

3. What will the speakers do today?

- A. Go to an art show. B. Meet the man's aunt. C. Eat out with

Mark.

4. What does the man want to do?

- A. Cancel an order. B. Ask for a receipt. C. Reschedule a

delivery.

5. When will the next train to Bedford leave?

- A. At 9:45. B. At 10:15. C. At 11:00.

第二节 （共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项
中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完
后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

6. What will the weather be like today?

- A. Stormy. B. Sunny. C. Foggy.

7. What is the man going to do?

- A. Plant a tree. B. Move his car. C. Check the map.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题

8. Why is Kathy in California now?

- A. She is on vacation there. B. She has just moved there. C. She is doing

business there.

9. What is the relationship between Tom and Fiona?

A. Husband and wife. B. Brother and sister. C. Father and daughter.

10. What does Kathy thank Dave for?

A. Finding her a new job. B. Sending her a present. C. Calling on her mother.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

11. How did Jack go to school when he was a child?

A. By bike. B. On foot. C. By bus.

12. What is Jack's attitude toward parents driving their kids to school?

A. Disapproving. B. Encouraging. C. Understanding.

13. What is the problem with some parents according to the woman?

A. Overprotecting their children.
B. Pushing their children too hard.
C. Having no time for their children.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

14. Why did Marie post her kitchen gardening online at first?

A. To keep records of her progress.
B. To sell home-grown vegetables.
C. To motivate her fellow gardeners.

15. Why does Marie recommend beginners to grow strawberries?

A. They need no special care.
B. They can be used in cooking.

入的) plant removal, winter planting, and seed collection. Habitat Restoration Team volunteers play a vital role in restoring sensitive resources and protecting endangered species across the ridges and valleys.

GROUPS

Groups of five or more require special arrangements and must be confirmed in advance. Please review the List of Available Projects and fill out the Group Project Request Form.

AGE, SKILLS, WHAT TO BRING

Volunteers aged 10 and over are welcome. Read our Youth Policy Guidelines for youth under the age of 15.

Bring your completed Volunteer Agreement Form. Volunteers under the age of 18 must have the parent/guardian approval section signed.

We'll be working rain or shine. Wear clothes that can get dirty. Bring layers for changing weather and a raincoat if necessary.

Bring a personal water bottle, sunscreen, and lunch.

No experience necessary. Training and tools will be provided. Fulfills (满足) community service requirements.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Time	Meeting Location
Sunday, Jan. 15 10:00 am — 1:00 pm	Battery Alexander Trailhead
Sunday, Jan. 22 10:00 am — 2:30 pm	Stinson Beach Parking Lot

Sunday, Jan. 29 9:30 am — 2:30 pm	Coyote Ridge Trailhead
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21. What is the aim of the Habitat Restoration Team?
- A. To discover mineral resources. B. To develop new wildlife parks.
C. To protect the local ecosystem. D. To conduct biological research.
22. What is the lower age limit for joining the Habitat Restoration Team?
- A. 5. B. 10. C. 15. D. 18.
23. What are the volunteers expected to do?
- A. Bring their own tools. B. Work even in bad weather.
C. Wear a team uniform. D. Do at least three projects.

B

“I am not crazy,” says Dr. William Farber, shortly after performing acupuncture (针灸) on a rabbit. “I am ahead of my time.” If he seems a little defensive, it might be because even some of his coworkers occasionally laugh at his unusual methods. But Farber is certain he’ll have the last laugh. He’s one of a small but growing number of American veterinarians (兽医) now practicing “holistic” medicine—combining traditional Western treatments with acupuncture, chiropractic (按摩疗法) and herbal medicine.

Farber, a graduate of Colorado State University, started out as a more conventional veterinarian. He became interested in alternative treatments 20 years ago when he suffered from terrible back pain. He tried muscle-relaxing drugs but found little relief. Then he tried acupuncture, an ancient Chinese practice, and

was amazed that he improved after two or three treatments. What worked on a veterinarian seemed likely to work on his patients. So, after studying the techniques for a couple of years, he began offering them to pets.

Leigh Tindale's dog Charlie had a serious heart condition. After Charlie had a heart attack, Tindale says, she was prepared to put him to sleep, but Farber's treatments eased her dog's suffering so much that she was able to keep him alive for an additional five months. And Priscilla Dewing reports that her horse, Nappy, "moves more easily and rides more comfortably" after a chiropractic adjustment.

Farber is certain that the holistic approach will grow more popular with time, and if the past is any indication, he may be right: Since 1982, membership in the American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association has grown from 30 to over 700. "Sometimes it surprises me that it works so well," he says. "I will do anything to help an animal. That's my job."

24. What do some of Farber's coworkers think of him?

- A. He's odd. B. He's strict. C. He's brave. D. He's rude.

25. Why did Farber decide to try acupuncture on pets?

- A. He was trained in it at university. B. He was inspired by another veterinarian.
- C. He benefited from it as a patient. D. He wanted to save money for pet owners.

26. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. Steps of a chiropractic treatment. B. The complexity of veterinarians' work.
- C. Examples of rare animal diseases. D. The effectiveness of holistic medicine.

27. Why does the author mention the American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association?

- A. To prove Farber' s point. B. To emphasize its importance.
- C. To praise veterinarians. D. To advocate animal protection.

C

Is comprehension the same whether a person reads a text onscreen or on paper? And are listening to and viewing content as effective as reading the written word when covering the same material? The answers to both questions are often “no” . The reasons relate to a variety of factors, including reduced concentration, an entertainment mindset (心态) and a tendency to multitask while consuming digital content.

