**话题十九** **科技发展与信息技术创新（二）**

**第一部分 话题词汇积累**

**单词&短语**

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.加速；加快

2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_v.获得，得到；购得；养成(习惯)

3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vv.进展；进步n.进展；进步；前进

4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vn.优点，好处；优势；有利条件

5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.做广告；宣传；征聘；公告

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vn.轶事，趣闻；传闻

7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vv.签字n.符号；手势；迹象；指示牌

8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vn.重大进展；突破

9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vn.广播，电视节目；vt.广播；播送；传播

10.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.计算，核算；推测；预测

11.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.目录；目录簿；一连串(坏事)

12.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.挑战；艰巨任务；(比赛等的)邀请

13.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.点击；使发出咔嗒声；豁然开朗

14.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.克隆动物(或植物);复制品

15.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.数据库；资料库

16.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.&v.争论，辩论，讨论

17.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.删去；删除

18.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.打扰；扰乱；搅乱；使心神不宁

19.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_v.下载n.已下载的数据资料

20.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.电子的；电子器件的；电子设备的

21.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.实验；试验；尝试；实践

22.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.探索；勘查；考察；探索；探讨

23.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.揭露；揭开；使暴露；使显露

24.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.把……分开；分割；划分；隔开

25.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.插入；嵌入；(在文章中)添加；加插

26.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.智能的；聪慧的；有才智的

27.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.移动的；走动方便的；流动的

28.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_v.预言；预示；预报

29.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.火箭；火箭弹；焰火；烟花

30.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.科学的；关于科学的；细致严谨的

31.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.技术；科技；技术性机器

32.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.&vt.移植；移栽；移种；使迁移

33.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vt.更新；使现代化；为……提供最新信息

34.在现场\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

35.on schedule\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

36.in search of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

37.就座\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

38.安全感\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

39.see to it that..\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

40.抓着某人的胳膊\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

41..派人去叫医生\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

42.常识\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

43.有道理，讲得通\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

44. there is no sense in doing sth.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

45.be sensitive to.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

46.被判死刑\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

47.一系列的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

48.认真对待某人/某事\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

49.充当\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

50.at sb.'s service\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

51.开始着手做……\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

52.让人感到羞愧的是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

53.缺乏\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

54.in all respects/aspects/from all sides\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

55.不管；尽管\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

56.不遗余力\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

57.赞扬\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

58.谈到；提及\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

59.凝视\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

60.out of stock/in stock\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

61.advertising signs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

62.advertise for sth.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

63.artificial intelligence\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

64.be addicted to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

65.by this means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**词汇拓展**

1.sign n.迹象；征兆；预兆；招牌；标牌；指示牌；标志；示意的动作(或声音);手势v.签(名);署(名);签字；签署；和……签约(或应聘);示意；打手势

There's no\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of rain.没有下雨的迹象。

The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the wall said"Now wash your hands".

墙上的牌子上写着“现在请洗手”。

She nodded as a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for us to sit down.她点头示意我们坐下。

The hotel manager\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the porter to pick up my case.

旅馆经理示意行李工替我拿箱子。

He saw the song's potential,and persuaded the company to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her up.

他看到了这首歌的潜力，就说服公司和她签约。

【辨析】

sign,signal,symbol,mark的区别

sign指人们公认的事物的记号、标志，也可指某种情况的迹象。

signal指为某一目的而有意发出的信号、暗号。symbol指有象征意义的或表达某种深邃含义的特殊事物。

mark既可指方便于辨认而有意做的标记，又可指自然形成的标记或有别于其他事物的特征。

When they found the ship was sinking,they immediately sent out the emergency signal SOS.

当他们发现船正在下沉的时候，他们立刻发出了SOS紧急求救信号。

A dove is often used as a symbol of peace.鸽子常被作为和平的象征。

He made some marks in the article where (it was) necessary.

