

2025 年新高考英语适应性模拟测试卷 1

第二部分 阅读(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

This Street Is Open for Play

Concerned about outdoor play in crowded cities? Start a play street—a community event where neighbors close their road to traffic, creating a safe space for children to play. This initiative allows kids and adults to explore and socialize, which, undoubtedly, will bring the bonds between neighbors to a new height.

Compared to structured play with strict rules and fixed procedures, a play street allows children to lead, establish rules and get involved in an open-ended activity without specific instructions, methods or goals.

Getting Started:

1. Host a meeting to discuss benefits and encourage involvement. Choose an event date and assign tasks to the neighbors.
2. Reach out to city councils for necessary permits to close the road. Ignoring this will lead to the cancelation of the whole plan.
3. Use posters, flyers, and social media to spread the word. Use these promotion means to inform residents of the date, time and activities planned for the play street.
4. Set up barriers for safety, provide equipment and encourage neighbors' participation.

What to Expect:

- Game Areas: A variety of play equipment tailored for kids, such as jump ropes, balls, chalk for drawing, hula hoops and other outdoor games.
- Swapping Corner: A place where moms can bring unwanted items such as kitchenware, gardening tools or other household goods to exchange with each other.
- Arts and Crafts Seating: Arts and crafts seating with materials like paper, markers, crayons, paints and brushes. Children are encouraged to get creative and

express themselves through art.

●Snack and Refreshment Station: Light refreshments like water, juice, fruit and healthy snacks to keep mixed- age participants energized. A potluck to share homemade treats and recipes.

21. What is the purpose of ‘a play street’?

- A. To prevent traffic jams.
- B. To strengthen community bonds.
- C. To explore kids' artistic potential.
- D. To involve children in structured plays.

22. What is a must for holding the event?

- A. Raising funds.
- B. Announcing instructions.
- C. Posting the safety regulations.
- D. Asking for authorities' approval.

23. Which activity is intended for both kids and adults?

- A. Game Areas.
- B. Arts and Crafts Seating.
- C. Swapping Corner.
- D. Snack and Refreshment Station.

B

Parrots are prey animals, which means that other predators(捕食者) in the wild, such as hawks or snakes, are looking to make them into a meal. This factor influences parrots' behavior in your house more than any other.

Parrots are most easily hurt when feeding on the ground. Membership in a group plays an important function in insuring their safety and improving their chances of survival from attacks by predators. The most common predators of parrots include hawks, snakes, cats, monkeys, and bats. Some predators make attacks only during the day while others hunt in the night.

As prey animals, parrots are constantly watching out for danger and they instinctively (本能地) react to risks. Their first choice is to take flight. However, if this is not possible, they will fight with their powerful beaks to defend themselves.

Because their biggest enemy is the hawk, parrots are especially reactive to quick movements

from above and behind. For this reason, it is wise to avoid quick, sudden movements near your bird. This is a built-in reaction not subject to logic or reason. Simple and relatively harmless household objects can draw extreme fear responses from a bird. For example, a balloon may represent a hawk or a vacuum hose (吸尘器软管) may be the same as a snake in your bird's mind.

As prey animals, parrots are often frightened by exposure to new household items or strangers. It is important to expose your bird to safe experiences and changes starting at a very young age to build flexibility and improve their adaptability. Variety in diets and toys, travel, and exposure to new people and places all help to make your bird more flexible and adaptable to change.

24. What is important for parrots to better survive from attacks in the wild?

- A. Living in a group.
- B. Growing beautiful feathers.
- C. Feeding on the ground.
- D. Avoiding coming out at night.

25. What is parrots' first response to an immediate risk?

- A. To attack back. B. To get away.
- C. To protect the young. D. To play dead.

26. Why would a balloon frighten a parrot?

- A. It may explode suddenly.
- B. It may be in a strange shape.
- C. It may have a strong color.
- D. It may move around quickly.

27. What is the author's purpose of writing the text?

- A. To explain wild parrots' behavior.
- B. To give advice on raising a parrot.
- C. To call for action to protect animals.
- D. To introduce a study on bird ecology.

