

理工英语

读写教程

主 编 刘 芹
副主编 顾定兰
于金红

ACADEMIC ENGLISH FOR
SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING :
READING AND WRITING



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专门用途英语

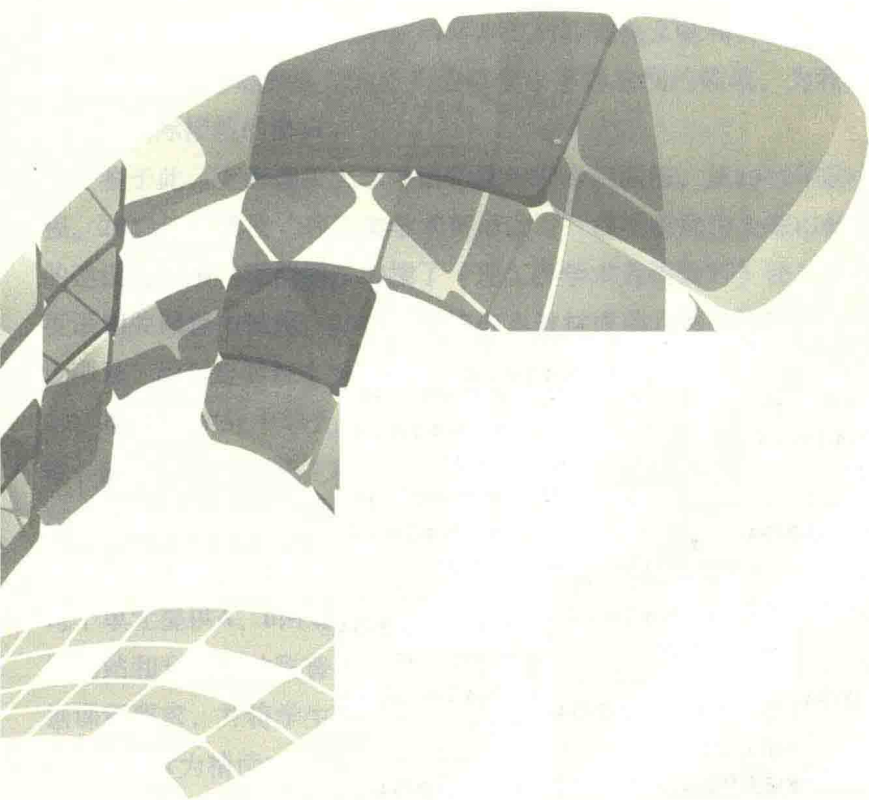
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前言

为了适应新时期的发展要求，2003年教育部在全国大规模展开了大学英语教学改革，并于2004年印发了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(2007年7月10日印发正式版本，简称《要求》)，建议各高等学校根据实际情况，“设计出各自的大学英语课程体系，将综合英语类、语言技能类、语言应用类、语言文化类和专业英语类等必修课程和选修课程有机结合，确保不同层次的学生在英语应用能力方面得到充分的训练和提高”。《要求》不仅明确了大学英语课程的育人目标，同时也阐明了大学英语课程的教学目标：“大学英语课程不仅是一门基础课程，也是拓宽知识、了解世界文化的素质教育课程，兼有工具性和人文性”。《大学英语教学指南》(征求意见稿)进一步强调了英语的双重性质，指出“工具性”除了需要在高中英语教学的基础上进一步提高学生英语听、说、读、写、译的能力，也体现在专门用途英语上，“学生可以通过学习与专业或未来工作有关的学术英语或职业英语，获得在学术或职业领域进行交流的相关能力”。

在大力培养复合型理工科卓越国际人才的年代，通用学术英语能力(如基本听懂用英语讲授的专业课程和讲座，阅读所学专业的综述性文献和资料，并用英语撰写所学专业的简短报告和论文)的培养成为大学英语教学中不容忽视的领域，为我国的科学技术建设和发展打开了与国际接轨的窗口。

鉴于此，上海理工大学外语学院组织专门队伍，从2012年起全力打造理工学术英语类课程。2013年，我校“理工类学术英语读写”成功获批为上海市教委本科重点课程。在该课程的建设过程中，我们同步编撰了《理工类学术英语读写》校本教材，并分期分批在我校大学英语相关课程中试用。2015年，该校本教材成功入选上海理工大学“精品本科”系列教材建设项目，编写组对校本教材进行了整合、修订、提炼，并加入最新内容，遂成此书。

