绝密★启用前

2025年4月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

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. Be sure to _____ the remaining Parmesan cheese over the top of the salad and squeeze a bit of lemon juice before it is served.
   A. sprinkle B. spatter
   C. splash D. spout

2. Given the small sample size of my study, the conclusions I have derived can only be regarded as _____.
   A. tentative B. additive
   C. persuasive D. permissive

3. Student loans are one of the viable solutions to the shortage of educational funding as well as the decrease in the _____ rate.
   A. interest B. inflation
   C. fatality D. literacy

4. The strongest winds are _____ northwesterly, but this is not the most prevalent direction.
   A. deliberately B. prudently
   C. unvaryingly D. imperatively

5. Sometimes it is difficult for a woman to _____ her career ambitions with the needs of her children.
   A. confront B. reconcile
   C. contrast D. equip

6. Protecting yourself from auto insurance scam would save you from higher premiums _____.
   A. in the long run B. for good
   C. once in a while D. on end

7. Headlines swirling around the Internet and in print about the actress's weight loss helped to _____ such kind of speedy transformation.
   A. glamorize B. legalize
   C. marginalize D. maximize

8. An _____ behavior often appears to be complex, but it is actually just a simple stimulus-response behavioral mechanism.
   A. automatic B. instinctive
   C. arbitrary D. exemplary

9. The order of _____ among legal heirs is defined by the degree of proximity of kinship.
   A. precedence B. prominence
   C. superiority D. authority

10. Perhaps the coffee bars are infusing so much caffeine into the jangling locals that people can no longer _____.
    A. cheer themselves up B. work around the clock
    C. keep to themselves D. walk in lockstep

11. In recent years there has been a noticeable decline in such _____ British institutions as afternoon tea and the Sunday roast.
    A. benevolent B. venerable
    C. gracious D. charitable

12. As what this woman explained in her interview, she is continuously put in a position of defending herself and her _____.
    A. persona B. realm
    C. resource D. credential

13. He was not an _____ of an established religious tradition, but followed his own personal faith.
    A. assistant B. agent
    C. adherent D. associate

14. _____ efforts have been made by the local government to improve the infrastructure of the city.

    A. Dogmatic   B. Strenuous

    C. Frantic   D. Perpetual

15. According to the latest report, unemployment in the financial sector of the country _____ in February to 3.5%, but dropped in March to 3%.

    A. bumped up   B. dragged up

    C. lined up   D. fought up

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

(1) ChatGPT's way with words raises questions about how humans acquire language. It has reignited a debate over the ideas of Noam Chomsky, the world's most famous linguist.

(2) When Deep Blue, a chess computer, defeated Garry Kasparov, a world champion, in 1997, many gasped in fear of machines triumphing over mankind. In the intervening years, artificial intelligence has done some astonishing things, but none has managed to capture the public imagination in quite the same way. Now, though, the astonishment of the Deep Blue moment is back, because computers are employing something that humans consider their defining ability: language.

(3) Or are they? Certainly, large language models (LLMs), of which the most famous is ChatGPT, produce what looks like impeccable human writing. In other words, ChatGPT is not a general artificial intelligence, an independent thinking machine. It is, in the jargon, a large language model. That means it is very good at predicting what kinds of words tend to follow which others, after being trained on a huge body of text—its developer, OpenAI, does not say exactly from where—and spotting patterns.

(4) But a debate has ensued about what the machines are actually doing internally, what it is that humans, in turn, do when they speak—and, inside the academy, about the theories of the world's most famous linguist, Noam Chomsky.

(5) Although Professor Chomsky's ideas have changed considerably since he rose to prominence in the 1950s, several elements have remained fairly constant. He and his followers argue that human language is different in kind (not just degree of expressiveness) from all other kinds of communication. All human languages are more similar to each other than they are to, say, whale song or computer code. Professor Chomsky has frequently said a Martian visitor would conclude that all humans speak the same language, with surface variation.

(6) Perhaps most notably, Chomskyan theories hold that children learn their native languages with astonishing speed and ease despite "the poverty of the stimulus": the **sloppy** and occasional language they hear in childhood. The only explanation for this can be that some kind of predisposition for language is built into the human brain.

