

图书基本信息

书名：<<大学英语六级考试命题改革与预测试卷>>

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内容概要

CET-4：听力短对话第16题，听力长对话Conversation One，仔细阅读Passage Two，翻译第89题

CET-6：写作，听力短对话第13题，听力长对话Conversation One，听力短文Passage Two，仔细阅读Passage One

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主编《（全新版）大学英语综合教程全程导读》（1-4册）和《15天征服英语六级一阅读》、《15天征服英语六级一词

书籍目录

大学英语六级考试命题改革与预测试卷 Model Test One 大学英语六级考试命题改革与预测试卷 Model Test Two 大学英语六级考试命题改革与预测试卷 Model Test Three 大学英语六级考试命题改革与预测试卷 Model Test Four 大学英语六级考试命题改革与预测试卷 Model Test Five 大学英语六级考试命题改革与预测试卷 Model Test Six 大学英语六级考试命题改革与预测试卷 Model Test Seven 大学英语六级考试命题改革与预测试卷 Model Test Eight 大学英语六级考试命题改革与预测试卷 Model Test Nine 大学英语六级考试命题改革与预测试卷 Model Test Ten 大学英语六级考试命题改革与预测试卷答案详解 大学英语六级考试高频词汇 大学英语六级考试临考点津 大学英语六级考试热点预测 作文 大学英语六级考试听力特训

章节摘录

Biotechnologists have developed genetically modified rice that is fortified with beta-carotene (胡萝卜素) ——which the body converts into vitamin A —— and additional iron, and they are working on other kinds of nutritionally improved crops. Biotech can also improve farming productivity in places where food shortages are caused by crop damage attribution to pests, drought, poor soil and crop viruses, bacteria or fungi (真菌).

Damage caused by pests is incredible. The European corn borer, for example, destroys 40 million tons of the world's corn crops annually, about 7% of the total. Incorporating pest-resistant genes into seeds can help restore the balance. In trials of pest-resistant cotton in Africa, yields have increased significantly. So far, fear that genetically modified, pest-resistant crops might kill good insects as well as bad appear unfounded. Viruses often cause massive failure in staple crops in developing countries. Two years ago, Africa lost more than half its cassava (树薯) crop —— a key source of calories —— to the mosaic virus. Genetically modified, virus-resistant crops can reduce that damage, as can drought-tolerant seeds in regions where water shortages limit the amount of land under cultivation. Biotech can also help solve the problem of soil that contains excess aluminum, which can damage roots and cause many staple-crop failures. A gene that helps neutralize aluminum toxicity (毒性) in rice has been identified. Many scientists believe biotech could raise overall crop productivity in developing countries as much as 25 % and help prevent the loss of those crops after they are harvested. Yet for all that promise, biotech is far from being the whole answer. In developing countries, lost crops are only one cause of hunger. Poverty plays the largest role. Today more than 1 billion people around the globe live on less than 1 dollar a day. Making genetically modified crops available will not reduce hunger if farmers cannot afford to grow them or if the local population cannot afford to buy the food those farmers produce. Biotech has its own "distribution problems. Private-sector biotech companies in the rich countries carry out much of the leading-edge research on genetically modified crops. Their products are often too costly for poor farmers in the developing world, and many of those products won't even reach the regions where they are most needed. Biotech firms have a strong financial incentive to target rich markets first in order to help them rapidly recoup the high costs of product development. But some of these companies are responding to needs of poor countries. More and more biotech research is being carried out in developing countries. But to increase the impact of genetic research on the food production of those countries, there is a need for better collaboration between government agencies —— both local and in developed countries —— and private biotech firms. The ISAAA, for example, is successfully partnering with the US Agency for International Development, local researchers and private biotech companies to find and deliver biotech solutions for farmers in developing countries. Will "Franken-foods" feed the world?

Biotech is not a panacea (治百病的), but it does promise to transform agriculture in many developing countries. If that promise is not fulfilled, the real losers will be their people, who could suffer for years to come.

编辑推荐

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