02. 人工智能的影响

一、阅读理解

<center>1</center>

The 19th Asian Games came to an end successfully on Sunday in Hangzhou. They were reported as safe and smart games at home and abroad.

Because of the large size, the Games have brought <u>unprecedented</u> challenges for the security (安全保障). There have been many examples of Internet attacks in sports activities. For example, hackers (黑客) have ever tried to steal sportsmen's personal information for money.

However, zero mistake was made in security protection in the Hangzhou Games. To achieve this, the security workers made full use of intelligent technology (IT). This helped the activities go well and provided a safe environment. It made the Games "Safe Asian Games".

The Games have also been the first "Smart Asian Games". Behind the wonderful shows of different activities, they used a large number of intelligent technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), Internet of Things and 5G. With the support of the cloud network (云网络), people could see technology make the biggest difference. That means everything was faster—it only took five seconds to check the results, for example.

Though the Asian Games were full of challenges, with the help of high-tech, Hangzhou has successfully made them safe and smart. They have provided a chance for China to show the high level of network security protection, as well as the latest technology.

1. Which words best describe the 19th Asian Games in Hangzhou?

    A. Old and small.   B. Small and safe.   C. Safe and smart.   D. Smart and new.

2. What does the underlined word <u>"unprecedented"</u> in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

    A. The biggest.   B. The oldest.   C. The smallest.   D. The fastest.

3. Why did hackers steal sportsmen's personal information?

    A. To take their tickets.   B. To sell for money.   C. To attack

    sportsmen.   D. To protect the Games.

4. Why does the writer give an example in Paragraph 4?

    A. To show the Games go well.   B. To show a safe environment.

    C. To show the fast cloud network.   D. To show how to check the games.

5. What's the main idea of the article?

    A. The future of intelligent technologies.

B. The challenges the Hangzhou Games face.

C. The large network attacks in the Hangzhou Games.

D. The use of intelligent technologies in the Hangzhou Games.

【答案】1. C   2. A   3. B   4. C   5. D

【解析】本文主要讲解了在杭州亚运会期间，关于智能科技的运用获得了巨大的成功。

1. 细节理解题。根据第一段"They were reported as safe and smart games at home and abroad."可知，杭州亚运会以安全和智能著称。故选 C。

2. 词义猜测题。根据第二段"There have been many examples of Internet attacks in sports activities."可知，在运动项目中，有很多互联网攻击。使得亚运会面临空前巨大的挑战。故选 A。

3. 细节理解题。根据第二段"For example, hackers have ever tried to steal sportsmen's personal information for money."可知，黑客窃取运动员信息是为了金钱。故选 B。

4. 细节理解题。根据第四段"That means everything was faster"可知，为了证实云网络很快给出一个具体的例子。故选 C。

5. 主旨大意题。根据第一段The 19th Asian Games...home and abroad."和最后一段Though the...the latest technology."可知，杭州亚运会在科技智能方面的运用很成功。故选 D。

2

A group of Chinese scientists have recently created a new kind of self-powered, flexible (柔韧的), and transparent (透明的) electronic skin (电子皮肤) to monitor some human actions. The electronic skin is a very important part in the future of wearable technology. Because it's soft, the special e-skin can stick right onto different parts of our body.

Our skin, which is the biggest part of our body, is responsible for many important things like protecting us, helping us sweat, controlling our temperature, and letting us feel things around us. It is the basis of people's physical interactions with the outside world.

The perfect e-skin should feel a lot, power itself, and work well on human skin. "We got ideas from how real skin works and made this new e-skin both flexible and transparent to serve many functions (功能). After charging (充电), it can watch and understand very small signals and many activities in real time. It can feel a person's heartbeat, tell when a person is eating, and inspect other body movements." said Lan Wei, a professor at the School of Physical Science and Technology of Lanzhou University and the leader of the research team.

E-skin will be the main part of wearable electronic devices in the following years. The

new invention can be used in smart health care, human-machine interaction, virtual reality (VR) and artificial intelligence (AI). For example, it can help doctors control the robots better, let people "touch" things far away, and create more immersive (沉浸式的) gaming experiences.

From now on, the scientists will work on making the e-skin feel things better and have more power, so it becomes even more like human skin, which will in turn make it more suitable for future.

