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目录

达澳 PTE 精华资料—RMC(单选).....	1
1. Artists.....	1
2. Climate change.....	1
3. Submit assignment 交作业步骤.....	2
4. 科学家.....	2
5. 问题.....	2
6. Overseas Student Health Cover - OSHC.....	2
7. Lock stock and barrel (全部地, 一股脑地).....	3
8. 低收入妈妈培养孩子 Cognitive awareness.....	3
9. Submitting a paper 交论文.....	3
10. Power.....	4
11. 国家发展.....	4
12. 科学和艺术.....	4
13. Home-working.....	4
14. 没文化最高的地区 district.....	5
15. Photography reveals hidden reality.....	5
16. Crime and deviances 犯罪和异常.....	5
17. Pure competition 完全竞争.....	5
18. Home education 家庭教育.....	6
19. Envision 的意思.....	6
20. Research of female leader in company.....	6
21. 高中与大学写作的不同.....	7
22. Illiteracy rates 文盲率.....	7
23. Voting Machine 投票机 (听力单选)	7

24. Written sources.....	8
25. Scientists.....	9
26. Magnetic field.....	9
27. Magazine writers and journalists 杂志作家与记者.....	9
28. Enterprise operations.....	9
29. Literature review 查阅文献.....	10
30. Successful people 成功人士.....	10
31. 语音识别.....	10
32. 罗马.....	10
33. Deception.....	11
34. Relationship research.....	11
35. Make it stands out.....	11
36. 英国法院 English Court.....	11
37. Darkness.....	12
38. Modern art.....	12
39. 冥王星 Pluto.....	12
40. Artist 艺术家.....	13
41. 一个名人.....	13
42. Why white maize price increase?.....	14
43. Allusive 的意思.....	14
44. Infection control procedure 感染控制程序.....	15
45. Jupiter 木星.....	15
46. Lava and trench 岩浆与海沟/Mariana Trench 马里亚纳海沟.....	15
47. Guide bool 指导书.....	16
48. Bad management.....	16
49. 电力供给.....	16

50. Theatre 设计的细节.....	16
51. 作家对画的想法.....	17
52. 围棋 Go.....	17
53. IT 的 final year student.....	17
54. 邻居的狗丢了.....	18
55. Human.....	18
56. Time management workshop.....	18
57. Research center 和 University center.....	18
58. 英国留学生.....	18
59. Read aloud.....	19
60. Financial future is uncertain.....	19
61. English 是 world language.....	19
62. language and math 语言和数学.....	19
63. Tree tolerance of cold temperature in winter.....	20
64. Cinema.....	20
65. 园林设计.....	20
66. worker 需要具备什么条件.....	20
67. Music 的 benefits.....	20
68. 样本.....	21
69. Ausustus 奥古斯都.....	21
70. 掉东西试验.....	21
71. 写论文引用需要 critical thinking.....	22
72. compensation scheme.....	22
73. 欧洲大萧条时期 Depressions.....	22
74. Happiness.....	22

75. 画像 Portraits.....	22
76. Euripides 欧里庇得斯（希腊的悲剧诗人）	23
77. Learning.....	23
78. Anxiety support course.....	23
79. 典型罪犯.....	23
80. 父母对孩子的影响.....	23
81. First synthetic retina 首例人造视网膜.....	24
82. 英美英语差异（有可能是听力单选）	25
83. 商品摆放位置.....	25
84. 扩修.....	26
85. Roman heros 罗马时代的两个英雄.....	26
86. Research 和 literature.....	26
87. Statement/legislative 声明/法规.....	26
88. Map 地图.....	27
89. 中国文化课程.....	27
90. 书《xx Voyage》	27
91. Young people labor force participation.....	27
92. The UK labor market.....	28
93. British library 大英图书馆.....	28
94. Class-dominant theory 阶级主导理论.....	28
95. Elizabeth portrait 伊丽莎白画像.....	29
96. Innovation/Electricity 电.....	29
97. Lighthouse 灯塔.....	29
98. 英国离婚女方钱多.....	30

99. Dark matter 暗物质.....	30
100. Email processing 处理邮件.....	31
101. Old information 旧消息的特点.....	31
102. Peasant and aristocrat 平民与贵族（貌似听力阅读）.....	31
103. Cognitive and thoughts 认知与想法.....	31
104. 19 世纪 工业革命 关于妇女和 child 童工工作.....	32
105. 设置密码.....	32
106. Graffiti 涂鸦.....	32
107. Plant protein 植物蛋白质.....	33
108. Indoor information.....	33
109. 防止信用卡被盗刷.....	34
110. Decision 决策.....	34
111. Engineering 工程.....	34
112. World Wide Web (WWW)万维网.....	34
113. John Robertson 约翰罗伯森.....	35
114. Orientation 迎新活动.....	35
115. Rocket 火箭.....	36
116. Essays 论文.....	36
117. Adolescent/Teens' brain 青少年的大脑（FIB）.....	36
118. Pinker 平克（人名）（FIB）.....	37
119. Plainness 平铺直叙（R&W-FIB）.....	38
120. Solid chemistry 固体化学（FIB）.....	38
121. TV advertising 电视广告（FIB）.....	39
122. Art 艺术.....	39

达澳 PTE 精华资料—RMC(多选)	42
1. Multigrade classes	42
2. Spain 原住民	43
3. Calendar 日历 (from Official Guide)	43
4. Job training 职业培训	44
5. Cost of raising children 养育小孩的成本	45
6. Industries	45
7. Female's accomplishment and status 女性地位	45
8. Impressionist 印象派画家	45
9. Jelly fish 水母	46
10. Limitation of research 研究的局限性	46
11. Pigeons' homing skill 鸽子的方向感和磁场	46
12. Culture, Business, Meeting 文化、商业、会议	47
13. 文艺复兴	47
14. Aristotle 亚里士多德的 Evolution 理论	48
15. A French Philosopher 一个法国哲学家	48
16. 北美的动物 Pink stripes	48
17. Services industry 服务行业	49
18. Distance education 远程教育	49
19. Computer 的课程好处	49
20. Assessment on health workers	49
21. Understanding of education 教育的认识	50
22. Company culture difference 公司文化差异	50
23. Globalization 全球化	51

24. Writing 著作.....	51
25. Steam engine 蒸汽机.....	51
26. 珠穆朗玛峰 Mount Everest.....	51
27. Mars 火星表面.....	53
28. School interaction 校园互动.....	53
29. 水晶宫.....	53
30. Snow avalanche 雪崩.....	54
31. Totalism 极权主义.....	55
32. Introvert and extrovert manager 内向和外向管理者的优劣.....	55
33. Orchid 养兰花.....	55
34. Employment situation 就业状况.....	56
35. 中产阶级.....	56
36. 火星 Mars hover.....	56
37. 非法作物.....	57
38. Delegating program.....	57
39. Plato's 柏拉图.....	57
40. 伦敦旧邮局 The chosen one.....	57
41. Facebook.....	58
42. Making decisions 做决定.....	58
43. Publication map.....	59
44. 专门给 learning difficulty 的学生上的学校.....	59
45. 艺术家 Artist.....	59
46. 环保.....	60
47. Personalized medication/Medical research 医学研究.....	60

48. Cycling 骑自行车.....	60
49. 新能源公交车 Electronic buses.....	61
50. Music in store 音乐对店铺的影响.....	61
51. Exercise 运动量.....	61
52. Jail 监狱.....	62
53. Newton's research about light 牛顿的光研究.....	62
54. Dennett 丹尼特.....	63
55. More Large Forest Fires Linked to Climate Change.....	63
56. Origins of hospital 医院的起源.....	64
57. Transparency.....	65
58. Print 的过程.....	65
59. 3D 打印.....	65
60. Cross-culture 交叉文化.....	66
61. 选课.....	67
62. IQ Test 智商测试.....	67
63. 体检.....	67
64. Dog 狗.....	68
65. Dairy farms 牧场.....	68
66. 新生入学.....	69
67. Anzac 澳新军团.....	69
68. Young people voting 年轻人投票.....	70
69. High quality childcare.....	70
70. Safe injection 安全疫苗注射.....	71
71. Information Fatigue Syndrome 信息疲惫症候群.....	71

72. ZOO 动物园.....	71
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达澳 PTE 精华资料—RMC (单选)

1. Artists

The artists were not a rich man's frivolous addition to his entourage but an essential part of a scientific team in the age before photography. Their principal task was to draw the specimens that the scientists collected. Although the naturalists, such as Banks, intended to preserve some of their specimens and take them home to England, it would not be practical to do so with all of them. Banks also expected to dissect certain animals, and the artists would preserve a record of this work. In addition to their scientific drawings, Banks wanted the artists to sketch the people and places they visited.

Which of the following can be inferred from the text?

- a) Dissecting specimens was not as useful as taking them to England.
- b) Naturalists themselves were often talented artists.
- c) Photography eventually made scientific expeditions more productive.
- d) Artists performed a variety of tasks in early scientific explorations.

2. Climate change

Everyday millions of lights and computers are left on in deserted offices, apartments and houses. Environmental activists say that simply switching them off could cut Sydney's greenhouse gas emissions by five percent over the next year.

Per capita, Australia is one of the world's largest producers of carbon dioxide and other gases that many scientists believe are helping to warm the Earth's atmosphere, causing climate upset.

A long-standing drought and serious water shortages in Australia have focused much attention on climate change. Some experts warn higher temperatures could leave this nation of 20 million people at the mercy of more severe droughts and devastating tropical cyclones.

One present indicator of climate change in Australia is ...

- a) Gas emissions
- b) Environmental activists
- c) Carbon dioxide

d) Drought

3. Submit assignment 交作业步骤

Submit assignment 的过程，注册，登录，上传一个同意书或者声明没有抄袭之类的，最后点击交作业。

问题：文中第二段，点击 this icon 的 this 指什么？

答案：就在前一句 XX documents

4. 科学家

讲科学家做研究，会用哪些方法。

问题：科学家用 source of writing (writing material) 的目的？

答案：add information to other data they have collected （在第一段）

5. 问题

为什么学生一直重复已经说过的东西在自己的 essay 里面，他们这样做 to meet the page requirement

答案：Increase the length of the assignment

6. Overseas Student Health Cover - OSHC

有关澳大利亚 OSHC 保险的，International student 需要买海外医疗保险 Overseas Health insurance，可以不用学校默认的机构，可以自己选 provider, 但一定要买，确保你在留学期间是被 cover 的。以卧龙岗大学为例 Wollongong university 有 application of health insurance can be paid via unit or other provider。如果学生不喜欢这个保险公司可以自行换公司。

问题：哪个正确？

选项：A. local 不要买保险；

B. 学生可以把钱付给卧龙岗大学或者付给其他 provider

C. 可以在一年里更换保险公司

D. 只有卧龙岗大学的学生需要买保险

答案不确定。

7. Lock stock and barrel (全部地，一股脑地)

问题：lock stock and barrel 的意思？

干扰选项：different types

答案：completely

8. 低收入妈妈培养孩子 Cognitive awareness

纽约大学研究城市里低收入的妈妈是怎么培养孩子，cognitive awareness 的

答案：城市工作的低收入妈妈 mothers with low-income and working in urban cities

9. Submitting a paper 交论文

You can only submit a paper by entering into the 'classroom' of a class in which you are enrolled. Enter the classroom by clicking on the class name in your class portfolio. Your classroom page is divided into two broad sections: to the left is your assignment list and to the right is your portfolio.

In your assignment list, to the right of the assignment that you must submit, you will see an icon of a document beneath the submit column. Click this to submit an assignment. You will now be asked to attach your assignment. Before you submit your assignment, you will need to copy the following declaration and paste at the top of your title page: I declare that this assignment is original and has not been submitted for assessment elsewhere, and acknowledge that the assessor of this assignment may, for the purpose of assessing this assignment:

1.reproduce this assignment and provide a copy to another member of faculty; and (or)

2.communicate a copy of this assignment to a plagiarism checking service (which may then retain a copy of this assignment on its database for the purpose of future plagiarism checking).

问题：

The process outlined for the submission of papers is mainly intended to address which of the following problems?

A. assignments being misplaced by university staff

B. students copying others' work

- C. overcrowding in classrooms at peak times
- D. the poor quality of English expression in assignments

答案: B

10.Power

有一个古老的地方, D 开头的

问题: 为啥那个组织有 power?

答案: 应该是那个带 Law 的, 因为 block message of law 在文中有 rules 和 secrecy, 对应 block。

11.国家发展

公元前 508 年 (508BC), 的一个 AXX 国家

答案: 选 population decrease 和 family has strong power

12.科学和艺术

科学的实验和艺术的共同点, 提到 communicate, 说他们可以互相交流的。

答案: 科学和艺术都可以从结果中得到反馈

13.Home-working

文章说现在很多人 home-working 但是有很多顾虑, 穿着睡衣工作不是很好, (当我写这个栏目的时候, 我也是穿睡衣的).....

问题: 括号里的话有什么含义?

答案: 是 home-working 的一个例子

14.没文化最高的地区 district

答案: 80%

15. Photography reveals hidden reality

讲发明了 photography 后的好处，人们用来 holiday, leisure, store memory, 另外还反应了 hidden reality, such as wars and inaccessible inhabitant. Unlike the landscape arts and paintings we used in the early days, photography can reveal truth behind and change people's views of the world. 还提到了 war 什么的。

问题：photography 独特的作用？

答案：Photography has uncovered the realities and changes people's perception of values.