C

For all of human history, eating meat has meant killing animals. But scientists behind

lab-grown meat say that's no longer necessary. They produce meat by growing cells obtained from an animal's body.

Lab-grown meat, also called“cell-cultivated” or“cultured” meat, is made by feeding a mix of nutrients to animal cells in steel tanks in labs. The idea is to create an alternative to agriculturally raised meat. And unlike other meat substitutes which are made from plant proteins and other ingredients, lab-grown meat is real meat. When ready, the meat is formed into shapes such as sausages or nuggets (块), and looks, smells and tastes like any other grocery store version.

Recently, the U. S. Department of Agriculture(USDA) has given two companies approval to sell lab-

grown chicken. The approval launches a new era of meat production aimed at eliminating harm to animals, and reducing the environmental impacts of grazing (牧场) animals and growing feed for animals. Scientists warn that the typical way meat is produced now, in Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations, is a risk factor for the emergence of diseases. Lab-grown meat is more sustainable and can be produced without antibiotics, and without producing greenhouse gas emissions linked to animal agriculture.

“Everything we know about how meat can be made is going to change. But don't expect to see cultivated meat in grocery stores just yet,” said Uma Valeti, CEO of UPSIDE Foods. Lab-grown chicken is much more expensive, because it cannot yet be produced on the scale of traditional meat.

“To make cultivated meat, energy needs are high,” said Bruce Friedrich, president and founder of the Good Food Institute, a non-profit group that promotes alternative proteins. However, the disadvantage of high energy needs will be offset by the reduction in land and water use and other benefits. If cultured meat is produced on a large scale, it could also offer a solution to feeding the world's growing population.

28. What do we know about lab-grown meat?

- A. It is abundant in plant proteins.
- B. It can be bought in grocery stores.
- C. It is generated from animals' cells.
- D. It tastes more delicious than traditional meat.

29. What is the potential benefit of lab-grown meat?

- A. Higher safety for eating.
 - B. Lower costs for restaurants.
 - C. Improvements in traditional agriculture.
 - D. Positive impacts on climate change and animals.
30. What problem does the author mention in paragraph 4?

- A. It is hard to produce lab-grown meat in quantity.
- B. The USDA doesn't approve the sale of lab-grown meat.
- C. Many people raise doubts about the safety of lab-grown meat.
- D. Lab-grown meat can disturb competition in the meat industry.

31. What does the underlined word “offset” in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Balanced. B. Satisfied.
- C. Increased. D. Exchanged.

D

Although fonts (字体) are ignored by most of us, they are vital to make texts readable and appealing to audiences. Beyond the visual aspect, research shows that fonts play a significant role in the learning processes while we read. A font's impact on the way you learn and keep information might be hard to notice consciously (有意识地), but your brain is certainly tuned in.

Perhaps surprisingly, hard-to-read fonts such as Bodoni, Comic Sans or Monotype Corsiva are better for keeping information than fonts like Arial or Times New Roman, according to some studies. Participants recalled more information from the material they read when it was presented in a font that was difficult to read, according to a 2010 study.

“Difficulty can function as an alarm signal, giving the reader a sense that the task is challenging and will require mental effort,” says Daniel Oppenheimer, a professor of psychology at Carnegie Mellon University and one of the 2010 study authors. Hard-to-read fonts, which make it harder to read the material but don't actually distract the reader, therefore generate “desirable difficulty”— and the resulting learning burdens (负担) may improve performance because they require more mental effort.

Font characteristics such as style, size and color play a role in keeping or recalling information, because font design is vital to our familiarity— or unfamiliarity— with a given word, says Stephen Banham, a font

lecturer at RMIT University in Melbourne, Australia. Experiments done at RMIT University have demonstrated a U-shape relationship between font size and memory: Large-font items may predict higher recall regardless of style, but very small font sizes can also introduce a desirable difficulty.

A document's specific method of formatting information also makes an impact. Using font styles like bold or italics to indicate significance can also improve information recall. That's because people are better able to remember information they consider important, says Oppenheimer. Researchers found that bolded text has a higher recall than text in italic or regular styles, regardless of the font size. However, if an entire document is bolded, the emphasis is lost, and readers can no longer spot vital passages.

