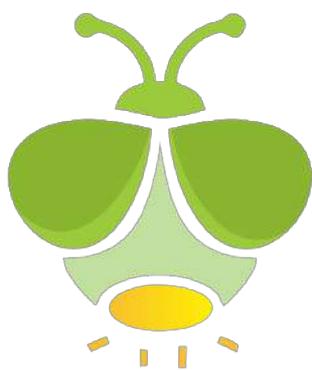




萤火虫教育
Firefly Enlightenment

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萤火虫教育
Firefly Enlightenment

——真题机经 5.1



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1.1 Blue

While blue is one of the most popular colors, it is one of the least appetizing. Blue food is rare in nature. Food researchers say that when humans searched for food, they learned to avoid toxic or spoiled objects, which were often blue, black or purple. When food dyed blue is served to study subjects, they lose appetite.

1.2 Carbon Dioxide Emission

When countries assess their annual carbon dioxide emissions, they count up their cars and power stations, but bush fires are not included – presumably because they are deemed to be events beyond human control. In Australia, Victoria alone sees several hundred thousand hectares burn each year; in both 2004 and more recently, the figure has been over 1 million hectares.

1.3 Tesla

Tesla came over from Graz and went to work for Thomas Edison. Nonetheless Edison offered him a job, promising Tesla fifty thousand dollars if Tesla could redesign Edison's breakdown-prone DC generator designs. The new generator designs were a vast improvement over Edison's originals. Upon completing the job Tesla went to Edison to collect the \$50,000 promised for the task. 'Tesla,' Edison replied, 'you don't understand our American humor.' And Tesla was never paid.

1.4 Productive Capacity

The core of the problem was the immense disparity between the country's productive capacity and the ability of people to consume. Great innovations in productive techniques during and after the war raised the output of industry beyond the purchasing capacity of U.S. farmers and wage earners.





1.5 Father

Ever since I remembered, father woke up at five thirty every morning, made us all breakfast and read newspaper. After that he would go to work. He worked as a writer. It was a long time before I realize he did this for a living.

1.6 Himalayas

Although it hails from a remote region of the western Himalayas. This plant now looks entirely at home on the banks of English rivers, and colonized river banks and damp woodlands. In the Himalayas the plant is held in check by various pests, but take these away and it grows and reproduces unhindered. Now it is spreading across Europe, New Zealand, Canada and the US.

1.7 Pluto

Pluto lost its official status as a planet yesterday, when the International Astronomical Union downsized the solar system from nine to eight planets. Although there had been passionate debate at the IAU General Assembly Meeting in Prague about the definition of a planet – and whether Pluto met the specifications – the audience greeted the decision to exclude it with applause.

1.8 Fiscal Year

At the beginning of each fiscal year funds are allocated to each State account in accordance with the University's financial plan. Funds are allocated to each account by object of expenditure. Account managers are responsible for ensuring that adequate funds are available in the appropriate object before initiating transactions to use the funds.





1.9 Lincoln

Lincoln's apparently radical change of mind about his war power to emancipate slaves was caused by the escalating scope of the war, which convinced him that any measure to weaken the Confederacy and strengthen the Union war effort was justifiable as a military necessity.

1.10 Shakespeare

A young man from a small provincial town -- a man without independent wealth, without powerful family connections and without a university education -- moves to London in the late 1580's and, in a remarkably short time, becomes the greatest playwright not of his age alone but of all time. How was this achievement of magnitude made? How does Shakespeare become Shakespeare?

1.11 Domestication

Domestication is an evolutionary, rather than a political development. They were more likely to survive and prosper in an alliance with humans than on their own. Humans provided the animals with food and protection, in exchange for which the animals provided the humans their milk and eggs and – yes -- their flesh.

1.12 Akimbo

Akimbo, this must be one of the odder-looking words in the language and puzzles us in part because it doesn't seem to have any relatives, What's more, it is now virtually a fossil word, until recently almost invariably found in arms akimbo, a posture in which a person stands with hands on hips and elbows sharply bent outward, one signalling impatience, hostility, or contempt.





1.13 Yellow

Yellow is the most optimistic color, yet surprisingly, people lose their tempers most often in yellow rooms and babies will cry more. The reason may be that yellow is the hardest color on the eye, so it can be overpowering if overused.

1.14 Edison and Tesla

Tesla actually worked for Edison early in his career. Edison offered to pay him the modern equivalent of a million dollars to fix the problems he was having with his DC generators and motors. Tesla fixed Edison's machines and when he asked for the money he was promised, Edison laughed him off and had this to say, "Tesla, you don't understand our American humor."

1.15 Avi Loeb

The situation is similar to a pregnant woman that has twin babies in her belly. Avi Loeb of the Harvard – Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics. He's proposing the idea in a paper that's been accepted for publication in the *Astrophysical Journal Letters*.

1.16 Yellow Tulip/Square Root

How do we imagine the unimaginable? If we're asked to think of an object - say, a yellow tulip – a picture immediately forms in our mind's eye. But what if we try to imagine a concept such as the square root of negative number?

1.17 Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon is 277 miles long, up to 18 miles wide and attains a depth of over a mile. While the specific geologic processes and timing that formed the Grand Canyon are the subject of debate by geologists, recent evidence suggests the Colorado River established its course through the canyon at least 17 million years ago.





1.18 English Revolution

There are three main interpretations of the English Revolution. The longest lasting interpretation was that the Revolution was the almost inevitable outcome of an age-old power struggle between parliament and crown. The second sees it as a class struggle, and a lead-up to the French and other revolutions. Finally, the third interpretation sees the other two as too fixed, not allowing for unpredictability, and that the outcome could have gone either way.

1.19 Quotes

Many papers you write in college will require you to include quotes from one or more sources. Even if you don't have to do it, integrating a few quotes into your writing can add life and persuasiveness to your arguments. The key is to use quotes to support a point you're trying to make rather than just include them to fill space.

1.20 Global Warming

Global warming is defined as an increase in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere. This trend began in the middle of the 20th century and is one of the major environmental concerns of scientists and governmental officials worldwide. The changes in temperature result mostly from the effect of increased concentrations of greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere.

1.21 Marine Biologist

The speaker is a marine biologist who became interested in the Strandlopers, an ancient people who lived on the coastline, because of their connection to the sea. Their way of life intrigued him. As a child he had spent a lot of time by the sea, exploring and collecting things – so he began to study them, and discovered some interesting information about their way of life, how they hunted, what tools they used, and so on.





1.22 Company-Oriented Reforms

The climate for doing business improved in Egypt more than in any other country last year, according to a global study that revealed a wave of company-oriented reforms across the Middle East. The World Bank rankings, which look at business regulations, also showed that the pace of business reforms in Eastern Europe was overtaking East Asia.

1.23 Furniture

There are perhaps three ways of looking at furniture: some people see it as purely functional and useful, and don't bother themselves with aesthetics; others see it as essential to civilized living and concern themselves with design and how the furniture will look in a room - in other words, function combined with aesthetics; and yet others see furniture as a form of art.

1.24 Modern buildings

Modern buildings have to achieve certain performance requirements, at least to satisfy those of building codes, to provide a safe, healthy, and comfortable environment. However, these conditioned environments demand resources in energy and materials, which are both limited in supply, to build and operate.

1.25 Transportation

Not a lot is known about how the transportation of goods by water first began. Large cargo boats were being used in some parts of the world up to five thousand years ago. However, sea trade became more widespread when large sailing boats travelled between ports, carrying spices, perfumes and objects made by hand.





1.26 Historian

As a historian, if you really want to understand the sensibilities of those who lived in the past, you must be like a novelist and get into the skins of your characters and think and feel as they do. You are asked to imagine what it's like to be a peasant in medieval times, asking the sort of questions a peasant might ask. What the writer is saying is that a historian needs imaginative sympathy with ordinary people in the past.

1.27 Flags

In the Middle Ages, the design and use of flags were considered a means of identifying social status. Flags were, therefore, the symbols not of nations, but of the nobility. The design of each flag resembled the “devices” on the noble’s Coat of Arms, and the size of the flag was an indication of how high the owner stood in the nobility.

1.28 Studying Abroad

Studying abroad is a very popular option for students who come from a wealthy family. Most people believe that overseas experience provides a deeper understanding of cultures and develops communication skills. While this may be true, not all of these new experiences are useful for finding a job. Employers tend to value interpersonal skills and industry knowledge more than cultural background.

1.29 History

History rubs shoulders and often overlaps with many other areas of research, from myths and epics to the social sciences, including economics, politics, biography, demography, and much else besides. Some histories are almost pure narratives, while others go in for detailed, tightly-focused analyses of, for example, the parish records of a Cornish village in the 16th century.





1.30 Energy and Pollution

Humans need to use energy in order to exist. So it is unsurprising that the way people have been producing energy is largely responsible for current environmental problems. Pollution comes in many forms, but those that are most concerning, because of their impact on health, result from the combustion of fuels in power stations and cars.

1.31 Rehabilitation

The primary application we're targeting at first is to give people a decision aid during rehabilitation, following an acute knee injury, to help them understand when they can perform particular activities, and when they can move to different intensities of particular activities. A useful thing to take crack at.

1.32 Recent Trend

A recent trend in the entertainment world is to adapt classic works of literature for either TV or movies. One argument is that this is to everyone's benefit, as it introduces people to works they might otherwise never have, but is rarely done successfully.

1.33 Hamburg University

Three professors from Hamburg University's medical faculty travelled last month to Ingeborg's sitting room in East Berlin to test her on the work she carried out in pre-war Germany.

1.34 The Border

The border itself between Mexico and United States is fraught with a mix of urban and desert terrain and spans over 1,900 miles. Both the uninhabited areas of the border and urban areas are where the most drug trafficking and illegal crossings take place. Crime is prevalent in urban cities like El Paso, Texas and San Diego, California.





1.35 Long-Distance Fliers

The researchers think that long-distance fliers such as the American golden-plover and the white-rumped sandpiper picked up the spores while lining their nests. Then when the birds arrive in new places they molt, leaving behind the feathers and their precious cargo-to start growing again at the other end of the world.

1.36 Spelling System

The problem begins with the alphabet itself. Building a spelling system for English using letters that come from Latin – despite the two languages not sharing exactly the same set of sounds – is like building a playroom using an IKEA office set.

1.37 University

A university is a lot more than just classes and exams, university is a concept that offers you a host of possibilities to develop both academically and personally. Find out about the different projects, clubs and societies that are in your university. You will definitely find something you are interested in.

1.38 Moods

Moods may also have an effect on how information is processed, by influencing the extent to which judges rely on pre-existing, internal information, or focus on new, external information. Positive moods promote more holistic and top-down processing style, while negative moods recruit more stimulus-driven and bottom-up processing.

1.39 Market Research

Market research is vital part of the planning of any business. However experienced you or your staff may be in a particular field, if you are thinking of introducing a service to a new area. It is





important to find out what the local population thinks about it first.

1.40 Roman Writers

Roman writers and orators began to expand their imaginative and intellectual horizons and refine the Latin language through the study of Greek literature. Early Roman literature had two kinds; the recording and examination of public life and behaviour through life stories of famous men, and the particularly Roman art of satirical comedy and drama.

1.41 Energy Efficiency

This finding is understandable in certain cases in spite of its high significance; that is because energy efficiency of building operation just represents a single aspect of sustainability. By the same token, an energy efficient building with poor building material choices may not be considered sustainable.

1.42 Integration

Currently, integration is increasingly needed in the business environment. This need emerges from the efficiency and synergy requirements necessary in a complex and turbulent environment. In other words, integration is needed to facilitate coordination, which is again related to the building of competitive advantage.

1.43 Dolphins

Dolphins, whales and porpoises are all social animals, but some species are more sociable than others. This depends on the environment because a species adopts the lifestyle most suitable for this. Among dolphins, forming groups makes it easier for them to find food, reproduce and gain knowledge. They are safer, too, because dolphins can communicate danger when there are threats around.





1.44 US Student Debt

The numbers on US student debt, after all, are truly staggering. The average 2015 US university graduate who took out loans to help pay for tuition enters the workforce with \$35,000 in student debt. In the US, total student debt exceeds \$1.15 trillion - dwarfing, for instance, the nation's credit card debt.

1.45 Tsunamis

The tsunamis could provide crucial information about the habitability of ancient Mars. The first one occurred when the planet must have been relatively warm and amenable for life, because it carved out backwash channels as it returned to the sea. By contrast, the planet had become much cooler by the time the second tsunami hit—the waters apparently flash-froze after flowing onto the surface.

1.46 CD-Quality Sound

Reiss took a stab at settling the argument with a meta-analysis—a study of studies—on whether people can really perceive better-than-CD quality sound. He analyzed data from 18 studies, including more than 400 participants and nearly 13,000 listening tests. Overall, listeners picked out the better-than-CD-quality track 52.3 percent of the time. Statistically significant, if not all that impressive.

1.47 War On Women

While the Republican field is packed with male candidates, so far, some of the sharpest Clinton critics have come from women. Democrats successfully campaigned on an alleged GOP perpetrated "war on women" in 2012, but faltered in 2014 when they tried the same tactic. With Hillary Clinton as the likely Democratic nominee, the fight for women voters will be a central part of the 2016 campaign.





1.48 Glamorous Person

Who do you think is the most glamorous person? A biotechnologist who led his company in international research, an ordinary welder who gained international fame through his work, or a photographer complimented widely for a series of photos?

1.49 Wild Cat

In the photo, the wild cat's huge paws are clamped onto the side of the white safari Jeep in which Chappell was a passenger. Almost as tall as the Jeep on her hind legs, she appears to be forcing her muzzle into the back window.

1.50 Hackers

The Office of Personnel Management was the target of the attack, but data from nearly every government agency was stolen. U.S. investigators say they believe Chinese hackers were behind the breach.

1.51 Atlantis

For centuries, Atlantis has been one of the western world's favorite legends, a tantalizing blend of fantasy and mystery. Stories tell of a rich and glorious empire that was lost to the sea- where some hope its ruins still lie, waiting to be discovered.

1.52 Naming English

In the past, Naming English as a separate subject seemed relatively easy. The textbook selected and graded items of language which were put into content and then practiced intensively. New items were carefully controlled so that the student could cope quite easily. Now that English is used as a medium of instruction.





1.53 Mitigation

As far as politics go, the responses are just as varied. Mitigation is common and calls for a reduction of emissions and less reliance on fossil fuels. Coal burning power plants are now replaced with hydraulic power plants and electrical cars are replacing some gasoline efficient cars. Many people, however, feel that this is not enough.

1.54 Thompson

"Thompson recognized and exploited all the ingredients of a successful amusement ride," writes Judith A. Adams in *The American Amusement Park Industry*. "His coasters combined an appearance of danger with actual safety, thrilled riders with exhilarating speed, and allowed the public to intimately experience the Industrial Revolution's new technologies of gears, steel, and dazzling electric lights."

1.55 T-Cells

Usually, age is determined by physical characteristics, such as teeth or bones. Great—if you have a body. Researchers have tried unsuccessfully to use blood. But in this study, the scientists used immune cells called T-cells. T-cells recognize invaders through receptors that match molecules on bacteria, viruses, even tumors. The cellular activity that produces these receptors also produces a type of circular DNA molecule as a by-product.

1.56 Non-Material Culture

For the purposes of argument, culture is divided into material and non-material, and the speaker's aim is to show how they both affect each other. Material developments in tools and technology can affect non-material culture, our customs and beliefs, and the other way around. Genetics is used as an example as it has changed the way we think about life, but also our beliefs have affected its rate of development.





1.57 Free Trade

Free trade is an economic policy under which the government does not interfere with trade. No tariffs are applied to imports or exports, and people are allowed to trade goods and services as they please. Supply and demand dictates the prices for which goods and services sell and are the only factors that determine how resources are allocated in society.

1.58 Networking

Networking is easy and fun because it taps into this human predilection to talk about ourselves when asked. Consider successful networking as little more than the process of guiding a person to tell you about his life, what he's doing, the company that employs him, and his current industry.

1.59 IT

IT may well change the way you live, yet again. Welcome to the world mobile commerce, where your handheld device, it a mobile phone, a personal digital assistant (PDA) or any other wireless application will soon be used for commercial transactions. Skeptical? Consider these facts In Japan, mobile phones are used for location based services where the mobile service providers tie up with a host of other players such as restaurants, car rental companies etc. When the mobile user enters that zone, messages from all these players are flashed on the mobile device. Location base services are proved in several other countries as well.

1.60 Insults and Criticism

The insults and criticism were not unexpected. What was surprising was people's enthusiasm about the competition. Thousands have participated in the discussion.





1.61 Sleep Apnea

The second group that is particularly vulnerable are night shift workers...and the third group that is particularly vulnerable are people with sleep disorders, particularly sleep apnea. One out of three men and one out of six women have sleep apnea. And yet, 85 percent are undiagnosed and untreated. And it more than doubles the risk of crashes.

1.62 Arms

Unlike the United Kingdom, which has taken a relatively restrictive approach to the possession of arms, the United States has taken a more lenient approach. In the United States, three models have evolved regarding the interpretation of the meaning of the right to bear and keep arms as delineated in the Second Amendment.

1.63 Hunted Species

It's not that human activities didn't impact wildlife at all of course. Heavily hunted species, like white-tailed deer, grey squirrels, and raccoons, were photographed somewhat less often in hunted areas. Coyotes showed up more often in hunted areas. While most species didn't avoid hiking trails, the predators actually preferred them.

1.64 Trade Unions

Trade unions originated in Europe during the industrial revolution. Because of the machinery that had become commonplace, skilled labour became less in demand so employers had nearly all of the bargaining power. Employers mistreated the workers and paid them too little for the work they did. Trade unions were organised that would help in the improvement of working conditions.





1.65 Unions

Unions take the power out of the employer's hands on many issues. There are examples of cases where workers were engaging in sexual or racial harassment, but were protected by their unions and allowed to keep their jobs. Poor workers and excellent workers often receive the same pay and raises, giving no reason for a person to work harder than necessary at their job.

1.66 Marijuana

Another administration option is to bake marijuana at a relatively low temperature to kill any dangerous microorganisms and then allow that patient to eat it or drink it. Both of these methods of administration make smoking the drug unnecessary. However, criticism of medical marijuana has also been raised because as a natural plant, it cannot be patented and marketed by pharmaceutical companies and is unlikely to win widespread medical acceptance.

1.67 Welfare

Welfare has a special political meaning to the United States because it refers to how the poor receives financial aid. In comparison, welfare services are regarded as a universal right in other regions like Europe, where it is believed that all citizens should be able to obtain a minimal level of social support and well-being.

1.68 Smoking Ban

A smoking ban is a public policy that includes criminal laws and health regulations that prohibit smoking in certain public places and workspaces. There are varying definitions of smoking employed in this legislation. The strictest definitions define smoking as being the inhalation of any tobacco substance while the loosest define smoking as possessing any lit tobacco product.





1.69 Global Warming

Such an agreement would include recognition that the world must aim as soon as possible to hold global warming to 1.5-degree Celsius; a long-term low-carbon future; 5-year updated action plans that recognize the developing climate reality; and aid to those countries that did little to cause climate change but are most at risk from it.

1.70 Uncaffeinated Adults

Researchers gathered 160 uncaffeinated adults, people who consumed less than 500 milligrams of caffeine a week. These decaf subjects looked at pictures of various objects, then took either a placebo or a pill containing 200 milligrams of caffeine. That's roughly the amount you'd get from two cups of coffee.

1.71 Instrument

Some people object that in order for the eye to modify and still remain a useful instrument to its owner, many changes would have had to take place simultaneously. However, it is not necessary to suppose this if the modifications were extremely slight and gradual.

1.72 Reading

The student's reading in his own subject slows down, and his comprehension becomes less secure. He expresses himself slowly and often fails to convey his ideas exactly. He is disappointed to find that under pressure he makes a lot of unnecessary mistakes in areas where he knows the correct language forms. His social relations are difficult as he cannot find the right phrase quickly enough to keep a conversation going, so his language often betrays him into dullness, coldness, or worst of all, rudeness. Instead of the students being in control of the language, the language seems now to be in control of the students.





1.73 Coastal Wetlands

The coastal wetlands have environmental and economic importance. Wetlands provide natural wealth. They have important filtering capabilities. As the runoff water passes, they retain excess nutrients and some pollutants. They maintain water flow during dry periods. Thousands of people depend on groundwater for drinking. They act as natural sponges of flood waters and contain soil erosion. They control floods and save the buildings from collapsing during heavy rains. The hardwood-riparian wetlands along the Mississippi River can store sixty days of floodwater.

1.74 Improvement

Analysts were impressed by the improvement in margins reported across all regions, apart from the United Kingdom, and said that this reflected a clear effort to improve profitability across the business. Although the turnaround is still in its early stages and the valuation looks full, given the challenge of turning around such a large and complex business, this is certainly an impressive start.

1.75 Genuine Republic

In a genuine republic, the will of the government is dependent on the will of the society, and the will of the society is dependent on the reason of the society. In Federalist 51, for example, James Madison claimed that the extent and structure of the government of the United States make it dependent on the will of the society.

1.76 Donor Countries

In 2005, donor countries agreed on an accord to harmonize their practices. Since then, aid officials have complained that too little has changed on the ground. Conferences of donors in developing countries still tend to be dominated by a small group of north European governments, with the US often absent.





1.77 Galaxy

One of the unidentifiable objects in this study lies just outside Centaurus A (NGC 5128), an elliptical galaxy located about 12 million light-years from Earth. The other is in a globular cluster of stars found just outside NGC 4636, another elliptical galaxy located 47 million light-years from Earth in the constellation Virgo.

1.78 Brain

The brain is divided into two hemispheres, called the left and right hemispheres. Each hemisphere provided a different set of functions, behaviors, and controls. The right hemisphere is often called the creative side of the brain, while the left hemisphere is the logical or analytic side of brain. The right hemisphere controlled the left parts of the body, and the left hemisphere controlled the right side.

1.79 Introvert and Extrovert

Introvert (or those of us with introverted tendencies) tends to recharge by spending time alone. They lose energy from being around people for long periods of time, particularly large crowds. Extroverts, on the other hand, gain energy from other people. Extroverts actually find their energy is sapped when they spend too much time alone. They recharge by being social.

1.80 Job of Doctor

In the fast-changing world of modern healthcare, the job of a doctor is more and more like the job of a chief executive. The people who run hospitals and physicians' practices don't just need to know medicine. They must also be able to balance budgets, motivate a large and diverse staff and make difficult marketing and legal decisions.





1.81 Easy-To-Use Statistics

The development of easy-to-use statistics is being taught and learned. Students can make transformations of variables, create graphs of distributions of variables, and select among statistical analyses all at the click of a button. However, even with these advancements, students sometimes find statistics to be an arduous task.

1.82 Fast Radio Burst

First discovered in 2007, “fast radio burst” continue to defy explanation. These cosmic chirps last a thousandth of a second. The characteristics of the radio pulses suggested that they came from galaxies billions of light-years away. However, new works points to a much closer origin-flaring star within our own galaxy.

1.83 Written Examination

Written examinations are a fact of life for most high school and university students. However, recent studies have shown that this traditional form of assessment may not be an accurate indicator of academic performance. Tests have shown that many students experience anxiety during exam weeks, which leads to poorer results. As a result, some learning institutions are replacing exams with alternative assessments such as group work and oral presentations.

1.84 Methodology

Certain types of methodology are more suitable for some research projects than others. For example, the use of questionnaires and surveys is more suitable for quantitative research whereas interviews and focus groups are more often used for qualitative research purposes.





1.85 Over-Packaging

The free market is extremely competitive and companies are constantly trying to gain an edge over their rivals. Merchandising and brand image play a major role in attracting customers, but they often lead to over-packaging. This is a serious problem since most packaging these days are made of plastics which are not biodegradable. Some people blame the manufacturers for their blatant disregard, while others point the finger at consumers.

1.86 Age Discrimination

Many people believe that employers discriminate against older people because youths have more energy and creativity. This is not true. The main reason for hiring younger workers is payroll. In most countries, your salary is dependent on how many years of work experience you have. It is far more cost efficient to hire postgraduates, fresh out of university, than senior staff with over twenty years of industry knowledge.

1.87 Life Expectancy

Life expectancy has increased dramatically in the last century. Most people these days will live for over 70 years. This is more than double the lifespan of the average human in the seventeenth century. We can attribute our longevity to advances in medicine and lifestyle. While everyone agrees that living longer is wonderful, overpopulation is becoming a serious environmental concern.

1.88 Ecotourism

You may have heard of the new fad known as ‘ecotourism’. This means tourism which is environmentally friendly, and conscious about conserving the environment. The key is to minimize the physical, social and behavioral impacts of overseas travel. Tour groups will often work with local and indigenous communities to design respectful and memorable programs for visitors.





1.89 Microbes

Such cross-protection is usually seen between two animals. But Gore studies the same sort of mutualism in microbes. He and his team demonstrated the first experimental example of that cross-protective relationship in drug-resistant microbes, using two strains of antibiotic-resistant *E. coli* bacteria: one resistant to ampicillin, the other to chloramphenicol.

1.90 Natural Selection

Charles Darwin published his paper “On the Origin of Species” in 1859. It is one of the most well-known pieces of scientific literature in human history. In the paper, Darwin proposes the theory of natural selection. He states that for any generation of any species, there will always be a struggle for survival. Individuals who are better suited to the environment are “fitter”, and therefore have a much higher chance of surviving and reproducing. This means that later generations are likely to inherit these stronger genetic traits.

1.91 Environment

Environmental problems caused by hard rock mining involve water pollution by metals themselves, chemicals used in processing, acid drainage, and sediment. Metals and metal-like elements in the ore are toxic and prone to cause trouble by ending up in nearby streams and water tables as a result of mining operations.

1.92 Botanic Garden

Botanic gardens are scientific and cultural institutions established to collect, study, exchange and display plants for research and for the education and enjoyment of the public. There are major botanic gardens in each capital city. Zoological parks and aquariums are primarily engaged in the breeding, preservation and display of native and exotic fauna in captivity.





1.93 Hemingway's Lifestyle

It is difficult to tell whether the speaker approves of Hemingway's lifestyle or not. He was famously macho and spent a lot of time hunting wild animals, going to wars and getting into fights. All these things got into his books, and the speakers thinks that this is not necessarily a good thing as it means that too many people prefer to read about his life than read his books.

1.94 Clouds

Howard believed that all clouds belonged to three distinct groups: cumulus, stratus and cirrus. He added a fourth category, nimbus, to describe a cloud 'in the act of condensation into rain, hail or snow'. It is by observing how clouds change colour and shape that weather can be predicted, and as long as the first three of cloud keep their normal shape there won't be any rain.

1.95 The Cup Class Boats

At the end of this year, we will launch the cup class boats. So these will be about twice the power. The sailors are down in cockpits, unlike today. A lot of power is being generated by these four grinders that are providing hydraulic power, and that energy is being used to control the flying surface, the hydrofoil... and is also being used to control the wing and the flaps, effectively the engine, of what we have.

1.96 Philippe de Mottabello

Using more than fifty interviews, award-winning writer Danny Danziger creates a fascinating mosaic of the people behind New York's magnificent Metropolitan Museum of Art from the aristocratic, acerbic director of the museum, Philippe de Mottabello, to the curators who have a deep knowledge and passionate appreciation of their collections from the security guards to the philanthropists who keep the museum's financial life blood flowing.





1.97 Teen Marriage

Marriage is a big step in anyone's life and there is an argument to be made against getting married too early. As any newlywed couple knows, there is a huge amount of financial pressure associated with marriage. Firstly, the wedding reception and honeymoon will cost you an arm and a leg. Then there's the matter of home loans, rent and energy bills. If you're looking to start a family, your child's education is another thing you need to save up for. Teenagers should probably find a proper job before deciding to tie the knot.

1.98 Incentive Pay Schemes

If bonus or incentive pay schemes work so well for chief executive and bankers, why does everyone not get them? After all, many jobs involve making important decisions or taking risks. Is there anything about corporate decision and financial risks that makes these categories of work special in terms of how they need to be incentivized and rewarded?

1.99 Population Growth

How quickly is the world's population growing? In the United States and other developed countries, the current growth rate is very low. In most developing countries, the human population is growing at a rate of 3 people per second. Because of this bustling growth rate, the human population is well on its way to reaching 9 billion within lifetime.

1.100 Price on Carbon Emissions

This is what needs to happen on climate change: the world needs to put a price on carbon emissions and let the market respond. If politicians pretend this can be done without pain, it will probably result in another five to ten years of pretending to take action.





1.101 Augustus

Augustus was given the powers of an absolute monarch, but he presented himself as the preserver of republican traditions. He treated the Senate, or state council, with great respect, and was made Consul year after year. He successfully reduced the political power of the army by retiring many soldiers, but giving them land or money to keep their loyalty.

1.102 Industrial Revolution

As to the Industrial Revolution, one cannot dispute today the fact that it has succeeded in inaugurating in a number of countries a level of mass prosperity which was undreamt of in the days preceding the Industrial Revolution. But, on the immediate impact of Industrial Revolution, there were substantial divergences among writers.

1.103 Major Breeding Areas

Major breeding areas, and breeding islands, are shown as dark green areas or darts. Open darts shown no-breeding records on islands, and are also used for offshore sightings, that is from ships or boats. Other areas where species is not meant to be seen are plain pale green, with pale green hatching where records are usually sparse.

1.104 Diversity of Language

The diversity of human language may be compared to the diversity of the natural world. Just as the demise of plant species reduces genetic diversity, and deprives humanity of potential medical and biological resources. So extinction of language takes with it a wealth of culture, art and knowledge.





1.105 Stress

This study tracked about 1,000 adults in the United States, and they ranged in age from 34 to 93, and they started the study by asking, 'How much stress have you experienced in the last year?' They also asked, 'How much time have you spent helping out friends, neighbors, people in your community?' And then they used public records for the next five years to find out who died.

1.106 Vanilla

The uniquely scented flavor of vanilla is second only to chocolate in popularity on the world's palate. It's also the second most expensive spice after saffron. But highly labor intensive cultivation methods and the plant's temperamental life cycle and propagation mean production on a global scale is struggling to keep up with the increasing demand for the product.

1.107 Living Room

Living room is the most used part that withholds most of the traffic coming in and out of the house. It is highly recommended that the flooring should be strong enough that it can endure all such amendments done with your furniture or to the increasing and decreasing ratio of visitors. For this purpose, you can opt for hardwood flooring. Being classy and sophisticated in look it is the perfect choice for your living room whenever you are remodeling your home.

1.108 Teacher's instruction

In classes, your teachers will talk about topics that you are studying. The information that they provide will be important to know when you take tests. You must be able to take good written notes from what your teacher says.





1.109 Solar Energy

Solar energy is an excellent source of supplying power to homes and companies and by utilizing solar power you're not merely protecting the environment from becoming polluted but also you are saving the rest of the earth's natural resources. Capturing solar energy does not contribute to any pollution and does not harm the atmosphere. One of the factors why many individuals are still hesitant to make use of solar power is because it is expensive. The need of big location of space is another reason why people aren't taking into consideration solar power.

1.110 Private Equity

It isn't rare for private equity houses to hire grads fresh out of business schools, but nine times out of ten, the students who nab these jobs are the ones who had private equity experience before even starting their MBA program.

1.111 No ordinary book

This book is no ordinary book, and should not be read through from beginning to end. It contains many different adventures, and the path you take will depend on the choices you make along the way. The success or failure of your mission will hinge on the decisions you make, so think carefully before choosing.

1.112 MBA

Exhilarating, exhausting and intense. There are just some of the words used to describe doing an MBA. Everyone's experience of doing MBA is, of course, different through denying that it's hard and a demanding work whichever course you do. MBA is one of the fastest growing areas of studying in the UK so that must be a sustainable benefit against form in one pain.





1.113 Legal Writing

Legal writing is usually less discursive than writing in other humanities subjects, and precision is more important than variety. Sentence structure should not be too complex; it is usually unnecessary to make extensive use of adjectives or adverbs, and consistency of terms is often required.

1.114 Semiconductor

The semiconductor industry has been able to improve the performance of electric systems for more than four decades by making ever-smaller devices. However, this approach will soon encounter both scientific and technical limits, which is why the industry is exploring a number of alternative device technologies.

1.115 Two Sisters

Two sisters were at a dinner party when the conversation turned to upbringing. The elder sister started to say that her parents had been very strict and that she had been rather frightened of them. Her sister, younger by two years, interrupted in amazement. “What are you talking about?” she said, “Our parents were very lenient”.

1.116 Weakness

Weakness in electronics, auto and gas station sales dragged down overall retail sales last month, but excluding those three categories, retailers enjoyed healthy increases across the board, according to government figures released Wednesday. Moreover, December sales numbers were also advised higher.





1.117 Japanese tea ceremony

The Japanese tea ceremony is a ritual tour influenced by Buddhism in which green tea is prepared and served to a small group of guests in a peaceful setting. The ceremony can take as long as four hours and there are many traditional gestures that both the server and the guest must perform.

1.118 Ignorance and Lethargy

In his landmark account, first published over twenty years ago, the author argues that the ignorance and lethargy of the poor are direct results of the whole situation of economic, social and political domination. By being kept in a situation in which critical awareness and response are practically impossible, the disadvantaged are kept ‘submerged’.

1.119 Russia

Long isolated from Western Europe, Russia grew up without participating in the development like the Reformation that many Europeans taking pride in their unique culture, find dubious value. Russia is, as a result, the most unusual member of European family, if indeed it is European at all. The question is still open to debate, particularly among Russians themselves.

1.120 Marketing Management

For any marketing course that requires the development of a marketing plan, such as Marketing Management, Marketing Strategy and Principles of Marketing. This is the only planning handbook that guides students through step by step creation of a customized marketing plan while offering commercial software to aid in the process.





1.121 21st century

The beginning of the twenty-first century will be remembered, not for military conflicts or political events, but for a whole new age of globalization – a ‘flattening’ of the world. The explosion of advanced technologies now means that suddenly knowledge pools and resources have connected all over the planet, leveling the playing field as never before.

1.122 Orientalists

Orientalists, like many other nineteenth-century thinkers, conceive of humanity either in large collective terms or in abstract generalities. Orientalists are neither interested in nor capable of discussing individuals; instead, artificial entities predominate. Similarly, the age-old distinction between “Europe” and “Asia” or “Occident” and “Orient” herds beneath very wide labels every possible variety of human plurality, reducing it in the process to one or two terminal collective realities.

1.123 Fast food

Hundreds of millions of American people eat fast food every day without giving it too much thought, unaware of the subtle and not so subtle ramifications of their purchases. They just grab their tray off the counter, find a table, take a seat, unwrap the paper, and dig in. The whole experience is transitory and soon forgotten.

1.124 Australian English

Australians do speak English, however, for some tourists and travelers, it can be difficult to understand the slang. Also, the links between Australian and American English were seen to be very tenuous. At least some colloquialisms in Australian English does not exist in other types of English.





1.125 Statistical Information

The provision of accurate and authoritative statistical information strengthens modern societies. It provides a basis for decisions to be made on such things as where to open schools and hospitals, how much money to spend on welfare payments and even which football players to replace at half-time.

1.126 Electric Car

First-year university students have designed and built a groundbreaking electric car that recharges itself. Fifty students from the University of Sydney's Faculty of Engineering spent five months cobbling together bits of plywood, foam and fiberglass to build the ManGo concept car. They developed the specifications and hand built the car. It's a pretty radical design: a four-wheel drive with a motor in each wheel.

1.127 The Preparation of Abstract

The preparation of abstracts is an intellectual effort, requiring general familiarity with the subject. To bring out the salient points of an author's argument calls for skill and experience. Consequently, a considerable amount of qualified manpower that could be used to advantage in other ways must be diverted to the task of facilitating access to information.

1.128 Botswana

Although Botswana's economic outlook remains strong, the devastation that AIDS has caused threatens to destroy the country's future. In 2001, Botswana has the highest rate of HIV infection in the world. With the help of international donors it launched an ambitious national campaign that provided free antiviral drugs to anyone who needed them, and by March 2004, Botswana's infection rate has dropped significantly.





1.129 Shrimp

Shrimp farmers used to hold animals in nursery ponds for 30 to 60 days; now they try to move them into grow-out ponds in less than 30 days. This reduces stress on the animals and dramatically increases survivals in the grow-out ponds. Many farms that abandoned nursery ponds have gone back to them, and the results have been surprisingly positive. They're using the old, uncovered, earthen, nursery ponds.

1.130 Environmental Policy Course

Along with customary classes on subjects such as finance, accounting, and marketing, today's MBA students are enrolling on courses for environmental policy and stewardship. Indeed, more than half of business schools require a course in environmental sustainability or corporate social responsibility, according to a survey of 91 US business schools, published in October 2005.

1.131 Public Demand for Education

Public demand for education has remained strong, reflecting the importance of education as a means of social progress. Aware of the added value of education to the world of work, the government continues to innovate and update the education system in order to produce a qualified and competent workforce.

1.132 Business School Admissions

Business school admissions officers said the new drive to attract younger students was in part the result of a realization that they had inadvertently limited their applicant pool by requiring several years' work experience. Talented students who might otherwise have gone to business school instead opted for a law or policy degree because they were intimidated by the expectation of work experience.





1.133 Online shopping environments

A unique characteristic of online shopping environments is that they allow vendors to create retail interfaces with highly interactive features. One desirable form of interactivity from a consumer perspective is the implementation of sophisticated tools to assist shoppers in their purchase decisions by customizing the electronic shopping environment to their individual preferences.

1.134 Hazard Assessment

A Hazard Assessment should be performed for work involving distillations of organic liquids and should thoroughly address issues relating to residual water and possible decomposition of the solvent in question, as well as the physical placement of the distillation apparatus and heating equipment to be employed.





2. REPEAT SENTENCE

批注：★：整句细节可以确认，教研团队或高分学员考场亲测

下划线/(括号)：细节尚待完善，尚不确定

无标记的句子并不代表不准确，只是尚未被任何老师或学生特地言明确认

1. A computer virus (have) destroyed all my files. ★
2. A lot of agricultural workers came to the east end to look for alternative work.
3. A periodical is a publication that is issued regularly. ★
4. A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break. ★
5. A study skill seminar is on for the students who require assistance. ★
6. A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment. ★
7. All essays and seminar papers submitted must be emailed to your tutor. ★
8. All filed assignments should have a full list of bibliography. ★
9. All necessary information is in the assignment. ★
10. All postgraduate/undergraduate students should participate in the seminar. ★
11. All students and staff have access to printers and scanners.
12. All students are encouraged to vote in the forthcoming elections. ★
13. All students must participate in the exercise.
14. All the assignments should be submitted by the end of this week. ★
15. All the necessary information is in the assignment.
16. Allergy problems do run in the family, but we don't understand why.
17. Any text or references you make should be cited appropriately in the footnotes. ★
18. Anyone who has a problem with their accommodation should speak to the welfare officer. ★
19. Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician and a physical instructor. ★
20. Being a student representative on the union really cuts into my study time. ★
21. Being a vegan means not consuming any animal meat. ★
22. Conferences are always scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month. ★
23. Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row.
24. Distance learning has become far more popular these days.
25. Dr. Green's office has been moved to the second floor of the building.





26. Does the college refectory offer vegetarian dishes on a daily basis?
27. Doing this research makes me think of the purpose of science. ★
28. Don't forget to hand in your assignments by the end of next week. ★
29. During the next few centuries, London became one of the most powerful and prosperous cities in Europe.
30. Elephant is the largest land living mammal. ★
31. Essays should be typed with double space in white paper.
32. Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible. ★
33. Farmers do not always receive price for agricultural goods. ★
34. Fees are heavily discounted, and bursaries are available for delegates.
35. He was not the only one to call for legal reforms/a legal reform in the 16th century.
36. Higher numbers of patients were infected than during previous outbreaks of the illness.
37. However, this method is problematic in terms of accuracy.
38. I believe children should read aloud more.
39. I didn't understand the author's point of view on immigration. ★
40. I **missed** yesterday's lecture. Can I borrow your notes? ★
41. I still don't understand the last sentence. ★
42. I think the university's main campus is closed.
43. I thought the mid-term exam was only worth half of our course grade.
44. I will be in my office every day from ten to twelve. ★
45. I will check again but I am pretty sure we are supposed to read chapter two.
46. I will now demonstrate how the reaction can be arrested by adding a dilute acid.
47. I'll start with a brief history of the district, and then focus on life in the first half of the 20th century.
48. I've got a tutorial in an hour and I haven't had any time to prepare for it.
49. If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice. ★
50. If you want to quit the student union, tell the registrar.
51. In Europe, the political pressure is similar regarding globalization.
52. In the last few weeks, we've been looking at various aspects of the social history of London.
53. In the past, students were required to complete two long written assignments.
54. International students can get help with locating housing near the university.





55. It is important that you work as a team on this project.
56. It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures. ★
57. It is quite clear that the rising prosperity does not make people feel more content.
58. It's the words of common occurrence that have different referential value. ★
59. It's time to finalize the work before the Wednesday seminar.
60. Journalism is the collection and publication or transmission of news. ★
61. Just wait a minute. I will be with you shortly. ★
62. Make sure you correctly cite all your sources. ★
63. Many of the most popular courses are available online. ★
64. Many of the urban poor lived in an extremely cramped condition. ★
65. Maybe it is time for me to make some changes.
66. Meeting with tutors could be arranged for students who need additional help. ★
67. Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere. ★
68. Modern poetry often tests the conventions of language and rhythm.
69. More females than males graduated from universities last year. ★
70. Most of the assignments should be submitted on the same day.
71. Most students are not eligible to claim housing benefits.
72. Most university teaching take place in lectures and seminars. ★
73. Much of his research objectives are driven by his natural curiosity and instincts.
74. New timetables will be posted on the student notice board.
75. New York City is famous for its ethnic diversity.
76. Next time, we will discuss the influence of the media on public policy.
77. No more than four people can be in the lab at once. ★
78. Novelists have a major role to play in inflecting their time to their readers.
79. On behalf of our department, I would like to thank you for your participation. ★
80. On this project, you will be asked to work as a group of three. ★
81. Our class is divided into two groups. You come with me, and the others **just** stay here. ★
82. Our professor is hosting the business development conference next week. ★
83. Overcrowding, poor sanitary affected the daily life of the majority of the population.
84. Parent should provide guidance and examples to children's values.





85. Physics is a detailed subject of matter and energy. ★
86. Physiology is the study of internal and external structure of the body.
87. Please finish all the reading chapters before the field trip. ★
88. Please register your student email account at your earliest convenience. ★
89. Portfolio is due to the internal review office no later than Tuesday. ★
90. Put the knife and fork next to the spoon near the edge of the table. ★
91. In this library, reserved collection of books can be borrowed for up to three hours. ★
92. Residents hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time at the end of the semester. ★
93. She has been in the library for a long time.
94. She is an expert/a specialist of the 18th century French literature.
95. She used to be everywhere, but today she is missing. ★
96. Sport is the cause of traumatic brain injuries in the United States. ★
97. Student services provide help with housing and transport. ★
98. Students are held accountable for adhering to establish community standards.
99. Students are so scared of writing essays because they have never learned how. ★
100. Students can download the materials on/from the website.
101. Students can get access to computers on a daily basis.
102. Students must observe lab safety regulations at all time. ★
103. Students need to finish their assignments during the next four weeks.
104. Studies suggest there may be a correlation between educational achievement and family size.
105. The aesthetic implications of this study have not yet been fully explored. ★
106. The agricultural sector in that country has heavily subsidized. ★
107. The application form is available in the office
108. The author expressed an idea that modern readers inevitably cannot accept.
109. The first person in space was from the Soviet Union.
110. The books in the library can be borrowed up to three hours.
111. The brief outline takes us to the beginning of the 20th century.
112. The café house is closed down and the snack machine is still running throughout the night.
113. The campus tour will help you get familiar with the teaching facilities.
114. The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events are always fascinating.





115. The college welcomes students from all over the world. ★
116. The contest includes both the land living history and the human history.
117. The country suffered a series of invasions by present day Germany and Denmark.
118. The course registration is open early March for new students. ★
119. The current statistical evidence indicates the need of further research. ★
120. The date of the invention of the first clock was disputed among historians.
121. The development was mainly included in chapter nine.
122. The economic class will take place in the main lecture room.
123. The English word Typhoon comes from the Chinese word ‘big wind’.
124. The first few sentences of an essay should capture the readers’ attention. ★
125. The glass is not the real solid, because it doesn’t have crystal structure. ★
126. The information on the internet n. become more reliable.
127. The inherent tension between these two features remains to be addressed.
128. The initial results are intriguing; however, statistically speaking they are insignificant.
129. The lecture will deal with the influence of technology on music.
130. The library will be closed for 3 days over the bank holiday weekend.
131. The majority of the hardware we are using was built for a customer.
132. The maximum production of chocolate is in U.S.
133. The medical center is located near the supermarket on North Street.
134. The meeting will take place in the main auditorium. ★
135. The minimal mark for Distinction grade is no less than 75%.★
136. The mismatch between the intended and reported uses of the instrument has become clear.
137. The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly follow the freshman seminar. ★
138. The office said Dr. Smith will arrive later today. ★
139. The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals.★
140. The part of the story is the story of my father.
141. The pharmacy was closed when I went past this morning.
142. The professor will talk the summary in the lecture.
143. The Psychology Department is looking for volunteers to be involved in research projects. ★
144. The real reason for global hunger is not the lack of food, but poverty. ★





145. The recent study has thrown out the validity of the argument. ★
146. The research paper should begin with a thorough review of the literature. ★
147. The result of the study will be published next month. ★
148. The results will be available in the main course and online.
149. The School of Arts and Design has an open day on Thursday next week. ★
150. The seminar on writing skills has been cancelled.
151. The seminar will be on the last week of the quarter.
152. The smoke from these contributed a great deal to the air pollution.
153. The student welfare officer can help with questions about exam techniques. ★
154. The study showed that people's mood can be affected by news and weather reports. ★
155. The technology they introduced meant that metal and leather goods were produced there for the first time.
156. The theoretical proposal was challenged to grass. (发音近似, 可以照读) ★
157. The topic next week on colonial will be the nuclear disarmament. (最后一词读音相似) ★
158. The trial experiment is to increase the interests of the issue and the jurisdiction clause.
159. The tutorial is held on the 8th of April. ★
160. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy. ★
161. The visiting professor is going to give a lecture on geology.
162. The wheelchair lift has been upgraded this month. ★
163. There are hundreds of clubs and societies to choose from.
164. There are lots of people competing for the places in computer courses.
165. There are no scheduled classes during the final exam weeks. ★
166. There is varying plagiarism across different university departments. ★
167. There is a position available for a junior lecture in media studies.
168. There is no entrance fee for tonight's lecture. ★
169. There is plenty of cheap accommodation off-campus.
170. There will be a guest lecturer visiting the psychology department next month.
171. There will be a significant rise in tuition fees starting next year.
172. There will be ample opportunities to ask questions about the presentation.
173. There will be no extensions given for this project.





174. This article covers the who, where and when of the conflict.
175. This can be seen/used as the starting point of my discussion today.
176. This course will examine some of the profound ethical dilemmas.
177. This year we are applying to use a different type of assessment on this module.
178. To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts. ★
179. Try to explain how your ideas are linked so that there is a logical flow.
180. Tutorials are held for two hours every Thursday during semester. ★
181. We are also going to be more prescriptive about what you focus on in your presentation.
182. We are delighted to have professor Robert to join our faculty. ★
183. We are not going to accept the assignment after the due day on Friday. ★
184. We are warning the clients that the rates are increasing.
185. We don't teach in the same way as we used to.
186. We don't have enough evidence to draw conclusions. ★
187. We like people to write a case study, describing an organization they know.
188. We must put great care when analyzing data. ★
189. We need to hand in our assignments by the end of the/this week. ★
190. We offer a broad range of undergraduate and postgraduate courses. ★
191. We will discuss these two pictures in next lecture.
192. We would like a first draft of the assignment by Monday. ★
193. We would like people to write a case study, describing an organization they know.
194. We've decided to ask you to write four short pieces of written coursework this semester.
195. When I was in school, I had many of the same problem you do now.
196. Would you pass me the book on the left-hand side?
197. Would you prepare some PowerPoint slides with appropriate graphs? ★
198. You can get a student card at the reception.
199. You must complete this chapter before going to the field trip. ★
200. You must establish a day and a time with your tutor. ★
201. You should include your name and identification number in the application/registration form.
202. You should raise your concern with the head of school. ★
203. You will be informed of the results by email.





204. You will be less stressed if you are well prepared for the exam. ★
205. You will find the economic section on the second floor of the library. ★
206. 39.5% of Californian residents don't speak English at home. ★
207. A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise English is bigotry. ★
208. Biographical information should be removed prior to the publication of the results.
209. Conservation is the survival of future generation.
210. Does the government in your country help families that need help?
211. Due to the rising demand for courses, the university should increase their academic staff, too.
212. Eating too much will do harm to your health.
213. Globalization has been an overwhelming urban and urbanization phenomenon.
214. We're constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture close together. ★
215. I can't attend the lecture because I have a doctor appointment. ★
216. I think it's really difficult for an Englishman to imitate a real American accent.
217. I used to have coffee with milk and one sugar. ★
218. I will be in my office every Tuesday and Thursday. ★
219. I'm glad you got here safely.
220. If you have problems, please contact your tutor.
221. Interpreters are not readily available in this department.
222. Junk food's popularity relies on marketing.
223. Mary felt happy when she learned the results of the election.
224. My biggest concern for the future is climate change.
225. Newspapers across the world reported stories of presidents. ★
226. No crop responds more readily to care for husbandry and skillful cultivation.
227. Our young people need education and more organized activities.
228. Students should take advantages of the online resources/internet before attending the lecture.
229. Students will not be given credits for assignments submitted after the due date.
230. The ... demonstrates a need for further research in this field.
231. The facts you have gone out with such infinite trouble were in failure to pinch.
232. The first person in space was from the Soviet Union. ★
233. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policies in the United States.





234. The test selected materials from all chapters in this course this semester.
235. The topic for discussion is usually related to the topic for a speech.
236. The verdict depends on which side was more convincing to the jury.
237. There are varying plagiarism across different university departments. ★
238. There is a pharmacy on campus near the store.
239. Unfortunately, the two most interesting economic electives clash on my time table.
240. We must hand in our assignments by the end of the week. ★
241. We should take gender into account when analyzing the data.
242. Will those happy days ever be forgotten by you?
243. Words can't express how sad we are to hear your loss.
244. Would you like to videotape our lecture?
245. You come with me. The others stay here.
246. To answer such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible.
247. As for me, it is a strategy to go to judicial review.
248. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline.
249. By clicking this button, you agree with the terms and conditions of this website.
250. Companies need to satisfy customers' needs if they want to be successful.
251. I always have one milk in my coffee in the morning.
252. I have a sandwich and milk for my breakfast.
253. I would like tomato and cheese sandwiches on white bread and orange juice.
254. If you want to receive the reimbursement, you must submit the original receipts.
255. In English, the months of the year are always capitalized.
256. In 1830, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America.
257. It is clear that there is little accurate documentation is in support of this claim.
258. Most animals have triangular vocal cords, but the lion's mighty pipes are square.
259. Most printers in the library are out of ink.
260. Nearly half of the television outputs are given away for educational program.
261. Number the beakers and put them away before/by tomorrow.
262. Organic food is growing without applying chemicals and no artificial additives.
263. Physics is a detailed study of matters and energy. ★





264. Rules of breaks and lunch time vary from one company to another.
265. Spiritualism is defined as a system of belief or religious practice.
266. Student discount cards can be used on campus ____ coffee house.
267. Student loans are now available for international students.
268. Student residential hall/accommodation is very close to the academic building ... in a walking distance.
269. The application form must be submitted before the end of term.
270. The bookstore is located on the main campus behind the library.
271. The lecture on child's psychology has been postponed until Friday.
272. The lecture theatre one is located on the ground floor of the Pack Building.
273. The library is located on the other side of the campus behind the student center.
274. The opposition has so far been unresponsive to our proposal.
275. The professor will be the latest speaker this evening.
276. The small Indian island is made up of forests and snowy valleys.
277. The study of archaeology requires extensive international fieldwork.
278. The timetable for next term/the new term will be available next week.
279. The United States has become a coffee culture in recent years.
280. The US ranks the 22nd in foreign aid, given as a percentage of GDP.
281. Tomorrow's lecture will discuss educational policy in the United States.
282. Vessels carry blood from the heart to other organs of the body.
283. What distinguishes him from others is that he used black and white photography.
284. In our _____ n. , students have access to 13 college libraries.
285. The problem with this is that _____ n. fails to answer the basic question.
286. Generally, ... students ... unusual problems in school, you can pay by cash or using a credit card.
287. Critic literature theory tends to broaden
288. Public public interests.
289. The gap between rich and poor is not decreasing rapidly as expected.
290. The college welcomes students from all over the world.
291. The student welfare officer can help students with different issues.
292. The café will close soon but you can still use the snack machine which is running overnight.





293. All of our accommodations are within a walking distance to the academic buildings.
294. We are required to submit the assignment before Friday.
295. The politics combine both ... and the political authorities.
296. Acupuncture is a technique involved in traditional Chinese medicine.
297. Today, we will be discussing the role of the government in preventing injustice. ★
298. Arteries carry blood from heart to the other parts of the body. ★
299. We didn't have any noticeable variance between the two or three tasks. ★
300. The hypothesis needs to be tested in a more rigorous way. ★
301. Interpreters are not readily available in this department. ★
302. We would like a videotape for the lecture. ★
303. You should enquire about the Direct Deposit. ★
304. Please explain what the author means by "sustainability."
305. The sports/sport team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends.
306. As a (student) union member, we can influence the change of the university.
307. It seems that language appeared from nowhere.
308. A renowned economist is selected to have a speech tonight at eight.
309. You can change your courses on the website during the registration period. (待确认)
310. I didn't agree with the author's argument, but his presentation is good.
311. Don't forget to hand in your assignment by next Tuesday
312. They have enough works to keep them going. (只能确定大意, 原文措辞有误)
313. Please make sure all works follow the department guidelines. ★
314. The university welcomes postgraduate students from all over the world.
315. Exam results will be available next week from the course office.
316. It is good for the environment, and also good for your electricity bill.
317. The office opens on Wednesday and Thursday.
318. The university supply a number of ____ scholarship for qualified students.
319. You can drop your courses on the website online during the registration period/session.
320. In consultation with your supervisor, your thesis is approved by the faculty committee.
321. Would you please put the materials on the table?
322. The United States ____ chocolate factory ____ .





323. Many health workers think that pensioners are too old to understand. (待确认)
324. Please keep this medicine in the fridge.
325. You should go to the reception to get your student card.
326. Once more under the pressure of economic necessity practice outstripped theory. (待补充)
327. Your tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything.
328. You can find the student service center on level one of Home Building. ★
329. Much of the evidence been used has only recently become available. ★
330. All of our accommodation is within walking distance to the academic buildings. ★
331. History is not the simple collection of dates and events.
332. You can have student discount in many campus stores including the coffee house.
333. Environmental friendliness is a new category in which campuses are competing. ★
334. There will be an open book exam on Monday, the twenty-eighth. ★
335. I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue. ★
336. The café will close soon but you can still access the snack machine which is running overnight/throughout the night.
337. We are required to submit the assignment before Friday.
338. Please do not bring food into the classroom. ★
339. The student welfare officer can help students with different issues.
340. The politics combine both and the political authorities.
341. To measure distance could take as much as three weeks. ★
342. All students on engineering courses spent one year working on the war/wall experience. ★
343. Higher fees make students think more critically about what universities can offer.
344. I will be in my office every day from 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock.
345. The gap between rich and poor is not decreasing rapidly as expected.
346. Eating too much can lead to many health problems.





3. DESCRIBE IMAGE

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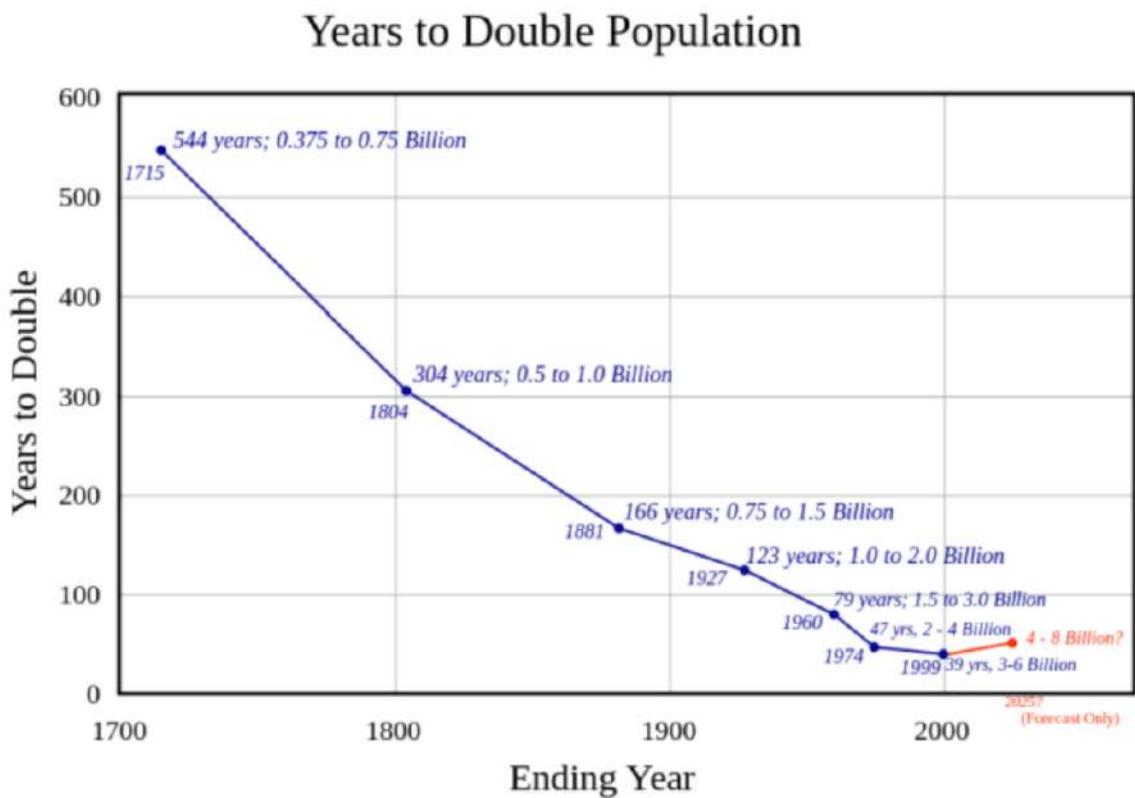




3.1 Line graph

3.1.1 One line

3.1.1.1.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最大值（1715 年有 544 年， 0.75 billion）

内容点二：描述最小值（1999 年有 39 年， 3-6billion）

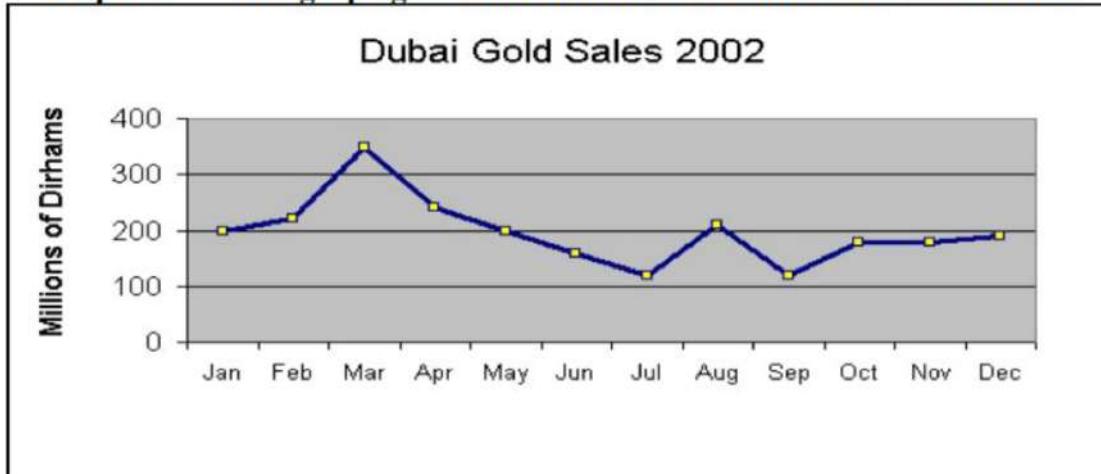
内容点三：描述趋势（1700 年到 2000 年的数值从 544 年降到了 50 年）





3.1.1.2.

Graph : The graph gives information about Dubai Gold Sales in 2002



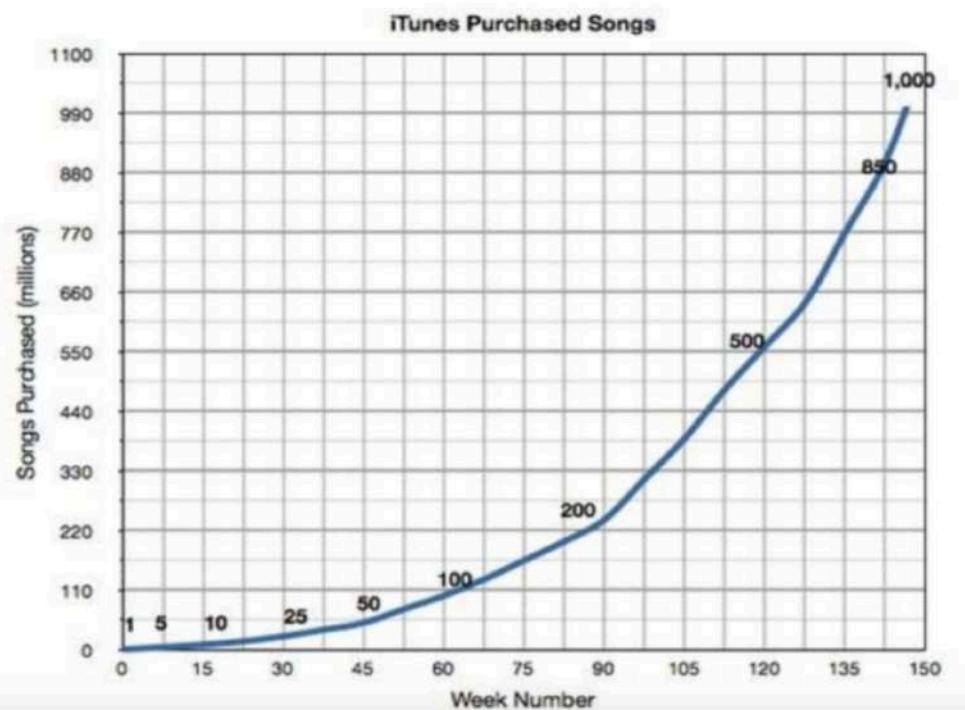
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最大值（3月份最高，有 340 million）

内容点二：描述最小值（9月份最低，有 110million）

内容点三：描述趋势（1月份到12月份数值从 200 降到了 199 million）

3.1.1.3.





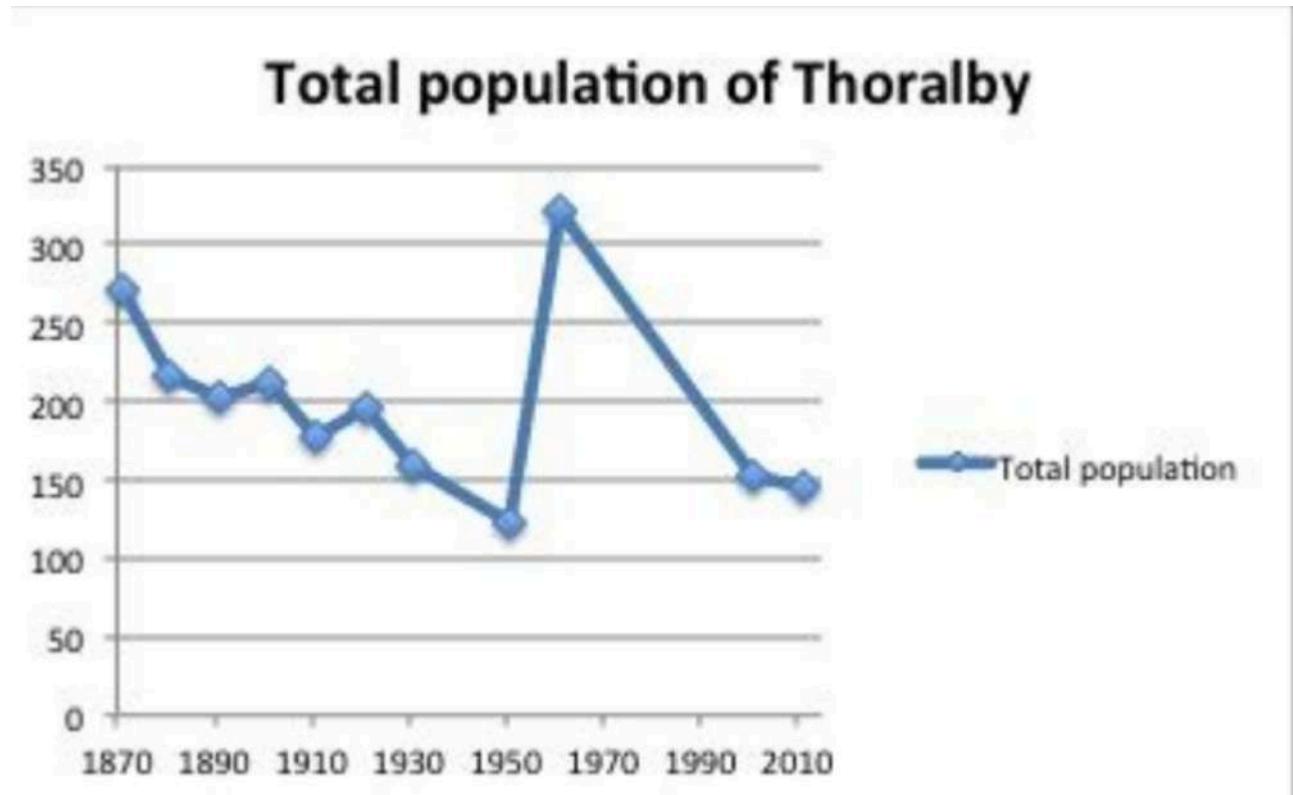
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最大值（150 周的时候数值最大，有 1000 首歌）

内容点二：描述最小值（0 周的时候数值最小，有 1 首歌）

内容点三：描述趋势（从 0 周到 150 周歌的数量从 1 上升到了 1000）

3.1.1.4.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最大值（1970 年时有最大值，为 320）

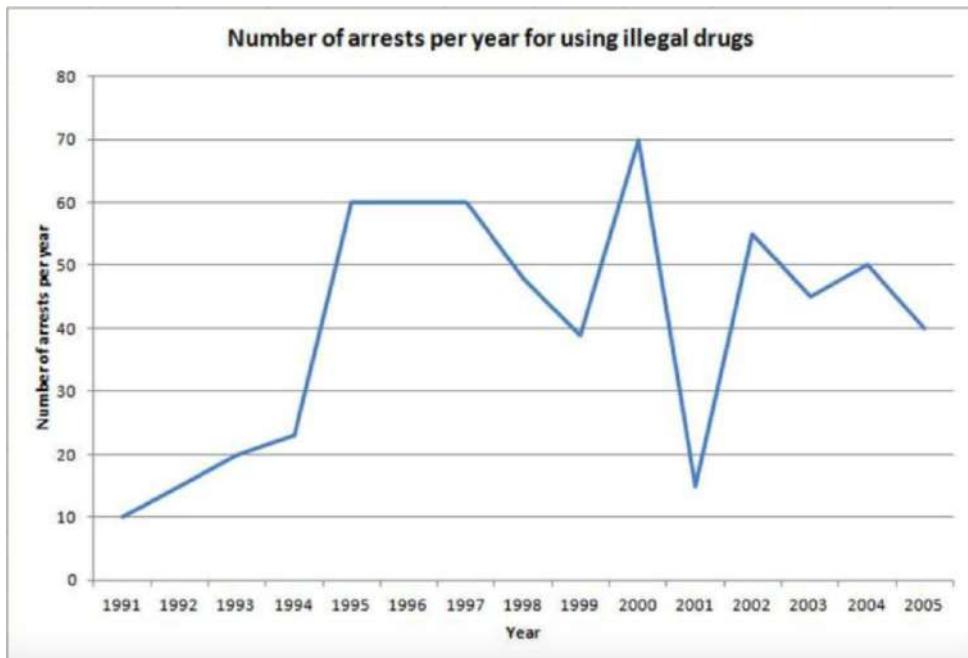
内容点二：描述最小值（1950 年时有最小值，为 110）

内容点三：描述趋势（1870 年到 2010 年 total population 从 270 降到了 150）





3.1.1.5.



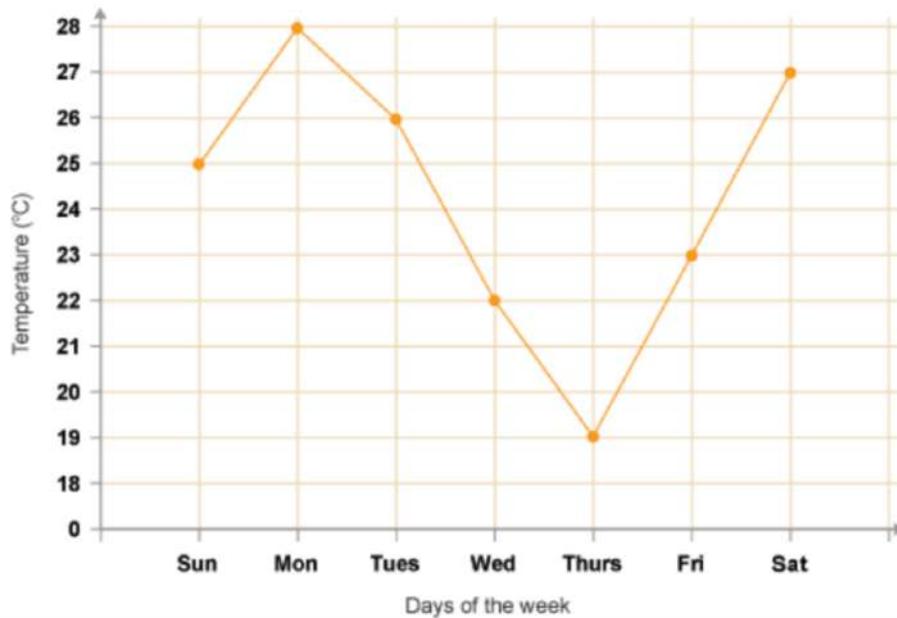
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最大值（2000 年有最大值，为 70）

内容点二：描述最小值（1991 年有最小值，为 10）

内容点三：描述趋势（1991 年到 2005 年，数值从 10 上升到了 40）

3.1.1.6. Weekly Temperature





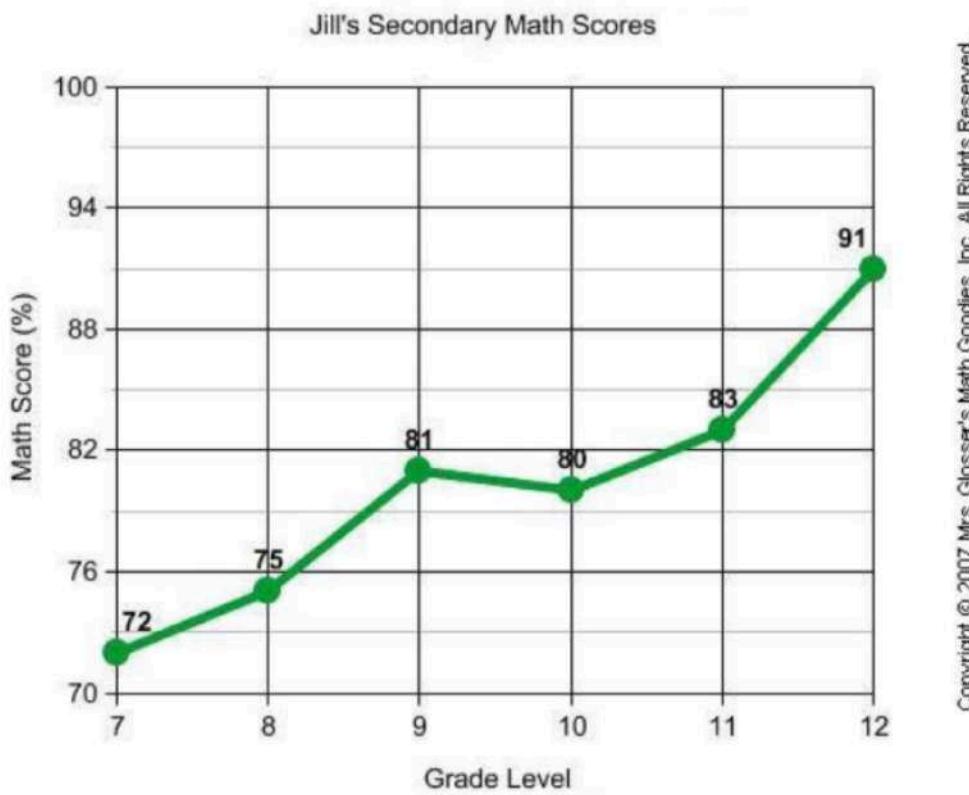
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最大值（周一的温度最高，为 26 度）

内容点二：描述最小值（周四的温度最低，为 19 度）

内容点三：描述趋势（周天到周六的温度从 25 度上升到了 27 度）

3.1.1.7.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最大值（12 年级的数学分数最高，有 91%）

内容点二：描述最小值（7 年级的数学分数最低，只有 72%）

内容点三：描述趋势（从 7 年级到 12 年级数学分数从 72% 上升到了 91%）





3.1.1.8.

Consumer Confidence



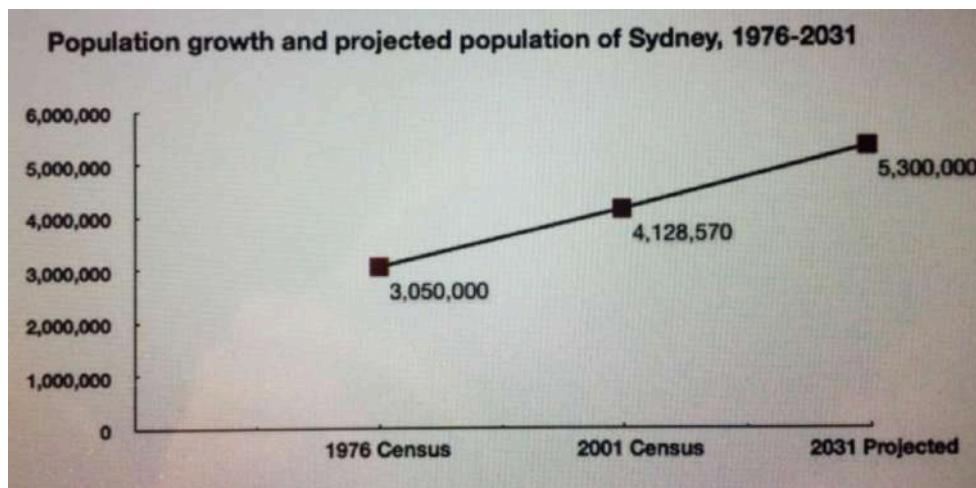
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最大值（2002年一月指数最高，为105）

内容点二：描述最小值（1991年一月指数最低，为67）

内容点三：描述趋势（1990年到2008年指数从85下降到了68）

3.1.1.9.





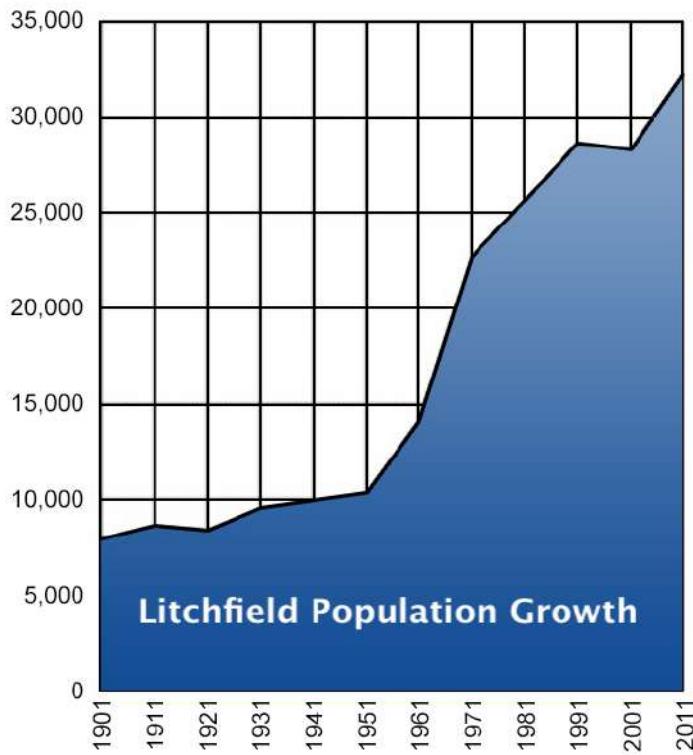
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最大值（2031年人口最大，为5300000）

内容点二：描述最小值（1976年人口最少，为3050000）

内容点三：描述趋势（从1976年到2031年，人口从3050000上升到了5300000）

3.1.1.10. Litchfield Population Growth



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最大值（2011年数值最大，是32000）

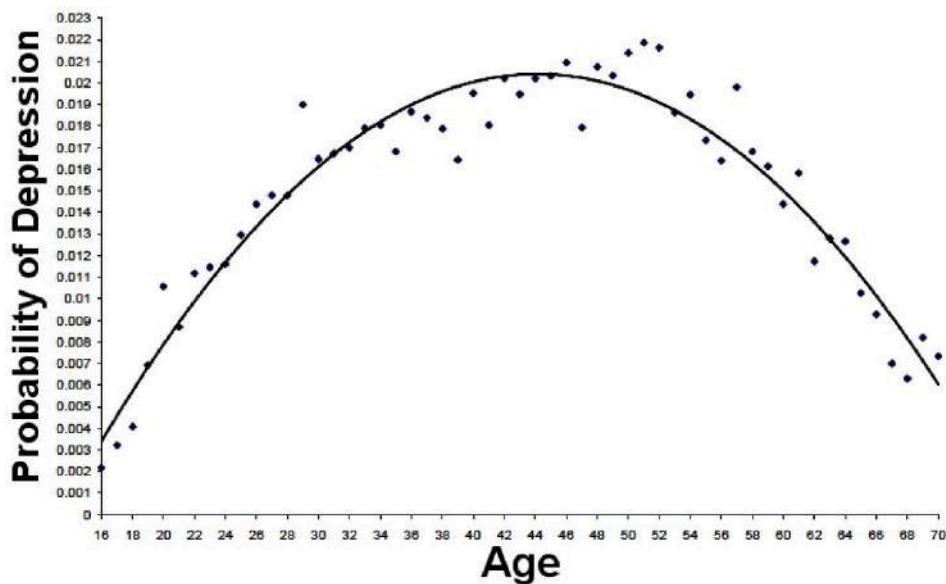
内容点二：描述最小值（1901年数值最小，是7000）

内容点三：描述趋势（1901年到2011年，数值从5000上升到了32000）





3.1.1.11. Probability of Depression by age



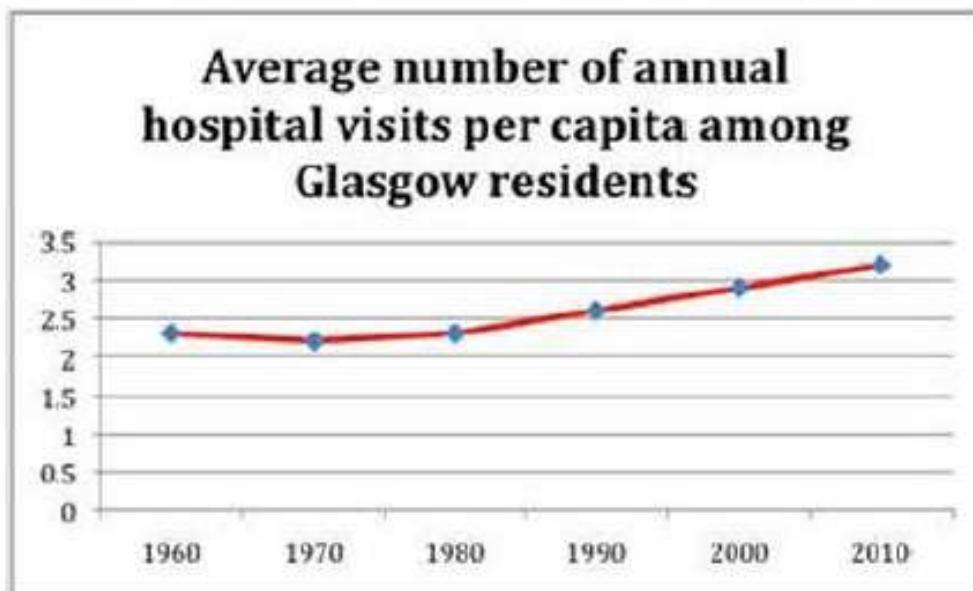
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最大值（42岁抑郁症概率最大0.022）

内容点二：描述最小值（16岁抑郁症的概率最小是0.003）

内容点三：描述趋势（16岁到70岁抑郁症的概率从0.003上升到了0.007）

3.1.1.12.





核心内容点：

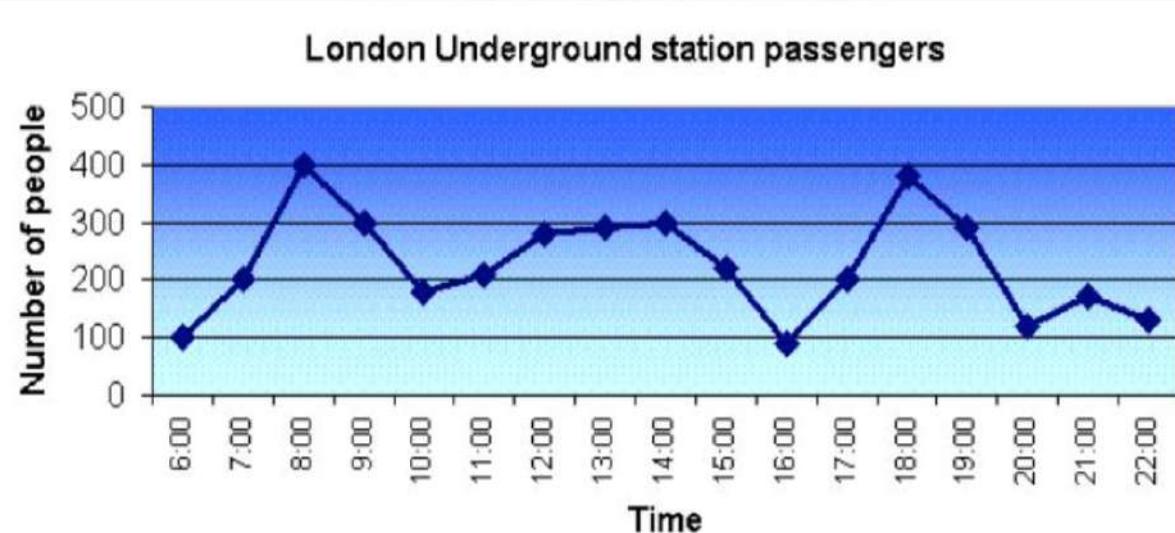
内容点一：描述最大值（2010 年医院访问人数最多，数值为 3.1）

内容点二：描述最小值（1960 年医院访问认罪最低，数值是 2.4）

内容点三：描述趋势（1960 年到 2010 年从 2.4 上升到了 3.1）

3.1.1.13.

Graph : The graph shows changes in the number of London Underground station passengers in one day ::



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最大值（早上 8 点时人数最多，有 400 人）

内容点二：描述最小值（下午思念是人数最低，有 100 人）

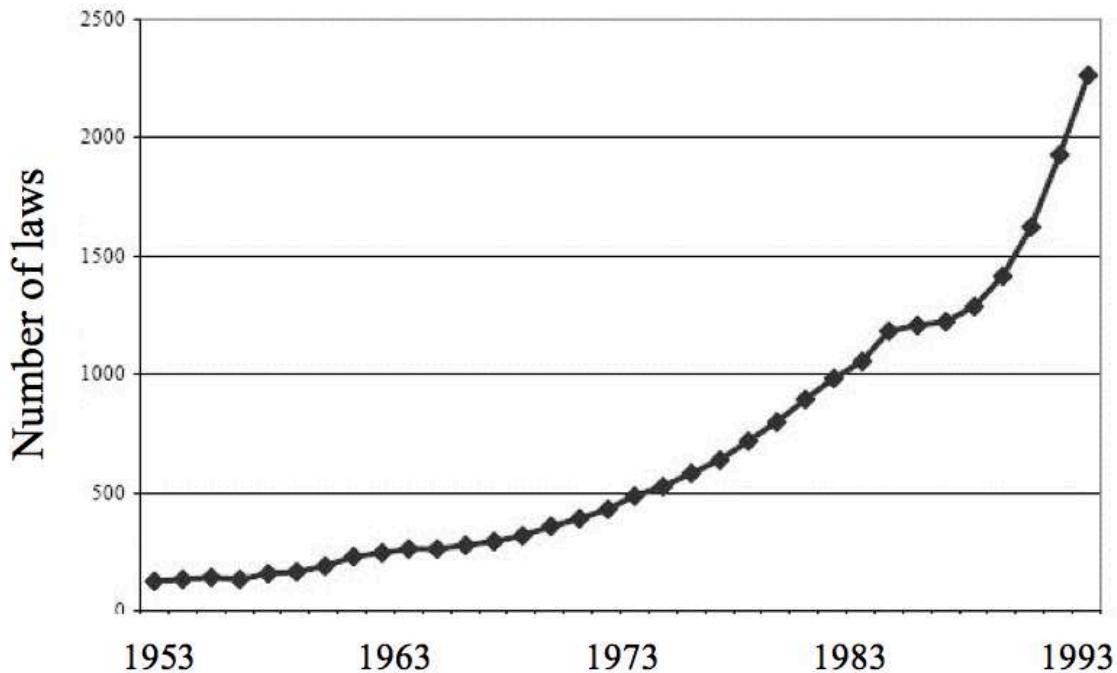
内容点三：描述趋势（早上六点到中午 12 点的人数从 100 上升到了 300）





3.1.1.14. 与原图相似

单线图 The number of laws in Brazil from 1953 to 1993



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最大值（1993 年最高，有 2300 件）

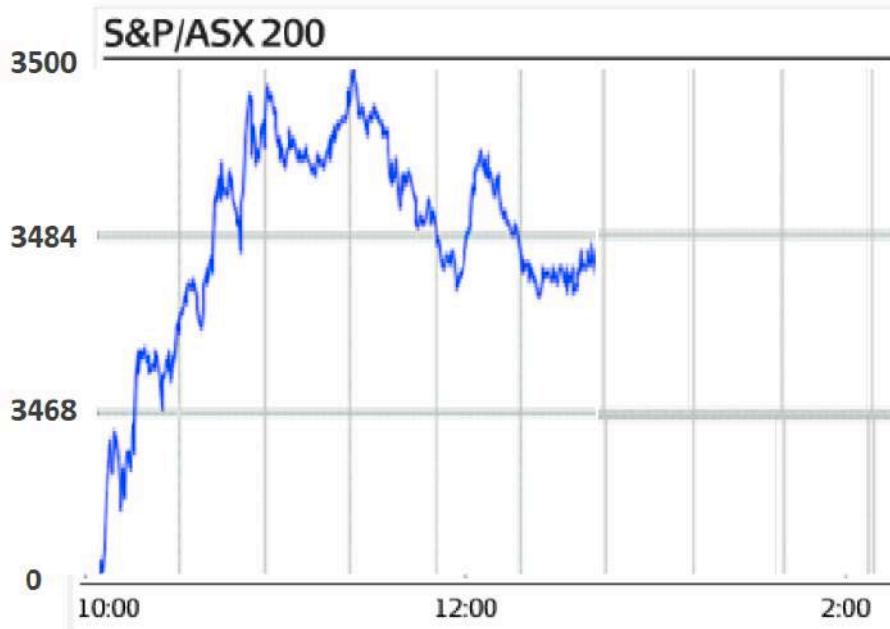
内容点二：描述最小值（1953 年最低，有 200 件）

内容点三：描述趋势（1953 年到 1993 年数值从 200 件上升到 2300 件）





3.1.1.15.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最大值（11:30 最高，有 3500）

内容点二：描述最小值（10:00 最低，有 0）

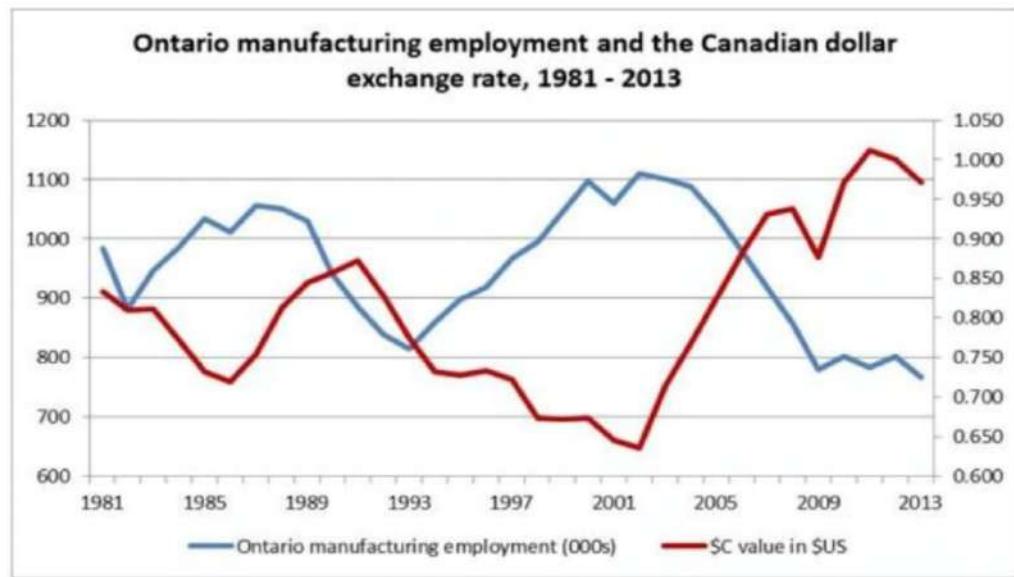
内容点三：描述趋势（10:00 到 13:00 数值从 0 上升到 3480）





3.1.2 Two lines

3.1.2.1.



