大学英语快速阅读

College English
Fast Reading

第四册

○总主编: 洪 岗

○副总主编: 王德军 吴格非

外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前言

快速阅读是阅读的一种重要方式,我们日常生活中采用的阅读方式大多都属于这一种。在用母语进行阅读时,大多数人都会无意识地采用不同的方式进行快速阅读。然而,在长期的大学英语教学中,我们发现不少学生不善于根据不同的阅读目的、要求和不同的体裁采用不同的阅读技能和策略,而常常采用单一的逐词逐句的精读方式进行阅读。究其原因,主要有以下几个方面:(1)学生缺乏快速阅读的训练,在阅读时往往采用老师在综合英语课上要求他们采用的方法进行阅读;(2)快速阅读的训练方法不当,如:选用的材料过短或时间控制不当,不能帮助学生进入快速阅读状态;(3)学生对文章的体裁类型及其结构缺乏较为全面的认识,无法判断寻找信息所处的位置;(4)练习单一(如:大多是多项选择题),无法训练不同的快速阅读技能,难以激起学生的积极思维;(5)教师在评价学生的快速阅读能力时过分强调正确性,而忽视准确性和速度之间的平衡。针对以上问题,我们组织教学经验丰富的大学英语一线教师,编写了《大学英语快速阅读教程》,其目的是帮助学生养成良好的快速阅读习惯,提高学生根据不同的阅读目的、不同的体裁采用不同的快速阅读方式的能力。

《大学英语快速阅读教程》第四册主编为中国矿业大学外文学院副教授、硕士生导师朱哲、曾担任大学外语部副主任,美国耶鲁大学访问学者。副主编为沈丛。参加编写的人员有吴格非、朱哲、沈丛、杜光明、李蓓、吕胜健、严慧仙。本册由中国矿业大学外文学院教授、副院长、中国矿业大学外国文学与比较文学研究所所长吴格非老师最终审定全稿。中国矿业大学外文学院大学外语部为本教材的编写给予了积极支持,外语教学与研究出版社提供了协调和出版方面的大力支持,在此一并表示感谢。

尽管该教材中许多单元已经试用过,且取得了较好的效果,但由于编写时间仓促,编者的 水平有限,教材中难免存在一些不尽如人意的地方,我们真诚希望使用该教材的师生给我们指 出,以便我们修订时改进。

> 朱哲 2009年10月于北京

使用说明

《大学英语快速阅读教程》是一套以《大学英语课程教学要求》为依据,为非英语专业的学生而编写的教材,共分4册,其终极目标是达到《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》中较高要求层次所规定的快速阅读的具体要求。

该教材以主题为主线进行编写,每册10单元,每一单元由围绕同一主题的3篇文章构成。 文章的长度控制在700 - 900词左右。所选的文章紧扣学生所关心的话题,突出话题的趣味性、 知识性和时代性,并尽可能保持原文的真实性(authenticity),不随意改变原文的内容或措辞。 生词一般不超过短文词汇量的3%,对一些较生僻的词我们作了汉语注释。

为了培养学生对不同体裁与文章基本结构的敏感性,我们在整套书的选材过程中尽量体现体裁的多样性,每一单元主题下尽量选用不同体裁的文章。

每篇快速阅读文章的配套练习形式均由两个部分组成:第一部分包括信息填空题和判断题或选择题,目的是加强学习者对略读和寻读技能的应用性训练和熟悉四六级快速阅读常用题型,第二部分是建立在熟悉和了解所阅读材料的内容和体裁的基础上对文章的摘要进行选词填空,目的是加强学习者根据上下文悟意猜词的能力。

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Environment VS Development

Text A Length of Text: 821 words Target time: 12 minutes Time taken

Doha

visited Doha recently. Indeed, it may be-I presume nothing that you have never heard of either city. Doha is the capital of Qatar, a tiny state east of Saudi Arabia. What was astonishing is that I hadn't been to either city for more than three years, and I barely recognized either one. has sprouted from the desert. This once sleepy harbor now has a profile of skycrapers, thanks to a huge injection of oil and gas revenues. Doha, with millions people, already had a mini-Manhattan when I was last here. But what I am concerned, alas, is not a travel issue but an energy issue. If you want to know why I remain a climate skeptic—not a skeptic about climate change, but a skeptic that we're going to be able to mitigate it. Can you imagine how much energy all these new skyscrapers in just the city you've never heard of are going to consume and how much CO2 it is going to emit? of poverty. And, after all, it's just following the high-energy growth model pioneered by America. We're still the world's biggest energy giants, but we're now producing carbon copies in places you've never heard of. low-energy lifestyles but by dint of oil wealth or hard work are now moving into U.S.-style apartments, cars and appliances. lead and change what it means to be an American in energy terms. Attention Kmart shoppers: The world consumed about 66.6 million barrels a day of oil in 1990. We're now consuming 83 million barrels a day. Margo Oge, director of the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Transportation and Air Quality, told the Tianjin China Green Car conference

that I attended. "By 2030, the global thirst for oil is forecast to increase by

another 40 percent if we maintain business as usual." Such an appetite would **devour** every incremental green initiative we make.

