# 广 西 民 族 大 学
# 2018 年全国硕士研究生招生考试初试自命题科目试题

试卷代号：A 卷　　科目代码： 622　　科目名称：基础英语

**考生须知**

1．答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试题、草稿纸上无效。
2．答题时一律使用蓝或黑色钢笔、签字笔书写。
3．交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭证）。否则，产生的一切后果由考生自负。

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## 一、Vocabulary, Grammar and General Knowledge

Directions: Find the ONE choice that best completes the sentence.（每小题 2 分，共 30 小题，共 60 分）

1. The winners of the football championship ran off the field carrying the silver cup _____ .
A. turbulently　B. tremendously　C. triumphantly　D. tentatively

2. He said that they had _____ been obliged to give up the scheme for lack of support.
A. gravely　B. regrettably　C. forcibly　D. graciously

3. The law on drinking and driving is _____ stated.
A. extravagantly　B. empirically　C. exceptionally　D. explicitly

4. Their claims to damages have not been convincingly _____.
A. refuted　B. overwhelmed　C. depressed　D. intimidated

5. Please don't _____ too much on the painful memories.Everything will be all right.
A. hesitate　B. linger　C. retain　D. dwell

6. In today's medical, little agreement exists on the _____for defining mental illness.
A. legislation　B. requirement　C. criteria　D. measures

7. The lady in this strange tale very obviously suffers from a serious mental illness. Her plot against a completely innocent old man is a clear sign of_____.
A. impulse　B. insanity　C. inspiration　D. disposition

8. The Prime Minister was followed by five or six _____ when he got off the plane.
A. laymen　B. servants　C. directors　D. attendants

9. There is no doubt that the _____ of these goods to the others is easy to see.
A. prestige　B. superiority　C. priority　D. publicity

10. All the guests were invited to attend the wedding _____ and had a very good time.
A. feast　B. congratulations　C. festival　D. recreation

11. Lucy ____ going back to school since she saved enough money, but she hasn't decided yet.
A. considered　B. had considered
C. is going to consider　D. has been considering

12. I am surprised ____ the exam is pretty difficult.
A. with what you were thinking　B. that you should think
C. that you would think　D. by what you are thinking

13. It is imperative that you ____ you resignation before Friday.
A. handed in　B. would hand in
C. hand in　D. have to hand in

14. Which of the following italicized phrases is INCORRECT?
A. The car runs *twice faster than that truck*.

B. Asia is *four times as large as Europe*.
C. Rebecca has *three times the strength of Lily*.
D. The coat is sold at *double the usual price*.

15. Engines are to machines ____ hearts are to animals.
A. that B. which C. when D. what

16. In doing experiments, you must be ____ the precision instruments.
A. more than careful with B. more careful than with
C. careful more than with D. with more careful than

17. Little ____ what was upsetting me.
A. may he realize B. he realizes C. he may realize D. did he realize

18. ____ more attention, the trees could have grown better.
A. Being given B. Given C. To give D. Giving

19. Many an elderly man ____ willing to continue working after retirement so that time can be easily killed.
A. is B. are C. were D. be

20. It's no good ____ her. She is such a miser that she won't spare a penny out.
A. to turn to B. turning to C. turn to D. turned to

21. _____ is the branch of linguistics which studies the characteristics of speech sounds and provides methods for their description, classification and transportation.
A. Phonetics B. Phonology C. Phoneme D. Phonetic typology

22. Which of the following are regarded as Shakespeare's four great tragedies?
A. *Romeo and Juliet, hamlet, Othello, King Lear*
B. *Romeo and Juliet, hamlet, Othello, Macbeth*
C. *Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, Macbeth*
D. *Romeo and Juliet, Othello, Macbeth, Timon of Athens*

23. William Wordsworth is generally known as a ____ poet.
A. romantic B. realistic C. naturalistic D. neo-classic

24. Charles Dickens wrote all of the following except ___.
A. *Oliver Twist* B. *David Copperfield*
C. *A Tale of Two Cities* D. *Heart of Darkness*

25. British prime minister normally serves a _____ term.
A. two-year B. five-year C. four-year D. six-year

26. _____ is sometimes called the birthplace of America.
A. New England B. the South C. the West D. the Midwest

