《一》2019年12月

文章难度较大，但定位相对容易，答案句简单，基本相当于原词对应

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

The fifth largest city in the US passed a significant soda tax proposal that will levy(征税) 1.5 cents per liquid ounce on distributors.

Philadelphia's new measure was approved by a 13 to 4 city council vote. It sets a new bar for similar initiatives across the country. It is proof that taxes on sugary drinks can win substantial support outside super-liberal areas. Until now, the only city to successfully pass and implement a soda tax was Berkeley, California, in 2014.

The tax will apply to regular and diet sodas, as well as other drinks with added sugar, such as Gatorade and iced teas. It's expected to raise $410 million over the next five years, most of which will go toward funding a universal pre-kindergarten program for the city.

While the city council vote was met with applause inside the council room, opponents to the measure, including soda lobbyists, made sharp criticisms and a promise to challenge the tax in court.

"The tax passed today unfairly singles out beverages -including low-and no-calorie choices." said Lauren Kane, spokeswoman for the American Beverage Association." But most importantly, it is against the law. So we will side with the majority of the people of Philadelphia who oppose this tax and take legal action to stop it."

An industry-backed anti-tax campaign has spent at least S4 million on advertisements. The ads criticized the measure, characterizing it as a "grocery tax."

Public health groups applauded the approved tax as a step toward fixing certain lasting health issues that plague Americans. "The move to recapture a small part of the profits from an industry that pushes a product that contributes to diabetes, obesity and heart disease in poorer communities in order to reinvest in those communities will sure be inspirational to many other places," said Jim Krieger, executive director of Healthy Food America." Indeed, we are already hearing from some of them. It's not 'just Berkeley' anymore."

Similar measures in California's Albany, Oakland, San Francisco and Colorado's Boulder are becoming hot-button issues. Health advocacy groups have hinted that even more might be coming.

46.     What does the passage say about the new by-approved soda tax in Philadelphia?

A.       It will change the lifestyle of many consumers. not given

B.        It may encourage other US cities to follow suit.（第二段第二句It sets a new bar for similar initiatives across the country.）

C.        It will cut soda consumption among low-income communities. not given

D.       It may influence the marketing strategies of the soda business. not given

47.    What will the opponents probably do to respond to the soda tax proposal?——细节（定位：第5段最后一句take legal action to stop it）

A.       Bargain with the city council.

B.        Refuse to pay additional tax.

C.        Take legal action against it.

D.       Try to win public support.

48.     What did the industry-backed anti-tax campaign do about the soda tax proposal?——细节（定位：第6段第二句The ads criticized the measure）

A.       It tried to arouse hostile feelings among consumers.

B.        It tried to sending letters of protest to the media.

C.        It kept sending letters of protest to the media.

D.       It criticized the measure through advertising.

49.     What did public health groups think the soda tax would do?——细节（第7段第1句as a step toward fixing certain lasting health issues）

A.       Alert people to the risk of sugar-induced diseases.

B.        Help people to fix certain long-time health issues.

C.        Add to the fund for their research on diseases.

D.       Benefit low-income people across the country.

50.     What do we learn about similar measures concerning the soda tax in some other cities?

A.       They are becoming rather sensitive issues.（最后一段第一句are becoming hot-button issues，其他三个选项均未提及）

B.        They are spreading panic in the soda industry.

C.        They are reducing the incidence of sugar-induced diseases.

D.       They are taking away a lot of profit from the soda industry.

**Passage Two**

第二篇文章阅读难度不大，但是做题技巧方面难度大于第一篇短阅读。准确定位是做对的关键。

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

Popping food into the microwave for a couple of minutes may seem utterly harmless, but Europe’s stock of these quick-cooking ovens emit as much carbon as nearly 7 million cars, a new study has found. And the problem is growing. With costs falling and kitchen appliances becoming “status” items, owners are throwing away microwaves after an average of eight years. This is pushing sales of new microwaves which are expected to reach 135 million annually in the EU by the end of the decade.

   A study by the University of Manchester calculated the emissions of CO₂ - the main greenhouse gas responsible for climate change – at every stage of microwaves, from manufacture to waste disposal. “It is electricity consumption by microwaves that has the biggest impact on the environment.” say the authors. The authors also calculate that the emissions from using 19 microwaves over a year are the same as those from using a car. According to the same study, efforts to reduce consumption should focus on improving consumer awareness and behavior. For example, consumers could use appliances in a more efficient way by adjusting the time of cooking to the type of food.

