



## 2025 年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题(A 卷)

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招生专业与代码：050205 日语语言文学、050203 法语语言文学

考试科目名称及代码：241 基础英语

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 Cloze (10 points)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Emotions proceed from a part of the brain called the limbic system. It's not smart. It just creates these feelings and drives and desires—there's \_\_1\_\_ conscious about it at all. \_\_2\_\_ you stop there with your emotions, you'll be managed by them, and that's not what you want. You want to deliver the experience fully to your prefrontal cortex so you can decide what the emotions mean and how you're going to react. Only your conscious \_\_3\_\_ can do that—but you need techniques. Those techniques are called 'metacognition.' Metacognition is awareness of awareness; it's thinking about thinking. What you're really doing is \_\_4\_\_ what's going on in your emotional life. You're thinking about your own emotions such that your prefrontal cortex is looking at your limbic system.

Then how to deal with emotions? Try to \_\_5\_\_ your emotions, and then say what you want to say, not what you feel. That requires that we \_\_6\_\_ comfortable with the fact that we have negative emotions in the first place. It's normal to have \_\_7\_\_ emotions—and then to have a repertoire of techniques to self-manage. One of the most common \_\_8\_\_ is when you're feeling angry, don't say anything until you \_\_9\_\_ ten. Researchers have put this to the test, and they've found that the right number is \_\_10\_\_ 30. What that's doing is that it's giving a chance for your prefrontal cortex to \_\_11\_\_ your limbic system, and it's incredibly good advice. You will self-regulate, you'll also \_\_12\_\_ yourself than what you wanted to say in the first place.

It's not something \_\_13\_\_ you read about it, it makes sense, and suddenly, you can start practicing it perfectly. And you have to be pretty kind to yourself to recognize that you're going to \_\_14\_\_ a lot.

There's a lot of research that shows that this is a skill \_\_15\_\_, and the more you practice, the better at it you get. These are habits and \_\_16\_\_ that you'll actually build up. \_\_17\_\_ that, but you'll be happier. \_\_18\_\_, much research that shows that people who are able to \_\_19\_\_ their feelings, manage their feelings—they're dramatically happier than people who are reactive. And, not \_\_20\_\_.

they make other people happier around them.

- |                        |                  |                     |                          |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. none             | B. something     | C. nothing          | D. anything              |
| 2. A. And              | B. If            | C. When             | D. As                    |
| 3. A. brain            | B. head          | C. heart            | D. body                  |
| 4. A. reflecting with  | B. reflecting at | C. reflecting in    | D. reflecting on         |
| 5. A. complement       | B. manipulate    | C. compromise       | D. interrogate           |
| 6. A. are              | B. be            | C. were             | D. have been             |
| 7. A. negative         | B. optimistic    | C. fury             | D. impractical           |
| 8. A. systems          | B. emotions      | C. techniques       | D. symptom               |
| 9. A. look to          | B. amount to     | C. count to         | D. add up to             |
| 10. A. actually        | B. accordingly   | C. significantly    | D. comparatively         |
| 11. A. look up with    | B. put up with   | C. come up with     | D. catch up with         |
| 12. A. be proud of     | B. be prouder of | C. be suspicious of | D. be more suspicious of |
| 13. A. when            | B. why           | C. that             | D. which                 |
| 14. A. testify         | B. try           | C. succeed          | D. fail                  |
| 15. A. to be practiced | B. practiced     | C. practice         | D. practicing            |
| 16. A. craftsmanship   | B. rituals       | C. moralities       | D. strategies            |
| 17. A. Not only        | B. Apart from    | C. In addition to   | D. Regardless of         |
| 18. A. Hereafter       | B. Nevertheless  | C. However          | D. What's more           |
| 19. A. dominate        | B. operate       | C. moderate         | D. proceed               |
| 20. A. coincidentally  | B. independently | C. suddenly         | D. indispensably         |

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Section A (40 points)

**Directions:** There are 4 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 decide on the best choice and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.**

Donald Trump's election victory on Wednesday has raised concerns. During the election campaign he proposed to an extra 10 percent tariffs on all US imports and a 60 percent tariffs on Chinese goods.

