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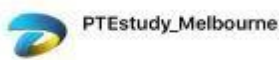
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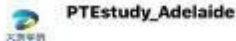
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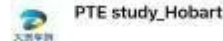
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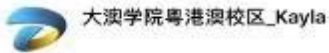
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SWT

1. Parents' Born Order Effects 父母的出生顺序效应

Version 1: Parents' own birth order can become an issue when dynamics in the family they are raising replicate the family in which they were raised. Agati notes common examples, such as a firstborn parent getting into "raging battles" with a firstborn child. "Both are used to getting the last word. Each has to be right. But the parent has to be the grown up and step out of that battle," he advises. When youngest children become parents, Agati cautions that because they "may not have had high expectations placed on them, they in turn may not see their kids for their abilities." But he also notes that since youngest children tend to be more social, "youngest parents can be helpful to their firstborn, who may have a harder time with social situations. These parents can help their eldest kids loosen up and not be so hard on themselves. Mom Susan Ritz says her own birth order didn't seem to affect her parenting until the youngest of her three children, Julie, was born. Julie was nine years younger than Ritz's oldest, Joshua, mirroring the age difference between Susan and her own older brother. "I would see Joshua do to Julie what my brother did to me," she says of the taunting and teasing by a much older sibling.

"I had to try not to always take Julie's side." Biases can surface no matter what your own birth position was, as Lori Silverstone points out. "As a middle myself, I can be harder on my older daughter. I recall my older sister hitting me," she says of her reactions to her daughters' tussles.

"My husband is a firstborn. He's always sticking up for the oldest. He feels bad for her that the others came so fast. He helps me to see what that feels like, to have that attention and then lose it." Silverstone sees birth order triggers as "an opportunity to heal parts of ourselves. I've learned to teach my middle daughter to stand up for herself. My mother didn't teach me that. I'm conscious of giving my middle daughter tools so she has a nice way to protect herself."

Whether or not you subscribe to theories that birth order can affect your child's personality, ultimately, "we all have free will," Agati notes. It's important for both parents and kids to realize that, despite the characteristics often associated with birth order, "you're not locked into any role."

版本 1: 父母自己的出生顺序可能会成为一个问题, 因为他们所抚养的家庭的动态会复制他们所生长的家庭。阿加蒂提到了一些常见的例子, 比如第一个孩子的父母和第一个孩子陷入了“激烈的战斗”。两人都习惯了最后说了算。每个人都必须是正确的。但父母必须长大成人, 走出这场战争,” 他建议。当最小的孩子成为父母时, Agati 警告说, 因为他们“可能没有对他们有很高的期望, 他们也可能没有看到他们的孩子的能力。”但他也指出, 由于最小的孩子更倾向于社交, “最小的父母可以帮助他们的长子, 他们可能在社交场合会有困难。”这些父母可以帮助他们最大的孩子放松, 不要对自己太苛刻。母亲苏珊·里兹说, 在她三个孩子中最小的朱莉出生之前, 她自己的出生顺序似乎并没有影响她的育儿之道。朱莉比里兹最大的弟弟约书亚小 9 岁, 这反映了苏珊和她哥哥的年龄差异。“我会看到约书亚对朱莉所做的, 就像我哥哥对我所做的一样,” 她说的是一个大得多的哥哥对她的奚落和戏弄。

“我不得不试着不总是站在朱莉一边。”正如洛丽·西尔弗斯通(Lori Silverstone)所指出的, 无论你的出生位置是什么, 偏见都会浮出水面。“作为一个中间派, 我可以对我的大女儿更严厉。我记得我姐姐打过我。

“我丈夫是长子。他总是维护老大的利益。其他人来得这么快, 他为她感到难过。他帮助我了解那种感觉, 获得那种关注, 然后失去它。”西尔弗斯通把出生顺序的触发看作是“治愈我们自己的一部分的机会”。我已经学会教我的二女儿为自己挺身而出。这不是我妈妈教我的。我很在意给我的二女儿工具, 这样她就有一个很好的方法来保护自己。”

不管你是否认同出生顺序会影响孩子性格的理论, 最终, “我们都有自由意志,” 阿加蒂指出。对于父母和孩子来说, 重要的是要意识到, 尽管这些特征往往与出生顺序有关, “你并没有被束缚在任何角色中。”

Version 2: So, just how does your order of birth affect your parenting? One typical force at work is the tendency for a parent to over identify with the child in the same birth-order position. This can lead to putting too much pressure on the child or spoiling or favoring the child. When I interacted with our first three children while they were growing up, whose antics did I enjoy the most? Kevin II — our baby, of course. For example, when Holly was 13 and Krissy was 11 and they would complain to me about 7- year-old Kevey and his pestering ways, I would say, "Well, girls, let's remember he's the baby of the family. Little baby brothers do that kind of thing to sisters." I identified with Kevin. Do you think Holly and Krissy picked up on that? You bet they did.

In my case, I was over identifying with my last born in an indulging way because, as a baby of the family myself, I loved to pester my older sisters and brother when I was small. But let me be clear that over identification can also be done in a non-indulgent, hard-line way, particularly when both parents are firstborns. This almost guarantees that the parents will have what I call "the critical eye." Instead of overindulging their firstborn child, they'll probably be extra hard on him or her as they exert their own

exacting standards.

版本 2：那么，你的出生顺序是如何影响你为人父母的呢？一个典型的影响因素是，父母倾向于过分认同处于相同出生顺序的孩子。这可能会给孩子带来太多的压力，或溺爱或偏爱孩子。当我们的前三个孩子都在成长的时候，我和他们互动的时候，我最喜欢谁的滑稽动作？凯文- II -当然是我们的孩子。例如，当霍莉 13 岁，克丽丝 11 岁的时候，他们会向我抱怨 7 岁的凯文和他那纠缠不休的方式。小弟弟会对妹妹做这种事。”我认同凯文。你觉得霍莉和克里斯知道吗？你敢打赌他们是这么做的。

就我个人而言，我对上一个孩子的认同过于放纵，因为作为家里的一名婴儿，我小时候喜欢缠着姐姐和哥哥。但让我明确一点，过度认同也可以用一种不宽容、强硬的方式来实现，尤其是当父母都是长子长女时。这几乎保证了父母会有我所说的“批判性的眼光”。他们不会溺爱他们的第一个孩子，而是可能会对他或她格外严厉，因为他们会执行自己严格的标准。

Sample Answer:

Parents' own birth orders and childhood experience can impact family dynamics, such as, firstborn parents getting into "raging battle" with a firstborn child, youngest-born parents not having high expectations on their kids or seeing their children's abilities, biases based on their own birth positions, sticking up for the children with the same birth order, and birth order affecting the children's personalities. (61 words)

2. Plug-in vehicle/Electronic car 电动汽车/电子汽车

Here's a term you're going to hear much more often: plug-in vehicle, and the acronym PEV. It's what you and many other people will drive to work in, ten years and more from now.

At that time, before you drive off in the morning you will first unplug your car - your plug-in vehicle. Its big on board batteries will have been fully charged overnight, with enough power for you to drive 50-100 kilometers through city traffic.

When you arrive at work you'll plug in your car once again, this time into a socket that allows power to flow from your car's batteries to the electricity grid. One of the things you did when you bought your car was to sign a contract with your favorite electricity supplier, allowing them to draw a limited amount of power from your car's batteries should they need to, perhaps because of a blackout, or very high wholesale spot power prices. The price you get for the power the distributor buys from your car would not only be most attractive to you, it would be a good deal for them too, their alternative being very expensive power from peaking stations.

If, driving home or for some other reason your batteries looked like running flat, a relatively small, but quiet and efficient engine running on petrol, diesel or compressed natural gas, even biofuel, would automatically cut in, driving a generator that supplied the batteries so you could complete your journey.

Concerns over 'peak oil', increasing greenhouse gas emissions, and the likelihood that by the middle of this century there could be five times as many motor vehicles registered world- wide as there are now, mean that the world's almost total dependence on petroleum-based fuels for transport is, in every sense of the word, unsustainable.

这是一个你将会经常听到的术语:插电式汽车, 和缩写PEV。这是你和其他许多人十年甚至更久之后开车去工作的地方。

在那个时候, 在你早上开车离开之前, 你会先拔掉你的车——你的插电式汽车。它巨大的车载电池将在一夜之间充满电, 足够你在城市交通中行驶 50-100 公里。

当你上班的时候, 你会再一次把你的车插到一个插座上, 这个插座可以让你的车的电池源源不断地给电网供电。当你买汽车的时候, 你要做的一件事就是和你最喜欢的电力供应商签订一份合同, 允许他们从你的汽车电池中提取有限的电力, 如果他们需要的话, 也许是因为停电, 或者是非常高的现货批发电价。经销商从你的汽车上购买的电力的价格不仅对你最有吸引力, 对他们来说也很划算, 他们的选择是非常昂贵的电力高峰站。

如果你开车回家, 或者因为其他原因, 你的电池看起来像没电了, 一个相对较小, 但安静高效的发动机, 使用汽油、柴油或压缩天然气, 甚至是生物燃料, 会自动切断电源, 驱动一个提供电池的发电机, 这样你就可以完成你的旅程。

“石油峰值”的担忧, 增加温室气体排放, 和可能性, 到本世纪中叶, 可能有五倍机动车注册世界——像现在, 意味着世界几乎完全依赖石油燃料运输是, 在每一个意义上的, 不可持续的。

Sample Answer:

To solve the concerns over peak oil and its environmental consequences, it's recommended to adopt plug-in vehicles as our daily transportation method simply through the way of plugging in to charge our cars with our contracted electricity company; moreover, an efficient engine will be automatically cut in once the battery of the car runs out of electricity accidentally. (58 words)

3. Online Learning 在线学习

What makes teaching online unique is that when you teach online, you don't have to be someplace to teach. You don't have to lug your briefcase full of papers or your laptop to a classroom, stand at a

lectern, scribble on a chalkboard (or even use your high-tech, interactive classroom smart whiteboard), or grade papers in a stuffy room while your students take a test. You don't even have to sit in your office waiting for students to show up for conferences. You can hold office hours on weekends or at night after dinner. You can do all this while living in a small town in Wyoming or a big city like Bangkok, even if you're working for a college whose administrative offices are located in Florida or Dubai. You can attend an important conference in Hawaii on the same day that you teach your class in New Jersey, logging on from your laptop via the local cafes wireless hot spot or your hotel rooms high-speed network. Or you may simply pull out your smartphone to quickly check on the latest postings, email, or text messages from students, using a mobile app for your course site or to access other resources.

Online learning offers more freedom for students as well. They can search online for courses using the internet, scouring their institutions or even the world for programs, classes, and instructors that fit their needs. Having found an appropriate course, they can enroll and register, shop for their books (whether hard copy or e-books), read articles, listen to lectures, submit their homework assignments, confer with their instructors, and access their final grades all online. They can assemble in virtual classrooms, joining other students from diverse geographical locales, forging bonds and friendships not possible in conventional classrooms, which are usually limited to students from a specific geographical area.

在线教学的独特之处在于，当你在线教学时，你不需要去任何地方。你不需要把装满文件的公文包或笔记本电脑拖到教室里，站在讲台上，在黑板上乱涂乱画(甚至使用高科技的交互式教室智能白板)，或者在闷热的教室里批改试卷。你甚至不必坐在办公室里等着学生们来参加会议。你可以在周末或晚饭后的晚上办公。你可以住在怀俄明州的一个小镇或像曼谷这样的大城市里做这些事情，即使你是在一所管理办公室位于佛罗里达或迪拜的大学工作。你可以在新泽西州上课的同一天去夏威夷参加一个重要的会议，通过当地咖啡馆的无线热点或酒店房间的高速网络从笔记本电脑上登录。或者你也可以简单地拿出你的智能手机，快速查看来自学生的最新帖子、电子邮件或短信，在你的课程网站上使用移动应用程序，或者访问其他资源。

在线学习也为学生提供了更多的自由。他们可以通过互联网在网上搜索课程，搜索他们的机构，甚至全世界，寻找适合他们需要的课程、课程和导师。找到合适的课程后，他们可以注册注册，购买书籍(无论是纸质书还是电子书)，阅读文章，听讲座，提交家庭作业，与导师交流，并在线查看最终成绩。他们可以在虚拟教室里集合，加入来自不同地理位置的其他学生，建立传统教室里无法建立的纽带和友谊，而传统教室通常仅限于来自特定地理区域的学生。

Sample Answer:

What makes teaching online unique is that when you teach online without limitation of time and

location and it offers more freedom for students as well as they can search online for courses using the internet, scouring their institutions or even the world for programs, classes, and instructors that fit their needs rather than being limited by a specific geographical area. (61 words)

4. Malaysia 马来西亚

Malaysia is one of the most pleasant, hassle-free countries to visit in Southeast Asia. Aside from its gleaming 21st century glass towers, it boasts some of the most superb beaches, mountains and national parks in the region.

Malaysia is also launching its biggest-ever tourism campaign in effort to lure 20 million visitors here this year. More than 16 million tourists visited in 2005, the last year for which complete statistics were available. While the majority of them were from Asia, mostly neighboring Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Brunei, China, Japan and India, a growing number of Western travelers are also making their way to this Southeast Asian tropical paradise. Of the 885,000 travelers from the West, 240,000 were from the United Kingdom, 265,000 from Australia and 150,000 from the U.S.

Any tourist itinerary would have to begin in the capital, Kuala Lumpur, where you will find the Petronas Twin Towers, which once comprised the world's tallest buildings and now hold the title of second-tallest. Both the 88-story towers soar 1,480 feet high and are connected by a sky-bridge on the 41st floor.

Also worth visiting is the Central Market, a pre-war building that was the main wet market for the city, and has now been transformed into an arts and cultural center.

The limestone temple Batu Caves, located 9 miles north of the city, have a 328-foot-high ceiling and feature ornate Hindu shrines, including a 141-foot-tall gold-painted statue of a Hindu deity. To reach the caves, visitors have to climb a steep flight of 272 steps.

In Sabah state on Borneo Island – not to be confused with Indonesia's Borneo – you'll find the small mushroom-shaped Sipadan Island, off the coast of Sabah, rated as one of the top five diving sites in the world. Sipadan is the only oceanic island in Malaysia, rising from a 2,300-foot abyss in the Celebes Sea.

You can also climb Mount Kinabalu, the tallest peak in Southeast Asia, visit the Sepilok Orang Utan Sanctuary, go white-water rafting and catch a glimpse of the bizarre Proboscis monkey.