27. Semantics is the study of _____.
A. linguistic competence B. language functions C. meanings D. social behavior

28. Which of the following is not generally believed to be area of linguistics?
A. syntax B. semantics C. phonology D. etiology

29. TG grammar was advanced by_____.
A. Searle B. Whorf C. Halliday D. Noam Chomsky

30. The morpheme "scope" in the common word "telescope" is a(n) ___.
A. bound morpheme B. bound form
C. inflectional morpheme D. free morpheme

## 二、Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four

choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.（每小题 1.5 分，共 20 小题，共 30 分）

Our society seems to be gripped with an idea that the media plays a substantial role in the attitudes, behavior and fitness of youth today. If a child beats another child to death with a wrench or shoots a classmate, it is the ____1____ TV programs which they watch that are to ____2____, not the parents or the supervisors who are ____3____ to be there to make sure their kids do the right thing.

As cliché as it may ____4____, it has been rightly said all things have their good as well as bad ____5____. In the similar ____6____ media also has its good as well as bad influence on youth. Well these were the negative influence of media on youth. Now we focus on the ____7____ aspects of media.

Media plays a very important role in creating ____8____. There are certain issues which remain ____9____ among youngsters as they feel guarded concerning it. Media helps in providing information regarding such topics. There are many such topics that are ____10____ by the media. The current one that can be talked about is the quota system in colleges. Media created awareness that how ____11____ was being done with ____12____ candidates due to reservations in colleges. There was ____13____ taken out by students in order to object ____14____ this bias discrimination.

Media being one of the important means to ____15____ to the masses and influence their thinking and decision making, only to the positive media cannot attract ____16____ of the masses, and to ____17____ viewership, negative media has to be ____18____ to balance out and attract the masses, but a ____19____ has to be drawn between the positive and the negative media in the ____20____ of the younger generation.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | [A] vast | [B] bewildering | [C] overwhelming | [D] violent |
| 2. | [A] function | [B] blame | [C] condemn | [D] impair |
| 3. | [A] obliged | [B] supposed | [C] tempted | [D] doomed |
| 4. | [A] allege | [B] claim | [C] sound | [D] prove |
| 5. | [A] effects | [B] aspects | [C] indicators | [D] attributes |
| 6. | [A] method | [B] token | [C] tendency | [D] conduct |
| 7. | [A] alternative | [B] tentative | [C] primitive | [D] affirmative |
| 8. | [A] awareness | [B] illusion | [C] expectation | [D] sentiment |
| 9. | [A] untouched | [B] unimaginable | [C] unexplained | [D] unavailable |
| 10. | [A] ignored | [B] considered | [C] highlighted | [D] discarded |
| 11. | [A] prejudice | [B] inconsistency | [C] injustice | [D] distrust |
| 12. | [A] potential | [B] deserving | [C] ambitious | [D] eloquent |
| 13. | [A] procession | [B] collision | [C] indignation | [D] friction |
| 14. | [A] versus | [B] despite | [C] beyond | [D] regarding |
| 15. | [A] level out | [B] get out | [C] reach out | [D] make out |
| 16. | [A] attention | [B] alert | [C] concern | [D] intention |
| 17. | [A] magnify | [B] expect | [C] expand | [D] gain |
| 18. | [A] mobilized | [B] assigned | [C] merged | [D] incorporated |
| 19. | [A] comparison | [B] distinction | [C] line | [D] barrier |
| 20. | [A] benefit | [B] interest | [C] profit | [D] advantage |

## 三、Reading Comprehension （每小题 2 分，共 20 小题，共 40 分）

PASSAGE ONE

If you found yourself in a cocktail bar with a Neanderthal man, what would he say? A good conversation is one of the great joys of being human, but it is not clear just how far back in the hominid lineage the ability to use language stretches. The question of when grunts and yelps turned into words and phrases is a tricky one. One way of trying to answer it is to look in the fossil record for evidence about what modern humanity's closest relatives could do.

Svante Pääbo, of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, and his colleagues have done just that. Dr Pääbo is an expert in extracting and interpreting the DNA of fossils. As he reports in the latest issue of Current Biology, he and his team have worked their magic on a gene called FOXP2 found in Neanderthal remains from northern Spain. The reason for picking this particular gene is that it is the only one known so far to have a direct connection with speech. In 1990, a family with an inherited speech disorder known as verbal dyspraxia drew the attention of genetics researchers. Those researchers identified a mutation in FOXP2 as the cause of the dyspraxia.

