

IELTS C Unit 8: The Natural World (Unit 10)

Reading: p.117

a. aquatic: adj. 水棲的、水生的、水中（進行）的； reptile: n. 爬蟲類； devour: v. 吞食、毀滅
b. inhabitant: n. 居民、棲息動物； tentacle: n. 觸手、觸角； beak: n. 喙
c. microscopic: adj. 極小的、微觀的； plankton: n. 浮游生物
d. poisonous: adj. 有毒的； severe: adj. 嚴重的、嚴峻的、嚴苛的
e. egg-laying mammal: n. 產卵哺乳類動物； poisonous spur: n. 毒刺； inflict: v. 造成

Reading: "Armed and Dangerous," p.119

1/ yacht: n. 遊艇	44/ sting-encrusted: adj. 覆以螫刺於表面的
1/ anchor: v. 下錨、靠岸； n. 錨	48/ notorious: n. 惡名昭彰的
5/ sting: n. 刺傷、螫傷、刺； v. 刺、螫	51/ rattled: vpp. 被...搞得緊張的；被弄得嘎嘎作響
9/ come over very nauseous: v. 突然感覺噁心想吐	51/ publicity: n. 宣傳推廣活動
11/ agonizing: adj. 讓人十分痛苦的	56/ It turns out that...: phr. 原來是...；結果發現...
11/ vomit: v. 嘔吐	57/ plough a separate evolutionary furrow: v. 各別演化
13/ organ: n. 器官	59/ pre-Cambrian: adv. 前寒武紀的
14/ irukandji: n. 伊魯康吉水母	60/ teem with: v. 充滿著
15/ vicious: adj. 兇暴的；邪惡的；嚴重的；劇烈的	61/ cursory: adj. 倉促的；草草的；粗略的
16/ aboriginal tribe: n. 土著部落	70/ ultrasonic transmitter: n. 超音波傳輸感測器
16/ folklore: n. 民間傳說；民俗學	71/ surgical superglue: n. 手術用強力膠
16/ tell of: v. 講述	72/ dim-witted: adj. 傻的；蠢笨的
19/ box jellyfish: n. 立方水母	73/ tag: v. 標明
20/ relative to: adj. 相對於	79/ underlie: v. 是...的深層原因；對...有重大影響
21/ toxic: adj. 有毒的	80/ voracious predator: n. 貪婪的捕食性動物
24/ syndrome: n. 症候群	81/ chunk: n. 大塊；一大部分
25/ transparent: adj. 透明的	93/ cluster: n. 串，叢，束，群
26/ tentacle tip: n. 觸角尖端	94/ cuboid: n. 長方體
27/ stinger: n. 螫刺	97/ anatomically: adv. 動植物構造上；解剖上；
27/ discharge: v. 釋放；放射；排出	99/ retina: n. 視網膜
28/ harpoon: v. 刺進；用魚叉抓魚	99/ cornea: n. 角膜
29/ venomous barb: n. 有毒的螫刺	101/ beg a question: v. (說法或情況)使人想要提出問題
31/ kick in: v. 開始發作	107/ contradictory: adj. 矛盾的
35/ antivenin: n. 抗毒血清	109/ primitive: adj. 原始的；遠古的；原生的
35/ severity: n. 嚴重程度	113/ optimum: adj. 最佳的
36/ frequency: n. 頻率	117/ home in on: v. 對準；瞄準；注意力集中於
37/ characterize: v. 歸納...的特徵；描述...的特性	120/ lethal toxin: n. 致死的毒素
41/ mystery: n. 神秘	123/ filmsy: adj. 很薄的；易破的；易損壞的；(想法/論點上)站不住腳的
42/ brush up against: v. 擦碰；面臨；遭遇...的反對	127/ dispatch: v. 殺死；調度；派遣；發送
42/ chironex fleckeri: n. 澳洲箱型水母	130/ suspect: v. 懷疑；猜想；起疑；認為...有嫌疑
43/ brutish: adj. 野蠻的；粗野的；殘暴的	

課本解答本pdf檔的下載網址：<https://papers.xtremepape.rs/IELTS/Resources/IELTS-Masterclass.pdf>