Given the highly interconnected global supply chains, a tariff war against one economy today means a tariff war against many countries, not to mention that a tariff or trade war launched by the US ends up harming the US economy and consumers. Studies show that tariff wars have been and will continue to be disastrous for US workers, consumers and businesses.

Win-win cooperation, especially between the world's two largest economies, has always benefited not just the people of the two countries but also the world as a whole.

One major concern is what kind of people the president-elect will choose for his new cabinet. On Tuesday, Ron Paul, a former Republican congressman from Texas, warned of the danger of “neocons (新保守主义势力) yet again infesting” the new US administration—people like John Bolton and Mike Pompeo. His message on X was applauded by Tesla and SpaceX founder Elon Musk, who responded by saying “I agree that we should not empower neocon warmongers (煽动战争的人)”.

The world has become a more dangerous place today because of the Biden administration’s obsession with playing zero-sum games, especially in its dealings with China, and focusing its energy on measures to contain China and divide the world into confrontational political blocs.

It’s way too early to tell what Trump administration 2.0 will look like. But let’s hope he makes good on his promise to end the conflicts in Eurasia and the Middle East, restore lasting peace in the Middle East, and improve relations with China, Russia and the DPRK (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea), thus stopping the downward spiral toward a new Cold War, even third world war.

21. What economic policy did Donald Trump propose during his election campaign?
  - A. Lowering tariffs on all imports to boost consumer spending.
  - B. Implementing additional tariffs on US imports and higher tariffs on Chinese goods.
  - C. Eliminating tariffs on goods from China.
  - D. Increasing subsidies for US exports to improve global trade.
22. What would a tariff war launched by the US potentially do to its own economy and consumers?
  - A. Tariff wars increase the availability of foreign goods, benefiting local consumers.
  - B. The US has minimal reliance on imported goods.
  - C. Tariff wars disrupt global supply chains and may result in increased costs for US consumers.
  - D. The US economy is resilient and can sustain long-term tariff wars.
23. Why is there concern over the individuals Trump may select for his new cabinet?
  - A. There is uncertainty about whether they will support free trade.
  - B. They may include neoconservative figures like John Bolton and Mike Pompeo, known for aggressive foreign policies.
  - C. They might lack experience in foreign relations.
  - D. They could oppose Trump’s proposed trade policies with China.
24. How has the Biden administration’s foreign policy approach reportedly contributed to global tensions?
  - A. By fostering diplomatic relations with adversarial nations.
  - B. By playing zero-sum games and working to contain China.
  - C. By cooperating closely with Eurasian and Middle Eastern countries.
  - D. By avoiding confrontational policies with other global powers.
25. What are the potential foreign policy goals of a second Trump administration, according to the

passage?

- A. To expand military influence in Eurasia and the Middle East.
- B. To continue the current US stance of containment toward China and Russia.
- C. To end conflicts, improve relations with several countries, and avoid escalating toward a Cold or world war.
- D. To implement a zero-sum strategy similar to that of the previous administration.

***Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.***

Private jet use is soaring, and the biggest contributors to private jets' emissions are the ultra-wealthy. About half of the private flights taken between 2019 and 2023 were short—some under 100 miles—and could have been otherwise drivable trips, according to a new study in Communications Earth & Environment.

Although only about 0.003 percent of the world's population use private aviation, it is highly energy-intensive, emitting significantly more carbon per passenger than commercial flights. Celebrities in particular have faced growing criticism for their private aircraft use.

Some private aircraft models might emit more carbon per hour than an average person emits in a year. As a result, those who regularly fly private can produce almost 500 times more carbon in a year compared to the average person worldwide, according to the new study.

The researchers analyzed flight tracking data for over 18.7 million private flights flown by almost 26,000 private aircrafts between 2019 and 2023, and calculated their emissions based on flight time, trajectory, and fuel consumption of each aircraft type.