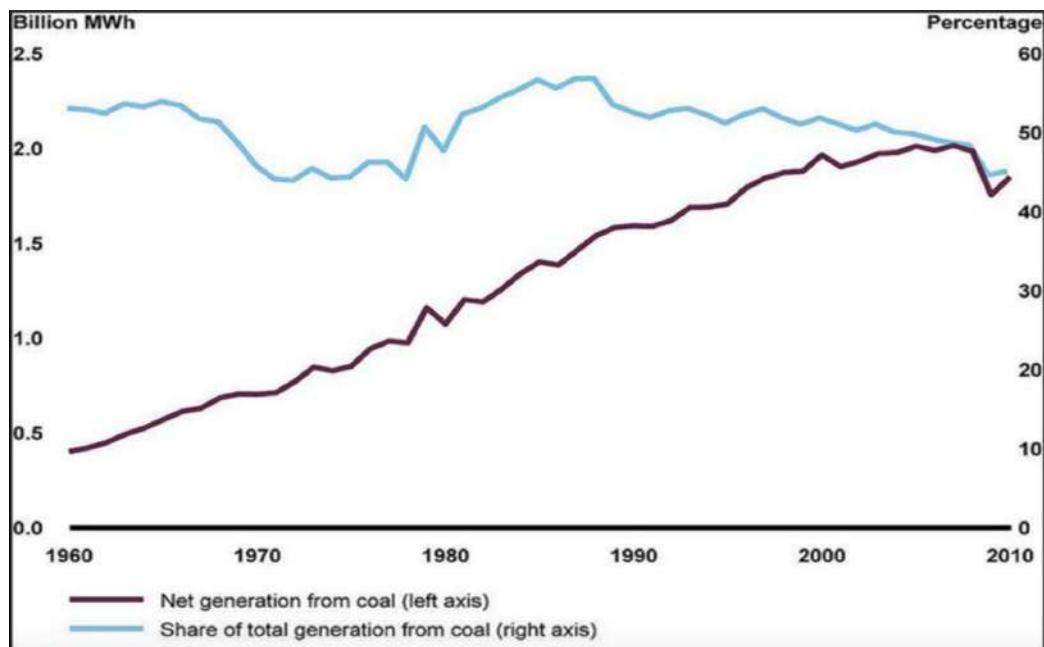
核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（蓝线 1981 年到 2013 年从 1000 降到了 750）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（红线 1981 年到 2013 年从 0.85 上升到了 0.95）

内容点三：关系（2006 年以后红线一直在蓝线之上）

3.1.2.2.





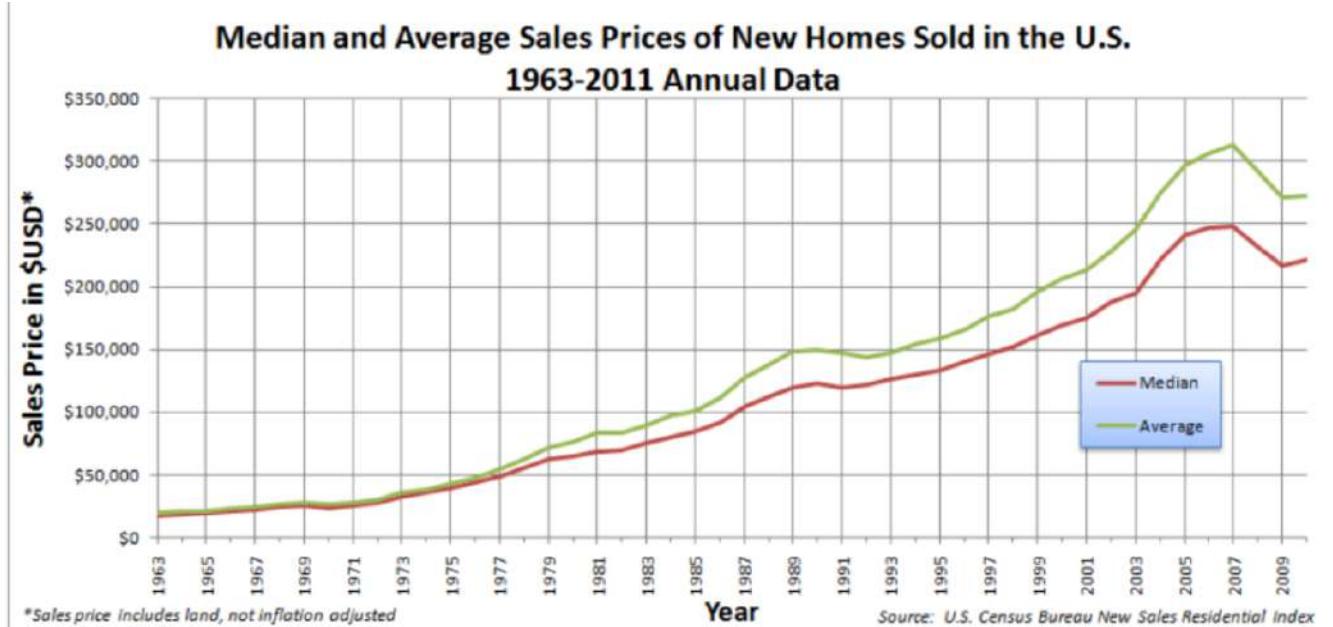
核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（蓝线 1960 年到 2010 年从 2.1 下降到了 1.8）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（紫线 1960 年到 2010 年从 0.4 上升到了 1.8）

内容点三：关系（在 1960 年到 2010 年间，蓝线一直高于紫线）

3.1.2.3.



核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（绿线 1963 年到 2009 年从 20000 上升到了 270000）

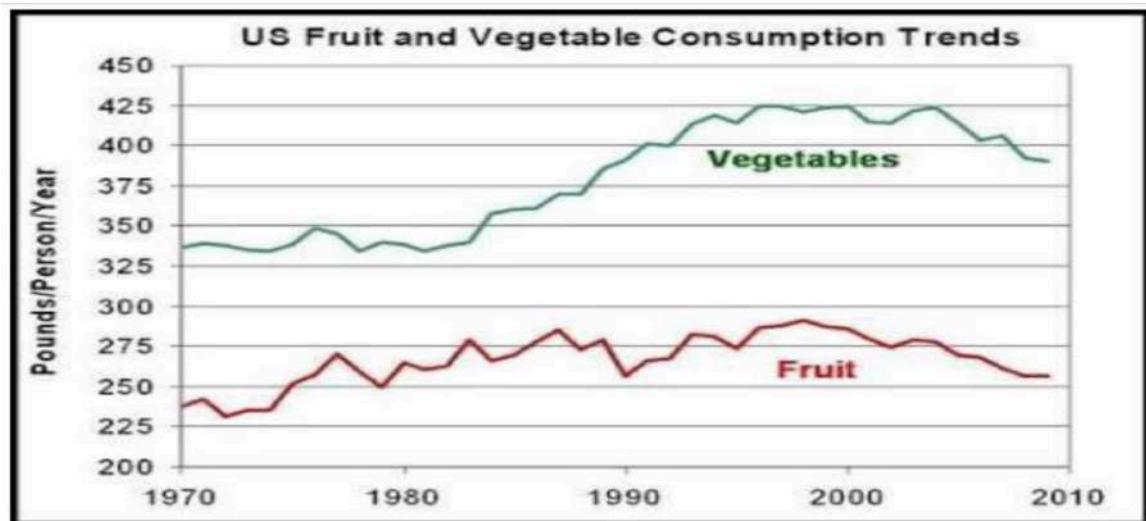
内容点二：Line 2 趋势（红线 1963 年到 2009 年从 20000 上升到了 220000）

内容点三：关系（在 1963 年到 2009 年间，绿线一直高于红线）





3.1.2.4.



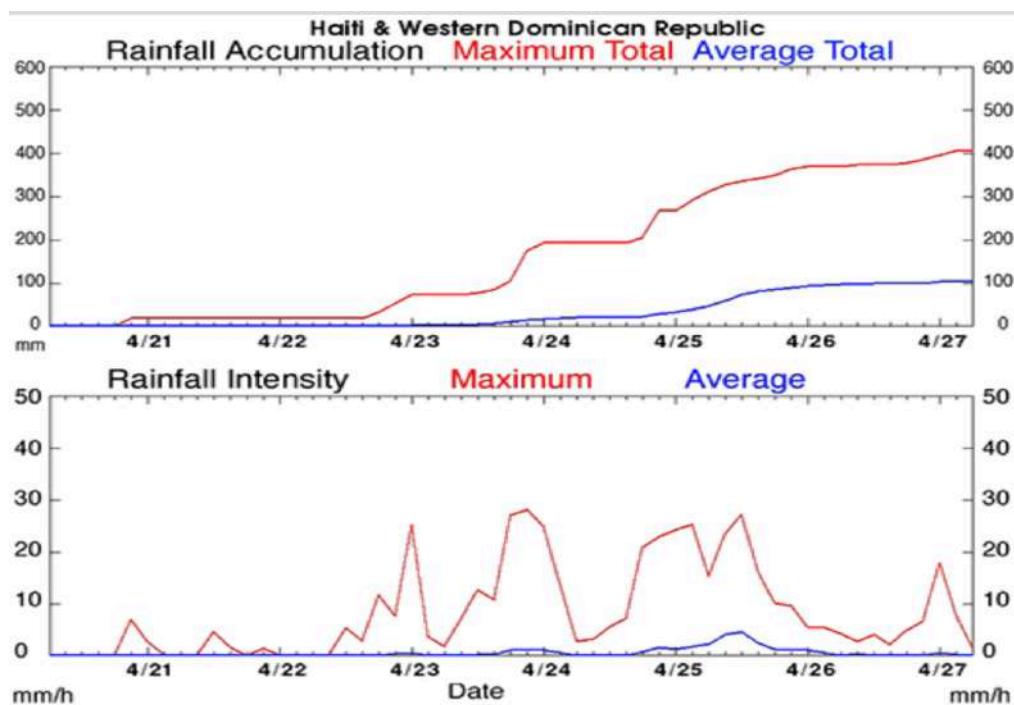
核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（绿线 1970 年到 2010 年从 325 上升到了 390）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（红线 1970 年到 2010 年从 230 上升到了 260）

内容点三：关系（在 1970 年到 2010 年间，绿线一直高于红线）

3.1.2.5.





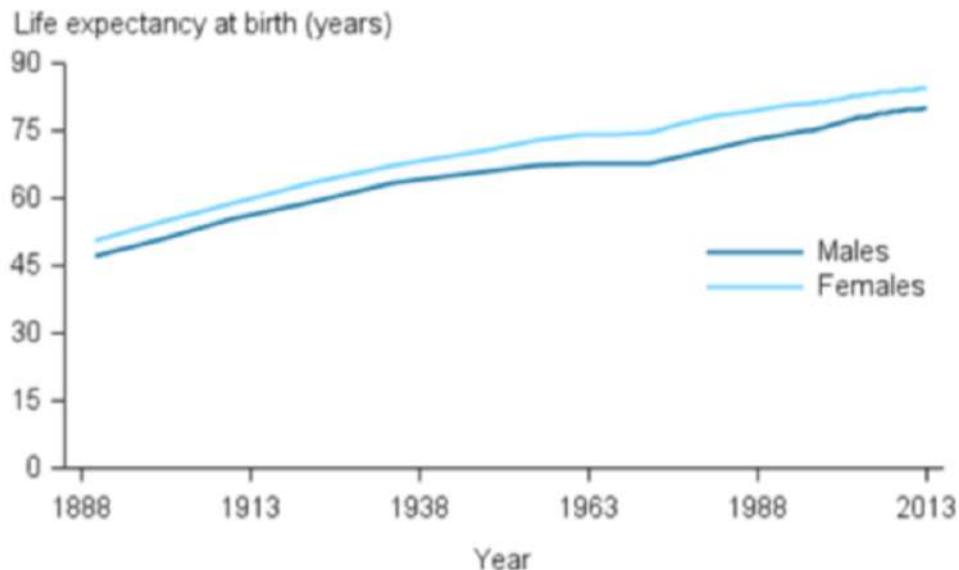
核心内容点：

内容点一：图一特征（红线和蓝线的变化趋势）

内容点二：图二特征（红线的最大值和最小值）

3.1.2.6.

Figure 1: Life expectancy (years) at birth by sex, 1881–1890 to 2011–2013



核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（浅蓝线 1888 年到 2013 年从 50 上升到了 80）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（深蓝线 1888 年到 2013 年从 45 上升到了 75）

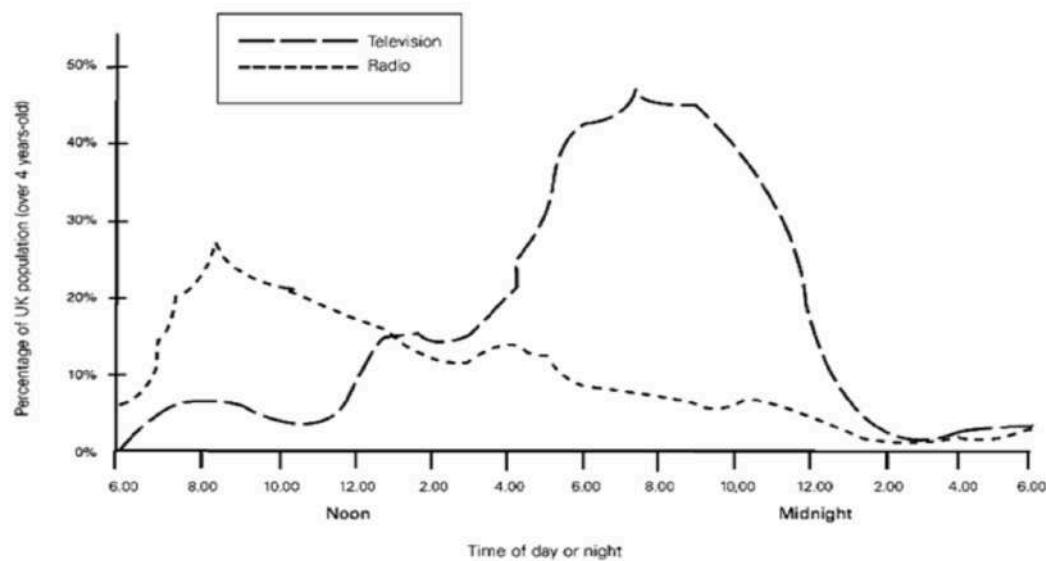
内容点三：关系（在 1888 年到 2013 年间，浅蓝线一直高于深蓝线）





3.1.2.7.

Radio and television audiences in UK, October – December 1992



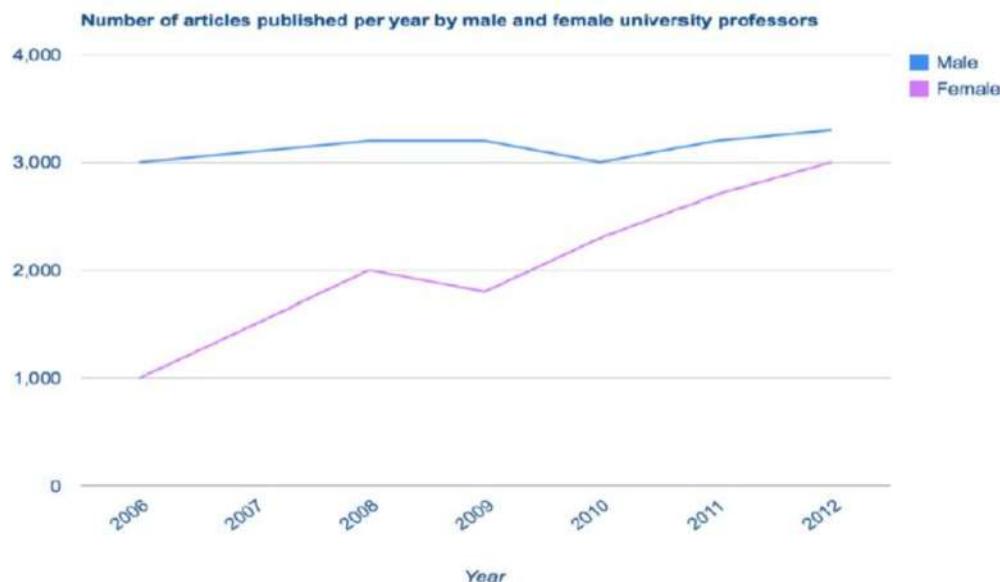
核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 特征（TV 在 8pm 用户最多, 45%. 在 6am 用户最少, 1%）

内容点二：Line 2 特征（Radio 在 8am 用户最多, 30%。 2am 用户最少, 2%）

内容点三：关系（在 8pm 时 TV 和 radio 用户量相差最大）

3.1.2.8.





核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（蓝线 2006 年到 2012 年从 3000 上升到了 3200）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（红线 2006 年到 2012 年从 1000 上升到了 3000）

内容点三：关系（在 2006 年到 2012 年间，蓝线一直高于红线）

3.1.2.9.

Beijing, China

Latitude: 39°48'N Longitude: 116°28'E Elevation: 54m Station: PC54511



核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 特征（红线的最高值和最小值）

内容点二：Line 2 特征（蓝线的最高值和最小值）

内容点三：7 月最高





3.1.2.10.



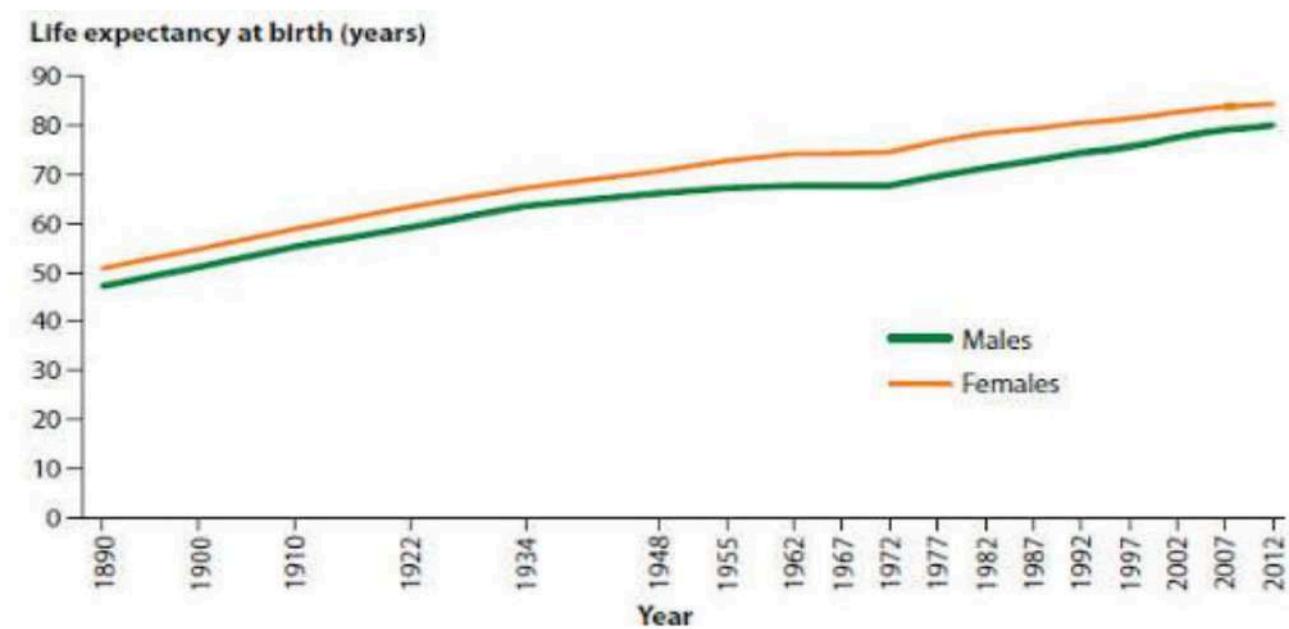
核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（黄线 1970 年到 2000 年从 20 上升到了 50）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（蓝线 1970 年到 2000 年从 20 上升到了 90）

内容点三：关系（1985 年后蓝线的数值高于黄线）

3.1.2.11.





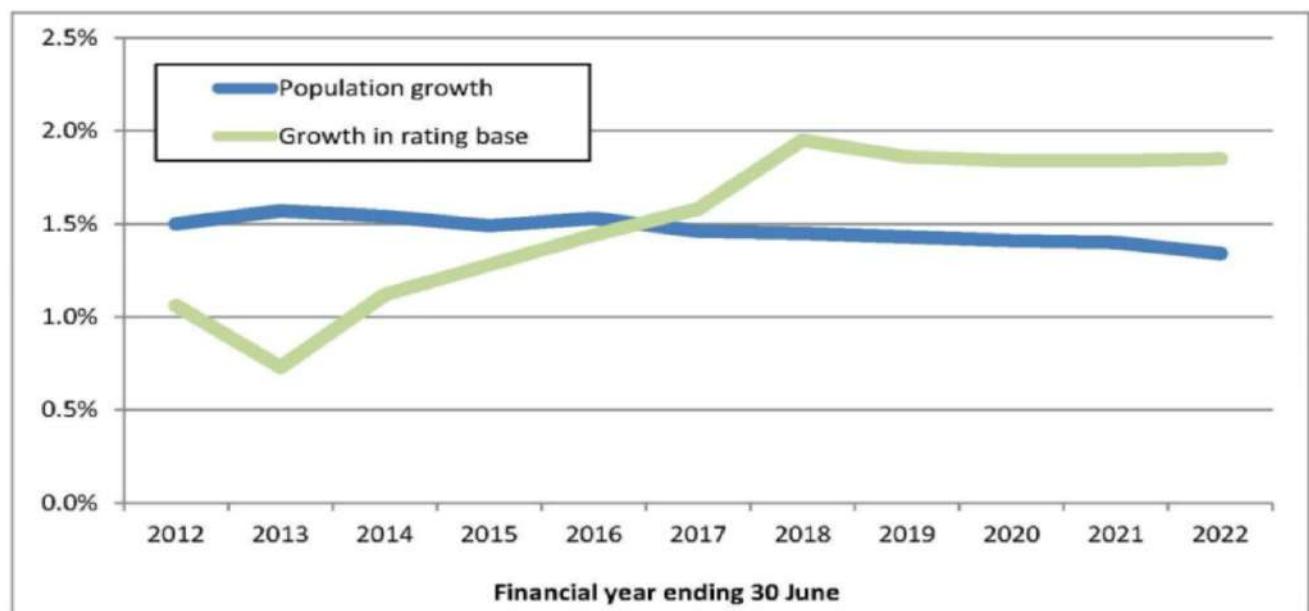
核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（黄线 1890 年到 2012 年从 51 上升到了 82）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（绿线 1890 年到 2012 年从 47 上升到了 75）

内容点三：关系（在 1890 年到 2012 年间黄线一直高于绿线）

3.1.2.12.



核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（绿线 2012 年到 2022 年从 1.1% 上升到了 1.9%）

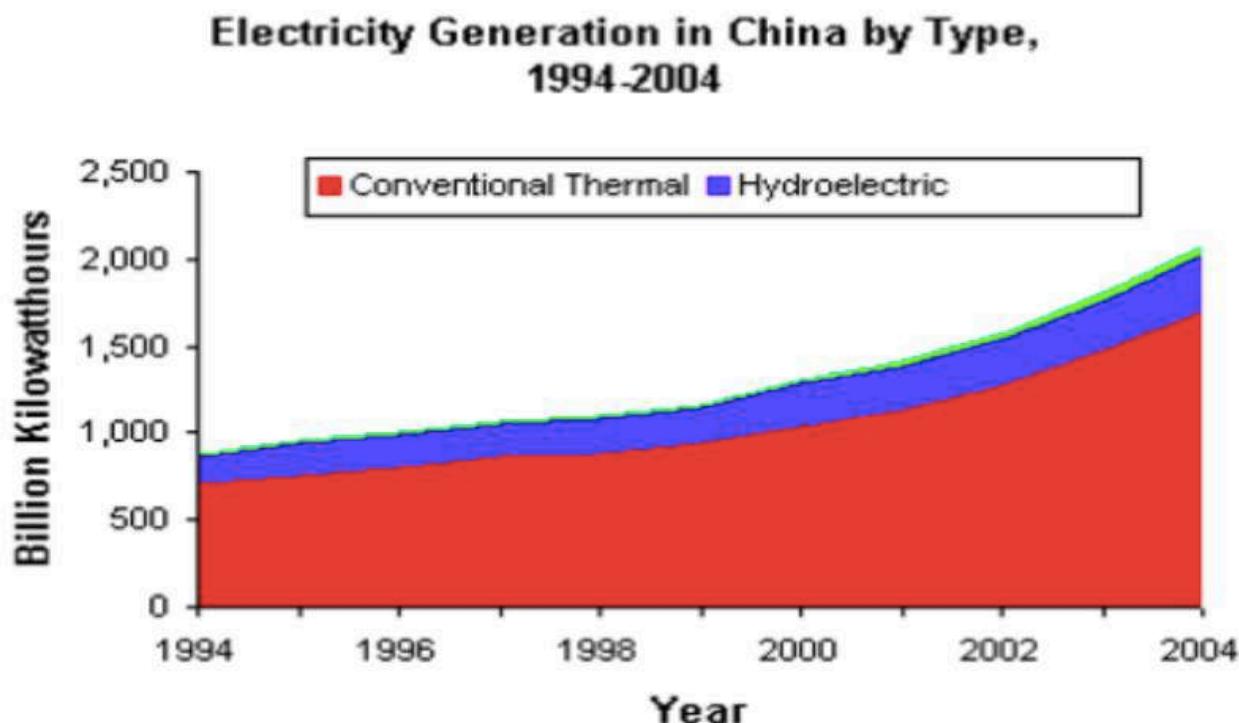
内容点二：Line 2 趋势（蓝线 2012 年到 2022 年从 1.5% 下降到了 1.3%）

内容点三：关系（2016 年后绿线一直高于蓝线）





3.1.2.13.



Source: EIA International Energy Annual

核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（红色 1994 年到 2004 年从 700 上升到了 1500）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（蓝色 1994 年到 2004 年一直保持不变，数值大约为 100）

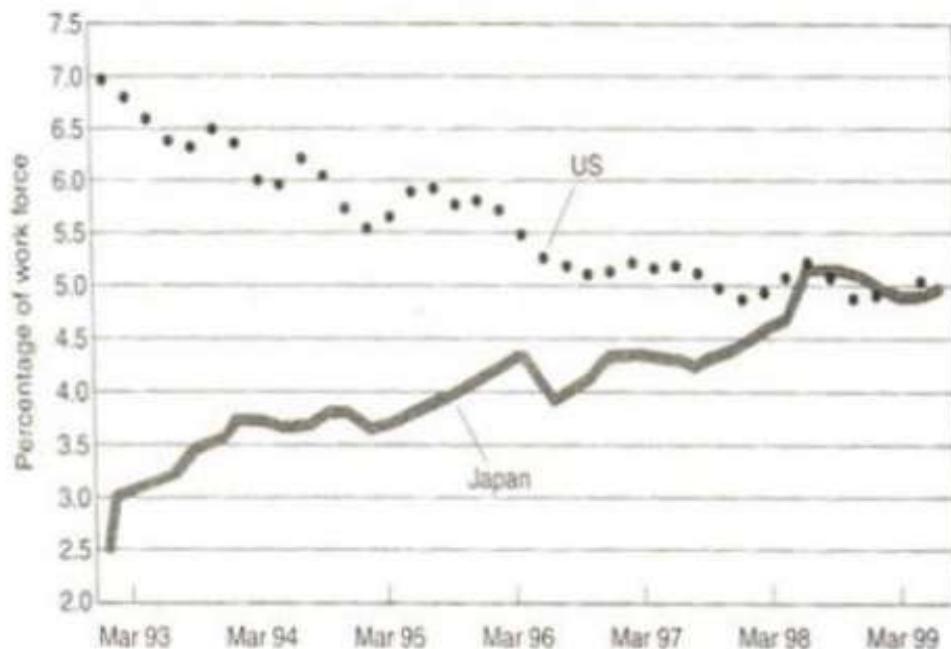
内容点三：关系（在 1994 年到 2004 年间红色一直大于蓝色）





3.1.2.14.

Unemployment Rates: US and Japan



核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（虚线 1993 年到 1999 年从 7 降到了 5）

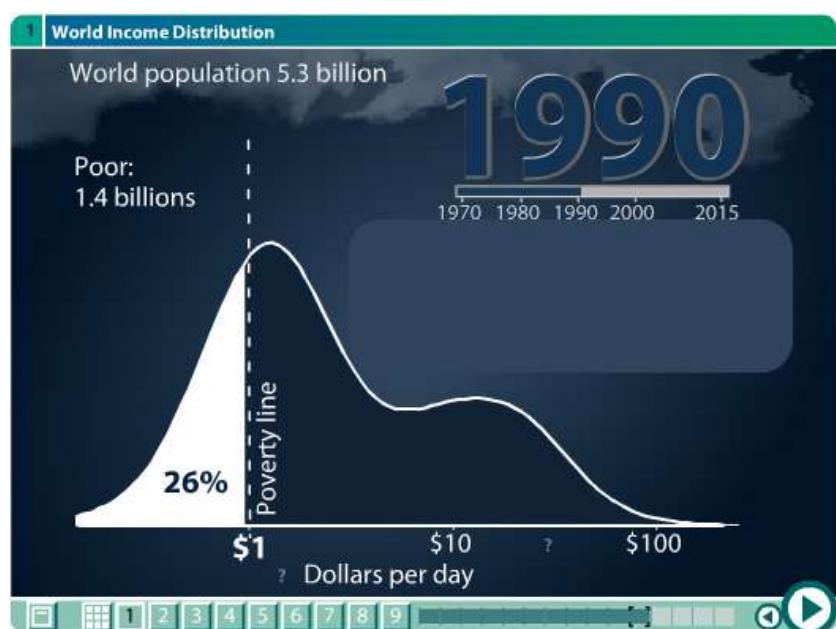
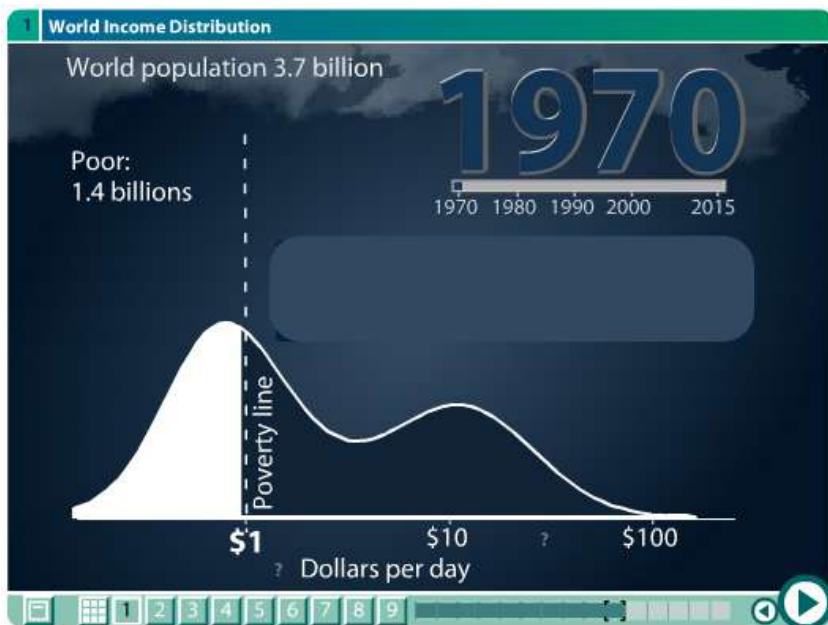
内容点二：Line 2 趋势（实线 1994 年到 1999 年从 2.5 升到了 5）

内容点三：关系（在 1999 年以前虚线一直高于实线）





3.1.2.15.



核心内容点：

内容点一：图一特征（描述图一的最高值和最小值）

内容点二：图二特征（描述图二的最高值和最小值）

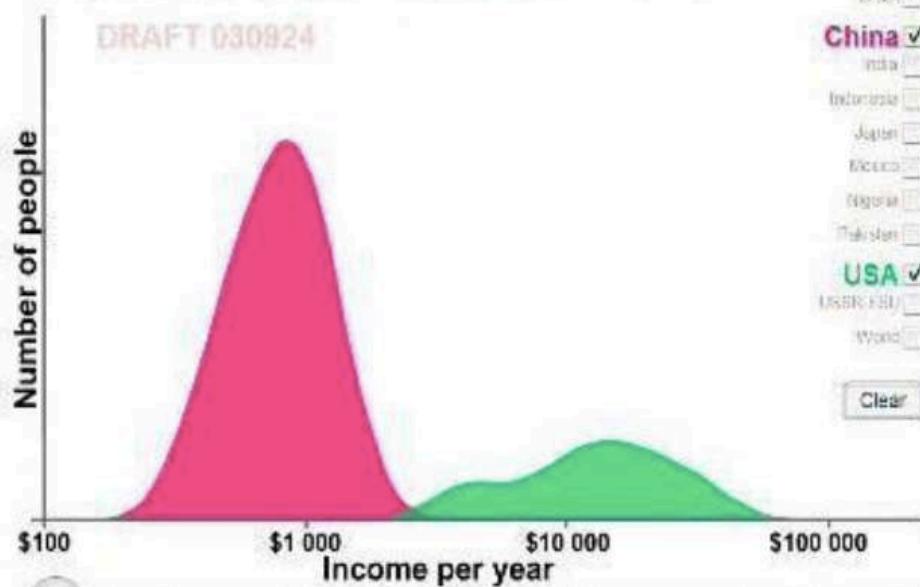
内容点三：关系（对比 1990 年和 1997 年的区别）





3.1.2.16.

Income distribution 1970



Income distribution 2000



核心内容点：

内容点一：图一特征（描述红色和绿色区域的最高值）

内容点二：图二特征（描述红色和绿色区域的最高值）

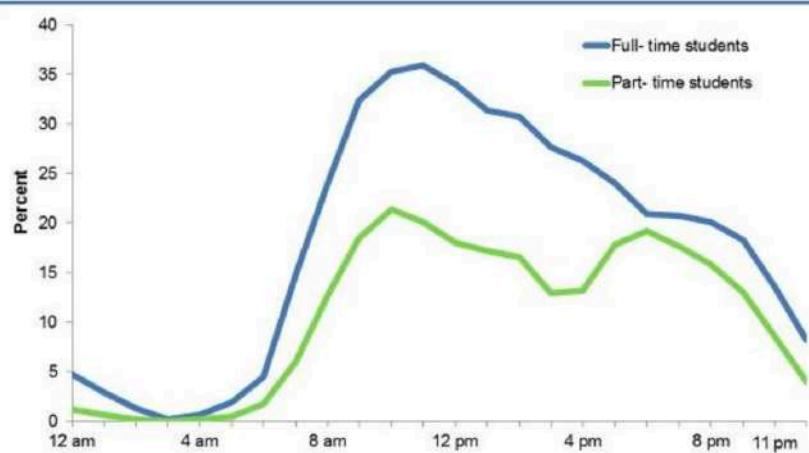
内容点三：关系（对比 1970 年和 2000 年的区别）





3.1.2.17.

Percent of university and college students who did educational activities, by hour of day on weekdays



核心内容点：

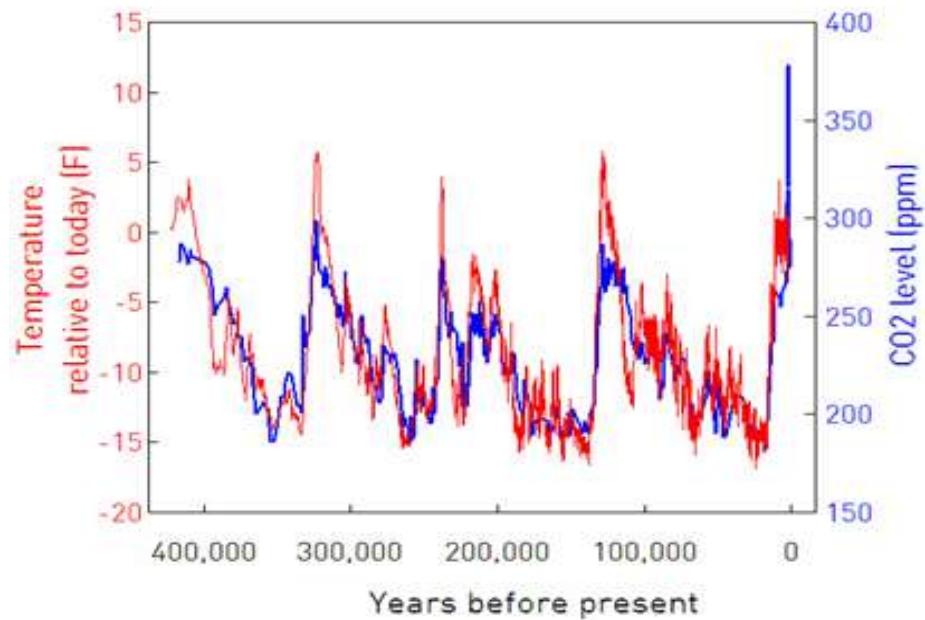
内容点一：Line 1 趋势（Full-time students 12am 到 11pm 从 5 升到了 10）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（Part-time students 12am 到 11pm 从 2 升到了 5）

内容点三：关系（Full-time students 一直比 part-time students 高）

3.1.2.18.

Temperature and CO₂ for Last 400,000 Years





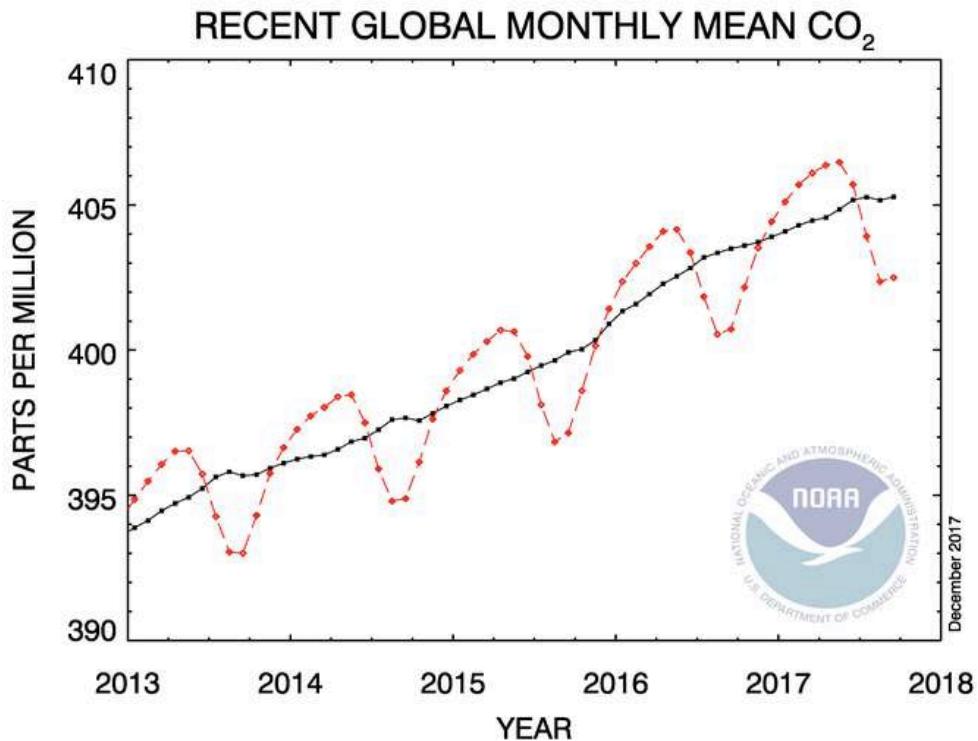
核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（Carbon dioxide 400000 年前到现在从 285 升到了 280）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（Temperature change 400000 年前到现在从 2 升到了 2）

内容点三：关系（Carbon dioxide 和 Temperature change 趋势一样）

3.1.2.19.



核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（黑线 2013 年到 2018 从 394 升到了 405）

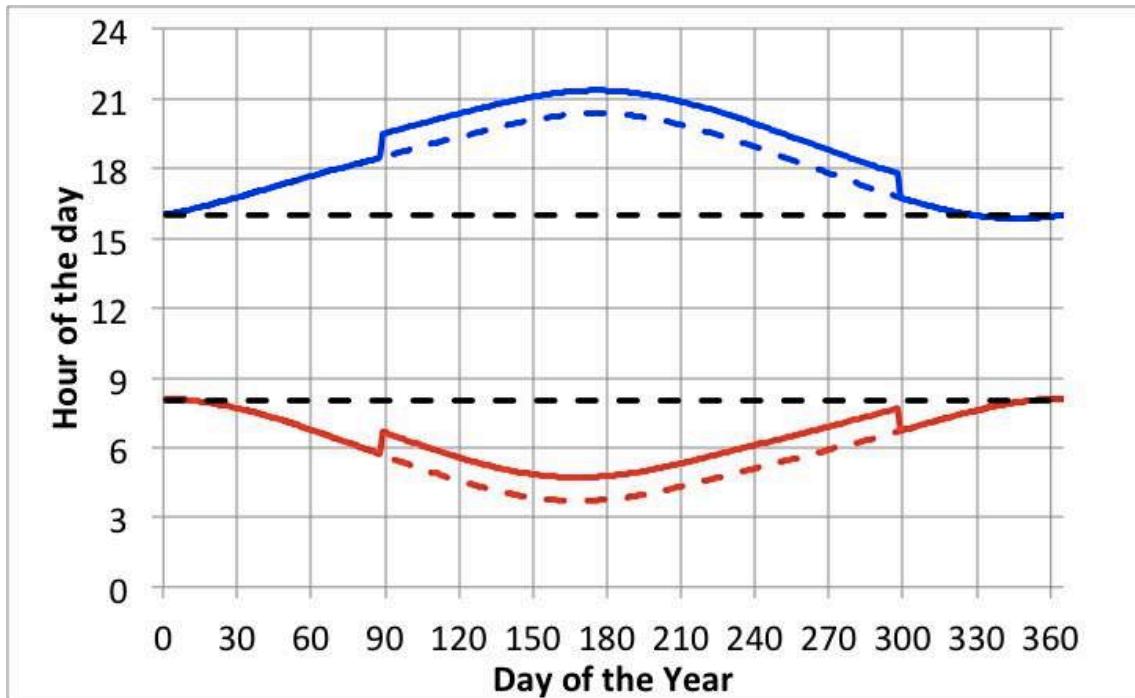
内容点二：Line 2 趋势（红线 2013 年到 2018 从 395 升到了 403）

内容点三：关系（红线一直上下浮动）





3.1.2.20. Sunrise and sunset time of the year



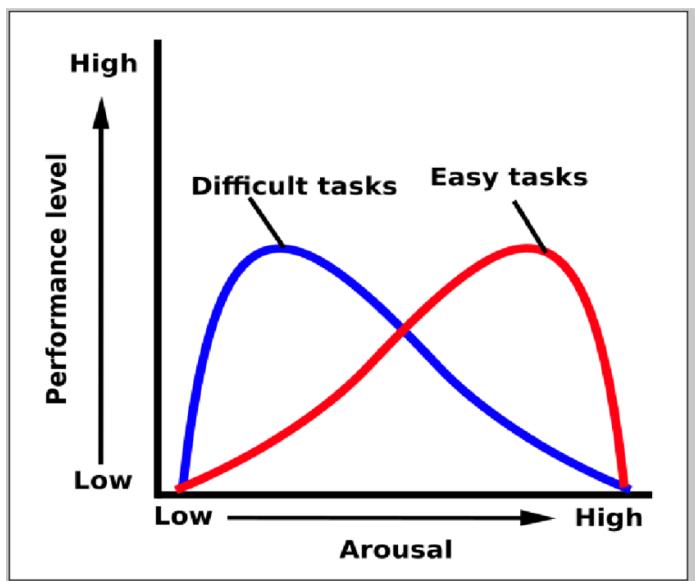
核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（Sunset 0 天到 360 天从 16: 00 到 16: 00）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（Sunrise 0 天到 360 天从 8: 00 到 8: 00）

内容点三：关系（Sunset 和 sunrise 的时间都回到了原点）

3.1.2.21.





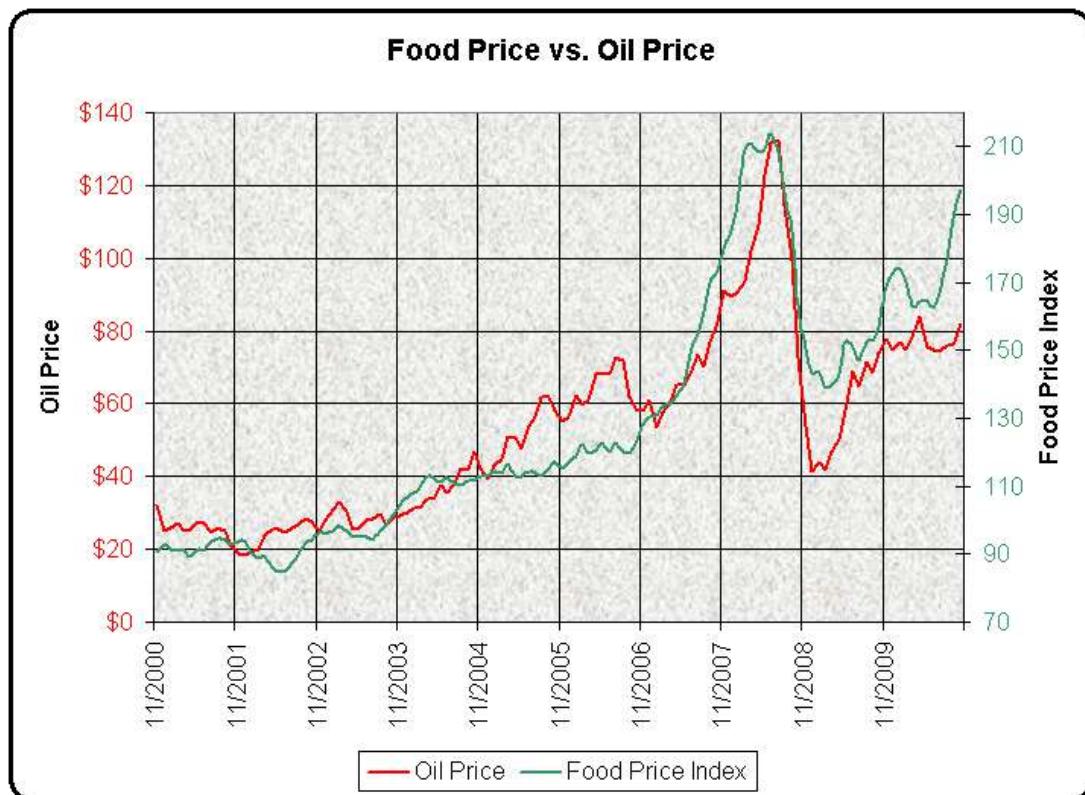
核心内容点：

内容点一：横轴是 Arousal from low to high, 纵轴是 performance from low to high

内容点二：蓝色是 difficult tasks, 最高值在 low arousal 和 high performance

内容点三：红色是 easy tasks, 最高值在 high arousal 和 high performance

3.1.2.22.



核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（Oil Price 从 11/2000 到 11/2009 从\$30 到\$80）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（Food Price Index 从 11/2000 到 11/2009 从 90 到 200）

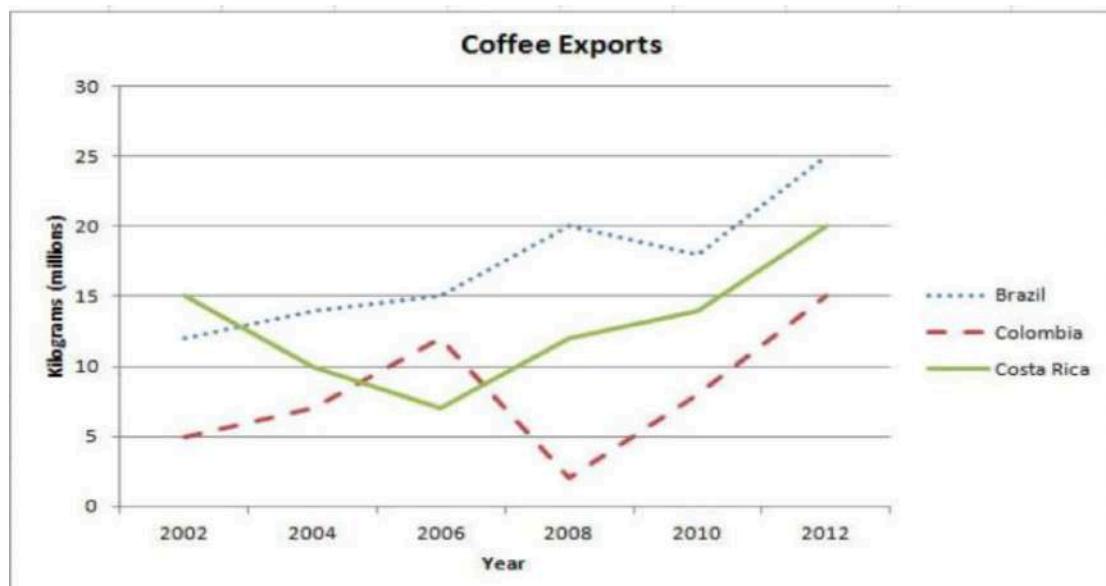
内容点三：关系（Oil Price 和 Food Price Index 都上升了）





3.1.3 Three lines

3.1.3.1.



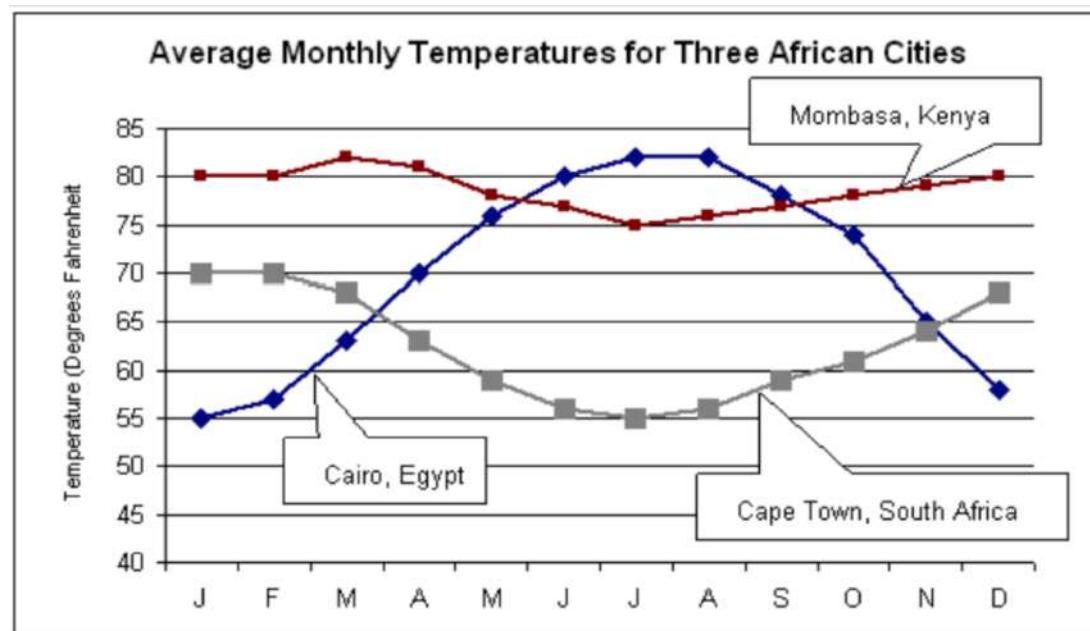
核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（蓝线 2002 年到 2012 年从 12 上升到了 25）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（绿线 2002 年到 2012 年从 15 上升到了 20）

内容点三：Line 3 趋势（红线 2002 年从 5 上升到了 15）

3.1.3.2.





核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（描述蓝线的最高值和最低值）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（描述红线的最高值和最低值）

内容点三：Line 3 趋势（描述灰线的最高值和最低值）

3.1.3.3.

Graph : The graph shows the level of sports player's salaries from 1970 to 2000



核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（黄线 1970 年到 2000 年从 0 上升到了 2400000）

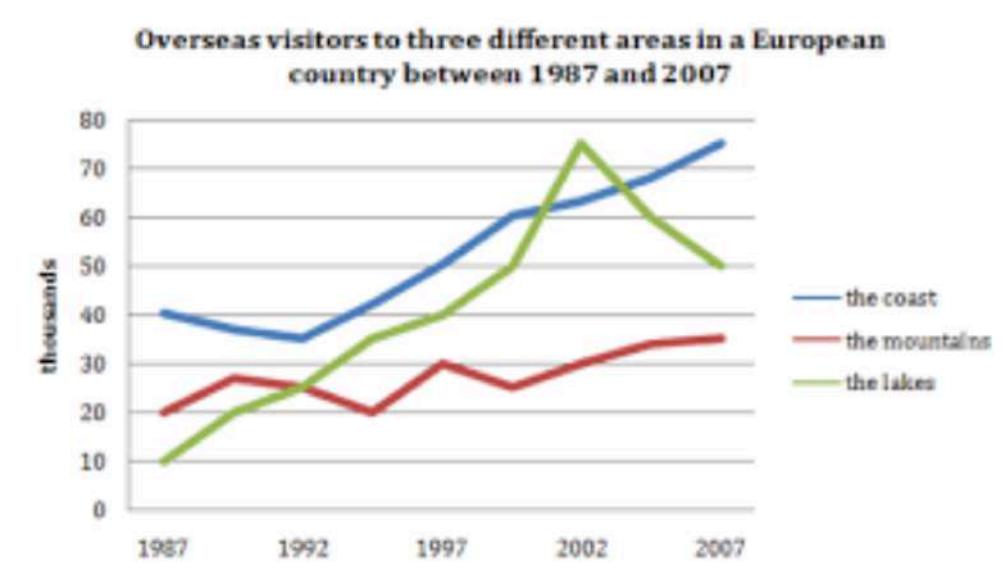
内容点二：Line 2 趋势（蓝线 1970 年到 2000 年从 0 上升到了 1600000）

内容点三：Line 3 趋势（绿线 1970 年到 2000 年从 0 上升到了 700000）





3.1.3.4.



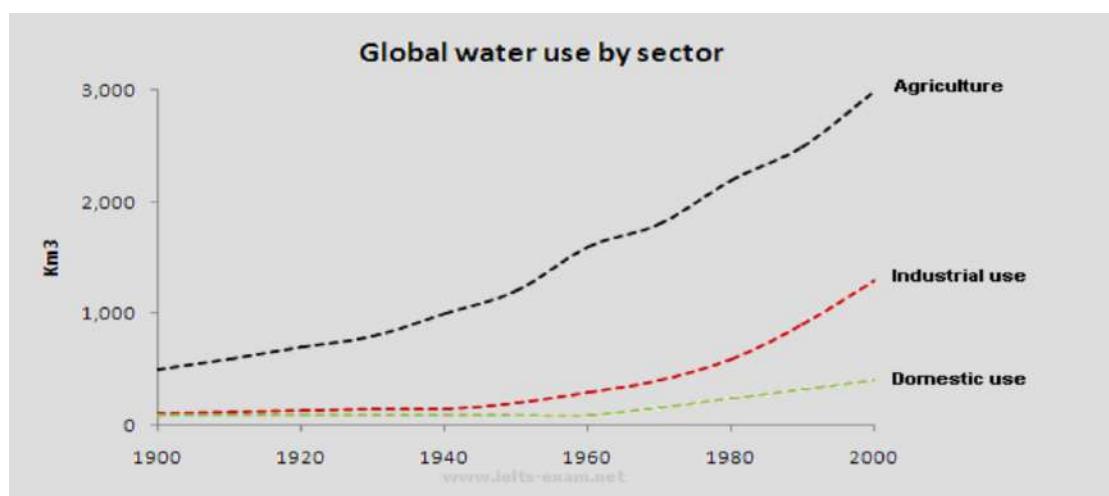
核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（蓝线 1987 年到 2007 年从 40 上升到了 75）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（红线 1987 年到 2007 年从 20 上升到了 35）

内容点三：Line 3 趋势（绿线 1987 年到 2007 年从 10 上升到了 50）

3.1.3.5.



核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（蓝线 1990 年到 2000 年从 500 上升到了 3000）

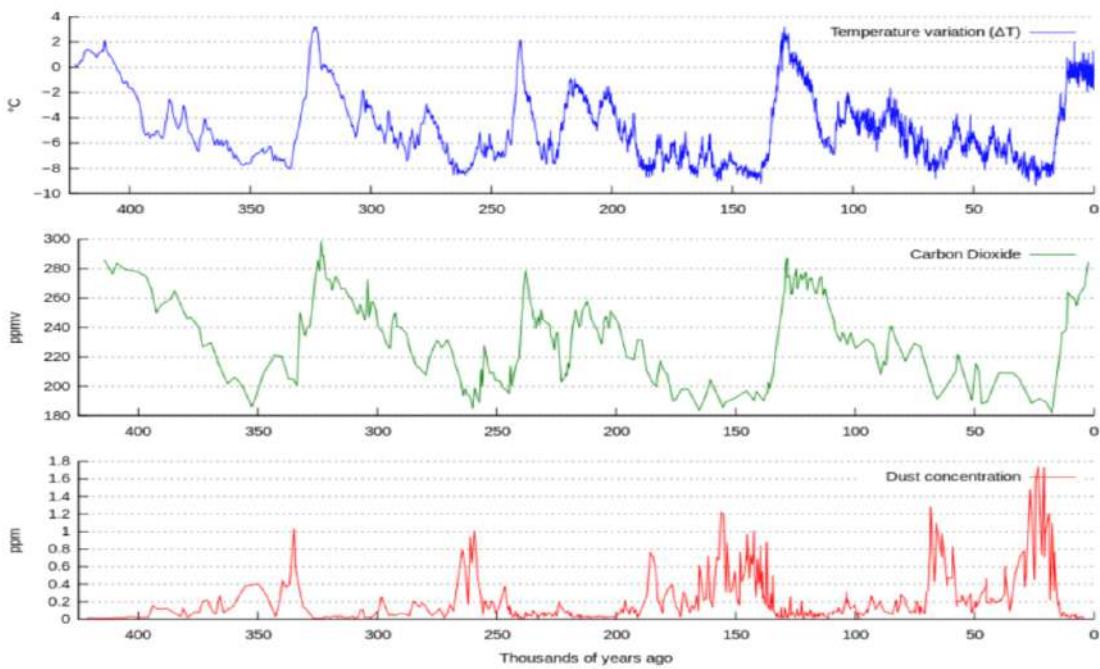
内容点二：Line 2 趋势（红线 1990 年到 2000 年从 100 上升到了 1100）

内容点三：Line 3 趋势（绿线 1990 年到 2000 年从 100 上升到了 300）





3.1.3.6.

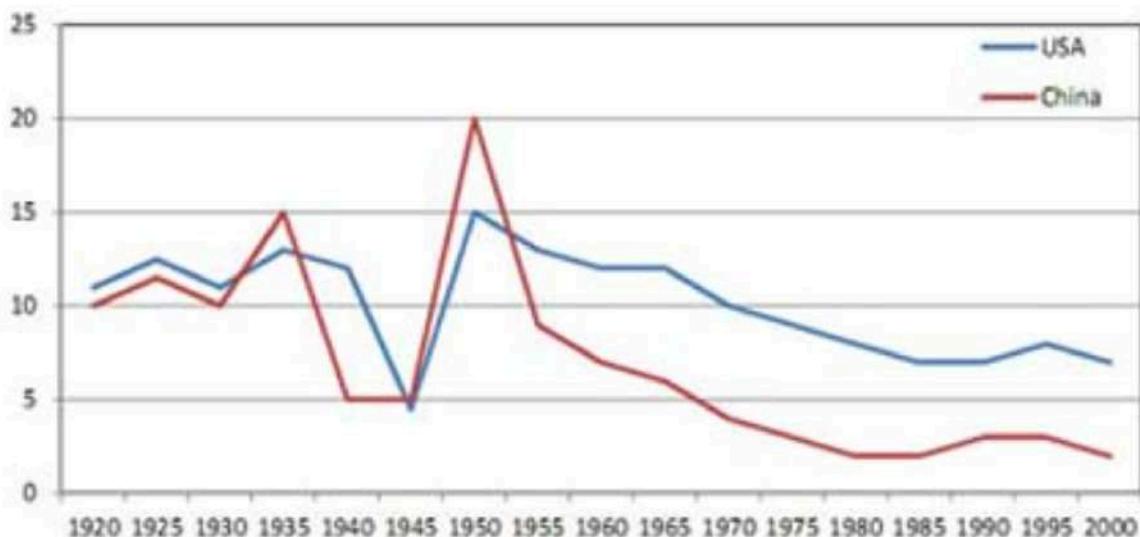


核心内容点：

- 内容点一：Line 1 趋势（描述蓝线的最高值和最低值）
- 内容点二：Line 2 趋势（描述绿线的最高值和最低值）
- 内容点三：Line 3 趋势（描述红线的最高值和最低值）

3.1.3.7.

Birth Rates in China and the USA





核心内容点：

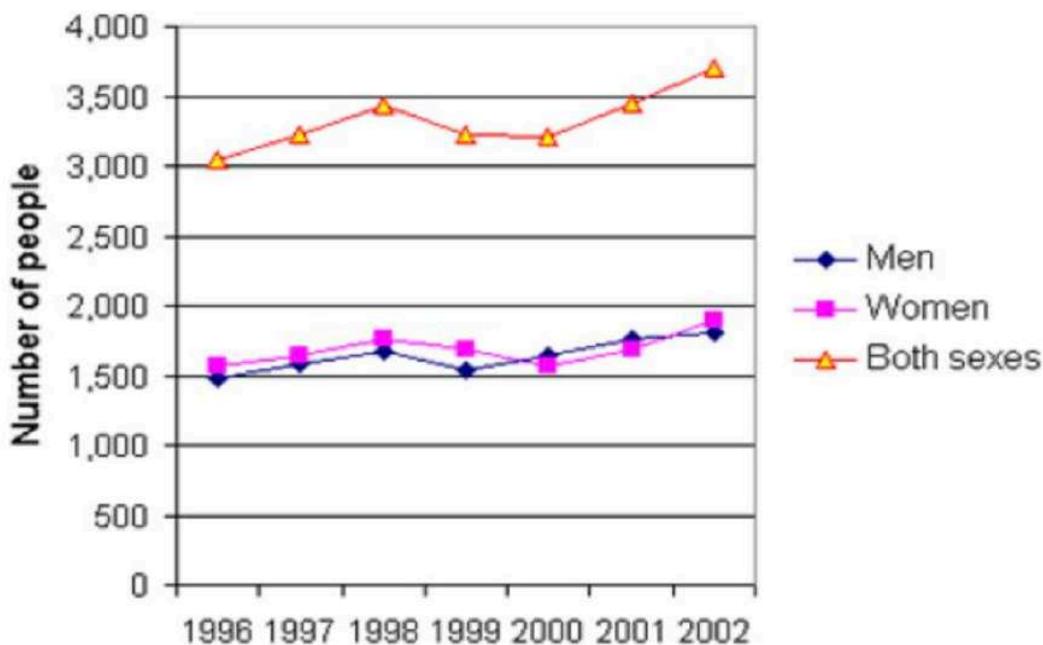
内容点一：Line 1 趋势（红线 1920 年到 2000 年从 10 下降到了 2）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（蓝线 1920 年到 2000 年从 12 下降到了 7）

内容点三：关系（1955 年后蓝线数值一直高于红线）

3.1.3.8.

Graph : Cell phone use in Brazil between 1996 and 2002



核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（黄线 1996 年到 2002 年从 3000 上升到了 3700）

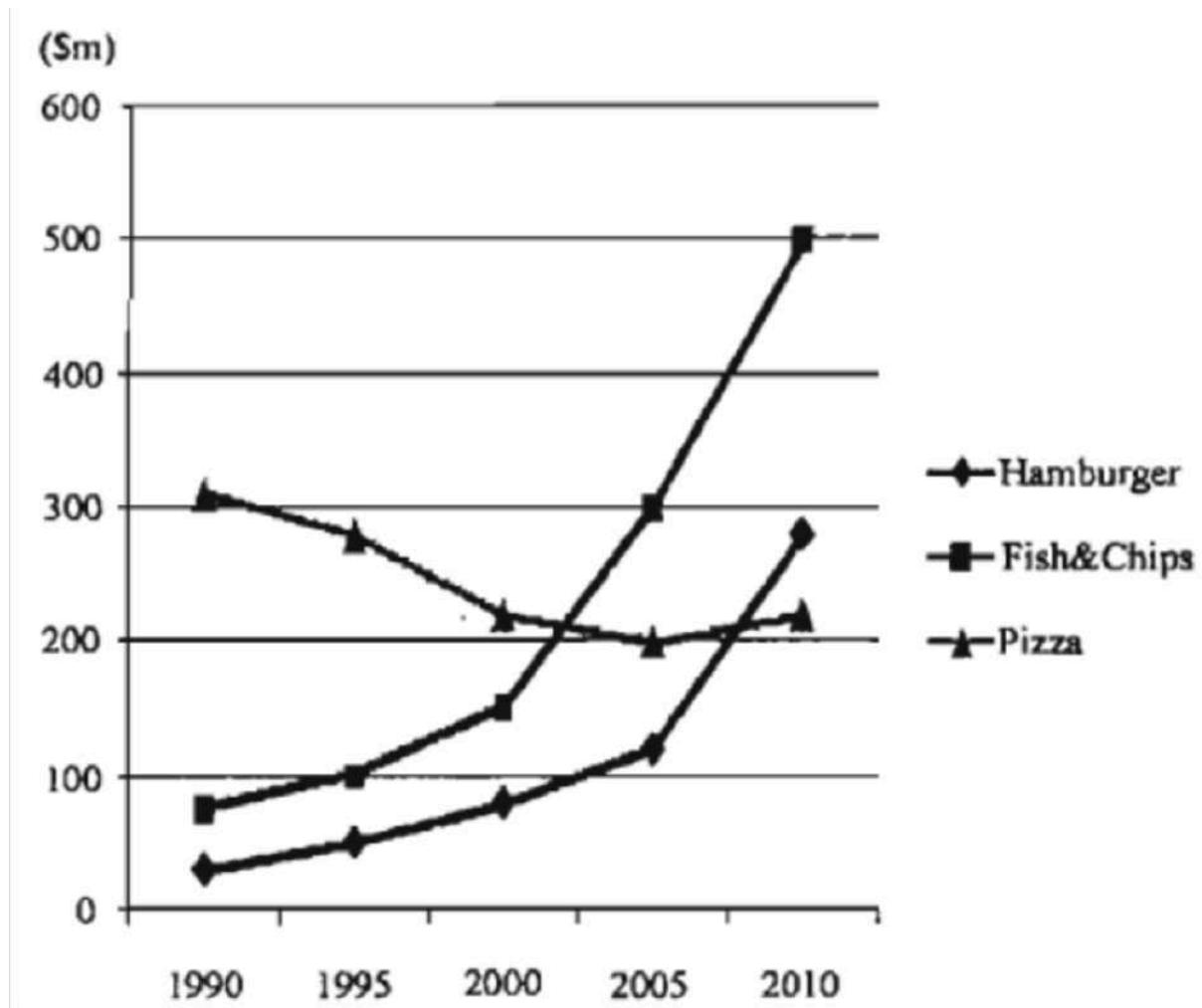
内容点二：Line 2 趋势（红线 1996 年到 2002 年从 1600 上升到了 1900）

内容点三：Line 3 趋势（蓝线 1996 年到 2002 年从 1500 上升到了 1800）





3.1.3.9.



核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（pizza1990 年到 2010 年从 300 降到了 210）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（fish&chips1990 年到 2010 年从 90 升到了 500）

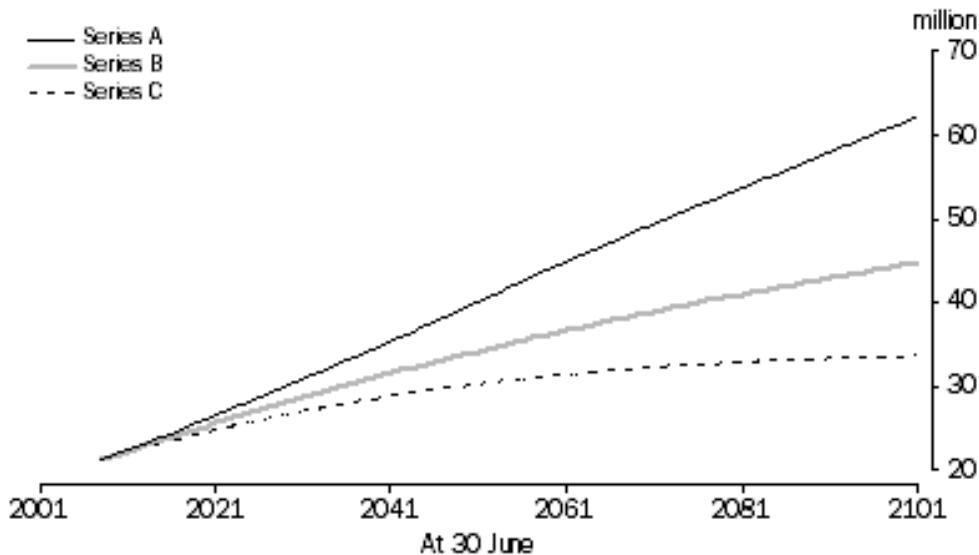
内容点三：Line 3 趋势（hambuger1990 年到 2010 年从 10 升到了 290）





3.1.3.10.

PROJECTED POPULATION, Australia



核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（Series A 2001 年到 2101 年从 23 升到了 32）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（Series B 2001 年到 2101 年从 23 升到了 45）

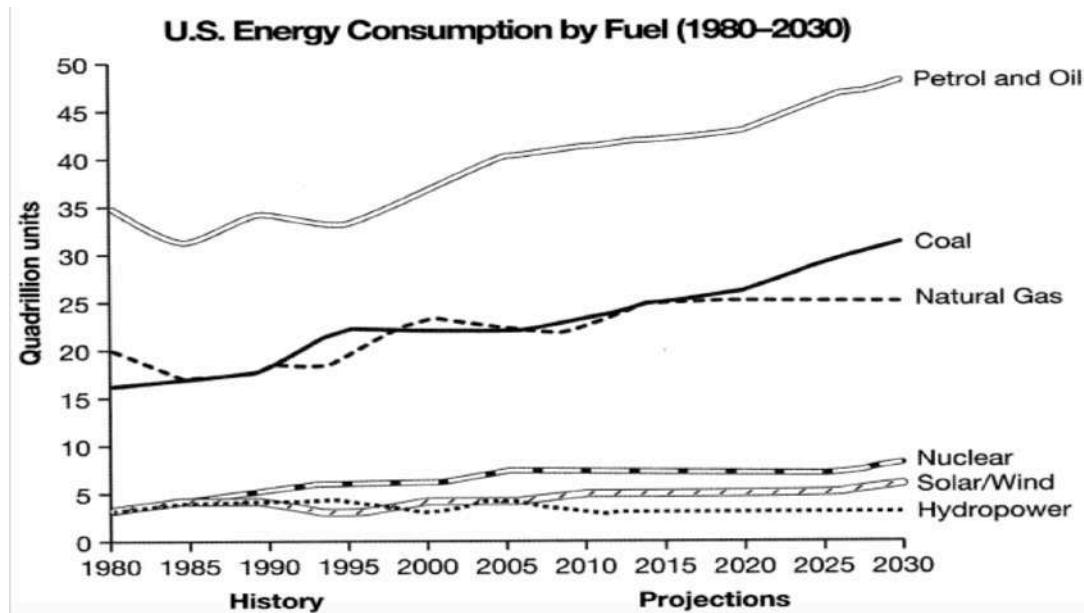
内容点三：Line 3 趋势（Series C 2001 年到 2101 年从 23 升到了 63）





3.1.4 Multiple lines

3.1.4.1.



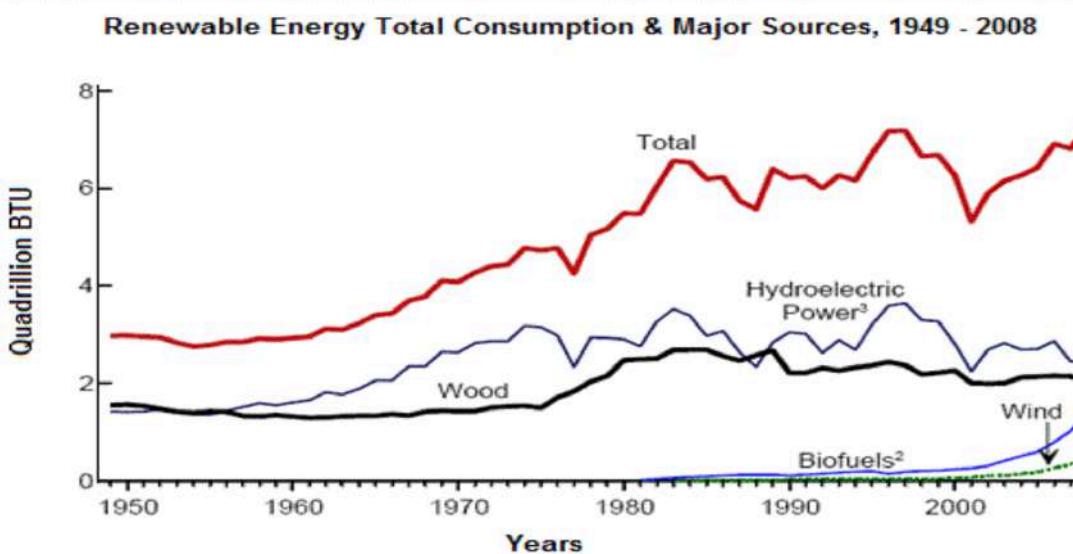
核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（描述 petrol 的趋势）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（coal 和 natural gas 趋势相同，描述起始点趋势）

内容点三：Line 3 趋势（nuclear, solar, hydropower 变化不大，在 5 左右）

3.1.4.2.





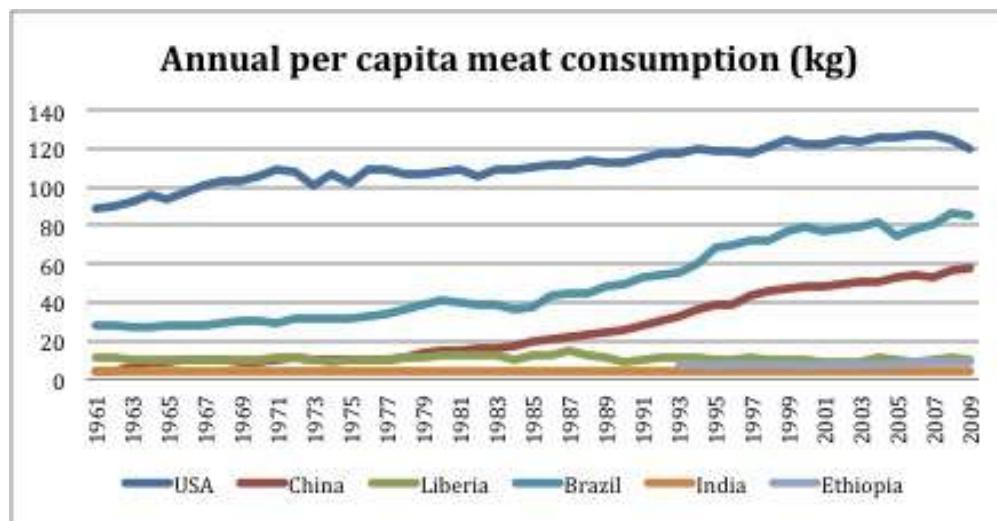
核心内容点：

内容点一：Line 1 趋势（描述红线 total 的起始点趋势）

内容点二：Line 2 趋势（Hydro 和 wood 的趋势差不多，保持在 2 左右）

内容点三：Line 3 趋势（wind 和 biofuels 的趋势差不多，从 0 上升到了 1.5）

3.1.4.3.



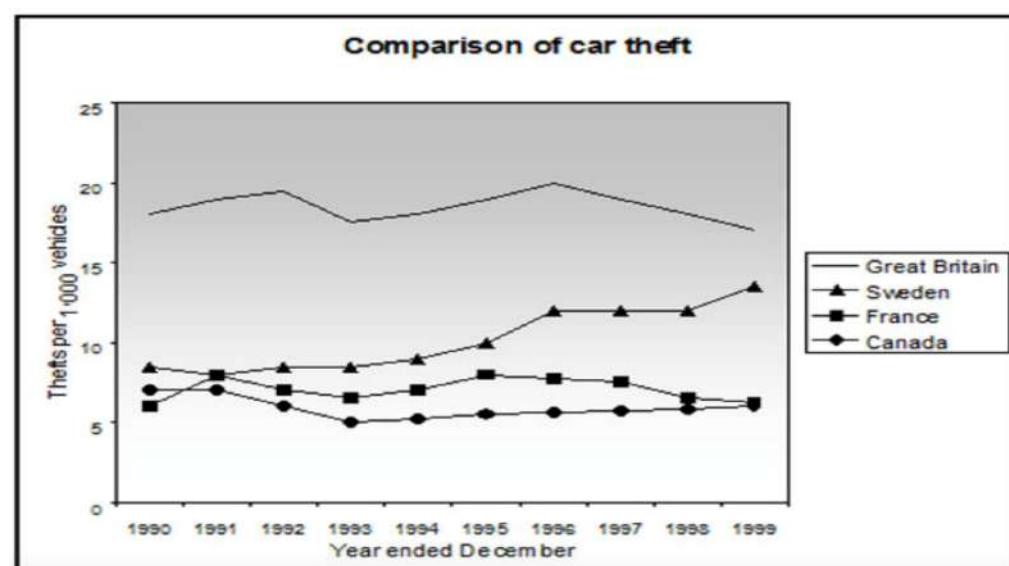
核心内容点：

内容点一：USA 1961 年到 2009 年从 85 上升到了 120

内容点二：Brazil 和 China 在 1961 年到 2009 年间大约从 20 上升到了 40

内容点三：Liberia 和 Ethiopia 的趋势基本保持不变

3.1.4.4.





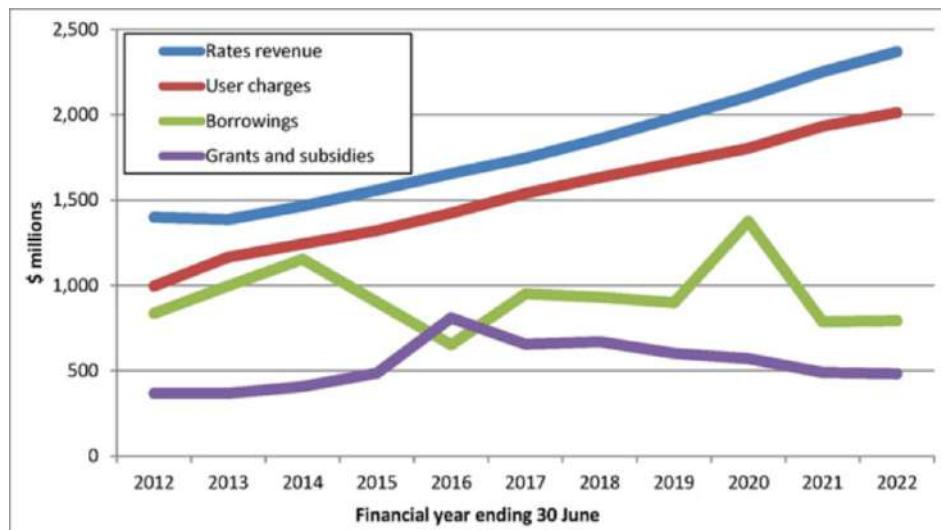
核心内容点：

内容点一：Great Britain 1990 年到 1999 年从 17 降到了 15

内容点二：Sweden 1990 年到 1999 年从 10 上升到了 15

内容点三：Canada 和 France 1990 年到 1999 年从 10 降到了 5

3.1.4.5.



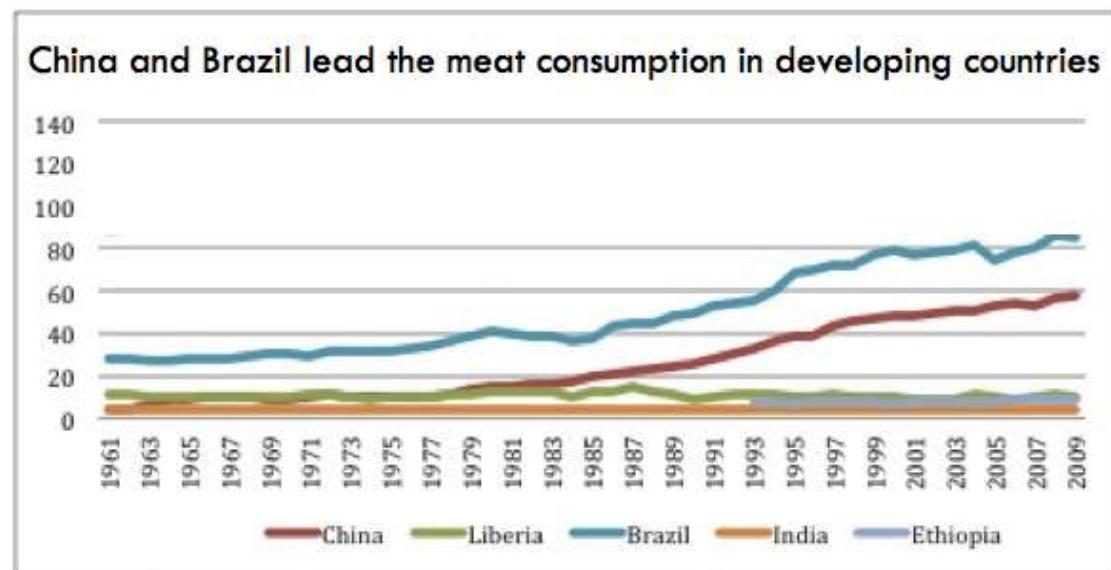
核心内容点：

内容点一：蓝线和红线有相同的上升趋势

内容点二：绿线 2012 年到 2022 年从 800 降到了 650

内容点三：紫线 2012 到 2022 年从 400 上升到了 500

3.1.4.6.





核心内容点：

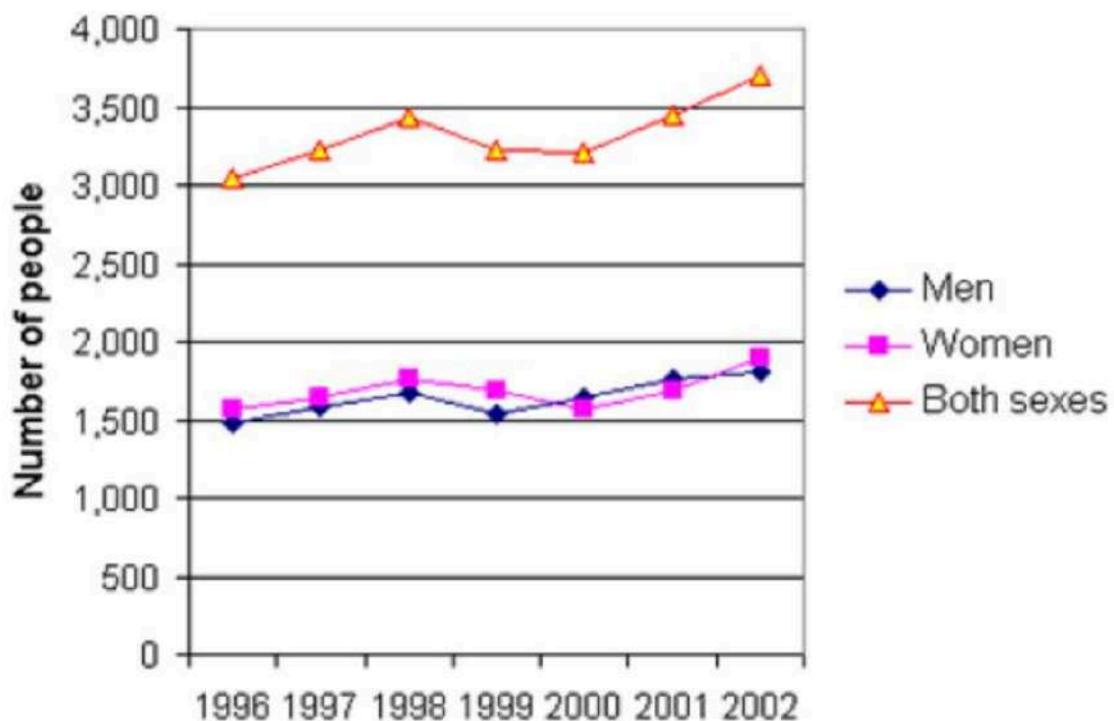
内容点一：图中数值最高的是 Brazil 在 2009 年的时候，为 82

内容点二：图中数值最低的是 India 在 1961 年的时候，为 3

内容点三：China 和 Liberia 在 1961 年到 1987 年间都在上升

3.1.4.7.

Cell phone use in Brazil between 1996 and 2002



核心内容点：

内容点一：黄线 1996 年到 2002 年从 3000 上升到了 3700

内容点二：蓝线 1996 年到 2002 年从 1500 上升到了 1650

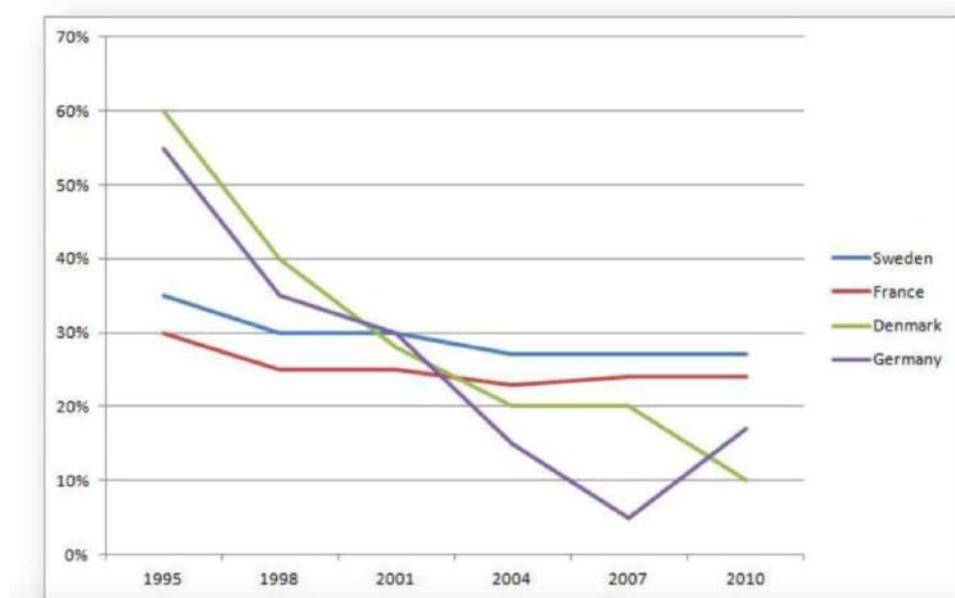
内容点三：紫线 1996 年到 2002 年从 1550 上升到了 1800





3.1.4.8.

The proportion of energy produced from coal in four European countries from 1995 to 2010.



核心内容点：

内容点一：图中数值最高的是绿线在 1995 年的时候，为 60%

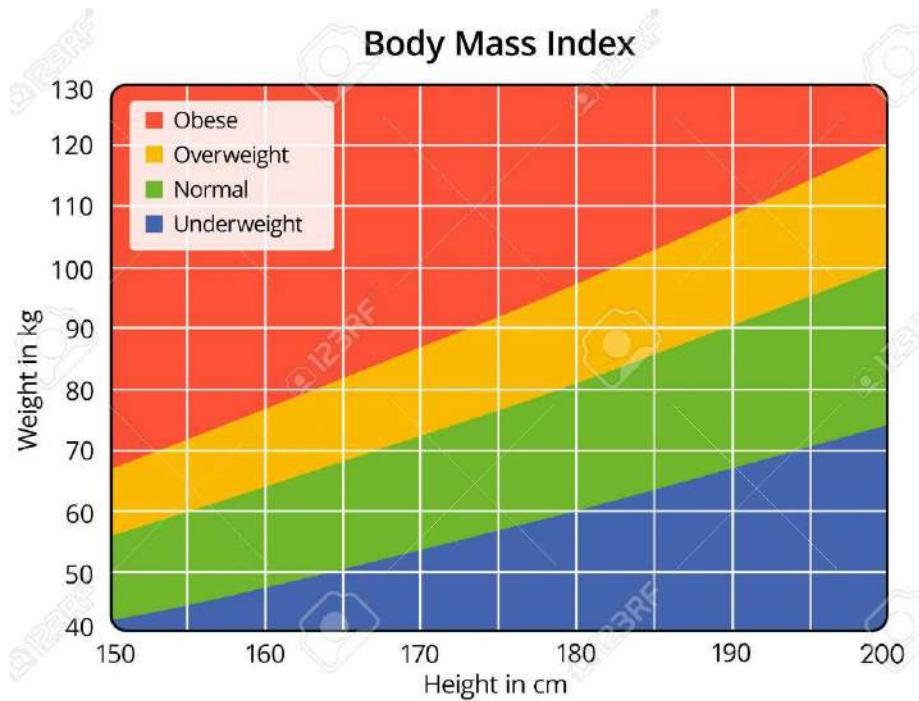
内容点二：图中数值最低的是紫线在 2007 年的时候，为 5%

内容点三：蓝线和红线在 1995 到 2010 年间都有下降的趋势





3.1.4.9.



