CET6-3

Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Long Conversation-1

1、

A．It contains too many additives.

B．It lacks the essential vitamins.

C．It can cause obesity.

D．It is mostly garbage.

2、

A．Its fancy design.

B．TV commercials.

C．Its taste and texture.

D．Peer influence.

3、

A．Investing heavily in the production of sweet foods.

B．Marketing their products with ordinary ingredients.

C．Trying to trick children into buying their products.

D．Offering children more varieties to choose from.

4、

A．They hardly ate vegetables.

B．They seldom had junk food.

C．They favored chocolate-coated sweets.

D．They liked the food advertised on TV.

Long conversation-2

5、

A．It has started a week-long promotion campaign.

B．It has just launched its annual anniversary sales.

C．It offers regular weekend sales all the year round.

D．It specializes in the sale of ladies' designer dresses.

6、

A．Price reductions for its frequent customers.

B．Coupons for customers with bulk purchases.

C．Free delivery of purchases for senior customers.

D．Price adjustments within seven days of purchase.

7、

A．Mail a gift card to her.

B．Allow her to buy on credit.

C．Credit it to her account.

D．Give her some coupons.

8、

A．Refunding for goods returned.

B．Free installing of appliances.

C．Prolonged goods warranty.

D．Complimentary tailoring.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Passage-1

9、

A．Living a life in the fast lane leads to success.

B．We are always in a rush to do various things.

C．The search for tranquility has become a trend.

D．All of us actually yearn for a slow and calm life.

10、

A．She had trouble balancing family and work.

B．She enjoyed the various social events.

C．She was accustomed to tight schedules.

D．She spent all her leisure time writing books.

11、

A．The possibility of ruining her family.

B．Becoming aware of her declining health.

C．The fatigue from living a fast-paced life.

D．Reading a book about slowing down.

12、

A．She started to follow the cultural norms.

B．She came to enjoy doing everyday tasks.

C．She learned to use more polite expressions.

D．She stopped using to-do lists and calendars.

Passage-2

13、

A．Learning others' secrets.

B．Searching for information.

C．Decoding secret messages.

D．Spreading sensational news.

14、

A．They helped the U.S. army in World War Ⅱ.

B．They could write down spoken codes promptly.

C．They were assigned to decode enemy message.

D．They were good at breaking enemy secret codes.

15、

A．Important battles fought in the Pacific War.

B．Decoding of secret messages in war times.

C．A military code that was never broken.

D．Navajo Indians' contribution to code breaking.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Lecture-1

16、

A．It is one of the world's most healthy diets.

B．It contains large amounts of dairy products.

C．It began to impact the world in recent years.

D．It consists mainly of various kinds of seafood.

17、

A．It involved 13,000 researchers from Asia, Europe and America.

B．It was conducted in seven Mid-Eastern countries in the 1950s.

C．It is regarded as one of the greatest researches of its kind.

D．It has drawn the attention of medical doctors the world over.

18、

A．They care much about their health.

B．They eat foods with little fat.

C．They use little oil in cooking.

D．They have lower mortality rates.

Lecture-2

19、

A．They do more harm than good.

B．They have often been ignored.

C．They do not help build friendship.

D．They may not always be negative.

20、

A．Biased sources of information.

B．Ignorance of cultural differences.

C．Misinterpretation of Shakespeare.

D．Tendency to jump to conclusions.

21、

A．They are hard to dismiss once attached to a certain group.

B．They may have a negative impact on people they apply to.

C．They persist even when circumstances have changed.

D．They are often applied to minorities and ethnic people.

22、

A．They impact people more or less in the same way.

B．Some people are more sensitive to them than others.

C．A positive stereotype may help one achieve better results.

D．A negative stereotype sticks while a positive one does not.

Lecture-3

23、

A．Population explosion.

B．Chronic hunger.

C．Extinction of rare species.

D．Environmental deterioration.

24、

A．They contribute to overpopulation.

B．About half of them are unintended.

C．They have been brought under control.

D．The majority of them tend to end halfway.

25、

A．It is essential to the wellbeing of all species on earth.