Hey, I'm really glad you switched to long-lasting compact **fluorescent** light bulbs in your house. I'm glad you bought a **hybrid** car. But Doha devoured that before noon. I am glad that the U.S. Congress is debating whether to bring U.S. auto **mileage** requirements up to European levels by 2020. Doha will have those gains for lunch—maybe just the first course. I'm glad that solar and wind power are "soaring" toward two percent of U.S. energy generation, but Doha will devour all those gains for dinner. I am thrilled that you are now doing the "20 green things" suggested by your favorite American magazine. Doha will snack on them all, like popcorn before bedtime.

But, as I said, this is not just about "them". It is still very much about us. Peter Bakker is the chief executive of TNT, the biggest express delivery company in Europe. The **Dow Jones Index** 2007 just listed TNT as the No. 1 company in terms of energy and environmental practices. Mr. Bakker, whom I met in China, told me this story:

"We operate 35,000 trucks and 48 aircraft in Europe. We just bought two Boeing 747s, which, when fully operational, will do nine round trips every week between our home base in Liège and Shanghai. They leave Liège only partly full and every day fly back to Europe as full as you can stuff them with iPods and computers. By our calculations, just these two 747s will use as much fuel each week as our 48 other aircraft combined and emit as much CO_2 ."

That's why we're fooling ourselves. There is no green revolution, or, if there is, the counter-revolution is **trumping** it at every turn. Without a transformational technological breakthrough in the energy space, all of the incremental gains we're making will be devoured by the **exponential** growth of all the new and old "Americans".

9.....

8.....

10.....

11.....

bedef

Text A

- 1. Qatar: 卡塔尔 (西南亚国家)
- 2. Saudi Arabia: 沙特阿拉伯 (西南亚国家)
- 3. skyline: (建筑物、高山等在天空映衬下的) 空中轮廓线
- 4. sprout: (叶、芽、角、毛发等) 长出
- 5. revenue: 国家的岁人, 税收
- 6. skeptic: 怀疑 (论) 者
- 7. mitigate: 使(某事物)减轻; 使缓和
- 8. by dint of: 借助于, 用

- 9. Kmart: 卡马特 (美国零售业巨头)
- 10. devour: 狼吞虎咽地吃(某物)
- 11. fluorescent: 荧光性的,发荧光的
- 12. hybrid: 混合动力的
- 13. mileage: 英里数; 里程
- 14. Dow Jones Index: 道琼斯工业指数
- 15. trump: 出王牌获胜(指通过使用关键并 隐蔽的手段超过)
- 16. exponential: 指数的, 幂的



Exercises

I. Skimming and Scanning

Directions: Go over the passage quickly and answer the following questions.

For questions 1-7, mark

Y (for YES)

if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO)

if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN)

if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

- This article is an argumentative writing about how fast Doha has achieved economic progress.
 Y N NG
- 2. From the article, we can infer that the author must have visited Doha before. Y N NG
- Due to its comprehensive economic development, Doha has achieved great progress in recent years according to the author.

 Y
 N
 NG
- 4. The population of Doha is more than that of Manhattan.

Y N NG

- The author thinks that Doha should be criticized for consuming too much energy and emitting too much CO₂.
 Y N NG
- 6. Margo Oge thinks fast oil demand of any other country is threatening the U.S. oil consumption.

Y N NG

7 A . 1 . M D 11 . 1	
7. According to Mr. Bakker, the reason why these two Boeing 747	
emit as much as CO ₂ with 48 other aircraft is due to European's	's great demand of stuffs from
Shanghai.	Y N NG
8. The model America once developed is a	model.
9. The only possible solution to save energy is	·
10. In the last sentence, the word "Americans" refers to	•
II Word Dower Ruilding	

Directions: In this part, there is a summary of the selection you have just read. Read it through carefully and select one word for each blank from the word bank given below. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

afford	attributes	hybrid	dramatically	issue
stunned	concern	breakthrough	devour	revenue
global	appetite	emitting	delivery	thrilled

Doha
When the author pays a visit to Doha again several years later, he feels greatly 1 and astonished because the city has developed and expanded so 2 that he could hardly recognize.
The 3 of the author is not an 4 of travel sightseeing, but the high-energy growth model, which used to be pioneered by America and would greatly affect climate by 5 enormous amounts of CO ₂ into air.
Some Americans claim that they have taken actions to save energy by switching lights or buying a 6 car, but Doha would 7 the energy it has spared. However, the author calls for more reflections on themselves and 8 the high-energy model practiced in Doha to the American way of life.
Finally, the author is of the opinion that if Americans don't take a lead to change, or there is no technological 9 in energy field, the earth cannot 10 the high-energy growth model to satisfy increasing needs from both America and Doha.