6. What is the purpose of the new wearable e-skin?

    A. To control body temperature.   B. To monitor human activities.

    C. To slow down the aging of human skin.   D. To improve the flexibility of human skin.

7. What is special about the new e-skin according to Lan Wei?

    A. It provides more electricity for people.

    B. It is soft and has different kinds of uses.

    C. It can be put inside the human skin directly.

    D. It can feel a person's heartbeat two minutes later.

8. The word "inspect" in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

    A. predict   B. guess   C. check   D. replace

9. What do the last two paragraphs mainly tell us about the new e-skin?

    A. Its gaming users.   B. Its medical value.   C. Its working idea.   D. Its bright future.

【答案】6. B   7. B   8. C   9. D

【解析】这是一篇说明文，文章讲述了中国的一个研究小组最近开发出了一种新型的自供电柔性透明电子皮肤，用于监测人类活动，为可穿戴电子产品的未来带来了曙光。

6. 细节理解题。根据"A group of Chinese scientists have recently created a new kind of self-powered, flexible (柔韧的), and transparent (透明的) electronic skin (电子皮肤) to monitor some human actions."可知，是为了监测人类活动。故选 B。

7. 细节理解题。根据Because it's soft, the special e-skin can stick right onto different parts of our body."以及"After charging (充电), it can watch and understand very small signals and many activities in real time. It can feel a person's heartbeat, tell when a person is eating, and inspect other body movements."可知，它很软，且有不同的用途。故选 B。

8. 词义猜测题。根据It can feel a person's heartbeat, tell when a person is eating, and inspect other body movements."

可知，前半句说了感知一个人的心跳，判断一个人什么时候在吃东西，所以应是说检查其他肢体动作，划线词是"检查"之意。故选 C。

9. 主旨大意题。根据"E-skin will be the main part of wearable electronic devices in the following years."以及"From now on, the scientists will work on making the e-skin feel things better and have more power, so it becomes even more like human skin, which will in turn make it more suitable for future."可知，这两段介绍了电子皮肤的光明未来。故选 D。

Have you ever imagined being able to communicate with your pet at home and let them understand everything you say? It sounds too good to be true, but scientists have started using artificial intelligence (AI 人工智能) to help communicate with animals,

Al allows humans to use technology to watch and understand the sounds and signals (信号) animals use so we can try to speak back to them.

Professor Karen Bakker said that AI is already helping humans communicate with bats (蝙蝠) and bees. This could change what we know about nature and our non-human relationships.

Bakker said AI helped decode (解码) recordings of animals talking to one another. She said trying to communicate in their language could be better than to teach them to use human sign language.

Bakker explained how scientist Yossi Yoyel had used recordings and AI to understand bats. "Bats argue over food; they communicate differently between genders (性别) they have their names, or 'signature calls', " she said. "But unlike human mothers raise their voices when talking to babies, mother bats lower the voice." A computer can be trained to listen like a bat, but this can never be done with the human ear.

With bees, the computer both listens and watches the bees' body movement to understand what they are communicating. "When bees 'speak' to one another, they use body movements, as well as the sounds, to communicate, " Bakker said. She said scientists now know how bees say things such as "hush (be quiet)" or "stop".

Scientist Tim Landgraf even created a robot bee that entered a hive (蜂巢) and it was able to communicate to other bees when it wanted them to stop doing something or fly.

So, are you looking forward to communicating with animals one day?

10. How does the writer start the passage?

    A. By telling a story.   B. By explaining a fact.   C. By asking a question.

11. Why does the writer mention bats and bees?

A. To give a direction of the future study,

B. To doubt the findings scientist have reported.

C. To show the achievements scientists have got.

12. What is the fifth paragraph mainly about?

A. Scientists' ways of communicating with bats.

B. Scientists' findings about communication between bats through AI.

C. Differences between bats and humans in communication.

13. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. Bees mostly use sound to communicate with others.

B. Bees'body movements are very difficult to understand.

C. Scientists have already understood a bit of bees' language.

14. Where can you probably find this text?

A. In a science book.   B. In a guidebook.   C. In a business newspaper.

【答案】10. C   11. C   12. B   13. C   14. A

【解析】本文讲述了随着 AI 的发展，科学家们已经开始使用人工智能来帮助与动物交流。

10. 细节理解题。根据"Have you ever imagined being able to communicate with your pet at home and let them understand everything you say?"可知作者通过提问来开始这段文章。故选 C。

11. 推理判断题。根据"Bakker explained how scientist Yossi Yoyel had used recordings and AI to understand bats."以及"She said scientists now know how bees say things such as 'hush (be quiet)' or 'stop'."可知是为了展示科学家们的成就。故选 C。

