

英语专业四级考试全真模拟试卷六(2) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/255/2021_2022__E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E4_B8_93_E4_c67_255041.htm PART READING COMPREHENSION[WT5] [30 MIN.] SECTION A READING COMPREHENSION [25 MIN.] In this section there are five passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the correct answer. Mark your choices on your ANSWER SHEET.

TEXT A
Avalanche
Death comes quickly in the mountains. Each winter holidaymakers are caught unawares as they happily ski away from the fixed runs, little realizing that a small avalanche (雪崩) can send them crashing in a bone-breaking fall down the slope and leave them buried under tons of crisp white snow. There are lots of theories about how to avoid disaster when hit by an avalanche. Practice is normally less cheerful. The snow in the Salzburg of Austria where a recent disaster took place was typical avalanche material. For several days before the incident I had skied locally. Early winter snow was wearing thin and covered with ice. On top of that new, warmer flakes were gently falling to produce a dangerous carpet. To the skier who enjoys unmarked slopes it is tempting stuff, deep new powder snow on a hard base the skiing that dreams are made of. And sometimes nightmares. Snow falls in sections like a cake. Different sections have different densities because of the temperatures at the time of the fall and in the weeks afterwards. Problems come when any particular section is too thick and not sticking to the section beneath.

The snow of the past few weeks had been falling in rather higher temperatures than those of December and early January. The result of these conditions is that even a slight increase in the temperatures sends a thin stream of water between the snow new and the old. Then the new snow simply slides off the mountain. Such slides are not unexpected. Local citizens know the slopes when tend to avalanche and the weather in which such slides are likely. Traps are set to catch the snow or prevent it slipping. bombs are placed and exploded from time to time to set off small avalanches before a big one has time to build up. and above all, skiers are warned not to ski in danger areas. In spite of this, avalanches happen in unexpected areas and, of course, skiers ignore the warnings. The one comfort to recreational skiers, however, is that avalanche incidents on the marked ski slopes are quite rare. No ski resort wants the image of being a death trap.66. Each winter holidaymakers in the mountains come face to face with death because____.A. they fail to realize how dangerous avalanches can be.B. they are not expert enough at skiing on the fixed runs.C. they are trying to avoid where avalanches happen.D. they ski great distances down the mountainsides.67. It would appear from the text that avalanches are brought about because____.A. a particular section of snow is not thick enough.B. there is a slight fall in the temperature.C. heavy snowfalls turn into rain.D. the ice between different sections of snow melts.68. In areas where avalanches are known to happen____.A. local residents stay indoors when the weather is bad.B. measures are taken to prevent serious avalanches.C. small avalanches can easily be prevented.D. skiers form themselves

into a wall to keep the snow in position. TEXT B At cape Churchill in northeastern Manitoba, where the shore of Hudson Bay makes an abrupt 90-degree turn the west, polar bears congregate(集合) in the autumn, waiting for the ice that is their home. By November, pack ice has formed beyond the fast ice, and the bears are moving. To be at the very tip of the Cape in November or to be in the middle of a slow but steadily flowing river of bears, methodically picking their way across the jumbled (搞乱了的) ice in a straight-push for their hunting grounds. The polar bears of Hudson Bay are a distinct population thriving at the southern end of their range. Polar bears live on seals, and to hunt them the bears must have ice to get to where the seals are. Yet in Hudson Bay the ice melts by July and the bears have to come ashore, there to spend four months eating very little, digging into sand dunes(沙丘) and dirt so they can stay cool in the summer heat', relaxing into a physiological state like that of black bears in winter dens. They are the polar bear population most accessible to humans, and they are not only the best studied but the most easily experienced by amateur naturalists, photographers, and just plain tourists. 69. With what aspect of bears' lives is the passage mainly concerned? A. Their evolution. B. Their hunting skills. C. Their temperament. D. Their seasonal movements. 70. According to the passage, during which period of time do the polar bears come ashore? A. January through March. B. July through October. C. September through December. D. November through July. 71. It can be inferred from the passage that the polar bear population of Hudson Bay _____. A. is one of several polar bear populations B. is

unfriendly toward humansC. consumes food voraciously (贪婪地)
during the whole yearD. is an endangered species 100Test 下载频道
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