

国家开放大学本科《理工英语4》一平台机考总题库

第三大题阅读理解判断题题库

说明：资料整理于2024年7月19日，适用于国家开放大学本科学员一平台期末机考考试。

本大题共包含5小题，每小题4分，共计20分。阅读短文，判断句子正误，正确选“T”，错误选“F”。

首字母 B

◆**Baidu**, China's leading search engine company, has unveiled its own eyewear called Baidu Eye. It is said to be a different product from Google Glass in terms of functionality.

The company demonstrated a working prototype on September 3 at its annual Technology Innovation Conference in Beijing. It bears a similarity to Google Glass, but it has no screen. Instead, the device uses a camera to scan objects, and focuses on analyzing information around its user and beaming that to a smart phone.

Baidu says the device is designed to support image search. The company's CEO Robin Li believes in five years time, people will get used to searching by image and audio rather than text. Li has given an example of how one can take advantage of Baidu Eye, "If you are in a shopping mall and come across a woman whose skirt looks really attractive, you take a photo of her skirt using Baidu Eye, and you'll get to know where to buy one for yourself."

According to Kaiser Kuo, Baidu's director of international communications, Baidu Eye can also recognize voice and gesture, "You can use voice commands, or gesture commands-like expanding to zoom, or circling an object in your field of view with your finger."

Baidu is yet to announce a release date or marketing plans for Baidu Eye.

特别提醒，本题共5个小题，需要挂动答题框右边的漆动条使5个试题显示出来做答/1

[判断题] ◆ Baidu is China's leading search engine company. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案] T

[判断题] ◆ Baidu **launched** a product that has more functions than Google Glass on September 3. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案] F

[判断题] ◆ Baidu Eye can scan objects with its small screen. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案] F

[判断题] ◆ The company's CEO Robin Li believes that people will get used to searching by text. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案]F

[判断题] ◆Baidu **has** already announced the release of Baidu Eye. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案]F

◆By 2050, the world's population is projected to rise to 9 billion from just over 7 billion currently. Proponents of genetically modified foods say they are safe and can boost harvests even in bad conditions by protecting against pests, weeds and drought. This, they argue, will be essential to meeting the needs of a booming population in decades to come and avoiding starvation.

However, Doug Gurian-Sherman, senior scientist for the food and environment program at the Union of Concerned Scientists, an advocacy group, said genetic engineering for insect resistance has provided only a modest increase in yields since the 1990s and drought-resistant strains have only modestly reduced losses from drought.

Moreover, he said conventional crossbreeding or cross-pollinating of different varieties for desirable traits, along with improved farming, is getting better results, boosting yields at a lower cost. In fact, much of the food Americans eat has been genetically modified by those conventional methods over thousands of years, before genetic engineering came into practice.

“Overall, genetic engineering does not get nearly the bang for the buck as conventional breeding and improve agricultural practices,” Gurian-Sherman said. His organization advises caution on GM foods and favors labeling, though it acknowledges the risks of genetic engineering have sometimes been exaggerated.

Andrea Roberto Sonnino, chief of research at the U.N. food agency, said total food production at present is enough to feed the entire global population. The problem is uneven distribution, leaving 870 million suffering from hunger. He said world food production will need to increase by 60 percent to meet the demands of 9 billion by 2050. This must be achieved by increasing yields, he added, because there is little room to expand cultivated land used for agriculture.

Genetically modified foods, in some instances, can help if the individual product has been assessed as safe, he said. “It's an opportunity that we cannot just miss.”