马来西亚是东南亚最令人愉快、无忧无虑的国家之一。除了 21 世纪闪闪发光的玻璃塔，它还拥有该地区一些最壮丽的海滩、山脉和国家公园。

马来西亚还启动了有史以来规模最大的旅游活动，以吸引今年 2000 万游客。2005 年有 1600 多万游客到访，这是有完整统计数据的一年。虽然大多数游客来自亚洲，主要是邻国新加坡、泰国、印度尼西亚、文莱、中国、日本和印度，但越来越多的西方游客也来到了这个东南亚热带天堂。在 88.5 万名西方游客中，24 万人来自英国，26.5 万人来自澳大利亚，15 万人来自美国任何旅游行程都必须从首都吉隆坡开始，在那里你会看到双子塔，它曾经是世界上最高的建筑，现在拥有第二高的头衔。这两座 88 层的塔楼都有 1480 英尺高，由 41 层的天桥连接。

同样值得参观的还有中央市场(Central Market)，这是一座战前的建筑，曾是这座城市的主要集市，如今已被改造成一个艺术和文化中心。

位于城市北部 9 英里处的石灰岩寺庙巴图石窟(Batu Caves)有 328 英尺高的天花板，以华丽的印度教神庙为特色，其中包括一座 141 英尺高的金色印度教神像。要到达洞穴，游客必须爬上 272 级陡峭的阶梯。

在婆罗洲的沙巴州——不要和印度尼西亚的婆罗洲混淆——你会发现沙巴州海岸外的小蘑菇状的西帕丹岛，被评为世界五大潜水地点之一。西帕丹岛是马来西亚唯一的海洋岛屿，从西里伯斯海 2300 英尺的深渊中升起。

你也可以爬上东南亚最高峰基纳巴卢山，参观七婆奥朗乌坦圣所，泛舟激流，一睹这位奇特的长鼻和尚。

Sample Answer:

Malaysia, a place with superb beaches, mountains and national parks in the region is one of the most pleasant, hassle-free countries to visit in Southeast Asia, because it not only has gleaming 21st century glass towers, most superb beaches, mountains and national parks with religious and historical heritage, but also has launched its biggest-ever tourism campaign in effort to lure visitors. (61 words)

5. The World Wide Web 万维网

Version 1: He is the man who has changed the world more than anyone else in the past hundred years. Sir Tim Berners-Lee may be a mild-mannered academic who lives modestly in Boston, but as the inventor of the World Wide Web he is also a revolutionary. Along with Galileo, William Caxton and Sir Isaac Newton, he is a scientist who has altered the way people think as well as the way they live.

Since the web went global 20 years ago, the way we shop, listen to music and communicate has been transformed. There are implications for politics, literature; economics even terrorism because an individual can now have the same access to information as the elite. Society will never be the same.

The computer scientist from Oxford, who built his own computer from a television screen and spare parts after he was banned from one of the university computers, is a cultural guru as much as a technological one.

It is amazing how far we've come, he says. But you're always wondering what the next crazy idea is, and working to make sure the web stays one web and that the internet stays open. There isn't much time to sit back and reflect.

We speak for more than an hour about everything from Facebook to fatwas, Wikipedia to Google. He invented the web, he says, because he was frustrated that he couldn't find all the information he wanted in one place. It was an imaginary concept that he realized.

The World Wide Web invented by xxx. It changes the way people shop and listen to music. It also changed economic political and terrorism because it makes people have the same opportunities to assess information.

在过去的一百年里，他是改变世界最多的人。蒂姆·伯纳斯·李爵士(Sir Tim Berners-Lee)或许是一位温文尔雅的学者，住在波士顿，为人谦逊，但作为万维网的发明者，他也是一位革命者。与伽利略、威廉·卡克斯顿和艾萨克·牛顿爵士一样，他是一位改变了人们思维方式和生活方式的科学家。自从 20 年前互联网走向全球以来，我们购物、听音乐和交流的方式已经发生了变化。这对政治、文学、经济甚至恐怖主义都有影响，因为现在个人可以像精英一样获得信息。社会永远不会一成不变。

这位来自牛津大学的计算机科学家，在他被禁止使用大学的一台计算机后，利用电视屏幕和零部件制造了自己的计算机。

他说，我们已经取得了惊人的进展。但你总是想知道下一个疯狂的想法是什么，并确保网络保持一个网络和互联网保持开放。没有多少时间坐下来反思。

从 Facebook 到 fatwas，从 Wikipedia 到谷歌，我们聊了一个多小时。他说，他发明了网络，因为他无法在一个地方找到所有他想要的信息，这让他很沮丧。他意识到这是一个虚构的概念。

由 xxx 发明的万维网。它改变了人们购物和听音乐的方式。它还改变了经济、政治和恐怖主义，因为它使人们有同样的机会评估信息。

Version 2: By 1984, the Internet had grown to Include 1,000 host computers. The National Science Foundation was one of the first outside institutions hoping to connect to this body of information. Other government, non-profit, and educational institutions followed. Initial attempts to catalogue this rapidly expanding system of networks were simple. Among the first was Archie, a list of FTP information created by Peter Deutsch at McGill University in Montreal. However, the greatest

Innovation in the Internet was still to come, brewing in an MIT laboratory in Cambridge, Mass.

The World Wide Web, or the Web, is often confused with the Internet. In fact, it is just one part of the Internet. In fact, it is just one part of the Internet, along with email, video conferencing, and streaming audio channels. In 1989, Tim Berners-Lee now a scientist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology introduced a new system of communication on the Internet which used hyperlinks and a user-friendly graphical interface. His slice of the Internet pie came to be known as the World Wide Web.

Berners-Lee says, -The Web is an abstract (imaginary) space of information. On the Net, you find computers-on the Web, you find documents, sounds, videos, information. On the Net, the connections are cables between computers; on the web, connections are hypertext links. The Web exists because of programs which communicate between computers on the Net. The Web could not be without the Net. The Web made the Net useful because people are really interested in information (not to mention knowledge and wisdom!) and don't really want to know about computers and cables.

版本 2:到 1984 年, 因特网已经发展到包括 1000 台主机。美国国家科学基金会(National Science Foundation)是第一批希望连接到这一信息体系的外部机构之一。其他政府、非营利组织和教育机构也紧随其后。对这个迅速扩展的网络系统进行分类的最初尝试很简单。第一个是Archie, 蒙特利尔麦吉尔大学的 Peter Deutsch 创建的FTP 信息列表。然而, 互联网最伟大的创新还在后头, 就在剑桥的麻省理工学院实验室里酝酿着。质量。

万维网, 或称Web, 经常与 Internet 混淆。事实上, 它只是互联网的一部分。事实上, 它只是互联网的一部分, 还有电子邮件、视频会议和流媒体音频频道。1989 年, 现为麻省理工学院(Massachusetts Institute of Technology)科学家的蒂姆·伯纳斯-李(Tim Berners-Lee) 引入了一种新的互联网通信系统, 该系统使用超链接和用户友好的图形界面。他的那片互联网饼状照相机被称为万维网。

伯纳斯-李说, 网络是一个抽象的(想象的)信息空间。在网上, 你可以找到电脑——在网上, 你可以找到文件、声音、视频、信息。在网络上, 连接是计算机之间的电缆;在 web 上, 连接是超文本链接。网络的存在是因为网络上计算机之间的通信程序。网络离不开网络。网络使网络变得有用, 因为人们对信息非常感兴趣(更不用说知识和智慧了!), 而不是真的想了解计算机和电缆。

Sample Answer:

Since Sir Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web because he wanted to find all the information in one place, he has changed the world because individuals can now have the same access to information as the elite, but the computer scientist from Oxford who is also a cultural guru is now

looking for the next crazy idea. (58 words)

6. Columbus 哥伦布

Version 1: When Christopher Columbus arrived at Hispaniola during his first transatlantic voyage in the year A.D. 1492, the island had already been settled by Native Americans for about 5,000 years. The occupants in Columbus's time were a group of Arawak Indians called Tainos who lived by farming, were organized into five chiefdoms, and numbered around half a million (the estimates range from 100,000 to 2,000,000). Columbus initially found them peaceful and friendly, until he and his Spaniards began mistreating them.

Unfortunately for the Tainos, they had gold, which the Spanish coveted but didn't want to go to the work of mining themselves. Hence the conquerors divided up the island and its Indian population among individual Spaniards, who put the Indians to work as virtual slaves, accidentally infected them with Eurasian diseases, and murdered them. By the year 1519, 27 years after Columbus's arrival, that original population of half a million had been reduced to about 11,000, most of whom died that year of smallpox to bring the population down to 3,000.

版本 1: 公元 1492 年, 当克里斯托弗·哥伦布第一次跨大西洋航行到达伊斯帕尼奥拉岛时, 该岛已经被美洲原住民居住了大约 5000 年。

哥伦布时代的居民是一群叫泰诺斯的阿拉瓦克印第安人, 他们以务农为生, 被划分为五个酋长, 大约有 50 万人(估计在 10 万到 200 万之间)。哥伦布最初发现他们和平友好, 直到他和他的西班牙人开始虐待他们。

不幸的是, 泰诺人拥有黄金, 西班牙人觊觎这些黄金, 却不愿自己动手开采。因此, 征服者把这个岛和岛上的印第安人分成西班牙人, 西班牙人把印第安人当作奴隶, 不小心把欧亚大陆的疾病传染给了他们, 并杀害了他们。到 1519 年, 也就是哥伦布到达后的 27 年, 原先的 50 万人口已经减少到 11000 人, 其中大部分人死于天花, 使人口减少到 3000 人。

Version 2: On October 12, 1492 (the first day he encountered the native people of the Americas), Columbus wrote in his journal: "They should be good servants I, our Lord being pleased, will take hence, at the time of my departure, six natives for your Highnesses." These captives were later paraded through the streets of Barcelona and Seville when Columbus returned to Spain.

From his very first contact with native people, Columbus had their domination in mind. For example,

on October 14, 1492, Columbus wrote in his journal, "with fifty men they can all be subjugated and made to do what is required of them." These were not mere words: after his second voyage, Columbus sent back a consignment of natives to be sold as slaves.

Yet in an April, 1493, letter to Luis de Santangel (a patron who helped fund the first voyage), Columbus made clear that the people he encountered had done nothing to deserve ill treatment.

版本 2:1492 年 10 月 12 日, 哥伦布在日记中写道: “他们应该是好仆人……我, 我们的主, 很高兴, 在我离开的时候, 将为你们的殿下带走六个土人。” 当哥伦布返回西班牙时, 这些俘虏随后被游行穿过巴塞罗那和塞维利亚的街道。

从他与土著人的第一次接触开始, 哥伦布就有了土著人的统治思想。例如, 在 1492 年 10 月 14 日, 哥伦布在他的日记中写道, “有 50 个人, 他们都可以被征服, 被强迫去做要求他们做的事情。” 这不仅仅是语言: 哥伦布在第二次航行后, 把一批土著人送回来作为奴隶出售。

然而, 在 1493 年 4 月, 哥伦布给路易斯·德·桑塔格尔(路易斯·德·桑塔格尔是哥伦布第一次航行的赞助人之一)的一封信中, 他明确表示, 他所遇到的人没有做过任何应该受到虐待的事情。

Sample Answer:

Tainos, having access to gold, had a peaceful and friendly relationship with the Spanish before the Spanish finally mistreated them, forced them to work as virtual slaves and accidentally infected them with deadly Eurasian diseases, which led to the consequence that the population dwindled significantly, forcing the Spaniards to look elsewhere for slave labors. (53 words)

7. Armed Police 校园警察

Armed police have been brought into NSW schools to reduce crime rates and educate students. The 40 School Liaison Police (SLP) officers have been allocated to public and private high schools across the state. Organizers say the officers, who began work last week, will build positive relationships between police and students. But parent groups warned of potential dangers of armed police working at schools in communities where police relations were already under strain.

Among their duties, the SLPs will conduct crime prevention workshops, talking to students about issues including shoplifting, offensive behaviour, graffiti and drugs and alcohol. They can also advise school principals. One SLP, Constable Ben Purvis, began work in the inner Sydney region last week, including at Alexandria Park Community School's senior campus. Previously stationed as a crime prevention officer at The Rocks, he now has 27 schools under his jurisdiction in areas including The

Rocks, Red fern and Kings Cross. Constable Purvis said the full time position would see him working on the broader issues of crime prevention. "I am not a security guard," he said. "I am not there to patrol the school.

We want to improve relationships between police and schoolchildren, to have positive interaction. We are coming to the school and giving them knowledge to improve their own safety."

The use of fake ID among older students is among the issues he has already discussed with principals. Parents' groups responded to the program positively, but said it may spark a range of community reactions." It is a good thing and an innovative idea and there could be some positive benefits," Council of Catholic School Parents executive officer Danielle Cronin said. "Different communities will respond to this kind of presence in different ways.

为了降低犯罪率和教育学生，新南威尔士州的学校引入了武装警察。40 名学校联络警察(SLP)已被分配到全州的公立和私立高中。组织者表示，上周开始工作的警官们将在警察和学生之间建立积极的关系。但家长团体警告称，在警察关系已经紧张的社区，武装警察在学校工作存在潜在危险。

SLPs 的职责之一是举办预防犯罪研讨会，与学生们讨论扒窃、攻击性行为、涂鸦、毒品和酒精等问题。他们也可以给校长提建议。警察局长本·珀维斯(Ben Purvis)上周开始在悉尼市内地区工作，包括亚历山大公园社区学校(Alexandria Park Community School)的高级校区。他以前是岩间小学的预防犯罪官员，现在在岩间、雷德芬和国王十字车站等地拥有 27 所学校。警官珀维斯说，全职工作将使他致力于更广泛的预防犯罪问题。"我不是保安，"他说。"我不是来学校巡逻的。

我们希望改善警察和学生之间的关系，进行积极的互动。我们来到学校，给他们知识，以提高他们自己的安全。" 年龄较大的学生使用假身份证是他与校长讨论过的问题之一。

家长团体对该计划反应积极，但表示这可能会引发一系列社区反应。"这是一件好事，也是一个创新的想法，可能会带来一些积极的好处。不同的社区会以不同的方式回应这种存在。

Sample Answer:

Armed police have been introduced to schools across the state of NSW for reducing crime rates and educating students, and they conduct crime prevention workshops rather than patrol, build up positive relationships with parents and students despite the relations were already under strain, and gain positive feedback from parents' groups, admitting it is innovative with some positive benefits. (58 words)

8. Computer Programming America vs. India 计算机编程美国vs 印度

Consider the current situation: like their counterparts in the United States, engineers and technicians in India have the capacity to provide both computer programming and innovative new technologies. Indian programmers and high-tech engineers earn one-quarter of what their counterparts earn in the United States; Consequently, India is able to do both jobs at a lower dollar cost than the United States: India has absolute advantage in both. In other words, it can produce a unit of programming for fewer dollars than the United States, and it can also produce a unit of technology innovation for fewer dollars. Does that mean that the United States will lose not only programming jobs but innovative technology job, too? Does that mean that our standard of living will fall if the United States and India engage in the international trade?

David Ricardo would have answered no to both questions-- as we do today. While India may have an absolute advantage in both activities, that fact is irrelevant in determining what India or the United States will produce. India has a comparative advantage in doing programming in part because of such activity requires little physical capital. The flip side is that the United States has a comparative advantage in technology innovation partly because it is relatively easy to obtain capital in this country to undertake such long-run projects. The result is that Indian programmers will do more and more of what U.S. programmers have been doing in the past. In contrast, American firms will shift to more and more innovation.

考虑一下当前的情况:与美国的同行一样,印度的工程师和技术人员也有能力提供计算机编程和创新新技术。印度程序员和高科技工程师的收入只有美国同行的四分之一;因此,印度能够以比美国更低的美元成本完成这两项工作:印度在这两方面都具有绝对优势。换句话说,它可以用比美国更少的钱生产一套程序设计,也可以用更少的钱生产一套技术创新。这是否意味着美国不仅会失去编程工作,还会失去创新技术工作?这是否意味着如果美国和印度参与国际贸易,我们的生活水平就会下降?

