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## 1. Mystery of Shakespeare

For all his fame and celebration, William Shakespeare remains a **mysterious** figure with regards to personal history. There are just two primary sources for information on the Bard: his works, and various legal and **church** documents that have survived from Elizabethan times. Naturally, there are many **gaps** in this body of information, which tells us little about Shakespeare the man.

尽管享有盛名和盛誉，威廉·莎士比亚在个人历史方面仍然是一个神秘的人物。关于莎士比亚的资料只有两个主要来源：他的作品，以及伊丽莎白时代遗留下来的各种法律和教会文件。当然，这些信息中有很多漏洞，我们对莎士比亚本人了解甚少。

## 2. Laurence Stephen Lowry

Laurence Stephen Lowry RBS RA was an English artist. Many of his drawings and paintings depict Pendlebury, Lancashire, where he lived and worked for more than 40 years, and also Salford and its surrounding areas.

Lowry is famous for painting scenes of life in the **industrial** districts of North West England in the mid-20th century. He developed a **distinctive** style of painting and is best known for his urban landscapes peopled with human figures often referred to as **matchstick** man. He painted mysterious unpopulated landscapes, brooding **portraits** and the unpublished "marionette" works, which were only found after his death.

劳伦斯·斯蒂芬·劳里·苏格蘭皇家銀行是一位英國藝術家。他的許多繪畫作品描繪了他在蘭開夏郡潘德勒伯里生活和工作了 40 多年的地方，以及索爾福德及其周邊地區。

勞里以 20 世紀中期在英格蘭西北部工業區描繪生活場景而聞名。他發展了一種獨特的繪畫風格，最著名的是他的城市風景畫，畫中的人物通常被稱為火柴人。他畫了神秘的無人居住的风景，沉思的肖像和未出版的“木偶”作品，這些都是在他死後才發現的。

## 3. Animals

In animals, a movement is coordinated by a cluster of neurons in the spinal cord called the central **patterns** generator (CPG). This produces signals that drive muscles to **contract** rhythmically in a way that produces running or walking, depending on the pattern of pulses. A simple signal from the brain instructs the CPG to switch between different **modes**, such as going from a standstill to walking.

在動物中，運動是由脊髓中的一群神經元協調的，這些神經元被稱為中樞模式發生器(CPG)。這產生的信號驅動肌肉有節奏地收縮，從而產生跑步或走路的效果，這取決於脈沖的模式。來自大腦的一個簡單信號指示 CPG 在不同的模式之間切換，比如從靜止到行走。

## 4. CEO

That brings us to the CEO's second duty: building **everyone** or more accurately, building the senior team. All the executives report to the CEO, so it's the CEO's job to **hire** fire, and manage the executive team. From **coaching** CEOs, I actually think this is the most important skill of all. Because when a CEO hires an excellent senior team, that team can keep the company running. when a CEO hire a poor senior team, the CEO is up **spending** all of their time trying to do with the team, and not nearly enough time trying to do with other elements of their job. The senior team can and often does **develop** the strategy for the company, but ultimately it's always the CEO who has the final "go-no-go" decision on strategy.

这就引出了首席执行官的第二项职责:培养每一个人,或者更准确地说,培养高级团队。所有的高管都要向 CEO 汇报工作,所以雇佣 fire 并管理高管团队是 CEO 的工作。通过对 ceo 的培训,我认为这是最重要的技能。因为当一个首席执行官雇佣一个优秀的高级团队时,这个团队可以让公司继续运营。当一个首席执行官雇佣了一个糟糕的高级团队时,他会把所有的时间都花在处理团队事务上,而没有足够的时间来处理其他工作内容。高级团队可以而且经常为公司制定战略,但最终总是由首席执行官对战略做出最后的决定。

## 5. Bored in class

A majority of U.S. high school students say they get **bored** in class every day, and more than one out of **five** has considered dropping out, according to a survey released on Wednesday. The survey of 81,000 students in **twenty six** states found two-thirds of high school students complain of boredom, usually because the subject matter was **irrelevant** or their teachers didn't seem to care about them.

本周三公布的一项调查显示,大多数美国高中生称他们每天上课都很无聊,超过五分之一的人曾考虑过辍学。这项涵盖了 26 个州的 8.1 万名学生的调查发现,三分之二的高中生抱怨无聊,通常是因为主题无关紧要,或者他们的老师似乎不关心他们。

## 6. Bar code scanners

Many different types of bar code scanning machines exist, but they all work on the same fundamental principles. They all use the **intensity** of light reflected from a series of black and white stripes to tell a computer what code it is **seeing** White stripes reflect light very well, while black stripes reflect hardly any light at all. The bar code scanner shines light **sequentially** across a bar code, simultaneously detecting and recording the pattern of reflected and non-reflected light. The scanner then **translates** this pattern into an electrical signal that the computer can understand. All scanners must include computer software to interpret the bar code once it's been entered. This simple principle has transformed the way we are able to **manipulate** data and the way in which many businesses handle recordkeeping.



有许多不同类型的条形码扫描机，但它们都遵循相同的基本原理。它们都利用一系列黑白条纹反射的光的强度来告诉计算机它看到的是什么代码。白色条纹反射光线很好，而黑色条纹几乎不反射任何光线。条形码扫描器按顺序在条形码上发光，同时检测和记录反射光和非反射光的模式。扫描仪将这种模式转换成计算机可以理解的电信号。所有扫描器必须包括计算机软件来解释条形码一旦输入。这个简单的原则改变了我们操作数据的方式，也改变了许多企业处理记录的方式。

## 7. Integrated Ticket

Well in 2004 we integrated ticketing in South East Queensland, so we have **introduced** a paper ticket that allowed you to travel across all the three **modes** in South East Queensland, so bus, train and **ferry** and the second stage of integrated ticketing is the introduction of a Smart Card, and the Smart Card will enable people to **store** value so to put value on the card, and then to use the card for traveling around the system.

