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Re-order Paragraphs

1. Car Accidents Ver.2 车祸-版本二

Road safety analyses of driver behavior have traditionally concentrated on the role of the male driver.

While this is in keeping with the fact that the majority of drivers involved in fatal crashes are male, the relative proportion of fatal crashes involving female drivers has been steadily increasing over many decades.

Thus, while virtually all drivers killed 45 years ago were male, the percentage of female driver fatalities had risen to 13% in 1970 and in recent years females have accounted for between 22% and 27% of all driver deaths.

In view of this situation, this report examines differences between male and female drivers in terms of travel characteristics, fatal crash risk, fatal crash characteristics and factors affecting injury outcome.

2. Green Area 绿色区域

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

The green area is located at

These areas are using for meeting.

General phone rule applies at here, and you can make your phone call as normal.

However, you have to keep phone silent all the time.

3. Voice higher than 5herz 声音高于 5 赫兹

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

A study showed man cannot hear voice higher than 5 hertz ...

To test this theory, xxx from Xxx University gathered 6 students ...

As in the previous study, the volunteers cannot hear any sound higher than 5 hertz

In thought of ... as this frequency is too high that ...

4. University Offer 录取通知书

If you can receive a lot of university offers.

You'd better have a visit to that school.

The important is there will be difference of what you see by visit and website.

The visit could help you to know teaching facilities, and the off campus accommodating place of your second year

5. Journalists 记者

Experts especially journalists, inevitably find difficult to be objective because of their culture background.

Journalists tried their best not to be biased.

However, including every aspects of an issue is as easy as calling for every candidate to participate in presidential debate.

Some aspects are not included in the reporting.

6. LADS 识字与爸爸

A University of Canberra student has launched the nation's first father-led literacy project, to encourage fathers to become more involved in their children's literacy.

Julia Bocking's Literacy and Dads (LADS) project aims to increase the number of fathers participating as literacy helpers in K-2 school reading programs at Queanbeyan Primary Schools.

Having worked as a literacy tutor with teenagers, Ms. Bocking saw the need for good attitudes towards reading to be formed early on – with the help of more male role models.

Teachers depend on parent helpers in the earlier school years, though research shows that nationally only five percent of these helpers are male, she said.

7. Aviation 航空

During the 1920s and 1930s great progress was made in the field of aviation, including the first transatlantic flight of Alcock and Brown in 1919, Charles Lindbergh's solo transatlantic flight.

In 1927, and Charles Kingsford Smith's transpacific flight the following year.

One of the most successful designs of this period was the Douglas DC-3, which became the first airliner to be profitable carrying passengers exclusively, starting the modern era of passenger airline service.

By the beginning of World War II, many towns and cities had built airports, and there were numerous qualified pilots available.

The war brought many innovations to aviation, including the first jet aircraft and the first liquid-fueled rockets.

8. E-waste Disposal Ver. 1 电子垃圾处理-版本一

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

Introduction: what is the progress from the year of ... compared to 30 years ago

List some specific home appliances

As well as computer,

In UK, the e-waste increases at a rate of 3-5 percent.

9. Time management of Employee 员工的时间管理

Because of great demand, more and more employees are putting themselves into the limit. They go to work very early, from 7:00 to 8:00.

And they went home very late, some even overwork.

Many managers find the employee's performance column is decreasing.

They (manager) should avoid this phenomenon because this is not good for the company.

10. SEPAHUA 塞帕华小镇

SEPAHUA, a ramshackle town on the edge of Peru's Amazon jungle, nestles in a pocket on the map where a river of the same name flows into the Urubamba.

That pocket denotes a tiny patch of legally logging land sandwiched between four natural reserves, all rich in mahogany and accessible from the town. Boundaries are on maps, says a local logger, maps are only in Lima, the capital.

In 2001 the government, egged on by WWF, a green group, tried to regulate logging in the relatively small part of the Peruvian Amazon where this is allowed.

It abolished the previous system of annual contracts.

Instead, it auctioned 40-year concessions to areas ruled off on a map, with the right to log 5% of the area each year. The aim was to encourage strict management plans and sustainable extraction.

11. Chimpanzees -version2 黑猩猩-版本二

A simple way to disprove this hypothesis (the Innateness Hypothesis) is to demonstrate that other species have the capacity to speak but for some reason simply have not developed speech.

A logical candidate for such a species is the chimpanzee, which shares 98.4% of the human genetic code.

Chimpanzees cannot speak because, unlike Homo sapiens, their vocal cords are located higher in their throats and cannot be controlled as delicately as human vocal cords.

It does not follow from their lack of speech, however, that chimpanzees are incapable of language. Perhaps they can acquire grammar like humans if they could only express it some other way.

The obvious alternative is sign language. All primates have extremely dexterous hands and sign language is a language.

12. Map 地图

For as long as I can remember, there has been a map in the ticket hall of Piccadilly Circus tube station supposedly showing night and day across the time zones of the world.

This is somewhat surprising given the London Underground's historic difficulty in grasping the concept of punctuality.

But this map has always fascinated me, and still does, even though it now seems very primitive.

This is because it chops the world up equally by longitude, without regard the reality of either political divisions or the changing seasons.

13. Weather in Delhi 德里的天气

Normally in Delhi, September is a month of almost equatorial fertility and the land seems refreshed and newly-washed.

But in the year of our arrival, after a parching summer, the rains had lasted for only three weeks.

As a result dust was everywhere and the city's trees and flowers all looked as if they had been lightly sprinkled with talcum powder.

Nevertheless the air was still sticky with damp-heat, and it was in a cloud of perspiration that we began to unpack

14. Certification 认证

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

In the last 25 year, the area of forest decreased significantly.

As a result, governments pay high attention to certify something.

These policies and certifications (provide specific methods of tracking.

The purpose of such policy is to provide the bar coding for tracing.

15. Fruit intake 水果的摄入量

Fruit and vegetable intake is important for the prevention of future chronic disease. So it's important to know whether intakes of teens are approaching national objectives for fruit and vegetable consumption.

Larson and colleagues from the University of Minnesota undertook the study to examine whether or not teens in the state were increasing their intake of fruits and vegetables.

The study gathered information about fruit and vegetable intake among 944 boys and 1.161 girls in 1999 and again in 2004.

Teens in middle adolescence are eating fewer fruits and vegetables than in 1999. Larson and colleagues found. 5. This is giving us the message that we need new and enhanced efforts to increase fruit and vegetable intake that we haven't been doing in the past.

16. Jet stream 喷流

Jet stream, narrow, swift currents or tubes of air fond at heights ranging from 7 to 8 miles above the surface of the earth.

They are caused by great temperature differences between adjacent air masses.

Instead of moving along a straight line, the jet stream flows in a wavelike fashion; the waves propagate eastward (in the Northern Hemisphere) at speeds considerably slower than the wind speed itself.

Since the progress of an airplane is aided or impeded depending on whether tail winds or head winds are encountered.

In the Northern Hemisphere the jet stream is sought by eastbound aircraft, in order to gain speed and save fuel, and avoided by westbound aircraft.

17. Mail Delivery: Lindbergh 邮件传递：林德伯格

After finishing first in his pilot training class, Lindbergh took his first job as the chief pilot of an airmail route operated by Robertson Aircraft Co. of Lambert Field in St. Louis, Missouri.

He flew the mail in a de Havilland DH-4 biplanes to Springfield, Illinois, Peoria and Chicago.

During his tenure on the mail route, he was renowned for delivering the mail under any circumstances.

After a crash, he even salvaged bags of mail from his burning aircraft and immediately phoned Alexander Varney, Peoria's airport manager, to advise him to send a truck.

18. Meeting 会议

People always think it's easy to organize a meeting; however, there are many potentials can hinder the starting time.

This is especially true when employees are working with a large number of partners.

Employees may meet troubles such as contacting and organizing a date and time, arranging accommodation, etc.

In addition, sometimes you have to find children facility or other health care for the meeting participants.

19. Sherbet powder 冰冻果子露粉

A reaction that needs some type of energy to make it go is said to be endothermic. It takes in energy.

For example, the sherbet you used for the chapter problem on page 25 is a mixture of baking soda and citric acid.

When it is mixed with water in your mouth an endothermic reaction occurs, taking heat energy from your mouth and making it feel cooler.

Another example of an endothermic reaction is seen with the cold packs used by athletes to treat injuries. These packs usually consist of a plastic bag containing ammonium nitrate dissolves in the water.

This process is endothermic-taking heat energy from the surroundings and cooling the injured part of your body. In this way the cold pack acts like an ice pack.

20. History of Religion 宗教的历史

My study of the history of religion has revealed that human beings are spiritual animals. Indeed, there is a case for arguing that Homo sapiens are also Homo religiosus.

Men and women started to worship gods as soon as they became recognisably human; they created religions at the same time as they created works of art.

This was not simply because they wanted to propitiate powerful forces.

These early faiths expressed the wonder and mystery that seems always to have been an essential component of the human experience of this beautiful yet terrifying world.

21. Monash student 蒙纳士大学学生

Mechanical engineering student Ne Tan is spending the first semester of this year studying at the University of California, Berkeley as part of the Monash Abroad program.

Ne (Tan), an international student from Shanghai, China, began her Monash journey at Monash College in October 2006.

There she completed a diploma that enabled her to enter Monash University as a second- year student.

Now in her third year of study, the Monash Abroad program will see her complete four units of study in the US before returning to Australia in May 2009.

22. Arcelor-Mittal Takeover 阿赛洛·米塔尔 收购

It was taken over by Mittal, a Dutch-registered company run from London by its biggest single shareholder, Lakshmi Mittal, an Indian who started his first business in Indonesia.

The takeover battle raged for six months before Arcelor's bosses finally listened to shareholders who wanted the board to accept Mittal's third offer.

The story tells us two things about European business, both positive.

First, shareholder activism is increasing in a continent where until recently it was depressingly rare.

Second, and more important, the Arcelor Mittal deal demonstrates Europe's deepening integration into the global economy.

23. A requirement of Humanities 104 人文学科 104 的要求

A requirement of Humanities 104 is to write a persuasive paper on a topic of your choice.

The topic you choose should be supported by a range of sources.

The source should be cited under APA guidelines, and the final draft should be written in APA styles.

The final draft is due one week before the final exam.

24. Good Listener 好的倾听者

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

In the lecture, you should to be a good listener.

To be a good listener, you should take notes.

For these you take, you should reconstruct and add details to your notes.

After adding notes, this would help you with revising and expertising.

25. Exploratory urge 探索性冲动

All animals have a strong exploratory urge, but for some it is more crucial than others.

It depends on how specialized they have become during the course of evolution.

If they have put all their effort into the perfection of one survival trick, they do not bother so much with the general complexities of the world around them.

So long as the ant eater has its ants and the koala bear is gum leaves, then they are satisfied and the living is easy.

The non-specialists, however, the opportunities of the animal world, can never afford to relax.

26. Battle with enemy 与敌人斗争

With regard to defense, the purpose of the military is to defend the nation and be prepared to do battle with its enemy.

How do you do battle with your enemy?

The idea is to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, and depending upon the economic foundation, that productive capacity is different in each case.

So in the agrarian era, if you need to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, what you want to do is burn his fields, or if you're really vicious, salt them.

But in the industrial era destroying the enemy's productive capacity means bombing the factories which are located in the cities.

Now in the information era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means destroying the information infrastructure.

27. Mind wandering 心不在焉

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

This is a research about wandering, sampling from age between ... and ... to do the research.

The first groups are asked to press the bottom if taking breathe or clicking if a letter popping up in the computer and the scientists then record their memory capacity...

After the experiment, the scientists ask them whether they wander or concentrate...

This is how they checked...are well understood.

28. Study Overseas 海外学习

All over the world students are changing countries for their university studies.

They don't all have the same reasons for going or for choosing a particular place to study.

They may choose a university because of its interesting courses or perhaps because they like the country and its language.

Some students go overseas because they love travel.

Whatever the reason, thousands of students each year make their dreams of a university education come true.

29. Mario de Andrade 马里奥·德·安德拉德

Early in 1938, Mario de Andrade, the municipal secretary of culture here, dispatched a four-member Folklore Research Mission to the northeastern hinterlands of Brazil on a similar mission.

The intention was to record as much music as possible as quickly as possible, before encroaching influences like radio and cinema began transforming the region's distinctive culture.

They recorded whoever and whatever seemed to be interesting: piano carriers, cowboys, beggars, voodoo priests, quarry workers, fishermen, dance troupes and even children at play.

But the Brazilian mission's collection ended up languishing in vaults here.

30. New Energy 新能源

Many countries are suffering a shortage of scholars of new energy.

Especially engineers about new energy.

With the climate change, the money distributed in energy research will double.

Become an engineer not only means more opportunities in their career but will gain more money in their research.

31. Persuaded by information 说服的信息

In his fascinating book Carbon Detox, George Marshall argues that people are not persuaded by information.

Our views are formed by the views of the people with whom we mix.

Of the narratives that might penetrate these circles, we are more likely to listen to those which offer us some reward.

He proposes that instead of arguing for sacrifice, environmentalists should show where the rewards might lie. We should emphasize the old-fashioned virtues of uniting in the face of a crisis, of resourcefulness and community action.

32. University of Otago Centre 奥塔哥中心大学

University of Otago Center of International Health co-directors Professor Philip Hill and Professor John Crump share a view that global health is a multidisciplinary activity.

In their work - from Tanzania to the Gambia, from Myanmar to Indonesia and beyond -they tap into a wide range of expertise from across the University, including clinicians, microbiologists and molecular microbiologists, public health experts, economists and mathematicians.

They have also forged relationships and collaborations with research and aid agencies around the world.

For the past seven years Professor Philip Hill has been part of a collaborative tuberculosis research project in Indonesia, with the University of Padjadjaran in Bandung, West Java, undertaking European Commission-funded research into the causative links between infectious and non-communicable diseases in this case tuberculosis (TB) and diabetes mellitus.

33. Foreign Aid 对外援助

But beginning in the 1990s, foreign aid had begun to slowly improve.

Scrutiny by the news media shamed many developed countries into curbing their bad practices.

Today, the projects of organizations like the World Bank are meticulously inspected by watchdog groups.

Although the system is far from perfect, it is certainly more transparent than it was when foreign aid routinely helped ruthless dictators stay in power.

