

新编大学英语

新编大学英语
6级阅读180篇

Revival
Of A
Hartford
Painter

By CHIEF OF BUREAU, U.S.A., 1907.

[illegible]

James Britton
1878-1936
Paintings and
Woodcuts

[illegible]

When *Monday, 11/15/94*

Address *1000*

Call *1000*

Time *1000*

Cost *1000*

Keywords: *depression, mood, mood disorder, mood disorder, mood disorder*

What factors caused this? How can we prevent it?

See also: [The new growth theory](#) | [The new institutional economics](#)

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Source: U.S. Geological Survey, <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/1998/001/>.

January 2014 Volume 19 Number 1 1-3

... ..

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the first, the first '20' is the first '20'.

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apparent water loss and water loss

For 10 years, a year a decade, after a 100-year war

[illegible]

180

TOPWAY

180 PASSAGES
TO DEVELOP
READING
COMPREHENSION

[illegible]

When you're looking for a new car, you want to make sure you're getting the best deal possible. That's why it's important to know what to look for when you're shopping for a car. Here are some tips to help you make the most of your car shopping experience.

As a result, the remaining of the procedure
is free as well. **QED**

"I will grow up, will back to the university and intellectual state I was [in] when I was 10 to 15 years ago," says Allan Weiss. His house is located Ocoee, in Miami, Fla.

However, Alfie does say the pilot had two problems:

• One of them had to do with a theory of mine that everything is a part of something infinite; a larger and at the same time infinite is smaller than oneself – he says it in a self-inductive sense that adheres to aspects not yet revealed. That turns out to be the metaphorical

The other inspiration was more personal. I remember being a kid left at the Episcopal church when I was about five years old. I think it was a good Friday service or some-



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上海交通大学

新编大学英语

6 级阅读180篇

180

TOPWAY

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前 言

全国大学英语四、六级考试自1989年设立以来,日益成为衡量大学毕业生英语水平的一个主要标准。提高英语阅读能力则是通过四、六级考试并提高综合英语水平的突破口。

设在上海交通大学的全国大学英语四、六级考试中心历年来在推动全国高校英语教学、普遍提高高校学生英语水平方面做出了巨大贡献。上海交通大学同时又是全国大学英语四、六级阅卷中心之一。

《新编大学英语6级阅读180篇》的编者不仅工作在上海交通大学外国语学院教学第一线,而且具有多年阅卷经验,对于命题思想、考生误区等有较深入的了解。《新编大学英语6级阅读180篇》旨在帮助读者在尽可能短的时间内掌握最核心的阅读技巧,迅速提高阅读能力,轻松通过大学英语四级考试。

本书结构科学地分为举一反三、考点突破、难点突破、极限难度、强化阅读五大板块:

第一篇《标准阅读20篇与举一反三》采用一题7问式强化解决方案,前5问严格按照六级考试各类考点与难点比例出题,第6、7问从不同的角度启发读者对文章的要点及难点进行思考,从而提高读者的应试能力。

第二篇《标准阅读20篇与考点突破》(7问)第6、7问重点考察读者对《大纲》规定的考点类型的适应能力,使读者能够清楚地把握住六级考试的大方向。

第三篇《提高难度阅读20篇与难点突破》(7问)在语言及题目的难度方面均略高于标准难度,其中6、7问重点考察读者对出题手段及难点设置的洞察能力,使读者由浅到深地逐步提高自己的阅读水平。

第四篇《极限难度阅读20篇》(5问)在语言、生词量及题目的难度方面均有较大提高,读者只要运用正确的阅读技巧也可以推断出正确的答案,旨在考察读者的综合阅读能力。

第五篇《强化阅读100篇》(5问)旨在让学有余力的读者,经过前四篇系统学习后,做强化训练使用。

本书选材新颖、内容广泛、体裁多样,具有极强的可读性,并且每篇文章后附(1)词汇注释及(2)答案解析,既可作为强化训练教材,又可供备考者自学自测使用。

如果不能成为一盏指路的明灯,本书编者愿在广大读者成功之路上作一块铺路石。不周之处,欢迎指正。

编 者

2003年7月

于上海交通大学

180^篇 Contents

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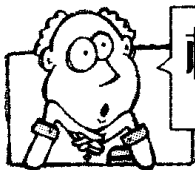
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强化阅读

100 篇

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标准阅读 20 篇与 举一反三

Passage

1

American individualism and Chinese collectivism are poles apart. For thousands of years, millions of Chinese have coped with limited land and resources. Economic and social imperatives, coupled with Confucian¹, Buddhist² and Taoist³ ethics⁴, have constrained Chinese to subordinate individual goals to societal needs. Centuries of collective culture made some form of Chinese Socialism historically inevitable.

