

2006年度10月份联考英语模拟试题及答案二 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/107/2021\\_2022\\_2006\\_E5\\_B9\\_B4\\_E5\\_BA\\_A6\\_c69\\_107524.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/107/2021_2022_2006_E5_B9_B4_E5_BA_A6_c69_107524.htm) Passage Two. Back in the 1870s, Charles Darwins cousin Francis Galton wanted to define the face of a criminal. He assembled a set of samples by lining them up on a single photographic plate. The surprise: everybody liked the villain (流氓), including Galton himself. He reasoned that the villainous irregularities he supposed belonged to criminal faces had disappeared in the averaging process. In the next century, scientists began to show reliably that faces combine digitally on computers were likable--more so than the individual faces from which they were composed. Although people clearly admire the long legs of Brazilian model Ana Hickmann or Dolly Partons breasts, in general humans like averages. Last week researchers confirmed that humans judge real faces by their differences or similarities from a norm. But they also found that the norm can change quickly. When researchers showed 164 people a set of 100 computer generated faces representing a slow transition from male to female--and from Japanese to Spanish--it turned out that the test subjects idea of what constituted an "average" face shifted depending on the first face they saw. When they were flashed a super-masculine face first, more faces on the spectrum impressed them, by contrast, as female. The masculine faces had, in effect, set a standard. From then on, other faces had to be more masculine in order to rate as belonging to the gender. The study noted a similar shift using a scale of faces moving

from surprise to disgust. The authors of the study, who published their results last week in the journal *Nature*, conclude that in real life we also quickly change our perception of the midpoint--what's normal--depending on what we see. We may not be aware that our judgment has changed. We simply see differently, says Michael Webster, a psychologist at the University of Nevada in Reno. 36.

Which of the following can best describe the main idea of Paragraph 1? A. The way to define the face of a criminal. B. Most people admire the long legs of Ana Hickmann or Dolly Parton's breasts. C. Darwin's cousin F. Galton was the first person who began to define faces. D.

The relation between the face of the villain and the faces of averages.

37. The word which is similar in meaning to "norm" in Paragraph 2 is \_\_\_\_\_. A. average B. gender C. transition D. scale

38. Which of the following can be an essential factor for people to choose a face he or she likes? A. The whole spectrum of faces B. The shifting of faces C. Their differences or similarities from a norm D. The flashing of the super-masculine face

39. The sentence in Paragraph 2 "From then on, other faces had to be more masculine in order to rate as belonging to the gender." can best mean \_\_\_\_\_. A. from that face on, more masculine faces have to be shown B. from that masculine

faces on, other faces are to be shown with more and more striking masculine features C. from the time of setting the standard, other faces had to be more and more masculine D. from the shining of the super-masculine face, other faces should be masculine in gender

40. In the last paragraph, the writer of the passage implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. there is no standard in defining a face at all B. people's judgment of

faces is actually subconscious C. peoples judgment of a face may be different with the trend change D. different people may like different faces in different societies 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)