

英语学科寒假作业（复习） Day 9 （练习时长：40 分钟）

姓名：

完成评价：

一、核心知识的归纳总结和梳理模块

（选修 Book 1 Unit 5 & 选修 Book 2 Unit 1 综合练习）

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二、练习模块

第一部分 阅读

A

Many people spend the last years of their lives in an institution, with their daily choices and activities being determined by what they can no longer do. But in the Netherlands, people with dementia (痴呆) are offered a different path forward: meaningful, satisfying farm work, where they can stay active while continuing to contribute to society.

Care farms are widely used in the Netherlands as an alternative to day care centers for people in need of care, including people with dementia. Their goal is to offer a new kind of care that is directed towards familiar environments.

Boerderij Op Aarde is one of the hundreds of Dutch “care farms” run by people facing various illnesses or challenges, whether physical or mental. They provide effective work in agricultural environments. “We are not focusing on what is missing, but on what is left,” says Arjan Monteny, co-founder of Boerderij Op Aarde, “what is still possible for everyone to develop.”

Care farming started growing in popularity in the Netherlands in the late 1990s. A few decades on, care farming is well established in the Netherlands, and interest in the model for people with all kinds of disabilities is growing in many other countries. As an option for dementia care, it is a solution that grows more relevant with each passing year. Rates of dementia are projected to more than double worldwide by 2050. However, how to better care for these people remains a question that many countries are still grappling with.

At Boerderij Op Aarde, participants start each morning by discussing the day's work. The work is not lacking: pigs need feeding, gardens need care, and hot meals need to be prepared. An outdated workshop chair may need to be repainted. Employees choose which tasks to take on — this is important, says Monteny, because people with dementia do not have many opportunities to make decisions in their lives.

With conditions like dementia, one participant at Boerderij Op Aarde says, “My world is getting smaller, but here, I feel like my life is still in the real world.”

1. Why do people build care farms in the Netherlands?

A. To cure patients' illnesses.

B. To encourage local farming.

C. To help sick people do farm work.

D. To brighten the lives of people needing care.

2. What do the underlined words “grappling with” in paragraph 4 mean?

A. Sticking with.

B. Assisting with.

C. Struggling with.

D. Competing with.

3. What can people do at Boerderij Op Aarde?

A. Make meaningful contributions.

B. Take a special training course.

C. Learn to take care of others.

D. Receive free medical care.

4. What do participants think of Boerderij Op Aarde?

A. It needs further expansion.

B. It makes a profit.

C. It's growing fast.

D. It really works.

B

The issue of how to feed a growing population is a crucial issue for the 21st century. The issue was high on the agenda (当务之急) at the recent United Nations Climate Change Conference in Egypt. According to the UN, by 2050 we will need to produce 60% more food to feed a world population of 9.3 billion.

Cambridge Judge Business School supports a number of businesses which aim to promote sustainable (可持续发展的) agriculture practices. One of the most important fields is precision (精准) agriculture, the science of improving crop yields and assisting management decisions using the latest technology.

Outfield Technologies is targeting high value fruit farming. Farmers buy their own drones (无人机), and then the Outfield software creates flight plans over the farm and processes the images taken by the drones.

By counting the fruit on branches and measuring trees, farmers can see where to apply fertiliser with greater precision, reducing usage and improving soil sustainability. Outfield's software can also recommend where to start harvesting to reduce waste and labour costs. The rising cost of labour globally has become a huge issue within the agricultural industry, for reasons including the shortage of backpackers (some of whom become seasonal workers) in New Zealand due to COVID-19, and the rise of minimum pay in South Africa.

The data gathered by drones can also predict yields. "Priming" the supply chain ensures a smoother journey from the farm to fruit bowl in your home. When an apple is picked, it is stored in a refrigerated environment for up to six months before being transported to a pack house to be washed, sorted, packaged, before being moved to a delivery centre and finally appearing on supermarket shelves. The chain depends heavily on transportation, but by predicting yields, Outfield aims to reduce waste as traders can predict fruit levels and reduce greenhouse gases caused by refrigerated storage.

Outfield co-founder Oil Hilbourne said, "The agricultural industry needs more investment (投资) to change. More money for 5G, education and investment in start-ups."

5. Why does the author mention the Climate Change Conference in Egypt?

A. To show the solutions it gave.

B. To point out what's wrong with its agenda.

C. To stress the seriousness of the food problem.

D. To explain why the population keeps growing.

6. What does Outfield Technologies do for farmers?

A. It offers them free flights.

B. It monitors farms for them.

C. It teaches them about high value fruits.

D. It uses drone-taken images to advertise farms.

7. What labour problems are different countries facing?

A. Pay in South Africa is very low.

B. South Africa can't agree on minimum pay.

C. Backpackers in New Zealand fail to get paid fairly.

D. New Zealand isn't drawing enough seasonal workers.

8. What would be the best title for the text?

A. The future of farming

B. The trend of fruit picking

C. The promising market of high value fruits

D. The positive effects of farming on environment

第二部分 七选五

Video calls are a common occurrence, but have you imagined being able to touch the person on the other end of the line? Scientists are making this a reality.