34. Accounting System 会计系统

Are there any systems that can measure the Accounting system?

Well, there is accounting software describes a type of application software that records and processes accounting transactions within functional modules such as accounts payable, accounts receivable, payroll, and trial balance.

This enables the access anywhere at any time with any device which is Internet enabled, or may be desktop based. It varies greatly in its complexity and cost.

These tools combine together to provide quality customer service and create a climate of confidence, a customer service strategy that helps meet the specific needs.

35. Electronic transactions 电子交易

Cash transactions offer both privacy and anonymity as it does not contain information that can be used to identify the parties nor the transaction history.

Moreover, money is worth what it is because we have come to accept it.

The whole structure of traditional money is built on faith and so will electronic money have to be.

Electronic transactions are happening in closed group networks and Internet. Electronic commerce is one of the most important aspects of Internet to emerge.

To support e-commerce, we need effective payment systems and secure communication channels and data integrity.

36. Wal-Mart 沃尔玛

Wal-Mart's core shoppers are running out of money much faster than a year ago due to rising gasoline prices, and the retail giant is worried, CEO Mike Duke said Wednesday.

We're seeing core consumers under a lot of pressure, Duke said at an event in New York. There's no doubt that rising fuel prices are having an impact.

Wal-Mart shoppers, many of whom live paycheck to paycheck, typically shop in bulk at the beginning of the month when their paychecks come in.

Lately, they're running out of money at a faster clip, he said.

Purchases are really dropping off by the end of the month even more than last year, Duke said. This end-of-month [purchases] cycle is growing to be a concern.

37. IT Innovation in India 印度信息技术创新

Innovation in India is as much due to entrepreneurialism as it is to IT skills, says Arun Maria, chairman of Boston Consulting Group in India.

Indian businessmen have used IT to create new business models that enable them to provide services in a more cost-effective way. This is not something that necessarily requires expensive technical research.

He suggests the country's computer services industry can simply outsource research to foreign universities if the capability is not available locally.

This way, I will have access to the best scientists in the world without having to produce them myself, says Mr Maria.

38. Carbon Pricing in Canada 加拿大的碳价格

There is a growing consensus that, if serious action is to be taken to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Canada, a price must be applied to those emissions.

There are, however, challenges associated with the political acceptability of carbon pricing.

If Canada implements a carbon price on its own, there are worries that Canadian factories will relocate to other countries to avoid the regulation.

Even if other countries act in concert with Canada to price carbon, the effects will be uneven across sectors, and lobbying efforts by relatively more-affected sectors might threaten the political viability of the policy.

39. Were We Really Up to the Challenge? 我们真的准备好迎接挑战了吗?

During the school year, we had the benefit of being both unaccountable and omnipotent.

We could engage in impassioned debates about how as chief executive of a certain company we would have done this, or if we had been the banker on that deal we would have structured it like that.

Insulated from the consequences of such decisions, and privy to all critical information about the case, we were able to solve complex business problems with relative ease.

We knew that once we began our internships, this would no longer be the case.

The information would be more nebulous and the outcomes of our decisions would be unpredictable.

So in approaching this impending summer period, what lingered in the back of our minds was a collectively felt, unspeakable thought: "Were we really up to the challenge?"

40. Rail Profile 铁路概况

Early rails were used on horse drawn wagon way, originally with wooden rails, but from the 1760s using strap-iron rails, which consisted of thin strips of cast iron fixed onto wooden rails.

These rails were too fragile to carry heavy loads, but because the initial construction cost was less, this method was sometimes used to quickly build an inexpensive rail line.

However, the long-term expense involved in frequent maintenance outweighed any savings.

These were superseded by cast iron rails that were flanged and with the wagon wheels flat.

An early proponent of this design was Benjamin Outram. His partner William Jessop preferred the use of edge rails in 1789 where the wheels were flanged and, over time, it was realized that this combination worked better.

The first steel rails were made in 1857 by Robert Forester Mushet, who laid them at Derby station in England. Steel is a much stronger material, which steadily replaced iron for use on railway rail and allowed much longer lengths of rails to be rolled.

41. Neutron Scattering Summer School 中子散射暑期学校

The Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering will be holding the eleventh neutron summer school at Chalk River on May 8 – 13, 2011.

The aim of the school is to cover a wide range of topics associated with thermal neutron scattering, including powder diffraction, stress analysis, texture, reflectometry, and small-angle neutron scattering together with the underlying theory associated with neutron scattering.

The theory will be presented in a way that should be understood by people in any of these fields.

For more information, see the Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering's Neutron Summer School.

42. A \$300-House 300 美元的房子

When Vijay Govindarajan and Christian Sarkar wrote a blog entry on Harvard Business Review in August 2010 mooted the idea of a \$300-house for they were merely expressing a suggestion.

Of course, the idea we present here is an experiment, wrote Prof Govindarajan, a professor of international business at the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth and Mr. Sarkar, a marketing consultant who works on environmental issues an almost apologetic disclaimer for having such a far-out idea.

Who could create a house for \$300 and if it was possible, why hadn't it been done before?

Nonetheless, they closed their blog with a challenge: We ask chief executives, governments, NGOs, foundations

43. An underperforming company 一家经营不善的公司

Take an underperforming company.

Add some generous helpings of debt, a few spoonful of management incentives and trim all the fat.

Leave to cook for five years and you have a feast of profits.

That has been the recipe for private-equity groups during the past 200 years.

44. Scientific Dishonesty 科学不端

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

I think, we should be wary of the reporting of science-it is often over-dramatized in order to secure an audience- but not of science itself.

Of course, there are rare extremely scientific dishonesties, which will be seized upon by the news organizations.

The role of science in modern society remains valuable.

Mobile phones, for example, can cause incidents if drivers insist on talking on the phone instead of looking at roads.

But no one would argue that mobile phones cannot help to make a phone call when we are in a crisis.

45. Reading 阅读

Humans appear to be the only species which is able to translate their communication into another medium, and in this case the medium provides a semi-durable record of the elements of the communication.

So reading is a very special ability that we have.

Reading also is special because, unlike language, most children have to be taught to read, write and spell.

So though we may be predisposed to being able to read and usually have the abilities necessary to master reading, it is something that most of us only accomplish through the direct help of others

Maybe they do not know the purpose of a tutorial.

They think it is like a small lecture where the tutor gives them information.

Even if students do know what a tutorial is for, there can be other reasons why they keep quiet.

46. Hip hop 嘻哈

Hip hop emerged as a reaction to the gang culture and violence of the South Bronx in the 1970s, and daily experiences of poverty, racism, exclusion, crime, violence, and neglect.

It necessarily embodies and values resilience, understanding, community and social justice.

Without these, Hip Hop culture would never have been, and it is because these values remain at its core that Hip Hop is such a powerful agent of positive social change around the world.

Yet, the hip hop project is not yet free from these difficult circumstances.

47. The glow worms 萤火虫

The Newnes railroad was closed in 1932 after 25 years of shipping oil shale.

The rails were pulled out of the 600-meter tunnel, which had been bored through the sandstone in the Wollemi National Park, and the tunnel was left to its own devices.

For Newnes, that meant becoming home to thousands and thousands of glow worms.

The glow worm is a catch-all name for the bioluminescent larvae of various species, in this case, the *Arachnocampa richardsae*, a type of fungus gnat. Found in massive numbers in caves, the fungus gnat larvae cling to the rocky walls of the abandoned tunnel and hunt with long, glowing strings of sticky mucus.

48. Technology Revolution 科技革命

Sometime about a million and a half years ago, some forgotten genius of the hominid world did an unexpected thing. He (or very possibly she) took one stone and carefully used it to shape another.

The result was a simple teardrop-shaped hand-axe, but it was the world's first piece of advanced technology.

It was so superior to existing tools that soon others were following the inventor's lead and making hand-axes of their own.

Eventually whole societies existed that seemed to do little else.

49. Experiment on calves 针对小牛犊的实验

To gauge optimism and pessimism, the researchers set up an experiment involving 22 calves.

Before they started the experiment, they trained the calves to understand which of their choices would lead to a reward.

In the training, each calf entered a small pen and found a wall with five holes arranged in a horizontal line, two-and-a-half feet apart.

The hole at one end contained milk from a bottle, while the hole at the opposite end contained only an empty bottle and delivered a puff of air in calves' faces.

The calves learned quickly which side of the pen held the milk reward.

50. Feed the world 供养全世界

We'll likely have two billion more mouths to feed by mid-century — more than nine billion people.

But sheer population growth isn't the only reason we'll need more food.

The spread of prosperity across the world, especially in China and India, is driving an increased demand for meat, eggs, and dairy, boosting pressure to grow more corn and soybeans to feed more cattle, pigs, and chickens.

If these trends continue, the double whammy of population growth and richer diets will require us to roughly double the amount of crops we grow by 2050.

51. European Union 欧盟

The European Union has two big fish problems.

One is that, partly as a result of its failure to manage them properly, its own fisheries can no longer meet European demand.

More importantly, its governments won't confront their fishing lobbies and decommission all the surplus boats.

The EU has tried to solve both problems by sending its fishermen to West Africa. Since 1979 it has struck agreements with the government of Senegal, granting our fleets access to its waters.

As a result, Senegal's marine ecosystem has started to go the same way as ours.

Fill in the blanks

拖拽

1. Work-ready international students 准备工作的国际学生

Work-ready international students are providing greater options for local employers who are having difficulties **finding** local staff due to **high** employment rates and ongoing labor shortages. International students in accounting and information technology take part in a yearlong program **consisting** of classroom work and practical experience, which provides them with **valuable** skills, industry contacts and a working **knowledge** of Australian workplaces.

选项:

finding, founding, managing, **high**, low, **consisting**, consists, **valuable**, precious, **knowledge**, experience

2. The gray wolf 灰狼

After an absence of more than 50 years, the gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) once again runs beneath the night skies of Yellowstone National Park. At 3: 45 pm on March 21st 1995, the first of three groups of gray wolves (also known as the timber wolf) were released from **fenced** acclimation pens at Crystal Creek within Yellowstone National Park. The wolf release plan, **involved** in an environmental impact statement (EIS) in 1992-1994, is to restore wolves to Yellowstone and central Idaho by establishing experimental populations of gray wolves in both areas. The goal for Yellowstone is to establish 10 packs wolves reproducing in the area for three **consecutive** years by the year 2002. Restoring wolves to Yellowstone is in keeping with national park goals to perpetuate all native species and their natural interactions with their environment. As with other park wildlife programs, management emphasizes **minimizing** human impact on natural animal population dynamics. Yellowstone National Park is a wilderness and wildlife refuge in the United States.

选项:

fenced, separate, **involved**, resulted, **consecutive**, **minimizing**, forced, cutting, following

3. Higher Education Qualifications 高等教育学历

Higher education qualifications provide a substantial **advantage** in the labor market. Higher education graduates are less likely to be **unemployed** and tend to have **higher** incomes than those without such qualifications. Having a highly educated workforce can also lead to increased productivity and innovation and make Australia more **competitive** in the global market.

选项:

aggressive, **higher**, weakness, lower, **competitive**, **unemployed**, **advantage**, recruited

4. Teenage daughter 少女

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."

选项:

development, developing, explored, chemical, adult, respectively, **sharp**, contact, **exploring**, **unique**, **adolescent**, **at the same time**

5. Shark's Personalities 鲨鱼的性格

Down the road, the study authors write, a better understanding of sharks' **personalities** may help scientists learn more about what drives their choice of things like prey and **habitat**. Some sharks are shy, and some are outgoing; some are **adventurous**, and some prefer to stick close to what they know, information that could prove useful in making sense of larger species-wide behaviour **patterns**. But unfortunately for misadventure-prone clown fish everywhere, all of them, save for a handful of animated Disney exceptions, still see fish as food, not friends.

选项:

personalities, habits, dangerous, **habitat**, **patterns**, habitat, inhabitants, traits, extrovert, **adventurous**

6. Omniscience 无所不知

Omniscience may be a foible of men, but it is not so of books. Knowledge, as Johnson said, is of two **kinds**, you may know a thing yourself, and you may know where to find it. Now the amount which you may actually know yourself must, at its best, be limited, but what you may know of the **sources** of information may, with proper training, become almost boundless. And here come the **value** and use of reference books—the working of one book in connection with another—and applying your own **intelligence** to both. By this means we get as near to that omniscient volume which tells everything as ever we shall get, and although the single volume or work which tells everything does not exist, there is a vast number of reference books in existence, knowledge and proper use of which is essential to every intelligent person. Necessary as I believe reference books to be, they can easily be made to be **contributory** to idleness, and too mechanical a use should not be made of them.

选项:

sorts, **sources**, importance, **value**, origins, intellectual, **intelligence**, expense, originalities, **kinds**, smartness, contributed, price, devoted, **contributory**

7. Colorful Poison Frogs 彩色毒蛙

Colorful poison frogs in the Amazon owe their great **diversity** to ancestors that leapt into the region from the Andes Mountains several times during the last 10 million years, a new study from The University of Texas at Austin suggests. This is the first study to show that the Andes have been a **major** source of diversity for the Amazon basin, one of the largest **reservoirs** of biological diversity on Earth. The finding runs **counter** to the idea that Amazonian diversity is the result of evolution only within the **tropical** forest itself. “Basically, the Amazon basin is a melting pot for South American frogs,” says graduate student Juan Santos, lead author of the study. “Poison frogs there have come from multiple places of origin, notably the Andes Mountains, over many millions of years. We have shown that you cannot understand Amazonian biodiversity by looking only in the **basin**. Adjacent regions have played a major role.”

选项:

reservoirs, essential, **major**, **diversity**, accordant, **basin**, **tropical**, **counter**, territories, rain

8. Writing style 书写风格

Learning to write well in college means learning (or re-learning) how to write clearly and plainly. 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 in **competent** hands complexity can take 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 sentence **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**.

选项:

abandoning, demonstrating, **strive**, **slave**, **focus**, **competent**, composing, **baseline**, **conveying**, pay, struggle, light, ultimately, person, **altogether**, full

9. Neuroscientists 神经学家

We now know through the work of neuroscientists that the human brain is wired to mimic other people, and this mimicry involves actual involuntary physiological **experience** in the observer.