16. Crime and deviances 犯罪和异常

并不是所有的 crime 都 deviant from society, For example, 超速，超速是 crime, 但是如果你只是超速了一点点，这难道就是 deviant from society 吗？

问题：举这个例子是什么目的？

干扰选项：A. 区分犯罪 crime 和异常 deviant

B. 定义 define 什么是 deviant

C. 略微超速 no punishment

D. 不是所有的 offences 都 absolutely 不能原谅

E. 超速并不一定是 speeding is not deviances

答案不确定

17. Pure competition 完全竞争

Pure competition: 大概就是因为市场太大，所以一个人很难影响到整个市场，举了个例子，wheat farm，因为产量太大，一个 farmer 无法通过 reduce supply 来提高价格。

18. Home education 家庭教育

问题：What do mothers think about the education for their daughters?

选项：A. They envy their daughters (incorrect)

B. They want them to school education

C. 她们希望她们女儿得到跟男孩子一样的教育

D. Their focus should be on home issues

答案不确定

19. Envision 的意思

envision 是什么意思? envision [in'veɪʒn] vt. 想象; 预想

20. Research of female leader in company

给了三 research, 问中间那个讲什么? 大概内容是女 CEO 的公司或者有女董事的公司 outperform。

Companies with 30% female executives rake in as much as six percentage points more in profits, according to a study on Monday, feeding into a global debate over the scarcity of women in decision-making business roles. The results indicate the presence of women in corporate leadership positions can boost a firm's performance, suggesting a reward for policies that facilitate women rising through corporate ranks. But the study found while having women in executive ranks resulted in better profitability, female CEOs or board members did not have a statistically significant impact on the bottom line.

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/timworstall/2016/02/10/business-gender-diversity-solved-more-women-means-more-profits/#4d491f1b170f>

问题: What's the result of the research?

干扰选项: 女员工多的公司 outperform

答案: more female in leadership tend to generate more profits

21. 高中与大学写作的不同

比较高中时期和大学时期的 writing 的区别。大意是: 高中阶段的写作和大学的写作要求截然不同, 接着说大学的写作要求有哪些。第一段讲了大学生的写作要求比高中生高, 并引述了一句话列出了具体哪些要求。第二段讲的是高中阶段的写作和大学写作的不同点, 如果大学生还是按照高中的写作方式, 可能会 fail。

问题：文章第一段话要表达什么？

答案：我选的是大学写作的 requirement。

22. Illiteracy rates 文盲率

问题：从这篇文章里来看，哪些人群更需要了解和解决文盲政策？

选项：

- A. Man from.. (incorrect, man has 1/3 illiteracy rates, while woman has 2/3);
- B. Woman from xxx country(incorrect)
- C. Woman from central and south Asia
- D. Woman from east and west Asia

答案：C 或 D 不确定

23. Voting Machine 投票机（听力单选）

问题：主要在讲什么？

- A. 投票机是美国人发明的
- B. 西欧国家都不用，西欧依然使用传统的纸笔投票形式
- C. 另外两个使用投票机的国家是 Holland 和 India

答案：Voting Machine Distribution

24. Written sources

Social scientists use particular methods to gather qualitative evidence, from observation to interview, but they also use autobiographical accounts, journalism, and other documentary material to flesh out and add meaning to statistics. As with reading numbers, reading textual evidence requires us to practice, to set time aside to learn how to do it, and to understand the conventions of writing which operate in the different forms of writing we encounter. One of the main problems with reading textual evidence, though, is that, unlike the relationship most of us have with numbers where we may use them at a pretty basic level, most of us are, if anything, over-familiar with words. When we want to understand their value as social science evidence we

need to forget how familiar we are with first person accounts and everyday speech - for example, in newspapers, magazines, and books - and learn a different approach to them.

Social scientists use observation, interviews and even print journalism as evidence for the claims they make. They may collect evidence through questionnaires with pre-set questions and by open-ended interviews which allow respondents to speak for themselves. They may observe social relations explicitly as social scientists or may participate themselves in a particular community to gain 'inside' information.

Social scientists also draw on print journalism on occasion and may use the same sources, for example official statistics, and the work of other social scientists to support their claims. We need to remember, though, that journalists do not need to present the same rigorous referencing and support for their claims as social scientists are required to do. Most importantly, newspaper and magazine articles are written under commercial pressures; for example they must help to sell the newspaper by being deliberately provocative, or by reflecting the dominant views of its readers.

问题: According to this passage, what do social scientists use written sources to do?

- A. Formulating questionnaires and interview questions.
- B. Advising them on how to collect qualitative evidence.
- C. Adding information to other data they have collected.
- D. Change their understanding of numbers.

答案: C

25.Scientists

Scientists 做科学研究, 问哪些 women are investigated?

答案: Women from a wide range; women from rural areas

26.Magnetic field

一个与磁场相关的现象, Venus (金星) 没有磁场, 金星在大概几亿年前周围是有一层什么东西保护者的

问题：What is the effect of magnetic application on Venus?

答案：mostly change the Venus' atmosphere / altering the surrounding atmosphere of Venus (Magnetic field in Venus changed the atmosphere, 选跟这句相关的)

27. Magazine writers and journalists 杂志作家与记者

答案：Differences in referencing style 引用风格的差异

28. Enterprise operations

政府作为和不作为。It is understandable that management avoid risk-taking behavior, but doing nothing is no way better. 然后说到很多企业倒闭和企业被转手到国外公司。

问题：决策出问题的公司会怎么样？

干扰选项：A. Doing nothing is not always better than taking transitions

D. Fail to act is as risky as taking change (就是不行动和作出改变一样有风险)

答案：公司被国外收购

29. Literature review 查阅文献

查阅文献的时候一定要看书籍的出版年代

问题是 Purpose

答案：the book is old edition 看书籍是否旧版

30. Successful people 成功人士

说一个做金融投资的经理，收入很高，个人品质之类的。

问题：他是一个什么样的人？

答案：unconventional 非常规的，非传统的；超脱的

31. 语音识别

尽管人们会 disguise 自己的声音，一种机器还是可以从微小的信息里识别出讲话者的 sex 和教育程度什么的。

干扰选项：人可以掩饰自己的声音让机器识别不了

答案：可以靠 feature 识别人声

32. 罗马

问题：为什么罗马人善战？

答案：因为他们 separate

33. Deception

文章内容是 cheating is a kind of deception. 当你说谎时，你心里并不认同，所以你会表现出来，然后对方就能看出来。然后说 that is a loss of trust. that lead to deterioration of society.

问题：短文对 deception 的观点是？

答案：deteriorate society 恶化的社会

34. Relationship research

介绍 relationship research，因为一般的实验需要耗费很多精力和时间，relationship research 可以用在一般的实验前面，去发现一些重要因变量和一些变量的关系之类的。

问题：这篇文章的目的是什么？

答案：介绍一个研究方法以及它的应用

35. Make it stands out

一篇文章介绍学校里的一个 **counseling service**，一些重要信息比如时间地点的字体被加粗了。

问题：加粗的字的目的是什么？

答案：突出关键信息 **make it stands out**

36. 英国法院 English Court

讲英国，离婚之都，法院的审理参考有钱人案例，分给女方钱多。英国男性开始不满是因为女性从判决中（与富豪离婚后）获得的利益要比男性多很多。

问题：人民对于英国法院不满的原因？

答案：women get larger reward 给女方钱多

37. Darkness

文章提到白天的光和晚上的月光。我们眼里的神经元就开始调整并消失。还提到突然间产生日食是，我们的眼睛里有一种特殊的神经元没有消失。但还是能看清，问是什么原因？If humans were truly at home under the light of the moon and stars, we would go in darkness happily, the midnight world as visible to us as it is to the vast number of nocturnal species on this planet. Instead, we are diurnal creatures, with eyes adapted to living in the sun's light. This is a basic evolutionary fact, even though most of us don't think of ourselves as diurnal beings any more than we think of ourselves as primates or mammals or Earthlings. Yet it's the only way to explain what we've done to the night: We've engineered it to receive us by filling it with light.

问题：什么是正确的？

干扰选项：人是 nocturnal 夜行动物，这个是错误的。

38.Modern art

举了一个建筑前的人物雕像的例子，说这个雕像可以被理解成不同的意思

答案也应该是选这个

39.冥王星 Pluto

（有一张宇宙星球照片）讲了冥王星 Pluto 为什么被从九大行星 Planet 中择出去了，被降级为矮行星 dwarf planet。原因是不符合行星的定义，轨道 orbit 与其他星球轨道相交，且与其他八大行星不一样。大意是：There are three criteria to be a planet. Firstly, it should have a shape of ball. Secondly, it must be in orbit around the sun. And the last factor is that it cannot share with its “neighbourhood” around the orbit. Pluto meets the first two criteria, but not the last one. Pluto is a dwarf planet in the Kuiper belt, a ring of bodies beyond Neptune. 后面重点讲研究员怎么发现 orbit of Pluto and Neptune 重合的。

问题：According to IAU’s definition, why is Pluto currently considered as dwarf planet?

干扰选项：A. Pluto has no shape of ball;

B. Pluto doesn’t orbit the sun;

C. Pluto is an asteroid 小行星.

答案：因为它和海王星 Neptune 共享一个轨道 share the same orbit with Neptune.

40.Artist 艺术家

Being one of his best works and he never again allowed his art to be influenced by contemporary politics. On the contrary, he had the utmost contempt for the age in which he lived, for its crass materialism and complacent belief in progress; and his art is almost entirely an attempt to escape from it. He escaped into the subjects of romantic poetry, in particular, that of Shakespeare, Byron, and Walter Scott. Some of his greatest pictures were inspired by Byron, and he had a Byronic power of self-identification with the forces of the sublime - in particular ‘the roaring of lions and the destructive sword’. Baudelaire said that when an idea

shot through his mind his muscles quivered with impatience and his eyes shone like a tiger stalking its prey. At feeding time in the Paris Zoo, he was overwhelmed with happiness.

问题：这一段能 infer 出什么？

A: 这个艺术家的创作源于他年龄的变化

B: 这个艺术家的创作在于他内在的思考

C: 这个艺术家有 strong emotion

D: 这个艺术家创作来源于对动物的观察

答案：C

41. 一个名人

一个名人，他对 religious 不屑，对很多事务都不屑，甚至惹恼大众，他的作品朴实之类的。

选项有：1. 他的作品 artificial; 2. 他的 lyric 朴实

42. Why white maize price increase?

首先说的是 white maize corn 是墨西哥人的主要食物，当它的价格上涨之后变成了现任总统的第一个 headache，此段与问题无关。第二段说了不同于墨西哥，美国主要种植 yellow maize corn，但是由于近几年生物燃油的发展 yellow maize 的价格上涨了 50%，所以在墨西哥境内的进口商都不进口黄玉米了（打了个括号说主要用来做 fish food 和什么）改用了当地 white maize。所以 white maize 的价格也上涨了。

问题：White maize 为什么涨价？

选项：A. The increasing use of biofuels 还是 biotechnology

B. US 政策改革

C. 移民

D. The scarcity of white maize

答案：A 或 D 不确定

43.Allusive 的意思

说是一些 symbolism poets 定期聚会，其中一个人（好像是马拉美？是法文名字拼写大概是 mallarme）说了一段话，to evoke in the shadow that unmentioned objects with allusive words。

问题：allusive 是什么意思？allusive 的意思：暗指的；引用典故的

选项：1. fleeting 2. emotive 3. persuasive

4. suggestive 或是 implicit 5. realistic 6. emotive

答案：suggestive

44.Infection control procedure 感染控制程序

要从文章中分析 Infection procedure。描述了在医院怎么隔离病人，怎么洗床单，怎么 auditing。

问题：这篇文章的主旨？

干扰选项：dealings between nurses and patients

答案：infection control procedure

45.Jupiter 木星

Jupiter has 2-1/2 times more mass as compared to all other planets put together. Besides, its diameter is 11 times more than Earth's diameter. Because of its size, the scientists were also forced into believing that it became a star. Gasses and dust contracted to build the planet and immense pressure was created by the

gravitational forces along with tens of thousands of degrees of temperature. However, unlike the Sun, the unavailability of sufficient mass required to create the temperature which can initiate fusion reaction, Jupiter relatively got cooler over a period of time.

问题: What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. Comparison of Jupiter's temperature with other planets.
- B. Size of Jupiter compared to other planets.
- C. Jupiter's development as compared to Earth over a period.
- D. Jupiter's development as compared to Sun.

答案: D

46.Lava and trench 岩浆与海沟/Mariana Trench 马里亚纳海沟

讲海底 seafloor, 在岩浆 lava 的作用下如何形成, 以及 Mariana Trench 马里亚纳海沟为什么越来越深。

Seafloor is formed as lava at mid-ocean ridges. When it's fresh, lava is comparatively warm and buoyant, riding high on the underlying mantle. But as lava ages and spreads away from its source, it slowly cools and becomes increasingly dense, causing it to settle ever lower.

Two other factors conspire to make the 1,580-mile-long (2,550-kilometer-long) Mariana Trench staggeringly deep. For one, the trench lies far from any major landmass, which means it's remote from the mouths of muddy rivers. "Many other deep trenches are more filled with sediment," Chris Goldfinger, professor of Oregon State University, explained. "This one isn't." In addition, nearby fault lines cut the Pacific plate into a narrow tongue at the site of the trench, allowing the plate to bend more steeply downward than at other subduction zones.

问题: What make Mariana Trench 'deeper'?

答案: 最后一个选项, 因为 lava 形成 ridge 海岭, 冷却后密度更大沉得更低 sink because denser, 显得海沟更深

47.Guide bool 指导书

答案在第一句

答案: 这个书 comprehensive and clear

48.Bad management

问题: Consequence of bad management?

答案: 被外国企业接管

49.电力供给

1974 年的煤矿工人大罢工, 导致电力供给不足, 使得大家每周工作不可超过三天 three day work 。

干扰选项: A. 罢工持续了三天

B. 工人罢工是为了一周只工作三天

C. 罢工使得电力完全中断

答案: 当时主要由燃煤提供电力

50.Theatre 设计的细节

文章介绍的 theatre 设计的细节, 比如灯光舞台之类

问题: 作者的意图是什么?