B．It is becoming a subject of interdisciplinary research.

C．It is neglected in many of the developing countries.

D．It is beginning to attract postgraduates' attention.

Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank b identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Something as simple as running out to grab a coffee may not be a memorable experience—but anxiety could change that. A new study suggests that people with higher anxiety levels might remember certain events better than people with lower anxiety levels.

In the study, the researchers started by giving 80 undergraduate students an anxiety test. They found that the people who 1 highly on that test—which measured anxiety experienced in the two weeks prior—were more 2 to negative feelings than people with lower levels of anxiety. The people in the study didn't have a diagnosed anxiety disorder. Then, to test memory, the participants were shown a series of 3 words, one at a time, overlaid onto either a photo of a negative scene— 4 something that could affect their emotions, such as a car accident or a collapsed building—or a neutral scene, such as a lake or trees. Neutral words included words like "table" or "desk" that don't 5 emotion.

Later, the participants were asked to think 6 to the words they were shown earlier, which caused them to re-enter either a negative or neutral 7 , said study author Myra Fernandes, a professor of psychology at the University of Waterloo in Canada. The participants were then presented with another set of neutral words, and their memory of these new words was tested. The researchers found that the new words presented to people in a negative mindset were better remembered by people with higher levels of anxiety than those with lower levels of anxiety.

In other words, when highly anxious individuals took in otherwise 8 neutral information that was presented to them, it became 9 by their negative mindset, making the information more memorable. But these same 10 were not seen in people with low levels of anxiety, the researchers found.

A. back B. bail C. effects D. elicit

E. emotionally F. meaning G. mindset H. neutral

I. numerous J. scored K. suspicious L. susceptible

M. temporarily N. tinged O. tribute

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

How Digital Fashion Could Replace Fast Fashion?

A. The fashion industry is going through a somewhat painful transition from analog to digital, induced by the coronavirus pandemic and the relentless rise in global temperatures, triggering climate change an increasing pressure on the industry to become more sustainable. To continue to trade in the face of these challenges, fashion brands have adopted digital methods of prototyping, thereby reducing waste and lead times and streamlining physical production post-lockdown. While such global brands adapt, other fashion industry visionaries are reinventing. Viewing the current fashion industry challenges within the context of shifting consumer desires and online behaviors, two fashion entrepreneurs are devising an entirely new business model for fashion consumption, with no physical outputs. The model is the culmination of the learnings of two fashion entrepreneurs who spearheaded Mercedes Benz Fashion Week in a place, propelling emerging fashion designers from around the globe into international boutiques via their B2B wholesale fashion showroom, More Dash.

B. From their industry vantage point, founders Daria Shapovalova and Natalia Modenova have witnessed a rapidly changing fashion market since launching the More Dash wholesale showroom, headquartered in Paris, in 2014. In their first B2C fashion venture in 2019 they launched More Dash pop up shops in the US (firstly in LA. as an AB test for this hypothesis: there is a significant demand for fashion 'consumption' for the sole purpose of digital content creation, meaning that purchasing and physical ownership for these 'consumers' is at least partially redundant.

C. Recognizing the growing 'purchase, Instagram, return' trend the More Dash pop-ups were set up as content creation studios with stock from their wholesale showrooms. Visitors paid $10 to dress up, take pictures, and create videos. Some purchased garments too—many returning to buy after receiving online validation of their digital content wearing the item. Shapovalova and Modenova were essentially formalizing and supporting the behavior of a generation of consumers whose online persona requires constant newness while grappling with the climate impact of creating products that are barely worn before being discarded or resold. Shapovalova concluded that: "If the images are digital, why do (we) need to buy fashion at all?"