核心内容点：

内容点一：图中数值最高的是红线在 200cm 的时候，为 130kg.

内容点二：图中数值最低的是蓝线在 150cm 年的时候，为 40kg

内容点三：黄线和绿线在 150cm 到 200cm 年间都有上升的趋势

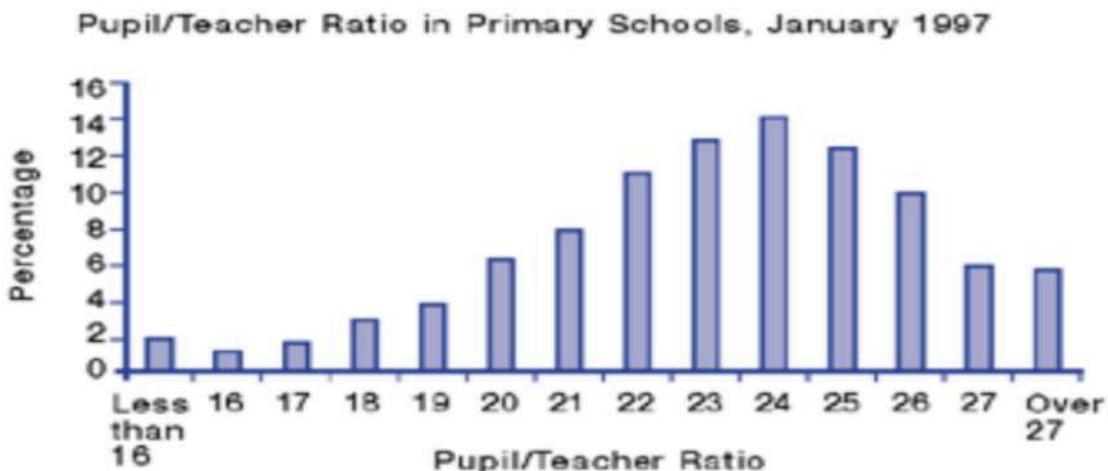




3.2 Bar chart

3.2.1 Single Bar Chart

3.2.1.1.



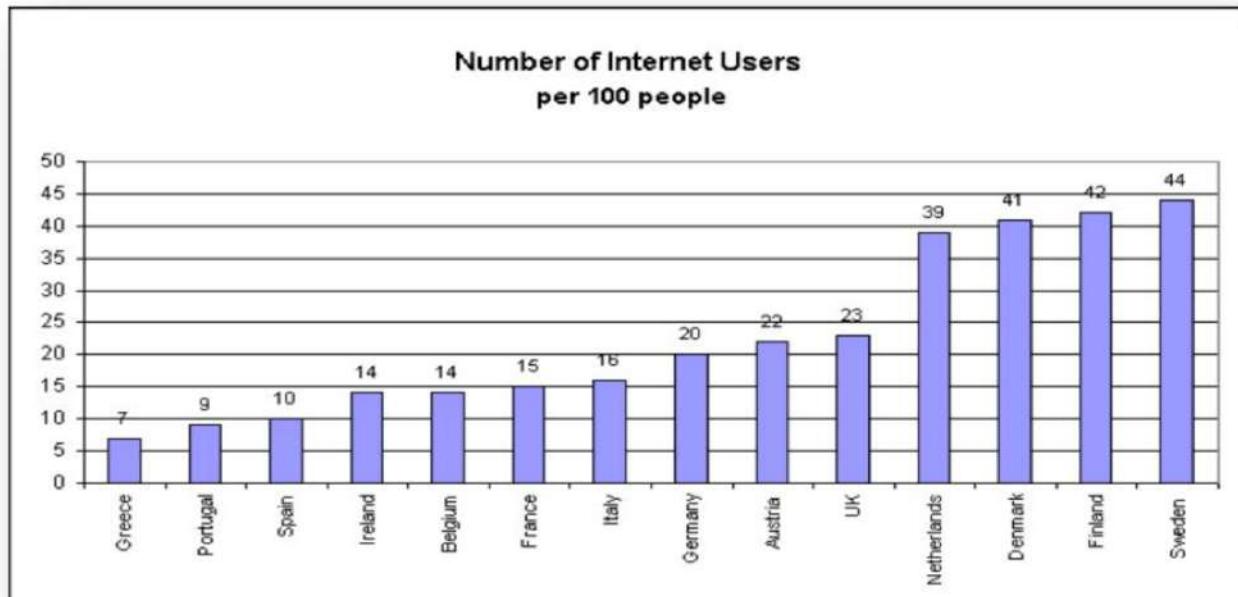
核心内容点：

内容点一：在 24 的时候数值最高，为 14

内容点二：在 23 的时候数值第二高，为 12

内容点三：在 16 的时候数值最低，为 1

3.2.1.2.





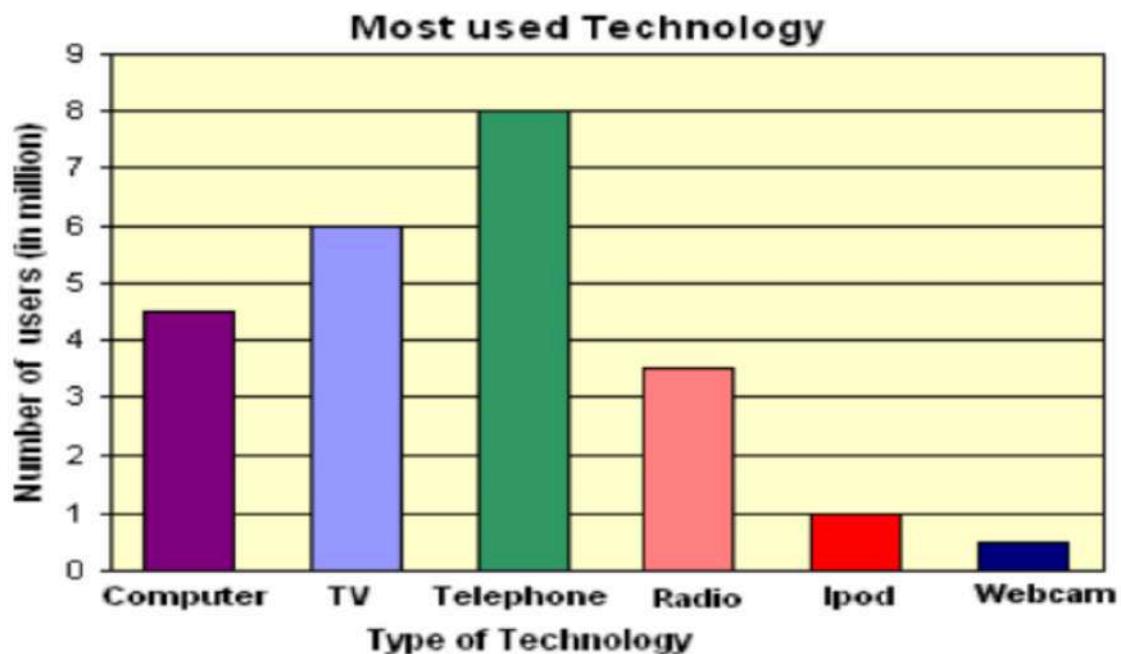
核心内容点：

内容点一：Sweden 的 internet users 最多，一共有 44

内容点二：其次是 France 和 Denmark 的，分别为 42 和 41

内容点三：Greece 的人数最少，才有 7

3.2.1.3.



核心内容点：

内容点一：电话的用户数最多，有 8 million

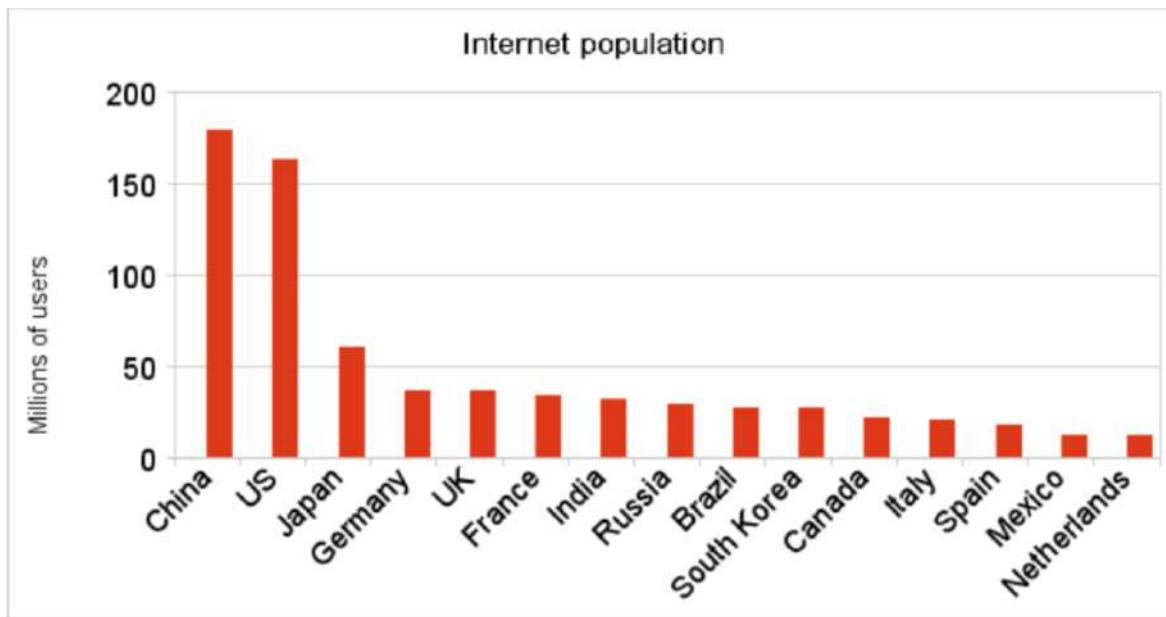
内容点二：tv 的第二多，有 6million，电脑的第三多，有 4.4million

内容点三：webcam 的用户数最少，有 0.5million





3.2.1.4.



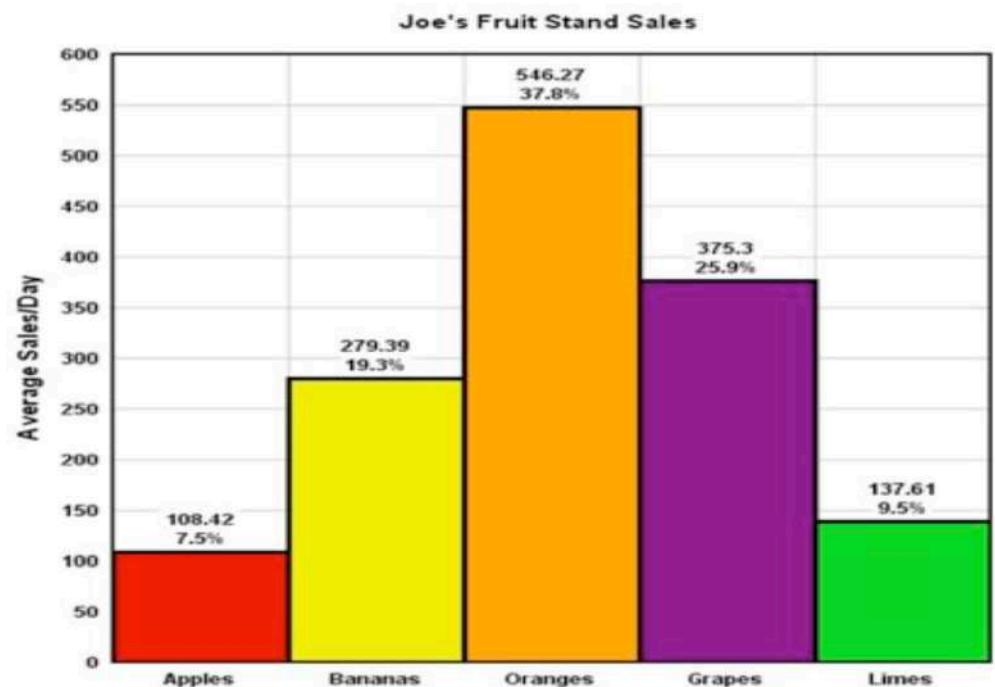
核心内容点：

内容点一：中国的上网人数最多，有 180 million

内容点二：美国的上网人数第二多，有 160 million

内容点三：墨西哥和 Netherlands 的用户数最少，只有 5 million

3.2.1.5.





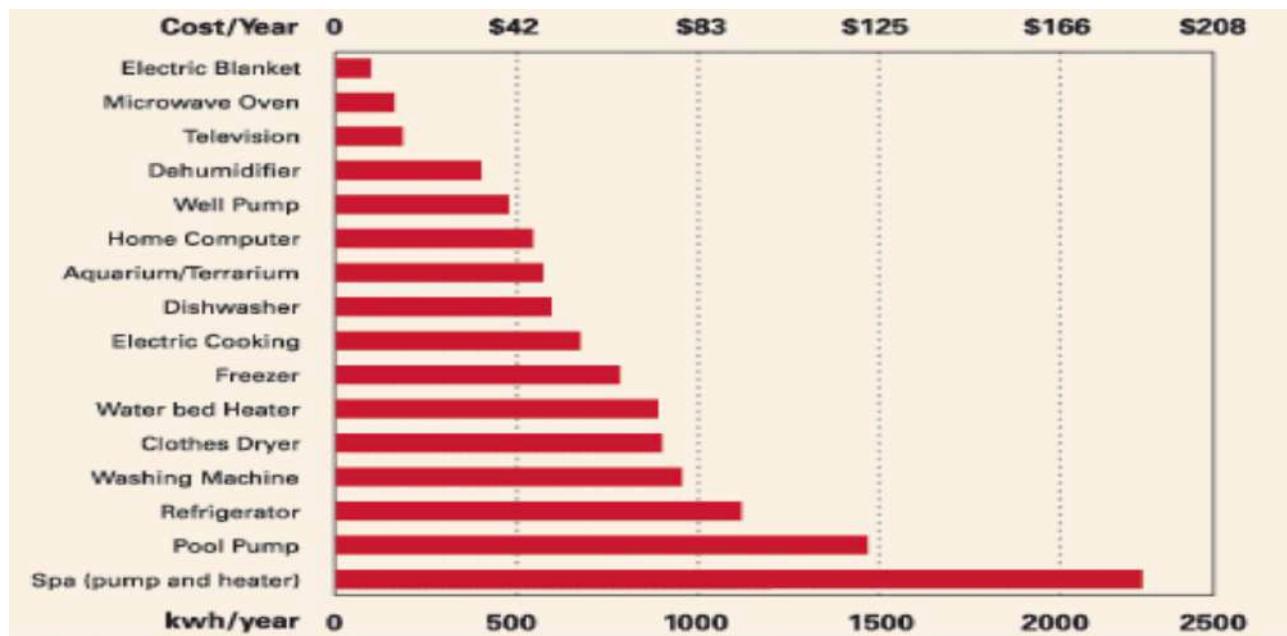
核心内容点：

内容点一：橙子的销量最大，有 546.27，占 37.8%

内容点二：葡萄的销量第二大，有 375.3，占 25.9%

内容点三：苹果的销量最小，有 108.42，占 7.5%

3.2.1.6.



核心内容点：

内容点一：Spa 的用电量最大，有 2300kwh，需要花费\$188

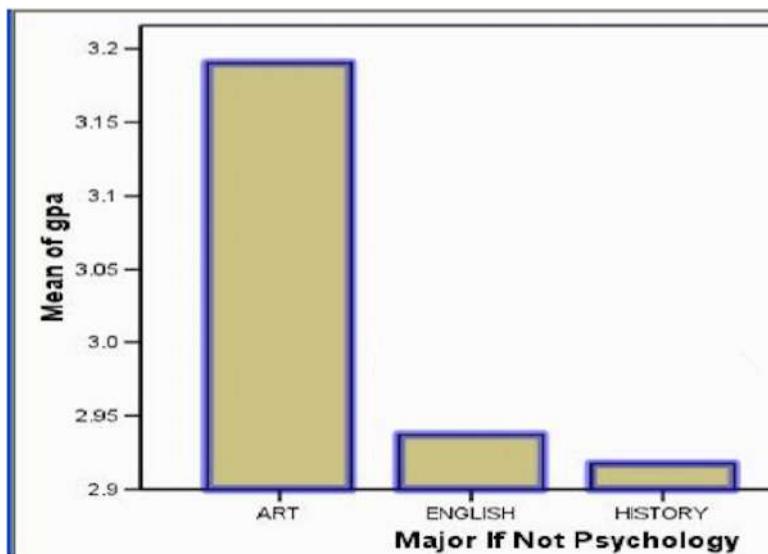
内容点二：Pool Pump 的用电量第二大，有 1450Kwh，需要花费\$120

内容点三：Electric blanket 用电量最小，只需要 100Kwh，需要花费\$10





3.2.1.7.



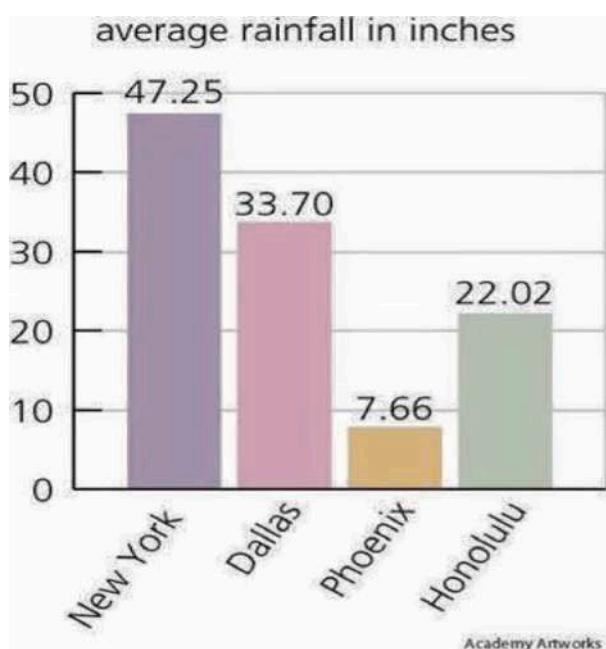
核心内容点：

内容点一：ART 的数值最大，有 3.2

内容点二：English 的数值第二大，有 2.95

内容点三：History 的数值最小，有 2.90

3.2.1.8.





核心内容点：

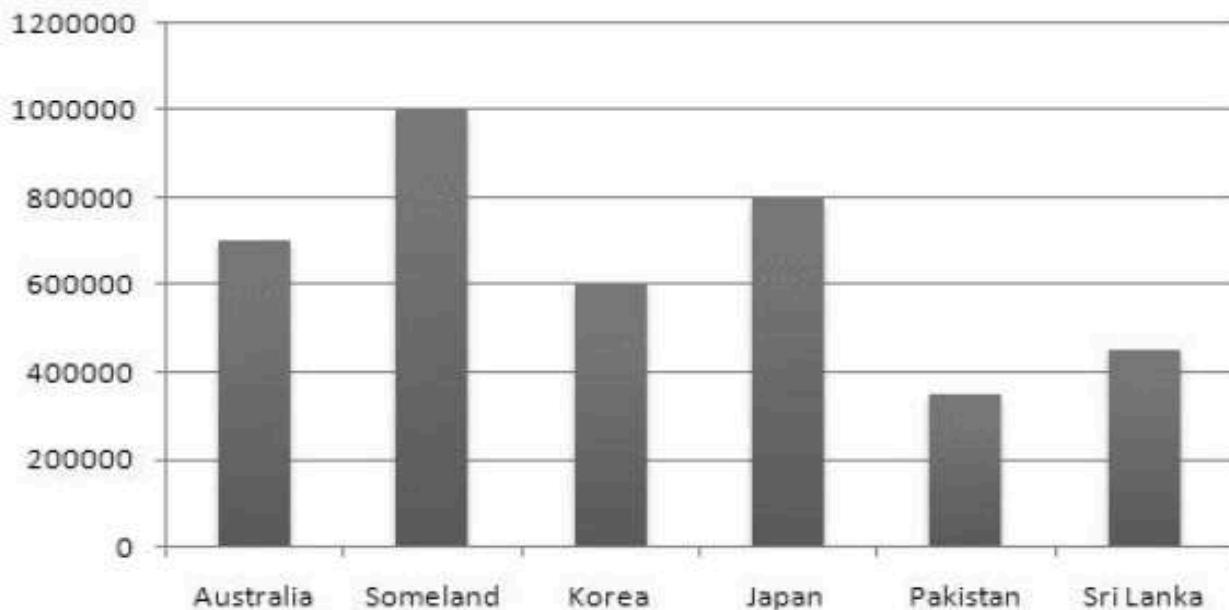
内容点一：New York 的降雨量最大，有 47.25

内容点二：Dallas 的降雨量第二大，有 33.70

内容点三：Phoenix 的降雨量最小，有 7.66

3.2.1.9.

Destinations of holiday makers from Indonesia



核心内容点：

内容点一：Someland 的游客数最多，有 1000000

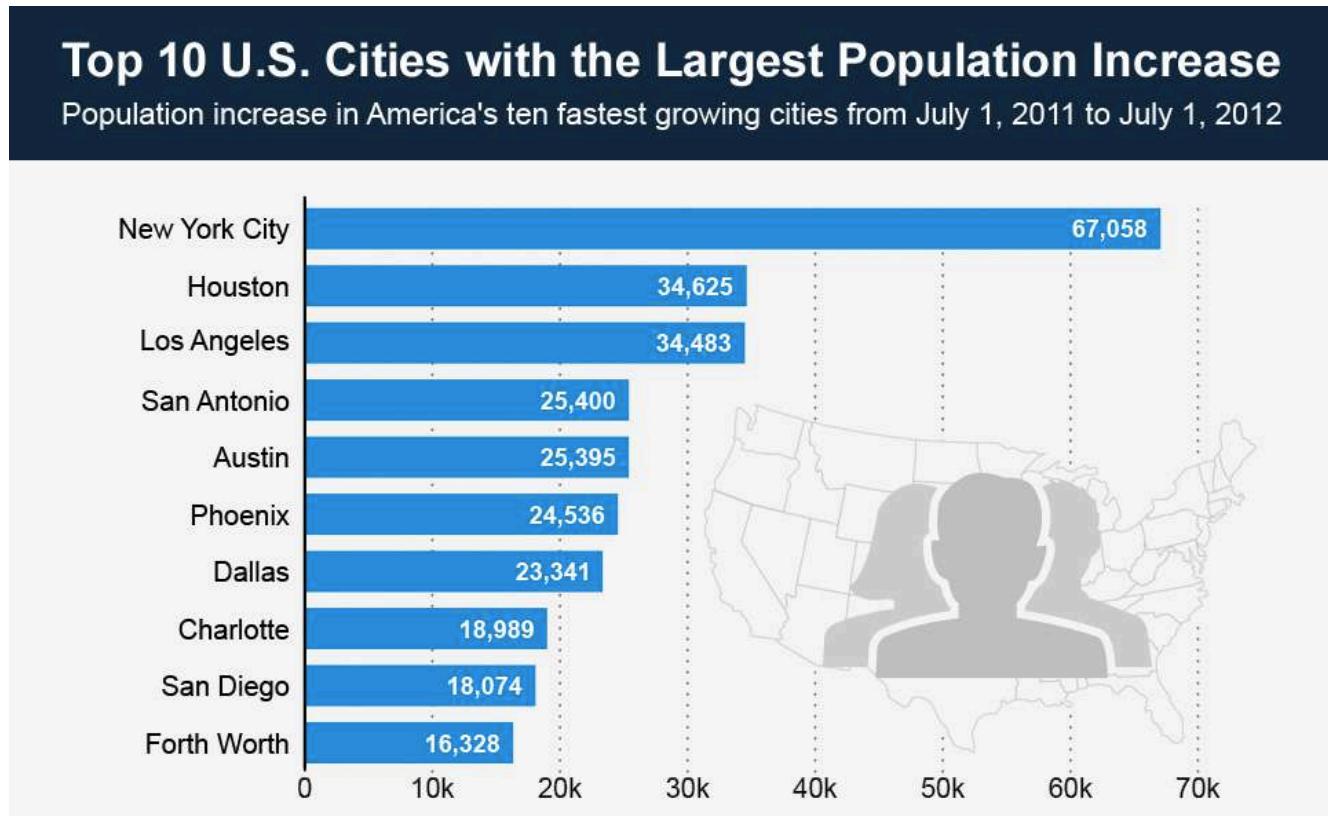
内容点二：Japan 的游客数第二多，有 800000

内容点三：Pakistan 的游客数最少，有 370000





3.2.1.10.



核心内容点：

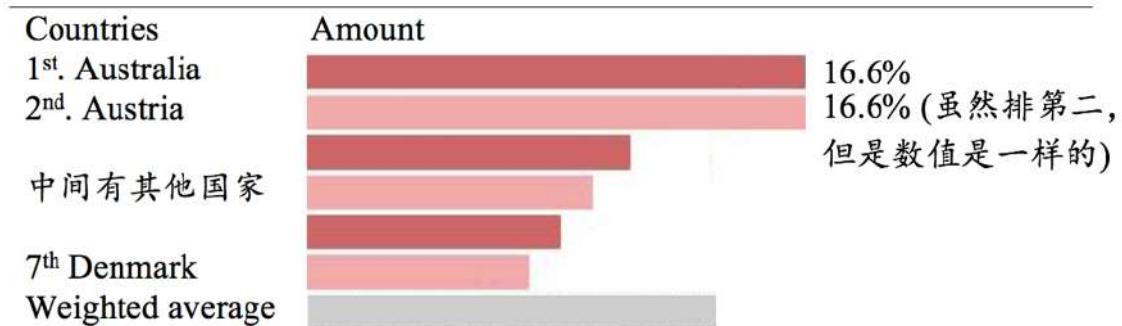
内容点一：New York City 增长最多，有 67,000

内容点二：Houston 的增长第二多，有 34,000

内容点三：Forth Worth 增长最少，有 16,000

3.2.1.11.

单条形图，一个网页的截图，标题字很大，关于税收，数值从大变小
The taxation by countries → Payroll and superannuation (recent years) xxx





核心内容点：

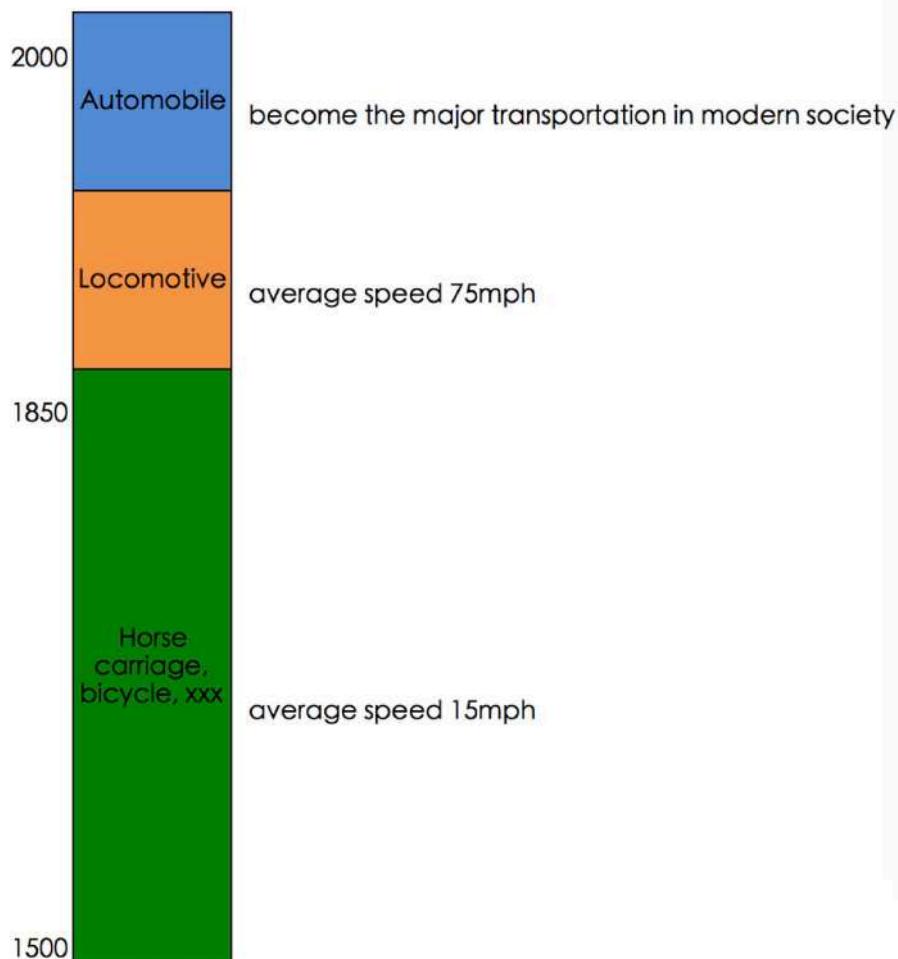
内容点一：Australia 最多，有 16.6%

内容点二：Austria 第二多，有 16.6%

内容点三：Denmark 最少，有 10%

3.2.1.12. 和原图相似

Major transportation modes in the past



核心内容点：

内容点一：1500 年到 1850 年，Horse Carriage 是主流交通工具，平均速度为 15mph

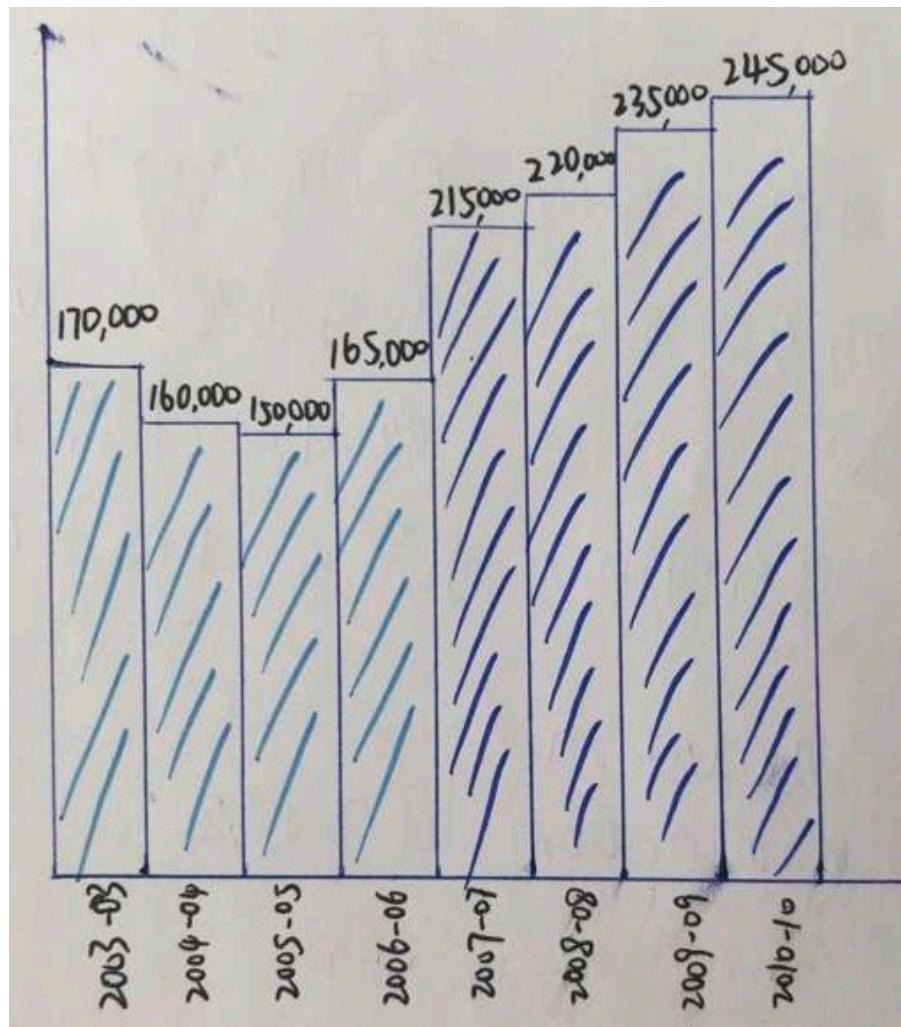
内容点二：1850 年到 1950 年，Locomotive 是主流交通工具，平均速度为 75mph

内容点三：1950 年到 2000 年，Automobile 是主流交通工具





3.2.1.13.



核心内容点：

内容点一：2010-10 最多，有 245,000

内容点二：2009-09 第二多，有 235,000

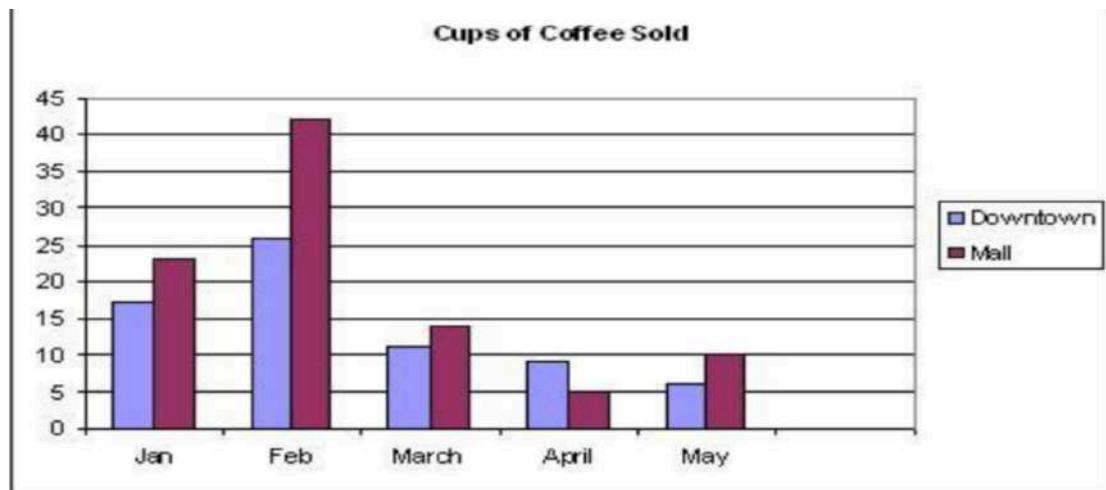
内容点三：2005-05 最少，有 150,000





3.2.2 Multiple Bar Chart

3.2.2.1.

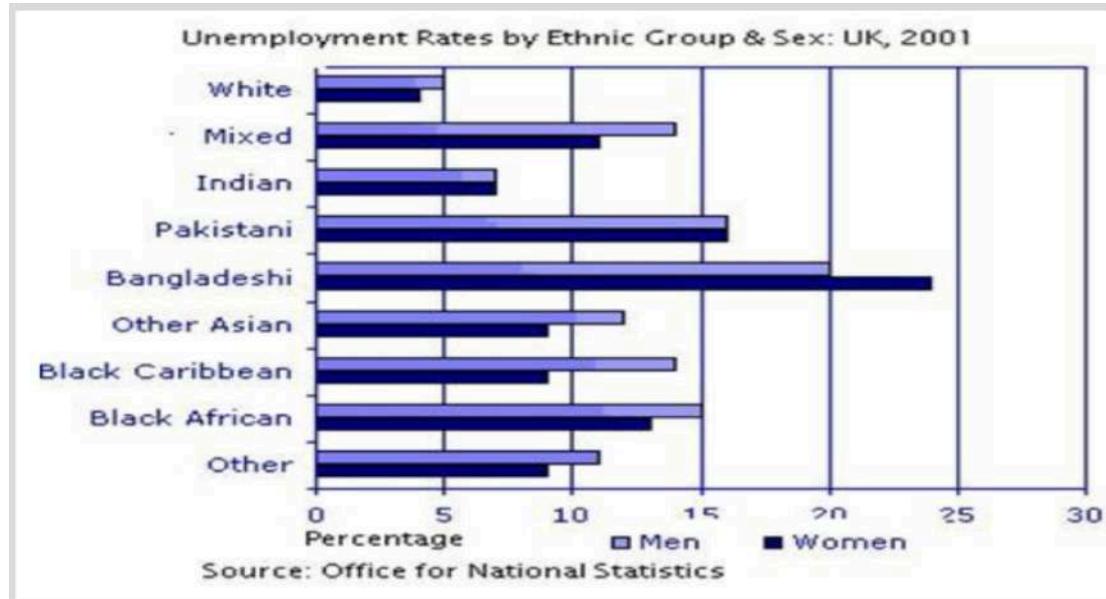


核心内容点：

内容点一：在 downtown，咖啡的销量二月最多，有 26，五月最少，有 6。

内容点二：在 mall，咖啡的销量二月最多，有 43，五月最少，有 10.

3.2.2.2.



核心内容点：

内容点一：男人的失业率，Bangladeshi 最高，有 20%，White 的最低，有 5%

内容点二：女人的失业率，Bangladeshi 最高，有 24%，White 的最低，有 4%





3.2.2.3.



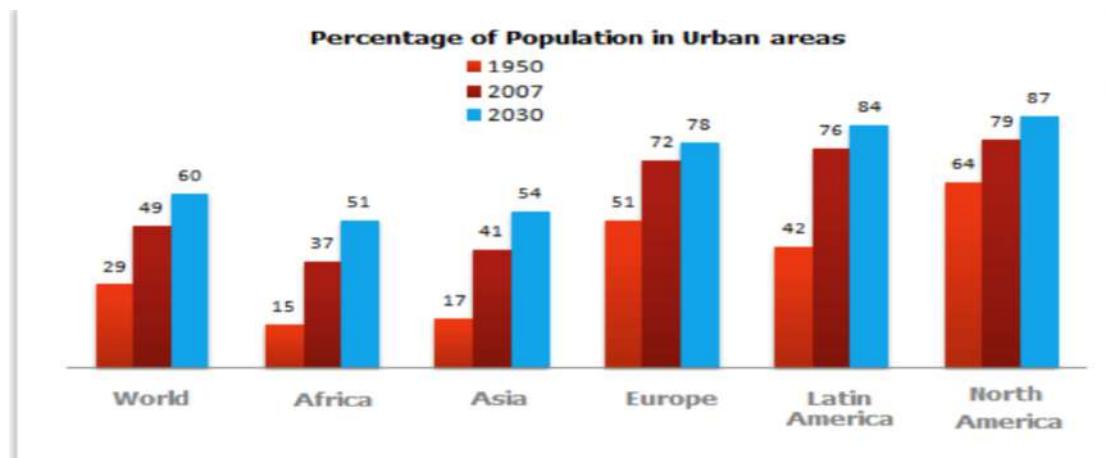
核心内容点：

内容点一：在 ACT 中，Semillion 最高，有 40000，Shiraz 最低，有 17000

内容点二：在 NSW 中，Sparkling 最高，有 30000，Riesling 最低，有 10000

内容点三：在 QLD 中，Semillion 最高，有 36000， Riesling 最低没有 15000

3.2.2.4.



核心内容点：

内容点一：1950 年，North America 最高，有 64，Africa 最低，有 15

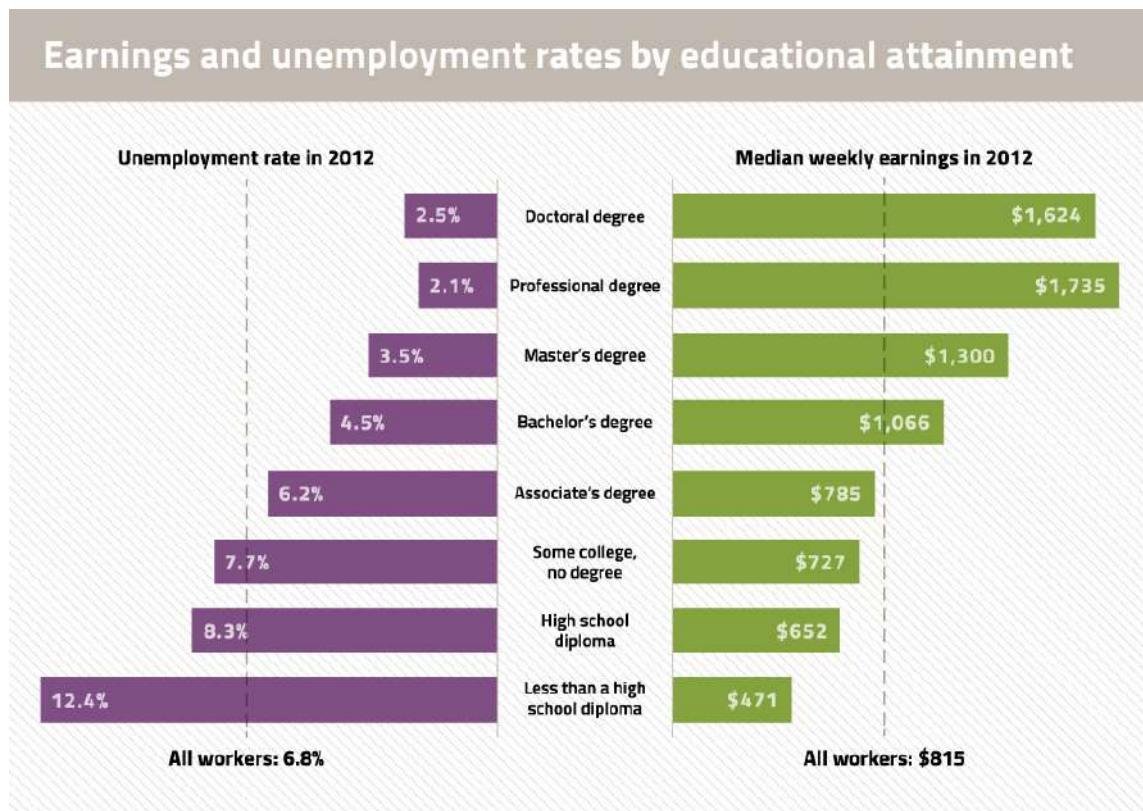
内容点二：2007 年，North America 最高，有 79，Africa 最低，有 37

内容点三：2030 年，North America 最高，有 87，Africa 最低，有 51





3.2.2.5.



核心内容点：

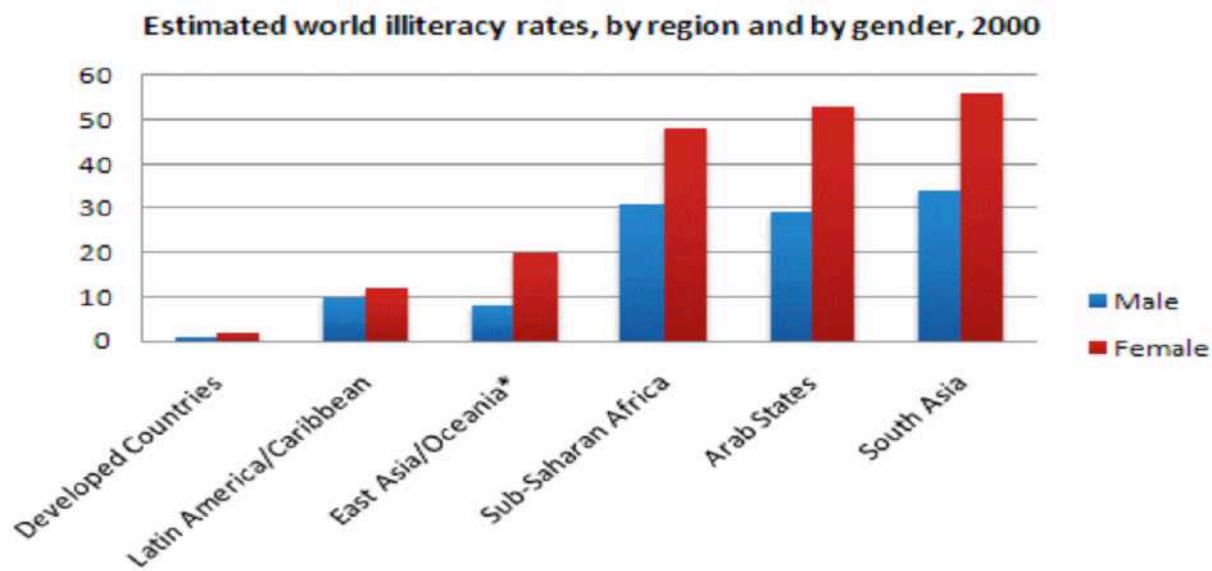
内容点一：在 2012 年的失业率中，less than high school 的最高有 12.45%，Professional 的最低，有 2.1%。

内容点二：在 2012 的每周收入中，Professional 的收入最高，有 \$1735，less than high School 的收入最低，只有 \$652





3.2.2.6.

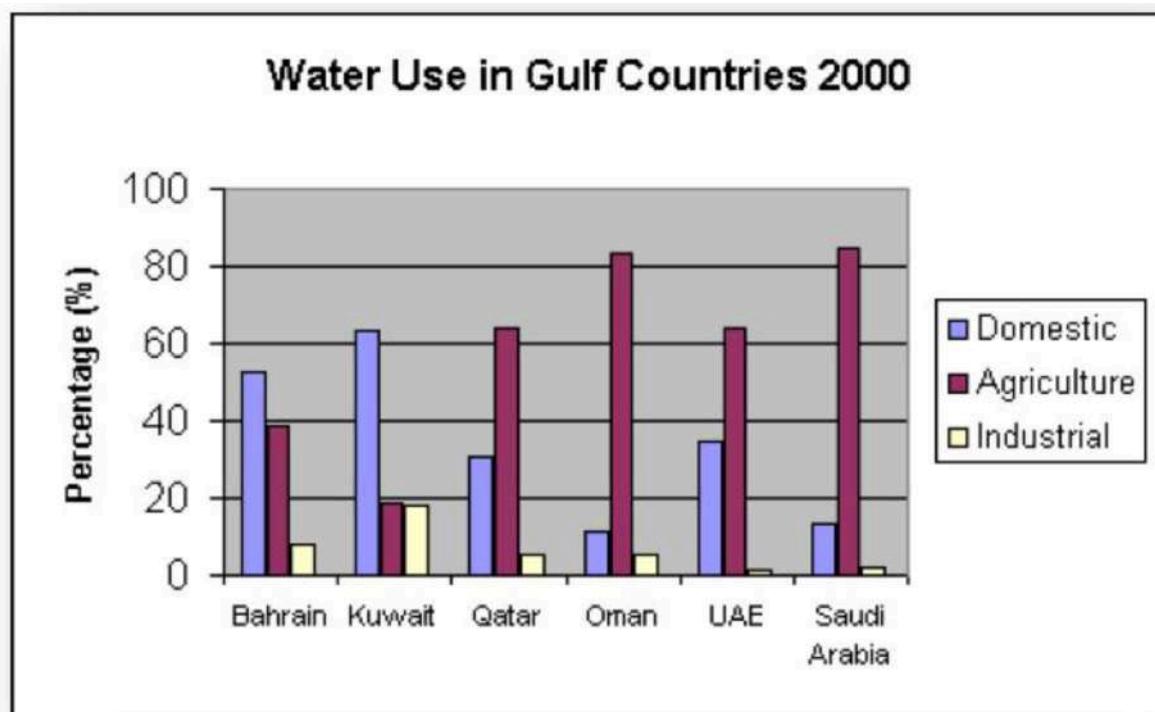


核心内容点：

内容点一：女人的文盲率，south Asia 的最高，有 53，发达国家最低，有 1

内容点二：男人的文盲率，在阿拉伯地区最高，有 30，发达国家最低，有 1

3.2.2.7.





核心内容点：

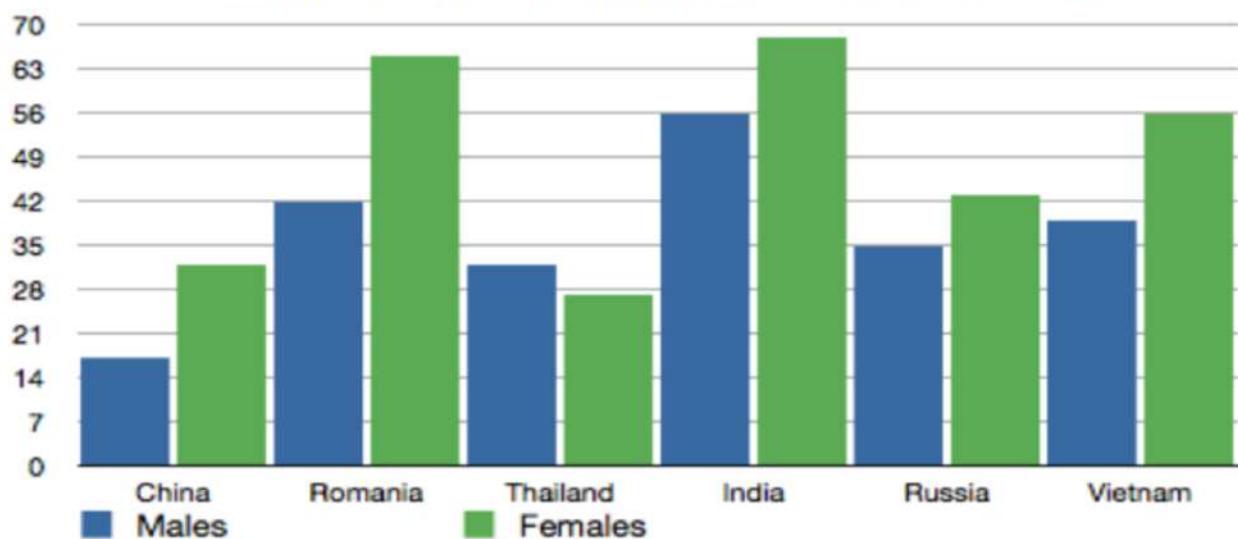
内容点一：在 Domestic, Bahrain 的用水量最高，有 55, Arabia 最低，有 15

内容点二：在 Agriculture 中，Arabia 的用水量最高，有 82, Kuwait 最低，有 20

内容点三：在 Industrial 中，Kuwait 的用水量最高，有 19. Arabia 的最低，有 2

3.2.2.8.

Percentage of students proficient in a foreign language



核心内容点：

内容点一：在男人中，India 学习外语人数比例最高，有 56%，Chian 最低，有 17%

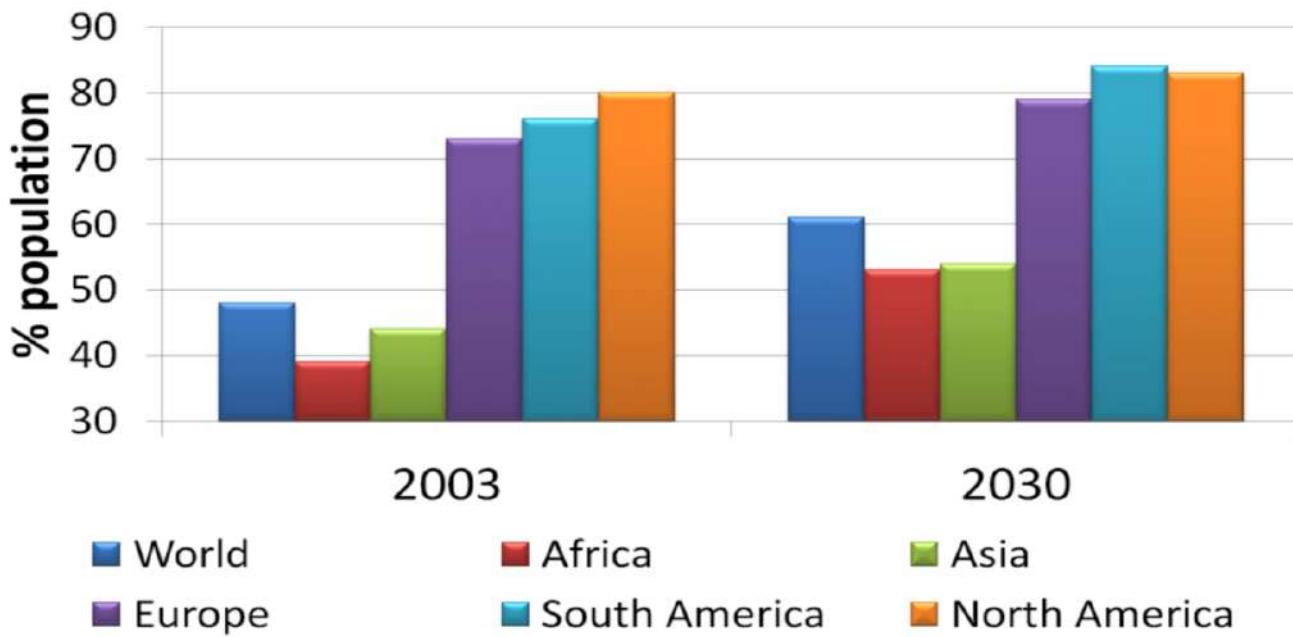
内容点二：女人中，India 学习外语人数比例最高，有 68%，Thailand 最低，27%





3.2.2.9.

Percentage of population living in urban areas in 2003 and 2030 (estimated)



核心内容点：

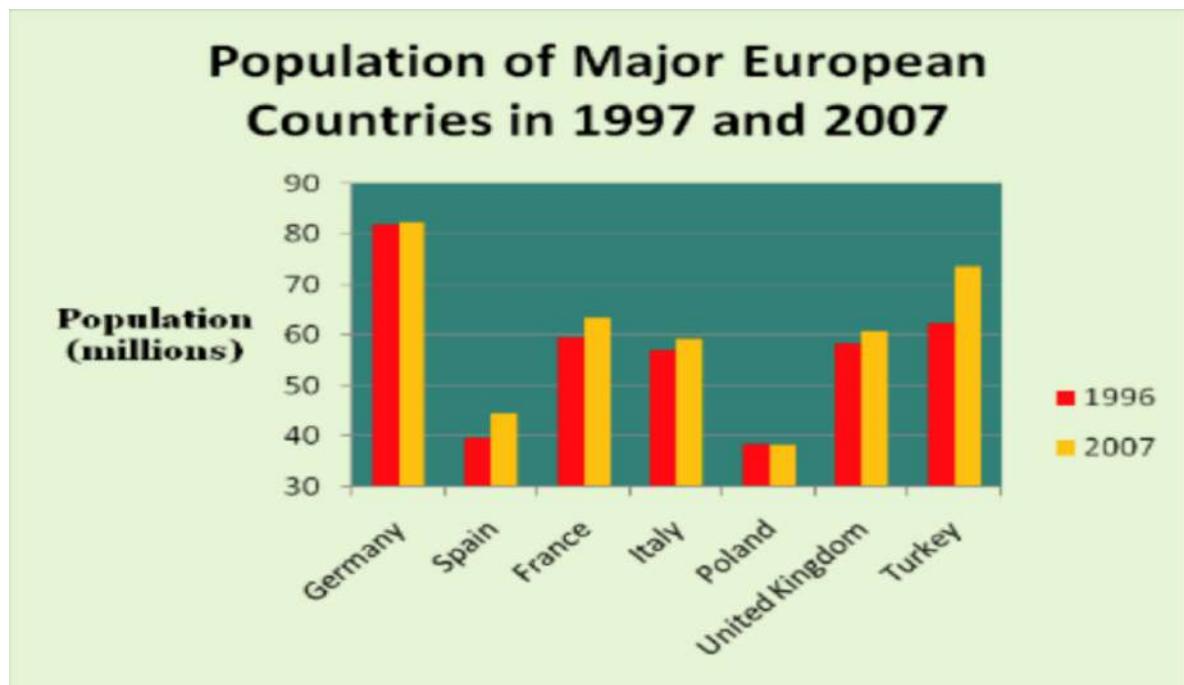
内容点一：2003年，北美的城市居住人口比例最高有80%，非洲最低，有39%

内容点二：2030年，南北的城市人口居住比例最高，有83%，非洲和亚洲最低，有55%。





3.2.2.10.

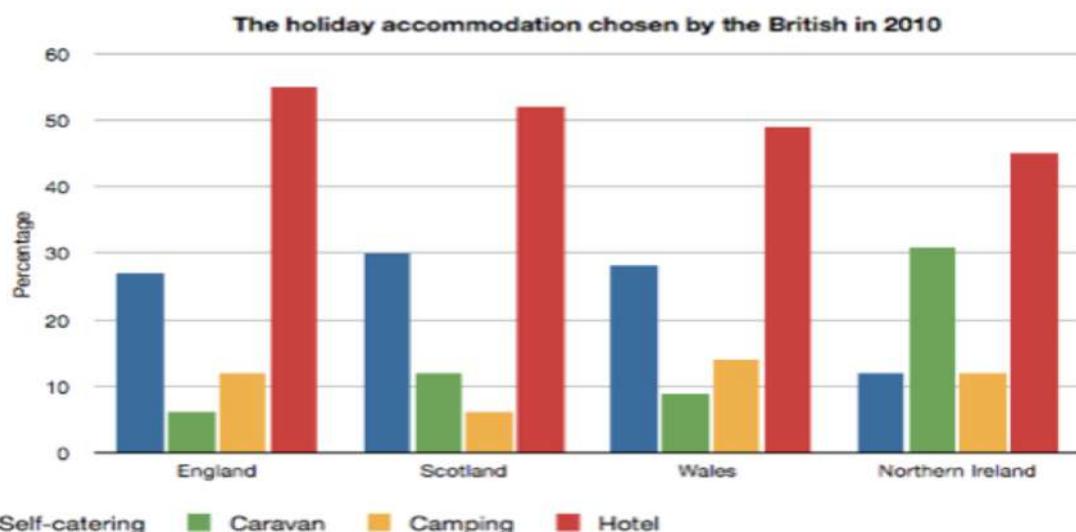


核心内容点：

内容点一：1996年，德国的人口数最高，有81 Million，西班牙和波兰最低，有37 million

内容点二：2007年，德国的最高，有82 million，波兰最低，有37 million

3.2.2.11.





核心内容点：

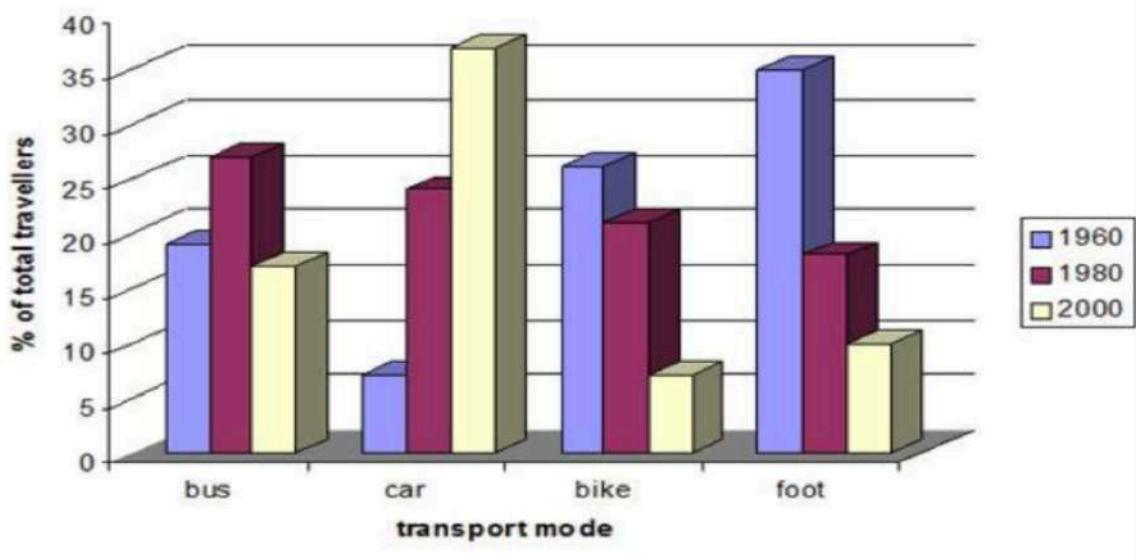
内容点一：英国的 hotel 最高，有 55%

内容点二：Scotland 的 Self-cratering 最高，有 30%

内容点三：northern Ireland 的 Caravan 最高，有 31%

3.2.2.12.

Transport Modes in a European City 1960-2000



核心内容点：

内容点一：1960 年，foot 最高，car 最低

内容点二：1980 年，bus 最高，foot 最低

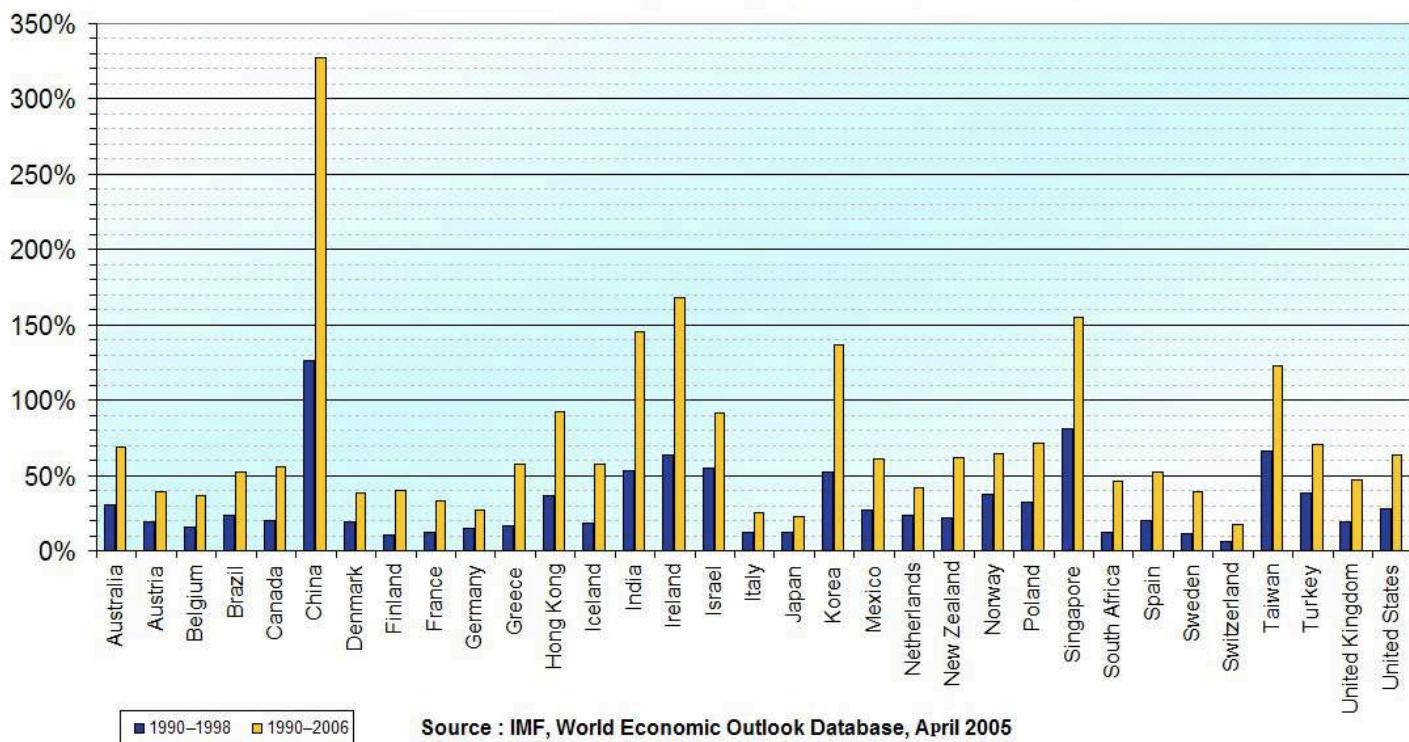
内容点三：2000 年，car 最高，bike 最低





3.2.2.13.

GDP accumulated growth, in percent, constant prices



核心内容点：

内容点一：1990-1998 年，China 的 GDP 增长速度最高有 130%，瑞士最低，有 6%

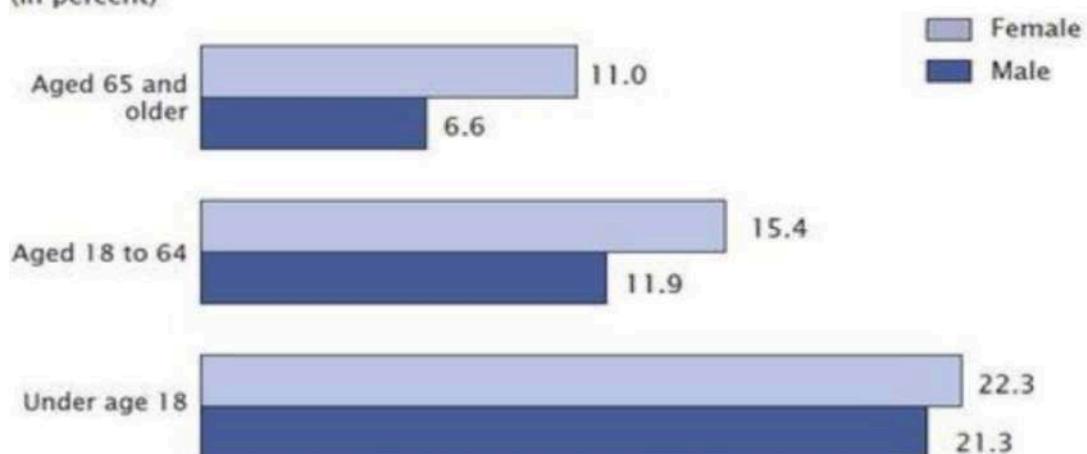
内容点二：1990-2006年，Chian 的 GDP 增长速度最高，有 330%，意大利最低，有 15%。





3.2.2.14.

Figure 6.
Poverty Rates by Age by Gender: 2012
(In percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

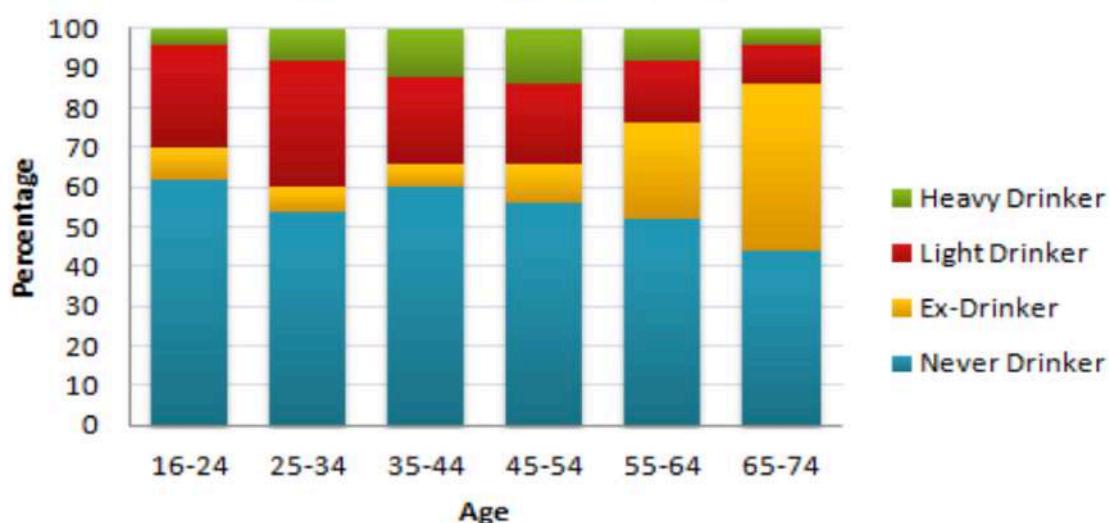
核心内容点:

内容点一: 男人中, 18 岁以下的 Poverty rate 最高, 有 21.3, 65 岁以上的最低, 有 6.6

内容点二: 女人中, 18 岁以下的 Poverty rate 最高, 有 22.3, 65 岁以上的最低, 有 11

3.2.2.15.

Drinking habits by age (US)





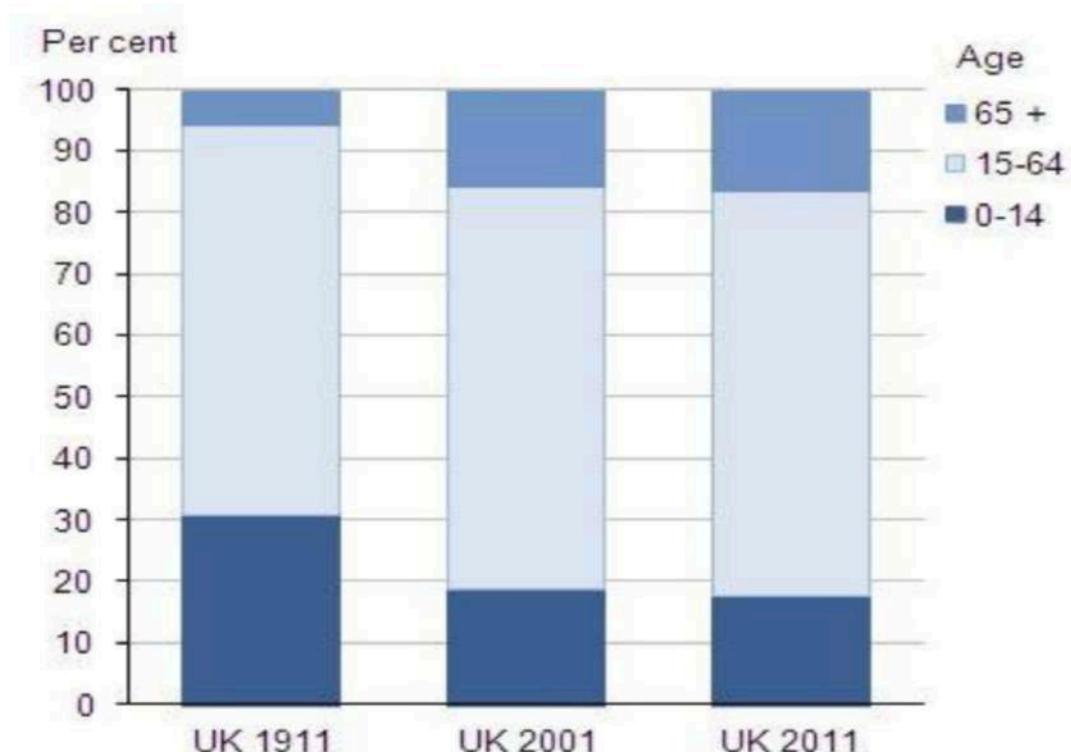
核心内容点：

内容点一：在 never drinker 中，35-44 最多，有 60%，65-74 最少，有 49%

内容点二：在 ex-drinker 中，65-74 最多，有 40%，25-34 最少，有 5%

内容点三：在 light drinker 中，25-34 最多，有 32%，65-74 最少，有 10%

3.2.2.16.



核心内容点：

内容点一：0-14 岁在英国，1911 年比例最高，有 30%，2011 年最低，有 18%

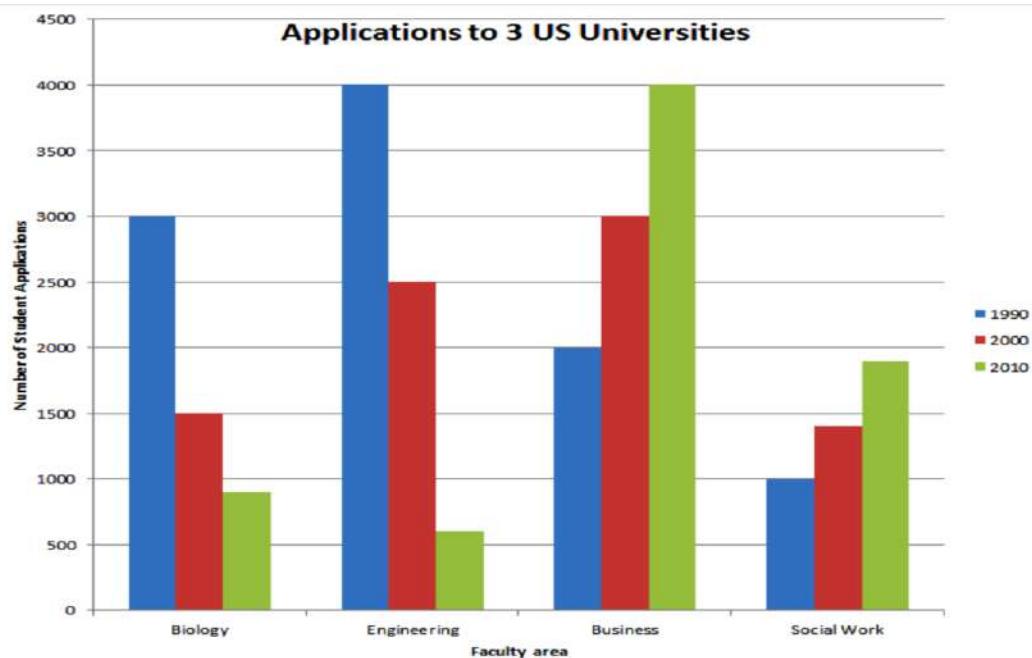
内容点二：15-64 岁在英国，1911 年，2001 年和 2011 年比例差不多，有 60%

内容点三：65 岁以上在英国，2001 年比例最多，有 18%，1911 年最少，有 5%





3.2.2.17.



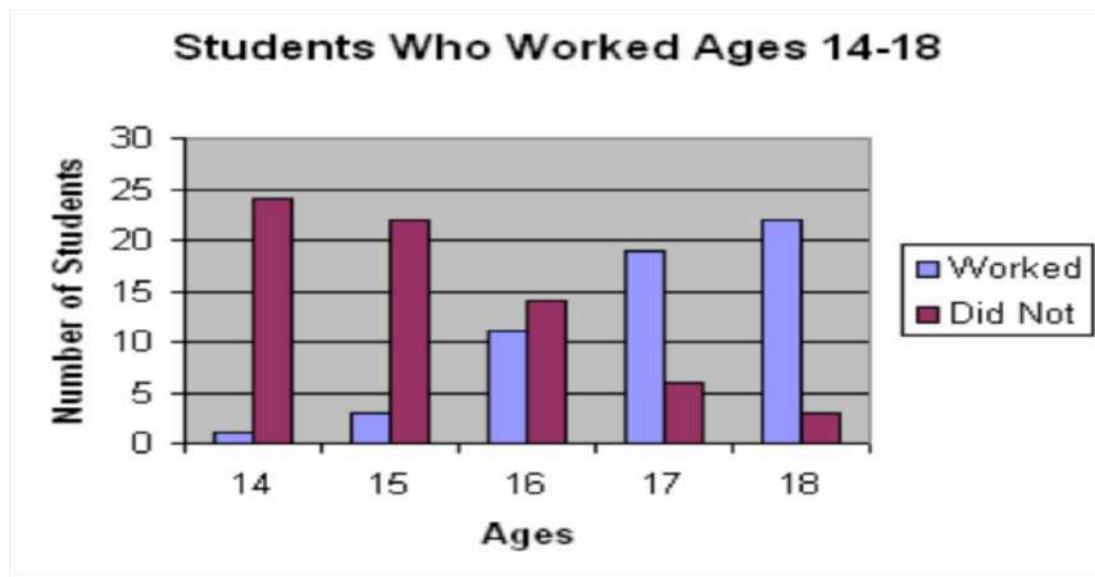
核心内容点：

内容点一：1990年，engineering的人数最多，有4000，social work最少，有1900

内容点二：2000年，Business的人数最多，有3000，Biology最少，有1500

内容点三：2010年，Business的人数最多，有4000，Engineering最少，有600

3.2.2.18.



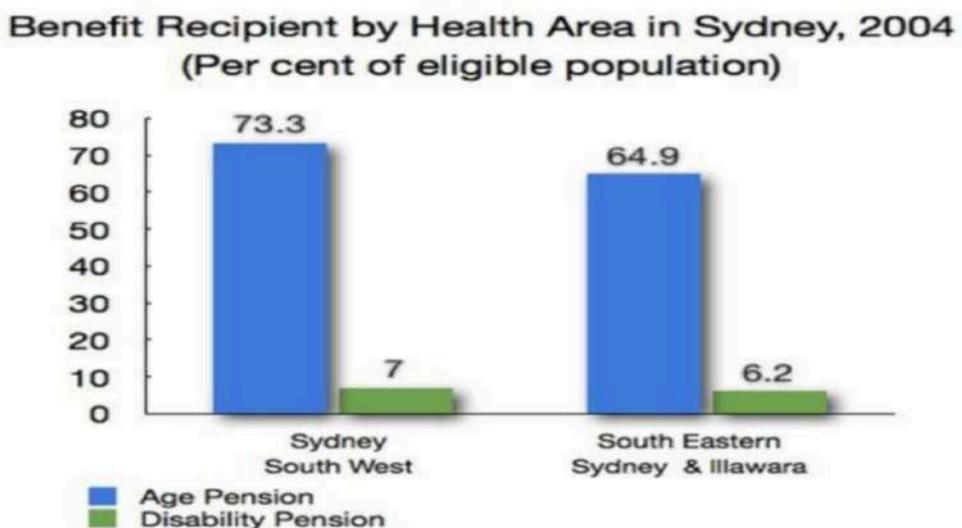


核心内容点：

内容点一：已经工作的学生，18岁的最多，有22人，14岁最少，有1人

内容点二：没有工作过的学生，14岁的最多，有24人，18岁的最少，有3人

3.2.2.19.

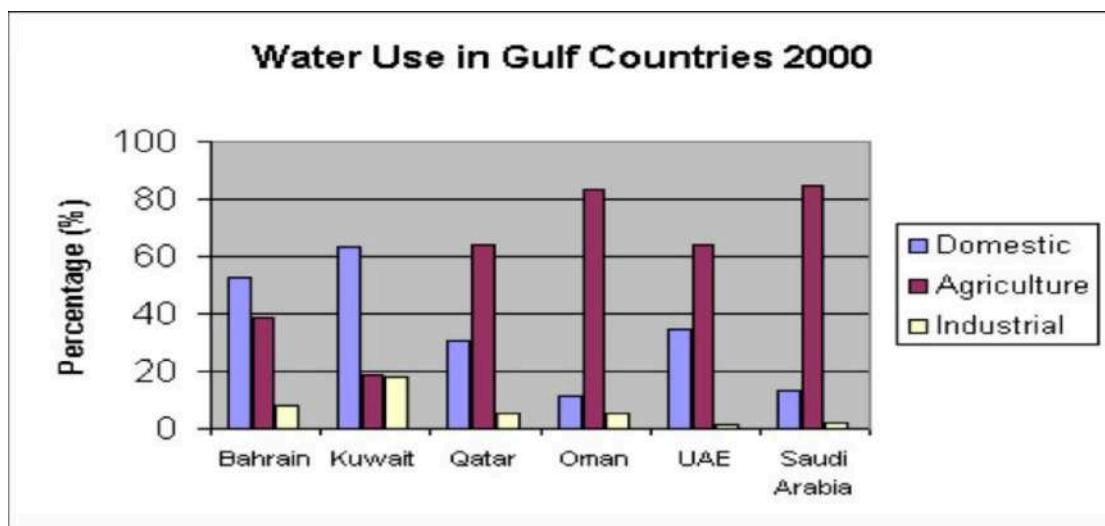


核心内容点：

内容点一：在 Sydney South west 中，Age pension 有 73.3%，Disability Pension 有 7%

内容点二：在 South Eastern 中，Age pension 有 64.9%，Disability Pension 有 6.2%

3.2.2.20.





核心内容点：

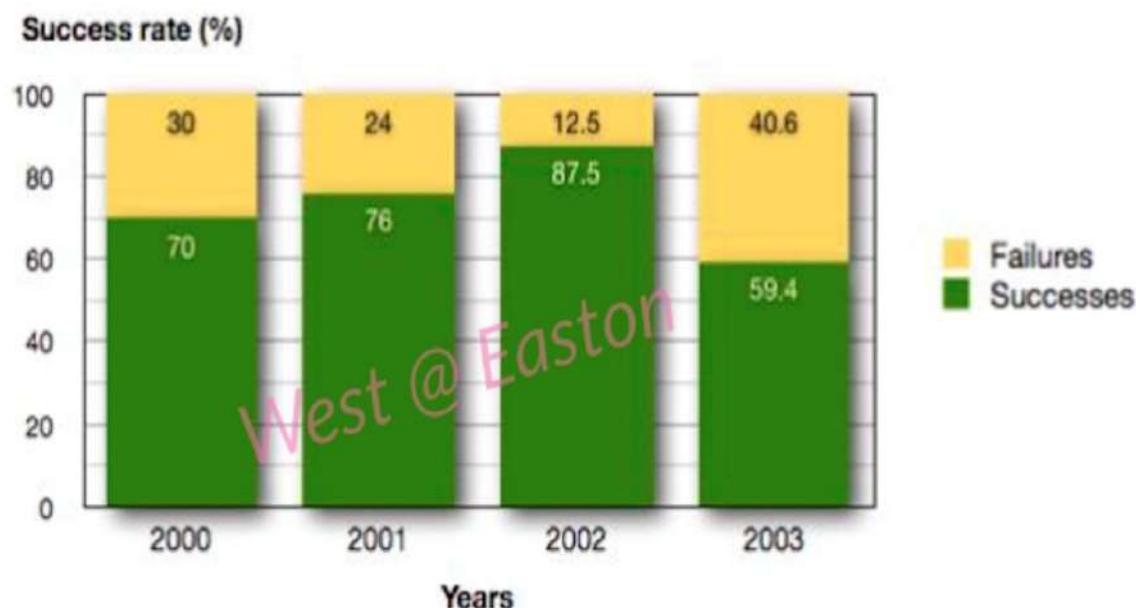
内容点一：在 Domestic, Bahrain 的用水量最高，有 55, Arabia 最低，有 15

内容点二：在 Agriculture 中，Arabia 的用水量最高，有 82, Kuwait 最低，有 20

内容点三：在 Industrial 中，Kuwait 的用水量最高，有 19. Arabia 的最低，有 2

3.2.2.21.

Evolution of success rate in Canada - 2000 to 2003



核心内容点：

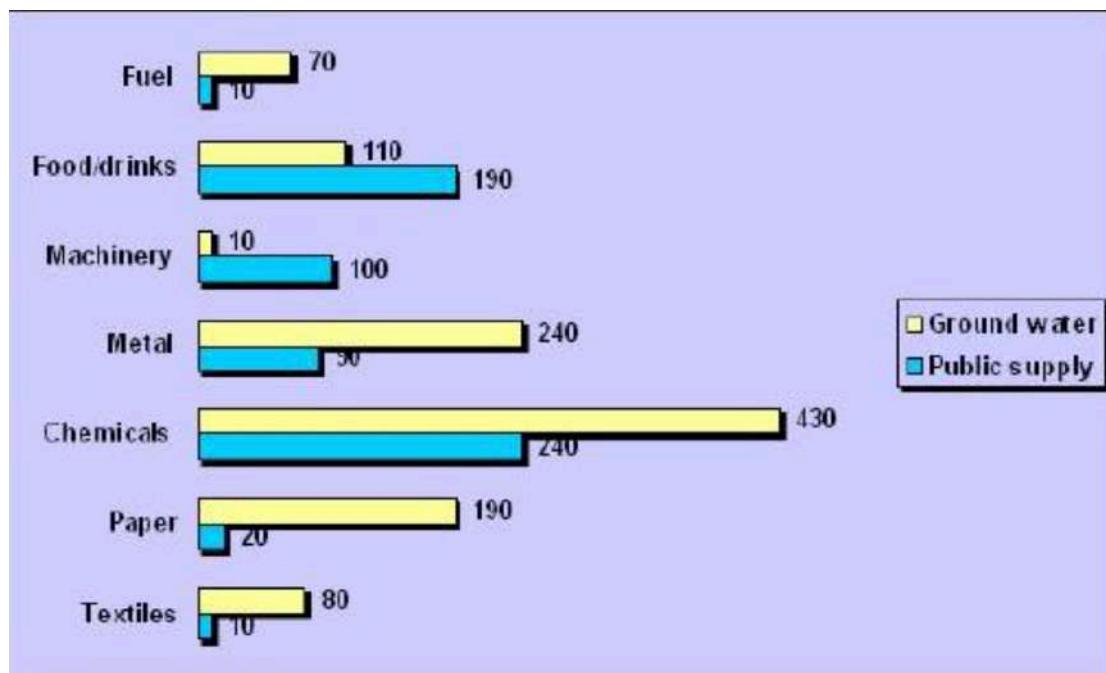
内容点一：2002 年的成功率最高，有 87%，2003 年的成功率最低，有 59.4%

内容点二：2003 年的失败率最高，有 40.6%，2002 年的失败率最低，有 12.5%





3.2.2.22.

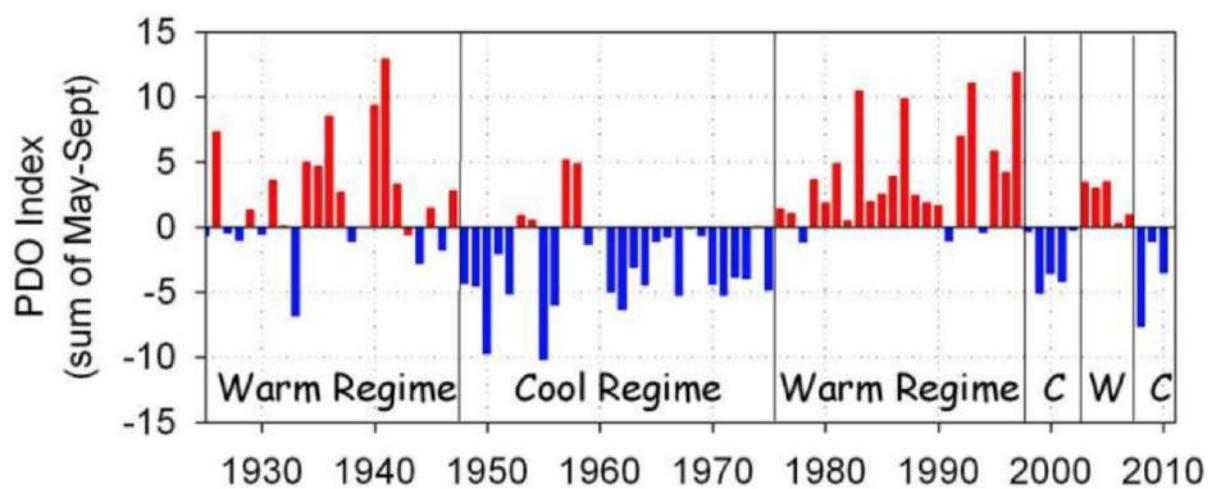


核心内容点：

内容点一：在 Ground water 中, Chemicals 的最高，有 430, Machinery 的最低，有 10.

内容点二：在 Public Supply 中，Chemicals 的最高，有 240, Textiles 的最低，有 10

3.2.2.23.



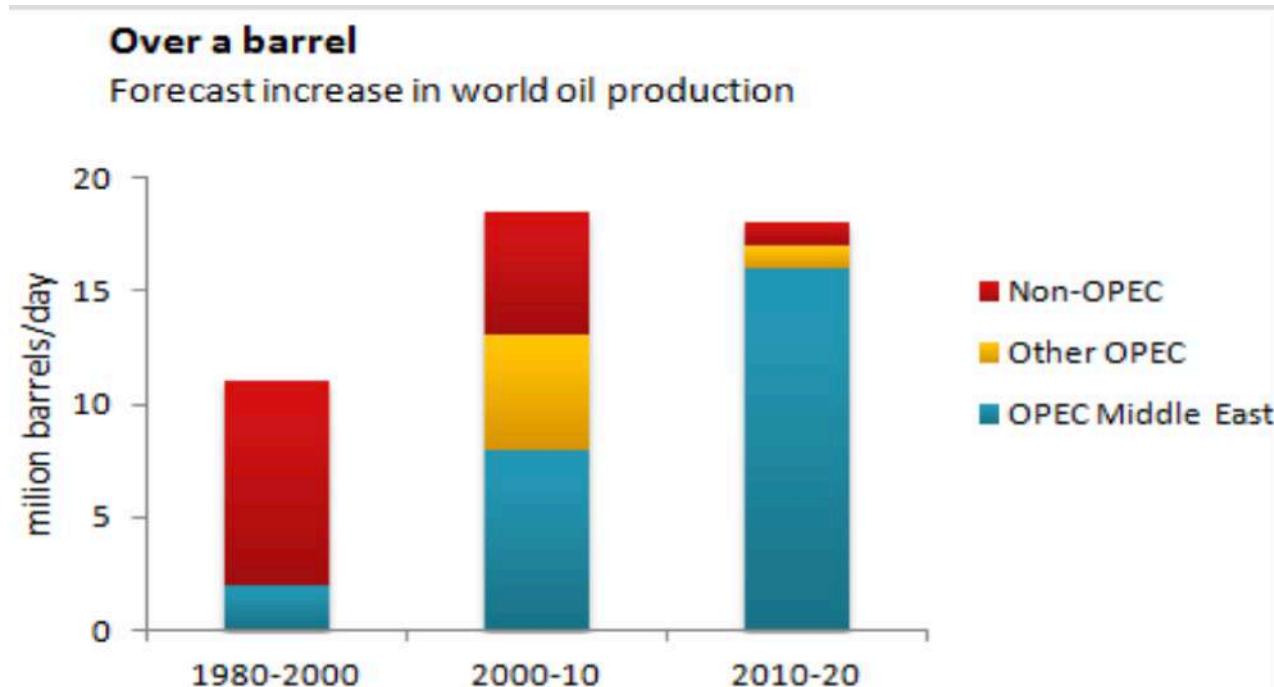


核心内容点：

内容点一：在 Warm Regime 中，1940 年最高，有 13。1932 年最低，有 -7.

