虚拟日报
qierr.cn
2021
12

我曾测量天空，现在测量幽冥。

灵魂飞向天国，肉体安息土中。

--著名物理学家开普勒墓志铭

# 风雷雨雪万物生

*黄色的丛林里分出两条路，我选择人迹罕至的一条，从此决定我一生的道路。*

--题记

风诞生在一片深渊之中，这里暗无天日，他听到哀嚎和呜咽，那是他自己。

雷诞生在悬崖峭壁之间，这里灰调单一，暗夜里他惊醒，远方蓝色的火焰是闪电的呼唤。

雨诞生在那湾红色的海，岩浆的高温使她窒息。她常常仰望九天，知道她看到闪电，那震撼使她久久不能平息。

雪诞生在寂冷的极地，冰山的棱角坠向冰面，纷飞的冰粒化为漫天的粉末，映照着日光的神圣。 

真的就这样了吗？在黑暗无边的深渊，如果我未曾遇见过光，也不会如此期待温暖。

真的就这样了吗？在狭窄之隙的岩缝，如果我未曾见过电，也不会对山河留恋。

真的就这样了吗？在血泪相和的深海，如果我未曾学会仰望，也不会想乘苍穹之上。

真的就这样了吗？在皎白刺眼的冰川，如果我未曾粉碎，也不会想冲出冰浪。

--选自**卢薪宇(Dr. Lu X.Y.)**创作的抒情散文

## 学考指南

**一、目的** 普通高中学业水平考试是根据国家普通高中课程标准和教育考试规定，由省级教育行政部门组织实施的考试，学业水平考试是保障教育教学质量的一项重要制度。考试成绩是学生毕业和升学的重要依据。实施学业水平考试，有利于促进学生认真学习每门课程，避免严重偏科；有利于学校准确把握学生的学习状况，改进教学管理；有利于高校科学选拔适合学校特色和专业要求的学生，促进高中、高校人才培养的有效衔接。

**二、注意** 每个考场都有信号屏蔽仪，但会考作弊很普遍，可是我们不推荐，一旦被发现该科成绩零分并计入档案。特别提醒同学一定要买暖贴。考场人少比较冷，如果这时候因为手冻僵写不成字心里会很憋屈。英语考试是考听力并计分的。

三、**意义** 用于大学的特殊类型招生（强基计划等）和国外大学的招生。

四、**要点** 评卷老师评文科卷看的更多是态度 最不容易拿 A 的是计算机，又因为是随机抽题，和运气也有关 **文科生自创公式 理科生发明历史**

五、**成绩** 一般是高二下学期出炉

--URUN-EDU

附:2016-2020 会考 A 类平均线

| | |
|---|---|
| 语文 | 82 |
| 数学 | 79.5 |
| 英语 | 84.5 |
| 政治 | 75.5 |
| 历史 | 73 |
| 地理 | 87 |
| 物理 | 69 |
| 化学 | 53.5 |
| 生物 | 58 |
| 信息技术 | 88 |

## *名探偵コナン*经典台词

Ψ 看透了唯一真相的是一个外表看似小孩，智慧却过于常人的名侦探柯南！

Ψ 随着时代的演进，困难的案件也逐渐的增加！

Ψ 现代社会棘手案件之中，只要涉及人为因素，绝没有解不开的谜团！

Ψ 人与人的邂逅充满了神奇，各种案件更是谜题重重，能够遇到你真是有缘！

Ψ 透彻的观察力永远如擦亮的明镜，一旦有所行动就无法遏止了！

Ψ 流动的水没有形状，漂流的风找不到踪迹，任何案件的推理都取决于心！

Ψ 坚定的内心中蕴含推理的动力，永远以最坚强的节奏揭开案情！

Ψ 命运中亦有推理的线索，错综复杂的谜团终有拨云见日的一天！

Ψ 充满内心的悬疑推理，照耀着两人的是 START & SNOW！

Ψ 友情、恋爱、神秘！只要那样的约定才可以坚持到底！

Ψ 随着风的律动做出精辟的推理，黑色线团也有理出头绪的一天！

Ψ 胜利、正直、对证据的冲击。以颠峰为目标，无法克制的冲动。

Ψ 扣人心弦的悬疑推理，奔驰在黑暗中的红色呐喊与黑色子弹！

Ψ 光是等待只会停滞不前，踏出迈向未来的第一步，推理和恋情的倒数计时！

Ψ 肿胀的眼睛痛彻心扉，泪水为所有的剧情拉开序幕！

--选自日本著名推理动画《名侦探柯南》

# 拒食野生动物，维护生态平衡。

## 论如何在课堂上偷吃东西

一般地，食物在课上和课下食用所达到的心理安慰和食用效果是大不相同的。当食物在课堂上被食用的时候，会因为自身心理和外界条件（老师）而放慢食用频率和咀嚼速度，从而延长食用时间（嚼太快会被发现），不仅可以增长食物与舌头的接触时间，也可以更好地品尝食物的味道，大大发挥食物性价比，可以说，上课吃食物吃到就是赚到。下面就让经验丰富的小编来为大家介绍一些实用方法吧!

一、包含软化法：当你在课堂上食用清脆的食物时，此方法为不错之法。比如说薯片。具体方法如下：取一些完整或破碎的薯片--建议是破碎的--看准时机塞入嘴巴。当老师与你的距离绝对值不超过 3m 时，可在嘴中缓慢软化，最终下咽。当距离超过 3m 时，可以小声咀嚼。不要担心，因为食物在嘴中咀嚼时发出的声音在自身听来很大（生理和心理上），但实际上很小。另外，在取此类食物时要小心包装袋发出的声音，或者小心将食物在最下层课桌空间倒在手上。而且在你包含食物时，最好应答老师的讲课（比如在合适时间内发出“嗯”的同意声。）并且不要让食物撑起嘴巴。

二、板书间隙法.当老师在讲台上讲课时,目光会扫射全班,范围广,敏锐度大,此时食用食物风险较大。但我们要寻找一个合适时机食用食物。这时我们就可以在老师板书的时候迅速塞或扔入嘴巴食物,注意此时要将光紧盯老师,并紧闭咽喉(防止呛到),计算老师转头时间以此决定食物大小(但不宜太大,防止食物撑起嘴巴)“这样的话老师在扭头前后看到的都是你认真学习的样子,好感度 max!(监控除外)

三、口罩法、咳嗽法

当你在上述两种方法不熟练时,可采用此方法。首先准备不怕弄脏的口罩一只、手两只。①当你要食用食物时,迅速将食物放入口罩内侧,并将其佩戴,注意不要让食物从口罩下侧漏出,否则得不偿失。②佩戴口罩后,可使用第二种方法,若老师不在讲台,则要观察老师位置,伺机行动。③当你食欲旺盛时可取一定食物手中,并以咳嗽掩口,趁机塞入食物。

四、目光跟随法

如果老师的行动轨迹不定,难以琢磨,此法为上上之策。

通常情况下,老师不可能一直紧盯着你,这因此你可以盯着老师,并装作认真学习,认真听讲状,一旦老师扭过头去,便将塞在课桌四中的手中的信物进速放入口中,其期间”目光不要移动,如若老师转头而手中食物仍未塞入口中,则装作咳嗽状,让老师无从发现。此法看似与⑵法重合,但细细琢磨便会发现不同!