D. The concept of wearing digital-only clothing isn't new to anyone aware of The Fabricant, Carlings, or who purchases skins in video games. However, replacing the existing multi-brand eCommerce shopping experience with solely digital clothing is. This is where Dress-X, Modenova, and Shapovalova's startup, fill what they say is a growing gap. The gap takes the shape of digital clothing online and available to download, but lacking easy tools and services to wear it. Consider The Fabricant's monthly release of a digital outfit, free to download (albeit in size XS) and without an easy method of adapting and 'wearing' it. This is where Dress-X steps in. The Fabricant's digital fashion collections will now reside in the digital eCommerce store, where shoppers can purchase garments in the form of an image of themselves wearing the item. At the point of purchase, the shopper uploads a photo of themselves onto which the digital garment is placed, ready for them to share online. This mimics the experience of the brand Carlings digital fashion shop (not currently active), but with fashion collections from a growing number of global brands—some of which sell both digital and physical clothing.

E. During my interview with the founders, they explained that some of the brands they owned do not use 3D digital design methods at all, and therefore require Dress-X to create the digital versions of their physical garments. Other brands are designing in 3D from the outset, so provide the digital assets ready for sale. What's crucial here, confirmed Modenova, is that the digital garments respect the viability of physical ones. That's to say they have to be working 3D objects that have a structure and form that could function in the physical realm. After all, this is fashion, not simply abstract enveloping of the body, so a certain level of reality is required to ensure the digital clothes are 'believable'. This plays well into the dual digital and physical demands of shoppers, as there will be an ongoing need for physical clothing, so the ability to make physical products from digital ones is key, according to Modenova.

F. Furthermore, in terms of translating fashion designs into digital clothing, Shapovalova recognizes that garment construction knowledge is needed to interpret fashion sketches into valid digital garments. This is influencing their hiring, as she stated the importance of the skills of "people who come from a pattern cutting background" rather than simply a design background.

G. The Dress-X team is based in LA and consists of co-founders and co-owners Shapovalova and Modenova along with four 2D and 3D artists and technical designers. During the week we spoke, they were hiring three more team members. It has to be said that the current method of dressing shoppers is largely manual, requiring intensive work to create the correct drape of fabrics and fit of the garments on the 2D image. This is not imminently scalable, however, the founders are working on automated processes to dress shoppers to support scaling. There are significant limitations, however, with Modevova explaining that "the technology, in general, is not there yet to recognize a body to implement (digital dressing)—the AI is not there to entirely automate this process."

H. However, rather than wait for technology to reach that stage, they decided to launch the project with 3D artists 'manually' dressing the shoppers, with planned iterations to introduce automation over time. "Automation is the most important (goal) for us," says Shapovalova, who revealed that their KPI is to sell "1 billion digital items (with)in ten years." There has been a rapid uptake of Dress-X since inception two weeks ago, with 2,000 unique users on day 1 and a week after launch when we spoke, their orders were "doubling each day." The turnaround time to digitally dress a shopper was 2 days, but is reducing.

I. A key facet of this business model and the message of Dress-X is summed up by Shapovalova: "Digital fashion is the new fast fashion. If we really want it fast, it should be digital." This brings us to the sustainability and relative carbon footprint (and therefore environmental impact) of digital versus physical clothing. This potential reduction in the impact of digital clothing isn't just in the final product, but the design and sampling process, which when done digitally, offers marked reductions in resource use and textile waste. The founders have enlisted an external consultant to obtain and analyze data to accurately quantify the benefits of digital in place of physical 'fast-fashion'. The results of which I am eager to share, once available.

J. In the meantime, they have delved into some secondary research and appropriated some existing emissions data from a recent Ericsson Report. Their calculation is based on the Carbon Trust's report that indicates a men's white t-shirt is responsible for emitting 6.5kg of CO2e into the atmosphere, while in comparison, one hour is spent creating a digital garment, which requires energy that emits 0.312kg CO2e, leading to their indicative calculation that: "At Dress-X, the total carbon footprint of producing one digital item is 95% less than the average production for a physical garment."

K. Whilst this may represent a somewhat simplified calculation of the processes and resources used in both instances, it gives an indicative figure for the magnitude of potential energy (and therefore carbon emission) reductions offered by digital design. Where this may begin to lose significance is if cloud computing for automated dressing goes to a significant scale, requiring a sharp upsurge in energy to power the algorithms to output the billion garment target. In this event, renewable energy sources to power this business model at scale will be crucial to maintaining the paradigm-shifting sustainability benefits of digital, in place of physical fashion.