他在文中必要的地方做了一些记号。

2.separate adj.单独的；独立的；分开的；不同的；不相关的v.(使)分开，分离；分割；划分；(使)分离，分散；隔开；阻隔

We'd better\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the good ones from the bad ones.我们最好把好的和坏的分开。

They want to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_teaching from research.他们想把教学和研究分开。

She doesn't want to be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from him.她不想和他分开。

The branch has\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from the trunk of the tree.这个树枝已从树干上脱落了。

【辨异】separate,divide的区别

separate通常指把原来连在一起或靠近的东西分隔开来，其后常接介词from。

divide通常指把整体分为若干部分(有时含平均划分之意),其后常接介词into。

A year is divided into four seasons.一年分为四季。

United we stand,divided we fall.团结则存，分裂则亡。

**活学活用**

一、阅读下列句子，在空白处填入1个单词或用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1.The river separates this village\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that one.

2.It's an interesting\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(science)phenomenon,but of no practical use whatever.

3.Before he could run away,she seized him by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_collar.

4.I have just given you 20 very practical ways to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sharp)your mind.

5. The car crashed into a bus on the bridge,and the driver was killed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the spot.

二、翻译句子

1.If I had noticed the warning signs,none of this would have happened.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.These audiences must have missed watching their music performance,otherwise, they would speak highly of it.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.他自荐当我们商场的经理。(serve as)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.人家托你的事，你别不在意。(take... seriously)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

参考答案

1.accelerate 2.acquire 3.advance 4.advantage 5.advertise 6.anecdote 7.sign 8.breakthrough 9.broadcast 10.calculate 11.catalogue 12.challenge 13.click14.cloning 15.database16.debate17.delete18.disturb19.download 20.electronic 21.experiment22.explore 23.expose 24.separate 25.insert 26.intelligent 27.mobile 28.predict 29.rocket

30.scientific 31.technology 32.transplant 33.update34.on the scene/spot 35.按计划 36.寻找 37.take one's seat/be seated 38.a sense of security 39.务必使40.seize sb. by the arm41. send for a doctor 42.common sense 43.make sense

44.做某事是没有意义的45.对……敏感 46.be sentenced to death 47.a series of48.take sb./sth. seriously 49. serve as...

50.为某人效劳 51. set about doing/set out to do 52. to one's shame 53.be short of 54.从各方面 55.in spite of

56.spare no effort(s)57. speak highly of 58. speak of 59.stare at 60.缺货/有货 61.广告牌 62.登广告征求/寻找……

63.人工智能 64.沉迷于…… 65.以这种方式

词汇拓展

1.sign;sign;sign;signed;sign

2.separate;separate;separated;separated

活学活用

一、1.from 2.scientific 3.the 4.sharpen 5.on

二、1.如果我注意到了那些警告标志，这种事就一桩也不会发生了。

2.那些观众肯定是错过了看他们的音乐演出，否则他们会给予高度评价的。

3.He volunteered to serve as the manager of our department store.

4.When people ask you to do something,you should take it seriously.

**第二部分 话题阅读训练**

（A）阅读理解

Robotic surgery is one thing, but sending a robot inside the body to carry out an operation quite another, which has long been a goal of some researchers to produce tiny robotic devices being capable of traveling through the body to deliver drugs or to make repairs without the need for a single cut, the possibility of which has just got a bit closer.

However, unlike the plot of one film—which featured a microscopic crew and submarine traveling through a scientist’s bloodstream — this device could not be inserted into blood vessels（管）because it is too big. While other types of miniature swallowable robots have been developed in the past, their role has mostly been limited to capturing images inside the body. In a presentation this week to the International Conference, Daniela Rus and Shuhei Miyashita of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology described a robot they have developed that can be swallowed and used to collect dangerous objects accidentally taken in.

To test their latest version, Dr Rus and Dr Miyashita designed a robot as a battery hunter, which might seem to be an odd task, but more than 3,500 people in America alone, most of them children, swallow the tiny button cells used in small electronic devices by accident every year. To start with, the researchers created an artificial esophagus（食道）and stomach made out of silicone(硅胶). It was closely modeled on that found in a pig and filled with medical liquid; the robot itself is made from several layers of different materials, including pig intestine（肠）, and contains a little magnet. This is folded up and encased in a 10mm×27mm capsule of ice. Once this reaches the stomach the ice melts and the robot unfolds which is moved and guided with the use of a magnetic field outside the body. In their tests, the robot was able to touch a button battery and draw it with its own magnet, and during dragging it along, the robot could then be directed towards the intestines where it would eventually be gotten rid of through the anus(肛门). After it, the researchers sent in another robot loaded with medication to deliver it to the site of the battery burn to speed up healing.