2004 年我们集成昆士兰东南部的自动售票,所以我们引入了一个纸机票,让你穿越所有三种模式在昆士兰东南部,公共汽车,火车和轮渡和第二阶段的集成票务是引入智能卡、智能卡将使人们能够存储价值所以把价值在卡片上,然后使用卡片环游这个系统。

## 8. Neo-Latin

Those of you who've never heard the term neo-Latin, may be forgiven for thinking it's a new South American dance craze. If you're **puzzled** when I tell you it has something to do with the language of Romans, take heart, over the years many classes who have **confessed** they are not really sure what it is either. Some have **assumed** that they are so-called 'Late-Latin', written at the end of the Roman Empire. Others have supposed it must have something to do with the middle ages. Or perhaps it's that pseudo-Latin which my five and seven-year old boys seem to have **gleaned** from the Harry Potter books, useful for spells and curses that they zip one another with makeshift paper ash ones. No, in fact, neo-Latin is more or less the same as the Latin that was written in the **ancient** world, classical Latin. So, what's so new about it?

那些从未听说过新拉丁这个词的人，可能会认为这是一种新的南美舞蹈热潮。如果你在我告诉你它与罗马语言有关时感到困惑，请振作起来，多年来，许多承认自己也不是很确定它是什么。有些人认为它们是所谓的“晚期拉丁语”，写于罗马帝国末期。另一些人认为这一定与中世纪有关。或者可能是我五岁和七岁的儿子们从《哈利波特》(Harry Potter)书里学到的伪拉丁语，它们对咒语和咒语很有用，他们用临时的纸灰做成的咒语互相拉上拉链。不，事实上，新拉丁语或多或少和古代世界的古典拉丁语是一样的。那么，有什么新鲜的呢？

## 9. Traffic Jam

For the first time, Japanese researchers have conducted a real-life experiment that shows how some traffic jams appear for no apparent reason. They placed the 22 vehicles on a **single** track, and asked the drivers to cruise around at a **constant** speed of 30 kilometers an hour. At first, traffic moves smoothly, but soon, the distance between cars started to **vary** and vehicles clumped together at one point on the track, but the jams **spread** backward around the track, like a shockwave at a rate of about 20 kilometers an hour. Real-life jams move backward at about the same speed.

日本研究人员首次在现实生活中进行了一项实验，展示了一些交通堵塞是如何在没有明显原因的情况下出现的。他们将 22 辆车放在一条轨道上，并要求司机以每小时 30 公里的恒定速度巡航。起初，交通顺畅，但很快，车与车之间的距离开始发生变化，车辆在轨道上的某一点聚集在一起，但拥堵在轨道上向后蔓延，就像一个冲击波，速度约为每小时 20 公里。现实生活中的交通堵塞以同样的速度向后移动。

## 10. Water Crisis

Now that story's been scotched, as only part of contingency planning. But it was a symptom of the dramatic turn of events in South Australia, and it flushed out other remarks from water **academics** and people like Tim Flannery, indicating that things were really much worse than had been **foreshadowed** even earlier this year. So is Adelaide, let alone some whole **regions** of South Australia, in serious bother? Considering that the vast amount of its drinking water comes from the **beleaguered** Murray, something many of us outside the State may not have quite realized. Is their **predicament** something we have to face up to as a nation?

现在这个故事被戳穿了，只作为应急计划的一部分。但这是南澳大利亚州事态戏剧性转变的一个征兆，它推翻了水资源学者和蒂姆·弗兰纳里(Tim Flannery)等人的其他言论，表明情况真的比今年早些时候预测的要糟糕得多。那么，阿德莱德，更不用说整个南澳大利亚的一些地区，是否正面临严重的麻烦呢？考虑到大量的饮用水来自于被围困的墨累河，我们州外的许多人可能还没有意识到这一点。他们的困境是我们作为一个国家必须面对的吗？

## 11. patriotism

The effect of the first difference is, on the one hand, to refine and **enlarge** the public views, by passing them through the **medium** of a chosen body of citizens, whose **wisdom** may best discern the true interest of their country, and whose **patriotism** and love of justice will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or **partial** considerations.

效果的第一个区别是,一方面,完善和扩大公共视图,通过他们的媒介选择的公民,他们的智慧可能最好的辨别他们国家的真正兴趣,和爱  
国主义与爱的正义将是最不可能牺牲暂时的或部分的考虑。

## 12. Candace Galen

Candace Galen is based at the University of Missouri, in Columbia. And, being a biologist, she thought, why not use this astronomical **phenomenon** to study a biological one? Specifically: as the skies **darkened** would daytime pollinators, like bumblebees and honeybees, call it **quits** "What better activity during an eclipse than to go out with a recorder and record the bees?" "So Galen asked 400 citizen scientists—including young students—to place audio recorders in 16 flower patches along the path of totality, in Oregon, Idaho and Missouri. When they analyzed the audio, they found that during **partial** eclipse, bee buzzing continued. But when totality hit, the bees went silent and only the conversational buzz of human observers could be heard. Then, as the moon passed and the sun again lit up the sky, the bees **regained** their buzz.

坎迪斯·盖伦就职于哥伦比亚的密苏里大学。作为一个生物学家,她想,为什么不利用这个天文现象来研究生物学现象呢?具体来说:当天空变暗时,白天的传粉者,比如大黄蜂和蜜蜂,会停止“在日食期间有什么比带着录音机出去记录蜜蜂更好的活动呢?”因此,盖伦让400名公民科学家——包括年轻的学生——在俄勒冈州、爱达荷州和密苏里州的全食公园(totality)沿线的16块花丛中放置录音机。当他们分析音频时,他们发现在日偏食期间,蜜蜂的嗡嗡声还在继续。但当整体撞击时,蜜蜂沉默了,只能听到人类观察者的嗡嗡声。然后,当月亮经过,太阳再次照亮天空时,蜜蜂又嗡嗡叫起来。

## 13. The ocean

The ocean has been getting bluer, according to a study published in the journal Nature. But that's not really good news for the **planet** It means that the plants that give the ocean its **green** tint aren't doing well. Scientists say that's because the ocean has been getting **warmer**.

根据发表在《自然》杂志上的一项研究,海洋已经变得越来越蓝。但这对地球来说并不是什么好消息,这意味着赋予海洋绿色色彩的植物并不好。科学家表示,这是因为海洋正在变暖。

## 14. Beautiful buildings

Along the way, we have built **unashamedly** beautiful buildings, two of which have won and been runner-up in the prestigious United Nations World **Habitat** Award: the first time an Australian building has received that international honor. We rely on older **concepts** of Australian architecture that are heavily influenced by the bush. All residents have private verandhas which allows them to **socialize** outdoors and also creates

some "defensible space" between their bedrooms and public areas. We use a lot of **natural** or soft materials and build beautiful landscaped gardens.