Since then FOXP2 has been the subject of intensive study. It has been linked to the production of birdsong and the ultrasonic musings of mice. It is a conservative type, not changing much from species to species. But it has undergone two changes since humans split from chimpanzees 6m years ago, and some researchers believe these changes played a crucial role in the development of speech and language.

If these changes are common to modern humans and Neanderthals, they must predate the separation of the line leading to Homo sapiens from the one leading to Homo neanderthalensis. Dr Pääbo's research suggests precisely that: the FOXP2 genes from modern humans and Neanderthals are essentially the same. To the extent that the gene enables language, it enables it in both species.

There has been much speculation about Neanderthals' ability to speak. They were endowed with a hyoid bone, which anchors the tongue and allows a wide variety of movements of the larynx. Neanderthal skulls also show evidence of a large hypoglossal canal. This is the route taken by the nerves that supply the tongue. As such, it is a requisite for the exquisitely complex movements of speech. Moreover, the inner-ear structure of Homo heidelbergensis, an ancestor of Neanderthals, shows that this species was highly sensitive to the frequencies of sound that are associated with speech.

That Neanderthals also shared with moderns the single known genetic component of speech is another clue that they possessed the necessary apparatus for having a good natter. But suggestive as that is, the question remains open. FOXP2 is almost certainly not “the language gene”. Without doubt, it is involved in the control and regulation of the motions of speech, but whether it plays a role in the cognitive processes that must precede talking remains unclear—jokes about engaging brain before putting mouth in gear notwithstanding. The idea that the forebears of modern humans could talk would scupper the notion that language was the force that created modern human culture—otherwise, why would they not have built civilizations? But it would make that chat with a Neanderthal much more interesting.

1. Which one of the following statements is NOT true of Neanderthal men?

[A] they are derived from a branch of early Neanderthals called Homo heidelbergensis.

[B] they are existent descendant of Homo neanderthalensis.

[C] they are Homo sapiens’s closest relatives.

[D] they are officially named Homo neanderthalensis in the academic circle.

2. Svante Pääbo and his team carried out a study on FOXP2 in order to_____

[A] trace the appearance and evolution of the speech ability.

[B] find out how far back in the hominid lineage the ability to use language stretches.

[C] find evidence proving the gene which controls the motion of speech.

[D] identify the crucial changes that had taken place on this gene and the consequent influence.

3. The gene of FOXP2 is regarded as a gene with a direct connection with speech because_____

[A] it was found in Neanderthal remains from northern Spain.

[B] it was found that sudden change of FOXP2 may lead to speech disorder.

[C] it was linked to the production of birdsong and the ultrasonic musings of mice.

[D] it does not change much from species to species.

4.The word “scupper” (Line 7, Paragraph 6) most probably means _____

[A] deny. [B] defeat. [C] demolish. [D] destory.

5. From the findings of Dr Pääbo's research it may be inferred that_____

[A] FOXP2 is the gene that enables the speech ability in both humans and Neanderthals.

[B] the fork separating the line leading to Homo sapiens from that to Homo neanderthalensis is wrong.

[C] more important genes should be identified which control speech ability and cognitive process.

[D] the establishment of human civilization as a result of language ability might be false.

PASSAGE TWO

Berkeley seems like a fitting place to find the godfather of the open-innovation movement basking in glory. The Californian village was, after all, at the very heart of the anti-establishment movement of the 1960s and has spawned plenty of radical thinkers. One of them, Henry Chesbrough, a business professor at the University of California at Berkeley, observes with a smile that “this is the 40th anniversary of the Summer of Love.”

Mr Chesbrough's two books “Open Innovation” and “Open Business Models” have popularised the notion of looking for bright ideas outside of an organisation. As the concept of open innovation has become ever more fashionable, the corporate R&D lab has become decreasingly relevant. Most ideas don't come from there.

To see why travel to Cincinnati, Ohio—which is about as far removed culturally from Berkeley as one can get in America. The conservative mid-western city is home to P&G, historically one of the most traditional firms in America. For decades, the company that brought the world Ivory soap, Crest toothpaste and Ariel detergent had a closed innovation process, centred around its own secretive R&D operations.