The results showed private aviation overall contributed approximately 15.6 million metric tons of carbon dioxide in 2023, about 3.6 metric tons per flight on average. This equates to about 1.8 percent of the total carbon emissions produced by commercial aviation in 2023.

"Private aviation has much lower emissions in total than commercial aviation," Lynnette Dray, climate scientist at University College London who was not involved in the new study, said in an email. "However, the emissions per passenger are much higher, and private aviation emissions are growing faster than commercial aviation emissions."

The study only assessed direct emissions from fuel use in flight, so the carbon footprint of private aviation could actually be larger, considering the time aircrafts spend taxiing, or other vehicles like helicopters used to reach a final destination from a private aircraft. Aviation also produces other environmental impacts in addition to carbon, according to Dray: planes emit nitrogen oxides, and cause particulate and noise pollution where they take off and land.

26. What is a significant finding regarding private jet travel between 2019 and 2023?
- A. Most private jet flights were over 1,000 miles in length.
  - B. Half of the private jet flights were short and could have been driven instead.

- C. The majority of private jet users were middle-income individuals.  
D. Nearly all private flights were for international trips.
27. According to the passage, why is private aviation particularly concerning in terms of carbon emissions?
- A. It is used by nearly half of the global population.  
B. Private jets produce much higher carbon emissions per passenger compared to commercial flights.  
C. Private jet emissions are generally lower than those of commercial flights.  
D. Private aviation is responsible for 50% of all aviation-related emissions.
28. What did researchers reveal about the environmental impact of frequent private jet users?
- A. They emit slightly more carbon than the average individual.  
B. They produce around 500 times more carbon annually than the average person.  
C. They are generally more aware of their carbon emissions than other travelers.  
D. Their emissions are similar to the average person's yearly emissions.
29. How did researchers determine the carbon emissions of private jet flights in their study?
- A. By interviewing private jet owners about their fuel usage.  
B. By analyzing data on flight distance and the number of passengers per flight.  
C. By examining flight tracking data, flight time, trajectory, and fuel consumption per aircraft type.  
D. By calculating emissions based solely on flight distance.
30. According to climate scientist Lynnette Dray, how do emissions from private aviation compare to commercial aviation?
- A. Private aviation contributes fewer total emissions but emits more per passenger.  
B. Private aviation contributes more total emissions than commercial aviation.  
C. Private aviation emissions are decreasing more rapidly than those from commercial aviation.  
D. Emissions from private aviation are negligible compared to commercial aviation.

***Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.***

Vitamins have taken on a new form, trading pills and gummies for sleek, adhesive patches that claim to deliver nutrients straight into your bloodstream. These patches promise quick fixes, from hangovers to low energy and dull hair. But do they live up to the hype? Experts are skeptical. While marketing may tout convenience and effectiveness, research suggests that the benefits of vitamin patches are far from certain.

***How do vitamin patches work?***

Most nutrients, whether from food or supplements, are extracted in the digestive system. Once in

the small intestine, vitamins are absorbed through specialized receptors, allowing them to enter the bloodstream and affect the body. Vitamin patches take a different route. They rely on diffusion—the idea that nutrients can pass through the skin and into the blood.

The problem is that skin is designed to keep things out. “It’s a barrier,” says Carol Johnston, professor of nutrition at Arizona State University. “That’s what the skin is designed to do.” For instance, if you spill something on your skin, you can simply wipe it off without it being absorbed, she explains.

The skin is a lipophilic barrier, meaning it is more likely to absorb fat-soluble substances over water-soluble ones. But just by being fat-soluble or being in an oil doesn’t guarantee delivery into the bloodstream in a reliable way. Even if these vitamins do pass through the skin, the amount on the patches and the amount absorbed is probably so minimal that their effectiveness remains questionable, says Nial Wheate, a professor at the School of Natural Sciences at Macquarie University. “Patches cannot hold anywhere near as many vitamins and minerals as a tablet can,” he says.