By contrast, it is obvious why Americans are the most individualist people on earth. Mere centuries ago, Europeans settled a vast, relatively unpopulated continent, where they enjoyed unprecedented⁵ freedom and opportunity as their government mobilized them to settle the frontier. Though America's frontiers have vanished, the frontier mentality of individualism remains the emotional and philosophical cornerstone⁶ of American culture.

Individualism and collectivism permeate every aspect of eastern and western culture, influencing American and Chinese economics, politics, morals and values, and especially communication patterns. This is important, for research has proved that the number one cause of failure in international business and relations is not economics or even business but cross-culture, which is often the culprit⁷ behind the miscommunication.

When Americans eat out, they often calculate each person's share of the bill down to the last penny. By contrast, in China one person is likely to pick up the entire bill. This doesn't necessarily mean that Chinese are more generous. Chinese stress mutually beneficial relationships and know that the next time someone else will pay: "What goes around comes around."

An American proverb, "there's no free lunch" means that nothing is free. Somewhere along the line a price must be paid. Americans prefer to know the price right away and pay it.

Americans may get frustrated when a Chinese worker refuses pay for a job, insisting "we're old friends." Then, because the worker refuses money he considers that he's doing his American friend a favor, not a job. Then he takes weeks or months to complete the task, and does it according to his own tastes, not his foreign friend's. The foreigner must then repay the "favor" with something that is ul-



timately more costly than it would have been to have paid a professional who have done the job quickly and efficiently in the first place.

As an individualist American, I appreciate the speed and efficiency of the money economy versus the GuanXi(关系) economy! But I have money. If I were a penniless peasant maybe I would praise the virtues of GuanXi, the economic equalizer. Perhaps a balance is best. (404ws)

1. According to the author, the cause of the misunderstanding between people from different countries lies in _____.
 - A. economic and business contradictions
 - B. political and ideological differences
 - C. cultural and communicational distinctions
 - D. emotional and social imperatives
2. Which of the following sentences is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. Chinese collectivism has a longer history than American individualism.
 - B. Chinese collectivism can be attributed to multi-factors.
 - C. Both collectivism and individualism spread into every part of Chinese and American culture respectively.
 - D. American individualism provides freedom and opportunity for people and is better than Chinese collectivism.
3. The fourth paragraph is written to _____.
 - A. show that American people are much wiser than Chinese when they pay for bill
 - B. illustrate that Chinese people attach much importance to collectivism and mutual benefits
 - C. prove that the proverb "there is no free lunch" is absolutely true for Chinese too
 - D. display that the American people value both collectivism and individualism
4. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "culprit" (Line 5, Para. 3)?
 - A. main reason B. actual result C. cultural effect D. cultural request
5. Which of the following statements about the Chinese worker's thought about the favor he does for the American is NOT true?
 - A. It is only a favor, not a job.
 - B. It will take him a long time to finish it.
 - C. It will be repaid someday.
 - D. He doesn't need to satisfy the American's taste.

举一反三



6. What's the best title of this passage?
 - A. Chinese Collectivism and American Individualism
 - B. Eastern and Western Cultural Differences
 - C. American Money Economy and Chinese GuanXi Economy
 - D. Generous Chinese and Economical American



7. What does the first sentence in the first paragraph mean?

- A. American individualism and Chinese collectivism are rather different from each other.
- B. There is a long way to go for American individualism to mix with Chinese collectivism.
- C. American individualism is quite different from Chinese collectivism with respect to their origin.
- D. American individualism and Chinese collectivism are still widely separated geographically.

