

# ≡ 二模試 DAY 1

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一次

筆記

(語彙・熟語／長文読解)

一次

リスニング

(会話／文／Real-life)

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(6)

A: Are you worried about the biology test tomorrow, Kieran?

B: Not really. I might briefly ( ) my notes again tonight, but I feel I know the material well enough to pass.

1 go over      2 run in      3 wave off      4 back down

(7)

The CEO's financial advisers ( ) several cost-cutting measures for him to consider, including cutting staff and closing two branch offices.

1 put forward    2 faced off      3 stood down    4 knocked down

Read each passage and choose the best word or phrase from among the four choices for each blank. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

## Geoengineering

The concept of “geoengineering,” which describes man-made attempts to control the climate, has existed since the 19th century. Recently, it has ( 8 ). National governments have argued for years over the best way to deal with the threat of global warming, but a growing number of nations are now considering geoengineering as a possible solution.

Geoengineers have proposed various ideas to cool Earth. One is the deliberate introduction of sulfur dioxide into the upper layer of the atmosphere. This would ( 9 ) a natural phenomenon. When Mount Pinatubo erupted in the Philippines in 1991, it sent millions of tons of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere. This created clouds of sulfuric acid that blocked sunlight, thereby reducing temperatures on Earth by about one degree Fahrenheit for a year.

Many scientists oppose the sulfur-dioxide method. Computer modeling reveals that while a “sulfur sunshade” would lower temperatures, it would probably also affect other weather conditions. Evaporation of water would likely decrease in tropical regions, leading to less rainfall. The fact that water levels dropped sharply in India’s Ganges River following the Pinatubo eruption supports this prediction.

This ( 10 ) the sulfur-dioxide method. A country experiencing successive heat waves, for example, might insist on using it to benefit its people. If this led to another country experiencing severe weather conditions, the resulting political tension could lead to conflict. Therefore, despite geoengineering’s potential benefits, nations should carefully consider its possible consequences.