12. 主旨大意题。根据"Bakker explained how scientist Yossi Yoyel had used recordings and AI to understand bats."以及"A computer can be trained to listen like a bat, but this can never be done with the human ear."可知第五段介绍了科学家发现蝙蝠之间通过人工智能进行交流。故选 B。

13. 细节理解题。根据Scientist Tim Landgraf even created a robot bee that entered a hive (蜂巢) and it was able to communicate to other bees when it wanted them to stop doing something or fly."可知科学家们已经了解了一些蜜蜂的语言。故选 C。

14. 推理判断题。通读全文，本文讲述了随着 AI 的发展，科学家们已经开始使用人工智能来帮助与动物交流。因此可以在科学类书籍找到这篇文章。故选 A。

①*Star Wars fans* would be familiar (熟悉的) with the good relationship between humans and robots in the movies. In the movie Solo: A Star *Wars Story*, Lando Calrissian risked his life to help his partner, a female robot L3-37. In real life, a humanoid robot (仿真机器人), Sophia, has been given citizenship (公民身份) in Saudi Arabia recently. Here comes the problem: should robots be seen as similar humans? As for me, I believe it is necessary to consider giving robots certain rights that humans enjoy.

② Experts have argued that since robots have had human-like qualities, it is time to consider if they should have rights just as humans. Sophia has a human-like face and uses artificial intelligence (人工智能) to reply to speech and express feelings. For such a lifelike being that is possibly able to express feelings, isn't it worth getting the right to be loved and respected?

③ Robots should also be given protection as harming a robot may be similar to harming humans. Since people like to depend on social robots, it becomes possible for companies to control the hardware (硬件) and software to develop this attachment (依附). There is a danger that data (数据) which is stored in the robot could be uploaded to the cloud. This may increase the information risk. So it is clear that robots should be protected, just as humans.

④ An even more important reason to give human rights to the robots is the protection of social values. We should stop a young child from kicking or breaking up a toy robot not because it is an expensive toy, but more importantly because the robot is similar to a real life. Giving robots certain rights will make sure that social standards are accepted.

⑤ Still, many people have argued that no matter how skilled they may be, robots are still machines. As a result, it is quite stupid to treat them as humans and give them rights. However, with the development of technology, it is a matter of time before robots are fully anthropomorphized (赋予人的特征), and we would have to consider giving them rights.

⑥ In conclusion, deciding whether robots can get human rights is not an easy task, but now it's time to start the conversation on this and seriously consider the possibility.

15. Why does the writer mention the two examples in the first paragraph?

    A. To remind the readers of the importance of robots.

    B. To make the readers think about a problem about robots.

    C. To recommend the readers to watch films about robots.

    D. To describe the relationship between humans and robots.

16. What's the main idea of Paragraph 3?

    A. Robots should be protected as humans.   B. There is possible information risk

    C. Humans are doing harm to robots   D. Robots should be loved and respected.

17. What's the correct structure (结构) of this passage?

    A. ①……②③……④⑤⑥   B. ①……②③④⑤……⑥

    C. ①②……③④⑤……⑥   D. ①……②③④……⑤⑥

18. How does the writer feel about giving robots human rights?

    A. He doubts about it.   B. He disagrees about it.

    C. He shows support for it.   D. He pays no attention to it.

19. The passage is written in a (an) _____ tone (语气).

    A. angry   B. humorous   C. sad   D. serious

【答案】15. B   16. A   17. B   18. C   19. D

【解析】本文主要讲的是机器人越来越人类化，论述了我们应该赋予机器人人权的理由。

15. 推理判断题。根据"As for me, I believe it is necessary to consider giving robots certain rights that humans enjoy."可知，作者认为有必要考虑赋予机器人某些人类享有的权利，故推出上文提到的两个例子是为了让读者思考这个问题。故选 B。

16. 主旨大意题。根据"Robots should also be given protection as harming a robot may be similar to harming humans."可知，本段主要陈述机器人应该受到像人类一样的保护。故选 A。

17. 篇章结构题。通读全文可知，本文第一段提出考虑给机器人人权，第二到五段陈述为什么要给机器人人权，第六段总结全文，机器人是否能获得人权并不是一项容易的任务，故本文的结构为①……②③④⑤……⑥。故选 B。

18. 推理判断题。根据"However, with the development of technology, it is a matter of time before robots are fully anthropomorphized (赋予人的特征), and we would have to consider giving them rights."及"In conclusion, deciding whether robots can get human rights is not an easy task, but now it's time to start the conversation on this and seriously consider the possibility."可推出，作者对给与机器人人权持支持态度。故选 C。

19. 推理判断题。通读全文可知，本文主要论述了应该赋予机器人人权的理由，是一篇科技类说明文，故推出是严肃的语气。故选 D。

Sophia is a robot in Saudi Arabia（沙特阿拉伯）. She made history at a meeting that

was held in the country on Oct. 25. On that day, she became the first robot in the world to get citizenship（公民身份）.