32. Which of the following fonts is least difficult to read?

- A. Arial.
- B. Bodoni.
- C. Comic Sans.
- D. Monotype Corsiva.

33. Why do hard-to-read fonts improve performance according to Oppenheimer?

- A. They relieve us of our learning burdens.
- B. They get our brain ready for the challenge.
- C. They help us develop an active learning habit.
- D. They force us to turn to texts of desirable difficulty.

34. What have the RMIT University experiments shown?

- A. Small-font items are more easily ignored.
- B. Familiar words help us recall information.
- C. A U-shape font enables us to focus on the material.
- D. Large-font text stays in the memory for a long time.

35. What does the last paragraph mainly tell us?

- A. Unique document layout makes a difference.
- B. The effect of a font style varies between readers.
- C. Italic text has the highest recall rate among all font styles.
- D. Applying one style to the whole document will confuse readers.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Summarizing, or writing a summary, means giving a brief overview of a text's main points in your own words. For example, when you're writing an academic text like an essay, a research paper, or a dissertation (学位论文), you'll integrate sources in a variety of ways. ___36___ But it's often appropriate to sum up a whole article or chapter if it is especially relevant to your own research. Here are some key steps that can help you to do it.

Step 1: Read the text.

You should read the article more than once to make sure you've thoroughly understood it. It's often effective to read in three stages:

___37___

- ◆ Read the article carefully, highlighting important points and taking notes as you read.
- ◆ Skim the article again to confirm you've understood the key points, and reread any particularly important or difficult passages.

Step 2: Break the text down into sections.

___38___ If the text is a scientific paper, it is probably already organized into clearly marked sections, usually including an introduction, methods, results, and discussions. But most articles and essays will be structured around a series of sub-points or themes.

Step 3: Identify the key points in each section.

Now it's time to go through each section and pick out its most important points. Keep in mind that a summary does not involve paraphrasing (解释) every single paragraph of the article. ___39___

Step 4: Write the summary.

Now that you know the key points that the article aims to communicate, you need to put them in your own words. To avoid plagiarism (抄袭) and show you've understood the article, it's essential to properly paraphrase the author's ideas.

Step 5: ___40___

Finally, read through the article once more to insure that:

- ◆ You've accurately represented the author's work.
- ◆ You haven't missed any essential information.

◆The phrasing is not too similar to any sentences in the original.

- A. Boil the summary down further.
- B. Check the summary against the article.
- C. You might use a brief quote to support your point.
- D. Scan the article quickly to get a sense of its topic and overall shape.
- E. Your goal is to select the essential points, leaving out background information or details.
- F. To make the text more manageable and understand its sub-points, divide it into smaller parts.
- G. In any case, the goal of summarizing is to give your reader a clear understanding of the original source.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In 2019, Tomas Quinones undertook a 7-day bike trip, covering some remote desert in Oregon. His trip was ___41___ with the usual difficulties. He lost his shoes and was only relying on a pair of sandals (凉鞋). His water supply was sometimes ___42___. But there were also moments of unexpected ___43___: A couple offered to share their lunch; a guy in the truck asked if he needed any help.

On the last day of his trip, he was riding down a dusty track when he met a man lying unconscious in the desert. ___44___, he was dehydrated (脱水的). Quinones tried to give him some water with little ___45___. Luckily, he called the emergency rescue team and an ambulance soon arrived. The man he ___46___ was an explorer who had been lost in the desert for 5 days. "I never had any ___47___ about what I would do," said Quinones. He had received some gestures of help on the trip, so he ___48___.

It's likely that if you've spent any time in the wild, you'll have ___49___ these gestures of kindness from strangers or given them yourself too even if they are nothing so ___50___ as the aid given by Quinones.

What is it about being outside in nature that makes people want to help others? One opinion is that in the wild, there may not be any other ___51___, so according to the "bystander effect", the more people who are in the presence of someone needing help, the less likely any of those are

to actually provide it. Another opinion is that exposure to nature can make people look beyond themselves, ___52___ a sense of connection to others and to the world as a whole.

When we risk going into the wild, we become weak. And being in that position usually makes us ___53___ the world differently. So, in the wild, where we're taken away from our normal possessions, surroundings and identities,

we seem more ___54___ to go the extra mile for someone. It's in nature that bonds of humanity are ___55___ .