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[判断题] ◆Para.1 mentions that **the risks** of genetic engineering are not that horrible. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

A.T

B.F

[判断题] ◆Para.5 tells us that uneven distribution leads to the starvation of 870 million people in the world. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

A.F

[判断题] ◆Para.1 mentions **that** advocates of genetically modified food argue that GM food can meet the **demandsof increasing population**. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

AF

[判断题] ◆Para.2 mentions that insect-resistant genetically modified food has only showed a fairly small increase in production. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

A.T

B.F

[判断题] ◆ Para.3 mentions that the current food production is enough to feed the whole global population. (红色字体为本题正确答案) A. T

B.F

◆ By 2050, the world's population is projected to rise to 9 billion from just over 7 billion currently. Proponents of genetically modified foods say they are safe and can boost harvests even in bad conditions by protecting against pests, weeds and drought. This, they argue, will be essential to meeting the needs of a booming population in decades to come and avoiding starvation.

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[判断题] ◆ Para.1 mentions that **advocates** of genetically modified food argue that GM food can meet the demands of increasing population. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案] T

[判断题] ◆ Para.1 mentions that **the risks** of genetic engineering are not that horrible. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案] F

[判断题] ◆ Para.2 mentions that **insect-resistant** genetically modified food has only showed a fairly small increase in production. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案]T

[判断题]◆Para.3 mentions that **the current** food production is enough to feed the whole global

population. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案]F

[判断题]◆Para. 5 **tells** us that uneven distribution leads to the starvation of 870 million people in the world. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案]T

首字母D

Do you prefer coffee or tea?The answer to that question might in part be down to your genes,research suggests.

Scientists say a genetic predisposition to perceiving the bitterness of particular substances appears to nudge us towards one beverage or the other.

The study,published in the Scientific Reports journal,involved two sets of data.The first was a large twin study which showed that,at least in those ofEuropean ancestry,particular genetic variants are linked to the strength of perception of different tastes:one specific variant was associated with slightly higher ratings of bitterness for caffeine,another to greater bitterness for quinine and a third to greater bitterness for a drug known as propylthiouracil,or prop.

The team found people with a greater genetic predisposition to perceiving the bitterness of caffeine drank a little more coffee,but an increased perception of the bitterness of quinine and prop were linked to a small reduction in coffee drinking.

“While the effect of perception on your daily coffee intake might be relatively small-only a 0.15 cup per day increase-from a normal caffeine taster to a strong caffeine taster,it actually makes you 20%more likely to become a heavy drinker-drinking more than four cups per day,”said Jue Sheng Ong,first author of the research from QIMR Berghofer Medical Research Institute in Australia.

“Our taste genes partially play a role in how much coffee,tea or alcohol we drink,”he said.“The preference towards tea can be seen as a consequence of abstaining from coffee,because our genes might have made coffee a little too bitter for our palates to handle.”

特别提醒，本题共5个小题，需要挂动苍题框右边的漆动条使5个试题显示出来做答/1

[判断题]◆**According** to this passage,the answer to the question“Do you prefer coffe or tea?”might in part be down to your genes. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案]T

[判断题]◆**A** genetic predisposition to perceiving the bitterness of particular substances makes us always prefer to coffee. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案]F

[判断题] ◆ The prop word “prop” in Para.3 refers to a small object such as a book, weapon etc, used by actors in a play or film. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案]F

[判断题] ◆ **People** with an increased perception of the bitterness of caffeine drank a little more coffee. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案] **T**

[判断题] ◆ **The preference** towards tea can be seen as a consequence of absorbing from coffee. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案] **F**

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[判断题] ◆ **A** genetic predisposition to perceiving the bitterness of particular substances makes us always prefer to coffee. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案] **F**

[判断题] ◆ **According** to this passage, the answer to the question “Do you prefer coffee or tea?” might in part be down to your genes. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案] **T**

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[答案] T

[判断题] ◆ **The preference** towards tea can be seen as a consequence of absorbing from coffee. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案] F

[判断题] ◆ **The underlined** word "prop" in Para.3 refers to a small object such as a book, weapon etc, used by actors in a play or film. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案] F

首字母 E

◆ **Engineers** **who** build and program robots have fascinating jobs. These researchers tinker (修补) with machines in the lab and write computer software to control these devices. "They're the best toys out there," says Howle Choset at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh. Choset is a roboticist, a person who designs, builds or programs robots.