No longer. P&G has radically altered the way it comes up with new ideas and products. It now welcomes and works with universities, suppliers and outside inventors. It also offers them a share in the rewards. In less than a decade, P&G has increased the proportion of new-product ideas originating from outside of the firm from less than a fifth to around half. That has boosted innovation and, says its boss, Mr Lafley, is the main reason why P&G has been able to grow at 6% a year between 2001 and 2006, tripling annual profits to $8.6 billion. The company now has a market capitalization of over $200 billion.

IBM is another iconic firm that has jumped on the open-innovation bandwagon. The once-secretive company has done a sharp U-turn and embraced Linux, an open-source

software language. IBM now gushes about being part of the “open-innovation community”, yielding hundreds of software patents to the “creative commons” rather than registering them for itself. However, it also continues to take out patents at a record pace in other areas, such as advanced materials, and in the process racks up some $1 billion a year in licensing fees.

Since an army of programmers around the world work on developing Linux essentially at no cost, IBM now has an extremely cheap and robust operating system. It makes money by providing its clients with services that support the use of Linux—and charging them for it. Using open-source software saves IBM a whopping $400m a year, according to Paul Horn, until recently the firm's head of research. The company is so committed to openness that it now carries out occasional “online jam sessions” during which tens of thousands of its employees exchange ideas in a mass form of brainstorming.

Mr Chesbrough, of course, heartily approves. He gives dozens of other examples of firms doing similar things, ranging from Clorax, a household products firm to Air Products, an industrial gases company. Mr Chesbrough reckons that “IBM and P&G have timed their shift to a high-volume open-business model very well” and that if their competitors do not do the same they will be in trouble.

6. “Summer of Love” is probably _____

[A] a religious activity celebrating the open-innovation movement.

[B] the anti-establishment movement.

[C] a movement advocating the innovation.

[D] an activity calling for open innovation.

7. According to the passage, the annual profits of P&G in 2001 was about_____

[A] $ 2.87 billion. [B] $ 1.075 billion. [C] $ 2.15 billion. [D] $ 4.3 billion.

8. IBM now gushes about being part of the “open-innovation community” in that_____

[A] it embraced an open-source software language that is widely supported by the “creative commons”.

[B] it endows people inside and outside the company with the access to the software patents it owns.

[C] it encourages an extensive public involvement in the development of new software for the company.

[D] it indeed whops its cost and gains considerable profit from using Linux.

9. IBM could provide its clients with cheap operating system because_____

[A] its programmers around the world develop Linux essentially at no cost.

[B] it makes money by providing its client with toll services supporting the operating system instead.

[C] it could save a lot of money by using open-source software.

[D] it has shifted its R&D outside, which save a lot of money.

10. According to the last paragraph, if their competitors do not do the same they will be in trouble because_____

[A] their competitors will would lose their market share gradually which would be taken by R&D.

[B] they fail to adopt the new model of open business which would pave the way to constant business success.

[C] they do not recognize the best time to shift their backward business model.

[D] they will be sifted out by the market as a result of their conservativeness.

PASSAGE THREE

In the cause of equal rights, feminists have had much to complain about. But one striking piece of inequality has been conveniently overlooked: lifespan. In this area, women have the upper hand. All round the world, they live longer than men. Why they should do so is not immediately obvious. But the same is true in many other species. From lions to antelope and from sea lions to deer, males, for some reason, simply can't go the distance. One theory is that males must compete for female attention. That means evolution is busy selecting for antlers, aggression and alloy wheels in males, at the expense of longevity. Females are not subject to such pressures. If this theory is correct, the effect will be especially noticeable in those species where males compete for the attention of lots of females. Conversely, it will be reduced or absent where they do not.

To test that idea, Tim Clutton-Brock of Cambridge University and Kavita Isvaran of the Indian Institute of Science in Bengalooru decided to compare monogamous and polygynous species (in the latter, a male monopolizes a number of females). They wanted to find out whether polygynous males had lower survival rates and aged faster than those of monogamous species. To do so, they collected the relevant data for 35 species of long-lived birds and mammals.

As they report, the pattern was much as they expected. In 16 of the 19 polygynous species in their sample, males of all ages were much more likely to die during any given period than were females. Furthermore, the older they got, the bigger the mortality gap became. In other words, they aged faster. Males from monogamous species did not show these patterns. The point about polygyny is that if one male has exclusive access to, say, ten females, another nine males will be waiting to topple the harem master as soon as he shows the first sign of weakness. The intense competitive pressure means that individuals who succeed put all their efforts into one or two breeding seasons.