   However, David Reay, professor of carbon management, argues that, although microwaves use a great deal of energy, their emissions are minor compared to those from cars. In the UK alone, there are around 30 million cars. These cars emit more than all the microwaves in the EU. Backing this up, recent data show that passenger cars in the UK emitted 69 million tons of CO₂ in 2015. This is 10 times the amount this new microwave oven study estimates for annual emissions for all the microwave ovens in the EU. Further, the energy used by microwaves is lower than any other form of cooking. Among common kitchen appliances used for cooking, microwaves are the most energy efficient, followed by a stove and finally a standard oven. Thus, rising microwave sales could be seen as a positive thing.

51.     What is the finding of the new study?（第一段首句，but后）

A) Quick-cooking microwave ovens have become more popular.未提及

B) The frequent use of microwaves may do harm to our health.与原文相反

C) CO₂ emissions constitute a major threat to the environment.未提及

D) The use of microwaves emits more CO₂ than people think.

52.     Why are the sales of microwaves expected to rise?

A) They are becoming more affordable.（第一段第三句With costs falling and kitchen appliances becoming “status” items，其他3个选项均未提及）

B) They have a shorter life cycle than other appliances.

C) They are getting much easier to operate.

D) They take less time to cook than other appliances.

53.     What recommendation does the study by the University of Manchester make?

A) Cooking food of different varieties.

B) Improving microwave users’ habits.（第二段倒数第2句：According to the same study, efforts to reduce consumption should focus on improving consumer awareness and behavior.）

C) Eating less to cut energy consumption.

D) Using microwave ovens less frequently.

54.     What does Professor David Reay try to argue?

A) There are far more emissions from cars than from microwaves. （第三段第一句，不看插入语，不看although，直接看their emissions are minor compared to those from cars）

B) People should be persuaded into using passenger cars less often.

C) The UK produces less CO₂ than many other countries in the EU.

D) More data are needed to show whether microwaves are harmful.

55.     What does Professor David Reay think of the use of microwaves?

A) It will become less popular in the coming decades.

B) It makes everyday cooking much more convenient.

C) It plays a positive role in environmental protection.（最后一段，最后2句话：Among common kitchen appliances used for cooking, microwaves are the most energy efficient, followed by a stove and finally a standard oven. Thus, rising microwave sales could be seen as a positive thing.微波炉能耗低于其他厨房电器，微波炉销量的增长是件好事。答案应该选积极方面的，排除AD，B在本段没提及，只说了能耗低，等同于说环保。

）

1. It consumes more power than conventional cooking.

<二>2019.6

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

In the classic marriage vow（誓约）, couples promise to stay together in sickness and in health. But a new study finds that the risk of divorce among older couples rises when the wife-not the husband—becomes seriously ill.

“Married women diagnosed with a serious health condition may find themselves struggling with the impact of their disease while also experiencing the stress of divorce,” said researcher Amelia Karraker.

Karraker and co-author Kenzie Latham analyzed 20 years of data on 2,717 marriages from a study conducted by Indiana University since 1992. At the time of the first interview, at least one of the partners was over the age of 50.

The researchers examined how the onset（发生）of four serious physical illnesses affected marriages. They found that, overall, 31% of marriages ended in divorce over the period studied. The incidence of new chronic（慢性的）illness onset increased over time as will, with more husbands than wives developing serious health problems.

“We found that women are doubly vulnerable to marital break-up in the face of illness,” Karraker said. “They’re more likely to be widowed, and if they’re the noes who become ill, they’re more likely to get divorced.”

While the study didn’t assess why divorce in more likely when wives but not husbands become seriously ill, Karraker offers a few possible reasons. “Gender norms and social expectations about caregiving many make it more difficult for men to provide care to sick spouses,” Karraker said. “And because of the imbalance in marriage markets, especially in older ages, divorced men have more choices among prospective partners than divorced women.”

Given the increasing concern about health care costs for the aging population, Karraker believes policymakers should be aware of the relationship between disease and risk of divorce.

“Offering support services to spouses caring for their other halves may reduce marital stress and prevent divorce at older ages,” she said. “But it’s also important to recognize that the pressure to divorce may be health-related and that sick ex-wives may need additional care and services to prevent worsening health and increased health costs.”

