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[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/118/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E4\\_B8\\_89\\_E7\\_BA\\_A7\\_E8\\_80\\_83\\_E8\\_c82\\_118974.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/118/2021_2022__E4_B8_89_E7_BA_A7_E8_80_83_E8_c82_118974.htm) 经过考察和论证，造福子孙后代的南水北调工程于近日开工。我国北方一些地区用水困难的局面，将在不久的将来得以有效改善。 The massive water diversion (调拨) project planned for decades started on December 27th 2002 . The construction , which will last 50 years , aims at diverting water from the water-rich south to the arid (干旱的) north of China to ensure a water supply for agricultural and industrial production and people ' s daily use . With an estimated investment of about 500 billion yuan ( about 60 billion US dollars ) , the project will channel water from three places respectively (分别) on the upper , middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze , China ' s longest river , to destinations (目的地) in the north . Experts say water diversion from south to north is now both necessary and feasible (可行的) , as problems can now be properly handled . China ' s water resources are imbalanced in different regions . In the southern part , water resources are rich , while in the north it ' s scarce . Water shortages in northern China has been hindering (阻碍) economic development , and affecting daily life . “ Without water , ” according to Gu Zhao qi , an expert on water resources from Tsinghua University , “ many places have turned into deserts , with localeco-systems (生态) destroyed . ” This year the severe drought in Shandong Province alone has caused over 26

billion yuan loss . Once the project is completed , a total of 44 . 8 billion cubic meters ( 立方米 ) of water will be annually ( 每年一度地 ) channeled from the Yangtze to the north of China and it is expected to fundamentally ( 基本上 ) solve the water scarcity ( 缺乏 ) in northern China . 我国国力的增强也给科技插上了翅膀 。 中国的无人驾驶宇宙飞船 “ 神舟 ” 四号顺利升空 , 它标志我国航空业又朝载人技术迈进了一大步。 China has successfully launched ( 发射 ) its fourth unmanned test spacecraft into orbit . The successful launch demonstrated that China ' s manned space science and technology program is getting increasingly mature ( 成熟 ) . The launch was China ' s fourth successful spacecraft launch in three years . Previous ( 以前的 ) tests were conducted in 1999 , 2001 and earlier this year . Like its Shenzhou III predecessor ( 前者 ) , Shenzhou IV has all the functions of a manned spacecraft . Shenzhou IV is just one step away from a manned flight . In fact , before the launch , Chinese astronauts entered the craft to get a feel of it . Land and sea rescue missions were also rehearsed ( 演习 ) . The spacecraft will stay in orbit for a week . Its descent module ( 降落舱 ) will touch down in China ' s Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region . If all goes well , Shenzhou IV should be the last unmanned test flight of the Shenzhou Series spacecraft . Shenzhou V may become the nation ' s first manned spacecraft , making China the third country in the world to send man into outer space , after Russia and the US .

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