Human beings **tend to imitate** actions that they see. Physiologically, our brains include mirror neurons, which **react** to actions that are seen as if we are doing the action ourselves. It is largely an unconscious and automatic experience. When we hear people speak, observe their vocal **nuances** (细微差别), watch their posture, gestures, and facial expressions, etc, neural networks in our brains are stimulated by the “shared representations” generating feelings within us that **reflect** the experience of those we are observing.

选项:

experience, nonsense, feeling, **tend to**, display, aim, **imitate**, **react**, **nuances**, differences, moderate, **reflect**

10. Jupiter's moon Europa 木星木卫二

Scientists preparing for NASA's proposed Jupiter icy Moons Orbiter believe that Jupiter's moons Europa may be a corrosive mixture of acid and peroxide. Thus, it may not be the **ideal** place for life to exist as was thought possibly to be the case. **Virtually**, all the information we have about Europa comes from the spacecraft Galileo, which completed its mission to study. **Although** the general perception of Europa is of a frozen crust of water ice harboring a salty subterranean ocean kilometre below, researchers studying the most **recent** measurements say light reflected from the moons icy surface bears the spectral fingerprints of hydrogen peroxide and strong acids, **however**, they accept that it could just be a thin surface dusting and might not come from the ocean below.

选项:

ideal, **recent**, ideally, **virtually**, actually, **although**, whereas, **however**, thus

11. Health professionals 健康专家

People who visit health professionals tend to be older than the **general** population, because illness increases with age. However, the **proportion** of the population who visited complementary health **therapists** was highest between the ages 25 and 64 years. The lower rates for people aged 65 years and over **contrasted** with the rate of visits to other health professionals which increased steadily with increasing age. The reasons for this difference might include lower levels of **acceptance** of complementary therapies by older people. Alternatively, older people may have different treatment priorities than do younger people because their health on average is worse while their incomes are generally lower.

选项:

acceptance, ordinary, **proportion**, independence, **contrasted**, majority, elder, health, **therapists**, doctors, controlled, **general**

12. Children skip school 逃学儿童

Children who skip school are increasingly on family holidays, government figures revealed today. **Fewer** children played truant this spring term compared with the spring term last year. Children missed 3m unauthorized days of school last term, compared with 3.7m days of school in the same period last year.

But a **hardcore** group of truants - 6% of the school population - who account for more than three-quarters of all those on unauthorized absence, are more likely to be on a family holiday than they were in the same **period** last year.

Some 1.2% of all absence was for family holidays not **agreed** by their school last term, compared with 0.9% for the same term last year. More than 60% of all absences were for illness, the same figure as last year.

选项:

hardcore, discussed, **fewer**, **agreed**, way, **period**, most

13. Study space 学习环境

You can study anywhere. Obviously, some places are **better** than others. Libraries, study lounges or private rooms are best. Above all, the place you choose to study should not be **distracting**. Distractions can **build up**, and the first thing you know, you're out of time and out of luck. Make choosing a good physical environment a **part** of your study **habits**.

选项:

establish, attracting, **part**, **better**, show, member, **habits**, traditions, **distracting**, **build up**

14. Volcanoes 火山

Volcanoes blast more than 100 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere every year but the gas is usually **harmless**. When a volcano erupts, carbon dioxide spreads out into the atmosphere and isn't **concentrated** in one spot. But sometimes the gas gets trapped **underground** under enormous pressure. If it escapes to the surface in a dense **cloud**, it can push out oxygen-rich air and become deadly.

选项:

cloud, focused, **concentrated**, dangerous, **harmless**, **underground**, aimed, air, harmful, atmosphere, underwater

15. Science Warn Global Warming 科学警告我们全球变暖

You may well ask why science did not warn us of global warming sooner; I think that there are several reasons. We were from the 1970s until the end of the century **distracted by** the important global problem of stratospheric **ozone** depletion, which we knew was manageable. We threw all our efforts into it and succeeded but had little time to spend on climate change. Climate science was also neglected because twentieth-century science failed to **recognize** the true nature of Earth as a **responsive** self-regulating entity. Biologists were so carried away by Darwin's great vision that they failed to see that living things were tightly coupled to their material environment and that evolution concerns the whole Earth system with living organisms an **integral** part of it. Earth is not the Goldilocks planet of the solar system sitting at the right place for life. It was in this favourable state some two billion years ago but now our planet has to work hard, against ever increasing heat from the Sun, to keep itself **habitable**. We have chosen the worst of times to add to its difficulties.

选项:

focusing on, **ozone**, **integral**, **responsive**, **recognize**, alive, **distracted by**, **habitable**, decide

16. Civil society and the market 民间社会与市场

For too long we have held preconceived notions of 'the' market and 'the' state that were seemingly independent of local societies and cultures. The debate about civil society ultimately is about how culture, market and state **relate** to each other. Concern about civil society, however, is not only relevant to central and eastern Europe and the developing world. It is very much of **interest to** the European Union as well. The Civil Dialogue Initiated by the Commission in the 1990s was a first attempt by the EU to give the

institutions of society - and not only governments and businesses-a voice at the policy-making tables in Brussels. The EU, like other international institutions, has a long way to go in trying to **accommodate** the frequently divergent interests of non-governmental organizations and citizen groups. There is increasing **recognition** that international and national governments have to open up to civil society institutions.

选项:

accommodate, adjust, adapt, definition, **recognition**, fun, **relate**, attach, **interest to**

17. The wholeness of thought 思想的整体性

The writer-or, for that matter, the speaker conceives his thought whole, as a unity, but must express it in a line of words; the reader- or listener-must take this line of symbols and from it **reconstruct** the original wholeness of thought. There is **little** difficulty in conversation, because the listener receives innumerable cues from the physical expressions of the speaker; there is a dialogue, and the listener can **cut** in at any time. The advantage of group discussion is that people can overcome linear sequence of words by **converging** on ideas from different directions; which makes for wholeness of thought. But the reader is confronted by line upon line of printed symbols, without benefits of physical **tone** and emphasis or the possibility of dialogue or discussion.

选项:

much, **tone**, **converging**, **little**, concentrating, **reconstruct**, reshape, **cut**, get, intonation

18. Tokyo's Skytree 东京晴空塔

Team Lab's digital mural at the entrance to Tokyo's Skytree, one of the world's monster skyscrapers, is 40 meters long and immensely detailed. But **however** massive this form of digital art becomes-and it's a form subject to rampant inflation-Inoko's theories about seeing is based on more modest and often pre-digital sources. An early devotee of comic books and cartoons (no surprises there), then computer games, he recognized when he started to look at traditional Japanese art that all those forms had something **in common**: something about the way they captured space. In his discipline of physics, Inoko had been taught that photographic lenses, **along with** the conventions of western art were the logical way of transforming three dimensions into two, conveying the real world on to a flat surface. **But** Japanese traditions employed "a different spatial logic", as he said in an interview last year with j-collabo.org, which is "uniquely Japanese".

选项:

however, therefore, different, **in common**, similar, **along with**, **but**, so

19. Fiction and Life 小说与生活

The precise relationship between fiction and life has been debated extensively. **Most** modern critics agree that, whatever its apparent factual content or verisimilitude, fiction is finally to be regarded as a structured Imitation of life and should not be confused with a literal **transcription** of life itself. While fiction is a work of the imagination rather than **reality**, it can also be based closely on real events, sometimes experienced by the author. In a work of fiction, the author is not the same **as** the narrator, the voice that tells the story. Authors maintain a distance from their characters. Sometimes that distance is obvious for instance, if a male

writer tells a story from the point of view of a female character. Other times it is not so obvious, especially if we know something of the author's life and there are clear connections between the story and the author's life. The writer of fiction is free to choose his or her subject matter and is free to invent, select, and **arrange** fictional elements to **achieve** his or her purpose. The elements of fiction are the different components that make up a work of fiction. All literature explores a theme or significant truth expressed in various elements such as character, plot, setting, point of view, style, and tone that are essential and specific to each work of fiction. **All** of these elements bind a literary work into a consistent whole and give it unity. Understanding these elements can help the reader gain insight **about** life, human motives, and experience. Such insight is one of the principal **aims** of an effective work of fiction; when readers are **able** to perceive it, they develop a sense of literary judgment that is capable of enriching their lives. The following sections describe elements that should be considered in the **analysis** of fiction.

选项:

move, **reality**, **most**, **all**, **arrange**, for, **transcription**, **achieve**, rationality, **as**, complete, **about**, **aims**, **able**, **analysis**

20. Classical music in Shanghai 上海古典音乐

Away from the rumble of Shanghai's highways and the cacophony of the shopping districts, stroll down side streets filled with rows of tall **brick** houses. In the early evening or on a weekend morning, you'll hear the **sound** of classical music **drifting** from a piano, played by a 10-year old or a grandmother in her seventies. **Wander** down another alley toward drab **skyscrapers** and you'll hear Beethoven or Mozart flowing from a violin, or perhaps a cello, accordion or flute. In China, classical music is **booming** as mightily as the 1812 Overture. It's fortissimo in Shanghai, home to China's oldest orchestra, forte in Beijing and other lively cities, and on a crescendo in farther-flung areas. Commanding ¥100-200 (\$12.50-\$25) per hour, private music teachers in Shanghai can readily earn more than five times the average per capita monthly income.

选项:

brick, **skyscrapers**, **drifting**, **wander**, **sound**, voice, **booming**, plummeting, climb, playing, tempo

21. Psychology 心理学

Psychology as a subject of study has largely developed in the West since the late nineteenth century. During this period there has been an emphasis on scientific thinking. Because of this emphasis, there have been many scientific studies in psychology which **explore** different aspects of human nature. These include studies into how biology (physical factors) influence human experience, how people use their **senses** (touch, taste, smell, sight and hearing) to get to know the world, how people develop, why people behave in certain ways, how memory works, how people develop language, how people **understand** and think about the world, what motivates people, why people have emotions and how personality develops. These scientific **investigations** all contribute to an understanding of human nature.

选项:

explore, find, **senses**, feelings, **understand**, perform, behave, **investigations**, findings

22. The sun and the moon 太阳和月亮

From the time of the very earliest civilizations man has wondered about the world he lives in, about how it was created and about how it will end. In these distant times the sun was seen to make its daily **journey** across the sky. At night the moon appeared. Every new night the moon waxed or waned a little and on a few nights it did not appear at all. At night the great dome of the heavens was dotted with tiny specks of light. They **became** known as the stars. It was thought that every star in the heavens had its own purpose and that the **secrets** of the universe could be discovered by making a study of them. It was well known that there were wandering stars, they appeared in different nightly positions against their neighbors and they became known as planets. It took centuries; in fact it took millennia, for man to **determine** the true nature of these wandering stars and to evolve a model of the world to accommodate them and to **predict** their positions in the sky.

选项:

secret, **determine**, assume, **predict**, **secrets**, seemed, **became**, **journey**

23. Steven Pinker 史蒂文·平克

Steven Pinker, a cognitive psychologist best known for his book “The Language Instinct”, has called music “auditory cheesecake, an exquisite confection crafted to tickle the sensitive spots of at least six of our mental faculties.” If it **vanished** from our species, he said, “The rest of our lifestyle would be **virtually** unchanged.” Others have argued that, on the **contrary**, music, along with art and literature, is part of what makes people human; its absence would have a brutalizing effect. Philip Ball, a British science writer and an avid music enthusiast, comes down somewhere in the middle. He says that music is ingrained in our auditory, cognitive and motor functions. We have a music **instinct** as much as a language instinct, and could not rid ourselves of it if we tried.

选项:

sense, **virtually**, **vanished**, contrast, remained, **instinct**, **contrary**

24. Sociology 社会学

Sociology is, in very basic terms, the study of human societies. In this respect, it is usually **classed** as one of the social sciences (along with **subjects** like psychology) and was **established** as a **subject** in the late 18th century (through the work of people like the French writer Augusta Comte). However, the subject has only really gained **acceptance** as an academic subject in the 20th century through the work of writers such as Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Talcott Parsons (names that will be visited throughout this course). One name that you may have heard of-Karl Marx (the founder of modern Communism)-has probably done more to stimulate people's interest in the subject than anyone else, even though he lived and wrote (1818-1884) in a period before sociology became fully established as an academic discipline. Sociology therefore, has a reasonably long history of development, (150-200 years) **although** in Britain it has only been in the last 30-40 years that sociology as an examined subject in the education system has achieved a level of importance equivalent to, or above, most of the other subjects it impossible to study.

选项:

classes, **classed**, designed, **subjects**, projects, established, set, **subject**, course, **acceptance**, tolerance, **although**, but

25. Most Respected Companies 最受尊敬的企业

Look at the recent Most Respected Companies survey by the Financial Times. Who are the most respected companies and business leaders at the **current** time? Rather predictably they are Jack Welch and General Electric, and Bill Gates, and Microsoft. **Neither** has achieved their world class status **through** playing nice. Welch is still remembered for the brutal downsizing he led his business through and for the environmental pollution incidents and prosecutions Microsoft has had one of the **highest** profile cases of bullying market dominance of recent times- and Gates has been able to **achieve** the financial status where he can choose to give lots of money away by being ruthless in business.

选项:

current, past, **neither**, either, both, **through**, by, **highest**, biggest, **achieve**, finish

26. Concept of Culture 文化的概念

Many people today think of culture in the way that it was thought of in Europe during the 18th and early 19th centuries. This **concept** of culture reflected inequalities within European societies and their colonies around the world. This understanding of culture equates culture with civilization and contrasts both with nature or non-civilization. According to this understanding of culture, some countries are more civilized than others, and some people are more cultured than others. Anything that doesn't FIT into this category is labeled as chaos or anarchy. From this perspective, culture is closely tied to cultivation, which is the progressive refinement of human **behavior**.

In practice, culture referred to elite goods and activities such as haute cuisine, high fashion or haute couture, museum-caliber art and classical music. The word cultured referred to people who knew about and took part in these activities. For example, someone who used culture in this sense might **argue** that classical music is more refined than music by working-class people, such as jazz or the indigenous music traditions of aboriginal peoples.