内容点二：在 Cool Regime 中，1956 年最高，有 5。1955 年最低，有 -10.

3.2.2.24.



核心内容点：

内容点一：在 Non-OPEC 中，1980-2000 最大，有 10 million，2010-2020 最小

内容点二：在 other OPEC 中，2000-2010 最大，有 6 million，1980-2000 没有

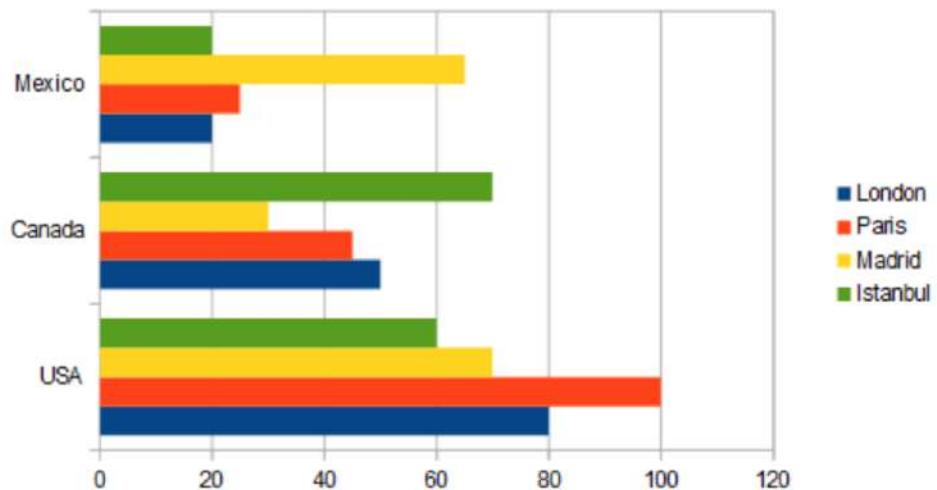
内容点三：在 OPEC 中，2010-2020 最大，有 16 million





3.2.2.25.

Expected City Visits by Country of Origin for 2018 (Thousands/year)

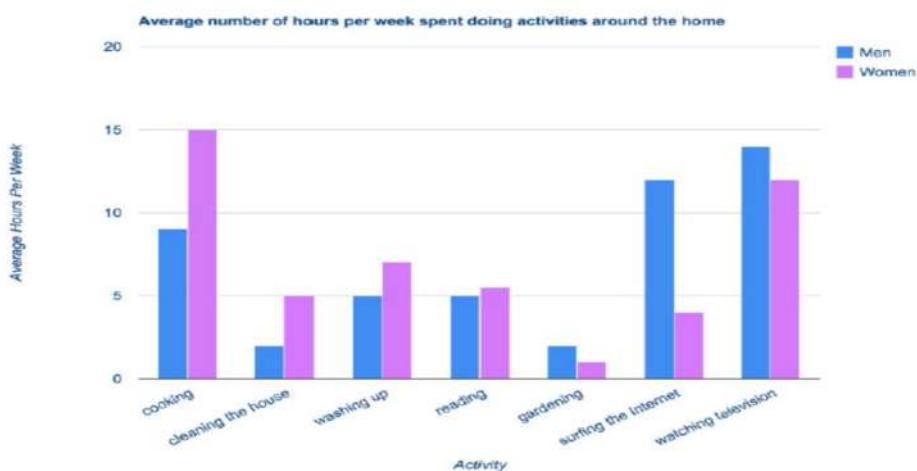


内容点一：在 Paris 中，USA 最大，有 100 thousands/year，Mexico 最小

内容点二：在 Istanbul 中，Canada 最大，有 65 thousands/year，Mexico 最小

内容点三：在 London 中，USA 最大，有 80 thousands/year

3.2.2.26.



核心内容点：

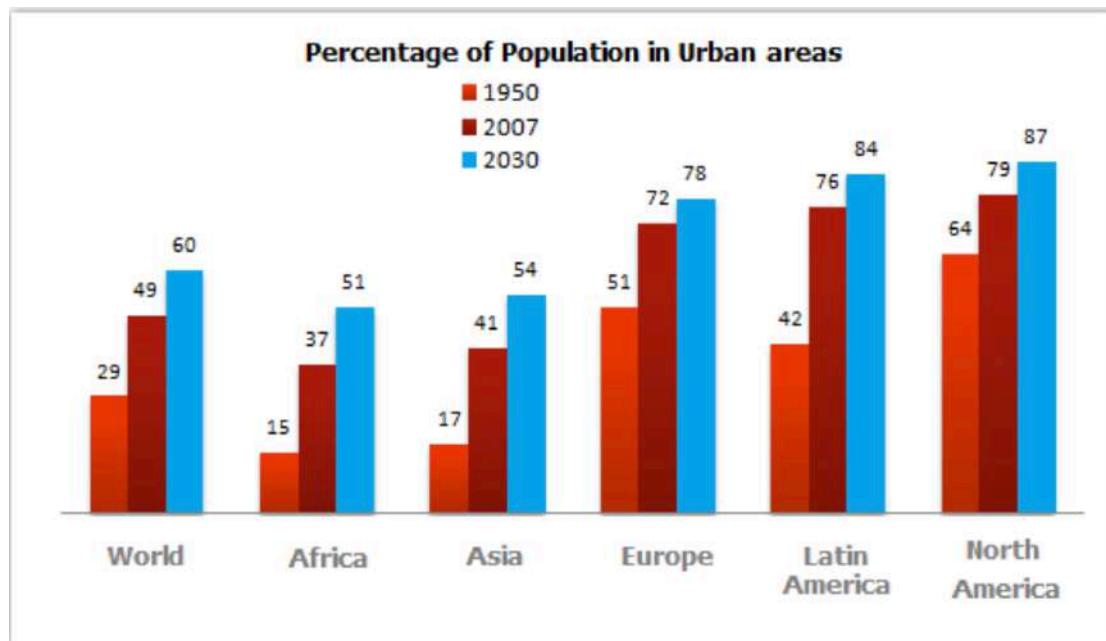
内容点一：在男人中，看电视的时间最长，有 14 个小时，清洁的时间最短，才 2 个小时。

内容点二：在女人中，做饭的时间最长，有 15 个小时。花园的时间短，才 1 个小时





3.2.2.27.



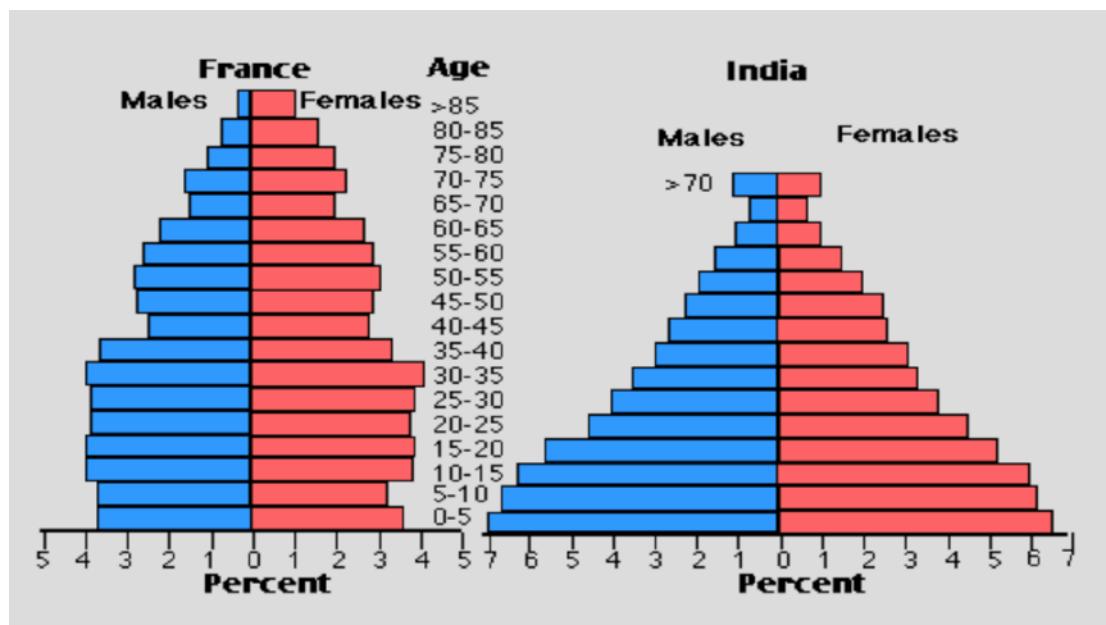
核心内容点：

内容点一：1950年，North America 最高，有 64，Africa 最低，有 15

内容点二：2007年，North America 最高，有 79，Africa 最低，有 37

内容点三：2030年，North America 最高，有 87，Africa 最低，有 51

3.2.2.28.





核心内容点：

内容点一：在 France，30-35 岁的男女占人口比重最大，大约 5%，大于 85 岁的比重小，大约 1%。

内容点二：在 India，0-5 岁的人口比重大，大约占 7%。65-70 的比重小，大约 1%。

3.2.2.29.



核心内容点：

内容点一：product Z, quarter1 销量最高，有 \$14000，quarter4 销量最低，有 \$4000

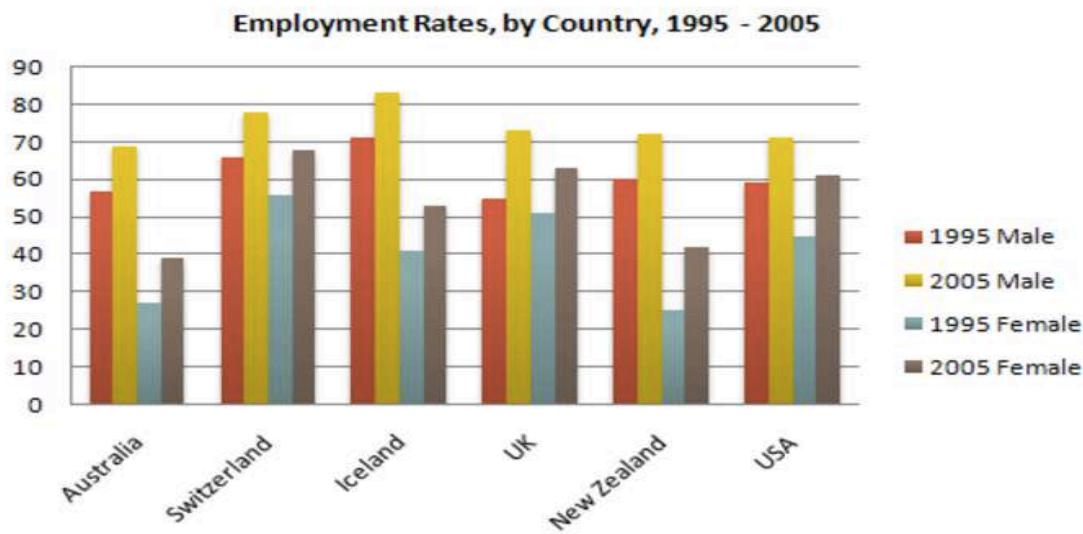
内容点二：Product Y, quarter3 销量最高，有 \$5000。Quarter2 销量最低，有 \$1500

内容点三：Product X, quarter1 销量最高，有 \$10000. Quarter4 销量最低，有 \$2000





3.2.2.30.

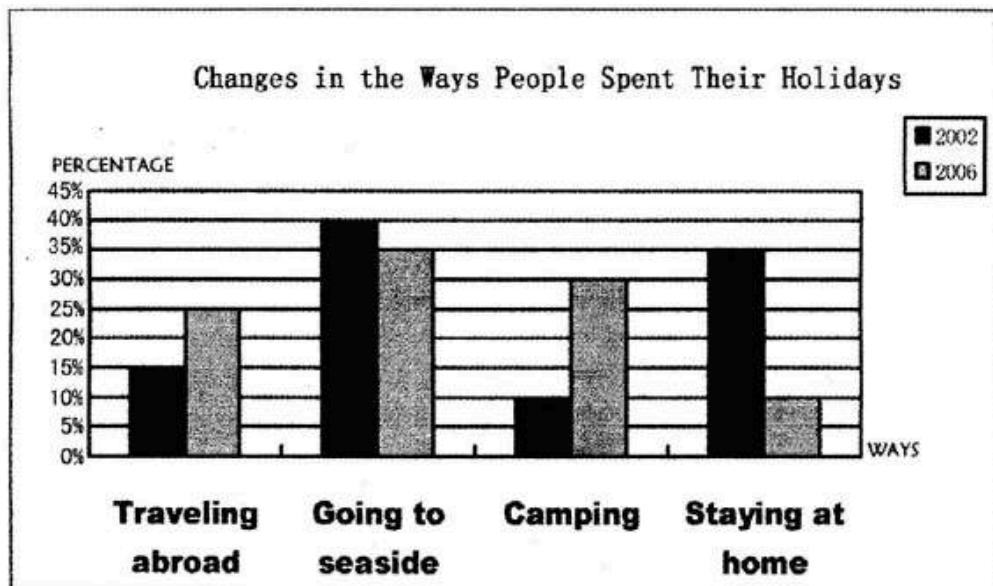


核心内容点：

内容点一：男的，在1995年，Iceland的就业率最高，UK的最低。到2005年，最低的是Australia

内容点二：女的，在1995年，Switzerland的就业率最高，新西兰最低。到2005年，趋势相同。

3.2.2.31.



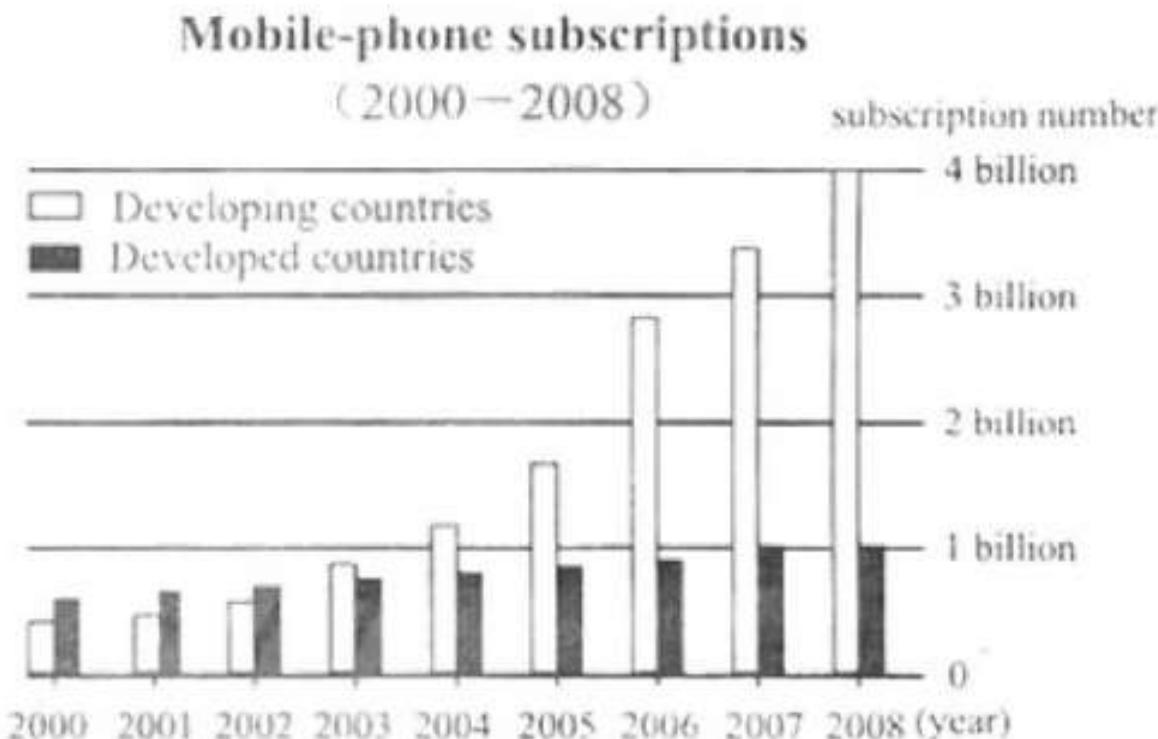


核心内容点：

内容点一：2002年，going to seaside的比例最高，有40%，camping的最低，有10%

内容点二：2006年，going to seaside的比例最高，有35%，staying at home的最低，有10%

3.2.2.32.



核心内容点：

内容点一：在发展中国家，2008年的subscription最多，有4 billion，2000年最少，有0.5 billion。

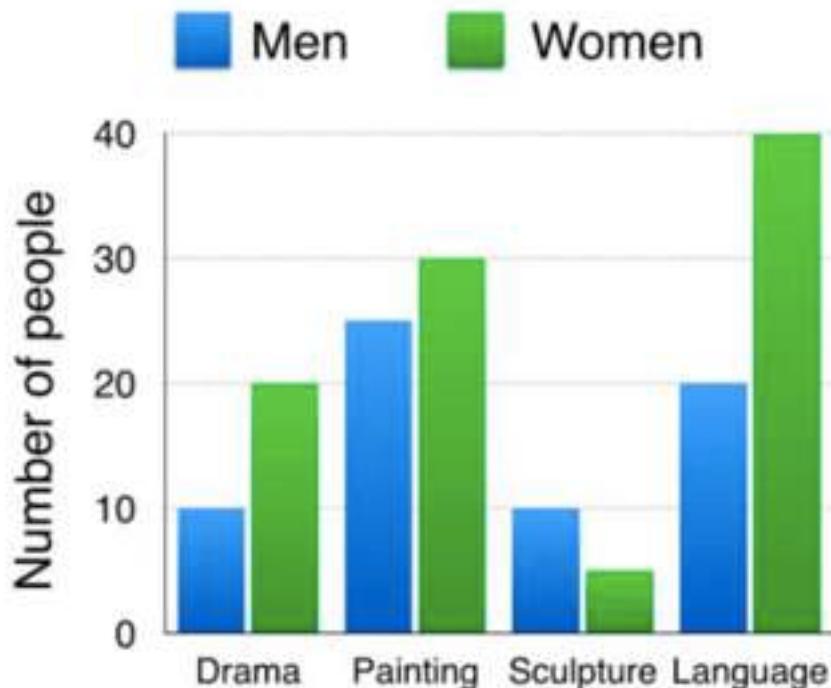
内容点二：在发达国家，2008年的subscription最多，有1 billion，2000年最少，有0.7 billion





3.2.2.33.

Social Activities by Gender



核心内容点：

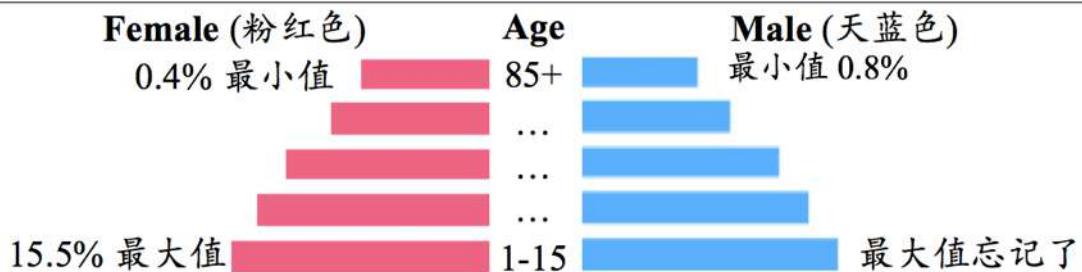
内容点一：在男性里，Painting 的人最多，有 25 人，Drama 人最少，有 10 人。

内容点二：在女性里，Language 的人最多，有 40 人，Sculpture 人最少，有 5 人。

3.2.2.34.

双条形图，数值从小变大

xxx by gender



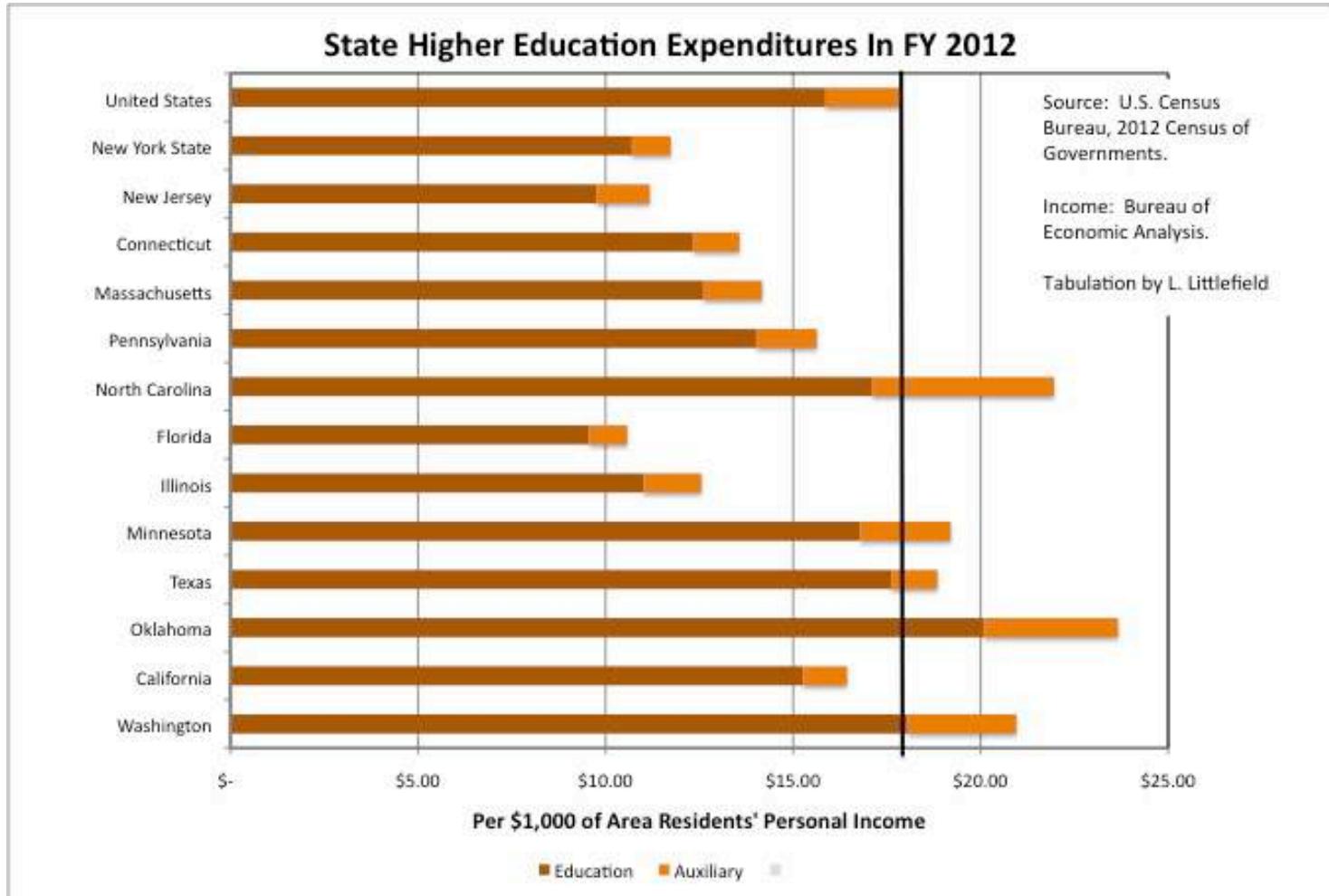


核心内容点：

内容点一：在 Female 中，年龄 1-15 最高，有 15.5%，年龄 85+ 最低，有 0.4%

内容点二：在 Male 中，年龄 1-15 最高，有 17%，年龄 85+ 最低，有 0.8%

3.2.2.35.



核心内容点：

内容点一：在 Education 中，Oklahoma 最高，有 \$15，Florida 最低，有 \$9。

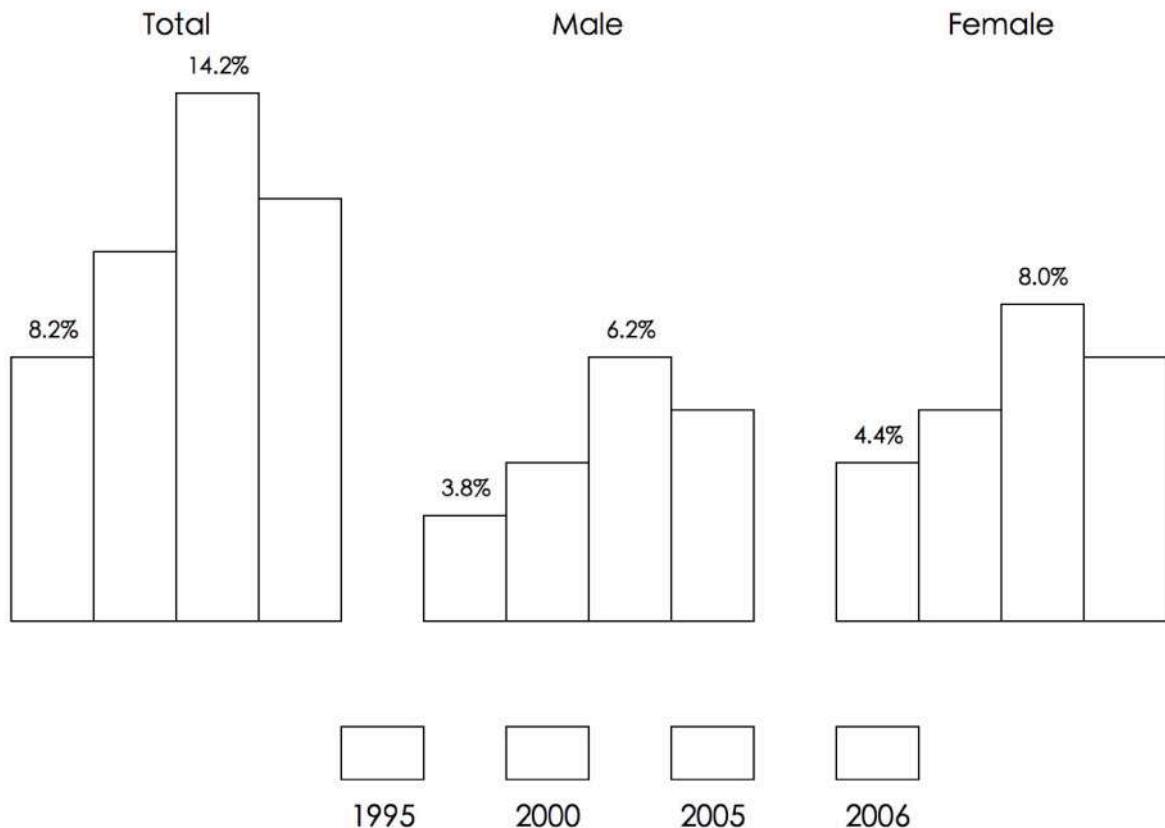
内容点二：在 Auxiliary 中，Oklahoma 最高，有 \$24，Florida 最低，有 \$10。





3.2.2.36. 和原图相似

Unemployment rate



核心内容点：

内容点一：男性失业率在 2005 年最高，有 6.2%，1995 年最低，有 3.8%。

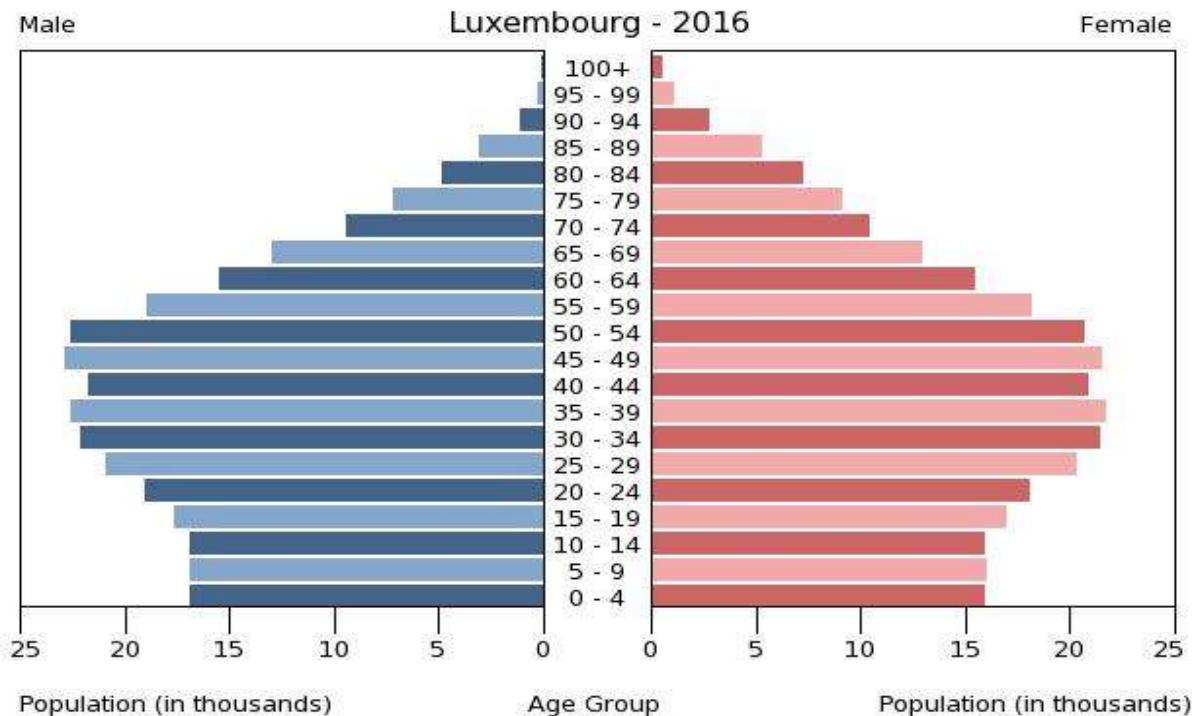
内容点二：女性失业率在 2005 年最高，有 8%，1995 年最低，有 4.4%。



PTE 咨询请找小助手



3.2.2.37.

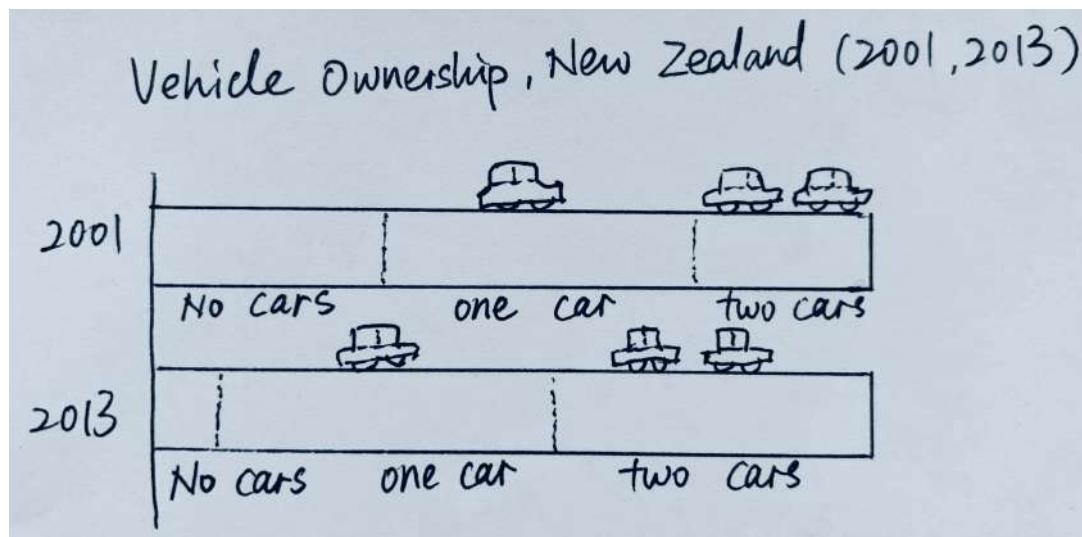


核心内容点：

内容点一：卢森堡男性人口在 45-49 岁最多，有 23,000 人，100 岁以上最低，有 0 人。

内容点二：女性人口在 35-39 岁最多，有 21,000 人，100 岁以上最低，有 1,000 人。

3.2.2.38.





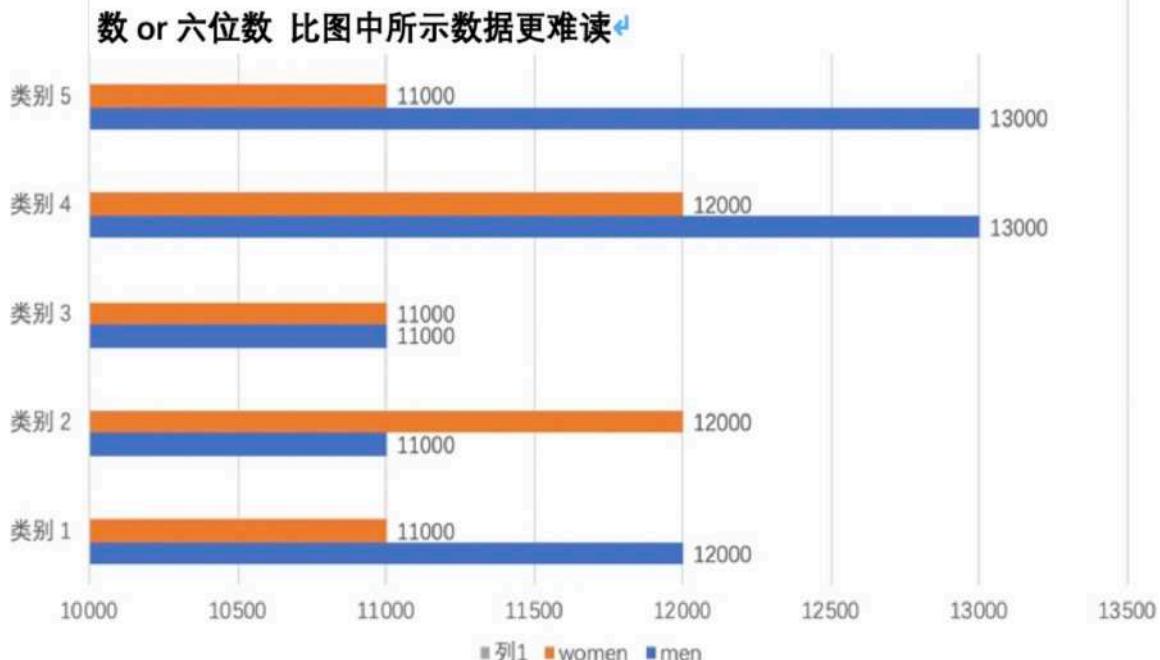
核心内容点：

内容点一：没有车的人在 2001 年最多，最少在 2013 年。

内容点二：有两辆车的人在 2013 年最多，最少在 2001 年。

3.2.2.39.

大概如下图，讲男人和女人在五个方面的区别。所有的数字都是五位数 or 六位数 比图中所示数据更难读



核心内容点：

内容点一：男人在类别 5 最强，有 13,000，在类别 3 最少，有 11,000。

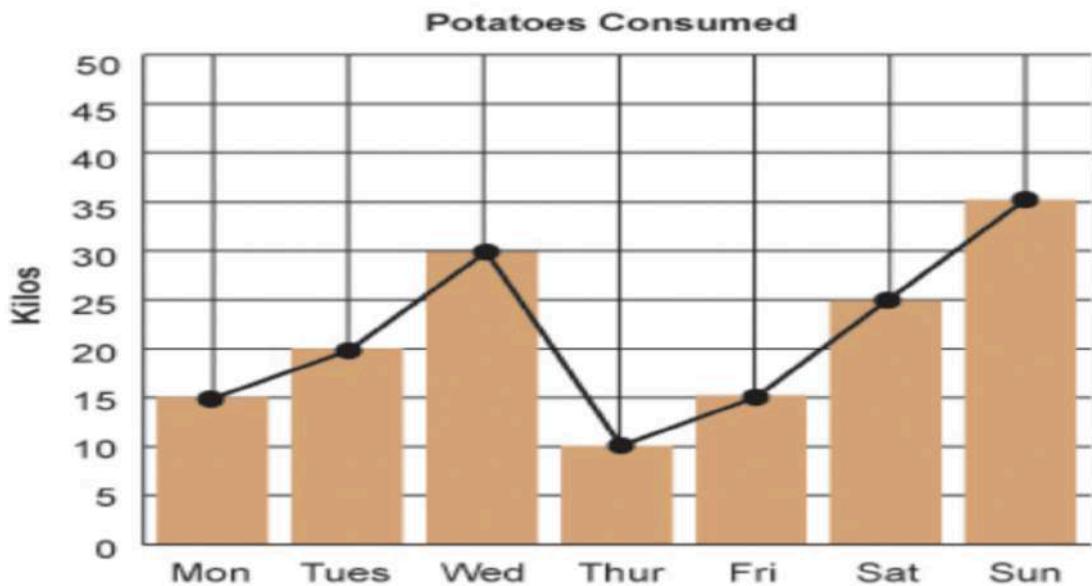
内容点二：女人在类别 2 最强，在 12,000，在类别 1 最少，有 11,000。





3.2.3 Mixed chart

3.2.3.1.



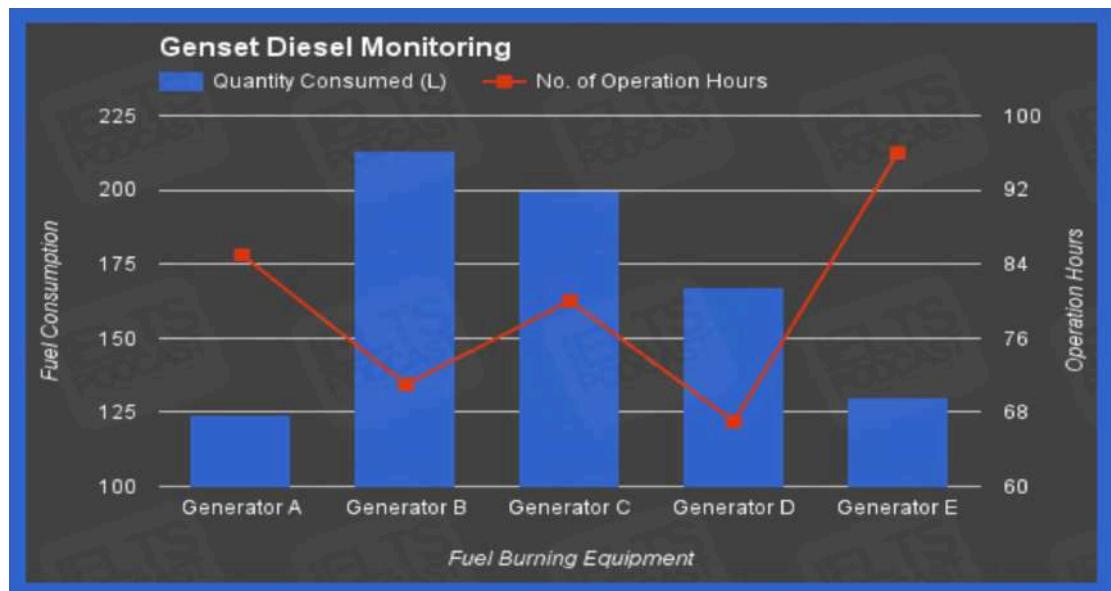
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述 bar 图的最大值

内容点二：描述 bar 图的最小值

内容点三：描述 line 图的起始点趋势

3.2.3.2.





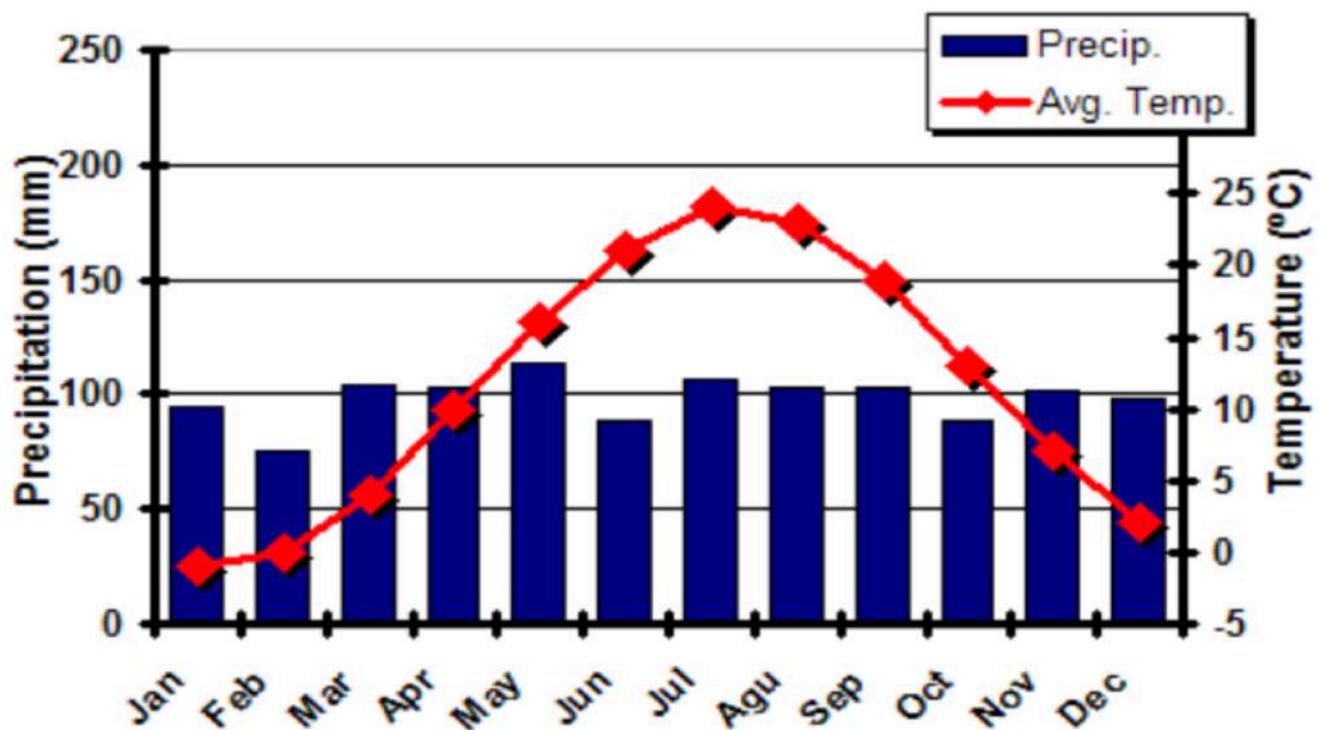
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述 bar 图的最大值

内容点二：描述 bar 图的最小值

内容点三：描述 line 图的起始点趋势

3.2.3.3.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述 Line 图的最大值

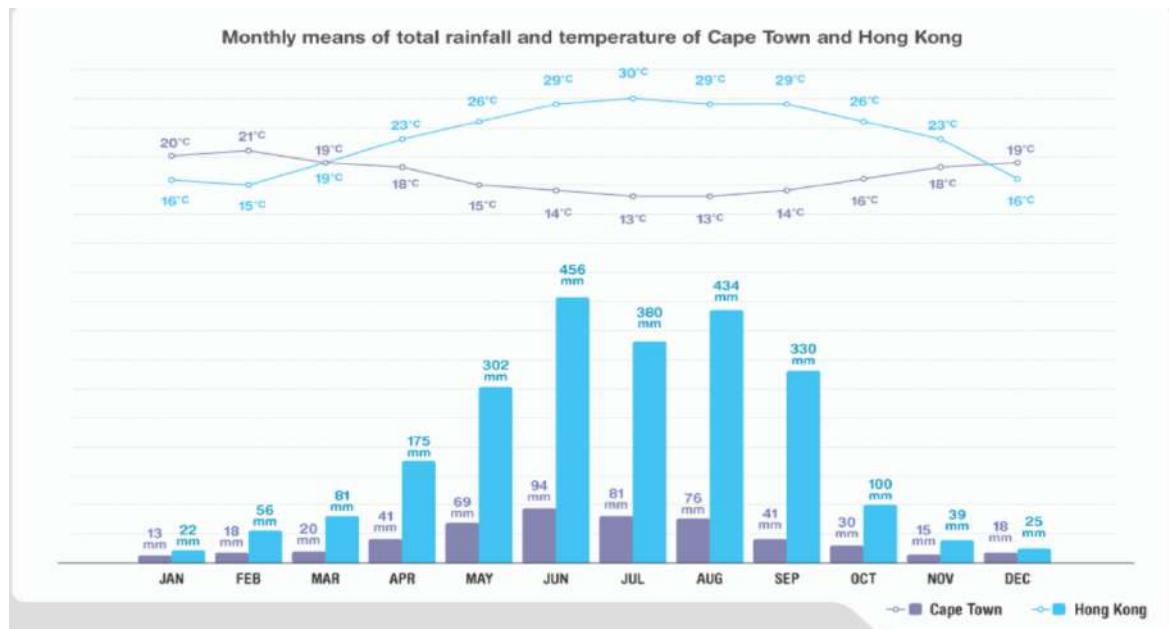
内容点二：描述 Line 图的最小值

内容点三：描述 bar 图的极值





3.2.3.4.



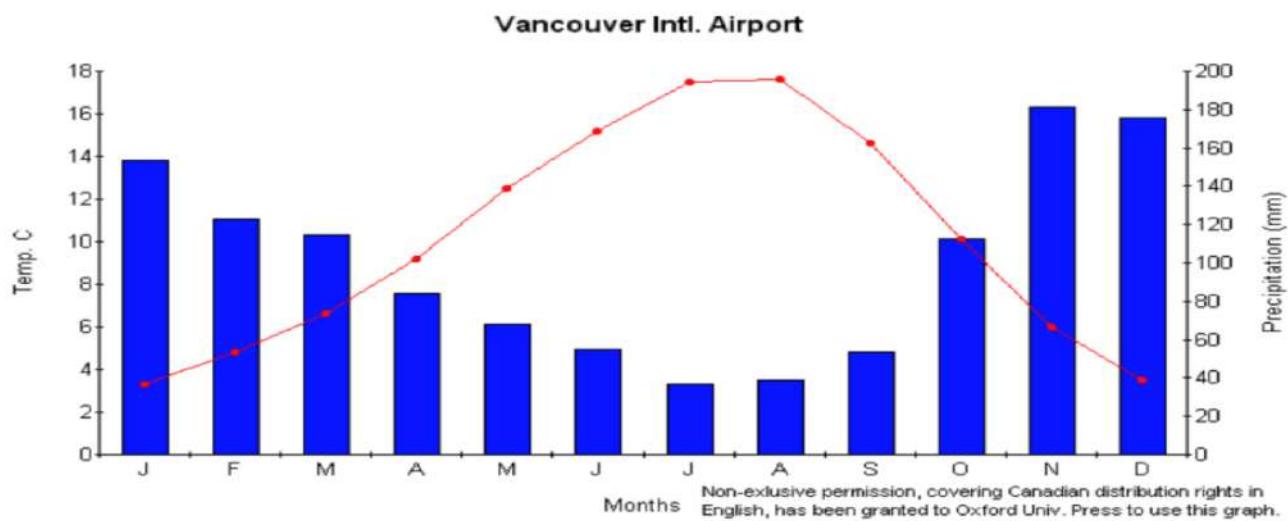
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述蓝线的趋势

内容点二：描述紫线的趋势

内容点三：描述 bar 图的最大最小值

3.2.3.5.





核心内容点：

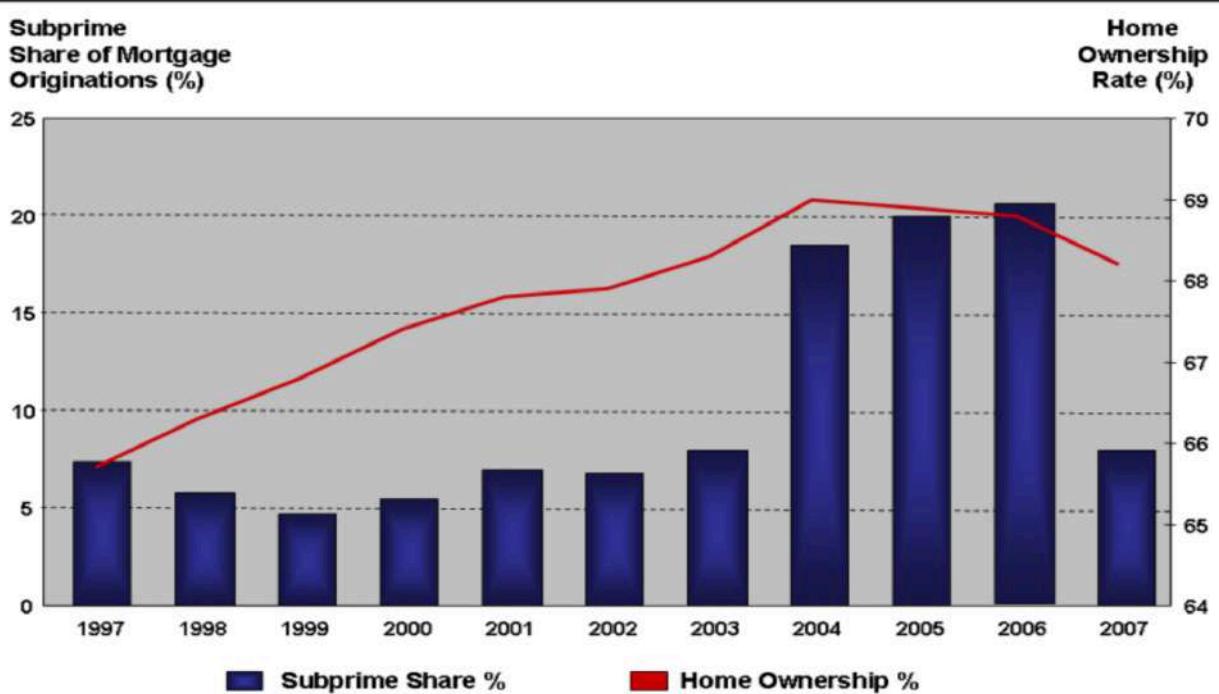
内容点一：描述 Line 图的最大值

内容点二：描述 Line 图的最小值

内容点三：描述 bar 图的极值

3.2.3.6.

U.S. Subprime Lending Expanded Significantly 2004-2006



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Harvard University- State of the Nation's Housing Report 2008

核心内容点：

内容点一：描述 bar 图的最大值

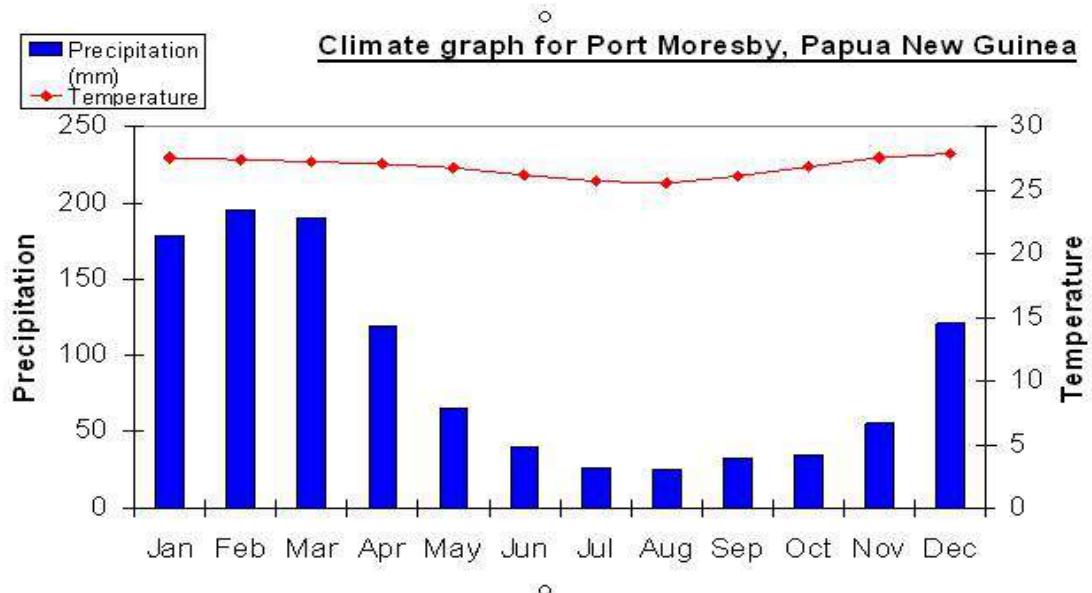
内容点二：描述 bar 图的最小值

内容点三：描述 line 图的起始点趋势





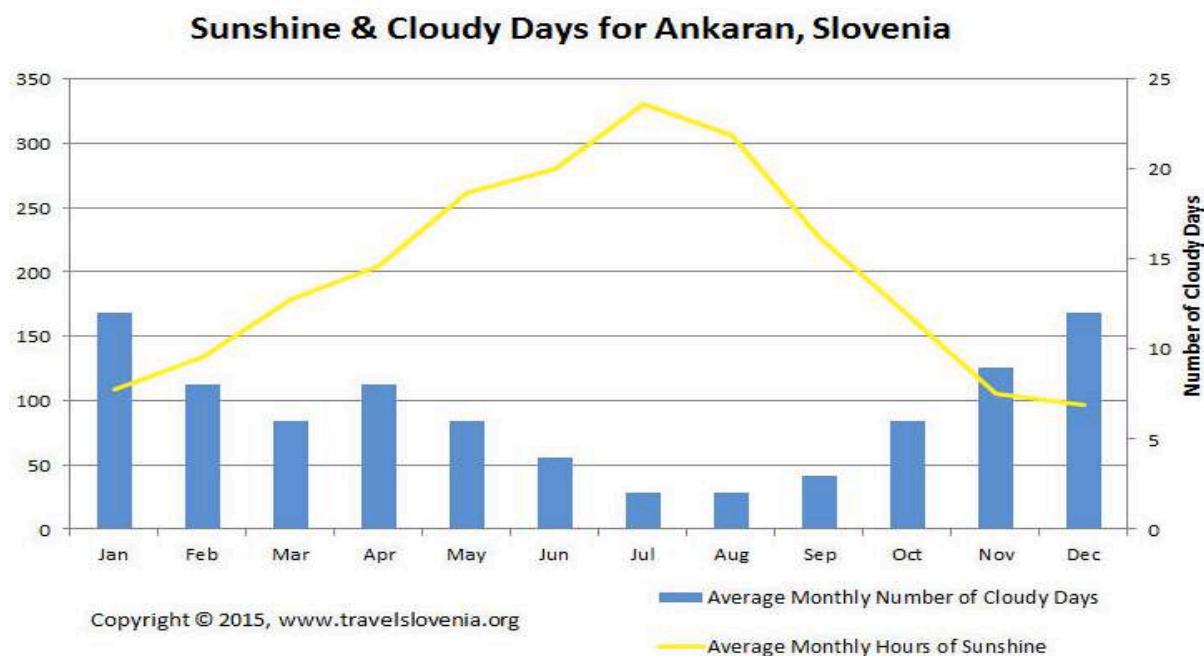
3.2.3.7.



核心内容点：

- 内容点一：描述 bar 图的最大值
- 内容点二：描述 bar 图的最小值
- 内容点三：描述 line 图的起始点趋势

3.2.3.8.





核心内容点：

内容点一：描述 Line 图的最大值

内容点二：描述 Line 图的最小值

内容点三：描述 bar 图的极值

3.2.3.9.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述 bar 图的最大值

内容点二：描述 bar 图的最小值

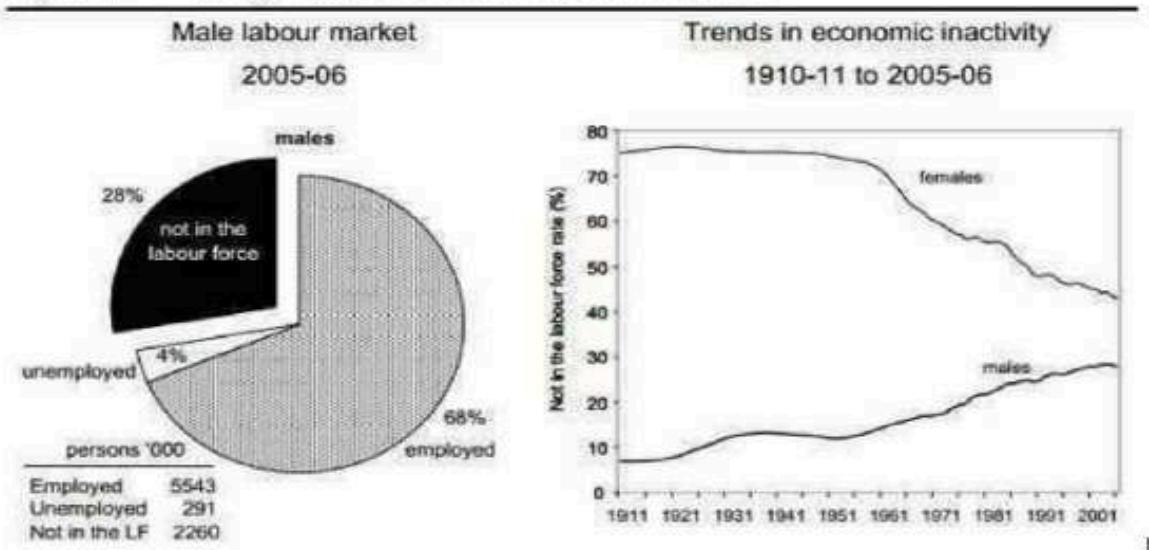
内容点三：描述 line 图的起始点趋势





3.2.3.10.

Figure 1 Many men are outside the labour force



原题

核心内容点：

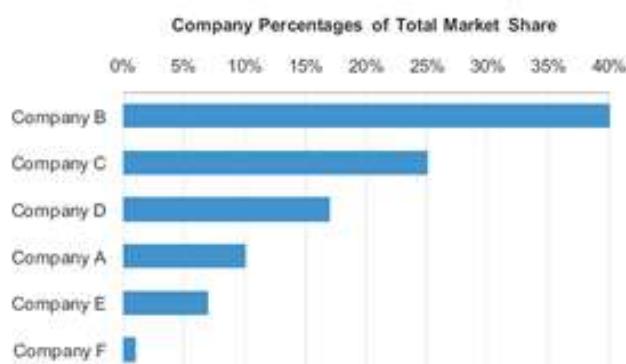
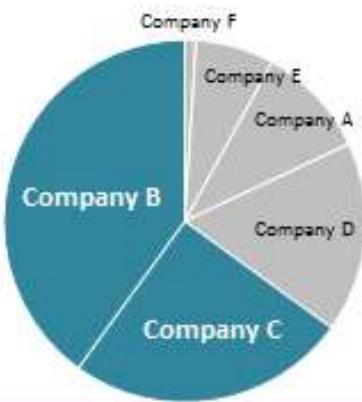
内容点一：描述 Pie 图的最大值最小值

内容点二：描述 line 1 的起始点趋势

内容点三：描述 line 2 的起始点趋

3.2.3.11.

65% of the market is controlled by companies B and C





核心内容点：

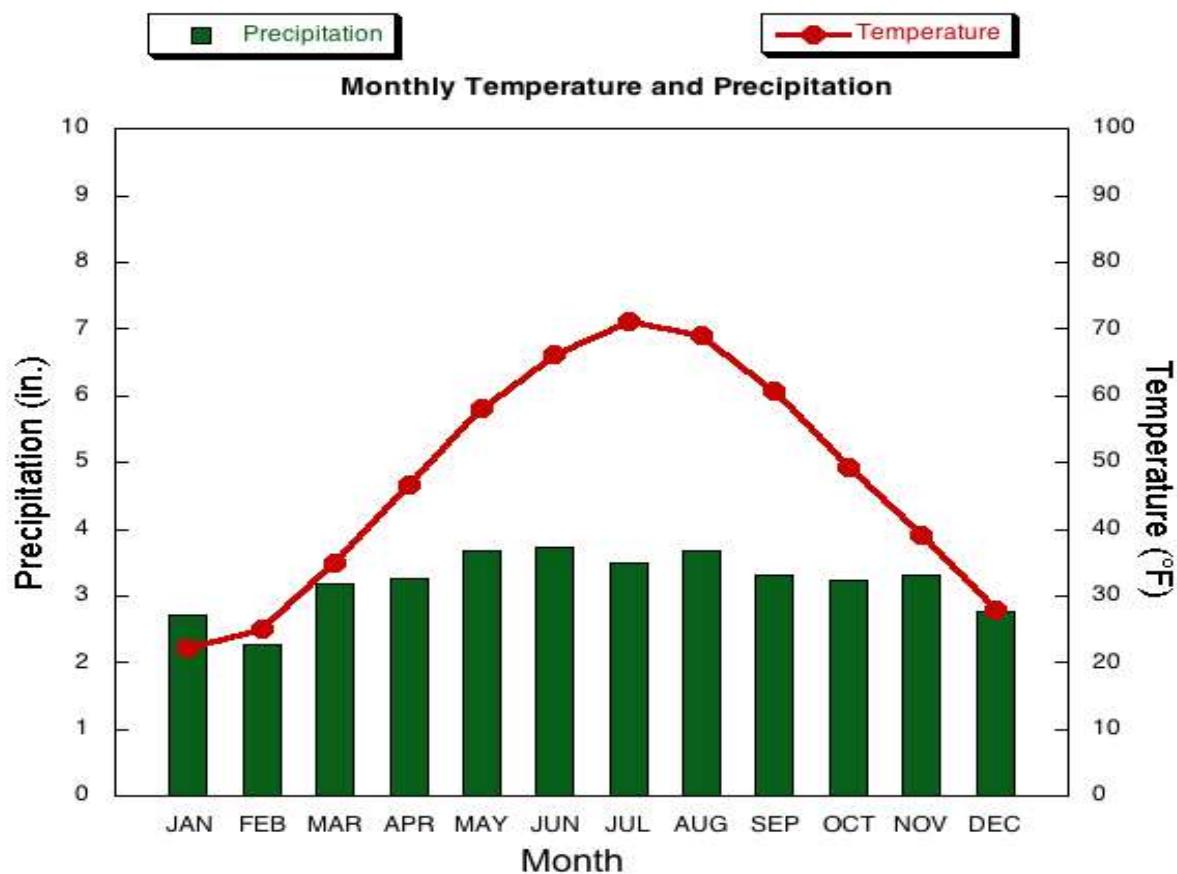
内容点一：描述 Pie 图的最大值最小值

内容点二：描述 Bar 图的最大值

内容点三：描述 Bar 图的最小值

3.2.3.12.

Albany Precipitation & Temperature 1971-2000



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述 Line 图的最大值

内容点二：描述 Line 图的最小值

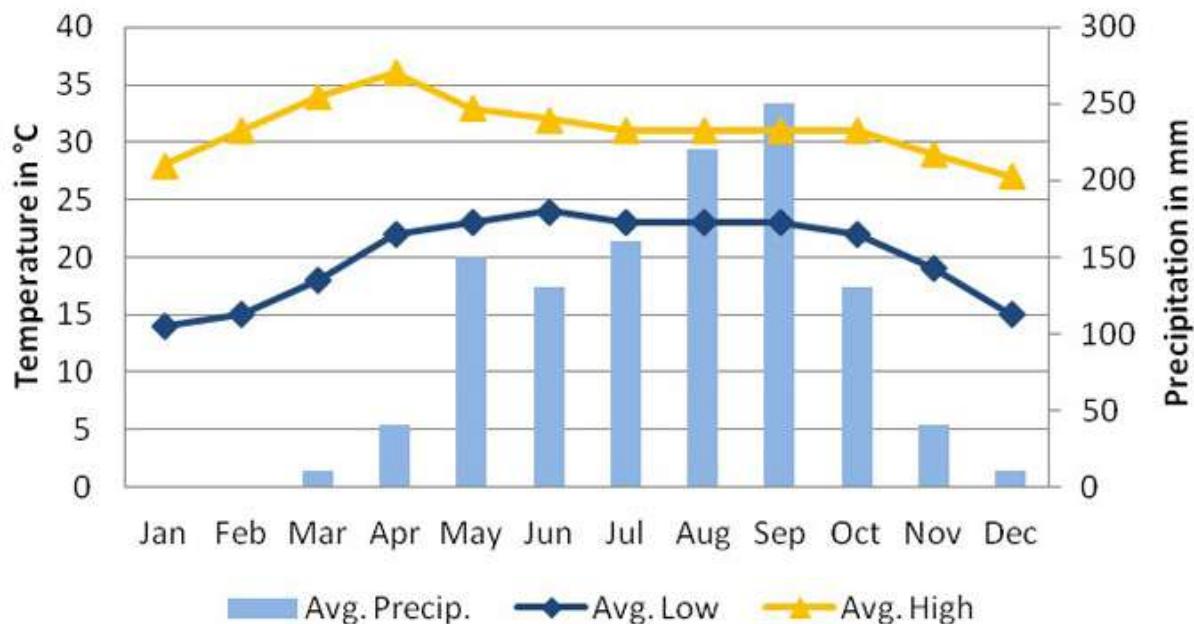
内容点三：描述 bar 图的极值





3.2.3.13.

Chiang Mai, Thailand



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述 Line 图的最大值

内容点二：描述 Line 图的最小值

内容点三：描述 bar 图的极值



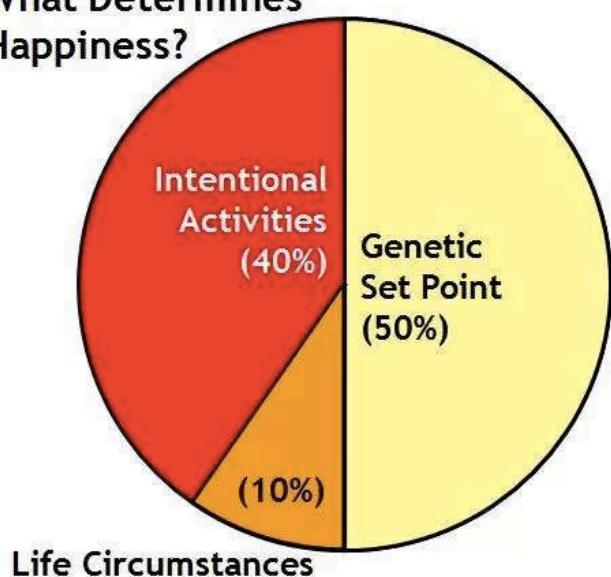


3.3 Pie chart

3.3.1 Single chart

3.3.1.1.

What Determines Happiness?



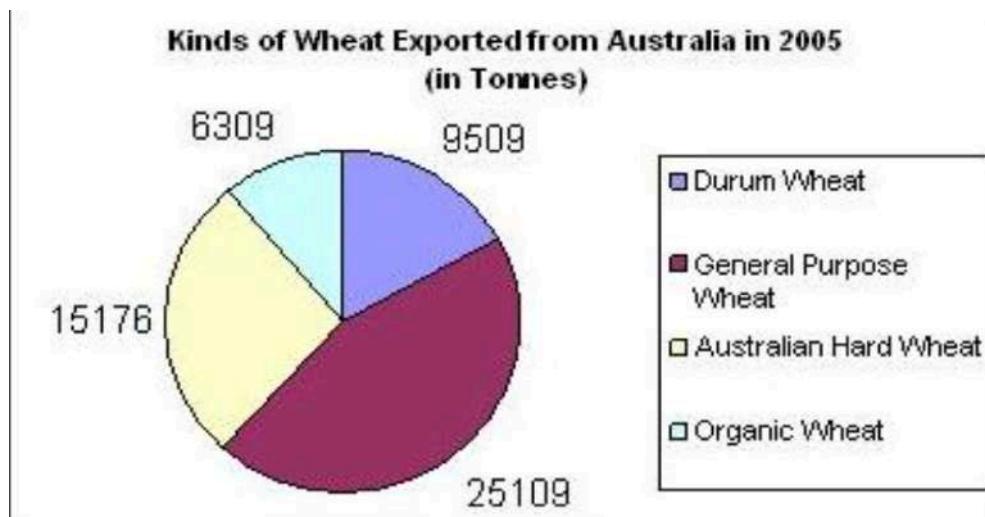
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

内容点二：描述第二高值

内容点三：描述最低值

3.3.1.2.





核心内容点：

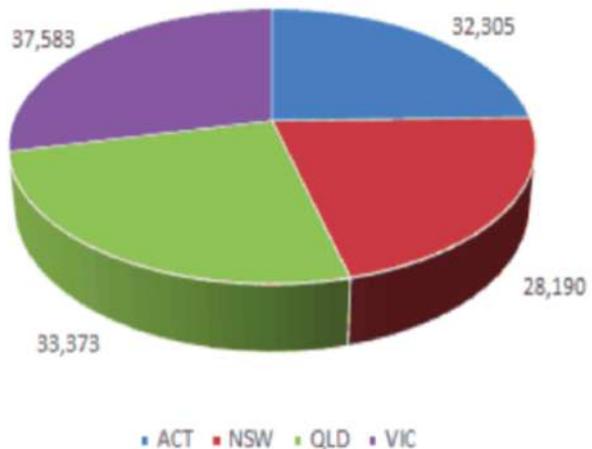
内容点一：描述最高值

内容点二：描述第二高值

内容点三：描述最低值

3.3.1.3.

Merlot Sales



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

内容点二：描述第二高值

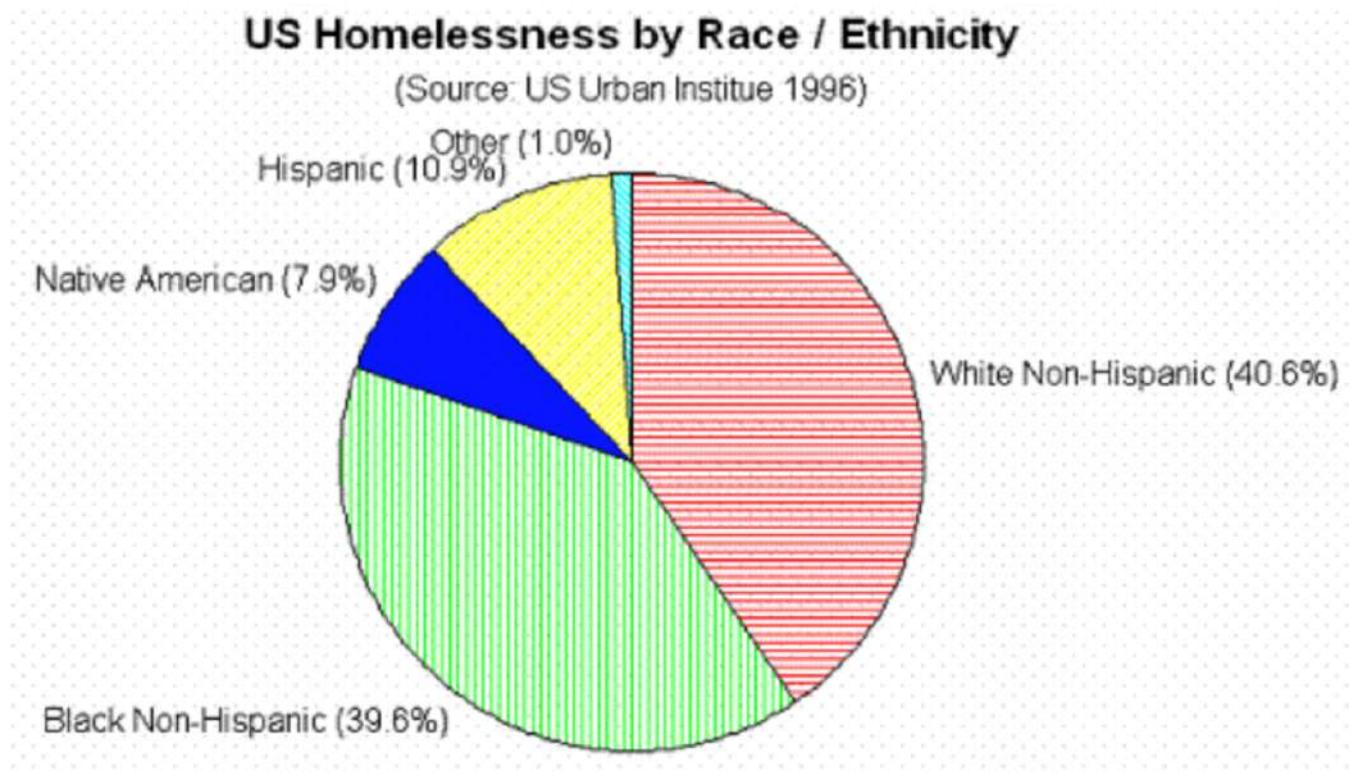
内容点三：描述最低值



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3.3.1.4.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

内容点二：描述第二高值

内容点三：描述最低值

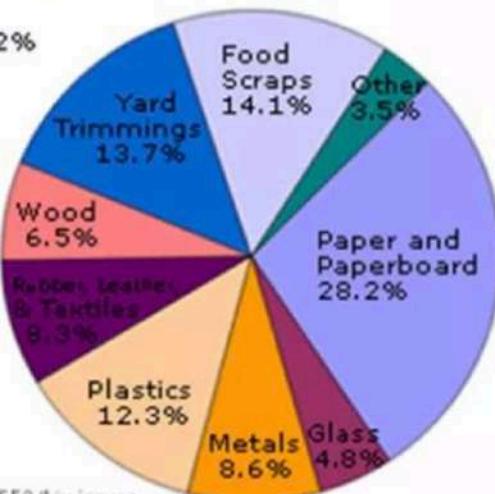




3.3.1.5.

Total MSW Generation (by Material), 2009
243 Million Tons (Before Recycling)

- Paper and Paperboard 28.2%
- Food Scraps 14.1%
- Yard Trimmings 13.7%
- Plastics 12.3%
- Metals 8.6%
- Rubber, Leather, & Textiles 8.3%
- Wood 6.5%
- Glass 4.8%
- Other 3.5%



Source : <http://www.interest.co.nz/node/53559/kiwisaver>

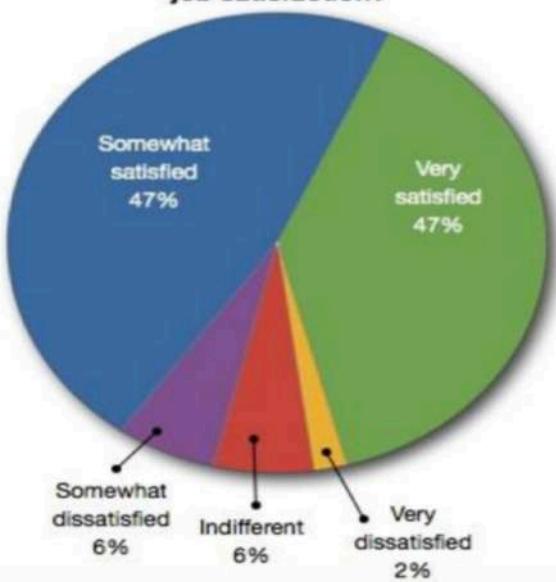
内容点一：描述最高值

内容点二：描述第二高值

内容点三：描述最低值

3.3.1.6.

What is your overall job satisfaction?





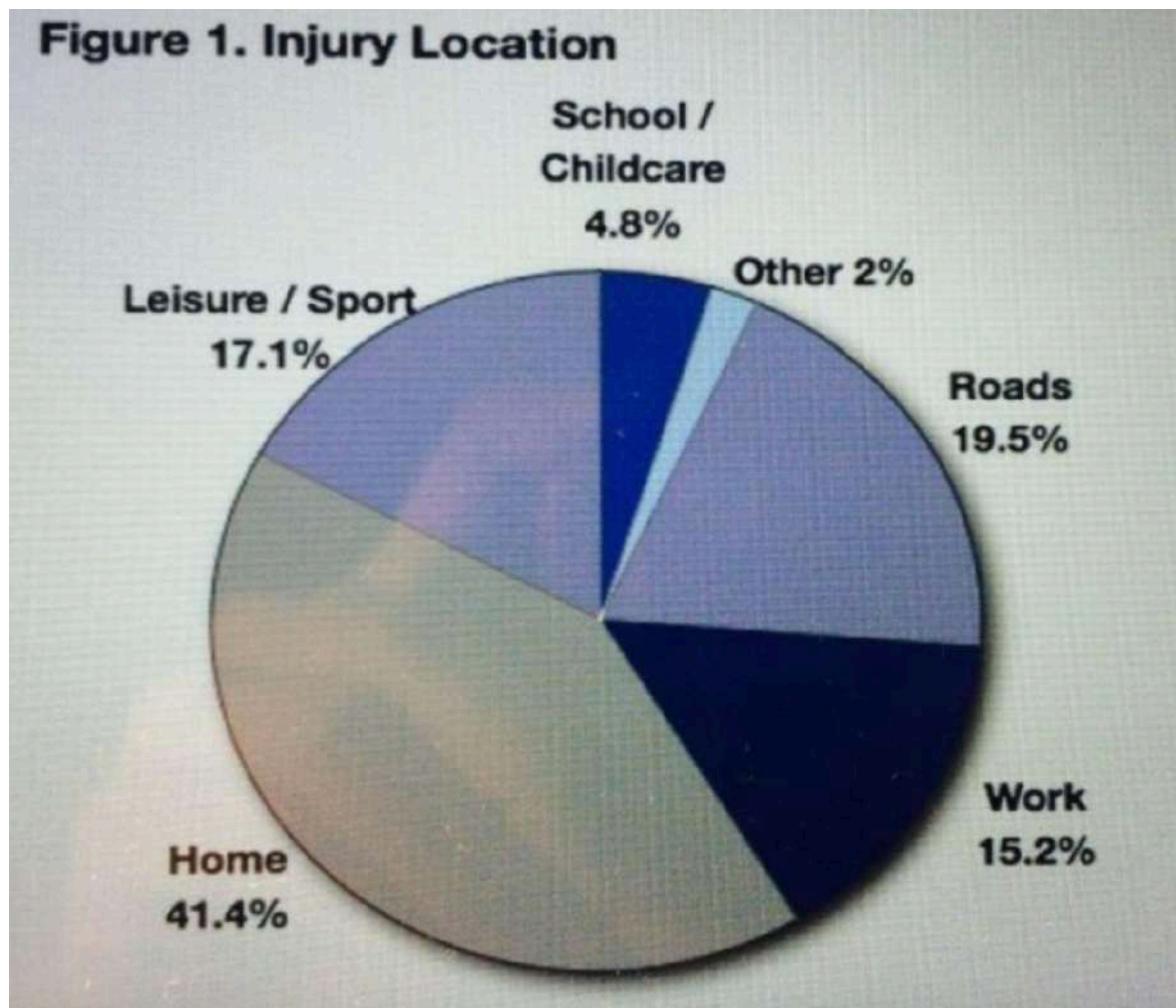
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

内容点二：描述第二高值

内容点三：描述最低值

3.3.1.7.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

内容点二：描述第二高值

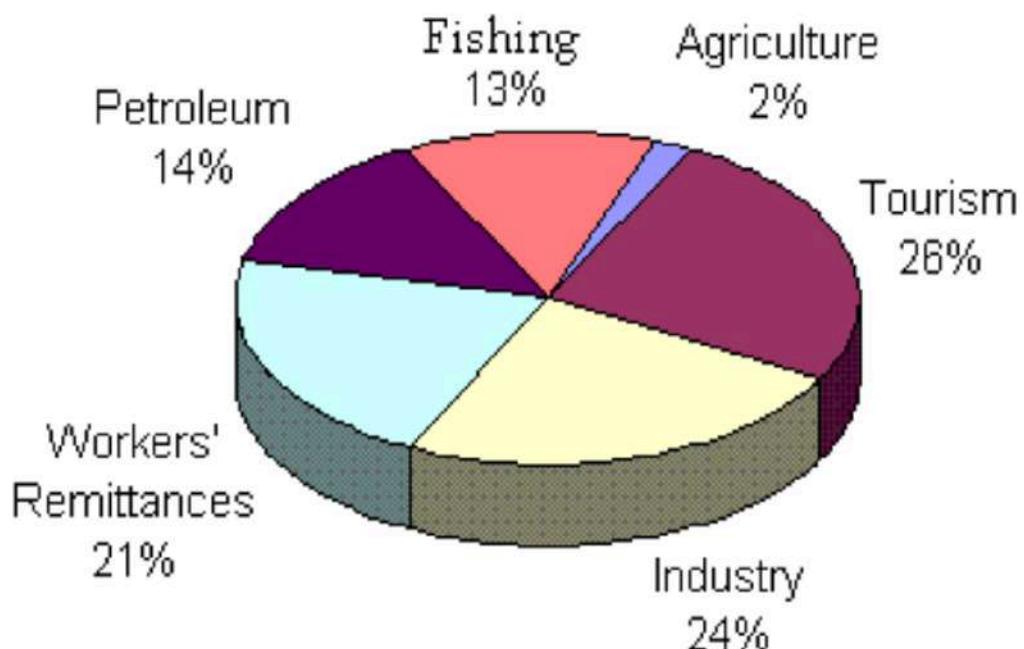
内容点三：描述最低值





3.3.1.8.

Morocco: Income from various economic sectors: 2003



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

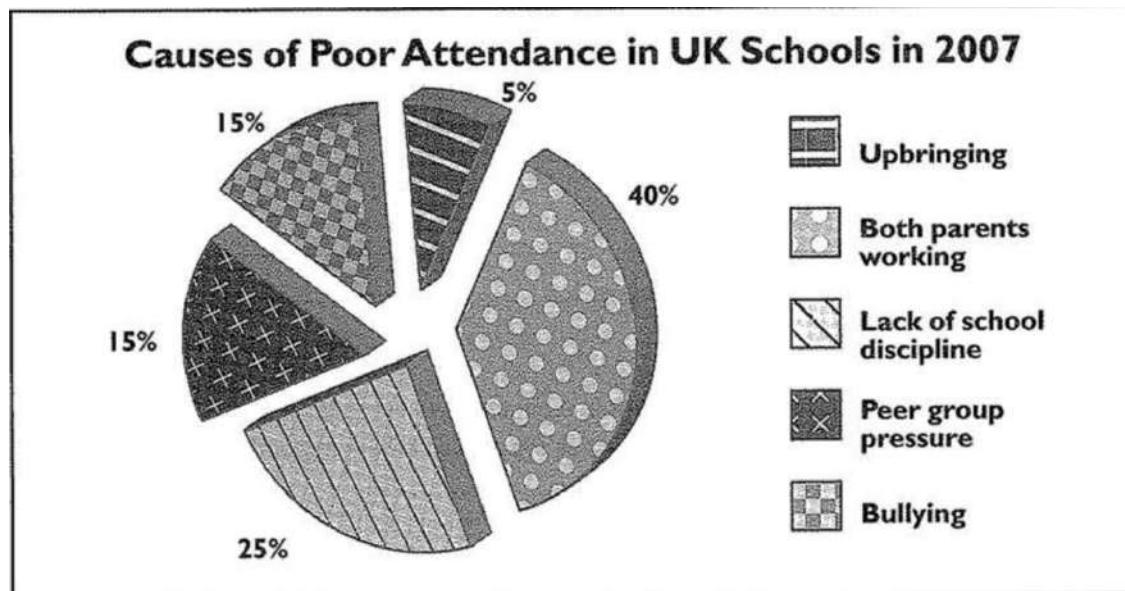
内容点二：描述第二高值

内容点三：描述最低值





3.3.1.9.



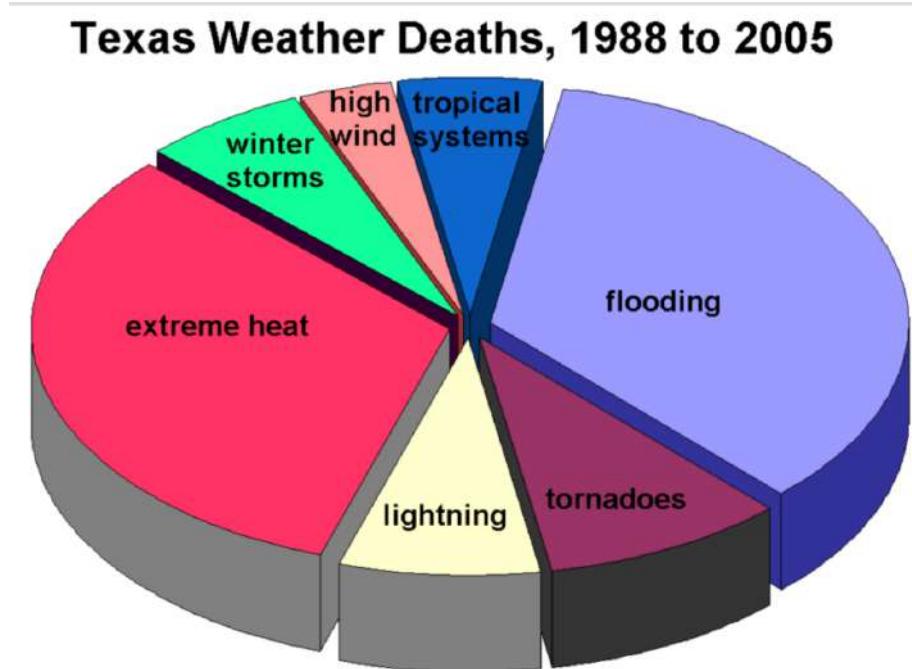
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

内容点二：描述第二高值

内容点三：描述最低值

3.3.1.10.





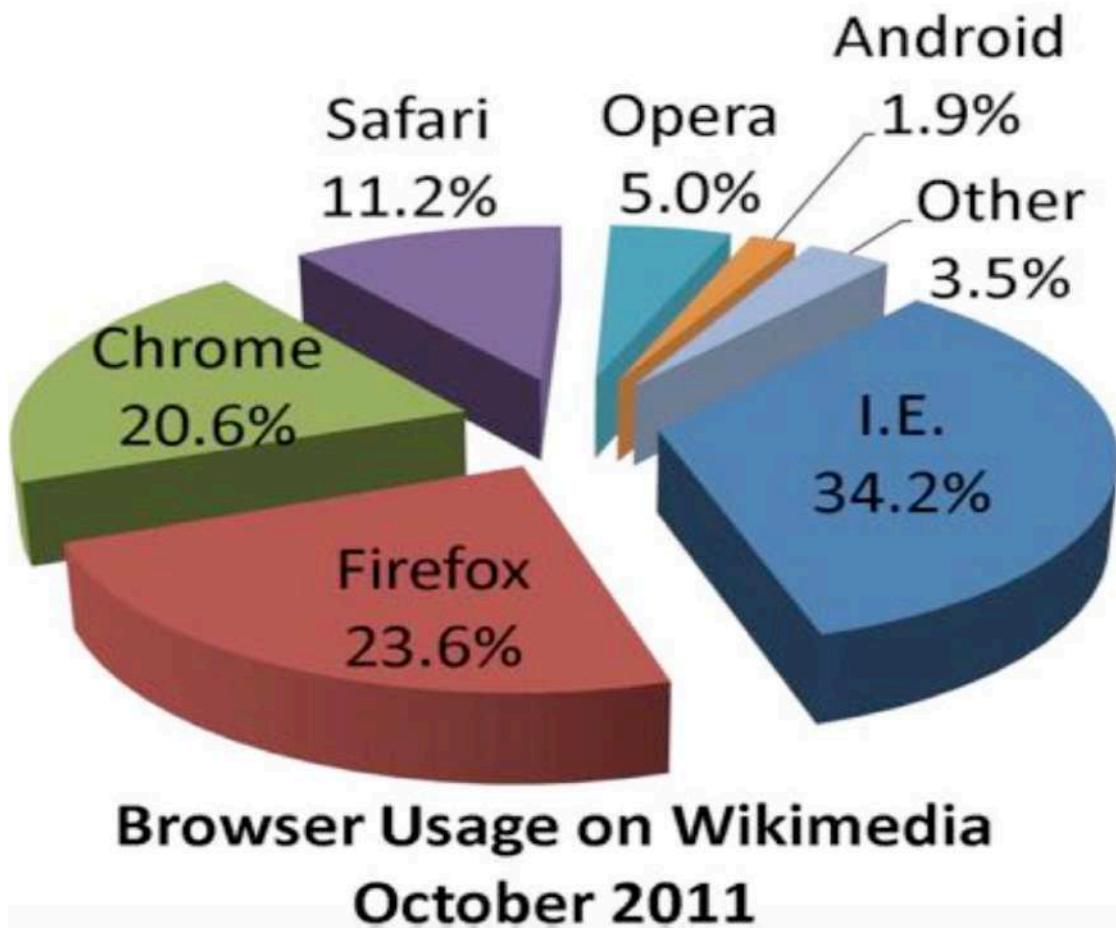
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

内容点二：描述第二高值

内容点三：描述最低值

3.3.1.11.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

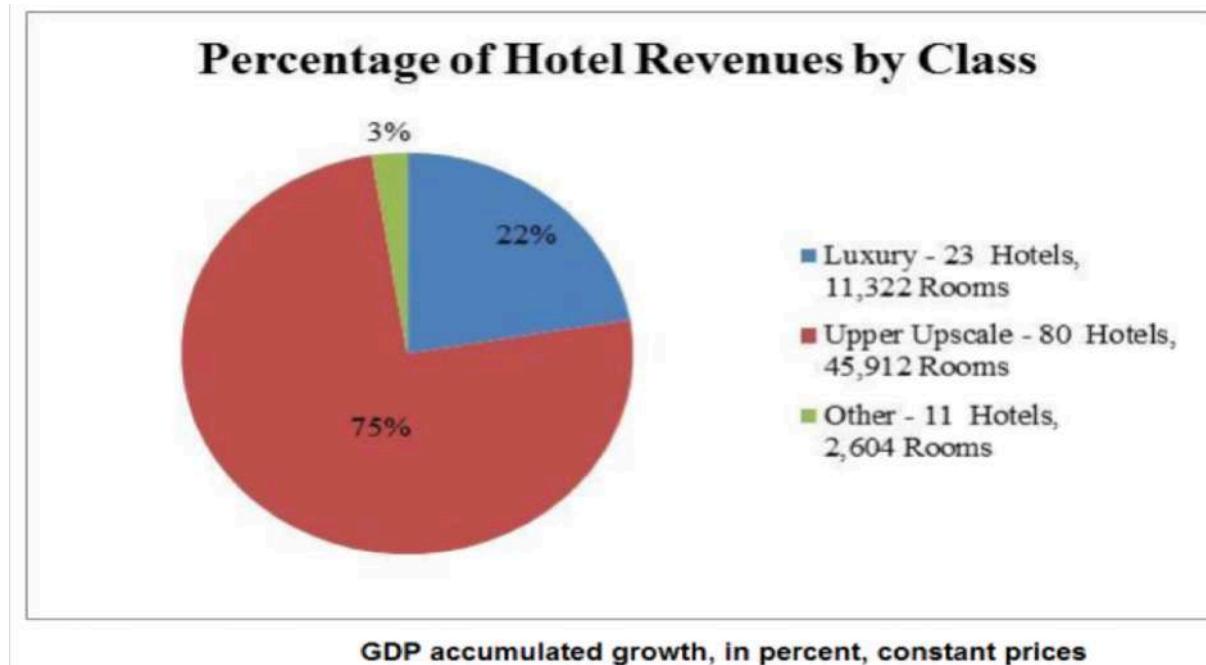
内容点二：描述第二高值

内容点三：描述最低值





3.3.1.12.



