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# **Multiple-Choice Listening**

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# 达澳 PTE 精华资料—LMC (单选)

### 1. Ask direction

男女学生对话问女生为什么知道那栋楼怎么走?

背景:两个人对话, 男的在学校问 mechanical engineering library 怎么走, 女指路: across the front yard, turn left, the second building on the lift, third floor.

说完路线后, 男的说其实我不是读 engineering 的, 我来找朋友。

女的也说我一开始读过 junior engineering course 而已,所以知道路线,现在转去读 math 了,最后男的约女生喝咖啡。

### 题目参考:

Q: Why does the girl know the path?

A: She studied junior engineering course before.

Q: where is the library?

A: Second building on your left.

### 2. Indigenous sports

Indigenous sports 有很多种分类,文章花很多时间讲分类。

问题是说 speaker teaching indigenous sports the 原因是什么。

应该选 cooperation 那个。

这个讲话发生在一个体育馆内, 环境十分嘈杂, 要仔细听。

问题 2 问澳洲原始运动的教学核心是什么?

答案:可以延续他们的历史和 identity 还有文化

### 题目参考:

Q: Why does the speaker mention that indigenous sports should be taught?

A: building cooperation

Q: What is the core of teaching indigenous sports?

A: Value

### 3. Painting artwork

这个人画一个人衣服上的扣子就要几个小时,他会 do lots of research 才能画。如果他画军事的题材,他也会做很多相关 research.

问题: What's the speaker's comments to 这个画家

答案: 选他的画非常真实 realistic。(迷惑选项: 这个人的画都以军事题材为主题)

### 题目参考:

Q: What's the speaker's comments to the painter?

A: His painting was realistic.

### 4. Bibliography vs. Reference

背景: 女同学问男老师 reference 和 bibliography 的区别, 男老师解释了一下, 又说这个问题有点复杂, 你最好自己去找资料了解一下。

### 题目参考:

Q: what is the difference between bibliography and reference?

A: The covered scopes are different.

Q: Where the teacher refer the student to?

A: one section of university website.

### 5. Plato

问: 柏拉图的哲学观点特点是什么?

答案:选柏拉图以对话的形式阐述哲学观点,答案选择有 dialogue 的选项。(迷惑选项:他用这种方式把哲学变得复杂)

### 题目参考:

Q: What is the characteristics of Plato's philosophy?

A: He uses dialogues to illustrate his points.

### 6. Shakespeare

莎士比亚莎士比亚的作品让读者难以理解, 台词难, 但不影响人们观看, 现在有很多备注。

一个选项说 modern 的人很容易理解莎士比亚的 language。

还有一个选项说现代人 have difficulty 理解莎士比亚的 language (正确选项)。

### 题目参考:

Q: Why is it difficult for people to understand Shakespeare's play?

A: Modern people have difficulty to understand the language.

### 7. Disable Centre

问: disable Centre's function 是什么?

选: Provide a wide range of information.

### 题目参考:

Q: what is function of the disable centre?

A: To provide a wide range of information.

### 8. Congratulation

背景: 男的恭喜女的毕业,问要不要读硕士,女的说休息一下,take a break,男的说有什么计划,女生说不知道,反问有什么建议。男生建议说去旅行,看世界。

问男的在干嘛?

选: Congratulating her

问: 男的对女的建议是什么?

选: 旅游(其它选项有 study; research; 找工作)

### 题目参考:

Q: What is the boy doing?

A: Congratulating her.

Q: What is the boy's advice to the girl?

A: Travel.

### 9. Voice

### 题目参考:

Q: What is right about vocal fold and vocal cord?

A: They are the same thing, but vocal cord is inaccurate description.

Q: What does the pitch depends on?

A: It depends on the tension of tongue and the size of muscle.

### 10. Research steps

问:一个 lecturer 讲了 research 的步骤, step1-4 要尽快完成给他 comment, 然后终点讲了他对 step5 的要求。问 What does this speaker mainly talked about?

选: Research

### 题目参考:

Q: What does this speaker mainly talked about?

A: Research.

### 11. Redwood trunks

疑似视频与文本:

https://www.ted.com/talks/richard preston on the giant trees/transcript?language=en#t-593789

Redwoods have an enormous surface area that extends upward into space because they have a propensity to do something called reiteration. A Redwood is a fractal. And as they put out limbs, the limbs burst into small trees, copies of the Redwood. Now, here we see a reiteration in Cronus, one of the older Redwoods. This reiteration is a huge flying buttress that comes out the tree itself. This buttress is less than halfway up the tree. And then it bursts into a forest of Redwoods. This particular extra trunk is a meter across at the base and extends upward for 150 feet. It's as big as any of the biggest trees east of the Mississippi River, and yet it's only a minor feature on Cronus.

问:如何描述 reiteration?

答案: 选与 truck 相关的选项, truck 一直会出现, 新的代替旧的。

### 12. Evidence for crime (100% confirmation)

文本:

There are several types of evidence that may be used in a court setting. Evidence can be direct or circumstantial. Direct evidence is the items in a court case that can be seen or certain types of eyewitness testimony. Circumstantial evidence is usually a series of events or characterization juries make a decision to convict or not to convict someone on trial.

Direct evidence can be physical objects or testimony under oath that leads directly to the crime and person who committed it. This type of proof should point to the guilty person and should leave no doubt. It should prove the exact circumstances of the crime.

Physical evidence is one type of direct evidence. This includes the items found by investigators at a crime sense. The physical signs tell the story of how the crime was believed to have happened. Some of the physical signs can be gathered right away. This can include broken glass, weapons, drugs, and other items left behind at the scene.

问: 怎么样才能 convict?

答: 把两种 evidence 结合起来。

### 题目参考:

Q: How to convict a crime?

A: Combination of both evidence.

### 13. Telephone interview

背景:一个电话采访关于一些研究为什么会报告 false positive result, 假阳性。选项很长。

假阳性:由于一些环境,疾病,污染等因素导致的检测失误。

选项之一: 因为研究数据比较少, 部分研究者只选择发布小部分的研究成果。

问题与答案待定。

### 14. Star

### 题目参考:

Q: what is the main characteristic to define a star?

A: Gravity.

# 15. Teaching (SA-L+HCS)

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

答案(同 HCS):做 research 的老师没有太多时间关注教学。

### 16. Virus

Virus gene 遗传只需要核糖核酸(Ribonucleic Acid),不需要细胞核(nucleus)

### 17. Technology

科技对经济的影响: two models

旧的方法: 把科学家集中在一起; 新的方法: work in interactive way

### 18. Medical treatment

背景: 说是一种新型的小 robot 进入人的身体, A new invention that can swim through body, 在特定部位释放药剂。关键词: to produce drugs.

问: 这个 Medical treatment 可以用在哪个 industry?

A new invention that can swim through body

### 题目参考:

Q: In which aspect can this invention be used?

A: Medicine industry. (还有 technology 等选项)

### 19. Recycle Bin 回收站

背景: 女一说: 自己 9 年前来过这个餐厅,是一家国际连锁餐厅,很大的公司,"you know, they used to have the thing like a bin or XXX that you can put the rubbish in, but now they are gone, people just throw things anywhere." 女二说了唯一的一句话: "that's weird",女一接着说: "I don't know what they are thing about, this doesn't make sense"之类抱怨的话。(对话很短只有三个选项)

问:什么东西 strange 了,提到了环保的问题。

答案: 这个大公司不如以前一样 effort on protecting environment

### 20. Trade and Aid

背景: 音频说, 人要善于抓住机会。business, opportunity, advent。然后讲了只有 opportunity 但是没有钱就没有办法买 raw materials 啥的。

问: trade & aid 关系?

答案: Complementary

(选项: 1. both provide opportunity 2.忘了 3. complementary 4.benefit each other)

### 21. Essay (SA-L+MA)

一个学生写了一篇 essay, 老师说他有好多东西没有 external resources 的 reference

问:老师想让学生做什么?

答案: get evidence

### 题目参考:

Q: What does the teacher want the students to do?

A: Get evidence

### 22. Sarcasm (讽刺)

背景: 音频意思说这个男的去学校做演讲 说有这个 vision 技术 人们可以 control television 的 program, 然后 tv station 会 closed, 一些电视公司也会倒闭。speaker 听了很兴奋。但是之后过去一段时间发现那个来做演讲的人说的都没有实现。

问: speaker 把讲师说成 visionary 的时候他的意思是什么?

答案: sarcastic

## 23. 两个人的关系

一个女的扯了半天两个人的情况。最后让选这俩人什么关系。

## 24. 锅的 coat 的设计 (SA-L + HCS) (100% conformation)

视频: https://www.newscientist.com/article/dn16006-dirt-wont-stick-to-omniphobic-material/

If you try to wet a non-stick frying pan, you probably have trouble doing so. Since its surface repels water, droplets will form an easily remove. Now researchers have created a coding that not only repels water, it also shakes off gasoline and alcohol, liquids have a much lower surface tension. Here on the early substances dropped on the material from a height, you can see how the beat remains intact. A less repellent



material might support a drop gently placed on the surface. But it would absorb the oil that was flying down to its force. The coding should be useful for creating super-repellent fabric.

- 4个选项: 1. 这种新产品可以用作新的厨房用品 尤其是当厨师很粗心不 gentle 对待厨具什么的
  - 2. 科学家可以用这种 fabric 对待 harmful things
  - 3. 这种产品可以应用到 commercial
  - 4. 使用这种产品的东西很快将要面世

答案选 2.

### 25. Research 并没有对病人造成好处

背景: 说的是 gene development 两个男的采访的形式 第一个抛问题出来 说很多人觉得花好多钱搞 gene development 没什么用 你怎么看 另一个人就说 不 我不这么认为 在过去的一个 decade 里面 gene 已经在实验中取得了很多成就 相信在接下来的日子中 一定会有更好的 benefit.

答案: 目前在 lab 里面是有 benefit 的

### 26. Temporary contracted worker

问: temporary contracted worker 什么意思?

答案: 应该选和"manager 做对比", 什么 ownership 那个。beep 题有个讲澳洲应该签署一个什么 agenda, 后面应是: in the near future.

### 27. Interview

问:去面试带什么东西?

