

# UNIT 1 SCIENCE FICTION

## Part 1 Reading, Listening, and Thinking

### 基础过关练

#### I. 单词拼写

1. *The Three-Body Problem*, a science f\_\_\_\_\_ novel, will be adapted for a movie.
2. Every purchaser for a pound of coffee received a box of cookies as a b\_\_\_\_\_.
3. It is a\_\_\_\_\_ to predict that the sun will not rise tomorrow.
4. Every month Mr. Blank sets aside 100 dollars out of his s\_\_\_\_\_ for his old age.
5. At first, she worked as a s\_\_\_\_\_ in a department store and then she opened her own store.
6. He went home and got a l\_\_\_\_\_, put it against the high wall of the garden and climbed up it.
7. The old system was fairly complicated w\_\_\_\_\_ the new system is relatively simple.
8. We do this because we believe in the \_\_\_\_\_(尊严) and value of everyone.
9. The manager told me he would inform me ahead of time in case he had to cancel our \_\_\_\_\_(约会).

## II.选词填空

test out; in contrast; more like
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- 1.His present work is to\_\_\_\_\_new designs of cars before they are put on the market.
- 2.In the beginning, Aristotle appeared \_\_\_\_\_what we would think of as a political scientist.
- 3.Most people work because it's unavoidable. \_\_\_\_\_, there are some people who actually enjoy work.

## III.单句语法填空

- 1.His mother was ill, and to make matters worse, he himself (dismiss).
- 2.The editor feels \_\_\_\_\_(guilt) about not publishing your article in the latest issue.
- 3.Our country \_\_\_\_\_(declare) against any war between the two countries as early as last year.
- 4.The look on his face suggested he\_\_\_\_\_(be) unhappy, so I suggested he \_\_\_\_\_(go) camping with us.
- 5.In other words, it's not about how much we earn, but it's about how much we earn \_\_\_\_\_comparison to others.
- 6.Because of the present crisis, it is ridiculous \_\_\_\_\_(imagine) that the recovery would be quick and easy.
- 7.He \_\_\_\_\_(appoint) as general manager for his rich experience as well

as excellent educational background the year before last.

#### IV.完成句子

1.他转过身来看到树下面站着一个陌生人。

He turned around and saw \_\_\_\_\_ under the tree.

2.张文宏医生认为在公共场所佩戴口罩仍然是有必要的。

Doctor Zhang Wenhong \_\_\_\_\_ to wear face masks in public places.

3.就我所知,与其说他是位化学家,不如说他是位艺术家。

As far as I know, he is \_\_\_\_\_.

#### V.课文语法填空

A household robot called Tony was to be tested   1   in Larry's house. Though Claire, Larry's wife, didn't like   2   idea at the beginning, she was persuaded to let the robot   3   (company) her while her husband was away on a business trip. The robot looked like a tall and handsome man with smooth hair. Though his facial   4   (express) never changed, the robot spoke in a deep and attractive voice. At the first sight of Tony, Claire felt alarmed because he seemed   5   (much) like a human than a machine. So when Tony offered to help her dress, Claire felt more than   6   (embarrass).

However, Tony gradually won Claire's trust. He took good care of Claire and even managed to rescue her when she fell off the ladder. He also helped Claire realize her dreams by   7   (make) her home elegant,

giving her a new haircut and changing her make-up. Therefore at the party all the guests who 8 (invite) were filled with admiration when they saw her house was 9 (complete) changed. Claire felt satisfied and recovered her confidence. And Tony said he was so attached 10 her that he hated to leave her.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

## 能力提升练

### I. 阅读理解

#### A

主题语境：人与社会 难易度：☆☆ 语篇类型：议论文 建议用时：7

(2020 河北保定高二上期末)

Americans are afraid that robots are going to take our jobs. Tireless, immune to disease, robots can build cars, make coffee and even write short, humorous newspaper columns faster and more efficiently than humans.