五、熟能生巧法

以上方法皆有弊端,只有多多实践,灵活运用,才熟能生巧,在不同时机使用不同方法。另外当你速度够快时,即使老师察看监控也只能看到你模糊的手影”,此乃课堂食用食物之最高境界!**民以食为天**，但老师不这么认为,因此,吃什么食物也不能让老师看到食物本身!

--**林奥展（Lin A.Z.）**原创

### 2021 年全年新闻回顾

1 月 20 日，拜登接任特朗普正式上任
2 月 10 日，中国天问一号火星探测器成功进入火星轨道
2 月 12 日，中国外交部发布声明，禁止 BBC 落地中国
4 月 10 日，阿里巴巴集团被中国市监管局以涉嫌垄断为由罚款 186 亿元
4 月 30 日，《科学》发表：许多噬菌体 DNA 上的 A 碱基被替换成 Z 碱基（2,6-二氨基嘌呤），事实上，Z 碱基与 A 碱基非常相似
5 月 11 日，中华人民共和国全国人口普查结果：14.43 亿
5 月 22 日，中国工程院院士，杂交水稻之父袁隆平与“中国肝胆外科之父”吴孟超相继离世
6 月 2 日，中国华为推出鸿蒙操作系统，力求打破美国垄断
6 月 8 日，萨尔瓦多将比特币列为法定货币，此前，比特币市值刚刚超过一万亿
6 月 24 日，微软发布 Windows11
6 月 25 日，谋杀乔治·弗洛伊德的前警官德里克·肖万 22.5 年监禁
7 月 9 日，中国政府禁止任何平台提供滴滴出行旗下软件的下载，同日，以《反垄断法》禁止斗鱼直播和虎牙直播合并
7 月 20 日，中国河南省多地遭遇暴雨，引发严重水灾，造成 400 余人死亡
7 月 23 日，东京奥运会（2020 Tokyo）开幕
8 月 1 日，随着美军逐渐撤出阿富汗，阿富汗塔利班逐渐占领全国
9 月 14 日，苹果公司发布 iPhone13
9 月 24 日，加拿大决定将扣押 1000 多天的孟晚舟释放回国。
10 月 4 日，岸田文雄接替菅义伟当选第 100 任日本首相
10 月 15 日，神州十三搭载着中国航天员翟志刚、王亚平、叶光富进入中国空间站
10 月 27 日，蔡英文承认驻台美军存在
10 月 28 日,为了适应元宇宙业务的发展,马克·扎克伯格将 Facebook 改名为 Meta
11 月 7 日，英雄联盟全球总决赛，中国 EDG 战胜 DWG 夺冠
11 月 27 日，新冠变种 B.1.1.529 世卫命名为“Omicron” 称更易传播再感染风险增令人担忧

### 2021 年诺贝尔奖

| 奖项名称 | 获奖者 | 获奖者国籍 | 获奖原因 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 诺贝尔生理学或医学奖 | 戴维·朱利叶斯 | 美国 | 发现温度和触觉感受器 |
| | 雅顿·帕塔普蒂安 | | |
| 诺贝尔物理学奖 | 真锅淑郎 | 美国 | 表彰对地球气候的物理建模、量化变化和可靠地预测全球变暖 |
| | 克劳斯·哈塞尔曼 | 德国 | |
| | 乔治·帕里西 | 意大利 | |
| 诺贝尔化学奖 | 本亚明·利斯特 | 德国 | 在不对称有机催化研究方面的进展 |
| | 戴维·麦克米伦 | 美国 | |
| 诺贝尔文学奖 | 阿卜杜勒 | 坦桑尼亚 | 对殖民主义影响以及文化和大陆鸿沟中难民命运的毫不妥协和具有同情心的关注 |
| 诺贝尔和平奖 | 玛丽亚·雷沙 | 菲律宾 | 表彰他们为捍卫民主主义和持久和平的前提——言论自由所做出的努力 |
| | 德米特里·穆拉托夫 | 俄罗斯 | |

**下面请欣赏**

**虚拟日报特辑-未来的高考试卷**

绝密★启用前

# 河南省 2077 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

# 语文

**注意事项:**

1. 答题前，请在考试机上进行人脸、虹膜、指纹、DNA 验证，显示考生正确信息并吐出条形码后，方可答题。将条形码粘于答题卡指定位置。
2.请将答案写于纸质答题卡上，写在试卷上的答案无效。
3.考试结束时，将纸质答题卡及时投入考试机读取成功后，方可离开考场。若 20s 后仍未读取成功，则该科成绩无效。

## 一、科学论文阅读

人工智能在无自然人利用、操纵时，或者违背利用者的初衷，自行发生的犯罪行为的责任主体认定问题，我们可以分为两类讨论：首先，是弱人工智能发生的犯罪行为。所谓“弱人工智能”是指没有自主意识，缺乏创造性、遵循机械规律的人工智能。此类人工智能在无自然人利用、操纵时，或者违背利用者的初衷，自行发生的犯罪行为，多半是程序等技术的瑕疵造成的。此时，此类人工智能无法满足犯罪主客观一致的要求，不具有承担刑事责任的能力，所以应该认定其发明者为刑事责任主体，因为发明者在发明此类弱人工智能时，可以且应当预见到人工智能的行为和潜在的风险，发明者此时具有确保其发明物不会危及公共安全和人身安全的义务。当然，也有例外情况，如果是由于他人（黑客等）恶意入侵的行为造成的犯罪，应当认定该介入因素切断了原先的因果关系，应该认定入侵者为刑事责任主体。其次，是强人工智能发生的犯罪行为。所谓“强人工智能”是指具有独立意识，有思考能力，通过学习可建立对于周围环境的认识、判断的自主运行的人工智能。这类人工智能的犯罪能够符合客观方面（危害行为、危害结果、因果关系、犯罪的时间、地点、方法）的要求，也能够符合主观方面（如意识因素、意志因素）的要求，应当认定其为刑事责任主体，独立承担刑事责任。首先，这类人工智能具有更强的学习能力，思考能力，它们可以通过学习和思考产生自主意志和是非判断能力，已经不再是使用者意志和行为的延伸；其次，强人工智能在自主意识和判断力的基础上，完全有能力获取其研发人未编入其程序的知识，而这些知识极有可能具有人身危害性，但这些内容是很难被及时预见并立刻删除的；最后，基于前两点的内容，我们完全有理由认为，强人工智能是具有可罚性的，此时的人工智能已经具有了自然人的伦理属性，可以被当作“机械犯罪人”。我们可以对其执行删除数据并且将该人工智能销毁的刑罚。故针对强人工智能的犯罪，我们不必设立新的罪名，但需要出台相关的司法解释来调整、明确刑事责任主体的认定。比如，针对现行刑法的某些犯罪（如公共安全类犯罪、除强奸外侵犯人身权利的犯罪、侵犯财产类型的犯罪等等）出台司法解释，增加强人工智能本体为刑事责任主体，并补充强人工智能的刑罚执行制度，只有完善了司法解释，才不会使上述策略成为空中楼阁。