答案: 带 transcript。

### 28. 改装 motorbike

今天听力选择题,有一个是讲一个人改装 motorbike 的,放着背景音乐,那个男的说话不太清楚,有 提到 accidents, others always ask me, share my stories 等关键字

选项有 1. 他改装 motorbike 是为了挣学费

- 2.为了减小交通事故的概率
- 3. 他是为了做个 engineering project

### 29. Impression of the professor

Impression of the professor(问的是对大学教授的看法)一个男的问女的路,应该是某课堂或教学楼怎么走,然后聊到那个大学教授,那女的声音感觉比较猥琐,时而激动时而小声,讲大学教授 跟政府的什么关联,也称赞大学教授比较牛逼,我犹豫了一下,没怎么听懂,感觉大学教授 貌似是得罪了政府还是咋地,选择那个 eccentric but stimulating.

### 30. 科技研发

British art and literature should be as essential as the science

考过两次了,应该不在机经里,是一个男教授抱怨说,目前学术界关注过多的科技研发,忽视了艺术和文学(记得不是很清楚了),然后举例子讲道理说艺术和文学对British很重要,答案应该是D,意思是跟科学一样重要那

## 31. Lunar eclipse (月食) (SA-L+SMW)

回忆: 首先解释了月食是什么, 然后最早的有记录的月食是在中国古代, 可以追溯到 2000BC 选项有: 月食 历史 夜晚 月亮

# 32. Museum 的全球化现状

(答案不确定)

背景: 题目说的是 meseum 都喜欢打造一个全球化的 museum, 但他们忽视了将 meseum 与 local culture 的结合, 答案应该是选将 museum 关注到 specific individuals 上面。有选项是 National museum 变成了 Global museum. 我觉得答案应该是面临挑战那个

博物馆,很多博物馆很会吹牛,把自己当成世界博物馆,paradoxically,每个人的经历很重要,经历故事是和地点,文化相连接的。问题,作者怎么看待博物馆,选,博物馆应该更重视人民的经历和故事。

### 33. Balance Principle

Bike principal is balance as well as aircraft. so Wright brother design aircraft and they have the experience of bike

答案选 原理可以用到类似的东西上. 干扰项有 wright brother 发明飞机 has no relevance with bike 等

### 34. Highlight Summary

男老师的 recommendation about taking note. Don't Highlight by using a yellow Highlighter. Don't look back. Need read write and visual and these many different ways

答案应该是 D "outline text 更有帮助, 会 outline 的学生得分更高, outline 是 visual, reading blahblah 的整合

### 35. 一个男 和女 聊天

问他们聊什么? 选 future plans

## 36. 长期压力对于儿童的影响

说了压力产生时,人的身体变化,先是心跳加速,之后脑中的部分 section 会被 shut down,比如 memory 和免疫,这样可以把能力转换到解决当下问题。压力是好的,但是长期的压力会导致儿童脑部 function 不能得到很好的发育。

选项: A: 主要说 memory loss

B: 大脑内非免疫性功能

C: function of brain, such as immediate survivor, being shut down.

D:影响免疫功能

答案不确定。

### 37. Atom foundation principle

女声, 音频内容主要是 Today's lecture is about atomic theory. Firstly, we talk about atom which is the most basic unit of matter. In the next chapters, we'll know that atom is actually not the most basic unit, which can be split into electron and nucleus. Later on, we'll see how to connect these two together.

问: what will the speaker further explore?

答案: How to link the electron and nucleus connection.

干扰项 Atom is the smallest unit in the world.

### 38. radio

男女对话关于 Australian radio, 问女的为什么选择 radio

选项有关于 1950s 的,还有一个是她很小就受到 radio 的影响

### 39. Fishing

回忆整理:

agriculture fishing 问多少年后怎么样,选项有关于可以跟不上 the pace of human consumption 也有可以 expand 使其匹配消耗。答案不确定,我记得我选的 D

D好像是说 Aquaculture 的发展能够 catch up 人类的消耗。 记得录音中有说新技术用在 agriculture 上, 好像是这样!

为什么某某年开始鱼就不够人吃了??混淆项目有鱼数量减少了(录音里很明显说了没有减少)等等。对的是 Demand 大大提高。

说渔业现在主要靠农业,农业增长了,但是人口涨的太快,跟不上速度了,选项问 2030年 fish pro 会发生什么,我选了产量减少,忘了原词。

### 40. Brain growth 大脑发展 (待确定)

视频: <a href="https://singjupost.com/jo-boaler-how-you-can-be-good-at-math-and-other-surprising-facts-about-learning-at-tedxstanford-transcript/?print=print">https://singjupost.com/jo-boaler-how-you-can-be-good-at-math-and-other-surprising-facts-about-learning-at-tedxstanford-transcript/?print=print</a> (1.31-2.35)

An incredible study on mistake show this very strongly, so Jason Moser and his colleagues actually found from MRI scans that your brain grows when you make a mistake in math. Fantastic! When you make mistakes, Sign Up is fire in the brain and in fact in their MRI scans, they found that when people made mistakes, sign up is fired. When they got work correct, Less sigh up is fired, so making mistakes is really good and we want students to know this, but they found something else was pretty incredible. This image shows you the brain voltage maps of people's brain. What you can see here is that people with a growth mindset who believe that they had unlimited potential that they could Learn anything. When they made a mistake, their brain grew more than the people who didn't believe that they could Learn anything, so this shows something that brain scientist have known for a Long time that our cognition, and what we've learnt is Linked to our beliefs and to our feelings.

### 题目参考:

- Q: Which of the following is true according to this lecture?
- A. Students are aware that making mistakes is beneficial.
- B. People with a growth mindset are fond of making mistakes.
- C. Making mistakes is conducive to the growth of our brain.
- D. Our cognition is separated from our feelings and beliefs.

答案: C

## 41. David Brown 大卫布隆 (待确定)

视频: https://www.nga.gov/audio-video/video/art-of-power.html (-1.35)

Hello, I'm David Brown, curator of Italian and Spanish paintings at the National Gallery of Art. The treasures in our exhibition, The Art of Power, Royal Armor and Portraits from Imperial Spain, come from the royal armory in Madrid. They range from the 15th to the 17th century and include some of the finest examples of Renaissance armor in the world. Fabricated by master craftsmen and artists, the flower of

Spanish royalty. This is parade armor, made for show not combat. In form it looks back to a world tournaments, jousts and noble gesture. And among the images worked into the steel is something quite different, a subtle advertising campaign for the imperial ambitions of the Spanish monarchy and the Hapsburg dynasty. Those who wore it took the words Holy, Roman and Empire very seriously.

### 题目参考:

What can we conclude about the royal armor according to the recording?

- A. They range from the 15th to the 17th century and came from the royal armory in Madrid.
- B. The parade armor is made for combat.
- C. They were not very well made in terms of craft.
- D. They mean little to the people who wore them.

#### 答案: A

### 42. Radio track technique

radio track technique 为啥不适用于 Lucy? 我选了 A. Lucy is older than the farthest years this tech can date to. 但是.B 我也很犹豫, B是 it is not enough for Lucy. 听力原文里就是这么说的, 重复了好几句 not enough. 但是我又感觉 A 更贴切。

题目说现有的可以用来 dating 一个东西的年份 但是 Lucy 太久远了 超出了科技手段可以估计的年份。

## 43. Complaint

题目大致一样 说男人总是给女人解决问题的办法 但女人只想要同理心

选项是 The author suggests that men:

- 1. men often complaint that women want to be understood
- 2. men hope women only state their concerns once
- 3. always want to give solutions
- 4. 记不得

### 答案: 3

### 44. Dyslexia

考了一道关于 dyslexia "阅读障碍症的听力单选。问哪个是 not true.

- A. Both children and adult can be dyslexia
- B. There are 10 Million children are dyslexia in US.
- C. Dyslexia people.is hard to read.
- D. Dyslexia people can be indicator as ya

选 D, 听力材料中很明确的说了 dyslexia cannot be an indicator of intelligence. People with dyslexia can be intelligent, even though they have troubles in reading

选b因为后面又说 out of

答案不确定,但根据回忆锁定在 B 与 D 之间。

### 45. Animal Music

背景: animals could sing, they also create music, like the bird sings, but the animals music pattern is very simple. They always sing the same things over and over again. Human also create songs, however, the way is very different. the music played by human has different patterns, tones, rythems and is very different. And human is the only one can compose the songs or music.

Q: why the speaker mentioned the animals as examples?

A: use animal to explain how music is different created by human.

## 46. Value of a college degree (待确定)

### https://pte-ai.com/#/index/practice/exercise/?type=SA L&id=5af57cd29f5454005eba36bb

See when we were growing up, a college degree was like the one we want to go and take it, and now it's like the rapper, you know, and the reason is not that degrees are hard to get than the original, I don't think that's true. It is not because this generation is less smart, it could be smarter than we expected, actually work a lot

harder, remember what we do in the college. The problem is that everybody got a degree these days, you know in the next 30 years, more people will get college degrees than the total number since the beginning of history. But you know college degrees like any other form of currency, they get devalued when there are more and more of Moran. And the world is changing so fast, the great uneasy and I think I work a lot now with Fortune 500 companies and I said to them I asked some of them are running business, 'Are you impressed that some of them obtain a degree. You know, oh my god, the very thing I've been waiting for. Let me show you the corner office, your people will assemble shortly, you know, the irony is that people going to this diet standardized tests and rigidity are popping up the far end, lacking the very things, not the economy needs, you know, people can think differently and you can see opportunities and take them. People who can work in a team can communicate and the problem is not that, the problem is that we are all locked into this old model.

### 题目参考:

- Q: What is the reason that now college degree is like the rapper?
- A. Everyone got a degree these days.
- B. College degrees are much harder to get.
- C. People these generations are less clever than previous ones.
- D. People these generations work less harder than previous ones.