46. What can we learn about marriage vows from the passage?

A) They may not guarantee a lasting marriage.

B) They are as binding as they used to be.

C) They are not taken seriously any more.

D) They may help couples tide over hard times.

47. What did Karraker and co-author Kenzie Latham find about elderly husbands?

A) They are generally not good at taking care of themselves.

B) They can become increasingly vulnerable to serious illnesses.

C) They can develop different kinds of illnesses just like their wives.

D) They are more likely to contract serious illnesses than their wives.

48. What does Karraker say about women who fall ill?

A) They are more likely to be widowed.

B) They are more likely to get divorced.

C) They are less likely to receive good care.

D) They are less likely to bother their spouses.

49. Why is it more difficult for men to take care of their sick spouses according to Karraker?

A) They are more accustomed to receiving care.

B) They find it more important to make money for the family.

C) They think it more urgent to fulfill their social obligations.

D) They expect society to do more of the job.

50. What does Karraker think is also important?

A) Reducing marital stress on wives.

B) Stabilizing old couples’s relations.

C) Providing extra care for divorced women.

D) Making men pay for their wives’ health costs.

　46. 从marriage vows定位到第一段。该段指出“在经典的婚姻誓言(誓约)，夫妇承诺在一起在疾病和健康。但一项新的研究发现，当妻子(而不是丈夫)患重病时，老年夫妇离婚的风险会上升。”关注转折词but后面的内容，the risk of divorce among older couples rises when the wife ---- not the husband ---- becomes seriously ill“当妻子(而不是丈夫)患重病时，老年夫妇离婚的风险会上升”。故选项A正确。

　　47. 根据关键词Karraker和Kenzie Latham 定位到第三段开始的内容。题干问的是发现了什么，第三段是实验过程，第四段是实验结果。答案出自于第四段第二句“They found that, overall, 31% of marriages ended in divorce over the period studied. The incidence of new chronic(慢性的) illness onset increased over time as well, with more husbands than wives developing serious health problems.(他们发现，总的来说，在研究期间，31%的婚姻以离婚告终。新的慢性疾病的发病率也随着时间的推移而增加，丈夫比妻子发展出严重的健康问题。)” 故选项D为正确答案。

　　48. 根据关键词“Karraker”“women who fall ill”定位到第五段。该段指出“if they’re the ones who become ill, they’re more likely get divorced.(如果她们是生病的人，她们更有可能离婚。)” 故选项B为正确答案

　　49. 根据关键词“why” “ more difficult” “Karraker”定位到第六段。该段指出“Gender norms and social expectations about caregiving may make it more difficult for men to provide care to sick spouses(性别规范和对社会期望可能使男性更难照顾其患病的配偶。),” 说明男性更习惯于接受照顾，而不是去照顾他们的伴侣。故选项A正确

　　50. 根据关键词”Karraker” “important”，定位到第八段“But it’s also important to recognize that the pressure to divorce may be health-related and that sick ex-wives may need additional care and services to prevent worsening health and increased health costs.(但也必须认识到离婚的压力可能与健康有关，生病的前妻可能需要额外的护理和照顾，以防止健康状况恶化和健康成本增加。)”故选项C正确。

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

If you were like most children, you probably got upset when your mother called you by a sibling’s(兄弟姐妹的)name. How could she not know you? Did it mean she loved you less?

Probably not. According to the first research to tackle this topic head-on, misnaming the most familiar people in our life is a common cognitive (认知的)error that has to do with how our memories classify and store familiar names.

The study, published online in April in the journal Memory and Cognition,found that the “wrong” name is not random but is invariably fished out from the same relationship pond: children, siblings, friends. The study did not examine the possibility of deep psychological significance to the mistake, says psychologist David Rubin, “but it does tell us who’s in and who’s out of the group.”

The study also found that within that group, misnamings occurred where the names shared initial or internal sounds, like Jimmy and Joanie or John and Bob. Physical resemblance between people was not a factor. Nor was gender.

The researchers conducted five separate surveys of more than 1,700 people. Some of the surveys included only college students; others were done with a mixed-age population. Some asked subjects about incidents where someone close to them—family or friend—had called them by another person’s name. The other surveys asked about times when subjects had themselves called someone close to them by the wrong name. All the surveys found that people mixed up names within relationship groups such as grandchildren, friends and siblings but hardly ever crossed these boundaries.