设立滥用人工智能技术罪随着技术的发展，人类对于人工智能技术的依赖性会越来越大，这已是大势所趋，但这势必会引起该技术滥用的行为。就如全国首例利用人工智能侵犯公民个人信息案，犯罪分子利用人工智能，可以使传统的犯罪行为更加快速，更加低成本，低风险。所以我们有必要设立滥用人工智能技术罪，在规制犯罪分子基本犯罪行为的基础上，该罪名应该纳入刑法分则第六章妨害社会管理秩序罪中进行明确规定。 设立人工智能重大责任事故罪针对人工智能的生产者、发明者在程序编写等技术方面的问题（主要针对弱人工智能），导致人工智能自行运行时发生危害社会安全的犯罪行为的情形，应该成立人工智能重大责任事故罪，规制发明者、生产者在发明、设计、生产环节中未完全按照行业标准和国家标准履行义务的行为。但是，结合前文所述对于新兴技术发展的支持态度，应该对其中的生产方采取严格责任制，即如果生产商有足够证据证明自己的生产过程是严格遵守现有的相关标准的，则可以免于承担刑事责任。该罪名应该纳入刑法第二章危害公共安全罪中进行明确规定。

--选自齐思雨《人工智能犯罪刑法困境构建策略》

1. 根据原文内容或作者的观点，下列选项错误的是:

A. “弱人工智能”表示一种低科技含量的人工智能，在其发生犯罪行为时，应认定开发者为责任主体
B. 在进行刑法责任认定时，要综合考量事实，公平判决，公正立法
C. 在人工智能犯下重大罪行时，人工智能的代码编写者负主要责任
D. 生产商若要脱离责任干系，必须拿出证据证明人工智能的制造全过程的无罪性

2. 结合社会现实，提出你对人工智能犯罪的判处规定的想法:

## 二、读图回答问题

企业商品价格指数
Corporate Goods Price Indices(CGPI)

以上年同月为100
previous corresponding period=100

| | 总指数 overall index | 农产品 agricultural product | 矿产品 mining product | 煤油电 coal,oil & electricity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | 101.2 | 101.8 | 110.7 | 93.7 |
| 02 | 102.9 | 101.5 | 113.9 | 97.6 |
| 03 | 105.4 | 101.2 | 115.2 | 104.1 |
| 04 | 107.5 | 99.7 | 117.4 | 111.1 |
| 05 | 109.1 | 100.0 | 121.0 | 115.2 |
| 06 | 108.1 | 96.5 | 121.5 | 114.9 |
| 07 | 107.9 | 94.5 | 121.0 | 115.3 |
| 08 | 107.6 | 93.2 | 116.3 | 115.1 |
| 09 | 107.9 | 89.8 | 114.4 | 117.6 |
| 10 | 110.1 | 92.1 | 111.4 | 123.7 |

3. 如上图，请叙述该图反映的内容（避免专业词汇）：

旅游景点行业排行
TOURIST ATTRACTION

| | 搜索指数排行 | 资讯指数排行 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 故宫 | 4,236k ↑ |
| 2 | 天安门 | 3,417k ↑ |
| 3 | 泰山 | 2,069k ↑ |
| 4 | 杭州西湖 | 1,303k ↓ |
| 5 | 查干湖 | 1,123k ↑ |

更多旅游景点行业榜单 >

4. 如上图，请总结成一段话，不超过 50 字，要求包含排名信息：

百度热搜 >　　换一换

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 库里克星人已登陆北极 热 | 498万 |
| 2 | 特朗普全家已逃离太阳系 | 484万 |
| 3 | 中国政府号召全体人民进入地下 | 472万 |
| 4 | 人类将何去何从 新 | 460万 |
| 5 | 姚明:我已到达火星 | 458万 |

5. 如上图，请想象当时环境，写一段新闻，不超过 50 字：

## 三、作文

*斑马，斑马 你回到了你的家*
*可我浪费着我寒冷的年华*
*你的城市没有一扇门为我打开啊*
*我终究还要回到路上*

这是本世纪民谣歌手宋冬野创作的歌曲《斑马，斑马》，这几句歌词带给你什么感受，请写一篇文章表达。要求：800 字以上，不得抄袭、套作，题材自定，题目自拟。

# CET4-2021-6-2

## Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

### 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 is 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.*

Social isolation poses more health risks than obesity or smoking 15 cigarettes a day, according to research published by Brigham Young University. The __26__ is that loneliness is a huge, if silent, risk factor.

Loneliness affects physical health in two ways. First, it produces stress hormones that can lead to many health problems. Second, people who live alone are less likely to go to the doctor __27__, to exercise or to eat a healthy diet.

Public health experts in many countries are __28__ how to address widespread loneliness in our society. Last year Britain even appointed a minister for loneliness. "Loneliness __29__ almost every one of us at some point," its minister for loneliness Baroness Barran said. "It can lead to very serious health __30__ for individuals who become isolated and disconnected."

Barran started a "Let's Talk Loneliness" campaign that __31__ difficult conversations across Britain. He is now supporting "__32__ benches," which are public seating areas where people are encouraged to go and chat with one another. The minister is also __33__ to stop public transportation from being cut in ways that leave people isolated.

More than one-fifth of adults in both the United States and Britain said in a 2018 __34__ that they often or always feel lonely. More than half of American adults are unmarried, and researchers have found that even among those who are married, 30% of relationships are __35__ strained. A quarter of Americans now live alone, and as the song says, one is the loneliest number.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A) abruptly | F) friendly | K) severely |
| B) appointments | G) hindered | L) sparked |
| C) consequences | H) idiom | M) splitting |
| D) debating | I) implication | N) survey |
| E) dimensions | J) pushing | O) touches |

### 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***.

**What happens when a language has no words for numbers?**

A) Numbers do not exist in all cultures. There are numberless hunter-gatherers in Amazonia, living along branches of the world's largest river tree. Instead of using words for precise quantities, these people rely exclusively on terms similar to "a few" or "some." In contrast, our own lives are governed by numbers. As you read this, you are likely aware of what time it is, how old you are, your checking account balance, your weight and so on. The exact numbers we think with impact everything in our lives.

