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上海外国语大学 2007 年硕士研究生入学考试

英语语言文学专业

英语综合 试卷

(满分: 150 分; 考试时间: 180 分钟; 共 13 页)

QUESTION PAPER

I. CLOZE (30 points)

Fill in each of the blanks below with a word provided in the brackets. You may change the words into their proper forms if needed so that the words you put in will be grammatically and semantically appropriate. You can only use the words in the brackets ONCE. Write your answers on your Answer Sheet.

(cherish reach receive rub beam curious history overcome extend kinship break intimate origin enthusiastic barbaric insulting eyes ceremony execute unwashed pertinent sanity substitute relief worse partake custom advertisement alternative spring)

At the White House on New Year's Day, 1907, Theodore Roosevelt set a world record for shaking hands—8,150 of them, according to his biographer Edmund Morris, including those of “every aide, usher and policeman in sight.” Having done his exuberant political duty, says Morris, Teddy went upstairs and privately, disgustedly, scrubbed himself clean.

We may presume that on Inauguration Day in January 2001, President Trump will not try to (1)_____ Roosevelt's record. Trump's views are known: “I think the handshake is (2)_____... Shaking hands, you catch the flu, you catch this, you catch all sorts of things.”

Donald Trump may be right. The more you think about it, the more disgusting the handshake becomes. Although it is a public gesture, a reflexive (3)_____ of greeting, the handshake has a clammy dimension of (4)_____. The clamminess is illustrated in principle by the following: a young (5)_____ rushed up to James Joyce and asked, “May I kiss the hand that wrote *Ulysses*?” Joyce replied, “No. It did lots of other things, too.”

Most of us don't think about it. The handshake is expected and is (6)_____ automatically in a ritual little babble of *nicetomeetyouhowdoyouda?* If you had an attack of

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sequences stored in a central database. Programming a computer for such tasks requires both extensive knowledge of computing theory and a keen biological intuition.

And there's the rub. The real problem about the growing quantification of biology is not the change in the subject but the lack of change in its practitioners. For a sudden inpouring of data is not unique to biology. Astronomers must now deal with squillions of bits of data from automatic sky surveys; particle physicists would not have the first idea of what was going on in their machines if the results of their experiments were not processed automatically. Yet neither of these fields seems to be suffering unduly from information overload because the physical sciences are founded on number crunching. Many biologists, however, avoided the fields of astronomy or particle physics because they have, in the delicately chosen words of Sylvia Spengler of the Center for Bioinformatics and Computational Genomics in California, "some problem with mathematics." The result is that there is a desperate shortage of specialists capable of developing the tools that biologists need. What is required is genuinely new kind of scientist who is trained both in computer science and biology. It used to be said that the physicists got all the research money. Now, however, it is the biologists' budgets that are growing. But there is a price. **As biology becomes numerically rigorous**, its practitioners have no choice but to do the same.

19. According to the author, what is the central problem facing biological researchers today?
- A shortage of research funds.
 - A reluctance to acquire advanced mathematical skills.
 - An insufficient knowledge of computer languages.
 - An unwillingness to work cooperatively with mathematicians.
20. According to the passage, which of the following is a similarity between genetic code and computer code?
- The number of elements used.
 - The way the bases and bytes are grouped.
 - The infinite number of possible sequences that can be produced.
 - The way in which the codes are written.
21. In Line 9 (Para.2), "raw material" refers to
- unanalyzed data.
 - computer code.
 - mathematical equations.
 - new hypotheses.
22. What will "gene chips" (Line 11, Para. 2) do?
- Allow continual database searches.

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- B. Speed up the sequencing of genetic code.
C. Organize the presentation of genetic information.
D. Reduce the amount of data to be processed.
23. The vast amount of data generated by genetics labs are a problem because researchers
A. lack adequate funding for new equipment.
B. have no theoretical basis for dealing with this new information.
C. are reluctant to acknowledge the importance of the new data.
D. have not changed the way they work.
24. According to the author, astronomers and particle physicists do not experience the same informational overload that biologists do because they
A. have developed more efficient search engines.
B. have learned to analyze vast amounts of data.
C. deal with data whose complexity is of a different nature.
D. have divided information processing with scientists from other disciplines.
25. The last sentence of the passage "As biology becomes numerically rigorous" means that
A. the budgets for biology are growing larger and larger.
B. more and more people are now engaged in biological research.
C. biology is going through a process of quantification.
D. biology is becoming more theoretically complex.

