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全国 2006 年 7 月高等教育自学考试
英语科技文选试题
课程代码：00836

Part A : VOCABULARY

I . Directions: Add the affix to each word according to the given Chinese, making changes when necessary. (10%)

- | | | |
|--------------|--------|-----------|
| 1. literacy | 无文化；文盲 | 1. _____ |
| 2. permanent | 不变性 | 2. _____ |
| 3. during | 持续 | 3. _____ |
| 4. atomic | 亚原子的 | 4. _____ |
| 5. fluent | 流利 | 5. _____ |
| 6. equal | 平衡；均势 | 6. _____ |
| 7. breed | 由杂交生产 | 7. _____ |
| 8. knowledge | 承认 | 8. _____ |
| 9. company | 伴侣 | 9. _____ |
| 10. audible | 听不见的 | 10. _____ |

分 6 页，当前页是第 1 页-

II . Directions: Fill in the blanks, each using one of the given words or phrases below in its proper form. (10%)

- at random be associated with bump into suffice stem from
in the event of deficient bear...out bring...into play within one's reach

11. I _____ Kate when we were in Shanghai last week.
12. His salary will not _____ for a family of four.
13. These practices _____ traditional Chinese medicine.
14. _____ an actual emergency, you will be told what to do.
15. A diet that is _____ in protein is harmful to children.
16. If I tell that judge that I wasn't there, will you _____ me _____?
17. He's grown so much that now even the top shelf is _____.
18. Who knows what details may _____ target young men in warm-weather climates near the ocean. Some companies (such as McDonald's) target _____ groups, so they have many different ads—one for teenagers, one for families, and several in different languages.
19. Tom picked several books _____.
20. The smell of these flowers _____.

III. Directions: Fill in each blank below. (10 %)

space customers
demand target

Advertising is an important part of the market. Many companies are competing for the same market. For this reason, they buy advertising _____ 23 _____ on radio or TV. They each hope that advertising will reach their target or need to _____ 26 _____ on a target; in other words, for example, what is the age and sex of the target? How much education do they have? What do they do? What do they make? _____ 29 _____ are their interests.

Part B : TRANSLATION

IV. Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, each using one of the given words or phrases below. (10 %)

with respect to emerge be identical with customary afford

31. 关于你的求职申请, 请明天来面试。
32. 按照惯例应该感谢邀请您参加晚会的人。
33. 他的任何一门考试都不能不及格。
34. 双方的利益不可能完全一致, 但是相当一部分是相同的。
35. 随着科学技术的迅速发展, 将会出现新的商机。

V. Directions: Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. (15 %)

36. The things that chemists actually do to investigate the properties and reactions of matter vary widely, and are constantly undergoing changes as new methods are developed, new equipment is invented, and new techniques devised. The introduction of the high-speed computer, for example, made it possible to investigate a number of problems that could not previously be tackled. In the past thirty years, with the use of the computer, we have been able to elucidate the structure and function of many proteins and other macromolecules of biological importance. The substances chemists study vary widely, and are constantly changing. Because of this it has humorously been suggested that "chemistry is what chemists do."

Part C : RE

VI. Directions: Read through the passage and choose the best answer mark the following questions. (20)

After years of promises and promises, scientists have been talking about the technology first became available to create one kind of organism and pasting genes from other animals. Over the years they have used genes from potatoes, even firefly genes in tobacco to produce leaner pork by splicing a gene from a pig with crippling arthritis and a gene from a human.

Now, after decades of biotechnology, scientists can sink their teeth into. The University of California safe the first genetically altered food product, billed as offering “summertime taste,” produced Flavr Savr, offered its name in the Midwest and then made it available nationwide.

The biotech industry immediately had been waiting for. “This is a real showstopper,” says an officer. “It validates the company’s strategy.” He agrees: “This removes the clouds of uncertainty, a major contribution to food we eat.”

The gene splicers have shown that they can create chickens that grow faster on less feed, corn seeds and longer shelf life, pineapples that require less water, corn that requires fewer pesticides, and vegetable oils that are lower in saturated fat.

Behind all these products is the hope that any result from conventional plant and animal breeding will take for several generations to mature and be improved. In the case of Calgene’s new product, scientists have made the tomato rot. Then they re-

- () 37. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. The development of genetic engineering.
B. The biotech industry.
C. The good results in the new tomato.
D. The application of genetic engineering to the production of food.
- () 38. Which of the following does the passage indicate about the Flavr tomato?
A. The biotech industry was excited about it.
B. The government approved of it.
C. It can be used in medicine.
D. It will dominate the food market.
- () 39. It can be inferred from the third paragraph that _____.
A. Calgene’s techniques are uncontrolled
B. agricultural biotechnology will meet with more setbacks
C. the FDA’s decision opened the door to further experiments in industrial science
D. the Calgene’s management felt encouraged at the FDA’s decision
- () 40. The new genetically altered tomatoes are described as _____.
A. tasting good throughout all seasons
B. ripe all year long
C. available in the supermarkets in two American states
D. having been rejected by consumers for a long time
- () 41. Which of the following is NOT true about the possible food changes in the future?
A. Changes could take place in all kinds of food products through genetic engineering.
B. Corn will need fewer chemicals to stop weeds growing.
C. Bell peppers will live longer.
D. Vegetables will be more healthful.