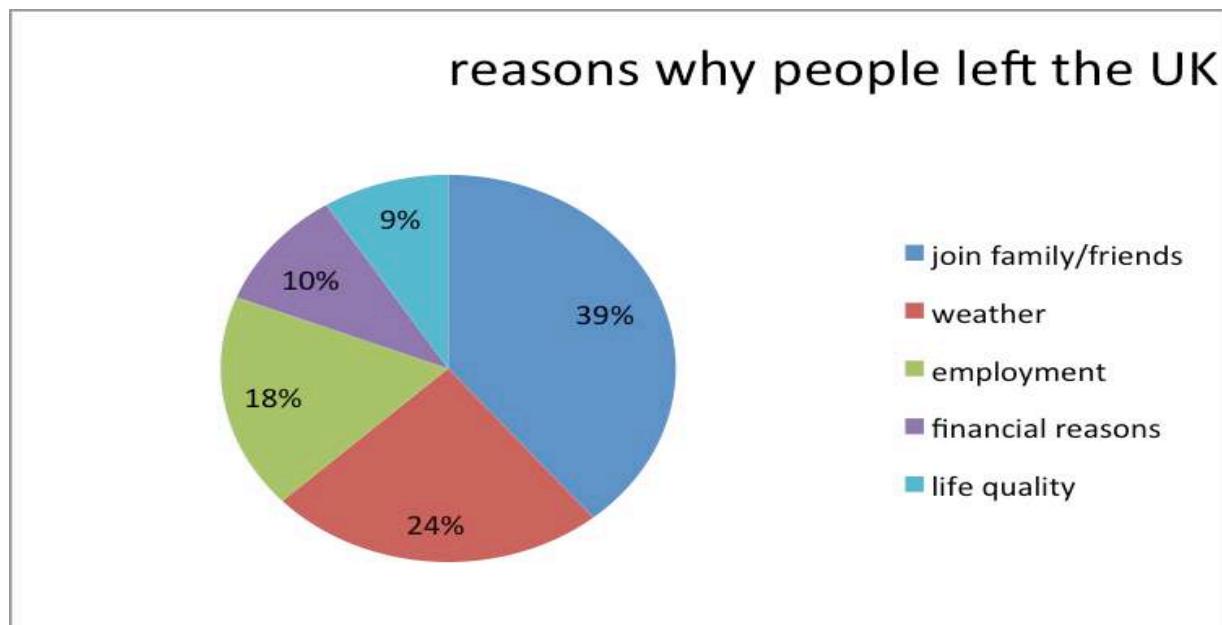
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

内容点二：描述第二高值

内容点三：描述最低值

3.3.1.13.





核心内容点：

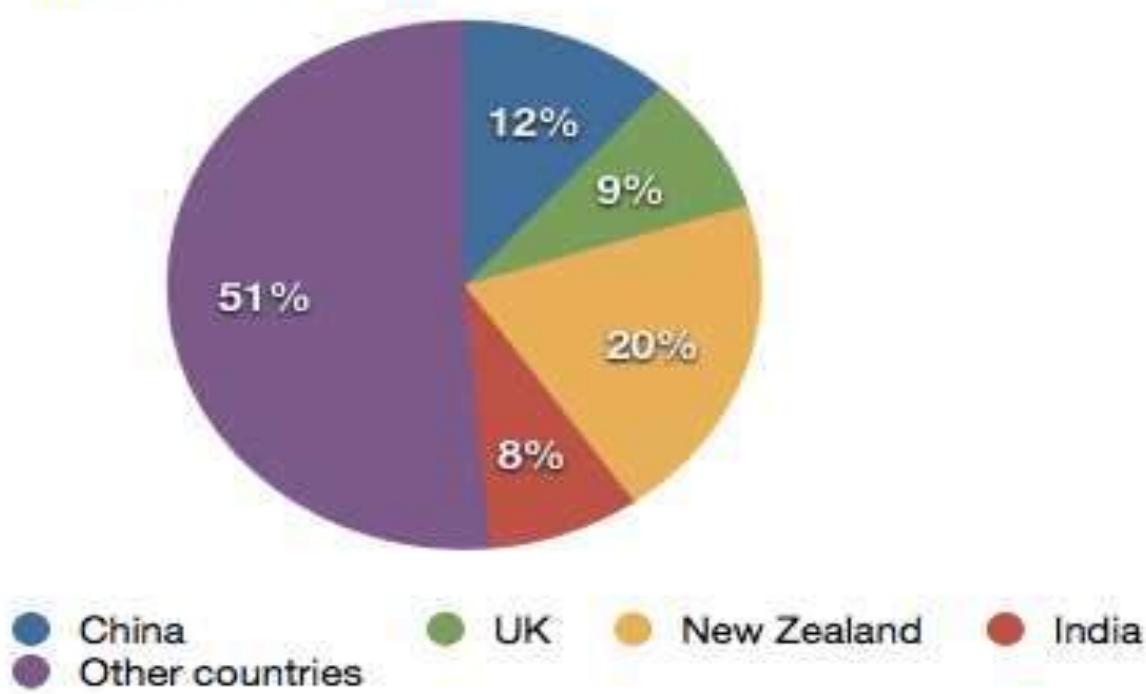
内容点一：描述最高值

内容点二：描述第二高值

内容点三：描述最低值

3.3.1.14.

Countries of origin for immigrants to Australia in 2009



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

内容点二：描述第二高值

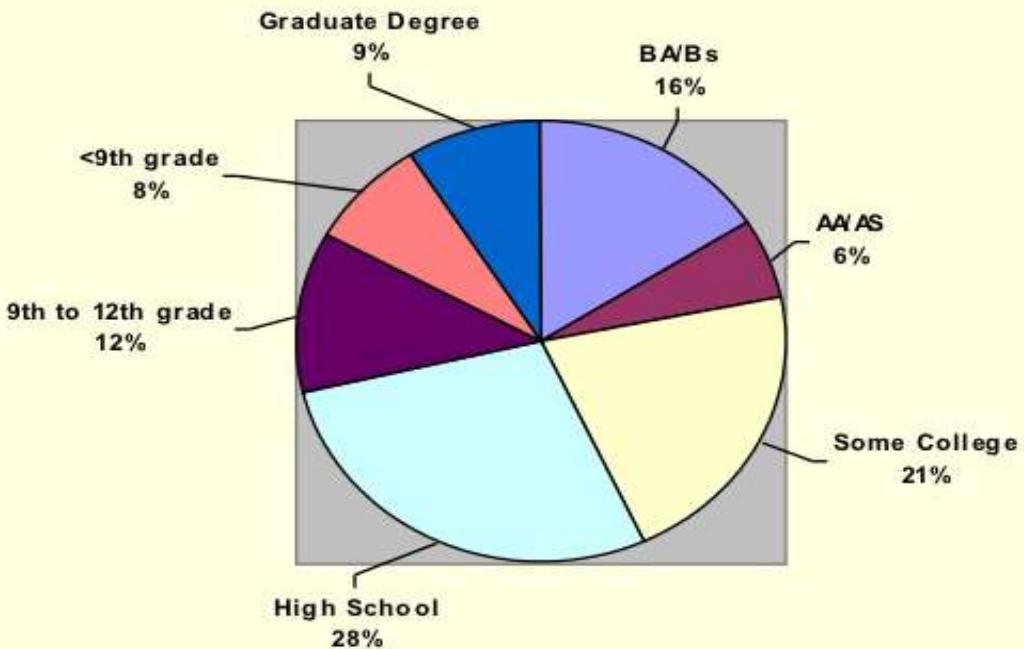
内容点三：描述最低值





3.3.1.15.

Highest Education Achieved by Adults (over 25) in the United States



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

内容点二：描述第二高值

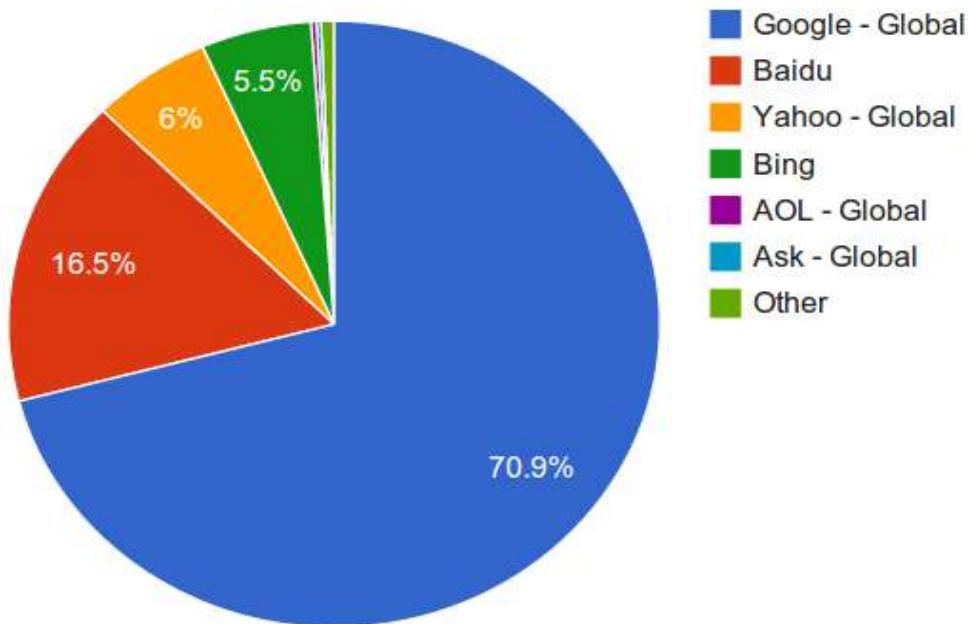
内容点三：描述最低值





3.3.1.16.

Desktop Search Engine Market Share (November 2013)



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

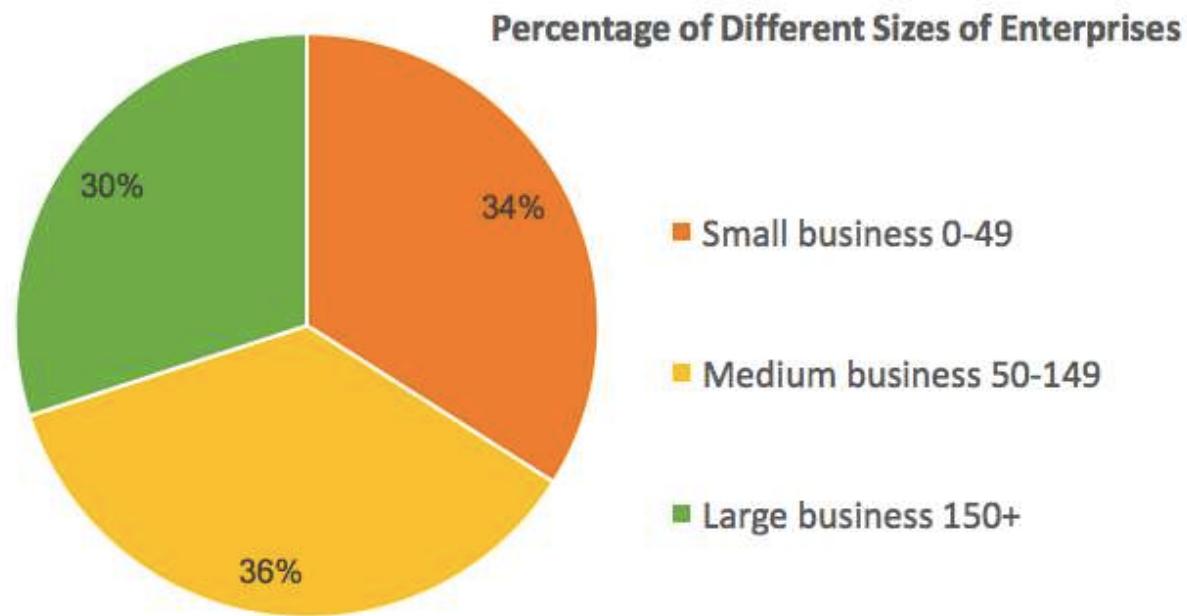
内容点二：描述第二高值

内容点三：描述最低值





3.3.1.17.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

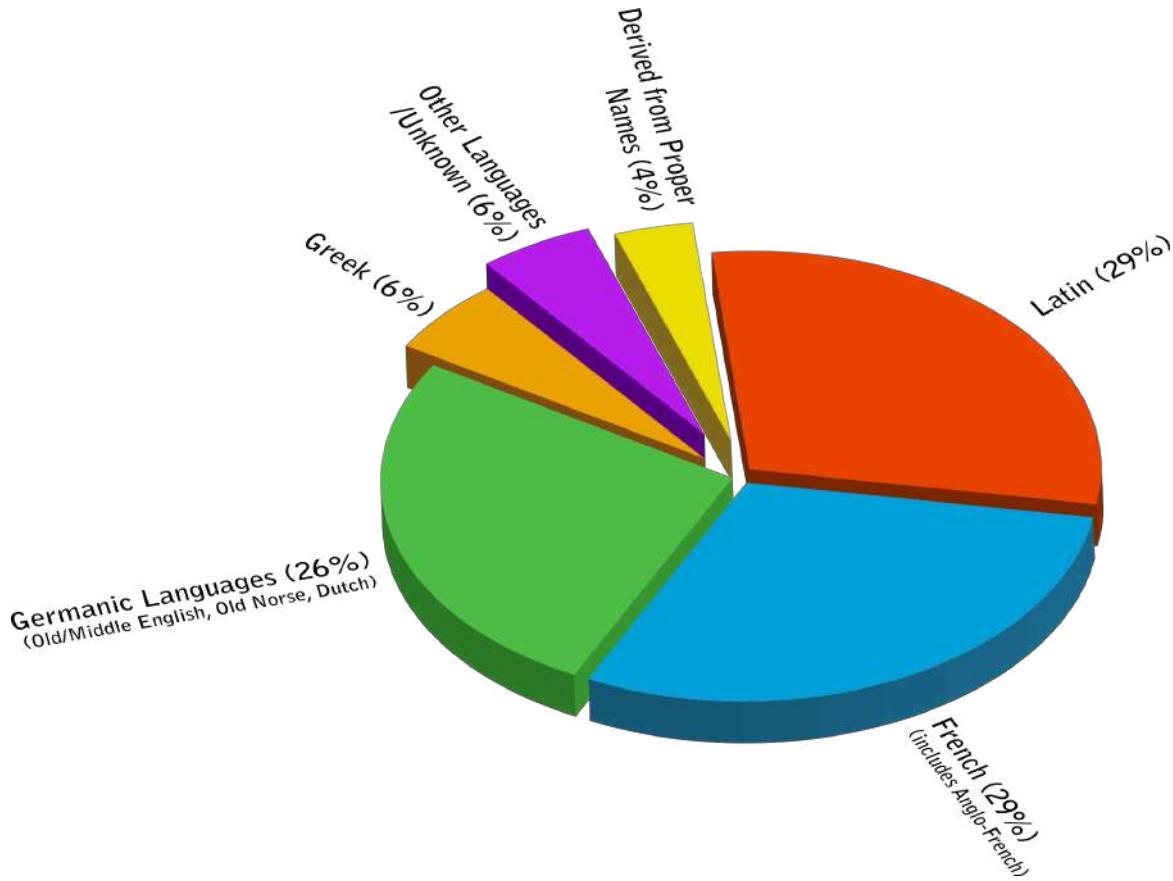
内容点二：描述第二高值

内容点三：描述最低值





3.3.1.18. Languages have influenced English



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

内容点二：描述第二高值

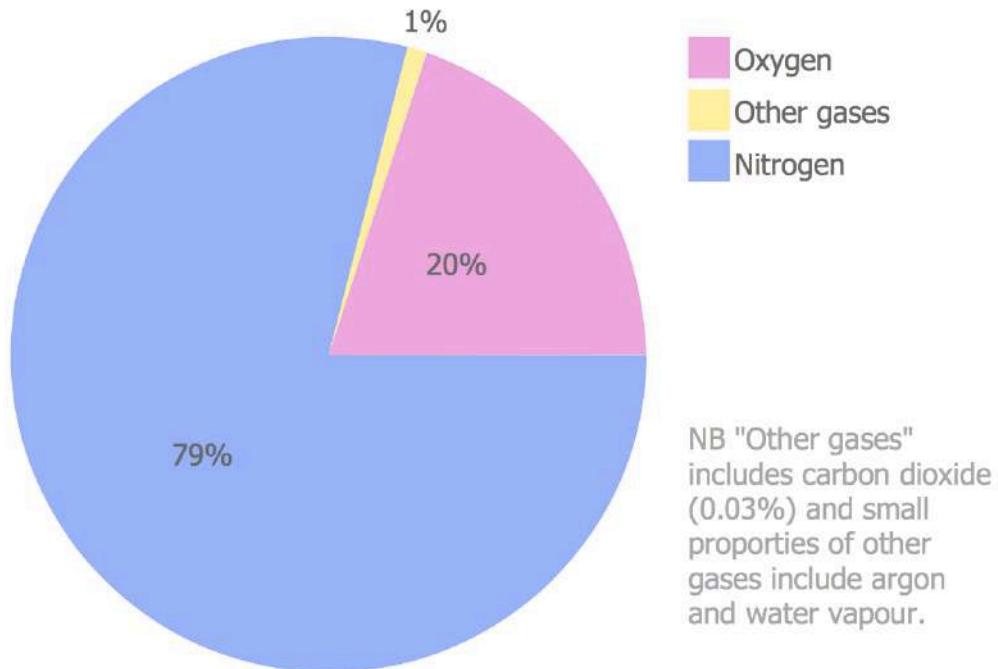
内容点三：描述最低值





3.3.1.19.

Approximate composition of the air



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

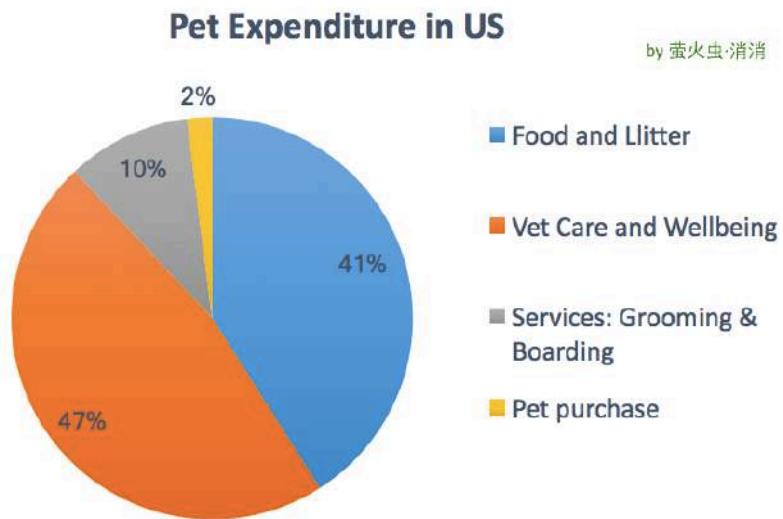
内容点二：描述第二高值

内容点三：描述最低值





3.3.1.20.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

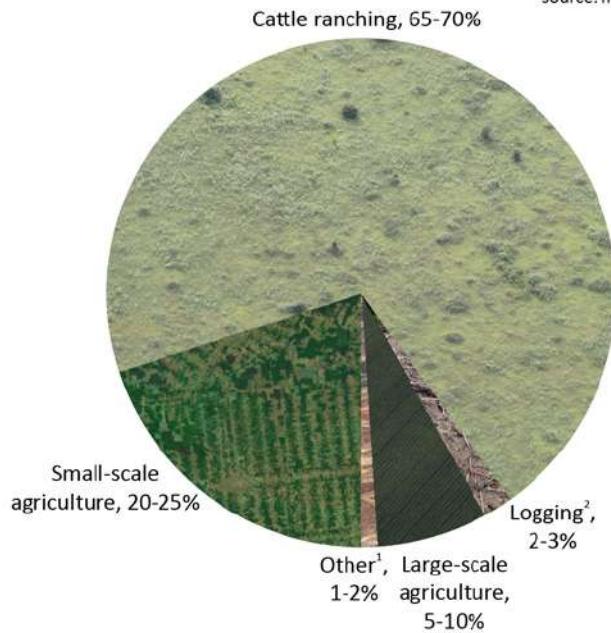
内容点二：描述第二高值

内容点三：描述最低值

3.3.1.21.

Causes of Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, 2000-2005

source: mongabay.com



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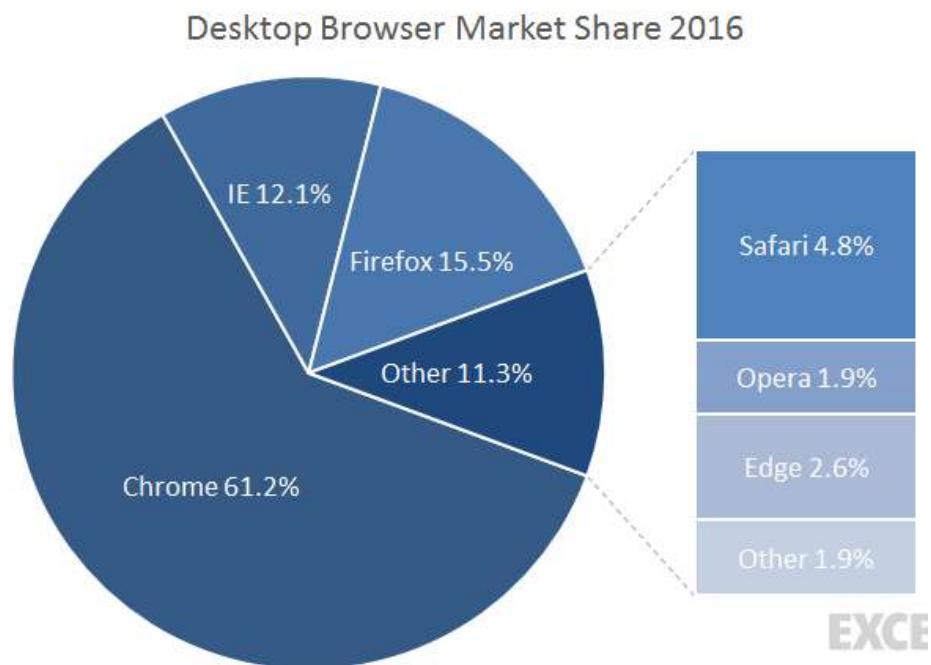
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

内容点二：描述第二高值

内容点三：描述最低值

3.3.1.22.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

内容点二：描述第二高值

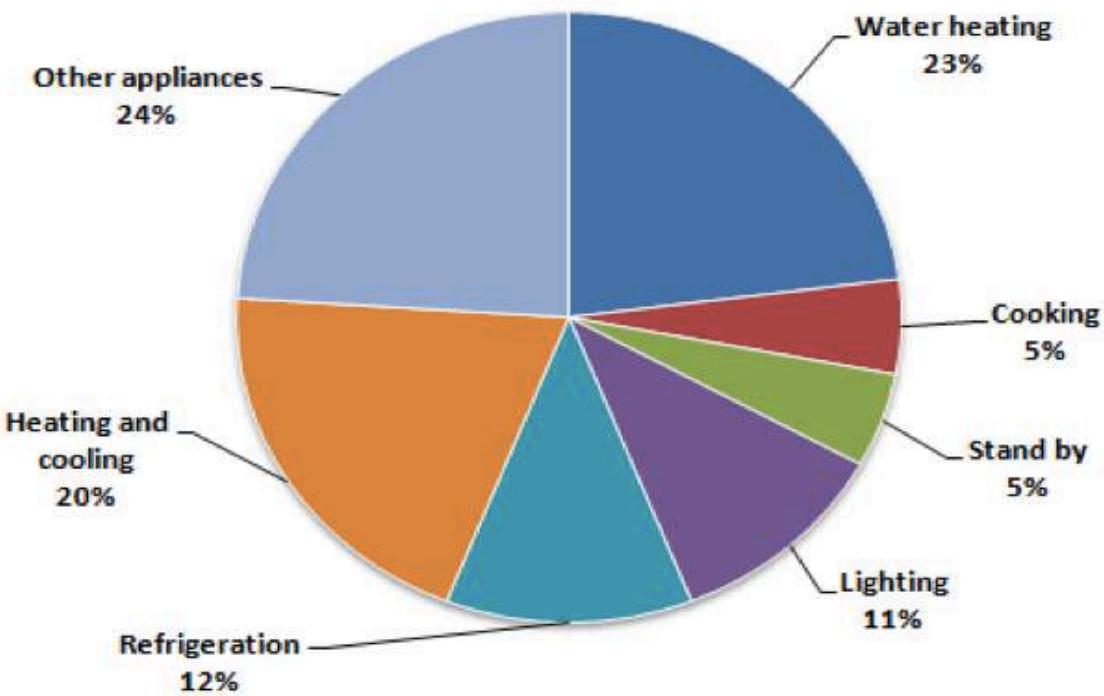
内容点三：描述最低值





3.3.2.1.

The Average Household Energy Consumption



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述最高值

内容点二：描述第二高值

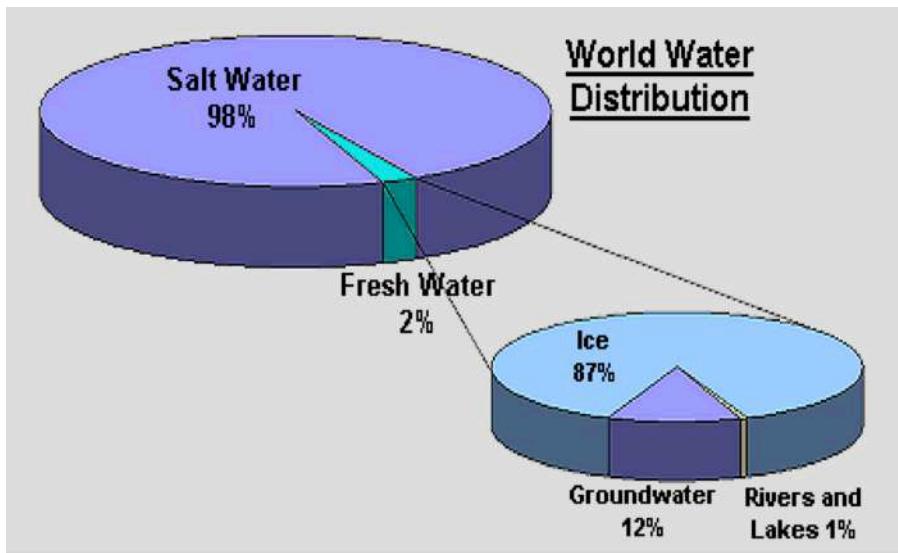
内容点三：描述最低值





3.3.2 Multiple charts

3.3.2.2.



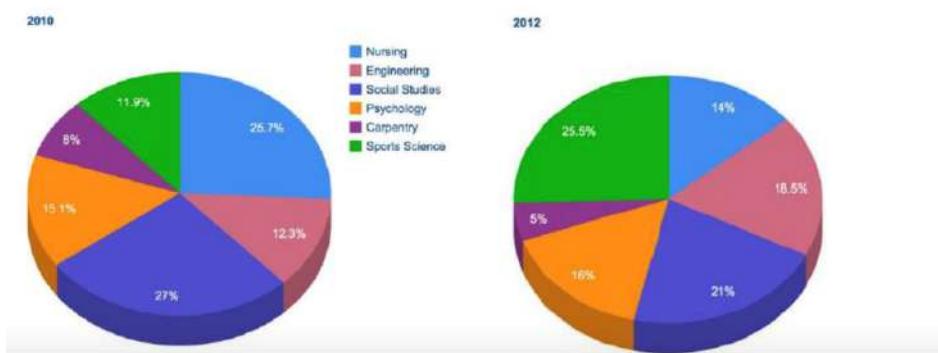
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述图一的最大值和最小值

内容点二：描述图二的最大值和最小值

3.3.2.3.

The charts show the percentage of enrolments on six courses at a local education college in the UK in 2010 and 2012.



核心内容点：

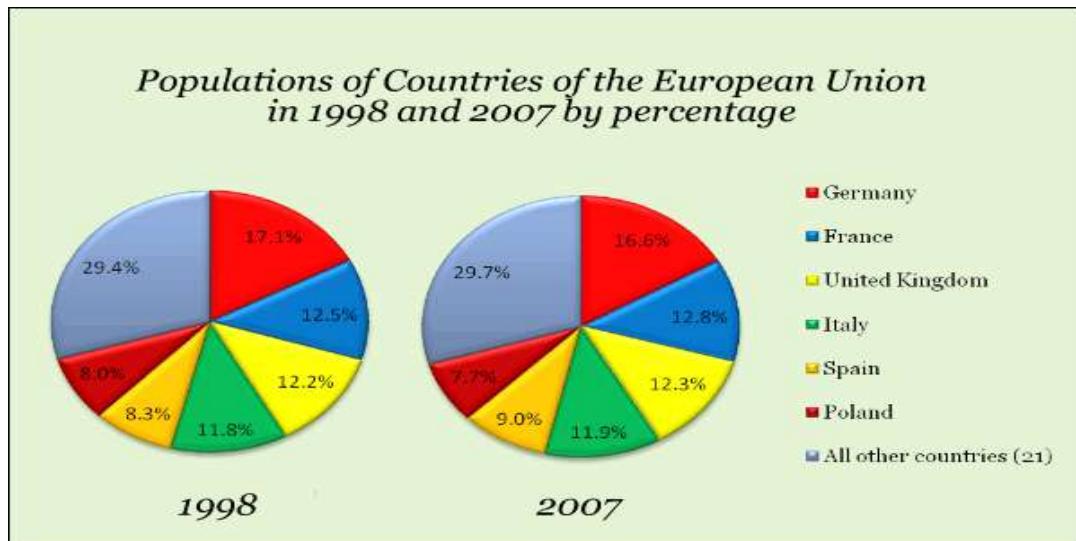
内容点一：描述图一的最大值和最小值

内容点二：描述图二的最大值和最小值





3.3.2.4.

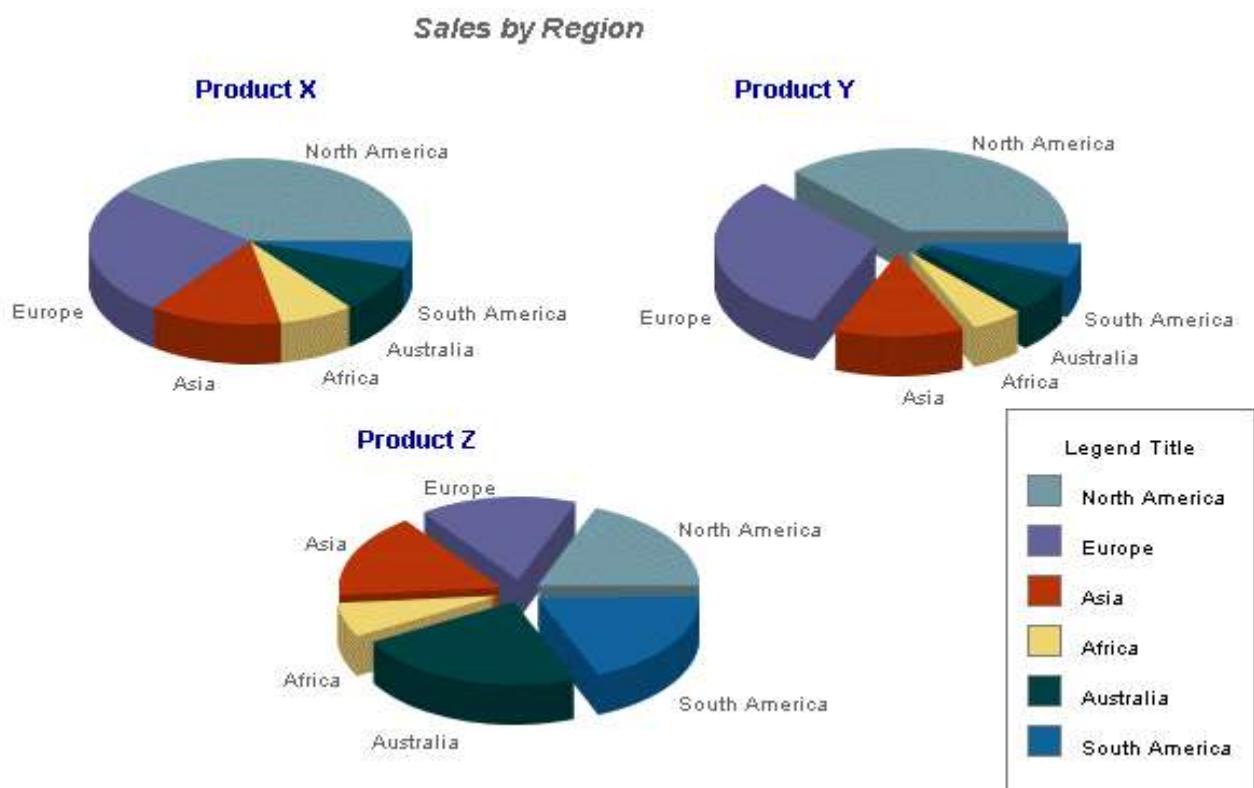


核心内容点：

内容点一：描述图一的最大值和最小值

内容点二：描述图二的最大值和最小值

3.3.2.5.





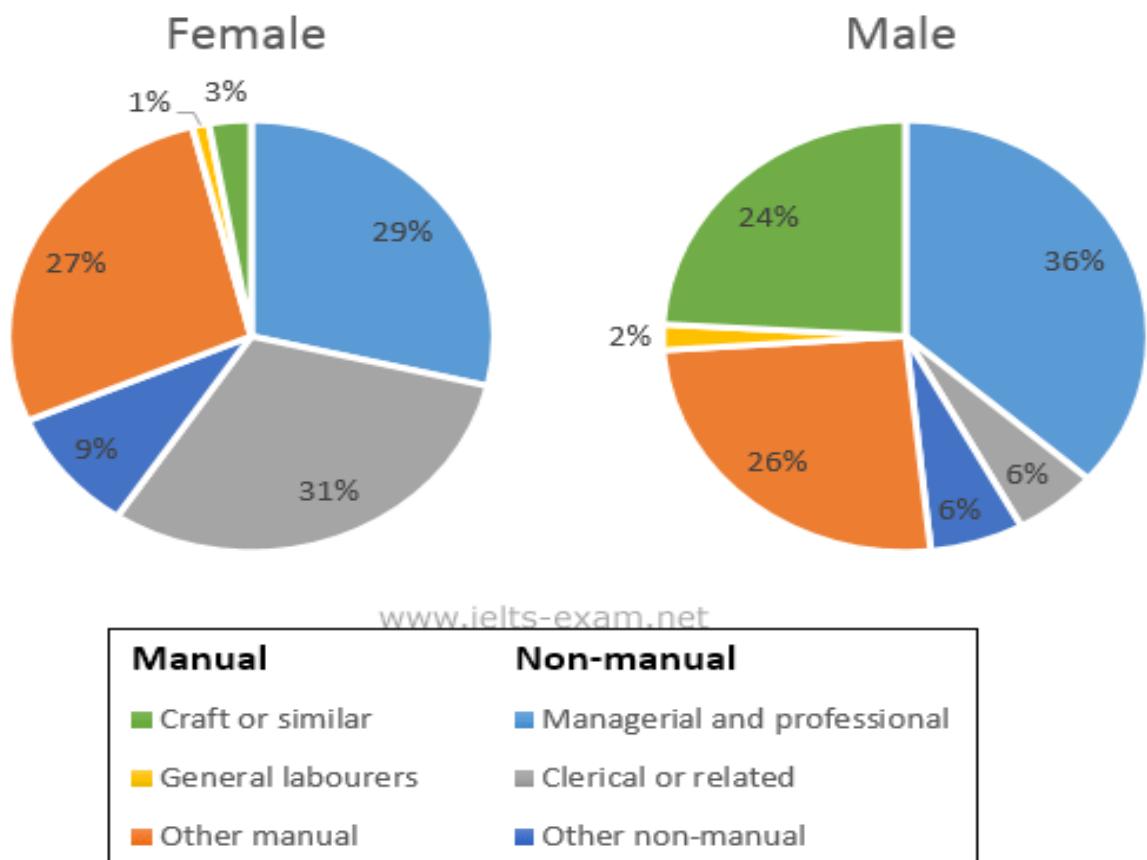
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述图一的最大值和最小值

内容点二：描述图二的最大值和最小值

内容点三：描述图三的最大值和最小值

3.3.2.6.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述图一的最大值和最小值

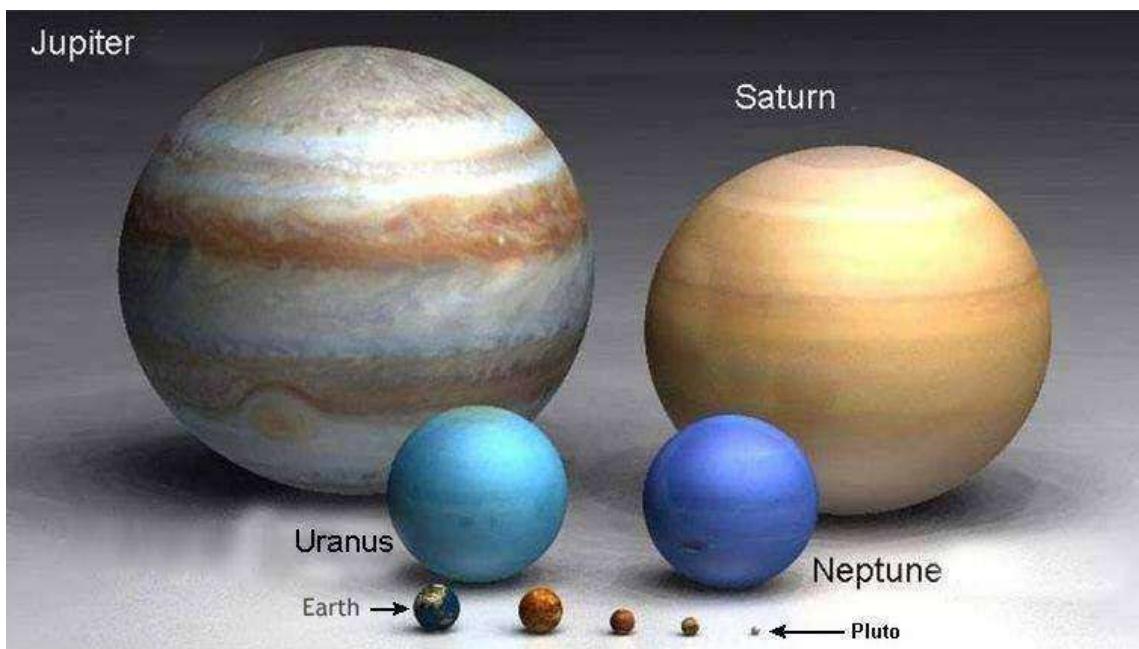
内容点二：描述图二的最大值和最小值





3.4 Pictures

3.4.1.



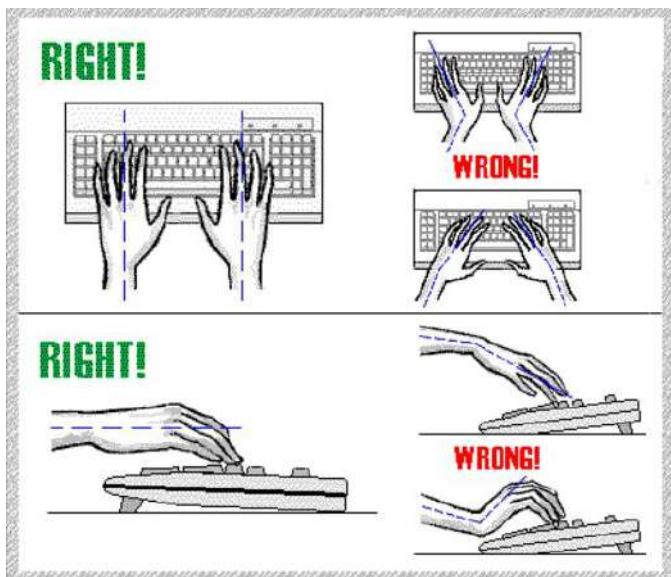
核心内容点：

内容点一：最大的星球是 Jupiter

内容点二：第二大的星球是 Saturn

内容点三：最小的星球是 Pluto

3.4.2.





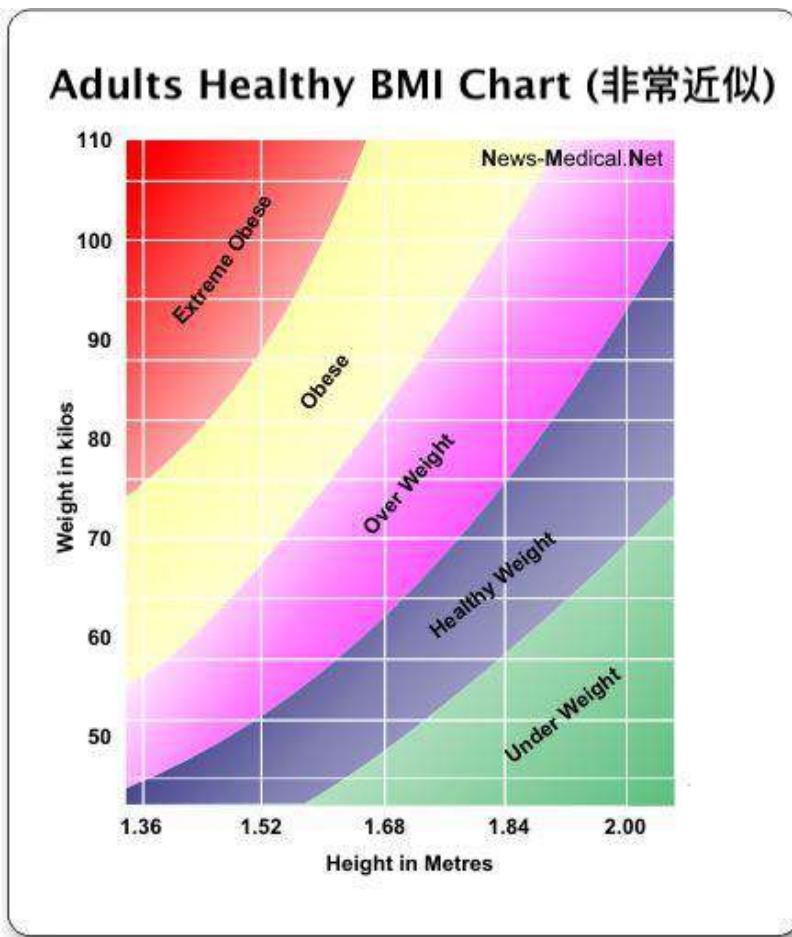
核心内容点：

内容点一：打字正确的姿势是手与键盘垂直

内容点二：手掌水平与桌面平行

内容点三：其他姿势都是对手不健康的

3.4.3.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述 Under Weight 的趋势

内容点二：Healthy Weight 和 Over Weight 趋势相同，描述起始点趋势)

内容点三：Obese 从 1.36m 到 1.9m，从 55kg 到 110kg

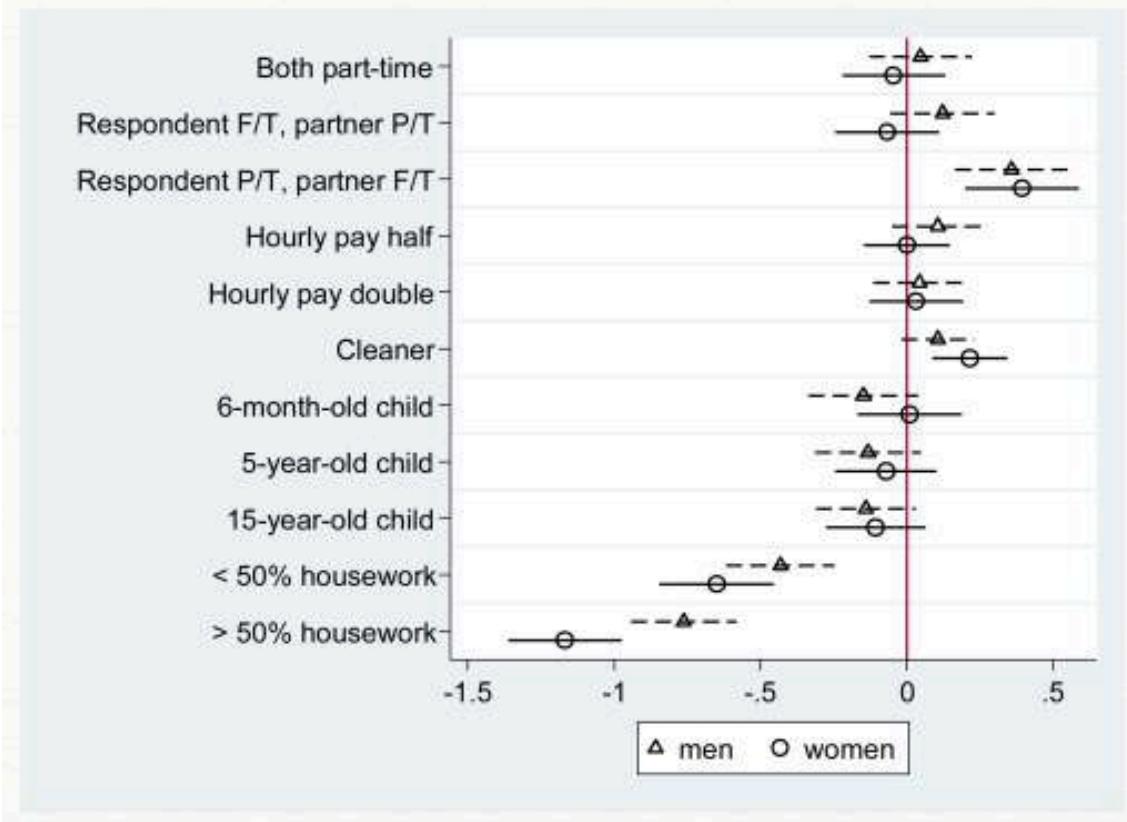




3.4.4.

2. Average Weekly Cash Earnings in males & females (下图仅为近似图)

- Full-time Managerial Adults
- Full-time non-managerial Adults
- Full-time Total
- Parttime
- Total



核心内容点：

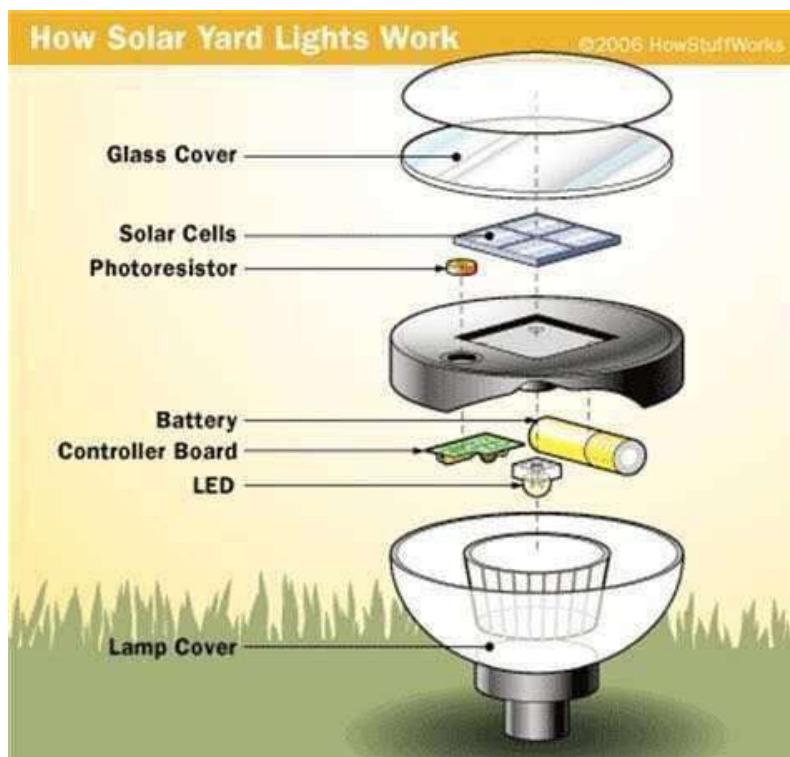
内容点一：男性 P/T, partner F/T 最高，有 0.5, >50% housework 的最低，有 0.5

内容点二：女性 P/T, partner F/T 最高，有 0.4, >50% housework 的最低，有 -0.7





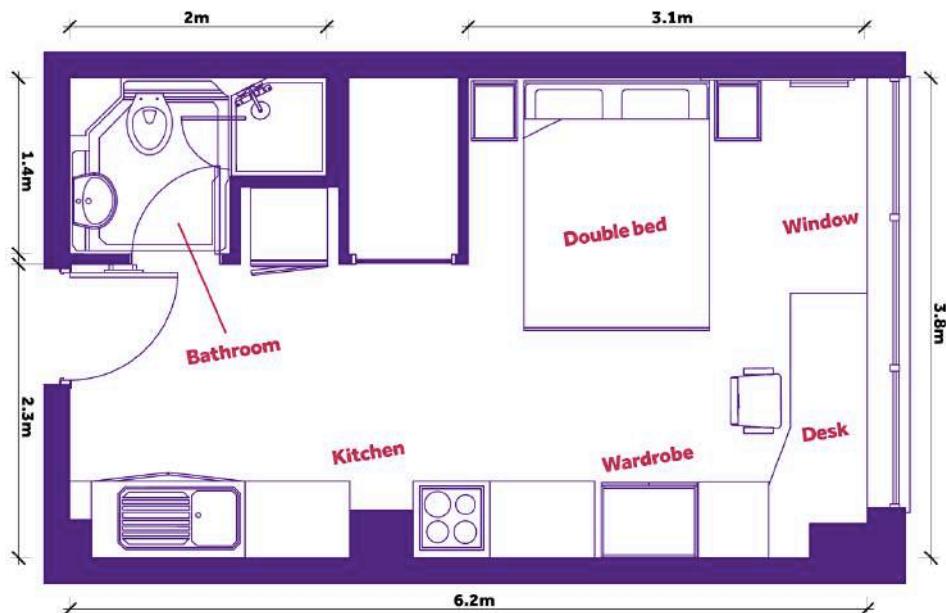
3.4.5.



核心内容点：

内容点一：详细介绍灯的组成部分

3.4.6.





核心内容点：

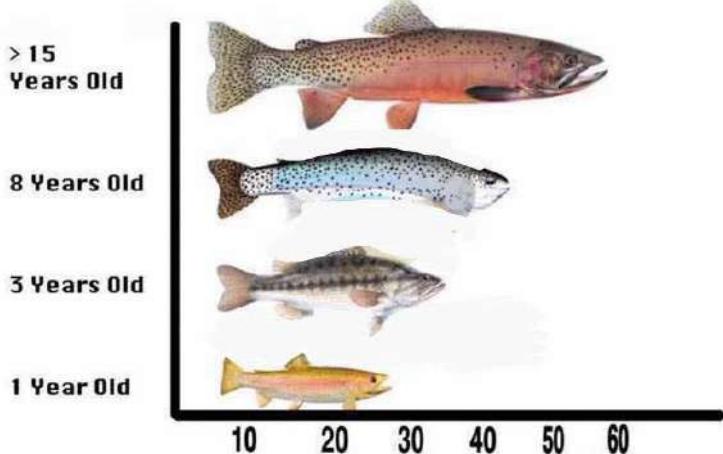
内容点一：Bathroom 在平面图的左上角

内容点二：Kitchen 在平面图的左下角

内容点三：床在平面图的右边

3.4.7.

Trout Size



核心内容点：

内容点一：最大的 Trout 是 over 15 years old，大概有 60

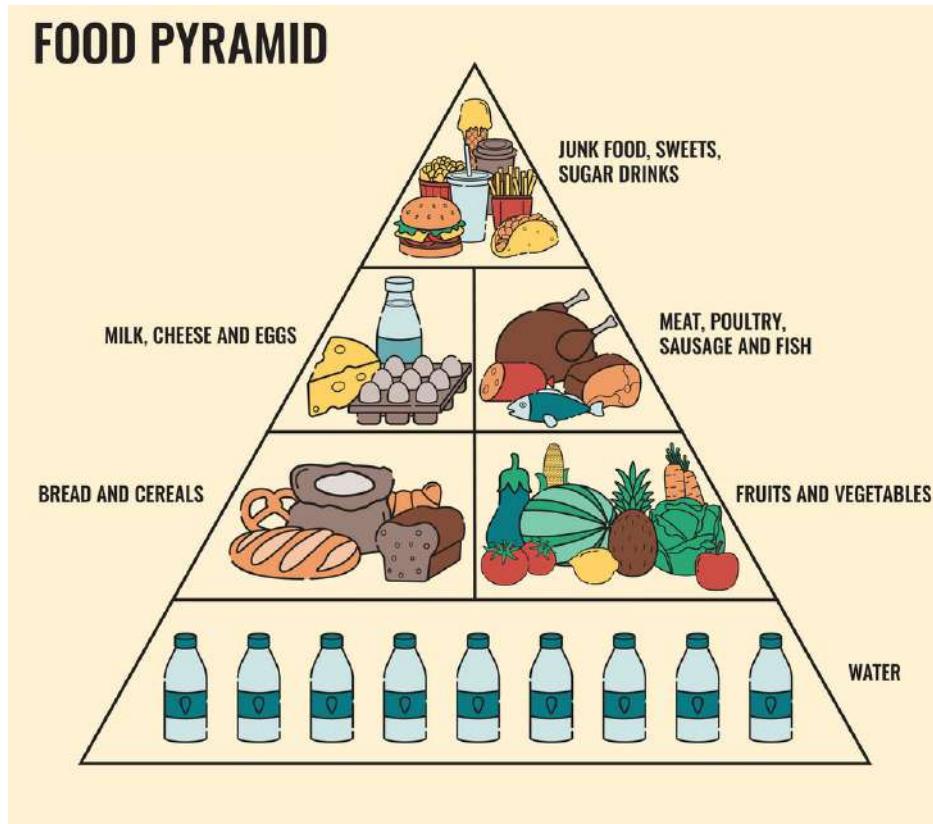
内容点二：第二大的 Trout 是 8 years old，大概有 45

内容点三：最小的 Trout 是 1 years old，大概有 30





3.4.8.



核心内容点：

内容点一：最底层的是 Water

内容点二：第二层是 Bread and Cereals 以及 Fruits and Vegetables

内容点三：第三层是 Milk, cheese and eggs 以及 meat, poultry, sausage and fish

内容点四：顶端是 Junk Food, Sweets, Sugar Drinks





3.4.9.

Government Expenditure: Education – all sectors



核心内容点：

内容点一：最底层的是 Early Childhood

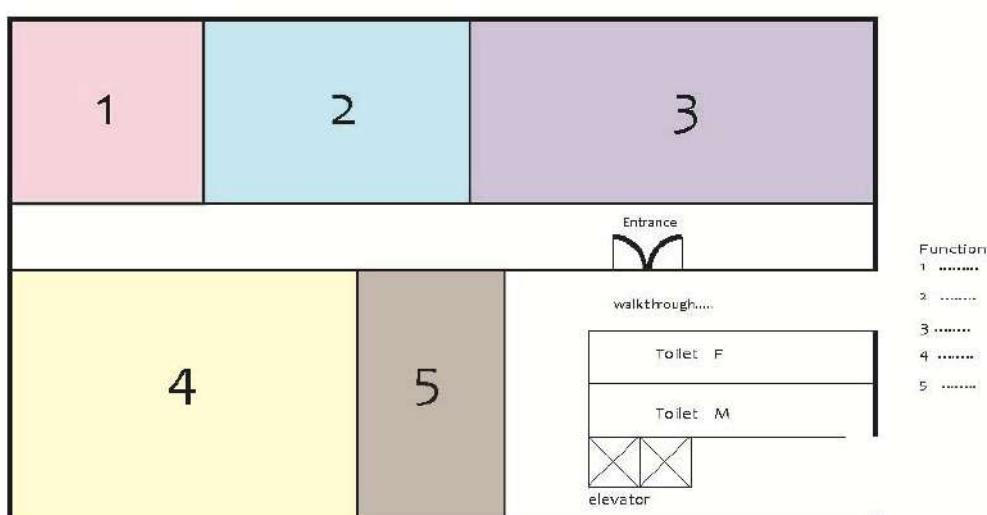
内容点二：第二层是 Schools

内容点三：第三层是 Vocational Educational Training

内容点四：顶端是 Higher Education

3.4.10.

*** library plan





核心内容点：

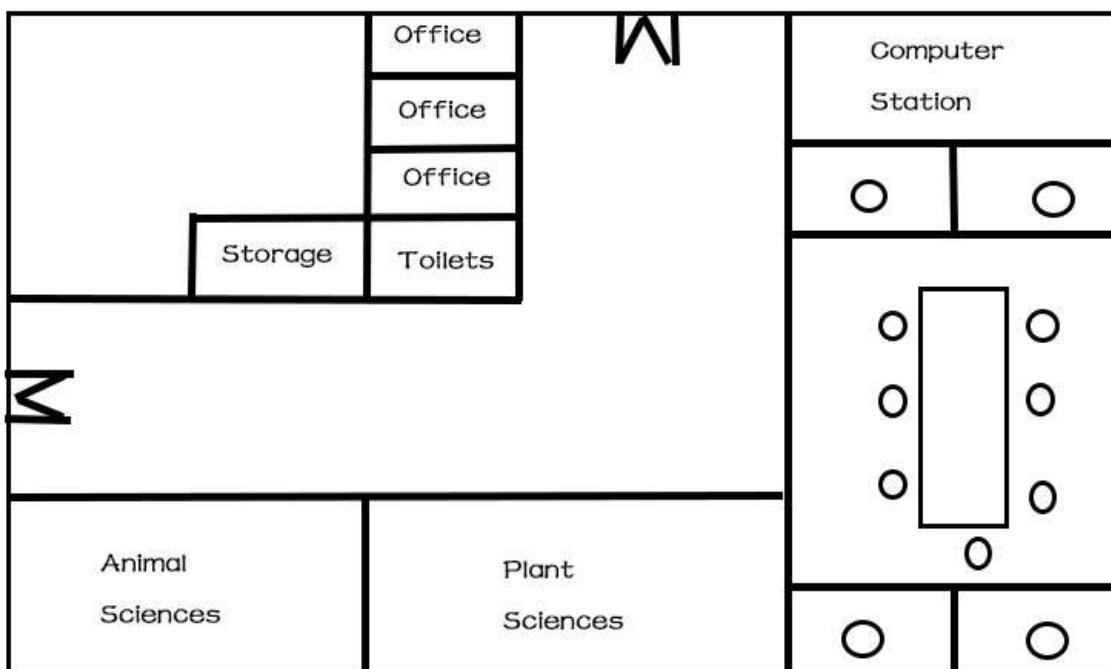
内容点一：一共有 5 个房间

内容点二：3 号和 4 号是最大的

内容点三：卫生间在平面图的右下方

3.4.11.

The Graduation Laboratory



核心内容点：

内容点一：Office 在平面图的上方

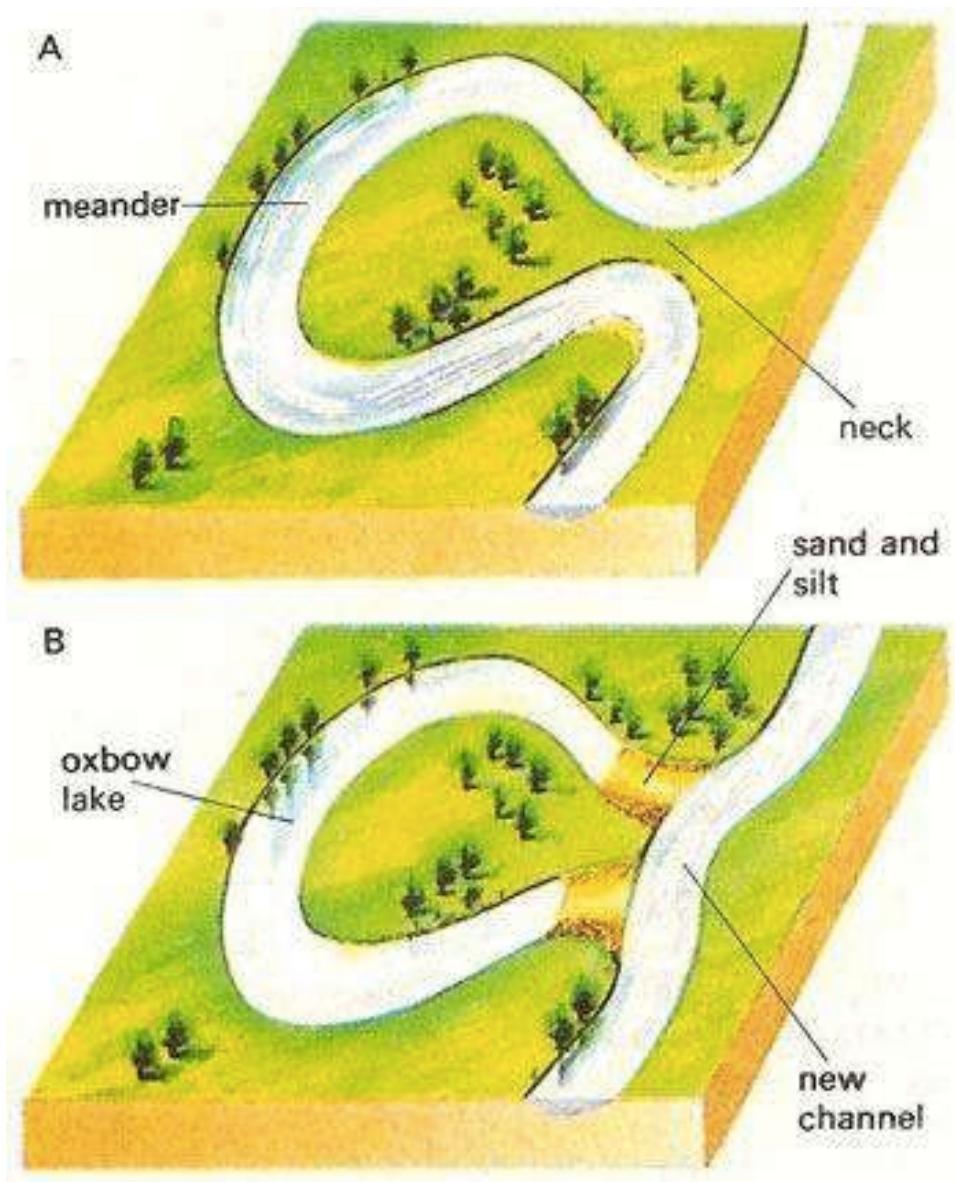
内容点二：会议室在平面图的右方

内容点三：卫生间在 Office 的下面





3.4.12.



核心内容点：

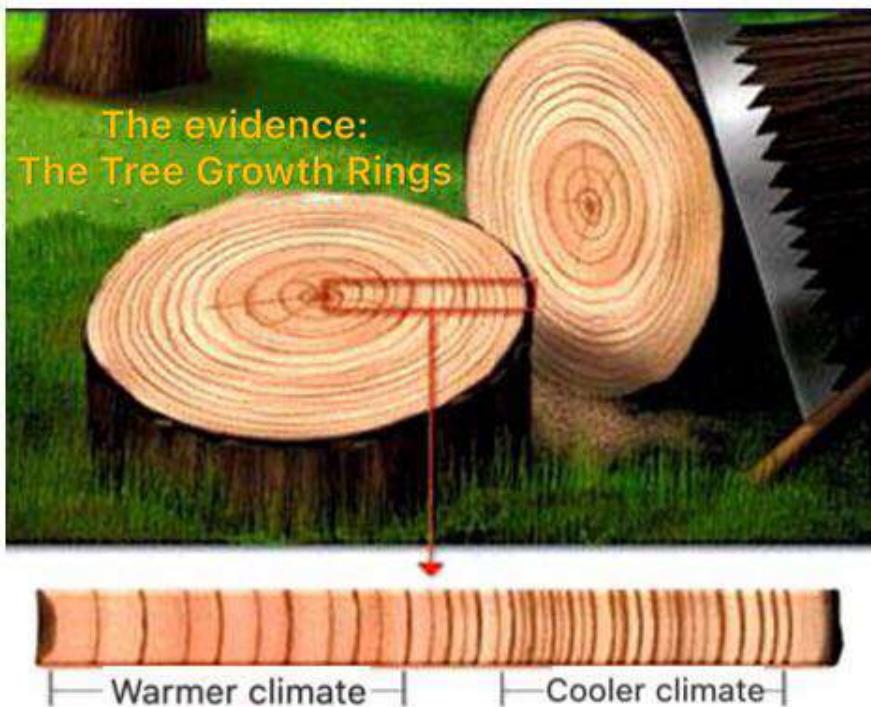
内容点一：描述图一：一条 river，左边是 meander，右边是 neck

内容点二：描述图二：neck 变成了 sand & slit，左边出现 oxbow lake





3.4.13.



核心内容点：

内容点一：森林里面有个树墩

内容点二：数的年轮是用来判定树的年纪的

内容点三：年轮可以看出 warmer 和 cooler climate 的区别

3.4.14.





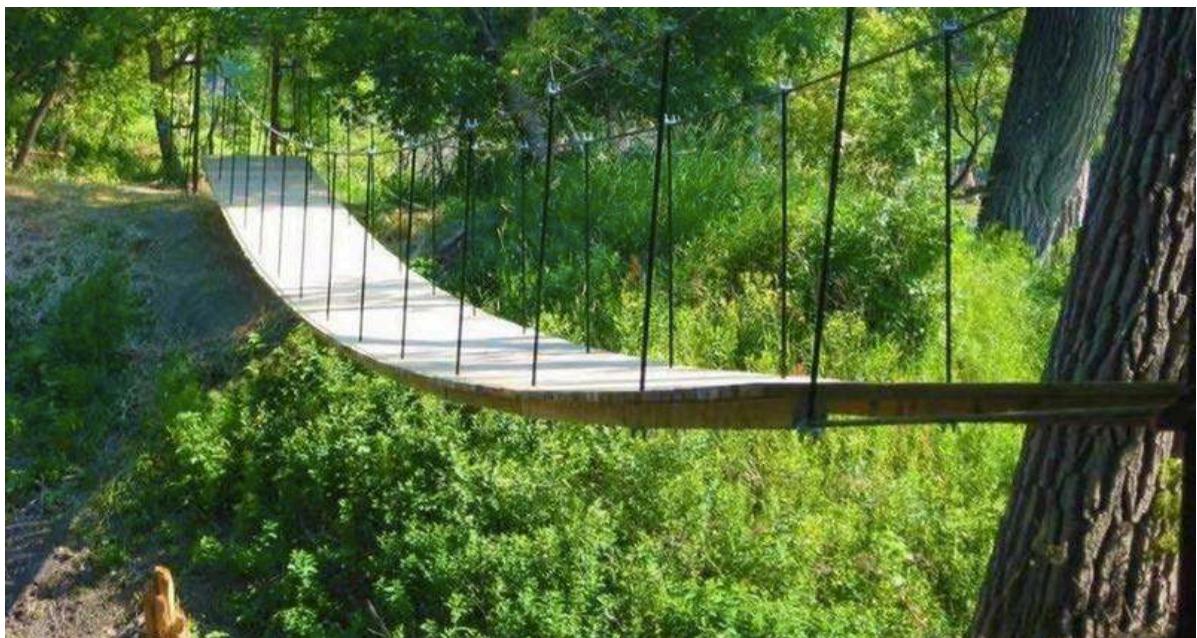
核心内容点：

内容点一：图中有雪山，雪是白色的

内容点二：有绿色的草地

内容点三：房子是蓝色的，有白色的窗子

3.4.15.



核心内容点：

内容点一：在森林里面有一个木头做的桥

内容点二：森林里面树很多，长的很茂盛

内容点三：图片中阳光很好

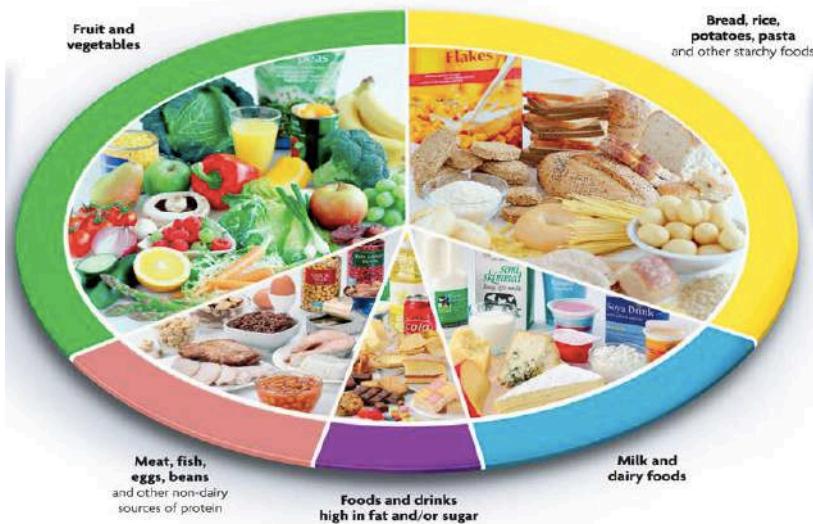




3.4.16.

The eatwell plate

Use the eatwell plate to help you get the balance right. It shows how much of what you eat should come from each food group.



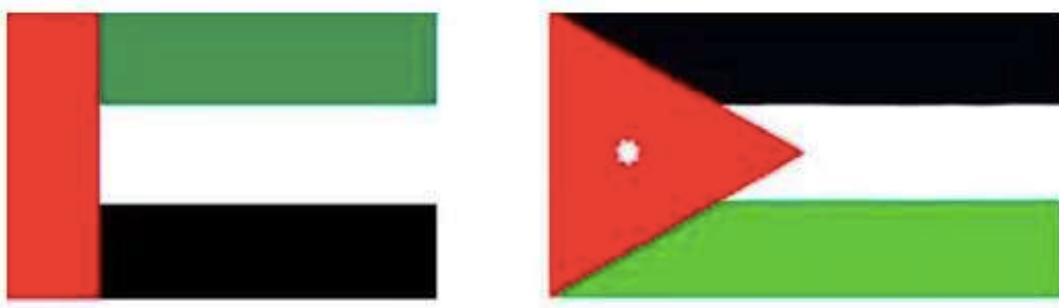
核心内容点：描述文字信息（其实是 pie 图）

内容点一：最大值

内容点二：第二大值

内容点三：最小值

3.4.17.



核心内容点：

内容点一：图中有两面旗子，分别代表两个不同的国家

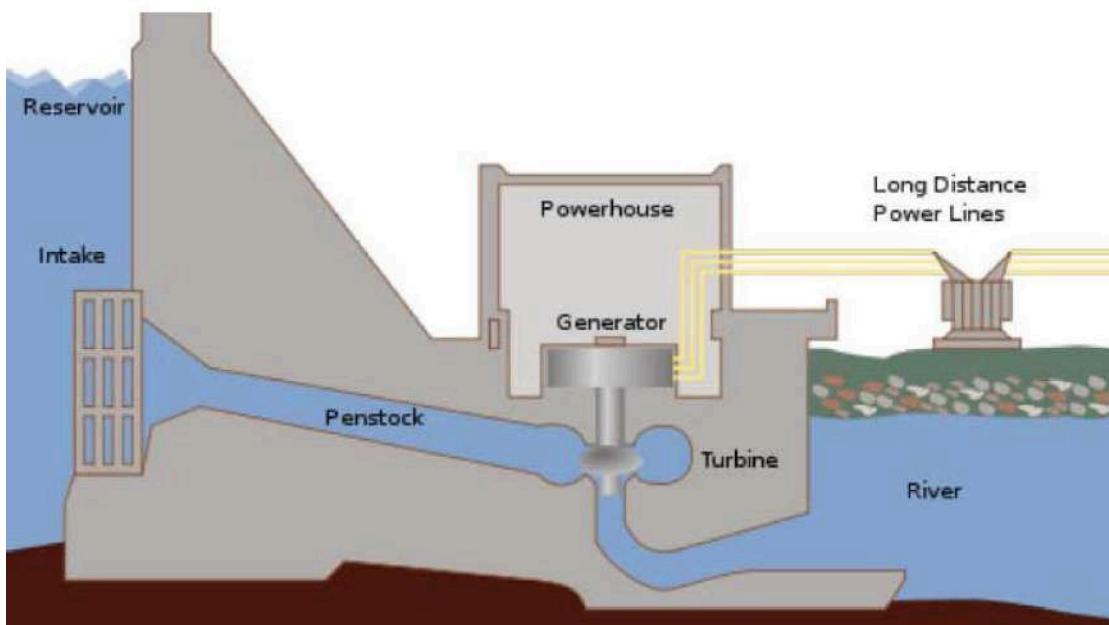
内容点二：第一面旗中是由 4 个长方形组成的，有 4 种颜色

内容点三：第二面旗也有 4 种颜色，中间的三角形是红色的





3.4.18.



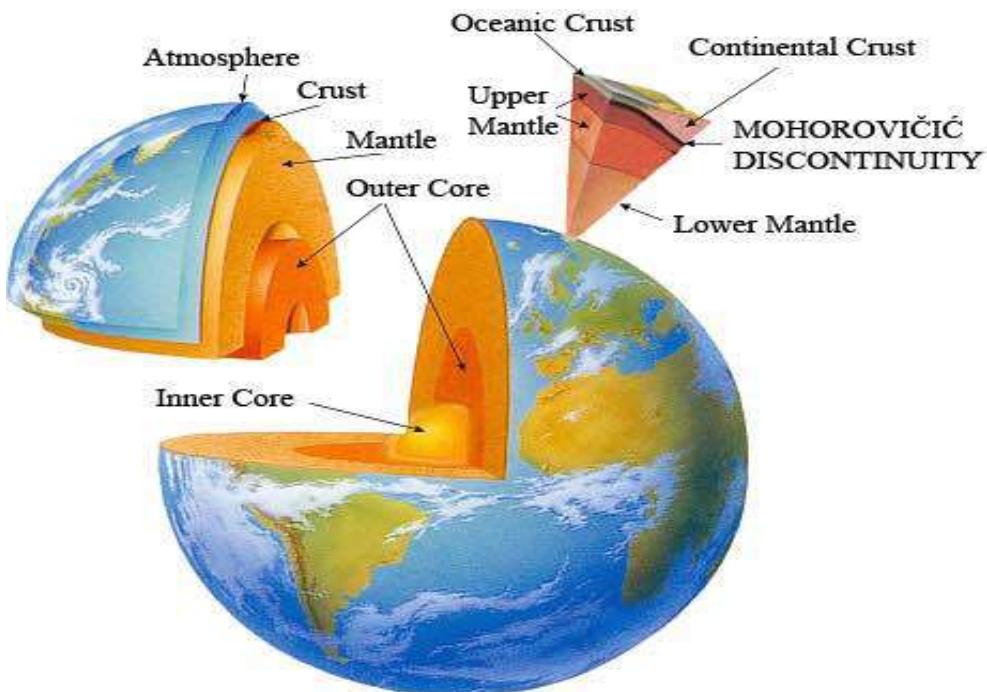
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述左边水进到 powerhouse 的程序

内容点二：描述中间 powerhouse 的处理程序

内容点三：描述右边水经过 powerhouse 后的程序

3.4.19.





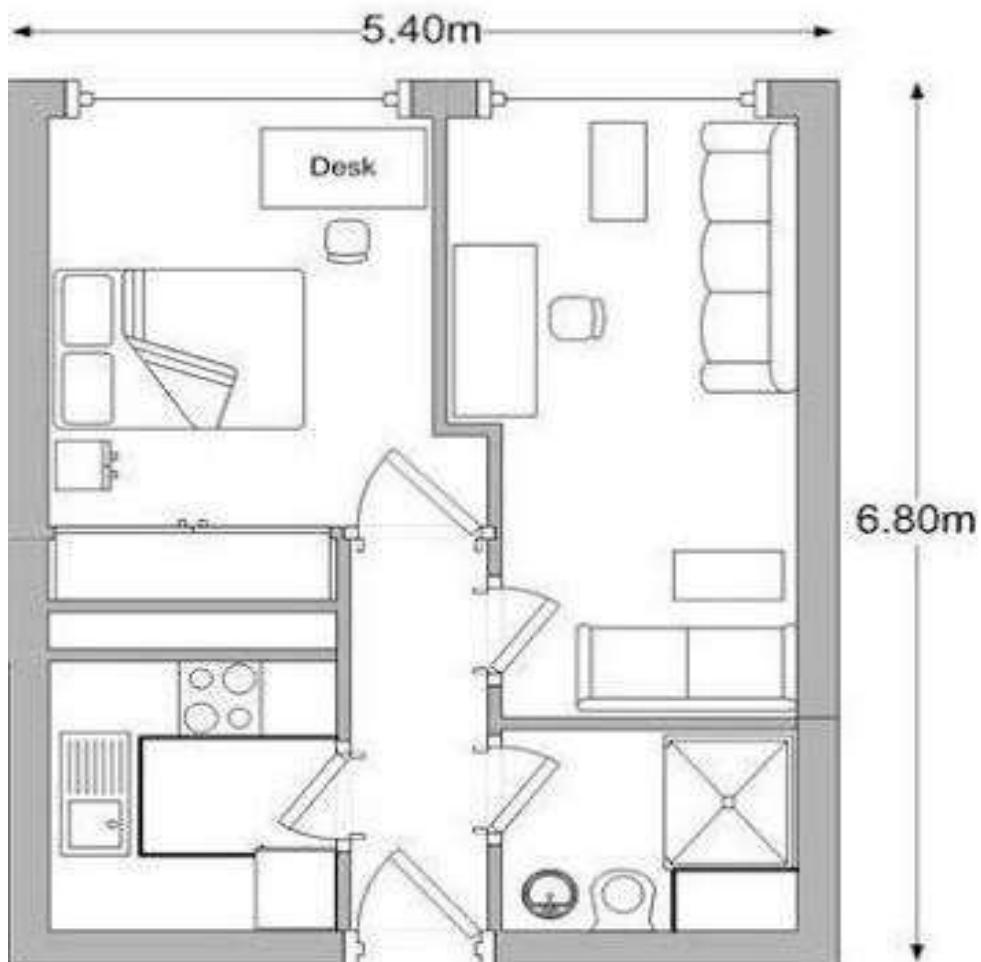
核心内容点：

内容点一：整个地球的分类别

内容点二：描述左上角那块所包含的类别

内容点三：描述右上角那块所包含的类别

3.4.20.



核心内容点：

内容点一：进门左边是厨房，右边是浴室

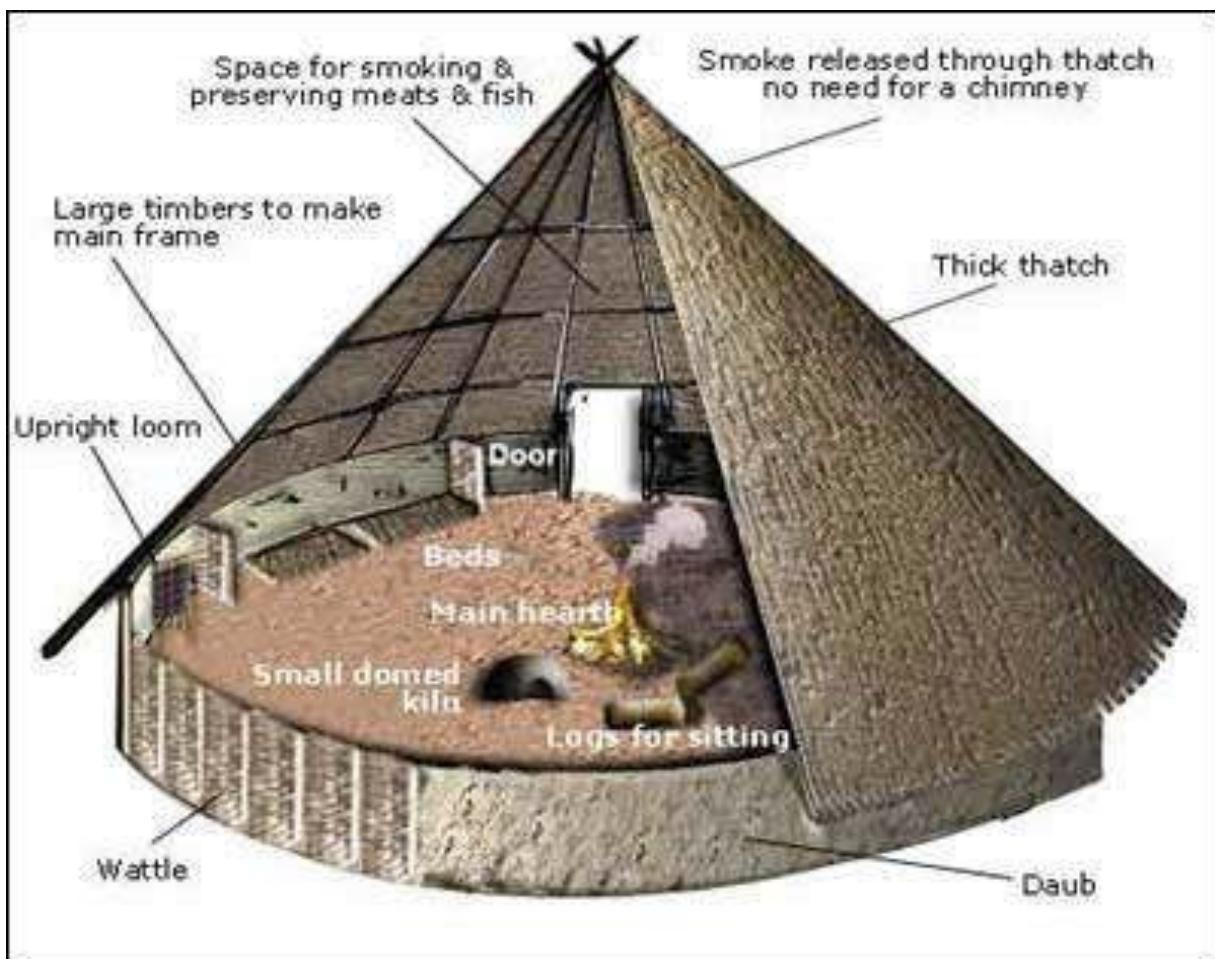
内容点二：继续走，左边是卧室，卧室里有一个床和 Desk

内容点三：右边是客厅，有沙发和桌椅





3.4.21.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述屋顶

内容点二：描述房子的墙

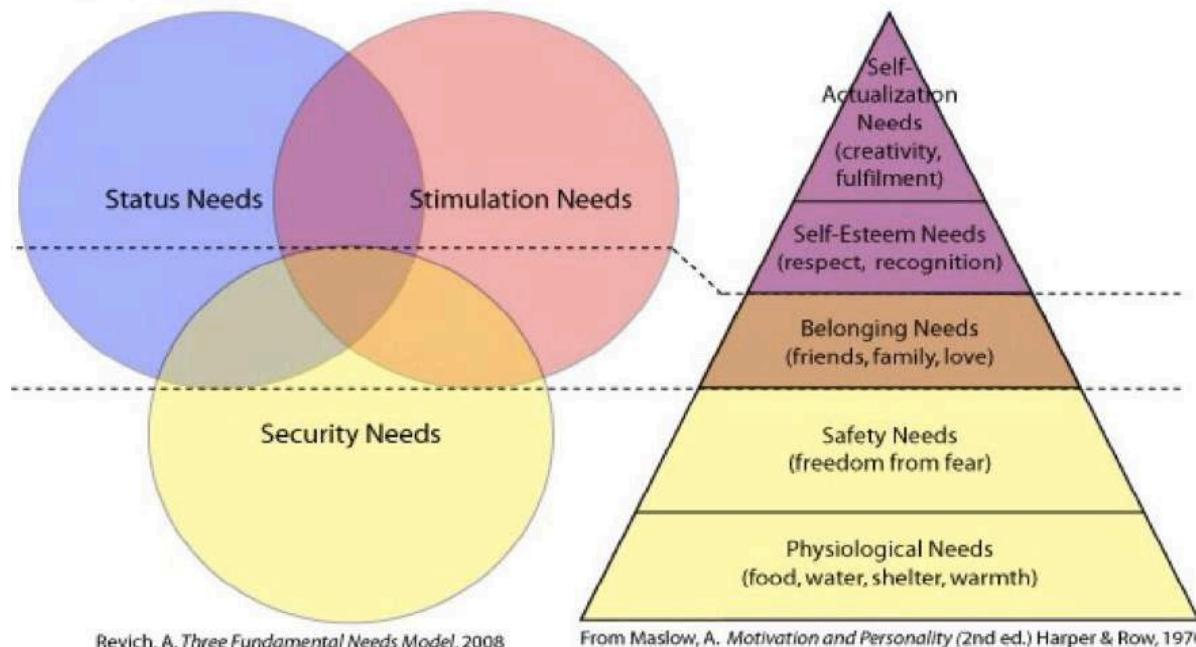
内容点三：描述屋内的东西





3.4.22.

Comparison of the Fundamental Needs Model with Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
© 2008 - Allan Revich



Revich, A. Three Fundamental Needs Model, 2008

From Maslow, A. *Motivation and Personality* (2nd ed.) Harper & Row, 1970

核心内容点：

内容点一：描述 Status Needs 包含什么

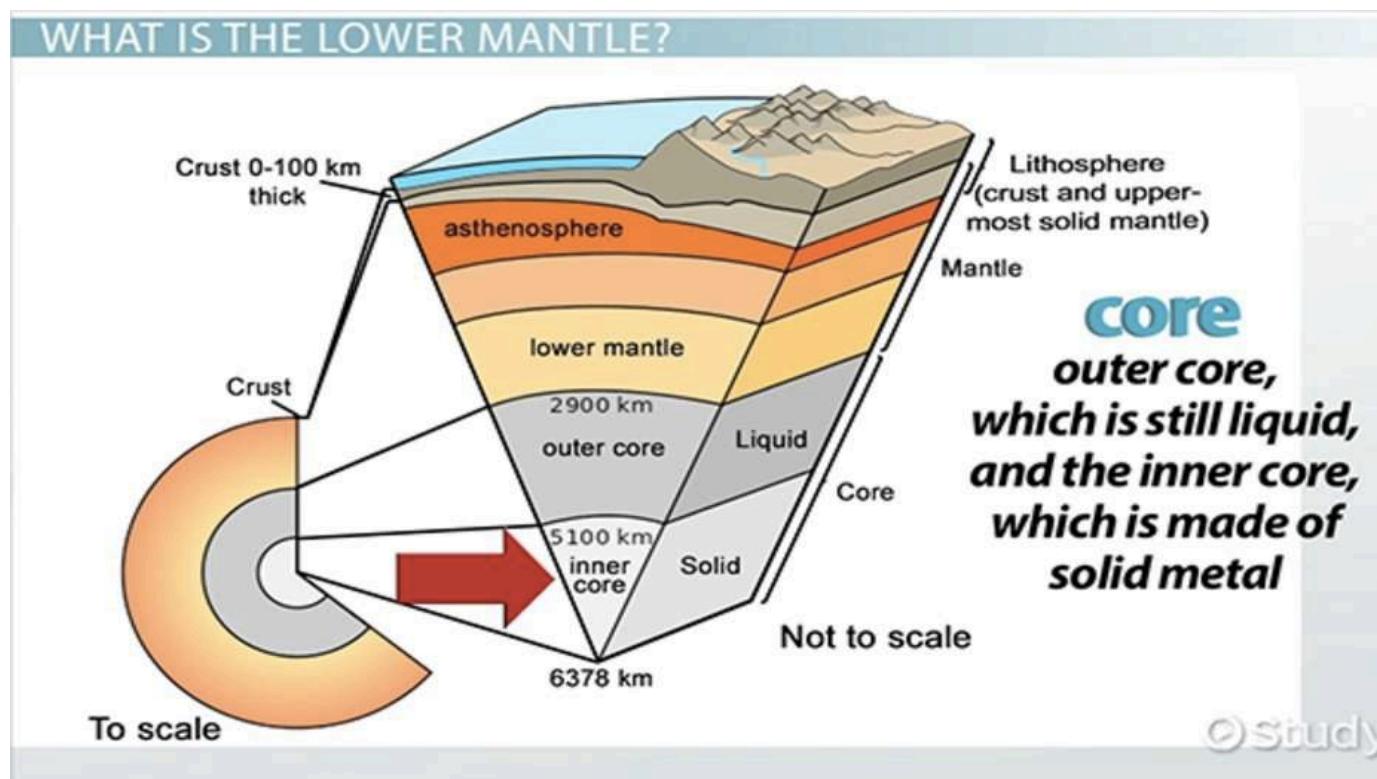
内容点二：描述 Security Needs 包含什么

内容点三：描述 Stimulation Needs 包含什么





3.4.23.