(一) 词汇注释

- 1. Confucian *n.* 儒家学者; *a.* 孔子的, 儒家的
- 2. Buddhist *n.* 佛教徒; *a.* 佛教的
- 3. Taoist *n.* 道士, 道教信徒; *a.* 道教的
- 4. ethics *n.* 道德规范
- 5. unprecedented *a.* 空前的
- 6. cornerstone *n.* 墙角石, 基础
- 7. culprit *n.* 犯人

(二) 答案解析

- 1. [C]推理判断题。根据第3段的论述及第4、5、6段中所举的例子可以判断出答案。
- 2. [D]推理判断题。根据第1、2段的第2句话分别可以判断出中国的集体主义已经发展了几千年, 而美国的个人主义只有几个世纪的历史, 因此选项A正确; 第1段的第3句话分析了中国集体主义形成的多个复杂因素, 因此选项B正确; 选项C可以在第3段的第1句话中得到验证; 作者在文中只是客观描述了集体主义和个人主义的历史根源和影响, 并没有明确指出哪一个更好, 而且在最后一段中指出最好在这两者之间找一个平衡点, 因此选项D错误。
- 3. [B]事实细节题。作者分别在第4、5两段中举了中国人和美国人外出就餐的付费方式的例子, 分别说明了中国人的集体主义和美国人的个人主义, 因此得出答案。
- 4. [A]语义题。研究 culprit 所在句子, 结合后面句的两个例子可以判断 culprit 应是指“主要原因”。
- 5. [B]事实细节题。根据文章倒数第2段可以判断A、C、D都是正确的。B选项只是对“he takes weeks or months to complete the task”的曲解, 错误。
- 6. [A]主旨大意题。通读全文, 可以发现作者首先提出美国的个人主义和中国的集体主义是分开的两极, 然后在第1、2两段中分析了其历史原因, 在第3段中总结这两种思想渗透了中西方文化的各个方面, 并影响了美国人和中国人的经济、政治、道德、价值观及其沟通方式。在后面的3段中通过外出吃饭的付费方式及请工人帮忙这两个例子加以说明, 在最后一段中表明了作者的观点: 最好在美国的金钱经济和中国的人情经济之间找一个平衡点, 从而得出答案。
- 7. [A]语义题。本题实际是考第1句话中 poles apart 的意思。根据文章结构, 可以发现作者在第1、2段的叙述是为了阐明文章的第1句话: American individualism and Chinese collectivism are poles apart。而且在第4、5、6段中举例加以说明, 因此可以判断出第1句话中 poles apart 的意思。可参考答案解析6。



Passage

2

There are several types of account that you can have with a bank. One of the most popular is a current account. You can start this sort of account whenever you like and with only a few hundred dollars. All you have to do is to walk into any bank and ask to open an account. You will probably be expected to give the names of two people who will guarantee your honesty, and you will be asked for specimens of your signature.

People put money into banks partly for safety, partly because they can then have a checkbook and use this for paying bills instead of carrying a lot of cash around.

If you open an ordinary current account at a bank, you will be given two books: a paying-in book and a checkbook. A paying-in book is used when you put money into your account. You write in it the amount of every check you have received (for instance, your pay check), cash or postal¹ order, add them all up and hand them over to the clerk. He will stamp the counterfoil² in your book and this is proof that the bank has received your money.

A checkbook is used when you want the bank to pay out some of this money—either to you, when you need some cash, or to other people, for example, when you want to pay for goods you have bought.

A check is simply an instruction to pay a specified sum of money to a specified person. You could, in fact, write this out on any piece of paper and it would be valid, but checks are a convenient way of doing this. There is space in the checkbook for you to keep a record of what you have paid out. This is useful as it enables you to work out, for example, how much money you have spent in the last month.

Most checks are “crossed” (they have two lines printed down the middle) which means that the bank will not pay out cash for them across the bank counter—they must be paid into someone’s account. This is a good idea because it makes it harder for anybody to steal a check, cash it straightaway and make off untraced.

In the course of a month you may have paid money into your account several times and perhaps written a number of checks, too. To let you know how much money you have in your account the bank regularly posts statements to you. These statements list every transaction you have made, and at the right hand side, show how much money you were left with after each one (the balance). You can look at your checkbook and paying-in book counterfoils to see whether the bank has made any mistakes.