In general, the study found that undergraduates were almost as likely as old people to make this mistake and men as likely as women. Older people and this mistake and men as likely as women. Older people and women made the mistake slightly more often, but that may be because grandparents have more grandchildren to mix up than parents have children. Also, mothers may call on their children more often than fathers, given traditional gender norms. There was no evidence that errors occurred more when the misnamer was frustrated, tired or angry.

51.How might people often feel when they were misnamed?

A)Unwanted.

B)Unhappy.

C)Confused.

D)Indifferent.

52.What did David Rubin’s research find about misnaming?

A)It is related to the way our memories work.

B)It is a possible indicator of a faulty memory.

C)It occurs mostly between kids and their friends.

D)It often causes misunderstandings among people.

53. What is most likely the cause of misnaming?

A) Similar personality traits.

B) Similar spellings of names.

C) Similar physical appearance.

D) Similar pronunciation of names.

54. What did the surveys of more than 1,700 subjects find about misnaming?

A) It more often than not hurts relationships.

B) It hardly occurs across gender boundaries.

C) It is most frequently found in extended families.

D) It most often occurs within a relationship groups.

55. Why do mothers misname their children more often than fathers?

A) They suffer more frustrations.

B) They become worn out more often.

C) They communicate more with their children.

D) They generally take on more work at home.

关键词：feel, when they were misnamed，定位到第一段：If you were like most children, you probably got upset when your mother called you by a sibling’s(兄弟姐妹的)name.文章中的upset和选项的unhappy同义替换。

　关键词：David Rubin, find, misnaming，定位到第三段之后。这个问题问的是研究结果，我们去文章中找study found that. The study also found that within that group, misnamings occurred where the names shared initial or internal sounds, like Jimmy and Joanie or John and Bob.是选项[A]的同义改写句，故为答案。

关键词：the cause of misnaming，定位到第四段。The study also found that within that group, misnamings occurred where the names shared initial or internal sounds, like Jimmy and Joanie or John and Bob. Physical resemblance between people was not a factor. Nor was gender. “shared initial or internal sounds”是“similar pronunciation”的同义替换。

　关键词：surveys，1,700，find。问的是研究结果。定位到第五段。All the surveys found that people mixed up names within relationship groups such as grandchildren, friends and siblings but hardly ever crossed these boundaries.所有的调查都发现，人们在孙辈、朋友和兄弟姐妹等关系群体中会混淆名字，但几乎从未跨越这些界限。选D

　关键词：Why, mother, more often than fathers提问原因。Also, mothers may call on their children more often than fathers, given traditional gender norms. There was no evidence that errors occurred more when the misnamer was frustrated, tired or angry.通过最后一句话可以排除A和B，call on是communicate的同义替换。

《三》2018.12

California has been facing a drought for many years now, with certain areas even having to pump freshwater hundreds of miles to their distribution system. The problem is growing as the population of the state continues to expand. New research has found deep water reserves under the state which could help solve their drought crisis. Previous drilling of wells could only reach depths of 1,000 feet, but due to new pumping practices, water deeper than this can now be extracted (抽取). The team at Stanford investigated the aquifers(地下蓄水层)below this depth and found that reserves may be triple what was previously thought.

It is profitable to drill to depths more than 1,000 feet for oil and gas extraction, but only recently in California has it become profitable to pump water from this depth. The aquifers range from 1,000 to 3,000 feet below the ground, which means that pumping will be expensive and there are other concerns. The biggest concern of pumping out water from this deep in the gradual settling down of the land surface. As the water is pumped out, the vacant space left is compacted by the weight of the earth above.

Even though pumping from these depths is expensive, it is still cheaper than desalinating(脱盐)the ocean water in the largely coastal state. Some desalination plants exist where feasible, but they are costly to run and can need constant repairs. Wells are much more reliable sources of freshwater, and California is hoping that these deep wells may be the answer to their severe water shortage.

One problem with these sources is that the deep water also has a higher level of salt than shallower aquifers. This means that some wells may even need to undergo desalination after extraction, thus increasing the cost. Research from the exhaustive study of groundwater from over 950 drilling logs has just been published. New estimates of the water reserves now go up to 2,700 billion cubic meters of freshwater.

　46.How could California’s drought crisis be solved according to some researchers?