选项:

behavior, idea, **argue**, **concept**, results, state, thought, insist

27. Sea turtle hatch light pollution 光污染对海龟的影响

The widespread use of artificial light in modern societies means that light pollution is an increasingly common feature of the environments humans inhabit. This type of pollution is **exceptionally** high in coastal regions of tropic and temperate zones, as these are areas of high rates of human population growth and settlement. Light pollution is a threat for many species that inhabit these locations, particularly those whose ecology or behaviour depends, **in some way**, on natural cycles of light and dark. Artificial light is known to have detrimental effects on the ecology of sea turtles, particularly at the hatchling stage when they emerge from nests on natal beaches and head towards the sea. Under natural conditions, turtles hatch predominantly at night (although some early morning and late afternoon emergences occur) and show an innate and well-directed orientation to the water, **relying** mostly on light cues that attract them toward the brighter horizon

above the sea surface. Artificial lighting on beaches is strongly attractive to hatchlings and can cause them to move away from the sea and interfere with their ability to orient in a constant direction. Ultimately, this disorientation due to light pollution can lead to death of hatchlings from exhaustion, dehydration and predation.

选项:

depending, by the way, exceptionally, to move away from, disturb, to stay away from, interfere, in some way, specifically, relying

28. Fiber segments 纤维段

The trigger point causes the rest of the fiber segments to be stretched to capacity. It becomes a tight band. Normally the regular contracting and releasing of these little segments circulates blood in the capillaries that supply them (the segments) with their nutrients. When they hold this contraction, blood flow is stopped to that area, there is not an oxygen supply, and waste products are not pushed out. The trigger point then sends out pain signals until the trigger point is put in a position of rest again.

选项:

extended, stretched, pushed, contraction, taken, release

29. Fresh water 淡水

Everybody needs fresh water. Without water people, animals & plants cannot live. Although a few plants and animals can make do with saltwater, all humans need a constant supply of fresh water to stay fit & healthy. Of the total supply of water on the Earth, only about 3% of it is fresh, most of that is stored as ice snow at the poles, or is so deep under the surface of the Earth that we cannot get to it. Despite so much of the water being out of reach, we still have a million cubic miles of it that we can use. That's about 4, 300,000 cubic kilometers of freshwater to share out between most of the plants, animals' people on the planet.

选项:

with, within, without, fine, fit, far, deep, may, cannot, can

30. Ikebana – Version 1 插花-版本 1

More than simply putting flowers in a container, ikebana is a disciplined art form in which nature and humanity are brought together. Contrary to the idea of a particolored or multicolored arrangement of blossoms, ikebana often emphasizes other areas of the plant, such as its stems and leaves, and puts emphasis on shape, line, and form.

Though ikebana is an expression of creativity, certain rules govern its form. The artist's intention behind each arrangement is shown through a piece's color combinations, natural shapes, graceful lines, and the implied meaning of the arrangement.

选项:

vase, container, flowers, disposition, expertise, humanity, idea, belief, blossoms, arrangement, plant, expression, complications, combinations

31. Microorganism 微生物

Although for centuries preparations derived from living matter were applied to wounds to destroy infection, the fact that a microorganism is capable of destroying one of another species was not established until the latter half of the 19th century. When Pasteur noted the antagonistic effect of other bacteria on the anthrax organism and pointed out that this action might be put to therapeutic use.

选项:

matter, built, injection, concern, therapeutic, able, established, infection, capable, entertainment, lives

32. The Origins of Music 音乐的起源

Music is an important part of our lives. We connect and interact with it daily and use it as a way of protecting our self-identities to the people around us. The music we enjoy – whether it's country or classical, rock n' roll or rap – reflects who we are.

But where did music, at its core, first come from? It's a puzzling question that may not have a definitive answer. One leading researcher, however, has proposed that the key to understanding the origin of music is nestled snugly in the loving bond between mother and child. In a lecture at the University of Melbourne, Richard Parncutt, an Australian-born professor of systematic musicology, endorsed the idea that music originally spawned from 'motherese' – the playful voices mothers adopt when speaking to infants and toddlers.

As the theory goes, an increased human brain size caused by evolutionary changes occurring between one and 2,000,000 years ago resulted in earlier births, more fragile infants and a critical need for stronger relationships between mothers and their newborn babies. According to Parncutt, who is based at the University of Graz in Austria, 'motherese' arose as a way to strengthen this maternal bond and to help ensure an infant's survival.

选项:

shows, adopt, children, ensure, individuals, necessary, convey, people, infants, critical, leading, means, protect, reflects

33. E-learning 电子学习

E-learning is the new way forward. We believe passionately in e-learning. Our innovative approach open up new opportunities for busy professionals that simply did not previously exist the chance to combine a prestigious Master's program with a demanding professional and personal life. Our small virtual classrooms facilitate intensive interaction and collaboration among professionals from all over the world.

Answer: passionately, opportunities, chance, occasion, life, existence, interaction

34. University Science 大学科学

University science is now in real crisis - particularly the non-telegenic, non-ology bits of it such as chemistry. Since 1996, 28 universities have stopped offering chemistry degrees, according to the Royal Society of Chemistry.

The society **predicts** that as few as six departments (those at Durham, Cambridge, Imperial, UCL, Bristol and Oxford) could remain **open** by 2014. Most recently, exeter University closed down its chemistry department, **blaming** it on "market forces", and Bristol took in some of the refugees.

The closures have been blamed on a **fall** in student applications, but money is a **factor**: chemistry degrees are expensive to provide - compared with English, for example - and some scientists **say** that the way the government concentrates research **funding** on a small number of top departments, such as Bristol, exacerbates the **problem**.

选项:

predicts, focusing, concluded, question, motive, **blaming**, projects, prosperous, **fall**, **factor**, rise, **say**, **funding**, **problem**, **open**

35. Sportswomen' s records 女运动员记录

Sports woman's records are important and need to be preserved. And if the paper records don't **exist**, we need to get out and start interviewing people, not to put too fine a **point** on it, while we still have a **chance**. After all, if the records aren't kept in some form or another, then the stories are **lost** too.

选项:

appear, focus, admit, **exist**, opportunity, **point**, **chance**, **lost**, disappear

36. Symbiosis 共生

Symbiosis is a general term for inter specific interactions in which two species live together in a long-term, intimate association. In everyday life, we sometimes use the term symbiosis to mean a **relationship** that benefits **both** parties. However, in ecologist-speak, symbiosis is a broader concept and can include **close**, lasting relationships with a **variety** of positive or negative effects on the participants.

选项:

connection, **both**, **variety**, either, distant, **close**, **relationship**

37. Kashmiri 克什米尔

Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the **prospect** of the annual influx of **tourists**. From May to October, the hyacinth-choked **waters** of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted Shikaras carrying Indian families, boho westerners, young travelers and wide-eyed Japanese. Carpet-sellers **honed** their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the house boats initiated by the British Raj provided unusual **accommodation**. Then, in 1989, separatist and Islamist militancy **attacked** and everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri business people **bolted**, at least 35,000

people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated, and the houseboats rotted. Any foreigners venturing there risked their **lives**, proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

选项:

lives, prediction, **accommodation**, income, **bolted**, **attacked**, competed, **honed**, land, sharp, life, money, **waters**, **tourists**, **prospect**, situation

38. Environmentalists 环保人士

Although environmentalists have been **warning** about this situation for decades, many other people are finally beginning to realize that if we don't act soon it will be too late. The good news is that more and more businesses and governments are beginning to **understand** that without a healthy environment the global economy and everything that depends on it will be seriously endangered. And they are beginning to take **positive** action.

选项:

positive, explain, useful, neutral, **warning**, **understand**, caution

39. Exams looming 考试迫在眉睫

It's that time again! Exams looming, essays or reports outstanding and you wonder where the years gone already. You start **wondering** how you're going to cope with it all. A limited amount of **anxiety** can help you to be more motivated and more **purposeful**. It can help you to plan your work and to think more clearly and **logically** about it. In other words, it can help you stay on top of things. Sit down at your desk and make a start on writing down all the things you have to do to **prepare** for the exams.

选项:

emotion, **wondering**, **logically**, imagining, **purposeful**, **prepare**, score, **anxiety**, carefully

40. Just-in-time 准时制

'Just-in-time' is a management philosophy and not a technique. It originally referred to the production of goods to meet customer **demand** exactly, in time, quality and quantity, **whether** the 'customer' is the final purchaser of the product or another process **further** along the production line. It has now come to mean producing with **minimum** waste. 'Waste' is taken in its most general sense and includes time and resources as well as materials.

选项:

where, claim, **demand**, maximum, **whether**, **further**, **minimum**

41. Anthropologists 人类学家

It is commonly said by anthropologists that primitive man is **less individual** and more completely moulded by his **society** than civilized man. This contains an element of truth. Simpler societies are more **uniform**, in the sense that they call for, and provide opportunities for, a far **smaller** diversity of **individual** skills and

occupations than the more complex and advanced societies. Increasing individualization in this sense is a necessary product of modern **advanced** society, and as a result those who live in those societies are less individual. In this sense, individualism is a necessary product of modern advanced society, and runs through all its activities from top to bottom. But it would be a serious error to set up an antithesis between this process of individualization and the growing strength and cohesion of society.

选项:

less, larger, **individual**, objective, **society**, element, **uniform**, advent, **smaller**, factor, **individual**, **advanced**, latest

42. Planes 飞机

By 2025, government experts' say, America's skies will swarm with three **times** as **many** planes, and not just the kind of traffic flying today. There will be **thousands** of tiny jets, seating six or fewer, at airliner **altitudes**, competing for space with remotely operated drones that need help avoiding mid air **collisions**, and with commercially operated rockets carrying **satellites** and tourists into space.

选项:

thousands, **satellites**, **collisions**, much, **altitudes**, **many**, **times**, time, least, piles, traffic, passengers

43. The writing on the wall 不祥之兆

The inevitable consequences **include** rampant corruption, an absence of globally competitive Chinese companies, **chronic** waste of resources, rampant environmental **degradation** and soaring inequality. Above all, the monopoly over power of an ideologically bankrupt communist party is **inconsistent** with the pluralism of opinion, security of property and vibrant competition on which a dynamic economy depends. As a result, Chinese development remains parasitic on know-how and institutions developed elsewhere.

选项:

include, **degradation**, conclude, **consistent**, **chronic**, slowly, improvement, inconsistent

44. Gun violence 枪支暴力

Exposure to gun violence makes adolescents twice as **likely** to perpetrate serious violence in the next two years, according to a University of Michigan **study**. Researchers found there is a **substantial** cause and **effect relationship** between exposure and perpetration of violence. Jeffrey B. Bingenheimer, a doctoral student in health behaviour and health education, analyzed five years of data from adolescents living in 78 neighborhoods in Chicago. Bingenheimer is lead author on a paper in this week's journal Science.

选项:

likely, relative, **study**, teaching, probable, **substantial**, **relationship**, important, **effect**

45. The resultant force 合力

The overall result of two or **more** forces acting on an object is called the resultant force the resultant of two forces is a single force, which has the same effect as the two forces combined. If two forces pull an object in **opposite** directions, the size of the resultant can be found by **subtracting** one force from the other. If the forces are **equal**, they balance each other.

选项:

more, **subtracting**, distracting, **opposite**, same, **equal**, equally, compatible, adding

46. Climate 气候

Climate **is** the word we **use** for weather over a long period of time. The desert has a **dry** climate, because there is very **little** rain, The UK has a temperate climate, **which** means winters are, overall, mild **and** summers, generally don't get too hot.

选项:

is, are, describe, **use**, a little, **dry**, damp, that, **little**, **which**, but, **and**

47. Plagiarism 剽窃

How is plagiarism detected? It is usually easy for lecturers to identify plagiarism within students work. The University also actively investigates plagiarism in students' assessed work **through** electronic detection software called Turnitin. This software **compares** students work **against** text on the Internet, in journal articles and within previously **submitted** work (from LSBU and other institutions) and highlights any matches it **finds**.

选项:

to, **finds**, realizes, based on, **against**, distinguish, **compares**, **through**, **submitted**, given

48. Sustainable Job Growth 可持续就业增长

"Sustainable Job Growth" is a motto for many governments, especially in the aftermath of a recession. The problem of 'job quality' is less often addressed and may be seen as **hindering** job growth. The sentiment 'any job is better than no job' may resonate with governments as well as people, especially in the context of high unemployment. However, if the **balance** between improving the quality of **existing** jobs and creating new jobs becomes greatly imbalanced towards the latter, this could increase work stress among **current** and future workers, which in turn has health, economic and social costs. A recent British Academy Policy Centre Report on Stress at Work highlights these **concerns**, and describes the context, determinants and consequences of work-related stress in Britain.

选项:

impeding, **hindering**, **balance**, problems, **existing**, equality, **current**, matters, **concerns**, recent obstruct, consisting, ongoing

49. UW course description 大学课程描述

The UW course descriptions are **updated** regularly during the academic year. All announcements in the General Catalog and Course Catalog are subject to change without **notice** and do not constitute an **agreement** between the University of Washington and the student. Students should assume the responsibility of **consulting** the appropriate academic unit or adviser for more current or specific information.

选项:

updated, new, **consulting**, **agreement**, **notice**, alarm, contract, enquiring

50. Purpose of TV Advertising 电视广告的目的

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, some children are able to **distinguish** between programs and commercials and are **aware** of the intent of TV advertising, whereas others are not.

选项:

difference, exercise, **aware**, identify, **lines**, **practice**, convergence, **distinguish**

51. The amount of sleep 你需要睡多久

The amount of sleep you need depends on many **factors**, especially your age. Newborns sleep between 16 and 18 hours a day and preschool children should sleep between 10 and 12 hours. Older children and teens need at least nine hours to be well rested. For most adults, seven to eight hours a night appears to be the best amount of sleep. However, for some people "enough sleep" may be as few as five hours or as many as 10 hours of sleep.

As you get older, your sleeping **patterns** change. Older adults tend to sleep more lightly and awaken more frequently in the night than younger adults. This can have many causes including medical conditions and medications used to treat them. But there's no evidence that older adults need less sleep than younger adults.

Getting enough sleep is **important** to your health because it boosts your **immune** system, which makes your body better able to fight disease. Sleep is necessary for your nervous system to work properly. Too little sleep makes you drowsy and unable to concentrate. It also impairs memory and physical performance.