B) But, in a historical sense, number-conscious people like us are the unusual ones. For the bulk of our species' approximately 200,000-year lifespan, we had no means of precisely representing quantities. What's more, the 7,000 or so languages that exist today vary dramatically in how they utilize numbers.

C) Speakers of anumeric, or numberless, languages offer a window into how the invention of numbers reshaped the human experience. Cultures without numbers, or with only one or two precise numbers, include the Mundurukú and Pirahã in Amazonia. Researchers have also studied some adults in Nicaragua who were never taught number words. Without numbers, healthy human adults struggle to precisely distinguish and recall quantities as low as four. In an experiment, a researcher will place nuts into a can one at a time and then remove them one by one. The person watching is asked to signal when all the nuts have been removed. Responses suggest that anumeric people have some trouble keeping track of how many nuts remain in the can, even if there are only four or five in total.

D) This and many other experiments have led to a simple conclusion: When people do not have number words, they struggle to make quantitative distinctions that probably seem natural to someone like you or me. While only a small portion of the world's languages are anumeric or nearly anumeric, they demonstrate that number words are not a human universal.

E) It is worth stressing that these anumeric people are *cognitively* (在认知方面) normal, well-adapted to the surroundings they have dominated for centuries. As a child, I spent some time living with anumeric people, the Pirahã who live along the banks of the black Maici River. Like other outsiders, I was continually impressed by their superior understanding of the ecology we shared. Yet numberless people struggle with tasks that require precise discrimination between quantities. Perhaps this should be unsurprising. After all, without counting, how can someone tell whether there are, say, seven or eight *coconuts* (椰子) in a tree? Such seemingly straightforward distinctions become blurry through numberless eyes.

F) This conclusion is echoed by work with anumeric children in industrialized societies. Prior to being spoon-fed number words, children can only approximately discriminate quantities beyond three. We must be handed the cognitive tools of numbers before we can consistently and easily recognize higher quantities. In fact, acquiring the exact meaning of number words is a painstaking process that takes children years. Initially, kids learn numbers much like they learn letters. They recognize that numbers are organized sequentially, but have little awareness of what each individual number means. With time, they start to understand that a given number represents a quantity greater by one than the number coming before it. This "successor principle" is part of the foundation of our *numerical* (数字的) cognition, but requires extensive practice to understand.

G) None of us, then, is really a "numbers person." We are not born to handle quantitative distinctions skillfully. In the absence of the cultural traditions that fill our lives with numbers from infancy, we would all struggle with even basic quantitative distinctions. Number words and their written forms transform our quantitative reasoning as they are introduced into our cognitive experience by our parents, peers and school teachers. The process seems so normal that we sometimes think of it as a natural part of growing up, but it is not. Human brains come equipped with certain quantitative instincts that are refined with age, but these instincts are very limited.

H) Compared with other mammals, our numerical instincts are not as remarkable as many assume. We even share some basic instinctual quantitative reasoning with distant non-mammalian relatives like birds. Indeed, work with some other species suggests they too can refine their quantitative thought if they are introduced to the cognitive power tools we call numbers.

I) So, how did we ever invent "unnatural" numbers in the first place? The answer is, literally, at your fingertips. The bulk of the world's languages use base-10, base-20 or base-5 number systems. That is, these smaller numbers are the basis of larger numbers. English is a base-10 or *decimal* (十进制的) language, as evidenced by words like 14 ("four" + "10") and 31 ("three" × "10" + "one"). We speak a decimal language because an ancestral tongue, proto-Indo-European, was decimally based. Proto-Indo-European was decimally oriented because, as in so many cultures, our ancestors' hands served as the gateway to the realization that "five fingers on one hand is the same as five fingers on the other." Such momentary thoughts were represented in words and passed down across generations. This is why the word "five" in many languages is derived from the word for "hand." Most number systems, then, are the by-product of two key factors: the human capacity for language and our inclination for focusing on our hands and fingers. This manual fixation—an indirect by-product of walking upright on two legs—has helped yield numbers in most cultures, but not all.

J) Cultures without numbers also offer insight into the cognitive influence of particular numeric traditions. Consider what time it is. Your day is ruled by minutes and seconds, but these concepts are not real in any physical sense and are nonexistent to numberless people. Minutes and seconds are the verbal and written representations of an uncommon base-60 number system used in ancient Mesopotamia. They reside in our minds, numerical *artifacts* (人工制品) that not all humans inherit conceptually.

K) Research on the language of numbers shows, more and more, that one of our species' key characteristics is tremendous *linguistic* (语言的) and cognitive diversity. If we are to truly understand how much our cognitive lives differ cross-culturally, we must continually explore the depths of our species' linguistic diversity.

36. It is difficult for anumeric people to keep track of the change in numbers even when the total is very small.
37. Human numerical instincts are not so superior to those of other mammals as is generally believed.
38. The author emphasizes being anumeric does not affect one's cognitive ability.
39. In the long history of mankind, humans who use numbers are a very small minority.
40. An in-depth study of differences between human languages contributes to a true understanding of cognitive differences between cultures.
41. A conclusion has been drawn from many experiments that anumeric people have a hard time distinguishing quantities.
42. Making quantitative distinctions is not an inborn skill.
43. Every aspect of our lives is affected by numbers.
44. Larger numbers are said to be built upon smaller numbers.
45. It takes great efforts for children to grasp the concept of number words.

### 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**

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Sugar shocked. That describes the reaction of many Americans this week following revelations that, 50 years ago, the sugar industry paid Harvard scientists for research that shifted the focus away from sugar's role in heart disease—and put the *spotlight* (注意的中心) squarely on dietary fat.

What might surprise consumers is just how many present-day nutrition studies are still funded by the food industry. Nutrition scholar Marion Nestle of New York University spent a year informally tracking industry-funded studies on food. "Roughly 90% of nearly 170 studies favored the sponsor's interest," Nestle tells us. Other systematic reviews support her conclusions.

For instance, studies funded by Welch Foods—the brand behind Welch's 100% Grape Juice—found that drinking Concord grape juice daily may boost brain function. Another, funded by Quaker Oats,

concluded, as a *Daily Mail* story put it, that "hot *oatmeal* (燕麦粥) breakfast keeps you full for longer."

Last year, *The New York Times* revealed how Coca-Cola was funding well-known scientists and organizations promoting a message that, in the battle against weight gain, people should pay more attention to exercise and less to what they eat and drink. Coca-Cola also released data detailing its funding of several medical institutions and associations between 2010 and 2015.

"It's certainly a problem that so much research in nutrition and health is funded by industry," says Bonnie Liebman, director of nutrition at the Center for Science in the Public Interest. "When the food industry pays for research, it often gets what it pays for." And what it pays for is often a pro-industry finding.

Given this environment, consumers should be *skeptical* (怀疑的) when reading the latest finding in nutrition science and ignore the latest study that pops up on your news feed. "Rely on health experts who've reviewed all the evidence," Liebman says, pointing to the official government Dietary Guidelines, which are based on reviews of hundreds of studies.

