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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/123/2021_2022_2005_E5_B9_B41_E6_9C_c84_123222.htm Text 1 "I've never met a human worth cloning," says cloning expert Mark Westhusin from the cramped confines of his lab at Texas A&M. His team has produced only a dozen or so embryos carrying Missy's DNA. None have survived the transfer to a surrogate mother. The wastage of eggs and the many spontaneously aborted fetuses may be acceptable when you're dealing with cats or bulls, he argues, but not with humans. "Cloning is incredibly inefficient, and also dangerous," he says. Even so, dog cloning is a commercial opportunity, with a nice research payoff. Ever since Dolly the sheep was cloned in, 1997, Westhusin's phone at A&M team say they are "both looking forward to studying the ways that her clone differ from Missy." The fate of the dog samples will depend on Westhusin's work. He knows that even if he gets a dog viably pregnant, the offspring, should they survive, will face the problems shown at birth by other cloned animals: abnormalities like immature lungs and heart and weight problems. "Why would you ever want to clone humans," Westhusin asks, "when we're not even close to getting it worked out in animals yet?" 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com