IELTS C 課本 Unit 9: Social Issues

Introduction: p. 105

<p>1. politician: n. 政治人物 meritocratic society: n. 由精英主導的社會 be rewarded on the basis of: v. 在...基礎上獲得獎勵 an accident of birth: n. 命運的偶然；與生俱來</p> <p>2. indifference: n. 冷漠；事不關己；無差別 accompanied by: vpp. 被...伴隨著 destruction: n. 破壞；毀滅 'nest' notion: n. 巢穴的概念 nuclear family: n. 核心家庭；小家庭</p>	<p>dramatic shift: n. 戲劇化的轉變 paid provider: n. 看護</p> <p>3. toil: v. 苦幹、努力工作；n. 辛勞 sweatshop: n. 血汗工廠 referendum: n. 公投 grant: v. 准許、授予、承認；n. 獎助金、撥款、准許</p> <p>4. indigenous: adj. 當地的、本土的、土生土長的 citizenship: n. 公民資格 aboriginal: adj. 原住民的、土生土長的</p>
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Reading: "The Invisible Thread," p.107-08

<p>1/ lift hearts: v. 讓人歡喜 1/ lengthen life: v. 延長壽命 1 / hail: v. 歡呼 3/ wondrous: adj. 奇妙的、神奇的 3/ in question: prep. 正在被議論的、受質疑的 4/ Aristotle: n. (古希臘學家)亞里斯多德 5/ plank: n. 要領、準則；木板 6/ fraternity: n. 友愛、情誼；群體；同夥；兄弟會 6/ humanity: n. 人類；人性 8/ groan with: v. 滿載著...；堆滿著 9/ philosophical text: n. 哲學的文本、哲學文字 10/ the nature: n. 本質 10/ barely: adv. 僅僅；勉強地；幾乎不 11/ academics: n. 學者 11/ policy-maker n. 決策者 12/ invisible thread: n. 隱形的線 15/ overstatement: n. 言過其實；危言聳聽；高估 16/ figure prominently in: v. 明顯地存在於 18/ aspire: v. 立志於；追求；渴望 20/ contour: n. 輪闊、外形、結構；地形 26/ slippery category: n. 不好處理的項目 30/ virtue: n. 美德；優點、好處 32/ exclusive: adj. 專屬的、專有的、私人的；豪華的 35/ separate value: n. 分別的價值 36/ be valued for: prep. 以...被看重 36/ numerical: adj. 數據的、數字的 87/ discourage: v. 阻礙；使...洩氣 88/ counter-productive: adj. 適得其反的 91/ drive: n. 驅力 92/ conviviality: n. 歡樂 96/ cross-class: adj. 跨社會階級的 97/ geographical inequality: n. 地理條件的不平等 99/ ward: n. 病房 100/ genuine: adj. 真摯的；真正的；貨真價實的 101/ appearance: n. 出現；外表；樣貌</p>	<p>38/ business network: n. 商業社交 38/ agreeable acquaintance: n. 讓人開心的熟人 44/ plentiful: adj. 多的、豐富的 45/ be associated with: v. 與...有關 47/ cardiac: adj. 心臟的 49/ unalloyed: adj. 純粹的、非合成的 50/ be unevenly spread: v. 分配不均 51/ liberal value: n. 自由主義式的價值 54/ It is now widely acknowledged that: n. 現在眾所皆知的是 57/ leave sb. at a disadvantage: v. 讓...處於劣勢 58/ downside: n. 缺點 64/ given that S V ~: vpp. 有鑑於... 65/ affluent: adj. 富裕的 66/ hoard: v. 囤積 67/ detriment: n. 損害、壞處 67/ social mobility: n. 社會階層的流動 68/ justification: n. 正當性、正當的理由 72/ merit: v. 值得；n. 優點、功績、榮譽事蹟 74/ implication: n. 意義；涵義；弦外之音；可能的影響 77/ worsen: v. 使更糟 80/ flourish: v. 茁壯、蓬勃發展、成功、興盛 81/ reckon: v. 認為；估計 81/ bushel: n. 薄式耳(容量單位) 85/ allowance: n. 餘地；限額；零用金；定期津貼 86/ ironically: adv. 諷刺的是 102/ vice: n. 惡習；敗行 102/ demote: v. 貶斥、降級 103/ underpin: v. 支撐 103/ bolster: v. 加強 104/ erode: v. 削弱；腐蝕 104/ sustain: v. 維持；支撐 104/ hierarchy: n. 階級制度 107/ contempt: n. 蔑視 107/ intolerance: n. 不寬容；偏狹</p>
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You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-28, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