"And that expert advice remains pretty simple," says Nestle. "We know what healthy diets are—lots of vegetables, not too much junk food, balanced calories. Everything else is really difficult to do experimentally."

46. What did Harvard scientists do 50 years ago?
A) They raised public awareness of the possible causes of heart disease.
B) They turned public attention away from the health risks of sugar to fat.
C) They placed the sugar industry in the spotlight with their new findings.
D) They conducted large-scale research on the role of sugar in people's health.

47. What does Marion Nestle say about present-day nutrition studies?
A) They took her a full year to track and analyze.
B) Most of them are based on systematic reviews.
C) They depend on funding from the food industries.
D) Nearly all of them serve the purpose of the funders.

48. What did Coca-Cola-funded studies claim?
A) Exercise is more important to good health than diet.
B) Choosing what to eat and drink is key to weight control.
C) Drinking Coca-Cola does not contribute to weight gain.
D) The food industry plays a major role in fighting obesity.

49. What does Liebman say about industry-funded research?
A) It simply focuses on nutrition and health.
B) It causes confusion among consumers.
C) It rarely results in objective findings.
D) It runs counter to the public interest.

50. What is the author's advice to consumers?
A) Follow their intuition in deciding what to eat.
B) Be doubtful of diet experts' recommendations.
C) Ignore irrelevant information on their news feed.
D) Think twice about new nutrition research findings.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.**

Success was once defined as being able to stay at a company for a long time and move up the corporate ladder. The goal was to reach the top, accumulate wealth and retire to a life of ease. My father is a successful senior executive. In 35 years, he worked for only three companies.

When I started my career, things were already different. If you weren't changing companies every three or four years, you simply weren't getting ahead in your career. But back then, if you were a consultant or *freelancer* (自由职业者), people would wonder what was wrong with you. They would assume you had problems getting a job.

Today, consulting or freelancing for five businesses at the same time is a badge of honor. It shows how valuable an individual is. Many companies now look to these "ultimate professionals" to solve problems their full-time teams can't. Or they save money by hiring "*top-tier* (顶尖的) experts" only for particular projects.

Working at home or in cafes, starting businesses of their own, and even launching business ventures that eventually may fail, all indicate "initiative," "creativity," and "adaptability," which are desirable qualities in today's workplace. Most important, there is a growing recognition that people who balance work and play, and who work at what they are passionate about, are more focused and productive, delivering greater value to their clients.

Who are these people? They are artists, writers, programmers, providers of office services and career advice. What's needed now is a marketplace platform specifically designed to bring freelancers and clients together. Such platforms then become a place to feature the most experienced, professional, and creative talent. This is where they conduct business, where a sense of community reinforces the culture and values of the *gig economy* (零工经济), and where success is rewarded with good reviews that encourage more business.

Slowly but surely, these platforms create a bridge between traditional enterprises and this emerging economy. Perhaps more important, as the global economy continues to be disrupted by technology and other massive change, the gig economy will itself become an engine of economic and social transformation.

51. What does the author use the example of his father to illustrate?
A) How long people took to reach the top of their career.
B) How people accumulated wealth in his father's time.
C) How people viewed success in his father's time.
D) How long people usually stayed in a company.

52. Why did people often change jobs when the author started his career?
A) It was considered a fashion at that time.
B) It was a way to advance in their career.
C) It was a response to the changing job market.
D) It was difficult to keep a job for long.

53. What does the author say about people now working for several businesses at the same time?
A) They are often regarded as most treasured talents.
B) They are able to bring their potential into fuller play.
C) They have control over their life and work schedules.
D) They feel proud of being outstanding problem solver.

54. What have businesses come to recognize now?
A) Who is capable of solving problems with ease.
B) How people can be more focused and productive.
C) What kind of people can contribute more to them.
D) Why some people are more passionate about work.

55. What does the author say about the gig economy?
A) It may force companies to reform their business practice.
B) It may soon replace the traditional economic model.
C) It will drive technological progress on a global scale.
D) It will bring about radical economic and social changes.

## Part Ⅳ Translation (30 minutes)

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on* ***Answer Sheet 2***.

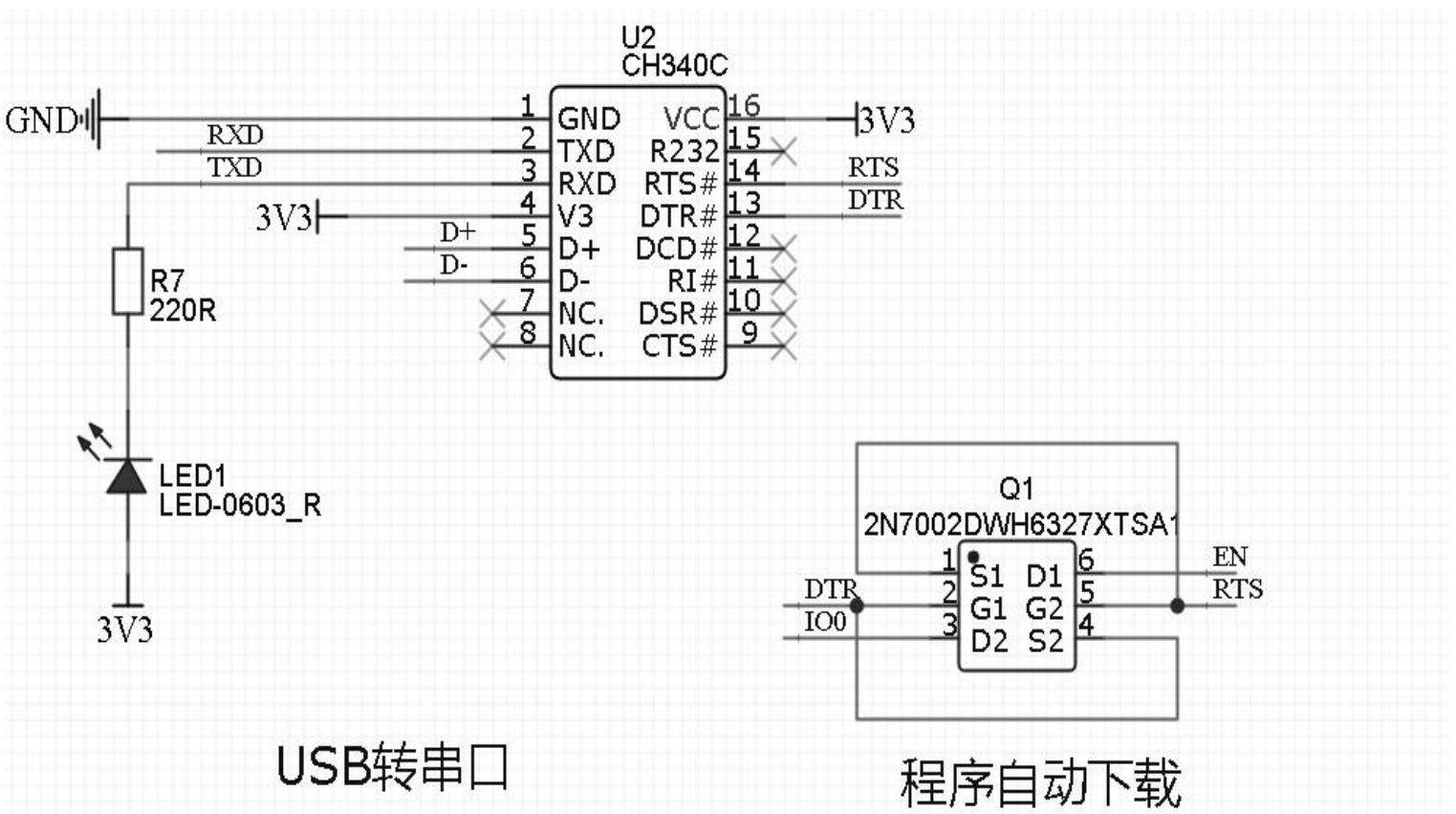
普洱(Pu'er)茶深受中国人喜爱。最好的普洱茶产自云南的西双版纳(Xishuangbanna),那里的气候和环境为普洱茶树的生长提供了最佳条件。普洱茶颜色较深,味道与其他许多茶截然不同。普洱茶泡(brew)的时间越长越有味道。许多爱喝茶的人尤其喜欢其独特的香味和口感。普洱茶含有多种有益健康的元素,常饮普洱茶有助于保护心脏和血管,还有减肥、消除疲劳和促进消化的功效。