*Are vitamin patches effective?*

Experts caution that vitamin patches aren’t without risks. While manufacturers often claim that patches avoid fillers commonly found in pills, they don’t always list all the ingredients—such as adhesives—which can cause skin irritation or allergic reactions. Costs can also add up over time.

Still, vitamin patches may be an option for people with limited alternatives. Jeffrey Friedman, a bariatric (肥胖症治疗学) surgeon at the University of Florida, finds them useful for patients struggling to eat or drink after surgery, provided their vitamin levels are carefully monitored. In these cases, patches could offer a less invasive option compared to needles.

31. What do vitamin patches claim to do?
  - A. Deliver vitamins directly into the digestive system
  - B. Provide a convenient way to apply vitamins directly to the bloodstream
  - C. Replace all other forms of vitamin supplements
  - D. Increase vitamin levels only in certain parts of the body
32. How are nutrients typically absorbed in the body, according to the passage?
  - A. Through the skin via diffusion
  - B. Primarily through the stomach wall
  - C. Through the small intestine into the bloodstream
  - D. Only by specialized vitamin receptors in the liver
33. Why is skin absorption of vitamins through patches considered problematic by experts?
  - A. The skin absorbs only water-soluble vitamins.
  - B. Skin acts as a barrier that limits absorption.
  - C. The skin cannot absorb any substances from outside.

- D. Vitamins in patches are absorbed too quickly through the skin.
34. What is a limitation of vitamin patches mentioned in the passage?
- A. They are difficult to apply.
  - B. They can contain fewer vitamins and minerals compared to tablets.
  - C. They are suitable only for athletes.
  - D. They are more effective than injections.
35. What is a potential risk of using vitamin patches?
- A. They contain unknown fillers that may reduce effectiveness.
  - B. They could irritate the skin or cause allergic reactions.
  - C. They are too expensive for most people to afford.
  - D. They contain fewer vitamins than dietary sources.

***Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.***

When Huawei, the Chinese tech giant, releases its latest smartphone this month, techies across the world will strip it down to figure out how it works. The semiconductors powering the Mate 70, as the device is called, will reveal how much progress China has made in building its own chips and breaking its reliance on foreign technology. But the software in the phone may prove more important than the hardware. Huawei is expected to install HarmonyOS NEXT, its new home-made operating system, on the devices. This would be China's first clean break with the Western-backed systems on which it and the rest of the world rely.

China's government wants the country to become technologically self-sufficient in everything from fertilizer and passenger jets to chips and payments networks. It views Western chokeholds on critical technologies as national-security risks which could prove especially dangerous to China in a conflict. Huawei's contribution to China's pursuit of self-sufficiency has lately focused on advanced semiconductors. But the country is still overwhelmingly reliant on American mobile operating systems. Android, owned by Google, and iOS, Apple's system, power about 98% of smartphones globally, including almost all of those in China.

Huawei's new system will add a third contender. It was launched last month, and is available only for testing, but is expected to become more widespread with the Mate 70's release. The current, widely used version of Huawei's system still relies on free code from Android and software from Linux, a global open-source project. The new version is expected to throw out those foreign elements and replace them with all-native components. Apps developed for Android, which function on the current version, will not work on the new one. Chinese media have, somewhat disturbingly, described HarmonyOS NEXT as a "pure-blood" system.

However, shifting its devices to the new system risks hurting Huawei's smartphone sales. Android offers users several million apps; if Chinese people cannot find their favorite ones, they may

opt for another phone. Chinese journalists who have tested some of Harmony's native apps have complained that they lack important functions. Users that tested Huawei's new operating system in mid-October were able to send messages and make video calls on WeChat, one of China's most-popular super-apps, but not to send money to friends, share their location or watch short videos.