大卫·里卡多(David Ricardo)会对这两个问题都回答“不”——就像我们今天所做的那样。虽然印度在这两项活动中都具有绝对优势,但这一事实与决定印度或美国将生产什么无关。印度在编程方面具有相对优势,部分原因在于此类活动所需的实物质资本很少。另一方面,美国在技术创新方面具有相对优势,部分原因是美国相对容易获得资金来进行这样的长期项目。其结果是,印度程序员将越来越多地做美国程序员过去一直在做的事情。相比之下,美国公司将转向越来越多的创新。

Sample Answer:

India has comparative advantages, or even absolute advantages, in programming and high-tech engineering with a much lower cost, while America has advantage in technology innovation with

necessary capital to take long-run projects, which means Indian programmers will do more and more of what U.S. programmers have been doing in the past, whereas American firms will shift to more and more innovation. (61 words)

9. Wine Industry 葡萄酒工业

In 1920, the eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution created yet another setback for the American wine industry. The National prohibition Act, also known as the Volstead Act, prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, delivery, or possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. Prohibition, which continued for thirteen years, nearly destroyed what had become a thriving and national industry.

One of the loopholes in the Volstead Act allowed for the manufacture and sale of sacramental wine, medicinal wines for sale by pharmacists with a doctor's prescription, and medicinal wine tonics (fortified wines) sold without prescription. Perhaps more important, prohibition allowed anyone to produce up to two hundred gallons yearly of fruit juice or cider. The fruit juice, which was sometimes made into concentrate, was ideal for making wine. People would buy grape concentrate from California and have it shipped to the East Coast. The top of the container was stamped in big bold letters: caution: do not add sugar or yeast or else fermentation will take place! Some of this yield found its way to bootleggers throughout America who did just that. But not for long, because the government stepped in and banned the sale of grape juice, preventing illegal wine production. Vineyards stopped being planted, and the American wine industry came to a halt.

1920 年，美国宪法第十八修正案给美国葡萄酒工业带来了又一次挫折。《国家禁酒法》，又称《禁酒法》，禁止生产、销售、运输、进口、交付或拥有用于饮料目的的醉人烈酒。禁酒令持续了 13 年，几乎摧毁了这个繁荣的民族工业。

《禁酒法》的漏洞之一是允许生产和销售圣餐酒、由药剂师凭医生处方销售的药酒和未经处方销售的药酒补品(加强型葡萄酒)。也许更重要的是，禁令允许任何人每年生产 200 加仑的果汁或苹果汁。这种果汁有时被制成浓缩汁，是酿造葡萄酒的理想原料。人们会从加州购买葡萄浓缩液，然后将其运往东海岸。瓶盖上用粗体字印着：警告：不要加糖或酵母，否则会发生发酵！这种产量的一部分流入了美国各地的走私贩手中。但没过多久，因为政府介入，禁止销售葡萄汁，防止了非法葡萄酒生产。葡萄园停止种植，美国的葡萄酒工业也停止了。

Sample Answer:

Although the National Prohibition Act prohibited the proceeding of intoxicating liquors for beverage

purpose for thirteen years, the loopholes allowed the sale of sacramental wine, medicinal wine and more importantly the production of wine from fruit juice or cider which was ideal for making wine, but it was later banned by the American government, leading the American wine industry to a halt. (62 words)

10. Greenhouse Gas 温室气体

Version 1: When an individual drives a car, heats a house, or uses an aerosol hair spray, greenhouse gases are produced. In economic terms, this creates a classic negative externality. Most of the cost (in this case, those arising from global warming) are borne by individuals other than the one making the decision about how many miles to drive or how much hair spray to use. Because the driver (or sprayer) enjoys all the benefits of the activities but suffers only part of the cost, that individual engages in more than the economically efficient amount of the activity. In this sense, the problem of greenhouse gases parallels the problem that occurs when someone smokes a cigarette in an enclosed space or litters the countryside with fast-food wrappers. If we are to get individuals to reduce production of greenhouse gases to the efficient rate, we must somehow induce them to act as though they bear all the costs of their actions. The two most widely accepted means of doing this are government regulation and taxation, both of which have been proposed to deal with greenhouse gases.

版本 1: 当一个人开车、给房子供暖或使用喷雾式发胶时, 就会产生温室气体。从经济角度来看, 这造成了典型的负外部性。大部分成本(在本例中, 是由全球变暖引起的成本)由个人承担, 而不是由决定开多少英里车或使用多少发胶的人承担。由于司机(或喷雾器)享受所有活动的好处, 但只承担部分成本, 所以该个人从事的活动超出了经济有效的数量。从这个意义上说, 温室气体的问题与人们在封闭的空间里吸烟或在乡村里乱扔快餐包装纸时的问题是相似的。如果我们要让个人把温室气体的产量降低到有效率的水平, 我们必须以某种方式诱导他们采取行动, 就好像他们要为自己的行动承担所有成本。两种最被广泛接受的方法是政府监管和税收, 这两种方法都被提议用来处理温室气体。

Version 2: Many human activities are responsible for the production of greenhouse gases. Generating electricity is the single largest source of CO₂ emissions in the United States, followed by transportation. Negative externalities are created by individuals that engage in more than the economically efficient amount of an activity, such as driving. Because the driver enjoys all of the benefits that come along with driving and only suffer part of the cost, they do not put a limit on how far or how often they should drive. The only way to get individuals to participate in reducing greenhouse gases is by having

them bear all the costs of their actions. This is difficult because the costs are so little compared to the benefit, so why give up something that benefits more than sets you back. Two different methods are being proposed in order to help humans take into consideration the costs of their actions in order to reduce production of greenhouse gases. The methods proposed are government regulation and taxation. Unless the government sets regulations and taxes, the individual level of involvement will be very low and unless many people participate, the amount of greenhouse gases will not be significantly reduced.

版本 2:许多人类活动导致了温室气体的产生。在美国,发电是二氧化碳排放量最大的单一来源,其次是交通。负外部性是由那些从事超过经济效率的活动的个人造成的,比如开车。因为司机享受着开车带来的所有好处,而且只承担了一部分成本,所以他们不会限制开车的距离或频率。让个人参与减少温室气体排放的唯一方法是让他们承担自己行动的所有成本。这很困难,因为与收益相比,成本是如此之小,所以为什么要放弃一些收益大于阻碍的东西呢?目前提出了两种不同的方法,以帮助人类考虑其行动的成本,从而减少温室气体的生产。建议的方法是政府监管和税收。除非政府制定法规和税收,否则个人的参与水平将非常低,除非有许多人参与,否则温室气体的数量不会显著减少。

Sample Answer:

Negative externality can be generated by specific activity of using energy, because people can enjoy all the benefits of the activities but suffer only part of the cost, making individuals engage in more than the economically efficient amount of the activity, which can be further resolved by government regulation and taxation by inducing people to act as they bear all the costs of their actions. (65 words)

11. Small War 小型战争

In such an environment, warfare is no longer purely directed against the military potential of adversarial states. It is rather directed at infiltrating all areas of their societies and to threaten their existences. The comparatively easy access to weapons of mass destruction, in particular relatively low-cost biological agents, is of key concern. Both governmental and non-governmental actors prefer to use force in a way that can be characterized as “unconventional” or also as “small wars”. War waged according to conventions is an interstate phenomenon. The “small war” is the archetype of war, in which the protagonists acknowledge no rules and permanently try to violate what conventions do exist. The protagonists of the “small war” observe neither international standards nor arms control agreements. They make use of territories where they do not have to fear any sanctions because there is no functioning state to assume charge of such sanctions or because the state in question is too weak to impose such sanction. This type of war does not provide for any warning time. It challenges not only the external security of the nation states and international community, but also their internal safety.

在这种环境下，战争不再纯粹针对敌对国家的军事潜力。它的目的是渗透到他们社会的所有领域，威胁到他们的生存。相对容易获得大规模毁灭性武器，特别是相对廉价的生物制剂，是一个关键问题。政府和非政府行为者都喜欢以一种可以被描述为“非常规”或“小规模战争”的方式使用武力。根据公约发动的战争是一种跨州现象。“小战争”是战争的原型，战争的主角不承认任何规则，并永久地试图违反现有的惯例。“小规模战争”的主角既不遵守国际标准，也不遵守军备控制协议。它们利用它们不必担心任何制裁的领土，因为没有有一个正常运作的国家承担这种制裁的责任，或者因为有关国家太软弱而不能实施这种制裁。这类战争不提供任何警告时间。它不仅挑战着民族国家和国际社会的外部安全，也挑战着他们的内部安全。

Sample Answer:

The comparatively easy access to weapons of mass destruction is of key concern as force is preferred in a way that can be characterized as “unconventional” or also as “small wars” by making use of territories because there is no functioning state to assume charge, which does not provide for any warning time and challenges not only the external security of the nation states and international community, but also their internal safety. (72 words)

12. Paying Children Allowances 支付孩子的补贴

Many people who have written on the subject of allowances say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around the home. These jobs are a normal part of family life. Paying children to do extra work around the house, however, can be useful. It can even provide an understanding of how a business works. Allowances give children a chance to experience the things they can do with money. They can share it in the form of gifts or giving to a good cause. They can spend it by buying things they want. Or they can save and maybe even invest it.

Saving helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice: you have to cut costs and plan for the future. Requiring children to save part of their allowance can also open the door to future saving and investing. Many banks offer services to help children and teenagers learn about personal finance.

A savings account is an excellent way to learn about the power of compound interest. Interest rates on savings can be very low these days. But compounding works by paying interest on interest. So, for example, one dollar invested at two percent interest will earn two cents in the first year. The second year, the money will earn two percent of one dollar and two cents, and so on. That may not seem like a lot. But over time it adds up.

许多写过有关零用钱的文章的人说，给孩子支付家务劳动报酬不是一个好主意。这些工作是家庭生活的正常组成部分。然而，付钱给孩子让他们做额外的家务是有用的。它甚至可以提供对业务如何工作的理解。零花钱给孩子们一个机会去体验他们能用

钱做的事情。他们可以以礼物的形式分享，也可以捐赠给慈善事业。他们可以用这些钱买他们想要的东西。或者他们可以储蓄甚至投资。

储蓄能帮助孩子们理解昂贵的目标需要牺牲：你必须削减成本，为未来做计划。要求孩子们把零用钱的一部分存起来，也为将来的储蓄和投资打开了大门。许多银行提供服务，帮助儿童和青少年学习个人理财。

储蓄账户是了解复利威力的好方法。现在储蓄利率可能很低。但是复利是通过支付利息来实现的。例如，以 2% 的利率投资 1 美元，第一年可以赚 2 美分。第二年，这些钱将会赚到 1 美元 2 美分的 2%，以此类推。这看起来可能不多，但随着时间的推移，它会越来越多。

Sample Answer:

Paying children to do extra work around the house can be useful as it can provides an understanding of how a business works, gives children a chance to experience the things they can do with money, helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice through saving, which can be helped by the banks services through managing saving account with compounding works over time when it adds up.
(67 words)

13. Australian Education 澳洲教育

When Australians engage in debate about educational quality or equity, they often seem to accept that a country cannot achieve both at the same time.

Curriculum reforms intended to improve equity often fail to do so because they increase breadth or differentiation in offerings in a way that increases differences in quality. Further, these differences in quality often reflect differences in students' social backgrounds because the 'new' offerings are typically taken up by relatively disadvantaged students who are not served well them. Evidence from New South Wales will be used to illustrate this point.

The need to improve the quality of education is well accepted across OECD and other countries as they seek to strengthen their human capital to underpin their modern, knowledge economies. Improved equity is also important for this purpose, since the demand for high-level skills is widespread and the opportunities for the low skilled are diminishing.

Improved equity in education is also important for social cohesion. There are countries in which the education system seems primarily to reproduce existing social arrangements, conferring privilege

where it already exists and denying it where it does not. Even in countries where the diagnosis might be less extreme, the capacity of schooling to build social cohesion is often diminished by the way in which schools separate individuals and groups.

当澳大利亚人就教育质量或公平展开辩论时，他们似乎常常认为，一个国家不可能同时做到这两点。

旨在提高公平性的课程改革往往未能做到这一点，因为它们以一种提高质量差异的方式增加了课程的广度或差异性。此外，这些质量上的差异往往反映出学生社会背景的差异，因为“新”课程通常由相对弱势的学生承担，他们没有得到很好的服务。来自新南威尔士州的证据将用来说明这一点。

在经合组织和其他国家寻求加强人力资本以支撑其现代知识经济之际，提高教育质量的必要性得到了它们的普遍认可。为此目的，改善公平也是重要的，因为对高级技能的需求是普遍的，而低技能的机会正在减少。

改善教育公平对社会凝聚力也很重要。有些国家的教育制度似乎主要是复制现有的社会安排，在已经存在的给予特权，在不存在的予以否认。即使在诊断可能不那么极端的国家，学校将个人和群体分开的方式，往往也削弱了学校建立社会凝聚力的能力。

Sample Answer:

Although Australians accept that a country cannot achieve both at the same time as curriculum reforms increase breadth or differentiation in offerings in a way that increases differences in quality, it is important to improve the quality and equity, because it can strengthen their human capital to underpin their modern, knowledge economies and enhance social cohesion which is often diminished by the way in which schools separate individuals and groups. (70 words)

14. Beauty Contest in Australia 澳洲审美差异

Since Australians Jennifer Hawkins and Lauryn Eagle were crowned Miss Universe and Miss Teen International respectively, there has been a dramatic increase in interest in beauty pageants in this country. These wins have also sparked a debate as to whether beauty pageants are just harmless reminders of old fashioned values or a throwback to the days when women were respected for how good they looked. Opponents argue that beauty pageants, whether its Miss Universe or Miss Teen International, are demeaning to women and out of sync with the times. They say they are nothing more than symbols of decline.

In the past few decades Australia has taken more than a few faltering steps toward treating women with dignity and respect. Young women are being brought up knowing that they can do anything, as

shown by inspiring role models in medicine such as 2003 Australian of the Year Professor Fiona Stanley.

In the 1960s and 70s, one of the first acts of the feminist movement was to picket beauty pageants on the premise that the industry promoted the view that it was acceptable to judge women on their appearance. Today many young Australian women are still profoundly uncomfortable with their body image, feeling under all kinds of pressures because they are judged by how they look.

Almost all of the pageant victors are wafer thin, reinforcing the message that thin equals beautiful. This ignores the fact that men and women come in all sizes and shapes. In a country where up to 60% of young women are on a diet at any one time and 70% of school girls say they want to lose weight, despite the fact that most have a normal BMI, such messages are profoundly hazardous to the mental health of young Australians.

