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1. 澳大利亚海啸

有一个是说澳洲在过去 150 年经历了 58 次海啸吧,然后很多研究者都表示 unexpected,然后提到澳洲的南边有个 warning system 还是需要 warning system 来解决这个问题。

答案: 选 alarming 的

2. 喝水

一个人一天喝多少杯水合适,以前都说一天 8 杯,但是这是错误的。因为很多食物都含 有水分,所以一天只要喝 4 杯水,剩下的从食物中获得就可以。

一个女的讲 generally, people think that everyone should shoe 8 cups of water per day, but 4 cups are enough actually, because people can absorb water from food when metabolism works well.....

3. 失眠 V1

一男一女对话,讲成年人睡眠不足,有一些调查,工作表现不好之类的,然后后面主要讲对obesity,就是会给大脑发信号,XX高的话,你就会觉得饿,低的话,你就会饱之类的,

记得选项其中有一个就是关于 XX 的这个 level 和饿不饿的关系

答案我选: 睡眠不足有许多不好的好处…obesity…

4. 失眠 V2

大概内容是, 1.失眠是否是遗传 (born with) 现在还不知。关于是否有人比其他人更有失眠的可能, 大家要注意听原文因为选项会考。2.失眠的原因, 一部分是因为压力大, 一部分是因为生活的改变, 而且很有可能在变化之后你回归正常, 失眠的问题也依然存在。我选的选项大概意思是, 有些人更容易失眠, 在白天小睡并不会帮助你改善睡眠质量。

可以排除 2 个选项,剩下的 2 选项不是很确定,都说失眠可能和遗传有关,一个讲原因是压力,另一个讲尽量白天 nap 来弥补还是什么的。我选了 nap。

5. 水对动物的重要性

讲水对动物的重要性大的动物例如大象要喝多少水,它们的皮肤经常变干,所以要在靠近水源的地方居住。 小动物本身身体消耗的水不多,不用喝太多水,而且体型小,所以 small animals can live anywhere。

答案: D 选项说 small species 某个 ratio 更高(是个 disadvantage), 但体积小, 可以 live anywhere

6. 莎士比亚

莎士比亚的语言比较难理解,后来有个人用更通俗的易懂的话诠释,让人们更容易理解

答案好像是虽然莎士比亚的 language 很复杂, 但是有很多资料可以解释。所以现代人比较好理解他(她)的 language.

7. 俄国革命

Russia revolution: February & October revolution. Bolshevik believes that the new established society is equal.

Russian revolution 有两个阶段

第一个阶段是 FEB, 1917

第二个阶段是 OCT, 1917

Russian people 说他们要成为世界上第一个 democratic country

8. 病毒

After comparing, poliovirus only has RNA, then make a two strands of RNA to reproduce. Retrovirus has RNA, then make a DNA copy to create RNA again, thus called retro. This is basically what the summary says, mainly about their reproduction.

讲 poliovirus 和 retrovirus, 它们用 RNA,还是 DNA 复制,很多专业词,所以要了解一下背景知识 Polio virus is different from XXX, it doesn't contain DNA, can absorb protein from the cell... 讲小儿麻痹症病毒的不同,里面没有细胞核 nucleus,选有"different"的选项

9. 笔记

John slept too long because his alarm didn't work. He missed lecture about globalization. Sally mentioned the lecture is difficult and boring. He appreciates that Sally took notes so he can use.

一个男的告诉一个女的他错过了有一天的 lecture

女生说反正那节课很 boring 也很难 然后说她记了笔记,可以给男生看,男生表示很感激

选项: A. The man, John, describes the topic of the lecture as "a nightmare". For this reason, he decided not to go to the lecture and didn't set his alarm clock. Sally is rather annoyed with him and tells him that in fact he missed a very interesting one.

B. Due to the fact that he slept for too long, the man, John, failed to attend a lecture on the topic of globalization. He is rather ashamed about this, but he is relieved when his friend Sally tells him that she took some notes. \checkmark

C. The man, John, has just missed an important lecture because he was ill and slept badly the night before. His friend Sally says she is sympathetic to his problem. She reassures him that she has some notes that he can borrow.

D. The woman, Sally, is talking to her friend John about a lecture on globalisation. He is sorry that he forgot to go to the lecture, but she reassures him that the lecture was not interesting and quite complicated, so he was lucky to miss it.