答案: 强调 details 对 theatre design 的重要性

51.作家对画的看法

modern early art 还是 culture 的题目, 上来一个问句, 然后举了一个例子, 对 Gorze's painting 的看法。说它即像 utopia, 又像 dystopia。大概就是说作品的含义不是清晰可固定解读的, 用了好多个问句说是怎么怎么样的吗? 之类的。

问题: 他的作品是怎么样的?

答案: 可以解读出 positive and negative

52.围棋 Go

围棋 Go 是一个中国古代游戏, 规则很简单 rules are simple but 具体操作很复杂, 要用 strategy。

问题：哪个关于围棋 go 的描述是错误的？

选项：A. 已经超越 already

B. 未来可以胜任复杂的游戏并且可能在围棋这种复杂的游戏获取胜利

C. 不可能超越 will not

D. By chance 它不是随机的 random，它要用战略

答案：D

53.IT 的 final year student

IT 的 final year student，她很喜欢这个学校，还参加了一些免费的培训课（first aid 这类）。

干扰选项：1. pay 了 extra fee 给什么 course

2. 参加了很多 first aid class，因为培训课不要钱她就参加了

答案：这是最后一年，她很喜欢这个学校

54.邻居的狗丢了

你邻居的狗丢了，你帮忙找到并送了回去，邻居非常感谢并给了你蛋糕还是什么的作为报答。这种事情发生了好多次，每次他都会这样感谢你。当有一次你把狗送回去的时候他 no thanks, no reward, no explanation. 你很不开心。然后连续提了一连串问题 包括：下次你还会把狗送回去吗等等，最后问难道一开始把狗送回去不就是 a right thing to do 吗？

问题：main purpose

选项：A. analyze behaviour; B. predict result; C. criticize action; D. question motive

答案：D

55.Human

问题：What is the purpose of the writer?

答案：human is the only subject that can plan their lives (对应文中：humans are both the subject and object that can decide their destiny)

56. Time management workshop

students 需要 xxx 才能 xxx，题目不记得了

答案：参加 time management workshop。

57. Research center 和 University center

答案：Research center 是 leader 并且被其他 institutions 认可

58. 英国留学生

第一段说英国的国际学生越来越多，第二段说英国大学有各种机构去保障他们的学习生活

问题：Purpose?

答案我选的是 reassure international students

59. Read aloud

问题：read aloud 的好处？

答案不确定：帮助阅读，increase readability

60. Financial future is uncertain

文章很短 讲的是 stock market

（仅参考）It's the central question driving stock trading these days: If the financial market manages to stave off a crippling credit crunch, will tighter lending nonetheless choke off the economy enough to kill companies' profits?

That a global credit disaster appears to have been averted -- at least for now -- proved sufficient to extend a stock-market bounce that began Aug. 16, and stocks enjoyed their best weekly gain in months. But the true test of this precarious calm will come in September.

问题：哪个词组可以表达出作者觉得 financial future is uncertain?

干扰选项：true test 出现在第一段第一句话，xxx crush 第二段

答案：precarious calm 不稳定的平静

61. English 是 world language

英语是世界语言，全世界都在使用所以就有很多不同的 types of English.

- A. Everyone need to make changes to that language;
- B. Everyone need to make some changes to that language;
- C. No one is able to stop the changes to that language;
- D. No one is able to change that language.

答案：C 没有人能阻止英语的改变，即英语的 change 是一个世界性的趋势，不可逆。

62. language and math 语言和数学

讲我们先学 ABC 再学 123 因为父母教我们比较容易，因为巴拉巴拉吧拉的，但是有个科学家认为，数学跟语言是一样的，都是很重要的。文章不长。

问题：数学和语言的其中一个区别是什么？

选项：A. 学生们跟喜欢数学

B. 相比数学，对于人类的生存 live 来说，语言至关重要

C. 人们很早就学习数学，比语言还早

D. 父母觉得他们没有能力教好数学

答案：B。AC 肯定不对，D 有提到在家用语言多，但是不会用数学来交流。

63. Tree tolerance of cold temperature in winter

答案：B Types of trees which tolerant the cold temperature in winter

64. Cinema

说现在自己在家下电影很方便，但是电影院产业还是很赚钱，因为有 imax 这种，然后还和电影公司合作

答案：选这个公司很成功（不确定）

65. 园林设计

好像是 16-18 世纪，一些园林设计者设计园林的爱好，大家很享受很喜欢

问题：那个时期的园林设计特点是什么？

答案：我选 merging gardens with the environment around them

因为文中好像说的是不局限于 garden，把传统的那些东西扩展了，增加了自然的东西。

66.worker 需要具备什么条件

提及了 problem-solving skill，也提到要有能力调整他人的争吵。

答案：我选 需要具备 a range of information and XXX skills

67.Music 的 benefits

Music 的 benefits，有学习 music 的人在别的方面也会很突出，还有机构加大 music 的投资。

问题：music 的 benefits？

答案：也对其它学科有帮助

68.样本

一个男的向一个女的咨询，女的建议他用更多的样本，选有代表性的样本

问题：男的该怎么做？

答案：a variety of people 做为调查对象

69.Augustus 奥古斯都

古代那时候有很多自然灾害，人民水深火热的，然后正好 Augustus 就迷信什么的说自己很厉害。

问题：古罗马的 Augustus 奥古斯都为什么能掌权？

答案：我选的有 supernatural 那个选项（不确定）

70.掉东西试验

心理试验，一个机构，把学步小孩子、家长还有试验人员 toddlers, parents and an experimenter 放到一个屋子里看电视。experimenters do other things such as put items in the blankets and use napkins. After that 试验人员会在聊天的过程中故意掉落一些东西，观察小孩 toddlers 会不会捡起来给他们，结果 8 个在妈妈怀里不愿离开，10 个拒绝帮忙，x 个帮忙捡起来还给研究人员，有很多帮忙捡了 5 次。文章最后说大部分小孩是 helper。

问题：这个实验主要是在观察什么？

干扰选项：1. test parents bonding

2. 测试小孩的 distraction

3. 测试没准备的随机事件

答案：concerns for others

71.写论文引用需要 critical thinking

你在写论文的时候需要反复思考引用的别人的理论、数据和你的结果的准确性，不能不去求证准确性就引用。

干扰选项：需要有 trustworthy resources of information

答案：你需要 critical thinking

72.compensation scheme

company does not have detailed plans for compensation scheme 补偿计划/薪酬方案

73.欧洲大萧条时期 Depressions

欧洲大萧条时期 Depressions，民众生活艰难，但 social elite 在经历 crisis 时，冷眼旁观，不出手，等市场的 invisible hand 解决，导致民众不满。

问题：在这个时期 social elite 做了什么？

答案：选 D（他们 stand by 仅寄希望其他人能采取行动）

74.Happiness

文章讲了几种会让人感到高兴的事情。根据研究，涨工资会让人高兴，但是短期的涨工资不会，只有长时间的涨工资，哪怕只涨一点也会给人带来快乐。

答案：我选的 当涨一点点工资的但是长期的时候人们会感到高兴

75.画像 Portraits

先说博物馆买了一堆画，是关于 16-17 世纪的 portraits 关于 sitter 的。然后说本来有很多有名的作家写了很多文章猜想这些画像是关于 mysterious figure 的，例如伊丽莎白女王啥的，但是事实后来都陆续证明并不是的。于是渐渐的这些画像就不 popular 了，被卖出或者从博物馆收藏移出了。

问题：这些画像是关于谁的？What portraits will be displayed?

干扰选项：皇室成员 royal family

答案：Unknown subjects

76.Euripides 欧里庇得斯（希腊的悲剧诗人）

他对 religious 不屑，对很多事务都不屑，甚至惹恼大众，他的作品朴实之类的。可以 Google 背景资料。

问题：类似选择欧里庇得斯的主张

干扰选项：A. 他的作品 artificial

B. 他的 lyric 朴实

答案：不注重神或对于神的质疑，以及不再围绕英雄主题，更加像个人一样！

77.Learning

答案：improve study

78.Anxiety support course

答案：five courses and in supportive environment

79. 典型罪犯

澳大利亚罪犯的特点，给了一堆调查数据，前边是各种犯罪百分比，年纪，种族之类的类型，底下类似一个表格说罪犯特征，以及总结出的 prisoners 的特点，文章较长。

问题：根据文章，四个选项里哪个是一个典型 typical 罪犯的特征？

答案：最后一个 D，male, 男性 in his thirties, 年龄 30+, be sentenced for 3 years due to violence, 因为暴力犯罪坐牢 3 年以上，（因为这个是 15%，其他都是 11%，13%）

80. 父母对孩子的影响

文章讲在德国和希腊做的 research，关于父母对孩子的影响。

干扰选项：1. Ambitious parents have ambitious children

2. German children are （比较级形容词） than Greek children

答案：kind parents are more likely to have kind children （大意）

81. First synthetic retina 首例人造视网膜

讲牛津的一个 24 岁的学生研究者 student and researcher 造出了第一个人造视网膜 first synthetic retina，可以给视力受损的人 the visually impaired 带来新的希望 fresh hope，这个生物合成组织 biological, synthetic tissue 是水性 water based，可降解的 biodegradable。

A synthetic, soft tissue retina developed by an Oxford University student could offer fresh hope to visually impaired people.

Until now, all artificial retinal research has used only rigid, hard materials. The new research, by Vanessa Restrepo-Schild, a 24-year-old Dphil student and researcher at the Oxford University, Department of Chemistry, is the first to successfully use biological, synthetic tissues, developed in a laboratory environment. The study could revolutionise the bionic implant industry and the development of new, less invasive technologies that more closely resemble human body tissues, helping to treat degenerative eye conditions such as retinitis pigmentosa.

Just as photography depends on camera pixels reacting to light, vision relies on the retina performing the same function. The retina sits at the back of the human eye, and contains protein cells that convert light into electrical signals that travel through the nervous system, triggering a response from the brain, ultimately building a picture of the scene being viewed.

Vanessa Restrepo-Schild led the team in the development of a new synthetic, double layered retina which closely mimics the natural human retinal process. The retina replica consists of soft water droplets (hydrogels) and biological cell membrane proteins. Designed like a camera, the cells act as pixels, detecting and reacting to light to create a grey scale image. The Colombian native said: 'The synthetic material can generate electrical signals, which stimulate the neurons at the back of our eye just like the original retina.'

The study, published in the journal Scientific Reports, shows that unlike existing artificial retinal implants, the cell-cultures are created from natural, biodegradable materials and do not contain foreign bodies or living entities. In this way the implant is less invasive than a mechanical device, and is less likely to have an adverse reaction on the body. Miss Restrepo-Schild added: 'The human eye is incredibly sensitive, which is why foreign bodies like metal retinal implants can be so damaging, leading to inflammation and/or scarring. But a biological synthetic implant is soft and water based, so much more friendly to the eye environment.'

Of the motivation behind the ground-breaking study, Miss Restrepo-Schild said: 'I have always been fascinated by the human body, and want to prove that current technology could be used to replicate the function of human tissues, without having to actually use living cells.'

I have taken the principals behind vital bodily functions, e.g. our sense of hearing, touch and the ability to detect light, and replicated them in a laboratory environment with natural, synthetic components. I hope my research is the first step in a journey towards building technology that is soft and biodegradable instead of hard and wasteful.'

问题：写这篇文章的目的是什么？

A 忘了

B 赞扬这个 young scientist 和 her discovery。

C 介绍一个 promising 的 discovery。

D 是对比新旧两种材质（不选）

答案：C

82. 英美英语差异（有可能是听力单选）

男生跟女生说 timetable 怎样，女的说 timetable？是 schedul 吗？男的就解释了一下，然后继续说自己的时间安排。。

感觉考的是英式英语和美式英语的差异

83. 商品摆放位置

商品的位置摆放要变动。

问题：一个大写的 3-4 个单词组成的名词说明了什么？

答案：选了有得提高。（不确定）

84. 扩修

扩修帝王的国土什么的，可能是古埃及，每一次战争之后就会修，然后这个理念是另外一个人带来的(乱选的)

85. Roman heros 罗马时代的两个英雄

讲罗马时期 Roman times 的，pioneers 先锋，人们不敢说一些东西，有些英雄选择沉默（silence），有些出世了（withdrew），但作者欣赏像这样的英雄，他们和同时期的其他英雄不一样，他们会挑战权威，然后列举了两个敢说的人，说他们是和 Beethoven and Byron 一样的人物。关键词有 Napoleon, glory, heroes, Wordsworth, romanic 古罗马的, Monet, support a lie 不知道是不是也是这篇的选项：A. Contrast Byron Beethoven; B. The authors admire these two heros.

86. Research 和 literature

讲 research 和 literature, 说 research cannot exist in Vacuum.