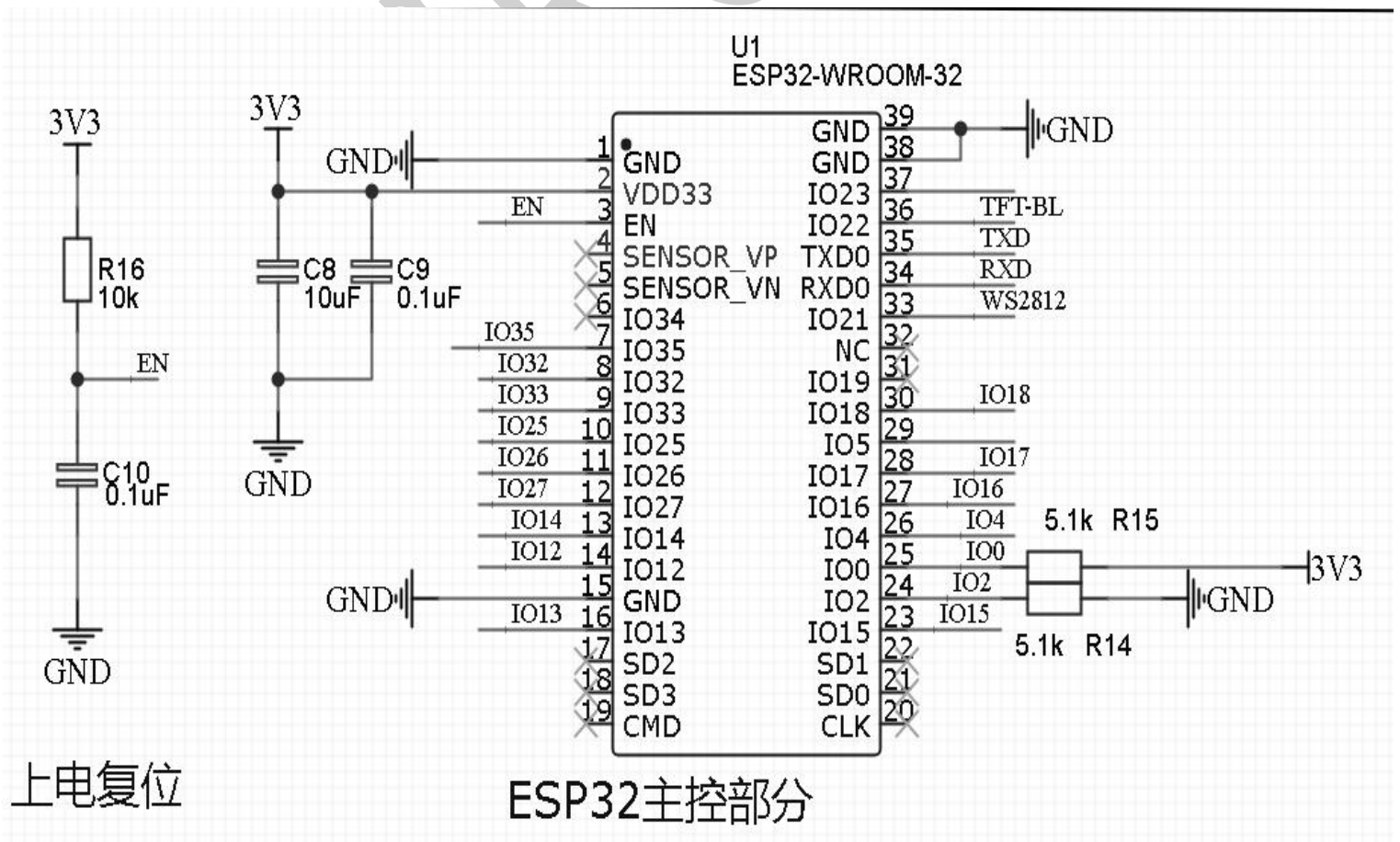

《哈利·波特》（*Harry Potter*）是英国作家J.K.罗琳（J. K. Rowling）于1997～2007年所著的魔幻文学系列小说，共7部。其中前六部以霍格沃茨魔法学校（Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry）为主要舞台，描写的是主人公——年轻的巫师学生哈利·波特在霍格沃茨前后六年的学习生活和冒险故事；第七本描写的是哈利·波特在第二次魔法界大战中在外寻找魂器并消灭伏地魔的故事。

