

高级英语

(课程代码 00600)

注意事项:

1. 本试卷分为两部分, 第一部分为选择题, 第二部分为非选择题。
2. 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。
3. 涂写部分、画图部分必须使用2B铅笔, 书写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔。
4. 全部题目用英文作答(翻译题除外)。

第一部分 选择题

I. Each of the following sentences is given four choices of words or expressions. Choose the right one to complete the sentence and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (15 points, 1 point for each)

1. The study team developed new technology that made visible the obscure features that would otherwise be _____.
A. comparable B. irrevocable
C. conceivable D. indistinguishable
2. Most of the people will _____ at the notion that reading a book is an enjoyable way of spending the New Year's Day.
A. stare B. scoff
C. come D. catch
3. The laundry which was hung out to dry was _____ in the winter breeze.
A. flopping B. fluttering
C. flapping D. flinging
4. No club goes through a season as utterly convinced as Real Madrid that winning the Champions League is its _____ right.
A. inalienable B. imperishable
C. unattainable D. unbelievable
5. There was a _____ of hope at some point, but the project turned out to be a complete failure in the end.
A. glitter B. glint
C. glimmer D. glory

6. Many of the writers have turned to autofiction, a genre which is often criticized as _____—a way of shrinking the world to fit into the four walls of the writer's room.

A. romantic B. naturalistic
C. realistic D. narcissistic

7. The price of vintage wine can be very _____—high one day and nonexistent the next.

A. reasonable B. transient
C. inflated D. steady

8. In this new economic paradigm where ecological considerations are _____ linked to security, the companies aligned with the ecological transition may gain easier access to capital.

A. intrinsically B. artificially
C. superficially D. temporarily

9. Whatever your fitness goals are for the coming year, the right clothing, tech devices, and running shoes can _____ you to get started.

A. aggravate B. motivate
C. deceive D. perplex

10. After the first death of the cattle—and then one more, which another resident found—the head farmer _____ that maybe an illness was going around.

A. mused B. confessed
C. imagined D. hallucinated

11. The world is witnessing the _____ of racism that hasn't been seen in Europe since the 1940s.

A. vigilance B. vengeance
C. virulence D. vexation

12. The idea behind gene therapy is to replace the _____ gene with one that works properly.

A. reflective B. elective
C. susceptible D. defective

13. Executive recruiters advise paying attention to your facial and body language. Be sure to maintain good eye contact, sit up straight and avoid _____.

A. quaking B. fidgeting
C. shuddering D. twittering

14. In recent years, many have seen their work scooped into AI models, which can be used to _____ their jobs.
- A. safeguard B. supplant
C. sacrifice D. supply
15. In the park, the boy attempted to climb over a fence to _____ the police and threw his backpack over the fence ahead of him.
- A. evacuate B. escort
C. exclude D. elude

Read the following passage carefully and complete the succeeding three items II, III, IV.

- (1) Many of us were lucky enough to have some degree of choice over what we eat. When we open the fridge or browse the shelves of the local supermarket, there are a smorgasbord of options available to us. But are the decisions we make about our diet as free as we think? What if there was something other than our own hunger and the choices that happen to be at eye-level influencing what we eat?
- (2) Scroll through social media sites and you will be confronted with picture after picture of perfectly presented and utterly delicious-looking meals. While the smell and taste of food can have an undeniably powerful effect on our cravings, are endless posts of steaming snacks and glistening morsels more than just a feast for our eyes?
- (3) Certainly, it appears we're hugely influenced by other people—especially those closest to us—when it comes to what we eat. Research has found that the closer and stronger two people's connection, the more **sway** they have over each other's food choice. "A lot of our cues from face-to-face interactions are linked with who we're with," says Solveig Argeseanu, associate professor of global health and epidemiology at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, US. "It's more about the relationship and how I compare myself with that person than specific individuals. If I think the person I'm with is more attractive or popular, I'll tend to want to imitate them more." This can mean these social cues generally encourage us to eat more, she adds. Although, being around healthy eaters may encourage you to eat healthier, too, according to research.