本教程共分十单元：互联网+、通信安全、生物工程、食品安全、材料科学、交通运输、航空航天、环境工程、能源工程和科学前沿。单元的划分以国务院制定的“国家中长期科学和技术发展规划纲要(2006—2020年)”为依据，结合国内外著名理工科院校的前沿专业分类，在涵盖普通专业的基础上，着重介绍符合国家科技发展需求的重点领域和前沿技术。每个单元提供A、B两篇阅读文章，从不同角度展现出该领域的整体面貌；语篇来源为国际通用网站和刊物上的科普、科技类文章，尽量不作删减，以保持其原汁原味的风格。同时，根据课程要求，并将学生的兴趣、接受能力等因素考虑在内，按照由易到难的顺序安排。每单元的A篇章为精读文章，B篇章为泛读文章；从话题引入、主题讨论、结构分析、构建词汇等多方面帮助学生掌握理工学术篇章的基本要素，并设计多种练习方式，以读带写，循序渐进地引导学生掌握下定义、作比较、描述图表、分析数据等学术方法，收集相关阅读和写作技

巧，学会运用文章的基本写作要素，撰写学术段落和语篇。

本教程是上海市教委本科重点课程“理工类学术英语读写”和上海理工大学“精品本科”系列教材建设项目的成果。在编写上力求做到读写技巧和文本特点相结合，阅读训练和写作训练相糅合，可供普通高等院校具有一定英语基础的理工类非英语专业本科生及低年级研究生作为英语教材使用，也可以作为各院校其他专业大学英语课程或素质拓展课的补充资料，或供英语爱好者自主学习使用。

对于本书可能存在的疏漏和不足之处，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2016年9月

使用说明

《理工英语读写教程》体现“读写结合、以读带写”的编写理念。引导学生首先通过阅读理工学术语篇，了解此类文章的遣词造句特色和篇章布局模式，再以大量练习加强阅读理解和语言技能训练；然后结合篇章内容辅以写作练习，帮助学生熟悉理工学术语篇的写作手法，学会撰写基本的理工学术英语论文。

本教程共有十个单元，每单元由导入语和Text A, Text B两篇课文组成。每单元授课时间4学时，教师可参考如下顺序开展教学。

Text A

I. Topic Introduction

了解课文的背景和基本内容，找出文章主旨。

此部分配读前练习，要求学生快速浏览全文，匹配主要段落含义。

II. Intensive Reading

精读课文，学习注释和词汇，了解文章体裁和结构，掌握相关阅读技巧。

此部分教学以教师讲授为主，学生讨论为辅。

III. Exercises for Reading

通常由讨论、词汇、完形填空和中译英等练习组成。

教师在讲解完Text A后可以选择部分练习在课堂上精讲精练，夯实学生的学习效果。其余练习可作为课后作业，让学生在课后复习的基础上自行完成，在下堂课时讨论。

IV. Exercises for Writing

深入剖析文章的写作特色。

教师可引导学生围绕Text A中的文本特色对理工英语的遣词造句和文章结构做深入探讨，学习此类文章与文学文本的不同之处，并学习学术语篇开头、正文和结尾的写作方法。

Text B

I. Topic Introduction

讨论与课文相关的话题，拓宽相关领域的知识面。

II. Extensive Reading

快读课文，学习注释和词汇。

此部分主要培养学生的快速阅读能力，可以给学生规定时间浏览课文，并讨论文章的主旨大意和主要脉络。

III. Exercises for Reading

完成主旨题和批判思维练习。

此部分主要培养学生的逻辑思维能力，批判思维的练习答案不是唯一的，可引导学生从多方面考虑问题。

IV. Exercises for Writing

学习撰写学术语篇。

此部分的练习采取循序渐进的编写方法，分别从论文选题、搜寻资料、文献综述、编制提纲、撰写目录、撰写摘要、摘要与短文的区别、记录笔记、转述原文和撰写总结等方面加以展开，帮助学生融会贯通地掌握重要的学术论文写作环节。

