

图书基本信息

书名：<<2007年大学英语6级考试王长喜点评历年真题(2006.12,2次-2003-6)(第十二版)>>

13位ISBN编号：9787887351616

10位ISBN编号：7887351618

出版时间：1970-1

出版时间：中国和平音像电子出版社

作者：本社 主编

页数：152

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内容概要

《长喜英语·大学英语6级考试点评历年真题》内容包括了：一作文题，两篇范文，再给出一篇相似预测及其范文。

三栏排版，连线解析，题目出处、做题过程一目了然。

阅读全文翻译，听力听前预测，综合语法点拨。

章节摘录

This week some top scientists, including Nobel Prize winners, gave their vision of how the world will look in 2150 (150 years from now). From gas-powered cars to extraordinary health advances. John Ingham reports on what the world's finest minds believe our futures will be. For those of us lucky enough to live that long, 2056 will be a world of almost perpetual youth, where obesity is a remote memory and robots become our companions. We will be rubbing shoulders with aliens and colonising outer space. Better still, our descendants might at last live in a world at peace with itself. The prediction is that we will have found a source of inexhaustible, safe, green energy, and that science will have killed off religion. If they are right we will have removed two of the main causes of war — our dependence on oil and religious prejudice. Will we really, as today's scientists claim, be able to live for ever or at least cheat the ageing process so that the average person lives to 150?

Of course, all these predictions come with a scientific health warning. Harvard professor Steven Pinker says: "This is an invitation to look foolish, as with the predictions of domed cities and nuclear-powered vacuum cleaners that were made 50 years ago. Living longer" Anthony Atala, director of the Wake Forest Institute in North Carolina, believes failing organs will be repaired by injecting cells into the body. They will naturally go straight to the injury and help heal it. A system of injections without needles could also slow the ageing process by using the same process to "tune" cells. Bruce Lahn, professor of human genetics at the University of Chicago, anticipates the ability to produce "unlimited supplies" of transplantable human organs without the need for human donors. These organs would be grown in animals such as pigs. When a patient needed a new organ, such as a kidney, the surgeon would contact a commercial organ producer, give him the patient's immunological profile and would then be sent a kidney with the correct tissue type. These organs would be entirely composed of human cells, grown by introducing them into animal hosts, and allowing them to develop into an organ in place of the animal's own. But Prof. Lahn believes that farmed brains would be "off limits". He says: "Very few people would want to have their brains replaced by someone else's and we probably don't want to put a human brain in an animal body."

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