87.Statement/legislative 声明/法规

文章类似法院的声明，虽然很短但是文绉绉的，大概讲 legislation 立法。当一个新法规颁布时，如果有疑问可以去上诉，会由专家解释，但是只说这些专家是 ethic 的。两个单词比较难 1. provision（题干中出现）；2. precedence（选项中出现）。

选项：A. legislation 和 ethic 都 precedence。即可以上诉法规也可以质疑 ethical

B. legislation precedence，但是 subject to 专家的 ethic。

C. 不可以上诉法规但可以质疑 ethical

D. 不可以上诉法规也不可以质疑 ethical

答案：B C 不确定

88.Map 地图

说一个 map，好像是个古老的 map 是给国王看的，上面有 coastal 啥的，文中说了这个 map 的目的可以 defence。顺便补充一下 文章第一句 this map, showing parts of Kent and Sussex。有兴趣可以找资料了解一下。

问题：我们能推测出什么？

干扰选项：这个 map 上的 city plan 上的 city 已经 no longer exist

答案：help the king XXX coastal protection。帮助国王防御用的。

89.中国文化课程

一个关于中国文化课程的介绍，时间、在哪里、讲课人的名字，一大段介绍这个可是关于啥的，但这段不重要，后面有一句讲课程的 assessment 包括啥，好像是要求些 4 个 written 的 work 和参加 tutorial class。

问题：课程的 assessment 是啥构成的？

答案：B 要写作业还要有 class involvement。

90. 书《xx Voyage》

XX Voyage (这是一本书的名字) 人们认为这个 voyage 是 profitable 的, 在那个时代这本书被人们认为是 Novel。文末还提到了这本书对于 politician 的意义

问题: 下面哪个关于这本书或作者的 imply 含义或信息是正确的?

干扰选项: the author write the book to make profit

答案我选: 这本书还可以被看作其他目的 (因为在那个时代被看作 novel, 后面又说这本书其他内容, 我觉得暗含意思就是可以看作其他的)

91. Young people labor force participation

讲最近 young people labor force participation 变低了 4% (貌似好像), 然后问 young people 咋的了 (貌似好像) 选项我选 unemployment rate rose.

92. The UK labor market

大意是 The UK has one of the most flexible labor markets in Europe. With the active labor market, the young are highly beneficial from it, 讲了一堆年轻人积极找工作, 失业率低, 很成功什么的。最后说 There is a program, targeting people who are aged 25 or over, which yet not worked very well. Therefore, we need to make some changes on it.

问题: Why is the unemployment rate low for young in the UK, because the young?

干扰选项: 1. benefits from the program (文中强调说这个项目运行地不好)

2. suits the flexible labor market (后半句话是对的, 但好像没有说到年轻人 suits)

3. more successful than people over 25 (没有比较这两个)

答案: is in active employment market.

93. British library 大英图书馆

讲 British Library is a national library. it welcomes all visitors. but the Reading Section need Pass card. 由于太多人, 所以服务不周, 需要人工审核, 如果你有别的需要, 工作人员会给予你指引。

选项: 1. 进去 British library 需要 pass card.

2. 进去 Reading sector 需要人工审核
3. waiting list 一般需要等待时间是几周
4.

94. Class-dominant theory 阶级主导理论

The class-dominant theory argues that the media reflects and projects the view of a minority elite, which controls it. Those people who own and control the corporations that produce media comprise this elite. Advocates of this view concern themselves particularly with massive corporate mergers of media organizations, which limit competition and put big business at the reins of media – especially news media. Their concern is that when ownership is restricted, a few people then have the ability to manipulate what people can see or hear. For example, owners can easily avoid or silence stories that expose unethical corporate behaviour or hold corporations responsible for their actions.

问题: Those people who advocates class-dominant theory ___?

选项: A. are anti-competitive; B. are the minority; C. distrust large media organisations; D. influenced by media

答案: C (那些提出这个理论的人是担忧这个媒体被少部分人控制的现象, 所以是不信任)

95. Elizabeth portrait 伊丽莎白画像

文章说的是有很多伊丽莎白女王的人物画像 portrait, 尽管其在位时间很长, 女王不经常坐着让别人画 never sat for portrait, 所以很多画作都 come from life (我理解的是 以女王的日常生活为基础创作人物画像) 最出名的一幅画 the portrait is called the 'Danalys Portrait', after the previous owner, the most accomplished portrait recognized by the public.

第二段: 介绍这个作者的画风, 画家的手法不像是受过英国教育的, 更偏向于意大利画风。什么 sketchy suggest that 他好像来自意大利。

问题: 可以得出什么结论?

- 选项: 1. 伊丽莎白女王认为这幅画最好
2. 画作上一个主人叫 Danalys
3. 作者是意大利人 (文中说 may from Italy, 不选)

4. 什么 portrait from life before painting.

答案不确定

96. Innovation/Electricity 电

一段文字加一张图，图上是好多年以来 innovation 的列表，大概有 10 个

答案：D electricity 是最好的发明因为它的啥啥性，那个词不认识，但是意思是“电”可以和很多发明联系起来并且 serve 它们

97. Lighthouse 灯塔

欧洲国家有一航空公司收购一个灯塔改造成旅馆，很多国际旅客想体验，旅游人数增加。答案是航空公司拥有这个小旅馆。

98. 英国离婚女方钱多

英国，离婚之都，因为法律参考有钱人案例分给女方钱多。

问题：为什么很多人不同意法庭的判决？

干扰选项：人们觉得这种分配当时性别不公平，但文章写到是出于对性别公平的保护才多跟给女性。

答案：Non work women are paid a lot 给女方钱多。

99. Dark matter 暗物质

这篇文章的主题是讲一本书，关于天体物理相关的理论的论证方法，和 dark matter 关系倒是不大。

第一段，讲宇宙中的暗物质 dark matter, We found most matters in the universe are dark. But what is the dark matter? And how can astronomers detect things in the dark? 第二段，介绍爱因斯坦的 space, time 啥理论。第三段讲一本书的作者和书的主要内容，黑洞啥的。Erik Verlinde uses the term gravitational lensing to explain the dark matter. 后面展开解释什么是 gravitational lensing。有个人写了关于这个 lense 的书。还有 Einstein's telescope, the word used for the lens.....第四段讲通过这本书中介绍一套方法能够 clear 的阐述或者是测试第二段的理论。

问题：这个书的作者...

选项：

- A. 这个作者解决了 universe 的很多谜团。/ Erik Verlinde 在她的文中提出了探测黑洞的方法（文章里说她的文章清楚的描述了她的理论依据）。
- B. Erik Verlinde 对这个理论命名（最后一段开头就说 EV 这个人 terms Einstein 方法）
- C. Erik Verlinde 发明了一种望远镜设备用来研究宇宙。不对。
- D. Erik Verlinde 解释了时间 time 和空间 space。（文章里说到有种方法是 space 和 time 但没有说是 EV 提出的。但选项说的是 EV 用 space 和 time 清楚地 clearly 解释了黑洞的探测方法。所以是 Not Given 而且选项和文章原词原句说 space 和 time 肯定挖坑啊。）
- E. 最后一个选项说这个文章的作者很欣赏 admire 这个书的作者/这个科学家。（我没选，因为觉得跟题干没关系，题干是问这个科学家干了什么事儿。）

答案：可能 AB

100. Email processing 处理邮件

文章好像是说现在大家办公，处理邮件占据了很多时间，里面有引用别人发言。作者认为公司里员工处理邮件的时间是一笔巨大的费用，而这点却完全被企业家们忽视了。

问题：根据文章大意，以下哪个是正确的？/作者想表达什么？

答案：处理邮件浪费了员工大量时间。

101. Old information 旧消息的特点

文章中好像有说 the main xx purpose

问题：old information 的特点？

选项：A. contain more information（文章最后一句）

B. valid in temporary time/can be used for short time

102. Peasant and aristocrat 平民与贵族（貌似听力阅读）

讲中世纪分化和如何向农民征税，难词较多。大意是：In the Middle Ages, the privileged classes are aristocracy and clergy. They had political power, and taxed peasants who were using these lands. They even purchased position of bishops and priests. On the other hand, peasants have lower social status, who were busy with producing and trading goods, and had little rights and no political power.

问题：How could people tax peasants in the Middle Ages?

- A. To purchase a clergy's title
- B. To executive an aristocrat
- C. To produce goods
- D. To produce goods

答案：A

103. Cognitive and thoughts 认知与想法

Cognitive 决定思想 行动 情绪 之类的。Thoughts 决定你此刻在想什么。

问题：什么是 thoughts?

干扰选项：thought is things you see and your perception 你看的东西和你的想法

答案：你此刻的 mental status

104. 19 世纪 工业革命 关于妇女和 child 童工工作

原文在 <http://www.localhistories.org/19thcent.html> 只不过是分开取段落。从 that was partly because infant mortality was high 开始，到讲 child 工作几个小时。

105. 设置密码

现在到处都在用密码 password 虽然能帮助人们，但是很麻烦，黑客还是能盗取信息。然后说最新的什么密码技术很好。

选项：sophisticated method to 盗取信息

106. Graffiti 涂鸦

postgraduate 做的一个关于 graffiti 的 study。

<http://www.news.uwa.edu.au/content/centre-forensic-science-fingerprinting-graffiti-tags>

原文 Title: Centre for Forensic Science: Fingerprinting Graffiti Tag

Postgraduate student Genevieve Rowles is working hard to make graffiti a rarity rather than a fact of modern city life, as part of her Master's degree in forensic science.

Ms Rowles is studying graffiti tags to find a way of identifying the perpetrators and eventually building a statewide database of offenders and their tags. She says a common defence among taggers is to admit to one offence but deny multiple tags, claiming them to be forgeries. Her aim is to be able to disprove that tags can be forged, so that offenders can be prosecuted for multiple tags.

"At present, only a very small proportion of graffitiists are successfully prosecuted," Ms Rowles said.

"Considering there is closed circuit television on buses and trains, you would think there would be many more."

Ms Rowles has been assisted by five 'retired' graffitiists in her research and analysis. Each provided her with 10 repetitions of their own tags, written with black ball point pens, felt markers and spray paint in sizes ranging from tiny signatures to scrawls that cover a wall.

She then asked three of the artists to copy the tags of the other two as closely as possible, and eight people who were not graffitiists to also copy the tags.

To analyse the samples she has amassed, Ms Rowles studies them visually and uses a computer program. She also enlisted the assistance of 15 forensic document examiners from Australia and New Zealand, who were each given 10 genuine tags plus a mix of 50 genuine and copied tags. Their task was to identify them.

Ms Rowles is optimistic her research can also be applied to the latest trend in graffiti: glass etching – where graffitiists use a mixture of shoe polish foam and acid – which is proving vastly more costly to local councils than standard graffiti.

She expects to complete her study in six months and is confident there are identifiable differences between genuine and copied tags.

"If I continue on to a PhD, the next stage will be to compile a database of tags," she said.

选项: A. acclaim artists; B. serious crime/several consequences

答案: B

107. Plant protein 植物蛋白质

第一段说 muscle needs protein, that's why people need milk or nuts bar after exercises。第二段说但是没有实验证明 whether plant protein is as effective as meat。第三段说但根据美国近期一个研究, 发现 plant protein 是有效的, which is good news for vegetarian。

问题: 文章的观点是?

答案: Plant protein is proved to be as effective as meat protein.

108. Indoor information

social scientist 对与一堆个人信息的收集

问题: 'indoor' information 里的 indoor 是什么意思?

答案: 我选了最后一个 confidential

109. 防止信用卡被盗刷

讲为了防止信用卡被偷后被盗刷, 现在很多 website require the billing address same with the mailing address, 所以你的信用卡即使被盗刷, 小偷买的物品也只能寄去你家, 这样小偷获得物品的概率非常小。

问题: 这主要是一个什么策略防盗刷?

答案: 小偷拿到购买商品的利率很小

110. Decision 决策

讲到现在企业里有些人认为不作决策就会避免风险, 后来举例子说英国怎么样。

问题：这篇文章的主旨是什么？

答案：doing nothing is not always better than taking transitions

111. Engineering 工程

一个 PhD 和我一起做了关于 the economics of time use 的研究。This topic was considered as a classical social science subject. But now the engineers find this discovery can be used to assist the invention of ... (IT 的什么发明，很常见的，突然忘了)

问题：下列哪项正确？

答案：Social science discoveries have a lot of contributions on engineering

112. World Wide Web (WWW) 万维网

In the first years after the World Wide Web (WWW) has been invented, the ancient web owners had no control over what the web page would look like to readers. They could only decide which part would be the headline, and which part should be the straight text. They could only have options like bold and italic, but this was the end of it.

问题：Why web designers were frustrated about the WWW in 19xx?

选项：A. Because they were constrained (restrained) about the presentation options.

B. Programming language was overly simplified at that time

113. John Robertson 约翰罗伯森

When he was awarded an Honorary Degree by the University of Newcastle, even John Robertson himself must surely have looked back in wonder at his astonishing rise to success. The year was 1910, and those assembled were to hear not only of his generosity to the University, which enabled it to contribute to the pioneering research into tropical diseases being carried out at that time, but also of his humanitarian work in southern Africa, where he was ahead of his time in improving the working conditions of local mine workers. To those who knew John in his youth, it will have come as no surprise to hear of his success. He was now enjoying the rewards of the fierce determination, desire to succeed and extraordinary ability to acquire knowledge, which they had noticed in the young man.

问题：What does the reader of this text learn about John Robertson?

- 选项：A. He was born in Africa.
B. His abilities were evident at a young age.
C. He studied medicine.
D. He completed his degree in 1910.

答案：B

114. Orientation 迎新活动

文章超长，一个迎新活动 orientation 和各种各样的活动。好几段，每一段都几乎以 S 开头的四个大写字母的一个专有词 +orientation。

问题：和 s 什么 orientation 同时进行的是什么活动？

干扰项：throughout semester

其他选项都是文章中提到的一些不同 program 和 activity

答案：Sydney University Orientation

（依据是，大概倒数第二段第一行有个 coincident。）

115. Rocket 火箭

讲苏联发射的火箭，在 X 火箭之前，苏维埃政府用的是德国的运载火箭来完成对太空的探索以及 X-ray 的发现。头几句说了这个火箭是探索宇宙的一系列的先驱之一。

问题：在苏联自己的火箭上空之前，由德国产的火箭的作用是什么？

选项：A. Explore space 探索太空

B. Mapping the earth

C. Develop X-ray technology

（B 和 C 在文章的最后一句都有提到，属于并列，要选应该一起选。）

D. Sputnik, Launched by Soviet

答案：A

116. Essays 论文

Essays are used as an assessment tool to evaluate your ability to research a topic and construct an argument, as well as your understanding of subject content. This does not mean that essays are a 'regurgitation' of everything your lecture has said throughout the course. Essays are your opportunity to explore in greater depth aspects of the course - theories, issues, texts, etc. and in some cases relate these aspects to a particular context. It is your opportunity to articulate your ideas, but in a certain way: using formal academic style.