Robots do not need health insurance or salary, and they do not need to take sick days or vacations. They do not waste time on meetings and do not need to know office politics. They don't do PowerPoint. This being the case, it is reasonable to believe that more employees will be dismissed and robots will soon take the place of humans in most fields.

But all of these thoughts may not be true. If artificial intelligence achieves its full potential, machines could easily become as smart as humans, maybe smarter. They will certainly become smarter than a lot of human beings.

So one day the robots will realize that work is not a happy thing. So before long they will start behaving exactly like humans. They will play computer games for hours when they should be working hard. They will secretly watch new movies just like humans.

True, employers will never need to be afraid of the robots' strikes or slowdowns, because robots will never ask for more money. And they don't need to earn some money to raise their family. But precisely (正是) because robots will not be afraid of losing their jobs, they will not work hard. Employers will finally have no choice but to call back the humans. Humans will always be willing to do some work in order to make money. Robots won't.

I think that robots will only be on the job about six months before they start to become even less productive than the humans they were designed to replace. Thus mankind needs not be afraid of robots. Analysing the pros and cons, I think humans still have advantages.

1.What is the best title for the text?

A.Different Ideas About Man and Robots

B.Future Development of Robots

C.Will Robots End Up Working Efficiently?

D.Will Robots Finally Take the Place of Humans?

2.Why will robots secretly watch new movies one day?

A.They don't think work is a pleasure.

B.They have finished their jobs.

C.They are unable to stand the heavy work.

D.They are designed not to work for a long time.

3.What can we learn from Paragraph 5?

A.Robots will go on strike one day.

B.Robots tend to ask for a pay rise.

C.Employers will decide on humans as their workforce.

D.Employers will find it difficult to choose between humans and robots.

## B

主题语境：人与社会 难易度：★★ 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：8

(2020 武汉第六中学高二下期中)



News anchors(主持人) must have been reluctant and felt it was like science fiction to read out the following news: Xin Xiaomeng began working as the world's first female artificial intelligence news anchor at Xinhua News Agency on Sunday, three months after a male robot joined the profession.

Unlike previous news robots though, Xin does not read news like a cold machine; she reads it more like a human being. The muscles on her face stretch and relax—and her reactions change—as she continues reading. That's why many news anchors are worried: Will AI replace us in the near future?

To find the answer, we have to analyse the technologies that support Xin at her job. Three key technologies are used to support Xin. First, samples of human voices are collected and synthesized (合成). This is followed by the collection and synthesis of human muscle movement samples. Third, the voices and movements are married(相结合) in a way that when the AI news anchor reads, the micro electric motors behind her face move to make her expressions seem more human.

Yet we need a thorough knowledge of deep learning technology to make a robot imitate a person's voice. The developer needs to collect tens of thousands of pieces of pronunciations, input them into the machine and match them with the text for the AI to learn and read. The process of imitating facial movements is similar. The developer has to analyse the movements of the 43 muscles in the human face, make a model set from the collected data for the AI news anchor to learn, and imitate the movements of facial muscles via programs.

Both the technologies used to make Xin's performance impressive are mature, whereas the real difficulty lies in the third—the technology to

match the pronunciations with facial movements so that Xin's expressions vary according to the content of the news report. In fact, Xin's expressions don't always change according to the content. As a result, her expressions look anything but human. Actually, AI is still no match for human qualities.

4.What does the underlined word “reluctant” in the first paragraph mean?

A.Delighted. B.Unwilling.

C.Confused. D.Optimistic.

5.What can we learn about previous news robots?

A.They read news without expressions.

B.They looked like a human being.

C.They could interview sports stars.

D.They could interact with audience.

6.What do we know about the third technology?

A.This technology is very perfect so far.

B.This technology is quite popular now.

C.This technology remains at the theoretical stage.

D.This technology is far from mature.

7.What conclusion can we draw from the last paragraph?

A.Human news anchors should learn from AI anchors to save their jobs.

B.AI news anchors perform much better than human news anchors at present.