Unit 1 Text A

-\cong'= Key to Part I

- 1. [N] [解析] 由第三段第二句话可以推断 出,作者关注的并不是关于多哈取得的 经济成就而是能源问题。
- 2. [Y] [解析] 本题可以从第二段的最后一句话看出,作者三年多没有到过这个城市,因此几乎都认不出来了。所以可以推断出作者以前是来过这两个城市的。
- 3. [N] [解析] 由第三段第二句话可得知多哈迅速发展的原因是来自石油和天然气的税收,而不是题目中所说的综合性经济发展。
- 4. [NG] [解析] 尽管第三段提到了多哈的人口, 但并未明确指出多哈的人口要多于曼哈顿。
- 5. [N] [解析] 从第四段的第一句可知作者 并未指责它而是说这个城市的发展是受 到了美国模式的影响。
- 6. [NG] [解析] 题目中的人名可以很快地帮助我们定位在文章的第七段。从 Margo Oge 说的话可以看出,美国的石油需求量很高。但是并没有指出其他国家威胁了美国的,而是说全球的需求抵消掉了我们所做出的努力。
- 7. [Y] [解析] 从第十段 Mr. Bakker 的话中可以看出,两架波音 747 飞机从列日离开时部分是空着的,但是返回时却是满载而归,因此消耗的能源和释放的 CO₂和其他 48 架飞机一样。故 [Y]。

- 8. high-energy growth [解析] 本题要注意题 目中强调的是美国曾经的发展模式是什 么,线索可以从第四段中找到。作者已 经很清楚的指出多哈现在的发展模式正 是美国曾经采取的高耗能模式。
- 9. transformational technological breakthrough in energy space [解析] 本题的答案在文章的最后一段。正是由于大量的需求,才造成其他国家大量的能源消费,因此只有在能源领域的转型技术突破才能解决这个问题。
- 10. people around the world who consume a lot of energy [解析] 本题要注意作者的意图是泛指世界各地的过着高耗能的美国生活方式的人,而不是简单的指年轻和年老的美国人。

-Ö-Key to Part II

1. stunned

2. dramatically

3. concern

4. issue

5. emitting

6. hybrid

7. devour

8. attributes

9. breakthrough

10. afford

1.....

Directions: There is a passage for skimming and scanning. Try to go through it quickly within the target time, and finish the follow-up exercises.

Europe Pushes to Get Fuel from Fields

The previous growing season, this **lush** coastal field near Rome was filled with rows of wheat, used to make high quality **pasta**. Today it overflows with

	rapeseed, a tall, gnarled weed like plant bursting with yellow flowers for
	European farmers: Rapeseed can be turned into biofuel.
2	Motivated by generous subsidies to develop alternative energy sources
	and a measure of concern about the future of the planet—Europe's farmers are
	beginning to grow crops that can be turned into fuels meant to produce fewer
	emissions than gas or oil. They are chasing their counterparts in the Americas
	who have been raising crops for biofuel for more than five years.
3	"This is a much needed boost to our economy, our farms," said Marcello
	Pini, 50, a farmer, standing in front of the rapeseed he planted for the first
	time. "Of course, we hope it helps the environment, too."
4	In March, the European Commission, disappointed by the slow growth
	of the biofuels industry, approved a directive that included a "binding target"
	requiring member countries to use 10 percent biofuel for transport by 2020—
	the most ambitious and specific goal in the world. Most European countries
	are far from achieving the target, and are introducing incentives and subsidies
	to bolster production.
5	As a result, bioenergy crops have replaced food as the most profitable
	crop in several European countries. In this part of Italy, for example, the
	government guarantees the purchase of biofuel crops at 22 Euros for 100
	kilograms, or \$13.42 for 100 pounds—nearly twice the 11 to 12 Euros for 100
	kilograms of wheat on the open market in 2006. Better still, farmers can plant
	biofuel crops on "set aside" fields, land that Europe's agriculture policy would
	otherwise require to be left fallow.
6	But an expert panel convened by the United Nations Food and
	Agriculture Organization pointed out that the biofuels boom produces benefits

prices. In some markets, grain prices have nearly doubled.