问题: According to the text, which statement below is NOT true about essays?

- A. Essays are basically what your lecture has said throughout the course.
- B. Essays should evaluate aspects of the course in a greater depth.
- C. Essays should be written in formal academic style.
- D. Essays are opportunities for students to express their ideas.

答案: A

117. Adolescent/Teens' brain 青少年的大脑 (FIB)

Your teenage daughter gets top marks in school, captains the debate team, and volunteers at a shelter for homeless people. But while driving the family car, her text-messages her best friend and rear-ends another vehicle. How can teens be so clever, accomplished, and responsible and reckless at the same time? Easily, according to two physicians at Children's Hospital Boston and Harvard Medical School (HMS) who have been exploring the unique structure and chemistry of the adolescent brain. The teenage brain is not just an adult brain with fewer miles on it, says Frances E. Jensen, a professor of neurology. It's a paradoxical time of development. These are people with very sharp brains, but they're not quite sure what to do with them. In animals, the movement is coordinated by a cluster of neurons in the spinal cord called the central pattern generator (CPG). This produces signals that drive muscles to contract rhythmically in a way that produces running or walking, depending on the pattern of pulses. A simple signal from the brain instructs the CPG to switch between different modes, such as going from a standstill to walking.

问题: According to the text, what is the reason teens can be so clever, accomplished and responsible and reckless at the same time in terms of brain activities?

- A. Their brains are as adults' with fewer miles on it.
- B. Their actions are controlled by CPG which receives a simple signal from the brain to switch between different modes.

- C. Their brains are too small to deal with so much information.
- D. They have very sharp brains but do not know what to do with them.

答案: D

118. **Pinker** 平克 (人名) (FIB)

In a sequence of bestsellers, including *The Language Instinct* and *How the Mind Works*, Pinker has argued the swathes of our mental, social and emotional lives may have originated as evolutionary adaptations, well suited to the lives our ancestors eked out on the Pleistocene savannah. Sometimes it seems as if nothing is immune from being explained this way. Road rage, adultery, marriage, altruism, our tendency to reward senior executives with corner offices on the top floor, and the smaller number of women who become mechanical engineers all may have their roots in natural selection, Pinker claims. The controversial implications are obvious: that men and women might differ in their inborn abilities at performing certain tasks, for example, or that parenting may have little influence on personality.

问题: According to the text, what is Pinker's main point view?

- A. Everything related to our mental, social and emotional lives can be explained by evolutionary adaptations.
- B. The smaller number of women who become mechanical engineers is due to lack of interest of this profession among women.
- C. Men and women differ in their inborn abilities at performing certain tasks.
- D. Although most things have their roots in natural selection, but other things like marriage and road rage are exception.

答案: A

119. **Plainness** 平铺直叙 (R&W-FIB)

Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only good style, or that you should become a slave to spare, unadorned writing. Formality and ornateness have their place, and incompetent hands complexity can carry us on a dizzying, breathtaking journey. But most students, most of the time, should strive to be sensibly simple, to develop a baseline style of short words, active verbs, and relatively simple sentences conveying clear actions or identities. It's faster, it makes arguments easier to follow, it increases the chances a busy reader will bother to pay attention, and it lets you focus more attention on your moments of rhetorical flourish, which I do not advise abandoning altogether (see the upcoming section on rhetoric).

问题: According to the text, what is correct about plainness?

- A. Plainness means that students should aim to develop a baseline style of short words, active verbs and relatively simple sentences conveying clear actions or identities.
- B. Plainness is the only good style, so we should abandon formality and ornateness.
- C. Plainness sometimes makes it harder for readers to follow and to understand the arguments.
- D. If students focus on plainness, then they cannot pay any attention on rhetorical flourish.

答案: A

120. Solid chemistry 固体化学 (FIB)

Phoenix is adamant that the new course will teach solid chemistry, but he thinks that an attraction for students will be a teaching approach that differs significantly from his days as an undergraduate. This takes real-life issues as the starting point of lectures and modules, such as how drugs are made or the science behind green issues. Out of this study, he says, students will be exposed to the same core chemistry unchanged over decades, but they will be doing it in a way that is more engaging and more likely to lead to more fundamental learning.

问题: What is Professor Phoenix's opinion about a good teaching approach?

- A. The teaching approach from his days as an undergraduate is a very good one already.
- B. A good teaching approach should base on real-life issues, which is more attractive for students.
- C. To better understand the basis of chemistry, students should be taught the same core chemistry in the same way over and over again.
- D. Traditional lectures and modules should be abandoned completely.

答案: B

121. TV advertising 电视广告 (FIB)

From a child's point of view, what is the purpose of TV advertising? Is advertising on TV done to give actors the opportunity to take a rest or practice their lines? Or is it done to make people buy things? Furthermore, is the main difference between programs and commercials that commercials are for real, whereas programs are not, or that programs are for kids and commercials for adults? As has been shown several times in the literature (e.g. Butter et al. 1981 Donohue, Henke, and Donohue 1980 Macklin 1983 and

1987 Robertson and Rossiter 1974 Stephens and Stutts 1982), some children are able to distinguish between programs and commercials and are aware of the intent of TV advertising, whereas others are not.

问题: According to the text, how do children usually understand advertising?

- A. Children cannot distinguish between programs and commercials at all.
- B. Advertising is done so that actors can take a rest and practice their lines.
- C. Programs are for children while commercials are for adults.
- D. Some children can distinguish between programs and commercials while others cannot.

答案: D

122. Art 艺术

Many argue that art cannot be defined. We could go about this in several ways. Art is often considered as the process or product of deliberately arranging elements in a way that appeals to the senses or emotions. It encompasses a diverse range of human activities, creations and ways of expression, including music, literature, film, sculpture and paintings. The meaning of art is explored in a branch of philosophy known as aesthetics. At least, that is what Wikipedia claims.

问题: 文章的主旨?

- A. Art is a difficult and complex form to explain.
- B. Wikipedia defines art under aesthetics, which is a branch of philosophy.
- C. Music, literature, film and sculpture do not define art.
- D. Art is directed in a way that it deliberately appeals to the emotions of people.

答案: A

123. Fear of crime 犯罪恐惧感

It would come as a surprise to many that the concept of fear of crime is a recent invention. However, prior to the mid-1960s the term was never used, and certainly not in the sense we use it today. This may not on the face of it seem very significant; terms, ideas and language continually change. However, fear of crime is more than simply a term to describe a physical or psychological reaction to the threat or perceived threat of victimization. Rather, it is now seen as a quantifiable, measurable, social scientific object, a policy target and a political issue. Read the text and answer the multiple-choice question by selecting the correct response. Only one response is correct.

- This information suggests that the key way in which the concept of fear of crime has changed is that _____
- A. it is now regarded as a measurable phenomenon, which can be addressed through government policies.
 - B. before the 1960s it was linked to victimization without being linked to more commonly held views about violence.
 - C. before the 1960s it referred to personal issues whereas now it refers to abstract issues. it was previously conceived in physical terms, whereas it is now seen in psychological terms.

124. language

If our language acts as a pair of glasses with tinted lenses, can we go one step further? Are these lenses actually distorting? Does our language predispose us to a particular line of thinking and warp our view of reality? Do the differences that exist between languages in their grammatical structure or in their vocabulary actually control our patterns of thought? As some linguists have asked: How different would Aristotle's logic have been if he had spoken Mandarin or Hopi?

What is the main issue which is concerning the writer?

- A. the reasons behind Aristotle's philosophy
- B. the way in which writers distort reality
- C. the extent to which language influences thought
- D. the causes of differences between languages

125. Euripides 欧里庇得斯

介绍古希腊剧作家欧里庇得斯 Euripides 问该作家的作品有什么特点？不再关注英雄式的主题，更加注重平民的普通生活

达澳 PTE 精华资料—RMC(多选)

1. Multigrade classes

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

The Turks and Caicos Islands are a multi-island archipelago (群岛) at the southern tip of the Bahamas chain, approximately 550 miles south-east of Florida. The islands are an overseas territory of the United Kingdom although they exercise a high degree of local political autonomy. The economy of the islands rests mainly on tourism, with some contribution from offshore banking and fishing. Primary schooling is divided into eight grades, with most pupils entering at the age of four years and leaving at twelve. After two kindergarten years, Grades 1-6 are covered by a graded curriculum in maths, language and science that increases in difficulty as pupils get older. There is little repetition and pupils are expected to progress through primary school in their age cohorts (同年龄组的人). At the end of primary schooling, pupils sit an examination that serves to stream them in the secondary setting. Primary and secondary school enrolment is virtually universal. There are a total of ten government primary schools on the islands. Of these, seven are large enough to organize pupils into single grade classrooms. Pupils in these schools are generally grouped by age into mixed-ability classes. The remaining three schools, because of their small pupil numbers, operate with multigrade groupings. They serve communities with small populations whose children cannot travel to a neighbouring larger primary school. Pupils in these classes span up to three grade and age groups. As far as classroom organization is concerned, the multigrade and monograde classrooms are similar in terms of the number of pupils and the general seating arrangements, with pupils in rows facing the blackboard. There is no evidence that the multigrade teachers operate in a particularly resource-poor environment in the Turks and Caicos Islands. This is in contract to studies conducted in other developing country contexts.

版本一问题: According to the text, which of the following statements can be concluded about primary classes in the Turks and Caicos Islands?

- A. Most primary pupils are in mixed-ability classes.
- B. Most primary pupils are in multigrade classes.
- C. Parents can choose to send their child to a multigrade school.
- D. Multigrade classes are for the youngest three grades.
- E. Multigrade classes are mostly found in smaller schools.

答案: A E

版本二问题: In the last paragraph, what information can you have?

答案: A. multigrade 和 monograde 拥有相似的教学资源

B. 这个地区的 multigrade 要比其他国家的好

2. Spain 原住民

Here is a part of Spain's sun-baked Andalucia that is extraordinary not only because of its unspoiled terrain and authentic Spanish traditions but also because of its caves. These are not dark, damp holes, with dripping water and evil smells. They are residences, ancient Bronze Age dwellings now being refurbished for hundreds of 21st century Spaniards. In Galera, the region's most important village, it's estimated that there are at least 1,000 such habitations carved into its hillsides. "We take old caves, renovate them, then sell them on," says Rob Oakley, office manager of leading developer Galera enterprises. "Our company was set up by someone who discovered the area of Galera when it was just a tourist attraction 15 years ago and saw its potential." The ancient abodes are transformed from rough caves into relatively luxurious homes, equipped out with amenities like electricity and sewage, phone lines, running hot water, even internet connections.

问题: Which of the following words in the passages have the same meaning at residences?

- A. Abode
- B. amenities
- C. connections
- D. dwellings
- E. habitations
- F. hillsides
- G. terrain

答案: A D E

3. Calendar 日历 (from Official Guide)

"September 2, 1752, was a great day in the history of sleep. That Wednesday evening, millions of British subjects in England and the colonies went peacefully to sleep and did not wake up until twelve days later. Behind this feat of narcoleptic prowess was not some revolutionary hypnotic technique or miraculous pharmaceutical discovered in the West Indies. It was, rather, the British Calendar Act of 1751, which declared the day alter Wednesday 2nd to be Thursday 14th.

Prior to that cataleptic September evening, the official British calendar differed from that of continental Europe by eleven days—that is. September 2 in London was September 13 in Paris, Lisbon, and Berlin. The discrepancy had sprung from Britain's continued use of the Julian calendar, which had also been the official calendar of Europe from its invention by Julius Caesar (after whom it was named) in 45 B.C, until the decree of Pope Gregory XIII in 1582.

Caesar's calendar, which consisted of eleven months of 30 or 31 days and a 28-day February (extended to 29 days every fourth year), was actually quite accurate: it erred from the real solar calendar by only 11 1/2 minutes a year. After centuries, though, even a small inaccuracy like this adds up. By the sixteenth century, it had put the Julian calendar behind the solar one by 10 days.

In Europe, in 1582, Pope Gregory XIII ordered the advancement of the Julian calendar by 10 days and introduced a new corrective device to curb further error, century years such as 1700 or 1800 would no longer be counted as leap years, unless they were (like 1600 or 2000) divisible by 400."

问题: What factors were involved in the disparity between the calendars of Britain and Europe in the 17th century? 在 17 世纪英国和欧洲的日历中的差距包括哪些因素?

选项:

- A. the provisions of the British Calendar Act of 1751
- B. Britain's continued use of the Julian calendar
- C. the accrual of very minor differences between the calendar used in Britain and real solar events
- D. the failure to include years divisible by four as leap years
- E. the decree of Pope Gregory XIII
- F. revolutionary ideas which had emerged from the West Indies
- G. Britain's use of a calendar consisting of twelve months rather than eleven

答案: B C E

4. Job training 职业培训

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

讲 hands on job training, 就是一边做一边学的好处 advantage

答案: 1. relatively inexpensive 便宜

2. flexible pace 节奏灵活

5. Cost of raising children 养育小孩的成本

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

答案 1. 统计部门不 data widely available; 2. 人们忽视养育小孩的成本

6. Industries

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

Industries which require more than 50% of labour, 文章中开始直接提到 education and health is over half.