Production Line

A. The ‘production line’ system of creating and assembling goods was for many years been the standard mode of operation for many industries. Cars, electronic equipment, packaging – many diverse companies have employed the same methods, and most have hit two main problems. The first is that unscheduled maintenance required on essential machinery has often held up production all along the line, and the second is the significant impact on employee morale. This has given rise to the increasingly adopted method of Total Productive Maintenance (TPM) – a maintenance program which governs the maintenance of plants and equipment. The goal of the TPM program is to markedly increase production while, at the same time, increasing employee morale and job satisfaction.

B. The concept of TPM was first developed in Japan in the late 1970s, only moving to the western world a decade later, initial success of the programme in countries such as Australia was limited, but in the late 1990s a ‘westernised’ version of TPM was launched. TPM brings maintenance into focus as a necessary and vitally important pan of the business. It is no longer regarded as a non-profit activity. Down time for maintenance is scheduled as a part of the manufacturing day and, in some cases, as an integral part of the manufacturing process. The goal is to keep emergency and unscheduled maintenance to a minimum.

C. TPM involves directing participating companies and industries to move away from traditional methods of production to more efficient mechanisms. This is evident in TPM’s operational focus on lean production rather than mass production. The lean approach favours flexibility within a team, rather than the specialisation of labour Introduced with mass production. It also involves a shift away from being driven by the financial department of the company to a more customer focused goal. Another goal of the TPM method is to introduce quality control not by being overseen by managers, but rather by engendering a sense if responsibility amongst all staff; a move from autocratic management to empowerment. This shift means that shop floor workers are being able to take a sense of pride in their work, and with that comes the desire to perform well ultimately leading to higher productivity for the company.

D. In order to apply the concepts of TPM, a company will have to work through a number of stages. First, there must be universal agreement that the system has the potential to be successful within the company. Then a specific person or team needs to be appointed to be the coordinator of the changes required to apply TPM methodologies, an aim that begins with training and education for all employees. Once the coordinator is convinced that the work force is sold on the TPM program and that they understand it and its implications, the first action teams are formed. These teams are usually made up of people who have a direct Impact on the problem being addressed. Operators, maintenance personnel, shift supervisors, schedulers, and upper management might all be included on a team. Each person becomes a stakeholder in the process and is encouraged to do his or her best to contribute to the success of the team effort. Usually, the TPM coordinator heads the teams until others become familiar with the process and natural team leaders emerge.

E. The concept of TPM is built on what are referred to as the three pillars – work area management, risk management and equipment management. An illustration of these pillars is highlighted in the importance of recognising and eliminating defects within the machinery used in a company, This refers to issues such

as the accumulation of dust and grime on equipment, gauges that are broken or too dirty to read clearly and missing or loose bolts, nuts and screws, Using a sample company, statistics collected from a three month period indicate a substantial reduction in machine maintenance costs, falling by \$ 30,000 between 1996 and 1999. At the same time, the effectiveness of the equipment increased significantly, with machine uptime rising by almost 20% over the same period.

F. Many observers have identified similarities between TPM and an earlier industry concept – total quality management (TQM), and in many respects, TPM and TQM resemble each other. Both require total commitment to the program by upper level management, and both promote the empowerment of all employees to initiate corrective action. Additionally, both processes require a long range outlook, as it may take a year or more to implement and is an ongoing process. Changes in employee mind-set toward their job responsibilities must take place as well. Indeed, initial results for at least the first quarter may actually lead to reduced productivity while changes are put into effect.

G. The difference between the two systems, however, becomes apparent in when looking at what each system considers to be a priority. TQM is essentially an output focused system, whereas TPM is singular in that it looks more at input – the equipment used and the causes of real or potential maintenance failures. Also, although both programmes stress the need for complete involvement of all parties, TPM stresses the equal importance of all levels of employee, whereas TQM has a more traditional focus on management structure. The main target of both is also slightly different; whereas TQM aims to improve quality, TPM aims to reduce wastage and minimise losses.

Questions 14-20

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs A-G. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-G from the list of headings below. Write the correct number i-x in boxes 14-20.