在这条道路上，我们建造了一些毫不羞耻的美丽建筑，其中有两座获得了联合国世界人居奖(United Nations World habitat Award)并获得了亚军:这是澳大利亚建筑首次获得这一国际荣誉。我们依赖澳大利亚建筑的老概念，这些概念深受丛林的影响。所有的居民都有私人阳台，这让他们可以在户外社交，也在卧室和公共区域之间创造了一些“可防御的空间”。我们使用大量的天然或柔软的材料，建造美丽的园林。

## 15. Senior Citizen

If you're a senior citizen, music in the background may be distracting. But for younger people — experts at multitasking — it's apparently no big deal. That's according to a study in the journal *Gerontologist*. Researchers **recruited** 103 people — half between the ages of 18 and 30, the others between 60 and 75. The **volunteers** then took part in memorization exercises and a drill where they had to quickly match a photo of a face with the same face in an array of **unfamiliar** faces. Some participants did the exercises in silence. Others performed the tasks while listening to white noise or **instrumental** jazz, blues, classical and electronic music. Across age groups, the consensus was that the background sound was distracting-but only older people's performance **suffered** when the noise was present. For example, older folks who did the face-matching with music playing remembered 10 percent fewer faces. The result matches up with the theory that the elderly are less able to filter out what's called “distracting task-irrelevant information.” In this case the distracting info might have interfered with them storing the facial image in the first place — much less impeding their ability to remember it a short while later.

如果你是老年人，背景音乐可能会让人分心。但对于年轻人来说——多任务处理专家——这显然没什么大不了的。这是根据《老年学家》杂志上的一项研究得出的结论。研究人员招募了 103 人，其中一半年龄在 18 岁至 30 岁之间，另一半年龄在 60 岁至 75 岁之间。然后，志愿者们参加了记忆练习和演练，在这些练习中，他们必须快速地将一张面孔的照片与一组不熟悉的面孔中的一张面孔进行匹配。一些参与者在沉默中做练习。其他人则在听白噪音或器乐爵士乐、蓝调、古典音乐和电子音乐时完成这些任务。不同年龄段的人一致认为背景声音会分散注意力，但只有老年人在有噪音的情况下才会表现不佳。例如，在播放音乐的同时进行人脸匹配的老年人记住的人脸少了 10%。研究结果与这一理论相吻合，即老年人不太可能过滤掉所谓的“分散注意力的无关任务信息”。在这种情况下，分散注意力的信息可能首先干扰了他们对面部图像的存储——更少地阻碍了他们稍后记忆的能力。

## 16. 滑板

一篇听力 fib 讲滑板啊冲浪板啊品牌的，两个人在买体育设备的店里工作。第一个空说我是在店里做（branding）的，第二个空是很多（surfers）干嘛了，里面的女的说，她是一个 unconventional 的人，填 unconventional.

五个空：branding; surfers; shoots; ridiculous; unconventional

## 17. Sleek

回忆一：

说的是燃油的汽车和清洁能源汽车的主题。不确定是不是 sleek 后面跟着 fast，顺序是 powered urgency sleek hydrogen 有没有 ultimately 我忘记了，但是 sleek 我不是很确定这个词能不能形容汽车。

回忆二：

sleek, fast, urgency, hydrogen, powdered

## 18. Exhibition

文章在讲 exhibition 的东西。我大概记的这个空是 it as, an exhibition or ( ), 我也听到 sculpture , 但是没注意听 p 的音我直接写 sculpture 了。

## 19. Speed

第一个不确定是 [speed/spilt]

第二个 [donor]

第三个[convey]

第四个不记得，不是难词

第五个[obeys]

## 20. Technician

一个男的自述 讲自己是 technician 以及自己的工作内容。段嘈杂录音 五个空

my job (primarily) ... I am (technician) work about stage include.. lighting and (sound)

有个并列的 ing 词

说什么 my job not just (不会) do sound, 也做 (graphic) work, 喜欢 camera, 注意 angle (lighting?), 然后最后一个是 (talented)?

## 21. H1N1 病毒

H1N1 让很多人 “ill”, “spread” 很快, 变成 “global” 事件, 美国那年有 “500000” 人死亡

前面一开始还有两个空 说的特别快 根本听不清 第一个发音类似 mutate (说的很快听不清) 第二个忘记了。

前面有个动词 became 所以应该是 became (sick)

## 22. University Life

一个女的讲大学生活。

exploring, university, Spanish, elementary

## 23. Technology

一个女的说 computer 还有 technologies 之类的 填的空有 (computer) to do the work, totally separate (camps) 还是什么。讲到 ai 智能技术, 能记起来的空有 computer, camps, right; 讨论计算机的, 第一个 computer 单数, 第二或者第三个空 separate (camps), 貌似是说不同观点的方 or 不同观点阵营。

## 24. Spectrum

那个倒数第二个空是 spectrum 的题, 竟然是男女对话, 最后一位男生在说, 可是最后一个空是两人同时说的, 男生说了女生紧跟着附和, 清楚记得文本是 in the ( ), 男生说的是 right place, 女生说了一个词才是要记的答案, 声音很弱没听清。



第一空和最后一空没听清。这道题是讲学生和老师关于文章的对话，涉及到 bullying 以及对女生文章的 peer review。第一空是以 ling 发音结尾，前面发音很短，没听出来，在文章末尾找到了 bullying。最后一空是男老师和女学生同时说话，只听到一个疑似 pus，只好猜一个 campus. 其它几空不记得了

## 25. Banana

有关香蕉种植历史

是说香蕉在人类文明开始的时候就被食用了，然后被种植什么的，一开始以为是在亚马逊起源结果是因为波利尼西亚人的航海而被传播，有一个空是 dawn 然后在最后面有说是波利尼西亚人的一个什么和 portal 发音很像的词。

1.communities 2.demographic 3.transition 4.pedal 5.origin

## 26. Sediment

一个关于 sediment 的，有 nutrients, natural, imagine, 还有两个空没听清，这个挺难的。

## 27. Galaxy

关于 Galaxy 的比较清楚，有 cluster, distinction, observable, immense, nearest

## 28. Teamwork

讲公司开会啥的浪费时间消减生产力，是个职业是记者在说

teamwork/swapping/productivity/product/opt

## 29. Suit

关于生产西装的好像？有 clothing label fewest overseas

## 30. Computer Virus

讲电脑病毒偷信息啥的

stolen permission mentioned

### 31. Blood

关于血液，蛋白质啥的，感觉挺难的。第一空听着像 block,中间有两个空是 keypoint 和 stressful, 一空是\_\_protein,一空是 stretch\_\_hand,最后一空听类似音 nijary.

