**Section** Ⅰ　**Listening** **and** **Speaking**

课后·训练提升

一、单句语法填空

**1**.The final team 　　　　　　　(select) will be made tomorrow.

答案:selection

**2**.The boy looked at the toys 　　　　　　(curious) in the store.

答案:curiously

**3**.She’s a woman of high 　　　　　　　　(intelligent).

答案:intelligence

**4**.There are many 　　　　　　(require) to be a teacher.

答案:requirements

二、完成句子

**1**.他们低估了她的才智。

They underestimated 　　　　 　　　　.

答案:her intelligence

**2**.我的室友对我以前的生活非常好奇。

My roommate was 　　　　 　　　　　my previous life.

答案:curious about

**3**.重要的是要注意你的身心健康。

It’s important to notice your 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　well-being.

答案:mental and physical

**4**.不仅他英语讲得流利,就连他父母也讲得非常好。

Not only 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　English fluently,but also his parents speak it very well.

答案:does he speak

三、阅读理解

**A**

Here’s a list of some interesting facts about stars.

The sun is the closest star to Earth.The sun is about 150 million kilometres away.Our sun,like most other stars,gives off power and light by nuclear fusion (核聚变),which happens exactly where it’s the hottest.The sun is about 4.5 billion years old and it will still last six billion years or so. When it runs out of its fuel (燃料),it would develop into a red star and increase in size.

Since stars are billions of light years away,it may be hard to recognise that stars are in continuous battles with themselves.All the stars have their own gravitational pull (引力) that pulls them.The surprising part is that the nuclear fusion occurring inside the star truly produces an outward(向外的) push to resist (抵抗) the gravitational force,which keeps its present shape.

Stars have different colours.The hottest stars are surprisingly the smallest ones and are blue in colour.Their temperatures go to about 12,000 kelvin.Although the yellow-coloured stars are the middle-sized ones just like the sun,their temperatures fall to about 6,000 kelvin.And lastly,the coolest and greatest ones are coloured red and the temperatures of them are about 3,000 kelvin.

When looking at the night sky,we may think that stars are up there alone.But don’t be surprised that most of these heavenly bodies in fact come in pairs.And some can even come in groups of 3 or even 4!

**1**.What will happen when the sun runs out of its fuel?

A.It will disappear slowly.

B.It will last six billion years.

C.It will become a white star.

D.It will become larger in size.

答案:D

解析:根据第二段的“When it runs out of its fuel,it would develop into a red star and increase in size.”可知,当太阳用完它的能量,它会变成红巨星,而且体积会增大。

**2**.What do we know about the colour of the star?

A.It is blue when it is very cold.

B.It looks red when it is far away.

C.It seems yellow when it is over 3,000 kelvin.

D.It has something to do with its size and temperature.

答案:D

解析:根据第四段内容可知,恒星的颜色与它的大小和温度有关。

**3**.How do most of the stars appear in space in reality?

A.They appear only in pairs.

B.They appear without rules.

C.They stay alone here and there.

D.They appear in small groups or in pairs.

答案:D

解析:根据最后一段内容可知,大多数恒星在太空中不是孤立地出现,而是以成对的形式出现,甚至有时候是以三个或四个一组的形式出现。

**B**

Traditionally,robots have been hard,made of metal and other rigid material.But a team of scientists at Harvard University in the US has managed to build an entirely soft robot—one that draws inspiration from an octopus (章鱼).

Described in science journal *Nature*,the “Octobot” could pave the way for more effective autonomous robots that could be used in search,rescue and exploration.“The Octobot is a minimal system which may serve as a foundation for a new generation of completely soft,autonomous robots,”the study’s authors wrote.

Robots built for precise,repetitive movements in a controlled environment don’t do so well on rough terrains (地形) or in unpredictable conditions.And they aren’t especially safe around humans,because they’re made up of hard and heavy parts that could be potentially dangerous to their users.

So researchers have been working on building soft robots for decades.They’ve taken inspiration from nature,looking to animals from jellyfish (水母) to cockroaches(蟑螂),which are often made up of more flexible matter.

But creating a completely soft robot remains a challenge.Even if engineers build a silicone (硅酮) body,it’s still a grand challenge to construct flexible versions of essential parts,such as a source of power.

“Although soft robotics is still in its early stage,it holds great promise for several applications,such as search and rescue operations and exploration,”Barbara Mazzolai and Virgilio Mattoli of the Italian Institute of Technology’s Centre for MicroBioRobotics,wrote in a comment.“Soft robots might also open up new approaches to improving wellness and the quality of life.”

**4**.What’s the special feature of “Octobot”?

A.It’s soft.

B.It’s made of metal.

C.It’s very small.

D.It looks like an octopus.

答案:A

解析:细节理解题。根据第二段中的“The Octobot is a minimal system which may serve as a foundation for a new generation of completely soft,autonomous robots”可知,Octobot是一种可以用作软体机器人基础部件的微型系统;据此可知,Octobot的特点是柔软。故选A项。

**5**.What’s the disadvantage of traditional robots?

A.They’re hard to control.

B.They’re too heavy to move.

C.They can’t predict conditions.

D.They can’t behave well all the time.

答案:D

解析:推理判断题。根据第三段的内容可知,传统机器人在崎岖的地形上表现并不理想,此外,由于沉重的金属部件,传统机器人可能会对人造成伤害;据此可知,传统机器人并不能一直表现良好。故选D项。

**6**.One of the biggest challenges is to build Octobot’s 　　　.

A.silicone body　　　　　 B.complex components

C.precise movements D.flexible power source

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。根据第五段中的“Even if engineers build a silicone body,it’s still a grand challenge to construct flexible versions of essential parts,such as a source of power.”可知,即使工程师利用硅酮制造出了软体机器人的身体,但是建造柔韧性强的关键部件仍然面临巨大的挑战,比如动力来源;据此可知,制造软体机器人最大的挑战之一是柔韧性强的动力来源。故选D项。

**7**.What’s the possible application of “Octobot”?

A.Medical research. B.Life rescue.

C.Machine operation. D.House cleaning.

答案:B

解析:细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“Although soft robotics is still in its early stage,it holds great promise for several applications,such as search and rescue operations and exploration”可知,尽管软体机器人技术还处于早期阶段,但它适用于诸如搜索救援和探索等任务。故选B项。

四、语篇填空

Last Monday,the students at an elementary school welcomed a new student.He was not shy at all and seemed **1**.　　　　　　　 (recognise) all kids by their names immediately.You may wonder who can do that.Well,the new student was not a human **2**. a robot.The 1.2-metre tall student is part of a robot experiment.The experiment is to test **3**.　　　　　　　　 if robots can naturally deal with a group of people.

**4**.　　　　　　　(compare) to other students,the robot appeared to be smarter than his “classmates”,because he was programmed with the facial **5**.　　　　　　(photo) and voiceprints of all kids and teachers there.Also,he **6**.　　　　　　　(design) with the contents of all the textbooks.As **7**.　　　　　　　  result,he impressed everyone by answering every question **8**.　　　　　　　(correct).

In fact,this is not the first time the robot **9**.(be) around humans.In the past years he has done many tasks,one of **10**.　　　　　　　 was accompanying patients at hospital.

答案:1.to recognise　2.but　3.out　4.Compared　5.photos　6.was designed　7.a　8.correctly　9.has been　10.which