The artificial stomach being transparent on one side, the researchers were able to see the batteries and visually control the robots. If not, that will require help with the help from imaging system, which will be a bit more of a challenge, but Dr Rus and Dr Miyashita are determined to succeed.

4．According to the passage, the robot operation will probably be able to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．travel through a scientist’s bloodstream

B．enter the body to deliver drugs or make repairs

C．photograph the body to convey to the doctor

D．operate on a person outside the body completely

5．We learn from Paragraph 3 that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．the researchers did the experiment on a chosen animal

B．the actual size of the robot may be larger than the capsule of ice

C．digesting the swallowed batteries is difficult for children

D．the robot took necessary drugs besides a little magnet

6．What may the experiment mean to the medical world?

A．Fewer children will swallow the button cells.

B．A robot will be invented travelling blood vessels.

C．The surgeries will cost patients much money.

D．Patients will suffer less for some surgeries.

7．Which can be the most suitable title for the passage?

A．The Fantastic Robotic Voyage B．The Exploration of Robot Technology

C．Tiny Robot, Significant Role D．An Experiment on Robot

【答案】4．B5．B6．D7．A

【解析】本文是一篇说明文。主要向读者介绍了一种微型机器人，可以负载药物在人体内进行治疗。并对其原理工作的实施操作进行了说明。

4．细节理解题。根据文章第一段“tiny robotic devices being capable of traveling through the body to deliver drugs or to make repairs without the need for a single cut(微型机器人装置，这种装置能够穿过身体运送药物或进行修复，而无需一次切割)”可知，机器人可能会在治疗过程中携带药物进入人体，或对其进行修复。故选B项。

5．主旨大意题。根据文章第三段“the robot itself is made from several layers of different materials, including pig intestine（肠）, and contains a little magnet. This is folded up and encased in a 10mm×27mm capsule of ice.(机器人本身是由几层不同的材料制成的，包括猪肠(肠）, 还有一块小磁铁。这是折叠起来，并封装在一个10毫米×27毫米的冰胶囊)”可知，机器人是被折叠放入冰囊的，但它的实际体积可能比冰囊大。故选B项。

6．细节理解题。根据文章第一段“tiny robotic devices being capable of traveling through the body to deliver drugs or to make repairs without the need for a single cut(微型机器人装置，这种装置能够穿过身体运送药物或进行修复，而无需一次切割)”可知，机器人减少了手术带来的痛苦。故选D项。

7．主旨大意题。根据文章第一段“tiny robotic devices being capable of traveling through the body to deliver drugs or to make repairs without the need for a single cut(微型机器人装置，这种装置能够穿过身体运送药物或进行修复，而无需一次切割)”可知，本文主要介绍了一种微型机器人，可以负载药物在人体内进行治疗。故A项“奇妙的机器人之旅”为最佳标题。故选A项。

（B）完形填空

Early on Saturday morning, parents and viewers walked in a line into the gym at the Einste Academy, a school in Illinois in the US. After the coach 21 his opening speech everyone 22 for the US's national song. After the song, judges dressed in black and white shirt took up their 23 outside the playing field, ready for the games to begin.

While this sounds like the typical setting of a US sporting event, this one had a high-tech twist, was a competitive robotics 24 —a game that turns the subjects of science, technology, engineerin and mathematics into a competitive sport.

 25 by coaches, teams of students in grade 7 through 12 who designed, built and programmo their own robots competed against other robotics teams in the West Suburban League North Division the FIRST Tech Challenge (FTC).

“Most students experience multiple-choice questions.” said Jonathan Weiland, who works f FIRST Tech Challenge in Illinois. “In FTC, there are hundreds of solutions to a problem and they see which solution 26 the best.”

“Founded by a not-for-profit organization, FIRST (For Inspiration and Recognition of Science ai Technology) events are modeled after traditional sports like basketball to generate 27 in robotic,” Weiland said. FIRST Tech Challenge is one of four FIRST programs.