核心内容点：

内容点一：概述地址的分类

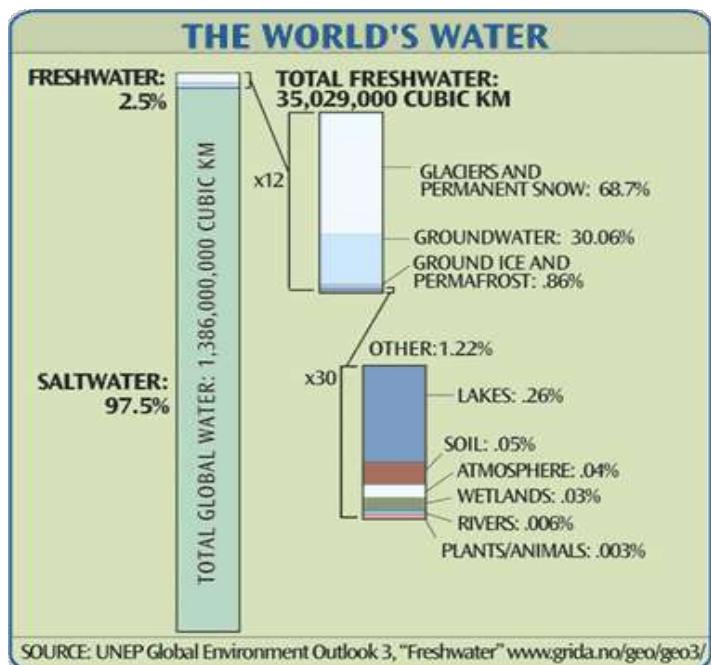
内容点二：详细描述 lower mantle

内容点三：详细描述 inner core





3.4.24.



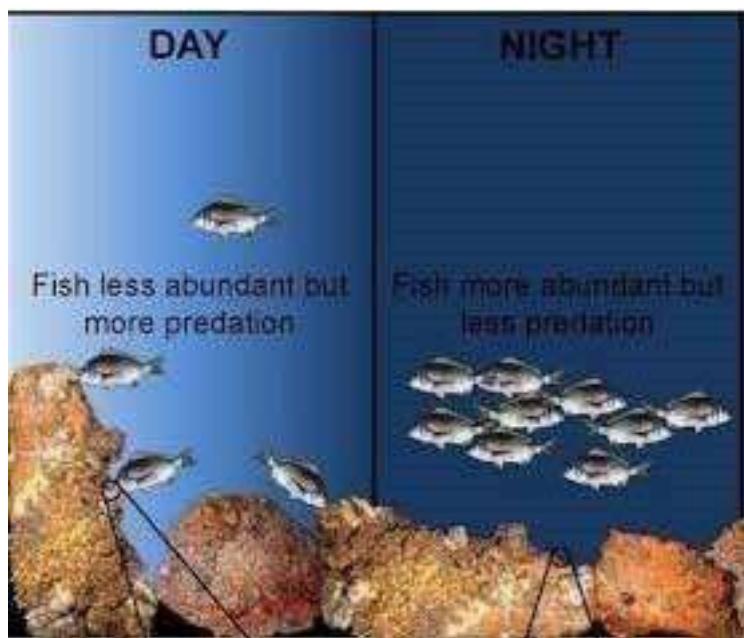
核心内容点：

内容点一：概括地球水资源分为 freshwater 和 saltwater

内容点二：描述 freshwater 的组成部分

内容点三：描述 saltwater 的组成部分

3.4.25.





核心内容点：

内容点一：白天：鱼不多，但捕食少

内容点二：晚上：鱼少，但捕食多

内容点三：白天和晚上的鱼群数量和捕食差别很大，正好相反

3.4.26.



核心内容点：

内容点一：19世纪街道上很多人，还有马车

内容点二：19世纪两边有古老建筑，中间有教堂

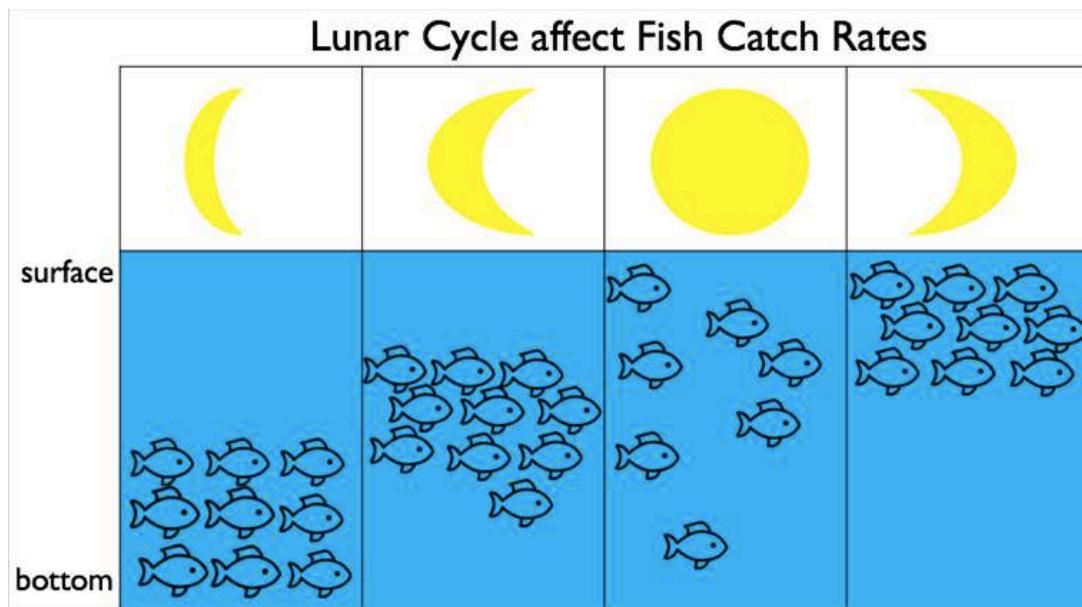
内容点三：现在街道上没什么人，交通工具是 bus 和 cars

内容点四：两边的古老建筑正在维护，中间的教堂没有改变





3.4.27.



核心内容点：

内容点一：新月 new moon 的时候，鱼群在水底

内容点二：first quarter moon 的时候，鱼群在中间

内容点三：满月 full moon 的时候，鱼群很分散

内容点四：last quarter moon 的时候，鱼群在表面

3.4.28.



Computers then and now





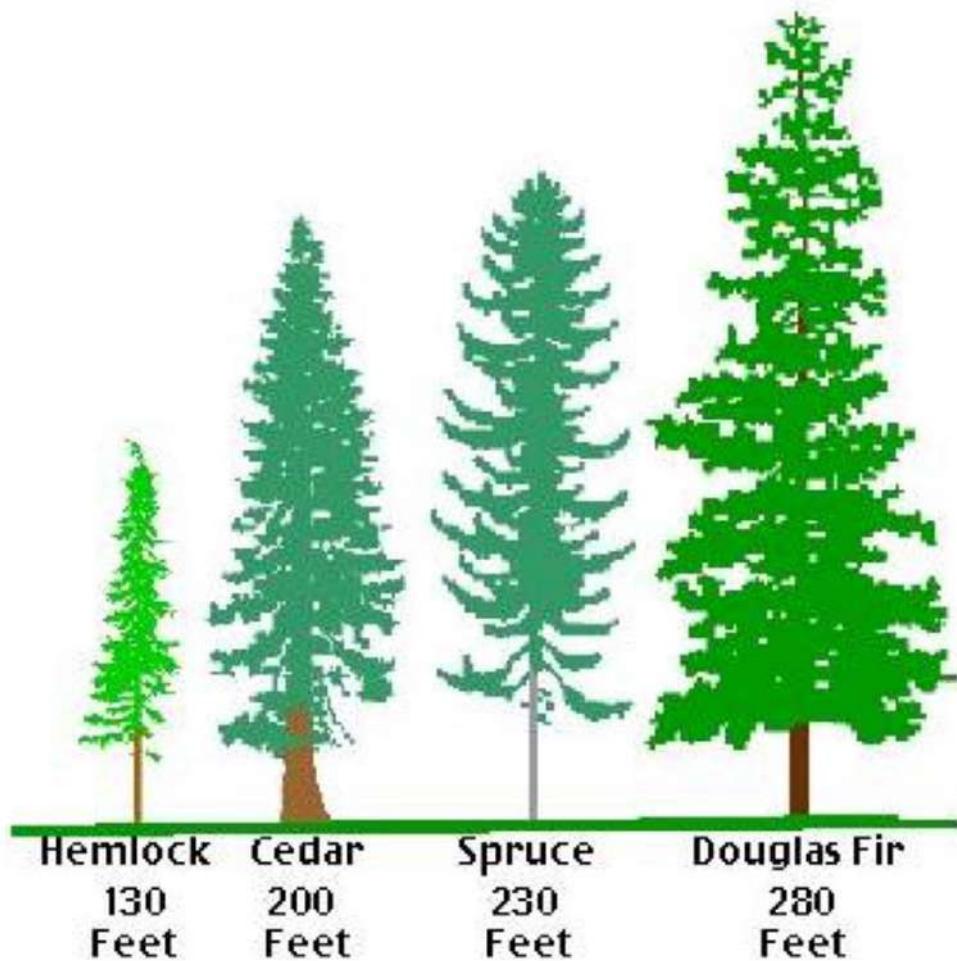
核心内容点：

内容点一：以前电脑体积比较大

内容点二：以前电脑没有鼠标

内容点三：现在电脑主机体积小屏幕大

3.4.29.



核心内容点：

内容点一：4 种不同的树

内容点二：Hemlock 的高度是 130 feet

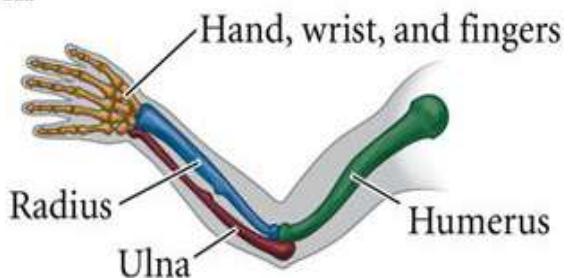
内容点三：Cedar 的高度是 200feet



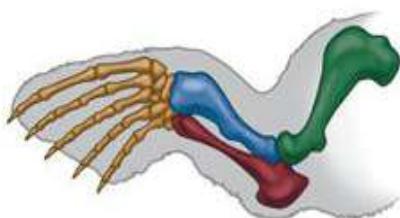


3.4.30.

Human arm



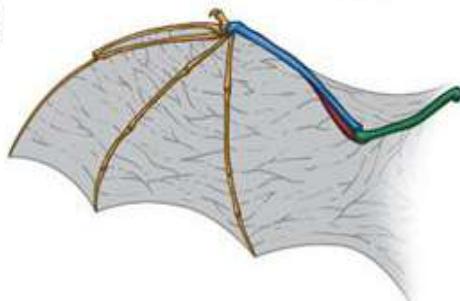
Seal limb



Bird wing



Bat wing



核心内容点：

内容点一：人的手是有很多个部分组成的

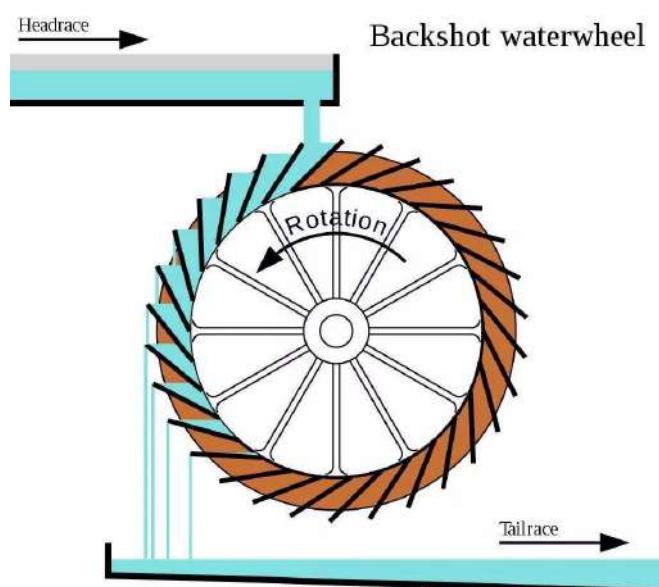
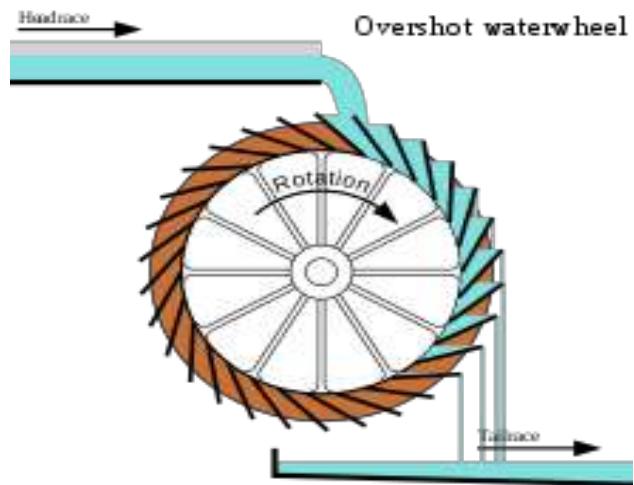
内容点二：Seal Limb 的部分基本和人的一样

内容点三：鸟和蝙蝠翅膀的骨头很少





3.4.31.



核心内容点：

内容点一：Overshot 的水车是顺时针转的

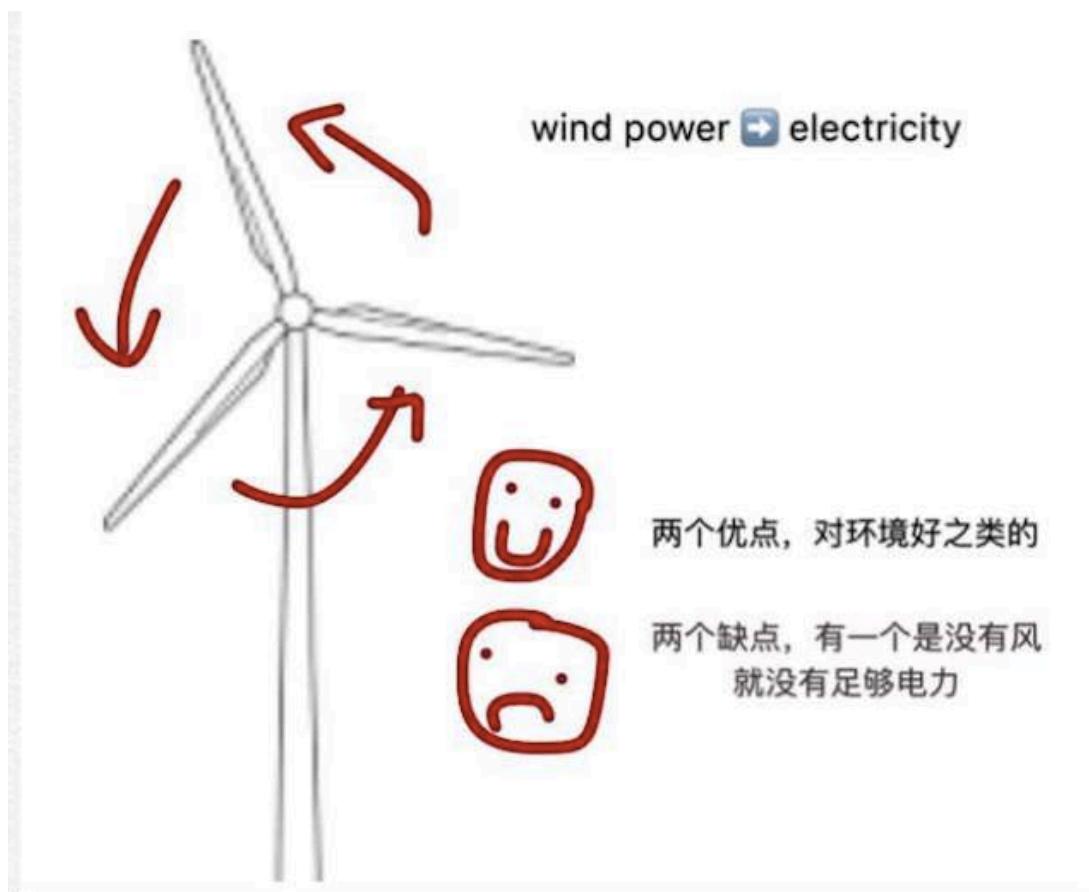
内容点二：Back shot 的水车是逆时针转的

内容点三：都是从高处流到水车里的





3.4.32.



核心内容点：

内容点一：风来的时候风车会转

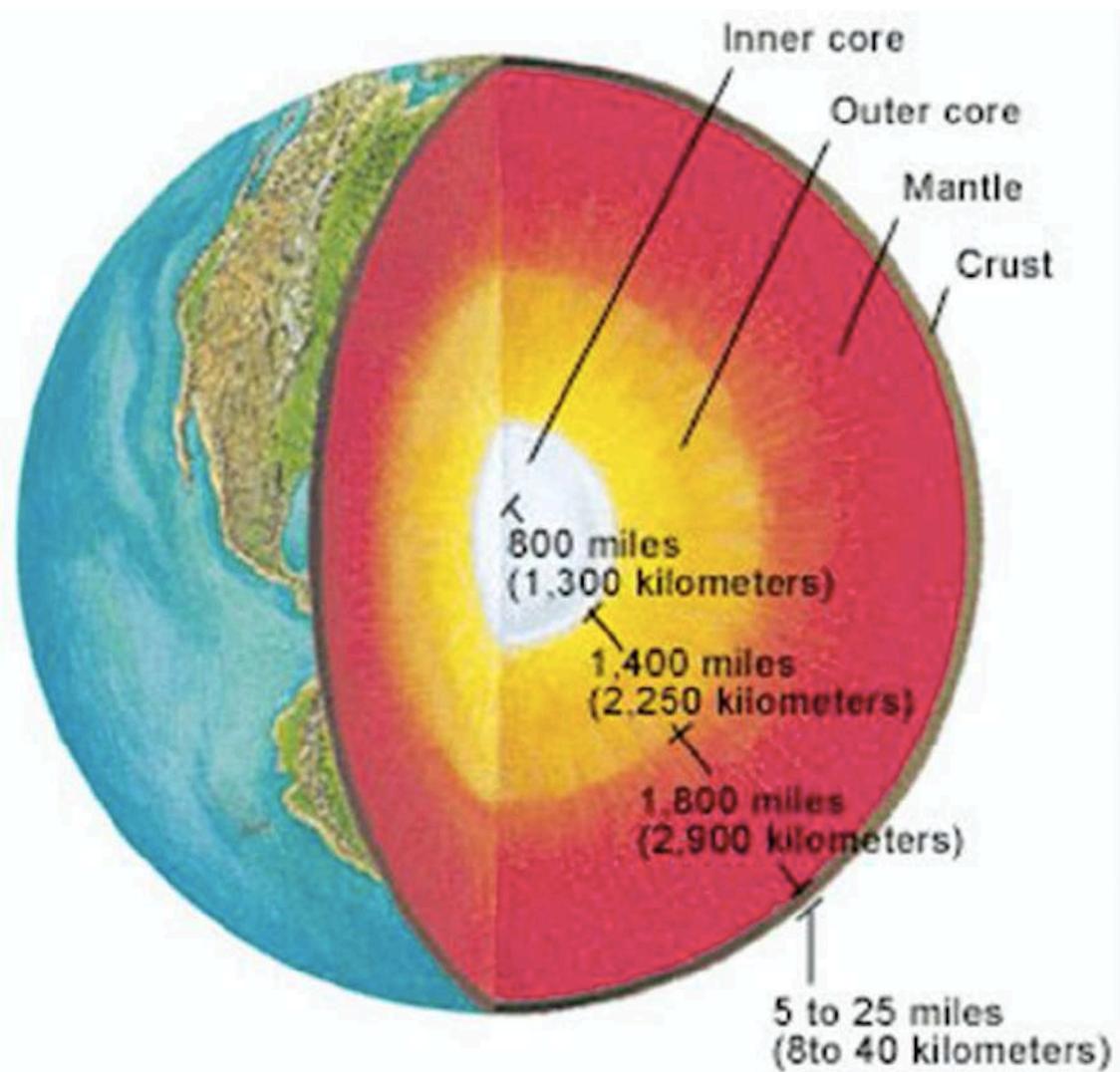
内容点二：优点是对环境好

内容点三：缺点是没有风就没有足够的电力





3.4.33.



核心内容点：

内容点一：地球分很多层

内容点二：Crust 距离 Mantle 8 到 40 公里

内容点三：Outer core 距离 inner core 2250 公里





3.4.34.



核心内容点：

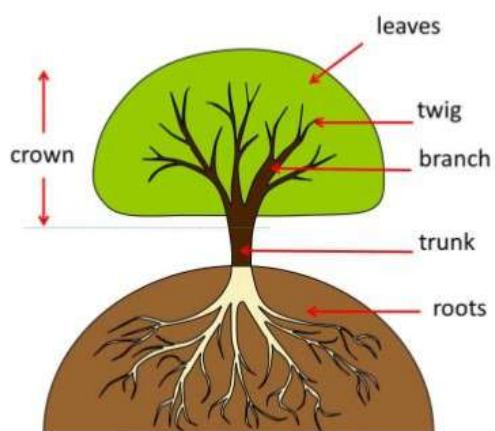
内容点一：左图，瓶子，鸟食，铅笔

内容点二：右图，瓶子，木头勺子，鸟食，小鸟

内容点三：convenient way to feed birds, 鸟食投喂器 Bird Feeder

3.4.35.

Parts of a Tree





核心内容点：

内容点一：上半部叫 Crown,

内容点二：Crown 里包含 leaves, twig 和 branch

内容点三：中间叫 Trunk, 下部叫 roots

3.4.36.

List of States By Income

近似, 非原图



核心内容点：(同 Bar chart)

内容点一：最高值是 New Jersey \$19327

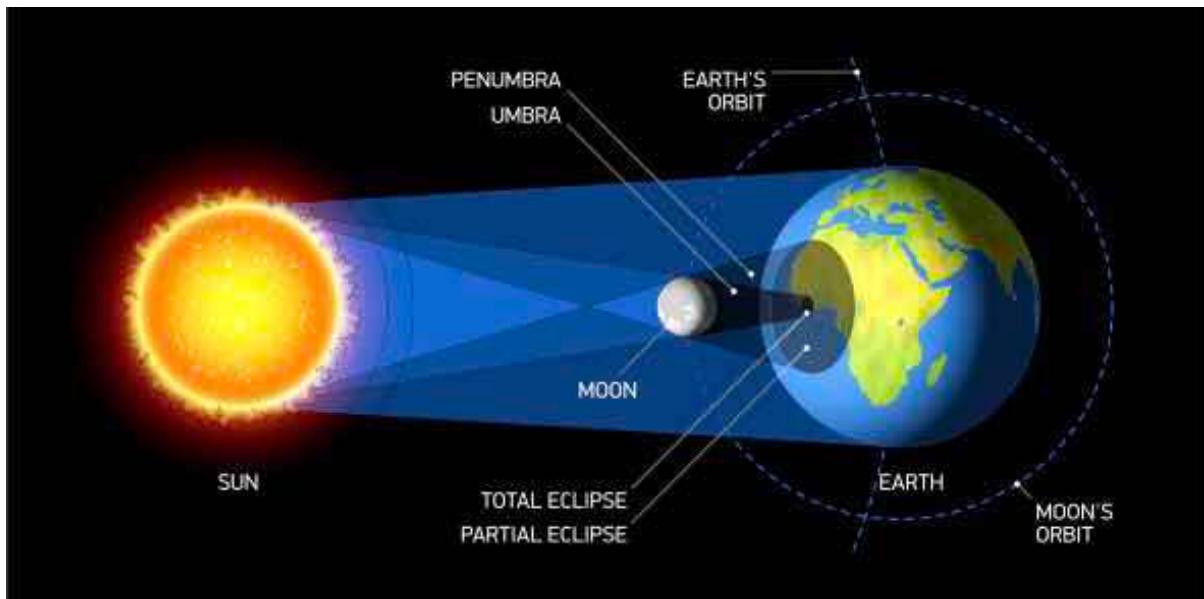
内容点二：第二高值 New York \$17568

内容点三：最低值 Connecticut \$12019





3.4.37.



核心内容点：

内容点一：左边：一个 Sun，右边一个 Earth 和两个 Orbit

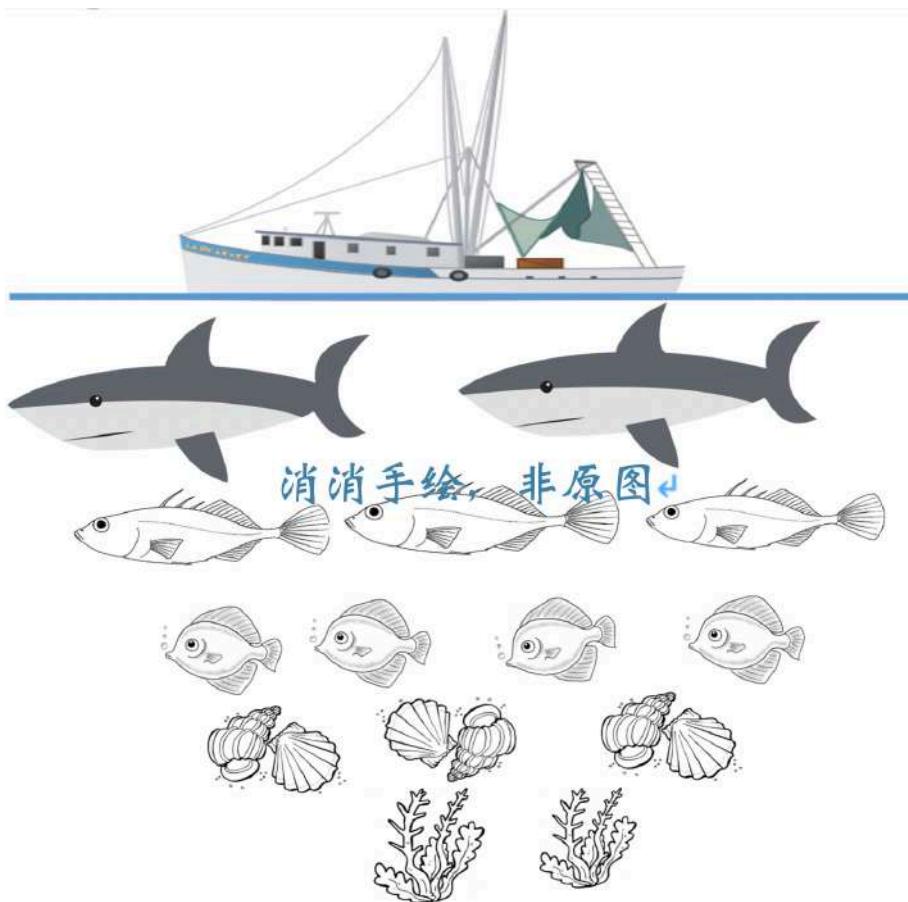
内容点二：中间：一个 Moon，并且有一个 Penumbra 和 Umbra

内容点三：还有一个 Total Eclipse 和 Partial Eclipse





3.4.38.



核心内容点：

内容点一：有一条船

内容点二：有两条大鱼

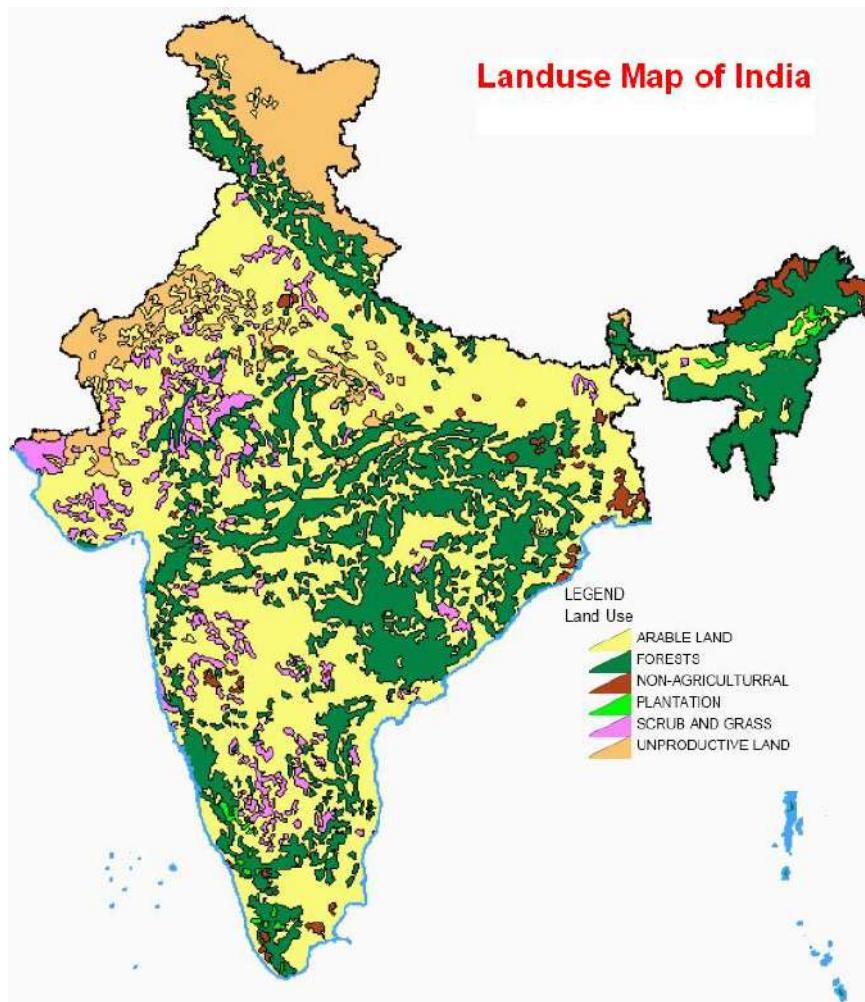
内容点三：下面有小鱼





3.5 Map

3.5.1.



核心内容点：

内容点一：最大值 是黄色，代表什么意思

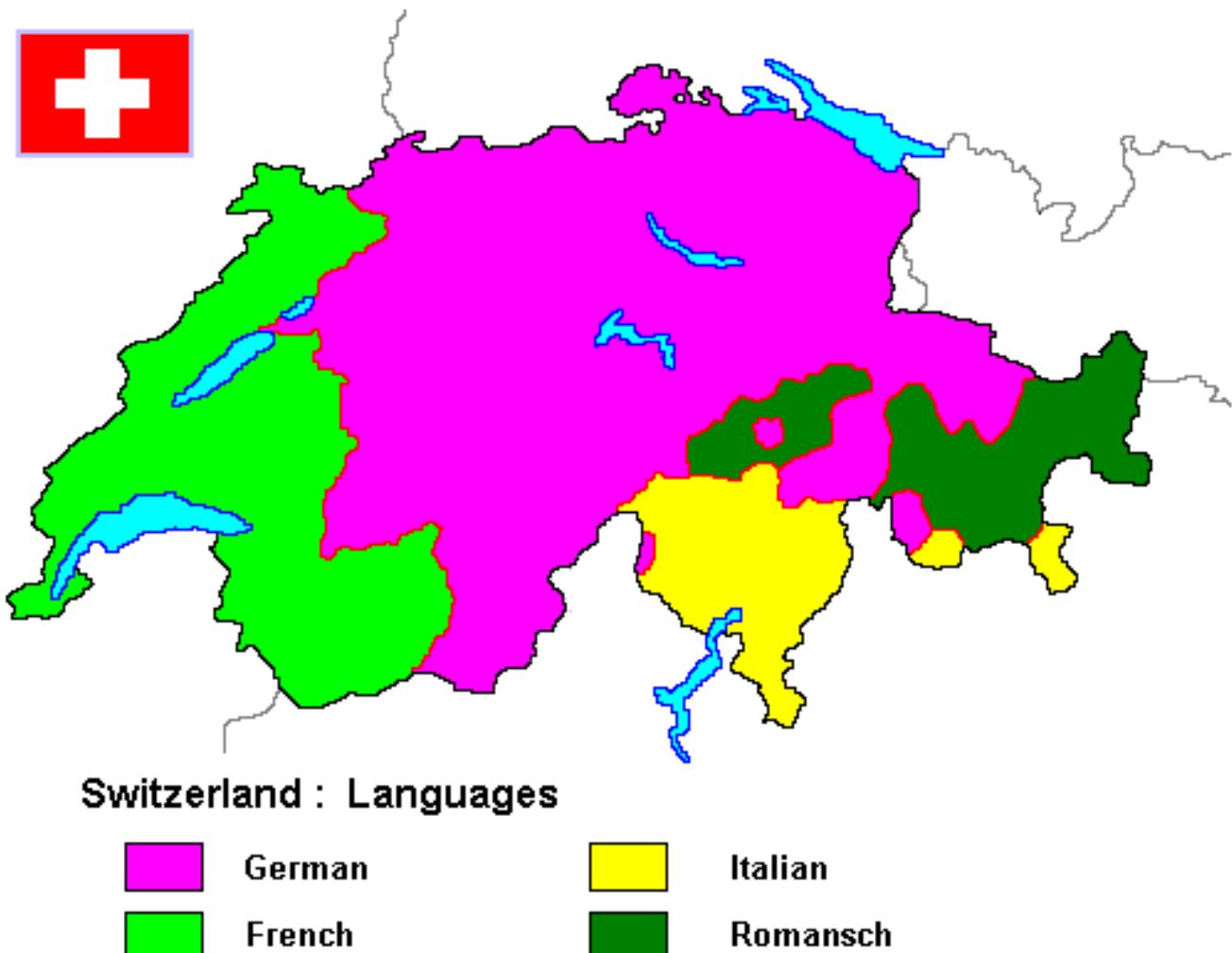
内容点二：最大值 是绿色，代表什么意思

内容点三：最大值 是橙色，代表什么意思





3.5.2.



核心内容点：

内容点一：最大值紫色代表 German，在地图的中间部分

内容点二：第二大值绿色代表 French，在地图的左边部分

内容点三：最小值黄色代表 Italian，在地图的右下角部分





3.5.3.



核心内容点：

内容点一：Azerbaijan 是橙色，在图片的中间

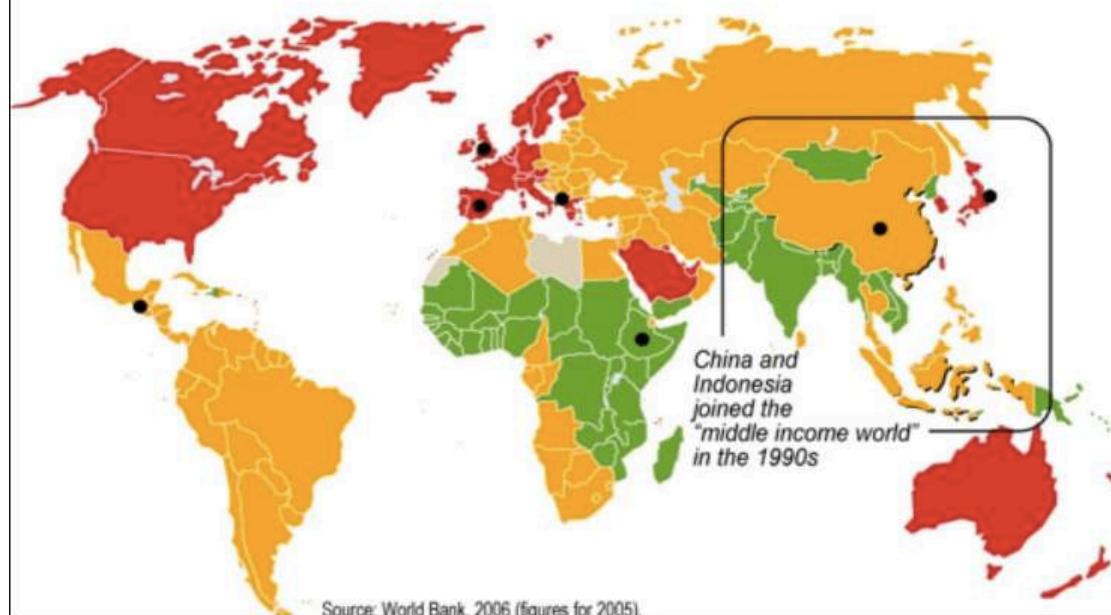
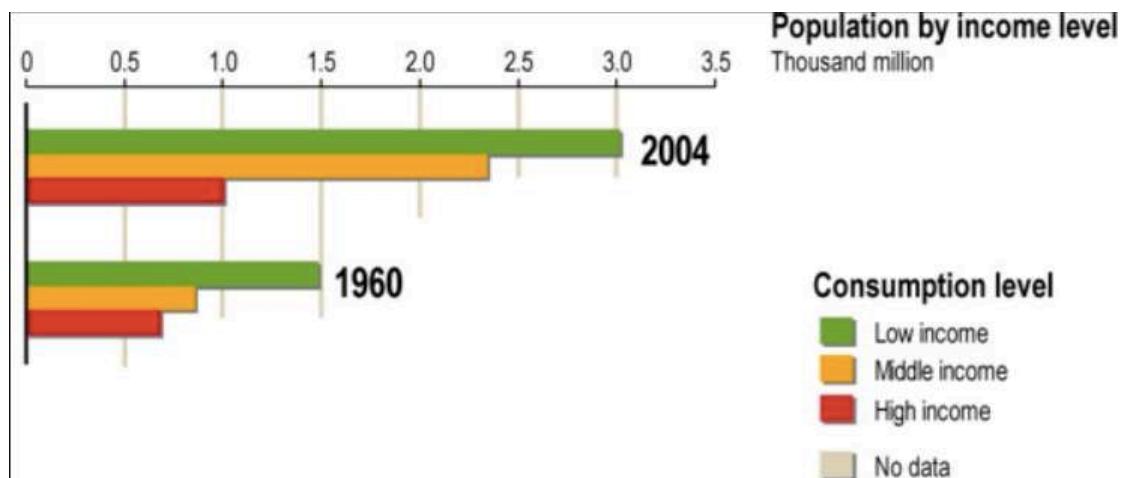
内容点二：Baku 是首都，在 Azerbaijan 的东部

内容点三：Russia, Georgia, Armenia 和 Iran 是黄色，在橙色地区的旁边





3.5.4.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述 bar 图的最高值最低值（2004, 1960）

内容点二：地图里的那句话（中国和印尼成为了中等收入国家）

内容点三：澳洲红色 收入最高，中国黄色 收入中等，非洲绿色 收入最低





3.5.5.



核心内容点：

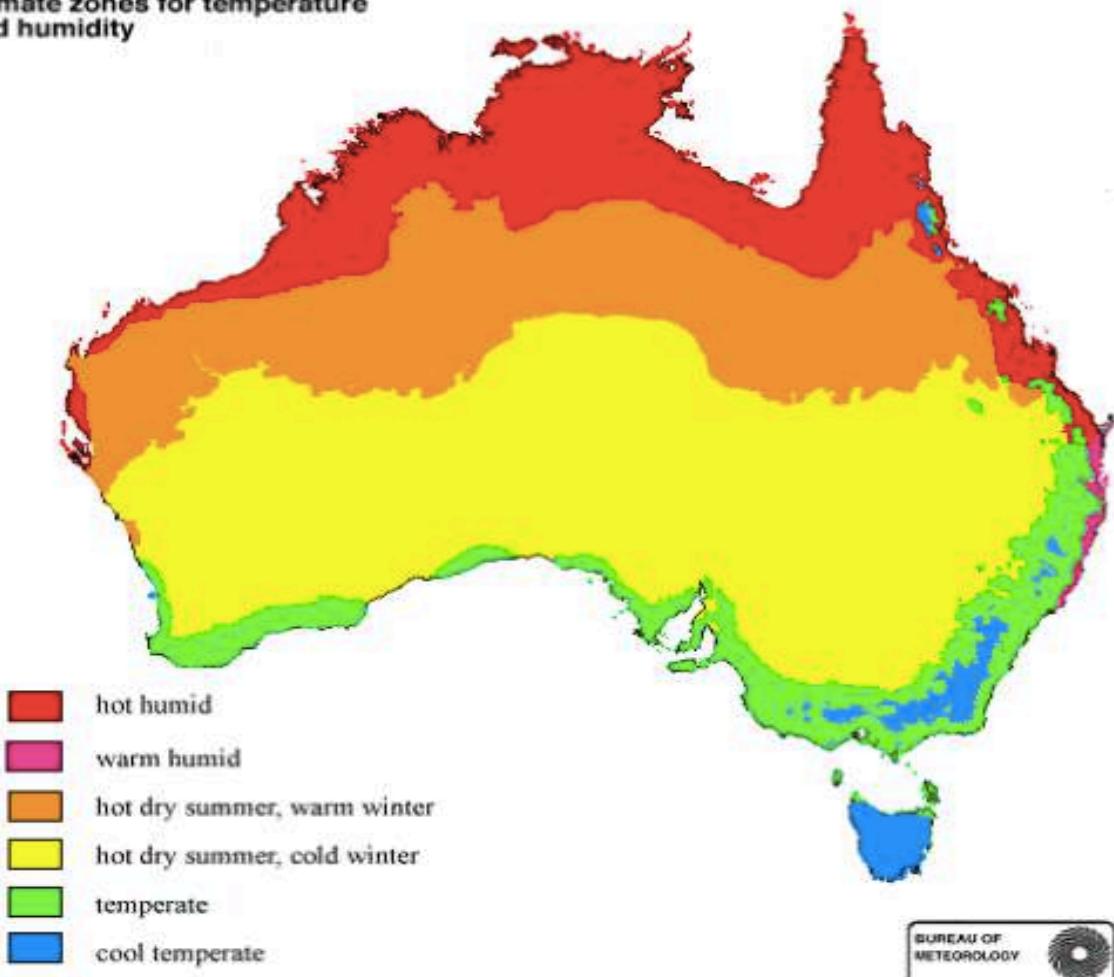
- 内容点一：tropical rain forests 分布在南美洲的中部和北部
- 内容点二：tropical rain forests 分布在非洲的中部
- 内容点三：tropical rain forests 分布在东南亚的大部分地区





3.5.6.

Climate zones for temperature and humidity



核心内容点：

内容点一：hot humid 主要分布在澳洲最北部

内容点二：hot dry 主要分布在澳洲中部

内容点三：temperate 和 cool temperate 主要分布在澳洲南部



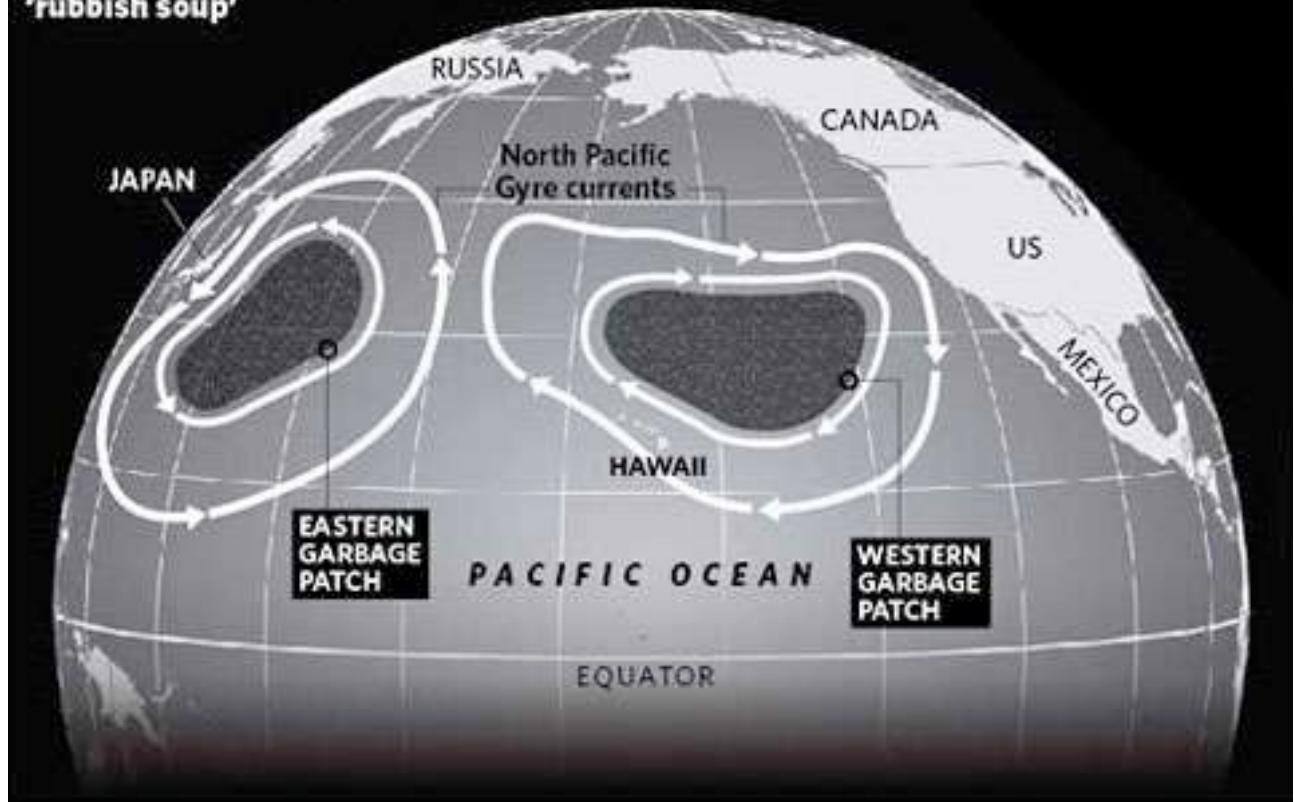


3.5.7.

Out of sight, out of mind

The continent-sized vortex of plastic waste blighting the Pacific

Approximate areas of
'rubbish soup'



核心内容点：

内容点一：先说标题和标题旁边的备注

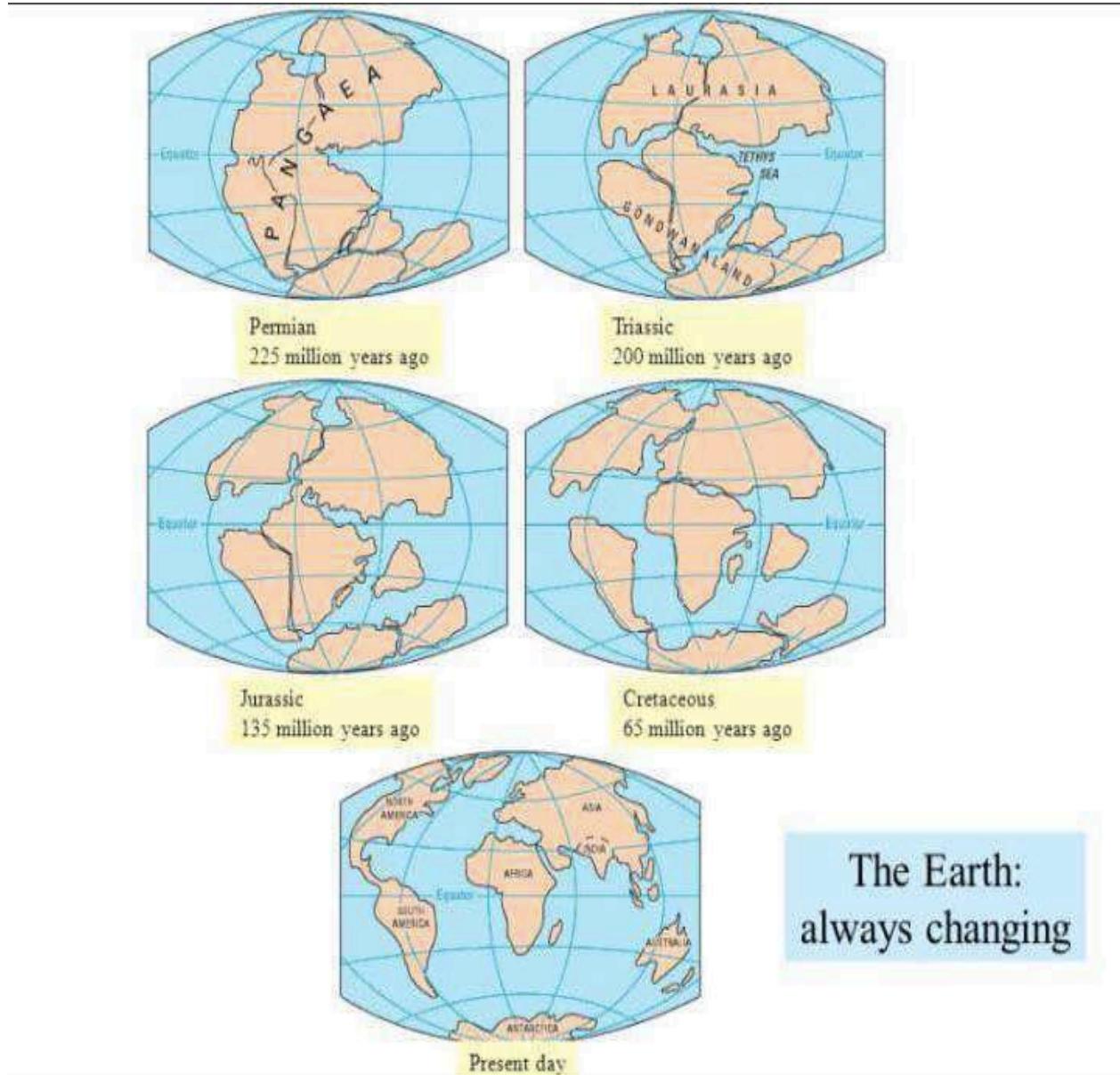
内容点二：左边是 eastern rubbish patch，和周围的国家

内容点三：右边是 western rubbish patch，和周围的国家





3.5.8.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述图一图二的地球特征

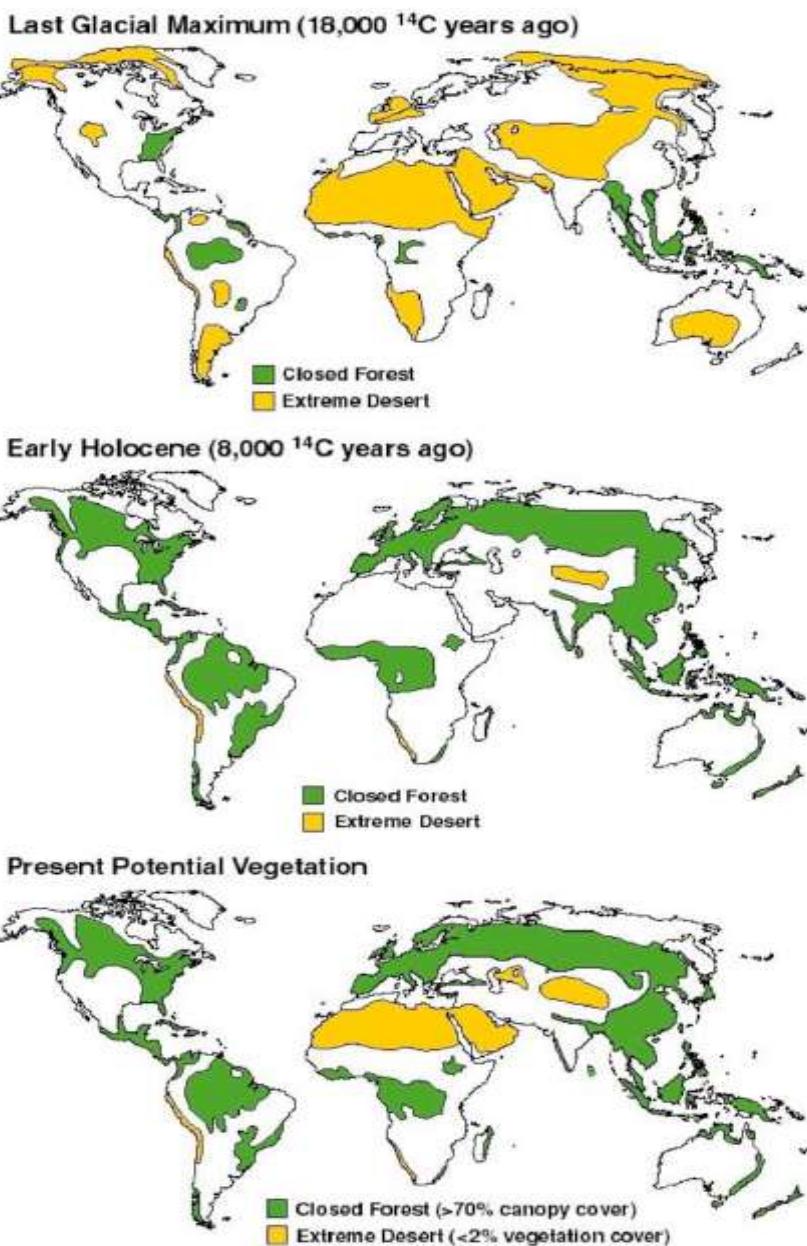
内容点二：描述图三图四的地球特征

内容点三：描述现在的地球的特征和大洲名字





3.5.9.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述图一 closed forest 和 desert 的分布状况

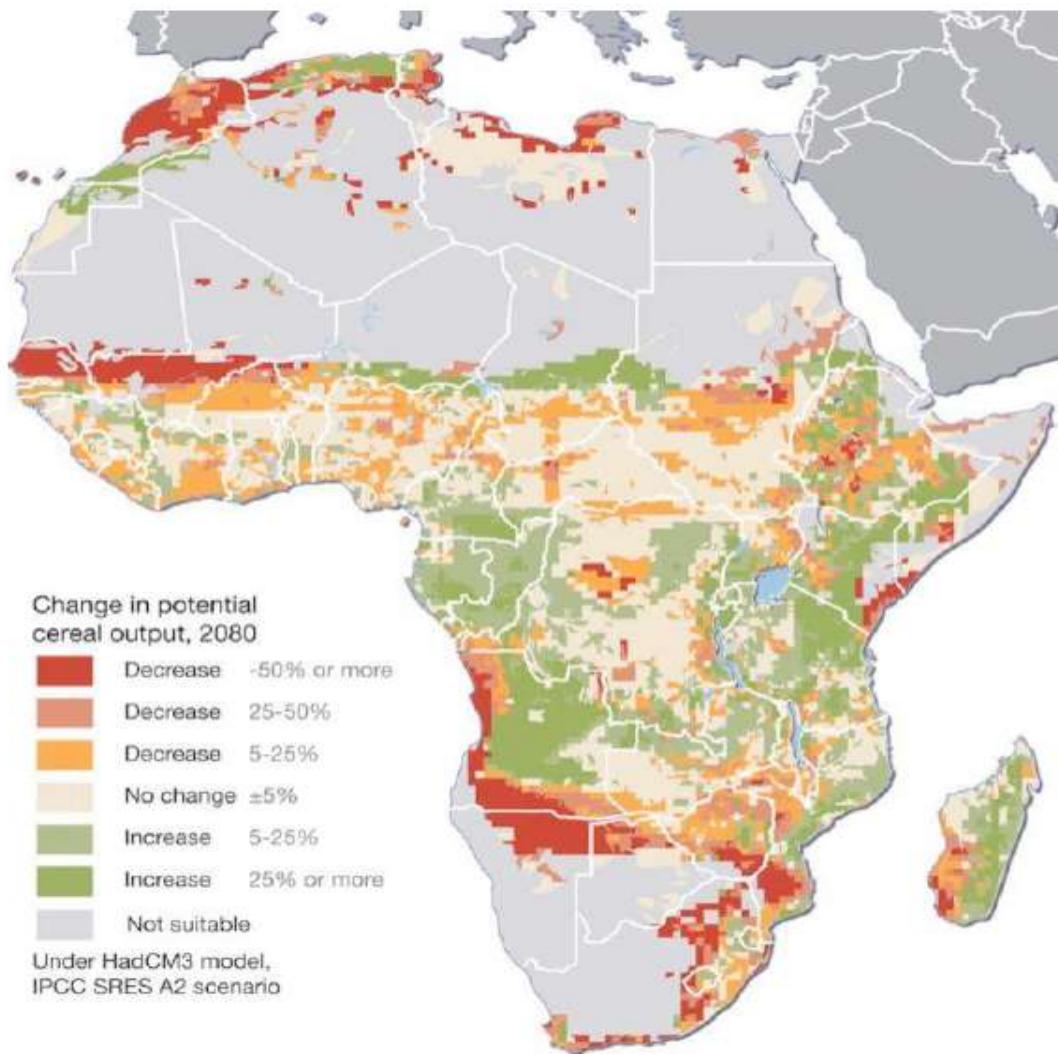
内容点二：描述图二 closed forest 和 desert 的分布状况

内容点三：描述图三 closed forest 和 desert 的分布状况





3.5.10.



核心内容点：

内容点一：Not suitable 主要分布在非洲的最南部和最北部地区

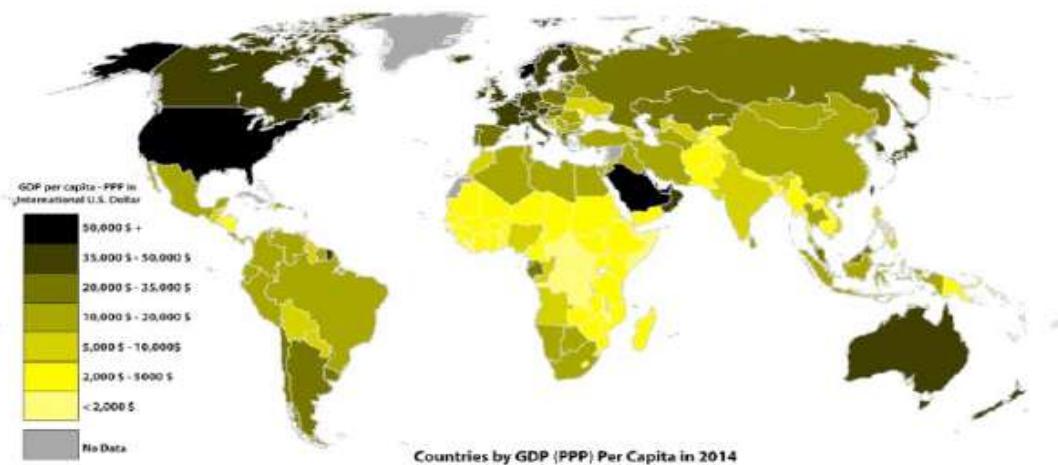
内容点二：绿色和黄色区域主要分布在非洲中部

内容点三：产量减少区域主要分布在绿色和灰色地区的交界处





3.5.11.



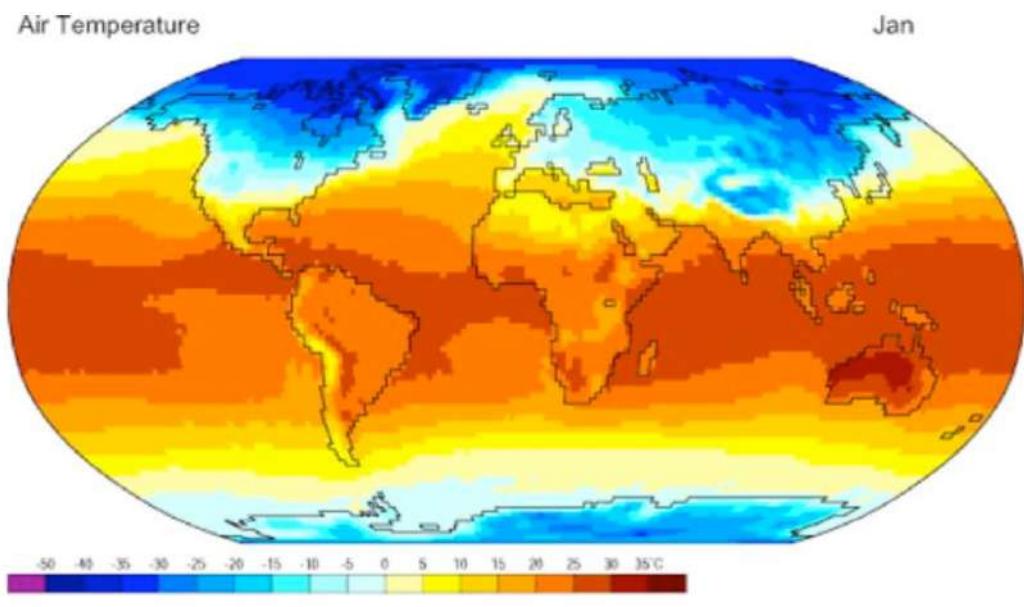
核心内容点：

内容点一：黑色区域主要分布在澳洲和北美

内容点二：深黄色区域主要分布在俄罗斯、中国和南美

内容点三：浅黄色区域主要分布在非洲和一部分亚洲地区

3.5.12.





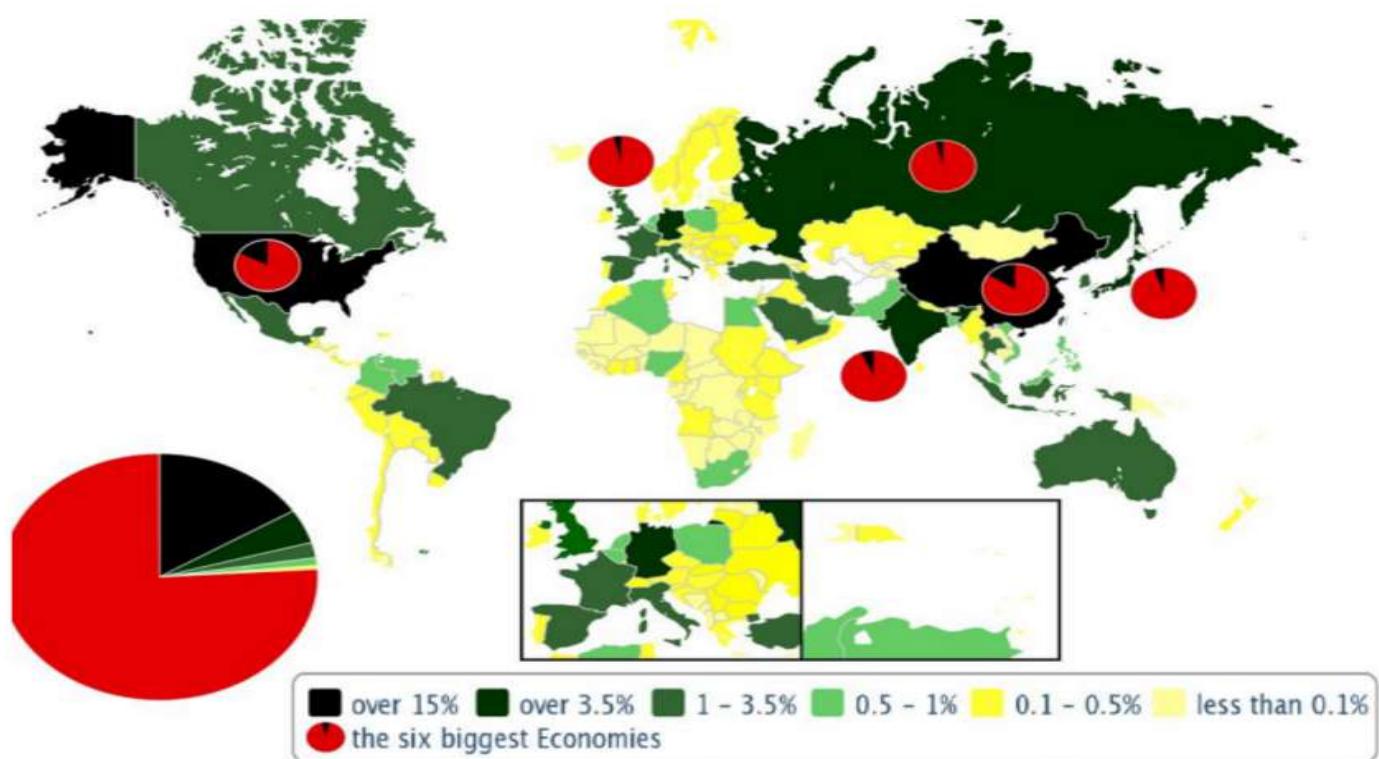
核心内容点：

内容点一：25-35 度地区主要分布在知道周围，也就是地球中部

内容点二：0 度以下地区主要分布在南极和北极地区

内容点三：黄色区域在红色和蓝色区域中间

3.5.13.



Share of World GDP PPP 2011. World Bank. ICP

核心内容点：

内容点一：黑色区域主要分布在印度，中国，和部分北美地区

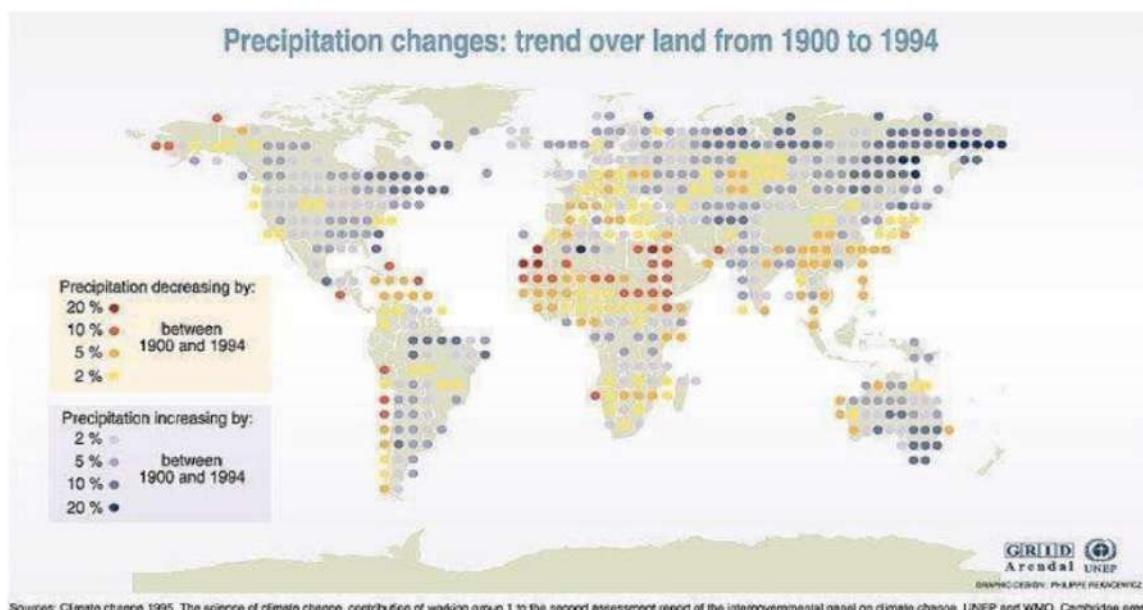
内容点二：深绿色主要分布在俄罗斯，南美和澳洲

内容点三：浅黄色和浅绿色主要分布在欧洲和非洲





3.5.14.



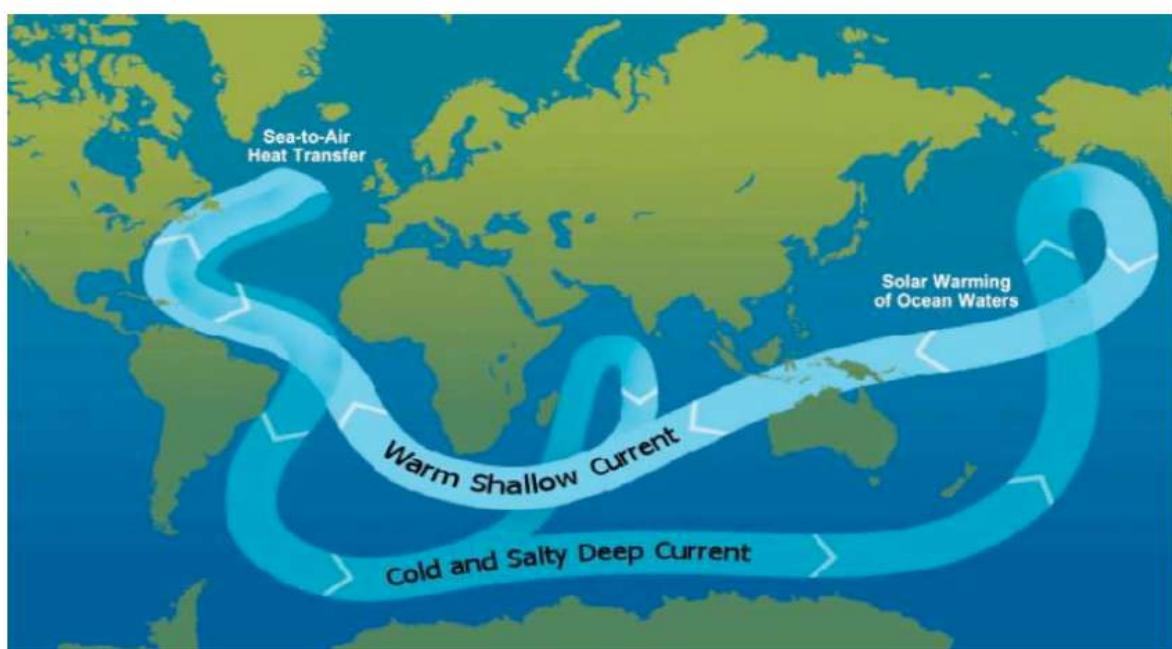
核心内容点：

内容点一：降水量增加 10%-20% 的区域主要分布在俄罗斯，澳洲，部分北美

内容点二：降水量增加 2%-5% 的区域主要分布在亚洲，欧洲和南美洲

内容点三：降水量减少的区域主要分布在非洲和东南亚

3.5.15.





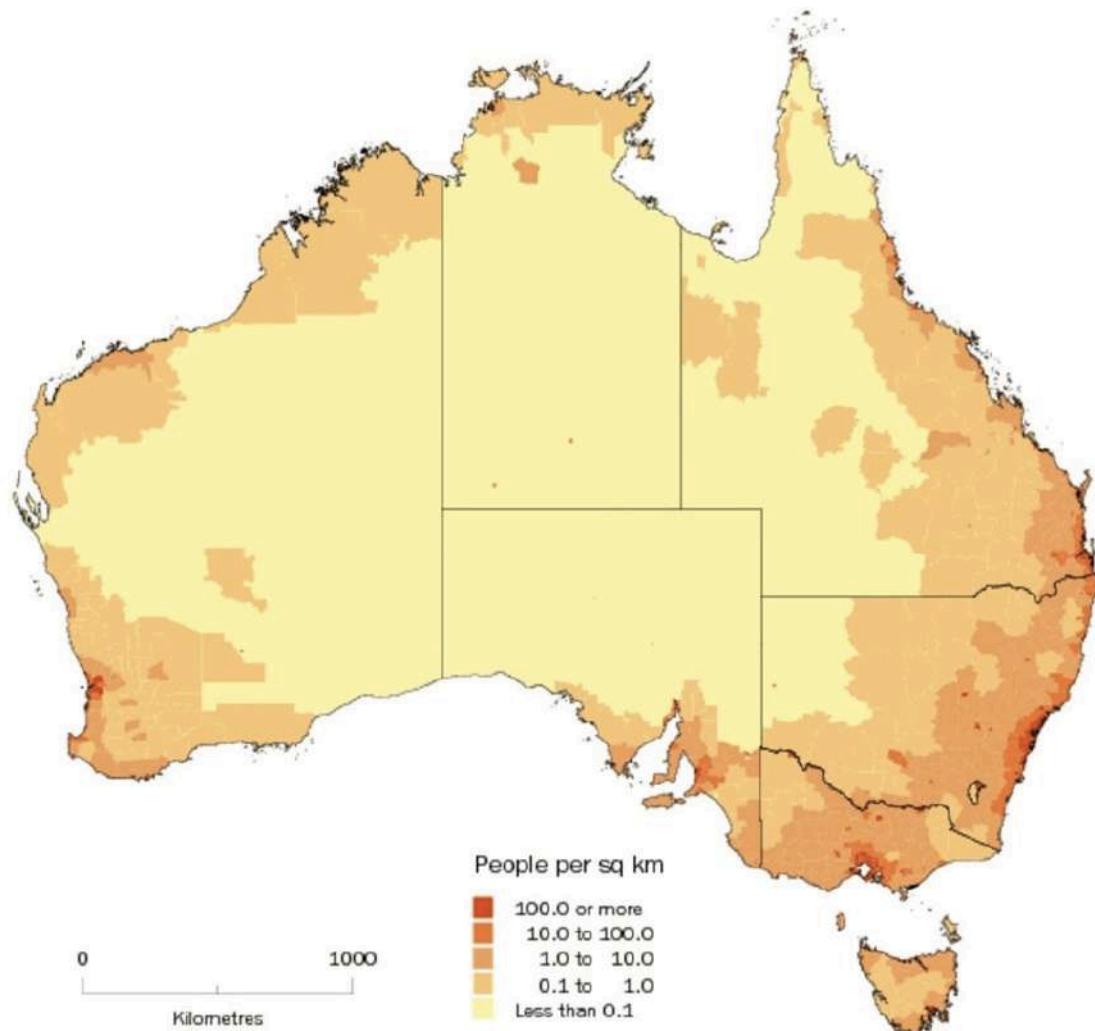
核心内容点：

内容点一：先描述图上出现的大洲和大洋名称

内容点二：描述 warm current 的路线

内容点三：描述 cold current 的路线

3.5.16.



核心内容点：

内容点一：粉色区域主要在澳洲中部

内容点二：深橘黄色在澳洲东部

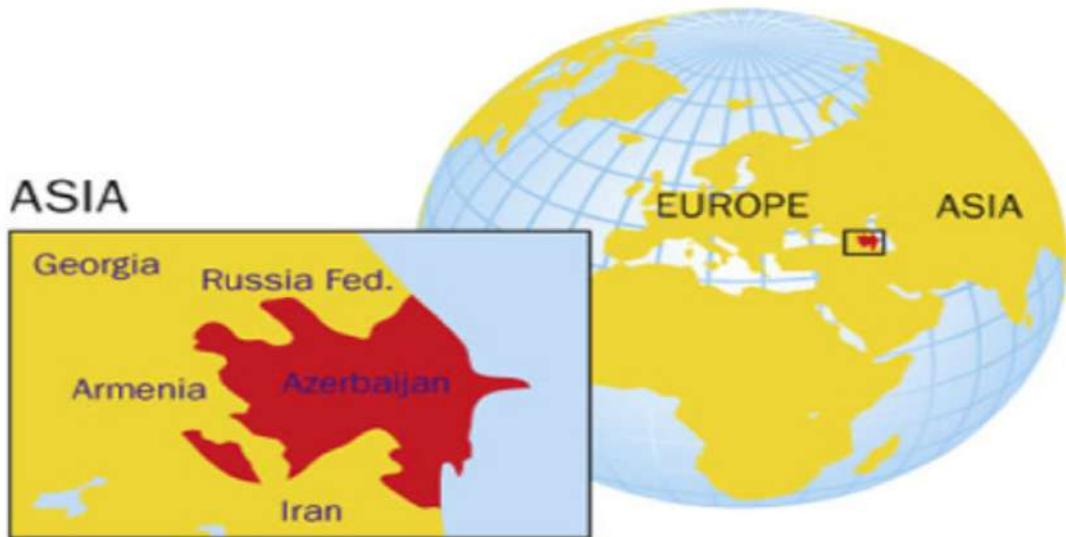
内容点三：橘黄色在两个区域中间





3.5.17.

Map of Azerbaijan

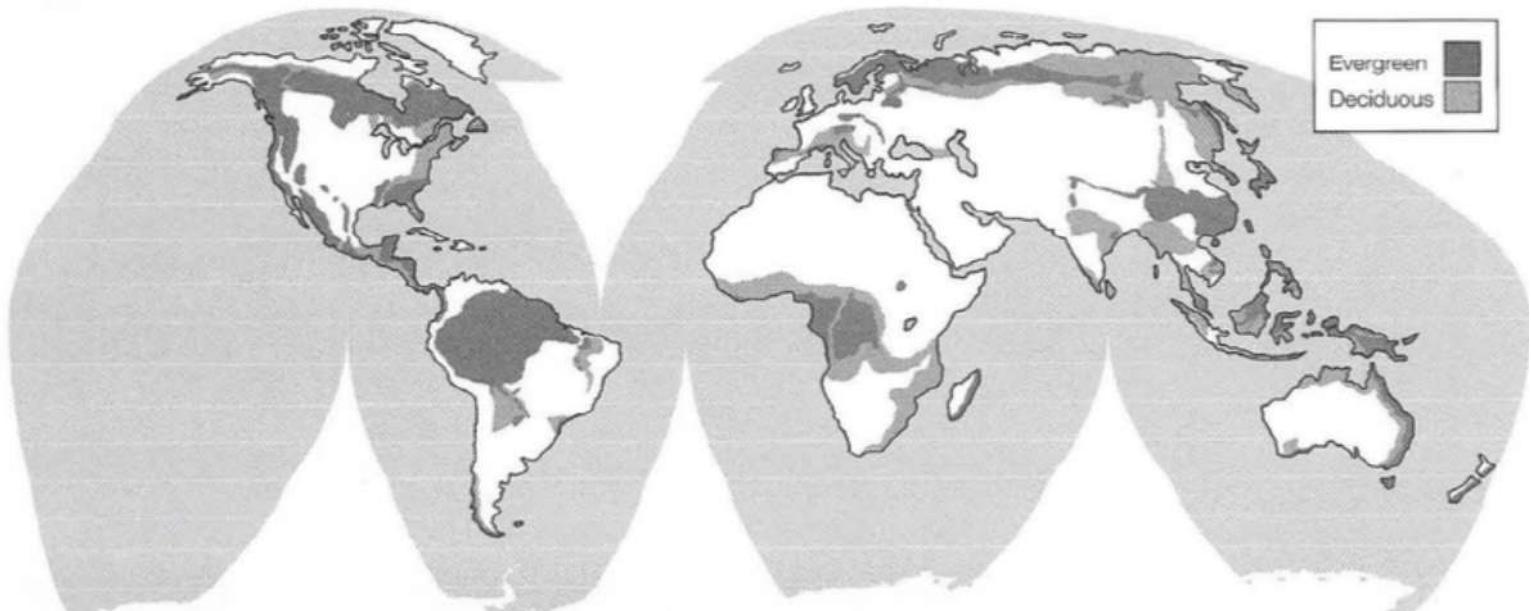


核心内容点：

- 内容点一：描述图上出现的大洲名
- 内容点二：描述图上出现的国家名
- 内容点三：描述 Azerbaijan 的地理位置

3.5.18.

World forest distribution





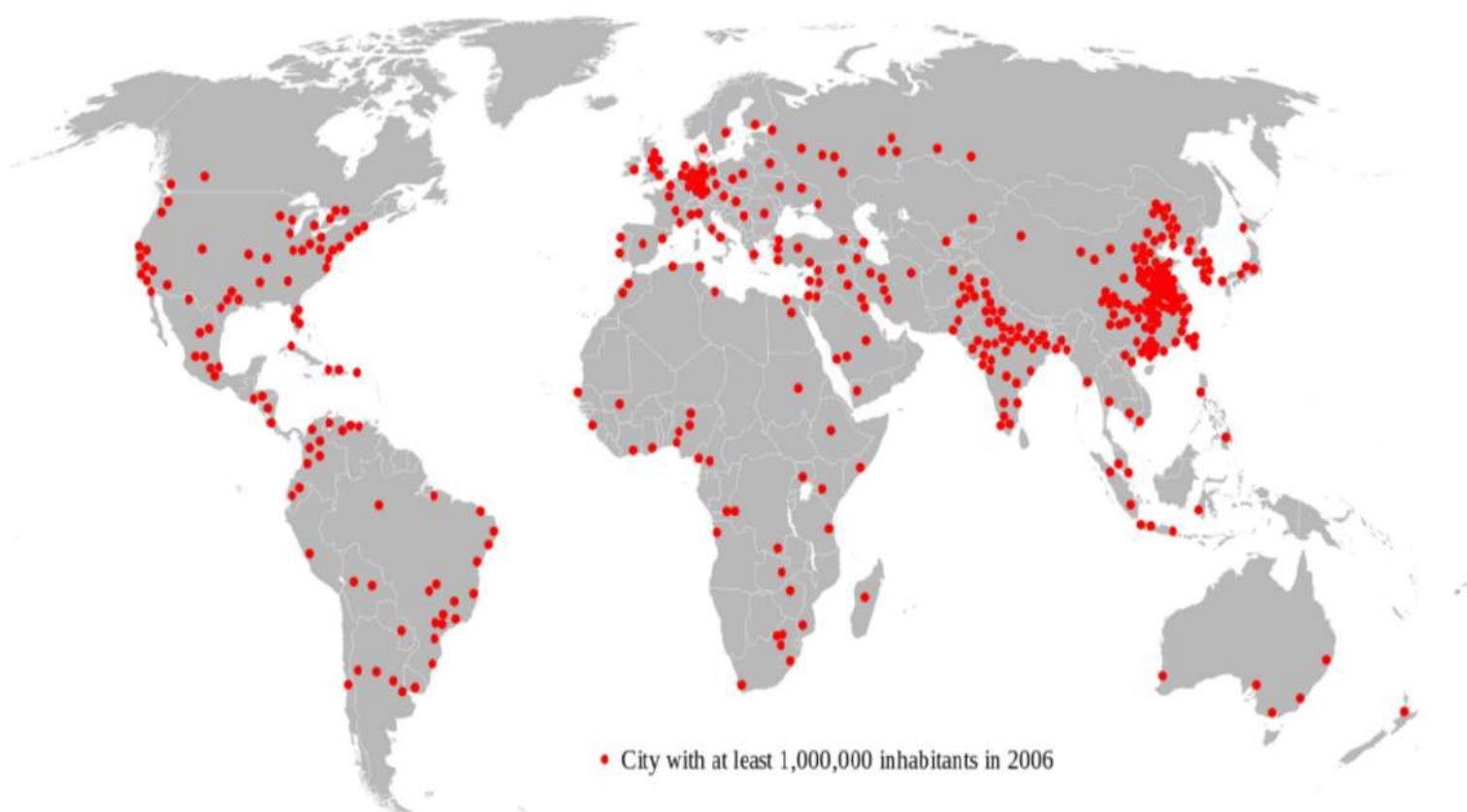
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述图上出现的大洲名

内容点二：描述 evergreen 的分布区域

内容点三：描述 deciduous 的分布区域

3.5.19.



核心内容点：

内容点一：大部分人口大城市分布在中国，印度和欧洲

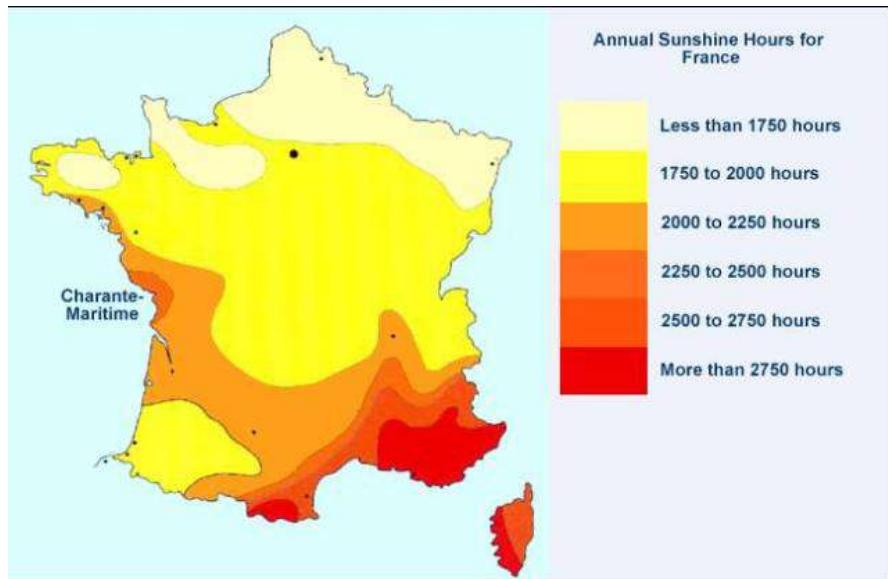
内容点二：较多人口的城市分布在北美，南美，非洲

内容点三：澳洲人数较多的城市只有 6 个





3.5.20.



核心内容点：

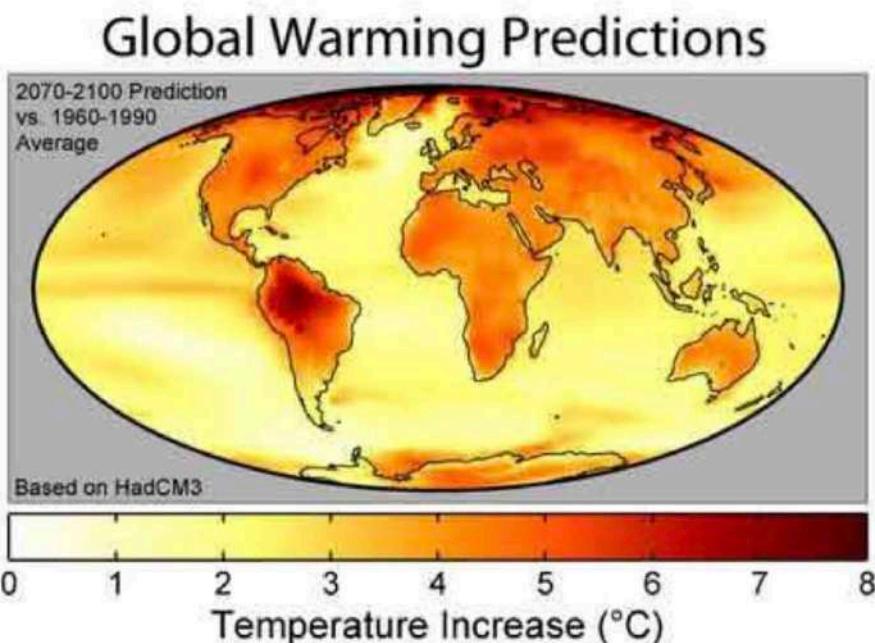
内容点一：红色代表 2750 小时以上，可以在法国南部看到

内容点二：黄色代表 1750 到 2000 小时，可以做法国的中部看到

内容点三：白色代表小于 1750 小时，可以在法国北部看到

内容点四：还可以看到左边有一行小字：Charente Maritime

3.5.21.





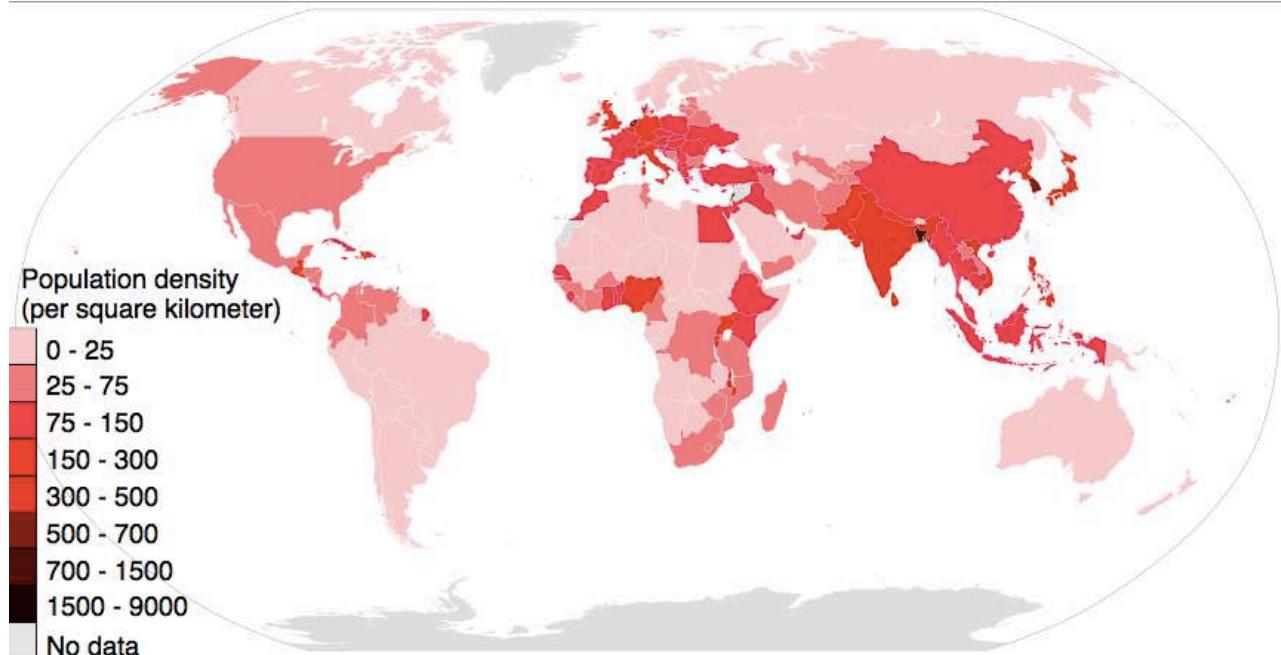
核心内容点：

内容点一：深红色代表 8 度的增长，可以在非洲中部看到

内容点二：橘黄色代表 4 度的增长，可以在中国看到

内容点三：黄色代表 2 度的增长，可以在海洋看到

3.5.22.