(7) Chomskyan ideas have dominated the linguistic field of syntax since their birth. But many linguists are strident anti-Chomskyans. And some are now seizing on the capacities of LLMs to attack Chomskyan theories anew.

(8) Grammar has a hierarchical, nested structure involving units within other units. Words form phrases, which form clauses, which form sentences and so on. Chomskyan theory posits a mental operation, "Merge", which glues smaller units together to form larger ones that can then be operated on further (and so on). In a recent *New York Times* op-ed, the man himself (now 94) and two co-authors said "we know" that computers do not think or use language as humans do, referring **implicitly** to this kind of cognition. LLMs, in effect, merely predict the next word in a string of words.

(9) Yet it is hard, for several reasons, to fathom what LLMs "think". Details of the programming and training data of commercial ones like ChatGPT are proprietary. And not even the programmers know exactly what is going on inside.

(10) Linguists have, however, found clever ways to test LLMs' underlying knowledge, in effect tricking them with probing tests. And indeed, LLMs seem to learn nested, hierarchical grammatical structures, even though they are exposed to only linear input, i.e., strings of text. They can handle novel words and grasp parts of speech. Tell ChatGPT that "dax" is a verb meaning to eat a slice of pizza by folding it, and the system deploys it easily: "After a long day at work, I like to relax and dax on a slice of pizza while watching my favourite TV show." (The imitative element can be seen in "dax on", which ChatGPT probably patterned on the likes of "chew on" or "munch on".)

(11)What about the "poverty of the stimulus"? After all, GPT-3 (the LLM underlying ChatGPT until the recent release of GPT-4) is estimated to be trained on about 1,000 times the data a human ten-year-old is exposed to. <u>That leaves open the possibility that children have an inborn tendency to grammar, making them far more proficient than any LLM.</u> In a forthcoming paper in *Linguistic Inquiry*, researchers claim to have trained an LLM on no more text than a human child is exposed to, finding that it can use even rare bits of grammar. But other researchers have tried to train an LLM on a database of only child-directed language (that is, of transcripts of carers speaking to children). Here LLMs **fare** far worse. Perhaps the brain really is built for language, as Professor Chomsky says.

(12)It is difficult to judge. Both sides of the argument are marshaling LLMs to make their case. The eponymous founder of his school of linguistics has offered only a brief response. For his theories to survive this challenge, his camp will have to put up a stronger defence.

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 made computers stun the world again?
    A. Their superiority over human intelligence.
    B. Their initiation of the debate with Chomsky.
    C. Their exceptional ability to employ language.
    D. Their success in reforming the codes of Deep Blue.

17. What aspect of ChatGPT has become the focus of people's attention?
    A. Its internal mechanism for producing language.
    B. Its high-level proficiency in academic writing.
    C. Its predictive skill in organizing word chunks.
    D. Its thinking pattern as a large language model.

18. Which of the following best reflects Chomsky's ideas according to Paragraph 5?
    A. Human languages are similar to whale songs or computer codes.
    B. Human languages are unique in terms of communication categories.
    C. Human languages are identical to each other in terms of expression modes.
    D. Human languages have undergone constant changes over the past few years.

19. In Paragraph 6, the word "sloppy" means _____.
    A. inflexible   B. colloquial
    C. unsystematic   D. mechanical

20. It can be inferred that Chomskyan theories _____.
    A. have been highly acclaimed owing to their rigor
    B. have facilitated digital literacy in the big data era
    C. have been popular in various domains of linguistics
    D. have become the target of another round of criticisms

21. According to Paragraph 8, Chomskyan theories hold that language production involves _____.
    A. the merging of semantic structures
    B. the operation of pragmatic meanings
    C. the combination of grammatical units
    D. the memorization of phonetic patterns

22. In Paragraph 8, the word "implicitly" means _____.
    A. indirectly   B. undeniably
    C. inadequately   D. unavoidably

23. What can we learn about LLMs from Paragraph 10?
    A. They can discern grammatical rules and excel at language tests.
    B. They are good at conducting large-scale interviews and surveys.
    C. They can promptly understand linguistic knowledge and principles.
    D. They exhibit strong potential for learning new words and parts of speech.