Bank statements are useful as they act as regular reminders to keep an eye on how much you are spending. (491ws)



1. A current account is one of the most popular because _____.
A. it is very convenient for anyone to use it
B. one can open it with a few dollars
C. it is liked by most people
D. one will be expected to give his real name
2. With a current account one can pay for things _____.
A. with cash
B. with checks
C. by installments
D. with a paying-in slip
3. Statements of accounts _____.
A. prevent your money from being cashed by people you don't know
B. are written on the counterfoil of the paying-in book
C. let you know how you've been spending your money
D. are your checks that have been cashed at the bank
4. The word "counterfoil" in the last sentence of Para. 3 means _____.
A. a check
B. the back of the paying-in slip
C. the other part of the paying-in slip
D. a separate paying-in slip
5. The phrase "make off" in the last sentence of Para. 6 means _____.
A. get away
B. get off
C. make a fortune
D. make a living

举一反三



6. A crossed check _____.
A. can be cashed in a bank by anyone
B. can be cashed in a post office
C. must be paid into someone's account
D. must be cashed by the person signing the check
7. Crossed checks _____.
A. are safer than uncrossed checks
B. are not as safe as uncrossed checks
C. can be cashed straightaway
D. are checks without any value

(一) 词汇注释

1. postal *a.* 邮政的, 邮局的
2. counterfoil *n.* 支票存根, 票根, 存根

(二) 答案解析

1. [A]推理判断题。在第1段中作者先指出的是活期存款, 然后通过后面几句话中详细解释了活期存款为什么最受欢迎。概括这几句话中的要点可得出答案。
2. [B]事实细节题。根据第4段中关于支票本的用途的描述可以得出答案。
3. [C]推理判断题。根据文章倒数第2段中关于银行对账单的描述可判断出答案。
4. [C]语义题。阅读该句所在上下文, 作者在此处介绍如何使用活期存折: 先写下你收到的每一张支票的数目, 加起来后和支票一起交给柜员。柜员将在你存折的



_____ 地方盖章,这就证明银行已经收到你的钱了。根据常识,我们可以排除 B、D 两个选项,因为存款凭条是要交给银行的,不可能交给个人来证明他存钱了;排除 A 选项的理由是因为活期存折和支票本是分开的,活期存折里不可能有支票,因此 counterfoil 不可能是指支票。

5. [A]语义题。阅读该句话所在上下文,作者讲的是划线支票的优点。因为划线支票是要转入某个账户的,所以如果有人偷了划线支票在银行转账,那么很容易被查出来,因此作者说“任何人偷了支票想直接兑现而不被发现/逃脱惩罚就更难了”。据此可推断出 make off 的意思。
6. [C]事实细节题。根据第 6 段的第 1 句可得出答案。
7. [A]事实细节题。根据第 6 段关于 crossed check 的描述可以得出答案。



Passage

3

Many people believe that beavers¹ are intelligent animals. After all their dams are fine examples of engineering. The engineering feats of beavers are well known, but it will be useful to recall their main features.

A pair of beavers will construct a dam across a river. The water held back by the dam overflows the bank on either side of the river, flooding the adjacent² ground and forming a pond. At some point in the pond the beavers then build their home, which is called a lodge³. This consists of a conical(圆锥体的)pole of branches and sticks of two to six feet in length held together with mud and stones, the top of which projects⁴ above the waterline⁵. It serves as a shelter from the elements, a refuge from enemies and a base for food supplies to be drawn upon in winter.

From an engineering point of view the lodge could hardly be improved. Not only does it contain a central chamber just above water level, but it also has one or more escape tunnels, well-insulated(隔热很好的)walls and a vertical chimney, which regulates the temperature inside and gives air-conditioning. It is altogether⁶ a cunning piece of construction, with all modern conveniences. It is, in fact, better protected against the effects of flooding than many human habitations.

Trees are essential to beavers. They eat the bark on the upper branches, and in order to reach these they must fell the trees. Tree-felling is a skilled job, as anyone who has felled even a sapling(小树)knows. But beavers fell more than saplings. A pair is said to be able to fell a tree four inches in diameter in 15 minutes. They often build platforms of mud and earth to enable them to cut through the tree where the trunk is narrower.

The engineering skill of beavers is to a large extent a result of their ability to use their front paws as hands. A female will carry her young held under her chin with her front paws, walking on her hind legs. A similar method is used by all beavers when transporting stones or mud, although they also carry such materials on their broad flat tails. The forepaws are also used for burrowing⁷ and for dragging



heavier logs.