核心内容点：

内容点一：黑色代表 1500-9000 每平方公里，可以在韩国看到

内容点二：深红色表示 300-500 每平方公里，可以在中国看到

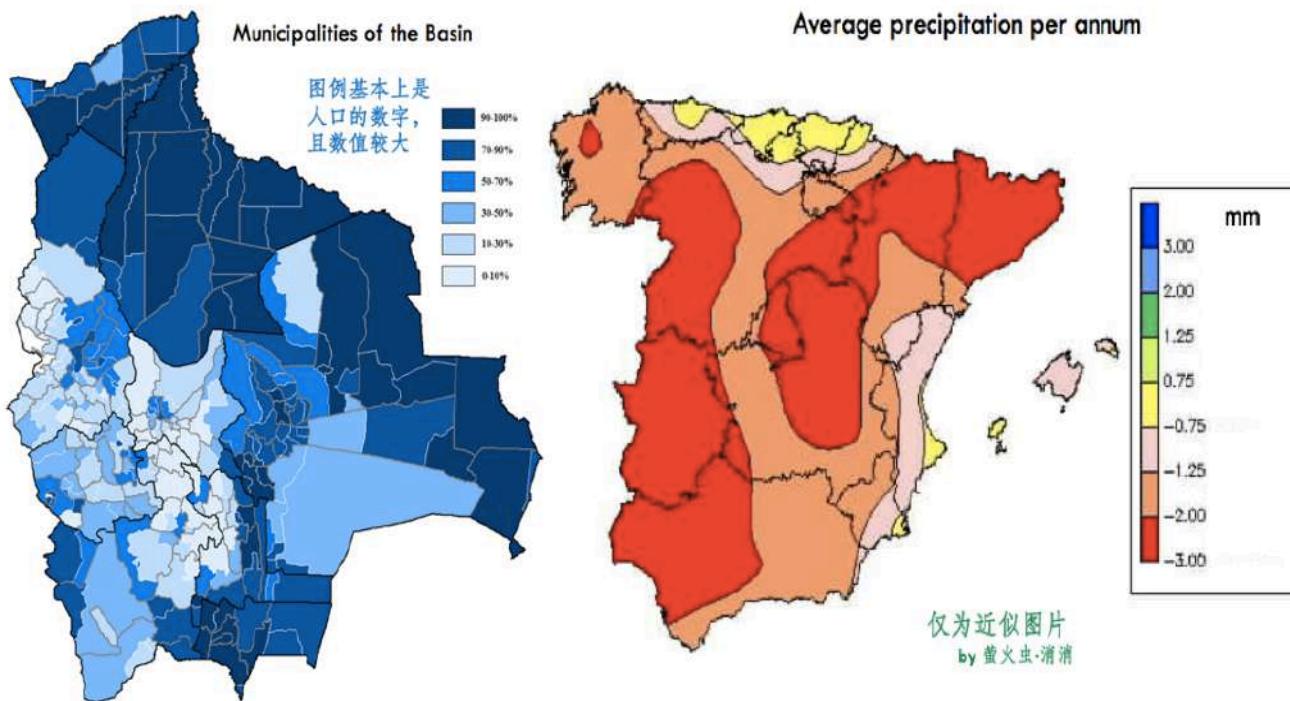
内容点三：淡粉色表示 0-25 每平方公里，可以在俄罗斯看到





3.5.23.

Municipalities and Precipitation of Gariep Basin



核心内容点：

内容点一：左图 municipalities 深蓝色 90-100% 在上半部，浅蓝色 10-30% 在下半部

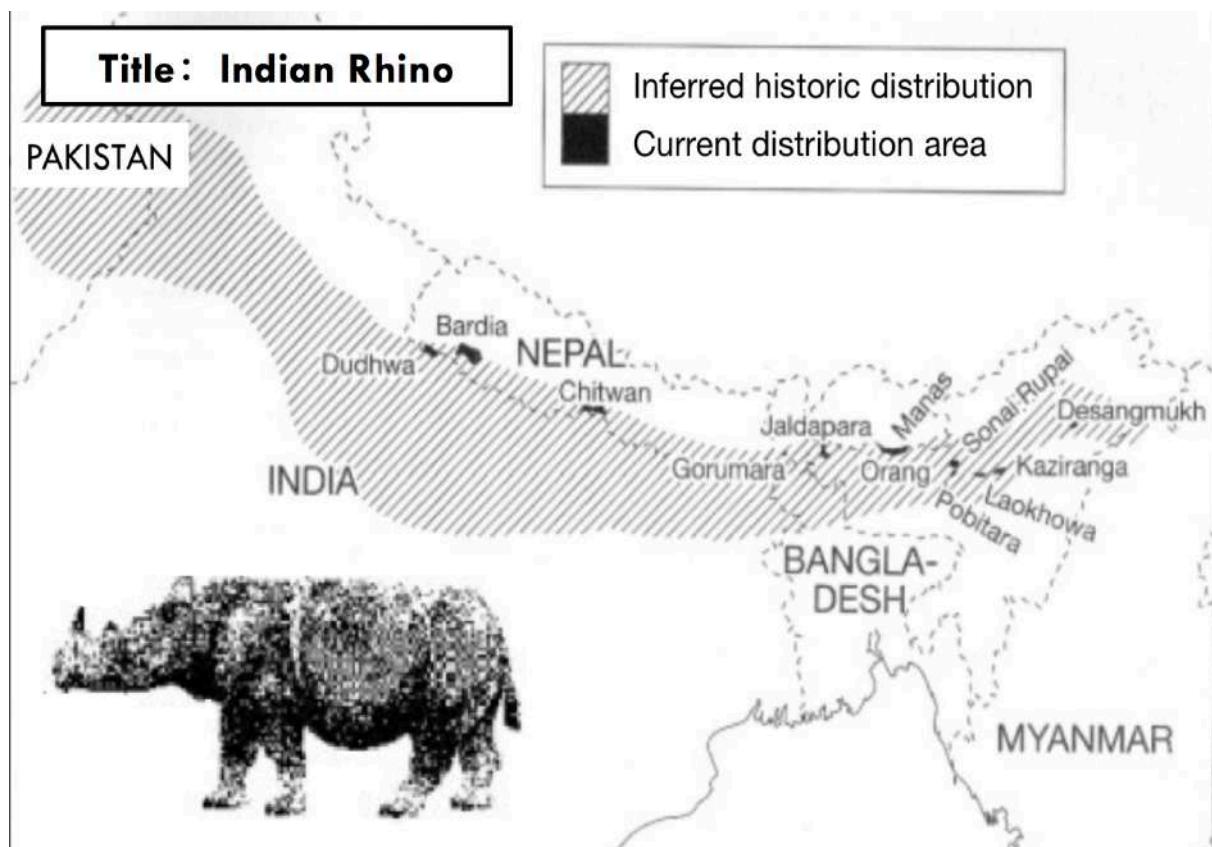
内容点二：右图 precipitation 红色-3mm 在左边和中间，黄色 0.75 在上面

内容点三：淡粉色表示 0-25 每平方公里，可以在俄罗斯看到





3.5.24.



核心内容点：

内容点一：黑色部分代表犀牛的现在分布区域

内容点二：阴影部分代表犀牛历史的分布区域

内容点三：犀牛的分布区域在改变





3.5.25. Bird Migration Route



核心内容点：

内容点一：蓝色部分代表 Breeding 的分布区域

内容点二：橙色部分代表 Wintering 的分布区域

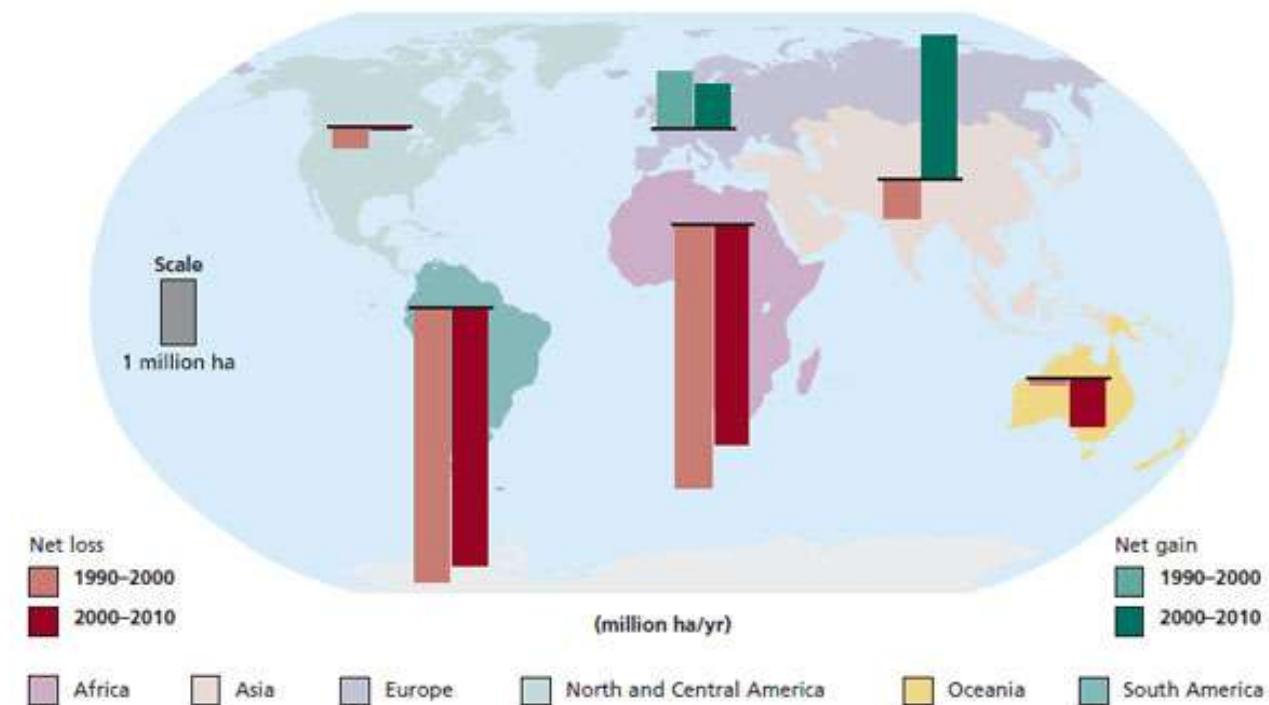
内容点三：黄色箭头代表 Spring Migration





3.5.26.

FIGURE 4
Annual change in forest area by region, 1990–2010



核心内容点：

内容点一：红色部分代表 South America 和 Africa

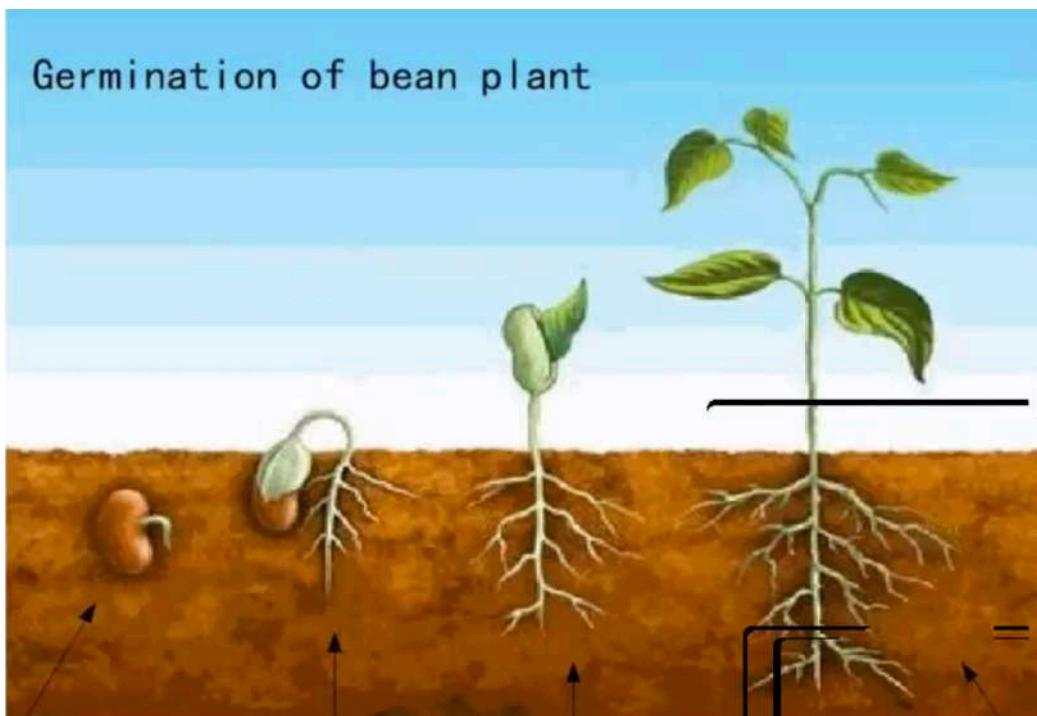
内容点二：绿色部分代表 Europe





3.6 Flow chart

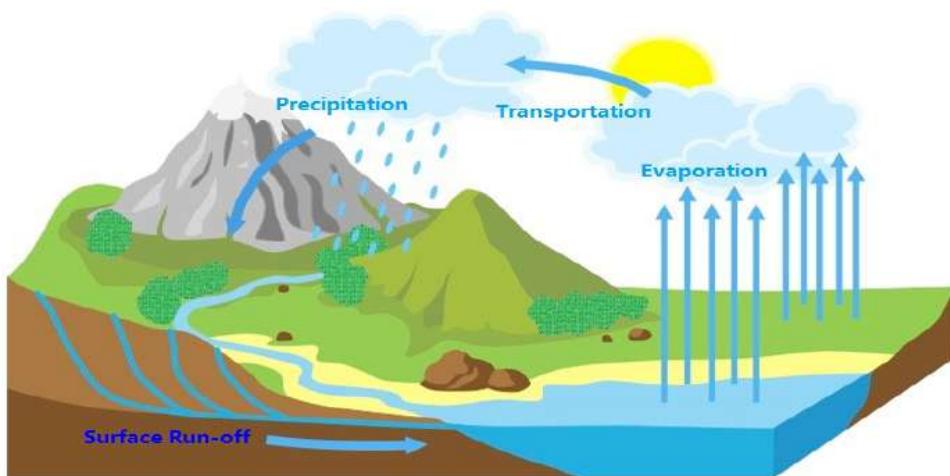
3.6.1. 相似



核心内容点：

- 内容点一：豆子发芽
- 内容点二：豆子长出根
- 内容点三：豆子破土
- 内容点三：长出了叶子

3.6.2.





核心内容点：

内容点一：雨下到山上

内容点二：水流到海里

内容点三：海里的水有蒸发到天上

3.6.3.



核心内容点：

内容点一：customer 可以通过电话跟 operator 订车

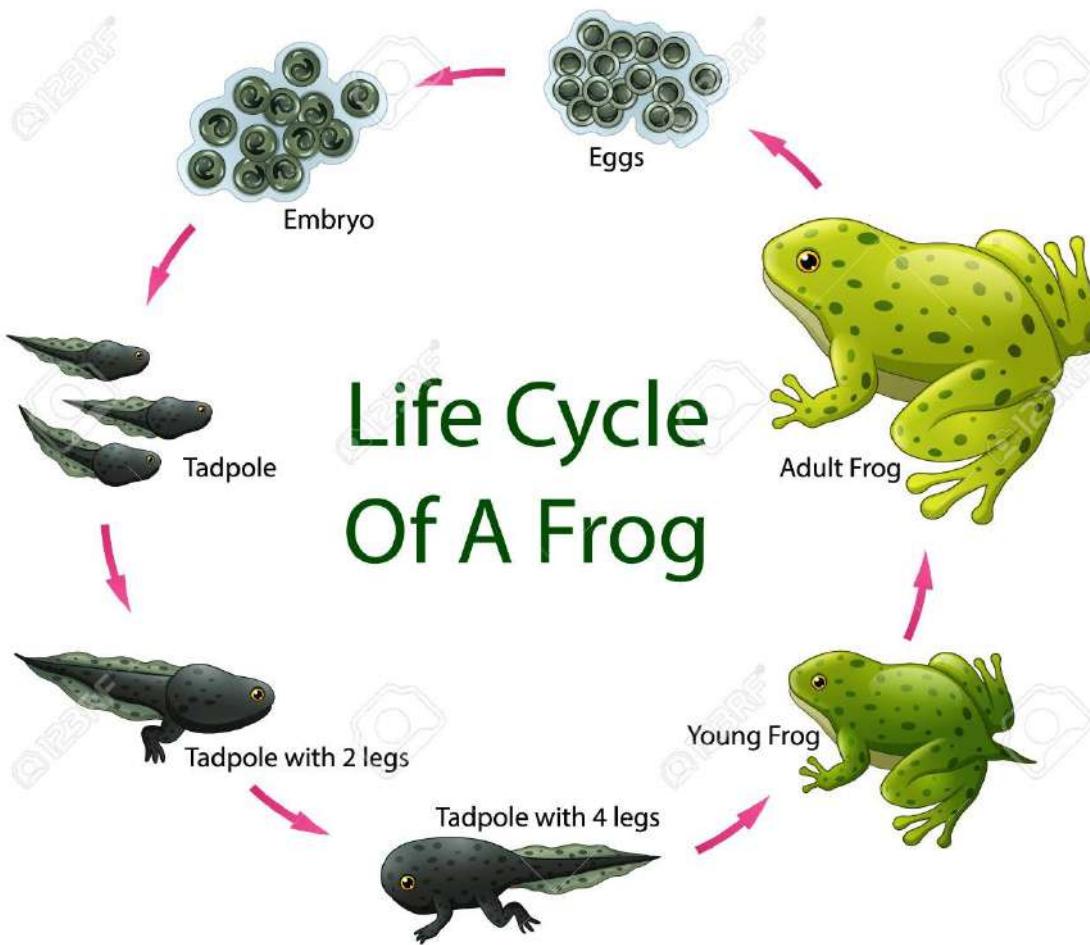
内容点二：customer 也可以通过网站像 workstation 订车

内容点三：订的车有三类，大中小。





3.6.4.



核心内容点：

内容点一：egg mass 到 tadpole

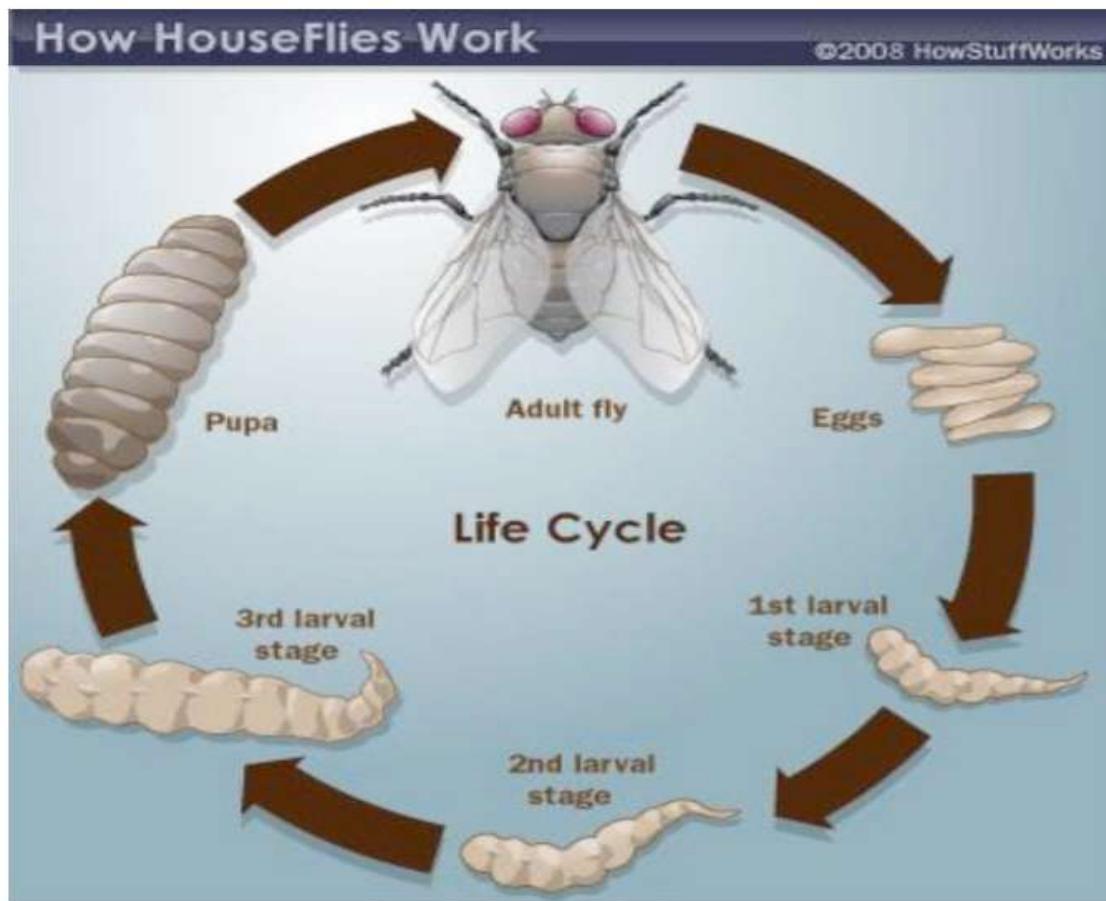
内容点二：tadpole 到 young frog

内容点三：young frog 到 adult frog





3.6.5.



核心内容点：

内容点一：egg 到 1st larval

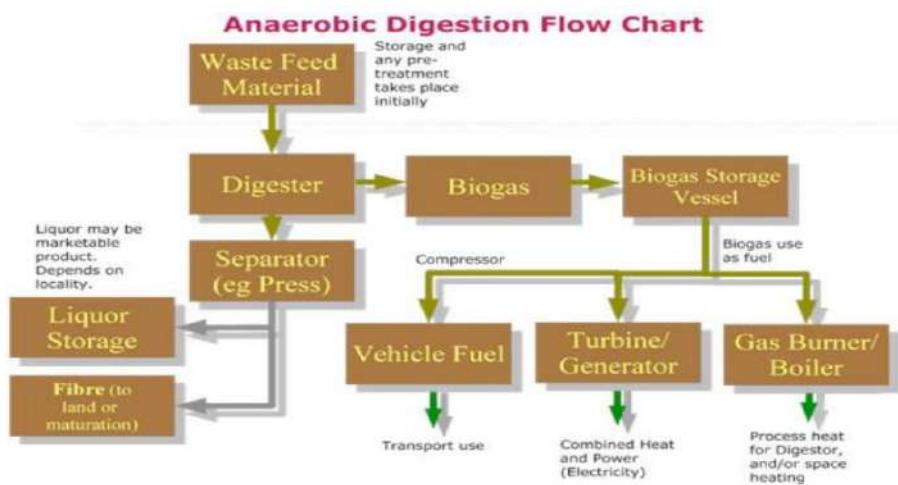
内容点二：1st larval 到 2nd 和 3nd larval

内容点三：pupa 到 adult fly





3.6.6.



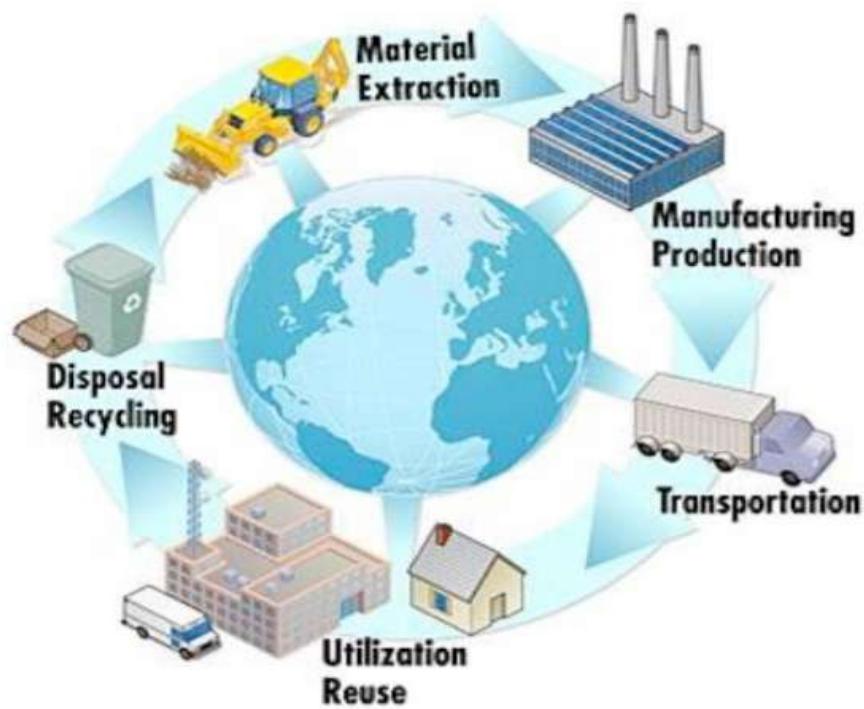
核心内容点：

内容点一：Waste Feed Material 到 Digester

内容点二：Digester 到 Biogas 或者 Separator

内容点三：Biogas 到 Biogas Storage Vessel

3.6.7.





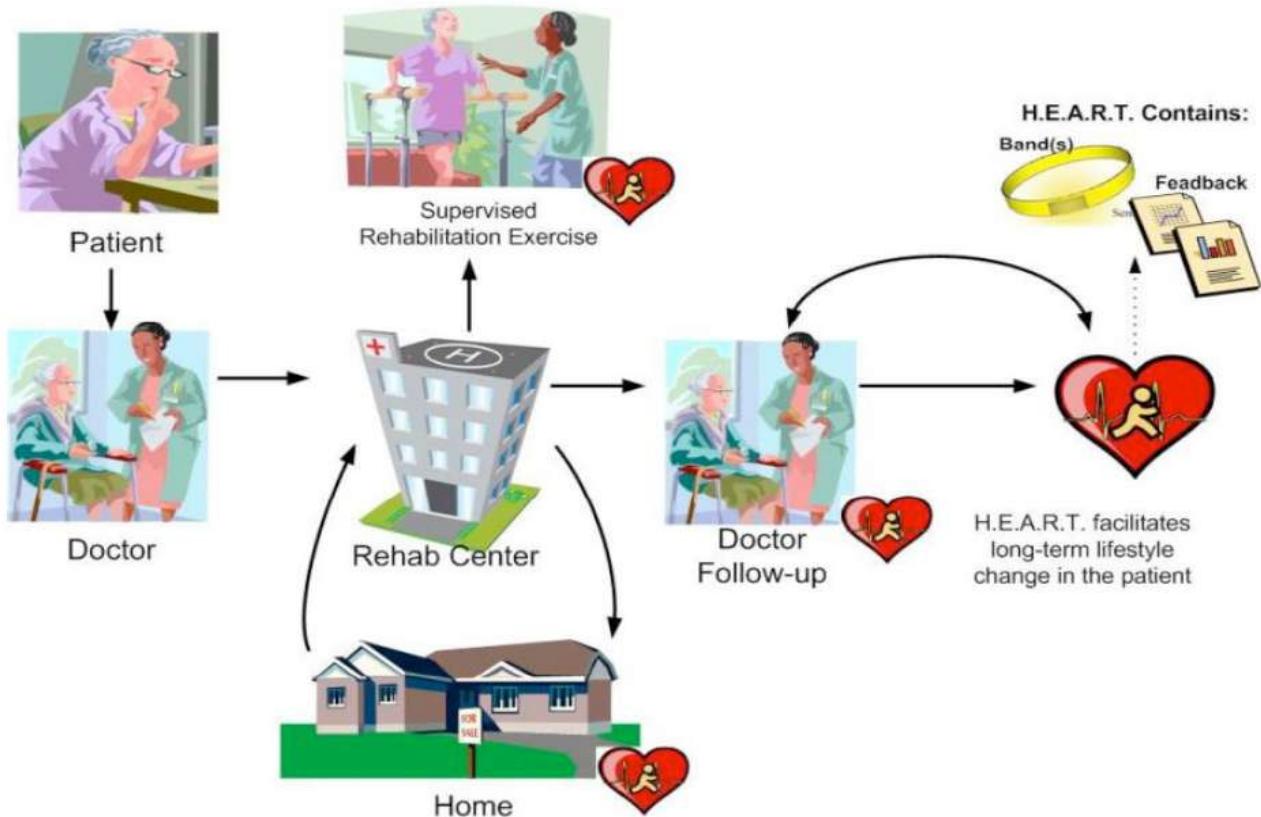
核心内容点：

内容点一：原材料到工厂加工

内容点二：加工好好运出去使用

内容点三：使用后又回收

3.6.8.



核心内容点：

内容点一：patient 去见 doctor，然后住进 rehab centre

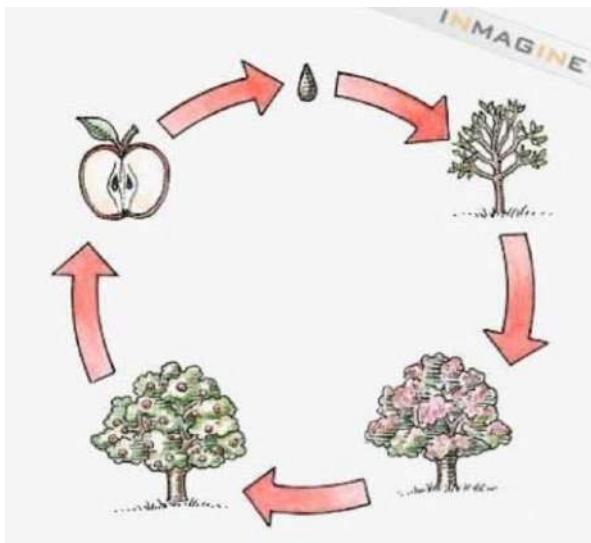
内容点二：在 centre 中可以继续治疗也可以去做康复训练

内容点三：然后就可以回家了





3.6.9.



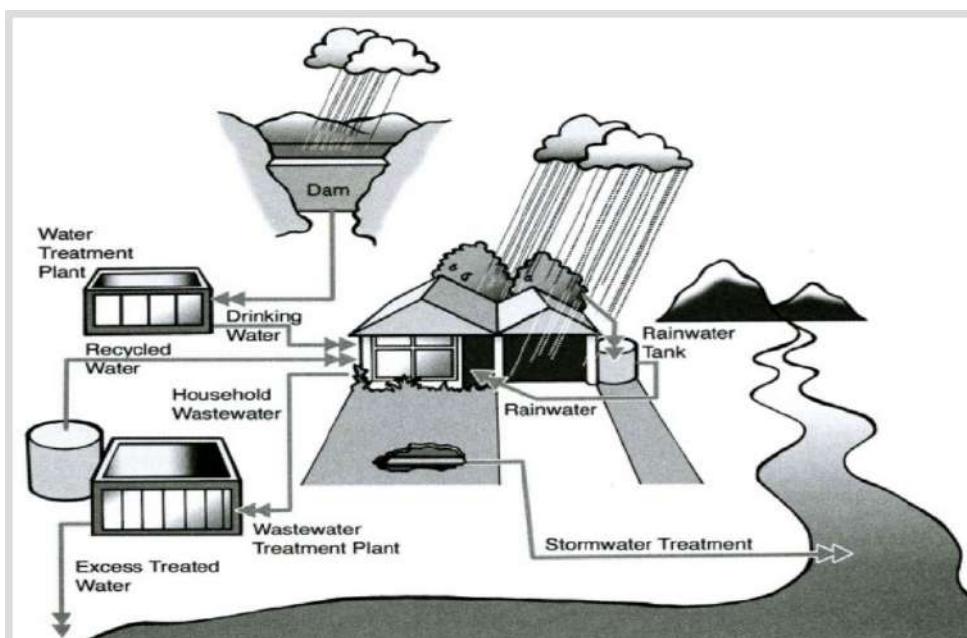
核心内容点：

内容点一：苹果种子变成树

内容点二：树开了花，然后结成果实

内容点三：吃了苹果又变成了种子

3.6.10.



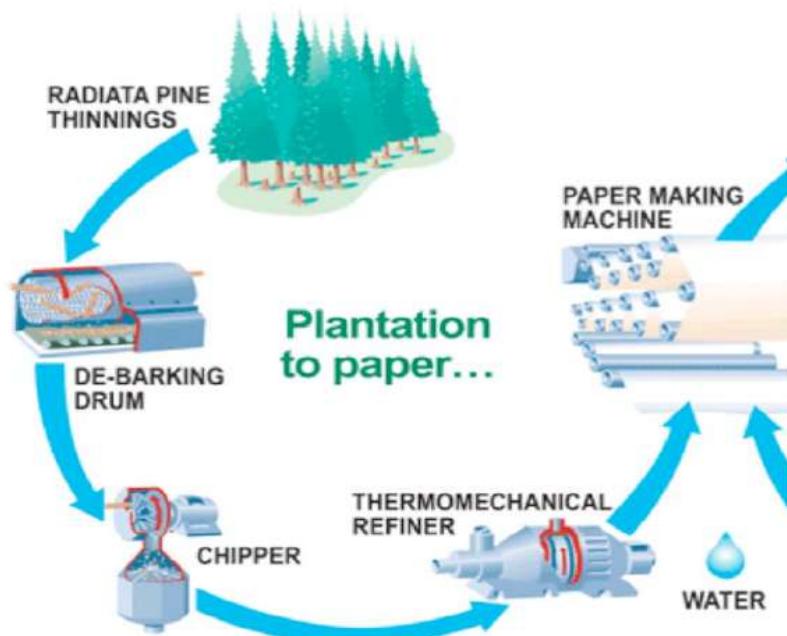
核心内容点：





根据流程图箭头回答

3.6.11.



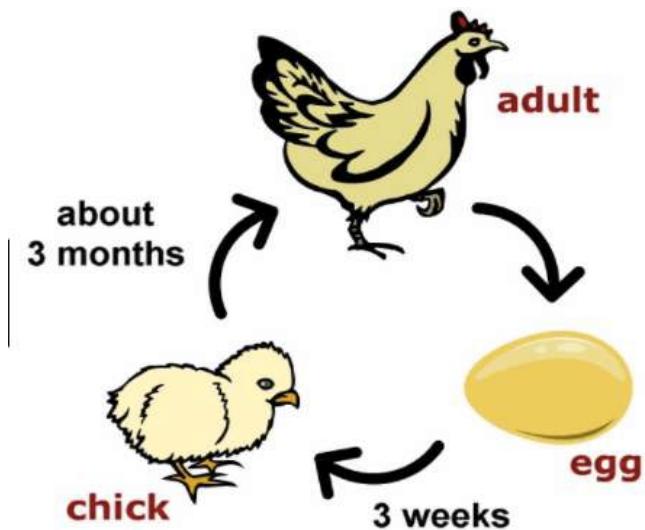
核心内容点：

内容点一：森林中把树晕倒工厂，用机器变成小段木头

内容点二：把木头弄碎

内容点三：用机器加水变成纸

3.6.12.





核心内容点：

内容点一：adult 的 chicken 下蛋

内容点二：3 周后孵出来小鸡

内容点三：小鸡三周后长大

3.6.13.



核心内容点：

内容点一：100% wellbeing 包含好的 exercise, sleep 和 nutrition

内容点二：有好多锻炼就可以有个好睡眠

内容点三：有好的睡眠身体可以吸收更好的营养，促进做更多的锻炼





3.6.14.



核心内容点：

内容点一：上网 search 音乐，然后 purchase

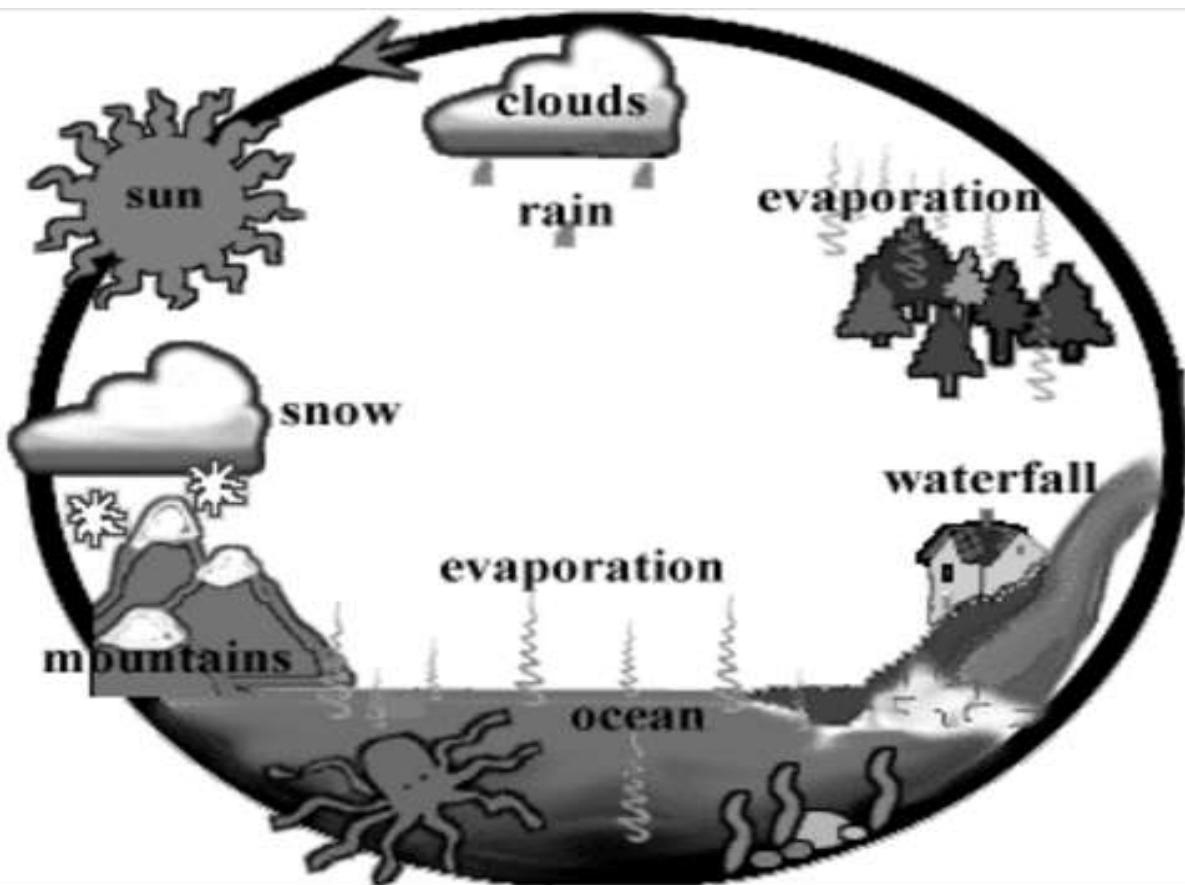
内容点二：之后 download

内容点三：之后就可以听音乐了





3.6.15.



核心内容点：

内容点一：雨下到山上

内容点二：水流到海里

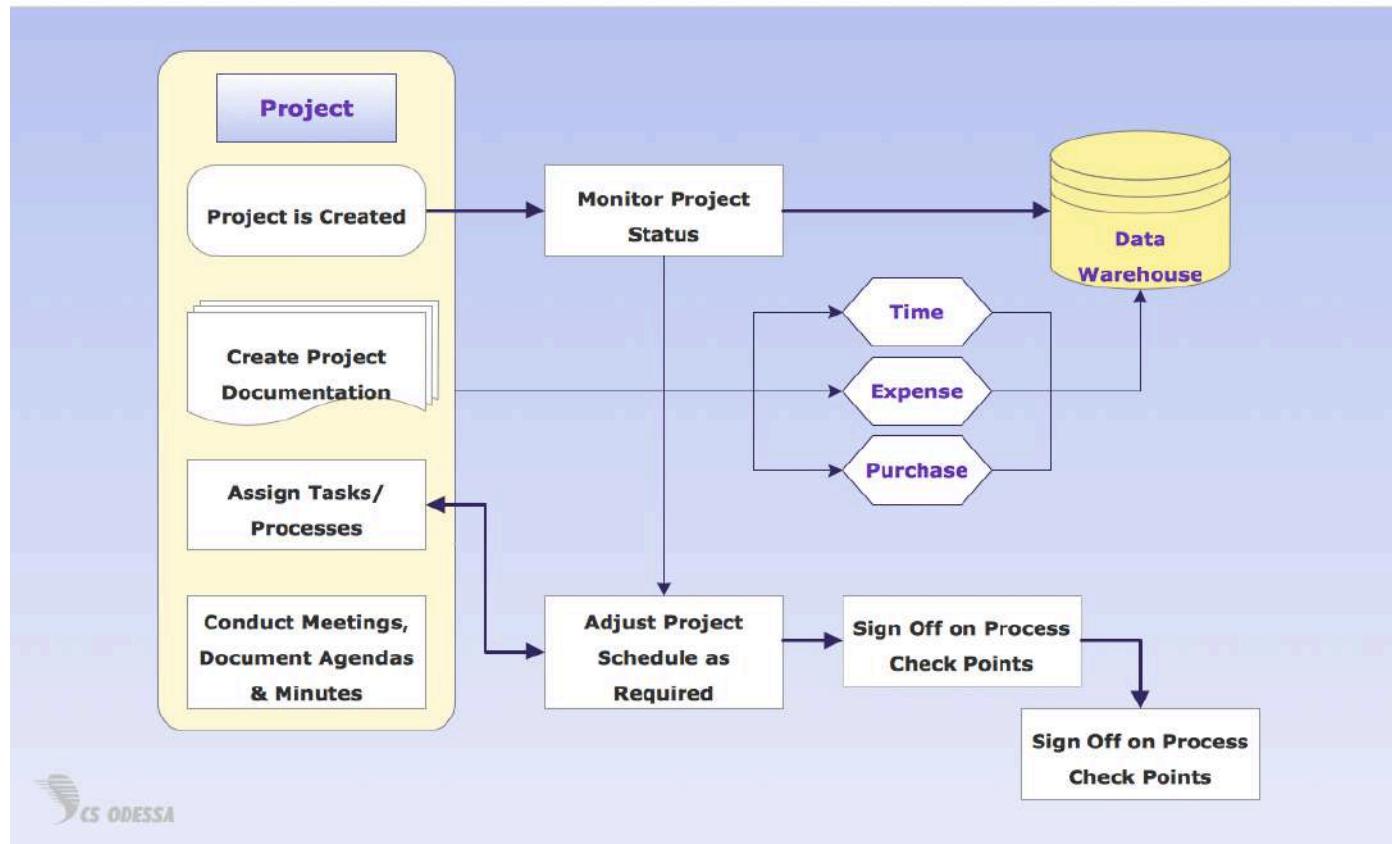
内容点三：海里的水有蒸发到天上





3.6.16.

Project Management Process Flow Chart



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述 project is created 的流程

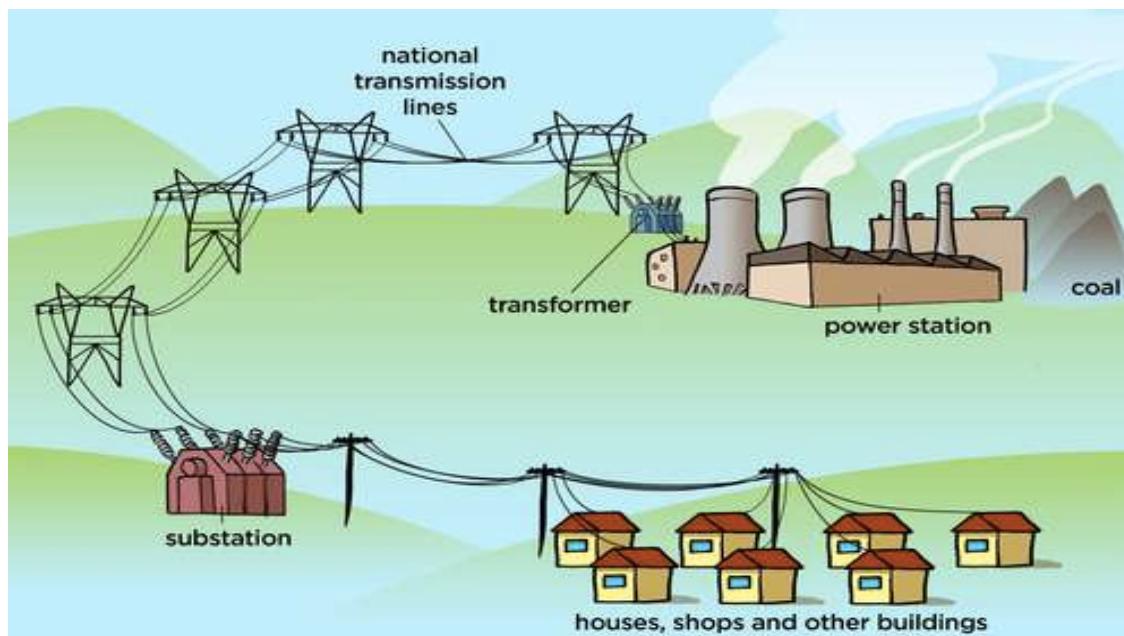
内容点二：描述 create project documentation 的流程

内容点三：描述 assign tasks 的流程





3.6.17.



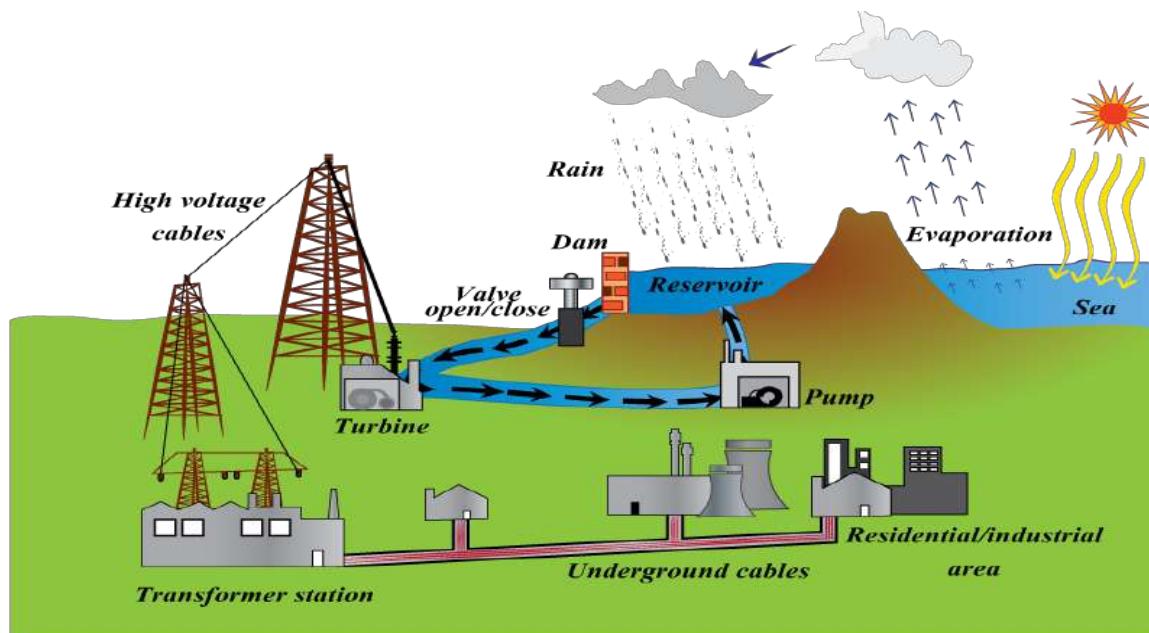
核心内容点：

内容点一：coal 经过 power station 变成了电

内容点二：电经过了 national transmission lines 到了 substation

内容点三：substation 把电送到 houses, shops

3.6.18.



Hydro-electric energy generation





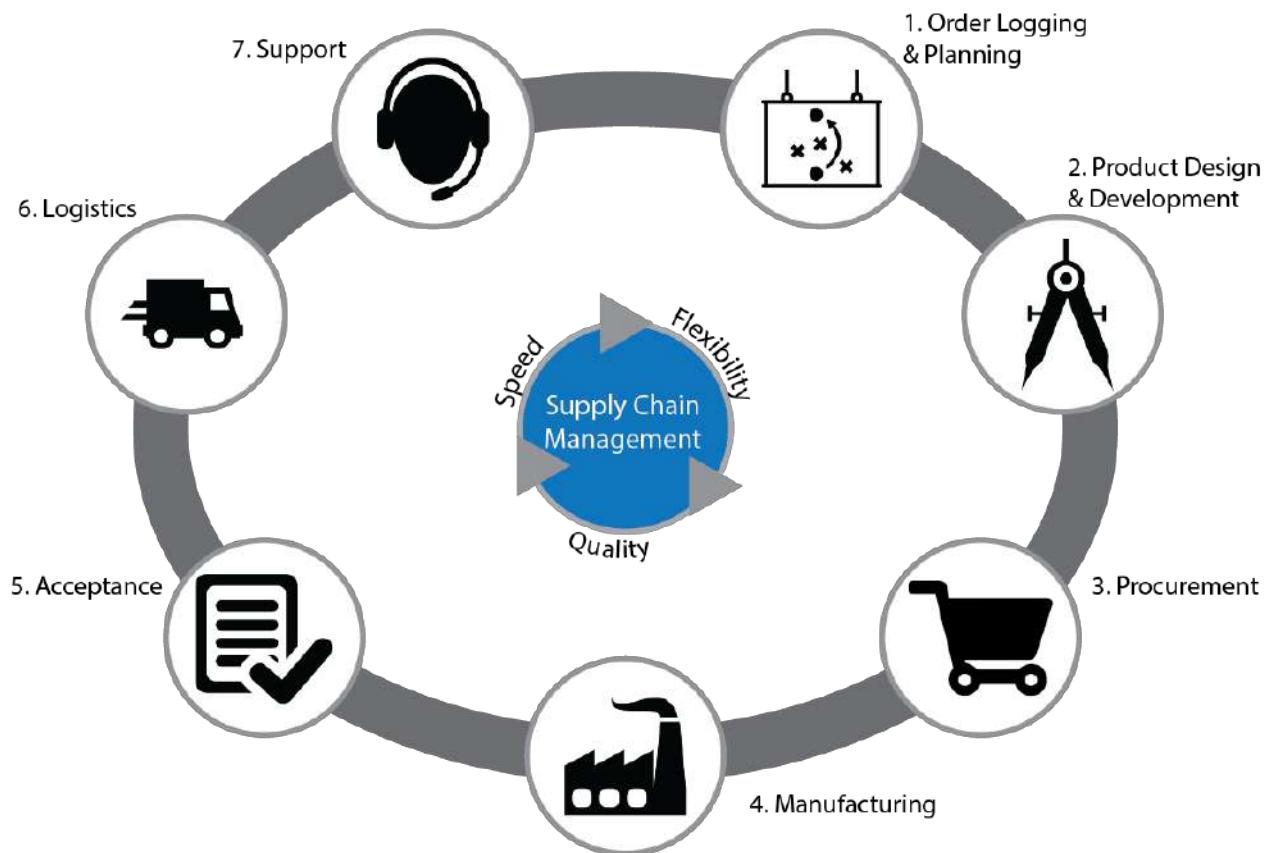
核心内容点：

内容点一：描述通过降水发电的过程

内容点二：描述电的传输的过程

内容点三：描述电传到 residential he industrial area 的过程

3.6.19.



核心内容点：

内容点一：描述图 1 到图 3 的过程，依次念出

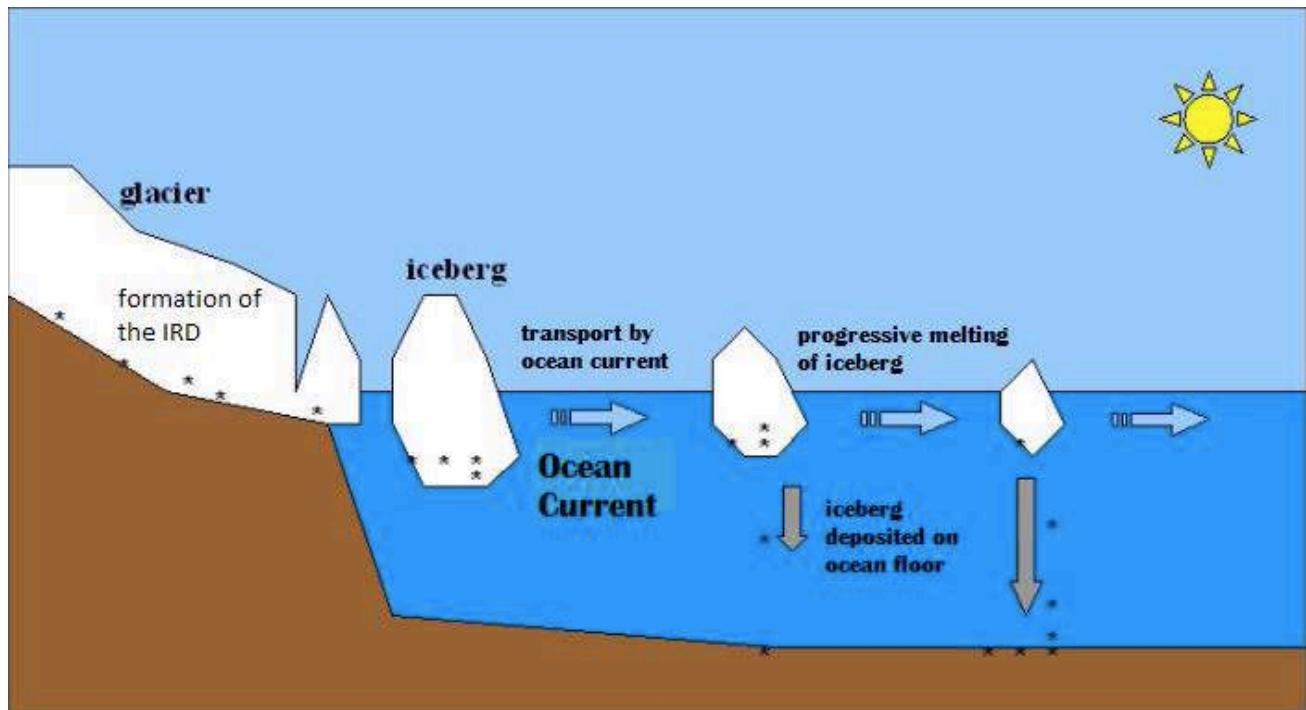
内容点二：描述图 4 到图 5 的过程，依次念出

内容点三：描述图 6 到图 7 的过程，依次念出





3.6.20.

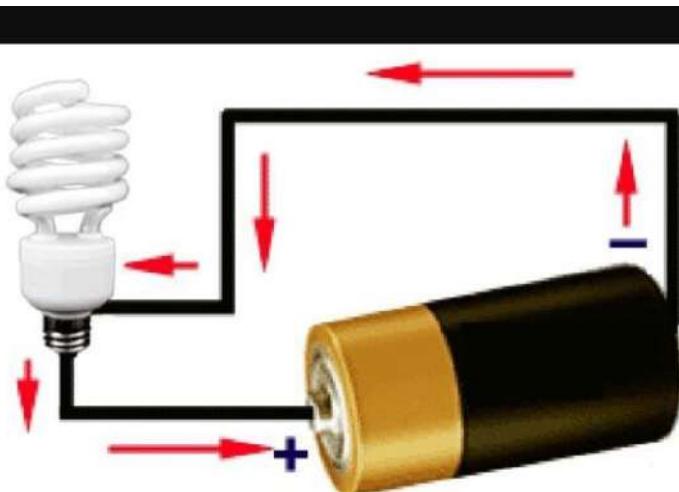


核心内容点：

内容点一：描述 glacier 到 iceberg 的过程，念出 formation of the IRD

内容点二：Iceberg 通过 ocean current 到 ocean floor，依次念出步骤之间的句子

3.6.21.



Simple circuit with light





核心内容点：

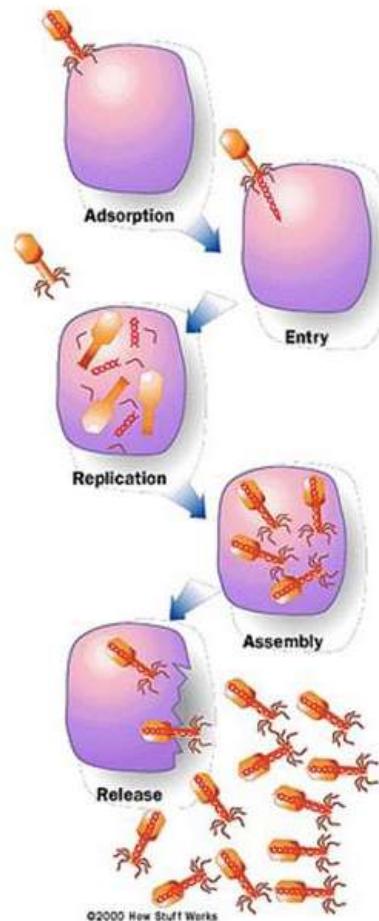
内容点一：从电池出发，到负极（negative pole of the battery）

内容点二：从负极到达灯泡（light bulb）

内容点三：从灯泡回到电池的正极（positive pole of the battery）

内容点四：从正极回到电池

3.6.22. How a virus works



核心内容点：

内容点一：从Adsorption到Entry

内容点二：从Entry到Replication

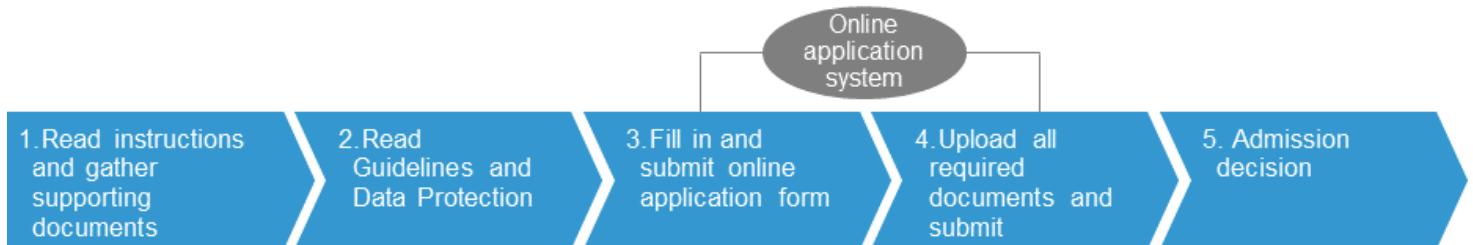
内容点三：从Replication到Assembly

内容点四：从Assembly到Release





3.6.23. Online application



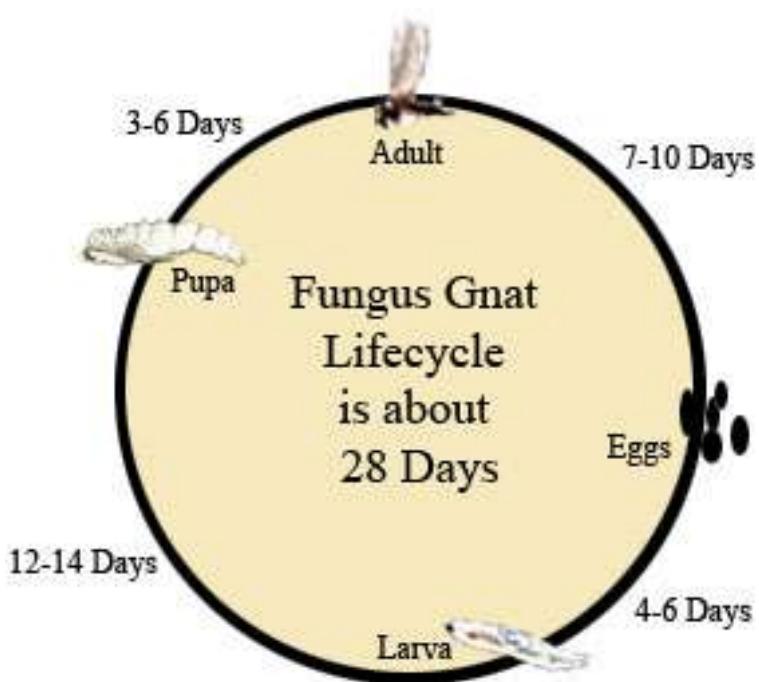
核心内容点：

内容点一：先看一些相关信息

内容点二：然后在线上进行申请

内容点三：上传所有相关文件

3.6.24.



核心内容点：

内容点一：Egg 到 larval 用了 4-6 天

内容点二：Larval 到 Pupa 用了 12-14 天

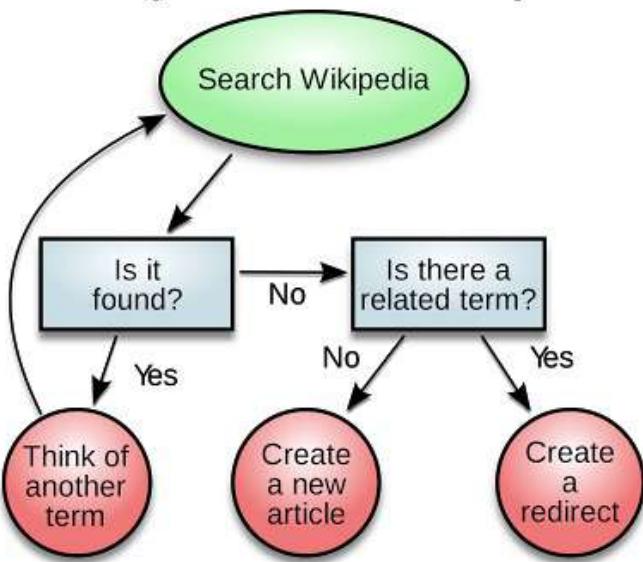
内容点三：Pupa 到 Adult 用了 3-6 天





3.6.25.

Adding an article to Wikipedia



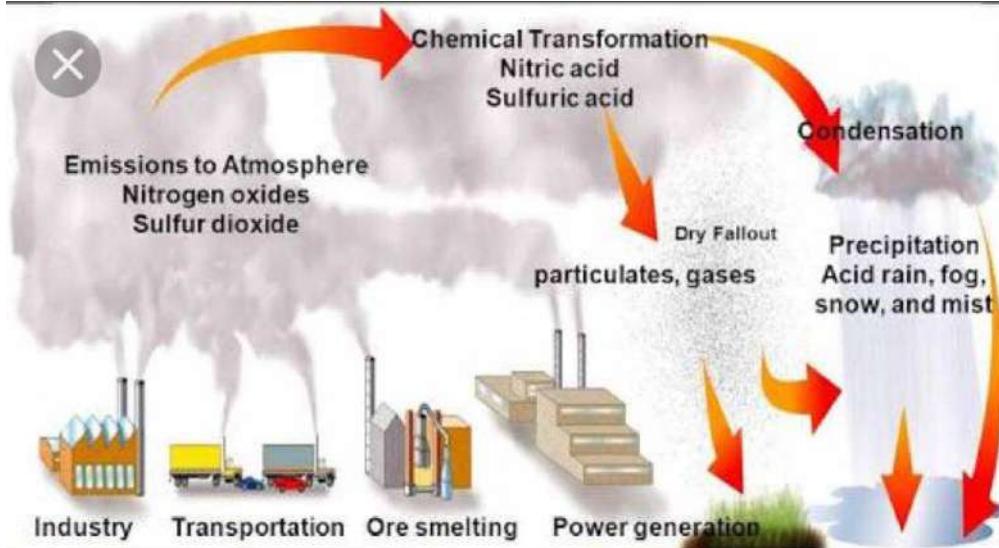
核心内容点：

内容点一：从search Wikipedia到Is it found?

内容点二：如果找到了，就重新找一个新的topic

内容点三：如果没有找到，到Is there a related term?

3.6.26.



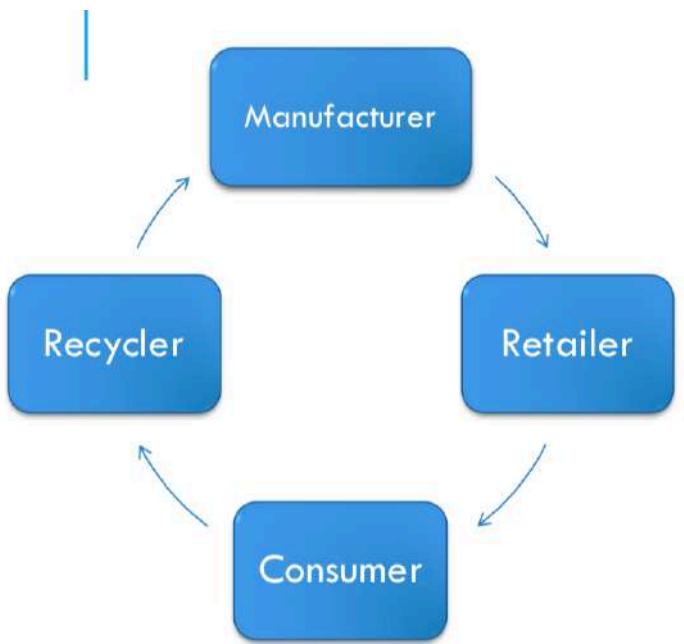
核心内容点：

根据流程图箭头回答





3.6.27.



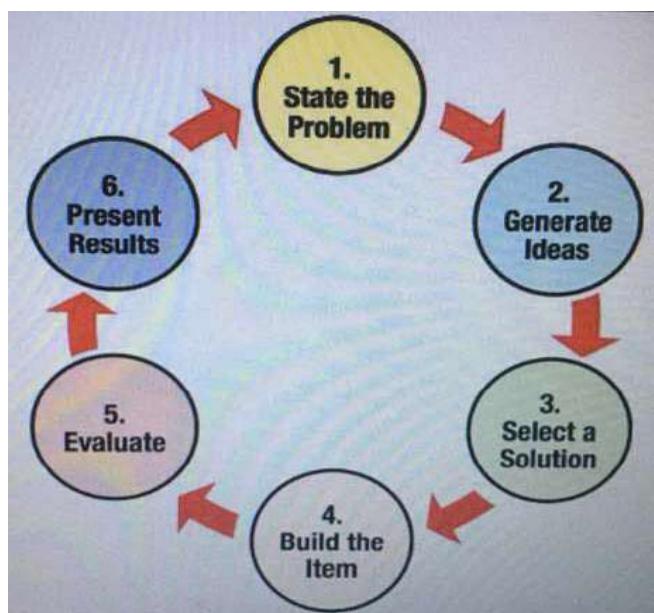
核心内容点：

内容点一：Manufacturer 到 Retailer

内容点二：Retailer 到 Consumer

内容点三：Consumer 到 Recycler

3.6.28.





核心内容点:

内容点一:State the Problem 到 Generate ideas

内容点二:Select a solution 到 Build the item

内容点三:Evaluate 到 Present Results

3.6.29.



核心内容点:

内容点一:Algae 到 Diatoms

内容点二:Copepods 到 arctic cod

内容点三:Ringed Seal 到 polar bear





3.6.30.



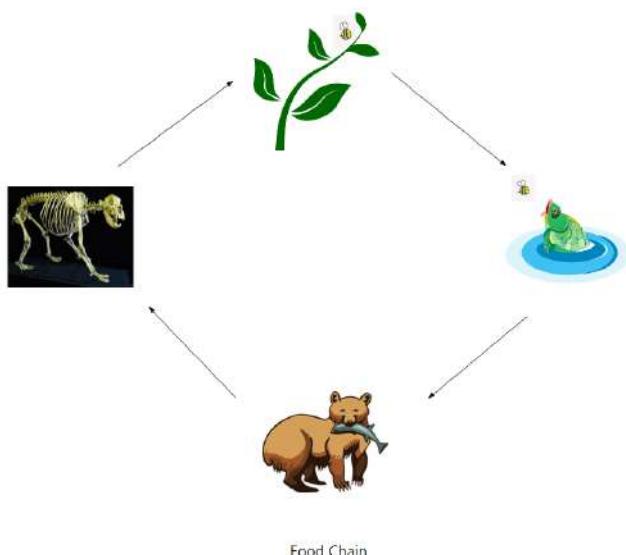
核心内容点:

内容点一:Understand clients 到 Ideate with employees

内容点二:Synthesize ideas 到 Build tests and prototypes

内容点三:Iterate and get feedback 到 understand clients

3.6.31.





核心内容点:

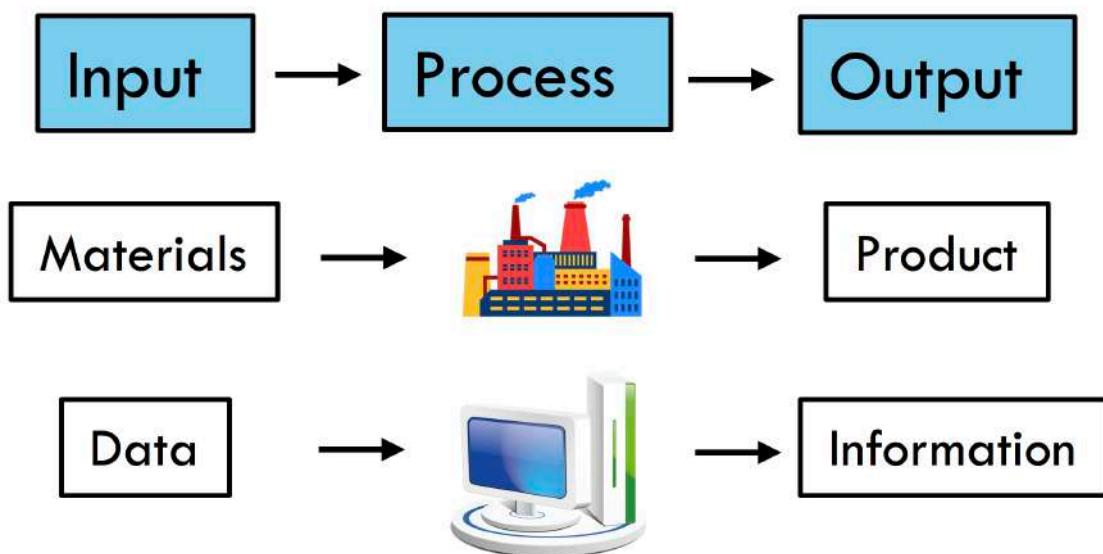
内容点一:植物被虫子吃了

内容点二:虫子被青蛙吃了

内容点三:动物吃了鱼

3.6.32.

Two examples of “input-process-output”



核心内容点:

内容点一:Two examples of input-process-output

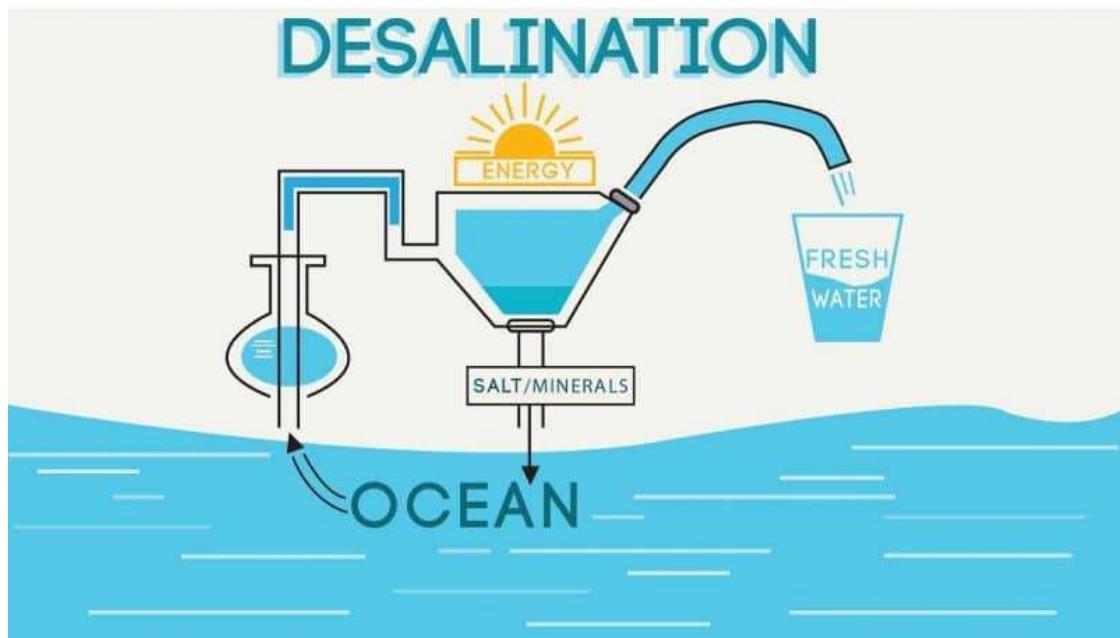
内容点二:材料通过工厂变成产品

内容点三:数据通过电脑变成信息





3.6.33.



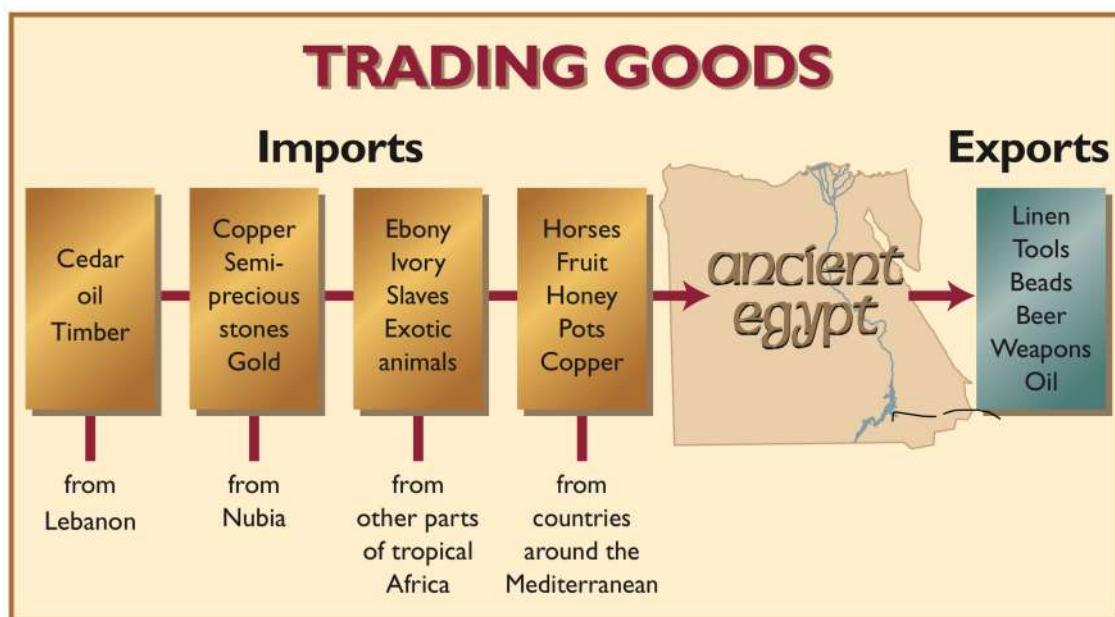
核心内容点:

内容点一:海水收集

内容点二:海水淡化

内容点三:排出盐和矿物质，产生淡水

3.6.34.





核心内容点:

内容点一:交易有进出口

内容点二:进口部分有来自各个国家的不同产品

内容点三:出口有来自古埃及的工具与物品

3.6.35.

How Dell does closed-loop recycling



核心内容点:

内容点一:从收集和回收到分类和粉碎

内容点二:从制作到组装和运输

内容点三:从运输到购买及使用





3.7 Table list

3.7.1.

Age	Average total sleep time (hours)	Average night sleep (hours)	Average day sleep (hours)	50% of babies got between	96% of babies got between
1 month	14-15	8	6-7	13 - 16	9 - 19
3 months	14-15	10	4-5	13 - 16	10 - 19
6 months	14.2	11	3.4	13 - 15.5	10.4 - 18.1
9 months	13.9	11.2	2.8	12.8 - 15	10.5 - 17.4
12 months	13.9	11.7	2.4	13 - 14.8	11.4 - 16.5
18 months	13.6	11.6	2	12.7 - 14.5	11.1 - 16
24 months	13.2	11.5	1.8	12.3 - 14	10.8 - 15.6

核心内容点：

内容点一：Average total sleep 的最大值最小值

内容点二：Average night sleep 的最大值最小值

内容点三：Average day sleep 的最大值最小值

3.7.2.

Table A7.1: Total Inactivity rate 15 Years and above, by Age Group and Sex.

Age Group	Total Population			Total Inactive Population			Inactivity Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	65,324	64,293	129,617	24,090	28,111	52,201	36.9	43.7	40.3
20-24	41,406	48,801	90,207	7,389	9,824	17,213	17.8	20.1	19.1
25-29	29,458	44,037	73,494	1,267	3,925	5,192	4.3	8.9	7.1
30-34	30,353	37,160	67,513	518	2,322	2,840	1.7	6.2	4.2
35-39	26,030	33,041	59,070	201	1,663	1,863	0.8	5.0	3.2
40-44	27,588	28,053	55,642	276	1,412	1,688	1.0	5.0	3.0
45-49	22,626	19,316	41,942	204	1,432	1,637	0.9	7.4	3.9
50-54	16,061	13,872	29,933	195	2,007	2,202	1.2	14.5	7.4
55-59	11,251	7,992	19,244	588	1,601	2,190	5.2	20.0	11.4
60-64	9,162	8,102	17,264	868	2,044	2,912	9.5	25.2	16.9
65+	15,417	15,645	31,063	3,634	8,383	12,017	23.6	53.6	38.7
Total	294,675	320,312	614,987	39,230	62,725	101,955	13.3	19.6	16.6





核心内容点：

内容点一：Total population 的最大值最小值

内容点二：Total inactive population 的最大值最小值

内容点三：Inactivity Rate 的最大值最小值

3.7.3.

Annual income of Bachelor degree holders in different fields

	2001	2011
Business	\$104,230	\$178,370
Education	\$78,780	\$94,360

核心内容点：

内容点一：2001 年 business 和 education 的数值

内容点二：2011 年 business 和 education 的数值

3.7.4.

Timetable

Year	Population
1650	550,000,000
1750	725,000,000
1850	1,175,000,000
1900	1,600,000,000
1950	2,556,000,000
1980	4,458,000,000
2000	6,080,000,000

Source: *The World Almanac and Book of Facts*

核心内容点：

内容点一：最大值

内容点二：第二大值

内容点三：最小值





3.7.5.

Table of Baby sleep hours

Table made by Issa @ Easton

Age	Nighttime sleep	Daytime sleep*	Total sleep
1 month	8.5	7(3)	15.5
6 months	10	3.5 (2)	13.5
18 months	11.25	1.25 (1)	12.5

*Note: Number of naps in the parentheses.

核心内容点：

内容点一：Night-time Sleep 的最大值和最小值

内容点二：Daytime sleep 的最大值和最小值

内容点三：Total Sleep 的最大值和最小值

3.7.6.

Table 1 Economic inactivity through the generations

Birth cohorts	Average work expectancy at age 15 years	Average life expectancy	Average inactivity	Inactivity share of life
	years	years	years	%
1901 Federation	44.2	53.6	9.4	17.6
1925–1946 War	42.6	62.8	20.2	32.1
1946–1964 Baby Boomers	43.3	67.1	23.7	35.3
1965–1979 Gen X	43.1	68.8	25.7	37.4
1980–2003 Gen Y	42.3	69.9	27.6	39.5
2004–2025 Gen Z	42.5	70.6	28.1	39.8

核心内容点：

内容点一：Average work expectancy 的最大值和最小值

内容点二：Average life expectancy 的最大值和最小值

内容点三：Inactivity share of life 的最大值和最小值





3.7.7.

Most Livable States, 2011

2011 rank State 2007 rank

1.	New Hampshire	1.
2.	Utah	4.
3.	Wyoming	3.
4.	Minnesota	2.
5.	Iowa	6.
6.	Nebraska	11.
7.	New Jersey	5.
8.	Vermont	7.
9.	Idaho	14.
10.	North Dakota	13.

核心内容点：

内容点一：2011 年 rank 的最高最低

内容点二：2007 年 rank 的最高最低

3.7.8.

Water Use in Gulf Countries 2000 (%)

	Bahrain	Kuwait	Qatar	Oman	UAE	Saudi Arabia
Domestic	53	63	30	11	35	13.5
Agriculture	39	19	62	83	65	85
Industrial	8	18	5	5.5	2	2.5

核心内容点：

内容点一：Domestic 的最大值和最小值

内容点二：Agriculture 的最大值和最小值

内容点三：Industrial 的最大值和最小值





3.7.9.

The percentage of school aged boys in two different age groups who participated in 5 different sports in the UK in 2010

sports	boys 6-11	boys 12-16
football	87	78
basketball	35	25
cricket	45	34
rugby	23	21
swimming	19	19

核心内容点：

内容点一：Boys 6-11 的最大值和最小值

内容点二：Boys 12-16 的最大值和最小值

3.7.10.

Cause of land degradation by region

Region	% land degraded by			
	deforestation	Over-cultivation	Over-grazing	Total land degraded
North America	0.2	3.3	1.5	5%
Europe	9.8	7.7	5.5	23%
Oceania *	1.7	0	11.3	13%

*A large group of islands in the South Pacific including Australian and New Zealand

核心内容点：

内容点一：deforestation 的最大值和最小值

内容点二：over-cultivation 的最大值和最小值

内容点三：over-grazing 的最大值和最小值





3.7.11.

Cinema viewing figures for films by country, in millions

	Action	Romance	Comedy	Horror	Totals
India	8	7.5	6.5	2.5	24.5
Ireland	7.6	3.8	5.5	6.4	23.3
New Zealand	7.2	4.5	3.9	4.7	20.3
Japan	7.1	4.5	4	2.2	17.8
Total	29.9	20.3	19.9	15.8	

核心内容点：

内容点一： India 的最大值和最小值

内容点二： Japan 的最大值和最小值

内容点三： Ireland 的最大值和最小值

3.7.12.

Change of Primary Funding Sources of International Students in the U.S., 2003/04 -2013/14					
PRIMARY SOURCE OF FUNDING	2003/04		2013/14		% CHANGE FROM 2003/04 TO 2013/14
	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	% OF TOTAL	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	% OF TOTAL	
Personal and Family	385,543	67%	574,129	65%	49%
U.S. College or University	134,015	23%	171,218	19%	28%
Foreign Government or University	13,699	2%	66,147	7%	383%
Current Employer	10,111	2%	49,503	6%	390%
Other Sources	29,141	5%	25,055	3%	-14%
Total	572,509	100%	886,052	100%	55%

Source: Based on WES analysis of IIE Open Doors data (2014).

核心内容点：

内容点一： 2003/04 的最大值和最小值

内容点二： 2013/04 的最大值和最小值

内容点三： % change 的最大值和最小值





3.7.13.

The proportion of income adults and children spent on 4 common items in the UK in 1998

	food	electronic equipment	music	videos
adults	25%	5%	5%	1%
men	14%	10%	5%	2%
women	39%	1%	5%	0.5%
children	10%	23%	39%	12%
boys	9%	18%	38%	18%
girls	11%	5%	40%	17%

核心内容点：

内容点一：Food 的最大值和最小值

内容点二：electronic 的最大值和最小值

内容点三：music 的最大值和最小值

3.7.14.

Annual Income of Bachelor degrees holders in different fields			
	1980	1990	2000
Business	91,000	97,000	105,000
Education	78,000	85,000	98,000
Language and Literature	64,000	71,000	80,000

核心内容点：

内容点一：横向比较：三个年份 1980 1990 2000

内容点二：纵向比较：商科、教育、语音文学

内容点三：随意挑选其中两组数字即可





3.7.15.

Teaching as a career	
Final year students who want to be a teacher	1%
Graduate students working in teaching	7%
Employed in teaching field	95%

核心内容点：

内容点一：想成为老师的准毕业生有 1%

内容点二：从事教学的毕业生有 7%

内容点三：在教学行业工作的有 95%

3.7.16.

The Most Common Languages in the World			
LANGUAGE		APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF NATIVE SPEAKERS (in the year 2000)	COUNTRIES WITH SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS OF NATIVE SPEAKERS
1.	Mandarin Chinese	874,000,000	16
2.	Hindi (India)	366,000,000	17
3.	English	341,000,000	104
4.	Spanish	322-358,000,000	43
5.	Bengali (India and Bangladesh)	207,000,000	9

核心内容点：

内容点一：最常用的语言是普通话，有 16 个国家

内容点二：第二常用的语言是印度语，有 17 个国家

内容点三：第三常用的语言是英文，有 104 个国家





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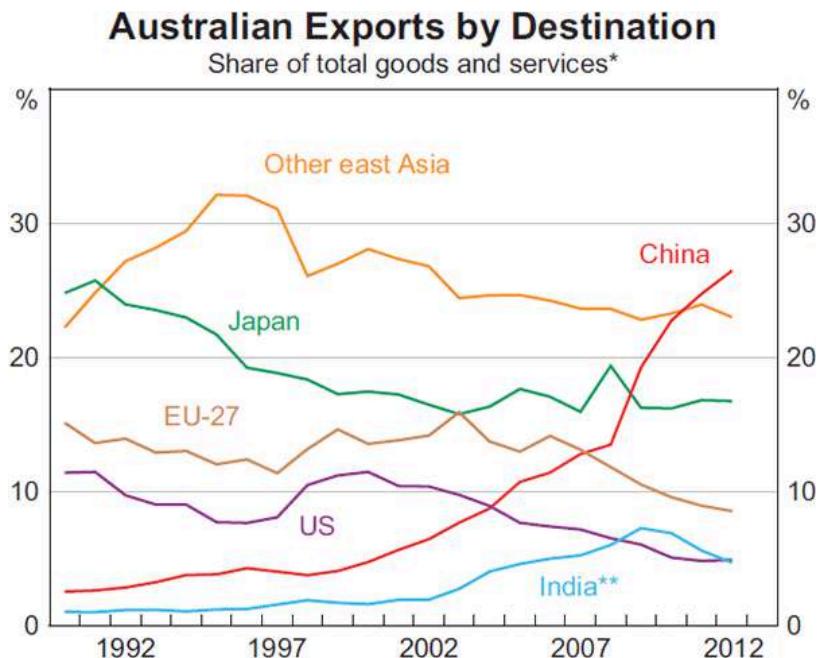
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4.1 图片题

4.1.1 Australian export 澳大利亚出口



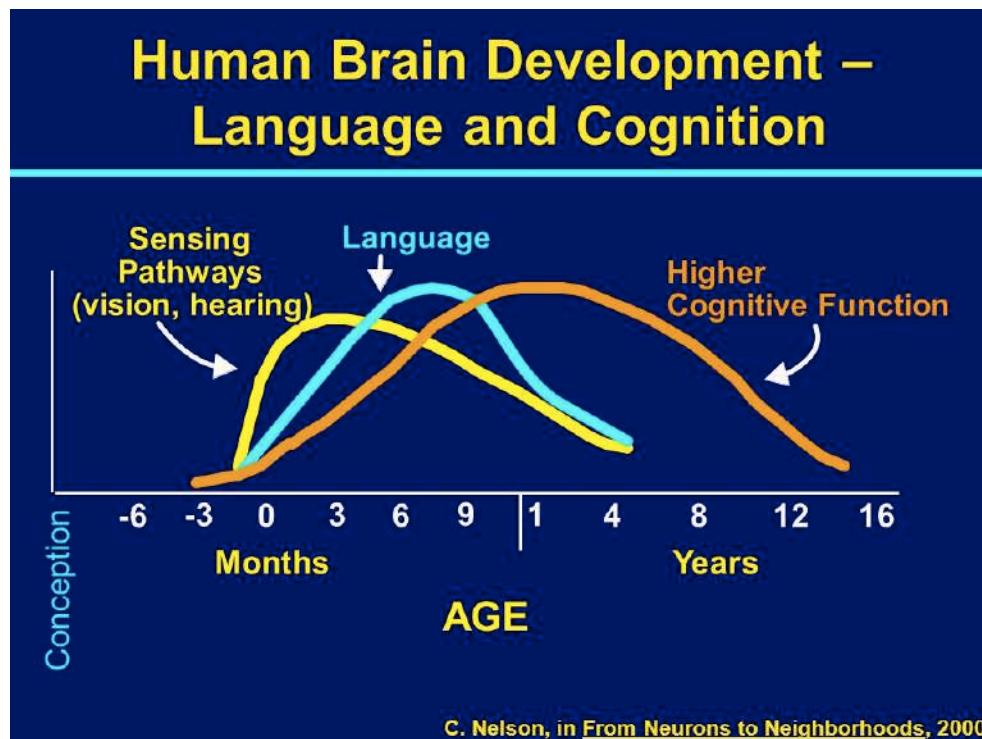
配图说明：只是类似真题图片，X 轴年份应从 1985 年开始

澳大利亚一直以来都在担心澳洲的出口是和北美、英国脱离的。	Australian has been worried that it is isolated from North America and UK.
但自从中国成为仅次于日本的澳大利亚第二大出口国，亚洲就成为了澳大利亚的最佳出口目的地。澳大利亚也终于找到了自己的位置。	But since China became the second largest exporter after Japan, Asia became Australia's best export destination. And Australia finally found its own place.
最近中国崛起改变了世界局势，并且影响了澳大利亚	In recent years, the rise of China has changed the world situation, and influenced Australia as well.
澳大利亚要借势利用中国崛起的优势	Australia should take advantage of China's rise.