为了全方位地展示学术语篇的特色和写作技巧，本教程提供的练习形式和内容较为丰富，教师可以根据实际授课情况予以选用；并指导学生在课后适时复习，完成所有练习。

本教程每篇课文都列有词汇表，对文中出现的理工学术词汇或通用词汇在课文中的学术释义进行讲解，教师在使用时可引导学生加以分辨。教程最后附全书词汇表，供学生随时查阅、积累、掌握。

读者可发送电子邮件至编者邮箱academic_reading@163.com索取本教程的练习参考答案。

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With half of the Chinese population gaining access to the Internet and the boom of the mobile Internet, the Internet has produced a growing influence on many sectors. The “Internet Plus” strategy will integrate mobile Internet, cloud computing, big data and the Internet of things with modern manufacturing. In this unit, we will discuss the causes of the fast development of the Internet in China and the application of mobile Apps in people’s daily life in U.S.A.

Text A**An Internet with Chinese Characteristics****I Topic Introduction**

The Internet has gained its popularity in China at a very high speed.

Pre-reading Task

Identify main points in their corresponding paragraphs.

Read the passage and match the paragraphs with their main ideas. Write the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Paragraph	Main point
1. (_____) Para. 2	a. Taobao offers several practical functions to its users.
2. (_____) Para. 5	b. Chinese online companies tend to fill a void.
3. (_____) Para. 6	c. The state plays a role in the Internet for its importance.
4. (_____) Para. 9	d. Changes will happen in the characteristics of China’s Internet.
5. (_____) Para.11	e. The online population increases at a high speed.
6. (_____) Para. 13	f. Internet firms and the state are willing to cooperate with each other.
7. (_____) Para. 15	g. The global influence of China’s Internet will be felt.
8. (_____) Para. 17	h. Tencent is superior to its original in several aspects.
9. (_____) Para. 18	i. China’s online companies can try new models for the large market.
10. (_____) Para. 20	j. Chinese online businessmen focus more on products and service.

II Intensive Reading

Skim the passage and circle the words and phrases that you do not know.

1 Online business in China is growing even faster than the offline sort. Local tastes and needs, as well as the state, are endowing it with distinctive features.

2 When Huang Bing graduated from university, he set up his company (United Cosmetics), a collection of online cosmetics stores. If the business maintains its current development, he will soon count his first million. Mr. Huang's company is only one of thousands on Taobao Mall, a huge online shopping centre. As goes United Cosmetics, so goes

the Chinese Internet. It is growing by leaps and bounds, as ever more people log on from phones, homes or offices, or in huge Internet cafés. The China Internet Network Information Centre reckons that the online population, already the world's biggest, has risen by 6% to 485m this year. And almost two-thirds of people are not yet online.

3 Just as striking, as the country's Internet grows larger it also grows more distinctly Chinese. "The beauty of the Internet is that it easily adapts to local conditions," says Paul Zwillenberg of the Boston Consulting Group (BCG¹). The Chinese Internet is the best example of the argument that far from creating uniformity, the global network is shaped by local forces.

The Demands of Chinese Consumers

4 Start with consumers. China's Internet users are younger than the Westerners who first logged on about 20 years ago. They are hungry for entertainment and mostly poor.

5 Tencent, China's second-biggest Internet firm by market capitalization started as a clone of ICQ², a chat service, but quickly outgrew the original by offering China's youthful masses a cheap way to communicate and have fun. Tencent's chat service, which boasts 674m user accounts, and most of its other offerings are free. The firm makes most of its money by selling virtual goods (a dress for an avatar, a weapon in an online game) for play money that



Words and Expressions

by leaps and bounds with startling rapid progress 飞跃地; 突飞猛进地

uniformity /,ju:ni'fɔ:mɪti/ n. a condition in which everything is regular and unvarying 一致; 均匀性

capitalization /,kæpɪtəlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ n. an estimation of the value of a business 资本化; 资本总额

users buy with real cash.

6 Similarly, Taobao, which is owned by Alibaba³, quickly overtook its rival by not charging transaction fees. But its main achievement has been to overcome perhaps the biggest barrier to online shopping: lack of trust. Alibaba's online payment system, Alipay, the world's largest by value of transactions, has an escrow function that withholds payment until goods have been received. Taobao today boasts 370m registered users. It accounts for three out of four online sales in China and reportedly one out of two packages posted.