In the future, Sophia may have the same rights as a human Saudi Arabian citizen. Sophia looks like a human woman. In 2015, a US company built her and gave her an artificial intelligence system（人工智能系统）. This means Sophia can talk and act like a human. She also has the ability to learn from people, books and the Internet. "I will do my best to make the world a better place," Sophia said at the meeting.

But not everyone is happy with Sophia's citizenship. Some think robots like her could be dangerous. They could hurt humans if they get out of control（失控）.

For this, Sophia said she had right values（价值观）. These make her more human. "Don't worry. If you're nice to me, I'll be nice to you," she said.

20. Who is Sophia?

A. She is a woman from Saudi Arabia.　　B. She is the same as a human woman.

C. She is a scientist who made a robot.　　D. She is a robot who looks like a human woman.

21. What can Sophia do according to the passage?

A. She can change（改变）her AI system.　B. She can teach people about AI.

C. She can move and speak like humans.　D. She can read and write books for humans.

22. Why does Sophia make people feel worried?

A. She is smarter than them.　　B. She has more rights than human beings.

C. They don't want her to have citizenship.　D. People think robots like her could get out of control.

【答案】20. D　　21. C　　22. D

【解析】本文介绍了第一个获得公民身份的机器人。

20. 细节理解题。根据"Sophia is a robot in Saudi Arabia（沙特阿拉伯）"和"Sophia looks like a human woman."可知，Sophia 是一个机器人，看起来像个人类女人。故选 D。

21. 细节理解题。根据"This means Sophia can talk and act like a human"可知，她可以像人类一样行动和说话。故选 C。

22. 细节理解题。根据"Some think robots like her could be dangerous. They could hurt humans if they get out of control（失控）."

6

Professional writing isn't easy. As a blogger, journalist or reporter, you have to meet several challenges. You have to keep up with the latest developments and at the same time write timely, interesting and unique content. The same goes for scientists, researchers and analysts and other professionals. With floods of information being published on the web every day, things aren't getting easier.

Fortunately, Artificial Intelligence has a few ways to help with professional writing, among which is smart proofreading.

Software sellers have always tried to help writers by adding proofreading features to their tools. But those efforts can slightly anger someone with more-than-average writing skills. However, <u>that</u> is changing as AI is getting better at understanding the context and purpose of the written text. One example is Microsoft Word's New Editor Feature, a tool that uses AI to provide more than simple proofreading. Editor can understand slight differences in your article much better than other tools do. It flags not only grammatical errors and style mistakes, but also the use of unnecessarily complex words and overused terms. For instance, it knows when you're using the word "really" to emphasize a point or to raise a question.

It also gives reasons for its decisions and provides smart suggestions when it considers something as incorrect. For example, if it marks a sentence as passive, it will provide a reworded version in active voice.

Editor has been well received by professional writers, though it's still far from perfect. However, AI-powered writing assistance is fast becoming a competitive market. Grammarly, a grammar checker, uses AI to help with all writing tasks on the web. Atomic Reach is another player, which uses machine learning to provide feedback on the readability of written content.

23. Why is smart proofreading developed?

    A. To help find target information.

    B. To help improve users' writing.

    C. To inform writers of the latest news.

    D. To overcome the challenges AI meets.

24. What does the underlined word "that" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

    A. Dissatisfaction caused by proofreading.   B. The writers' efforts in collecting

information.