It is easy, therefore, to see why people should talk about the beaver's skill, cleverness and intelligence. However, the structure of the beaver's brain gives no indication that the animal is any more intelligent than other rodents (啮齿动物). Many of its actions, which appear to be the result of a higher order of reasoning, can be shown to be due to instinct and are suspected of being the outcome of an inborn pattern of behavior. (469ws)

1. In the passage, the author intends to _____.
 - A. convince readers that beavers are intelligent animals
 - B. examine how beavers build their dams
 - C. explain the main features of beavers
 - D. explain why beavers are intelligent
2. What is TRUE about the beavers' dam?
 - A. Beavers build their lodges in it.
 - B. It is a fine example of animal intelligence.
 - C. It forms a pond where beavers build their home.
 - D. A beaver builds it single-handed.
3. In Para. 3 the author depicts the beaver's lodge at length in order to suggest that _____.
 - A. it is equipped with all modern conveniences
 - B. it can better protect beavers against the elements
 - C. beavers' cunning construction skills can compare with man's
 - D. there is little room for improvement in its construction
4. Beavers fell the trees because _____.
 - A. they want to eat the bark on the upper branches
 - B. they need branches and sticks to build their lodges
 - C. they have to sharpen their teeth by gnawing around the trunk
 - D. they need the saplings to build their dams
5. The author owes the beavers' intelligent behaviors to _____.
 - A. their ability to use their front paws as hands
 - B. an instinct or an inborn pattern of behavior
 - C. the unique structure of the beaver's brain
 - D. a higher order of reasoning

举一反三



6. According to the author, beavers are expert in engineering because _____.
 - A. they are inborn engineers in the animal world
 - B. they acquire the various skills in building their lodges
 - C. they are able to use their front paws as hands
 - D. they have to use their front paws to carry things



7. The fifth paragraph is mainly about _____.
 A. what makes the beavers into experts in engineering
 B. what the uses of the beavers' front paws are
 C. why the beavers are so intelligent
 D. how the beavers build their lodges

(一) 词汇注释

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. beaver <i>n.</i> 河狸 | 2. adjacent <i>a.</i> 毗邻的, 邻近的 |
| 3. lodge <i>n.</i> 洞穴 | 4. project <i>v.</i> 突出 |
| 5. waterline <i>n.</i> (船的) 水线, 吃水线 | 6. altogether <i>ad.</i> 完全地, 彻底地 |
| 7. burrow <i>v.</i> 打洞 | |

(二) 答案解析

- [C]主旨大意题。文章第1段最后1句暗示本文主旨是选项C。
- [C]判断题。根据第1、2段可作出判断,A、B、D均与文意不符。
- [D]推理判断题。第3段主题句为第1句,作者之后对狸穴的描述是为了证明这一观点的,答案为D。A仍是对狸穴的描述,C的推理太过了。
- [A]事实细节题。根据第4段第2句可得出答案。
- [B]推理判断题。根据第5段第1句,A是河狸具有惊人的工程本领的原因,C、D与第六段中作者的结论正好相反。
- [C]事实细节题。根据第5段第1句可知答案。
- [B]主旨大意题。根据第5段内容,特别是主题句即第1句推出答案为B。6、7两题都是针对河狸为什么在工程方面本领高超,一个问细节,一个问主旨。



4

Global warming could disrupt¹ the ability of a large portion of the world's oceans to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, setting off a vicious cycle in which the earth gets even hotter, researchers said.

Evidence from a new study indicates that some conditions scientists think will occur with global warming may promote the growth of algae² in the Southern Ocean that do not absorb carbon dioxide as well as others.

These waters around Antarctica make up 10 percent of the world's oceans and play a significant role in soaking up³ carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas seen as one of the main causes of global warming, Kevin Arrigo, a biologist at NASA-Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland, who led the study, said.

"The capacity for the Southern Ocean to take up carbon dioxide might be reduced," Arrigo said in a telephone review. Since carbon dioxide contributes to global warming, scientists believe a growing build-up of the gas would make the environmental problem increasingly worse. Plants "breathe" carbon dioxide and help



control the balance of the gas in the atmosphere. About half the plants that use this gas are in the oceans, Arrigo said. But the earth's rising temperatures create an environment where some phytoplankton (浮游生物), called diatoms⁴, begin to dominate over single-celled algae called *Phaeocystis antarctica*⁵, which are better at absorbing carbon dioxide. "Given the same amount of nutrients, *Phaeocystis antarctica* takes up almost two times as much carbon dioxide," Arrigo said.