So how many hours of sleep are enough for you? Experts say that if you feel drowsy during the day — even during boring activities — you are not getting enough sleep. Also, quality of sleep is just as **important** as quantity. People whose sleep is frequently interrupted or cut short are not getting quality sleep.

If you experience frequent daytime sleepiness, even after increasing the amount of quality sleep you get, talk to your doctor. He or she may be able to **identify** the cause of sleep problems and offer advice on how to get a better night's sleep.

选项:

factors, elements, recognize, immune, reproductive, important, beneficial, processes, reasons, respiration, patterns, identify, important

下拉

1. Shrimp Farm 虾场

However, proper **accounting** shows that for each hectare government subsidies formed \$8,412 of this figure and there were costs, too: \$1,000 for pollution and \$12,392 for losses to ecosystem services. These comprised damage to the supply of foods and medicines that people had taken from the forest, the loss of habitats for fish, and less buffering against storms. And because a given shrimp farm only stays **productive** for three or four years, there was the additional cost of restoring them afterwards.

选项:

1. study research **accounting** journal
2. **productive** plentiful fertile generative

2. Native species in North America 北美本土物种

Of the more than 1,000 bat species worldwide, 22 are **native** to North America. And while there are no pollinator bats in our area, gardeners should **champion** those that do live here, because they're insectivorous. These bats **consume** moths, beetles and mosquitoes, and can eat up to 500 mosquito-sized insects per hour. They also protect gardens and crops from such **pests** as cucumber beetles, cutworms and leafhoppers.

选项:

1. local national **native** residential
2. support **champion** help fight
3. spend **consume** provide kill
4. species **pests** objects animals

3. EE & AVG 能量消耗和活动视频游戏

EE (energy expenditure) and AVG (active video games). The sedentary video games cannot meet the **minimum** exercise intensities... Playing AVGs increases energy expenditure, but can't be a **replacement** of exercise....

The study, of 322 overweight 10- to 14-year-olds, found that those whose usual, sedentary video games were partly replaced with active games **gained** less weight over six months. For years, experts have worried that the growing amount of time children are spending in front of TVs and computers is helping to feed an epidemic of childhood obesity.

选项:

1. mini **minimum** maximum minima
2. practice employment **replacement** engagement
3. lost **gained** achieved retained

4. Lure New Students 吸引新学生

In an attempt to **lure** new students, leading business schools - including Harvard, Stanford, the University of Chicago and Wharton – have moved away from the unofficial admissions and **prerequisite** of four years' work experience and **instead** have set their sights on recent college graduates and so-called 'early career **professionals** with only a couple years of work under the **belt**.

选项:

1. **lure** teach punish encourage
2. exclusion **prerequisite** offer prepare
3. hardly no longer **instead** rather than
4. **professionals** teachers leaders winners
5. **belt** bell protect management

5. Edible insects 可食用昆虫

Fancy locust for lunch? Probably not, if you live in the west, but elsewhere it's a different story. Edible insects – termites, stick insects, dragonflies, grasshoppers and giant water bugs – are on the menu for an **estimated** 80 percent of the world's population.

More than 1000 species of insects are **served** up around the world. For example, "kungu cakes" – made from midges – are a **delicacy** in parts of Africa. Mexico is an insect-eating – or entomophagous – hotspot, where more than 200 insect species are consumed. **Demand** is so high that 40 species are now under **threat**, including white agave worms. These caterpillars of the tequila giant-skipper butterfly fetch around \$250 a kilogram.

Eating insects makes **nutritional** sense. Some contain more **protein** than meat or fish. The female gypsy moth, for instance, is about 80 percent protein. Insects can be a good **source** of vitamins and minerals too: a type of caterpillar (Usta Terpsichore) eaten in Angola is rich in iron, zinc and thiamine.

What do they taste like? Ants have a lemon tang, apparently, whereas giant water bugs taste of mint and fire ant pupae of watermelon. You have probably, inadvertently, already tasted some of these things, as insects are often accidental tourists in other types of food. The US Food and Drug Administration even issues guidelines for the number of insect parts allowed in certain foods. For example, it is **acceptable** for 225 grams of macaroni to contain up to 225 insect fragments.

选项:

1. **estimated** average amount estimation
2. caught **served** piled taken
3. delicious food desert **delicacy**
4. Usage Reputation Supply **Demand**

5. **threat** operation stress regulation
6. weigh count catch **fetch**
7. **nutritional** no many valuable
8. fat **protein** vitamins minerals
9. **source** resource cause reason
10. **acceptable** believed banned illegal

6. Active Reading 主动的阅读

(Only the gist. Not the original text.)

Reading is an active process, not a **passive** one. We always read within a **specific** context and this affects what we notice and what seems to matter. We always have a purpose in reading a text, and this will shape how we **approach** it. Our purpose and background knowledge will also **determine** the strategies we use to read the text.

选项:

1. **passive** proactive objective positive
2. explicit **specific** general implicit
3. near grasp close **approach**
4. undermined detect conclude **determine**

7. Good looks win votes 美貌赢得选票

It is tempting to try to prove that good looks win votes, and many academics have tried. The **difficulty** is that beauty is in the eye of the **beholder**, and you cannot behold a politician's face without a veil of extraneous prejudice getting in the way. Does George Bush possess a disarming grin, or a facetious **smirk**? It's hard to find anyone who can look at the president without assessing him politically as well as **physically**.

选项:

1. principle idea **difficulty** concept
2. people **beholder** builder audience
3. smell smart **smirk** c
4. culturally **physically** economically individually

8. David Lynch 大卫·林奇

David Lynch is professor and head of education at Charles Darwin University. **Prior** to this he was sub dean in the Faculty of Education and Creative Arts at Central Queensland University and foundation head of the University's Noosa **campus**. David's career in education began as a primary school teacher in Queensland in

the early 1980's and progressed to four principal positions before entering/beginning higher education. David's research interests predominate in teacher education with particular interest in building teacher capability to meet a changed world.

选项:

1. before prior last after
2. college campus camp place
3. processed progressed pronounced projected
4. hiring leaving having entering

9. New Zealand 新西兰

Twelve hundred miles east of Australia lie the islands of New Zealand. Long before they were discovered by Europeans, a Polynesian race of warriors, the Maoris, had sailed across the Pacific from the northeast and established a civilization notable for the brilliance of its art and the strength of its military system. When Captain Cook visited these islands towards the end of the 18th century, he estimated that the population numbered about a hundred thousand.

选项:

1. place set lie settle
2. detected discovered revealed recognized
3. unusual outstandingly evident notable
4. system method practice structure
5. estimated calculated evulated reckoned

10. When to revise? 什么时候复习?

Timing is important for revision. Have you noticed that during the school day you get times when you just don't care any longer? I don't mean the lessons you don't like, but the ones you find usually find OK, but on some occasions, you just can't be bothered with it. You may have other things on your mind, be tired, restless or looking forward to what comes next. Whatever the reason, that particular lesson doesn't get 100 percent effort from you.

The same is true of revision. Your mental and physical attitude are important. If you try to revise when you are tired or totally occupied with something else, your revision will be inefficient and just about worthless. If you approach it feeling fresh, alert and happy, it will be so much easier, and you will learn more, faster. However, if you make no plans and just slip in a little bit of revision when you feel like it, you probably won't do much revision! You need a revision timetable, so you don't keep putting it off.

选项:

1. things reasons answers works

2. effort afford affect effect
3. performance work attitude talent
4. unbelievable excellent important dispensable
5. stopping, putting it off, pushing, putting out

11. The Origin of Species 物种起源

In The Origin of Species, Darwin provided abundant evidence that life on Earth has evolved over time, and he proposed natural selection as the primary mechanism for that change. He observed that individuals differ in their inherited traits and that selection acts on such differences, leading to evolutionary change. Although Darwin realized that variation in heritable traits is a prerequisite for evolution, he did not know precisely how organisms pass heritable traits to their offspring. Just a few years after Darwin published The Origin of Species, Gregory Mendel wrote a ground breaking paper on inheritance in pea plants in that paper, Mendel proposed a model of inheritance in which organisms transmit discrete heritable units (now called genes) to their offspring. Although Darwin did not know about genes, Mendel's paper set the stage for understanding the genetic differences on which evolution is based.

选项:

1. differ difference different same
2. tremendous evolutionary unrivalled enormous
3. evolution development growth maturity
4. on in for with
5. for as in at

12. Maya descendants 玛雅人后裔

Descendants of the Maya living in Mexico still sometimes refer to themselves as “the corn people.” The phrase is not intended as metaphor. Rather, it's meant to acknowledge their abiding dependence on this miraculous grass, the staple of their diet for almost 9,000 years. Forty percent of the calories a Mexican eats in a day come directly from corn, most of it in the form of tortillas. So when a Mexican says I am maize or corn walking, it is simply a statement of fact: The very substance of the Mexicans body is to a considerable extent a manifestation of this plant.

选项:

1. knowledge acknowledge renown remember
2. fix variety staple range
3. manifestation display show exhibition

13. Computational thinking 计算思维

Developing computational thinking helps students to better understand the world around them. Many of us happily drive a car without **understanding** what goes on under the bonnet. So is it necessary for children to **learn** how to program computers? After all, some experts say coding is one of the human skills that will become **obsolete** as artificial intelligence grows. Nevertheless, governments believe coding is an essential skill. Since 2014, the principles of computer programming have featured on England's curriculum for children from the age of five or six, when they start primary school. While not all children will become programmers, Mark Martin, a computing teacher at Sydenham High School, London, argues that they should learn to understand what **makes** computers work and try to solve problems as a computer might.

选项:

1. learn looking know **understanding**
2. **learn** behave run stop
3. strange **obsolete** fashion popular
4. guides leads force **makes**

14. Arabic Student 阿拉伯的学生

Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh has become the first in Europe to offer an MBA in Arabic. Arab students will be able to sign up to study at a **distance** for the business courses in their own language. The Edinburgh Business School **announced** the project at a **reception** in Cairo on Saturday. It is hoped the course will improve links between the university and the Arab business world. A university spokeswoman said: "The Arabic MBA will **raise** the profile of Heriot-Watt University and the Edinburgh Business School among businesses in the Arabic speaking world and will create a strong network of graduates in the **region**." The first **intake** of students is expected later this year. Professor Keith Lumsden, director of Edinburgh Business School, said: "Arabic is a major global language and the Arab world is a center for business and industrial development. We are proud to work with Arab International Education to **meet the demands** of the region."

选项:

1. **distance** discount distribution level
2. **announced** suggested convinced declared
3. corner **reception** place desk
4. **raise** rise bring strengthen
5. local **region** place size
6. enroll group **intake** season
7. **meet the demands**, increase the reputation, improve the economy, promote the language

15. UBC expeditions to the Canadian Arctic 不列颠哥伦比亚大学对加拿大北极的探险

This summer, 41 UBC alumni and friends participated in expeditions to the Canadian Arctic and the legendary Northwest Passage. Presentations, conversations and learning accompanied their exploration of the great **outdoors** aboard the Russian-flagged Akademik Ioffe, designed and built in Finland as a scientific research vessel in 1989. Her bridge was open to passengers virtually 24 hours a day. Experts on **board** presented on topics including climate change, wildlife, Inuit culture and history, and early European explorers. UBC professor Michael Byers presented on the issue of Arctic sovereignty, a **growing** cause of debate as ice melts, new shipping routes open, and natural resources **become** accessible. Recommended pre-trip reading was late UBC alumnus Pierre Berton's book, The Arctic Grail.

选项:

1. **outdoors** indoors outside inside
2. aboard **board** list broad
3. tiny slight disappearing **growing**
4. cease come turn **become**

16. The Ministerial Staffing System 部级人员配置体系

The contemporary ministerial staffing system is large, active and partisan - far larger and further evolved than any Westminster equivalent. Ministers' demands for help to cope with the pressures of an increasingly competitive and professionalized political environment have been key drivers of the staffing system's development. But there has not been commensurate growth in **arrangements** to support and control it. The **operating** framework for ministerial staff is **fragmented** and ad hoc.

选项:

1. engagements **arrangements** instruments enlightenment
2. discussing opposing **operating** selecting
3. cut **fragmented** pieced separated

17. Atmosphere on the move = Wind 移动的大气层=风

The world's atmosphere is forever on the move. Wind is air in motion. Sometimes air moves slowly, giving a gentle breeze. At other times it moves rapidly, creating gales and hurricanes. **gentle** or fierce, wind always starts in the same way. As the sun moves through the sky, it heats up some parts of the sea and lands more than others. The air above these **hot** spots is warmed, becomes lighter than the surrounding air, and begins to rise. Elsewhere, cool air sinks, because it is **heavier**. Winds blow because air is squeezed out by sinking, cold air is sucked in under rising, warm air. Winds will blow wherever there is a **difference** in air temperature and pressure, always flowing from high to low pressure. Some winds blow in one place, and have a local name - North America's Chinook and France's mistral. Others are part of a huge circulation pattern that sends winds over the **entire** globe.

选项:

1. gentle mild kind calm
2. cool hot large small
3. larger colder heavier deeper
4. divergence diversity discrepancy difference
5. whole entire all total

18. Women's participation in labor force 妇女参与劳动

With the increase in women's participation in the labor force, many mothers have less time available to undertake domestic activities. At the same time, there has been increasing recognition that the father's role and relationship with a child is important. A father can have many roles in the family, ranging from income provider to teacher, career, playmate and role model. Therefore, balancing paid work and family responsibilities can be an important issue for both fathers and mothers in families.

选项:

1. anticipation substitution participation definition
2. available related consumable useful
3. recognition discrimination resolution recreation
4. scholarship relationship worship employment
5. members players workers roles

19. The horned desert viper 有角的沙漠蝰蛇

The horned desert viper's ability to hunt at night has always puzzled biologists. Though it lies with its head buried in the sand, it can strike with great precision as soon as prey appears. Now, Young and physicists Leo van Hemmen and Paul Friedel at the Technical University of Munich in Germany have developed a computer model of the snake's auditory system to explain how the snake "hears" its prey without really having the ears for it. Although the vipers have internal ears that can hear frequencies between 200 and 1000 hertz, it is not the sound of the mouse scurrying about that they are detecting. "The snakes don't have external eardrums," says van Hemmen. "So unless the mouse wears boots and starts stamping, the snake won't hear it."