我听得是 clot, tiny, crucial, key, tightly

### 32. NASA

关于 NASA 的 jet propulsion laboratory, 前面的空都比较简单, 就是最后一个空是上面的 jet \_\_ laboratory, 这个 propulsion 没听写出来。其中一句是 NASA selected 25 people from the researchers. 还有一个空应该是 atmospheric science

我记得是 assumption,universe,atmospheric,propulsion, stirring

### 33. Travel

讲学生出去旅行之类的。

destination include climbing

### 34. Bees

蜜蜂养殖, 一个男的看一眼蜜蜂就知道发生了什么 如果蜜蜂在 ground 那就是吃了农药了, 如果 deformed 或者缺了翅膀, 就是怎么了, 他 horror 当整个蜂巢都空了 还有一个空想不起来了, 好像是 disappeared.

### 35. 读学位

讲读学位, 需要 presentation

we are (dastard) expressing our thought..

we should have (confidence)

diffident, confidence, degree



### 36. Rammer

确定考了的词有 popular vernacular

第一个我写的是「temporary」后面跟的是 box，是说把什么东西放到一个 box 里

读音像「craft」那个的后面是 \_\_ aspect of knowledge. 这词前面是说 一个 theory 很 popular, but I think it's a mistake, because there is still a \_\_ aspect of knowledge. 读音真的就是 craft/“croft”但是我真的不知道是什么词....

全篇应该是一个真实的讲座，中间还有 (Emmm..... there's a mistake...)

tentative/concrete/popular/rammer/vernacular

我确定我听到的空同样的有 Popular 和 vernacular 其他的我记得 concrete 出现在文本里但是没挖空，我觉得可能是同一篇有两种挖空方法。

一共五个空 temporary, rammer, popular, project, vernacular

### 37. London

有个 live in London 的 有个空像 professionally 又像 proportionally 还有一个像 sculpture 我写成了 sculptor

### 38. Treadmill

明显是科学美国人的声音，有关键词 treadmill 有个空是 restore.

### 39. Tourism

考到一题讲他自己是从业于 tourism，他爸爸先开始是 technician，中间有一个空是 experience（后来自己手贱改成了 experiences）后面又从业于 electronic（这个是个空，但我没听清）。

### 40. 录节目

讲男的五点多起 去 bbc 录节目的

### 41. 3D Printing

比较确定的: million, equations, commonly, range, objects,

不确定: it can print out (fine?) image, because it is 16 x meter (thick?)

一共应该是五个词 million (确定) objects (应该对) fine (我也听到的是 fine) thick (应该对)  
range (确定)

### 42. Electronic circuit

stable, equations, commonly

### 43. Save Energy

节约能源的 fib, 有个空前面是 leave lights and \_\_\_ on, 我听的像 plants, 还有个空听着像 vodka (s?)

### 44. Return the book

讲图书馆借书还书的 有 box / collect / discussed / mentioned 还有一个 fine particles 只记得简单的几个空。

### 45. 不自信

讲学生说话不自信的, 貌似你觉得大家都 social 但其实都有自己的 problem. 考到的单词有印象的是: confidence, diffident (羞怯的, 缺乏自信的) 这个词我是通过发音和上下文意猜的, 但是拼错了少写了一个 f.....

### 46. Chemist

老教授读的, 第一个最难 that I \_\_\_ to count. 可能是一个 chemist, 工作了 40 years. 我懵了个 ought. 后面的简单但是忘了。

### 47. Ice

一篇是关于北极冰块的。第一空是 \_\_\_ ice, 有可能要填 summer. 里面提到了冰块的消失。其它空不记得了(没记住的一般来说难度不大)。

## 48. Investment

关于给公司投资，前面有一个空是你需要搞清楚 the amount of company, were it to be \_\_ (我填的是 sold, 但不特别确定)。其余几空比较简单，有 what (percent) of profit, 结尾部分是“其中一个是关于 money, 另一个是关于 control”。

monetary; cash; mean; system; percentage; sold

## 49. Learning Experience

一个女的描述自己学习语言的经历，

characters, commitments, genius, movement

## 50. Electronic Library

关于图书馆电子化的文章，一共四个空，不难。subscribe, electronically, search, listed

## 51. Chemical Technology

有个讲 chemical technology 的

1. technology (ies) 2. problems (很快) 4. understanding, 3. compatible 4. fundamental

## 52. Virus

比较难，很多生词，我比较确定有 industrialized 还有 articulate 讲的是 virus 感觉是生物 医学方面的。

## 53. 巧克力工厂

和巧克力工厂有关：extend design

## 54. 阅读障碍

全篇都有 dyslexia 这个词 最后一个空是 disorder 讲阅读障碍的，第一个空是 difficulty

## 55. Traffic Accident

讲 Sydney 交通事故;

has apologized, ferry, exceptions, spectacle

## 56. Ape

主题是 ape 的, 第一个空是人类和 ape 是 (relatives).. 然后在 forest 研究了很长时间 about (空) types, and I still have no idea... 最后一个空(environment); 还有一个空, however, (traditionally)

## 57. Doubt

第一句是 there is little (doubt); 第二个是 opposed; 第三个不确定 应该是 destruct; 最后一个 generalized (英美拼写不一样) 第一句那个 doubt 读的很快。

## 58. Cooperation

确定有 cooperation growing (害怕变老) majority

不确定 alternative (听着很像, 可是前面有 A)

Swim (讲贸易, 前面有个词 Swung)

## 59. 布置办公室

办公室布置? 工作环境? 三个空 bright (colors) trend speaks (volume) 最后一个 is trying to (attrite) 不确定。