During a FIRST Tech Challenge, Robotics teams either 28 a robotics kit(配套组件), adjusting and upgrading their design, or custom build(专门制作) a robot using 29 materials, recording the progress in engineering notebooks.

The robotics teams compete in games within a league, getting points throughout the season 30 a national and even global competitions. There are 35 teams in the West Surburban Leagn North Division and only eight will go to the state, Weiland said. Teams earn awards based on the robot’s 31 ,design and other accomplishments.

“Judges 32 pair two robotics teams to form a group that competes against two other teams. With multiple games played by all teams at each meet, a competitor in one game might be a 33 in the next,” Weiland said. Students are taught to help each other at all times and to 34 the other team, he said.

“One of the best things you can do with your 35 is to share something with someone else,” student said. “It's fun being on the journey with them.”

21．A．delivered B．wrote C．reviewed D．corrected

22．A．sent B．called C．applied D．rose

23．A．references B．notebooks C．positions D．responsibilities

24．A．meet B．example C．design D．creation

25．A．Blamed B．Guided C．Warned D．Praised

26．A．switches B．responds C．appears D．works

27．A．disappointment B．violence C．excitement D．power

28．A．purchase B．damage C．throw D．store

29．A．political B．industrial C．financial D．agricultural

30．A．bring up B．turn in C．stick to D．qualify for

31．A．model B．material C．performance D．location

32．A．hopefully B．randomly C．skillfully D．actively

33．A．coach B．judge C．roommate D．teammate

34．A．discourage B．beat C．greet D．join

35．A．intelligence B．right C．life D．hobby

【答案】21．A22．D23．C24．A25．B26．D27．C28．A29．B30．D31．C32．B33．D34．B35．C

【解析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了在教练的指导下，7年级到12年级的学生团队设计、制造和编程自己的机器人，与其他机器人团队在西部郊区联盟北区的FIRST技术挑战赛中竞争的事。

21．考查动词词义辨析。句意：教练致开幕词后，所有人都为美国国歌起立。A. delivered发表；B. wrote写；C. reviewed评论；D. corrected更正。根据空后的“his opening speech”可知，此处表示“发表开幕演讲”，为固定短语deliver a speech。故选A项。

22．考查动词词义辨析。句意：教练致开幕词后，所有人都为美国国歌起立。A. sent发送；B. called打电话；C. applied申请；D. rose起立。根据空后的“for the US's national song”和常识可知，当国歌响起时，人们都要起立。故选D项。

23．考查名词词义辨析。句意：歌曲结束后，裁判员身着黑白衬衫在赛场外各就各位，准备开始比赛。A. references参照；B. notebooks笔记本；C. positions位置；D. responsibilities责任。根据“ready for the games to begin”和空前的“took up their”可知，裁判准备开始比赛，所以他们在场外就位，take up one’s place意为“就位”。故选C项。

24．考查名词词义辨析。句意：虽然这听起来像是典型的美国体育赛事的背景，但这次的比赛有高科技的转折，是一场竞争性的机器人比赛——一场将科学、技术、工程和数学主题转变为竞争性运动的游戏。A. meet集会；B. example例子；C. design设计；D. creation创造。根据“a game that…”可知，这是一场有机器人参与的竞争性的游戏比赛，所以可以推断此处表达是一次机器人的集会。故选A项。

25．考查动词词义辨析。句意：在教练的指导下，7年级到12年级的学生团队设计、制造和编程自己的机器人，与其他机器人团队在西部郊区联盟北区的FIRST技术挑战赛中竞争。A. Blamed责备；B. Guided指导；C. Warned警告；D. Praised表扬。根据“by coaches”可知，此处应该指在教练的指导下，学生团队运用机器人进行比赛竞争。故选B项。

26．考查动词词义辨析。句意：在FTC，一个问题有数百种解决方案，他们会看哪种方案效果最好。A. switches转变；B. responds回应；C. appears出现；D. works起作用。根据“hundreds of solutions”和空后的the best可知，一个问题有很多种解决方案，此处表示他们会看看哪种方案最有效。故选D项。

