阅读训练

2002 完形填空

Comparisons wer drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the $diffusion_{n.传播；散布；【物】扩散；冗长}$ of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries. Yet much had happend <u>between</u>. As was discussed before, it was not <u>until</u> in the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic <u>medium</u>, following in the wake of the $pamphlet_{n.小册子，手册}$, and the book and in the <u>company</u> of the $periodical_{n.(日报以外的)定期刊物,杂志}$. It was during the same time that the communications revolution <u>speeded</u> up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading <u>on</u> through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and $motion\ pictures_{电影}$ <u>into</u> the 20th-cenrury world of the motor car and the airplane. Not everyone sees that process in <u>perspective</u>. It is important to do so.

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draw

美 [drɔ]

英 [drɔ:]

- **n.**抽彩；抽奖；抽签；平局
- **v.**描画；拖（动）；拉（动）；牵引
- 网络绘制；绘图；画画

1.描写;草拟,制订,拟(稿);描(图),绘制,画(线等),勾(轮廓)

2.画,描;制图3.惹,引,招,引起,招致,吸引(注意等)

4.拉,牵,曳,拖;拉开,张满;汲取

5.拔(牙、钉等),抽出(刀),从(容器等中)倒出(物品);取出(鸡等的)内脏

6.打(水),排干,汲出(水等液体);受,靠(人供给);领取,提取(钱款),获得(资源等),生(利),汲取(教训)

7.拉,牵,曳,张(弓等)

8.拔刀,拔枪

9.向(某处)移动,挨近,靠近,走近,靠拢(时间等)接近,逼近

10.【医学】(膏药等)吸脓,拔出牙齿

draw a conclusion

draw a comparision

引出结论，引出比较。

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diffusion

美 [dɪˈfjuʒ(ə)n]

英 [dɪˈfjuːʒ(ə)n]

- **n.**传播；散布；【物】扩散；冗长
- 网络漫射；扩散作用；弥散

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periodical

美 [.pɪriˈɑdɪk(ə)l]

英 [.pɪəriˈɒdɪk(ə)l]

- **adj.**定期的；时常发生的；定期发行的
- **n.**（学术）期刊
- 网络杂志；周期的；刊物

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lead someone on

1. to guide someone onward. *We led him on so he could see more of the gardens. Please lead Mary on. There is lots more to see here.*

带领某人向前进，onward，adv 向前

2. and **lead** someone **on** to tease someone; to encourage someone's romantic or sexual interest without sincerity. *You are just leading me on! It's not fair to continue leading him on. It's easy to lead on teenage boys.*

See also: **lead**, **on**

lead on

to continue to lead onward. *The guide led on and we followed. Lead on, my friend. We are right behind you!*

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motion picture

- **n.**电影
- **adj.**电影的

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perspective

美 [pər'spektɪv]

英 [pə(r)'spektɪv]

- **n.**观点；远景；景观；透视法
- **adj.**(按照)透视画法的；透视的
- 网络透视图；视角；看法

in perspective

- **na.**按照透视画法的[地]；展望中的[地]；正确的[地]
- 网络正确地；观察合理地；符合透视法地

It is generally recognized, however, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, followed by the invention of the integrated ciruit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, <u>although</u> its impact on the media was not immediately <u>apparent</u>. As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too, as well as <u>universal</u> , with display becoming sharper and storage <u>capacity</u> increasing. They were thought of, like people, <u>in terms of</u> generations, with the distance between generations much <u>smaller</u>.

It was within the computer age that the term "infomation society" began to be widely used to describe the <u>context</u> within which we now live. The communications revolution has influenced both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there has been controvertial views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications. "Benefits" have been weighed <u>against</u>.

Text1

If you **intend** using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to **identify** shared experiences and problems. Your humor must be **relevant** to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you **understand** their situation and are in **sympathy** with their point of view. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the **disorganized** methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to **comment** on their **disorganized** bosses.

Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' **convention**, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. Everyone is very **peaceful**, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself. "Who is that?" the new arrival asked St. Peter. "Oh, that's God," came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be **appropriate** for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will **resent** an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. You will be on safer ground if you **stick** to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

If you feel **awkward** being **humorous**, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a **relaxed** and unforced manner. Often it's the **delivery** which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised **eyebrow** or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

Look for the humor. It often comes from the **unexpected**. A **twist** on a familiar **quote** "If at first you don't succeed, give up" or a play on words or on a situation. Search for **exaggeration** and understatements. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and **inject** with humor.