That obviously takes its toll directly. But a more subtle effect may also be at work. Most students of ageing agree that an animal's maximum lifespan is set by how long it can reasonably expect to escape predation, disease, accident and damaging aggression by others of its kind. If it will be killed quickly anyway, there is not much reason for evolution to divert scarce resources into keeping the machine in tip-top condition. Those resources should, instead, be devoted to reproduction. And the more threatening the outside world is, the shorter the maximum lifespan should be.

There is no reason why that logic should not work between the sexes as well as between species. The test is to identify a species that has made its environment so safe that most of its members die of old age, and see if the difference continues to exist. Fortunately, there is such a species: man. Dr Clutton-Brock reckons that the sex difference in both human rates of ageing and in the usual age of death is an indicator that polygyny was the rule in humanity's evolutionary past—as it still is, in some places. That may not please some feminists, but it could be the price women have paid for outliving their menfolk.

11. The passage is mainly discussing about_____

[A] difference in life span between males and females of different species.

[B] difference in life span among species of different mating patterns.

[C] the reason of why human females outlive their male counterparts.

[D] natural selection among males and females during evolution.

12. In the sentence “That means evolution is busy selecting for antlers, aggression and alloy wheels in males…”, “antlers, aggression and alloy wheels” represent_____

[A] the most excellent ones.

[B] the most powerful ones.

[C] the most attractive ones.

[D] the most aggressive ones.

13. Which one of the following statement is TRUE of points proved by the test of Tim Clutton-Brock and Kavita Isvaran?

[A] Polygamous species have shorter life spans than molygynous species.

[B] Polygamous species aged faster than than molygynous species.

[C] Polygamous males decrease faster in number as they grow older.

[D] Monogamous males live as long as their females.

14. The logic behind the fact that the species living in the most dangerous environment have the shortest lifespan is that_____

[A] resources should be devoted to reproduction rather than sustaining life.

[B] resources should be used most efficiently.

[C] species in the most dangerous environment should not waste the resources.

[D] there is no need to divert scarce resources into keeping the machine in best condition.

15. The test conducted by Tim Clutton-Brock and Kavita Isvaran demostrates that_____

[A] Polygyny was the rule in humanity’s evolutionary past.

[B] The sex difference on life span is attributable to humans’ biological past which should not be denied by feminists.

[C] The logic does not work between the sexes as well as between species.

[D] It was polygyny that accounts for human females’ general longevity over males.

PASSAGE FOUR

With technology leased from the German company Tronical, Gibson has modified its classic Les Paul design to create a guitar that adjusts itself to one of six preset tunings. This is no instrument for beginners. Retailing for between $2,200 and $2,500, the Robot Guitar is courting serious hobbyists and professionals who demand precision tuning, or frequently switch between different tunings and don't want the hassle of lugging multiple instruments around. "It's a cool idea. Nobody likes tuning," concedes Dinosaur Jr. frontman J. Mascis. "But I have to wait for the drummer to rest anyway between songs." Another company, called TransPerformance, sells a similar tuning device that it will install in your nonrobotic guitar for you. But Gibson's is the first out-of-the-box self-tuning ax.

It sounds like a minor development in guitar technology, even rather gimmicky. But for an instrument that has barely evolved since the 1950s, the Robot Guitar is nothing short of magic: simply pull out the "master control knob" and strum the guitar. The knob lights up as a computer embedded in the back of the guitar measures each string's pitch. The tuning pegs turn by themselves, making a robotic whirring sound that enhances the wow. The control knob's lights flash blue when your instrument is locked into the tuning you select. If you're so inclined you can override the device and tune manually. But why would you? It takes all of 10 seconds for the Robot Guitar to do its thing—and blow your mind as it hasn't been blown since the first time you heard "Eruption."

In an industry that has been flat to sagging, the Robot Guitar could provide a welcome

boost to retailers. After 10 years of brisk growth, guitar sales headed south in 2006, according to the April 2007 Music Trades Magazine industry census. Low-end beginner acoustic guitar sales dropped 24.4 percent last year; electric guitars fell 19.1 percent. Certainly there is a dearth of righteous shredding on today's Top 40 radio. And the wildly popular videogame "Guitar Hero" allows even the most tone-deaf nonmusician to simulate the experience of rocking out. Professional musicians account for 15 percent of instrument purchases in the country, according to George Van Horn, a senior analyst at IBISWorld. "Gibson is obviously aiming high, but it's worth chasing" the pros, he says.