41. A. flooded B. marked C. covered D. connected
42. A. unbelievable B. unusual C. unsafe D. uncertain
43. A. kindness B. appreciation C. belief D. comfort
44. A. Unexpectedly B. Unfortunately C. Obviously D. Shortly
45. A. confidence B. success C. survival D. relief
46. A. rescued B. accompanied C. knew D. admired
47. A. decision B. sense C. doubt D. surprise
48. A. got it back B. paid it forward C. carried it through D. did it over
49. A. made B. understood C. remembered D. experienced
50. A. simple B. natural C. dramatic D. slight
51. A. help B. choice C. luck D. sign
52. A. bringing B. promoting C. keeping D. providing
53. A. adapt to B. focus on C. travel around D. look at
54. A. pleased B. disappointed C. relaxed D. worried
55. A. recovered B. loosened C. strengthened D. broken

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) originated in ancient China. It ___56___ (include) acupuncture(针灸), Chinese herbal medicine, Tai Chi, qigong, tuina, guasha, cupping and so on.

Acupuncture was one of the first TCM ___57___(method) that were accepted by the healthcare system in the U. S. A. It was introduced in 1971 by a New York Times reporter, James Reston, in an article ___58___ (title)“Now, About My Operation in Peking”.

In 1997, acupuncture was ___59___ (official) accepted by the National Institutes of Health

of the U. S., and in a statement in 2002, the World Health Organization recognized acupuncture as an ___60___ (effect) treatment for more than 40 common ailments (小病).TCM focuses ___61___ not only the disease treatment, but also the disease prevention and ___62___ (improve) of overall health.

Today, TCM is primarily used as an alternative for people ___63___ (maintain) a healthy state in the U. S. It is widely practiced in more than 180 countries and regions around the globe; among them, 103 countries have approved ___64___ use of acupuncture, 29 have established some forms of laws and regulations for TCM,18 have included acupuncture into their national health insurance systems, ___65___ more than 30 have colleges and universities that teach students TCM.

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华，目前正在英国的一所友好学校交流学习。昨天你捡到一本书，请写一则失物招领启事，发布在社交媒体上。内容包括：

1.捡到书的时间和地点；2.书的描述；3.你的联系方式。

注意：1.写作词数应为 80 个左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

In the town of Greenfield, a group of three adventurous spirits— Jack, Simon, and Lucas— had discovered an ancient map in Jack's grandfather's house. The map, yellowed with age, described a mysterious island that had the legendary (传说的) Silver Falcon, a statue that was said to award its finder enormous wisdom and fortune.

As typical eighth graders with the excitement of discovery and dreams of greatness, they decided they would be the ones to discover this hidden treasure. They agreed to start this search during the upcoming spring break, keeping their plans a secret from the adults who would undoubtedly discourage such a dangerous adventure.

The days that followed were filled with preparation. They read books on survival, learned about the stars for navigation, and tested their courage in smaller woods. The boys were united by

their unshakable resolve and the promise of an adventure that could change their lives forever.

As spring break began, they set out just as the sun painted the sky with colors of orange and gold. They felt a mixture of excitement and slight nervousness. They carried backpacks filled with supplies and the ancient map that they hoped would lead them to glory.

The beginning of their journey was full of laughter and songs around the campfire, but as days passed, the trip's reality set in. The path grew more dangerous, and the map guided them through thick woods and muddy wetlands. They learned to work together as their friendship was tested by constant challenges. Slowly, the island drew nearer.

A conflict arose when they reached the foot of Mount Veritas, the final barrier before reaching the island. Lucas twisted his ankle, and the slightest movement sent sharp pains shooting through his leg. With time running out, Jack and Simon had to make a choice: Should they push on and risk Lucas' well-being or turn back after coming so far?

注意：1.续写词数应为 150 个左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

At crossroads, Jack and Simon exchanged knowing glances.

When reaching the Silver Falcon, the three boys found no fortune there at all.

