职称英语考试理工类真题精选完型填空 PDF转换可能丢失图
片或格式,建议阅读原文
https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/646/2021_2022E8_81_8C_
E7_A7_B0_E8_8B_B1_E8_c91_646259.htm 阅读下面的短文,文
中有15处空白,每处空白给出了4个选项,请根据短文的内容
从4个选项中选择1个最佳答案,涂在答题卡相应的位置上。
Earths Inner Core Scientists have long struggled to understand what
lies at the planets center, Direct observation of its center is impossible
, so researchers must (51) to other evidence. In 1889, a
German scientist detected a severe earthquake in Japan
. Geophysicists concluded that shock waves (52) jolts (晃
动) from one side of Earth through the center to the other side
. Then in 1936, Danish geophysicist Inge Lehmann studied the
waves (53) to determine that within Earths core of molten
(熔化了的) iron lies a solid inner core-but (54) that core
was made of eluded (难倒) her . Other geophysicists quickly
determined that Lehmanns inner core was composed mostly
(55) iron. Since then , Lehmanns discovery has (56
) conventional Earth science . But now scientists are challenging
traditional theory with new and radical (57) For example
, Earths center could actually contain an " inner core within the
inner core, claim Ishii and colleague Adam Dziewonski
. Analyzing hundreds of thousands of earthquake wave (58
) ,they maintain that the inner core has at its heart a tiny, even more
solid sphere(球体). This spheremay be the oldest fossil(59
) from the formation of Earth, " says Dziewonski. Dziewonski

and Ishii speculate that shortly (60) Earth formed around
4.8billion years ago, a giant asteroid (小行星) smashed into the
young planet and nearly melted it. But Earths center didnt quite melt
; it (61) mass as the planet cooled. The core within a core
may be the kernel (核心) that endured. "Its presence could
change our basic ideas about the (62) of the planet,
" Dziewonski says idea is tame(温和的)compared to the
(63) theories of independent geophysicist J. Marvin Herndon
. Earths inner core is made not of iron , he claims but a (64
) of nickel and si icon Hemdon has a truly revolutionary notion
: Within the nickel silicide(硅化物)inner core is also an "inner
" inner corean 8 kmwide ball of the element uranium. Uranium is
radioactive. Hemdon thinks the uranium releases heat energy as its
atoms (65) fission-split and crash into another in a chain
reaction. In other words, we may live on top of a gigantic, " natural
" nuclear power plant. 51 A try B leave C turn D point 52 A create B
receive C feel D overcome 53 A work B solution C job D patterns 54
A whether B what C why D how 55 A from B within C of D to 56 A
followed B dominated C restored D opposed 57 A ideas B demands
C phenomena D movements 58 A things B acts C methods D
records 59 A taken B benefited C left D kept 60 A after B before C
since D when 61 A expanded B modified C gained D melted 62 A
size B origin C structure D shape 63 A radical B traditional C classical
D conventional 64 A system B copy C model D compound 65 A
charge B last C experience D show 参考答案 51 c turn to other
evidence:寻求其他证据。Tum to属固定搭配。 52 A create

jolts:造成震动。其他几个选项意思不符。53 D wayespatterns :波浪的形状。科学家通过研究震波的形状了解地球的情况 。 54 B 此处的意思是地心是由什么构成的难倒了她。这里应 使用what构成名词性从旬,作主语。55ccompose of:由..... 组成。固定短语。 56 B dominate: 占统治地位, 支配 。Lehamann的发现在传统地球科学领域占统治地位。 57 A 此 处的意思是:现在的科学家正用新的、激进的观点挑战传统 的理论。本题只有填ideas才符合本句的意思。 58 D 此处 填records,本句的意思是:通过分析数十万次地震波的记录 ,他们认为.....。其他几个选项与句意不符。59 c left:留下 来的。此处的意思是:这一球体可能是地球形成时留下来的 最古老的化石。 60 A 依据上下文,应用afte~句子意思才讲得 通。 61 c gain: 获取。 gained mass as the planet cooled: 在星球 (这里指地球)变冷的过程中,它逐渐获得了质量。62 B 本 文主要谈地球起源问题,故此处应填ongm. 63 A 本句前面出 现的一个词是"tame",与之对应,应该是"radical"。 64 D nickel和silicon的混合物,compound:混合物。65 c fissionsplit : 裂变。经历裂变,用动词experience.相关推荐: #0000ff>2011年职称英语考试强化阶段复习目标 #0000ff>职称 英语考试阅读理解题高分必杀技 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