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[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/234/2021\\_2022\\_07\\_E5\\_B9\\_B4\\_E8\\_80\\_83\\_E7\\_A0\\_c73\\_234943.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/234/2021_2022_07_E5_B9_B4_E8_80_83_E7_A0_c73_234943.htm) Text1 The sun is not growing weaker, yet its light appears to be dimming. Between 1960 and 1990, some scientists believe, the amount of solar radiation reaching Earth's surface may have declined as much as 10% and in some places, Hong Kong, for example, more than 35%. What was going on? Well, it appears that increased air pollution during those 30 years over Asia, in particular - with the help, perhaps, of some increased cloudiness, may have exerted a cooling influence on the surface of the planet even as carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases were encouraging the atmosphere to warm. The impacts of that tug-of-war on the climate system could be devilishly difficult to untangle. At the same time, no task could be more urgent. For if global pollution has helped keep global warming in check, says Veerabhadran Ramanathan, an atmospheric scientist at the University of California at San Diego, then the full impact of the buildup of greenhouse gases has yet to be felt. This week, at the American Geophysical Union meeting in Montreal, Ramanathan and others will be presenting the latest data on the solar-dimming problem and pondering its implications for the climate system as a whole. Many scenarios for global warming, for example, invoke a speedup in the hydrological cycle by which water evaporates and then comes down as rain. The cooling produced by solar dimming, however, may slow the rate of evaporation, while higher up in the

atmosphere the pollutants responsible for absorbing and reflecting sunlight are likely to interfere with the process that produces rain. Why? These pollutants, which take the form of tiny, airborne particles called aerosols, act as nuclei around which cloud droplets form. The problem is, there are too many aerosols in the atmosphere competing for water molecules, so the cloud droplets that form are too small and never become weighty enough to fall to the ground. As a result, says Beate Liepert, an atmospheric physicist at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, the atmosphere could be filled with moisture while Earth's surface thirsts for rain. Many questions remain, including the true extent of the dimming. One analysis pegs the average worldwide darkening to be about 4% over three decades, while another computes it to be more than twice that much. There are also questions about the reliability of the devices that measure the sunlight reaching Earth's surface. Known as radiometers, these instruments are nothing more than flat, black solar collectors capped with glass. They are sometimes finicky. A smudge of dirt or a speck of dust can cause bogus readings and change the calculated results. Solar dimming, in other words, is a problem still in the process of being defined, and as its dimensions become clearer, so will the nature of the challenge the world faces. Although scientists have done a lot of thinking about global warming, they are just beginning to grapple with the problem of how global warming and solar dimming interact. As Ramanathan puts it, "It's like we have a new gorilla sitting down at the table" - and it could turn out to be a very big gorilla indeed. 1. By "tug-of-war" ( Line 4, Paragraph 2 ) ,

the author means [A] the different effect of solar dimming and global warming [B] the impact of the solar dimming on the climate system [C] the influence of the solar dimming on the global warming [D] the interaction between the solar dimming and global warming 2.

How do the scientists feel about the current climate situation? [A] Serious [B] Optimistic [C] Carefree [D] Panicked 3. When

mentioning "Its like we have a new gorilla sitting down at the table"

( Last Line, Paragraph 6 ) , the author implies that . [A] scientists should have a close look at the solar dimming problem [B] we are facing a new problem which is very complicated and difficult to manage [C] we are just beginning to have research on this new field [D] the new solar dimming problem is beyond scientists ability to tackle 4. Which of the following cannot serve as a factor of causing the cooling surface of the planet? [A] The lack of the rain in the earth. [B] The increasing of the pollutants. [C] The forming of the cloud 0droplets. [D] The less weight of the cloud 0droplets. 5.

Which of the following is true according to the text? [A] The instruments used in the study are too simple to function well. [B] Living things in the earth will be greatly influenced by solar dimming. [C] There is still a long way to go in the study of solar dimming. [D] The findings that solar dimming has influence on the surface of the planet are doubtful. 100Test 下载频道开通 , 各类考试题目直接

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