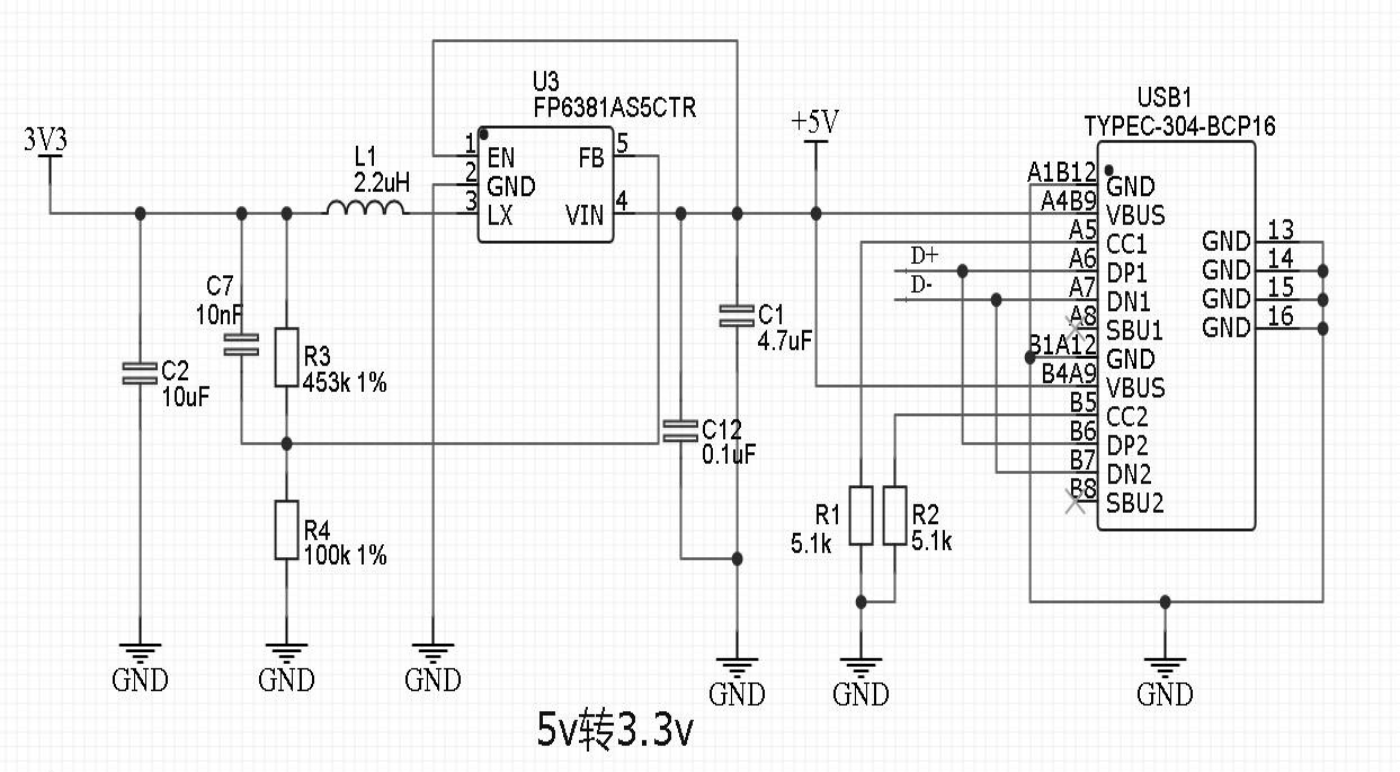

《原神》是一款惊人的开放世界冒险游戏，它吸收了大量的《塞尔达：荒野之息》和动画的灵感来创造出一些真正特别的东西。虽然有一些抽卡微交易模型存在一些不佳的氪金体验，但出色的战斗和令人上瘾的探索以及这美丽的世界让这款游戏成为 IGN 编辑一整年玩过的最令人兴奋的游戏之一 。（IGN 评）

**电子工程师**要求具有扎实的理论基础、丰富的电子知识，具有良好的电子电路分析能力。其中硬件工程师需要有良好的手动操作能力，能熟练读图，会使用各种电子测量、生产工具，而软件工程师除了需要精通电路知识以外，还应了解各类电子元器件的原理、型号、用途，精通单片机开发技术，熟练各种相关设计软件，会使用编程语言。另外良好的沟通能力和团队精神也是一名优秀的电子工程师必不可少的。

**实例:桌面信息牌** 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C2
10uF
R3
453k 1%
R4
100k 1%
C1
4.7uF
C12
0.1uF
USB1
TYPEC-304-BCP16
A1B12 GND
A4B9 VBUS
A5 CC1
A6 DP1
A7 DN1
A8 SBU1
B1A12 GND
B4A9 VBUS
B5 CC2
B6 DP2
B7 DN2
B8 SBU2
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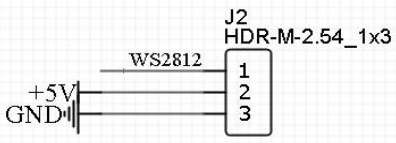
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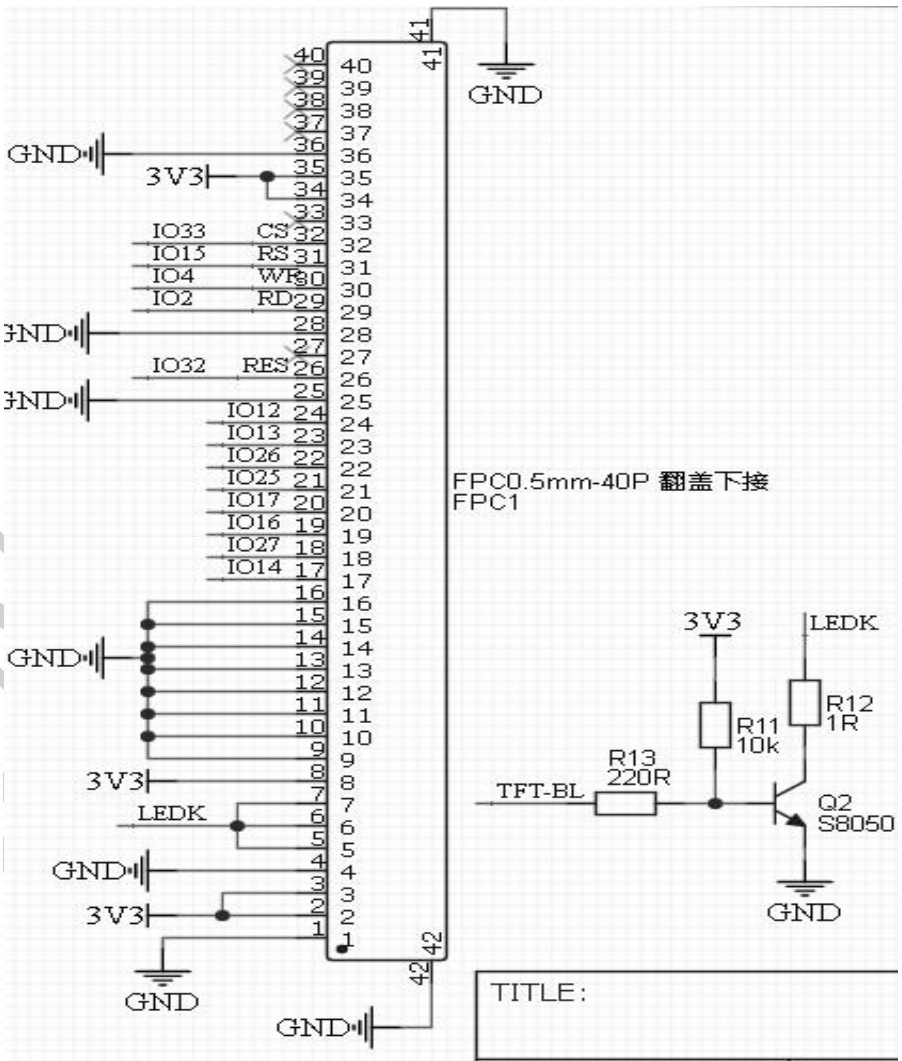
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IO14
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R11
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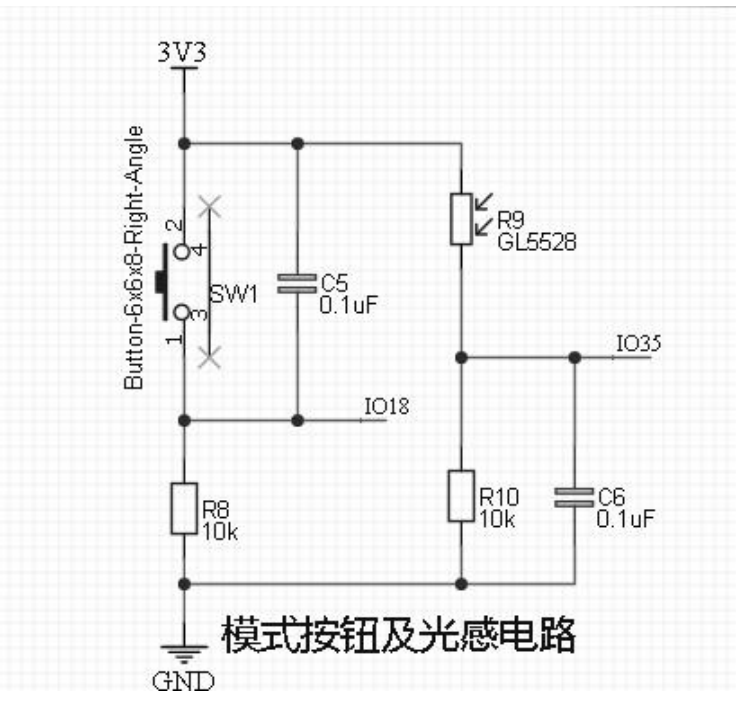
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Button-6x6x8-Right-Angle
SW1
C5
0.1uF
R9
GL5528
IO35
IO18
R8
10k
R10
10k
C6
0.1uF
GND
模式按钮及光感电路