(B)

Influenza A viruses have infected many different animals, including ducks, chickens, pigs, whales, horses, and seals. However, certain subtypes of influenza A virus are specific to certain species, except for birds, which are hosts to all known subtypes of influenza A. Subtypes that have caused widespread illness in people either in the past or currently are H3N2, H2N2, H1N1, and H1N2. H1N1 and H3N2 subtypes also have caused outbreaks in pigs, and H7N7 and H3N8 viruses have caused outbreaks in horses.

Influenza A viruses normally seen in one species sometimes can cross over and cause illness in another species. For example, until 1998, only H1N1 viruses circulated widely in the U.S. pig population. However, in 1998, H3N2 viruses from humans were introduced into the pig population and caused widespread disease among pigs. Most recently, H3N8 viruses from horses have crossed over and caused outbreaks in dogs.

Avian influenza A viruses may be transmitted from animals to humans either directly from

birds or from avian virus-contaminated environments, or through an intermediate host, such as a pig.

Influenza A viruses have eight separate gene segments. The segmented genome allows influenza A viruses from different species to mix and create a new influenza A virus if viruses from two different species infect the same person or animal. For example, if a pig were infected with a human influenza A virus and an avian influenza A virus at the same time, the new replicating viruses could mix existing genetic information (reassortment) and produce a new virus that had most of the genes from the human virus, but a hemagglutinin and/or neuraminidase from the avian virus. The resulting new virus might then be able to infect humans and spread from person to person, but it would have surface proteins (hemagglutinin and/or neuraminidase) not previously seen in influenza viruses that infect humans.

This type of major change in the influenza A viruses is known as antigenic shift. Antigenic shift results when a new influenza A subtype to which most people have little or no immune protection infects humans. If this new virus causes illness in people and can be transmitted easily from person to person, an influenza pandemic can occur.

It is possible that the process of genetic reassortment could occur in a human who is co-infected with avian influenza A virus and a human strain of influenza A virus. The genetic information in these viruses could reassort to create a new virus with a hemagglutinin from the avian virus and other genes from the human virus. Theoretically, influenza A viruses with a hemagglutinin against which humans have little or no immunity that have reassorted with a human influenza virus are more likely to result in sustained human-to-human transmission and pandemic influenza. Therefore, careful evaluation of influenza viruses recovered from humans who are infected with avian influenza is very important to identify reassortment if it occurs.

- ()42. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.
- A. introduce different subtypes of influenza A virus
 - B. discuss how influenza A viruses from different species mix and create a new influenza A virus
 - C. explain how pandemic influenza occurs
 - D. describe that influenza A virus in one species can cause illness in another species
- ()43. All known subtypes of influenza A feed off _____.
- A. different animals
 - B. birds
 - C. animals and humans
 - D. different species
- ()44. It can be inferred from the passage that a person can be infected with an avian influenza A virus _____.
- A. when he lives in a place polluted by such viruses
 - B. when he feeds a pig
 - C. when his environment is fit for such viruses
 - D. when he is not vaccinated

- ()45. The following statements are true about influenza A viruses EXCEPT_____.
- A. a human influenza A virus differs from an avian influenza A virus
 - B. a person can be infected with human and avian influenza viruses at once
 - C. human and avian influenza viruses can combine into one virus
 - D. an avian influenza A virus can change into a human influenza A virus in certain conditions
- ()46. Which of the following does the passage suggest about the hemagglutinin?
- A. It exists in both human and avian viruses.
 - B. It can cause an epidemic.
 - C. It was not found in influenza viruses that infected humans before.
 - D. Influenza A viruses can be easily killed without it.

VII. Directions: Read the following passage, and then fill in the table with the information based on the passage.

(10%)

The phrase "Laws of Nature" is probably rarer in the modern scientific writing than was the case some generations ago. This is partly due to a very natural objection to the use of the word " law " in two different senses. Human societies have laws. In primitive societies, there is no distinction between law and custom. Some things are done, others are not. This is regarded as part of the nature of things, and generally as an unalterable fact. If customs change, the change is too slow to be observed. Later on kings and prophets could promulgate new laws, but there was no way of revoking old ones. The Greek democracies made the great and revolutionary discovery that a community could consciously make new laws and repeal old ones. So for us a human law is something which is valid only over a certain number of people for a certain period of time.

Laws of Nature, however, are not commands but statements of facts. The use of the same words is unfortunate. It would be better to speak of uniformities of nature. This would do away with the elementary fallacy that a law implies a law-giver. Incidentally, it might just as well imply a parliament or soviet of atoms. But difference between the two uses of the word is fundamental. If a piece of matter does not obey a law of Nature it is not punished. On the contrary, we say that the law has been incorrectly stated. It is quite probable that every law of Nature so far stated has been stated incorrectly. Certainly many of them have. Nevertheless, these inaccurately stated laws are of immense practical and theoretical value.

Laws of Nature VS Human Laws

Name	Laws of Nature	Human Laws
Differences	Statements of facts	<u>47</u>
	<u>48</u>	Made
	A natural law is said to be <u>49</u> if it is not obeyed.	A person will be <u>50</u> if he violates a human law.
	An inaccurately stated natural law is still of <u>51</u> .	A human law is only valid over a certain number of people for a certain period of time.

Part D : WRITING

VIII. Passage Writing. (15%)

52. Directions: Write a passage (150-200 words) in English on the title "Fighting Aids".

Develop the idea according to the Chinese outline given below.

- (1) 艾滋病在全世界蔓延, 近年来一些非洲、亚洲国家患病者人数急剧增加。
- (2) 艾滋病对人的健康和全球经济带来危害。
- (3) 然而, 艾滋病也是可以防治的。讲讲防治的措施。