10. 读书

一个老作家说她 1974 年前读的两本书 她说觉得好无聊但是每个 Queensland 的学生都应该读

11. 校对

Proofreading has three elements:

A: Read backwards

B: Read aloud

C: proofreading is the last step of editing \checkmark

D: proofreading is another form of editing

12. 水晶

Crystal 虽然知道怎么形成的 structure, 但是谁也不知道怎么 grow 成那些形态的。

答案选项大意: Now we know the appearance and shape of crystal, and study crystallography to understand their structures. But we still don't know why mineral crystals are in that shape and how they have been formed. The situation is the same for ice crystal. We scientists have put a lot of effort on it, while even the newest scientific method cannot figure out how.

13. Drought plant 干旱植物

一个仪器检测植物中的二氧化碳和水的含量;提到 C12 和 C13。 答案:需要更少的水 (need less water) 这一选项

音频讲这技术的运用能让植物在少水的环境下生存 选项里有一个提到抗旱

14. Greenhouse gas 温室气体

视频题讲 greenhouse gas emission 线图横坐标是 1990?(应该是 90 年代)到 2005 年,是个男教授讲过去十几年全球变暖和温度的变化, 纵坐标好象是温度,中间教授 提出有几个时间点温度变化很突然,结论是担忧以后温度继续上升。

选项里有对过去的气候, 还有选项说是对未来预测什么的, 要听清里面的时间

15. 学生讨论 (MA-L+HCS)

三个学生聊天,两个是学科学的学生。他们抱怨时间表(timetable)不好。另一个是女生,叫Lynn,庆幸自己并不是学科学的。女生说她有很多课,但没有选修的。

所以并不是想像中那么轻松,有很多阅读任务,还有很多论文要写。

16. Hippocampus 海马体

讲了 hippocampus 又叫 seahorse, 听到 teaspoon,对 new memories 起关键作用。选项中第一个选项讲 大小跟雨滴大小差不多,还说了海马体会随着年龄增大 而变小,会影响人的 functions,和接受新 的东西;一开始会帮助人干嘛干嘛的

17. The Universe Resources 宇宙资源

一男一女,女的采访男的,讲关于太空探索的 advantage 和 disadvantage,说太空里面有很多 resource,可以在太空里面做实验,还可以太空旅行之类的 但是也有 disadvantage 主要是很费钱

选项记得两个 意思完全相反 我感觉应该就是这两个中的一个

- 1. 男的觉得 advantage 超过 disadvantage
- 2. 男的觉得 disadvantage 超过 advantage

18. Genetic Problems 遗传问题

说外界环境对人的影响,基因并非决定性的。但媒体和科学家一直用能证明基因重要性的材料来宣传,有失公允。

19. 天体研究

很难拍到其他星球表面的图片跟细节,因为太小,太暗,太遥远。但径向速度(radial velocity)的研究可以测量动向。

20. Sleep Deprivation 剥夺睡眠

青少年睡眠不足,由于电子设备干扰造成的,给出的建议是应该排除电子设备干扰。正确选项就这 三层意思。干扰项我记得都是夹杂了很多其他无关信息。

21. The Cotton Industry 棉花产业

因为棉花产业的发展使南部和东北部连接起来。 南部生产棉花, 东北部出口。

22. 沟通

人类 communication 大多数是通过 body language 并非 word。 文字只占了 $6\sim7\%$ 。讲话的语气和表情占了 70%左右。 动物也是,而它们表达得可能更好。 因为它们没别的 alternative。提到了 body language 只能表达 ft 下的心情,不能传达过去和未来的看法。

记得选项错的有

- 1.人 communication 更多用 body language (错的,文章中讲人更多用其他的方法)
- 2.人的 body language 比动物好(也是错的,动物更好)

23. Education 教育

美国人民需要普及全民教育, workmen 和 women 都要受教育。提到了惠特曼,中产阶级,工人阶级, 我选了 although 开头的句子。

24. 实验室

Math lab: an instructor encourages students to attend a regular math lab which will be held on Wednesdays. It doesn't require any background in math; Introduced the lecturer of the math lab and his experience, also the math lab will cover different aspects.

25. 虚拟现实

讲 virtual reality, 用 extinction of buffalo 举例,说 virtually extinct,但是其实还有少数的几个存活。

Existing or resulting in essence or effect though not in actual fact, form, or name: the virtual extinction of the buffalo.

