with their limited noses, what they can imagine about being deaf, blind, mute, or paralyzed. The sighted can, for example, speak of a blind person as “in the darkness,” but there is no corollary expression for what it is that we are in relationship to scent. If we tried to coin words, we might come up with something like “scent-blind.” But what would it mean? It couldn't have the sort of meaning that “color-blind” and “tone-deaf” do, because most of us have experienced what “tone” and “color” mean in those expressions, but we don't know what “scent” means in the expression “scent-blind.” Scent for many of us can be only a theoretical, technical expression that we use because our grammar requires that we have a noun to go in the sentences we are prompted to utter about animals' tracking. We don't have a sense of scent. What we do have is a sense of smell—for Thanksgiving dinner and skunks and a number of things we call chemicals.

So if Fido and I are sitting on the terrace, admiring the view, we inhabit worlds with radically different principles of phenomenology. Say that the wind is to our backs. Our world lies all before us, within a 180 degree angle. The dog's...—well, we don't know, do we?

He sees roughly the same things that I see but he believes the scents of the garden behind us. He marks the path of the black-and-white cat as she moves among the roses in search of the bits of chicken sandwich I let fall as I walked from the house to our picnic spot. I can show *that* Fido is alert to the kitty, but not *how*, for my picture-making modes of thought too easily supply falsifyingly literal representations of the cat and the garden and their modes of being hidden from or revealed to me.

61. The phrase “The other senses are largely ancillary” (Paragraph 1) is used by the author to suggest that _____.

- A. only those events experienced directly can be appreciated by the senses
- B. for many human beings the sense of sight is the primary means of knowing about the world
- C. smell is in many respects a more powerful sense than sight
- D. people rely on at least one of their other senses in order to confirm with what they see

62. The example in the last paragraph suggests that “principles of phenomenology” mentioned in Paragraph 3 can best be defined as _____.

- A. memorable things that happen
- B. behaviors caused by certain kinds of perception
- C. ways and means of knowing about something
- D. rules one uses to determine the philosophical truth about a certain thing

63. The missing phrase in the incomplete sentence “The dog’s...—well, we don’t know, do we?” refers to _____.

- A. color blindness
- B. depth perception
- C. perception of the world
- D. concern for our perception

64. The author uses the distinction between “that” and “how” (paragraph 3) in order to suggest the difference between _____.

- A. seeing is believing
- B. a cat’s way and a dog’s way of perceiving

C. verifiable hypotheses and whimsical speculation

D. awareness of presence and the nature of that awareness

65. The example in the last paragraph is used to illustrate how _____.

A. a dog's perception differs from a human's

B. human beings are not psychologically rooted in the natural world

C. people fear nature but animals are part of it

D. a dog's ways of seeing are superior to a cat's

Part IV. Translation (40 points)

Section A. Chinese to English (20 points): *Translate the following into English. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.*

我没见过黑夜，我没见过星星，我没见过春天、秋天和冬天。我出生在刹车时代结束的时候，那时地球刚刚停止转动。

地球自转刹车用了四十二年，比联合政府的计划长了三年。妈妈给我讲过我们全家看最后一个日落的情景，太阳落得很慢，仿佛在地平线上停住了，用了三天三夜才落下去。当然，以后没有“天”也没有“夜”了，东半球在相当长的一段时间里（有十几年吧）将处于永远的黄昏中，因为太阳在地平线下并没落深，还在半边天上映出它的光芒。就在那次漫长的日落中，我出生了。黄昏并不意味着昏暗，地球发动机把整个北半球照得通明。

Section B. English to Chinese (20 points): *Translate the following into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.*

Aristotle held that there are three forms of happiness. The first form of happiness is a life of pleasure and enjoyment. The second form of happiness is a life as a free and responsible citizen. The third form of happiness is a life as thinker and philosopher.

Aristotle then emphasized that all three criteria must be present at the same time for man to find happiness and fulfillment. He rejected all forms of imbalance. Had he lived today he might have said that a person who only develops his body lives a life that is just as unbalanced as someone who only uses his head. Both extremes are an expression of

a warped way of life.

The same applies in human relationships, where Aristotle advocated the "Golden Mean." We must be neither cowardly nor rash, but courageous, neither miserly nor extravagant but liberal. The ethics of Aristotle contain echoes of Greek medicine: only by exercising balance and temperance will I achieve a happy or "harmonious" life.

Part V. Writing (30 points)

Directions: *Write a 400-word essay about the issue presented in the following excerpt. DO NOT WRITE ON ANOTHER TOPIC. AN OFF-TOPIC ESSAY WILL RECEIVE A SCORE OF ZERO.*

Think carefully about the issue presented in the following excerpt and the assignment below.

With the rapid rise of artificial intelligence, many people worry that their jobs — or even their very roles in society — could be replaced by AI and robots. But can AI or robots truly replace humans?

The idea of machines replacing humans has deep roots in history. Humans build machines to extend and enhance their own capabilities — from tools that can act as substitutes to human hands, to vehicles that do the job of feet, and much faster, to computers that augment human minds.

Yet machines possess many "superpowers" that humans lack. They're tireless, capable of working 24/7 while we sleep; they can process data at lightning speed, handle complex calculations effortlessly, don't have personal agendas; and work without getting sidetracked or taking breaks.

Assignment: Will machines actually replace humans? Plan and write an essay in which you develop your point of view on this issue. Support your position with reasoning and examples taken from your reading, studies, experiences, or observations.