When reading texts of several hundred words or more, learning is generally more successful when it' s on paper than onscreen. A large amount of research confirms this finding. The benefits of print reading particularly shine through when experimenters move from posing simple tasks — like identifying the main idea in a reading passage — to ones that require mental abstraction — such as drawing inferences from a text.

The differences between print and digital reading results are partly related

to paper's physical properties. With paper, there is a literal laying on of hands, along with the visual geography of distinct pages. People often link their memory of what they've read to how far into the book it was or where it was on the page.

But equally important is the mental aspect. Reading researchers have proposed a theory called "shallowing hypothesis (假说)". According to this theory, people approach digital texts with a mindset suited to social media, which are often not so serious, and devote less mental effort than when they are reading print.

Audio (音频) and video can feel more engaging than text, and so university teachers increasingly turn to these technologies — say, assigning an online talk instead of an article by the same person. However, psychologists have demonstrated that when adults read news stories, they remember more of the content than if they listen to or view identical pieces.

Digital texts, audio and video all have educational roles, especially when providing resources not available in print. However, for maximizing learning where mental focus and reflection are called for, educators shouldn't assume all media are the same, even when they contain identical words.

28. What does the underlined phrase "shine through" in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Seem unlikely to last.
- B. Seem hard to explain.
- C. Become ready to use.
- D. Become easy to notice.

29. What does the shallowing hypothesis assume?

- A. Readers treat digital texts lightly.
- B. Digital texts are simpler to understand.

C. People select digital texts randomly. D. Digital texts are suitable for social media.

30. Why are audio and video increasingly used by university teachers?

A. They can hold students' attention. B. They are more convenient to prepare.

C. They help develop advanced skills. D. They are more informative than text.

31. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?

A. Students should apply multiple learning techniques.

B. Teachers should produce their own teaching material.

C. Print texts cannot be entirely replaced in education.

D. Education outside the classroom cannot be ignored.

D

In the race to document the species on Earth before they go extinct, researchers and citizen scientists have collected billions of records. Today, most records of biodiversity are often in the form of photos, videos, and other digital records. Though they are useful for detecting shifts in the number and variety of species in an area, a new Stanford study has found that this type of record is not perfect.

“With the rise of technology it is easy for people to make observations of different species with the aid of a mobile application,” said Barnabas Daru, who is lead author of the study and assistant professor of biology in the Stanford School of Humanities and Sciences. “These observations now outnumber the primary data that

comes from physical specimens (标本), and since we are increasingly using observational data to investigate how species are responding to global change, I wanted to know: Are they usable?”

Using a global dataset of 1.9 billion records of plants, insects, birds, and animals, Daru and his team tested how well these data represent actual global biodiversity patterns.

“We were particularly interested in exploring the aspects of sampling that tend to bias (使有偏差) data, like the greater likelihood of a citizen scientist to take a picture of a flowering plant instead of the grass right next to it,” said Daru.

Their study revealed that the large number of observation-only records did not lead to better global coverage. Moreover, these data are biased and favor certain regions, time periods, and species. This makes sense because the people who get observational biodiversity data on mobile devices are often citizen scientists recording their encounters with species in areas nearby. These data are also biased toward certain species with attractive or eye-catching features.

What can we do with the imperfect datasets of biodiversity?

“Quite a lot,” Daru explained. “Biodiversity apps can use our study results to inform users of oversampled areas and lead them to places — and even species — that are not well-sampled. To improve the quality of observational data, biodiversity apps can also encourage users to have an expert confirm the identification of their uploaded image.”

32. What do we know about the records of species collected now?

A. They are becoming outdated. B. They are mostly in electronic form.

C. They are limited in number. D. They are used for public exhibition.

33. What does Daru' s study focus on?

A. Threatened species. B. Physical specimens.
C. Observational data. D. Mobile applications.

34. What has led to the biases according to the study?

A. Mistakes in data analysis. B. Poor quality of uploaded pictures.
C. Improper way of sampling. D. Unreliable data collection devices.

35. What is Daru' s suggestion for biodiversity apps?

A. Review data from certain areas. B. Hire experts to check the records.
C. Confirm the identity of the users. D. Give guidance to citizen scientists.

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2.5分, 满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Not all great writers are great spellers. If you want to be published, it' s vital to submit a perfect, professionally presented manuscript (原稿). 36 No

editor is likely to tolerate a writer who does not take the trouble to spell words correctly.

I keep two reference books close-by on my desk: dictionary and thesaurus (同义词词典). I don't trust my laptop's spellchecker. 37 Of course, these days there are plenty of online dictionaries and thesauruses, but I'm old-fashioned enough to prefer a hard cover and pages I can leaf through with my fingers. I use the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* and the *Collins Thesaurus*.

38 It should give you a precise definition of each word, thus differentiating it from other words whose meanings are similar, but not identical. It will also usually show how the word is pronounced.

In addition, I have an old two-volume copy of the *Shorter Oxford Dictionary*, picked up a few years ago in a bookshop sale for just 99 pence. Of course, with its 2,672 pages, it's not exactly short. It contains around 163,000 words, plus word combinations and idiomatic phrases. 39 However, if I need to check the origin of a word or to look up examples of its usage, there's nothing better.

For well over a hundred years the most influential English dictionary was Samuel Johnson's *Dictionary of the English Language* published in 1755. "To make dictionaries is dull (乏味) work," wrote Johnson, illustrating one definition of "dull". 40 A few minutes spent casting your eye over a page or two can be a rewarding experience.

- A. I don't often use this dictionary.
- B. It takes no account of the context.

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/977102065154006120>