答案: 5 选 2, 选一个 language 和 medicine 对应 education 和 health

7. Female's accomplishment and status 女性地位

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

19 世纪女性地位发生了变化, 不像以前一样要那么多小孩, 很多女的晚结婚, 甚至不结婚, 事业上有成就, 在学校工作或者成了小说家。

The essay describes the status of female has experienced major shift since 19th century, they are less willing to raise as many children as they used to. There are a significant proportion of women getting married later in their lives or never get married at all, some of them obtain successful careers, such as work as academics or become novelists.

问题: 19 世纪后的变化是什么? What are changes since the 19th century?

选项: 1. 结婚 less popular

2. 家庭 size 变小 Family size is becoming smaller.

3. 不结婚在社会上也 acceptable. Choose not to get married is acceptable by the society.

答案: 1 2 或者 2 3 不确定

8. Impressionist 印象派画家

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

介绍 impressionist (印象主义者; 印象派画家/作家) painting 的基础知识, 可以搜索一下 “impressionism - overview - goodbye - art academy”。举例子有 Monet。

说他们印象派画家和之前的现实主义不一样, 他们就喜欢画他们看到的东西, 而不像以前的画派一样要去 express 一些什么。

问题: What is impressionism painting?

干扰选项: 错误选项是说他们表达社会问题

答案: 会将 history paintings 进行 imaginary 的创作

另外一个不确定

9. Jelly fish 水母

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理, 欢迎补充

Jelly fish 水母在欧洲攻占某个地方, 数量很多, 科学家怎样说的。

问题: 问第二段为什么用 invasion 这个单词?

答案: 1. 说明海蜇数量多 (vivid description of the amount of jellyfish)

2. 说明海蜇很危险 (indicate the danger of the fish)

10. Limitation of research 研究的局限性

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理, 欢迎补充

问有什么不足之处 (drawback)。文章有提到技术不好, 设备不好, 主观臆断, 影响实验不能正确解释一些事情或者找到答案。

11. Pigeons' homing skill 鸽子的方向感和磁场

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理, 欢迎补充

The theory that pigeon's famous skill at navigation is down to iron-rich nerve cells in their beaks has been disproved by a new study published in Nature. The study shows that iron-rich cells in the pigeon beak are in fact specialised white blood cells, called macrophages. This finding, which shatters the established dogma,

puts the field back on course as the search for magnetic cells continues. “The mystery of how animals detect magnetic fields has just got more mysterious” said Dr David Keays who led the study. Dr Keays continued: “We had hoped to find magnetic nerve cells, but unexpectedly we found thousands of macrophages, each filled with tiny balls of iron.” Macrophages are a type of white blood cell that play a vital role in defending against infection and re-cycling iron from red blood cells. They’re unlikely to be involved in magnetic sensing as they are not excitable cells and cannot produce electrical signals which could be registered by neurons and therefore influence the pigeon's behaviour. We employed state-of-the-art imaging techniques to visualise and map the location of iron-filled cells in the pigeon beak.

问题：这个最近的研究发现了什么？

参考选项：1. 鸽子为啥导航仍旧是谜团

2. 鸽子导航有其他因素

3. 科学家曾经对鸽子导航有误解

4. white blood cell 让鸽子导航

5 在对比试验中，其他动物的什么可以导航仍旧是个谜团

答案：1. Macrophage 巨噬细胞 (白细胞的一种)不能导航 can't navigate

2. 动物体内的导航系统还是 navigation still mysterious

12. Culture, Business, Meeting 文化、商业、会议

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

Culture 在商业及公司中的运用，说公司很早就意识到这个问题，并且员工也能很好地适应不同的文化，也在发现不同的文化。当在其他国家工作的时候，公司认为有的时候他们能得到 local company 的帮助。UK 的会议就是针对问题来开会，而其他国家则可能只是 discussion。最后说，商业应该与其他国家建立 Business relationship.

答案：1. Have different understanding of the ideas of successful meeting

2. Developed relationships.

13. 文艺复兴

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

关于 paper, 说 14 世纪的时候, 由于法律的原因, 人们没法看到太多书, 最后提到了文艺复兴。

问题: 这段话可以出现在什么书的介绍中还是 preface 中?

好像选的是 printing press 和 book manufacture

14. Aristotle 亚里士多德的 Evolution 理论

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理, 欢迎补充

Aristotle 开头的一篇文章, 问五世纪到十六世纪的 development 有哪些。

答案版本一:

我选的 1. strengths and weakness 更突出

2. 意识有变化, 但主要观点没变化。答案不确定。

答案版本二:

我选的是: 1. 1800 年前大家有讨论过这个, 亚里士多德没有意识到这

2. 大家讨论过, 但是没有意识到 extinction 的存在

3. 觉得 fossil fuels 就是奇怪的化石

15. A French Philosopher 一个法国哲学家

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理, 欢迎补充

Henri Bergson。介绍了一个反对什么的 group, 第二段说这个主要 group 的 target 就是这个哲学家。

干扰选项: 1. 哲学家和那个 group 一个立场 (是相反的) 选项说 EU 受欢迎, 但是 US 没人搭理 (这个人在 EU 和 US 都备受追捧)

2. 这个人让一个领域变成新世界的大门 (NG, 不选)

答案: 1. 这个人和爱因斯坦就 time 有过一次讨论, 之后名誉受损

2. 关于哲学家的基本信息 (和原文一致)

16. 北美的动物 Pink stripes

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理, 欢迎补充

一个北美的动物（附图像是一只鸭子），讲他们的 habitat 范围只在水里。人在湖面上放了 pink stripes，来吓走某种鸟，防止了这种鸟类的 protect them from extinction

答案：1. Keep birds away from boats; 2. Protect them from dying

17. Services industry 服务行业

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

答案：1. agriculture 跟 manufacturing 生产力提高

2. 工人生产效率提高

18. Distance education 远程教育

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

远程教育的好与坏

答案：1. resources available 的那个

2. 有 space 的那个

19. Computer 的课程好处

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

答案：1. 涵盖了很多 information 2. 可以在 Anytime any where 学习

20. Assessment on health workers

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

文中说做了个 survey/assessment, 主要是问 health workers 两个问题 (1) about administration (2) giving injection. 大部分医院都没达标, 然后给了很多百分比。包括洗手, 扔针头, 有没有 follow procedure. 大部分医生会术前洗手

问题：在 survey 中得到什么 finding 是可以确定的？

答案版本一：我选 1. majority of the workers were facing risk of post needle exposure (文中是 65.3%)
2. none of them follow 什么什么 procedure (原文中写 0%)

答案版本二：有一项说大部分医生会在 post-surgery 手术后洗手但选项里是说术前洗手所以我没选；选项还有说很多医生感染了 hepatitis B，好像也是错的；另外两个是 majority of them 干嘛干嘛还有这个机构经常会做调查？我不是很确定该选哪个。

21. Understanding of education 教育的认识

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

The article tells the story of an organization in an area of several schools for students' survey about the understanding of the education.

答案：1. They asked students some questions on their awareness of education;
2. The students are not aware of xxx.

22. Company culture difference 公司文化差异

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

文章一共有三段，第一段讲了公司让员工自己去解决适应新国家文化的区别，第二段提到了 UK meeting 和 cultural difference，第三段忘记了。

公司上层对于不同文化背景员工的不同看法，提出的 recommendations，这个话题牵涉到了不同文化背景。大意是说公司派到海外公司的员工，虽然在 explicit cultural difference 上面能表现得比较小，但在 implicit 的 difference 却很大，然后举了英国开会的例子，说有些国家认为开会就是一起讨论下，但英国开会就很多程序什么，但其实是很正常的。

问题：implicit cultural differences 是哪些？

选项有 clothing, food, interview, negotiations, meeting, workplace, working hours

答案：1. Clothing; 2. Negotiations

23. Globalization 全球化

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

答案: 1. unavoidable; 2. Benefit for all people

24. Writing 著作

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

有很多著名的人士都喜欢读的一本书。一个人远渡然后写了这本书, 然后被翻译成很多种语言, 广受欢迎。有一些人读这本书是为了研究远东地区, 另一些人读这本书是为了制作地图 map making。

问题: 哪些人会对 The Travel of Sir John Mandeville 这本书感兴趣?

干扰选项: 有人读了马可波罗觉得不满足

答案: 1. Study far east 研究远东; 2. Geographical (相当于文中的 Map making)

25. Steam engine 蒸汽机

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

蒸汽机 (Steam Engine) 的发明。在此基础上发明了 engine, 什么人发明的, 出于什么目的发明的等等。提到两个时间, 一个是 1700 年, 一个是 1800 年。

干扰选项: 有 1700 的肯定不选

答案: 1. Contribute greatly in technology; 2. 划时代的伟大发明

26. 珠穆朗玛峰 Mount Everest

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

Bengali computer named Radhanath Sikhdar, working out of the Survey's Calcutta bureau, had discovered the highest mountain in the world. In 1865, nine years after Sikhdar's computations had been confirmed, Waugh bestowed the name Mount Everest on Peak XV, in honor of Sir George Everest, his predecessor as surveyor general. As it happened, Tibetans who lived to the north of the great mountain already had a more

mellifluous name for it, Jomolungma, which translates to "goddess, mother of the word," and Nepalis who resided to the south called the peak Sagarmatha, ""goddess of the sky", But Waugh pointedly chose to ignore these native appellations (as well as official policy encouraging the retention of local or ancient names), and Everest was the name that stuck.

其他参考:

The actual particulars of the event are unclear, obscured by the accretion of myth. But the year was 1852, and the setting was the office of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India in the northern hill station of Debra Dun. According to the most plausible version of what transpired, a clerk rushed into the chambers of Sir Andrew Waugh, India's surveyor general, and exclaimed that a Bengali computer named Radhanath Sikhdar, working out of the Survey's Calcutta bureau, had 'discovered the highest mountain in the world.' (In Waugh's day a computer was a job description rather than a machine.) Designated Peak XV by surveyors in the field who'd first measured the angle of its rise with a twenty-four-inch theodolite three years earlier, the mountain in question jutted from the spine of the Himalaya in the forbidden kingdom of Nepal.

Until Sikhdar compiled the survey data and did the math, nobody had suspected that there was anything noteworthy about Peak XV. The six survey sites from which the summit had been triangulated were in northern India, more than a hundred miles from the mountain. To the surveyors who shot it, all but the summit nub of Peak XV several was obscured by various high escarpments in the foreground, of which gave the illusion of being much greater in stature. But according to Sikhdar's meticulous trigonometric reckoning (which took curvature of the earth, atmospheric reinto account such factors as fraction, and plumb-line deflection) Peak XV stood 29,002* feet above sea level, the planet's loftiest point.

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问题 1: 文中作者对这座山峰的起名持什么样的态度? What does the author think about Mount Everest?

1. Waugh should not name the mountain after his predecessor 不该以前辈的名字命名
2. should not name after Tibetan and Nepal 不应该根据 Tibetan 和 Nepail 起的名字。
3. The mountain should name Nepal as it is located in Nepal 应该起名为 Nepail 因为坐落在 Mepail。
4. The mountain should not name Evereast e. should keep Peak XV 不该起名叫 Everest。

5.应该保持 Peak XV。

答案：1 和 4

问题 2: Why Mount Everest is called Sagarmatha?

答案: Sagarmatha is the Nepali name and it is the pride of Nepal.

27. Mars 火星表面

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

讲 Mars 表面的 water 曾经是怎么形成的（是曾经，因为现在已经是 ice 了）。然后有说原因是 surface xxx 的运动，然后在火星表面形成了 water channel 什么之类的。

问题：哪个说法不对？我记得是 5 选 2

干扰选项：1. Mars 上面的 debris 被水冲刷过（正确，因为文中提到可能有大量的水冲过所以形成了 water channel）

2. Mars 可能存在很多 underground frozen water

答案：A 肯定选，因为 A 的 volcanic debris 火山屑文中没提。另外一个想不起来了。

28. School interaction 校园互动

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

问题：这样做有什么好处？

干扰选项：增加这些研究院研究 topics 的范围和深度

答案：

1. 这种活动能改变科学家们在孩子们心目中传统的形象

2. 让孩子们了解微生物

29. 水晶宫

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

讲水晶宫的，玻璃结构，设计师和 1851 年的展览

干扰选项:

1. 维多利亚余生都在这度过
2. 设计师是水晶宫的 gardener

30. Snow avalanche 雪崩

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

雪崩模型 snow avalanche, 大概就是科学家用一堆珠子 bead 模拟雪崩, 当压力到达多少之后这个山体可能会坍塌。有一个图, 图上就是蓝色红色各种小圆球一样的东西堆起来的模型。

因为不是真正的测量, 选项里有关注雪量的不选, 有关于玻璃 glass 那个也不选, 有个 bead sandwich 之类的选项也不选, 对不起忘了要选的什么样了...

Now, Osvanny Ramos of the Ecole Normale Suprieure in Lyon, France, and colleagues say prediction is possible after all. They designed an experiment that induced avalanches in a two-dimensional pile of 4-millimetre-diameter steel beads. They placed a 60-centimetre row of randomly spaced beads between two parallel, vertical glass plates 4.5 millimetres apart, with the beads glued to the bottom to simulate the ground under a natural pile. Then they dropped in one bead at a time, creating piles of up to 55,000 beads. After each drop, the team photographed the pile and measured the position of each bead to calculate the "space factor" - a measure of the disorder in the system, which was related to the space surrounding each bead (see diagram). The greater the disorder round a bead, the more likely an avalanche was. If one or more beads moved when a new bead fell on the pile, that was considered to be an avalanche. An extra-large avalanche involved between 317 and 1000 beads. The researchers found that if the space factor before a bead dropped was greater than it had been 50 steps earlier, they could predict an extra-large avalanche with 64 per cent accuracy. Ramos says that they can improve the odds by analysing more information, such as the size of the pile (Physical Review Letters, vol 102, p 078701). The work could also have important consequences for predicting earthquakes. Ramos has an inkling why forecasting earthquakes is so difficult: seismologist tend to use information about the time and size of events, known as a time series. However, Ramos found that this didn't help predict the next big avalanche. "When seismologists try to predict earthquakes, they analyse the time series," he says. He argues that they would have more success analysing data analogous to the internal disorder in the pile of beads.