自从澳大利亚的詹妮弗·霍金斯和劳琳·伊格尔分别获得环球小姐和国际少女小姐的桂冠后，人们对选美比赛的兴趣大增。这些胜利也引发了一场辩论，即选美比赛是否只是一种无害的老式价值观的提醒，还是一种倒退，回到了女性因外表而受到尊重的时代。反对者认为，选美比赛，无论是环球小姐还是国际小姐，都是对女性的贬低，与时代脱节。他们说这些只不过是衰落的象征。

在过去的几十年里，澳大利亚在对待妇女的尊严和尊重方面已经采取了不少步履蹒跚的步骤。年轻女性在成长过程中知道她们可以做任何事情，这一点在医学领域得到了鼓舞人心的榜样，比如 2003 年澳大利亚年度人物菲奥娜·斯坦利教授。

在 20 世纪 60 年代和 70 年代，女权主义运动的第一批行动之一，就是在选美行业宣扬可以通过外表来评判女性的观点的前提下，对选美活动进行纠察。如今，许多年轻的澳大利亚女性仍然对自己的身体形象深感不安，她们承受着各种各样的压力，因为人们根据她们的外貌来判断她们。

几乎所有的选美冠军都非常瘦，这强化了瘦等于美这一理念。这忽略了一个事实，那就是男人和女人的身材各不相同。在澳大利亚，高达 60% 的年轻女性在任何时候都在节食，70% 的女学生说她们想减肥，尽管大多数人的身体质量指数正常，但这样的信息对澳大利亚年轻人的心理健康极其有害。

Sample Answer:

The wins of two Australian females on beauty pageants increased the interest in Australians and sparked a debate, in which proponents think they are harmless reminders, while opponents argue they are throwbacks and symbols of decline, which are hazardous to women mental health, out of sync with the times and against the steps towards treating women with dignity and respect, judging women on

their appearance, demeaning to women, and reinforcing the message prefer thin images. (75 words)

15. Children Watching TV 儿童适度看电视

Why and to what extent should parents control their children's TV watching? There is certainly nothing inherently wrong with TV. The problem is how much television a child watches and what effect it has on his life. Research has shown that as the amount of time spent watching TV goes up, the amount of time devoted not only to homework and study but other important aspects of life such as social development and physical activities decreases. Television is bound to have it tremendous impact on a child, both in terms of how many hours a week he watches TV and of what he sees. When a parent is concerned about the effects of television, he should consider a number of things: what TV offers the child in terms of information and knowledge, how many hours a week a youngster his age should watch television, the impact of violence and sex, and the influence of commercials.

What about the family as a whole? Is the TV set a central piece of furniture in your home! Is it flicked on the moment someone enters the empty house? Is it on during the daytime? Is it part of the background noise of your family life? Do you demonstrate by your own viewing that television should be watched selectively?

父母为什么要控制孩子看电视?在多大程度上控制孩子看电视?电视本身当然没有什么问题。问题是一个孩子看多少电视,电视对他的生活有什么影响。研究表明,随着看电视时间的增加,不仅花在家庭作业和学习上的时间,而且花在社会发展和体育活动等生活其他重要方面的时间也减少了。电视一定会对孩子产生巨大的影响,无论是看电视的时间还是看的内容。当父母关心电视的影响,他应该考虑许多事情:什么电视提供了信息和知识的孩子而言,多少小时一个星期一个年轻人他的年龄应该看电视,暴力和性的影响,广告的影响。

那整个家庭呢?电视机是你家里的中心家具吗?有人进入空房子的那一刻,灯亮了吗?白天开着吗?这是你家庭生活背景噪音的一部分吗?你是否通过自己的观察来证明应该有选择地看电视?

Sample Answer:

When considering the reasons and the extent to control their children's TV watching, parents should consider several factors, including the amount of time and its impacts on social development and physical activities, and the effects on children's lives, such as information and knowledge, impacts of violence and sex, the influence of commercials and the TV's influence on family as a whole. (61

words)

16. Different Experience in Reading and Watching TV 读书和看电视的不同体验

One that emerged in the world dominated by the printing press, it is important to distinguish the quality of vividness experienced by television viewers from the vividness experienced by readers. I believe that the vividness experienced in the reading of words is automatically modulated by the constant activation of the reasoning centers of the brain that are used in the process of cocreating the representation of reality the author has intended. By contrast, the visceral vividness portrayed on television has the capacity to trigger instinctual responses similar to those triggered by reality itself and without being modulated by logic, reason, and reflective thought.

The simulation of reality accomplished in the television medium is so astonishingly vivid and compelling compared with the representations of reality conveyed by printed words that it signifies much more than an incremental change in the way people consume information. Books also convey compelling and vivid representations of reality, of course. But the reader actively participates in the conjuring of the reality the book's author is attempting to depict. Moreover, the parts of the human brain that are central to the reasoning process are continually activated by the very act of reading printed words: Words are composed of abstract symbols letters that have no intrinsic meaning themselves until they are strung together into recognizable sequences.

Television, by contrast, presents to its viewers a much more fully formed representation of reality without requiring the creative collaboration that words have always demanded.

在以印刷为主导的世界里，电视观众所体验到的生动性与读者所体验到的生动性之间的区别是非常重要的。我认为，阅读单词时所体验到的生动性是由大脑推理中心的不断激活自动调节的，这些推理中心在共同创造作者想要表达的现实的过程中被使用。相比之下，电视上所描绘的那种发自肺腑的生动形象能够引发与现实本身类似的本能反应，而不受逻辑、理性和反思思维的调节。

与印刷文字所表达的现实相比，在电视媒体上完成的对现实的模拟是如此的生动和引人注目，这意味着人们消费信息的方式发生了巨大的变化。当然，书籍也传达了对现实令人信服和生动的描述。但是，读者积极地参与到作者试图描述的现实中去。此外，人类大脑中对推理过程至关重要的部分不断被阅读印刷文字的行为所激活：文字由抽象的符号组成，这些符号本身没有内在意义，直到它们串成可识别的序列。

相比之下，电视向观众展示的是一种更完整的现实表现形式，而不需要文字一直要求的创造性协作。

Sample Answer:

While the news marketplace of ideas dominated by television is so different from one dominated by printing press, the quality of vividness is distinguished by viewers and readers, because reading of words is modulated by logic, reason and reflective thought, triggered by the activation of reasoning centers of the brain, signifying a change in the way people consume information. (59 words)

17. The Rosetta Stone 罗塞塔石碑

Version 1 : An opportunity for investigation and cleaning the Rosetta stone arose when this famous object was made the centerpiece of the Cracking Codes exhibition at The British Museum in 1999. When work commenced to remove all but the original, ancient material the stone was black with white lettering. As treatment progressed, the different substances uncovered were analyzed. Grease from human handling, a coating of carnauba wax from the early 1800s and printer's ink from 1799 were cleaned away using cotton wool swabs and liniment of soap, white spirit, and acetone and purified water. Finally, white paint in the text, applied in 1981, which had been left in place until now as a protective coating, was removed with cotton swabs and purified water. A small square at the bottom left corner of the face of the Stone was left untouched to show the darkened wax and the white infill.

The Stone has a dark grey-pinkish tone with a pink streak running through it. Today you see traces of a reddish brown in the text. This material was analyzed and found to be a clear mineral known as hydroxyapatite; the color may be due to iron traces. The mineral may have been applied deliberately, but there is no proof of this. This substance is not known by experts to have been used as a pigment, nor to have been used as a base for painting (a ground) in ancient Egypt.

版本 1: 调查和清洁罗塞塔石碑的机会出现在这个著名的对象是开裂的核心代码在 1999 年大英博物馆展览。当拆除工作开始时, 除了原来的, 古老的材料, 石头是黑色和白色的文字。随着处理的进展, 对发现的不同物质进行了分析。用棉签和肥皂、白酒、丙酮和纯净水擦去人体处理的油脂、19 世纪初巴西棕榈蜡的涂层和 1799 年的打印机墨水。最后, 文本中的白色油漆于 1981 年使用, 一直作为保护层保留至今, 用棉签和纯净水去除。在石头正面左下角的一个小正方形没有被改动, 以显示黑色的蜡和白色的填充物。

这块石头有一种暗灰色略带粉红色的色调, 中间有一条粉红色的条纹。今天你可以在课文中看到红褐色的痕迹。分析发现这种物质是一种透明矿物, 称为羟基磷灰石; 颜色可能是由于铁的痕迹。这种矿物可能是有意使用的, 但没有证据证明这一点。专家们不知道这种物质曾被用作颜料, 也没有在古埃及被用作绘画(地面)的基础。

Version 2 : When the Rosetta stone was discovered in 1799, the carved characters that covered its

surface were quickly copied. Printer's ink was applied to the Stone and white paper laid over it. When the paper was removed, it revealed an exact copy of the text—but in reverse. Since then, many copies or "facsimiles" have been made using a variety of materials. Inevitably, the surface of the Stone accumulated many layers of material left over from these activities, despite attempts to remove any residue. Once on display, the grease from many thousands of human hands eager to touch the Stone added to the problem. An opportunity for investigation and cleaning the Rosetta stone arose when this famous object was made the centerpiece of the Cracking Codes exhibition at The British Museum in 1999. When work commenced to remove all but the original, ancient material the stone was black with white lettering. As treatment progressed, the different substances uncovered were analyzed. Grease from human handling, a coating of carnauba wax from the early 1800s and printer's ink from 1799 were cleaned away using cotton wool swabs and liniment of soap, white spirit, and acetone and purified water. Finally, white paint in the text, applied in 1981, which had been left in place until now as a protective coating, was removed with cotton swabs and purified water. A small square at the bottom left corner of the face of the Stone was left untouched to show the darkened wax and the white infill.

版本 2: 罗塞塔石碑在 1799 年被发现时, 雕刻字符覆盖其表面很快被复制。打印机的墨水涂在石头上, 上面铺着白纸。当这张纸被拿掉的时候, 它显示的是文本的精确副本——但是是相反的。从那时起, 人们用各种各样的材料制作了许多复制品或“仿品”。不可避免的是, 石头的表面积累了许多层由这些活动遗留下来的物质, 尽管试图清除任何残留。一旦展出, 成千上万渴望触摸石头的人手上的油脂就增加了问题。当这个著名的物体成为 1999 年大英博物馆“破解密码”展览的中心展品时, 研究和清理罗塞塔石碑的机会出现了。当拆除开始时, 除了原来的, 古老的材料, 石头是黑色和白色的文字。随着处理的进展, 对发现的不同物质进行了分析。用棉签和肥皂、白酒、丙酮和纯净水擦去人体处理的油脂、19 世纪初巴西棕榈蜡的涂层和 1799 年的打印机墨水。最后, 文本中的白色油漆于 1981 年使用, 一直作为保护涂层保留至今, 用棉签和纯净水去除。在石头正面左下角的一个小正方形没有被改动, 以显示黑色的蜡和白色的填充物。

Sample Answer:

After multiple times of copying the text from the stone, the residues of Rosetta stone were finally removed due to the opportunity of display in the British Museum after investigation and cleaning; however, a small square in the corner was left untouched to show visitors the darkened wax and white infill. (51 words)

18. Compulsory Voting in Australia 澳大利亚强制投票

未找到原文, 此下文本是根据学生回忆总结出来的。

The article talks about how Australia is a democratic country, but it has compulsory voting. Compulsory voting is not a behavior of democracy. If a country forces its citizens to vote, then citizens are voting because they have to vote, not because they believe in different political parties. The decisions that people made under pressure are usually wrong. If voting is compulsory, people will make the quickest and easiest choice instead of the right ones, because they lack of information about this country's political parties, they make uninformed choices which are always wrong. Even if there is only 20% of the population vote, as long as this 20% are making informed choices, it's better than the whole population making wrong and easy choices.

这篇文章讲的是澳大利亚是一个多么民主的国家，但是它有强制投票权。强制投票不是民主的行为。如果一个国家强迫其公民投票，那么公民投票是因为他们必须投票，而不是因为他们相信不同的政党。人们在压力下做出的决定通常是错误的。如果投票是强制性的，人们会做出最快最简单的选择，而不是正确的选择，因为他们缺乏这个国家政党的信息，他们做出无知的选择，这总是错误的。即使只有 20% 的人投票，只要这 20% 的人做出明智的选择，总比所有人做出错误而简单的选择要好。

Sample answer:

While Australia is one of the few democratic countries where voting is compulsory, compulsory voting is actually not democratic at all, as citizens are forced to vote by making the quickest and easiest choice without understanding the political views just because they will be fined if they do not, but it will be much better if the votes come from people who have understood the political views carefully.

19. Voting in the UK 英国选举

Compulsory voting is often suggested as a solution to the problem of declining turnout. But how are individuals and countries affected by compulsory voting beyond boosting electoral participation? Shane Singh investigates the social, economic, and political consequences of compelling citizens to vote.

There has been a lot of discussion about compulsory voting these days. In the United Kingdom, in particular, as voter turnout rates have declined, many commentators and politicians have begun advocating for mandatory electoral participation. Those in favor of compulsory voting often adduce the importance of participation among all segments of society. Citizens of democracies are forced to do many things in the interest of the public good, they maintain, including serving on juries and educating their children, and full participation serves the country as whole. Those opposed to compulsory voting often argue that, from a democratic theory perspective, the right to vote implicitly

includes a right not to vote. Such a right of abstention, they argue, is more important than any societal good that might accompany high turnout. In fact, opponents of compulsory voting often contend that the country may be better off if those who are disinclined to vote are not pushed to participate in public affairs.

Regardless of whether one of these sets of arguments is more persuasive than the other, compulsory voting is commonly used around the world. Several European democracies mandate voting, as do Australia and most of the countries in Latin America. By evaluating results from these countries, it is possible to assess the mechanics and effects of compulsory voting.

人们经常建议强制投票来解决投票率下降的问题。但是，除了提高选举参与率之外，强制投票对个人和国家有何影响？沙恩·辛格调查了强迫公民投票的社会、经济和政治后果。

最近有很多关于强制投票的讨论。特别是在英国，随着投票率的下降，许多评论人士和政界人士开始倡导强制参与选举。赞成强制投票的人往往提出社会各阶层参与的重要性。他们坚持认为，民主国家的公民被迫为了公共利益做许多事情，包括担任陪审员和教育子女，全面参与有利于整个国家。反对强制投票的人常常认为，从民主理论的角度来看，投票权隐含着不投票权。他们认为，这种弃权的权利比任何伴随高投票率而来的社会利益都更为重要。事实上，反对强制投票的人经常认为，如果不强迫那些不愿意投票的人参与公共事务，国家可能会更好。

不管这些论点中的哪一种比另一种更有说服力，强制投票在世界各地都是普遍使用的。几个欧洲民主国家强制要求投票，澳大利亚和大多数拉美国家也是如此。通过评估这些国家的结果，有可能评估强制投票的机制和效果。

Sample Answer:

Compulsory voting is often suggested as a solution to the problem of declining turnout but there has been a lot of discussion about compulsory voting these days, and as voter turnout rates have declined, many commentators and politicians have begun advocating for mandatory electoral participation, while citizens of democracies opposed to compulsory voting often argue that, from a democratic theory perspective, the right to vote implicitly includes a right not to vote. (72字)

20. Grass and Cow 食物链

The co-evolutionary relationship between cows and grass is one of nature's underappreciated wonders; it also happens to be the key to understanding just about everything about modern meat. For the grasses, which have evolved to withstand the grazing of ruminants, the cow maintains and expands their habitat by preventing trees and shrubs from gaining a foothold and hogging the sunlight; the

animal also spreads grass seed, plants it with his hooves, and then fertilizes it with his manure. In exchange for these services the grasses offer ruminants a plentiful and exclusive supply of lunch. For cows (like sheep, bison, and other ruminants) have evolved the special ability to convert grass which single stomached creatures (like us can't digest into high quality protein). They can do this because they possess what is surely the most highly evolved digestive organ in nature: the rumen. About the size of a medicine ball, the organ is essentially a forty five gallon fermentation tank in which a resident population of bacteria dines on grass.