参考答案

阅读

A 篇 BDB

B 篇 ABDB

C 篇 CDAA

D 篇 ABDA

七选五 CDFEB

完形填空 BDACB ACBDC ABDAC

语法填空

includes;methods;titled;officially;effective;on/upon;improvement;to maintain;the;and

作文:

应用文

FOUND

Hi everyone! I'm Li Hua, currently an exchange student here.

Yesterday, on the 23rd of February, I came across a misplaced book at the school canteen around 1 p.m.

The book is quite distinctive: a hardcover edition with a navy blue cover. Its title, *The Art of Renaissance*, is printed in faded gold letters. The pages show signs of frequent use. A bookmark peeks out from the pages, marking a thoughtful pause in someone's reading journey.

If this book belongs to you, please feel free to drop me a DM.

I'm eager to reunite this book with its rightful owner and hope this message reaches you soon.

续写

At a crossroads, Jack and Simon exchanged knowing glances.

They realized they couldn't leave Lucas behind and that the statue could wait, but their friendship could not. With great determination and strengthened bonds, they constructed a makeshift stretcher and carried Lucas through the last leg of their journey. As they reached the top of the last hill, the island revealed itself in all its glory. It was more impressive than what they could have ever imagined. The Silver Falcon stood in the center, its wings shining in the sunlight.

When reaching the Silver Falcon, the three boys found no fortune there at all. At that time,

they realized the true treasure of their journey. It wasn't about the wisdom or fortune the Silver Falcon could bring—it was about the memories they had created together and the lessons they learned along the way. In an unexpected turn, the Silver Falcon seemed to acknowledge their growth. As they stood before it, its eyes shone brightly, and the forest around them came alive with the songs of birds and rustling leaves. A soft voice filled the clearing, congratulating them on their bravery and unity.

2025 年新高考英语适应性模拟测试卷 2

第二部分 阅读(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Yellowstone Poster Exhibition to Be on View at UW's Coe Library

A first-of-its-kind exhibition that focuses on the history of Yellowstone National Park posters will be on display at the University of Wyoming's Coe Library beginning on Tuesday, February 1.

“Wonderland Illustrated” will present posters and poster-style illustrations of the park spanning from the 1870s through 2022. The exhibition will be located on Level 3 of Coe Library. It will be on view through Friday, May 27.

The exhibition takes place at the same time as this year's 150th anniversary of the creation of Yellowstone National Park. The posters in the exhibition serve the purpose of both advertising and art.

“We're thrilled to be working with Yellowstone collectors Jack and Susan Davis, and Larry and Thea Lancaster to bring this exhibition to the University of Wyoming as part of year-long celebrations recognizing Yellowstone's 150th anniversary,” says Tamsen Hert, head of UW Libraries' Emmett D. Chisum Special Collections. “This exhibition involves the history of printing, art, photography and advertising over 16 decades. The images reproduced are found on travel brochures, postcards and maps—many of which are held in our collections.”

One poster from the exhibition—Henry Wellge's “Yellowstone National Park” from 1904—was recently purchased with donated funds and is now part of UW Libraries' Emmett D. Chisum Special Collections. Wellge,

a productive bird's-eye-view artist, designed the piece for the Northern Pacific Railroad, which used it to advertise the park. This is a unique piece, as posters such as this one were printed on soft paper and very few have survived.

21. How long will the exhibition “Wonderland Illustrated” last?

A. Two weeks. B. Three months.

C. Four months. D. One year.

22. What is a purpose of the exhibition?

A. To remember a famous artist.

B. To raise fund for Coe Library.

C. To mark the anniversary of a national park.

D. To tell the history of the University of Wyoming.

23. What do we know about the 1904 poster Henry Wellge designed?

A. It is rare in the world.

B. It is in black and white.

C. It is printed on cloth.

D. It is owned by a professor.

B

Ann Halloran has loved mountains since she was five or six, when her mother took her to Ireland during the summer holidays. They lived overlooking Annascaul Lake on the Dingle Peninsula. “It’s a lovely viewpoint. I used to sit there as a child. I loved the freedom of going up the mountain alone, when I was nine or ten. I cried for days before going back to London because I felt I would be in a rabbit hutch (笼子).”