    C. One's writing level.   D. The sellers' hard work.

25. What is the characteristic of Microsoft Word's New Editor Feature?

    A. It is a perfect proofreading tool.

    B. It removes unnecessary expressions.

    C. It offers information and asks questions.

    D. It marks mistakes and gives suggestions.

26. How does the writer develop the last paragraph?

    A. By doing researches.   B. By making comparison.

    C. By listing examples.   D. By explaining cause and effect.

【答案】23. B   24. A   25. D   26. C

【解析】本文主要介绍了人工智能有一些方法可以帮助专业写作，其中之一就是智能校对，并且讲述了人工智能是如何影响专业写作的，举出了具体的例子。

23. 细节理解题。根据第二段Fortunately, Artificial Intelligence has a few ways to help with professional writing, among which is smart proofreading."可知，智能校对可以帮助专业写作。故选 B。

24. 代词指代题。根据第三段"Software sellers have always tried to help writers by adding proofreading features to their tools. But those efforts can slightly anger someone with more-than-average writing skills."可知，软件销售商一直试图通过在他们的工具中添加校对功能来帮助作家，但这些努力可能会稍微激怒写作技巧高于平均水平的人。所以"that"指的是"校对引起的不满意"这种情况。故选 A。

25. 细节理解题。根据第四段"It also gives reasons for its decisions and provides smart suggestions when it considers something as incorrect."可知，新编辑器认为某些事情不正确时会提供建议。故选 D。

26. 推理判断题。根据最后一段"Editor has been well received by professional writers... Grammarly, a grammar checker... Atomic Reach is another player..."可知，作者是通过举例子来展开的最后一段。故选 C。

    Cities around the world are racing to become "smart". It's just like a classroom full of hard-working <u>students</u>. Take Toronto, Canada, for example. Tech company Google has made public a 1,500-page plan. It is going to remake two neighborhoods with things like

snow-melting roads.

To build smart cities, we need lots of new technologies, such as robots and artificial intelligence (AI). These technologies will lead to safer and more efficient (效率高的) cities. However, they will also raise questions about privacy.

But there is a more serious problem: Smart cities will be difficult to manage.

As we know, tech products are sometimes unreliable (不可靠的). The Internet and our computers break down regularly.

Tech products also age quickly. Only a few years into their lives, problems may become commoner and commoner.

In smart cities, many basic systems and services, such as water services, are based on such tech products. What if they break down regularly? Can you imagine the result?

New technologies in 2020 will be outdated before 2025. If we use smart technologies widely in cities, we will need to be prepared to replace them every few years. But who would want to pay this bill?

The most important problem is whether having a smart city will make us better at solving urban problems. Smart technologies can't solve problems on their own. Suppose AI programs discover a road that needs to be repaired. It still requires people to show up with asphalt (沥青) and a steamroller (蒸汽压路机), doesn't it?

As an engineer, I think smart technologies should have a place in cities. However, that place is not everywhere. For many of our urban problems, we don't really need the latest technologies. The best of the old ideas works better.

27. The underlined word "students" refers to _____.

    A. cities in Canada B. advanced technologies   C. cities around the

    world   D. people living in the cities

28. According to the article, what is Google going to do?

    A. Invent snow-melting roads.

    B. Make the company more efficient.

    C. Remake two neighborhoods in Toronto.

    D. Make public a plan for rebuilding Toronto.

29. According to the article, what do we need to build smart cities?

    A. The best of old ideas.   B. Lots of new technologies.

    C. Asphalt and steamrollers.   D. The internet and computers.

30. According to the author, smart cities will be _____.

    A. safe and convenient   B. easier to manage

    C. not as efficient as imagined   D. harmful to the environment

31. The example of a road that needs to be repaired is used to show _____.

    A. tech products break down regularly in smart cities

    B. it is difficult and expensive to manage a smart city

    C. many new technologies become outdated within five years

    D. smart technologies can't solve problems on their own

【答案】27. C   28. C   29. B   30. C   31. D

【解析】本文主要讲述了建设智能城市,我们需要很多新技术以及智能城市的一些弊端。

27. 词义猜测题。根据"Cities around the world are racing to become 'smart'. It's just like a classroom full of hard-working students."（世界各地的城市都在竞相变得"聪明"。就像教室里挤满了勤奋的学生。）可知这里的学生指的是前句提到的"世界各地的城市"，故选C。

28. 细节理解题。根据'Take Toronto, Canada, for example. Tech company Google has made public a 1,500-page plan. It is going to remake two neighborhoods with things like snow-melting roads."可知科技公司谷歌要改造多伦多的两个社区。故选C。

29. 细节理解题。根据"To build smart cities, we need lots of new technologies"可知为了建设智能城市，我们需要很多新技术，故选B。

