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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/162/2021_2022_06_E5_B9_B4_E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_c83_162481.htm Passage Two Questions 62 to 66 are based in the following passage. Is there enough oil beneath the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (保护区) (ANWR) to help secure America ' s energy future? President Bush certainly thinks so. He has argued that tapping ANWR ' s oil would help ease California ' s electricity crisis and provide a major boost to the country ' s energy independence. But no one knows for sure how much crude oil lies buried beneath the frozen earth, with the last government survey, conducted in 1998, projecting output anywhere from 3 billion to 16 billion barrels. The oil industry goes with the high end of the range, which could equal as much as 10% of U.S. consumption for as long as six years. By pumping more than 1 million barrels a day from the reserve for the next two to three decades, lobbyists claim, the nation could cut back on imports equivalent to all shipments to the U.S. from Saudi Arabia. Sounds good. An oil boom would also mean a multibillion-dollar windfall (意外之财) in tax revenues, royalties (开采权使用费) and leasing fees for Alaska and the Federal Government. Best of all, advocates of drilling say, damage to the environment would be insignificant. “ We ' ve never had a documented case of an oil rig chasing deer out onto the pack ice, ” say Alaska State Representative Scott Ogan. Not so fast, say environmentalists. Sticking to the low end of government estimates the National Resources Defense Council says there may be no more

than 3.2 billion barrels of economically recoverable oil in the coastal plain of ANWR, a drop in the bucket that would do virtually nothing to ease America's energy problems. And consumers would wait up to a decade to gain any benefits, because drilling could begin only after much bargaining over leases, environmental permits and regulatory review. As for ANWR's impact on the California power crisis, environmentalists point out that oil is responsible for only 1% of the Golden State's electricity output ---and just 3% of the nation's.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡上作答。 62. What does President Bush think of tapping oil in ANWR? A) It will increase America's energy consumption. B) It will exhaust the nation's oil reserves. C) It will help reduce the nation's oil imports. D) It will help secure the future of ANWR. 63. We learn from the second paragraph that the American oil industry _____. A) shows little interest tapping oil in ANWR B) expect to stop oil imports from Saudi Arabia C) tend to exaggerate America's reliance on foreign oil D) believes that drilling for ANWR will produce high yields 64. Those against oil drilling ANWR argue that _____. A) it will drain the oil reserves in the Alaskan region B) it can do little to solve U.S. energy problem C) it can cause serious damage to the environment D) it will not have much commercial value 65. What do the environmentalists mean by saying "Not so fast" (Line1, Para.3)? A) Don't be too optimistic. B) Don't expect fast returns. C) The oil drilling should be delayed. D) Oil exploitation takes a long time. 66. It can be learned from the passage that oil exploitation beneath ANWR's frozen earth _____. A) involves a lot of

technological problems B) remains a controversial issue C) is
expected to get under way soon D) will enable the U.S. to be oil
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