List of Headings	
i	Unique focus of TPM
ii	Common issues TPM was established to combat
iii	Statistical weakness of TPM
iv	The introduction of TPM
v	Parallels with a former concept
vi	Types of TPM coordination and training
vii	Implementing TPM
viii	The guiding principles of TPM
ix	The impact of staff involvement
x	Efficiency through involving all employees
xi	The value of mass production techniques

14 Paragraph A:

15 Paragraph B:

16 Paragraph C:

17 Paragraph D:

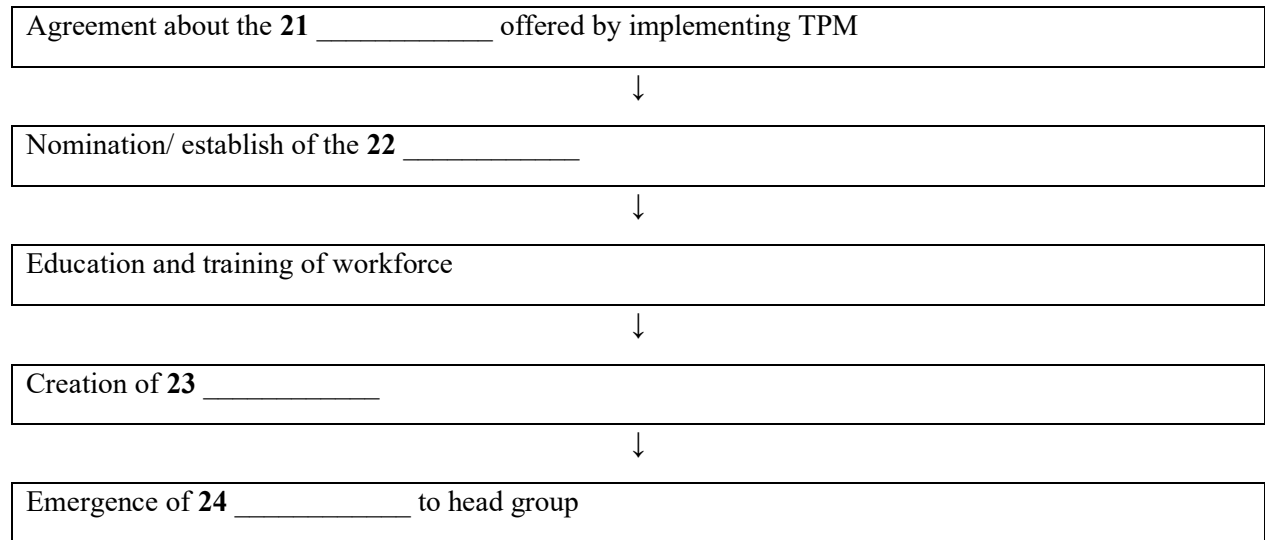
18 Paragraph E:

19 Paragraph F:

20 Paragraph G:

Questions 21-24

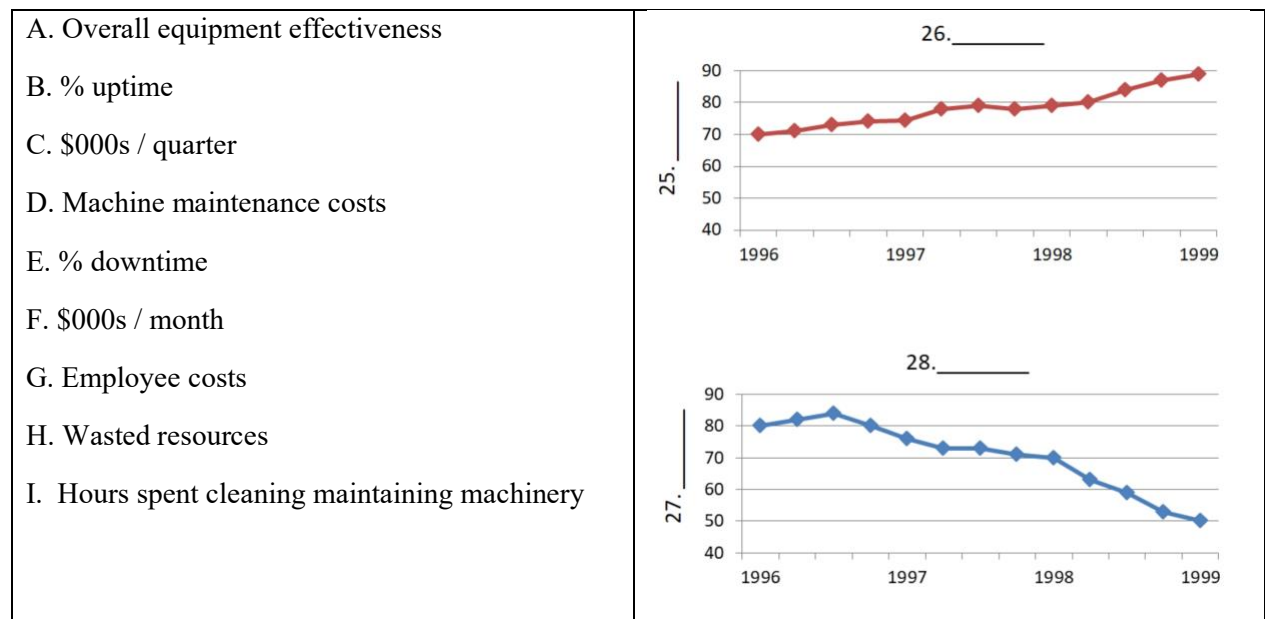
Complete the flowchart. Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from Reading Passage 2 for each answer.