Judging by all the buzz the Robot Guitar has generated, Gibson won't have a hard time chasing down anyone. "You don't see this kind of excitement often," says Norman Hajjar, the chief marketing officer at Guitar Center, which has stocked 1,000 of the 4,000 Robot Guitars hitting the market nationwide Dec. 7. "They're quite a draw. We let people touch and play with the guitars—they're putting them through their paces. It really charms people." As of Thursday morning, Guitar Center had already taken deposits on roughly a third of the 1,000 Robot Guitars they have in stock.

The very fact that "Guitar Hero" and now "Rock Band" are power-chording their way off store shelves this holiday season proves that the dream is alive. The reason that the odious song "Rock Star" is currently ubiquitous has nothing to do with quality songwriting. Truth is, we all want to be rock stars; the videogames and Nickelback's opus get us all a little closer to living the fantasy. But with the Robot Guitar, it's the musicians themselves who have gotten a long overdue leg up.

16.By saying “But I have to wait for the drummer to rest anyway between songs”, J. Mascis means_____

[A] that he could use this kind of device only when the drummer stops.

[B] that he has no necessity or urgency to use the self-turning guitar.

[C] that he make use of the self-turning guitar for precision tuning when the drummer takes a break.

[D] that he have to wait for the drummer to follow him if he use the self-tuning guitar.

17.The word “override” (Line 7, Paragraph 2) most probably means_____

[A] shift. [B] close. [C] set aside. [D] disregard.

18. Which one of the following statement is NOT true of guitar sales?

[A] Guitar sales have been going up slowly in the past then years.

[B] Guitar sales has witnessed its switch to loss of margin in 2006.

[C] The fall of guitar sales is due to the drop of purchase by professional musicians.

[D] Guitar sales are pinched by the development of the music games.

19. Which one of the following statements is TRUE of George Van Horn’s opinions on the gimmicky?

[A] He thinks although Gibson’s plan is worth trying, it should lower its expectation.

[B] He thinks Gibson’s target group is too narrow and it should expand to larger clients.

[C] He thinks Gibson’s idea has its value and future though he thinks too highly of his invention.

[D] He thinks Gibson has made right choice in choosing future customers.

20. From the last paragraph, it can be inferred that _____

[A] guitar videogames will be a threat to the Robot Guitar.

[B] the Robot Guitar can not be mentioned in the same breath with “Guitar Hero” and “Rock Bank”.

[C] “Guitar Hero” and “Rock Bank” triumphs over the Robot Guitar.
[D] “Rock Star” will be defeated by the Robot Guitar.

## 四、Language Usage

Directions: The passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. You should proofread the passage and correct it.（每小题 2 分，共 10 题，共 20 分）

**EXAMPLE**

When ∧art museum wants a new exhibit, (1) an
it ~~never~~ buys things in finished form and hangs (2) never
them on the wall. When a natural history museum
wants an exhibition, it must often build it. (3) exhibit

***Proofread the given passage as instructed.***

Usually, there are two reasons to pursue scientific knowledge: for the sake of the knowledge itself, and for the practical use of that knowledge. Because this second aspect of science effects the lives of most people, 1. _____
it is much more familiar than the first. Knowledge must be gained, however, after it can be applied, and often the most important technological 2. _____
advances arise from research pursued for its own sake.

Traditionally, new technology has concerned with the construction 3. _____
of machines, structures, and tools in a relatively large scale. The 4. _____
development of materials for building bridges, skyscrapers or highways is an example of this, as it is the development of the internal-combustion 5. _____
engine and the nuclear reactor. While such activities involve all sections of the sciences, the overriding goal has been the same, that is, improve 6. _____
the human condition by finding good ways to deal with the macroscopic 7._____
world.

Instead of building large-scale structures and machines, modern-day technology tends to concentrate on finding improving ways to transfer 8. _____
information and to develop new materials by studying the way atoms come together. The silicon chip and microelectronics typify this new technological trend, as did the blossoming of genetic engineering. The trend can be 9. _____
expected to continue for the foreseeable decades. 10. _____