## 60. Aristotle

考到 a bit of 【philosophy/philosopher】 文章后来提到 Aristotle (亚里士多德) 【some】 monetary 【relying】 on 【climate】 change 中括号里面是考试的词。

## 61. Impact of Phone

讲 impact of phone 第一个空是 phone, 还有挖空分别是 intentional, proposal, individuality, habits, workplace。本来是老头一直念, 结果最后一个挖空 workplace 的时候, 一个女声插话进来, 和这个

workplace 同时出声，当时只听到 xxplace 然后猜的差不多是 workplace。还有个空是 staring 应该是盯着手机的意思；还考到一个空 spectrum。

## 62. Scotland

Scotland 相关的，说的是用咸鱼换取 cash 什么的，记得的空有 salted, depression; salty/ salted fish depression obligate

## 63. Airlines

希望乘客可以早登记 to BOARD earlier, 最后一个空是 CHEAPER ticket

## 64. Activity

背景有放音乐，好像是说有一个什么活动，邀请了很多社会名人来发言，这些人的发言能 inspire people, 一个小姐姐讲的，语速比较快。

## 65. Permanent

读的非常非常快，而且是个老头澳洲口音，第一个空 permanent, 第二个空 who \_\_ are, 我写的 lived, 估计不对，但我就听到这个了，第三个 \_\_ across, 这个完全没听到，感觉他都没读就一下子带过去了，我瞎写了个 river, 之后两个就忘记了，真的是读的太快了，又不清楚，后半段一直提到地名，还有 build 这个词。最后一个词我听的是 cover。

## 66. Economic Crisis

关于经济危机的顺序是 beginning, initial, premium, 最后一个我听不出来 发音像是 pencilin 后面是接 swug 然后说 people don't realize how risk have been。

## 67. carbohydrates

讲 carbohydrates: simple complex happen

## 68. Milky Way

Billions shaped brilliant

## 69. Einstein

文章讲了 Einstein 的研究是 (foundation) of 啥 事实上我们可以降低或者 (stop) the light 然后 (send) it back to the track 中间可能还有词, 不难, 语速稍微有点快。

## 70. Medical system

讲 doctor 觉得医疗制度有问题, 1. complained 2. profession 3. encouraging 4. provide。最后一句是: the fund (记不得具体是什么资金了) which provide by governments

## 71. Application

讲的是一个女生和男教师? 对话 内容是关于修改什么文章或者 application, 第一次词是 是叫 xxx application 然后 这个教授开始说一些问题分析什么的 后面几个词是 proposal ground (stable/space/spectrum?) 然后这个词又没听清楚, 最后是 workplace

## 72. Numbers

文章内容有 70 80 90

一共 5 个空, threats, inflation, dependents, growing 还有一个听丢了

## 73. Oceanographer

For many years, the favorite horror story about abrupt climate change was that a shift in ocean currents could radically cool Europe's climate. these currents, called the overturning circulation bring warm water and warm temperatures north from the equator to Europe. Susan Loosier, an oceanographer at Duke University, says scientists have long worried that this ocean circulation could be disrupted.

多年来, 人们最喜欢的关于气候突然变化的恐怖故事是洋流的变化可以从根本上冷却欧洲的气候。这些洋流被称为倒转环流, 将温暖的海水和温暖的温度从赤道向北带到欧洲。杜克大学的海洋学家苏珊·卢西尔说, 科学家们长期以来一直担心这种海洋环流会被破坏。

## 74. Nanotechnology

What is nanotechnology? Well, a report that was put together by a combination of the Royal Society and the Royal Academy of Engineering that came out last summer, identified two topics. Nano-science is the study of phenomenon and the manipulation of materials at atomic, molecular and macromolecular scales, where

properties differ significantly from those as a larger scale. Nanotechnologies are the design characterization, production and application of **structures**, devices and systems by controlling shape and size at the nanometer scale. So I'll talk a little bit more in a moment about what a nanometer is, but **loosely** speaking people think of nanotechnologies as being a sort of a hundred nanometers or less.

纳米技术是什么?去年夏天,英国皇家学会和英国皇家工程院联合发布了一份报告,确定了两个主题。纳米科学是在原子、分子和大分子尺度上研究现象和对材料的操纵,在这些尺度上,材料的性质与大尺度下的性质有很大的不同。纳米技术是通过在纳米尺度上控制形状和尺寸来设计、表征、生产和应用结构、器件和系统。所以我一会儿会多讲一点关于纳米是什么,但粗略地说人们认为纳米技术是一种 100 纳米或更少的技术。

## 75. Tax Increases

Working together, they figured out that if the government was going to **propose** some kinds of significant tax increases, which is a good **strategy**, require me to at least lie something like **getting** something for those big tax brackets, not seeing any results. So the result of that was in the **package** of legislation that included the tax increases. There was awesome information to have significant **expansion** of coverage families where they can buy into their private **insurance**.

他们一起工作,发现如果政府计划大幅增税,这是一个很好的策略,要求我至少说谎,比如为那些高税收等级的人争取一些东西,但看不到任何结果。所以结果是在包括增税在内的一揽子立法中。有非常棒的信息,可以显著扩大家庭保险覆盖范围,让他们可以购买自己的私人保险。

## 76. Carbon-rich soils

Rebuilding carbon-rich agriculture soils is the only real productive, **permanent**, solution to taking excess carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. She's **frustrated** that scientists and politicians don't see the same opportunities she sees. This year Australia will **emit** just over 600 million tonnes of carbon. We can sequester 685 million tonnes of carbon by **increasing** soil carbon by half a percent on only 2% of the farms. If we increased it on all of the farms, we could sequester the **whole** world's emissions of carbon.

重建富含碳的农业土壤是唯一有效的、永久性的解决方案,可以从大气中吸收过量的二氧化碳。她对科学家和政治家没有看到她看到的同样的机会感到沮丧。今年澳大利亚将排放 6 亿吨多一点的碳。我们可以通过仅在 2% 的农场上增加 0.5% 的土壤碳来封存 6.85 亿吨碳。如果我们增加所有农场的碳排放量,我们就可以减少全世界的碳排放。



## 77. Diagrams

Numbers and diagrams are highly abstract and condensed summaries of the world. They require a degree of mental effort to **bridge** the gap between them and the aspects of the 'real' world they stand for. Approach them slowly and with care, allowing yourself time to get the feel of what you are looking at. Don't **assume** you already know what you are looking at? It's easy to be distracted by the surface appearance of a diagram but we are really interested in the **underlying** message.