36. What aspect of Huawei's Mate 70 smartphone is expected to draw the most attention from tech enthusiasts?
- A. The color of the device
  - B. The design of its camera system
  - C. Its hardware and operating system
  - D. Its price compared to other smartphones
37. Why is Huawei's development of its own operating system significant for China, according to the passage?
- A. It is aimed at making Huawei phones the most popular globally.
  - B. It helps reduce China's reliance on Western technology.
  - C. It will allow China to export more smartphones.
  - D. It could lead to new foreign investments in Huawei.
38. What is one risk mentioned in the passage that Huawei faces by shifting to HarmonyOS NEXT?
- A. Increased costs of smartphone production
  - B. Reduced smartphone sales due to limited app availability
  - C. Limited access to Western app stores
  - D. Lower battery life on devices
39. What change is Huawei expected to make in the new version of its operating system, according to the passage?
- A. Adding new Android features
  - B. Completely removing foreign elements
  - C. Supporting only Linux-based applications
  - D. Allowing it to run on iOS devices
40. Why have some testers expressed dissatisfaction with the native apps on HarmonyOS NEXT?
- A. They are only available in certain regions.
  - B. They lack several important functions.
  - C. They are too similar to Android's apps.
  - D. They are not compatible with WeChat.

### **Section B (20 points)**

**Directions:** Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined segments into



Chinese.

Science is often perceived as a formidable and intricate domain, challenging to comprehend. Yet, can you envision countless individuals being captivated by the cover of a science magazine? This remarkable feat was accomplished when Wang Yixi and his team graced the cover of an October edition of *Structure*, a prestigious journal published by Cell Press in the United States.

(41) The cover features a Chinese ink painting of a farmer leading an ox across a bridge, followed by a boy carrying a bamboo basket on his back. In addition to the jelly fish and lotus flowers in the river under the bridge, chemical compounds and elemental structures were highlighted and weaved into the picture. It vividly depicts the process in which a special enzyme involved in the biosynthesis of an important organic compound is activated—the latest breakthrough by a Chinese scientific research team.

This drawing is just one among numerous visual works created by Wang and his team, who have produced over 10,000 such illustrations for academic papers spanning various disciplines over the past four years. (42) While studying chemistry at university, Wang said that he often came across an experimental preparation process that he had to explain, but the amount of text was too large and abstract. That's why he later ran Xixizhiyan company to turn graphics into fine art. (43) "What we do is to visualize abstract concepts and help scientific researchers demonstrate their findings in a straightforward and distinctive way," said Wang, now in his 30s.

Wang also said that many science journals have allowed, and even encouraged, paper authors to come up with such illustrations. The rapidly rising number of Chinese scientific papers has resulted in increased demand from Chinese scientists who want illustrations for their work to carry distinctive Chinese elements. (44) "The most popular cultural elements include tai chi and peony flowers (牡丹花), as well as the Monkey King and other figures from classic Chinese literature works," Wang said. (45) Since many Western editors or paper reviewers might not be familiar with some Chinese elements, Wang recommends that his clients submit certain introductory words explaining the drawings, such as how they are associated with the science. "It's fulfilling whenever we produce a special piece of work that combines cutting-edge scientific findings and traditional Chinese culture that meets the expectations of the client," Wang added.

### **Part III Writing**

#### **Section A (10 points)**

**Directions:** *Your college is planning a volunteer trip to a rural area to assist with environmental conservation efforts. Write an **email** of about **100 words** to all the students in your class, sharing the details of the trip, including the date, location, and specific activities involved. Invite them to join the team and explain how their participation can help make a difference in preserving the local ecosystem.*

- *Do not sign your own name at the end of the notice. Use "Ma Lin" instead.*
- *Do not write the address.*

**Section B (20 points)**

**Directions:** *Write an essay of 160 to 200 words about the following topic.*

Cultural traditions play a significant role in shaping societies, yet their preservation is a topic of debate. Some individuals argue that cultural traditions should be maintained to uphold heritage and identity, while others contend that societies should evolve and adapt to modern influences. ***Discuss both perspectives and provide your own opinion.***