

<<从传统走向现代的西藏经济>>

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内容概要

The GDP of Tibet in 2007 stood at 34.219 billion yuan, nearly three times the 11.75 billion yuan in 2000. Compared with the region ' s GDP in 1959 (174 million yuan), it had increased by some 59 times if calculated at comparable prices, with an annual growth rate of 8.9 percent.

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作者简介

Dr . Luo Li . Of the Tibetan ethnic group , was born in1965 . As a professor oflaw majoring in ethnic economics , she teachesat the College of Eco-noml OS Of the Central University for Nationalities . Her major academic con . ce rns are economic development inethnic regions , the regional economicdevelopment of Qinghai and Tibet , andtemple economics . Her works includeTibetSO YearsmEconomy(Ethnic Pub-lishing House , 2001) , Tibet Economy(Bashu Book Press , 2003) , On the Bud-dhist Temple Economy——as Wellas the Taoist Temple, Mosque and CatholicChurch Economies(Religion and CulturePublishing House , 2004)and EconomicPatterns ofChina"s Buddhistand Taoist Temples(Central University for Nationali-ties Press , 2006) .

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章节摘录

There's a simple premise behind what Larry Myers does for a living : If you can smell it you can find it . Myers is the founder of Auburn University's Institute for Biological Detection Systems , the main task of which is to chase the Ultimate in detection devices ~ an artificial nose . For now , the subject of their research is little more than a stack of gleaming chips tucked away in a laboratory drawer , but soon - such a tool could be hanging from the belts of police arson(纵火)investigators and food . safety inspectors . The technology that they are working on would suggest quite reasonably that , within three to five years , we'll have some workable sensors ready to use . Such devices might find wide use in places that attract terrorists . Police could detect drugs , bodies and bombs hidden in cars.

while food inspectors could easily test food and water for contamination . The implications for revolutionary advances in public safety and the food industry are astonishing , but so , too are the possibilities for abuse : Such machines could determine whether a woman is ovulating(排卵)without a physical exam or even her knowledge . One of the traditional protectors of American liberty is that it has been impossible to search everyone . That's getting not to be the case . Artificial biosensors created at Auburn work totally differently from anything ever seen before . Fore.Aroma-Scan , for example , is a desktop machine based on a bank of chips sensitive to specific chemicals that evaporate into the air . As air is sucked into the machine , chemicals pass over the sensor surfaces and produce changes in the electrical current flowing through them . Those current changes are logged into a computer that sorts out odors based on their electrical signatures . Myers says they expect to load a single fingernail size chip with thousands of odor receptors (感受器) - enough to create a sensor that's nearly as sensitive as dog's nose . 86.Which of the following is within the capacity of the artificial nose being developed?A

. Performing physical examinations . B . Locating places which attract terrorists . C . Detecting drugs and water contamination . D . Monitoring food processing . 87.A potential problem which might be caused by the use of an artificial nose isA . negligence of public safety B . an abuse of personal freedomC . a hazard to physical healthD . a threat to individual privacy88 . The word"logged"(Line 5 . Para . 7)most probably means"_____ " . A . presetB . enteredC . processed D . simulated89 . To produce artificial noses for practical use , it is essential_____ . A . to develop microchips with thousands of odor receptorsB . to invent chips sensitive to various chemicalsC . to design a computer program to sort out smellsD . to find chemicals that can alter the electrical current passing through90 . The author's attitude towards Larry Myers'work is_____ . A . cautiousB . approvingC . suspicious D . overenthusiastic

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编辑推荐

《从传统走向现代的西藏经济(英文版)》由外文出版社出版。

Before Tibet's peaceful liberation in 1951, the region's economic development was minimal, being overwhelmingly based on agriculture and animal husbandry. After 1951, the reconstruction of the Tibetan economy was initiated. But until the democratic reform and socialist construction began in Tibet in 1959, there was no industry or any kind of a modern economic structure. However, during the past 30 years of reform and opening-up, the Tibetan economy has been gradually transformed from a traditional to a modern one. In this process, modern industry has burgeoned in Tibet, while traditional industry has been rejuvenated. This book gives a brief introduction to this development process.

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