

2024年4月高等教育自学考试全国统一考试

英语写作

(课程代码 00603)

注意事项:

- 1. 应考者必须按试题顺序在答题卡(纸)指定位置上作答, 答在试卷上无效。
- 2. 涂写部分必须使用 2B 铅笔, 书写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔。

一、补写缺失段落: 本大题共 1 小题, 每小题 20 分, 共 20 分。仔细阅读短文, 补写其中不完整段落。所写段落应完整, 语气、措辞与所提供的文章一致, 字数 100 词左右。

1. **The Harmful Effects of the Multiple-choice Test**

The multiple-choice test is a common examination form that is widely used as a standard international testing method in various academic fields, especially in language testing. Some educators and teachers embrace it as a most scientific test form for its objectivity, accuracy and high efficiency of grading test papers. However, after many years of application, other teachers and educators have admitted that to judge students' real and practical abilities, such testing method has many limitations and drawbacks. In my opinion, the multiple-choice test should not be widely used for the examinations of academic courses on campus.

First of all, it is convenient for students to cheat in the multiple-choice test. The standardization of answer sheets makes it easier for students to plagiarize others' answers. With only a quick glance, any student who attempts to cheat in the exam can surely steal the correct choice from whoever is nearby and whoever is considered as a good student. This in a way encourages the students' misconduct and leads to their ethical degradation.

Thirdly, the multiple-choice test fails to evaluate the students' abilities thoroughly,

especially their potential abilities. Owing to the nature of such a test form, the four letters on the answer sheet cannot reveal the thought process of the students who take the exams. We all know that thought process is the reflection of one's abilities and potentials in many different ways, and that process is often much more important than the test results themselves in telling the real abilities of the students. Therefore, the answers chosen on the answer sheet do not truly correspond to the students' practical abilities.

Fourthly, such a method of testing can seriously affect the students' way of studying. Since the multiple-choice test demands no writing, students tend to develop a very passive way of receiving knowledge and responding to the questions related to the knowledge, and therefore neglect the abilities of actively and creatively using what they have learned. This is especially harmful for language study that requires constant actual practice.

From the above cases of evidence and analysis, it is clear that the multiple-choice test should not dominate the examinations of our academic courses. It may be used partially for some specific purposes for some courses, but extensive use of the multiple-choice test at various levels of our educational institutions will surely impoverish the quality of our education and of our students.

二、提纲撰写: 本大题共 1 小题, 每小题 20 分, 共 20 分。仔细阅读下面短文, 根据短文撰写一个“话题提纲”。

2. **Born to Be Different**

The notion that the differences between the sexes are biologically based is fraught with controversy. Such beliefs can easily be misinterpreted and used as the basis for harmful, oppressive stereotypes. Learning about those differences helps us understand why men and women are simultaneously so attracted and fascinated, and yet so frequently stymied(困扰) and frustrated, by the opposite sex.

To begin with, let's look at something as basic as the anatomy(构造) of the brain. Women have about 15% more "gray matter" than men. Gray matter, made up of nerve cells and the branches that connect them, allows the quick transference of thought from one part of the brain to another. This high concentration of gray matter helps explain women's ability to look at many sides of an argument at once, and to do several tasks simultaneously.

Men's brains, on the other hand, have a more generous portion of "white matter." White matter, which is made up of neurons, actually inhibits(抑制) the spread of information. It allows men to concentrate very narrowly on a specific task, without being distracted by thoughts that might conflict with the job at hand.

Simon Baron-Cohen, author of *The Essential Difference: Men, Women and the Extreme Male Brain*, has labeled the classic female mental process(心理过程) as “empathizing.” He defines empathizing as “the drive to identify another person’s emotions and thoughts, and to respond to these with an appropriate emotion.” Empathizers are concerned about showing sensitivity to the people around them. So powerful is the empathizing mindset that it even affects how the typical female memory works. Ask a woman when a particular event happened, and she often pinpoints it in terms of an occurrence that had emotional content: “That was the summer my sister broke her leg.” Likewise, she is likely to bring her empathetic mind to bear on geography. She’ll remember a particular address not as 11th and Market Streets but being “near the restaurant where we went on our anniversary.”

In contrast, Baron-Cohen calls the typical male mindset “systemizing,” which he defines as “the drive to analyze and explore a system, to extract underlying rules that govern the behavior of a system.” A systemizer is less interested in how people feel than in how things work. When men get together with male friends, they are far less likely to engage in intimate conversation than they are to share an activity: working on a car, watching or playing sports. Men’s conversation is peppered with dates and addresses: “The best way to the new stadium is to go all the way out Walnut Street to 33rd and then get on the bypass...”

One final way that men and women differ is in their typical responses to problem-solving. Ironically, it may be this very activity that creates the most conflict between partners of the opposite sex. To a woman, the process of solving a problem is all-important. Talking about a problem is a means of deepening the intimacy(亲密关系) between her and her partner. To have a partner who is willing to explore a problem with her is deeply satisfying. She interprets that willingness as an expression of the other’s love and concern.

But men have an almost completely opposite approach when it comes to dealing with a problem. Everything in their mental makeup tells them to focus narrowly on the issue, solve it, and get it out of the way. The ability to fix a problem quickly and efficiently is, to them, a demonstration of their power and competence.

三、短文写作：本大题共 1 小题，每小题 60 分，共 60 分。字数 300 词左右。

3.

What are the advantages of using social media in higher education? Write a 300-word expository essay to express your opinion.