Abcdefo

7.....

"At a time when agricultural prices are low, in comes biofuel and improves the lot of farmers and injects life into rural areas," said Gustavo

as well as trade-offs and risks-including higher and wildly fluctuating food

Best, an expert at the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome. "But as the scale grows and the demand for biofuel crops seems to be infinite, we're seeing some negative effects and we need to hold up a yellow light."

15.....

16.....

17.....

18.....

almost all of that in Germany and Sweden. The biofuel share in Italy was 0.51 percent, and in Britain, 0.18 percent.

That could be a threat to European markets as foreign producers like Brazil or other developing countries like Indonesia and Malaysia try to ship their biofuels to markets where demand, subsidies and **tax breaks** are the greatest.

Ms. Fischer Boel recently acknowledged that Europe would have to import at least a third of what it would need to reach its 10 percent biofuels target. Some politicians fear that could **hamper** development of a local industry, while **perversely** generating tons of new emissions as "green" fuel is shipped thousands of kilometers across the Atlantic, instead of coming from the farm next door. Such imports could make biofuel far less green in other ways as well—for example if Southeast Asian rainforest is destroyed for cropland.

Brazil, a country with a perfect climate for sugar cane and vast amounts of land, started with subsidies years ago to encourage the farming of sugar cane for biofuels, partly to take up "excess capacity" in its **flagging** agricultural sector. The auto industry jumped in, too. In 2003, Brazilian automakers started producing flex-fnel cars that could run on biofuels, including locally produced **ethanol**. Today, 70 percent of new cars in the country are flex-fuel models, and Brazil is one of the largest growers of cane for ethanol.

Analysts are unsure if the Brazilian achievement can be replicated in Europe or anywhere else. Sugar takes far less energy to convert to biofuel than almost any product. Yet after a series of alarming reports on climate change, the political urgency to move faster is clearly growing.

Text B

- 1. lush: 繁茂的, 旺盛的; 葱翠的
- 2. pasta: 意大利面制品; 意大利面食(包括通心粉及细面条等)
- 3. rapeseed: 油菜籽
- 4. gnarled: 多节的,树木多瘤的
- 5. bolster: 支持; (用支撑物) 支撑; 激励
- 6. fallow: (耕地) 犁过而未播种的, 休闲的
- 7. convene: 集会, 集合, 传唤……出庭受审
- 8. trade-off: (公平) 交易
- 9. fluctuate: 变动; 上下摇动
- 10. procurer: 获得者, 取得者

- 11. barley: 大麦
- 12. tortilla: 玉米粉圆饼
- 13. lucrative: 生利的, 赚钱的
- 14. destine: 预定, 指定(供某种用途或往 某一目的地)
- 15. tax break: 赋税减免
- 16. hamper: 妨碍, 阻碍
- 17. perversely: 倔强地
- 18. flagging: 下垂的;逐渐衰退的
- 19. ethanol: 乙醇; 酒精



I. Multiple Choice

Directions: In this part, there are 10 incomplete statements or questions. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the **BEST** choice that conforms to the content of the passage.

1	. Farmers near Rome would have planted	during previous gro	owing season.
	A. wheat B. pasta	C. rapeseed	D. weed like plant
2	. Which of the following is NOT the reason fo		grow biofuel crops?
	A. Motivation.	B. Money offered from	
	C. Concerns about global peace.	D. Good models of Ar	
3.	. According to the passage, which of the following		
	planting biofuel crops?		<i></i>
	A. A heavy burden of subsidies from government	ment.	
	B. High price of biofuel crops.		
	C. Easily changeable food prices.		
	D. More and more trade-offs.		
4.	When the demand for biofuel is increasing, w	hich of the following is	s NOT true?
	A. More resources will be poured into rural a		
	B. More and more "set aside" fields will be c	ultivated for biofuel cro	ops.
	C. More and more infinite biofuels will be i	mported from Brazil o	or some other developing
	countries into Europe.		
	D. More and more negative sides will be brou		
5.	In Europe, high prices of pasta and brewing b	eer are due to	
	A. inflation	B. increasing fields for	r biofuel food
	C. rising prices in supermarkets	D. reasons not mention	
6.	By saying 10 percent target was "not a shot	in the dark", Mariann	Fischer Boel means that
	the 10 percent target		
	A. will harm the Europe's poor		
	B. is a carefully calculated goal		
	C. is the same as that in America		
	D. will prevent some price problems in the ma		
7.	According to European statistics, which count	try produced the most v	olume of biofuel?
		B. Germany and Swede	en.
		D. Britain.	
5.	Which of the following is the reason why	Brazil and other dev	veloping countries like
	Indonesia and Malaysia ship their biofuels to		s?
	A. Greater demand.	B. Allowance.	