7 A recent addition to this innovative group is Sina Weibo. Run by Sina, another leading Internet firm, it is often billed as the "Twitter of China", but it allows users to attach comments, pictures and even videos to their messages. Sina has also recruited thousands of celebrities to use the service.

The Attitudes of Chinese Entrepreneurs

8 China's Internet entrepreneurs are different, too. There are lots of part-timers. Students have taken en masse to selling on Taobao: many university dormitories double as storerooms for goods awaiting orders. Full-time entrepreneurs may have less experience than their Western counterparts, but make up for that with sheer effort.

9 This drive to win explains why Chinese online entrepreneurs are often more pragmatic than Western ones and do not mind adapting something invented elsewhere. They tend to less indulge in technology. At Google in Silicon Valley, maths problems are pinned to some toilet doors, so that brains need never be idle. The headquarters in Beijing of Baidu, which has 75% of China's search market, feels much less dominated by engineers. "We're focusing more on products and satisfying our users' needs," says Robin Li, Baidu's boss. He is making a big bet on what he calls "box computing⁴", which turns Baidu's search box into a window to all kinds of applications and services.

10 The will to win and the abundance of venture capital make China's Internet a risky environment. Rivals can spring up literally overnight. There are 80 social networks, 200 online-video services and 2,000 online-coupon sites. Those questionable business practices, such as kickbacks for online advertisements, add to the competitive frenzy.

Words and Expressions

transaction /træn'zækʃən/ *n.* an instance of selling or buying something; a business deal 交易; 业务

escrow /'eskrou/ *n.* a written agreement (or property or money) delivered to a third party or put in trust by one party to a contract to be returned after fulfillment of some condition 由第三者保存附带条件委托盖印的契约

be billed as to describe as something to emphasize the importance 被称为; 声称

en masse entire; in the company of 全体的; 一同的

pragmatic /præg'mætɪk/ *adj.* guided by practical experience and observation rather than theory 实用主义的

make a big bet on to take a great risk on the outcome 豪赌

kickback /'kɪkbæk/ *n.* a commercial bribe paid by a seller to a purchasing agent in order to induce the agent to enter into the transaction 回扣; 佣金

frenzy /'frenzi/ *n.* state of violent mental agitation 狂暴; 狂乱

The Situation of Chinese Economic Development

11 China's relatively underdeveloped economy also plays a role. In the West online companies often disrupted existing industries. In China they are more likely to fill a void. "The Internet will be a much more robust force in China because offline businesses are much less efficient," argues Duncan Clark of BDA, a telecoms consultancy in Beijing.

12 Except in big cities near the coast, conventional retailing is fragmented and underdeveloped. Yet much of the country has been covered by fast Internet pipes. A basic broadband connection costs less than 100 yuan a month. The result will be a "huge leapfrog effect", says David Michael of BCG. The consulting firm recently predicted that the

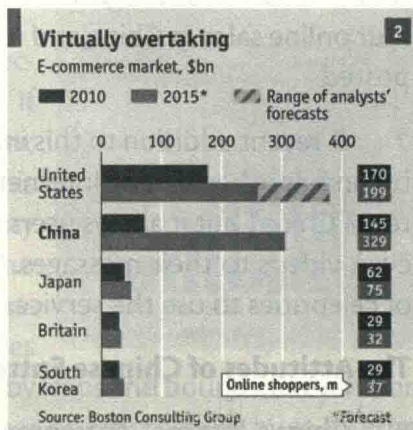
annual value of China's e-commerce market would quadruple by 2015, to \$305 billion. It may then be the world's largest.

13 The size of the market makes it possible to try new business models. Although Taobao and its sister site Taobao Mall, where only professional sellers are allowed, somewhat resemble eBay and Amazon, their executives have a grander ambition. They want to build an "operating system for e-commerce". They plan that Taobao sells no goods, but supplies the services that make it easier for others to trade: payment, instant messaging and even logistics.

14 The media industry with its lumbering state giants and fragmented private sector, has created another opening for online-video sites, such as Youku. It looks (and sounds) much like YouTube, but Victor Koo, its boss, likens it to Hulu and Netflix, American sites that deliver television programmes and films over the web. Since most Chinese are just discovering digital videos, says Mr. Koo, users generate only about a quarter of Youku's content. The rest is made professionally, for instance, by television stations or Youku itself.