Questions 25-28

Label the diagram below using words from the box below. USE **EACH CHOICE ONCE ONLY**

Write the correct letter **A–I** in boxes **25–28** on your answer sheet.



25. _____

26. _____

27. _____

28. _____

“Production Line”: 題目與原文同義字對照

14	<p>Common issues TPM was established to combat → most have hit two main problems. The first is that unscheduled maintenance...and the second is the significant impact on employee morale. This has given rise to the increasingly adopted method of Total Productive Maintenance (TPM)</p> <p align="right">Answer: ii</p>	15	<p>The introduction of TPM → The concept of TPM was first developed in Japan in the late 1970s, only moving to the western world a decade later, initial success of the programme in countries such as Australia was limited, but in the late 1990s a ‘westernised’ version of TPM was launched.</p> <p align="right">Answer: iv</p>
16	<p>Efficiency through involving all employees → TPM... to move away from traditional methods of production to more efficient mechanisms ...The lean approach favours flexibility within a team...but rather by engendering a sense of responsibility amongst all staff; a move from autocratic management to empowerment. This shift means that shop floor workers ...higher productivity for the company.</p> <p align="right">Answer: x</p>	17	<p>Implementing TPM → In order to apply the concepts of TPM, a company will have to work through a number of stages.</p> <p align="right">Answer: vii</p>
18	<p>The guiding principles of TPM → The concept of TPM is built on what are referred to as the three pillars – work area management, risk management and equipment management.</p> <p align="right">Answer: viii</p>	19	<p>Parallels with a former concept → Many observers have identified similarities between TPM and an earlier industry concept...TPM and TQM resemble each other.</p> <p align="right">Answer: v</p>
20	<p>Unique focus of TPM → The difference between the two systems...whereas TPM is singular in that it looks more at input – the equipment used and the causes of real or potential maintenance failures.</p> <p align="right">Answer: i</p>	21	<p>Agreement about the _____ offered by implementing TPM → First, there must be universal agreement that the system has the potential to be successful within the company.</p> <p align="right">Answer: potential</p>
22	<p>Nomination/ establish of _____ → Then a specific person or team needs to be appointed to be the coordinator of the changes required ..., training and education for all employees.</p> <p align="right">Answer: coordinator</p>	23	<p>Creation of _____ → Once..., the first action teams are formed.</p> <p align="right">Answer: action teams</p>
24	<p>Emergence of _____ to head group → Usually, the TPM coordinator heads the teams until others become familiar with the process and natural team leaders emerge</p> <p align="right">Answer: team leaders</p> <p>*第21-24題答完可順便答第17題。</p>	25 & 26	<p>At the same time, the effectiveness of the equipment increased significantly, with machine uptime rising by almost 2096 over the same period.</p> <p align="right">Answer: 25. B 26. A</p>
27 & 28	<p>Using a sample company, statistics collected from a three-month period indicate a substantial reduction in machine maintenance costs, falling by \$ 30,000 between 1996 and 1999.</p> <p align="right">Answer: 27. C 28. D</p> <p>*第25-28題答完可順便答第18題。</p>		