	C. Reducing tax.	D. All of the above.
9	9. Some politicians concerned about to	"green" fuel shipped into Europe.
	A. subsidies	B. tax breaks
	C. too much cost of shipping	D. new emissions of shipping biofuels
10	O. What is the reason for Brazil to become one	of the largest growers of cane for ethanol?
	A. Perfect climate and vast land.	B. Subsidies.
	C. Autoindustry.	D. All of the above.

II. Word Power Building

Directions: In this part, there is a summary of the selection you have just read. Read it through carefully and select one word for each blank from the word bank given below. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

biofuel	seeking	subsidies	potential	share
hamper	profits	negative	alarming	ethanol
environment	fluctuating	transport	lucrative	low-income

Europe Pushes to Get Fuel from Fields

Nowadays, European farmers are planting crops for 1. _____ instead of wheat, which will

bring them economic 2 and environment benefits. The European Commission offers
more incentives and 3 in order to reach the ambitious and specific target of 10 percent of
biofuel for transport use by 2020.
But some experts point out that biofuels may bring 4 effects as well as benefits,
such as the 5 food prices because of the infinite demand for biofuel crops. And the
increasing demand for more bioenergy production has added high pressure upon the whole world
grain market. Others are more concerned about the 6 hunger for 7 consumers
and serious damage of environment because wild land is converted to biofuel cultivation.
In order to cope with this problem, officials at European Commission say they are
8 for a measured course which may solve the problems of price and supply which
happened in America. They claim that the 10 percent target is set after careful calculation, which
would not influence the quality life of Europe's poor. But it is not so easy to reach the target, for
the market 9 of biofuel produced in Europe is so little that Brazil and other developing
countries may transport their biofuels into European market and thus such imports may
10 the local industry development.

Unit 1 Text B

- Key to Part I

- 1. A [解析] 题目中用了一个虚拟语气 would have planted 具有较大的迷惑性, 应该读懂题干的内容:在上一个种植季节中,原本是要种植什么?因此从第一段的第一句话可以看出应该 A。
- 2. C [解析] 具体的选项可以在第二段中找到,但是一定要注意选项 A 的欺骗性,并不是农民想要去发展替代能源,而是受到用于发展替代能源所获补贴的刺激,因此选项 B 是正确的,选项 C 是结果,并不是欧洲农民种植生物燃料的原因,而选项 D 是干扰项。
- 3. A [解析] 本题考察面较广,不但要在找到生物燃料优点的基础上,还要找到生物燃料的缺点。第七段是一个承上启下的段落。选项 B 可以在第八段中找到,而选项 C 和选项 D 都可以在第六段的最后一句话找到。
- 4. C [解析] 本题首先要注意题干中的 NOT。选项 A 可以从第七段的第一句话 找到,选项 B 在第五段有提及,而选项 D 实际上是指生物燃料也会带来负面影响,这在第六段中可以找到,因此选项 C 是正确答案。
- 5. B [解析] 本题属细节判断题,可以在第 九段以及第十段中找到答案,由于原来 种植小麦的农田迅速改种生物燃料庄 稼,从而导致了用于制作面包以及啤酒

的原料的短缺。因此答案为选项 B。

- 6. B [解析] 本题主要是考察对第 12 段的理解, 本段最后一句主要是讲, 10% 的目标并不是随意定的, 是经过考虑才得出的, 是可以保证不会对欧洲的穷人造成太多的问题才制定出来的, 因此选项为 B。
- 7. A [解析] 本题较为简单,通过第十四段的数字比较,可以看出选项 A "美国" 应该是生产生物燃料最多的。
- 8. D [解析] 第十五段指出巴西以及其他发展中国家出口生物燃料的原因是那些大市场需求大、补贴多及免税等。
- 9. D [解析] 第十六段中指出在进口绿色能源的同时,也会带来新的污染,因此选项为 D。
- 10. D [解析] 第十七段指出了巴西成为生物原料生产大国的几个因素,包括气候、广袤的土地、国家补贴以及汽车工业的支持等,因此选项为 D。

-Ö- Key to Part II

- 1. biofuel
- 2. profits
- 3. subsidies
- 4. negative
- 5. fluctuating
- 6. potential
- 7. low-income
- 8. seeking
- 9. share
- 10. hamper