### 答案: A

Q: According to the speaker, college degrees

A. are more difficult to obtain these days than before

- B. help us judge whether students are smarter
- C. come and go like any other form of currency
- D. do not necessarily guarantee real skills needed

### 答案: D

### 47. Autobiography

视频题,对 autobiography 的观点是: choose topic in random fashion,虽然觉得 random fashion 很别扭但全篇多一半时间都在强调 choose,选项里有 narratives. Mistakes.剩下的记不清了。

### 48. Chromosome 染色体

考到讲 chromosome 染色体的 背景很像是在实验室里教授对学生讲的一段内容 说是 chromosome 这种东西太小了在细胞核里难以发现和鉴别 拍出来的照片用显微镜也难以识别 但是唯独在两条 chromosome twist 在一起的时候 也就是它在进行自我复制的时候 它的厚度 thickness 会明显增大这时候拍出的照片就会很清晰很容易辨别 在其他时候它们就难辨别 blablabla thickness 提到多次。

问:从 speaker 描述的染色体可以推测出该染色体的照片最可能是在什么情况下被拍摄/拿到的?答案: D 在染色体进行 replication 时被拍的。

### 49. Nuclear radiation 核辐射

背景:采访形式,男的问女的核辐射的影响女的应该是个专家一类的,说核辐射有但是在人体可以接受范围内,另外核科技相对安全,如果核电站正常运行,没有发生泄漏,是没有影响的。也是没有辐射的。

## 50. Jakarta 雅加达

一个女的在 Jakarta (雅加达) 貌似是大街上看这个看那个,背景有点吵。问她的 main topic 还是啥的。 有选项 the busyness and growth (我选了不确定) 最后一个选项是 the arts community。

我考到了,好像是问 Jakarta 是什么,文中说了有手工艺品和时尚的东西,而且好像还是一个商业街,我选的最后一个 the vibrant community,一个充满活力的社区。

答案不确定, 选项有: 1. Jakata 农业 2. busyness and growth 3. vibrant community 4. City Size

### 51. Facial Muscle 面部肌肉

问: 在过去人们研究脸部肌肉的方法, How facial muscle has been tested?

选项有: 1, 用电流直接接触面部 electric currents directly on face 2, 研究上个世纪的一个东西 那个单词不认识 3. 用动物做实验 还有两个不记得了

答案: 1. 用电流直接接触面部 electric currents directly on face

### 52. Gender

是讲现在 marketers 会混淆孩子的 gender 的概念,问题是 speaker thinks marketers\_\_\_\_\_\_选项: distrusted, Fearful 剩下两个是褒义词 肯定不选 也忘了是啥了。

speaker 主要是在担忧和批判这个现象

一个关于作者对于 marketers 的态度, 文章非常确定是否定态度: 选了 fearful。因为作者提到 worrying 之类的。只有这个符合。

答案: fearful

### 53. Avalanche 雪崩

录音主题一直在说雪崩没错,记得问的是 major concern,所以我选的是 humanity,因为记得最后有听到 dangerous to human

考到了一篇讲 avalanche, 有视频, 两个穿西装的男, 问这边文章 focus 什么? 内容大概是 科技进步比喻成 雪崩, 我们难以控住。选项有 1 avalanche 2 technology 3 environment. 4 想不起来了。 答案应该是 technology

前面一直说的是科技的雪崩式发展,最后说这种发展会对 humanity 产生影响。问题里有个 concern 但问的是 what is the video concerned。应该不是说 speaker 担心什么,所以答案应该是 technology。

全文一直用雪崩比喻科技发展迅速,最后问文章在讨论什么。选 technology,科技

选项: mountain technology humanity avalanche

答案不确定, 但选择 technology 的较多, 也有选择 humanity.

### **54. Writing Course**

一个视频题 一个穿白衬衫的男的在视频里介绍大学的写作课程 中心意思是不管是 applicants, freshman 还是 postgraduate students 都可以参加 所以我选了 at all levels

### 55. Association 一个协会

考到一道题,说一个xxx协会,好像是laywers可以帮忙申请有的东西。问题好像是作者提到这个xxx协会干嘛? (我都不确定他们是不是一个东西或者中间又说到了另一个协会)

### 56. University Experience

背景:一个视频,一个亚裔女生讲她在一个 university 的经历之类的,比较像一个学校的广告,最后她说每个人对学校的经历有自己的看法...

问: 女生的看法

选项有两个很类似: 1.说女生在说她的 advantage experience 对于这个学校 2.女生在告诉想要来的学生她的 first enter into the university experience

答案不确定

## 57. Culinary

背景: 两人对话

a说: 自己小学哪里毕业, 中学哪里毕业, 高中哪里毕业。

b问: 你现在做什么

a说: 我凌晨 2 点起床忙着忙那, 然后几点又干嘛, 然后学生们就会来吃饭什么的。

这个人从早上起来就去 xx 做吃的, 然后整体就是一个时间轴去准备和做吃的,

问: a 是学什么专业的?

答案: culinary

### 58. Town

男的作家说自己从 NY 搬到这个 town, 说好处是: 你一觉醒来, 发现什么事情都没发生, 在 NY 你醒来, 每天都有好多 stories 可以 choose, 很累之类的。

问: 是作家在一个地名 XX town 与 NY 比好处是什么?

选项我选:在这个 town 故事很少,他可以把时间用来提高自己的写作技巧(我只记得我选的这个了但是我听力不好不确定对不对)

### 59. Climate Change

背景:两个女的对话,好像是一个女的问 climate change 是不是人类的原因(好像是这个话题,失忆了),然后另一个女的说:有这个关系,但是如果我们都这样去想,就不会控制我们的行为了,就会去破坏环境。最后说了一句 completely 什么什么

问: 第二个人怎么看 环境问题是不是自然本身的变化引起的?

选项: 有三个, partly so, not, completely so

答案: partly so

### **60. Unmarried People**

文章讲的不是不结婚的人。大概内容是,情侣刚开始在一起的时候比较开心,看不到对方的缺点,但是时间长了,问题就会慢慢被发现。研究表明,那些婚姻幸福的人,并不是看不到对方的缺点(或者错误?),而是保持积极的心态,多回想那些两个人之间开心的事情。同时,婚姻幸福的人比较不容易得 chronological illness。

问:婚姻幸福的人会怎么样?

答案我选的是 less likely to get long term illness。最后听到了 more healthy 和 long-term diseases 不过不是很确定。其中有一个选项是 acknowledge 对方的缺点或者错误,我在这个和慢性病选项当中有点不太确定,但考虑到不幸福的 couple 也会 acknowledge 对方的缺点,我还是选了不容易得慢性病。

### 61. Population Growth

视频题 一个女老师 背景是图片是 Oxford 说她看到一个文章说全球今年出生了 7 billion babies, 但实际上并没有。

问: speaker 的 concern 是什么

答案我选的是 the understanding of the population growth

### 62. Homer

视频题,一个教授在讲台上讲,前面有说是不是 argument,说了一大堆,最后提到 Homer 荷马。

问: 提到 Homer 意图是什么

有个选项是 argument is excessive, 还有一个选项是, philosophy and poet are not same, philosophy and poet 可以相通 philosophical poetry" 另两个没有印象。

答案不确定。

### 63. State Separate

视频题, Yale University 的水印。

问:为什么有人反对亚里士多德的某个政治哲学(state seperate)。

我记得选项有 亚里士多德 redefined 什么什么。

## 64. Democracy V1

背景嘈杂但还算讲的慢 教授说 All countries should adopt democracy, 但有些国家嘴上说 democracy 实际根本不是, 有些国家压根还没有 democracy。

问: 教授对 democracy 的态度

答案我选: 教授认为某些国家 (不适合/还没开始) democracy 括号内的内容有点忘记了 但另外两个选项可以迅速排除

### 65. 面相

背景:一个女生在说 mian xiang(不知道有没有拼错),说她曾经试过看面相,曾经她有接触过中医(Chinese traditional medicine),知道这个有诊断疾病(diagnose illness)的功效,音频中提到,这是一种古老的方法,通过观察人的面部样子以及其他的特征如颜色等来辨别这个人的目前情况,以及未来的预测。同时也可以看出是否有什么病。

问:面相主要用来干什么?

答案: diagnose illness (选项: diagnose illness; tracing ancestry 还有记不清了)

### 66. Membrane Fluidity

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BWQCAsM-CF4

内容长且生词多 听到直接心态崩了 刚刚找到一个视频 不是特别确定是原听力音频 但是内容很接近讲 membrane fluidity

### 67. Writing

大概说的是 speaker 说现在 students 用 writing 来干嘛,最后说 writing 应该是 interesting 的东西。

问: 那个人觉得 writing 应该是干嘛的

答案我选: writing 应该用来做写其他有趣的东西。别的不太记得了

### 68. Engine

讲的是一个什么 engine, 然后问哪个是对的, 没听明白, 太专业了, 隐约记得关键词是 stimulant engine.

### 69. Marketing

讲话的是一个男的, 大概是说公司要知道 what customer thinks 还说了什么 packing marketing 这些商业手段

# **沙** 达澳学院

### 70. Democracy V2

说应该在哪些国家实行民主, 意思是没有一个国家说自己完全准备好了, 但也需要实行,

问:女 lecture 的观点, 原文回答是个反否"并不是每个国家都 ready 了..."

答案: 3选1, 应该每个国家都推行

### 71. Andrson

关于一个 Andrson 的哲学家, 选带 reality 的选项。

### 72. Reading a Book

有一个人讲一本书,说他说昆州的,他们那儿的孩子都读这个书,没别的选择,结尾他说那书boring,我选了一个带 obligation 的选项不知道对不对。

### 73. Book V1

一个视频 男的在讲话 没听懂。最后让你选他在讲什么。选项有介绍新书 什么介绍运动会 还有两个忘记了。我选介绍新书

### 74. Book V2

一个 lecturer 拿着一本书进教室 书是关于 social policy 的 beauty 全部选项记不得了 有一个是说这个 lecturer 是来推荐书的应该不对

### 75. immigration and urbanization

男女对话, 男的是个中国人, 女的问他什么移民, 他说国内现在竞争很大, 说多少多少人从中国农村搬出去城市

问: 男人对 immigration 什么态度

答案我选的是选:相比移民,国内的 urbanization 更在激烈

### 76. Plagiarism

Plagiarism 围绕这个讲 又有 system 啥的

选项: 1. comparative idea

2. a system

### 77. cosmetic surgery

说女生为啥要 cosmetic surgery, 说什么离婚, depression

### 78. Finance

视频题, Yale 大学公开课, 学习 finance 这堂课的意义。应选的是包含: Lot of words we learn in this course is the words that are used in Wall Street, and learning finance can help us make more sensible decision 这个短语的那项。

### 79. Reward

有个女的讲了好几个人。

问: 为什么提到其中一个

我选的是他获得过总统的奖励

### 80. Catalog

一個女教授提到 female 對 catalog 的貢獻, 然後在現代紀錄中只看到 male 的

問:這個女教授的重點是什麼?