　　A) By building more reserves of groundwater.

　　B) By drawing water from the depths of the earth.

　　C) By developing more advanced drilling devices.

　　D) By upgrading its water distribution system.

**答案：B**

　　解析：细节题

　　利用题干关键词定位文章第一段，通过关键词found 确定重点内容为deep water reserves under the state which could help solve their drought crisis.以及后文的数据实验作为例证，可知危机可通过开采地下水解决。于是B选项同义替换。A选项偷换概念，并没有建立更多的动作。C选项无中生有原文并未提及先进的钻井技术。D选项无中生有，并未提及水利调配体系。

　　47.What can be inferred about extracting water from deep aquifers?

　　A) It was deemed vital to solving the water problem.

　　B) It was not considered worth the expense.

　　C) It may not provide quality freshwater.

　　D) It is bound to gain support from the local people.

**答案：B**

　　解析：推理题

　　根据题干定位到第一段划线部分but due to new pumping practices, water deeper than this can now be extracted (抽取). The team at Stanford investigated the aquifers(地下蓄水层)below this depth and found that reserves may be triple what was previously thought.解题关键词依旧为found，因为此题目为推理题，于是答案应当为原文的间接表达。原文中说地下水的储备量超过了预期的三倍。于是可以判断之前对于地下水量的态度较为保守，认为不应该进行开采，于是选择B选项。A选项与原文意见相反。C、D均为无中生有。

　　48. What is mentioned as a consequence of extracting water from deep underground?

　　A) The sinking of land surface. C) The damage to aquifers.

　　B) The harm to the ecosystem. D) The change of the climate.

**答案：A**

　　解析：细节题

　　此题目按照顺序原则回文定位，可发现题干论述过于抽象，课利用选项短语回文定位The biggest concern of pumping out water from this deep in the gradual settling down of the land surface. As the water is pumped out, the vacant space left is compacted by the weight of the earth above.其中只有A选项符合文意，为同义替换+原词选项。B、C、D均未提及。

　　49. What does the author say about deep wells?

　　A) They run without any need for repairs.

　　B) They are entirely free from pollutants.

　　C) They are the ultimate solution to droughts.

　　D) They provide a steady supply of freshwater.

**答案：D**

　　解析：细节题

　　利用顺序原则，将题干定位到文中划线位置Wells are much more reliable sources of freshwater, and California is hoping that these deep wells may be the answer to their severe water shortage 可知D选项为原词+同义替换。A、B、均未提及。C选项偷换概念，将answer替换成了ultimate solution。

　　50. What may happen when deep aquifers are used as water sources?

　　A) People’s health may improve with cleaner water.

　　B) People’s water bills may be lowered considerably.

　　C) The cost may go up due to desalination.

　　D) They may be exhausted sooner or later.

**答案：C**

　　解析：细节题

　　利用文章剩下内容，讲关键词锁定在problem、means、thus因此可将解题句确定在This means that some wells may even need to undergo desalination after extraction, thus increasing the cost. C选项为原文。A、B、D无中生有。

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The AlphaGo program’s victory is an example of how smart computers have become.

But can artificial intelligence (AI) machines act ethically, meaning can they be honest and fair?

One example of AI is driverless cars. They are already on California roads, so it is not too soon to ask whether we can program a machine to act ethically. As driverless cars improve, they will save lives. They will make fewer mistakes than human drivers do. Sometimes, however, they will face a choice between lives. Should the cars be programmed to avoid hitting a child running across the road, even if that will put their passengers at risk? What about making a sudden turn to avoid a dog? What if the only risk is damage to the car itself, not to the passengers?

Perhaps there will be lessons to learn from driverless cars, but they are not super-intelligent beings. Teaching ethics to a machine even more intelligent than we are will be the bigger challenge.

About the same time as AlphaGo’s triumph, Microsoft’s ‘chatbot’ took a bad turn. The software, named Taylor, was designed to answer messages from people aged 18-24. Taylor was supposed to be able to learn from the messages she received. She was designed to slowly improve her ability to handle conversations, but some people were teaching Taylor racist ideas. When she started saying nice things about Hitler, Microsoft turned her off and deleted her ugliest messages.

AlphaGo’s victory and Taylor’s defeat happened at about the same time. This should be a warning to us. It is one thing to use AI within a game with clear rules and clear goals. It is something very different to use AI in the real world. The unpredictability of the real world may bring to the surface a troubling software problem.