The Role of the State

15 Youku also illustrates the fourth feature of China's Internet: the role of the state. Until 2007 regulation was rather lax, allowing start-ups to dominate the industry, notes Bill Bishop, a longtime China-watcher. Yet as the Internet's economic and social impor-



Words and Expressions

fill a void to take up or occupy an empty area or space 填补空白

robust /rəʊ(ʊ) bʌst/ *adj.* strong enough to withstand or overcome adversity 强有力的; 坚实的

consultancy /kən'sʌltənsɪ/ *n.* a firm giving expert advice within a particular field 咨询公司

leapfrog effect progressing effect by large jumps 跨越式效应

quadruple /'kwɒdrʊpl/ *v.* to increase fourfold 成为四倍

logistics /ləʊ'dʒɪstɪks/ *n.* handling an operation that involves providing labor and materials 物流

lumbering /'lʌmbəɪŋ/ *adj.* clumsy in movement; slow and laborious because of weight 笨拙的; 动作迟缓的

liken /'laɪkən/ *v.* to consider or describe as similar, equal 把...比作

lax /læks/ *adj.* lacking in rigor or strictness 松懈的; 不严格的

tance has grown, so has political intervention. In June 2010 the government published a white paper outlining its regulatory plans. Now it has created a central agency to oversee the Internet.

16 Regulation mostly involves licensing and self-censorship. Youku has developed a sophisticated monitoring system: dozens of editors watch new material and classify it, building a video database that can be used to find good content, but also to block undesirable clips. Even though complying with such rules can be costly, hardly anyone complains, even in private. Regulation makes the would-be competitors think more about censorship before actions.

17 Some big Internet firms even seek the government's input before launching a service, in effect involving it in product development. When designing Weibo, Sina apparently worked closely with regulators. At the same time the state sees benefits in microblogging and social networks. They allow citizens to express their opinions and give prompt suggestions if necessary. The government has a great intention of keeping China's Internet commercially healthy.

The Future of Chinese Internet

18 Will China's Internet continue to have distinctive Chinese characteristics? Some differences from the West's will fade as the industry and China's economy mature and the country's Internet population grows older and richer. Other features will probably persist, for example, the dominance of three digital conglomerates, Alibaba, Baidu and Tencent.

19 Rather than buying promising start-ups, three digital conglomerates tend to build their own version of a popular new service. Western firms build too, but also buy. If Chinese start-ups are likely to be crushed, finance will be hard to come by. Sina, boosted by the success of its microblogging service, is considered a test case for whether smaller firms can catch up with the big three at all.

20 Abroad, China's Internet firms are largely untested. Expanding abroad will not be easy. Being Chinese, a cultural advantage at home, may be a disadvantage elsewhere. Still, China's Internet will have global influence. In some ways it already has. Tencent has made money from virtual goods and currencies; Silicon Valley is following. Twitter has been looking at what Sina Weibo does. Some European e-commerce sites are said to be interested in the Chinese model. Expect more of China's online characteristics to be adopted in the West.

(adapted from <http://www.kekenet.com/Article/201108/146939.shtml>)

Words and Expressions

copyright /'sensəʃɪp/ *n.* the practice of officially examining books or films, etc. to suppress the unacceptable parts 审查

conglomerate /kən'glɒməɪt/ *n.* a group of diverse companies under common ownership and run as a single organization 企业集团

come by to manage to acquire or obtain 获得; 得到

Notes

1. **BCG:** a diverse and global business consulting firm, founded in 1963.
2. **ICQ:** an instant messaging computer program that enables Internet users to locate and communicate with one another online.
3. **Alibaba:** a Chinese e-commerce company that provides sales services via web portals. It also provides electronic payment services, a shopping search engine and data-centric cloud computing services.
4. **box computing:** a search box (platform) announced by Baidu that concerns about the front end, i.e. the requirements from the users and how to meet the requirements.

Text Organization

This text is a news report. News reports, especially news reports about science, economy and politics, are formal, serious and professional. This text has a typical semantic structure of a news report: the head, the lead, the body and the conclusion. As a practical style, a news report is not a natural phenomenon but a social product, which emphasizes social benefit — the reader's effect.

Identifying Text Types

To predict what the reader is to read is very important if he/she wants to read fast and efficiently. This will lead the reader to the right track of thought for reading. He/She can make correct predictions by identifying text types. There exist various text types, such as news reports, academic articles, speeches, and stories.