L. As much of the fashion industry continues in adaptation and survival mode, Dress-X is reinventing multi-brand fashion consumption for an audience looking to fulfill a different type of need—constant fashion newness for their online persona, divorced from physical clothing. In doing so, they offer an alternative to the online purchasing behavior that is seeing mass returns and crippling of fashion brands who struggle to control their inventories as a result. Maybe we will see the likes of fast fashion behemoths Boohoo, and others, adopt digital fast fashion to mitigate waste and clean up their supply chains, once the technology and AI algorithms exist to support mass-market scaling. For now, the message from the founders of Dress-X is don't shop less, shop digital.

1、An increasing number of people will consider whether they can improve their own images on social media when buying clothes, and the pop-up stores are introduced to meet this need.

2、Startup company Dress-X is making electronic clothing manually nowadays, and it is expected to gradually realize automated electronic clothing production in the future.

3、The electronic process of physical clothes has certain limitations and has not yet reached the level of 'automation, so it can't be scaled in the short term.

4、The reason why Dress-X could get persistent development is that it provides various brands with digital clothing to improve the consumer experience.

5、Changes in consumers' shopping demands have led to rapid changes in the development of the fashion market.

6、Digital fashion clothing provides a new sustainable development path for the development of the apparel industry.

7、The fashion industry has to transform and two designers take the lead in launching the fashion wholesale exhibition hall.

8、Fashion electronic clothing can provide consumers with continuous fashion innovation, so it is highly favored by clothing companies.

9、It is important for the clothing brands to have the abilities to make electronic and physical clothes.

10、The digital clothing of fashion clothing can prevent the waste of resources and reduce the environmental pollution caused by the physical clothing production industry.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 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 mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Massive rubbish dumps and sprawling landfills constitute one of the more uncomfortable impacts that humans have on wildlife. They have led some birds to give up on migration. Instead of flying thousands of miles in search of food, they make the waste sites their winter feeding grounds.

Researchers in Germany used miniature GPS tags to track the migrations of 70 white storks (鹳) from different sites across Europe and Asia during the first five months of their lives. While many birds travelled along well-known routes to warmer climates, others stopped short and spent the winter on landfills, feeding on food waste, and the multitudes of insects that thrive on the dumps.

In the short-term, the birds seem to benefit from overwintering (过冬) on rubbish dumps. Andrea Flack of the Max Planck Institute found that birds following traditional migration routes were more likely to die than German storks that flew only as far as northern Morocco, and spent the winter there on rubbish dumps. "For the birds it's a very convenient way to get food. There are huge clusters of organic waste they can feed on," said Flack. The meals are not particularly appetising, or even safe. Much of the waste is discarded rotten meat, mixed in with other human debris such as plastic bags and old toys.

"It's very risky. The birds can easily eat pieces of plastic or rubber bands and they can die," said Flack. "And we don't know about the long-term consequences. They might eat something toxic and damage their health. We cannot estimate that yet."

The scientists tracked white storks from different colonies in Europe and Africa. The Russian, Greek and Polish storks flew as far as South Africa, while those from Spain, Tunisia and Germany flew only as far as the Sahel.

Landfill sites on the Iberian peninsula have long attracted local white storks, but all of the Spanish birds tagged in the study flew across the Sahara desert to the western Sahel. Writing in the journal, the scientists describe how the storks from Germany were clearly affected by the presence of waste sites, with four out of six birds that survived for at least five months overwintering on rubbish dumps in northern Morocco, instead of migrating to the Sahel.

Flack said it was too early to know whether the benefits of plentiful food outweighed the risks of feeding on landfills. But that's not the only uncertainty. Migrating birds affect ecosystems both at home and at their winter destinations, and disrupting the traditional routes could have unexpected side effects. White storks feed on locusts (蝗虫) and other insects that can become pests if their numbers get out of hand.

1、What is the impact of rubbish dumps on wildlife?\_\_\_\_\_\_

A．They have forced white storks to search for safer winter shelters.

B．They have seriously polluted the places where birds spend winter.

C．They have accelerated the reproduction of some harmful insects.