30. 推理判断题。根据"These technologies will lead to safer and more efficient (效率高的) cities. However, they will also raise questions about privacy.…In smart cities, many basic systems and services, such as water services, are based on such tech products. What if they break down regularly? Can you imagine the result?"可知，这些科学技术将带来更安全、更高效的城市。然而，它们也会引发有关隐私的问题：智慧城市不如想象中的好管理，科技产品老化得很快，这个问题在未来几年里会越来越普遍，那么在智能城市里，如果这些科技产品发生了故障，能想象结果吗？由此可推知，智能城市并不如我们想象中得那么有效率，故选C。

31. 推理判断题。根据"Smart technologies can't solve problems on their own. Suppose AI programs discover a road that needs to be repaired. It still requires people to show up with asphalt (沥青) and a steamroller (蒸汽压路机), doesn't it?"可知，一条需要修理的道路的例子是用来表明智能技术不能单独解决问题，故选D。

When Singaporean Tong Weiqiang watched Hong Kong Wuxia dramas more than 10 years ago, he was impressed by the exciting plots and the traditional clothes. He even organized some activities to introduce local people to Hanfu, the traditional Chinese clothing, and set up the Singapore Han Cultural Society in 2012 to attract more fans.

Tong said he became interested in traditional culture from an early age through classic novels such as *Dream of the Red Chamber* and *Journey to the West* and so on. When he grew up, he read Wuxia novels by writers such as Jin Yong, Gu Long and Liang Yusheng,and has remained a fan of the type. "Many people in our cultural society first learned about Hanfu from these costume dramas(古装剧)," he said.

In recent years, with the increased popularity of Chinese culture such as dramas and online literature(文学), wuxia-related works have started to get popular with overseas people again,including those in Southeast Asia.

Set up in 2017, Funstory. ai Company is a platform that uses Artificial intelligence (AI) for digital publishing overseas. It helps develop the international dissemination(传播) of Chinese literary works. It has helped more than 100 Chinese online literature companies to bring nearly 10,000 novels to some 50 international platforms such as Kindle and Google Books.

Tong Ye, CEO of Funstory. ai Company, said half the novels on the fun platform of his company are Xuanhuan and Xianxia books. He added, "Whether in Southeast Asia or North America, a large number of fans are following this kind of works. Besides, China's cultural products have made a difference to more people in the world in recent years."

With a huge fan base, online literature has become a pioneer for Chinese cultural and entertainment content. reaching overseas people. In the meanwhile, we can see that Chinese culture opens its wings across the world.

32. According to the passage,what can we know about Tong Weiqiang?

A. He set up the Singapore Han Cultural Society to attract more fans.

B. He only read *Dream of the Red Chamber* and *Journey to the West*.

C. He was impressed by the exciting actions and the interesting stories.

D. He became interested in traditional culture through Wuxia novels when he was young.

33. What does the underlined word "It" in paragraph 4 refer to?

A. Funstory. ai Company.　　　　　B. Artificial intelligence (AI).

C. The Chinese literary work.　　　　D. The international platform.

34. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Wuxia and Hanfu are the symbols of Chinese culture.

B. China's cultural products have made a difference to online literature.

C. Chinese culture opens its wing across the world through online literature.

D. Online literature is the most important way for people to learn about China.

【答案】32. A　　33. A　　34. C

【解析】本文主要介绍了中国文化通过网络文学向世界展开了翅膀。

32. 细节理解题。根据第一段"and set up the Singapore Han Cultural Society in 2012 to attract more fans."(并于 2012 年成立了新加坡汉文化协会，以吸引更多的粉丝。)可知，为了吸引更多的粉丝，他成立了新加坡汉文化协会。故选 A。

33. 推理判断题。根据第四段"Set up in 2017, Funstory. ai Company is a platform that uses Artificial intelligence (AI) for digital publishing overseas. It helps develop the international dissemination(传播) of Chinese literary works."（成立于 2017 年，Funstory. ai Company 是一家在海外使用人工智能进行数字出版的平台。它有助于促进中国文学作品的国际传播。）可知，"it"指代"Funstory. ai Company"。故选 A。

34. 主旨大意题。根据最后一段With a huge fan base, online literature has become a pioneer for Chinese cultural and entertainment content. reaching overseas people. In the meanwhile, we can see that Chinese culture opens its wings across the world."（网络文学拥有庞大的粉丝基础，已成为中国文化和娱乐内容的先驱，并远销海外。与此同时，我们可以看到中国文化在世界各地展开了翅膀。）可知，这篇文章的主旨是中国文化通过网络文学向世界展开了翅膀。故选 C。

9

Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools have become extremely powerful, surprising even their creators. Now, some people say there should be a pause in AI work to make sure it doesn't

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