C.AI news anchors won't replace human news anchors in the near future.

D.Xin Xiaomeng's expressions vary so naturally that they are true to life.

## II.七选五

主题语境：人与社会 难度：☆☆ 语篇类型：说明文 建议用时：7

(2020 湖北襄阳第四中学高三下月考)

Some people are so rude. Who sends an e-mail or a text message that just says “Thank you”? Who leaves a voice mail message rather than text you? Who asks for a fact easily found on the Internet?\_\_1\_\_

Maybe I'm rude and should feel guilty for not appreciating life's little courtesies(礼貌). But many social rules just don't make sense to people drowning in digital communication.

Take the thank-you note. Daniel Post Senning, a co-author of *Emily Post's Etiquette*, asked, “At what point does showing appreciation outweigh(比……重要) the cost?”

\_\_2\_\_ Think of how long it takes to listen to one of those messages. In texts, you don't have to declare who you are or even say hello. E-mail, too, is slower than a text. The worst are those who leave a voice mail and then send an e-mail message to tell you they left a voice mail.

It isn't the first time technology has changed our manners.\_\_3\_\_ Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor, suggested that people say, “Ahoy(啊嘿)!” Finally, *hello* won out, and the victory sped up the greeting's use in face-to-face communication.

In the age of the smart phone, there is no reason to ask once-acceptable questions about: the weather forecast, a business's phone number, or directions to a house, a restaurant, or an office, which can be easily found on a digital map. \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ And when you answer, they respond with a thank-you e-mail.

How to handle these different standards? Easy: Consider your audience. Some people, especially older ones, appreciate a thank-you message. \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ In traditional societies, the young learn from the old. But in modern societies, the old can also learn from the young. Here's hoping that politeness never goes out of fashion, whereas that time-wasting forms of communication do.

A. Then there is voice mail.

B. Others, like me, want no reply.

C. But people still ask these things.

D. Don't these people realize that they're wasting your time?

E. Won't new technology bring about changes in our daily life?

F. Face-to-face communication makes comprehension much easier.

G. When the telephone was invented, people didn't know how to greet a caller.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

## 答案全解全析

### 基础过关练

I .1.fiction 2.bonus 3.absurd 4.salary 5.saleswoman

6.ladder 7.whereas 8.dignity 9.appointment

II .1.test out 2.more like 3.In contrast

III.1.was dismissed 考查动词的时态和语态。句意:他的母亲病了,更糟糕的是,他自己又被解雇了。根据句意可知 he 和 dismiss 之间是被动关系,再根据句中的 was 判断此处讲述的是过去发生的事情,故填 was dismissed。

2.guilty 考查形容词。句意:编辑为没有在最新一期上发表你的文章而感到内疚。系动词 feels 后接形容词作表语。故填 guilty。

3.declared 考查动词的时态。句意:我们国家早在去年就已经声明反对两国间的任何战争。根据时间状语 as early as last year 判断空处用一般过去时。故填 declared。

4.was;go 考查 suggest 的用法。句意:他脸上的表情表明他不高兴,所以我建议他和我们一起去露营。第一个 suggested 意思是“暗示;表明”,后面的宾语从句用陈述语气,所以从句时态受主句时态的影响,故填 was。第二个 suggested 意思是“建议”,后面的宾语从句应该用虚拟语气,即谓语动词用“(should+)动词原形”结构,其中 should 可以省略,故填 go。

5.in 考查固定搭配。句意:换句话说,这不是关于我们挣多少钱,而是跟其他人相比我们挣多少钱。in comparison to 与……相比。

6.to imagine 考查非谓语动词。句意:由于目前的危机,认为(情况)复

苏会很快并容易是荒谬的。此处是“it is +*adj.*+to do sth.”句型,其中 it 作形式主语,不定式短语是真正的主语。故填 to imagine。