- (4) Our eating habits are also influenced by what we see. "There is some evidence that, if you see pictures of food, you will feel a desire to eat," says Suzanne Higgs, professor in the psychobiology of appetite at the University of Birmingham, UK. Although, she says, whether people follow through on that desire is influenced by lots of other factors, such as what food is available at the time.
- (5) But social media is one place where visual and social cues meet. There is certainly evidence that if friends in your social network post regularly about particular types of food, it could lead you to copy them, for better or for worse. And research indicates that social media might be changing our relationship with food, making us think differently about what we eat. "If all your friends on social media are posting pictures of themselves consuming fast food, it's going to set a **norm** that eating fast food is what all people do," says Higgs.
- (6) Research suggests we're more likely to engage with photos of fast food, says Ethan Pancer, professor of marketing at Saint Mary's University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. This is particularly true of saturated fat, because it makes us feel good by releasing dopamine and stimulating pleasure centers in the brain. Humans are biologically primed to seek out calorie-dense food—an ability that helped our ancestors survive when they foraged for food. "Evolutionary psychology has found that people feel happy when they simply see these foods, and thus engage with it more," he says.
- (7) It doesn't help that healthier foods are often seen as boring in comparison, whereas processed food is seen as "cool", says Tina Tessitore, associate professor of marketing at the School of Management in Lille, France. "In advertising, you see unhealthy food in social settings—people having a barbeque with friends, for example, while healthy food often focuses more on the nutritional value. If you saw friends eating salad together, it wouldn't seem so credible," she says.
- (8) Scientists are becoming increasingly concerned that food-related content on social media is making us thinking differently about food. Social media algorithms promote content that users engage with more, so viewing more unhealthy food means seeing even more of it on our social media feeds, Pancer says. "With higher engagement and reach metrics for unhealthy foods, content producers may gradually shift their content to be healthier to stay

competitive,” he says. “And with more exposure to unhealthy foods, consumer perceptions of what is considered normal eating habits may skew to be healthier.”

- (9) “Content on social media from peers is very influential, in terms of impacting what we feel is relevant and appealing, and social norms of how to behave,” says Patricia Cavazos, professor of psychiatry at Washington University School of Medicine, in St. Louis, Missouri, US. It starts to get risky, Cavazos says, if the content people see perpetuates an unhealthy body image, for example. “Some of us are less influenced by content, but for others who are already at risk and may have symptoms of eating disorders, having more content that normalizes unhealthy eating patterns could **trigger** someone to move towards unhealthy behaviors.”
- (10) But while studies have found that social media can make us think differently about food, it’s uncertain yet whether this actually translates to our changes in our behavior in daily life. Research would suggest that, when making a decision about what and how much to eat, we’re combining different pieces of information. Momentary influences come together in ways we don’t understand very well.

II. In this section, there are ten incomplete statements or questions, followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (20 points, 2 points for each)

16. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?
- A. People can hardly resist fancy-looking meals posted on the Internet.
 - B. People tend to be fascinated by the variety of snacks made by chefs.
 - C. People are fed up with the vast amounts of food pictures on the web.
 - D. People crave for food appealing to their taste rather than to their eyes.
17. The word “sway” in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. admiration
 - B. confidence
 - C. inspiration
 - D. influence
18. Which of the following would Prof. Argeseanu most probably agree with?
- A. You need to hang around with healthy eaters to stay healthy.
 - B. Intimate friends tend to influence one another’s food choices.
 - C. Too much focus on the cues from your friends may spoil your fun.
 - D. It sounds snobbish to overlook people who are attractive and popular.

19. What is the effect of having sight of food pictures according to Paragraph 4?
- A. Our hunger will be relieved.
 - B. Our appetites will be suppressed.
 - C. Our eating desires will be evoked.
 - D. Our fantasy of food will be fulfilled.
20. In Paragraph 5, “norm” can be best described as _____.
- A. a form of cultural context
 - B. a typical specification
 - C. a standard social behavior
 - D. a way of social contact
21. Why do photos of fast food seem to be particularly appealing to us?
- A. Dopamine from fast food gives stimulus to our brains.
 - B. Food high in saturated fat brings us a sense of pleasure.
 - C. The delicacies remind us of occasions of gatherings.
 - D. Calorie-rich foods give us more energy and vitality.
22. What issue has become the main concern of scientists according to Paragraph 8?
- A. The fierce competition among food-related content producers.
 - B. The growing negative impact of food-related content on consumers.
 - C. Consumers’ inadequate exposure to resources of unhealthy foods.
 - D. Consumers’ misconceptions about healthy foods and eating habits.
23. The word “trigger” in Paragraph 9 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. cause
 - B. lure
 - C. propel
 - D. persuade
24. What topic might the author touch upon if further discussion were to be held?
- A. How we can deal with the huge amount of information online.
 - B. How we can develop a right attitude towards nutritious diets.
 - C. What scientists can do to urge people to eat more healthily.
 - D. What other possible factors can influence our food choices.
25. The main purpose of the author in writing the article is _____.
- A. to explain how we can locate healthy diets
 - B. to raise public awareness of physical health
 - C. to elaborate on research findings related to health
 - D. to show how social media affects our eating habits