Researchers at the University of New South Wales, Australia, have invented a soft skin stretch device (SSD), a haptic device that can recreate the sense of touch. 1. It is similar to what is felt in the real world, through force, vibration or motion.

Vibration is the most common haptic technology today and has been built into many electronic devices. 2. The existing technology also has great difficulty recreating the sense of touch with objects in virtual environments or located remotely, according to Mai Thanh Thai, lead author of the study.

3. The research team introduced a novel method to recreate the sense of touch through soft, artificial “muscles”. It works like this: Imagine you are at home and you call your friend who is in Australia. You wear a haptic glove with the SSDs and your friend also wears a glove with integrated 3D force sensors. If your friend picks up an object, it will physically press against your friend’s fingers. 4 The force signals can be sent to your glove so your device will generate the same 3D forces, making you experience the same sense of touch as your friend.

The haptic devices could allow users to feel objects inside a virtual world or at a distance. This could be especially beneficial during such times like the COVID-19 pandemic when people rely on video calls to stay connected with loved ones. 5. Doctors can feel a patient’s organ tissues with surgical tools without touching them.

A. The new technology overcomes issues with existing haptic devices

B. Haptic technology mimics the experience of touch by stimulating localized areas of the skin

C. However, haptic feedback with vibration becomes less sensitive when used continuously

D. And their glove with 3D force sensors will measure these interactions

E. Or it could be used in medical practices

F. The haptic glove with the SSDs can receive sensors from your friends

G. When emergency happens, people can even keep contact with friends and family members

第三部分 完形填空

“A revolutionary approach on how to connect our world without being super-weird... In the Iceland-verse, there’s... skies you can see with your eyeballs, volcanic rocks you can caress, and really big geysers (间歇泉) you can observe from a safe distance.” So 1 a viral advertisement designed to lure tourists to Iceland. The target of the parody (滑稽的模仿) is Mark Zuckerberg in 2, and Silicon Valley in general, for whom the idea of the “metaverse (元宇宙)” — a sort of 3d sequel (续集) to today’s two-dimensional internet, in which users work, play, buy and sell inside immersive virtual worlds- has become the latest Next Big Thing.

Iceland’s tourist board is not the only 3. When, on October 28th, Mr. Zuckerberg rebranded Facebook as

Meta Platforms, to signal his ____4____ to the new idea, many assumed it was a PR stunt (公关伎俩) to divert attention from the social-media giant's scandals. Mr. Zuckerberg may well prefer to think about exciting new products than deal with the downsides of his existing ones. And exaggerated advertising is the water in which techies swim. ____5____, to stop the analysis there would be too dismissive. There are good reasons to take the metaverse seriously.

One is historical: as computers have become more capable, the ____6____ that they generate have become richer. The internet began its life displaying nothing more exciting than white text on a black background. Flat ____7____ were added in the 1990s. Video came to dominate in the 2010s. Therefore, a(n) ____8____ into three dimensions is a logical consequence of the steady growth in computing power.

That progression is more than merely ____9____. The video-game industry has been selling virtual worlds for years. “Ever Quest”, an online game launched in 1999, had half a million subscribers ____10____. (Players quickly co-opted (选择) it for socializing, and even ____11____, as well as dragon-slaying.) “World of Warcraft,” which arrived five years later, ____12____ 12 million, with many players spend their real money on virtual goods. It is hard to argue that an idea will never ____13____ when, for millions of people, it already has.

Finally, mockers (嘲笑) is a(n) ____14____ guide to the future. When YouTube was launched in 2005, commentators wondered why anyone would what to watch spotty teenagers filming themselves in their bedrooms. The two decades, online dating has taken its place as a perfectly normal way to meet people. Smartphones are some of the bestselling devices ever built. In the 1990s their brick-sized predecessors were considered ridiculous status symbols for insecure investment bankers.

This does not mean every Silicon Valley brainwave will automatically succeed. Nor does it mean a fully grown metaverse will arrive overnight. But it does suggest that something metaverse — ____15____ lying in the relatively near future is an idea worth taking seriously.

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| 1. A. imagines | B. runs | C. launches | D. concerns |
| 2. A. essence | B. existence | C. particular | D. doubt |
| 3. A. participant | B. subscriber | C. enthusiast | D. sceptic |
| 4. A. commitment | B. contribution | C. integration | D. exposure |
| 5. A. Indeed | B. Likewise | C. However | D. Otherwise |
| 6. A. challenges | B. prospects | C. calculations | D. experiences |
| 7. A. images | B. dialogues | C. charts | D. expressions |
| 8. A. urge | B. move | C. motion | D. proof |
| 9. A. fundamental | B. theoretical | C. foreseeable | D. futuristic |
| 10. A. on its basis | B. under its charge | C. as its peak | D. at best |
| 11. A. competitions | B. simulations | C. outings | D. weddings |
| 12. A. hit | B. listed | C. fit | D. occurred |
| 13. A. bring about | B. catch on | C. die out | D. settle down |
| 14. A. inaccessible | B. unparalleled | C. unattainable | D. unreliable |
| 15. A. fueled | B. equipped | C. attached | D. shaped |