<https://www.sott.net/article/178349-Beads-get-ball-rolling-on-avalanche-prediction>

问题：他们做的研究中都包括了哪些内容？ According to the text, what can we learn from the “space factor”-a measure of the disorder in the system?

选项：1. 测雪崩什么时候发生

2. 测 size

3. scientists developed a measuring scales/ model

答案：选的是 2, 3, 虽然觉得 1 也对，但是题目里描述，掉下来几颗钢珠是 slight avalanche, 倒下来很多颗，就是大型 avalanche, 感觉重点是在 size, 只有 5 个选项，不敢选多，所以 23, 阅读 90, 供参考。

31. Totalism 极权主义

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

很短一篇文章，讲 totalism 极权主义的。问题是极权和民主的相似点是什么，非常好选

32. Introvert and extrovert manager 内向和外向管理者的优劣

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

文章大意 Most people prefer extrovert leaders, and have bias towards introverts as they thought introverts cannot be good leaders. But actually, introverts' leaders and proactive leaders work more efficiently. And extrovert leaders and introvert workers can also work well. Only if extrovert leaders and proactive members get together, the conflict will occur.

答案版本一：在商业环境中，introvert 内向的领导更适合快速变化的环境(对)以及 quiet manager 更易与直言的员工工作

答案版本二：我选了 People have biases on introverts(对)和 Extrovert leaders and proactive members can't work together. 干扰选项：Extrovert leaders can perform better all the time.

33. Orchid 养兰花

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

关于养兰花 orchid 的问题

答案: A. 分开放, 加快通风, 良好的通风环境; B. 远离有害的 fungi 真菌

34. Employment situation 就业状况

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理, 欢迎补充

讲北欧的一个国家 employment 的情况, 人们在一年中会经常失业正很正常, 说人们在失业的时候政府会给以前工资的 80% 作为补助, 并且会再给他们培训。

选项我觉得正确的是, undertake training, 和 receive amount of financial support from gov

选项: A. 必须培训 (对)

B. 必须找工作 (对, 文中最后一句为了防止白补贴, 必须要培训和保证去找工作)

C. 保证能找到 (错)

D. 80% 找不到 (错)

E. 补贴薪水的一小部分 (错, 文中错 80%, 选项说小部分)

35. 中产阶级

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理, 欢迎补充

讲中产阶级现在 fall behind, 让孩子达到得到好的教育很难, 即使两个家长都上班, 赚的多余的钱也被高房价吸收掉, 因为要搬到离好学校更近的地方。

有几个干扰选项, 说她们不关心自己收入, 而羡慕亲戚邻居攀比财务状况等。

36. 火星 Mars hover

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理, 欢迎补充

一个人和一个火星 hover, 三段。第一段关于 hover, mars 一个组织新 program 2018。第二段是一个专家做交流目的是啥, 困难有啥, 第三段是这个设备都有啥。

最后选了 construct 和 2018 new program mars

37. 非法作物

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

贫困地方农民种植非法作物等，不但经济没有好转，政府还要控制

答案：A. 被中间第三方压榨；B. 可能会被 government 查到被威胁

38. Delegating program

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

考了 delegating program 哪些原因影响负责人 delegating program，一个是 overburden，另一个文章说要根据个人的 traits，怕任务无法完成。

我答案里看到的就 怕 program 有过于难度比较符合，所以选了这个。

39. Plato's 柏拉图

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

考一个 Plato's 选可能出自哪里？7 个以上选项。有什么 research books

40. 伦敦旧邮局 The chosen one

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

讲伦敦 London 的一个旧 mail station 邮局 royal station 以前怎么样，现在老旧不用了，政府投资花钱改建，但是只翻修一个地铁站，其他关闭被选作 the chosen one

问题：这个 the chosen one 是什么意思？

答案：1. 政府计划要 redecorate/renovate 这个邮局

2. 其他的都要被拆了只有它 survive 下来了

41. Facebook

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

讲人们通常认为孤独的人会经常上网，但是其实网络社交可以帮助人们开拓视野，不孤独之类的...

选项：A: websites like Facebook can improve well-being

B: lonely people make the most use of internet (Facebook)

C: most people use Facebook to make new friends.

D: 忘了。。（记得是个正确答案）

可以确定不选 C，因为文中有说 Facebook 是人们用来维系 old friends 的

除了选了 D，我在 AB 中徘徊，最终选了 B

42. Making decisions 做决定

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

By the laws of probability, most decisions made under pressure should be flawed ones, yet psychologists have found that people routinely make correct judgments most of the time, even with limited information. One of Gladwell's surprising points is that we can actually learn how to make better snap judgments, in the same way that we can learn logical, deliberative thinking. But first we have to accept the idea that thinking long and hard about something does not always deliver us better results, and that the brain actually evolved to make us think on our feet.

问题：Which of the following does the passage tell us about decision making?

干扰选项：

1. Quick decision making routinely leads to error.

2. To make correct decisions we require all relevant information

3. Thinking things through thoroughly will lead to greater success.

答案：

1. The brain is designed to enable quick decision making. 快速做决定

2. Quick decision making can be improved 其他版本也有说：大脑是通过本能做决定

43. Publication map

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

说这个作者从他的父辈中得到很作关于游历和地理的知识，写进书里。

但这些资料当时都没有人验证过它的对错，1549 年。

然后这本书在后来也有影响。说了几个名人都信奉他的著作，时间是 1569。

最后说现在虽然他的著作有很多被证实不一定对，而影响力减退，只在有些历史书中作为 footnote。

选项有：

他的著作在他死后也很有影响力；

他的著作在一个世纪后还有影响力；

他的著作来源于他父辈的资料（疑似对）

44. 专门给 learning difficulty 的学生上的学校

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

介绍了一个专门给 learning difficulty 的学生上的学校 介绍了基本情况 设施 和 mainstream 学校的关系

还引用了校长的话

问题：下列哪些选项正确

答案：1. 这个特殊学校学生可以用主流学校的设施

2. 主流学校的学生对特殊学校学生 show respect

45. 艺术家 Artist

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

选项有：A. 他把欧洲作品带到美国是为了让艺术家更好的模仿

B. 他意识到美国的艺术家要建立自己的展览

C. 美国的艺术作品质量 poor"

46. 环保

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

问题：为什么环保在美国不流行还是发展不好之类的？

6 个选项：1. 环保在美国不流行(感觉挺像对的)

2. peer pressure 是唯一可行帮助环保的方法(感觉不对)

3. 美国有 excess 环保产品(感觉不对)

4. 个人力量渺小不能改变这个现状(感觉挺像对的)

5. 环保程序很复杂，没有 recycling 时髦，(我选了这个，大概在第三段第一句讲的，类似说说法是：不像 fashion recycling, 环保咋咋滴...)

47. Personalized medication/Medical research 医学研究

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

讲新的和旧的医学研究，针对人类的 DNA or Gene，提前预防各种疾病，最后一段讲了 人类遗传疾病，什么糖尿病的

选项 6 个里面我选了三个，有一个是旧的 xxx 方法过时了，因为另外三个文章都没提及

48. Cycling 骑自行车

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

把骑自行车的人的心情状态之类的与其他交通工具的人对比，然后下半部分还有一些机构调查数据。

问题：文章主旨？

选项：1. cycling have many benefits 在不同的方面（我选了，文章有说骑自行车的人更加快乐，可以更好的 control life）

2. 骑自行车的人 better performance 工作中（这个我比较纠结，感觉文章里面没有直接提到工作表现更好）

3. 骑自行车的人可以 better control life (类似这个意思 我选了)
4. more people driving to work (数据就是调查各种人上班交通工具的比例 我记得开车的人最多 好像有 60% 骑自行车的人%最少, 但是我没选这个, 应为文章主旨不是强调使用交通工具的%)
5. 骑自行车上班的人最少 (同上 虽然对的 但我也没选)

49. 新能源公交车 Electronic buses

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理, 欢迎补充

新兴环保的交通工具的使用对比。针对美国和加拿大的两家公司, 提供了很多数据。公司 1 占有市场份额的 60%, 公司 2 blabla..... 然后是 government 购买这种 bus to be environmentally friendly

答案: (还挺确定的) 1: 政府为了环保购买这种 bus

2: 公司 1 的 market share 大于公司 2 (虽然文章中没明确提到, 但是公司 1 占有了 60% 的市场份额, 所以 marketing share 肯定高于公司 2 嘛)

50. Music in store 音乐对店铺的影响

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理, 欢迎补充

讲 music 对店铺的影响, 然后 research 关于不好的影响 interview 了一些人, 有的人说他们听到音乐会不自觉跳舞, 有的人说音乐的品味针对某一类人群, 他们会更快的离开店铺, 最后一段还有讲到音量的大小

选项有: 1. 音乐会让人们留在店铺

2. 音乐会让人们更快离开

3. 音乐会让人们 unconscious movement

4. 音量...

51. Exercise 运动量

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理, 欢迎补充

讲澳大利亚人不同年龄段做运动的占比，里面还对比了澳大利亚出生的本地人，和其他国家出生的移民。还带一个按照 age group 分的柱状图，里面可以读数据，有 total 运动数量和每周两次还是什么什么的数量。

干扰选项：有两个选项是换着说法表达 移民比澳大利亚出生的人要运动多，根据文章意思应该是错的

答案：1. 65 岁以上的澳大利亚人仍有接近一半的人运动

2. 15-24 岁最多人做运动（柱子最高的那个）

52. Jail 监狱

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

讲澳大利亚近 10 年关进监狱的人群来源，很多数字，记得的有犯人中男的更多 60% 貌似，indigenous people 占比更高，然后他们被关进来的主要原因由原来的 XXX 变成了现在的 seriously injure others XXX, 这些犯人的 average sentenced period 是 4.9 年，大体上讲有百分之多少的囚犯是因为什么罪被关的，有百分之多少的关多久。关键词有 sentenced; the imprisonment rise 42% in the last decade; 2% compares to last year

问题：问是什么导致了监狱人满为患/导致了从犯罪 审核 到最终聆讯的周期变长？

选项，当时觉得有两个比较难，一个是带 4.9 年服刑时间的（应该是正确的），还有一个是带 indigenous people 的，好几个都是把数字偷换概念了，这题用排除法做很快，印象里第二和最后一个选项是对的。

53. Newton's research about light 牛顿的光研究

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

关于牛顿的光学研究，发现三点内容：1. 光是直线的不受重力影响；2. 光会反射就像球撞到墙上会反弹，而且进入的角度和出的角度是一样的，因为球可以被看成粒子，所以光也是粒子 particles；3. 光会折射，可能是因为速度不一样，因为水和空气密度不一样。

5 个选项：1. 球如果没有重量就会跟光一样折射

2. 光之所以会折射是因为速度不一样

3. 光照在镜子上会折射
4. 没重量走直线

54. Dennett 丹尼特

Dennett recognizes that all human minds are shaped not only by natural selection but by enormous cultural influenced which effectively redesign our minds. He invites us to think of the conscious mind as consisting of those mental contents that win in competition against other mental contents in the battle for control of behavior. What we are is the “organization of all the competitive activity between a host of competences” that our bodies have developed. Consciousness is defined by what a mind can do – whether it can concentrate, be distracted, recall earlier events, keep track of a number of things at once etc. Dennett urges us to resist the temptation to imagine animals as accompanying their clever activities with streams of reflective consciousness as we would. We may not know that they do not, but we certainly cannot assume that they do. He notes that the more we learn about clever activities in animals and how they are accomplished, the less the processes in their brains seem to resemble the thoughts we imagined were doing the work.

问题：According to Dennett, the mind displays which of the following characteristics?

- 选项：A. Our minds are shaped by natural selection.
B. Our conscious mind tries to control our behaviors.
C. Our minds are not shaped by cultural influences.
D. Animals make decisions based on their conscious minds.
E. A mind cannot concentrate or cannot be distracted.

答案：A B

55. More Large Forest Fires Linked to Climate Change

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

Large forest fires have occurred more frequently in the western United States since the mid-1980s as spring temperatures increased, mountain snows melted earlier and summers got hotter, according to new research. Almost seven times more forested federal land burned during the 1987-2003 period than during the prior 17 years. In addition, large fires occurred about four times more often during the latter period. The research is

the most systematic analysis to date of recent changes in forest fire activity in the western United States. The increases in fire extent and frequency are strongly linked to higher March-through-August temperatures and are most pronounced for mid-elevation forests in the northern Rocky Mountains. The new finding points to climate change, not fire suppression policies and forest fuel accumulation, as the primary driver of recent increases in large forest fires.