第二部分 非选择题

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write the translation on your Answer Sheet. (10 points, 2 points for each)

26. When we open the fridge or browse the shelves of the local supermarket, there are a smorgasbord of options available to us.
27. If I think the person I'm with is more attractive or popular, I'll tend to want to imitate them more.
28. There is certainly evidence that if friends in your social network post regularly about particular types of food, it could lead you to copy them, for better or for worse.
29. In advertising, you see unhealthy food in social settings—people having a barbeque with friends, for example, while healthy food often focuses more on the nutritional value.
30. Research would suggest that, when making a decision about what and how much to eat, we're combining different pieces of information.

IV. Answer the following essay question in English within 80-100 words. Write your answer on your Answer Sheet. (10 points)

31. How does social media influence your daily life?

V. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to Y. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (25 points, 1 point for each)

The father tried his best, and he was a big man but the fact that she was his daughter, his 32 at her behavior and his dread of 33 her made him release her just at the 34 times when I had almost achieved success, till I wanted to kill him. But his dread also that she might have diphtheria 35 him tell me to go on, go on though he himself was almost fainting, while the mother moved back and 36 behind us raising and lowering her hands in an agony of apprehension.

The trouble with television is that it 37 concentration. Almost anything 38 and rewarding in life requires some constructive, consistently applied effort. The dullest, the least gifted of us can achieve things that seem 39 to those who never concentrate on anything. But television encourages us to apply no effort. It sells us instant 40. It diverts us only to divert, to make the time pass 41 pain.

I think maybe that's why she kept so 42 to herself. She didn't even belong to the Ladies Aid. I 43 she felt she couldn't do her part, and then you don't enjoy things when you feel 44. She used to wear pretty clothes and be 45, when she was Minnie Foster, one of the town girls singing in the 46. But that—oh, that was thirty years ago.

Then company's *Consumer Reports* 47 leads to rigorous evaluation of leading brands and 48 purchasing of just the one brand in 49 category that represents the best value. To add excitement to the 50 experience—that is, to get the customer to come again and again—new items are constantly sprinkled 51 the assortment to build anticipation and a value-of-the-week atmosphere.

There was no one visible; 52 him, in the water, the dim shapes of the swimmers had disappeared. Then one and then 53 of the boys came up on the far side of the 54 of rock, and he understood that they had swum through some gap or hole in it. He plunged down again. He could see nothing through the 55 salt water but the blank rock. When he came up, the boys were all on the diving rock, 56 to attempt the feat again.

A. under	B. mentality	C. shopping	D. stinging	E. much
F. interesting	G. made	H. shame	I. gratification	J. lively
K. each	L. barrier	M. choir	N. hurting	O. without
P. shabby	Q. critical	R. discourages	S. suppose	T. miraculous
U. into	V. another	W. forth	X. preparing	Y. shrewd

VI. Translate the following sentences into English and write the translation on your Answer Sheet. (20 points, 2 points each for 57-60, 4 points for 61, 8 points for 62)

57. 白人——包括那些自认为是自由主义者的人——需要花费数年时间才能发现并消除他们实际上都有的种族主义态度。
58. 没有画面可以成为合适的替代品。文字终将胜出；也就是说，如果你作为它的守护者，给予它应有的尊重的话。
59. 洛杉矶市民对每天笼罩着城市的金色烟雾感到恐惧，但他们并未明确要求减少私家车的数量。
60. 其实是哈佛选择了我。我申请了几所学校，并且都被录取了。哈佛提供了更多的经济资助。我认为它是最好的学校。
61. 公司里最不害怕的人是我们这个小市场调研部的几个人，他们什么都不信，只关注于收集、组织、解释和重组有关公众、市场、国家和世界的统计信息。
62. 前段时间跟一个老朋友讨论这个问题时，她给了我她应对失眠的屡试不爽的方法，那就是想象自己一遍又一遍地做某个细小的动作，直到她的大脑对生活的单调感到厌烦，她就睡着了。她最喜欢的方法是想象一幅没有很正地挂在墙上的画，然后着手把它调正。这个方法我试过——尽管把画调正不是我的习惯——但无济于事。



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