选项:

1. hand head chest feet
2. model type module style
3. system appliance tools applications
4. voice song prey shout

5. **internal** external viral outer
6. sounds **frequencies** voices quantity
7. ears **eardrums** eyes eyeballs

20. Clones 克隆

A popular tree grows twice as well in the New York metropolitan sprawl as in rural New York State, according to a new test. Clones of an Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones **planted** outside small towns upstate or on Long Island, says Jillian Gregg, now of the Environmental Protection Agency's western-ecology division in Corvallis, Ore. The growth gap comes from ozone damage, she and her New York colleagues report. Ozone chemists have known that **concentrations** may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from urban pollution that **blows** in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hangaround ozone is the **overwhelming** factor in tree growth, the researchers say in the July 10 *Nature*. "This study has profound importance in showing us most vividly that rural areas **pay** the price for urban pollution," says Stephen P. Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "This work should be a wake-up call," he adds. Earlier studies had fingered car fumes, heavy metals in soils, and other cityscape menaces to plant life. Yet some urban quirks, such as extra warmth and increased concentrations of carbon dioxide, may boost plant growth.

选项:

1. placing planting placed **planted**
2. applications absorptions **concentrations** attentions
3. moves **blows** bears carries
4. vital **overwhelming** fundamental essential
5. undertake take **pay** consume

21. Gas Drilling 气体钻井

Gas drilling on the Indonesian of java has **triggered** a "mud volcano" that has killed 13 people and may render four square miles (ten square kilometers) of countryside uninhabitable for years. In a report released on January 23, a team of British researchers says the deadly **upwelling** began when an **exploratory** gas well punched through a layer of rock 9300 feet (2800 meters) below the surface, **allowing** hot, high pressure water to **escape**. The water **carried** mud to the surface, where it has **spread** across a region 2.5 miles (4 kilometers) in diameter in the eight months since the eruption began. The mud volcano is similar to a gusher or blowout, which occur in oil drilling when oil or gas squirt to the surface, team says. This upwelling, however, spews out a volume of mud equivalent to a dozen Olympic swimming pools each day. Although the eruption isn't as violent as a **conventional** volcano, more than a dozen people died when a natural gas pipeline ruptured. The research team, who published their findings in the February issue of *GSA Today*, also estimates that the volcano, called Luis, will leave more than 11,000 people permanently displaced.

选项:

1. created motivated **triggered** asked
2. downside **upwelling** down welling inside
3. explosive **exploratory** explicit exclusionary
4. noting **allowing** healing serving
5. hide **escape** explode extract
6. brought narrowed leaved **carried**
7. traveled **spread** covered polluted
8. upgraded updated old-fashioned **conventional**

22. The narrative of law 法律的叙述

The narrative of law and order is located fundamentally at the **level** of individual guilt and responsibility. Criminal acts are seen as individual issues of personal responsibility and **culpability**, to which the state responds by way of policing, **prosecution**, adjudication and punishment.

This is but one level at which crime and criminal justice can be analysed. The problem is that so often analysis ends there, at the level of individual action, characterised in terms of responsibility, guilt, evil.

In few other areas of social life does individualism have this hold. To take but one **instance**, it would be absurd to restrict analysis of obesity, to individual greed. It should similarly be widely seen as absurd to restrict analysis of criminal justice issues to the **culpability** of individuals.

选项:

1. **level** stage phase pair
2. capability reliability **culpability** stability
3. course **prosecution** punishment fin
4. **instance** exemplify reason method
5. capability culpable culpably **culpability**

23. Music in ancient Egypt 古埃及音乐

Music was as important to the ancient Egyptians as it is in our modern society. Although it is thought that music played a **role** throughout the history of Egypt, those that **study** the Egyptian writings have discovered that music **seemed** to become more important in what is called the 'pharaonic' **period** of their history. This was the **time** when the Egyptian dynasties of the pharaohs were **established** (around 3100 BCE) and music was **found in** many parts of every day Egyptian life.

选项:

1. **role** game response situation

2. need require confirm **study**
3. sounded **seemed** like look
4. **period** range time group
5. period range **time** group
6. contributed **established** constructed raised
7. found at, found, found from, **found in**

24. Arbitration 仲裁

Arbitration is a method of conflict resolution which, with more or less formalized mechanisms, occurs in many political and legal spheres. There are two main **characteristics** to arbitration. The first is that it is a voluntary process under which two parties in conflict agree between themselves to be **bound** by the judgment of a third party which has no other authority over them; the judgment, however, is not legally binding. The second is that there is usually no clear **body** of **law** or **set** of rules that must apply; the arbitrator is free, **subject** to any prior agreement with the conflicting parties, to decide on whatever basis of justice is deemed **suitable**.

选项:

1. benefits statistics **characteristics** characters
2. **bound** bond punished rewarded
3. **body** enactment obeying implication
4. fine government lawyer **law**
5. **set** obedience strictness relevance
6. object **subject** submarine lead
7. **suitable** capable predictable remarkable

25. Enigma 谜题

Nature is no longer an alien enigma but something immediately beautiful, an **exuberant** opus with space for us to join in. Bird melodies have always been called songs for a **reason**. As long as we have been listening, people have presumed there is music coming out of those scissoring beaks.

选项:

1. mystery story **enigma** confusion
2. vivid **exuberant** bright highlighted
3. excuse **reason** origin cue

26. Charles Darwin 查尔斯·达尔文

Charles Darwin knew intuitively that tropical forests were places of **tremendous** intricacy and energy. He and his cohort of scientific naturalists were **awed** by the beauty of the Neotropics, where they collected tens of thousands of **species** new to science. But they couldn't have guessed at the complete contents of the rainforest, and they had no idea of its **value** to humankind.

选项:

1. **tremendous** large various important
2. **awed** influenced shocked appreciated
3. objects spices **species** subjects
4. worth influence **value** price

27. DNA on a Crime Scene 犯罪现场的 DNA

(Only the gist. Not the original text.)

Fingerprints can **prove** that a suspect was actually at the scene of a crime. As long as a human entered a crime scene, there will be traces of DNA. DNA can help the police to **identify** an individual to crack a case. An institute in London can help **reserve** DNA and be used to match with the **samples** taken from the crime scenes.

选项:

1. **prove** show present illustrate
2. figure **identify** know realize
3. protect install save **reserve**
4. specimen results data **samples**

28. Legal Deposit 法定押金

Legal deposit for printed books and papers has existed in English law since 1662. It helps to ensure that the nation's published output (and thereby its **intellectual** record and future published heritage) is collected systematically, to **preserve** the material for the use of future generations and to make it available for **readers** within the designated legal deposit libraries. The legal deposit system also has **benefits** for authors and publishers: Deposited publications are made available to users of the deposit libraries on their premises, are preserved for the benefit of future generations, and become part of the nation's heritage. Publications are **recorded** in the online catalogues, and become an essential **research** resource for generations to come.

选项:

1. **intellectual** historical understandable considerate
2. maintain **preserve** remain protect

3. people judges **readers** lawyers
4. meanings usages advantages **benefits**
5. **recorded** written spoken presented
6. statutory **research** data academic

29. Water security 水安全

Equally critical is the challenge of water security. The UN Environment Program (UNEP) has pointed out that about one- third of the world's population lives in countries with moderate to high water stress, with a **disproportionate** impact on the poor. With current projected global population growth, the task of providing water for human **sustenance** will become increasingly difficult. And increasing competition over this scarce but vital resource may fuel instability and conflict within states as well as between states. The UN is doing a great deal in both areas to proactively foster **collaboration** among Member States. UNEP has long been actively addressing the water issue together with partner UN **agencies** and other organizations. Looking ahead, the UN can do more to build synergies of technology, policy and capacity in this field. In this regard, events like the annual World Water Week in Stockholm come to the forefront of the public mind when talking about championing water issues.

选项:

1. **disproportionate** improper serious equal
2. living **sustenance** sustainability maintenance
3. **collaboration** association merging conflict
4. partners companies **agencies** cooperates

30. Three degrees 三摄氏度

Three degrees does not sound like much but it **represents** a rise in temperature compatible with the global heating that occurred between the last ice age, some 15,000 years ago, and the warmth of the eighteenth century. When Earth was cold giant glaciers sometimes extended from the polar-regions as far south as St Louis in the US and the Alps in Europe. Later this century when it is three degree hotter glaciers everywhere will be melting in a climate of often **unbearable** heat and drought punctuated with storms and floods. The **consequences** for humanity could be truly horrific, if we fail to act swiftly, the full impact of global heating could cull us along with vast populations of the plant and animals with whom we share Earth. In a worst case scenario, there might- in the 22nd century -be only a remnant of humanity eking out a **diminished** existence in the polar-regions and the few remaining oases left on a hot and arid Earth.

选项:

1. shows **represents** indicates discloses
2. insurable intolerable **unbearable** understandable
3. results influence **consequences** impacts

4. disappeared reduced decreased **diminished**

31. Good customer service 好的客户服务

Good customer service relates to the service you and your employees provide before, during and after a purchase. For example, it's how you **interact** with your customers. Improving your customer service skills can lead to great customer satisfaction and a more enjoyable experience for them. No matter the size of your business good customer service needs to be at the heart of your business model if you wish to be successful. It is important to provide good customer service; to all types of customers, including **potential**, new and existing customers. Although it can take extra resources, time and money, good customer service leads to customer satisfaction which can generate positive **word-of-mouth** for your business, keep your customers happy and encourage them to purchase from your business again. Good customer service can help your business grow and prosper.

选项:

1. engage **interact** connect talk
2. **potential** future loyalty old
3. feedback ideas **word-of-mouth** suggestions

32. UNEP 联合国环境规划署

Equitable and sustainable management of water resources is a major global challenge. About one third of the world's population lives in countries with moderate to high water stress, with **disproportionately** high impacts on the poor. With respect to the **current** projected human population growth, industrial development and the expansion of irrigated agriculture in the next two **decades**, water demand is expected to rise to levels that will make the task of providing water for human **sustenance** more difficult. Since its establishment, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) has worked to promote sustainable water resources management practices through **collaborative** approaches at the national, regional and global levels. After more than 30 years, water resources management continues to be a strong pillar of UNEP'S work.

UNEP is actively participating in addressing water issues together with partner UN **agencies** other organizations and donors. the facilitate and catalyze water resource assessments in various developing countries; implement projects that assist countries in developing integrated water resource management plans; create awareness of innovative alternative technologies and assist the development. Implementation and enforcement of water resource management policies, laws and regulations.

选项:

1. **disproportionately** significantly largely proportionately
2. new old past **current**
3. years **decades** time days
4. drink food nutrition **sustenance**
5. cooperative connective **collaborative** relative

6. companies, **agencies**, firms, businesses

33. Leadership 领导

Leadership is all about being granted permission by others to lead their thinking. It is a bestowed moral authority that gives the right to organize and direct the efforts of others. But moral authority does not come from simply managing people effectively or communicating better or being able to motivate. It comes from many **sources**, including being authentic and genuine, having integrity, and showing a real and deep understanding of the business in question. All these **factors** build confidence.

Leaders lose moral authority for three reasons: they behave **unethically**; they become plagued by self-doubt and lose their conviction; or they are blinded by power lose self-awareness and thus lose **connection** with those they lead as the context around them changes. Having said all this, it has to be assumed that if someone becomes a leader, at some point they understood the difference between right and wrong it is up to them to **abide by** a moral code and up to us to ensure that the moment we suspect they do not, we fire them or vote them out.

选项:

1. **sources** items stamps supports
2. faith answers **factors** parts
3. unusably **unethically** falsely unexpected
4. connect connected disconnect **connection**
5. abide in, **abide by**, abide to, abide from

34. Dark Energy 暗能量

Arguably the greatest mystery facing humanity today is the prospect that 75% of the universe is made up of a **substance** known as “dark energy”, about which we have almost no knowledge at all. Since a further 21% of the universe is made from invisible “dark matter” that can only be **detected** through its gravitational effects, the ordinary matter and energy making up the Earth, planets and stars is apparently only a tiny part of what exists. These **discoveries** require a shift in our perception as great as that made after Copernicus’s **revelation** that the Earth moves around the Sun. (The last paragraph hasn’t been found yet, but contains a blank: summarize.)

选项:

- 1 **substance** essence asset matter
- 2 **detected** founded invented explored
- 3 inventions **discoveries** findings creations
- 4 information exposure **revelation** message

35. Serving on a Jury 担任陪审员

Serving on a jury is normally compulsory for individuals who are **qualified** for jury service. A jury is **intended** to be an impartial panel capable of reaching a verdict. There are often **procedures** and requirements, including a fluent understanding of the language and the opportunity to test juror's neutrality or otherwise exclude jurors who are perceived as likely to be less than **neutral** or partial to one side.

选项:

1. **qualified** equaled capable able
2. used **intended** likely failed
3. steps processes **procedures** necessities
4. central natural supportive **neutral**

36. Egg-Eating Snakes 食蛋蛇

Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose **diet** consists only of eggs. Some eat only small eggs, which they have to swallow **whole**, as the snake has no teeth. Instead, some other snakes eat bigger eggs, but it requires special **treatment**. These snakes have spines that stick out from the backbone. The spines **crack** the egg **open** as it passes through the throat.

选项:

1. food consists dietitian **diet**
2. all **whole** fast slow
3. food supplement thinking **treatment**
4. beat **crack** break buy
5. close down **open** up

37. Peter Garrett 彼得·加勒特

No one in Parliament would know better than Peter Garrett what largesse copyright can confer so it may seem right that he should announce a **royalty** for artists, amounting to 5 percent of all sales after the original one, which can go on giving to their families for as much as 150 years. But that ignores the truth that copyright law is a **scandal**, recently **exacerbated** by the Free Trade Agreement with the US which required extension of copyright to 70 years after death. Is it scandalous that really valuable copyrights end up in the ownership of corporations (although Agatha Christie's no-doubt worthy great-grandchildren are still **reaping** the benefits of West End success for her who dun nits and members of the Garrick Club enjoy the continuing fruits of A.A. Milne's Christopher Robin books)? No. The **scandal** is that being peasants politicians have attempted to appear cultured by creating private assets which depend on an act of Parliament for their existence and by giving away much more in value than any public benefit could **justify**. In doing so they have betrayed our trust.