Text 2

Since the dawn of human **ingenuity**n. 聪明才智；独创力；心灵手巧, people have **devised**设计；制定；发明；创造 ever more **cunning**adj. 狡猾的；奸诈的；诡诈的；灵巧的 tools to cope with work that is dangerous, **boring, burdensome**adj.负担沉重的；难以承担的；繁重的, or just **plain nasty**adj.肮脏的. That **compulsion**n.强制；冲动；强迫 has resulted in robotics — the science of **conferring** v.授予；协商；商讨；交换意见various human capabilities on machines. <u>And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical</u>adj.机动的；机械驱动的；机械的；机器的 <u>version of science **fiction**, they have begun to come close.</u>如果科学家们还没有在机械上实现科幻小说的幻想，那么他们也已经很接近这个目标了。

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ingenuity

美 [ˌɪndʒə'nuəti]

英 [ˌɪndʒə'njuːəti]

- **n.**聪明才智；独创力；心灵手巧
- 网络独创性；机灵；精巧

cunning

美 ['kʌnɪŋ]

英 ['kʌnɪŋ]

- **n.**狡猾；诡诈；狡黠
- **adj.**狡猾的；奸诈的；诡诈的；灵巧的
- 网络狡诈的；巧妙的；可爱的

burdensome

美 ['bɜrd(ə)nsəm]

英 ['bɜː(r)d(ə)ns(ə)m]

- **adj.**负担沉重的；难以承担的；繁重的
- 网络累赘的；难以负担的；劳累的

compulsion

美 [kəm'pʌlʃ(ə)n]

英 [kəm'pʌlʃ(ə)n]

- **n.**强制；冲动；强迫
- 网络强迫行为；强迫症；难以抗拒的冲动

confer

美 [kən'fɜr]

英 [kən'fɜː(r)]

- **v.**授予；协商；商讨；交换意见
- 网络商议；商谈；赋予

mechanical

美 [mə'kænɪk(ə)l]

英 [mɪ'kænɪk(ə)l]

- **adj.**机动的；机械驱动的；机械的；机器的
- 网络机械工程；力学的；机械式

devise

美 [dɪ'vaɪz]

英 [dɪ'vaɪz]

- **v.**设计；制定；发明；创造
- **n.**【法】遗赠财产的遗嘱(或其中的条款)；【法】遗赠的财产
- 网络想出；策划；计划

As a result, the modern world is increasingly **populated** by intelligent **gizmos** whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories **hum** to the **rhythm** of robot **assembly** arms. Our banking is done at **automated**adj.自动的 **teller**n.出纳员；出纳机；提款机；（尤指议会投票时的）计票员 **terminals**n.终端设备 that thank

us with mechanical politeness for the **transaction**. Our subway trains are **controlled** by tireless robo-drivers. And thanks to the **continual miniaturization** of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can **perform** some kinds of brain and **bone surgery** with **submillimeter**adj.亚毫米的 accuracy — far greater **precision** than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

populate

美 ['pɑpjə.leɪt]

英 ['pɒpjʊleɪt]

- **v.**居住于；生活于；构成...的人口；迁移
- 网络填入；填充；居住于...中

gizmo

美 ['gɪzmoʊ]

英 ['gɪzməʊ]

- **n.**小物件；小发明
- 网络线框；小玩意儿；变形器

hum

美 [hʌm]

英 [hʌm]

- **n.**嗡嗡声；交流声；哼哼声；嘈杂声
- **v.**哼(歌曲)；〈口语〉欺骗；发出嗡嗡声或呼呼声:；(在嘴里)咕咕哝哝
- **int.**哼!（表示轻蔑、踌躇、怀疑等）
- 网络人族；吽；嗡嗡叫

rhythm

美 ['rɪðəm]

英 ['rɪðəm]

- **n.**节奏；节律；韵律；规律
- 网络律动；节拍；节奏感

assembly

美 [əˈsembli]

英 [əˈsembli]

- **n.**装配；议会；集合；组合体
- 网络组装；组件；程序集

1. [c]
   立法机构；会议；议会a group of people who have been elected to meet together regularly and make decisions or laws for a particular region or country
2. [u][c]
   集会；（统称）集会者the meeting together of a group of people for a particular purpose; a group of people who meet together for a particular purpose
3. [c][u]
   （全校师生的）晨会，朝会a meeting of the teachers and students in a school, usually at the start of the day, to give information, discuss school events or say prayers together
4. [u]
   装配；组装；总成the process of putting together the parts of sth such as a vehicle or piece of furniture

teller

美 [ˈtelər]

英 [ˈtelə(r)]

- **n.**出纳员；出纳机；提款机；（尤指议会投票时的）计票员
- 网络柜员；银行出纳员；银行职员

terminal

美 [ˈtɜrmɪn(ə)l]