Existing in the mind, especially as a product of the imagination. Used in literary criticism of a text.

Computers Created, simulated, or carried on by means of a computer or computer network: virtual conversations in a chat room.

26. York university

York Uni发现古迹 从古迹的研究中发现许多古代人使用过的物品,证明xx时期的人在这里生活过。

重点听前几句,找到学校和考古的关系。记得听到的是学校自己搞了个考古工作,中间提到tracks 通向farms and buildings,最后一句说现场还发现了头骨。

答案: D

27. Failure Experiment

讲话的人是个author,他出了一本书,关于12个失败了的scientific experiments。成功的科学实验相对没有那么有趣,但这12个错误的科学实验非常有意思,每一个都有不同的失误理由。选项不确定。

28. London Architecture (SST+HCS)

先说做個建筑师看到丑的楼frustrated。西伦敦,为啥那么丑。丑的建筑不可避免,一本书一个剧本如果你不想看放书架上就行了。但丑的建筑避无可避。影响深远。

接着说建筑没丑很难说,情人眼里出西施。

但是法国美国罗马有那么多好看的建筑。

这本书就告诉我们why and how it works。

29. Teaching (SA-L+HCS)

Professors are focusing more on research with ignoring the time and attention of the students

有些大学觉得 research 对教学有帮助, 但实际上学生比较需要老师的 time and attention。

答案:做 research 的老师没有太多时间关注教学。

30. Oxford and Cambridge (SA-L+HCS)

原文大意: It's well-known that our Britain has the best two universities, Oxford and Cambridge. They set up to set the standards for universities. but because of loyal char, Ironically, Oxford and Cambridge....
大意是speaker担忧政府经费会导致两所大学的学术自由 独立性受影响

31. Mother and Baby (MA-L+HCS)

Mother and baby how babies can decide how to react when mother talk to stranger from her tone.

32. UK is popular among international students

大体说UK is popular among international students because of a variety of course choices but students have to make sure if they have the qualification or/and/including English language skill/level

A主要说UK是海外留学热门地因为提供a variety of course choices and great contents但是学生需要确保 英语够格

D主要说enrollment需要的consideration没说UK作为留学目的地很热门

BC明显不对 直接排除

33. PhD

一名女性在学校的展示架前走来走去,说原来读PhD研究某方面,然后又去当了老师。她觉得现在教育中存在某种问题,想要去解决所以要再去学个别的方向。

四个选项的关键词有doctor, scientist等等。

34. Chess

国际象棋,由于优化算法的缘故,speaker struggle for many year to solve the problem,答案中应该有18 years。

35. 整容

一男一女,女生说的较多。研究为什么要整容,人们因为身边的憾事所以整容,有些人因为depression,有些人因为relationship, marriage or partner.

可能选有protocol的选项。

36. Classify animals

先是说了根据动物的一些特征来区分动物给mammal和reptile分类然后说认为恐龙是stupid因为根据它们是冷血动物有尖爪像reptile一样等但这些并不能证明恐龙不聪明

选那个有提到不应该认为研究恐龙的科学家也是stupid的那个选项

37. Chat Room

In the past, people in chat room concerned about privacy and separate personal life from online. But life of

people in new generation are connected closely with social network. 建议选keep away from life那个。

38. Dream

http://mpegmedia.abc.net.au/rn/podcast/2010/01/aim 20100109.mp3 (06:51 - 08:15)

So from the possible role of sleep to that of dreams. Is it simply a coincidence that we often dream about things we happen to remember, things that have happened to us or that we've learned from our waking lives? Some scientists think of dreams as epi-phenomena that is meaningless, random by-products of the real business of the thinking brain. Neuroscientist Matthew Wilson – controversially for some – disagrees.

I think they are not meaningless. It's easier to see what the meaning, that potential meaning, might be when we study animals like rats, whose life experience is much simpler than ours. So when we study the dreams of rats we're studying animals that have only had months of experience and we've controlled all of that experience, and what we see reflects very closely their actual experience. Now a human, when we think about our own human dreams, we're thinking about dreams that now have access to decades of experience. They may seem complex and obscure because they are bringing together, combining and evaluating decades of memories and experience. But if we think about dreams not as a process of simply retrieving, of replaying memories, but of re-evaluating, reorganizing something — akin to taking piles of paper that have accumulated and now one needs to organize it.