Writing in the journal *Science*, the researchers said increasing stratification⁶ of the Southern Ocean, or differences in water density at different depths, was the change causing diatoms to dominate the environment. Normally there is very little stratification in the Southern Ocean because frequent strong winds keep the waters well mixed, Arrigo said. But the increased precipitation (沉淀反应) that scientists predict will happen with global warming means more diluted⁷ water is sitting on the top, making the waters more difficult to mix. This causes the death of the more efficient carbon-eating phytoplankton. "If global warming continues with increased precipitation in the Southern Ocean, there will be more stratification and that will favor diatoms," Arrigo said.

The study, which took place during a month-long expedition during the Antarctic summer, was also one of the first to show that some types of algae absorb carbon dioxide better than others. Arrigo said knowing how much atmospheric carbon dioxide the oceans use is important for scientists when trying to predict climate change. "We need to understand the capacity of the world's oceans to take up all this carbon dioxide," he said. "At some point the ocean might reach its limit and shut off." (440ws)

1. The scientist, Kevin Arrigo, studies _____.
 - A. the ocean
 - B. the ocean's ability to absorb CO₂
 - C. the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
 - D. the vicious cycle of global warming
2. How could the global warming disrupt the ocean's capacity to take up CO₂?
 - A. It may promote the growth of algae which do not absorb CO₂.
 - B. It may reduce the waters around Antarctica which absorb much CO₂.
 - C. It may lead to the growing build-up of the greenhouse gas.
 - D. It may cause the death of all algae in the oceans.
3. Which of the following does NOT take up CO₂?
 - A. Algae.
 - B. Diatoms.
 - C. Phytoplankton.
 - D. *Phaeocystis antarctica*.
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE about Diatoms?
 - A. They are phytoplankton.
 - B. They are single-celled algae.
 - C. They take up twice the carbon dioxide.
 - D. They help with the balance of the atmospheric gas.



5. According to Para. 4, which is NOT the finding of the study led by Arrigo?
- Some algae may grow rapidly as the result of global warming.
 - The capacity for the Southern Ocean to absorb CO₂ was reduced.
 - Half the plants that absorb CO₂ are in the oceans.
 - Some algae absorb CO₂ better than others.

举一反三



6. _____ immediately leads to diatoms' domination over Phaeocystis antarctica in the Southern Ocean.
- The increasing stratification
 - The increased precipitation
 - The strong wind
 - The global warming
7. How does the global warming lead to the growth of diatoms in the Southern Ocean?
- It keeps the waters well mixed, which favors diatoms.
 - It increases precipitation and stratification which favor diatoms.
 - It kills the rivals of diatoms—carbon-eating phytoplankton.
 - Warm waters promote the growth of diatoms.

(一) 词汇注释

- disrupt *v.* 破坏, 扰乱
- algae *n.* (alga 的复数形式) 海藻
- soak up 吸收
- diatom *n.* 硅藻
- Phaeocystis antarctica 一种单细胞海藻
- stratification *n.* 分层
- dilute *v.* 稀释

(二) 答案解析

- [D]主旨大意题。根据全文中提到的研究发现判断,而且文章第1段也有所暗示,科学家研究的是一种恶性循环:气候变暖导致海洋吸收二氧化碳能力减弱,进而使气候变得更暖。B只是作为该循环中的一节而被加以研究。
- [A]推理判断题。根据第2段可作出判断,B与文意无关,C提法有误,D与文意不符。
- [B]推理判断题。第2段提到一种既不吸收二氧化碳也不吸收其他气体的海藻是削弱南大洋吸收二氧化碳的能力的可能原因,而可以推测四、五两段提到的硅藻应该就是这种海藻的名称。
- [A]事实细节题。根据第4段对硅藻的描述,只有A对。
- [B]推理判断题。根据第4段第1句,B的说法与文意不符,原文用的是“might be reduced”而选项中用的是“was reduced”。
- [A]推理判断题。读懂第5段第1句和第3句作出判断,precipitation导致stratification,后者才直接导致硅藻的蔓延。
- [B]推理判断题。本题与上题一样,也是针对硅藻在南大洋的蔓延而问,但前一题是问what,本题问how。也是根据第5段第1句和第3句作出判断。