27．考查名词词义辨析。句意：Weiland说：“FIRST活动是由一个非盈利组织创立的，它模仿了篮球等传统体育运动，以激发人们在机器人中的兴奋感。” A. disappointment失望；B. violence暴力；C. excitement兴奋；D. power力量。根据“a competitive robotics”和空前的generate可知，这是一场有关机器人的竞技比赛，所以可以推断，过程中会激发人们的紧张和兴奋感。故选C项。

28．考查动词词义辨析。句意：在FIRST Tech Challenge期间，机器人团队要么购买一个机器人工具包，调整和升级他们的设计，要么使用工业材料定制一个机器人，在工程笔记本上记录他们的进展。A. purchase购买；B. damage损害；C. throw扔；D. store存储。分析可知，空处和下文“or custom build(专门制作)”相对，表示购买一个机器人工具包，调整和升级他们的设计。故选A项。

29．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：在FIRST Tech Challenge期间，机器人团队要么购买一个机器人工具包，调整和升级他们的设计，要么使用工业材料定制一个机器人，在工程笔记本上记录他们的进展。A. political政治的；B. industrial工业的；C. financial金融的；D. agricultural农业的。根据“custom build(专门制作) a robot”和空后的materials可知，此处指要么用工业材料专门制作一个机器人。故选B项。

30．考查动词短语辨析。句意：机器人团队在一个联赛中比赛，在整个赛季中获得积分，将有资格参加全国甚至全球的比赛。A. bring up提出；B. turn in交上；C. stick to坚持；D. qualify for有资格。空后的“a national and even global competitions”指的是更高级别的赛事，因此可推知，此处指通过整个赛季的积分获得州、国家甚至全球比赛的资格。故选D项。

31．考查名词词义辨析。句意：参赛队伍根据机器人的表现、设计和其他成就获得奖励。A. model模型；B. material材料；C. performance表现；D. location位置。根据“adjusting and upgrading their design”和空后的“design and other accomplishments”可知，这是机器人团队通过设计和操作机器人而进行的竞技比赛，所以可以推知，参赛队伍基于机器人的表现、设计和其他一些成就来获奖。故选C项。

32．考查副词词义辨析。句意：裁判随机将两支机器人队伍组成一组，与另外两支队伍竞争。A. hopefully希望；B. randomly随机；C. skillfully巧妙地；D. actively积极地。根据“With multiple games played by all teams at each meet, a competitor in one game might be a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the next”可知，一场比赛中的竞争者可能就是下一场比赛中的队友，所以可以推断，裁判是随机给两个机器人队配对形成一组，和其他两个队比赛。故选B项。

33．考查名词词义辨析。句意：Weiland说：“在每场比赛中，所有队伍都会参加多场小的比赛，一场比赛中的竞争者可能就是下一场比赛中的队友。” A. coach教练；B. judge裁判；C. roommate室友；D. teammate队友。根据“Judges\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pair two robotics teams to form a group”和“With multiple games played by all teams at each meet”可知，裁判是随机给两个机器人队配对形成一组，且所有队伍都会参加多场小的比赛，所以可以推断，一场比赛中的竞争者可能就是下一场比赛中的队友。故选D项。

34．考查动词词义辨析。句意：他说，学生们被教导在任何时候都要互相帮助，击败另一队。A. discourage阻止；B. beat击败；C. greet欢迎；D. join加入。根据“the other team”可知，此处和上文中的“help each other”相对，表示互相帮助，击败对手。故选B项。

35．考查名词词义辨析。句意：一个学生说：“在你的生活中，你能做的最好的事情之一就是与别人分享一些东西。” A. intelligence智力；B. right权利；C. life生活；D. hobby爱好。根据“share something with someone else”可推知，此处指生活中能做的最好事情之一是和别人分享某样东西。故选C项。

（C）七选五

Top uses of smartphones

Today approximately 3.5 billion people own smartphones all over the world. In this article, we explore what we use our smartphones for.