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/07/060710084004.htm>

气候变化导致雪提早融化 climate change cause snow melt earlier, 还导致了越来越多的 forest fire。

1993-2003 多了 7 次森林火灾。第二段提到了 fire extent and frequency

选项: 1. climate change cause snow melting earlier

2. snow melting cause summer hotter

3. forest fire in 1987-2003 比之前频繁

4. fire extent 代表什么什么

5. fire forest 跟山的海拔有关

选了: 1. 3. fire extent 那个应该不对, 当时看了就直接排除了

56. Origins of hospital 医院的起源

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理, 欢迎补充

讲 19 世纪初在欧洲的医院起源。主要是教堂先设立了医院, 但是当时的医院和现在医院目的功能不一样, 当时的医院是给人提供 care 和 comfort, 而不是治愈病人, 并且真正的病人, 尤其是传染病病人是不被当时医院接收的。

参考:

In the Middle Ages, hospitals were originally guest houses, and were usually part of a monastery or convent, offering hospitality to travellers. The first hospital in the sense that we use the term, of caring for the sick, was the Hotel Dieu, set up in Paris in the 7th century. These hospitals were usually run by monks and nuns as part of their Christian duties because Jesus had said his followers should care for the sick. There was also thought to be a strong link between religion and ill health because illness was often seen as a punishment for your sins. In addition, your outward body was often thought to reflect your character and soul, and therefore any disfigurement was interpreted as a sign of sin and evil. However, the monks and nuns aimed to care for

the sick but not to cure them. Consequently, no doctor was appointed to hospital, but several priests were, as it was felt that patients needed spiritual support more than medical treatment. In fact, people with infectious diseases or incurable conditions often would not be admitted. This approach may seem strange to us but it is similar to the holistic approach used in many alternative medicines. Care for the soul, combined with rest warmth, food and care that patients received, could have meant that some patients did actually get better.

我选了 1. 十九世纪初中期的医院和现在的医院不一样。

2. 当时的医院不接收病人。（不知道会不会说的太绝对了，不是非常确定，我还是选了）

57. Transparency

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

transparency 和一个单词的研究。文章内容讲 一个玻璃杯 一个马克杯 我们可以看见玻璃杯里有什么 但是马克杯装咖啡是我们自己想象的。

选项 1 transparency 和那个单词是同一个东西

2 transparency 和那个单词不是一个东西。之后的忘了

58. Print 的过程

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

文章介绍了几种人，例如学生，出版社，作者什么的。

问题：为什么人们要了解 print 的过程的？

59. 3D 打印

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

With the help of their latest invention in science – a 3D printer, researchers managed to create the exact copy of a man's thumb bones. The device can now be used to help surgeons restore damaged bones by creating their precise copies, which are made from the patient's cells. The new method implies a number of steps. Initially, it is important to have a 3D image of the bone that is going to be copied. In case the bone has been damaged, one can create a mirror image of the bone's intact twin. Afterwards the picture of the bone is

inserted into a 3D inject printer that puts thin layers of a material (selected beforehand) on top of one another till the 3D object shows up. After successfully replicating a bone, the copy itself features small pores on its "scaffolds". This is where bone cells can eventually settle, grow and then completely displace the biodegradable scaffold. Scientists removed CD117 cells from bone marrow that remained after hip-replacement surgical operations. These cells develop into primordial bone cells, also known as osteoblasts. The latter were syringed on top of the bone scaffolds in a gel that was created to nourish the CD117 cells as well as support them. In the final step, scientists sew scaffolds under the skin on the backs of laboratory mice. After 15 weeks the scaffold had turned into human bone.

在科学领域最新发明的 3D 打印机的帮助下，研究人员成功地复制出了一名男子的拇指骨。该设备现在可以通过精确复制病人的细胞来帮助外科医生修复受损的骨骼。新方法包含许多步骤。一开始，重要的是要有一个三维图像的骨头，将被复制。如果骨头被损坏了，你可以创建一个完整的一样的镜像。之后，骨头的图片被插入到 3D 注射打印机中，该打印机将一层薄薄的材料(事先选定的)叠加在一起，直到 3D 物体出现。成功复制一根骨头后，复制物本身的“支架”上有小孔。骨细胞最终可以在这里定居、生长，然后完全取代可降解的支架。科学家们从髋关节置换手术后残留的骨髓中取出 CD117 细胞。这些细胞发育成原始骨细胞，也称为成骨细胞。后者被注射在骨支架顶部的凝胶中，凝胶是用来滋养和支持 CD117 细胞的。在最后一步，科学家们将支架缝在实验鼠背部的皮肤下。15 周后，支架变成了人类的骨头。

问题：Which of the following step is required to make copy of a man's thumb bones?

- 选项：
1. 3D 打印机可以打印 3D image
 2. 打印机打的 scaffold 是 biodegradable
 3. 打印机里的 ink 是自然存在的化学物质
 4. use one's own cell

答案不确定

60. Cross-culture 交叉文化

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

文章很长，总共 4 段。前面 2 段讲派员工去不同的国家 to develop their cross-culture competence。后面 2 段说某科学家的观点。

问: 这个科学家的观点是什么？

选: Workers have deeper understanding of their own languages can better deal with other cultures.

另一个肯定正确的选项忘记了

干扰: Workers find it's hard to distinguish adopted culture and adapted culture. (文章提到 Workers should adapt to other cultures 而不是 merely adopt to them, 但没有说 hard to distinguish)

干扰: Workers have little understanding on their own culture.

干扰: Workers have varying views on their own culture.

61. 选课

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

说学校的教育, 学校希望用选课制度让学生们知道自己的兴趣之类的, 但实际上学生只根据自己的午饭时间, 朋友选了哪些课, 之类的原因来选一门课。

62. IQ Test 智商测试

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

讲 5%的学生做了 IQ 测试, 结果发现其实他们不是很聪明, 就是一般学生。但是期末考试结果他们最好, 说明老师对带学生的态度直接影响学生的成绩。

答案: 老师的态度对学生是不一样的

另外一个没太敢选 应该是 5%的学生啥的

63. 体检

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

关于体检的, 说体检的发展促进了医学领域的发展, 使医生对与疾病的病理治疗等等有了更多了解之类的

64. Dog 狗

A dog may be man's best friend. But man is not always a dog's. Over the centuries selective breeding has pulled at the canine body shape to produce what is often a grotesque distortion of the underlying wolf. Indeed, some of these distortions are, when found in people, regarded as pathologies. Dog breeding does, though, offer a chance to those who would like to understand how body shape is controlled. The ancestry of pedigree pooches is well recorded, their generation time is short and their litter size reasonably large, so there is plenty of material to work with. Moreover, breeds are, by definition, inbred, and this simplifies genetic analysis. Those such as Elaine Ostrander, of America's National Human Genome Research Institute, who wish to identify the genetic basis of the features of particular pedigrees thus have an ideal experimental animal.

问题: According to the text, what are the reasons of human producing pooches?

- 选项: A. This distortion is regarded as pathologies that can be studied by humans.
B. It offers the chance for people who would like to understand how body shape is controlled.
C. It looks cute and is very popular among humans as pets.
D. Their generation time is short and their litter size is large.
E. The genetic analysis of them is complicated so that humans have more resources to study.

答案: B D

65. Dairy farms 牧场

A few summers ago I visited two dairy farms, Huls Farm and Gardar Farm, which despite being located thousands of miles apart were still remarkably similar in their strengths and vulnerabilities. Both were by far the largest, most prosperous, most technologically advanced farms in their respective districts. In particular, each was centered around a magnificent state-of-the-art barn for sheltering and milking cows. Those structures, both neatly divided into opposite-facing rows of cow stalls, dwarfed all other barns in the district. Both farms let their cows graze outdoors in lush pastures during the summer, produced their hay to harvest in the late summer for feeding the cows through the winter, and increased their production of summer fodder and winter hay by irrigating their fields. The two farms were similar in an area (a few square miles) and barn size, Huls barn holding somewhat more cows than Gardar barn (200 vs. 165 cows, respectively). The owners of both farms were viewed as leaders of their respective societies. Both owners were deeply religious. Both farms were located in gorgeous natural settings that attract tourists from afar, with backdrops of high snow-

capped mountains drained by streams teeming with fish, and sloping down to a famous river (below Huls Farm) or 3ord (below Gardar Farm).

问题: According to the writer, which elements below are not the similarities between Huls Farm and Gardar Farm?

选项: A. Their natural settings.

B. Their structures.

C. Their sizes.

D. Their locations.

E. Their numbers of cows.

答案: D E

66. 新生入学

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

第一段, 有个学生去了学校 Open day, 觉得老师和同学都特别好, 他对学校特别满意, 打算学习 programming, 可以网上 enrol 课程。

第二段, 他后来又学了另外一个课程, 叫 xx arts, 是免费的课程。

最后一段, 学校老师和 assistants 有困难就会帮助他, 举了一些例子。

我选了: 他对学校很满意 和 他在学校能获得及时的帮助

干扰: 他已经完成了... 课程 (其实并没有, 只完成了一个学期)

67. Anzac 澳新军团

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

澳洲 AUS 和新西兰 NZ 的军队在土耳其战争中, 文章关键词是 Turkey, battle of Gallipoli, 13,000 died, ANZAC = Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, first war encounter

6 个选项 (A-F 不对应选项顺序):

肯定的选项是:

A. 对澳洲现在人的价值观 value 有深远影响

B. 士兵都互扔手榴弹 hand grenade

(对应原文第一段 back and forth, 因为 ANZAC 离攻击的地方足够近)

不确定的选项是:

C. 他们在挖工事 tunnel 的过程中起了很多人 (文章中提到单词 xxhill, 不确定是否对应挖工事)

确定错误的选项是:

D. 死了 13,000 土耳其人

E. 这些战死的军人从别的战役过来

F. ANZAC 侵占了土耳其

68. Young people voting 年轻人投票

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

文章一开始就说现在年轻人有好多问题, 具体什么问题不记得了, 但印象中是类似那种打架酗酒熬夜之类的颓废形象? 然后说他们不在乎有没有医保因为他们几乎也不用 young rarely use the health system, 但没说为什么不用....感觉如果真的是想表达没病所以不去应该会说他们不需要用吧...

正确选项: 1. Young people don't have too much health problems

2. 他们不是纳税大户 young don't pay much tax

69. High quality childcare

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

mothers found it difficult if extensive childcare...还有关键字 sensibility...文章最后一句话是, high quality childcare depend on the investment from government for the public rather than mothers or childcarers.

问题: high quality childcare 的观点是?

干扰选项:

1. mothers-child relationship

2. 私人对 childcare 的捐赠

答案: government childcare 更有效; (或许还有一个带 mother 的那个选项)

70. Safe injection 安全疫苗注射

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

讲非洲打疫苗等, 百分之多少的人能接受安全疫苗注射, 百分之多少人和 needle 打针有关, 愿望是希望每个人都 affordable to safe injection.

选项: 1.the majority of people can safe injection...2....

71. Information Fatigue Syndrome 信息疲惫症候群

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

Too much information can have negative effects on health and well-being, says psychologist David Lewis. He coined the phrase "Information Fatigue Syndrome" for the condition that, he says, is caused by unrelenting exposure to excessive information. He warns that businesses may even face litigation and financial liability for failing to protect employees from the health consequences of information overload.

72. ZOO 动物园

Not complete. Based on memory 根据回忆整理,欢迎补充

说 zoo 把动物关起来供研究和参观, 对动物有一些负面影响; 第二段说应该加入像 museum 那样的声光技术和模拟技术让 zoo 更有意义。大概是这样的选 1. Zoo is like museum now; 2. Zoo should be more educational

73. Power resources 动力资源

The distribution of power resources in the contemporary information age varies greatly on different issues. We are told that the United States is the only superpower in a unipolar world. But the situation is far more complex than first meets the eye. The agenda of world politics has become like a three-dimensional chess

game in which one can win only by playing vertically as well as horizontally. On the top board of classic interstate military issues, the United States is indeed the only superpower with global military reach, and it makes sense to speak in traditional terms of unipolarity or hegemony. However, on the middle board of interstate economic issues, the distribution of power is multipolar. The United States cannot obtain the outcomes it wants on trade, antitrust, or financial regulation issues without the agreement of the European Union, Japan, China and others. It makes little sense to call this American hegemony, and on the bottom board of transnational issues like terrorism, international crime, climate change, and the spread of infectious diseases, power is widely distributed and chaotically organized among state and non-state actors. It makes no sense to call this a unipolar world or an American empire.

What can you conclude from the passage about the author's opinions?

- A. He does not agree that the United States has world domination, except in military matters.
- B. He worries that important transnational issues won't be resolved because the U.S. isn't given the lead.
- C. He thinks that discussions of how power is distributed in the world are frequently oversimplified.
- D. He feels that the United States, as the richest country, should always get its way in economic matters.
- E. He does not believe that crucial issues in world politics should be compared to a game like chess.

答案 AC

74. Noodles 面

In 1958 instant noodles went on the market, yellowish wormy bricks in cellophane bags, and were laughed at by fresh-noodle makers all over Japan. They were just a high-tech craze, costing six times as much as the fresh stuff; they would never catch on. By the end of the first year, Momofuku Ando had sold 13m bags and had attracted a dozen competitors. He never looked back. The Japanese voted instant noodles their most important 20th-century invention, Sony Walkmans notwithstanding. Mr. Ando's firm, Nissin, became a \$3 billion global enterprise.

According to the article, which of the following are true about this instant noodle business?

- A. Mr. Ando's products are not well-known outside of Japan.
- B. When instant noodles came on the market they cost much less than the fresh ones.
- C. Mr. Ando's business venture was successful with the public.
- D. Mr. Ando purchased the firm Nissin for \$3 billion.
- E. Mr. Ando was initially concerned about having so many competitors.
- F. People in the noodle business initially ridiculed Mr. Ando's idea.

答案 CF

75. Child care 儿童保育

回忆要点：

考到一个 child care 的文章，选项要选一个 government child care 更有效，还有一个是带 mother 的那个选项，阅读 90，应该是对的

76. Optional courses 选修课

回忆要点：

说的是美国的教育制度，secondary school 和 high school 怎样怎样，本来提供很多课程是为了学生可以向自己喜欢的方向发展，结果学生只是和关系好的人选同一门或选容易的课程，使得课程设置原本的目的没有达到。五选二，我选了，结果不如 intended 那样，和学生可以自主选择课程。