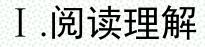# UNIT 9　HUMAN BIOLOGY(二)

Ⅰ.阅读理解

A

Digital hoarding(also known as e-hoarding or data hoarding) means accumulating(积累) a large quantity of electronic materials,even though it is no longer valuable to the user.

Antoinette,25,said,"Though not well-organized,the WhatsApp chat with my best friends in high school will never be deleted.It's interesting looking back at the start of the relationship so many years ago and who I was then,and I can see how the relationship has changed."

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Besides the "friends" we keep on social media,digital files,folders,music, movies and computer programs are also forms of digital hoarding.Both undergraduates and graduates expressed feeling overwhelmed with masses of technological leftover data:lecture notes,PowerPoint slides,PDFs of research, snapshots of classroom whiteboards — not to mention their own ever-increasing Meta friends they didn't know but were afraid of unfriending.

I am also a digital hoarder.My first home screen is filled with apps I use every day—Meta,Spotify,Twitter,Outlook,Weather,etc.My second home screen has apps that I don't use quite as much,but still want within easy reach—billing apps,shopping,and smart home apps.My third home screen is where things get complex and out of control,just a mess of games,business-related apps,and a ton of <u>miscellaneous</u> data that are hard to be grouped into one category.I keep telling myself maybe I'll need them one day that has never come and probably never will.

Hoarders fall into different categories."Collectors" are organized, systematic and in control of their data."Accidental hoarders" are disorganized, don't know what they have,and don't have control over it.The "compliant hoarders" keep data on behalf of their companies.Finally,"anxious hoarders" have strong emotional ties to their data and are worried about deleting it.

People are more resistant when it comes to actually getting rid of their precious possessions—perhaps because they have treated these lifeless possessions as if they had thoughts and feelings.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了什么是数字囤积、囤积的内容、囤积者的类型以及囤积的原因等。

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1.Why does the author write the text?

A.To introduce digital collectors.

√B.To present a modern phenomenon.

C.To advertise digital hoarding.

D.To offer tips on handling e-data.

推理判断题。根据文章第一段内容可知,本文主要围绕"数字囤积"这一社会现象展开。再结合下文内容可知,下文介绍了囤积的内容、囤积者的类型以及囤积的原因等。由此可推知,本文主要是为了向读者介绍"数字囤积"这种现代社会中存在的现象。故选B项。

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2.What does the underlined word "miscellaneous" in paragraph 4 refer to?

√A.Diverse.　　B.Reliable.

C.Precise.　　D.Suitable.

词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句中的"where things get complex and out of control"和"that are hard to be grouped into one category"可知,miscellaneous data指的是复杂且无法控制的东西,这种东西难以归类。由此可推测出,只有数据种类繁多且混杂,才会难以把其归类。miscellaneous意为"混杂的,各种各样的",与diverse意思最为接近。故选A项。

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3.Which type of digital hoarder does Antoinette belong to?

A.Collectors.

B.Accidental hoarders.

C.Compliant hoarder.

√D.Anxious hoarders.

推理判断题。根据第二段Antoinette说的话中的"It's interesting looking back at the start of the relationship so many years ago and who I was then,and I can see how the relationship has changed."可知,Antoinette对自己存的数据有很强的感情。再根据倒数第二段中的"Finally,'anxious hoarders' have strong emotional ties to their data and are worried about deleting it."可知,Antoinette属于焦虑的囤积者。故选D项。

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4.What is the author's attitude towards digital hoarding?

A.Doubtful.　　B.Disapproving.

✓C.Tolerant.　　D.Uncaring.

推理判断题。第四段讲述了作者也是一个数字囤积者,作者的三台电脑里都存满了东西。根据第四段中的"My first home screen is filled with apps I use every day","My second home screen has apps that I don't use quite as much,but still want within easy reach"和"My third home screen is where things get complex and out of control"可知,作者在三台电脑上囤积了很多东西,但丝毫没有为此感到烦恼,这说明他对数字囤积持容忍的态度。故选C项。

B

What defines us?If pressed,I would answer that if there is any part of me that sits at my core,then surely it must be my moral centre,my deep-seated sense of right and wrong.

And I often feel that I'm a slightly different person in each language I speak—more determined in English,more relaxed in French,and more emotional in Czech.Is it possible that,along with these differences,my moral guidelines also point in somewhat different directions depending on the language I'm using?

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In a research led by Albert Costa,volunteers were presented with a moral dilemma known as the "train problem":Imagine that a train is charging at five people standing on the track,unable to move.The only way to stop the train and spare the five people is to push another stranger off a footbridge into its path.Costa and his colleagues found that posing the dilemma in a language that volunteers had learned as foreign tongue dramatically increased their willingness to push the sacrificial person off the footbridge,from fewer than 20% respondents using their native language to about 50% of those using the foreign one.

In another research conducted by Janet Greipel,volunteers read acts that many people find immoral,such as stories where someone cooked and ate his dog after it had been killed by car.Those who read the stories in a foreign language perceived these actions less wrong than those who read them in their native tongue.

The difference in this judgment comes down to two separate and competing thinking patterns—one of these,a quick and direct feeling,and the other,careful deliberation about the greatest good for the largest number.When we use a foreign language,we unconsciously sink into the more deliberate mode simply because the effort of operating in our no-native language activates our cognitive system.This is similar to findings that reading math problems in a hard-to-read typeface(字体) makes people less likely to make careless mistakes.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了作者认为语言与道德有关,列举了两个实验并对这种现象进行了总结。

5.What can we learn about the author from the first two paragraphs?

A.He invests time in studying language.

B.He perceives languages differ slightly.

C.He ignores the role of moral concepts.

D.He thinks languages relate to morals. ✓

细节理解题。根据前两段内容可知,作者认为语言与道德有关。故选D项。

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6.How did the author prove his viewpoint?

√A.By carefully citing examples.

B.By collecting and listing data.

C.By conducting experiments.

D.By analyzing people's habits.

推理判断题。根据第三段中的"In a research led by Albert Costa,volunteers were presented with a moral dilemma known as the 'train problem':Imagine that a train is charging at five people standing on the track,unable to move."以及第四段中的"In another research conducted by Janet Greipel,volunteers read acts that many people find immoral,such as stories where someone cooked and ate his dog after it had been killed by car."可知,作者通过仔细地引用例子证明他的观点。故选A项。

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