答案: Women's contribution in interfaith dialogue

干扰项 Process of female's religious religious leaders

### 81. History research

一个大叔在大学做演讲,内容提到他一个同事,主做关于 history 的研究,是一个非常有趣的 human being,然后还涉及到他同事的一部分研究成果,具体内容比较模糊了,

选项有(内容包括但不限于)1说他不咋喜欢他的同事,2同事的研究成果与某协会达成合作3同事的成果取得什么奖励认证,4同事是个有趣的human being

### 82. Primary Imsomnia

一题是简要介绍了 Primary Imsomnia

问:哪个是文章主旨

#### 83. Genes

研究了关于 twins 的 genes 还有他们的 medical condition environment 对她们发病是否有影响。选项也是问主旨

## 84. Learning method

一个男教授上 lecture, 说参加的学生来自各种人群, 甚至有退休的人之类的, 他主要是说要教给学生学习的方法, 然后选项也是选他的 lecture 是教授学习方法。

### 85. Sun

一个太阳的视频 类似核反应, 我选的有 small part 什么

### 86. Artificial intelligent

视频题,是讲 Artificial intelligent,一个教授在做 presentation,然后说两个小人一个蓝色一个红色一台电脑。然后蓝色小人问电脑和红色小人问题,答案不知道选哪个

#### 87. The tuition fees

问:如果 uk overseas students 的 学费和 本地学生一样,将会怎样?

选项: 1. 这样学校可以更好选择适合这门学科的学生; 2. Reassure international students 剩下不记得了

### 88. rose-coloured glasses

说的是 rose-coloured glasses. 还提到了员工失业,还有学校,医院啥的。

rose-coloured glasses 是美化一切的眼光, 寓意乐观的俚语

#### 89. Conference

一个印度口音的女人一直在说 not enough fund 一直在说没钱 从头说到尾...别的没听懂,最后说开会是远远不够的

问: speaker 觉得问题是什么?

答案不确定, 我只记得我瞎选的选项说: insufficient conference

#### 90. Products

一个视频 戴眼镜的女的被访谈 她说现在各个国家 customer 会选择更多产品 有 social media 比如 facebook 这些人会去 fb 底下留言什么的 选项有 more options/complaint in fb 还有俩忘了...

### 91. Darwin

提到了后来人们做了研究是关于group什么的。

问: what is the problem with Darwin 的研究有什么问题。 选项有 natural selection。 genetic。 individualism。还有个不认识的单词。 不确定感觉应该选 individualism

### 92. Communication

视频题, 一个女老师在回答问题

问:她所教的学科是否应该多和其他学科交流,用的是 disciplines 这个词,三个选项,部分交流,不交流和一定要交流。

### **93.** Math

很多学科学了之后只能在专门的领域工作,但是数学不是。你可以在银行。公司,还有等等其他领域。答案选: there is a variety of (答案实在想不全了抱歉)

### 94. Raising questions

视频老头说,如果你有这个问题别人也有,所以提问题是帮助别人,答案也选这个。

### 95. People's personality

People's personality is fixed, 有些人内向啥的, 但是如果你突然发现你的亲戚性情大变, 那他可能是由于得病了 (but it may change suddenly because of illness)

Q: the change of 性格 may happen/occur:

选项: A. long after illness in life B. without telling relatives and friends C. despite...

#### 96. Presentation

是个男教授说一个 oral presentation 的要求,说是这是一个 formal 的,所以 has to be formal,然后 need practice,说 5 分钟,必须不超过 5 分钟,不能读?

问: 教授不允许干嘛。

答案我选:不允许照着读 read,选项: 1. formal, 2. practice, 3和4有一个是要说超过5分钟

### 97. Digital devices

视频题,一个光头 lecturer 在站在教室前面讲关于这门课上可不可以用 laptop 或者其他 digital devices 记笔记什么的。说很多学生发邮件给他说周围学生用电子设备很影响别人,最后是说如果没有发邮件申请使用,并且得到许可的话,不要在课堂上使用电子设备。大概是这个意思。

问:这个教授让同学们干嘛。

第一次考我选的禁止学生 use techniques, 这一次我选的发邮件申请使用电子设备。感觉应该这一次是对的。

### 98. Culture difference

录音内容:不同文化背景下的人们之前的 idea 互相 bounce,激发新 perspective。这是一个很好的机制。所以不一定都是天才才会想出好主意。

问:海外移民来澳洲后可以一展身手的愿意是什么?

答案: 是关于不同文化背景的解释。

干扰选项有澳洲自然环境好; 2大家都高智商; 3忘了

### 99. Biology Class

一节 biology 的课, 开始提到 the science of bio, the first half 会学 bio 相关的 law;

问: second half of the semester 将可能要学什么?

选项有①the application of law in certain circumstances②the science of bio... 我比较纠结这两个,虽然我选的是①

### 100. Global business

讲 global business

问:为什么要学生学这个。

我选的是因为会有 international business partner. 比较简单这题。

明显错误的答案是: 多学几门外语有好处。

### 101. PHD Study

还有一题单选,讲一个 phd 学生聊她的学习,文章分了两个 subtopics,第一段讲她的两个 supervisor 和她一起出论文,这两个人的性格不同;第二段讲 PHD 和别人想的不一样,不是那么 isolated,可以有机会和其他学生交流。

问:这个学生想表达什么?

我选的是 pro and con of phd study, 刚好对应文章有两个 subtopics。有个干扰选项是讲她的 study experience, 我觉得这个太宽泛了, 没选。

### 102. Australian city

一个叫 rockman?的地方和 sydney,相比,选第二个,那个地方很无聊,可以发挥想象力

### 103. Permanent residence card

中国绿卡。主要说中国想把绿卡发给那些专家, expert 什么的, 但是没什么效果, 因为好像说想要中国绿卡的人都是为了来改善生活的

## 104. Oxford and Cambridge V1 牛津和剑桥

讲这两个学校竞争资金, 两个学校都是公立的, 所以主要竞争政府资金。

## 105. Oxford and Cambridge V2 牛津和剑桥

选了有 ironically 那个, 文中后面讲了两个学校后来做了个很蠢的事情 (fool) "

## 106. Digital equipment

digital equipment 对工作的影响。现在数字设备随处可见,人们在上班的时候看手机,看 ipad,对工作造成打扰,对于这种现象应该好好管理。

#### 107. Man and woman

"一个男的讲一个时期, writers are men, 所有的 literature 也是有关男人的, 女人出现在 housekeeper/housework.

问这个 lecture 的主旨。

### 108. Asbestos dust

"asbestos dust 多, 但这个 material 不会 produce dust

最后选项好像是 used in dust suspension"

### 109. How to write an essay

一个老师在给学生上课,讲到 essay 还是 assignment 应该有三点,具体哪三点想不起来了

### 110. Cancel the research

问这个文章的主旨

Research 为啥被 cancel 了 我选的 the wrong way

还有个选项是资金不够"

#### 111. Newton

牛顿,只听到他是由他 grandmother 抚养长大的,

选项有

he is a small boy

he had a happy childhood (×)

her mother can't read and write (?)

her mother raise him. (×) "

## 112. Pass the assignment

音频内容是一个教授在做期末总结:有很多的人来给我说,如果这个作业不过,我就不能拿到学位 (笑),这点我是知道的,从学期开始的时候我就知道。这些同学是少部分的。你们之中的大部分 人是需要更好的去学习。

问: 大多数学生的问题是什么?

选项: 1. 这个作业 pass

2. need better learning skills.

### 113. Population Growth

视频题 一个女老师 背景是图片是 Oxford 说她看到一个文章说全球今年出生了 7 billion babys 但实际上并没有

问: speaker 的 concern 是什么?

答案我选的是 the understanding of the population growth

### 114. The scholarship

美国给没钱付学费的人提供奖学金,但是他们毕业后需要在特定领域工作多少年,如果选择不去的话,就需要偿还政府贷款。

### 115. Assignments

之前的鸡精没有看到过。老师讲课说这节课的 overview, 交了 assignments 会给一个 feedback, 没有完成 assignments 的继续完成 assignments.

问:老师在和他们讲什么?

我选的是 this lecture' overview.

#### 116. Heart disease

还有一个单选 说的是 heart disease, until the woman... 选项, 有 less pay attention, ...

### 117. Nanotechnology

视频题,是一个小姐姐讲 nanotechnology 和净化水的技术。有一个选项里面出现了 BRITA...我不确定选哪个。

## 118. Shopping

一个女的先提到一系列人们现在在 Media 上买东西

问题是: the speaker concerns 的 Point 是什么

选项有: Relationship between economic growth and XXX /

D. XXX digital media.

剩下不记得了

## 119. 达尔文进化论

问达尔文的进化论 difficult to accommodating?

选项: 1, xxx behaviour。 2, genetic 3, individualism, 4, evolutional xxx。

答案不确定。



## 达澳 PTE 精华资料-LMC (多选)

#### 1. Anderson

音频里有三个人在聊天, 关于 philosopher Anderson,

选项有六个: 1. 他的观点是跟 world 息息相关的

- 2.他不关心 people 的事
- 3. 他 order 了 categories
- 4.他的 categories 比别人多
- 5.他的 categories 比 AA 多但比 BB 少
- 6.他反驳了一个 assumption 大概是这样

### 2. 蚊子

原文说的是,也许不同的肤色等会有影响,但最吸引蚊子的是人体散发的 carbon dioxide,人被蚊子咬,蚊子都可以已 nectar 之类的为生,母蚊子是为了繁殖,需要 protein 才需要吸血。

#### 答案:

- 1. only the females bite 只有母蚊子咬人
- 2. people's reaction varies 不同人被咬之后的表现形式不同

(选项还有 articular body parts 会吸引蚊子; 蚊子都已血为生; 还有一个选项忘了)

## 3. **学生讨论 (MA-L+HCS)**

背景:三个学生讨论一个抱怨课多,一个学生问另一个你的课怎么样,她说幸亏自己不是学 science 的,她说但是她也有压力,有许多 reading。

#### 答案:

1. 两个学 science 的抱怨课多



2. 一个学生说她有很多 option 但还是有很多作业要写

### 题目参考:

Q: what are the three students doing?

A: 1. Two students complain too much courses for science major.