答案选项大意: (四个选项都很长)

Dream is a simple coincidence. Some scientists think of dreams as epi-phenomena that is meaningless, random by-products of the real business. But Neuroscientist Matthew Wilson disagrees, and he claimed human's dreams seem complex and obscure as they are combining decades of memories and experience together. Dream is also a process of re-evaluating and reorganising.

39. Go To School

一个女大学老师说,为什么 21 岁以上的学生少,她希望更多年纪大的学生摒除偏见来上大学。选择:这个老师希望更多学生来上学,热衷于探究 21 岁以上人不来的原因 difficulties of misinformation. 建议选择 A 选项

40. 机械手臂

讲的是一种机械手臂本来是用在大型的运输什么的,现在用在微观的地方,可以到人身体里抓东西,但是一次只能抓一个。

41. 航空公司

航空公司要降低 cost, 顾客可以有 options 去选择自己不要的服务, 这样票价就降低了。

42. Teamwork

视频题,一个男的坐着,面前摆了一些玩具,讲 design 的或者 teamwork 的。

43. Sponsor

美国给土著学生资助学费,回报要去特定的领域工作特定的年份,或者还钱。

选项里明显错误的是

- 1、资助是免费的
- 2、要在 uni 上指定课程
- 3、确保美国本地学生 blabla

正确答案里只提了在特定领域工作没有提还钱

44. Sodium

讲 sodium 的,说 sodium 可以控制 blood 中水的含量 sodium 通过消化吸收进血液,但不是说完全进入血液了,这是生物学常识,kidney可以控制 sodium balance,多的时候排出去,少的时候少排一点,另外,运动也会导致 loss of sodium

建议选带 perspiration 那个选项

45. Ocean Creature

开头说 global warming 得到了很多人的关注,此次关注的重点在 ocean effect, more and more carbon dioxide emission into air, the sea become acidification. DoctorXX, dicover a marine reef XX 某种珊瑚

has been significant affected by it. The skeleton materials can not be 合成. 然后除了 lecturer 说话,接下来男学生说到,是的 these reef has grown slowly,就是说到酸化导致海底生物的缓慢生长。

46. 创业

考到一个关于创业方面的,是一个男人说的,创业要知道是否这个产品有潜在的客户,这个产品即使做的再好,外观很好,但不是顾客需要的,依然不会卖的的很好。大意就是,要找到产品的潜在客户,没有潜在客户,外观品质做的再好,依然什么用都没有。

47. Relationship

用 Labor market 引出情侣之间要怎么维持长久的关系。

提到了 维持长久关系 不能看对方的 flaws

关系不好会对健康有影响 heart attack 几率提高

就是讲 longer relationship 怎么好。

48. Satellite Map

是一个男教授,说另外一个东西,然后拿 map 做例子。好像还说了环境问题

选项说了 map, 很细节的描述, 是肯定不选的, 因为音频里只是拿 map 来举例说明教授主讲的那个topic。

49. Microeconomics

讲的是 microeconomics

选 microeconomics 分配 resources 影响 prices 那项 文章说微观经济就是我们人个体 影响 limited 资源分配 影响 supply 和 demand.

50. Academic Education

讲 University 的 文中说现在有远程教育啊啥的 说要解决两个问题 一个是 University 的 Nature 一个是 我忘了

选项选 文章解释了 Academic education 的挑战 XXX 挑战了大学 要解决主要的问题(类似这个意思吧 就是选项有 academic 的)

51. Kidney Donation

一篇讲美国-kidney donation 的文章, 一开始说最早发生在 xxxx 年, 是对兄弟之间的捐赠, 但是 现在越来越多的需要肾捐赠, 而且医生面临着一个 ethical 问题, 好像是捐完肾 人的身体就不不太好了, 答案我选的是有医生的和 patient 那个选项

52. The Nile

讲到了 Egypt 的人们是怎么解决尼罗河问题的,大概说的古埃及挖 canal 引尼罗河水来灌溉庄稼,说 Nile 的泛滥 consequence 很严重,但是人们发现了是有规律,好像是 2 月什么的比较频繁。

53. Fuel

关于 fuel 的消耗的题,大概是说 fuel 会用完,但是不会是 2010 也不会是 2030 (具体年份记不清了),选项里基本都有说到年份,3个选项里关于年份描述感觉都有问题,所以选了虽然 fuel 不会在两个年份的时候用完,但是要用 alternative resouces 的那个,不过 resources 后面跟了很多备用的燃料举例,但是录音里好像没有听到