D．They have changed the previous migration habits of certain birds.

2、What do we learn about birds following the traditional migration routes? \_\_\_\_\_\_

A．They can multiply at an accelerating rate.

B．They can better pull through the winter.

C．They help humans kill harmful insects.

D．They are more likely to be at risk of dying.

3、What does Andrea Flack say about the birds overwintering on rubbish dumps? \_\_\_\_\_\_

A．They may end up staying there permanently.

B．They may eat something harmful.

C．They may evolve new feeding habits.

D．They may have trouble getting adequate food.

4、What can be inferred about the Spanish birds tagged in the study? \_\_\_\_\_\_

A．They gradually lose the habit of migrating in winter.

B．They prefer rubbish dumps far away to those at home.

C．They are not attracted to the rubbish dumps on their migration routes.

D．They join the storks from Germany on rubbish dumps in Morocco.

5、What is scientists' other concern about white storks feeding on landfills?\_\_\_\_\_\_

A．The potential harm to the ecosystem.

B．The genetic change in the stork species.

C．The spread of epidemics to their homeland.

D．The damaging effect on bio-diversity.

Passage Two

State and local authorities from New Hampshire to San Francisco have begun banning the use of facial recognition technology because the algorithms make lots of mistakes. Even if the tech gets more accurate, facial recognition could still unleash an invasion of privacy that could make anonymity impossible. Unfortunately, bans on its use by local governments have done little to curb adoption by businesses from start-ups to large corporations.

Automated facial recognition programs do have advantages, such as their ability to turn a person's unique appearance into a biometric ID that can let phone users unlock their devices with a glance and allow airport security to quickly confirm travelers' identities. To train such systems, researchers feed a variety of photographs to a machine-learning algorithm, which learns the features that are most salient to matching an image with an identity. The more data they amass, the more reliable these programs become.

Too often, though, the algorithms are deployed prematurely. In London, for example, police have begun using artificial-intelligence systems to scan surveillance footage in an attempt to pick out wanted criminals as they walk by—despite an independent review that found this system labeled suspects accurately only 19 percent of the time. An inaccurate system could falsely accuse innocent citizens of being miscreants, earmarking law-abiding people for tracking and harassment.

Some companies are attempting to improve their systems by feeding them more faces—but they are not always doing it in ethical ways. Google contractors in Atlanta, for example, have been accused of exploiting homeless people in the company's quest for faces, buying their images for a few dollars, and start-up Clearview AI broke social media networks' protocols to harvest users' images without their consent. Such stories suggest that some companies are tackling this problem as an afterthought instead of addressing it responsibly.

Thus, federal regulations are clearly needed. They should require the hundreds of existing facial-recognition programs, many created by private companies, to undergo independent review by a government task force. The tech must meet a high standard of accuracy, and even if it meets this criterion, humans, not algorithms, should check a program's output before taking action on its recommendations.

6、What do we learn about facial recognition technology?\_\_\_\_\_\_

A．It impairs the right of privacy.

B．It may suffer a complete ban.

C．It is protected by patent.

D．It is used anonymously.

7、What is the way to train automatic face recognition systems?\_\_\_\_\_\_

A．Generating biometric IDs for phone users.

B．Inputting photographs to the algorithm.

C．Verifying passengers' identities at security checkpoints.

D．Comparing images with known faces in the database.

8、What does the author think of the application of the facial recognition system by London police?\_\_\_\_\_\_

A．It improves their working efficiency.

B．It focuses on tracking and monitoring.

C．It may lead to false accusations.

D．It arouses people's concern about crime.

9、What do we learn about the stories of Google contractors and Clearview AI?\_\_\_\_\_\_

A．There are unethical ways of inputting face photos into the system.

B．There are differences between large corporations and start-ups.

C．There is a lack of knowledge about the recognition system.

D．There are reasons why images are sold at low prices.

10、What does the author suggest about facial recognition programs?\_\_\_\_\_\_

A．It should be forbidden for privacy protection.

B．It should be checked by various algorithms.

C．It should be created by public companies.

D．It should be regulated by the federal government.