Passage 5

The proposal of a single six-year term for the President of the United States has been around for a long time. High-minded people have urged it from the beginning of the Republic. The Constitutional Convention turned it down in 1787, and recurrent efforts to put it in the Constitution have regularly failed in the two centuries since. Quite right: it is a terrible idea for a number of reasons, among them that it is at war with the philosophy of democracy.

The basic argument for the one-term, six-year presidency is that the quest for reelection is at the heart of our problems with self-government. The desire for reelection, it is claimed, drives Presidents to do things they would not otherwise do. It leads them to make easy promises and to postpone hard decisions. A single six-year term would liberate Presidents from the pressures and temptations of politics. Instead of worrying about reelection, they would be free to do only what was best for the country.

The argument is superficially attractive. But when you think about it, it is profoundly antidemocratic in its implications. It assumes Presidents know better than anyone else what is best for the country and that the people are so wrongheaded and ignorant that presidents

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should be encouraged to disregard their wishes. It assumes that the less responsive a President is to popular desires and needs, the better President he or she will be. It assumes that the democratic process is the obstacle to wise decisions.

The theory of American democracy is quite the opposite. It is that the give-and-take of the democratic process is the best source of wise decisions. It is that the President's duty is not to ignore and override popular concerns but to **acknowledge and heed** them. It is that the President's accountability to the popular will is the best guarantee that he or she will do a good job.

The one-term limitation, as Gouverneur Morris, final draftsman of the Constitution, persuaded the convention, would "destroy the great motive to good behavior," which is the hope of reelection. A President, said Oliver Ellsworth, another Founding Father, "should be reelected if his conduct prove worthy of it. And he will be more likely to render himself worthy of it if he be rewardable with it."

The ban on reelection has other perverse consequences. Forbidding a President to run again, Gouverneur Morris said, is "as much as to say that we should give him the benefit of experience, and then deprive ourselves of use of it." George Washington stoutly opposed the idea. "I can see no propriety," he wrote, "in precluding ourselves from the service of any man, who on some great emergency shall be deemed universally most capable of serving the public."

A single six-year term would release Presidents from the test of submitting their records to the voters. It would be an impeachment of the democratic process itself. The Founding Fathers were everlastingly right when they turned down this well-intentioned but ill-considered proposal 200 years ago.

26. The main idea of the passage is that United States Presidents should
- A. have wide political experience.
 - B. serve for a term of less than six years.
 - C. serve for a term of more than six years.
 - D. be allowed to be reelected.
27. According to the author, what is the main argument for a one-term, six-year presidency?
- A. It would lessen corruption at the presidential level.
 - B. It would result in a more democratically elected government.
 - C. It would reduce the role of political calculations in presidential decisions.
 - D. It would promote a presidency more responsive to the will of the people.
28. Why does the author think that a six-year presidency is antidemocratic?
- A. It would result in a President less responsive to the will of the people.

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- B. It would leave no way of removing an unpopular President from power.
C. It would undermine time-tested electoral procedures.
D. It would give an unfair advantage to one portion of the electorate.
29. In Line 3 of the 4th paragraph, “**acknowledge and heed**” are best interpreted as meaning
A. ask for and follow.
B. recognize and clarify.
C. believe in and put into practice.
D. pay attention to and consider.
30. What do the comments of Gouverneur Morris and George Washington (Para. 6) suggest?
A. Presidents should be guaranteed two terms in office.
B. The behavior of a President can best be evaluated over two terms of office.
C. The experience gained in one presidential term is valuable for the next.
D. Experience is not a guarantee of continued excellence in office.

IV. WRITING (55 points)

Task 1: (20 points)

The local newspaper is printing a series of articles in which students describe some aspect of school life. Write for this series describing your lunchroom or another area during a typical lunch hour within 150 words. You may want to describe the sights, sounds, or smells that you would experience there.