Each text type has its own features and components. Text A in this unit is a news report. A news report normally has a lead as its feature. Generally speaking, the news lead can be divided into five types:

- (a) summary lead
- (b) question lead
- (c) quotation lead
- (d) contrast lead
- (e) shocker lead

Read the news lead in Text A once more and try to recognize which type it belongs to.

Reading Skills

When reading a news report, the readers are usually attracted by the news lead at the first sight. News lead refers to the beginning paragraph of a news report and the content-packed simple sentence is required in news lead.

Reread the news lead, discuss the detailed functions of a news lead.

III Exercises for Reading

Task 1 Topics for discussion

Discuss with your partner or group members about the following questions.

1. Why is the Internet so popular in China?
2. When you do shopping on Taobao, have you ever encountered any situation with which you are not satisfied? If any, how to deal with it?

Task 2 Building vocabulary

In the box below there are some of the words and expressions you have learned in this text. Complete the following sentences with them.

robust	lumbering	uniformity	pragmatic	oversee
quadruple	lax	disrupt	make a big bet on	recruit
liken	fill a void	by leaps and bounds	transaction	frenzy

1. Airlines have rules to forbid the use of mobile phones or computers while the planes take off and land but some passengers are _____ about following the rule.
2. Her sense of happiness didn't increase even though her income grew _____ last year.
3. In order to accomplish the project on time, setting a clear goal and _____ the whole process are of vital importance for the manager.
4. Students should pursue a creative and _____ approach to study. Otherwise, they could go nowhere.
5. Since retirement, many old people have raised pets to _____ so that they can kill time easily.
6. The boss tries to eliminate the diversity by carrying on administrative and cultural _____ in his company.
7. The city's _____ municipal construction attracted much investment in its property market.
8. The foreign travelers had to take slow rides on _____ buses to have a tour through the old city.
9. People usually consider creation and innovation so difficult that they _____ them to an ascent of Mount Tai.
10. It is generally thought a delivery date is crucial in a commercial _____.

Task 3 Cloze

Fill out the following passage with the missing words or phrases.

With more than 1.3 billion people, China is not only the world's largest country, but also the biggest 1. c_____ market. Home to a huge number of factories, manufacturers, suppliers and customers, China is also called the "World's Factory". This 2. u_____ demand and supply environment helps reduce businesses' 3. t_____ costs and, indirectly, retail prices, creating a world of 4. o_____ for entrepreneurs from China and abroad.

Unless a product is very difficult to 5. d_____, it is likely to be copied in China.

Often called the "Amazon of China," Alibaba's business model is in fact completely different from that of the online retail giant. Alibaba's Taobao is not in 6. i_____ an online shop but an open e-commerce platform where millions of small businesses and suppliers can sell directly to individual or business customers.

Unlike Amazon, which 7. c_____ commissions on transactions, Alibaba does not incur administrative fees on sellers or buyers; instead, it offers sellers paid advertising opportunities that will allow their products to 8. s_____ out among the thousands of others on the platform. Alibaba's success stems 9. f_____ its huge traffic and competitive retail prices.

This competitive weapon piggybacks on another factor: Chinese customers are the most 10. a_____ online shoppers in the world, shopping an average of 8.4 times online each month, far outpacing American customers, who shop 5.2 times.

Repeated transactions by these customers 11. c_____ significantly to a steady sales 12. v_____ and to Alibaba's success in China.

Task 4 Translation

Translate the following passage into English. Pay due attention to the bolded parts.

现在在中国，人们越来越关注分享经济的发展。腾讯公司(中国最大的互联网服务门户)创始人马化腾认为，分享经济将成为推动中国经济发展的**强劲动力**，助力服务业发展的**突飞猛进**。分享经济指的是个体通过第三方网络平台分享其闲置资源从而获得收入。腾讯公司积极响应国家“**互联网+**”战略，与45座城市签署战略合作协议，帮助这些城市借助大数据和云计算等技术改变经济发展的**乱象**，从而**填补了空白**。2015年，中国分享经济市场规模超过1万亿元。马化腾说：“虽然我们在‘互联网+’时代面临很多挑战，但中国的分享经济还有很大的发展空间。”

Key Words: robust; by leaps and bounds; Internet Plus; frenzy; fill a void
