

# 河北大学 2007 年博士研究生入学考试试题

(套别: B)

| 学科、专业     | 研究方向 | 考试科目     | 备注 |
|-----------|------|----------|----|
| 生物学、动物学专业 | 各方向  | 专业外语 (英) |    |

一、英译汉 (每题 15 分, 共 2 题, 总分 30 分, 注: 人名可不翻译)

1、The Wallacean period, which also lasted for about 100 years (1860-1960), is named after Alfred Wallace (1823-1913). A contemporary of Charles Darwin (1809-1882), Wallace used evolutionary theory to explain endemism and biogeographic regions. He believed that, through natural selection, dominant species of plants and animals arise in small centers of origin, from which they spread and diversify over the earth. Wallacean explanation is based on the theory that the major geographic features of the earth---the continents and ocean basins---have been stable during the evolution and dispersal of recent life. The modern period of biogeography, beginning about 1960, is a time of renewed interest prompted in part by the development of modern continental-drift theory (plate tectonics). According to plate tectonics, the major geographic features of the earth have been unstable. Modern biogeographic explanation is based on the assumption that life on earth has evolved in step with the evolution of the earth's geography.

2、It's often said that a man shares 30% of his genes with a banana, rather more with a fruit fly, and yet more with a mouse; so why are these organisms so different if many of their genes are so similar? In a recent issue of PLoS (公共科学图书馆) Biology, Pat Simpson and her colleagues of Cambridge University use fruit flies to shed some light on the problem. Genes have two parts: a bit that codes for proteins (this part is similar in different organisms) and a part that regulates the gene, which determines when, where, and how strongly the genes are turned on.