

淘金式巧攻英语四级词汇解析第二十九期 PDF转换可能丢失
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Even plants can run a fever, especially when they 're under attack by insects or disease. But unlike humans, plants can have their temperature taken from 3,000 feet away - straight up. A decade ago, adapting the infrared (红外线) scanning technology developed for military purposes and other satellites, physicist Stephen Paley came up with a quick way to take the temperature of crops to determine which ones are under stress. The goal was to let farmers precisely target pesticide (杀虫剂) spraying rather than rain poison on a whole field, which invariably includes plants that dont have pest (害虫) problems. Even better, Paleys Remote Scanning Services Company could detect crop problems before they became visible to the eye. Mounted on a plane flown at 3,000 feet at night, an infrared scanner measured the heat emitted by crops. The data were transformed into a color-coded map showing where plants were running "fevers". Farmers could then spot-spray, using 50 to 70 percent less pesticide than they otherwise would. The bad news is that Paleys company closed down in 1984, after only three years. Farmers resisted the new technology and long-term backers were hard to find. But with the renewed concern about pesticides on produce, and refinements in infrared scanning, Paley hopes to get back into operation. Agriculture experts have no doubt the technology works. "This technique can be used on 75 percent of agricultural land in the United States," says George

Qerther of Texas A&M. M. Ray Jackson, who recently retired from the Department of Agriculture, thinks remote infrared crop scanning could be adopted by the end of the decade. But only if Paley finds the financial backing which he failed to obtain 10 years ago.

作业: (解释单词) straight up adapt come up with precisely spray attack Mounted on transform spot-spray renew productproducerefinement 练习:1. Plants will emit an increased amount of heat when they are _____.A) sprayed with pesticidesB) in poor physical conditionC) facing an infrared scannerD) exposed to excessive sun rays2. In order to apply pesticide spraying precisely, we can use infrared scanning to _____.A) locate the problem areaB) draw a color-coded mapC) measure the size of the affected areaD) estimate the damage to the crops3. Farmers can save a considerable amount of pesticide by _____.A) transforming poisoned rainB) consulting infrared scanning expertsC) resorting to spot-sprayingD) detecting crop problems at an early date4. The application of infrared scanning technology to agriculture met with some difficultiesdue to _____.A) the lack of official supportB) its high costC) its failure to help increase productionD) the lack of financial support5. Infrared scanning technology may be brought back into operationbecause of _____.A) growing concern about the excessive use of pesticides on cropsB) the desire of farmers to improve the quality of their produceC) the forceful promotion by the Department of AgricultureD) full support from agriculture experts

答案 : straight up 高空adapt 使用 , 适用 come up with 提出 (方案、 计划

) precisely 准确的、精确的 spray 喷射 attack 攻击, 进攻 Mounted on 安装在.....之上 transform 转变 = trans 变化 form 形式 spot-spray 点喷 renew 恢复 工业产品 : product ; 农业产品 : producer refinement 提炼、精炼 C D A C B 100Test 下载频道开通, 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com