Write your response on your Answer Sheet.

Task 2 (35 points)

The eighteenth-century British thinker Edmund Burke made the following observation about the benefits of opposition: “He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.”

In your view, to what extent can we benefit from opposition to our ideas, opinions, or desires. Write an essay of no less than 300 words that defends, challenges, or qualifies Burke’s statement about the benefits of opposition. You should present your argument with reasons and examples.

Please write your essay on your Answer Sheet.

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上海外国语大学 2007 年硕士研究生入学考试

英语语言文学专业 英汉互译 试卷

(满分 150 分，考试时间 180 分钟，共 2 页)

I. Translate the following into English (75 分)

我是个最喜欢在十丈红尘里奔走道路的人。我现在每天在路上的时间差不多总在两点钟以上，这是已经有好几月了，我却一点也不生厌，天天走上电车，老是好像开始蜜月旅行一样。电车上和道路上的人们彼此多半是不相识的，所以大家都不大拿出假面孔来，比不得讲堂里，宴会上，衙门里的人们那样彼此拼命地一味敷衍。公园，影戏院，游戏场，馆子里面的来客个个都是眉开眼笑的，最少也装出那么样子，墓地，法庭，医院，药店的主顾全是眉头皱了几十纹的，这两下都未免太单调了，使我们感到人世的平庸无味。车子里面和路上的人们却具有万般色相，你坐在车里，只要你睁大眼睛不停地观察了卅分钟，你差不多可以在所见的人们脸上看出人世一切的苦乐感觉同人心的种种情调。你坐在位子上默默地鉴赏，同车的客人们老实地让你从他们的形色举止上去推测他们的生平同当下的心境，外面的行人一一显现你眼前，你尽可恣意瞧着，他们并不会晓得，而且他们是这么不断地接连走过，你很可以拿他们来彼此比较，这种普通人的行列的确是比什么赛会都有趣得多，路上源源不绝的行人可说是上帝设计的赛会，当然胜过了我们佳节时红红绿绿的玩意儿了。

并且在路途中我们的心境是最宜于静观的，最能吸收外界的刺激。我们通常总是干事，正经事也好，歪事也好，我们的注意免不了特别集中在一点上，只有路途中，尤其走熟了的长路，在未到目的地以前，我们的方寸是悠然的，不专注于一物，却是无所不留神的。在匆匆忙忙的一生里，我们此时才得好好地看一看人生的真况。所以无论从哪一方面说起，途中是认识人生最方便的地方。车中，船上，人行道可说是人生博览会的三张入场券，可

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惜许多人把它们当作废纸，空走了一生的路。

II. Translate the following into Chinese (75 分)

It is curious that our own offenses should seem so much less heinous than the offenses of others. I suppose the reason is that we know all the circumstances that have caused them and so manage to excuse in ourselves what we cannot excuse in others. We turn our attention away from our own defects, and when we are forced by untoward events to consider them, find it easy to condone them. For all I know we are right to do this; they are part of us and we must accept the good and bad in ourselves together.

But when we come to judge others, it is not by ourselves as we really are that we judge them, but by an image that we have formed of ourselves from which we have left out everything that offends our vanity or would discredit us in the eyes of the world. To take a trivial instance: how scornful we are when we catch someone out telling a lie; but who can say that he has never told not one, but a hundred?

There is not much to choose between men. They are all a combination of greatness and littleness, of virtue and vice, of nobility and baseness. Some have more strength of character, or more opportunity, and so in one direction or another give their instincts freer play, but potentially they are the same. For my part, I do not think I am any better or any worse than most people, but I know that if I set down every action in my life and every thought that has crossed my mind, the world would consider me a monster of depravity. The knowledge that these reveries are common to all men should inspire one with tolerance to oneself as well as to others. It is well also if they enable us to look upon our fellows, even the most eminent and respectable, with humour, and if they lead us to take ourselves not too seriously.

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fastidiousness and refused to shake someone's (7) _____ hand, then the handshake would become an awkwardness and an issue, a refusal being an outright (8) _____.