Eric Schmidt is one of the bosses of Google, which own AlphoGo. He thinks AI will be positive for humans. He said people will be the winner, whatever the outcome. Advances in AI will make human beings smarter, more able and “just better human beings.”

51.What does the author want to show with the example of AlphaGo’s victory?

A)Computers will prevail over human beings.

B)Computers have unmatched potential.

C)Computers are man’s potential rivals.

D)Computers can become highly intelligent.

52.What does the author mean by AI machines acting ethically?

A)They are capable of predicting possible risks.

B)They weigh the gains and losses before reaching a decision.

C)They make sensible decisions when facing moral dilemmas.

D)They sacrifice everything to save human lives.

53.What is said to be the bigger challenge facing humans in the AI age?

A)How to make super-intelligent AI machines share human feelings.

B)How to ensure that super-intelligent AI machines act ethically.

C)How to prevent AI machines doing harm to humans.

D)How to avoid being over-dependent on AI machines.

54.What do we learn about Microsoft’s ‘chatbot’ Taylor?

A)She could not distinguish good from bad.

B)She could turn herself off when necessary.

C)She was not made to handle novel situations.

D)She was good at performing routine tasks.

55. What does Eric Schmidt think of artificial intelligence?

A) It will be far superior to human beings.

B) It will keep improving as time goes by.

C) It will prove to be an asset to human beings.

D) It will be here to stay whatever the outcome.

51.What does the author want to show with the example of AlphaGo’s victory?

　　A)Computers will prevail over human beings.

　　B)Computers have unmatched potential.

　　C)Computers are man’s potential rivals.

　　D)Computers can become highly intelligent.

**答案：D**

　　解析：用题干the example of AlphaGo’s victory定位至第一段，通过The AlphaGo program’s victory is an example of how smart computers have become. Alphago的成功是电脑已经变得很聪明的一个例子。因此D项电脑可以变得高智能符合题意。A B C在此处文意没有体现。

　　52.What does the author mean by AI machines acting ethically?

　　A)They are capable of predicting possible risks.

　　B)They weigh the gains and losses before reaching a decision.

　　C)They make sensible decisions when facing moral dilemmas.

　　D)They sacrifice everything to save human lives.

**答案：C**

　　解析：通过题干acting ethically定位至第三段，答案在转折后：人工智能在无人驾驶方面，可以比司机犯更少的错，“Sometimes, however, they will face a choice between lives.”但是有时会面临生命间的选择。A的predicting预测无中生有，D sacrifice everything牺牲一切语气太过绝对，无中生有，B在做出选择前衡量得失与C面临道德困境时做出理智选择，C选项更贴合原文。

　　53.What is said to be the bigger challenge facing humans in the AI age?

　　A)How to make super-intelligent AI machines share human feelings.

　　B)How to ensure that super-intelligent AI machines act ethically.

　　C)How to prevent AI machines doing harm to humans.

　　D)How to avoid being over-dependent on AI machines.

**答案：B**

　　解析：通过题干the bigger challenge定位至第三段“Teaching ethics to a machine even more intelligent than we are will be the bigger challenge”，因此选B

　　54.What do we learn about Microsoft’s ‘chatbot’ Taylor?

　　A)She could not distinguish good from bad.

　　B)She could turn herself off when necessary.

　　C)She was not made to handle novel situations.

　　D)She was good at performing routine tasks.

**答案：A**

　　解析：通过题干定位至第五段，由“but some people were teaching Taylor racist ideas. When she started saying nice things about Hitler, Microsoft turned her off and deleted her ugliest messages.”可知，A选项Taylor无法区分好和坏正确。B选项是它可以自己关闭，而原文是微软关掉它，C选项与原文“She was designed to slowly improve her ability to handle conversations”意思正相反，D选项无中生有。

　　55. What does Eric Schmidt think of artificial intelligence?

　　A) It will be far superior to human beings.

　　B) It will keep improving as time goes by.

　　C) It will prove to be an asset to human beings.

　　D) It will be here to stay whatever the outcome.

**答案：C**

　　解析：通过题干定位至最后一段，A B D无中生有，原文Eric Schmidt认为人工智能对人类发展有利，由原文“He thinks AI will be positive for humans. He said people will be the winner, whatever the outcome…”可知C选项正确。