16．

Most websites today are mobile-friendly, while there are also mobile apps that you can use to buy everything from clothes to household items and more. Because it's far easier and more convenient to make a purchase online, a great percentage of people order from online sites. In fact, most users prefer to be able to compare and learn about different items on their phones. Hence, if anyone is looking to build an online brand, it is certainly important to develop a mobile-friendly site for the ultimate online shopping experience.17．.
Social Media Usage

Social media sites became a go-to site for many users that spend time on their mobile devices.18．. It is widely used in comparison to other popular social media platforms like Instagram. But, social media apps are not only used to interact with other users but also to consume information, whether it is entertaining videos, news, information about certain products and services. Otherwise, people rely on smartphones when they want to share their content (photos, videos , articles) on social media platforms.19．.
Consumption of Digital Media

Smartphones are leading devices in the consumption of digital media, and the time users spend is usually on apps.20．. So, whether you are looking to watch your favorite TV shows, listen to music, or you want to read books, listen to podcasts, there are many apps that you can check out and download on your device. Actually, a lot of companies like Tencent and Youku have designed apps to make their content more accessible on the move.

A．Friendly websites

B．Mobile Shopping

C．Actually, Wechat is one of the largest social media networks

D．Hence, a lot of businesses use them to promote their products

E. As we know, there's a wealth of apps available for download, free of charge

F. Some famous e-commerce sites include Amazon, Taobao, JD and many others

G. There are some apps that are not designed to entertain you but to help you enrich your knowledge

【答案】16．B17．F18．C19．D20．E

【解析】

16．根据第二段第一句“Most websites today are mobile-friendly, while there are also mobile apps that you can use to buy everything from clothes to household items and more.(如今大多数网站都是手机友好型，与此同时还有许多手机应用你可以用来买东西，从衣服到生活用品)”可知，这一段讨论的是智能手机的网上购物功能。而空格处是这一段的小标题。由此可知，B. Mobile Shopping(移动购物)符合题意。故选B。

17．根据前一句“Hence, if anyone is looking to build an online brand, it is certainly important to develop a mobile-friendly site for the ultimate online shopping experience.(因此，如果某人想要建立一个网上品牌，为最佳购物体验搭建一个手机友好的网址无疑很重要)”提出要搭建网址，随后可能进一步举例说明好的网址有哪些。由此可知，F. Some famous e-commerce sites include Amazon, Taobao, JD and many others(一些著名的电子商务网站包括亚马逊、淘宝、京东等)符合题意，F选项提出Amazon, Taobao, JD(亚马逊、淘宝和京东)作为例子。故选F。

18．前文“Social media sites became a go-to site for many users that spend time on their mobile devices.(社交媒体网站成为许多花时间在移动设备上的用户的首选网站)”提出现在手机用户花很多时间使用手机，社交网址成为了智囊网址。而后文接着提出“It is widely used in comparison to other popular social media platforms like Instagram.(与Instagram等其他流行的社交媒体平台相比，它被广泛使用)”。由此推知，空格处应该提到了一种社交媒体平台。由此可知，C. Actually, Wechat is one of the largest social media networks(事实上，微信是最大的社交媒体网络之一)符合题意。故选C。

19．根据上文“But, social media apps are not only used to interact with other users but also to consume information, whether it is entertaining videos, news, information about certain products and services. Otherwise, people rely on smartphones when they want to share their content (photos, videos , articles) on social media platforms.(但是，社交媒体应用不仅用于与其他用户互动，还用于消费信息，无论是娱乐视频、新闻，还是关于某些产品和服务的信息。否则，当人们想要在社交媒体平台上分享他们的内容（照片、视频、文章）时，就会依赖智能手机)”可知，要通过手机消费，必须要有商家提供商品信息。由此可知，D. Hence, a lot of businesses use them to promote their products(因此，很多企业使用它们来推广他们的产品)符合题意。故选D。

20．根据上文“Smartphones are leading devices in the consumption of digital media, and the time users spend is usually on apps.(智能手机是数字媒体消费的主流设备，并且用户大多数时间都花在应用上)”及下文“So, whether you are looking to watch your favorite TV shows…there are many apps that you can check out and download on your device.(所以，不管你是想看你最喜欢的电视节目，你都可以在你的设备上查看和下载许多应用程序)”可推知，空格处应该是在讨论有很多应用可在手机上使用。由此可知，E. As we know, there's a wealth of apps available for download, free of charge(正如我们知道的那样，有很多应用可用于下载，并且免费)”符合题意。故选E。