Now that he is almost a candidate, how is the fussy, hygienic Donald to keep his (9) _____ in an election year's orgies of grip-and-grin? Mingling with the (10) _____, he will presumably shake tens of thousands of germey hands. The most graceful (11) _____ - The Hindu *namaste* (slight bow, hands clasped near the heart as in prayer) - would not play well in American politics. One (12) _____ might be to shake your own hand, brandishing the two-handed clutch in front of your face like a champ while looking the voter in the (13) _____. No. Too much self-congratulation. A politician mustn't (14) _____ his narcissism.

Best not to think about it. Television has taken so much of the physicality - the sheer touch - out of politics that we should (15) _____ the vestigial handshake, the last, fleeting, primitive human contact, flesh to flesh, sweat to sweat, pulse to pulse. A true politician loves shaking hands.

Study Bill Clinton working a rope line. Greedily, avidly, his long, curiously angled fingers (16) _____ deep into the crowd to make the touch, an image that in my mind has some cartoonist's (17) _____ to Michelangelo's Adam on the Sistine Chapel ceiling. Lyndon Johnson pressed flesh with the same gluttonous physicality, wading into the human surf, clawing and pawing into the democratic mass with an appetite amazing, alarming.

On the (18) _____ side, the handshake may be a form of souvenir collecting. My father used to keep a framed photograph of himself shaking hands with the young Richard Nixon, the two of them (19) _____ at each other; my father posted a little sign at the bottom of the picture: COUNT YOUR FINGERS. (20) _____ continuities: Brooke Astor, now 97, remembers the day when, as a little girl, she shook the hand of Henry Adams. I recall the day when I was a child working for the summer as a Senate page and the aged Herbert Hoover visited the Senate chamber, not a celebrity so much as a (21) _____. He looked like a Rotarian Santa Claus. After the Senators and pages all shook his hand - a dry hand, soft and bony at the same time, like grasping a small, fragile bird - another page, (22) _____ by his (rather forgiving) sense of history, exclaimed, "I'm never going to wash my hand again!"

If the social handshake has its anthropological (23) _____ in the idea of primitive man showing he was not carrying a weapon, the political handshake (24) _____ from long ago when a king's touch might do magic and when the power of such connection seemed infinitely more (25) _____ than the potential germs. To touch was to (26) _____ somehow - maybe even through the germs - of the king's magic. Surely voters will imagine that when they shake hands with Donald Trump, gold will (27) _____ off. (Of course, bad magic may also be communicated. Maybe the handshake with Herbert Hoover many years ago explains why, from time to time, I am visited by a great depression.)

If Trump were to think about it, he might be grateful that contact with the electorate is

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not more intimate than it is. Suppose it were (28)_____ for a politician to kiss not only an occasional baby but also every voter in that mating-goose, cocktail-party way? It could be even (29)_____. Among some tribes in the highlands of Papua New Guinea, men say hello by genially clasping each other's genitals. Trump should be (30)_____ as he won't have to work that kind of rope line.

II. PROOF-READING & ERROR CORRECTION (20 points)

The following passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way:

- For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line.
- For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a "Λ" sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line.
- For an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with a slash "/" and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

Example

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

- (1) an
- (2) never
- (3) exhibit

Not too many decades ago it seemed "obvious" both to the general public and to sociologists that modern society has changed people's natural relations, loosed their responsibilities to kins and neighbors, and substituted in their place for superficial relationships with passing acquaintances. However, in recent years a growing body of research has

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____

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revealed that the "obvious" is not true. It seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your neighbors than you if you are a resident of a smaller community.

(4) _____

But, for the most part, this fact has a few significant consequences. It does not necessarily follow that if you know few of your neighbors you will know no one else.

(5) _____

Even in very large cities, people maintain close social ties within small, private social worlds. Indeed, the number and quality of meaningful relationships do not differ from more and less urban people. Small-town residents are more involved with kin than do big-city residents. Yet city dwellers compensate by developing friendships with people who share similar interests and activities. Urbanism may produce a different style of life, but the quality of life does not differ between town and city. Or are residents of large communities any likely to display psychological symptoms of stress or alienation than are residents of smaller communities. However, city dwellers do worry more about crime, and which leads them to a distrust of strangers.