数字和图表是高度抽象和浓缩的世界摘要。它们需要一定程度的精神努力，以弥合它们与它们所代表的“真实”世界的各个方面之间的差距。慢慢地小心地接近它们，给自己时间去感受你正在看的东西。不要假设你已经知道你在看什么？很容易被图表的表面外观所分散注意力，但是我们真正感兴趣的是底层的信息。

## 78. Virus V2

So a virus is something that you can't see by normal light microscopy, you need very advanced **techniques** for electron microscopy to see it, but that virus is not able to reproduce itself without a host and us as human beings are made up of lots of different cell **types** and we are interested in understanding at the molecular level how that virus infects the liver and why does it infect the liver and it doesn't infect the heart or it doesn't infect other **tissues**.

所以病毒是通过普通光学显微镜,你看不到你需要的非常先进的电子显微镜技术,但病毒不能复制本身没有主机和我们人类是由很多不同的细胞类型和我们感兴趣的是在分子水平上了解病毒感染肝脏和为什么它感染肝脏和它不感染心脏或不会感染其他组织。

## 79. Morality & Climate Change

Ok, so let's have a quick summary, cause we've galloped through a bit of **philosophy** here. I've suggested that we're rationally required to do what morality requires of us, so it's a **reason** that tells us what we should and shouldn't do. If we don't do what rationally requires of us this is because we're ignorant, or, if you don't agree with Aristotle or Socrates, we're possibly **weak** or corrupt, and we may be ignorant of what morality requires of us because we're **relying** on others. So what's all this got to do with **climate** change?

好的，让我们快速总结一下，因为我们已经快速地讲了一些哲学。我说过，理性要求我们做道德要求我们做的事，所以这是一个告诉我们应该做什么和不应该做什么的理由。如果我们不做理性要求我们做的事，这是因为我们无知，或者，如果你不同意亚里士多德或苏格拉底，我们可能是软弱或腐败的，我们可能不知道道德要求我们做什么，因为我们依赖他人。那么，这一切与气候变化有什么关系呢？



## 80. Housing Market

Well, Alex, the National Association of Realtors is at least putting the champagne on ice. The industry group says the **slight** rise in sales for previously owned homes shows the housing market is finally stabilizing, which is the first sign of a recovery. Now, that of course is an interpretation of the **numbers** Alex, and one that's coming from an organization known for being somewhat of a cheerleader for the housing market, since its members are made up of **realtors** who've been losing a lot of money in the slump. Now, for a more **sober** view, I talked to Wellesley housing economist Karl Case, and he says the slight uptick in sales hardly **offsets** the fact that numbers are down 20 percent from the year before.

亚历克斯，全国房地产经纪人协会至少把香槟放在冰上了。该行业组织表示，二手房销售的小幅增长表明，住房市场终于开始企稳，这是复苏的第一个迹象。现在，这当然是对亚历克斯数据的一种解释，这个数据来自一个以某种程度上支持房地产市场而闻名的组织，因为它的成员都是房地产经纪人，他们在经济衰退中损失了很多钱。现在，为了更清醒地看待这个问题，我采访了卫尔斯理房地产经济学家卡尔·凯斯(Karl Case)。

## 81. Financial markets 金融市场

Financial markets swung wildly yesterday in frenzied trading market by further selling of **equities** and **fears** about an unraveling of the global carry trade. At the same time trading in the European credit markets in London was exceptionally **heavy** as traders frantically reassessed their appetite for risk-prompting wild **swings** in the prices of the key derivatives. It was the third day of frenetic activity in the European credit markets, suggesting that equity market swings were prompting a wider repositioning of investors in a host of asset classes.

金融市场昨日在狂热的交易市场大幅波动，原因是投资者进一步抛售股票，以及对全球套利交易解体的担忧。与此同时，伦敦的欧洲信贷市场交易异常活跃，交易员们疯狂地重新评估自己对风险的偏好，导致关键衍生品价格出现剧烈波动。这是欧洲信贷市场连续第三天出现狂热活动，表明股市波动正促使投资者在一系列资产类别中进行更广泛的重新定位。

## 82. Daniel Harris

Daniel Harris, a scholar of consumption and style, has observed that until photography finally **supplanted** illustration as the "primary means of advertising clothing" in the 1950s, glamour inhered **less** in the face of the drawing, which was by necessity schematic and generalized, than in the sketch's attitude, posture, and gestures, especially in the strangely dainty positions of the hands. Glamour once resided so

emphatically in the stance of the model that the faces in the illustrations cannot really be said to have **expressions** at all, but angles or tilts. Illustrations cannot really be said to have expressions at all, but angles or tilts. The chin raised upwards in a haughty look; the eyes lowered in an attitude of introspection; the head cocked at an inquisitive or coquettish angle: or the profile presented in sharp outline, emanating power the severity like an emperor's bust **embossed** on a Roman coin.

学者丹尼尔·哈里斯的消费和风格,已经观察到,直到摄影最终取代]插图作为“广告服装主要手段”在1950年代,魅力所具有面对这幅图,这是由必要性示意图和广义比素描的态度,姿势,手势,尤其是在奇怪的位置。魅力曾经如此强调地存在于模特的姿态中,以至于插图的脸根本不能说有表情,只能说有角度或倾斜度。插图不能真正说有表达,但角度或倾斜。下巴高傲地向上翘起;眼睛低垂,像是在反省;以好奇或卖弄风情的角度翘起的脑袋,或以轮廓分明的侧面,放射出威严的力量,有如罗马硬币上浮雕的皇帝半身像。

### 83. Emerald

Emerald is defined by its green color. To be an emerald, a specimen must have a **distinctly** green color that falls in the range from bluish green to green to slightly yellowish green. To be an emerald, the specimen must also have a rich color. Stones with weak saturation or light tone should be called “green beryl.” If the beryl's color is greenish blue then it is an “aquamarine.” If it is greenish yellow it is “heliodor”. This color **definition** is a source of confusion. Which hue, tone, and saturation combinations are the dividing lines between "green beryl" and "emerald"? Professionals in the gem and jewellery trade can disagree on where the lines should be **drawn**. Some believe that the name "emerald" should be used when chromium is the cause of the green color, and that stones colored by vanadium should be called "green beryl." Calling a gem an "emerald" instead of a "green beryl" can have a significant **impact** upon its price and marketability. This "color **confusion**" exists within the United States. In some other countries, any beryl with a green color - no matter how faint - is called an "emerald."