选项:

1. loyalty floaty **royalty** bravery
2. humiliation slander insult **scandal**
3. achieved accumulated **exacerbated** exercised
4. reaching garnishing **reaping** gaining
5. humiliation slander insult **scandal**
6. testify **justify** satisfy ruby

38. Video-Conferencing Technology 视频会议技术

Never has the carbon footprint of multi-national corporations been under such intense scrutiny. Inter-city train journeys and long-haul flights to **conduct** face-to-face business meetings contribute significantly to greenhouse gases and the resulting **strain** on the environment. The Anglo-US company Teliris has introduced a new video-conferencing technology and partnered with the Carbon Neutral Company, enabling corporate outfits to become more environmentally responsible. The innovation allows simulated face-to-face meetings to be held across continents without the time **pressure** or environmental burden of international travel. Previous designs have enabled video-conferencing on a point-to-point, dual-location basis. The firm's VirtuaLive technology, however, can bring people together from up to five **separate** locations anywhere in the world - with **unrivalled** transmission quality.

选项:

1. produce, generate, create, **conduct**
2. gases, steam, **strain**, affect
3. stress, limit, **pressure**, press
4. **separate**, each, respectively, single
5. unreliable, **unrivalled**, unrealistic, unreasonable

39. Pinker 平克

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.

选项:

1. origin, originating, originate, **originated**
2. protected, **immune**, convinced, prohibited
3. **roots**, values, demands, needs
4. **differ**, interested, complicate, indulge
5. **little**, many, a few, few

40. Impressionism 印象派

Impressionism was a nineteenth century art movement that began as a loose association of Paris-based artists who started publicly exhibiting their art in the 1860s. Characteristics of Impressionist painting include visible brush strokes, light colors, open composition, **emphasis** on light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, and unusual visual angles. The name of the movement is **derived** from Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (Impression, solely Levant). Critic Louis Leroy inadvertently coined the term in a satiric review published in Le Charivari.

Radicals in their time, early Impressionists broke the rules of academic painting. They began by giving colors, freely brushed, primacy over line, drawing **inspiration** from the work of painters such as Eugene Delacroix. They also took the **act** of painting out of the studio and into the world. Previously, not only still-lives and portraits, but also landscapes had been painted indoors, but the Impressionists found that they could **capture** the momentary and transient effects of sunlight by painting air (in plain air).

选项:

1. emphasized **emphasis** rely depending
2. **derived** come attribute related
3. paintings lines **inspiration** enlightenment
4. fact **act** notion thought
5. remember **capture** memorize notice

41. Trigger Points 触发点

All approaches aim to increase blood flow to areas of tension and to release painful knots **of** muscle known as "trigger points". "Trigger points are tense areas of muscle that are almost constantly contracting," says Kippen. "The contraction causes pain, which in turn causes contraction, so you have a vicious circle. This is what deep tissue massages aims to break. "The way to do this, as I found out under Ogedengbe's elbow, is to apply pressure **to** the point, stopping the blood flow, and then to release, which causes the brain to flood the affected area **with** blood, encouraging the muscle to relax. At the same time, says Kippen, you can fool the tensed muscle into relaxing **by** applying pressure to a complementary one nearby. "If you cause any muscle to contract, its opposite will expand. So you try to trick the body **into** relaxing the muscle that is in spasm."

选项:

1. to on **of** from
2. **to** in on for
3. of in by **with**
4. from **by** to with
5. **into** with for to

42. Australia Higher Education Funding 澳洲高等教育基金

Financing of Australian higher education has undergone dramatic change since the early 1970s. Although the Australian Government provided regular funding for universities from the late 1950s, in 1974 it **assumed** full responsibility for funding higher education - **abolishing** tuition fees with the intention of making university **accessible** to all Australians who had the **ability** and who wished to participate in higher education.

In 2002, the Australian Government **introduced** a scheme similar to HECS for postgraduate students - the Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme (PELS). Funding for higher education comes from various sources. This article examines the three main sources - Australian Government funding, student fees and charges, and HECS. While the proportion of total **revenue** raised through HECS is relatively small, HECS payments are a significant component of students' university costs, with many students carrying a HECS debt for several years after leaving university. This article also focuses on characteristics of university students based on their HECS liability status, and the level of accumulated HECS debt.

选项:

1. **assumed** represented clarified paid
2. including **abolishing** combining accomplishing
3. achievable reliable accepted **accessible**
4. **ability** liability responsibility reality
5. **introduced** produced remembered carried
6. expenses **revenue** expenditure profit

43. Genetically Modified Food 转基因食品

Genetically modified foods provide no **direct** benefit to consumers; the food is not **noticeably** better or cheaper. The greater benefit, **proponents** argue, is that genetic engineering will play a crucial role in **feeding** the world's **burgeoning** population. Opponents disagree, **asserting** that the world already grows more food per person than ever before – more, even, than we can **consume**.

选项:

1. positive **direct** dedicated deliberate
2. nobly **noticeably** narrowly necessarily

3. opponents promotions **proponents** products
4. dealing meeting increasing **feeding**
5. declining burning bargaining **burgeoning**
6. **asserting** assessing addicting inserting
7. conserve **consume** assume resume

44. Definition of Country 国家的定义

What is a country and how is a country defined? When people ask how many countries there are in the world, they expect a simple answer. After all, we've explored the **whole** planet; we have international travel, satellite navigation and plenty of global organizations like the United Nations, so we should really know how many countries there are! However, the answer to the question varies according to whom you ask. **Most** people say there are 192 countries, but others point out that there could be more like 260 of them. **So** why isn't there a straightforward answer? The problem arises because there isn't a universally agreed definition of 'country' and because, for political reasons, some countries find it convenient to recognize or not recognize **other** countries.

选项:

1. **whole** total very only
2. **Most** Few No More
3. But **So** While For
4. many **other** those these

45. Seatbelt 安全带

I am a cyclist and a motorist. I fasten my seatbelt when I drive and wear a helmet on my bike to reduce the risk of injury. I am convinced that these are prudent safety measures. I have persuaded many friends to wear helmets on the grounds that transplant surgeons call those without helmets, "donors on wheels". But a book on 'Risk' by my colleague John Adams has made me re-examine my **prejudices**. Adams has completely **undermined** my confidence in these apparently sensible precautions. What he has persuasively argued, particularly in relation to seat belts, is that the evidence that they do what they are supposed to do is very suspect. This is **in spite of** numerous claims that seat belts save many thousands of lives every year.

There is remarkable data on the years 1970 and 1978 countries in which the wearing of seat belts is **compulsory** have had on average about 5 per cent more road accident deaths following the introduction of the law. In the UK, road deaths have decreased steadily from about 7,000 a year in 1972 to just over 4,000 in 1989. There is no evidence in the trend for any effect of the seat belt law that was introduced in 1983. Moreover, there is evidence that the number of cyclists and pedestrians killed actually increased by about 10 per cent.

选项:

1. decisions minds convictions prejudices
2. damaged undermined revoked supported
3. in spite of regardless proves supported
4. approved introduced compulsory accepted

46. Jean Piaget 皮亚杰

Jean Piaget, the pioneering Swiss philosopher and psychologist, spent much of his professional life listening to children, watching children and poring over reports of researchers around the world who were doing the same. He found, to put it most succinctly, that children don't think like grownups. After thousands of interactions with young people often barely old enough to talk, Piaget began to suspect that behind their cute and seemingly illogical utterances were thought processes that had their own kind of order and their own special logic. Einstein called it a discovery "so simple that only a genius could have thought of it." Piaget's insight opened a new window into the inner workings of the mind. By the end of a wide-ranging and remarkably prolific research career that spanned nearly 75 years, from his first scientific publication at age 10 to work still in progress when he died at 84, Piaget had developed several new fields of science: developmental psychology, cognitive theory and what came to be called genetic epistemology. Although not an educational reformer, he fashioned a way of thinking about children that provided the foundation for today's education-reform movements. It was a shift comparable to the displacement of stories of "noble savages" and "cannibals" by modern anthropology. One might say that Piaget was the first to take children's thinking seriously.

选项:

1. learning poring studying investigating
2. succinctly successfully sufficiently comprehensively
3. affirm suspect investigate declare
4. language speaking utterances communications
5. suspect mystery invention discovery
6. prolific reviewed proved written
7. designed opened guided fashioned
8. movements application revolution transformation

47. Kimbell 金尔贝

The first section of the book covers new modes of assessment. In Chapter 1, Kimbell (Goldsmith College, London) responds to criticisms of design programs as formalistic and conventional, stating that a focus on risk-taking rather than hard work in design innovation is equally problematic. His research contains three parts that include preliminary exploration of design innovation qualities, investigation of resulting classroom practices, and development of evidence-based assessment. The assessment he describes is presented in the

form of a structured worksheet, which includes a collaborative **element** and digital photographs, in story format. Such a device encourages stimulating ideas, but does not recognize students as design **innovators**. The assessment sheet includes holistic impressions as well as details about “having, growing, and proving” ideas. **Colloquial** judgments are evident in terms such as “wow” and “yawn” and reward the quality and quantity of ideas with the term, “sparkiness”, which fittingly is a pun as the model project was to design light bulb packaging. In addition, the assessment focuses on the process of optimizing or complexity control as well as proving ideas with thoughtful criticism and not just generation of novel ideas. The definitions for qualities such as “technical” and “aesthetic” pertaining to users are too narrow and ill-defined. The author provides **examples** of the project, its features and structures, students’ notes and judgments, and their sketches and photographs of finished light bulb packages, in the Appendix.

选项:

1. praise results **criticisms** compliments
2. line **element** factor figure
3. makers leaders students **innovators**
4. **Colloquial** Formal Traditional Subjective
5. results **examples** ideas themes

48. Edison 爱迪生

Thomas Alva Edison was **both** a scientist and an inventor. Born in 1847, Edison would see **tremendous** change take place in his lifetime. He was also to be responsible for making many of those changes occur. When Edison was born, society still **thought** of electricity as a **novelty**, a fad.

By the time he died, entire cities were lit by electricity. Much of the **credit** for that progress goes to Edison. In his lifetime, Edison **patented** 1,093 inventions, earning him the nickname “The Wizard of Menlo Park.” The most famous of his inventions was the incandescent light bulb. Besides the light bulb, Edison **developed** the phonograph and the “kinetoscope,” a small box for viewing moving films.

Thomas Edison is also the first person in the US to make his own filmstrips. He also **improved** upon the original design of the stock ticker, the telegraph, and Alexander Graham Bell’s telephone. He believed in hard work, sometimes working twenty hours a day. Edison was quoted as saying, “Genius is one percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration.” In **tribute** to this important American, electric lights in the United States were **dimmed** for one minute on October 21, 1931, a few days after his death.

选项:

1. **both** neither never almost
2. peculiar **tremendous** particular brilliant
3. **thought** made regard consider
4. new miracle tradition **novelty**

5. **credit** achievement contribution establishment
6. copyright **patented** processed made
7. owned started produced **developed**
8. **improved** increased created invented
9. **tribute** order regard addition
10. **dimmed** lit on switched

49. Snails 蜗牛

Snails are not traditionally known for quick thinking, but new research shows they can make complex decisions using just two brain cells in **findings** that could help engineers design more efficient robots. Scientists at the University of Sussex attached electrodes to the **heads** of freshwater snails as they searched for lettuce. They found that just one cell was used by the mollusc to tell if it was **hungry** or not, while another let it know when food was present. Food searching is an example of goal-directed behaviour, during which an animal must integrate information about both its external environment and internal state while using as little energy as possible. Lead researcher Professor George Kemenes, said “This will eventually help us design the ‘brain’ of robots based on the principle of using the fewest possible components necessary to perform complex tasks. What goes on in our brains when we make complex behavioural decisions and carry them out is poorly understood. Our study reveals for the first time how just two neurons can create a mechanism in an animal's brain which drives and optimises complex decision-making tasks.”

选项:

1. decisions **findings** results recommendations
2. **heads** brains skulls top
3. empty **hungry** full satisfied

50. Integrate sales activities 整合销售活动

Organisations need to integrate their sales activities more both internally and with customers' needs according to a new book co-authored by an academic at the University of East Anglia. The book **addresses** how sales can help organisations to become more customer oriented and considers how they are responding to challenges such as increasing competition, more **demanding** customers and a more complex selling environment. Many organisations are facing escalating costs and a growth in customer power, **which** makes it necessary to allocate resources more strategically. The sales function can provide critical customer and market knowledge to help inform both innovation and marketing. However, the authors say that within the industry **there** is still uncertainty about the shape a future sales team should take, how it should be managed, and how it **fits** into their organisations business model.

选项:

1. does **addresses** discusses adds

2. **demanding** attractive nice loyal

3. so that **which** but

4. **there** here that it

5. taps flows **fits** rolls

51. Wind moving 风的运动

Wind is air moving around. Some winds can move as fast **as** a racing car, over 100 miles an **hour**. Winds can travel around the world. Wind can make you feel cold because you lose heat from your body **faster** when it is windy. Weather forecasters need to **know** the speed and direction of the wind. The strength of wind is measured using the Beaufort scale from wind force when there is no wind, to wind force 12 which can damage houses and buildings and is called hurricane force.

选项:

1. to for in **as**

2. **hour** second minute micro second

3. **faster** slower higher lower

4. predict **know** check fix

52. Hard work 努力学习

It is important to **emphasize** the need for hard work as an essential part of studying law, because far too many students are tempted to think that they can succeed by relying on what they imagine to be their natural ability, without bothering to add the expenditure of effort. To take an analogy some people prefer the more or less instant **gratification** which comes from watching television adaptation of a classic novel to the rather more **laborious** process of reading the novel itself. Those who **prefer** watching television to reading the book are less likely to study law successfully, unless they rapidly acquire a **taste** for text-based materials.

选项:

1. appoint **emphasize** know list

2. **gratification** graduation specification expectation

3. labor **laborious** laboriously liberal

4. **prefer** like intend wish

5. thinking production topic **taste**

53. Language comes naturally 语言是天生的

Language comes so naturally to us that it is easy to forget what a strange and miraculous gift it is. All over the world members of our **species** fashion their breath into hisses and hums and squeaks and pops and listen to others do the same. We do this, of course, not only because we like the sounds but because details of the

sounds contain information about the **intentions** of the person making them. We humans are fitted with a means of **sharing** our ideas, in all their unfathomable vastness. When we listen to speech, we can be led to think thoughts that have never been thought before and that never would have **occurred** to us on our own. Behold, the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed. Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains. Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence. Energy equals mass times the speed of light squared. I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge my duties as King without the help and support of the woman I love.