54. The Horse Boy

一个电台女主持介绍一本书叫《the horse boy》,这本书主要讲作者在全世界找寻治疗他儿子疾病(Austin disease)的办法,后来在一个动物园找到了一匹马。以骑马来治疗他儿子的自闭症。然后,放了一段 audi book 的一小片段。

55. Extrovert or Introvert

考了个关于 management 的; 大概意思是 manager 要考虑到员工是 extrovert 还是 introvert, 奖励他们的时候有所不同, 有人可能喜欢被公开表扬, 而有些可能倾向于 私下写个 note...

选了 区分员工是内向还是外向很重要 然后外向员工怎么奖励 内向员工怎么奖励 因为 recording 最后说了一句 It is more important to recognize if the staff is introvert or extrovert than....

56. Passive Education

speaker 表示现在的教育过于 passive, 应该让学生更 active。原来的教育是有固定的 schedule 现在他们需要满足学生 need whenever and wherever 所以应该是更灵活一些才好, 老师们有很多 materials 例如 handouts。

57. 睡眠不足

青少年睡眠不足, 脑释放信号, 引起饥饿, 引起糖尿病。

选青少年睡的少, 引起饥饿感。还会导致一些疾病。

58. Plagiarism

一个教授讲 plagiarism。说这个课你们不能作弊,如果发现作业抄袭的话直接 fail 整个课程,另外让学生死了抄袭的心,我们有检测抄袭的 turn it in 之类的。还提到作业也不能未经引用就使用网上的资料。

答案很好选。有个干扰选项说的是作业抄袭只是让作业得0分。

59. Nuclear Energy

考到 nuclear, 对话类题型, 一开始这个 speaker 觉得 nuclear 觉得有安全隐患, 但因为 greenhouse gases 和 global warming, 认为 government 应该使用 nuclear。不知道自己选的这个对不对。

60. Robot

前面说要了解机器人首先要定义 what is robot, but there is no exact definition. 教授自己定义 Robot is the artificial intelligence that can。中间用 washing machine 举例子。提到 process information / contact with "outside world"。最后说了机器人在工业的应用 the most common use of robot is the one that makes cars in the manufacturing industry。

61. Science And Technology

讲的是二战后各个国家开始重视经济发展,一个人认为必须重视 science and technology 的力量,然后提了两种发展 S+T 的模式, 旧模式是 outsourcing experts and technicians, 用于 consulting, 结束就离开; 新模式是 develop 自己的 experts 和 technicians, 把 universities 什么的利用起来等等。

答案不确定。

62. Chinese Characters

说 Chinese characters 的, dictionary 里有 pronunciations and meanings, 但是有些没有 pronunciations and meanings, lost 了, 好像是选第一个

63. Network

考到一题女士讲得网络对社交的影响,就听懂了网络的出现让人们变的 close relationship, making friends 的什么的,四个选项都很长

64. Exercise

讲的是美国人身体健康, 健身房里的锻炼活动, 最后建议所有人要每周俩次运动, 全身肌肉运动

65. 鸟类择偶变化

讲的是关于雌性鸟择偶的变化,择偶标准不断改变,是因为周围环境的改变,比如最近多了很多蛇。之前科学家以为择偶标准是一成不变的。

66. Group Hunting

讲 predator like shark 用一种什么 bubble 的方法追鱼吃..

group hunting 所有答案看一遍只有答案 a 有 bubble 这个选项

67. Poverty

开篇 speaker 一直强调 poverty is not romantic, beautiful 等等,后面开始说 middle class 的崛起。

68. 亚洲沿海国家

关于亚洲沿海国家的题,在讲 platform 什么的

69. Crystals

选项大意是 Now we know the appearance and shape of crystals, and study crystallography (晶体学) to understand their structures. But we still don't know why mineral crystals (矿晶) are in that shape and how they have been formed. The situation is the same regarding ice crystals (冰晶). We scientists have put a lot of effort on it, while even the newest scientific method (文中讲了具体的例子) cannot figure out how.