Vocabulary of Trends

Trend	Verb	Noun
Increase	increase/ improve/ rise/ go up/ uplift/ climb / move upward/ rocket/ upsurge/ soar/ surge/ shoot up/ jump/ leap/ skyrocket	a rise / an increase / a climb/ an upward trend / a growth/ an acclivity/ an improvement/ a leap
Decrease	decrease/ reduce/ fall/ decline/ drop / go down/ slide/ dip/ plummet/ plunge/ collapse/ dive/ slump/ go into free-fall/ take a nosedive/ deteriorate	a fall / a decrease/ a reduction/ a downward trend/ a decline/ a downward tendency/ a declivity/ a drop/ a slide/ a collapse/ a downfall/ a steep fall
Steadiness	level out/ level off/ stay static/ remain constant/ remain steady/ remain stable/ remain unchanged/ plateau/ hover at	a steadiness/ a plateau / a stability/ a static trend a level-out/ a level-off
Ups and Downs	wave/ fluctuate/ oscillate/ vacillate/ palpitate/ hover between	waves/ fluctuations/ oscillations/ vacillations/ palpitations

- 粗體字眼本身已有大幅程度的涵意，所以不能再使用程度 adv.或程度 adj.。

Types of Change	Adverb Form	Adjective Form
Rapid Change	dramatically/ rapidly/ sharply/ quickly/ hurriedly/ speedily/ swiftly / significantly/ promptly/ considerably/ substantially/ noticeably/ precipitously	dramatic/ rapid/ sharp/ quick/ hurried/ speedy/ swift/ significant/ considerable/ substantial/ noticeable/ precipitous
Moderate or Steady Change	moderately/ gradually/ progressively/ sequentially/ steadily/ ceaselessly/ continuously/ continually	moderate/ gradual/ progressive/ sequential/ steady/ ceaseless/ continuous/ continual
Slight Change	slightly/ slowly/ mildly/ marginally	slight / slow / mild/ marginal

抵達高點：reach a peak of/ peak at/ **spike at**/ reach a high point at

抵達低點：reach /hit + the bottom/ the nadir/ a low point/ a trough

回升：recover/ make a recovery/ pick up/ rebound

上升/下降/持平/波動 句型

A. 上下平波在 Overview 的句型

1.	number(s) amount(s) The percentage(s) of Nphr. proportion(s)	adv. V.上下平波	
	The figure(s) for Nphr.	V.上下平波	adv.
2.	number(s) amount(s) The percentage(s) of Nphr. proportion(s)	witness(ed) a/an experience(d) a/an see (saw) a/an	adj. N.上下平波
	The figure(s) for Nphr.	go (went) into	
3.	There was/ were is/are will be	adj. N.上下平波	number(s) amount(s) in the percentage(s) of Nphr. proportion(s)
			in the figure(s) for Nphr.

B. 上下平波在 Body Paragraphs 加上「數據」的表達方式

上下平波 V + 數據	上下平波 N + 數據
1. V.上下 from 數據 to 數據	1. N.上下 from 數據 to 數據
2. V.上下 from 數據	2. N.上下 from 數據
3. V.上下 to 數據	3. N.上下 to 數據
4. Vt.上下 數據差	4. N.上下 of/by/with 數據差
5. Vi.上下 by/with 數據差	5. N.平 at 數據
6. V.平 at 數據	6. N.波 between 數據 and 數據
7. V.波 between 數據 and 數據	

IELTS Writing Task 1 p.127

The table below shows trends in captures of sea and ocean fish over a ten-year period. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Marine fish: total capture (thousand metric tonnes)

	1989-1991	1999-2001
Asia, excluding Middle East	25,427	28,102
Europe	18,032	14,315
Middle East & North Africa	1,622	2,343
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,169	3,140
North America	5,069	3,995
Central America & Caribbean	1,445	1,377
South America	14,382	15,235
Oceania	602	944

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Model Answer:

The table provided highlights the change in **the amounts of sea and ocean fish catch measured in thousand metric tonnes** over a decade, **at two intervals:** 1989-1991 and 1999-2001.

Overall, **the net total of marine fisheries production** worldwide increased significantly, in which **all the selected areas** witnessed a rise in the figure **except for** Europe, North America, Central America and the Caribbean.