24. In Paragraph 11, the word "fare" means _____.
    A. react   B. become
    C. balance   D. perform

25. How would Chomsky and his followers most probably react to the challenge posed by the emergence of ChatGPT according to the author?
    A. They would try to persuade their opponents to accept their ideas.
    B. They would come up with more evidence to defend their theories.
    C. They would reconsider their theories and make needed modifications.
    D. They would collaborate with the proponents of ChatGPT in its research.

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

26. In the intervening years, artificial intelligence has done some astonishing things, but none has managed to capture the public imagination in quite the same way.

27. In other words, ChatGPT is not a general artificial intelligence, an independent thinking machine. It is, in the jargon, a large language model.

28. The only explanation for this can be that some kind of predisposition for language is built into the human brain.

29. Details of the programming and training data of commercial ones like ChatGPT are proprietary.

30. That leaves open the possibility that children have an inborn tendency to grammar, making them far more proficient than any LLM.

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

31. In your opinion, what are the pros and cons of ChatGPT?

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)

Not a   32 . Even her expression hadn't changed. Her breaths, however, were coming faster and faster. Then the   33   began. I had to do it. I had to have a throat   34   for her own protection. But first I told the parents that it was   35   up to them. I explained the danger but said that I would not insist on a throat examination so long as they would take the   36 .

Capturing your attention—and   37   it—is the prime motive of most television programming and enhances its role as a   38   advertising vehicle. Programmers live in constant fear of losing anyone's attention—anyone's. The surest way to   39   doing so is to keep everything brief, not to strain the attention of anyone but instead to provide constant stimulation through variety,   40 , action and movement. Quite simply, television operates on the appeal to the short attention   41 .

It can be seen how these various impulses must war   42   one another, and how they must   43   from person to person and from time to time. By nature—taking your "nature" to be the   44   you have attained when you are first adult—I am a person in whom the first three   45   would outweigh the fourth. In a peaceful age I might have written ornate or merely descriptive books, and might have remained almost   46   of my political loyalties.

There are some people—sociologists and psychologists among them—who say that is   47   what we Americans are doing, are becoming. Mass man, they say, is on the   48 . Conformity, standardization, similarity—all on a cheap and vulgar level—are   49   the great American ideas of colorful liberty and   50   individualism. If this is so, the process may well begin, like most human   51 , in the home—in those homes where a good meal has been replaced by something-to-eat-in-a-hurry.

The value of snobbery in general, its   52   "point", consists in its power to   53   activity. A society with plenty of snobberies is like a dog with plenty of fleas: it is not likely to become comatose. Every snobbery demands of its devotees unceasing efforts, a   54   of sacrifices. The society-snob must be perpetually lion-hunting; the modernity-snob can never rest   55   trying to be up-to-date. Swiss doctors and the Best that has been thought or said must be the   56   and nightly preoccupation of all the snobs respectively of disease and culture.

A. culture	B. fluctuate	C. exactly	D. novelty	E. stimulate
F. state	G. succession	H. holding	I. battle	J. dignified
K. avoid	L. move	M. unaware	N. replacing	O. daily
P. humanistic	Q. span	R. entirely	S. from	T. motives
U. increase	V. responsibility	W. against	X. behavior	Y. profitable

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. 对女性的偏见是存在的，这一想法仍然令几乎所有男人——恐怕也包括大多数女人——感到奇怪。

58. 我把这些诗紧紧握在手里，先将一个拇指，然后是另一个拇指，按在光滑的纸板文件夹上。

59. 电视也提供了广泛的观点——组织四五个专家，让他们互相攻击。

60. 刺激的严重性在于它的很多形式都具有破坏性。它对那些无法抵制过度饮酒或者赌博的人来说具有破坏性。

61. 我并不是说美国人应该坐等一段短暂的不信任和绝望时期自行消退。生活在此时此地的美国人有权享有生活质量的改善，而他们自己也必须为此做点什么。

62. 即便那时，我还是三心二意地继续着，就像在梦里。但是，让我在很晚的时候躺在被窝里，除了睡觉，我什么都能做。在时钟两次报时之间，我可以写大量的文章。迷人的主题和高尚的思想纷至沓来，每一个都有恰当的意象和表达。除了笔、墨水和纸，没有什么能挡在我和半打不朽的杰作之间。