

2011年公共英语二级考试考前每日一练（3.11）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/644/2021\\_2022\\_2011\\_E5\\_B9\\_B4\\_E5\\_85\\_AC\\_c88\\_644678.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/644/2021_2022_2011_E5_B9_B4_E5_85_AC_c88_644678.htm) 2011年公共英语二级考试考前每日一练（3.11）。百考试题#0000ff>公共英语等级考试站为您接下来的考试做足准备，一举拿下公共英语等级考试！

Putting Plants to Work Using the power of the sun is nothing new. People have had solar-powered calculators and buildings with solar panels for decades. But plants are the real experts : Theyve been using sunlight as an energy source for billions of years. Ceils in the green leaves of plants work like tiny factories to convert sunlight, carbon dioxide, and water into1 sugars and starches, stored energy that the plants can use. This conversion process is called photosynthesis. Unfortunately, unless youre a plant, its difficult and expensive to convert sunlight into storable energy. Thats why scientists are taking a closer look at exactly how plants do it. Some scientists are trying to get plants, or biological cells that act like plants, to work as miniature photosynthetic power stations. For example, Mafia Ghirardi of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory in Golden, Colo. 2, is working with green algae3. Shes trying to trick them into producing hydrogen4 instead of sugars when they perform photosynthesis. Once the researchers can get the algae working efficiently, the hydrogen that they produce could be used to power fuel Cells in cars or to generate electricity, The algae are grown in narrow-necked glass bottles to produce hydrogen in the lab. During photosynthesis, plants normally make sugars or starches. "But under certain

conditions, a lot of algae are able to use the sunlight energy not to store starch, but to make hydrogen." Ghirardi says. For example, algae will produce hydrogen in an air free environment. It's the oxygen in the air that prevents algae from making hydrogen most of the time. Working in an air free environment, however, is difficult. It's not a practical way to produce cheap energy. But Ghirardi and her colleagues have discovered that by removing a chemical called sulfate from the environment that the algae grow in, they will make hydrogen instead of sugars, even when air is present. Unfortunately, removing the sulfate also makes the algae's cells work very slowly, and not much hydrogen is produced. Still, the researchers see this as a first step in their goal to produce hydrogen efficiently from algae. With more work, they may be able to speed the cells' activity and produce larger quantities of hydrogen. The researchers hope that algae will one day be an easy-to-use fuel source. The organisms are cheap to get and to feed, Ghirardi says, and they can grow almost anywhere: "You can grow them in a reactor, in a pond. You can grow them in the ocean. There's a lot of flexibility in how you can use these organisms."

词汇: panel n. 嵌板, 发热板, 仪器板

miniature adj. 小巧的. 微小的 carbon dioxide 二氧化碳 algae n. 水藻, 海藻 starch n. 淀粉 sulfate n. 硫酸盐, 硫酸酯 photosynthesis n.

光合作用 注释: 1. convert..., into...: 将.....转换为..... 2. Colo.:

Colorado, (美国科罗拉多州)的缩写形式 3. Green algae: 绿藻

4. trick them into producing hydrogen: 想方设法使它们产生氢

。trick作为动词, 有“欺骗、哄骗”的意思, 但是在这里的意思

是“设法”或“采取措施”。[点击查看完整版](#)

: #ff0000>2011公共英语二级考试考前30天冲刺试题汇总 相关  
推荐： #0000ff>2011年公共英语二级考试考前每日一练（3.10）  
#0000ff>2011年公共英语二级考试考前每日一练（3.9）  
#0000ff>2011年公共英语二级考试考前每日一练（3.8） 编辑  
推荐： #0000ff>2011年3月公共英语等级考试考前冲刺专题  
#0000ff>2011公共英语二级考试考前30天冲刺试题:听力汇总  
#0000ff>2011公共英语二级考试考前30天冲刺试题:完形填空汇  
总 #0000ff>2011公共英语二级考试考前30天冲刺试题:短文改  
错汇总 #0000ff>2011公共英语二级考试考前30天冲刺试题:书  
面表达汇总 更多相关信息： #0000ff>公共英语考后晒分区  
， #0000ff>公共英语考试辅导！ 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](http://www.100test.com)