2. One student not doing the science major has lots of options for choosing courses but has many homework as well.

## 4. 天气现象

背景: 讲述几种天气现象

问: 讲座中提到哪几种天气现象

选项: A. blizzard B. El Nino C. hailstorm D. hurricane E. thunderstorm F. tornado G. tsunami

答案不确定

## 5. 修改论文

背景: 男老师: "Your dissection looks much improved, but there are still two or three weakness." 女学生: "What's the weakness?" 男老师: "You just lies out to a conclusion. As for your argument, the information given is remarkable. Well, maybe you personally understand your argument, but I want your ideas to be organized. You need to give a signposting to your readers." 女学生: "What do you mean by signposting?" 男老师: "Making a deadline for the things you'd like to point out, … But you don't need to completely rewrite it …' (后面细节失忆) 答案:

肯定的选项: To consider his comments but no need to rewrite the essay

不确定但倾向是对的: To edit the essay and takes into account his comments on it.

不确定但倾向是对的: To make the assignment easier for readers to understand.

不确定但倾向是错的: To make a more formal and academic structure to the essay.

错误的选项: To ... and rewrite the essay.

还有一个选项也肯定是错的

## 6. 学生宿舍

背景:一对情侣住在 host residence,想找新 accommodation,他们嫌现在的地方某几晚太吵无法学习,有网络,网络不太好使,但 receptionist 说新地方可能会 more expensive,不过他们有个 price range,让情侣考虑考虑,最后还拿了张清单。

问:有什么问题?

答案: 1.other residence too noisy 2. difficult to study

(选项还有: there is no wired for internet; 租金会比较高)

### 题目参考:

Q: why do the couple want to move?

A: 1. The host residence is too noisy.

2. difficult to study

## 7. 咨询课程

背景: 一个女的咨询课程,说她之前有经验,有过两份工作。她之前在大公司做 PA to marketing manager,后来说到了一个小公司做 marketing manager,后来的小公司可以自己掌控所以才要学理论基础。

问题是以下哪个是 correct?

选项: 1.她以前的公司比现在的大; √

- 2. 她同时有两份工作; ×
- 3.她之前的工作更需要责任感; X
- 4. 她以前在 marketing 工作过; ✓

### 5.她在一个公司做过两个职位X

## 8. 人的嗅觉

背景: 人们可以闻到很多东西,但是 rely on seeing hearing more than on smelling,可以 identify/distinguish thousands of odors,中间插入一个 imagine one day you wake up 嗅觉更灵敏了像动物一样,然后讲人的 smell related to past experience 举了两个例子,一个 smell 是 cut the grass,另一个是 关于 bake bread

问:问题是带 past event

答案: 选 bakery 和 grass

问:哪一个是正确的

答案: 1.人可以 identify 识别上千种东西的味道 2.人的嗅觉可以和他以前的经历联系

(不要选人和动物的嗅觉一样 as good as。文章说了他们的嗅觉都很灵敏但不能说一样)

## 9. 导师嘱咐

女学生找老师批改论文, 男老师说论文内容主题什么的一切都很好, 只是没有 reference, 会让别人误以为很多观点是她自己想出来的, 让女学生下个星期修改好后再来找他。女学生同意了, 说会 put in the sources into the essay。

问: What does the professor require the student to do?

答案: 1. show the reference of essay

2. amend essay

(干扰选项: 1. bring the copies of sources 2. consult an external source on writing 3. change topic of essay)

#### 题目参考:

Q: what does the tutor want the student to do about the essay?

A: 1. show the reference of essay

2. Amend and fix the essay

#### 10. Classroom

答案选 classrooms, the brain, the environment.

## 11. 全球化

说现在对 globalization 的 claim 有哪些? 提到了很多人认为是 market, 但是 speaker 认为是和 economy 的综合,不能分开,还说 inevitable,对每个人都有影响,促进 democracy,给 developing countries 更多机会,帮助他们变 rich

答案: benefit each individual, unavoidable

### 题目参考:

Q: what is the view of globalization?

A: 1. It could benefit each individual.

2. unavoidable

### 12. 脂肪

Good fat include fish, olive oil, and nuts. Good fat protect heart and reduce cholesterol. French fish or can fish are both ok. Saturated fat is mostly in meat, dairy and pastries. Although meat and dairy have saturated fat, they also have good nutrition such as protein. So instead of cutting them off completely, just substitute with low fat.

我选的 saturated fat can be found in dairy, meat and pastries

还有 we need to consume foods that contain saturated fat for other nutrients

不确定

## 13. 图书馆借书

问图书馆管理员有什么建议?

一个男的去图书馆借书,想借4本,但是他已经借了7本,而一个人同时最多只能借10本书。

问:管理员给的建议

答案: 1. 只借 3 本书; 2. 用 reserve 功能预定他要借的另一本书

### 题目参考:

Q: what did the student do?

A: 1. He only borrowed 3 books.

2. He reserved for one book

## 14. 新学生宿舍

本题与第六题类似

一帮同学在问新学生宿舍的事

问:他们说了什么关于旧学生宿舍的问题

答案: too noisy; cannot concentrate on study (不能选 wire 的选项)

## 15. Assignment

(功课) 男的帮女的看 assignment

答案: 1. 要在 Layout 上注意;

2. Edit the essay taken into account the man's comment (有 5-6 个选项)

#### 题目参考:

Q: what does the female student need to do about the assignment?

A: 1. She needs to pay attention to the layout.

2. She needs to edit the essay, taking into account the man's comment.

### 16. Body language

说人和动物都有 Body Language, 仅次于语言, 可以表达喜怒哀乐

### 17. Class distinction

一个女的在说 differences between postgraduate course and undergraduate course

內容有說,她考慮的是課程的 size,同學之間的學習互動,和 tutor的關係,還有要承擔學費,可是最後還是轉折說 more enjoy postgraduate,讓她 motivated。

答案:一个选项是和 tutor 有很好的关系,还有 more motivation; smaller class

### 18. The ancient Roman democratic

开始于 508 BE End of dictatorship by strong families. people were fed up by dictators, dictators did terribly job. Kingship spred the basics of the power across the world.

Democracy take community as a whole, defined in political terms. 最后还有一句 提到人口 是 3000 人

选项: 1. Its population was declining. ✓

- 2. There was great uncertainty about the future of the city-state. (不确定)
- 3. Its leaders were self-indulgent.  $\checkmark$
- 4. The city-state was ruled by strong families.
- 5. Its citizens were very involved in the political process.
- 6. The military was very powerful.

## 19. 考试

问:这个tutor为了让学生能考好试,做了哪些事儿?

选项: 1. 给了她以前的考卷 ✓

2. 告诉她怎么打分 (不确定)

- 3. 告诉她考哪些内容√
- 4. 告诉她啥时候考试

## 20. 实验数据

大概说的是 experiment data 有两个要素 reliable 和 repeatable。

答案: 1. Accurate; 2. Precise

## 21. 澳洲本土语言

选项: 1. 保护措施已经在进行中了 √

- 2. 科学家为了保护语言自己学习这些语言
- 3. 澳洲所有语言都灭绝了
- 4. 现在人民开始用 CD 等媒体来保存这些语言 √

## 22. 信息填写

学生需要填什么信息在上面?

答案: ID number, email address

### 23. Japan costume

一个小视频 英国口音小姐姐她夏天去了日本找她日本朋友玩,然后在讲她的画,画是一个穿和服的姑娘,一个是她觉得很兴奋可以同时画人物,二是她想要展示和服,于是让人穿上展示出来,干扰选项有她朋友在日本,她在日本玩的很开心等等。

问: painting 的原因是什么?

答案是: she is very excited about the idea, she wants to lay out the xxx(好像叫 Kikimo 就是她设计的那个灵感来源);

### 24. Australian VET training school

说是 Australian Vet training,接受的学 Th 变多了,因为国际留学 Th 变多,本地学 Th 比例不变,同时还有很多来自北美的学生

Th, 因为澳洲某些医学相关的课程在北美也得到认可。选项里, 说本地学 Th 下降的选项是错的, 还有一个说让人失望的也是错的, 选剩下两个

选项: 1.students come form all around the world. ✓

- 2 decrease the number of local students.
- 3. international reputation  $\checkmark$
- 4. 忘记了,
- 5. 澳洲的学历在全世界其他地方都认可的。

### 25. Tastes & cultural

回忆: speaker 三十几年研究文化对品位的印象。提到我爱 xxx 我也爱 hip hop, children 在 museum 里面看到的和大人不一样,大部份人喜欢被代表,有专业修养的人能欣赏各种艺术而不会被自己文化限制。但孩子的起点不是这儿。

## 26. 电脑作画

考试中播放了一个视频,内容是作家用电脑作画,他是从小的东西开始的,还有讲什么厕所标志。问画家用什么画?

答案: computer; photography

### 27. 投资

有一个女的 lecturer 讲关于投资以及 climate change。一半大家都会投资有回报的。然后讲 climate change 会被现在的年轻一代所关注,是因为对于他们而言 climate change 是不可以阻止的灾难。还讲

什么海水上涨,冰床融化,人们不能阻止。但是人们还是要花时间去关注 climate change 这个问题, 然后想办法解决。

#### 28. Habit

habit 有什么作用

听力里面说 make life more smooth, no need to think much

答案: 1. habit make our life comfortable ✓

- 2. without them we will lost easily,
- 3. we can't make our decisions
- 4. we need to think all of our tasks,
- 5. If we don't have the habit we need to be more careful  $\checkmark$

## 29. Singapore 和 Hong Kong

Singapore 和 Hong Kong 的相似之处,

答案: emphasized on public transport 和 highly or densely populated.

### 30. 事故

原故事: https://newatlas.com/dreamfit-the-motorcycle-for-paraplegics/9327/

这个男的碰到了这个瘫痪了的同学,聊起来了才发现瘫痪了的同学喜欢摩托车,然后一脸神往的说 多希望自己还可以继续骑摩托车呀。然后正好这个男的在寻找毕业项目还是什么 project 来做,所以 就产生了设计这个车的想法

问:他设计这种车的初衷

答案: 1.遇见了瘫痪的摩托车手; 2. 寻找 project 做

## 31. 讲进化论的发展

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DDyiyl0DKWw (from 1: 19)

#### 文本:

The theory of evolution by natural selection came to Wallace whilst he was suffering from malaria. As soon as he was able to, he wrote his ideas on paper, and in the next few evenings he sort of fleshed them out into a presentable scientific paper, and suddenly all the bits of puzzle fell into place and he discovered the theory of natural selection.