The co-evolutionary relationship means cows can spread and fertilize grass, and grass can feed cows and make cows reproduce, and the possession of a large volume rumen enables cows to digest grass which cannot be digested for single stomached creatures.

牛和草之间的共同进化关系是自然界未被充分认识的奇迹之一;这也是理解现代肉类的关键。对于已经进化到能够抵御反刍动物放牧的牧草,奶牛通过阻止树木和灌木获得立足点并霸占阳光来维持和扩大它们的栖息地;这种动物也播撒草籽,用蹄子播种,然后用粪便施肥。作为对这些服务的交换,禾草为反刍动物提供了丰富而独特的午餐。因为牛(像羊、野牛和其他反刍动物)已经进化出一种特殊的能力,可以把单胃动物(像我们这样的动物不能消化的草转化成高质量的蛋白质)的草转化成草。它们能做到这一点,是因为它们拥有自然中进化程度最高的消化器官:瘤胃。这个器官大约有一个药球那么大,本质上是一个 45 加仑的发酵罐,里面的细菌以草为食。

这种共同进化关系意味着奶牛可以传播并使草受精,草可以喂养奶牛并使奶牛繁殖,而拥有大量瘤胃使奶牛能够消化草,而这些草是单胃生物无法消化的。

Sample Answer:

Cows and grasses have underappreciated co-evolution relationships, in which grasses evolved to withstand grazing of cows, provide plentiful and exclusive supply of food, while cows help grasses to prevent trees and shrubs from growing, enlarge grasses habitats and fertilize grasses with manure, meanwhile, cows have evolved into species with large volume of multi-stomachs in which abundant bacteria can live and help to digest grasses into high-quality protein. (68 words)

21. American English Dominance 美式英语的主导地位

Firstly, from the macroscopic view, the dominance of English is not precipitated by the language itself, so the arising of English dominance in international communication is not solely the dominance of language itself. Just as the professor Jean Aitchison in Oxford pointed out, the success of a language

has much to do with the power of the people who use it but has little to do with internal features of the language. It is very obvious in consideration to English. During the 18th century and 19th century, the influence of the British Empire began to spread around the world for the sake of industrial revolution, so English began to become popular. English was used not only in the British colonies but also in the diplomatic negotiations of non- English-speaking countries.

However, no matter how powerful the adaptively is and how large the area that the power of English covers, currently, the international status of English mainly springs from the status of America as a super power after World War II.

Besides, with the development of the economic globalization and new political structure, there is a great need of an international language. As result, American English became the first choice.

首先，从宏观上看，英语的主导地位并不是由语言本身促成的，所以英语在国际交际中的主导地位的产生并不仅仅是语言本身的主导地位。正如牛津大学教授让·艾奇逊 (Jean Aitchison)所指出的，一门语言的成功与使用者的力量有很大关系，但与该语言的内在特征几乎没有关系。考虑到英语，这是很明显的。在 18 世纪和 19 世纪，由于工业革命的缘故，大英帝国的影响开始传播到世界各地，所以英语开始流行起来。英语不仅在英国殖民地使用，而且在非英语国家的外交谈判中也使用。

然而，无论英语的自适应能力有多强，英语的势力范围有多大，目前英语的国际地位主要源于美国在二战后的超级大国地位。此外，随着经济全球化和新的政治结构的发展，对国际语言的需求也越来越大。结果，美式英语成了第一选择。

Sample Answer:

The dominance of English is not precipitated by the language itself, so the arising of English dominance in international communication is not solely the dominance of language itself, and English was used not only in the British colonies but also in the diplomatic negotiations of non-English-speaking countries but he international status of English mainly springs from the status of America, and American English became the first choice because of globalization and new political structure. (74 words)

22. Frog Amber 青蛙琥珀

Mexico City, a miner in the state of Chiapas found a tiny tree frog that has been preserved in amber for 25 million years, a researcher said. If authenticated, the preserved frog would be the first of its kind found in Mexico, according to David Grimaldi, a biologist and curator at the American Museum of Natural History, who was not involved in the find.

The chunk of amber containing the frog, less than half an inch long, was uncovered by a miner in

Mexico southern Chiapas state in 2005 and was bought by a private collector, who loaned it to scientists for study. A few other preserved frogs have been found in chunks of amber, a stone formed by ancient tree sap, mostly in the Dominican Republic. Like those, the frog found in Chiapas appears to be of the genus *Craugastor*, whose descendants still inhabit the region, said biologist Gerardo Carbot of the Chiapas Natural History and Ecology Institute. Carbot announced the discovery this week.

The scientist said the frog lived about 25 million years ago, based on the geological strata where the amber was found. Carbot would like to extract a sample from the frog's remains in hopes of finding DNA that could identify the particular species, but doubts the owner would let him drill into the stone.

墨西哥恰帕斯州的一名矿工发现了一只小树蛙，研究人员说，这只树蛙已经在琥珀中保存了 2500 万年。美国自然历史博物馆 (American Museum of Natural History) 的生物学家兼策展人戴维·格里马尔迪 (David Grimaldi) 表示，如果这只保存完好的青蛙得到证实，它将是在墨西哥发现的首只同类青蛙。格里马尔迪并未参与此次发现。

2005 年，墨西哥南部恰帕斯州的一名矿工发现了一块含有这只青蛙的琥珀，这块琥珀不足半英寸长，后来被一位私人收藏家买下，并借给了科学家进行研究。在琥珀块中还发现了其他一些保存完好的青蛙。琥珀块是由古代树液形成的石头，主要分布在多米尼加共和国。恰帕斯自然历史与生态研究所的生物学家杰拉尔多·卡伯特说，和那些青蛙一样，在恰帕斯发现的青蛙似乎属于 *Craugastor* 属，其后代仍居住在该地区。本周，卡伯特宣布了这一发现。

科学家说，根据发现琥珀的地质地层，这只青蛙生活在大约 2500 万年前。卡伯特公司想从这只青蛙的遗骸中提取样本，希望能找到能够识别特定物种的 DNA，但他怀疑主人是否会让他在这一块石头上钻孔。

Sample Answer:

A tiny tree in amber was first found in Mexico after 25 million years, which may probably match particular species if the owner of the amber is generous enough to agree with the scientists to obtain some sample of DNA; like the previously found Dominican public-origin frogs, the descendants also inhabit the region. (54 words)

23. Ageing Australia and Japan 老龄化：澳大利亚和日本

In 2005 Japan had the highest median age of all countries in the world, while Australia's population was only moderately aged. Some 50 years ago the demographic situation was quite different, with the median age of Australia's population being seven years older than Japan's.

The ageing of the population is a major issue for Australian policy makers, particularly in regard to the long- term implications for reduced economic growth and the increasing demand for Age Pensions, and health and aged care services. As the population ages, growth in the number of people of working age will slow, while the proportion of people of retirement age will increase.

Sustained population ageing also leads to slowing or negative population growth. While declining population growth in developed countries is welcomed by some environmentalist and social scientists, economists tend to agree that population decline brings gloomy economic prospects. In addition to the decrease in the labor supply, the demand side of the economy may be affected through shrinking markets for goods and services.

How quickly this occurs depends on the dynamics of fertility, mortality and overseas migration. While a moderate pace of demographic change allows for gradual adjustment of the economy and policies to the changing population demographics, rapid changes are more difficult to manage. As a result, governments and society as a whole may need to take actions to address these issues. But how severe is the ageing of Australia's population, relative to other countries?

One way of applying a degree of perspective to the ageing debate is to compare ageing in Australia with that of other countries. This article examines the population structures in Australia and Japan and the demographic forces that shape the respective populations, both historically and projections for the future.

2005 年，日本的平均年龄是世界上所有国家中最高的，而澳大利亚的人口只有中等年龄。大约 50 年前，人口状况完全不同，澳大利亚人口的平均年龄比日本大 7 岁。

人口老龄化是澳大利亚决策者的一个主要问题，特别是在经济增长减缓和对年龄养老金、保健和老年保健服务的需求增加的长期影响方面。随着人口老龄化，劳动年龄人口的增长将会放缓，而退休年龄人口的比例将会增加。

持续的人口老龄化也会导致人口增长放缓或出现负增长。虽然发达国家人口增长下降受到一些环境学家和社会学家的欢迎，但经济学家往往同意，人口下降带来的经济前景黯淡。除了劳动力供应减少之外，经济的需求方面也可能受到商品和服务市场萎缩的影响。这种情况发生的速度取决于生育率、死亡率和海外移民的动态。虽然适度的人口变化速度允许经济和政策逐步调整以适应不断变化的人口结构，但快速的变化更难管理。因此，政府和整个社会可能需要采取行动来解决这些问题。但是与其他国家相比，澳大利亚的人口老龄化有多严重呢？

将某种程度的观点应用于老龄化辩论的一种方法是将澳大利亚的老龄化与其他国家的老龄化进行比较。本文考察了澳大利亚和日本的人口结构，以及影响各自人口的人口因素，包括历史因素和对未来的预测。

Sample Answer:

Although Australia's population was moderately aged compared with the figure for Japan, the ageing of the population is a major issue for Australian policy makers and actions are needed to address the issue, because it leads slowing or negative population growth and gloomy economic prospects, decreasing the labor supply and the demand of economy through shrinking markets, whose speed affects the difficulty of adjustment of the economy through dynamics of fertility, mortality and overseas migration. (75 words)

24. Tree Ring 树木的年轮

Here's how tree ring dating, known to scientists as dendrochronology (from the Greek roots dendron = tree, and chronos = time), works. If you cut a tree down today, it's straightforward to count the rings inwards, starting from the tree's outside (corresponding to this year's growth ring), and thereby to state that the 177th ring from the outermost one towards the center was laid down in the year 2005 minus 177, or 1828. But it's less straight forward to attach a date to a particular ring in an ancient Anasazi wooden beam, because at first you don't know in what year the beam was cut. However, the widths of tree growth rings vary from year to year, depending on the rain or drought conditions in each year.

Hence the sequence of the rings in a tree cross-section is like a message in Morse code formerly used for sending telegraph messages, dot-dot-dash-dot-dash in the Morse code, and wide-wide-narrow-wide-narrow in the tree ring sequence. Actually, the tree ring sequence is even more diagnostic and richer in information than the Morse code, because trees actually contain rings spanning much different width, rather than the Morse code choice between dot and dash.

Tree ring specialists (known as dendrochronologists) proceed by noting the sequence of wider and narrower rings in a tree cut down in a known recent year, and noting the sequences in beams from trees cut down at various times in the past. Then they match up and align the tree ring sequences with the same diagnostic wide/narrow patterns from different beams.

In that way, dendrochronologists have constructed tree ring records extending back for thousands of years in some parts of the world. Each record is valid for a geographic area whose extent depends on local weather patterns, because weather and hence tree growth patterns vary with location. For instance, the basic tree ring chronology of the American Southwest applies (with some variation) to the area from Northern Mexico to Wyoming.

A bonus of dendrochronology is that the width and substructure of each ring reflects the amount of rain and the season at which the rain fell during that particular year. Thus, tree ring studies also allow one to reconstruct the past climate, e.g., a series of wide rings means a very wet period, and a series of narrow rings means a drought. Tree rings thereby provide southwestern archaeologists with uniquely exact dating and uniquely detailed year-to-year environmental information.

以下是树木年轮测定法的工作原理，科学家们称之为树木年代学(源自希腊语词根 dendron = tree 和 chronos = time)。如果今天你砍树,直接计算环向内,从树的外环(对应于今年的增长),从而从最外层,第 177 届环向中心之一是制定在 2005 年- 177,或 1828 年。但在古代阿纳萨齐木梁上的一个特殊环上加上日期就不那么直接了,因为一开始你不知道这根木梁是哪一年切割的。然而,树木年轮的宽度每年都不同,这取决于每年的降雨或干旱情况。

因此,树的横截面上的环的序列就像莫尔斯电码中的一条信息,莫尔斯电码中的点-点-点-点-划,树的环序列中的宽-宽-窄-宽-窄。实际上,树环序列比莫尔斯电码更具诊断性,信息也更丰富,因为树实际上包含的环的宽度相差很大,而不是莫尔斯电码在圆点和破折号之间的选择。

树木年轮专家(被称为树木年代学家)通过记录在已知的最近几年被砍伐的树木中较宽和较窄年轮的序列,以及记录在过去不同时期被砍伐的树木的梁的序列来进行研究。然后,他们将来自不同光束的相同宽/窄诊断模式的树环序列进行匹配和对齐。

通过这种方法,树木年代学家已经在世界上的一些地方建立了可以追溯到几千年前的树木年轮记录。每个记录都适用于一个地理区域,该区域的范围取决于当地的天气模式,因为天气和树木生长模式随位置而变化。例如,美国西南部的基本年轮年代学适用于从墨西哥北部到怀俄明州的地区(有一些变化)。

树木年代学的一个好处是,每个年轮的宽度和子结构反映了降雨量和那年降雨的季节。因此,对树木年轮的研究也可以重建过去的气候,例如,一系列的宽年轮意味着非常潮湿的时期,而一系列的窄年轮意味着干旱。因此,年轮为西南考古学家提供了独特的精确年代和独特的详细环境信息。

Sample Answer:

The tree rings not just tell the trees' ages, but also provide rich information about the local weather patterns with their wide and narrow sequences, so dendrochronologists match up and align the tree ring sequences with the same diagnostic wide and narrow patterns from different beams, constructed tree ring records extending back for thousands of years in some geographical areas of the world and understood exact dating and uniquely detailed year-to-year environmental information. (73 words)

25. Napping Version 1 小憩 版本 1

A large new study has found that people who regularly took a siesta were significantly less likely to die of heart disease. "Taking a nap could turn out to be an important weapon in the fight against coronary mortality," said Dimitrios Trichopoulos of the Harvard School of Public Health in Boston, who led the study published yesterday in the Archives of Internal Medicine.

The study of more than 23,000 Greek adults the biggest and best examination of the subject to date found that those who regularly took a midday siesta were more than 30 percent less likely to die of heart disease.

Other experts said the results are intriguing. Heart disease kills more than 650,000 Americans each year, making it the nation's No. 1 cause of death.

"It's interesting. A little siesta, a little snooze may be beneficial," said Gerald Fletcher, a cardiologist at the Mayo Clinic in Jacksonville, Fla., speaking on behalf of the American Heart Association. "It's simple, but it has a lot of promise."

While more research is needed to confirm and explore the findings, there are several ways napping could reduce the risk of heart attacks, experts said. "Napping may help deal with the stress of daily living," said Michael Twery, who directs the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute's National Center on Sleep Disorders Research. "Another possibility is that it is part of the normal biological rhythm of daily living. The biological clock that drives sleep and wakefulness has two cycles each day, and one of them dips usually in the early afternoon. It's possible that not engaging in napping for some people might disrupt these processes." Researchers have long known that countries such as Greece, Italy and Spain, where people commonly take siestas, have lower rates of heart disease than would be expected. But previous studies that attempted to study the relationship between naps and heart disease have produced mixed results. The new study is first to try to fully account for factors that might confuse the findings, such as physical activity, diet and other illnesses.