英 [ˈtɜː(r)mɪn(ə)l]

- **n.**终端；航站楼；终端机；航空终点站
- **adj.**晚期的；不治的；致命的；患绝症的
- 网络端子；末端的；终端设备

transaction

美 [træn'zækʃ(ə)n]

英 [træn'zækʃ(ə)n]

- **n.**处理；业务；办理
- 网络交易；事务；事务处理

continual

美 [kən'tɪnjuəl]

英 [kən'tɪnjʊəl]

- **adj.**（令人厌烦地）多次重复的；接连不断的；连续的；频频的
- 网络频繁的；不断地；持续不断的

surgery

美 ['sɜrdʒəri]

英 ['sɜː(r)dʒəri]

- **n.**外科手术；外科学；应诊时间；诊室
- 网络手术室；诊所

bone surgery

- **un.**骨科手术
- 网络骨科学科；骨头手术

submillimeter

- 网络亚毫米；亚毫米波；亚毫米的

precision

美 [prɪ'sɪʒ(ə)n]

英 [prɪˈsɪʒ(ə)n]

- **n.** 精确；准确；细致
- **adj.** 精确的
- 网络精度；精密度；精确度

But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving **utility**, they will have to operate with less human **supervision** and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves — goals that pose a real challenge. "While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error," says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, "we can't yet give a robot enough 'common sense' to reliably interact with a dynamic world."

utility

美 [juˈtɪləti]

英 [juːˈtɪləti]

- **n.** 公用事业；实用；效用；有用
- **adj.** 多用途的；多效用的；多功能的
- 网络功用；实用性；实用程序

supervision

美 [ˌsupərˈvɪʒ(ə)n]

英 [ˌsuːpə(r)ˈvɪʒ(ə)n]

- **n.** 监督；管理
- 网络监管；监视；督导

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. Despite a spell of **initial optimism** in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that **transistor circuits** and **microprocessors** might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to **extend** that forecast by decades if not centuries.

initial

美 [ɪˈnɪʃ(ə)l]

英 [ɪˈnɪʃ(ə)l]

- **adj.**最初的；开始的；第一的
- **n.**（名字的）首字母；（全名的）首字母
- **v.**用姓名的首字母作标记（或签名）于
- 网络初始；初始化；初始的

optimism

美 [ˈɑptɪ.mɪzəm]

英 [ˈɒptɪ.mɪzəm]

- **n.**乐观；乐观主义
- 网络乐观向上；乐观精神；乐观感

transistor

美 [trænˈzɪstər]

英 [trænˈzɪstə(r)]

- **n.**晶体管；晶体管收音机
- 网络电晶体；三极管；晶体三极管

circuit

美 [ˈsɜːrkɪt]

英 [ˈsɜːkɪt]

- **n.**回路；巡回；循环；圈
- **v.**(绕...)环行
- 网络电路；线路；电路，线路

extend

美 [ɪk'stend]

英 [ɪk'stend]

- **v.**扩展；延长；扩大；提供
- 网络延伸；扩充；伸展

microprocessor

美 [.maɪkroʊ'prɑ.sesər]

英 ['maɪkrəʊ.prəʊsesə(r)]

- **n.**【计】微处理器
- 网络微处理机；微处理装置；微型处理器

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented — and human perception far more complicated — than previously imagined. They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel **by a fraction of** a millimeter in a **controlled** factory **environment**. But the human mind can **glimpse** a rapidly changing scene and immediately **disregard** the 98 percent that is **irrelevant**, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a **winding** forest road or the single **suspicious** face in a big crowd. The most **advanced** computer systems on Earth can't **approach** that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don't know quite how we do it.

by a fraction of

一小部分

例句：

However it is achieved, after each layer is complete the build tray is lowered by a fraction of a millimetre and the next layer is added.
无论用何种方式，每当一层完成后建造托盘被降低几微米，然后添加下一层。

glimpse

美 [glɪmps]

英 [glɪmps]

- **v.**瞥见；[诗]闪现
- **n.**领悟；概况；见识；一睹
- 网络一瞥；一瞥，一看；掠影

disregard

美 [ˌdɪsrɪˈɡɑrd]

英 [ˌdɪsrɪˈɡɑː(r)d]

- **v.**漠视；不理会；不顾
- **n.**漠视；忽视
- 网络不管；无视；轻视

winding

美 [ˈwaɪndiŋ]

英 [ˈwaɪndɪŋ]

- **n.**缠绕；曲折；一圈；【电子】线圈
- **adj.**曲折的；弯曲的；蜿蜒的
- **v.**"wind"的现在分词形式
- 网络绕组；卷绕；绕线