For Halloran, life had settled into a comfortable rhythm. But then her four-year-old son died in a car accident; six years later, her husband also passed away. After the loss, she became a workaholic. She went into the office at 5 a. m., and worked until 10 p. m., which was her stability. And it was time to make a change.

One day last September, Ann Halloran made her way to her nearest bus stop in Hove, East Sussex. She had done plenty of traveling but, at 65, was setting off alone on her first backpacking adventure. Somewhere between her first stop in Turkey and her final destination—a yoga retreat(静居所) in Mazunte, Mexico— she found a new perspective.

In Nepal, climbing the 5,400m Gokyo Ri in the Himalayas, Halloran broke her walking stick. She has osteoporosis (骨质疏松症), which makes bones more likely to break, so the stick was essential in the mountains. Losing it was a blow, but she found reserves of inner strength.

Now, she says: “Whenever I get scared, I think of myself on top of that mountain, looking out over Gokyo Lakes— and beyond those, Qomolangma. I say, if you can do that, you can do

anything.”

Since the backpacking adventure, she understands more fully the role that work has played in her life for so long. “Work was reliable. I knew what I was doing. I’m a workaholic to this day,” she says. “I’ve just realized in this yoga retreat that I have to let go of all that. The penny is dropping for me now.”

24. Why did Halloran cry before returning to London?
- A. She didn't enjoy living alone.
 - B. She was unwilling to live with rabbits.
 - C. She wasn't used to traveling for a long time.
 - D. She couldn't bear to part from the freedom in the mountain.
25. What made Halloran a workaholic?
- A. Her desire to earn more.
 - B. Her goal to settle comfortably.
 - C. Her wish to overcome sorrow.
 - D. Her plan to save money for traveling.
26. What can we draw from Halloran's experience in Nepal?
- A. It is never too old to learn.
 - B. An idle youth, a needy age.
 - C. East or west, home is the best.
 - D. Success belongs to the persevering.
27. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph mean?
- A. Money is not necessary for Halloran any more.
 - B. Halloran has realized something more meaningful.
 - C. Halloran will make a tighter budget for her next trip.
 - D. Nothing can be equal to Halloran's salary from work.

C

Deserts could be the best places on Earth for harvesting solar power. They are spacious, relatively flat, and never short of sunlight. So researchers imagine it might be possible to transform the world's largest desert, the Sahara, into a large solar farm, capable of meeting four times the world's current energy demand.

While the black surfaces of solar panels absorb most of the sunlight that reaches them, only around 15% of that incoming energy gets turned into electricity. The rest is returned to the environment as heat, affecting the climate. If these effects were only local, they might not matter in a thinly populated desert. But the area of the installations (安装) in the Sahara would be vast, covering thousands of square miles. Heat released from an area this size will be redistributed by the flow of air in the atmosphere, having regional and even global effects on the climate.

A 2018 study used a climate model to assess the effects of building massive solar farms in the Sahara. The model revealed that when the size of the solar farm reaches 20% of the total area of the Sahara, the heat released by the darker solar panels creates a big temperature difference between the land and the surrounding oceans that ultimately lowers surface air pressure and causes wet air to rise and condense (凝结) into raindrops. With more rainfall, plants grow and the desert reflects less of the sun's energy since vegetation absorbs light better than sand and soil. With more plants present, more water is evaporated (蒸发), creating a better environment that causes vegetation to spread.

So, a large solar farm could generate enough energy and at the same time turn one of the most abominable environments on Earth into a habitable place. Sounds perfect, right? Not quite. In a recent study, we used an advanced Earth system model to closely examine how Saharan solar farms interact with the climate. It showed there could be unintended effects on remote parts of the land and ocean.

We are only beginning to understand the potential consequences of establishing massive solar farms in deserts. Solutions like this may help society reduce the use of fossil (化石) energy, but Earth system studies like ours underscore the importance of considering the numerous coupled responses of the atmosphere, oceans, and land surface when examining their benefits and risks.

28. What can be learned about solar farms?

- A. They can affect the local climate.
- B. They are mainly located in deserts.
- C. They can make the best use of incoming energy.
- D. They satisfy the world's current energy demand.

29. What will happen to the Sahara if 20% of the Sahara is covered with solar panels according to the 2018 study?

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