When Choset was a kid, he was interested in anything that moved—cars, trains, animals. He put motors on Tinkertoy cars to make them move. Later, in high school, he built mobile robots similar to small cars.

Hoping to continue working on robots, he studied computer science in college. But when he got to graduate school at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, Choset's lab mates were working on something even cooler than remotely controlled cars: robotic snakes. Some robots can move only forward, backward, left and right. But snakes can twist (扭曲) in many directions and travel over a lot of different types of terrain (地形). "Snakes are far more interesting than the cars," Choset concluded.

After he started working at Carnegie Mellon, Choset and his colleagues there began developing their own snake robots. Choset's team programmed robots to perform the same movements as real snakes, such as sliding and inching forward. The robots also moved in ways that snakes usually don't, such as rolling.

Choset's snake robots could crawl (爬行) through the grass, swim in a pond and even climb a flagpole.

But Choset wondered if his snakes might be useful for medicine as well. For some heart surgeries, the doctor has to open a patient's chest, cutting through the breastbone. Recovering from these surgeries can be very painful. What if the doctor could perform the operation by instead making a small hole in the body and sending in a thin robotic snake?

Choset teamed up with Marco Zenati, a heart surgeon now at Harvard Medical School, to investigate the idea. Zenati practiced using the robot on a plastic model of the chest and they tested the robot in pigs.

A company called Med Robotics in Boston is now adapting the technology to surgeries on people.

Even after 15 years of working with his team's creations, "I still don't get bored of watching the motion of my robots," Choset says.

特别提醒，本题共5个小题，需要手动答题框有边的滚动条使5个试题显示出来作答/1

[判断题] ◆ Choset **began** to build robot in high school. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案]T

[判断题]◆Snake robots could move in only four directions. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案]F

[判断题] ◆ **Choset** didn't begin developing his own snake robots until he started working at Carnegie Mellon. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案]T

[判断题] ◆ **Zenati** tested the roboton people after using it in pigs. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案]F

[判断题] ◆ **The** robotic techology for surgeries on people has brought a handsome profit to Med robotics. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案]F

首字母H

◆ **Here's** a crazy idea:Combine bioprinting and tissue engineering to“print”animal products and tackle some of the planet's biggest problems.Animal farming,after all,accounts for about half of all human-caused greenhouse gases,taking place on one-third of the available,non-frozen land on Earth.All to feed people's appetites for 300 million tons of meat a year,

Modern Meadow is a Miss our-based start up that engineers tissues to create lab-grown edible meat,in a process that eliminates many of the negative environment effects associated with traditional livestock practices.

The company claims that by carefully layering mixtures of cells of different types in a specific structure,in-vitro meat production becomes feasible.It's set a short-term goal of printing as liver of meat around two centimeters by one centimeter,and less than half a millimeter thick,which is edible.

The company explains in a submission to the United States Department of Agriculture:“The technology has several advantages in comparison to earlier attempts to engineer meat in vitro.The bio-ink particles can be reproducibly prepared with mixtures of cells of different type.Printing ensures consistent shape,while post-printing structure formation and maturation in the bioreactor facilitates conditioning.”

However,it admits that the road ahead is strewn with difficulties.“The consumer acceptance of such products may not be without challenges.We expect it will first appeal to culinary early-adopter consumers and the segment of the vegetarian community that rejects meat for ethical reasons.With reduction in price,it can reach the masses with religious restrictions on meat consumption(people restricted to Hindu,Kosher,Halal diets)and finally populations with limited access to safe meat production.”

Whatever the final outcome,lab-grown edible meat is no longer in the realm of science fiction.It is coming.

特别提酸，本题共5个小题，需要推动答题框右边的漆动条使5个试题显示出来做答11

[判断题] ◆ **Animal** farming is responsible for the occurrence of greenhouse gases. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

[答案]T

[判断题]◆**Modern** Meadow is a newly-started business which aims to make profits by producing lab-grown edible meat. (红色字体为本题正确答案)

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