选项:

1. class types categories **species**
2. **intention** aim purpose meaning
3. using **sharing** considering consuming
4. **occurred** taken created happened

54. Australian Overseas Departures 澳大利亚的海外移民

Over the past ten years, Australian overseas departures have grown from 1.7 million to 3.2 million. This represents strong average, annual growth of 6.5 per cent. This paper **analyses** outbound travel demand to each destination country using the travel demand models of short-term resident departures. The models are specified in terms of a double logarithmic linear functional form, with overseas departures as the dependent variable and real household disposable income prices of travel and accommodation in Australia, and overseas and the exchange rate as independent **variables**.

The models were estimated using historical time series data from 1973 to 1998. The data were obtained from several **sources** such as the World Tourism Organization, Australian Bureau of Statistics, World Bank and International Monetary Fund. The results suggest that the estimated elasticity parameters are consistent with standard economic theory. The number of short-term resident departures is positively influenced by per capita real household disposable income; and the price of domestic travel and accommodation, and **negatively** influenced by the price of travel and accommodation overseas.

The estimated demand models were used to develop the Tourism Forecasting Council's long run forecasts. The forecasts suggest that the number of short-term resident departures will increase strongly over the next ten years, largely due to the strength of the Australian economy, competitive travel prices, and Australians' interest in **experiencing** different cultures and lifestyles.

选项:

1. encouraged **analyses** increases decreases
2. **variables** varies variety variability
3. **sources** websites resources journals
4. positively hardly barely **negatively**

5. experiencing experimenting exploring employed

55. Father's Books 父亲的书

None of the books in my father's dusty old bookcase were **forbidden**. Yet while I was growing up, I never saw anyone take one down. Most were **massive** tomes – a comprehensive history of civilization, matching volumes of the great works of western literature, numerous others I can no longer **recall** – that seemed almost refused to **shelves** that bowed slightly from decades of **steadfast** support?

选项:

1. **forbidden** useful forgotten meaningful
2. **massive** tiny small marvel
3. **recall** call see retell
4. read write **shelves** publish
5. loose further internal **steadfast**

56. Foreign policy 外交政策

The foreign policy of a state, it is often argued, begins and ends with the border. No doubt an exaggeration, this aphorism nevertheless has an **element** of truth. A state's relation with its neighbors, at least in the **formative** years, are greatly **influenced** by its frontier policy, especially when there are no **settled** borders. Empire builders in the past sought to extend imperial frontiers for a variety of reasons; subjugation of kings and princes to gain their allegiance (as well as handsome tributes or the coffers of the state), and, security of the 'core' of the empire from external attacks by establishing a string of buffer states in areas **adjoining** the frontiers. The history of British Empire in India was no different. It is important to note in this connection that the concept of international boundaries (between two sovereign states), demarcated and **delineated**, was yet to emerge in India under Mughal rule.

选项:

1. component **element** constitute ingredient
2. **formative** following developmental determinative
3. affluent superfluous **influenced** optimized
4. **settled** arranged certain gentle
5. adhering **adjoining** joint neighboring
6. disappeared defused defined **delineated**

57. Move to a new region 搬到一个新的地方

People move to a new region for many different reasons. The **motivation** for moving can come from a combination of what researchers sometimes call 'push and pull **factors**' - those that encourage people to

leave a region, and those that attract people to a region. Some of the factors that motivate people to move **include** seeking a better climate, finding more affordable housing, looking for work or retiring from work, leaving the **congestion** of city living, wanting a more pleasant environment, and wanting to be near to family and friends. In reality many complex **factors** and personal reasons may **interact** to motivate a person or family to move.

选项:

1. **motivation** aim purpose reason
2. reasons **factors** incentives essentials
3. contain **include** involve restrain
4. **congestion** conjunction combination crowded
5. reasons incentives **factors** essentials
6. commute mean **interact** exchange

58. Opportunity Cost 机会成本

Opportunity cost incorporates the notion of scarcity: No matter what we do, there is always a trade-off. We must trade off one thing for another because resources are limited and can be used in different ways.

By acquiring something, we use up resources that could have been used to acquire something else. The **notion** of opportunity cost allows us to measure this trade-off. Most decisions **involve** several alternatives. For example, if you spend an hour studying for an economics exam, you have one fewer hour to **pursue** other activities. To **determine** the opportunity cost of an activity, we look at what you consider the best of these “other” activities. For example, suppose the **alternatives** to studying economics are studying for a history exam or working in a job that pays \$10 per hour. If you consider studying for history a **better** use of your time than working, then the opportunity cost of studying economics is the four extra points you could have received on a history exam if you studied history instead of economics. Alternatively, if working is the best alternative, the opportunity cost of studying economics is the \$10 you could have earned instead.

选项:

1. Without acquiring something, Having acquired something, **By acquiring something**, Contrary with acquiring something
2. **notion** saying perception assumption
3. **involve** have involved are involved have been involving
4. exercise **pursue** study proceed
5. demonstrate affirm eliminate **determine**
6. option choice **alternatives** opportunity
7. best worse **better** worst

59. Movement in painting 绘画运动

Movement in painting that **originated** in France in the 1860s and had enormous influence in European and North American painting in the late 19th century. The Impressionists wanted to **depict** real life, to paint straight from nature, and to capture the changing effects of light. The term was first used abusively to **describe** Claude Monet's painting Impression: Sunrise (1872). The other leading Impressionists included Paul Camille, Edgar Degas, Edouard Manet, Camille Pissarro, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, and Alfred Sisley, but only Monet remained devoted to Impressionist ideas throughout his career.

The core of the Impressionist group was formed in the early 1860s by Monet, Renoir, and Sisley, who met as students and enjoyed painting in the open air - one of the hallmarks of Impressionism. They met other members of the Impressionist circle through Paris café society. They never made up a formal group, but they organized eight group exhibitions between 1874 and 1886, at the first of which the name Impressionism was applied. Their styles were diverse, but all **experimented** with effects of light and movement created with distinct brush strokes and **fragments** of color dabbed side-by-side on the canvas rather than mixed on the palette. By the 1880s the movement's central impulse had dispersed, and a number of new styles were emerging, later described as post-impressionism.

British Impressionism had a major influence on the more **experimental** and **progressive** British painters in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Many of the painters were affected in the circle of Walter Sickert, who spent much of his career in France and was an influential figure that **inspired** many younger artists. His friend and exact contemporary Philip Wilson Steer are generally regarded as the most outstanding British Impressionist.

选项:

1. oriented **originated** initiated appreciated
2. simplify contrary **depict** deepen
3. **describe** satirize transcribe descent
4. supplemented experienced examined **experimented**
5. combination fragile fridge **fragments**
6. conservative traditional **experimental** outdated
7. **progressive** stubborn promoted predictable
8. incept **inspired** annoyed include

60. Visual art 视觉艺术

It is the assertion of this article that students who use visual art as a prewriting stimulus are composing their ideas both in images and in words. The result of the art creation process allows students the distance to **elaborate**, add details, and create more coherent text. The process of writing is more than putting words on a piece of paper. Effective authors are able to create **imagery** and to communicate ideas using well-chosen words, phrases, and text structures. Emergent writers struggle with the **mechanics** of the writing process, i.e.

fine motor control for printing legibly, recall of spelling patterns, and the use of syntax and grammar rules. As a result, texts written by young writers are simplistic and formulaic. The artwork **facilitates** the writing process, resulting in a text that is richer in sensory detail and more **intricate** than the more traditional writing-first crayon drawing-second **approach**.

选项:

1. supplement ornament decorate **elaborate** complicate
2. situation context **imagery** texture sense
3. workings **mechanics** apparatus implements materials
4. combines composes fixes **facilitates** rectified
5. complex **intricate** simplified reliable sensitive
6. **approach** system scheme manner organization

61. Primates 灵长类动物

With their punk hairstyles and bright colors, marmosets and tamarins are among the most attractive primates on earth. These fast-moving, lightweight animals live in the rainforests of South America. Their small size **makes** it easy for them to dart about the trees, catching insects and small animals such as lizards, frogs, and snails. Marmosets have another unusual food **source** - they use their chisel-like incisor teeth to dig into tree bark and lap up the gummy sap that seeps out, leaving telltale, oval-shaped **holes** in the **branches** when they have finished. But as vast tracts of rainforest are cleared for plantations and cattle ranches marmosets and tamarins are in serious **danger** condition need eagerness danger of extinction.

选项:

1. **makes** takes brings claims
2. origin **source** originality provenience
3. **holes** swell bump ramp
4. trees grasses **branches** roots
5. endangered fatal safe **danger**

62. History Books 历史书

What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians have **selected**. They cannot put in everything: choices were being made. Choices must similarly be made about which aspects of the past should be formally taught to the next generation in the shape of school history lessons. So, **for example**, when a national school curriculum for England and Wales was first discussed at the end of the 1980s, the history curriculum was the subject of considerable public and media **interest**. Politicians argued about it; people wrote letters to the press about it; the Prime Minister of the time, Margaret Thatcher, **intervened** in the debate. Let us think first about the question of content. There were two

main camps on this issue – those who thought the history of Britain should take **pride** of place, and those who favored what was referred to as 'world history'.

选项:

1. picked up **selected** taken opted
2. **for example** such as to illustrate by way of illustration
3. curiosity **interest** notice concern
4. mediated promoted broken **intervened**
5. **pride** satisfaction dignity gem

63. Debt-for-developing exchanges 债务换发展

Books and articles highlighting intractable debt, poverty and development abound in both the academic and popular literature. This addition to the debate is both timely and interesting **as** it subsumes the economic debate to the broader social, political, environmental and institutional context of debt in developing countries. Debt-for-Development Exchanges: History and New Applications is **intended** for a wide audience including: academics from a range of disciplines (including accounting and finance); non-Government organisations (NGOs); civil society groups; and, both debtor and creditor governments and public sector organization. Professor Ross Buckley, author and editor **has developed** an international profile in the area of debt relief and this book is the outcome of an Australian Research Council (ARC) Discovery grant to explore debt-for development mechanisms that relieve debt, improve development outcomes **from** aid, are practically and politically attractive to creditors and **contribute** to regional security.

选项:

1. **as** for so that
2. intent intend **intended** intending
3. developed, develop, **has developed**, have developed
4. into at **from** in
5. **contribute** attribute cause lead

64. Walt Disney World 华特迪士尼世界

Walt Disney World has become a pilgrimage site partly because of the luminosity of its cross-cultural and marketing and partly because it's **utopian** aspects appeal powerfully to real needs in the capitalist **society**. Disney's marketing is unique because it captured the symbolic essence of **childhood** but the company has gained access to all public shows, comic books, dolls, apparels, and **educational** film strips all point to the parks and each other.

选项:

1. visitor worker employee **utopian**

2. **society** company industry world
3. **childhood** memory experience lifetime
4. theoretical colorful **educational** moving

65. Japan and China 日本和中国

V1: Japan **adopted** knowledge from China. Then the relationship of the two countries **halted**. Japan **explored** on its own culture. Japan ____ sth. and sth. is **adapted** to Japanese taste.

V2: Japan ...China. XXX is ____ on one hand or other hand. XXX ... Japan **explored** on its own. XXX... is ____ from China and then is **adapted** to Japan taste.

选项:

1. **adopted** adapted stole removed
2. developed **halted** hunted fainted
3. deployed created developed **explored**
4. **adapted** adopted included excepted
5. deployed created developed **explored**
6. **adapted** adopted included excepted

66. National Gallery of Canada 加拿大国家美术馆

An exhibit that brings together for the first **time** landscapes painted by French impressionist Pierre-Auguste Renoir comes to the National Gallery of Canada this June. The **gallery** in Ottawa worked with the National Gallery of London and the Philadelphia Museum of Art to **pull** together the collection of 60 Renoir **paintings** from 45 public and private collections

选项:

1. place **time** try point
2. **gallery** room museum lobby
3. get push **pull** stay
4. **paintings** carve sculpture art

67. Life expectancy at birth 出生时预期寿命

Life expectancy at birth is one of the most widely used and internationally recognised indicators of population health. It focuses on the length of life **rather** than its quality, and provides a useful summary of the general health of the population. While an indicator describing how long Australians live that simultaneously takes into account quality of life would be a desirable summary measure of progress in the

area, currently no such measure exists, and this is why life expectancy at birth is used as the Main Progress Indicator here. During the decade 1999 to 2009, life expectancy at birth improved for both sexes.

A girl born in 2009 could expect to reach 83.9 years of age, **while** a boy could expect to live to 79.3 years. Over the decade, boys' life expectancy increased **slightly** more than girls' (3.1 compared with 2.1 years). This saw the gap between the sexes' life expectancy decrease by one year to 4.6 years.

In the longer term, increases in life expectancy also occurred over most of the 20th century. Unfortunately, life expectancy isn't shared across the whole population though, being lower in Tasmania and the northern Territory, and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

选项:

1. prefer **rather** better quite
2. as which that **while**
3. **slightly** lightly dramatically slowly

68. Allergies 过敏

Allergies are abnormal immune system reactions to things that are typically harmless to most people. When you're allergic to something, your immune system **mistakenly** believes that this substance is harmful to your body. Substances that cause allergic reactions — such as certain foods, dust, plant pollen, or medicines — are known as allergens. In an attempt to **protect** the body, the immune system produces IgE **antibodies** to that allergen. Those antibodies then cause certain cells in the body to **release** chemicals into the bloodstream, one of which is histamine. The histamine then **acts** on a person's eyes, nose, throat, lungs, skin, or gastrointestinal tract and causes the symptoms of the allergic reaction. Future exposure to that same allergen will trigger this antibody response again. This means that every time you come into contact with that allergen, you'll have an allergic reaction.

选项:

1. precisely illogically inaccurately **mistakenly**
2. prevent **protect** destruct preserve
3. allergens substances **antibodies** pollens
4. absorb **release** expel ingest
5. **acts** touches moves enforces