翡翠是由它的绿色来定义的。要成为祖母绿,标本必须有明显的绿色,颜色范围为蓝绿色、绿色到微黄绿色。要成为祖母绿,标本必须有丰富的颜色。饱和度较低或色调较浅的石头应称为“绿柱石”。如果绿柱石的颜色是蓝绿色,那么它就是“海蓝宝石”。如果它是黄绿色的,它就是“heliodor”。这种颜色定义是混淆的根源。哪一种色调、色调和饱和度的组合是绿柱石和绿宝石的分界线?宝石和珠宝行业的专业人士可能会对界限应该划在哪里产生分歧。有些人认为,当铬是绿色的原因时,就应该用“祖母绿”这个名字,而用钒着色的石头就应该叫“绿柱石”。称宝石为“祖母绿”而不是“绿色绿柱石”会对其价格和市场性产生重大影响。这种“颜色混淆”存在于美国。在其他一些国家,任何带有绿色的绿柱石——无论多么暗淡——都被称为“祖母绿”

## 84. Interactive Video Installation

Finally, we get a sneak peek of the world's largest **interactive** video installation that opens in London today. If you walk around Trafalgar Square in the next week, video cameras linked up to a computerized **surveillance** system will be tracking your every move. As you look down one of over 1000 animated portraits could appear in your **shadow**. These videos were created by people from across the UK who were asked to film themselves for 3 minutes doing something that best **represents** them. The installation can **project** up to 14 portraits in the space.

最后，我们先睹为快今天在伦敦开幕的世界上最大的互动视频装置。如果你下周在特拉法尔加广场(Trafalgar Square)散步，与电脑监控系统相连的摄像头将会追踪你的一举一动。这些视频是由来自英国各地的人们制作的，他们被要求用3分钟的时间拍摄自己做的最能代表自己的事情。该装置可以在空间中投射多达14幅肖像。

## 85. The Wall Street Journal

Well, basically just hitchhiking on the point. If you look at the **customers** at The Wall Street Journal, the basically financial news, financial people here are people who rely on sound, valid and tallied data to make investment decisions. They look at things and track trends in the industry, worrying about things like profit maximization. If they even **suspected** that political issues and ideological issues from the **editorial** page, we're going to start affecting the flow of **valid** financial information. If they even thought that ideological issues were going to affect their ability to understand investments and make sound decisions, they get very upset..

基本上就是搭便车。如果你看一下《华尔街日报》的客户，基本上都是财经新闻，这里的财经人士都是依靠可靠、有效、可靠的数据来做出投资决策的。他们关注行业动态，跟踪行业趋势，担心利润最大化等问题。如果他们甚至怀疑政治问题和意识形态问题从社论版，我们将开始影响流动有效的财务信息。如果他们甚至认为意识形态问题会影响他们理解投资和做出明智决定的能力，他们就会非常沮丧。

## 86. Investors Confidence

Higher interest rates have knocked investors **confidence** in putting their money into property, evidence suggests. The **insurance** company standard life says that the rate rises since last summer have led more people to question the wisdom of property **investment**.

证据显示，高利率打击了投资者将资金投入房地产的信心。保险公司标准人寿(standard life)表示，自去年夏季以来的利率上调，已导致更多的人质疑房地产投资的明智性

## 87. British Library

To begin with, you should be standing in the main **floor** of the British Library. British Library situated in the Euston road next to some pipe crustacean press, in the foyer to the left of the **information** desk. It was a large white staircase. Follow this up towards the gallery at the top of the **stairs**, pause and look to your left for attention. This is Robert Cotton, born in 1570, and died in 1631. Cotton was a member of parliament but he's mainly known as a great antiquarian **collector** of manuscripts. It is the covenant we have a great depth and the survival of many English manuscripts.

首先，你应该站在大英图书馆的主层。大英图书馆位于尤斯顿路，在问讯处左边的门厅里，紧挨着一家管壳类出版社。那是一座白色的大楼梯。沿着这条路走到楼梯顶端的走廊，停下来，看看你的左边，以引起注意。这是罗伯特·科顿，生于1570年，死于1631年。科顿是一名国会议员，但他主要以收集古物手稿而闻名。这是契约，我们有很大的深度和幸存的许多英文手稿。

## 88. Mix and Unmix Liquids

Finally, we take a look at how to mix and unmix **liquids** at the flick of a switch. Sandrine tells us more. Oil and water don't usually mix, but the new chemical sensitive to light has been added here to **blend** them together. When **exposed** to UV light, the chemical changes its structure and become soluble in water. This causes two layers to form with the oil floating on top of the water chemical combo. This method should be cheaper than the current **alternative** which involves using high energy centrifuges.

最后，我们看看如何混合和非混合液体轻按开关。Sandrine 告诉我们更多。油和水通常不会混合，但一种对光线敏感的新型化学物质被添加到这里，使它们混合在一起。当暴露在紫外线下，这种化学物质会改变其结构并溶于水。这样就形成了两层浮在水面上的油和化学物质的混合物。这种方法应该比目前使用高能离心机的方法便宜。

## 89. Economists

An economist sees the world basically through a typical micro-economic **toolkit**. That involves things like thinking at the margin, rationality, opportunity cost, trade-offs. Economists like any other **discipline**, rules, and its own way of seeing the world. So basically economics, or economists in general tend to apply micro-economic **concepts** like that to explain the way humans behave and to make **predictions** about the future.

