

试题原文

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Life without access to energy is simply miserable. Accessing energy is the single most important factor in improving the lives of individuals and increasing the economic opportunities available in their communities. Access to lighting transforms education from outdoors during the day, to indoors and anytime! A simple refrigerator can transform a fruit stand to a grocery store. Reliable electricity allows businesses to stay open and ultimately provides the cornerstone that allows industries to form.

There is a dominant school of thought that energy access can be achieved around the world with only carbon-free sources. This paradigm envisions effectively “leapfrogging” traditional development patterns, skipping industrialization, and transforming economies with green energy and a service economy. While compelling in theory, this vision lacks several critical factors: the need to manufacture the goods that will build the economy, the scalability of energy sources, and the affordability of that energy.

This transformation is currently underway and its progress is inevitable. The urgency is created by individuals’ current, difficult conditions and the availability of abundant, affordable energy, particularly coal. All new energy demand will come from the developing world. Without a thoughtful conversation about the projected doubling of world energy demand, energy consumption will continue as it is currently underway, in two parallel paths. One path prioritizes carbon-free sources, and sets goals and policies that incentivize those. The other path responds to the supply and demand inherent in a world economy and is resulting in the massive development of coal-fired electricity generation.

The reality of energy development can be summarized in the example of India's projected energy development. By 2022, India is planning 100 GW of new solar and a relatively tiny 50 MW of new coal. However, a simple calculation of the likely emissions of these two new sources of energy conducted by a colleague at Stanford indicates that if all this new electricity generation came from natural gas, the result would be 20 percent fewer emissions. This is a conversation worth having.

Although not a carbon-free source, natural gas has a transformative role to play in the energizing of developing nations. Abundantly available around the world, and more transportable than ever, a world natural gas market is creating a more stable, affordable supply. As an electricity generation fuel, it is both a baseload alternative to coal and a backup for renewable generation. In this capacity, natural gas provides carbon and non-carbon air emissions benefits. When used as a transportation fuel, natural gas provides significant air quality benefit to traditional fuels and can be equally affordable. When deployed as a cooking fuel, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), provides dramatic health benefits and could reduce the unnecessary 4 million annual deaths attributed to cooking over inefficient, biomass fuels. As an economic cornerstone, natural gas can empower industrial development as a chemical feedstock, fertilizer component, direct energy source, and electricity provider.

63. Which of the following is the view of the dominant school?

- A. We must actively develop manufacturing industry to promote economic development.
- B. Energy affordability should be fully considered in the process of economic development.
- C. Developed countries don't have to worry about energy because of overcapacity.
- D. Only carbon-free sources can achieve energy access in the world.

64. Why is it urgent for developing countries to have access to energy?

- A. Because of insufficient availability energy supply.
- B. Because of rapid population growth.
- C. Because of huge consumption of renewable energy.
- D. Because of serious environmental pollution.

65. Which of the following statements is wrong about natural gas?

- A. Natural gas resources are abundant all over the world.
- B. Natural gas is not only a substitute for coal but a renewable energy.
- C. Natural gas is good for the air as a traditional fuel.
- D. Natural gas can be used to promote industrial development.

66. According to the passage, which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Traditional heating water to cook rice can be life-threatening.
- B. Natural gas is a kind of carbon-free energy.

C. Energy consumption can only continue in the same way as before.

D. Reducing energy poverty is the common goal of mankind.

视频讲解