一项新的大型研究发现，经常午睡的人死于心脏病的可能性明显较低。波士顿哈佛大学公共卫生学院的迪米特里奥斯·特里乔波洛领导的这项研究于昨天在《内科医学档案》上发表。他说：“午睡可能会成为对抗冠状动脉疾病死亡率的一个重要武器。”

这项对 2.3 万多名希腊成年人进行的研究是迄今为止规模最大、效果最好的一项研究。研究发现，经常午睡的人死于心脏病的几率要低 30%以上。

其他专家表示，研究结果很有趣。心脏病每年夺去 65 万美国人的生命，使其成为美国头号死因。

“这是有趣的。佛罗里达州杰克逊维尔梅奥诊所(Mayo Clinic)的心脏病学家杰拉尔德·弗莱彻(Gerald Fletcher)说。她代表美国心

脏协会(American Heart Association)发言。“这很简单，但它有很多前景。”

专家说，虽然还需要更多的研究来证实和探索这些发现，但有几种方法可以降低心脏病发作的风险。美国国家心肺血液研究所(National Heart Lung and Blood Institute)国家睡眠障碍研究中心(National Center on Sleep Disorders Research)主任迈克尔·

“另一种可能性是，这是日常生活中正常生物节律的一部分。驱动睡眠和觉醒的生物钟每天有两个周期，其中一个周期通常在下午早些时候下降。对一些人来说，不午睡可能会打乱这些过程。”研究人员早就知道，希腊、意大利和西班牙等国家的心脏病发病率低于人们的预期。这些国家的人们通常会午睡。但之前试图研究午睡与心脏病之间关系的研究结果喜忧参半。这项新研究首次尝试全面解释可能混淆研究结果的因素，比如体育活动、饮食和其他疾病。

Sample Answer:

The study on more than 23,000 Greek adults excluded other factors and discovered that taking a siesta regularly can reduce the mortality due to heart disease, which is the No. 1 cause of death, because napping could help deal with the stress of daily living and is part of the normal biological rhythm of daily living, contributing to lower rates of heart disease in some European countries. (67 words)

26. Napping Version 2 小憩 版本 2

Could midday napping save your life? If the experience of Greek men is any guide, the answer just may be yes.

In a study released yesterday, researchers at the Harvard School of Public Health and in Athens reported that Greeks who took regular 30-minute siestas were 37 percent less likely to die of heart disease over a six-year period than those who never napped. The scientists tracked more than 23,000 adults, finding that the benefits of napping were most pronounced for working men.

Researchers have long recognized that Mediterranean adults die of heart disease at a rate lower than Americans and Northern Europeans. Diets rich in olive oil and other heart-healthy foods have received some of the credit, but scientists have been intrigued by the potential role of napping.

The study, published in the Archives of Internal Medicine, concluded that napping was more likely than diet or physical activity to lower the incidence of heart attacks and other life-ending heart ailments. Essentially, they said, sleep at any time of day acts like a valve to release the stress of everyday life. Still, the authors cautioned that further research is needed to confirm their findings. Specialists not involved with the study said there are sound biochemical reasons to believe that a nap may help protect against heart disease.

午睡能挽救你的生命吗?如果以希腊男人的经历为鉴,答案可能是肯定的。

在昨天公布的一项研究中,哈佛大学公共卫生学院和雅典的研究人员报告说,在六年的时间里,经常午睡 30 分钟的希腊人死于心脏病的几率比从不午睡的人低 37%。科学家们对 23,000 多名成年人进行了跟踪调查,发现午睡的好处对上班族最为明显。

研究人员长期以来一直认为,地中海地区的成年人死于心脏病的比率低于美国人和北欧人。富含橄榄油和其他有益心脏健康的食物的饮食也得到了一些赞誉,但科学家们对午睡的潜在作用很感兴趣。

发表在《内科医学档案》(Archives of Internal Medicine) 上的这项研究得出的结论是,与饮食或体育活动相比,午睡更有可能降低心脏病发作和其他危及生命的心脏疾病的发病率。他们说,从本质上讲,每天任何时候的睡眠都像一个阀门,可以释放日常生活中的压力。不过,研究人员提醒说,还需要进一步的研究来证实他们的发现。没有参与这项研究的专家表示,有充分的生物化学理由相信小睡有助于预防心脏病。

Version 3: Naps aren't generally included in the litany of good-for-your-heart lifestyle choices recommended for lowering cardiovascular risk, but they may soon be. New research suggests a midday siesta may reduce a person's risk of death from heart disease, possibly by lowering stress levels. The findings must be confirmed, but Dimitrios Trichopoulos, MD, a study author, tells us that there is little downside to taking naps — and there could be big health benefits. "The siesta is a victim of progress. Most of us aren't in the position to take a daily nap," he says. "But our research suggests that the practice could help protect the heart, and we need further studies to find out if this really is the case."

Trichopoulos says the research stemmed from the observation that heart disease death rates are lower in Mediterranean and Latin American countries where midday siestas are part of the culture. His own earlier research in a Greek population provided weak evidence in favor of the nap hypothesis, but another, larger study, conducted in Costa Rica failed to show an association.

The newly published Greek study by Trichopoulos and colleagues from the Harvard School of Public Health in Boston, and Greece's University of Athens Medical School is the largest ever to examine the issue in a previously healthy population. A total of 23,681 residents of Greece with no history of heart disease, stroke, or cancer at enrollment were followed an average of 6.3 years. And the study revealed that people who took naps at least three times a week for average of at least 30 minutes were 37% less likely to die of heart disease than people who did not take regular naps.

小睡通常不包括在一系列有益心脏健康的生活方式中,这些生活方式是建议用来降低心血管风险的,但它们可能很快就会出现。

一项新的研究表明，午间小睡可能通过降低压力水平，降低一个人死于心脏病风险。这些发现必须得到证实，但是该研究的作者，医学博士 Dimitrios Trichopoulos 告诉我们，小睡并没有什么坏处，而且可能对健康大有好处。“午睡是进步的受害者。我们大多数人都没有能力每天午睡，”他说。“但我们的研究表明，这种做法可以帮助保护心脏，我们需要进一步的研究来发现是否真的是这样。”

特里乔波洛斯说，这项研究源于对地中海和拉丁美洲国家心脏病死亡率较低观察，在这些国家，午睡是文化的一部分。他自己早些时候对希腊人的研究提供了支持午睡假说的微弱证据，但在哥斯达黎加进行的另一项规模更大的研究未能证明两者之间存在关联。

波士顿哈佛大学公共卫生学院和希腊雅典大学医学院的Trichopoulos及其同事最近发表的一项希腊研究，是迄今为止在以前健康的人群中调查这一问题的最大研究。共有 23681 名希腊居民在登记时没有心脏病、中风或癌症病史，平均随访时间为 6.3 年。研究显示，每周至少午睡三次，每次至少 30 分钟的人死于心脏病的几率比不经常午睡的人低 37%。

Sample Answer:

Although more research would be needed to confirm the benefits of napping, a new research showed that napping was more likely than diet or physical activity to lower the incidence of heart attacks and other life- ending heart ailments, because napping could help deal with the stress and balance the biological rhythm of daily living, which was followed by another finding, suggesting that naps appeared to offer the most protection to working men. (72 words)

27. The City of London 伦敦城市发展

Who would have thought back in 1698, as they downed their espressos, that the little band of stockbrokers from Jonathan's Coffee House in Change Alley EC3 would be the founder members of what would become the world's mighty money capital?

Progress was not entirely smooth. The South Sea Bubble burst in 1720 and the coffee house exchanges burned down in 1748. As late as Big Bang in 1986, when bowler hats were finally hung up, you wouldn't have bet the farm on London surpassing New York, Frankfurt and Tokyo as Mammon's international nexus. Yet the 325,000 souls who operate in the UK capital's financial hub have now overtaken their New York rivals in size of the funds managed (including offshore business); they hold 70% of the global secondary bond market and the City dominates foreign exchange trading. And its institutions paid out £9 billion in bonuses in December. The Square Mile has now spread both eastwards from EC3 to Canary Wharf and westwards into Mayfair, where many of the private equity

'locusts' and their hedge fund pals now hang out.

For foreigners in finance, London is the place to be. It has no Sarbanes Oxley and no euro to hold it back, yet the fact that it still flies so high is against the odds. London is one of the most expensive cities in the world to live in, transport systems groan and there's an ever present threat of terrorist attack. But, for the time being, the deals just keep on getting bigger.

早在 1698 年,当他们喝下浓咖啡的时候,谁会想到,来自位于 Change Alley EC3 的乔纳森咖啡馆 (Jonathan's Coffee House) 的一小群股票经纪人,会成为后来成为全球强大货币之都 (money capital) 的创始人之一呢? 进展并不完全顺利。1720 年南海泡沫破裂,1748 年咖啡馆被烧毁。直到 1986 年的金融大爆炸(Big Bang),圆顶礼帽终于挂了起来,你还不会把宝押在伦敦会超过纽约、法兰克福和东京,成为玛门的国际枢纽。然而,在英国首都金融中心运营的 32.5 万人,如今在管理的基金规模(包括离岸业务)上已超过纽约的竞争对手;它们占据了全球二级债券市场的 70%,而香港在外汇交易中占据主导地位。其机构在 12 月发放了 90 亿英镑的奖金。如今,这一平方英里已从 EC3 向东延伸至金丝雀码头(Canary Wharf),又向西延伸至梅菲尔区(Mayfair),许多私人股本“蝗虫”和他们的对冲基金伙伴如今都在这里出没。

对于金融界的外国人来说,伦敦是他们的理想去处。它既没有《萨班斯-奥克斯利法》(Sarbanes Oxley),也没有欧元来阻止它,但它仍然飞得如此之高的事实是不太可能的。伦敦是世界上生活成本最高的城市之一,交通系统不堪重负,恐怖袭击的威胁一直存在。但就目前而言,交易规模只会越来越大。

Sample Answer:

It was surprising that London has grown from a coffee house to a mighty money capital, surpassed New York and other cities in size of the funds managed, dominating the global secondary bond market and foreign exchange trading and becoming the place with growing deals where foreigners in finance should be with its advantages in laws and currency and disadvantages, such as, high living cost, transport system groan, and terrorist attack threat. (72 words)

28. Nobel Prize 诺贝尔奖

This year's Nobel Peace Prize justly rewards the thousands of scientists of the United Nations Climate Change Panel (the IPCC). These scientists are engaged in excellent, painstaking work that establishes exactly what the world should expect from climate change.

The other award winner, former US Vice President Al Gore, has spent much more time telling us what to fear. While the IPCC's estimates and conclusions are grounded in careful study, Gore doesn't seem

to be similarly restrained.

Gore told the world in his Academy Award winning movie (recently labeled “one sided” and containing “scientific errors” by a British judge) to expect 20 foot sea level rises over this century. He ignores the findings of his Nobel co winners, the IPCC, who conclude that sea levels will rise between only a half foot and two feet over this century, with their best expectation being about one foot. That’s similar to what the world experienced over the past 150 years.

Likewise, Gore agonizes over the accelerated melting of ice in Greenland and what it means for the planet, but overlooks the IPCC’s conclusion that, if sustained, the current rate of melting would add just three inches to the sea level rise by the end of the century. Gore also takes no notice of research showing that Greenland’s temperatures were higher in 1941 than they are today.

Gore also frets about the future of polar bears. He claims they are drowning as their icy habitat disappears. However, the only scientific study showing any such thing indicates that four polar bears drowned because of a storm.

The politician turned movie maker loses sleep over a predicted rise in heat related deaths. There’s another side of the story that’s inconvenient to mention: rising temperatures will reduce the number of cold spells, which are a much bigger killer than heat. The best study shows that by 2050, heat will claim 400,000 more lives, but 1.8 million fewer will die because of cold. Indeed, according to the first complete survey of the economic effects of climate change for the world, global warming will actually save lives.

今年的诺贝尔和平奖公正地奖励了联合国气候变化专门委员会(IPCC)的数千名科学家。这些科学家从事着卓越而艰苦的工作，他们准确地确定了世界应该从气候变化中期待什么。

另一位获奖者，美国前副总统戈尔，花了更多的时间告诉我们应该害怕什么。尽管政府间气候变化专门委员会的估计和结论是建立在仔细研究的基础上的，戈尔似乎并没有受到类似的限制。

戈尔在他的奥斯卡获奖影片(最近被一位英国法官称为“片面的”并包含“科学错误”)中告诉全世界，预计本世纪海平面将上升20英尺。他忽略了他的诺贝尔合作奖得主IPCC的发现，IPCC的结论是，海平面在本世纪只会上升0.5到2英尺，他们的最佳预期是大约1英尺。这与过去150年世界经历的情况相似。

同样，戈尔也为格陵兰岛冰层加速融化及其对地球的影响而苦恼，但他忽略了IPCC的结论，即如果持续下去，目前的融化速度到本世纪末只会使海平面上升3英寸。戈尔也没有注意到有研究表明，格陵兰岛的气温在1941年比今天还要高。

戈尔还担心北极熊的未来。他声称，随着它们冰冷的栖息地消失，它们正在溺水。然而，仅有的一项科学研究表明，有四只北极熊因暴风雨而淹死。这位从政治家转型为电影制片人的人因预计与高温有关的死亡人数将上升而失眠。这个故事还有另一个不方便提及的方面：气温上升将减少寒冷期的数量，而寒冷期是比高温更大的杀手。最好的研究表明，到 2050 年，高温将夺走 40 多万人的生命，但因寒冷而死亡的人数将减少 180 万人。的确，根据对气候变化对世界经济影响的首次全面调查，全球变暖实际上将拯救生命。

Sample Answer:

This year's Nobel Peace Prize rewards not only many scientists of the United Nations Climate Change Panel but also former US Vice President Al Gore, whose estimates and conclusions are not grounded in careful study, exaggerating sea level rise, agonizing over the accelerating melting of ice in Greenland, fretting about the future of polar bears, and frightening movie makers with the predicted increase in heat-related deaths. (67 words)

29. Overqualified Worker 资历过高的员工

If your recruiting efforts attract job applicants with too much experience a near certainty in this weak labor market you should consider a response that runs counter to most hiring managers MO: Don't reject those applicants out of hand.

Instead, take a closer look. New research shows that overqualified workers tend to perform better than other employees, and they don't quit any sooner. Furthermore, a simple managerial tactic empowerment can mitigate any dissatisfaction they may feel.

The prejudice against too-good employees is pervasive. Companies tend to prefer an applicant who is a perfect fit over someone who brings more intelligence, education, or experience than needed. On the surface, this bias makes sense: Studies have consistently shown that employees who consider themselves overqualified exhibit higher levels of discontent. For example, over-qualification correlated well with job dissatisfaction in a 2008 study of 156 call-center reps by Israeli researchers Saul Fine and Baruch Nevo. And unlike discrimination based on age or gender, declining to hire overqualified workers is perfectly legal.

But even before the economic downturn, a surplus of overqualified candidates was a global problem, particularly in developing economies, where rising education levels are giving workers more skills than are needed to supply the growing service sectors. If managers can get beyond the conventional wisdom, the growing pool of too-good applicants is a great opportunity. Berrin Erdogan and Talya N.

Bauer of Portland State University in Oregon found that overqualified workers' feelings of dissatisfaction can be dissipated by giving them autonomy in decision making. At stores where employees didn't feel empowered, over-educated workers expressed greater dissatisfaction than their colleagues did and were more likely to state an intention to quit. But that difference vanished where self-reported autonomy was high.