## 重申

URUN-EDU 出品的虚拟日报在发行时受到了很多人的大力支持，在此一并提出感谢。你们的支持与鼓励是对 URUN 理念、对创作者的辛劳付出、对虚拟日报的肯定。也有很多人提出了自己的建议，我想说：任何一个东西的发展，都是循序渐进的，只有用心做好每一个细节，才能成就大的成功，我们绝不会止步于此，而是砥砺前行。还要说明一点：虚拟日报的运营其实初设是盈利项目，可是我们的发行群体目前大部分是学生，没有什么经济能力，因此可以看作免费发行，就算如此，一些读者仍给我们提供了资金扶持，在此我们非常感谢！你们的资金将用于创作者的激励和 URUN 的运营发展。关于投稿的问题，只要是原创创意，无论什么类型，都可以投稿给 URUN-EDU。

### 数学与计算机学的碰撞-信息学

一个旅行家想驾驶汽车以最少的费用从一个城市到另一个城市（假设出发时油箱是空的）。给定两个城市之间的距离 D1、汽车油箱的容量 C（以升为单位）、每升汽油能行驶的距离 D2、出发点每升汽油价格 PP 和沿途油站数 N（N 可以为零），油站 i 离出发点的距离 Di、每升汽油价格 Pi（i=1,2,…,Ni=1,2,…,N）。计算结果四舍五入至小数点后两位。如果无法到达目的地，则输出“No Solution”。

**输入格式**

第一行，*D*1，*C*，*D*2，*P*，*N*。

接下来有 *N* 行。

第 *i*+1 行，两个数字，油站 i 离出发点的距离 *Di* 和每升汽油价格 *Pi*。

**输出格式**

所需最小费用，计算结果四舍五入至小数点后两位。如果无法到达目的地，则输出“No Solution”。

**输入输出样例**

输入：

```
275.6 11.9 27.4 2.8 2
102.0 2.9
220.0 2.2
```

输出：26.95

*接右代码*

```
else//这种情况 指的是范围内的加油站都比自己贵，但能一次到达终点，那我肯定不管后面加油站了，直接奔向终点
        {
            pz+=((d1-d0)/d2-l)*p;break; //到达终点就可以 break 了
        }
l=l-(d[ii]-d0)/d2;//走多少里程，就相应地减去多少油
        d0=d[ii];//更新 d0，表示旅行家的移动
        p=pmin;//更新 p，方便下次进行比较
        pmin=1000;//还原 pmin，以便下次搜索最小值
    }
    printf("%.2lf",pz);//保留两位小数输出
    return 0; //愉快地结束了主函数
}
```

*左题答案代码*

```
#include<cstdio>
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
double d[10],pi[10];
int main()//愉快地开始了主函数 {
    double d1,c,d2,p,pmin=1000,l=0,pz=0;//l 指的是油箱中的油量，初始值为 0；pz 指的是所花的钱的总数，初始值为 0
    int n;
    cin>>d1>>c>>d2>>p>>n;
    d[0]=0;
    double d0=0;
    pi[0]=p;
    double x=c*d2;//x 指的是加满油能最多能走的里程
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
    {
        cin>>d[i]>>pi[i];
    }
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
    {
        if(d[i]-d[i-1]>x){cout<<"No Solution";return 0;}//无解的情况其实就是相邻加油站之间的距离超过了 x，把无解的情况全部揪出来
    }
    int ii=0;
while(d1-d0)//d1 是总路程，d0 就是移动的距离，如果 d1-d0=0，那么就意味着旅行家到达终点；
    {
        for(int i=ii+1;d[i]-d0<=x&&i<=n;i++)
        {
            if(pi[i]<pmin){pmin=pi[i];ii=i;}
        }
        if(pmin<=p){pz+=((d[ii]-d0)/d2-l)*p;l=(d[ii]-d0)/d2;} //范围内的加油站比自己还便宜，那就使加的油刚好能支持到达这个加油站
        else if(d1-d0>x) //这种情况指的是范围内的加油站都比自己贵，并且无法一次到达终点，所以应该在自己这个最便宜的加油站直接加满
        {
            pz+=(c-l)*p;
            l=c;
        }
```

为了保障创作者的权益，现征集回执，请所有垂阅过本期虚拟日报的读者，填写回执，用于激励发放。

本回执只调查部分作者稿件，敬请谅解

**填写要求:用 2B 铅笔涂卡**

A 为优秀 B 为一般 C 为差劲

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