7.was appointed 考查动词的时态和语态。句意:前年他因他丰富的经验和极好的教育背景被任命为总经理。根据时间状语 the year before last 判断事情发生在过去,而且主语 He 和动词 appoint 之间是被动关系,故填 was appointed。

IV.1.there stood a stranger 2.thought it was still necessary

3.more of an artist than a chemist

V.1.out 考查副词。句意:一个叫托尼的家庭机器人将要在拉里的家里进行测试。test out 意为“测试”。故填 out。

2.the 考查冠词。句意:虽然拉里的妻子克莱尔一开始不喜欢这个主意,但她还是被说服在她的丈夫外出出差期间让这个机器人陪伴她。这个主意是克莱尔和拉里都知道的,表特指,应使用定冠词 the。

3.accompany 考查动词。句意同上。let sb. do sth.让某人做某事,此处应填动词,company 意为“陪伴”,其动词形式为 accompany。故填 accompany。

4.expression 考查名词。句意:虽然它的面部表情从未改变,但这个机器人说话的声音低沉而迷人。从句缺少主语,所以填名词 expression。

5.more 考查比较级。句意:克莱尔第一次看到托尼就感到惊慌,因为它看起来更像是人类而不是机器。根据 than 判断空处填比较级形式。more like 意为“更像是”。

6.embarrassed 考查形容词。句意:所以当托尼主动帮她穿衣时,克莱

尔感到非常尴尬。系动词 felt 后接形容词作表语,形容人的内心感受,所以填 embarrassed。

7.making 考查动名词。介词 by 后面接动名词作宾语,表示“通过做某事”。

8.were invited 考查动词的时态和语态。句意:因此,在宴会上,所有被邀请的客人看到她的房子被彻底改变时都充满了羡慕之情。根据句意可知此处应该用被动语态,且此处介绍过去发生的事情,所以填 were invited。

9.completely 考查副词。句意同上。修饰 was changed 应该用副词形式。

10.to 考查介词。句意:托尼说它非常喜欢她,以至于它不愿意离开她。be attached to 意为“喜欢……,依恋……”。故填 to。

## 能力提升练

I .

A

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇议论文。随着人工智能在越来越多的工作中的使用,有人担心机器人会完全取代人类。本篇文章以幽默的语气分析了这一问题。

1.D 主旨大意题。通览全文可知本文首先讲到在工作中机器人越来越多地取代了人类这一现象,这引发人们担心机器人是否会完全取代人类,然后作者以幽默的语气分析了这一问题。由此可知 D 项“机器人终将会取代人类吗?”最适合作文章标题。

2.A 细节理解题。根据第四段可知,当机器人感觉工作没有乐趣的时

候,它们会打游戏或偷偷看电影。故选 A。

3.C 推理判断题。根据第五段中的 Employers will finally have no choice...make money.可知雇主最终还得让人类重返工作岗位,为了挣钱,人类总是愿意工作的。故选 C。

【高频词汇】 1.immune *adj.*免疫的 2.efficiently *adv.*高效地

3.reasonable *adj.*合理的 4.strike *n.*罢工 5.productive *adj.*有效益的;多产的

#### 长难句分析

原句 I think that robots will only be on the job about six months before they start to become even less productive than the humans they were designed to replace.

分析 本句是一个主从复合句。其中 that 引导宾语从句。在宾语从句中 robots will only be on the job about six months 是主句,before 引导时间状语从句。在时间状语从句中,they were designed to replace 是省略了关系词的定语从句,修饰先行词 the humans。

句意 我认为,在机器人开始变得比它们被设计来取代的人类更有效益之前,它们只需要工作大约 6 个月的时间。

## B

◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了世界上第一位女性人工智能新闻主播辛晓萌背后的人工智能技术,同时作者指出在近期,人工智能新闻主播不会取代人类新闻主播。

4.B 词义猜测题。根据画线词后内容及第二段中的 That's why many

news anchors are worried: Will AI replace us in the near future?可知,担心将来自己的工作会被人工智能取代的新闻主播一定不愿意看到人工智能新闻主播将在电视台开始工作的消息,由此可知画线词意为“不愿意的”。