70. Conduct a Good Survey

讲如何 conduct a good survey, 女学生问男 professor (老教授) 说 questionnaires 不容易搜集数据之类要 go outside,要出门去调查,还提到 entrepreneur,不过重点就是要选给 participants 设定一个 limited deadline 那个

71. Star-Like Gripper

讲科学家想要研究 star-like gripper 用来 navigation and movement. This mechanism can be operated chemically (中间具体解释了如何操作, 好多生词). 最后说 We can use magnets to make movement.

72. 中产阶层

说中产阶层遇到经济困难, interest rates 增加了, 房子不 affordable 了, 我选了第一个选项, 挣钱多的人不注重中产阶层, 买不起房子了

73. Cell Fluidity

讲 cell fluidity, 因为 cell 中的 fatty substance & protein 比例 的影响。

是说 cell membrane 里面 fat 多就更 liquid, protein 多就流动性差, 然后讲了一下细胞膜的结构, 有脂质 layer, 有 protein 和碳水化合物

74. A Research

一个女的采访一个男的,男的说有一些研究是 increment 的 有一些问题是 a giant leap。男的用电脑解决了为什么 checker 最后会 end with a draw 他觉得是一个 giant leap。然后他回忆了一下,说 18 年前从 1980 年开始做这个研究,一开始别人都觉得他很荒唐做这个无用的研究,他自己说他也觉得很好笑,但是话里话外的意思还是很自豪。

选项有两个明显不对的 BC 排除掉。A 是说这个研究花了 18 年并且是一个 giant leap 而非 increment D 说男的回顾这 18 年他可能希望 done something else more important.

75. Saving Energy

对比日本和挪威,两种不同的用 light 装饰,分别对比了 living room 还有一个 room,最后说,了解 cultural 不同,有利于更好的节能。

76. Product

every position has a equal(importance or contribution or sth else) to the products, without any of them, products can not be completed, but designers seem to get credit more.

77. Production

记得两个选项:

- 1.不同的部件来源于世界上不同的 suppliers
- 2.部件来源与大的工厂(类似这个意思)

78. Climate Change

大意是: the impact of climate change is little, as record shows the temperature increase is only around 0.6 over the last half centuries. 但是我们还是要关注这个问题,从有两方面考虑,一个是 why the temperature increase has happened,一个是 what we expect about the future。后面又说到人类担心 two areas about the environment,一个是 the resources and energy we used, such as oil, green energy etc,一个是 the sea level,举了 the melting glaciers in Greenland 的例子。

79. Island

有些人在海上组了些岛。 这些岛可以由很多小岛组成。 有人提出一个观念, 这个岛可以在远离国家的地方建立起来, 真正的意义在于政治意义, 政治自由。

80. Outline

考到一题说是为了什么目的(learning?)要 outline text。 男声。音频一开始就提到要 outline, 不要 highlight, highlight 有各种不好。选项很直接, 我选的有 to outline 那个。其他干扰项还有 to highlight 之类的。

81. 冰川

关于冰川

- 1. 冰川面积在1500年到1800年上升/下降? (我听到是上升)。
- 2.19世纪到现在下降/稳定? 我听到是先下降, 最后稳定下降
- 3. 原因不明和温室效应有关/无关 (我听到是无关)。

具体记不清了, 但是4个选项都是围绕着时间点。

82. 疫苗

就是过去人们还是担心疫苗不安全, 所以分多次打没有那么有效的疫苗, 未来要努力减少注射次数

83. Power

说以前大家都觉得 power 是个不好的东西,不太愿意提起,但现在改变了,而且人的 power 还对 health 有好处 mentally, physically...;

有两个选项比较迷惑.. B和D, 而且选里有两个提到了 politics 方面的 power...

84. Leader

如果一个公司的 leader 太强势不让下属发表意见会导致什么后果,但是....(我走神了),只听到有提到 critical thinking。

85. Interesting Technology

一开始说很多人认为 tech。。。实际上从小学就可以学习了,简单语言告诉小朋友,这样他们也能做出 robot;又说以为是 boys' thing,其实女孩学了之后也喜欢,因为她们觉得自己也可以做到;最后强调 technology is creative。

记得两个选项: ① 围绕 technology is interesting, 不信的话 you can go to primary schools see those boys and girls; ②很多人觉得 technology is boys thing… but girls 也很感兴趣

86. Unemployment Rate

大概意思是一个经济学家做了调查发现囚犯在出狱之后他们的就业率会下降 an economist has a research on prisoners and finds that the prisoner's employment probability will decrease 然后说这个现象还会跟 unemployment rate 有关