(6) _____

(7) _____

(8) _____

(9) _____

(10) _____

III. READING COMPREHENSION (45 points)

In this section there are five reading passages followed by a total of 30 multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then write your answers on your Answer Sheet.

Passage One

For most of the 20th century, the solution to the mystery of the original Americans--where did they come from, when, and how?--seemed as clear as the geography of the Bering Strait, the climate of the last ice age, and the ubiquity of finely wrought stone hunting weapons known as Clovis points.

According to the ruling theory, bands of big-game hunters **trekked** out of Siberia sometime before 11,500 years ago. They crossed into Alaska when the floor of the Bering Strait, drained dry by the accumulation of water in a frozen world's massive glaciers, was a land bridge between continents, and found themselves in a trackless continent, the New World when it was truly new.

The hunters, so the story went, moved south through a corridor between glaciers and soon flourished on the Great Plains and in the Southwest of what is now the United States, their presence widely marked by distinctive stone projectile points first discovered near the

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town of Clovis, New Mexico. In less than 1,000 years, these Clovis people and their distinctive stone points made it all the way to the tip of South America. They were presumably the founding population of today's American Indians.

Now a growing body of intriguing evidence is telling a much different story. From Alaska to Brazil and southern Chile, artifacts and skeletons are forcing archaeologists to abandon Clovis orthodoxy and come to terms with a more complex picture of earliest American settlement. People may have arrived thousands to tens of thousands of years sooner, in many waves of migration and by a number of routes. Their ancestry may not have been only Asian. Some of the migrations may have originated in Australia or Europe.

1. Which of the following statements best describes the main idea of this passage?

- A. Hunters from Siberia crossed the Bering Strait 11,500 years ago.
- B. The Clovis people may not have been the first to arrive.
- C. Clovis points were first found in New Mexico.
- D. During the last ice age, the Bering Strait was dry land.

2. The word **trekked** in Line 5 means

- A. traveled.
- B. swam.
- C. sailed.
- D. hunted.

3. According to this passage, the Clovis people may come to North America from

- A. Australia.
- B. Chile.
- C. Siberia.
- D. New Mexico.

4. The Clovis people are named after the place where

- A. they first camped in North America.
- B. their tents and burials were first found.
- C. they crossed into North America.
- D. their stone points were first found.

5. Scientist now believe that Native Americans originally came from

- A. Siberia in a single migration about 11,500 years ago.
- B. all parts of North and South America.
- C. Europe only.

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D. many places, including Siberia, Europe, and Australia

6. The main purpose of writing this passage is to

- A. give information.
- B. provide vivid descriptions.
- C. tell an interesting story.
- D. entertain the readers.

7. The Clovis people are best known for the type of

- A. clothes they wore.
- B. stone points they made.
- C. animals they hunted.
- D. homes they built.

Passage 2

There is a battle going on in Australia between Aborigines and archaeologists. The Aborigines say that ancient bones and other artifacts should be reburied. The archaeologists say that to do so would mean the end of archaeology.

Rocky Sainty, president of the Tasmanian Aboriginal Land Council, wants all archaeological excavation in Tasmania stopped. Sainty told *The Bulletin*: "Aboriginal people know how long we've lived here. We know how we trade. The sites that have been excavated are very significant to us. We couldn't expect someone to go and dig up graves of the Whites at the back of Hobart. Well, we have the same feelings."

Last year, Sainty and the council took two La Trobe University archaeologists to court in an effort to have excavated material returned.

University of Western Australia archaeologists had already returned some excavated material. The artifacts, 17,000 years old, had been dug up in the King River valley. After the material was returned to them, the Aborigines scattered it over the lake "to heal the site."

The La Trobe archaeologists, Jim Allen and Tim Murray, were shocked. They refused to hand over the artifacts they had collected until they had finished their analysis. The courts, however, ordered Allen and Murray to return the material to Tasmania. A truck was needed to transport the 500,000 items.