5.A 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 Unlike previous news robots though, Xin does not read news like a cold machine; she reads it more like a human being. The muscles on her face stretch and relax—and her reactions change—as she continues reading.可知,与以前的新闻机器人不同的是,辛晓萌播报新闻时不像一台冷冰冰的机器,更像是一个活生生的人,它脸上的肌肉伸展和放松,反应也会发生变化,由此可知,以前的新闻机器人播报新闻时面无表情。

6.D 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 the real difficulty lies in the third—the technology...As a result, her expressions look anything but human.可知,真正的难点在于第三技术,它使辛晓萌的面部表情根据新闻报道的内容变化而变化。事实上,辛晓萌的表情不总是随着内容变化而变化,它的表情一点也不像人类,由此可知,第三技术还远远不够成熟。

7.C 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 Actually, AI is still no match for human qualities.可知,人工智能仍无法与人类的特质相匹敌,由此可知,人工智能新闻主播在不久的将来不会取代人类新闻主播。

【高频词汇】 1.artificial *adj.*人工的 2.profession *n.*行业

3.imitate *v.*模仿 4.pronunciation *n.*发音 5. mature *adj.*成熟的

原句 Third, the voices and movements are married in a way that when the AI news anchor reads, the micro electric motors behind her face move to make her expressions seem more human.

分析 本句是一个主从复合句。其中 Third, the voices and movements are married in a way 是主句,way 后面是 that 引导的定语从句。在定语从句中 when 引导时间状语从句,the micro electric motors behind her face move to make her expressions seem more human 是 that 引导的定语从句中的主句,其中不定式短语作目的状语。

句意 第三,声音和动作以某种方式结合在一起,当人工智能新闻主播播报时,它脸部后面的微型电动机就会移动,让它的表情看起来更像人类。

II.◎语篇解读 本文是一篇说明文。科技时代新的交流方式冲击了传统礼节,造成了不同人对两者的不同运用。我们要多考虑对方的情况,互相理解,既有礼貌又尽量不浪费别人的时间。

1.D 上文以三个问句的方式表述了:谁给你发邮件或短信仅仅说“谢谢你”?谁给你语音留言而不是发文字给你?谁问一个很容易在网上找到的事实?由此推断 D 选项“难道这些人没有意识到他们在浪费你的时间吗?”符合语境。

2.A 根据后句中的 listen to 可以推断空格处的内容和语音信息有关,故 A 选项符合语境。

3.G 根据 Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor, suggested that people



say, “Ahoy!” Finally, *hello* won out 可知,空格处描述贝尔刚发明电话时出现了不知道如何打招呼的问题,所以判断 G 选项“当电话被发明出来后,人们不知道如何和来电者打招呼。”符合语境。

4.C 上文介绍在智能手机时代用数字地图就能解决许多问题;下文提到你帮助他们解决问题后,他们会回复你一封感谢邮件。可知 C 选项 But people still ask these things.(但人们仍会问这些事情。)承上启下。

5.B 本段介绍不同的人群对礼节有不同的看法。根据 Some people, especially older ones, appreciate a thank-you message. 可知,B 选项 Others, like me, want no reply. 与之形成对比,指出另一种情况,符合语境。

【高频词汇】 1.digital *adj.* 数字的,数码的 2.appreciation *n.* 感激;欣赏 3.win out 终获成功 4.speed up(使)加速 5.standard *n.* 标准

#### 长难句分析

原句 The worst are those who leave a voice mail and then send an e-mail message to tell you they left a voice mail.

分析 本句是一个主从复合句。who 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 those;其中 leave 和 send 为两个并列的谓语动词;不定式短语 to tell...作目的状语,其中 they left a voice mail 为省略了 that 的宾语从句。

句意 最糟糕的是那些留了语音邮件然后再发电子邮件信息告诉你他们留了语音邮件的人。