To be specific, with **the highest amounts** of **the capture of marine fish** at both intervals, Asia, excluding the Middle East, **rose** from 25,427 thousand metric tonnes (TMT) to 28,102 TMT. **Second to that** in the 1999-2001 period was **the haul** of South America **with an improvement** of 853 TMT to 15,235 TMT. For Middle East and North America, Sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania, **they all grew** by nearly 50% from 1,622, 2,169 and 602 TMT, respectively, in the period between 1989 and 1991.

In terms of the regions with a decrease in **the marine fish capture**, Europe **experienced the largest drop** with **3,717 TMT fewer** from 18,032 TMT at the first interval. **Following that** was North America **showing a marked reduction** from 5,069 TMT to 3,995. Central America and the Caribbean **fell slightly** by 68 TMT from 1,445 to 1,377 during the period.

(194 words)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The table below gives information about five types of vehicles registered in Australia in 2010, 2012, and 2014.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparison where relevant. Write at least 150 words.

Types of vehicles	2010	2012	2014	% change (from 2010 to 2014)
Passenger vehicles	11,800,000	12,700,000	13,000,000	+10.2%
Commercial vehicles	2,300,000	2,600,000	2,700,000	+17.4%
Motorcycles	540,000	680,000	709,000	+30.8%
Heavy trucks	384,000	390,000	416,000	+8.3%
Light trucks	106,000	124,000	131,000	+23.5%

Model Answer:

The table gives an account of vehicle registration in Australia in three selected years, 2010, 2012, and 2014.

Overall, **registrations** for the five types of vehicles increased, with **the growth in** motorcycles and light trucks **standing out the most**. **Despite** a smaller percentage increase, **the totals** for passenger vehicles were **by far the highest**, and **those** for light trucks were **persistently the lowest**.

To be specific, passenger and commercial vehicles **led total registrations** in the given years with the former beginning at 11.8 million in 2010 before rising by 0.9 million and another 0.3 million, **for a 10.2% overall jump**. The latter **underwent a 17.4% climb**, rising from 2.3 million in 2010 to 2.6 million **two years later** and to finally 2.7 million by 2014.

The 3 remaining types of vehicles were **considerably less common**. The **respective starting points** for each were 540,000 motorcycles, 384,000 heavy trucks and 106,000 light trucks. Then motorcycles rose **the most rapidly**, **with a more than 30% increase** to 709,000 by the end of the period. Heavy trucks **made marginal gains** (v. 有著些微的成長) **totaling** (ving. 總計為) **8.3%**, which **amounted to** (v. 總計為) 416,00 registrations in 2014. Finally, 124,000 new light trucks were registered in 2012 and **131,000 in 2014**, **translating to** (ving. 也就是說：翻譯成) a 23.5% increase.

(203 words)

雅思**線上課程**和**實體課程**作文繳交注意事項：

- 無論選修幾堂不同的雅思課程，**一個月僅接受同學兩篇作文**，之後酌情調整或不調整。
- 每兩週收受一次，一次一篇，Task 1 或 Task 2 選擇一篇繳交。
- 不接受補交，不溯及既往。
- 請附上題目，如果是 Task 1 請再附上圖表。
- 題目為課本或補充講義上，其它的題目不收。
- **線上同學**請以 **pdf 繳交**，字體大小 12，以便後方作業。否則退件。
- 不接受手寫照片檔。
- **實體課程同學**現場繳交，以 A4 大小紙張繳交，並請預留備份。
- **線上課程同學**繳交作業信箱：tilcielts@gmail.com，請在 **email 的主旨**上，寫上：
1. 開課分校，2. 課程名稱/ 星期 (**不需**填寫日期，以免干擾作業)，3. 學生(中文)，4. 學號
- 請**線上課程**和**實體課程**同學在**作文文件最上方**，寫上：1. 課程名稱/星期 (**不需**填寫日期，以免干擾作業)，2. 學生(中英文)，3. 學號，4. 顧問名字，5. 老師名字。
- **線上課程**同學繳交作文時間，**最晚下次**上課前 10 分鐘為繳交期限，以方便後方作業，**最早下次**上課前天繳交。超時退件，和**實體課程同學**一樣，下週才能再交。
- 不符合以上規定，一律不予收件。
- 課後不回應作文相關問題，除非隔兩週尚未拿到作文的問題。
- 課程當天如果為國定假日或補班補課放假，不收受作文，因課程會自動延後。