When he got back to the neighboring island of turn Arte where the mail ship called, he sent off the essay along with the covering letter to Charles Darwin in down in Kent. He knew from correspondence with Darwin that Darwin was interested in what was then called species transmutation or what we call evolution today. But what he didn't know was that Darwin had actually discovered it 20 years ago beforehand. So after Wallace's letter arrived a few months after he posted it, and Darwin sort of opened it, he was actually, he was absolutely shocked to realize that someone had basically discovered his theory. Cut the long story short, Darwin's friends decided that the fairest thing to do would to present some of Darwin's unpublished writings on the subject plus Wallace's essay to a meeting of the Linnaean Society of London in 1858, they were actually published in August of that year. Their joint paper was basically a co-discovery of evolution by natural selection.

视频题,一开始说有个叫 William 的人,做了研究写下来且发表在科学类的刊物上,后来寄给达尔文,然后说其实达尔文在 20 年前已经 做了这个研究以及得到这个结论已经很久了,只是没有发表出来,然后觉得很新奇有人和他做出了一样的 theory。

## 32. 大学生

还有一个是说三个人在聊天,其中两个女的一个男的。然后大概聊的是跟 university 有关,其中说了"现在好多大学生,但是它们拿到的 degree 不一定是他们想要的"

## 33. theory and practice

Relation between theory and practice. Theory is different from practice, as practice applies the theory. Etymology (词源学), Methodology (方法论) 和 theory 的区别。

methodology must have hypothesis, 而 theory 是不需要这些的,又提到 application 什么的。

### 34. Compensation Plan (MC-L+RL76)

The first plan is Straight Salary

Straight salary sales compensation plans aren't very common, but they do have a place in some organizations. With this type of structure, you'd pay your salespeople a straight albeit competitive salary like all of your other employees, and nothing else. No bonuses, no commissions, and few, if any, sales incentives.

This type of compensation plan is most often used when the industry you operate within prohibits direct sales, when salespeople work as part of small groups or teams and all contributions are equal, when your sales team is relatively small, or when your salespeople are expected to spend much of their time on other responsibilities other than selling.

However, these plans don't tend to offer motivation to salespeople, as there are no incentives for them to work harder.

The second plan is Salary plus Commission

Salary plus commission sales compensation plans are possibly the most common plans used today. They're structured in a way that salespeople receive a lower base salary along with commission pay that makes up the majority of the total compensation.

Organizations use salary plus commission sales compensation plans when there are opportunities to support all salespeople on this structure and when there are proper metrics in place for tracking sales to ensure that the splits are fair and accurate.

This type of plan is often the better choice as opposed to straight salary because it offers motivation to increase productivity and to achieve goals. It also offers more stability. Salespeople will still get some types of pay even if they're in training, when sales are low during certain months, or if market conditions get volatile. However, it can be more complex to administer.

The third plan is Commission Only

Commission only sales compensation plans are exactly what they sound like you pay your sales people for the sales they bring in and nothing else. There is no guarantee of income.

These types of plans are easier to administer than salary plus commission and provide better value for your money paid as they are based solely on sales achieved. They also tend to attract fewer candidates, but do attract the most top-performing and hardest working sales professionals who know they can make a good income because they know how to sell. On the other hand, though, they can create aggression within your sales team and low income security, which can lead to a high turnover rate, and sales rep burnout from stress.

Which statements below about the three sales compensation plans are correct according to the recording?

- A. Straight salary compensation plans are the most common plans, but they provide least motivations.
- B. Salary plus commission plan is a better choice since it offers most motivation to increase productivity and to achieve goals.
- C. Commission only plans can attract a lot more candidates, including top-performing and hardest working sales.
- D. With commission only plans, the environment of the office will be more competitive, resulting in higher turnover rate.
- E. Salary plus commission plan is the easiest to administer.

答案: B, D

## 35. Children's Depression

背景:一个研究调查,观察很多小孩子的抑郁情况,表现为生理方面和心理方面,小孩子抑郁,心灵就会 shut down. 但是 shut down 的时间长了,就会不正常,损害身体

选项: 1. 小孩子抑郁, 大脑前叶的某种物质, 会变成另外一种物质。2. 一个啥物质下降导致 less effective immune system 3.小孩子的 xxx 会 shut down

答案不确定,多数人选2.3

### 36. Printing in Renaissance

背景:讲的是 printing industry in Renaissance,中间说了中世纪人包括亚里士多德认为万物都是什么 created 的。大概先说 printing 的发展,各种技术,然后说那个时候英国没有 paper,说 government 怎么样了,限制主题,说人们对 book 的需求减少之类



问:录音中关于文艺复兴时期 printing industry 都说了什么?

选项: 1. The development of printing in Renaissance. 2. Press was influenced by the French Revolution. 还有三个选项不记得了。

### 37. Pregnant Women

#### 背景:

是一个f开头的单词,不认识到底是什么物质。感觉通篇都是这个物质对孕期不同的妇女的影响。什么西部比东部高。1. 有一个选项是 la 跟其他 states 对比,但是只提到了 la,没说跟其他洲对比。2. 还有一个是 in different season,我听到的是这种物质变化 as season passed,我不知道要不要选这个。3. 怀孕的女人跟没怀孕的对比,不选,讲的是孕期不同的女人。4. 什么 same termit 还是什么的一个t 开头的单词之间的对比,因为不认识这个单词,没敢选 5. new born baby 我选了这个 6. 一个带differ 的选项,我选了这个。即使看了鸡精,这个题还是不会做

除了不同的 season 之外 有两个选项应该二选一 这两个选项都含有一个名词 foexx, 后面两个字母忘了用 xx 代替。一个选项讲研究者对不同的研究对象设了同样的 foexx, 另一个选项讲研究对象不同的 foexx 带来了风险。不知道该选哪个 倾向于前者但最终放弃 只选一个。

两个女人的对话,一个主持人一个专家。我记得好像是某种天气,气候对孕妇的影响。 题中说这个 因素对三个月,六个月,九个月的孕妇影响不同,有没有九个月我忘记了,但大体意思是这个女专家对处在怀孕各阶段的孕妇进行了调查,有一个干扰项是,对怀孕的和没怀孕的进行比较,这是错的,因为调查针对的都是孕妇,只是处在不同怀孕阶段而已。还有一个是处在 West LA 和 East LA 的区别。我记得都是 LA,只是东和西的区别。最后几秒钟提到了 different season。我选的好像也是 different 的 region 和 season

问:那个回答者怎么做这个研究?

答案:不确定,但有一个确定就是 different season

#### 38. Made in China

说中国从模仿制造到创造制造了。

选择了3个:中国吸引海外专家回国;中国认识到了创新的重要性;中国在 manufacturing 和 engineering 行业比其他行业更加运用了创造力

### 39. Architecture

好像是讲的一个建筑的 plan。右边是 law building 左边是 administration building。可以种些植物 门口有咖啡馆,最后这个人问教师里面的人是不是都是 architect。大家都笑了,应该是基本没有的意思。

选项: 1.两个 building 是 separate 的 (正确)

- 2. Speaker 认为 building 应该是 box 状的。(错误, 文中说到两 building 虽然分开, 但它们成 line 带状的。)
- 3. 说 building 的入口应该给人们带来快乐 (我选了,但不确定。文中说 building 入口有 cafe 和什麼,不太記得了,意思說不同于教学楼那麼死板)
- 4. Garden 的植物被允许长到跟楼一样高或者 over 大樓(我选了, 文中说了植物可以与 building 融为一体)
- 5. 不记得了, 好像是关于 law building 的。(文章最后提到 small building 就是 admistration building)
  - 6. speak 認為全部是建築系得學生(錯誤)

答案不确定。

#### 40. Haier

背景:说 Haier 的洗衣机在西方世界一开始被农民用来洗土豆,然后他们一开始打广告说洗衣机不能用来洗土豆,后来改进成洗衣机可用来洗衣服和洗土豆。还有还 Haier 的冰箱在美国有三个温度。第三温度是可以让冰淇淋直接拿出来就能吃。因为美国人不喜欢等。

答案应该选 Haier 明白西方人的需求,另一个忘记了

### 41. Wildlife Surgery

### https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VAOBfHp7D7I

While most vets dedicate their careers to caring for four domestic pets. Dr Glenn Edwards from the university of Melbourne's Faculty of Veterinary Science has a different suite of patients that include some of the largest and most dangerous animals in the world.

I've done surgery on Giraffes, and Elephant, Tigers, Lions, Macaw, SPIDER Monkeys, Orangutans, Seals and many others. Every animal and even the birds have similar muscles structure and bone structures and it's just a matter of adapting to the different sizes and physiology.

Dr. Glenn Edwards has operated on a vast array of species with Zoos Victoria and his experience and passion for wildlife surgery is a real asset to the University of Melbourne's Faculty of Veterinary Science.

Dr.Edward's work with the zoo is part of a unique partnership established between the University of Melbourne and Zoos Victoria. The partnership allows expertise in veterinary care to be shared.

I think the partnership between the University of Melbourne and Melbourne Zoo is really important and it's a two-way relationship. We gain a lot from our interaction with the zoo from the point of view of exposing the students to a lot of the zoo surgery and medicine. But also obviously the zoo benefits from the point of view that we're able to provide a number of the services that we do both in the surgical field and also some of the imaging that we do with our ultrasound and x-ray equipment that we have.

问:从 speaker 说的内容中可以推测出什么。

选项:1.你能给一种动物做手术,那么你也能给其他的动物做手术 √

- 2. Students get 别的地方得不到的 experience. ✓
- 3. 大学和动物园之间存在广泛的合作
- 4. uni gain more than zoos.
- 5. Zoo 有 imaging devices imaging devices.

### 42. Veterinary school

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YQdFYXkULC4

Faculty of veterinary science at the university of Melbourne is Australia's first pet school was established in 1909. We've trained over 3000 veterinarians for practice in Australia and overseas. We have a philosophy in the Faculty of learning from the past and looking to the future that philosophy has enabled us to develop a very innovative curriculum. That's now taught through a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine program, the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine is Australia's only postgraduate entry for year veterinary degree. We're really excited with the DVM program at the University of Melbourne, it features a number of innovations in curriculum design including small group teaching and a lecture free final year.