87. Evolution

讲了生物的两种进化。第一个进化一直都在发生, all the time。上厕所的时候生物也在进行这种进化。第二种进化是创造历史的过程。

88. Panda

讲中国野生熊猫的数量,和中国大规模道路建设的关系

89. Heating System

视频题;一个 男的 在介绍一个他们公司的 heating system。上来就说 他是 这个公司的 ceo 然后 介绍 这个 heating system 可以 帮助 building 节约很多能源。选项通过他是不是 ceo 就能排出两个,然后 还有一个说 这个 system 只是给居住的 residential 的 building 用的 这个应该也排出(不确定)最后剩下一个,就是他是 ceo 在宣传他这个 heating system。

90. Solar Panel

讲 solar panel 和 solar thermal,先讲两个的定义,再讲两个的好处和坏处,最后讲很多人使用 solar panel, 因为它便宜。

91. green roof Melbourne

视频链接 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bt8H4w4V bU&t=100s

现在墨尔本逐渐开始有 green roof。并且 green roof 有非常多好处,比如为建筑节省能源;还可以像海绵一样为建筑吸收雨水;除此之外, extra green area 还有很多 social benefit,比如对人的精神与社交健康有好处。

第二段主要讲建立 green roof 需要什么条件

例如: require engineering understanding of the building; need camera; put soil up straight pipeline

文章的最后又重申了 green roof 的好处

92. Astronauts 宇航员的压力

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o0rwGJ2b U4 since 51s to 2'11s

I think we have mastered a lot of the physical problems that come along with space travel. But then psychologically we haven't really understood the amount of stress and strain that people are going to be under. Astronauts need to be o constant alert. Maintaining a stress response for a long period of time can lead to exhaustion, we also have problems with things like inter group conflicts. If you are put in a closed environment with a lot of other people, this can be very difficult. We also have problems with workload. They are asked to do too many experiments and they don't get enough own time. It can be very difficult for that individual to say, 'actually I have some thoughts of anxiety', or 'I'm starting to feel some elements of depression'. It can be easier to cover up those issues than actually be honest. These problems can lead into increases in human error. These are not big issues when you are on Earth, everybody makes these everyday slips, however if your doing that in a very risky environment, then that can have really adverse effects.

93. Ugly building 难看的建筑

It seems to me that architecture is very much something that causes us both pleasure and trouble. I live in the part of western London where I think many of the streets are, where I live are really really ugly, and this distresses me every time I walk to a supermarket or walk to a tube. I think why did they built that and with terribly without architecture. It last so long, and if you write a bad book or do a bad play, you know, I will be shocked when it be showed and then no one would suffer. A bad building has a serious impact for, could be hundreds of years on the people around it. And suppose the book arose a little bit from the frustration,

almost anger than there is so much bad architecture around. And then I realize if you talk about architecture, you will say why building are not more beautiful. Then you will say I can use such work as "beauty", that's a really arrogant word. And no one knows what beautiful is. It's all in the eye of beholder. I couldn't help but think that actually. Well, you know that we all attempt to agree that Rome is nice than Milkykings, and San Francisco has the edge of Frankfurt, so we can make that sort of generalization, surely they are somethings we can say about why a building work or why it doesn't. So the books really attempt to suggest why architecture works when it does and what might going to be wrong when it doesn't work.

94. Fluidity 细胞膜流动性

回忆 1: Bian, protein, 然后比较各种成分,有些比较 liquid 之类的。好像是说 cell membrane 里面 fat 多就更 liquid, protein 多就流动性差,然后讲了一下细胞膜的结构,有脂质 layer,有 protein 和碳水化合物。

回忆 2: 题讲 cell fluidity, 因为 cell 中的 fatty substance & protein 比例 的影响。。。。大概是讲 fatty acid 和 protein 是怎么在 cell membrane 之间流动,还有 symmetric 啥的

回忆 3: 还有一题讲 cell fluidity 细胞流动性,fat 多就更 liquid, protein 多就流动性差, 然后讲了一下细胞膜的结构, 有脂质 layer, 有 protein 和碳水化合物 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BWQCAsM-CF4 温度高流动性就好。 cholesterol [生化] 胆固醇, 作用是 buffer<缓冲器>, 低温高,高温差; 不饱和高,饱和低"