如果你的招聘努力吸引了经验丰富的求职者，那么在当前疲软的劳动力市场，你几乎可以肯定，你应该考虑做出与大多数招聘经理相反的反应：不要立刻拒绝那些求职者。

相反，请仔细观察。新的研究表明，资历过高的员工往往比其他员工表现得更好，而且他们不会很快辞职。此外，一个简单的管理策略授权可以减轻他们可能感到的任何不满。

对太优秀员工的偏见是普遍存在的。公司更倾向于选择一个完全适合自己的求职者，而不是一个比自己更聪明、受教育程度更高、经验更丰富的人。从表面上看，这种偏见是有道理的：研究一直表明，自认为资历过高的员工表现出更程度的不满。例如，以色列研究人员索尔·法恩(Saul Fine)和巴鲁克·内沃(Baruch Nevo)在 2008 年对 156 名呼叫中心代表进行的一项研究中发现，资历过高与工作满意度之间存在着良好的相关性。与基于年龄或性别的歧视不同，拒绝雇佣资历过高的员工是完全合法的。

但即使在经济衰退之前，合格人才过剩就已经是一个全球性问题，尤其是在发展中经济体。在这些国家，不断提高的教育水平赋予工人的技能，超过了为不断增长的服务业提供所需的技能。如果经理们能够超越传统观念，那么越来越多的优秀求职者将是一个巨大的机遇。俄勒冈州波特兰州立大学的贝林·埃尔多安和塔里亚·n·鲍尔发现，给资历过高的员工自主权，可以消除他们的不满情绪。在员工感觉没有权力的商店里，受教育程度过高的员工比他们的同事表达了更大的不满，而且更有可能表明辞职的意图。但当自我报告的自主性较高时，这种差异就消失了。

Sample Answer:

Although prejudice against too-good employees is pervasive and companies tend to prefer an application who is perfect-fit because studies have consistently shown that employees who consider themselves overqualified exhibit higher levels of discontent, a surplus of overqualified candidates was a global problem, but new research shows that overqualified workers tend to perform better than other employees and they don't quit any sooner, and empowerment can mitigate any dissatisfaction they may feel.(71 words)

30. Skip Breakfast 不吃早餐

Skipping breakfast seems a simple way of losing weight or saving time while getting the children ready for school or rushing off to work. But it can also be a sign of an unhealthy lifestyle with

potentially dangerous consequences, including a higher risk of premature death. According to a study, adults and teenagers who miss the first meal of the day are less likely to look after their health. They tend to smoke more, drink more alcohol and take less exercise than those who do eat. Those who skip food in the morning are also more likely to be fatter and less well-educated, meaning they find it harder to get a job.

Researcher Dr. Anna Keski-Rahkonen said: Smoking, infrequent exercise, a low level of education, frequent alcohol use and a high body mass index were all associated with skipping breakfast in adults and adolescents. Our findings suggest this association exists throughout adulthood. Individuals who skip breakfast may care less about their health than those who eat breakfast.

Previously, experts assumed that missing breakfast often called the most important meal of the day was simply the marker of a hectic life or a way to try to lose weight. But Dr. Keski-Rahkonen, who led the study at Helsinki University, said the results revealed starting the day without food suggests an unhealthy lifestyle.

不吃早餐似乎是一种简单的减肥或节省时间的方法,同时让孩子们准备好上学或赶去上班。但它也可能是一种不健康的生活方式的标志,有潜在的危险后果,包括过早死亡的风险更高。根据一项研究,错过一天中第一顿饭的成年人和青少年不太可能关心自己的健康。他们往往比那些吃东西的人吸烟更多,喝酒更多,运动更少。那些早上不吃东西的人也更容易发胖,受教育程度也更低,这意味着他们更难找到工作。

研究人员安娜·凯斯基-拉科宁博士说:在成年人和青少年中,吸烟、不经常锻炼、受教育程度低、经常喝酒和高体重指数都与不吃早餐有关。我们的研究表明这种关联存在于整个成年期。不吃早餐的人可能比吃早餐的人更不关心自己的健康。

早餐通常被称为一天中最重要的一餐,以前,专家们认为不吃早餐只是繁忙生活的标志,或者是减肥的一种方式。但赫尔辛基大学领导这项研究的凯斯基-拉科宁博士说,研究显示,不吃东西开始一天的生活暗示着一种不健康的生活方式。

Sample Answer:

Skipping breakfast may lead to the slowdown of metabolism and other symptoms for adults, resulting in failure of concentration and memorize and ability to learn new knowledge for schoolchildren, but baby must eat breakfast because they feel very hungry on mornings, yet when they start to attend school, they may follow their parents and other students and not eat breakfast, which is called a "learned experience". (66 words)

31. Pre-service Teachers 教师岗前培训

- 1) Each course has a specific syllabus that highlights specific technologies required.
- 2) Some teachers know how to integrate technologies while some others don't.
- 3) There will be instructors helping pre-service teachers learn how to integrate technology and experiences in class, and to encourage pre-service teachers to think about the integration, which always allows them to learn online anytime.

- 1) 每门课程都有一个特定的教学大纲，突出了所需的特定技术。
- 2) 有些老师知道如何集成技术，而有些老师不知道。
- 3) 将有教师帮助职前教师学习如何在课堂上整合技术和经验，并鼓励职前教师思考如何整合，这总是让他们可以随时在线学习。

Sample answer:

While each course has a specific syllabus to highlight specific technologies required, some teachers know how to integrate technologies while some others don't, but there will be instructors helping pre-service teachers learn how to integrate technology and experiences in class, which allows them to learn online anytime. (47 words)

32. Benefit of Honey to Athletes 蜂蜜对运动员的益处

In order to have a competitive edge, athletes often use drugs with high athletic performance. Honey's impact on athletes has always been neglected, but there has been more and more researches on diet to help athletes recovery, especially honey.

The National Honey Board recently found that honey has the same functions but less negative impact. This clinical trial is the third in a series of studies focusing on the use of honey by athletes. The first study (involving 71 subjects) determined that honey has a milder effect on blood sugar than other popular forms of carbohydrate gel.

The second study in the series (with 39 weight trained subjects) investigated the combination of honey with a protein supplement and suggested that honey speeds muscle recovery after a workout. Many claims honey can be used as a performance booster... honey can be eaten for enduring exercise and can be eaten as protein. We should make good use of honey because honey is easy to eat. We can drink honey water, which is easily absorbed by our body, and can be used as a dip with bread, or with salad or vegetables.

为了获得竞争优势，运动员经常使用高运动成绩的药物。蜂蜜对运动员的影响一直被忽视，但是越来越多的关于饮食的研究帮助运动员恢复，尤其是蜂蜜。国家蜂蜜委员会最近发现，蜂蜜具有相同的功能，但负面影响较小。这项临床试验是针对运动员

使用蜂蜜的一系列研究中的第三项。第一项研究(涉及 71 名受试者)确定, 蜂蜜对血糖的影响比其他常见的碳水化合物凝胶更温和。该系列的第二项研究(包括 39 名接受过体重训练的受试者)调查了蜂蜜与蛋白质补充剂的结合, 并提出蜂蜜可以加速肌肉在锻炼后的恢复。许多人声称蜂蜜可以作为一种性能助推器, 蜂蜜可以作为持久运动的食物, 也可以作为蛋白质。我们应该好好利用蜂蜜, 因为蜂蜜很容易吃。我们可以喝蜂蜜水, 它很容易被我们的身体吸收, 可以用来蘸面包, 或沙拉或蔬菜。

Sample answer :

While many athletes often use drugs with high athletic performance to have a competitive edge, the National Honey Board recently found that honey can enhance performance with a milder effect on blood sugar than other popular forms of carbohydrate gel, and honey can speed up the muscle recovery after a workout when combined with a protein supplement. (57 words)

33. Energy Demand (population growth) 能源需求 (人口增长)

学生回忆:

With the population growth, the demand for resources has been growing as well. The increase of demand also happened in non-renewable resources, such as metal.

The demand for petrol, diesel and crude oil is also huge to cope with the demand for manufacturing plastics.

随着人口的增长, 对资源的需求也在增长。金属等不可再生资源的需求也出现了增长。

汽油、柴油和原油的需求也非常巨大, 以满足塑料制造的需求。

Sample answer: (需补充) :

There is an expected increase in demand for various alternative resources, but people should ensure natural world can still work well to earn the future well-being because the world population rises.

(31words)

34. Sunshine Revolution: The Age of Solar Power 阳光革命: 太阳能时代

The suburbs of Las Vegas do not look like the cradle of a revolution. Golden stucco-clad houses stretch for street after identical street, interspersed with gated communities with names such as Spanish Oaks and Rancho Bel Air. The sky is the deepest blue, the desert air is clear and the distant mountains are beautiful. The only sounds are the buzz of a gardener's hedge trimmer and a squeaking baby buggy pushed by a power-walking mother. The bright lights of Sin City seem a very long way away.

Yet these quiet streets are being changed by a movement that is gathering momentum across America

and around the world, challenging one of the most fundamental of economic relationships: the way we use and pay for energy. There are now more than 7,000 homes in Nevada fitted with solar panels to generate their own electricity, and the number is rising fast. Just five years ago, residential solar power was still a niche product for the homeowner with a fat wallet and a bleeding heart. Not anymore. Technology, politics and finance have aligned to move it into the mainstream. Solar power has become the fastest-growing energy source in the US.

For decades the electricity industry has been a cautious and conservative business, but the plunging prices of solar panels, down by about two-thirds in the past six years, and have woken it up with a bang. Dynamic rooftop solar power companies have entered the market, in the most radical change to electricity supplies since the industry was born in the 19th century. It has been described as the equivalent of the mobile revolution in telephony, or the PC in computing.

拉斯维加斯的郊区看起来不像是革命的摇篮。金色的灰土覆盖的房屋延伸到一条又一条相同的街道，点缀着带有西班牙橡树 (Spanish Oaks) 和兰乔贝尔艾尔 (Rancho Bel Air) 等名字的封闭式社区。天空是最深的蓝色，沙漠的空气是清澈的，遥远的山脉是美丽的。唯一的声音是园丁的树篱修剪器的嗡嗡声，还有一位健步走的母亲推着一辆吱吱作响的婴儿车。罪恶之城的明亮灯光似乎很遥远。

然而，这些安静的街道正在被一场运动所改变，这场运动正在美国乃至全世界积聚势头，挑战着最基本的经济关系之一：我们使用和支付能源的方式。现在内华达州有 7000 多户家庭安装了太阳能电池板来发电，而且这个数字还在快速增长。就在五年前，家用太阳能还只是有钱有心的房主的利基产品。不了。技术、政治和金融已经联合起来使其成为主流。太阳能已经成为美国增长最快的能源。

几十年来，电力行业一直是一个谨慎而保守的行业，但太阳能电池板价格的暴跌（在过去 6 年里下跌了约三分之二）让它猛然醒悟。充满活力的屋顶太阳能公司已进入市场，这是自 19 世纪太阳能行业诞生以来，电力供应领域发生的最彻底变革。它被描述为相当于电话领域的移动革命，或计算领域的个人电脑革命。

Sample Answer:

The suburbs of Las Vegas do not look like the cradle of a revolution, which used to be quiet and are being changed by one of the most fundamental of economic relationships: the way we use and pay for energy because of technology, politics and finance and the development of solar power caused by its plunging prices, attracting solar power companies entering the market as the most radical change to electricity supplies. (72 words)

35. Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP) 知识转移伙伴关系

Asda has become the first food retailer in the country to measure how much customers can save by cutting back on food waste, thanks to a Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP) with the University of Leeds. The idea behind the KTP was for the university, using Asda's customer insight data, to apply its research to identify, investigate and implement ways of helping customers to reduce their food waste. This was one of the first times that a major retailer had tried to deliver large-scale sustainability changes, with the two-year project seen as a way for Asda to position themselves as true innovators in this area.

The campaign focused on providing customers with advice on everything from food storage and labeling, to creative recipes for leftovers. Meanwhile, in-store events encouraged customers to make changes in their own homes. In fact, two million customers have said they will make changes to how they deal with food waste in their own homes, leading to an average saving of 57 pounds per customer, as well as a reduction in waste.

A key aspect of a KTP is that an associate is employed by the University to work in the firm and help deliver the desired outcomes of the KTP. As part of the collaboration with Asda, Laure Babbs was given the task of driving forward the sustainability changes in the retailer. As a result of the success of her work, Laura eventually became a permanent member of the team at Asda.

由于与利兹大学(University of Leeds)建立了知识转移伙伴关系(KTP)，阿斯达已成为英国首家衡量消费者通过减少食品浪费可以节省多少成本的食品零售商。KTP 项目背后的想法是让大学利用 Asda 的客户洞察数据，将其研究应用于识别、调查和实施帮助客户减少食物浪费的方法。这是第一次一家大型零售商尝试进行大规模的可持续发展变革，为期两年的项目被视为阿斯达将自己定位为该领域真正的创新者的一种方式。

该活动的重点是为顾客提供各种建议，从食物储存和标签，到剩菜的创意配方。与此同时，店内活动鼓励顾客在自己家里做出改变。事实上，已有 200 万消费者表示，他们将改变自己处理家中食物浪费的方式，这将使每位消费者平均节省 57 磅，并减少浪费。

KTP 的一个关键方面是，大学雇佣一名助理在公司工作，并帮助实现 KTP 的预期结果。作为与 Asda 合作的一部分，Laure Babbs 的任务是推动零售商的可持续发展变化。由于工作的成功，劳拉最终成为 Asda 团队的永久成员。

Sample answer:

Thanks to a Knowledge Transfer Partnership with the University of Leeds whose key aspect is that an associate is employed by the University to work in the firm and help deliver the desired outcomes of the KTP, Asda has become the first food retailer to measure how much customers can reduce their food

waste by providing customers with advice on everything and in-store events to encourage customers to make changes in their own homes. (74 words)

36. Lifestyle in Country 乡村生活

Live in the country and last three years longer than my city friends? Good news indeed, more backing for a lifestyle choice made half a lifetime ago when it seemed a good idea to exchange an Edinburgh terrace for a farm cottage.

I knew it was a good idea because I had been there before. Born and reared on a farm I had been seduced for a few years by the idea of being a big shot that lived and worked in a city rather than only going for the day to wave at the buses.

True, I was familiar with some of the minor disadvantages of country living such as an iffy private water supply sometimes infiltrated by a range of flora and fauna (including, on one memorable occasion, a dead lamb), the absence of central heating in farm houses and cottages, and a single track farm road easily blocked by snow, broken down machinery or escaped livestock.

But there were many advantages as I told Liz back in the mid-Seventies. Town born and bred, eight months pregnant and exchanging a warm, substantial Corstorphine terrace for a windswept farm cottage on a much lower income, persuading her that country had it over town might have been difficult.