In year one of the DVM and this is something that's probably quite distinct from some other courses. Students are immediately immersed on a journey to become a veterinary graduate. And their studies are very integrated there, we are undertaking a range of disciplines. For example, anatomy, physiology, pharmacology and pathology. But their studies are integrated on the basis of particular systems. And this enables students to from the very beginning of the course, start to become problem solvers and to apply their understanding to the sorts of problems and situations and scenarios that they will encounter later on in the course and obviously after they graduate.

应该选 1.这个是澳洲最古老的 veterinary 学校 2.有 postgraduate degree 的才能读这个

## 43. Cleopatra

讲的是埃及艳后 Cleopatra 的故事,她来自希腊,最后一句说 他会 Egyptian 和其他八种语言,涉及了乌大为 还有安东尼,具体故事参考 Wiki。

答案不确定, 但有同学反应选来自希腊和会多种语言。

## 44. Computer skills

背景: 说现在 ai 科技不能很好地识别各种不同的手写内容并转换成文字,举例说我们写的那几个字母电脑就分辨不出来。关键词有 machine learning

问: 我们应该 further computer 的哪种技能

选 copy of different handwriting 以及 sample a lot of information 这个意思,

有个选项应该是 generating 明显错误的 6 选 2

### 45. The course

是关于一个教授介绍一门课,内容如下: if you want to become a professional journalist or learn something about publications, you need to take this course. Of course, there are no exam, and no term papers, all you should do is your assignments. We do have textbook for this course, and the resources are available online. And we have audio lecture, in the lecture will highlight something what the textbook does not contain. It is better for you to read the chapter first before audio lecture, otherwise you would not understand what I say.

答案: 1. no paper, no exam

2. read the textbook before lecture

## 46. Positive Psychology

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KB8Us16aX2I [6:19-7.28]

What psychology has focused primarily on throughout the years, and that's over the last one over a hundred year since William James, is mostly on the negative on getting people from the negative to the zero point, to be OK, not to be sick. But then as Henry Thoreau once said, most men live of quiet desperation. So quiet desperation is not necessarily depressed, it's not necessarily anxious but it's not happy. And we're not fulfilling our potential if we don't focus on things that go beyond zero. So positive psychology came to rectify that you take us from the zero to the positive. But there is another reason why positive psychology is important. And that is before psychologists have found is that not only does it get us from the zero to the positive, but it also strengthens our immune system, i.e. makes us more resilient when dealing with the negative.

问: What are the positive psychology contributions on treatment of depression?

选项: 1. make people happier ✓

2. improve the immune system  $\checkmark$ 

3. is less expensive

4. can treat patients quickly

5. make a cure

### 47. Contents of course

视频题, 内容是一个老师介绍自己的本节课内容

选项: 1 她提到了上一节课 √

- 2她提到了将来的课程
- 3 这节课四部分
- 4 这是这节课的开始 ✓
- 5 这是这节课的中间
- 6 这是这节课的后面

### 48. Group

讲什么是 Group 说 group 的人数都不一样 说每个 group 都有以下三个特点 1 conflict 2 culture 3 忘了

选项: 1 culture 是 group 最重要的东西(没听到最重要 不知道是我能力有限还是真的没有讲到)

- 2 每个 group 有 characteristic 我选了
- 3 那个老师说没时间讲 detail 了(没听到说没时间 只说了 talk later 不知道是我能力有限还是确实如此)

#### 49. Einstein

这题讲到 relativity 相对论;分别讲到 两个Q开头的单词的理论... quantitative (之类的)

一个是 研究小的 比如 atoms 或者 molecules, Atom particles 之类的东西, 一个是研究 large scale 物体比如星体 什么 gravity...

然后问题是问,关于这两个 theory 的描述那个是对的...

其中一个选项是,这两个Q都是研究 physics;还有个是,这两个理论是可以互通的?(这个明显错误)

### 50. Syllabus

背景:两个黑人女的对话的视频,一个胖女人主讲,关于 syllabus 的, syllabus 不应该直接定下来 因为 point A 是学生现在的情况 point B 是他们达到学校的要求 syllabus 是连接 point A 和 point B 的桥梁。

选项: 1.要先了解学生对课程的了解, 2.没有必要提前准备好 syllabus 3.需要提前准备好 syllabus 其他不记得了。选项顺序不确定。但我就选了 1。隐约听到没必要提前准备, 但没敢选。

#### 51. Work

背景: 男女对话, 男的说他以为他以后会做 community service 的工作, 但是大学毕业后做了十几年一个很赚钱的工作, 他有一天突然意识到自己不喜欢现在的工作, 他应该去做一些有意义的事, 让世界更美好, 而不是赚钱!

选项: 1. 做自己想做的工作。 √

- 2. 不再把赚钱当做目标。 √
- 3. 毕业难找工作。
- 4. 这工作之前做了好多其他工作。

好像还有一个记不清了。

## 52. Expensive Gift

背景: 大概是说记者与被采访人私交过多会影响看待问题的角度。常见的会有一块吃饭啦,送礼啦这些。its OK 的是事件有两面性,报道倾向于这些人的方面也可以的。关键词: protect journalist/ too much personal interaction/ expensive gifts/ public exposure/ media trends on reporting these things...

问: What is the speaker's concern

选项有记者过于关注除本职工作外其他的事情,还有一个是维护人脉的成本过高。 应该是说一些政治家和企业家会对记者进行公关,这个开销很大,并且会影响公正。

### 53. Snowfall

是关于测量 snowfall 的,讲了几种方法,比如拿着 ruler 放在不同的观测点,连树上也测量。然后因为雪容易融化,还要怎样怎样测量。

问:如何测量 snowfall?

选项有 1. 把雪放到 indoor, 然后化掉以后求总和。2,是用 average 的值算出 total 的。3,是把 ruler 放到最深的地方。4,是什么每天观测同一地点的雪还有一个忘记了

### 54. Democracy

Democracy in America, to put it simply, is the most important work about democracy that you will ever read. To compound the irony, the most famous book on American democracy was written by a French aristocrat who might have been deeply foreign, if not hostile to the manners, customs, habits of a democratic society. And from the time of its first publication in 1835, the book was hailed as a masterpiece. John Stuart Mill called the book a masterpiece that has at once, he says, taken its rank among the most remarkable productions of our time. Tocqueville has come to take his side, his place alongside of Washington, Jefferson and Madison almost as if he were an honorary American. And, as if this were not enough, a recent translation of the book was recently inducted into the prestigious Library of America series which seems to put the stamp of naturalization on a book written in French for Frenchmen and yet it is part of the prestigious Library of America. As Tocqueville might have said, go figure. I don't know how to say that in French actually.

问: What's the ironic?

选项: 1. although French writer, in American library?

- 2. although French writer, about American democracy?
- 3. although write from French?

还有连个选项,答案不确定,但有一个选项确定,是 French write

### 55. sustainable development

视频题,一个女教授站中间在教室对着 PPT 讲课,周围围着一群学生。

问:这个老师接下来也讨论什么?/还是刚提及了什么? (有点失忆)。

有好几个选项, 1) sustainable development XXX; 2) 还有个组织, 具体忘记了; 3) 什么 reasons? ? 4) 已忘; (5) why can not stop poverty(这是最后的选项)

### 56. Good Place to Study

采访的形式,采访了大概五个人,第一个人说 cafe;第二个人说 library;后面有人说 room,并且解释有人觉得 library 好,但他在 library 学习会受到 distraction;后面还有说到 coffee,在咖啡馆找一个比较好的位置,后面也有人提到了说咖啡厅会吵之类的。选项有 room; college cafe; public coffee store?还有一些忘了。不确定 cafe 之前的形容词是不是 public 或者 college。

问: where is the good place to study?

### 57. Shy Kids

是说如果遇到陌生人,妈妈说 hello 的语气放松高兴,孩子也放松;如果妈妈说 hello 音调低沉,孩子心率加快,会紧张,所以孩子能分辨妈妈和陌生人打招呼的语气。

## 58. Chimpanzees

视频题,一个女的在采访中说她学习大猩猩,从小就喜欢这个学科,读了 master 和 PHD。但问题都是细节,因为这两个 degree 都是在不同的地方完成的。

选项: 1. she researched chimps both in wild and captivity ✓

- 2. she knew what she wants to do when she was young age  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$
- 3. She finished PhD in Netherlands
- 4. She met Bill(好像是她老师) in West Africa

还有个忘了 好像也有个地名 是因为地名不对 所以不选

### 59. Software

录音很长分为两段。第一段是说那个软件可以把 text 转换为 cluster,来做 analysis。虽然不能对文本进行意思的解读,但是可以发现重复的 idea,因为这些 idea 会在一个 cluster 里面。第二段 讲的是可以把 text take a picture 来干嘛

### 选项有:

- 1.这个软件可以把 french interpret 成英语 in five minutes
- 2.这个软件可以在很快的时间里面分析 text
- 3.这个软件可以挑出重复的词
- 4.这个软件可以用 photo 和 text 分析
- 5.可以 translate

### 60. Time table & schedule (MA-L+HCS)

背景: 开始男的说 timetable 出来了, class 怎么样? 女的回答 timetable? Do you mean schedule? 男的说 schedule in the American version of timetable, right? 然后女的说是。男的开始抱怨他的课: 从周一早上九点有两个小时的 lecture, 还提到 lunch time 也有 tutorial

问: 男生在抱怨什么?

选项: A. have long lecture at the start of the week (这个必选).

- B. finish the class late (我记得只提到有一天比较晚).
- C. too many tutorials (没提到, 不选).
- D. have class during the lunch break (这个女生说的, 所有不确定是不是该选).
- E. 我也不记得了但肯定不是正确选项

(补充:如果选项有【英美口音】的选项(✅)如果没有口音选项,就选【have long lecture at the start of the week】和【have class during lunch break】)

在 HCS 中选择: 开始有点 confusion, 因为他们讲的是一件事情用词不同, 男的是 American, 女的是 British, 男的抱怨课程太多。

### 61. Life saving

关于救生的 first aid kit, 问最重要的是什么?

选: affordable: accessible

### 题目参考:

Q: what is the most important thing for students about the first aid kit?

A: 1. The first aid kit should be affordable.

2. The first aid kit should be accessible.

### 62. The States

美国州排名 rank 的题,说 dark color 就是 top。

问: city has a top index.