经济学家基本上是通过一个典型的微观经济学工具箱来观察世界的。这包括边缘思考，理性，机会成本，权衡。经济学家喜欢任何其他学科、规则和自己看待世界的方式。所以基本上经济学，或者经济学家通常倾向于运用微观经济学的概念来解释人类的行为并对未来做出预测。

## 90. Young People's Choices

I think it's really important for young people not to feel **restricted** in their choices and also to be aware of the choices that are available to them and obviously the media has an **incredibly** important role to play in that. I think we **tend** to talk about science as this big kind of monolith but of course actually it's this beautiful multifaceted thing. You know, there's almost something for everybody there. And there are so many different **aspects** of it. You know, somebody that's going to be attracted to working in biology might be a very different person from somebody who's attracted to engineering. I suppose it's about knowing the breadth of **opportunities** that are out there and so anything that universities and broadcast media can do to make sure that those opportunities are visible

我认为，对年轻人来说，在选择上不受限制是非常重要的，同时也要意识到他们可以做出的选择，显然，媒体在这方面扮演着非常重要的角色。我认为我们倾向于把科学说成是一个巨大的整体，但实际上它是一个美丽的多面的东西。你知道，那里几乎每个人都有自己的东西。它有很多不同的方面。你知道，那些被吸引到生物学工作的人可能和被吸引到工程学工作的人非常不同。我想这是关于了解机会的广度大学和广播媒体所能做的一切来确保这些机会是可见的

## 91. The Entrepreneurs

Why do we need more entrepreneurs right now? The entrepreneurs who create and run our businesses, who play by the rules, are in fact **critical** to our success as a nation. We need them especially today. Business, not government, will end this **recession**. Government must help by creating fair rules, sound monetary policy, and by protecting our fellow citizens in periods when they are **jobless**. We have to make way for the new entrepreneurial firms that will push us to frontiers of **innovation**

为什么我们现在需要更多的企业家？那些创造和经营我们企业的企业家，那些遵守规则的人，实际上对我们国家的成功至关重要。我们今天尤其需要它们。结束这场衰退的将是企业，而不是政府。政府必须通过制定公平的规则、健全的货币政策以及在公民失业时保护他们来提供帮助。我们已经为那些将把我们推向创新前沿的新型创业公司让路

## 92. sea levels

If sea levels continues to rise, eventually the property becomes **inundated** and the real value of the property, the vast bulk of its value will be in the value of the land, which of course is then unusable. And that's of course not **ensured** by properly insurance. Landowners and banks and other financial institutions that have lent money against the value of those **properties** are going to find that they suffer very serious losses and it's not at all obvious at the moment who would **compensate** them.

如果海平面继续上升，最终房产会被淹没，房产的真正价值将会体现在土地的价值上，而土地当然是不可使用的。这当然不能通过适当的保险来保证。土地所有者，银行和其他金融机构将会发现他们会遭受非常严重的损失目前谁来补偿他们还不明显。

## 93. Emissions of Carbon

Christine jones: rebuilding carbon-rich agricultural soils is the only real productive, **permanent**, solution to taking excess carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Pip Courtney: she's **frustrated** that scientists and politicians don't see the same opportunities she sees. Christine jones: this year Australia will **emit** just over 600 million tonnes of carbon. We can sequester 685 million tonnes of carbon by **increasing** soil carbon by half a percent on only 2% of the farms. If we increased it on all of the farms, we could sequester the **whole** world's emissions of carbon.

克里斯汀·琼斯:重建富含碳的农业土壤是唯一真正有效的、永久性的解决方案，可以从大气中吸收过量的二氧化碳。匹普·考特尼:科学家和政治家们没有看到她所看到的机会，这让她很沮丧。克里斯汀·琼斯:今年澳大利亚将排放 6 亿吨多一点的碳。我们可以通过仅在 2% 的农场上增加 0.5% 的土壤碳来封存 6.85 亿吨碳。如果我们增加所有农场的碳排放量，我们就可以隔离全世界的碳排放。

## 94. Sunflower paintings

These two paintings, both called “Sunflowers,” are generally accepted as the finest of several **depictions** of the thick-stemmed, nodding blooms that Van Gogh made in 1888 and 1889 during his time in Arles. The first is now in the collection of the National Gallery in London, and the second is in the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam. Van Gogh referred to this work as a “ **repetition** ” of the London painting. But art historians and curators have long been **curious** to know how different this “repetition” is from the first. Should it be considered a copy, an independent artwork or something in between? An **extensive** research project conducted over the past three years by conservation experts at both the National Gallery and the Van Gogh Museum has concluded that the second painting was “not



intended as an exact copy of the **original** example,” said Ella Hendriks, a professor of conservation and restoration at the University of Amsterdam, who was the lead researcher on the project.

这两幅作品都被称为《向日葵》(Sunflowers), 被普遍认为是梵高 1888 年和 1889 年在阿尔勒(Arles)创作的几幅画中, 对枝头粗大、频频点头的花朵的最好描绘。第一幅现在在伦敦国家美术馆(National Gallery)收藏, 第二幅在阿姆斯特丹的梵高博物馆(Van Gogh Museum)收藏。梵高称这幅作品是伦敦画的“重复”。但艺术历史学家和策展人一直好奇, 想知道这次“重复”与第一次有何不同。它应该被认为是一件复制品, 一件独立的艺术品, 还是介于两者之间? 一个广泛的研究项目进行了保护专家在过去三年在国家美术馆和梵高博物馆已经得出结论, 第二幅画是“不打算作为一个精确复制原始的例子,” 艾拉·亨说, 保护和恢复教授阿姆斯特丹大学项目的首席研究员。

## 95. Cars in America

There are some 250 million cars in America, 250 million cars in the country with just over 300 million people. And most of those vehicles, of course, are gas **powered**. This poses a huge challenge given the limited supplies of oil and the growing **urgency** of the global warming crisis. But there is good news, according to our guests today. And that is we have the know-how and the technology to build **sleek**, fast automobiles that don't use gasoline. These vehicles of tomorrow are powered by **hydrogen**, electricity, bio-fuels, and digital technology. And they already exist. So what's stopping us from putting them on the roads? Our guests today will help answer that.

美国有 2.5 亿辆车, 这个国家有 3 亿多人口, 2.5 亿辆车。当然, 这些汽车大多数都是汽油驱动的。考虑到石油供应有限和全球变暖危机日益紧迫, 这构成了一个巨大的挑战。但是, 根据我们今天的客人的说法, 有一个好消息。那就是, 我们有专门知识和技术来制造时尚、快速、不使用汽油的汽车。这些未来的交通工具是由氢、电、生物燃料和数字技术驱动的。而且它们已经存在了。那么, 是什么阻止我们把它们放在路上呢? 我们今天的嘉宾将帮助回答这个问题。