住在乡下，比我的城市朋友们多活三年？的确是个好消息，更多人支持半辈子以前的生活方式选择，当时用一个爱丁堡式的露台换一间农舍似乎是个不错的主意。

我知道这是个好主意，因为我以前去过那里。我出生在一个农场，并在那里长大。几年来，我一直想成为一个生活和工作在城市里的大人物，而不是只在公交车前挥挥手。

真的，我熟悉一些乡村生活的小缺点，如一个可疑的私营供水有时渗透通过一系列动植物（包括在一个难忘的时刻，一只死羊），没有中央供暖系统在农场住宅和别墅，和一个农场的路很容易被雪，分解机械或逃脱了牲畜。

但正如我在 70 年代中期告诉利兹的那样，这样做有很多好处。她出生在一个小镇，长大成人，怀孕八个月，用一个温暖的、结实的科斯托芬露台换了一个收入低得多、风吹过的农场小屋，让她相信乡村拥有它而不是小镇，这可能很难。

Sample Answer:

Born and reared on a farm, I know it was a good idea to exchange an Edinburgh terrace for a farm

cottage and there were some minor disadvantages of country living, but it is difficult to persuade my town born and eight months pregnant wife that shifting to a farm cottage has many advantages on a much lower income. (59 words)

37. Comparative Advantage 优势对比

With an abundance of low priced labor relative to the United States, it is no surprise that China, India and other developing countries specialize in the production of labor intensive products. For similar reasons, the United States will specialize in the production of goods that are human and physical capital intensive because of the relative abundance of a highly educated labor force and technically sophisticated equipment in the United States.

This division of global production should yield higher global output of both types of goods than would be the case if each country attempted to produce both of these goods itself. For example, the United States would produce more expensive labor intensive goods because of its more expensive labor and the developing countries would produce more expensive human and physical capital intensive goods because of their relative scarcity of these inputs. This logic implies that the United States is unlikely to be a significant global competitor in the production green technologies that are not relatively intensive in human and physical capital.

Nevertheless, during the early stages of the development of a new technology, the United States has a comparative advantage in the production of the products enabled by this innovation. However, once these technologies become well understood and production processes are designed that can make use of less skilled labor; production will migrate to countries with less expensive labor.

与美国相比，中国、印度和其他发展中国家拥有丰富的廉价劳动力，因此它们专门从事劳动密集型产品的生产就不足为奇了。

出于类似的原因，美国将专门生产人力和物力资本密集型的产品，因为美国受过高等教育的劳动力和技术先进的设备相对充裕。

这种全球生产分工应能产生两种商品的全球产量，而不是每个国家试图自己生产这两种商品的情况。例如，美国将生产更昂贵的劳动密集型产品，因为它的劳动力更昂贵，而发展中国家将生产更昂贵的人力 and 物质资本密集型产品，因为他们相对缺乏这些投入。这一逻辑意味着，美国不太可能成为生产绿色技术的重要全球竞争对手，这些技术在人力和物质资本方面相对不密集。

然而，在一项新技术发展的早期阶段，美国在生产这项革新所带来的产品方面具有比较优势。然而，一旦这些技术被很好地理解，生产过程被设计成可以使用技能较低的劳动力，生产将转移到劳动力成本较低的国家。

Sample Answer:

The fact that developing countries specialize in the production of labor-intensive products with abundant cheap labor, while America is good at manufacturing human-and-physical-intensive goods with a highly- educated labor force and technically sophisticated equipment leads to higher global outputs in both types of goods, and America better in the production enabled by innovation at first, which migrates to countries with cheaper labor once the technology and production process is well-known. (69 words)

38. Technology Prediction 科技预测

As far as prediction is concerned, remember that the chairman of IBM predicted in the fifties that the world would need a maximum of around half a dozen computers, that the British Department for Education seemed to think in the eighties that we would all need to be able to code in BASIC and that in the nineties Microsoft failed to foresee the rapid growth of the Internet. Who could have predicted that one major effect of the automobile would be to bankrupt small shops across the nation? Could the early developers of the telephone have foreseen its development as a medium for person to person communication, rather than as a form of a broadcasting medium? We all, including the 'experts', seem to be peculiarly inept at predicting the likely development of our technologies, even as far as the next year. We can, of course, try to extrapolate from experience of previous technologies, as I do below by comparing the technology of the Internet with the development of other information and communication technologies and by examining the earlier development of radio and print. But how justified I might be in doing so remains an open question. You might conceivably find the history of the British and French videotex systems, Prestel and Minitel, instructive. However, I am not entirely convinced that they are very relevant, nor do I know where you can find information about them on line, so, rather than take up space here, I've briefly described them in a separate article.

预测而言,记住,IBM 预计在五十年代的主席,世界需要一个最大的半打电脑,英国教育部门的年代似乎认为我们都需要能够在基本代码,在年代微软未能预见到互联网的快速增长。谁能料到汽车的一个主要影响会是使全国各地的小商店破产呢?电话的早期开发人员是否预见到它将发展成为人与人之间的交流媒介,而不是广播媒介的一种形式?我们所有人,包括“专家”,似乎都特别不善于预测我们技术的可能发展,即使是在明年。当然,我们可以试着从以前的技术经验中推断,如下文所述,通过比较互联网技术与其他信息和通信技术的发展,并通过研究无线电和印刷术的早期发展。但我这么做的理由有多充分,仍是一个悬而未决的问题。你可能会认为,英国和法国可视图文系统(videotex systems, Prestel 和 Minitel)的历史很有启发性。然而,我并不完全相信它们是非常相关的,我也不知道您在哪里可以在线找到关于它们的信息,因此,我在另一篇文章中简要地描述了它们,而不是在这里占用空间。

Sample Answer:

The wrong technology predictions of the IBM chairman and British Department for Education and failures in prediction of Microsoft and in the rapid growth of the Internet, telephone in personal communication and the major effect of automobiles causing small shops' bankruptcy tell that we, including experts, are inept at predicting the development of technologies, but we can try to extrapolate from the experience of previous technologies, which are not very relevant or on line. (74 words)

39. Women Power 女权

Based on memory 根据回忆整理

回忆 1.讲 British 和 North America 的 Women Power , 叫 Sarah 写了本书 引起了 两个 comment ; 第二段是文章的重点 , 提到 politics 方面

回忆 2.讲 women power 首先被一个Sarah 作家提出 , 然后是被commentators 争论的一个理念 , 主要是讲了 women's position in middle class, 有很多方面 , 包括 financially, employment, marriage etc. 该保护 women position. 然后讲了理念推行的不顺利 , 但还是被当时的媒体纪念为 Women movement.

回忆 3.提出了一个新词 New Women , Britain and north American, 两种 commentators, associate women movement, women position, independence.

40. The Greenland Sharks 格陵兰鲨鱼

An international team of scientists, including a physiologist from The University of Manchester, will head to the largest island in the world later this month to investigate the Greenland shark – believed to be the longest-lived vertebrate animal. Dr Holly Shiels, who is also a trustee of the Physiological Society, will be the only UK-based scientist on the expedition aboard the research vessel Sanna commissioned by the Greenland government. The purpose of the mission is to understand more about the Greenland shark, a top predator in the Arctic, which lives for more than 272 years - possibly more

than 400. This extreme age was only revealed by scientists from Copenhagen last year and published in the journal Science. Little else is known about how the shark survives in the deep seas around the Arctic Circle. It is both a hunter and a scavenger and has been seen to feed on seals and been found with the remains of polar bears and whales in its stomach. It is also one of the largest species of shark – growing to about five-and-a-half meters, just a bit smaller than the great white. However, more information is required to ensure the species is adequately protected, as Dr Shiels explained: "Greenland sharks are classified as data deficient," she said. "This means that we don't know enough to put measures in place to protect them from over-fishing, pollution or climate change. This expedition has a broad range of expertise which means that we'll be able to take full advantage of any sharks that we discover."

包括曼彻斯特大学生理学家在内的一个国际科学家小组将于本月早些时候前往世界上最大的岛屿格陵兰岛，对格陵兰鲨进行调查。格陵兰鲨被认为是世界上寿命最长的脊椎动物。Holly Shiels 博士，同时也是生理学会的理事，将是格陵兰政府委托的研究船Sanna 号上远征队中唯一的英国科学家。这项任务的目的是为了更多地了解格陵兰鲨鱼，这种生活在北极的顶级捕食者，寿命超过 272 年——可能超过 400 年。这个极端年龄是去年哥本哈根的科学家人发现的，并发表在《科学》杂志上。关于鲨鱼如何在北极圈周围的深海中生存，我们所知甚少。它既是猎人又是食腐动物，曾被发现以海豹为食，胃里还发现了北极熊和鲸鱼的尸体。它也是最大的鲨鱼种类之一，能长到 5.5 米，比大白鲨略小一点。然而，需要更多的信息来确保这个物种得到充分的保护，正如谢尔斯博士所解释的那样：“格陵兰鲨鱼被归类为缺乏数据的物种，”她说。“这意味着我们没有足够的知识来采取措施保护它们免受过度捕捞、污染或气候变化的影响。这次探险拥有广泛的专业知识，这意味着我们将能够充分利用我们发现的任何鲨鱼。”

Sample Answer:

In order to understand more about the Greenland sharks, which is the largest species of shark and is believed to be the longest-lived vertebrate animal, a top predator, a hunter and also a scavenger in the Arctic Circle, an international team of scientists will head to the largest island to investigate them, but more information is required to ensure the species is protected from over-fishing, pollution or climate change. (69 words)

41. Disabled People and Information in Electronic Format 电子设备对残疾人的帮助

Disabled people were among the early adopters of personal computers. They were quick to appreciate that word processing programs and printers gave them freedom from dependence on others to read and

write for them. Some of these disabled early adopters became very knowledgeable about what could be achieved and used their knowledge to become independent students at a high level. They also gained the confidence to ask that providers of education make adjustments so that disabled students could make better use of course software and the web, rather than just word processing. For some disability groups, information in electronic format (whether computer-based or web-based) can be more accessible than printed information. For example, people who have limited mobility or limited manual skills can find it difficult to obtain or hold printed material; visually impaired people can find it difficult or impossible to read print, but both these groups can be enabled to use a computer and, therefore, access the information electronically. Online communication can enable disabled students to communicate with their peers on an equal basis. For example, a deaf student or a student with Asperger's syndrome may find it difficult to interact in a face-to-face tutorial, but may have less difficulty interacting when using a text conferencing system in which everyone types and reads text. In addition, people's disabilities are not necessarily visible in online communication systems; so disabled people do not have to declare their disability and are not perceived as being different.

残疾人是最早使用个人电脑的人之一。他们很快意识到，文字处理程序和打印机让他们摆脱了依赖他人阅读和写作的困境。其中一些残疾的早期采用者变得非常了解可以实现什么，并利用他们的知识成为高水平的独立学生。他们也有信心要求教育机构做出调整，使残疾学生能够更好地使用课程软件和网络，而不仅仅是文字处理。对于一些残疾群体，电子形式的信息(无论是基于计算机的还是基于web 的)比印刷形式的信息更容易获得。例如，行动不便或手工技能有限的人很难获得或持有印刷材料;视力受损的人可能会发现很难或不可能阅读印刷品，但这两类人都可以使用电脑，因此可以通过电子方式获取信息。在线交流可以使残疾学生在平等的基础上与同龄人交流。例如，一名聋哑学生或一名患有阿斯伯格综合症的学生可能会发现在面对面的辅导中很难互动，但在使用每个人都打字和阅读文本的文本会议系统时，互动的难度可能会小一些。此外，人们的残疾并不一定是可见的在线通信系统;所以残疾人不需要声明他们的残疾，也不被认为是不同的。

Sample Answer:

Disabled people can quickly access information that is in electronic format and some of them were very knowledgeable and independent at a high level and were the early adopters of personal computers, and they also gained the confidence to ask that providers of education to make adjustments for disabled students to make better use of the software and the web, and online communication can help disabled students to communicate better.

WE

071016Experiential learning 体验式学习

Some people point that experiential learning (i.e. learning by doing it) can work well in formal education. However, others think the traditional form of teaching is the best. Do you think experiential learning can work well in high schools or colleges?

一些人指出经验学习（即通过实践学习）在正规教育中很有效。然而，其他人认为传统的教学形式是最好的。你认为体验式学习在高中或大学里行得通吗？

076008Architectural design建筑设计

Whether design of buildings will have a positive or negative impact on people's life and work?

建筑设计会对人们的生活和工作产生积极还是消极的影响？

076019Work life balance - Two工作和生活的平衡2

How widely do you think the problem spreads that people spend too much time on work than their personal life and experience time shortage? What problems will it cause?

人们把太多的时间花在工作上，而不是个人生活上，造成时间短缺，你认为这一问题传播得有多广泛？这会导致什么问题？

077002Legal responsibility 法律责任

Parents should be held legally responsible for children's acts. What is your opinion?

父母应对孩子的行为负法律责任。你有什么看法？

076007Cashless society 无现金社会

【版本一】 Do you think cashless society is realistic and why? What are the advantages and disadvantages?

【版本二】 Nowadays there are more and more credit cards used instead of cash. Discuss the potential benefits and problems.

【版本一】你认为无现金社会现实吗？为什么？有什么优点和缺点？

【版本二】现在越来越多的人使用信用卡而不是现金。讨论潜在的好处或问题。

071021Digital media and libraries 数字媒体与图书馆

With the increase of digital media available online, the role of the library has become obsolete. Universities should only procure digital materials rather than constantly textbooks. Discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of this position and give your own point of view.

随着在线数字媒体的增加，图书馆的作用已经过时。大学应该只购买数字材料，而不是不断地购买教科书。讨论这个职位的优点和缺点，并给出你自己的观点。

073002The most pressing problem - one最紧迫的问题1

The world's governments and organizations are facing a lot of issues. Which do you think is the most pressing problem for the inhabitants on our planet? And give solutions.

世界各国政府和组织都面临着许多问题。你认为对地球上的居民来说，最紧迫的问题是什么？给出解决办法。

071012Deducting marks 扣分

What is your opinion on deducting marks on student's work if it is late?

因为学生的作业交迟了而扣分，你的意见是什么？

076004Market evolution 商场进化

Large shopping malls are superseding small shops. What is your opinion about this? Discuss with appropriate examples.

大型购物中心正在取代小型商店。你对此有什么看法？用适当的例子讨论。

071015Study and employment 学习与就业

Effective learning requires time, comfort and peace so it is impossible to combine study and employment. Study and employment distract one from another. To what extent do you think the statements are realistic? Support your opinion with examples.

有效的学习需要时间、舒适和平静，所以不可能把学习和就业结合起来。学习和工作不能同时进行。你认为这些说法在多大程度上是现实的？用例子来支持你的观点。

073003 Public transport 公共交通

As cities expanding, some people claim governments should look forward creating better networks of public transportation available for everyone rather than building more roads for vehicle owning population. What's your opinion? Give some examples or experience to support.

随着城市的扩张，一些人认为政府应该规划为每个人创造更好的公共交通网络，而不是只为拥有汽车的人修建更多的道路。你的观点是什么？给出一些例子或经验来支持。

076008 Architectural design 建筑设计

Whether design of buildings will have a positive or negative impact on people's life and work?

建筑设计会对人们的生活和工作产生积极还是消极的影响？

076005 Work life balance - One 工作和生活的平衡1

Nowadays, people put too much time at work and they seldom have time for their personal life. Discuss this issue and support your answer with examples.

现在，人们把太多的时间放在工作上，他们很少有时间过个人生活。讨论这个问题，并用例子支持你的回答。

074006 Medical technology and longevity 医学技术与寿命

The advanced medical technology will expand human's life. Do you think it is a blessing or a curse?

先进的医疗技术将延长人类的寿命。你认为这是福还是祸？