答案: New jersey 和 Connecticut, Massachusetts 不确定 (不能选 Mississppi)

## 63. Social policy

一个 lecturer 拿着一本书进教室 书是关于 social policy 的 beauty 全部选项记不得了 有一个是说这个 lecturer 是来推荐书的 应该不对 还有一个选项是说了 beauty 的定义

### 64. The British Library

一个男的在讲 British library, 然后里面都有啥、还有 gallery 啥的。原文在最后的时候解说员会说 我们今天主要的目的内容是什么? 前面都只是介绍整个 British Library 有啥不是重点。

问: purpose 是什么?

选项:

1.介绍图书馆的使用

- 2. 介绍图书馆,
- 3. guide 参观位于 London 图书馆里的画廊,
- 4. guide 位于 London 图书馆了的画廊(包含一个人名)

### 65. Monkey

背景: 把一个麦克风藏在树丛里 模仿猴子宝宝的叫声 然后看猴子妈妈的反应 然后其他猴子会会根据猴子妈妈的反应做出回应 从而得出了猴子家族之间的关系,选项很多。

确认答案: Vervet monkey 妈妈对它的 offspring 有特殊影响, 其他不确定。

#### 66. Scientists

secondary scientist 不是纯搞科研的, 他可能是公众人物或某个领域代表性的人。

问: secondary 的特点

- 1. 文章里提到 pure scientist 会穿专门的衣服 所以可以很轻易地认出来, 但 secondary 不是, 所以这个选项不选
- 2. 好像有个是 secondary scientist 会把几门学科混在一起? (好像是 忘记了 也不确定选不选)
- 3. easy to find job?
- 4. 他们一般职业不是专门研究科学的

### 67. Survey

考到一个听力选择,女生和男 professor 的谈话,女生问 questionnaires 说,找人 survey 不容易什么的,我选的是定一个 deadline.

#### 68. GP

讲 GP 是干啥的 一般要看就要先交钱 但是从某年开始 worker 可以得到免费的 treatment 但是他们的 family 不可以

### 69. Big City

讲大城市和家乡有什么区别。很多人从世界各地去到大城市为纽约波士顿这样的大城市做贡献。赋 予这些这些大城市特殊的意义,使得它们和家乡不一样。

选项有商人去大城市投资,应该给 hometown 更多作贡献什么的。鼓励移民去大城市。

答案不确定。

### 70. combustion engines

讲 internal combustion engines, 有什么特点, 有 6.7 个选项。

选项: 1. 设计的初衷为了做一个体积更小的引擎 2. 更有效的能源利用率 其他选项忘了。

## 71. Turning Machine

讲 turning machine 图灵机, 内容有: change it from specific purpose to another purpose

选项:

it was multipurpose

it was a calculator originally

还有一个飞跃 leap (是录音的最后一句)

### 72. Women should work

视频题,视频里是一个女人在讲另外一个女人 advise girls and young women 工作,获得权力(类似女权)提到她在 UK US 工作,说对 young girls 有深远影响,提到女性 CEO。

### 73. science and change

先说理论研究要变为实践, 原文中大概说有我们不要害怕改变, 要对改变有信心

选项: 1.research needs funds,

- 2. scientists are transforming theoretical research to commercial use,
- 3. confidence in science
- 4. enthusiasm in change.

别的忘了(答案不确定,有同学反馈选2.4,有说3不选)

### 74. Insomnia

是失眠很饿导致 consumption of food?

### 75. Choose school

大概就是去 UK 的 overseas students 需要 choose course syllabus 查看学校课程的 arrangement

这样就知道学校对学生的要求是什么了,但是 before accept offer from uni, 也需要知道 course arrangement 什么的 这样可以更好了解学校和专业

答案我选了两个 学校选择学生 学生也需要选择学校

### 76. Mother (MA-L+HCS)

有个 psychologist 在发表感想 说母亲在孩子的成长过程中的对话教育很重要 我选择答案是 psychologist should tell the mom how to communicate with their kids,因为后半段听到心理学家说很多母亲都不知道重要性 我们应该告诉 mom.

#### 77. Work area

多选。问什么原因让 speaker 在现在的领域工作? 好像是 chemistry.

选项有:在高中时怎样。因为他的实际情况。受他的一个老师影响。一共是5个还是6个选项。其他失忆。

### 78. Publish

考了个男教授说 phd 的论文是否可以当作 book 来出版,没太听清,说了两者的区别,好像有一个选项是 两者的读者不同

## 79. Raining

大概讲的是飞机 low pressure 会将云穿一个洞, 然后会下雨, 特别是机场附近。

选项: 1.讲的是飞机如何让云有 hole 形成的

- 2.人们要避开住在机场附近
- 3.好像是雨是怎么形成的

还有的不记得了

## 80. World Temperature

考到會動的 ppt 的 lecture, 有 world map. Talked about the temperature worldwide. 說 電腦預測的結果與此張圖表一樣.

#### 81. Ireland

一个访问 讨论历史上人们离开爱尔兰的原因。音频里提了几点 有战争 饥荒 还有几个不记得了答案里面一个很确定 是说人们挨饿 其实就是 famine 的同义替换。另外选了和 war 有关的一个。

#### 82. Evolution

考了两次关于 evolution 的选择

选项是关于阿里士多德 最后一个选项是 took on 巴黎和委内瑞拉

## 83. 同一个维度的国家

大爷讲课:同一个维度的国家比如美国西部,新西兰和 chile,有相同的 climate 和 biological,整个地球是个整体。有提到南北美洲 有相同 climate pattern。

问:这几个地方有些什么相似的东西,

有5个选项,有气候,

选项之一: same climate pattern

选项之二: same weather pattern。

### 84. Astronomy

内容是 in the past we know little about tge universe. but now we do research and know..

选项有很多关于 astronomer 的

### 85. Library

视频题,内容是先刷卡进图书馆,小哥说自己喜欢坐在和自己 subject 有关的书架附近,他喜欢旁边坐着其他学生学习不同的学科。有人一起学习的环境能督促他更集中,而且图书管学习的人都是high level of education,最后提到被一堆书包围就像在 heaven 一样,

问:他为什么喜欢这里?

答案: 1. it makes him concentrate

2. he likes to study with students of other majors

#### 86, chameleon

视频题,说了在 cold temperature 下,变色龙收回舌头 tongue 的 speed 是 slower 的,还提到吐舌头时候的 muscle power,这是为了变色龙能在寒冷的环境下生存。具体选项忘了。

#### 87. Criticism

视频题。演讲者说了某个作家在70年代发表了一部作品,但是实际上在1962年他就陆续发表过类似的东西但招受了很多批评。在70年代发表这作品时他把之前评论家的批评都收集起来放在书后了。演讲者很不认同这做法。

选项: 1. 这样的排版对读者没有吸引力

- 2. 作者第一次发表作品在 1962 年
- 3. 他发表的作品与之前有重合(正确)
- 4. 他删除了原始稿件等

### 88. Muscle

考到一个美国人应该多锻炼肌肉的,说应该干中等体力以上的活,而且每周两次以上。

问: 什么是他额外建议的

选项:有氧运动, 拉伸, 一周两次锻炼

## 89. 逛博物馆

一个人去 museum, 看到好多书都在那里。

问: 他为什么 his legs give away.

五个选项:看到很多历史文物,看到很多英语文学,他走累了,第一次看到 fossil 啥东西,有很多东西 fit it in 还是 messy 啥的。

### 90. Challenges

演讲者提到学生花了很高的学费 要从很多的同龄人中脱颖而出很困难。还提了教学的特点。

问:大学里学生遇到的挑战和困难。

选项中只敢肯定脱颖而出很困难是正确的, 有个选择说学生要付高学费比较困难, 倾向于不选。

### 91. Culture

女的说 culture 不是 instinct 是可以学的,还提到文化不同,是一个 game。culture shock,你不懂为什么,然后去找答案。

问题问特点

答案我选了 taught 和 distinct/different.

### 92. Plants

选项:

a. key points of huge geological store of carbon?

选 a 因为以前的动物不吃这个 plants (所以变成了 carbon)

b. 这些 oil and plants always 都在,因为以前人们不用。

#### **93. Food**

讲 food consumption 和 size 和 availability 有关的,现在的食物 size 都变大了所以大家下意识下吃得越来越多,食物的唾手可及也导致人们越吃越多

### 94. work-study jobs

采访了两个女生,第一个说周末的时候做 baby care 因为钱多,平时的话就做 work-study jobs 因为flexible,可以一边学习一边赚钱,说到她在 library 工作;第二个女生说可以 do homework 和赚钱 (还是工作?) at the same time,一箭双雕 (有个类似的短语)。

选了3个选项,基本都在前面说的意思里,有一个说 weekday 做 baby care 是不对的,还有一个说 work-study 赚钱多也不对,是 baby care 赚钱多

### 95. 飞行器

采访题,女的采访一个男的。男的说他们发明了一个飞行器,可以观察城市的夜晚的用灯(light)情况,说他们这个项目可以帮助企业减少用灯。

一个正确选项是,可以帮助 company 减少 light 的使用。有一个错误选项是,可以帮助 company 节约 electricity,全文没有说节约电,只说了节约 light 使用。

### 96. Journalist

问:记者如果不是专业人士,会 lose 什么?

选了: verifiation; transparency

#### 97. Goodwill

问为什么提可口可乐?

通识, goodwill 商誉企业的无形资产, 可口可乐卖得好, 因为大家都认可他的质量。

## 98. 太空

某个组织研究太空 现在人不能直接去太空 而是把设备送到太空 这个工作花费巨大 一个新的项目最后送入太空可能需要 10-15 年。

选项: 1、这个组织已经有自己的卫星在太空上

- 2、人不能直接送入太空
- 3、这个组织的项目 10-15 年后才能落地
- 4、这个组织还没有自己的卫星

### 99. Elder People

关于 elder people, 只记得最后一个选项里有 life expectancy

## 100. 全球变暖

讲全球变暖和过去几百年的温度变化的关系,大体是讲在最初的几百年,可能是冰河世纪吧,温度变化是怎样,然后又过了几百年还是一千多年,温度变化跟前一阶段相反,之后在最近的200年里,温度变化就稳定了,题目是问这个温度变化跟全球变暖的关系?第一个选项是引起全球变暖,第二个选项是跟全球变暖无关。

## 101. Wilson **威尔逊**

讲美国作家 Wilson 的独特之处,答案应为他承认欧洲文化的影响,并且他的作品对美国当今有巨大影响。

他本人认为文学作品应该可以被一般人所读懂,并且他代表的是当代美国文学,所以其他选项不对。