Allen is angry. "This decision means I will never again excavate on a site in Australia, because it would carry at least the potential problem we've encountered there. It would be unethical to take any material out of the ground knowing that it could be vandalized in this way somewhere down the track."

His colleague, Tim Murray, believes the irony of the current situation is that the work of archaeologists has given Aborigines a new sense of pride. "Archaeologists provide a service

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D. Aboriginal history may be neglected in the future.

Passage 3

Before, whenever we had wealth, we started discussing poverty. Why not now? Why is the current politics of wealth and poverty seemingly about wealth alone? Eight years ago, when Bill Clinton first ran for president, the Dow Jones average was under 3,500, yearly federal budget deficits were projected at hundreds of billions of dollars forever and beyond, and no one talked about the "permanent boom" or the "new economy." Yet in that more straitened time, Clinton made much of the importance of "not leaving a single person behind." It is possible that similar "compassionate" rhetoric might yet play a role in the general election.

But it is striking how much less talk there is about the poor than there was eight years ago, when the country was economically uncertain, or in previous eras, when the country felt **flush**. Even last summer, when Clinton spent several days on a remarkable, Bobby Kennedy-like pilgrimage through impoverished areas from Indian reservations in South Dakota to ghetto neighborhoods in East St. Louis, the administration decided to refer to the effort not as a poverty tour but as a "new markets initiative."

What is happening is partly a logical, policy-driven reaction. Poverty really is lower than it has been in decades, especially for minority groups. The most attractive solution to it---a growing economy---is being applied. The people who have been totally left out of this boom often have medical, mental or other problems for which no one has an immediate solution. "The economy has sucked in anyone who has any preparation, any ability to cope with modern life," says Franklin D. Raines, the former director of the Office of Management and Budget who is now head of Fannie Mae. When he and other people who specialize in the issue talk about solutions, they talk analytically and long-term: education, development of work skills, shifts in the labor market, adjustments in welfare reform.

But I think there is another force that has made this a rich era with barely visible poor people. It is the unusual social and imaginative separation between prosperous America and those still left out. . . . It's simple invisibility, because of increasing geographic, occupational, and social barriers that block one group from the other's view.

14. The main idea of the passage is that

- A. the country is enjoying economic growth.
- B. the poor are benefiting from today's good economy.
- C. in the past we were more aware of the poor than we are today.
- D. in the past there were many more poor people than there are today.

15. In Line 2 of the 2nd paragraph, the word **flush** means

- A. poor
- B. angry

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C. rich

D. excited

16. From this passage, we can conclude that

A. the relationship between the rich and the poor has changed.

B. the good economy will soon end.

C. poverty will be removed as a result of increased wealth.

D. all people benefit from good economic conditions.

17. According to the author, one important reason that we do not talk much about poverty is that

A. no one knows what to do about it.

B. poverty really is lower than in the past.

C. no one has been left out of the current boom.

D. the president is not concerned about the poor.

18. The main purpose of writing this passage is to

A. entertain.

B. tell a story.

C. describe.

D. persuade.

Passage 4

Only recently has biology begun to see itself as an information technology. An organism's physiology and behavior are dictated largely by its genes. And those genes contain information written in code that is surprisingly similar to the digital code that computer scientists have devised for the storage and transmission of other information.

There are some differences, of course. The genetic code has four elements (known as bases or letters), while a computer's binary code has only two. And the bases of genetic code are grouped together in threes rather than in the eight-bit bytes of computing. But the similarities are so striking that biology is suddenly undergoing a serious amount of computerization. At the same time, there has been rapid progress in the machines that supply the **raw material** for the computer—the sequences of genetic bases to be analyzed. A single gene-sequencing machine can now read hundreds of thousands of bases per day; and newer technologies, such as "gene chips", should produce even more data to be stored and annotated for subsequent study.

The result is a mind-boggling amount of information. A genetics laboratory can easily produce 100 gigabytes of data a day — that is about 20,000 times the volume of data in the complete works of Shakespeare or J.S.Bach. The analysis of such data poses problems beyond mere volume control. Computer programs must analyze what constitutes a biologically meaningful relationship between a newly discovered sequence of DNA and existing