

<<语言与科技>>

图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

本书是哈尔滨工业大学“十二五”规划教材，以《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》为主要依据，在对理工科硕士研究生的需求和兴趣进行调查分析的基础上，由多年从事英语教学的教师精心设计和编写而成。

全书由科技英语阅读翻译和实用写作两部分构成，每部分8个单元，共计16个单元。

本书适用于非英语专业硕士研究生、工程硕士、工商管理硕士以及具有同等英语水平的学生使用。

## &lt;&lt;语言与科技&gt;&gt;

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## 章节摘录

版权页：插图：The U.N. estimates that nearly 800 million people around the world are undernourished. The effects are devastating. About 400 million women of childbearing age are iron deficient, which means their babies are exposed to various birth defects. As many as 100 million children suffer from vitamin A deficiency, a leading cause of blindness. Tens of millions of people suffer from other major ailments and nutritional deficiencies caused by lack of food. How can biotech help? Biotechnologists have developed genetically modified rice that is fortified with beta-carotene 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 attributable to pests, drought, poor soil and crop viruses, bacteria or fungi. Damage caused by pests is incredible. The European corn borer, for example, destroys 40 million tons of the world's corn crop 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, fears 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 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 in rice has been identified.

编辑推荐

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