4.1.2 Brain development 大脑发育



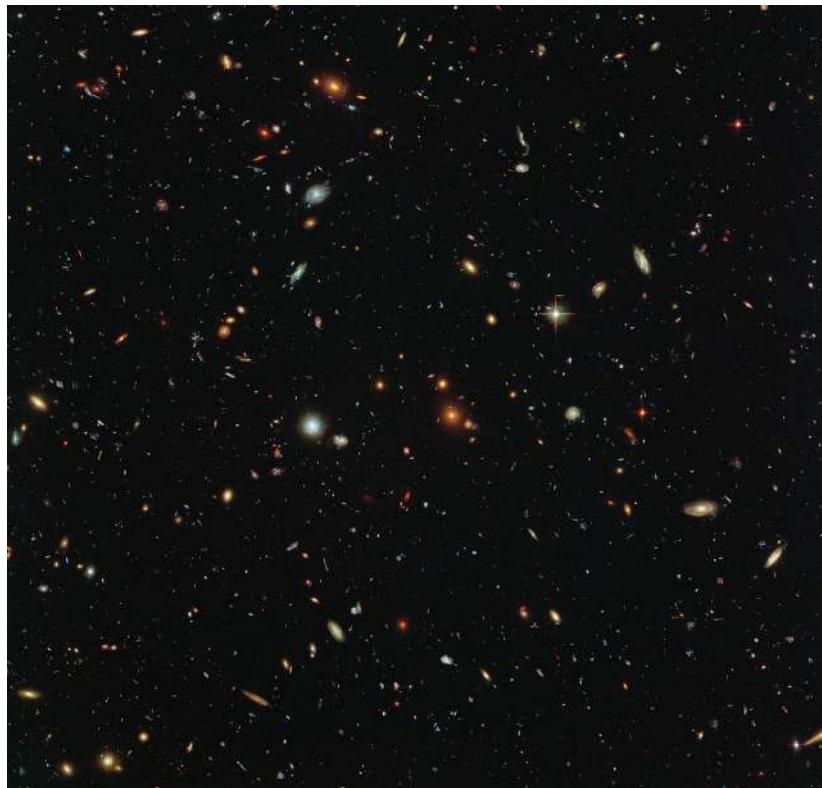
真题图片，信息准确，与原文匹配，因此可以直接照图做DI。

照读标题：主题是人类大脑的发育，主要是语言和认知能力的发育	The lecture talks about human brain development which contains language and cognition.
黄色线：sensing pathways从出生前开始产生，三个月大时到达顶峰	The sensing pathways which include vision and hearing starts when babies were born and peaks at 3 month old, subsides around 4 years old.
蓝色线：语言能力从出生时开始，到九个月大时到达顶峰	The language skill increases from newborn and peaks at 9 month old, and subsides around 4 years old.
橙色线：高等认知功能从出生前就已经存在，一岁时到达顶峰	The higher cognitive function starts the earliest before babies were born, but peaks later at 1 year old, and subsides around 16 years old.





4.1.3 Darkness between galaxies 银河系的黑暗

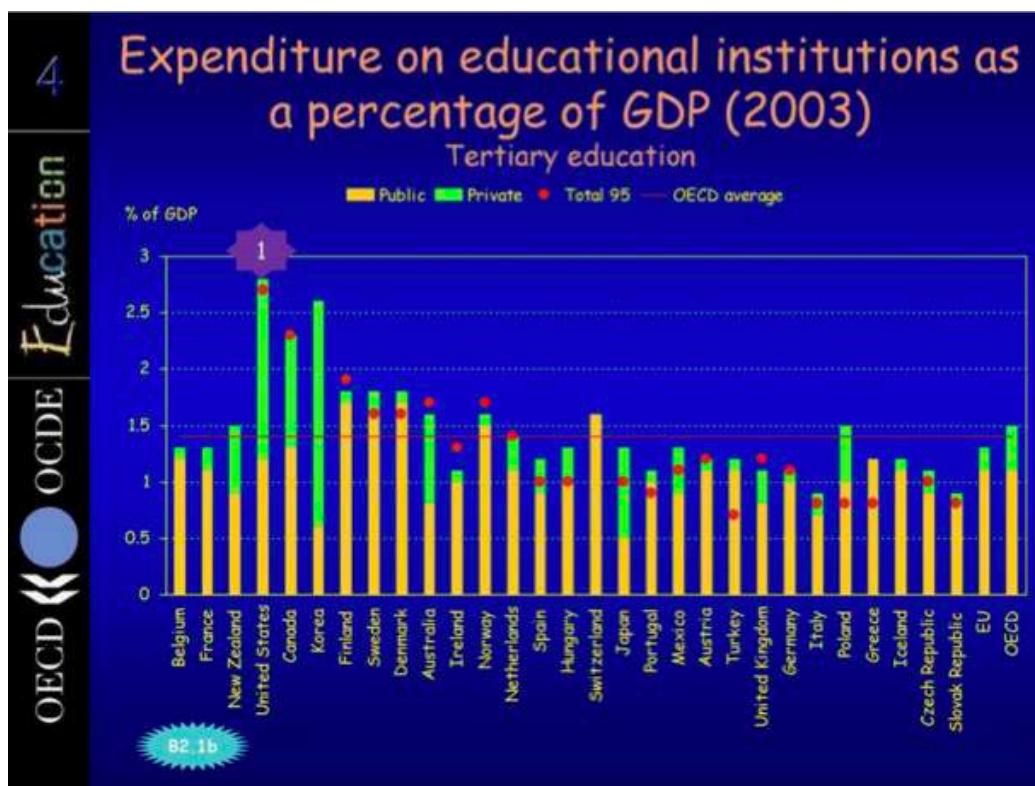


这是一张银河系的照片，是NASA拍到的一张迄今为止最大的照片	This is a photo of thousands of galaxies, which is the largest photo so far taken by NASA.
没有版权，耗费了一个多月的时间拍摄完成，用了Hubble Ultra-Deep Field。	It is copyright free. It took more than a month to produce this photo by using Hubble Ultra-Deep Field.
银河系最深的秘密，就是银河系的黑暗。银河系其实并不是黑暗无光的。	The deepest mystery of galaxies is the darkness of galaxy, because galaxies are not dark actually.
但为什么晚上的天空是黑色的呢？这是科学家们一直以来试图解答的问题。	But why is the sky dark at night? This is the question that scientists are trying to understand.





4.1.4 European Countries' Educational Expenditure 欧洲国家教育经费



图中展示了欧洲各国对教育产业的支出

The picture shows educational expenditure among different European countries.

英国将GDP的1.08%投在教育上，低于OECD各国的教育支出的平均线4.6%

UK spent only 1.08% of GDP on education, which is lower than the OECD countries average line 4.6%.

意大利和法国的教育支出和英国接近

The educational expenditures of Italy and France are close to UK.

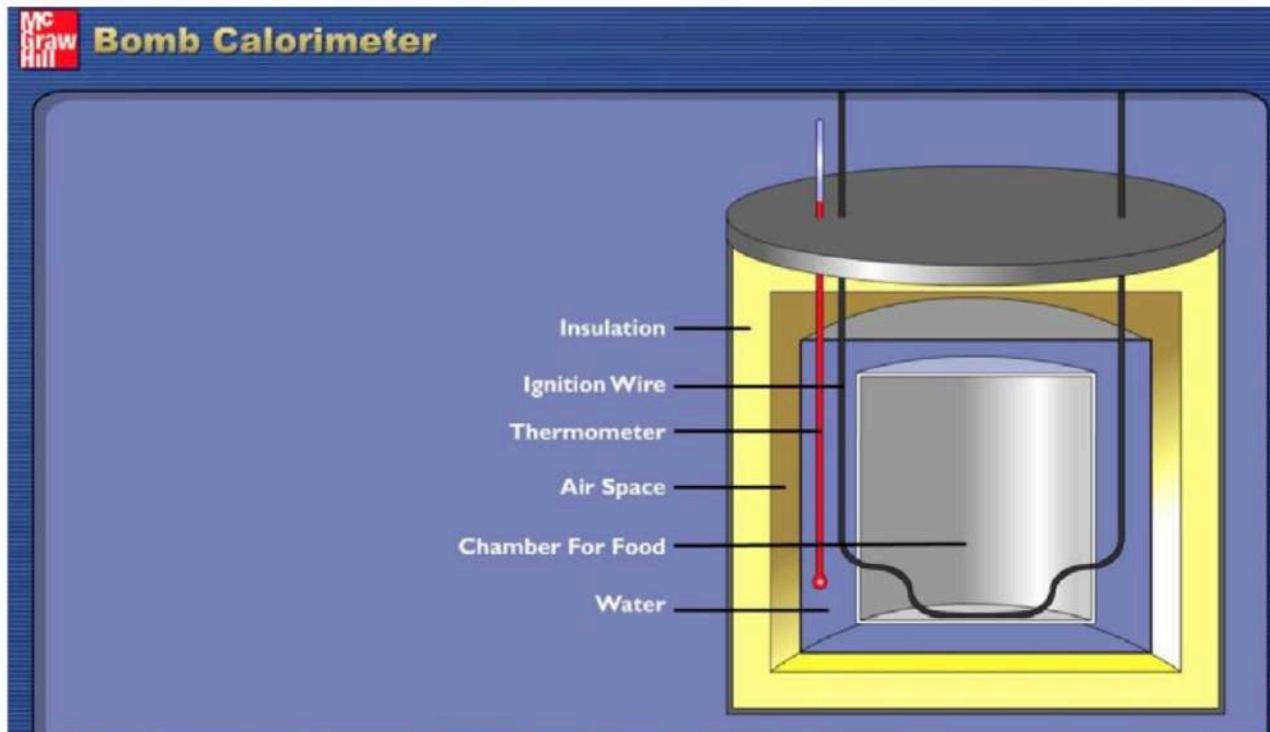
丹麦和芬兰是教育投入最多的欧洲国家

Denmark and Finland spent much more on education than other European countries.





4.1.5 Bomb calorimeter 弹式测热计

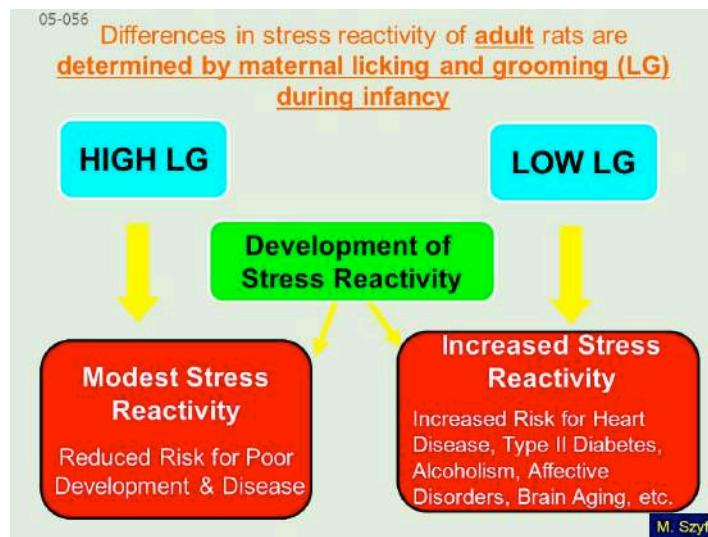


弹式测热仪用来测量食物中的热量	Bomb calorimeter is used to calculate how much energy is contained in food.
它可以测出食物中所含热量	The thermometer can calculate the energy contained in the food.
弹式测量仪只能测量食物中的热量，但不能测试人体所消化吸收的能量。	Bomb calorimeter can measure the heat of the food but cannot measure the digestible energy that people intake.





4.1.6 High LG and Low LG 母鼠对子鼠的舔舐和理毛



照读标题：成年老鼠的应激反应是由婴幼儿时期母鼠对他们舔舐和理毛的频率所决定的	Differences in stress reactivity of adult rats are determined by maternal licking and grooming (LG) during infancy.
解释HIGH LG和LOW LG的定义	L means licking and G means grooming.
实验目的是为了探究母鼠对于子鼠舔舐和理毛的频率高低是否会影响子鼠长大后的应激反应（Stress Reactivity）	The experiment tested on high and low level of licking and grooming that mother rats give to their children, to test out its effect on the children's stress reactivity.
高频的LG可以带来更好的应激反应，减少患病几率	High LG will bring modest stress reactivity, which can reduce the risk for poor development and diseases.
低频的LG会让子鼠的应激反应增加，导致很多疾病	Low LG will increase the stress reactivity, which can increase the risk for heart disease, type II diabetes, alcoholism, affective disorders and brain aging, etc.





4.1.7 Napoleon III Renovation of Paris 拿破仑三世改造巴黎



讲述了1890年代拿破仑三世授权霍斯曼指导的巴黎城市改造	This lecture talks about the renovation of Paris in the 1890s, which was a vast public program directed by Haussmann, commissioned by Napoleon The Third.
拿破仑三世让霍斯曼把巴黎市中心变成一个充满新鲜空气和光明的城市，让巴黎更安全更美丽	Napoleon the third told Haussmann to bring air and light to the center of to make the city safer and more beautiful.
城市改造拆除了危险建筑，改造了城市街道、公园、广场，种植了大量树木，建造了新的基础设施	The renovation removed the unhealthy neighborhood and it includes building roads, parks and squares, planting more trees and the construction of new infrastructure.
改造的原因是巴黎旧城存在许多问题，例如过度拥挤、疾病传播、犯罪率高	Finally, the speaker mentions that the reason for doing this is that the old Paris had many serious problems such as overcrowding, disease and crime.





4.1.8 Pavlov's Experiment 巴甫洛夫实验



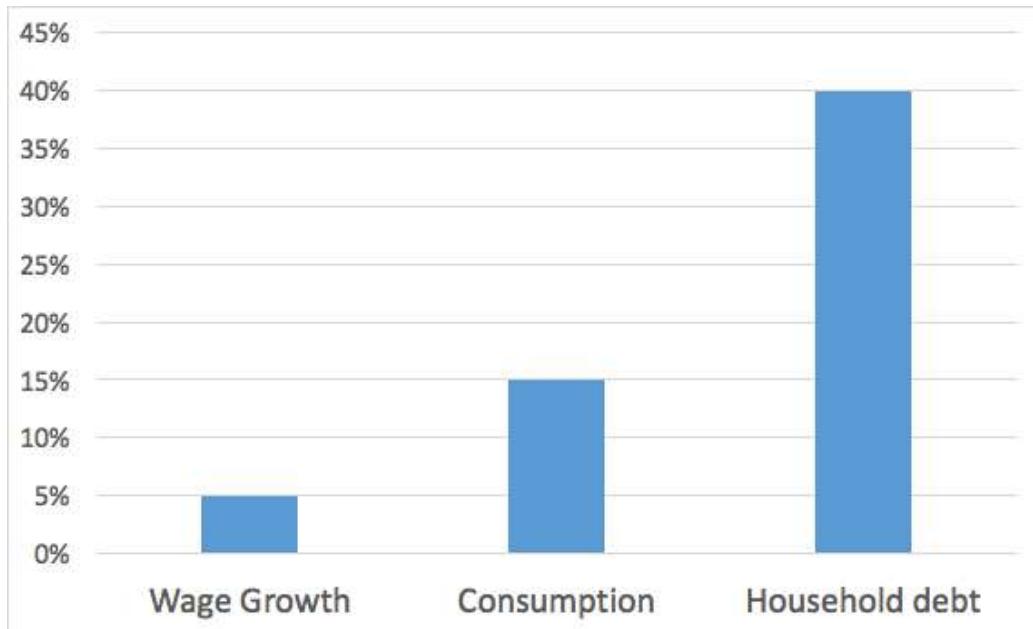
标题为 *How does the motivation work?*

今天我们来探讨一个非常古老的问题： 动机是如何运作的。	Today we are trying to answer the very old question: How does motivation works?
先来回想巴甫洛夫在一个世纪前做过的实验。在实验中，小狗先听到铃铛，然后小狗等着，人给小狗喂食。反复进行	Let's think about Pavlov's experiment centuries ago. And in this scenario the dog presented with the sound, the dog waits, and then feeds food powder and this happened repeatedly.
在反复的过程中，有趣的事情发生了。 以后小狗一旦听到铃铛声，就会自然而然地流口水。	During this process, interesting things start to happen. The salivation will automatically happen once the dog hear the sound.
(待补充)	(More details to be complete.)





4.1.9 Wages, consumption and household debt 工资消费债务增长



在过去的五年中，工资增长5%，涨幅较缓慢	Wage growth has increased for only 5% over the past five years, which is weak.
在过去的五年中，消费增长15%，涨幅较大	While the consumption has increased for 15% over the past five years, which is decent.
在过去的五年中，家庭债务增长40%	And the household debt has increased for 40% over the past five years.
工资的增加完全不够家庭承担消费的增长和家庭债务的增长	The increase in wages is far less sufficient to cover the increase in consumption and household debt.
人们的消费增加，并不是因为收入增加了，只是因为人们的借贷增加了。	The increase in consumption is not because of the increase in income, but because people are borrowing more money.





4.1.10 Air Pollution 空气污染



大量的燃烧导致了温室气体排放，这是全球变暖和气候变化的最大元凶	Increasing combustion which leads to greenhouse gases emissions is the major cause of global warming and climate change.
除了温室气体的排放，烟尘排放其实是另一个对人体健康危害更大的威胁	But soot emissions (烟尘排放) is another bigger threat to humans health which makes people live shorter.
并不是说我们可以忽略二氧化碳的排放	It is not to say that we should ignore carbon dioxide emissions and greenhouse gases
但烟尘排放对人体的伤害是二氧化碳的1.25倍	It is that soot emission is one quarter more harmful to health than carbon dioxide is.
并且，降低烟尘排放是目前短期内应对全球变暖的最快最简单的方法	Also, the reduction of soot emission is the quickest and easiest way to tackle global warming in short-term.





4.1.11 Infinite monkey theorem 无限猴子定理



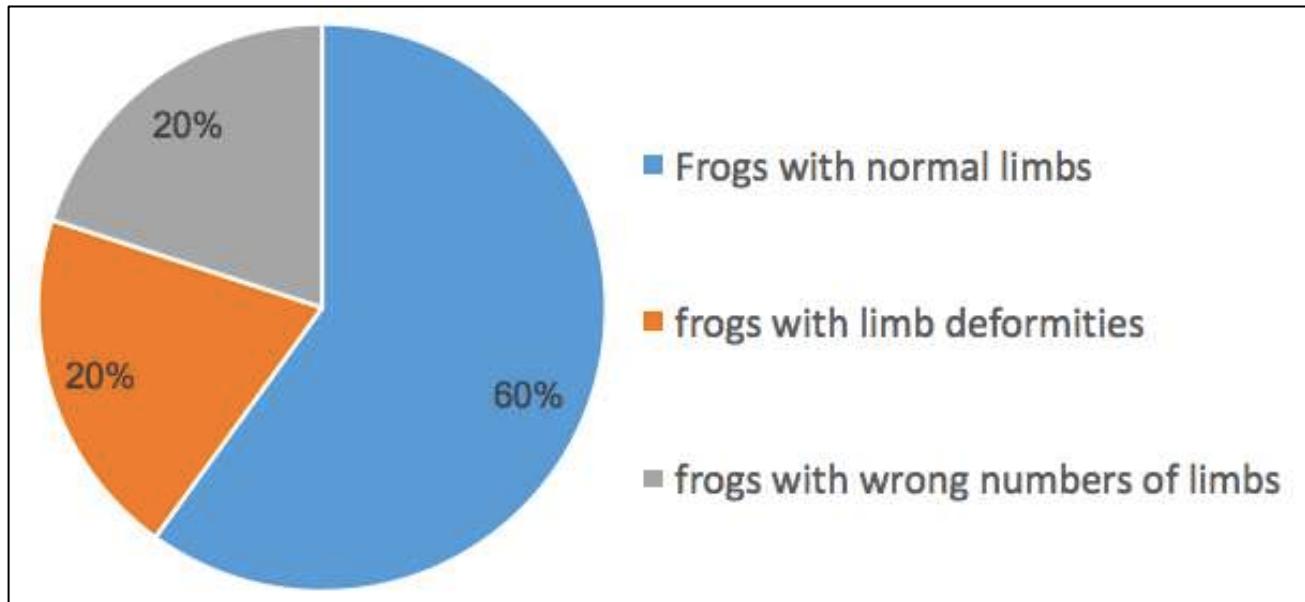
如果给猴子一个打字机，它也许可以打出六个字母	If you give a monkey a typewriter, it may type six letters.
但是如果给猴子一张纸一支笔，它可能只能乱涂乱画	But if you give the monkey pen and paper, it may only make some sketches.
只要我们给猴子足够的时间，猴子用打字机打出一篇文章的可能性是存在的	As long as we give the monkey infinite time, there is a chance that the monkey can type out a whole article.





4.1.12 Frogs 青蛙

配图：饼图，分为三个地区，分别是青蛙的三个栖息地



一个关于多腿青蛙的研究在南美被发现	A research on frogs with wrong number of limbs has found ...(pie chart)... in North America.
有大量的青蛙患有肢体畸形，或多肢、少肢。	There are large numbers of frogs with limb deformities or wrong numbers of limbs.
这个现象可能是由于饮用水导致的	It might be caused by the exposure of the drinking water.
从大众的角度，如果这是真的，人类也可能被同样的水源影响。	From public perspectives, if this is true, the humans might also be affected by the same drinking water resources.





4.1.13 Low child birth rate 低出生率

配图：一条折线，先上升一点，后直线下降，纵轴：Child birth rates，横轴：年份。2000年的出生率大概是1.x %

欧洲国家的出生率持续走低	This lecture talks about the decreasing child birth rate in European countries.
欧洲出生率创历史新低，仅有1.1-1.2%	The birth rate has decreased to historical lowest point, to 1.1-1.2%.
不愿意生育的欧洲女性集中在30岁以下	Especially young women under 30 years old are not willing to give birth.
这个现象将会影响男性和女性的家庭生活和失业率	This phenomenon would affect both men and women in terms of family lifestyle and unemployment rate.

4.1.14 Thermodynamic theory & kinetic theory 热力学和动力学

配PPT图，与原文高度匹配，可照读

这是一堂课的outline，介绍热力学和动力学	This is a lecture outline of thermodynamics and kinetic theory.
首先讲到动力学，学习物质的运动和反应	In terms of kinetic theory, it is to study the motion and reaction of materials.
然后讲到热力学，热能是通过气温差产生的	In terms of thermodynamics, heat is created by the flow of thermal energy due to the differences in temperatures.
热能永远都是从较热的地方流向较冷的地方	The thermal energy will always flow from warmer areas to cooler areas.





4.1.15 Dimensions 维度

配图：非常直观的文字ppt，解释了二维、三维、四维的定义，照读即可

维度是指你描述一个位置所需要的变量的数目。	Dimension means how many variables are required to describe a position.
一维：你可以用经度描述赤道上的点	One-dimension means you can describe a position on equator by longitude only.
二维：你可以用经度和纬度来描述地球表面上的点	Two-dimension means you can describe a position on the earth by longitude and latitude.
三维：你可以用经度、纬度和海拔来描述地球上方的点	Three-dimension means you can describe a position over the earth by longitude, latitude and altitude.
四维：你可以用经纬度、海拔加时间来描述宇宙当中的任何点	Four-dimension means you can describe a position in space and take the time into account.

4.1.16 Open Border 打开国门（接收移民的好处）

配图：PPT，文字高度贴合，可以直接照读

发达国家应该开放国门，以下四个原因	Developed countries should open borders for other countries, according to four cases:
原则问题，促进自由，减少偏见	In terms of principal, it increases freedom and reduces injustice.
从人道主义来讲，帮助贫穷国家	In terms of humanity, it helps people from poor countries.
从经济角度来看，让我们更富有	In terms of economics, it makes us richer.
从现实问题来看，这是不可避免的进程	In terms of pragmatic, it is inevitable.
开放国门是为了所有人的利益	Opening border is in everyone's interests.





4.1.17 Visual Description 可视化描述二战

配图：黑白照片，一个繁忙的市集（很像维也纳那种）图文完全无关

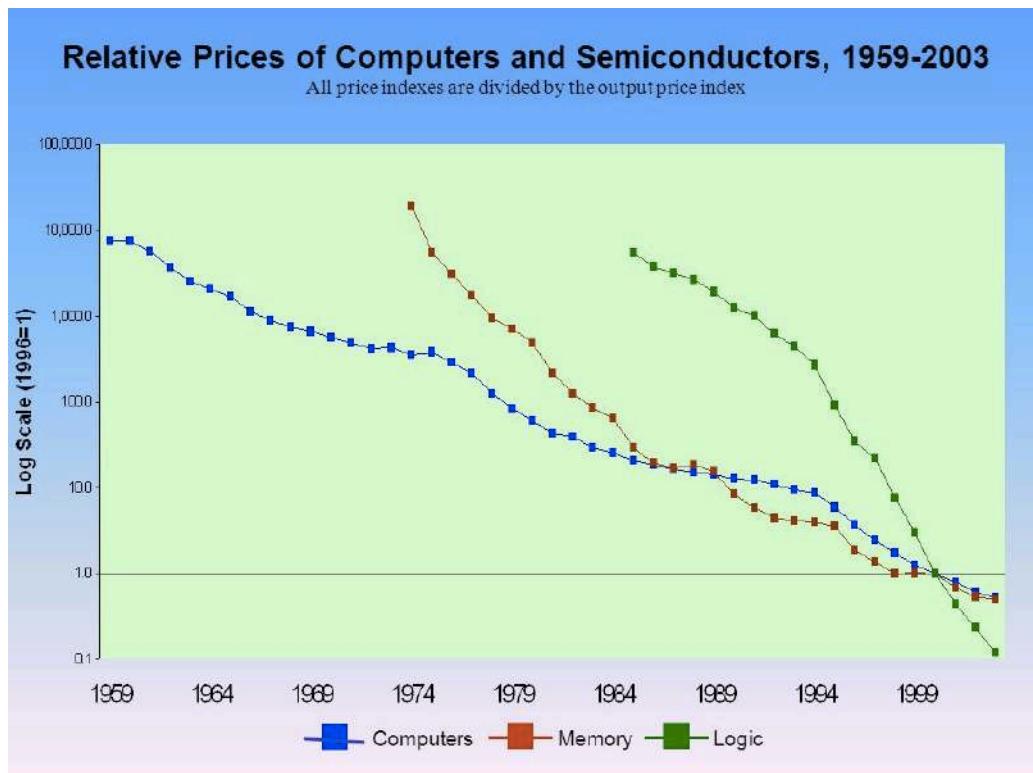
我所展示的这张图片，里面有很多人在房间里聊天，这种就是一种图像化描述	The comic I show you with lots of people chatting around a room is a form of description.
当我们无法亲眼目睹场景时，我们需要运用可视化描述	Sometimes we have to use visual description, especially when we cannot witness the scenario.
比如我是出生在二战时期的。我经常让我妈妈给我描述战争时期的样子。我经常问她你说过这个那个，那避难所是什么样子的，你什么时候会去避难所。	I was born during the Second World War. I always asked my mom about the war. I often asked my mom “you have mentioned this or that when talked to me.” I will ask her about what the shelter was like and ‘when did you go to the shelter’.
从妈妈的回答中，我得到了更多可视化的描述，可以让我仿佛见到了那个画面。这就是我能写出这本书的原因。	From her response I could get more visual evidence, so that I can experience as if I were there. This is how I can write my book.





4.1.18 The Increasing Productivity 科技提高生产力降低成本

配图：图文并不太相符



因为现在科技发达，速度提升，缩短了生产时间	The development of technology has shortened the production time and increased productivity.
因此生产的单位成本降低，产品也变得更便宜	Thus the unit cost has gone down, so that products are becoming more affordable.
比如电脑零件（如图），过去电脑昂贵是因为生产电脑的零件半导体（semiconductor）很贵。	Take example, in the past, the cost of computer production was relatively high because the price of semiconductors was expensive.
随着科技发展，电脑的零件成本降低，生产量提高，因此单价也就下降了	With increased advance technology, the cost of computer parts (semiconductor) declined, and the productivity has increased, so the single selling price of computer has become cheaper.





4.1.19 Poverty in Rural Areas 偏远地区的贫困问题

表格：印度 India、越南 Vietnam、津巴布韦 Zimbabwe 三个国家的乡村人口和城市人口

这个讲座讲了城市和郊区的贫困问题。	This lecture talks about the poverty in rural and urban areas.
首先，乡村的贫困率比城市的要高，因为有更多贫困人口生活在乡村地区。	Firstly, the poverty rate in rural areas are much higher than urban, because most of the poor people live in the rural areas.
所以，最重要的是一定要让乡村地区的贫困人口可以得到卫生设备和教育服务	So, it is important to make sure that population in rural areas access to sanitation and education.
之后，讲师又提到了城市地区的贫困问题是由于贫困人口从乡村迁移到城市造成的。	Then, the lecturer also talked about the poverty in urban areas which is caused by the migration from rural to urban.

P.S. 红色部分是老师根据学生回忆补全的逻辑，未必是真题原逻辑，请同学们注意听

4.1.20 UK City Population 英国城市人口

配图：table 表格, London, Wales, Scotland 的人口数

表格上给出了英国各大城市的人口，依次念出人口	The tables shows the population in different cities in UK, ... (依次读出表格中的城市和数字)
伦敦人口700万，是威尔士加苏格兰的总和	London population is 7 million which is almost the total of Wales and Scotland.
英国的大部分人口都住在伦敦，所以伦敦比其他两个城市都更难管理。	Every one of two people lives in London, so it is much harder to manage London than the other cities.
因为英国没有一个全国性的政党来管理城市。	Because Britain doesn't have a national party to manage the city.



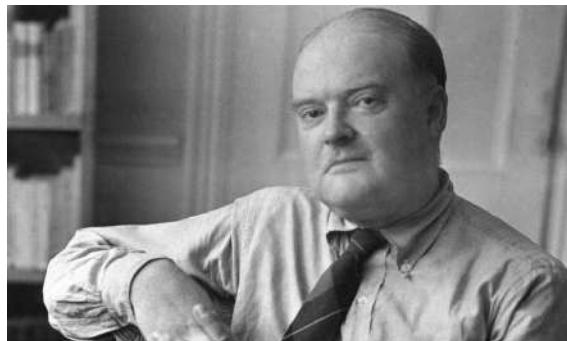


4.1.21 Mars 火星研究^[1]

配图：PPT，带有topic和summary以及三个要点，与原文高度贴合。可以照读。

介绍火星表面的环境，和研究目的	The lecture talks about the environment on the Mars and the purpose of this project.
在火星上发现了水和土壤	We have found water and soil on the Mars.
火星上的气候比地球更暖，更潮湿	The climate on the Mars is warmer and wetter than the earth.
我们在火星上还发现了化学元素，对未来天文学研究有影响	We also found chemical contains energy on the Mars, which will have an impact on future astrology.

4.1.22 Edmund Wilson 艾德蒙·威尔逊



艾德蒙·威尔逊是一位美国作家和批评家	Edmund Wilson is an American writer and critic.
他研究弗洛伊德学说和马克思主义	He explored Freudian and Marxist themes.
他影响了许多美国作家	He influenced many American authors.
他对美国研究的影响持续至今	His influence on American study is still on.





4.1.23 Morton Prince & Dissociation of a Personality 莫顿·普林斯和多重人格



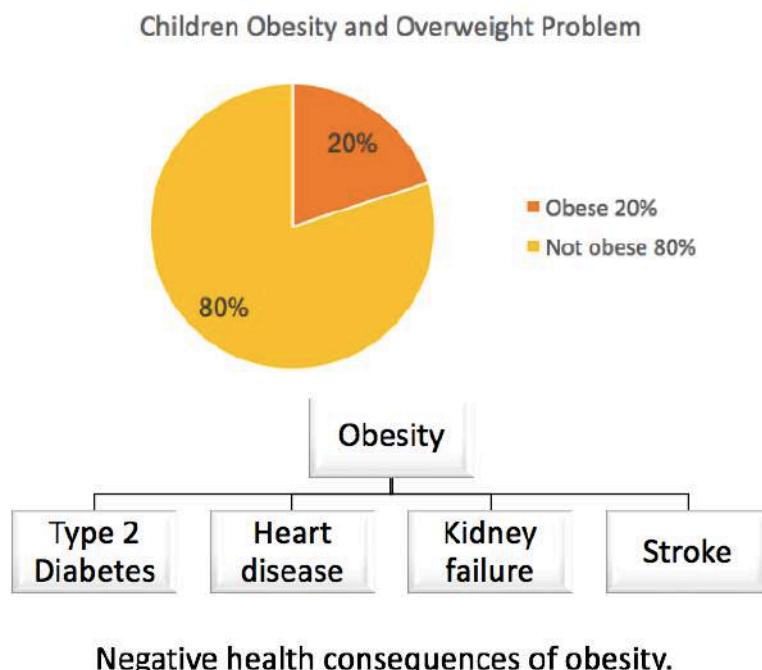
莫顿·普林斯是一位美国内科医生和心理学家。他的畅销书《分裂的人格》的主人公Miss Beauchamp患有多重人格。	Morton Prince was an American physician and psychologist, his book " <u>Dissociation of a Personality</u> " was the best-seller at that time. It tells a story of Miss Christine <u>Beauchamp</u> , who was suffering from <u>MPD (Multiple Personality Disorder)</u>
Miss Beauchamp有多重人格，分别命名为b1, b2和b3. 三种人格当中存在隐性记忆的现象。	Miss Beauchamp have several personalities, namely B1, B2 and B3. There was <u>hidden memory</u> in these 3 personalities.
Miss Beauchamp属于b2。 B2 知道b1, b3知道b1和b2, 但b1并不知道b2和b3的存在。	Miss Beauchamp was B2. B2 knows about B1, B3 knows both B1 & B2, but B1 knows nothing about B2 or B3.
最强的人格会占据最大多数时间，最终成为主要人格。	The strongest personality account for most of the time and it will take over the others and become the main personality at the end.
这个案例分析为犯罪调查提供了很大的帮助	This case and theory give great help to <u>crime investigation</u> .





4.1.24 Children Overweight 儿童肥胖问题

图文高度相符，可以直接照读做 DI



百分之二十的美国孩子有过度肥胖的问题	There are 20% of children in USA today have overweight problems.
心脏病在孩子中变得越来越常见，最小年纪是5岁	As a result, heart diseases have become more and more common among children. The smallest is 5 years old.
心脏疾病的病例年龄越来越小	Cases of heart attack and other health problems are happening earlier.
必须尽快解决，否则还有更严重的疾病，例如二型糖尿病，中风，肾衰竭等	This has to be solved because overweight will lead to more serious situations, such as Type 2 Diabetes, kidney failure and strokes.





4.1.25 Incentives for Sales People 销售人员薪资机制

Incentives for Salespeople

Salary Plan

(fixed salary)

Commission Plan

(pay in direct proportion to sales)

Combination Plan

(salary plus commission)

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第一种“固定薪资”，只给销售人员固定的工资，与其他人无异。

这种方案用于禁止直销的行业，并且销售团队较小规模的时候。

但这种方案无法刺激员工的销售动力。

第二种“纯佣金”方案，只给销售人员佣金，没有底薪。

这种方案对公司来说最省钱，并且可以吸引到最尖端的销售人才，从而制造最大利润。

但是这种方案会在销售团队中产生恶性竞争，并且因为无法保障收入，最终导致销售人员的高强度工作压力。

In the Straight Salary plans, you pay the sales people straight salary like normal employees without any bonus or commissions.

This type of plan is used when the industry doesn't allow direct sales and when the sales teams are smaller. This plan tends to offer no motivation to work harder.

In the Commission Only plans, you pay your sales people for the sales they bring in and nothing else. There is no guarantee of income.

These plans provide better value for your money paid as they are based solely on sales achieved. It can attract the most top-performing sales professionals and lead up to a high turnover.

But it will lead to aggression within the sales team and sales people's stress because of the low income security.





第三种“底薪+佣金”的方案是目前最普遍的方案。销售人员有一个较低的底薪作为基本收入，再加上销售得来的佣金构成总收入中更大的一部分。

这种方案是一个更好的方案，因为和“固定薪资”方案相比，它给销售人员提供了更大的销售动力。同时在特殊时期也可以保障销售人员有一些基本收入。

但是这种方案会加大行政量。

Salary plus commission sales compensation plans are possibly the most common plans used today. Sales people receive a lower base salary along with commission pay that makes up the majority of the total compensation.

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—sales people will still get some type 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 administrate.

4.1.26 Teaching 老教授谈教学

图片是一个白头发教授，穿着西装，站在讲台后。

我做的研究都是在求知欲的趋势下完成的，只有这样我们才能做好教学。

虽然在学习的过程中，会衍生出很多发明，但我觉得发明只是副产品，学习的最终产品是“对知识更深入的理解”。

我把教学看做是一个工具，启发新想法，尝试新的途径。

根据我的经验，教学应该更注重启发、激发、和鼓励学生。

All my research conducted by 60 plus graduate students were motivated by the need to learn, so that we can teach.

Although there are some inventions along the way, I've always considered that these inventions are the by-products of the learning process. The end product is always the better understanding.

I've also looked at teaching as a vehicle, to try new ideas and new ways of doing things.

According to my experience, teaching is more stimulating and motivating students.





4.1.27 The Large Hadron Collider 大型强子对撞机

(图中配有大量数据, 可照读)



大型强子对撞机（LHC）是世界上最大且最强的例子加速器。科学家们用它来还原大爆炸之后的宇宙初始状态。	The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is the largest and the most powerful particle accelerator in the world. It is used to recreate the conditions of space after the big bang at the start of the universe.
LHC在一条长达27公里的隧道中。 可以产生每秒140万次粒子对撞。	LHC is operated in a tunnel of 27km long. It can create 1.4 million times of collisions per second.
每一次粒子对撞都会产生7兆电子伏， 是目前人类通过粒子对撞能产生的最强能量。	Each particle beam collision will generate 7 TeV (teraelectron volt), which is the largest energy man-made collision of particle beams.
LHC中央核心的磁铁的操作环境比绝对零度仅仅高出1.9K（开氏度），比外太空温度2.7K（开氏度）还要低。	The LHC's main magnets operate at a temperature of 1.9 K (读作degree Kelvin) over the absolute zero, which is even colder than the temperature of the outer space 2.7 K (读作degree Kelvin).

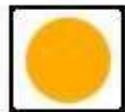




4.1.28 Food Labelling 食品颜色标签



Red means Stop before you make a choice.



Amber means Caution before you make a choice.



Green means Go ahead and chose

消费者在超市买食品的时候，包装上会显示不同的颜色，代表食品的健康程度：红色 red、琥珀色 amber、绿色 green。	Traffic light colors (red, amber and green) are used to represent food healthy standard.
不同颜色对食品所包含的营养进行了划分，这样当我们知道自己缺少哪种营养物质的时候，就去吃某种特定颜色的食品。	Different colors represent different information and categorize food types, so that people would know what to eat when they need some certain type of nutrients.
食品零售商也应该把这些颜色标签打印在食品包装袋上，以便消费者购买他们所需要的食物。	It is the retailer's responsibility to label food properly so that consumers can choose exactly what type of food they need.
建议消费者应该多食用少盐、少脂肪的食品。	In this way, consumers can be aware of food with less salt or less fat.
这个系统可以帮助消费者轻松作出决策。	This system can help the consumer to make decisions easier.





4.1.29 Civilization 人类文明进程

(配图：集装箱的船)



随着贸易的发展，渡轮可以把人们和货物带往更远的地方。	With the development of shipping and trade, ships and trades can take people and goods to places that are very far away.
人类的智慧让地球变得更小，但是这同时也导致了一系列环境问题。	Intelligence can make the world smaller. But this will bring a lot of environmental problems on the planet.
人类文明的进程是一个不断犯错又不断修正的过程。但是保护环境刻不容缓，我们不能再一直这样下去了。	Human civilization is a process of trial and error. But we cannot afford to trail and error anymore. It is the time now to stop damaging the environment.



PTE 咨询请找小助手



4.1.30 Library Tour 图书馆介绍

(图片: 黑白照片, 图书馆服务台, 有几台电脑, 无文字)

进了图书馆以后, 你会先看到服务台, 在服务台你可以得到这些服务。	You'll see the service desk after entering the library and you can have these services at the service desk.
图书馆每层楼都有电脑。你可以使用电脑上网、收发邮件、浏览图书馆书目。	There are computers on each floor. You can use computers to access the internet, check emails and library catalogues.
如果想使用打印机, 请跟随橙色指示箭头走。请按照打印机指南来操作打印机。	Follow the orange signs to find printers. Follow the instructions to use the printers.
别忘了随身带着学生卡。你可以给学生卡充值来使用打印机。	Remember to bring student cards. You can charge the card to use printers.

4.1.31 3D Tech on Smartphones 手机 3D 技术

图片: 双手拿着 iPhone 对着一个足球场的球门 (图文无关)

3D技术日益先进, 现在可以通过3D地图提高手机导航能力	With the advancement of 3D technology, smartphones can now use 3D technology to enhance the navigation accuracy.
可以增强游戏性2D变3D	3D tech can also enhance the enjoyment of smartphone games by transforming 2D games into 3D games
可以通过手机相机快速识别identity, 讲了很多例子	Smartphones can also use this technology to recognize users' identity. The speaker also gave lots of example of this technology.





4.1.32 Honey bee 蜜蜂的嗡嗡声

配图：蜜蜂图

蜜蜂会跳摇摆舞来告知同伴蜜源(nectar)的所在地。	Honey bees do a waggle dance to direct other bees to the sources of nectar.
正如这里所显示，跳舞的蜜蜂会被另一只蜜蜂用头撞一下(headbutt)，从而停止跳舞。	The dancing bees like this one can be halted by a headbutt from another bee.
现在研究发现，这个撞头的行为其实是一个警告危险的信号。	Now research has found that this head-butt is actually a warning signal.
实验室里模拟了一个蜜源，研究者让觅食的蜜蜂发现了危险，比如来自天敌领地的竞争。当这个觅食能回到蜂巢的时候，会叫停其他蜜蜂的舞蹈。	A feeding was set up in the lab to mimic a source of nectar, then foraging bees were introduced to the dangers at the station, such as competition from viral colonies. When foragers returned to the hive they stopped bees dancing.
科学家们认为这种行为是要警告跳舞的蜜蜂，蜜源是有危险的。	Scientists think the behavior warns dancers of a dangerous source of nectar.





4.1.33 Biomedical Engineering 生物医学工程

配图：图片有人类手臂的伤口、X光仪器等

人们过去习惯用简单的仪器去了解他们自己而且来改善生活	Human used to utilize simple machines to understand themselves and improve wellbeing.
之后，工程师发明了更加复杂的机器来延长人类的寿命	Later, engineers developed more complicated machines to expand human's life expectancy.
因此我们可以有更多的时间创造更高级的机器	So that we can have more time to create more advanced machines.
比如我们现在有ECG来研究我们人体的不同部分，它们工作的机理，但是并不需要进入我们人体内部。	For example, now we have ECG to study the different parts in our body and how they work, without going into the body.

4.1.34 Gene & Protein 基因和蛋白质

配图：线形图，两条线。

图中展示了DNA和基因的信息	The lecture is about DNA and genes. The picture has two lines about DNA and genes.
基因决定了细胞中的蛋白质	Genes decide the protein in the cells.
如图所示，细胞中含有大量的2M蛋白质	From the picture we can see there are a lot of 2M protein in each cell.
少部分人类基因已经和500年前不一样了	A small number of human genes are different from 500 years ago.





4.1.35 Latin America Economic Reform 拉丁美洲经济改革

配图：一行简单的 *Economic growth percentage* 表格

在全球化进程开始之后的拉丁美洲的经济改革惨遭失败	The Latin American economic reform under the globalization has failed and people were asking why.
经济增长率比改革前更慢了	The growth rate of economy was even slower than that before the reform.
所谓的可持续发展，并没有得到持续	It was not sustainable. It is not sustained at all.
原本每天2元收入的贫困线，如今又增高了	The poverty rate which was at \$2 per day has increased.

4.1.36 Freedom of Speech in Britain 英国言论自由

配图：一张画，穿着欧洲服饰的女人在一个咖啡馆里

十八世纪，英国政策鼓励言论自由	In the 18 th century, the British policy encouraged freedom of speech.
人们可以在任何公开场合讨论政治、军事、政府，比如咖啡馆，或在大街上	People can talk about anything like politics, military, and the government in public space, in a coffee houses or on the streets.
在咖啡馆里，人们读报纸，评论政治	In coffee houses, people can read newspapers, criticize on politics.
那段时期是公众自由的重要标志时期	That period of time marked the significant peak for public freedom.





4.1.37 How Human Use Materials 人类如何利用材料

配图：四幅小图，受伤的手臂、放射科仪器等（图文无关）

人们如何使用身边的材料来提升生活的质量	How humans use materials around us to make our life better.
首先我们用身边的材料来制作简单的仪器治愈伤口，从而提高了人类健康，延长了人类寿命	First we use materials to make simple machines to cure wounds, and so that to improve our health and life expectancy.
当寿命延长，人类就有更多的时间研究和发明更精细的仪器，再次提高生活质量	When life expectancy increases, we have more time to study and invent more complicated machine, and further increase the quality of life.
比如可以扫描和观测大脑活动的仪器	Such as machines to scan and monitor brain activities.

4.1.38 Joseph Lister 约瑟夫·李斯特



约瑟夫·李斯特是一位著名的英国外科医生。	This lecture talked about a great surgeon in Britain, whose name is Joseph Lister.
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他提倡将石碳酸作为消毒剂，并成为第一位在手术中使用消毒剂对医疗器械和伤口进行消毒的医生	The reason why he is well known is because he successfully introduced carbolic acid to sterilize surgical instruments and to clean wounds.
从而降低了术后感染的风险，让手术安全系数变得更高	This led to a reduction in infections and made surgery safer for patients.
人们称他为现代手术之父	People call him the father of modern surgery because his great achievement in medicine.

4.1.39 Stari Most 石桥



Stari Most（寓意“古老的桥”）1557年建造，是Mostar这个城市的地标	Stari Most (literally means “Old Bridge”), constructed in 1557, is a landmark in the city of Mostar.
Stari Most 因为战争原因被重修过两次	Stari Most has been reconstructed or twice because of wars.
它的桥跨（span）全世界最大	It is famous for its world largest span.
现在是一处著名旅游景点，还有一个有名的旅游项目 Stari Most Jump	Now it is a well-known tourist attraction, and it has a famous tourist activity called Stari Most Jump.





4.1.40 Loggerhead turtles 红海龟迁徙路线

配图：美国东海岸的海龟迁徙图，标记了年份和路线

Loggerhead turtle是世界上最大的乌龟，在美国濒临灭绝，头大，脖子短。	The lecture talks about loggerhead turtle, one of the largest turtles in the world, and almost distinct in the USA. They have big heads and short necks.
科学家在一只海龟背上绑上仪器跟踪起，观测海龟冬天在海里迁徙的路线	Scientists put a tracker on a turtle's shell, and use satellites to track and locate the migration route of the turtle.
他们在不同的时间抵达不同的地方	They reach different localities in different time.
迁徙路线从南到北，耗时三个月	The migration takes three months, from the south Florida to the north.

4.1.41 The Use of Web 2.0 使用 Web 2.0

配图：与原文高度贴合，可照读

Web 2.0可以帮助政府更好地运作，服务大众	The lecture mainly talks about the use of web 2.0 on helping government functions better and serve the public better. There are 3 steps using web 2.0.
第一，网络可以搜集用户信息	Firstly, the web collects information from users.
第二，政府利用信息来了解公众	Secondly, governments use the info to understand the public.
第三，政府根据信息来回应公众需求，建立良好关系	Then, make better connection with citizens and response to their needs. <small>[SEP]</small>





4.1.42 Europe Economic Structure 欧洲经济结构的改变



十九世纪欧洲经济结构的变化	This lecture talks about the change of economic structure in Europe during the 19 th century.
工业革命之后，欧洲的经济结构经历了巨变	After the industrial revolution, the economic structure of Europe has changed dramatically.
大量机器运用于制造业，商品和服务的流通速度大大增加	Lots of machinery had been used in manufacturing so the circulation for goods and services increased significantly.
使得中产阶级人群增多，累积大量社会财富	These lead to the middle class expansion and further accumulation of social wealth.

4.1.43 Government Blogging

配图：图片是张简洁的文字PPT，图文高度相符，可以照读，文章脉络如下

我们通常认为发博是双向互动，其中发博者/作者创造内容，而读者互动或者挑战作者	We normally see blogging as a two-way interaction, in which the blogger/author creates the content and the readers interact or challenge the author.
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但是对于政府来说事情可能会特别麻烦，比如白宫	But the case will be much difficult when it comes to government, such as the White House.
因为人们在网络上会变得更加粗鲁或者莽撞，特别是在评论区	Because people will become coarser and ride online, especially in the comment area.
因此政客的博客会变得很乱，很无章法	Hence the governor blog may go wild and chaotic.

4.1.44 Superman & Superpower 超人&超能力



我们都听过英雄的传说，有时候人类也可以突然拥有超人类的力量，比如举起一辆车。但是这些故事都是真的吗？	Today we are going to recount some heroic stories. Some human beings can execute super human strength like lifting a car. But are these stories true?
其实这些故事都是真实发生过的。	They are actually anecdotal.
我们称之为“歇斯底里的力量”或“超人类力量”。	This kind of strength is called hysterical strength, or superhuman strength.
从科学的角度，当面临危机、危险或者恐惧时，人会短暂地拥有超人类力量。	From scientific perspectives, humans will temporarily have superhuman strength sometimes, especially when they are facing crisis, danger and fear.
但是在这些特殊时期过去之后，他们就会发现再也无法展现出同样的能力了。	But after that period, they cannot do the same things ever again.





4.1.45 比较地球和火星

下图为原图，图文高度相符可以照读

EARTH AND MARS

Similarities

- Polar caps
- Atmospheres
- In water climate (Earth: Ocean; Mars: Ice)

Preparing for the Phoenix Mission

- Antarctica Trial Runs
- Trenches, samples and ice-soil boundary

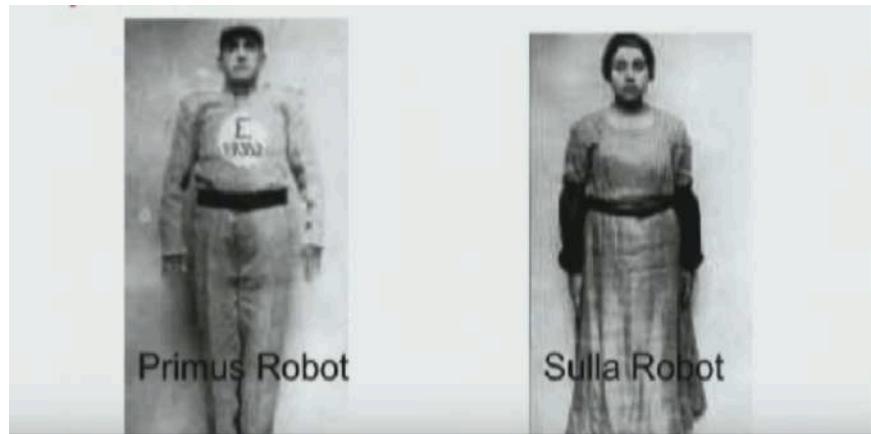
这个讲座对比了地球和火星的条件，以及火星是否适宜人类居住。	This lecture compares the conditions on the earth and Mars, as well as the habitability of Mars.
火星和地球有一些相同点，比如南北两极，大气层，水中气候。	There are some similarities such as polar caps, atmospheres and water climate.
但是其实火星和地球还是有很大的不同的。即使在地球上最不宜居住的地区跟火星的其他地区也特别不同	But Mars and the earth also have lots of difference. Even the most inhabitable areas on the earth are way different from those on Mars.
这个讲座也描述了在地球和火星上表层和地下不同形式的水（水文学）	The lecture also describes different forms of water (hydrology) on the surface and underground of the earth and Mars.





4.1.46 Early Robot 早期机器人

真题原音频：<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dGPPjGqT6PA> [1:30 – 2:56]



“机器人”一词最早是由捷克作家在1935年提出的。（近似意思，不是原句）	The word robot was introduced to the public by the Czech interwar writer Karel Čapek (发音类似Chapek) in 1935.
受到好莱坞的影响，人们最开始以为机器人很可爱，像洋娃娃。	People first thought robots were cute and like cuddly toys due to the influence of Hollywood.
一站之后，人们开始思考，开始使用机器人模拟人类。	After the First World War, people started to think what makes human. They use robots to portray human beings.
机器人主要作为劳动力使用，之后机器人被赋予了一些政治意味。	Robots were then mainly used as labor force and later also assembled political meanings.





4.1.47 Linguistics and Authority of Language

下图为原图，图文高度相符可以照读；已经找到原文，内容请以原文为主

Linguistic Authorities vs Expertise

- ▶ Linguists “invisible training” as authorities
- ▶ Distinguishing authorities and expertise
- ▶ Communities hold the authority of the language
- ▶ Dominance:
 - ▶ Implications for language revival.

I think with our linguistic training we also get all this invisible training to be authorities, to be the people who know. It is part of that process that you come out as a world authority on your chosen subject. But when we move into working with communities, we have to recognise that the communities have to be the authority in their language.

Actually, a woman in the class I'm teaching at Sydney at the moment, a career woman, expressed this very nicely, although she was talking about something else, she was distinguishing expertise from authority. And certainly linguists because of our training we do have expertise in certain very narrow areas of language, but we don't have the authority over what to do with that knowledge or what to do with other knowledge that the community produces.

I guess for me the bottom line is languages are lost because of the dominance of one people over another. That's not rocket science, it's not hard to work that out. But then what that means is if in working with language revival we continue to hold the authority, we actually haven't





done anything towards undoing how languages are lost in the first place, so in a sense the languages are still lost if the authority is still lost.

语言学家通常被看成语言的专家	Linguists are often seen as the expertise of the language.
但是专业实际上跟权威是非常不一样的	But expertise is actually different from authority.
地区保留着自己语言的权威	Communities have always been holding the authority of their language.
语言正在消失，这是因为地区统治	Languages are dying out, which is generally due to the dominance of communities.
对于语言的复兴，地区不应该总是统治	For language revival, communities should not always hold the dominance.





4.1.48 Indian HIV Training

Community Worker Health

Training: for skill

Quarterly Meeting: experts and agents

Hard to reach: people who need this education live in remote area which is hard to come for the training

这个讲座是关于社区服务者的健康培训	This lecture talks about the health trainings for community service workers
他们会接受培训和咨询来帮助他们了解疾病的范围和如何避免疾病，例如艾滋病	Trainings and consultation will be provided to help them understand the scope and how to prevent diseases such as HIV.
大型的研讨会和讨论会每三个月就会在印度举行。这些培训是由大的医院和专家提供的	Large workshops and seminars are held quarterly in India. These trainings will be provided by big hospitals and professionals.
但是这些目标群体非常难接近或者联系，因为他们在偏远地区居住，研究队需要横跨一条河	But these target groups are hard to reach or contact because they live in remote areas and the team has to cross the river.





4.1.49 US Economy 美国经济

Size of Economy



Industrial Output



有两张图，图文高度相符，可以照读

关于经济的规模，美国经济超过了中国，日本，英国和德国的总和

In terms of the size of economy, US economy is more than the total amount of China, Japan, UK and Germany.

关于工业产量，美国的产量是 2.8 万亿，但是这个只等于中国和日本的总和。

In terms of the industrial output, US output is \$2.8 trillion, but it only equals to the sum of China and Japan.





4.1.50 The Best Rice 转基因大米



In 1943, what became known as the Green Revolution began when Mexico, unable to feed its growing population, shouted for help. Within a few years, the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations founded the International Rice Research Institute in Asia, and by 1962, a new strain of rice called IR8 was feeding people all over the world. IR8 was the first really big modified crop to make a real impact on world hunger. In 1962, the technology did not yet exist to directly manipulate the genes of plants, and so IR8 was created by carefully crossing existing varieties: selecting the best from each generation, further modifying them, and finally finding the best. Here is the power of modified crops: IR8, with no fertilizer, straight out of the box, produced five times the yield of traditional rice varieties. In optimal conditions with nitrogen, it produced ten times the yield of traditional varieties. By 1980, IR36 resisted pests and grew fast enough to allow two crops a year instead of just one, doubling the yield. And by 1990, using more advanced genetic manipulation techniques, IR72 was outperforming even IR36. The Green Revolution saw worldwide crop yields explode from 1960 through 2000.

在1943年墨西哥的绿色革命没能成功解决全球饥饿问题。	There is a Green Revolution in Mexico in 1943, but didn't succeed to solve global hunger problems.
1962年，一种新型大米IR8问世，大幅度解决了全球饥饿的问题。IR8需要精挑细选各类最上乘的大米，经过基因改良和再次挑选才能培育出来。	And then in 1962, a new strain of rice called IR8 made a real impact on world hunger. IR8 was created by carefully selecting the best from each generation, followed by further modification and selection.





IR8 比传统大米增产5倍，甚至可以在最佳环境条件下增产10倍。	IR8 can produce 5 times the yield of traditional rice varieties, and even 10 times in optimal conditions with nitrogen.
1980年，IR36问世，防虫，生长速度加快，将原产量再次翻倍。	By 1980, IR36 was created, resisted pest, grew fast enough to double the yield.
1990年，IR72问世，运用了更先进的基因控制技术，打败IR36。	By 1990, IR72 outperformed IR36 because of more advanced genetic manipulation techniques.
自1960年到2000年的绿色革命，成功地将全世界粮食产量逐步增加。	In conclusion, the Green Revolution saw the global crop yields explode from 1960 to 2000.

4.1.51 Language Disorder 语言障碍

配图：pie chart, 标题为 *language disorder in the UK*, 无其他文字, 只标了一个 10%

语言是人类智慧的结晶，也定义了人类的特性。	Language is a human essence that defines human characters.
然而10%的美国人患有语言障碍。	However, 10% of Americans suffer from language disorder.
语言障碍属于儿童残障之一，但这也是一个很复杂的问题，因为语言障碍还牵涉到儿童心理学。	Language disorder is a children's disability, but it is a philosophical question because it involves in children's psychology as well.
要想提高语言使用能力，我们需要知道什么是语言？人是怎么学习语言的？孩子是怎么学习由文字组成的不同句子的？	To improve their linguistic competency, we should know what language is, how language is learned, and how can children speak different sentences started by words?





4.1.52 Survey on media 网上调查

NEW MEDIA: SURVEY

What's the most common way that you get access to information?

Internet: 62%

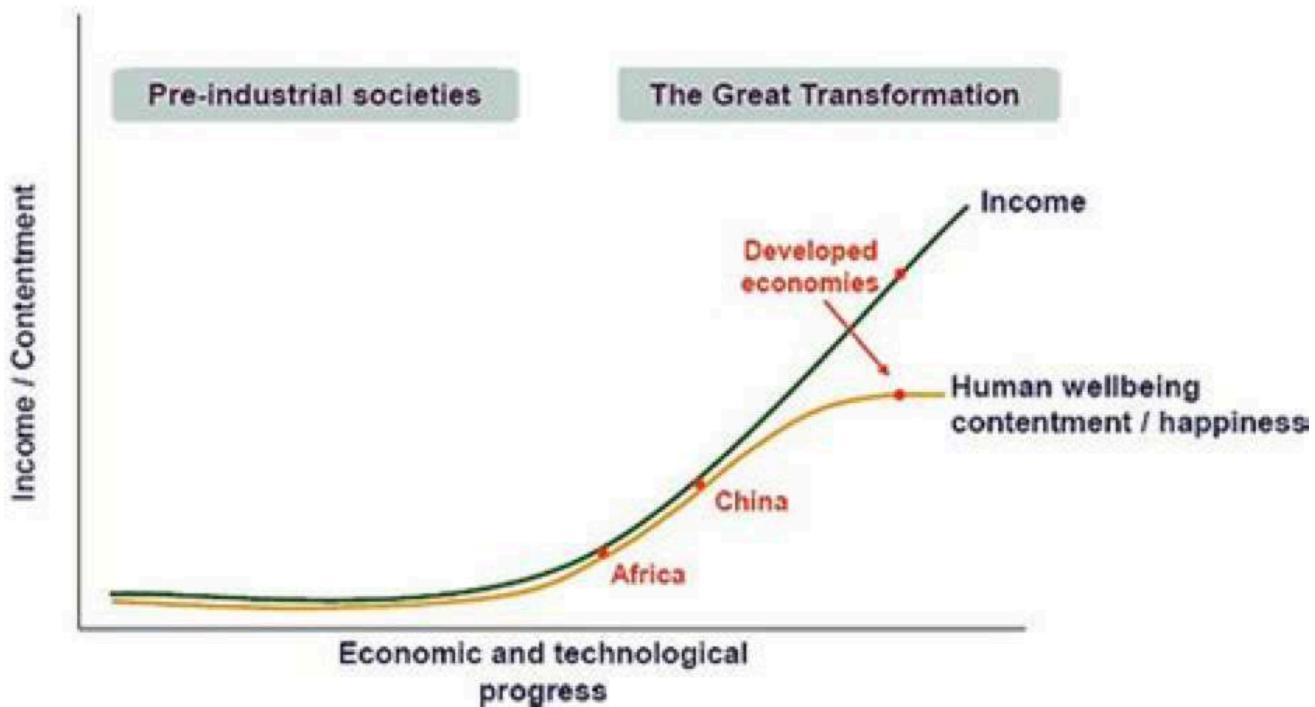
www.globalandmail.com

如果我问你们喜欢从哪些渠道获取信息，报纸？收音机？电视？	Let's say if I'm asking which source do you often use to get information. Newspaper? Radio? TV?
调查结果显示有62%的人选择网络	And the survey shows 62% of the people chose internet.
你们可能以为我要说，网络的重要性，或是网络短短几年快速地改变了我们的世界	You might be thinking I am going to say, how important the internet is, or how quickly it has changed the world for a few years.
但如果我告诉你们，这个调查是在网站 globalandmail.com 上做的呢？	But what if I tell you this survey is conducted on the website globalandmail.com?
我们的结论就不一样了。因为网站上回答问题的人一定是经常使用网络的，这个样本是一个偏性样本，不具有代表性	Our answer will be different. Because the people who did this survey on a website must be frequent users of internet. This sample is a biased sample.
所以我们要注意调查问卷的操作过程	So we have to pay attention to how a survey is conducted.





4.1.53 Economic and technological development



经济和科技的发展给人们的健康带来了影响	Economic and technological development has impacts on people's health.
有两个阶段，第一个是在工业革命之前，第二个是工业革命之后	There are two phases, one is before the industrial revolution, and the other one is after that.
在这个时间段，像中国，非洲都发展迅猛	During this time, countries such as China and Africa have developed significantly.
但是仍然存留一些麻烦和问题	But there are still some difficulties and problems.





4.1.54 Cloud Formation

图文高度相符

CLOUD FORMATION

- ▶ (1) What is the cloud?
 - ▶ Pollutant particle, precipitation
- ▶ (2) How to form cloud?
 - ▶ - Ocean – XXX
 - ▶ - Sea – Sea salt
 - ▶ - Air pollution
- ▶ (3) Impact
 - ▶ -
 - ▶ -
 - ▶ - Pollution
 - ▶ - High level of XXX

这个课介绍了什么是云，以及云的形成过程	The lecture introduced what the cloud is and how the cloud is formed.
云的组成部分有可能含有污染颗粒，是降水过程中的重要一环。	Clouds may contain pollutant particles and is one of the precipitation process.
形成云的主要来源，来自于海洋和空气污染（直接照读ppt文字）	Clouds are formed from ocean/sea and airpollution. (Read out the words listed in the Powerpoint Slides.)
云的形成，会带来如下后果：（照着ppt直接读）	The impact of clouds include ... pollution and high level of ... (Read out the words listed in the PPT.)





4.1.55 Underwater Antares Detectors for fish 水下鱼群探测器

配图：展示海面以上和海面以下的装置图，图中写出研究院的名字

水下遥控探测器 Antares 是安装在水下，检测鱼群的摄像头	Underwater remote detector called <u>Antares</u> [æn'teəri:z] is a camera installed under the water for fish monitoring.
它采用了远程控制的技术，人们可以足不出户地检测鱼群。	It is a remote technology system. Researchers can monitor fishes on their computers in universities.
摄像头可以检测周边环境和鱼群，可以看到鱼群吃什么	The camera can detect surrounding environments and fish. This help find out what they eat and what they don't eat.
因此他们可以在必要时停止喂养，这样可以节省时间和人力	They can stop feeding them if necessary in some situation to save time and labor

4.1.56 Warning Label 化学品的警示标签

配图：一个杀虫剂的罐子，正面是草地，反面是警示信息

危险化学品的罐子标签，正面是一片草地的图片，画面很美好，不会让人觉得危险，仅在反面标注warning label。	When you look at the label on a hazard chemical product, the lovely picture looks nice and won't make people think of dangerous meanings. The warning information is only displayed at the back.
这个设计是不合理的。警告的字体很小，其实很多人都看不清使用注意事项会导致危险。	This design is very concerning. The warning font is small, which makes it even more difficult to read.
60%的人看不清楚10号以下的字体，40%的美国人是文盲。	60% of Americans cannot recognize fonts smaller than size 10, and 40% of Americans are illiterate.
他们看不懂，因此也会没有注意到这些产品的危险。	While people cannot recognize easily or cannot read, they won't be aware of the hazard of these chemical products.





危险化学品的罐子标签，正面是一片草地的图片，画面很美好，不会让人觉得危险，仅在反面标注warning label。

When you look at the label on a hazard chemical product, the lovely picture looks nice and won't make people think of dangerous meanings. The warning information is only displayed at the back.

4.1.57 Poor people suffer from health crisis 穷人更易生病

配图：三组柱状图，含三个国家地区

贫困人口在面对健康危机的时候更容易生病	Poor people are more vulnerable to health crisis
两大原因：卫生条件，水资源供应	There are two reasons: sanitation and water supply
受影响的人口将近180万，而其中xx万是五岁以下的儿童	It affects 1.8 million people and xx million of them are children under 5 years old
世界一半的人口.....(待补充)	Half of the world population.....

4.1.58 Greenhouse gas 温室气体

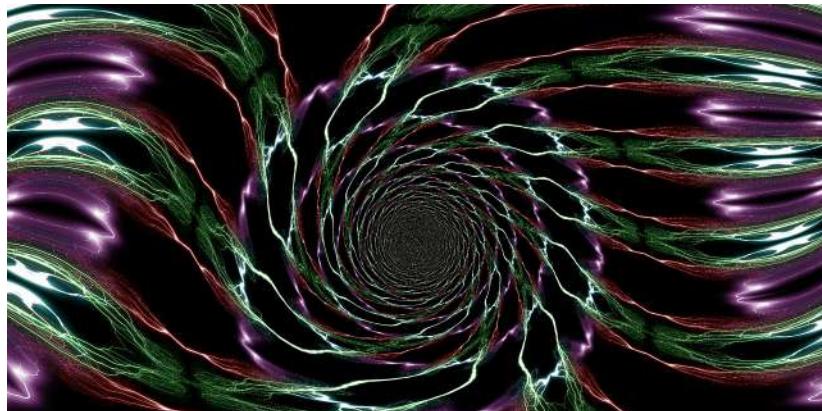
配图：四张图，有风车发电，烟囱冒烟等

温室气体这几年来逐步增长。	Greenhouse gas has increased during these years.
温室气体和气温升高之间的关系是真实存在并且毋庸置疑的。	The correlation between greenhouse gases and the temperature growth is true and undeniable.
我们知道温室气体是不好的，但是我们不知道如何降低二氧化碳排放量。	We know that greenhouse gases are bad, but we don't know what to do to reduce the carbon dioxide.
我们必须竭尽所能去节约能源。	We must try our best to conserve the energy.





4.1.59 The Fourth Dimensions 第四维

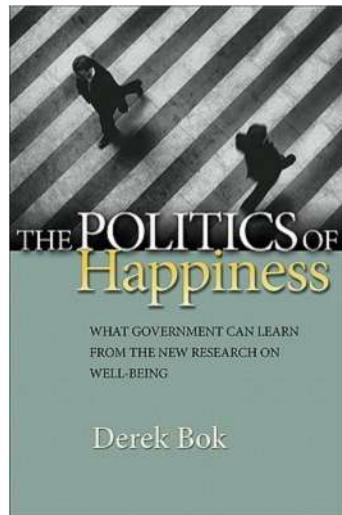


我们身处于四维空间。	We are living in a four-dimension space.
四维包括了经度、纬度、海拔和时间。	Four dimensions include longitude, altitude, latitude, and time.
我们可以用这四个维度来表示任何时间任何地点的事情。	We can use the four dimensions to describe anything in space at any time.
如果你想描述一件事件，你需要提供纬度、经度、时间和日期。	If you want to describe an event, you need altitude, longitude, time and date.

4.1.60 Politics of Happiness 幸福指数与政治

<https://www.carnegiecouncil.org/studio/multimedia/20100415-the-politics-of-happiness-what-the-government-can-learn-from-the-new-research-on-well-being>





目前世界上，只有不丹这个位于中国印度之间的弹丸之国，真正采用了国民幸福指数作为衡量政府政绩的核心指标。	There is only one country - the tiny little Bhutan, located between China and India, has adopted the Gross National Happiness as the central index of the government policy.
不丹已经在教育、医疗、经济增长和环境保护等方面取得了很大的成效。	It has been quite successful in education, health, economic growth, and environmental preservation.
针对提高国民幸福指数的一些列政策，不丹有一套完善成熟的评价体系。但不丹是世界上截至目前为止唯一的一个成功做到的国家。	Bhutan has very sophisticated methods of measuring of the effects of different policies on happiness, but Bhutan is the only country in the world who has gone that far.
现在有许多国家，例如澳大利亚，法国，英国，开始对白皮书政策、幸福研究以及公共政策开始感兴趣。	But now some other countries like Australia, France and Great Britain has become interested in white paper policies, happiness research, and the effects of public policies.
所以，幸福生活指数这一议题已经在各国演变成了执政者最感兴趣的议题。	So it has gradually become a subject of great interest for policy makers and legislators in different countries.





4.1.61 Practice and Performance 熟能生巧



练习在任何一个领域对于提高表演都是至关重要的。	Labor practice is crucial to improve performance in whatever area.
拿练习小提琴做例子，练习是专业人士每天必做的事情。	Take violin learning as an example. Practice is what the experts do.
练习还可以培养经历，因为练习可以让你认识到自己的不足，所以你可以努力去克服那些弱点。	Labor practice can also help with experience because through practice you can identify the weakness so that you can put most of your effort on that weakness.
比如，当你学习数学的时候，你发现自己不太在行集合，那么你就要多练习几何。	For example, when you learn mathematics and you find you are not good at geometry, then you will have to practice more on geometry.
即使是那些具有很高国际认知度的名人，他们是通过重复性的练习去拿到了今天的成就的。	Even for those talents with international recognition, they have practiced repeatedly for years before they have any achievement.





4.1.62 London Taxi Service



真题原文：

But we can really thank the Great Exhibition of 1851 for giving us the world's premier taxi service, for it was going to this exhibition, and this fabulous exhibition invention's from all around the four corners of the Empire that the visitors were appalled, dismayed and vexed by their journeys to this exhibition, because the cabbies of the day, and their horse-drawn carts were absolutely terrible, could not find their way to this exhibition. And, so, a great public outcry, the London Authority sets up Public Carriage Office, which is an organization that still exists. And you can take a short walk to Penton Street up the road. And this Public Carriage office took on the responsibility of licensing all major taxi drivers in London. All taxi drivers from 1851 onwards had to pass what is now known as the London knowledge, was phenomenal knowledge of London. What is the London knowledge? It's the ability to remember the 25,000 streets, have it all interconnected and all the main arterial roads in and out of London. Cabbies need to know all these plus a thousand points of specific interest cafes, bars, public offices. They need to know them all, as part of their training.

1851年在伦敦举办的万国工业博览会，向世界首次展示了世上最高端的出租车服务。	During the Great Exhibition in 1851, London gave us the world's premier taxi service.
当时，来自世界各地的人们涌入伦敦，但当时马车系统太落后，无法带客人抵	At that time, visitors from all around the world wanted to to the exhibition, but their horse-drawn carts were





达博览会会场。	too terrible to find their way to the exhibition.
于是伦敦当局设立了公共运输局，这个组织至今还在运行。	So London Authority sets up Public Carriage Office, which is an organization that still exists.
公共运输局负责全伦敦的出租车司机的执照审核与培训。	This office license all taxi drivers in London and provide training.
自1851年开始，所有出租车司机必须通过“伦敦道路交通知识”，包括记住伦敦两万五千条街道以及他们如何相连，记住出入伦敦的所有主要干道，以及一千多家著名景点、政府机关以及餐饮咖啡店	All taxi drivers since 1851 must pass the London Knowledge Test, which means they have to remember 25000 streets in London and have them all interconnected, all the main roads in and out of London, plus 1000 places of interests, public offices and cafes.

4.1.63 Image of animals

视频含 ppt，尽量把 ppt 内容全抄下来作为笔记

怎样去发现动物的图像？	How to find images of animals? (PPT: 6 trillion triangles)
怎样利用电脑构图动物？如果我们能使用更多的三角构图，我们就能看到更多的细节。	How to use computers to image animals. The more triangles we use, the more details we can see.

4.1.64 Poetry Rhythm in Shakespeare

有配图

诗歌艺术帮助读者了解人物的语言和行为。	Poetry helps readers to understand what the characters say and do.
使用节奏韵律是有很大好处的。	It is a great advantage to use rhythm.





一个句子里边可能是至少有10个音节，但是每个句子的最后一个单词必须要是押韵的。

There has to be at least 10 syllables in one sentence and the last word of the sentence must rhyme.

4.1.65 Melbourne

图片 Flinders Station；女声，语速快

墨尔本很美，但它可以变得更好。	Melbourne is a beauty, but it can be better.
对于墨尔本来说，重要的是去做....	It is important for Melbourne to do
多样性对于市场和文化作出了很大的贡献。	Diversity contributes a lot to the market and its culture.

4.1.66 Banana 香蕉

图片：一个篮子里放着苹果香蕉

本文谈论政治和科学之间的关系	This lecture talks about the relationship between politics and science.
以香蕉为例：首先你要知道你想要吃香蕉	First, you need to know that you want a banana.
然后你要知道香蕉摆在篮子里的事实	Then, you need to know the fact that there is a banana in the basket.
然后你可以决定从篮子里拿出香蕉	Then you can make the decision to get the banana from the basket.
(后续还有更多重点尚待补充)	(More details need to be completed.)





4.1.67 Globalization in Us 全球化对美国的负面影响

图片：一个表格（信息基本没用），讲了几个主要的经济指标下降

这个讲座讲的是全球化和美国经济增长之间的关系	This lecture is about the relationship between the globalization and growth rate in US
2000年的经济增长比全球化前的1960年的经济增长要低很多	The growth rate in 2000 is much lower than 1960 before the globalization
但是贫困率确实增长了很多	But the poverty has up to a large degree
贫困人口在总人口中的数量有在提升	The proportion of the poor in the whole population has risen.

4.1.68 Measurement 计量

图里有 时钟、算盘、计算机

回到过去，当人们没有一个国际统一的计量系统的时候	Go back to the early times, when there was no international measurement standard system.
(后面在介绍measurements计量方式，待补充)	(More details need to be completed.)

4.1.69 Ecological Footprint 生态足迹

一张红绿色的数字表格，标题就是 Ecological Footprint

根据WWF的调查显示，大于1/3的地球资源被人们在过去的30年消耗光了	According to the data collected by WWF, more than 1/3 of resources on the earth have been consumed by people during the past three decades.
生态足迹是用于计算每个居民需要多少的土地	Ecological footprint is to calculate how much land does each resident need.
有结果显示7.7全球公顷...2.2全球公顷...所以平均每人需要1.8公顷的全球土	The results showed 7.7 global hectares ... 2.2 global hectares ... So an average of 1.8 global hectares is





地，这意味着总共有11.8十亿全球公顷的土地被需要	needed by an individual, which means a total of 11.8 billion global hectares is required.
如果每个人都像澳大利亚人一样消耗资源，到了2050年，我们将会需要至少两个星球的资源。	If everyone on the earth consumes resources like in Australia, by 2050, we will need at least two planets for resources.

科普：“生态足迹”指人类生存所需的土地，计算单位是 *global hectares*

4.1.70 The Silk Road 丝绸之路



丝绸之路跟我们的想象不太一样	The Silk Road is not like what we thought it would be.
人们通过丝绸之路到达其他国家，交换商品，然后返回家乡。	People travelled in groups to other countries through the Silk Road, exchanged things, and then came back.
丝绸之路还有一些分支路，可以通向其他国家，比如说是印度，这些路叫做“琥珀路”	There were also some side groups who went to other countries such as India, which was called the “Amber Route”
在那时，丝绸之路上还经常进行着一些礼品交换	At that time, there was also gift changing happened on the Silk Road.



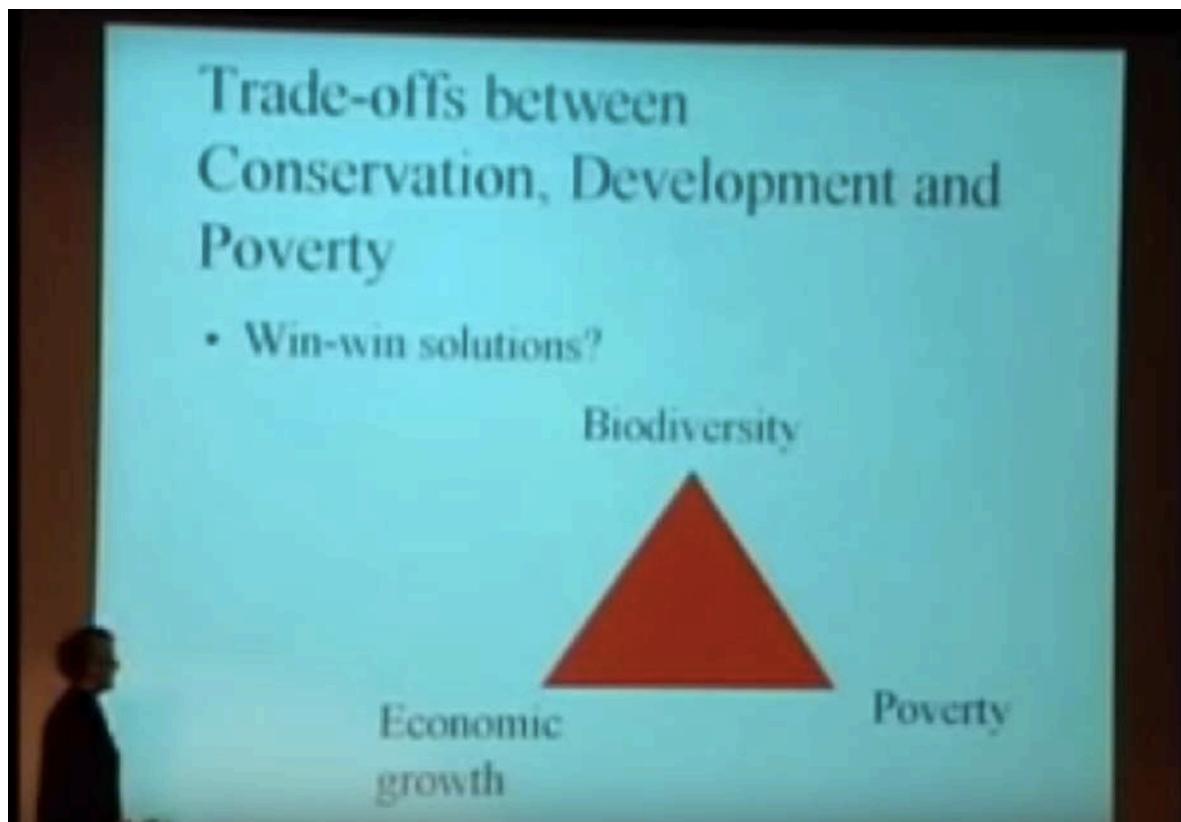


4.2 视频题

4.2.1 Win-win Solutions 双赢局面

原视频 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wCMYkexJgxQ> (节选 33:00-34:02)

注意：视频中仅有短暂停间显示 ppt, ppt 短暂出现后再次切回老师单独画面。



穷人不应为生物多样性的保护工作付出代价	Poor people should not pay the price for the biodiversity protection.
现在的争议是，能否在保障经济发展、摆脱贫困的同时，不损害生物多样性。	There is a debate about whether you can keep economic growth which can solve the poverty issues without damaging biodiversity.
答案是，几乎不可能在环保、经济发展、脱贫这三者之间找到一个双赢的平衡点。	The answer is that it is impossible to reach a win-win solution among conservation, development and poverty.





比如，如果把生物多样性定位目标，那么势必就会牺牲经济发展和穷人的利益。	If you set bio-diversity as your goal, you run the risk of hurting the poor and the economy.
发达国家和工业化国家目前都在权衡左边这条线：生物多样性和经济发展的矛盾和平衡点。	Developed countries and industrialized countries are often concerned about the conflict on the first axis between biodiversity and economic growth.
但是发展中国家面临的还有右边这条线，也就是说他们还要顾虑贫困人口的利益，因此局面变得更加复杂。	But developing countries are the third axis which involves poverty, which will make the situation more complex.

4.2.2 Interval training 间歇性训练

视频：类似一个访谈节目的视频

间歇性训练是一种将高强度训练和低强度训练交替进行的运动方式。比如你可以先跑20米的速度，再跑30米的速度。	Interval training is that you work out in a way that alternate periods of high-intensity exercise with low-intensity recovery periods, which means you do the excise at 20m speed, and then at 30m speed.
间歇性训练经常用于提高运动员的身体素质。	Interval training has been often used for athletes and their sports.
间歇性训练可以很好地提高心肺有氧的练习效果	Interval training can accelerate cardio and aerobic excises.





4.2.3 Sigmund Freud 西格蒙德·弗洛伊德

原视频：<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7emS3ye3cVU> (节选 01:58-02:52)

谁都不能否认，我们生活在一个弗洛伊德影响下的世界。	We live in a world that is profoundly affected by Sigmund Freud.
西格蒙德·弗洛伊德是最著名的心理学家，他的影响力贯穿20世纪和21世纪。	Sigmund Freud is the most famous psychologist ever and he has had a profound influence on the 20 th and the 21 st century.
他1850年代出生于奥地利维也纳。后来纳粹占领了他的家乡，他逃难到伦敦，在二战初期于伦敦去世。	He was born in the 1850s in Vienna, Austria. Then he escaped to London because his homeland was occupied by Nazis. He died in London at the beginning of the Second World War.
弗洛伊德并不是因为他的某一个理论而闻名于世，而是因为他所创建的庞大的心理学理论。	He was not known for any single discovery, but for the development of an encompassing theory of mind over the span of decades.

4.2.4 Dog's Growl Distinction 区分狗的低吼声

原视频：<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3CVTsuse7WU>

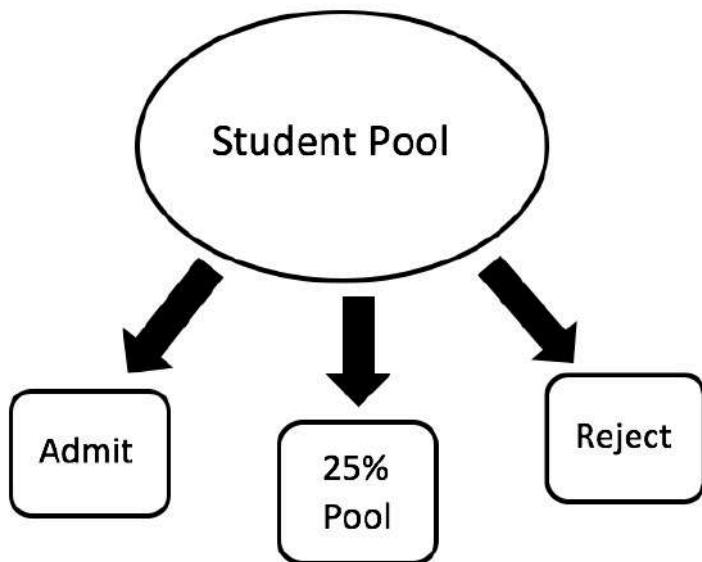
第一个实验中，研究员播放了一段录好的狗吠声，并没有制止第一只狗叼走食物。	The first dog approaches food when it hears an “alone bark” recorded. The barks didn't stop the dog taking the bone.
第二个实验中，研究员播放了一段录好的防止陌生人靠近的低吠声，也没有制止第二只狗叼走食物。	The second dog approaches food when it hears a “growl to strangers” recorded. The growl didn't stop the dog taking the food, either.
第三个实验中，研究员播放了一段录好的保护食物的低吠声，结果这次狗就不敢叼走食物了。	The third dog hears the “growl to protect food” and this time the dog backs off.
这个实验说明狗是可以分辨不同的狗吠、低吼声的。	The experiment suggest that dogs can distinguish different types of growls.





4.2.5 Admission Processes in UK Universities 英国大学录取流程

Student Admission Process in UK 2007



视频描述了英国大学录取学生的步骤	The video is about student admission process in UK.
学生申请会放进pool中，有三种结果：录取，拒绝和待定。	Student applications will go into a student pool, and there are 3 outcomes of students: admit, pool and reject.
你的申请如果成功，将直接被录取；反之，会被拒绝	Your application might be directly admitted, or be rejected.
25%的学生申请需要待定，会重新回到pool中等待进一步审批。	25% of student applications will go back to the pool for further consideration.





4.2.6 Multi-Tasking Man 同时进行多项任务的牛人

一个会议上描述一个可以同时进行多项任务的牛人

一个multi-tasking的人在security council上一直点头听讲	A multitasking man at the security council was found nodding his head all the time. He was actually paying attention.
他听得懂俄语，可以同时听懂英语同传，还能指出同传的错误	He can listen to Russian at the same time while he is listening to the simultaneous interpreting into English, and he can even spot mistakes in the interpreting.
甚至他还在同时画画	What's more, he was also drawing on paper while he was doing all the above.
他画的是台上成员的素描画像	He was drawing sketches of those security council members.

4.2.7 Marshmallow Test 棉花糖测试

视频 : *Marshmallow Test*

这个是针对于4-6岁孩子的棉花糖测试	The lecture is talking about a marshmallow test on 4 to 6 years old.
孩子们被告知：如果可以坚持15分钟不吃棉花糖，那么他们可以被奖励两个棉花糖	The kids are told that they can get two marshmallows if they can wait for 15 minutes without eating the one marshmallow.
实验发现：孩子年龄越大，自控力越强	The result shows that the older the children are, the better they managed not to eat the marshmallow in order to wait for the second one.
孩子们随着年龄的增长，会学习自律自控的能力	It is interesting to conclude that children learn disciplines, as they grow older.





4.2.8 Black Hole 黑洞

视频介绍宇宙黑洞

视频描述了宇宙黑洞	This video is about the black hole in the universe.
中间纯黑色部分就是黑洞，周围是行星围绕着黑洞转	In the middle area of the video is totally dark, that is the black hold, and all the planets are spinning around the black hole.
右边我们可以看到一些行星被黑洞吸进去无法逃离	On the right side of the video, it can be observed that some planets can't escape from the black hole and are being drawn to it.
我们还可以看到黑洞周围有光圈，因为那已经是黑洞的边缘，所以光才能逃离黑洞	We can also observe a bright ring around the black hole because that is the edge of the black hole so that the light can escape from it

4.2.9 Edmund Wilson 艾德蒙·威尔逊

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9yHbq0FvWsk> 视频时间 7:13-8:44

原文文稿：

But there was no modern lit (literature). Wilson came then from a different world and he became the focal point of a broad mainstream American culture that thought that modern literature and wanted modern literature to be able to be read and appreciated by ordinary people. They were not modernists in an abstract sense and certainly some of them like TS Eliot and Faulkner were too difficult for some of their writings to be read by ordinary people, but this was a world before the division between the brows or between elite or whatever had established itself as part of our consciousness. Wilson was a major player in the successful effort of his generation to establish at the heart of American life and innovative literature that would equal the great cultures of Europe. And he knew that the great cultures of Europe were there he was not a product of a narrow American Studies kind of training at all. He joined a high artistic standard with an openness to all experience and a belief that literature was as much a part of life for everyone as



PTE 咨询请找小助手



conversation. He thought that Proust and Joyce and Yeats and Eliot could and should be read by ordinary Americans and helped that to happen. Wilson was a very various man over a period of almost 50 years. He was a dedicated literary journalist, an investigative reporter, a brilliant memoirist and a dedicated journal keeper.

Wilson从一个不同的世界来	Wilson came then from a different world
他变成了一个美国主流文化的焦点，他认为现代文学应该被大众阅读和欣赏	he became the focal point of a broad mainstream American culture that thought that modern literature and wanted modern literature to be able to be read and appreciated by ordinary people.
Wilson是当时在美国人的生活中是一个主要的任务	Wilson was a major player in the successful effort of his generation to establish at the heart of American life
他用他对所有经历的接纳加入了一个高艺术的标准，而且相信文学是人们生活的一部分就像对话一样	He joined a high artistic standard with an openness to all experience and a belief that literature was as much a part of life for everyone as conversation
他是一个奉献的文学记者，一个研究报道者，一个完美的传记和一个专注的账务管理者	He was a dedicated literary journalist, an investigative reporter, a brilliant memoirist and a dedicated journal keeper.

4.2.10 Venus 金星

教授课堂视频题，会切到PPT，有描述研究过程和内容

人们一直在研究金星是否是一个可居住的星球，但是这些研究都还没有定论。	People have been studying on whether Venus was a livable planet, but these studies are not confirmed yet.
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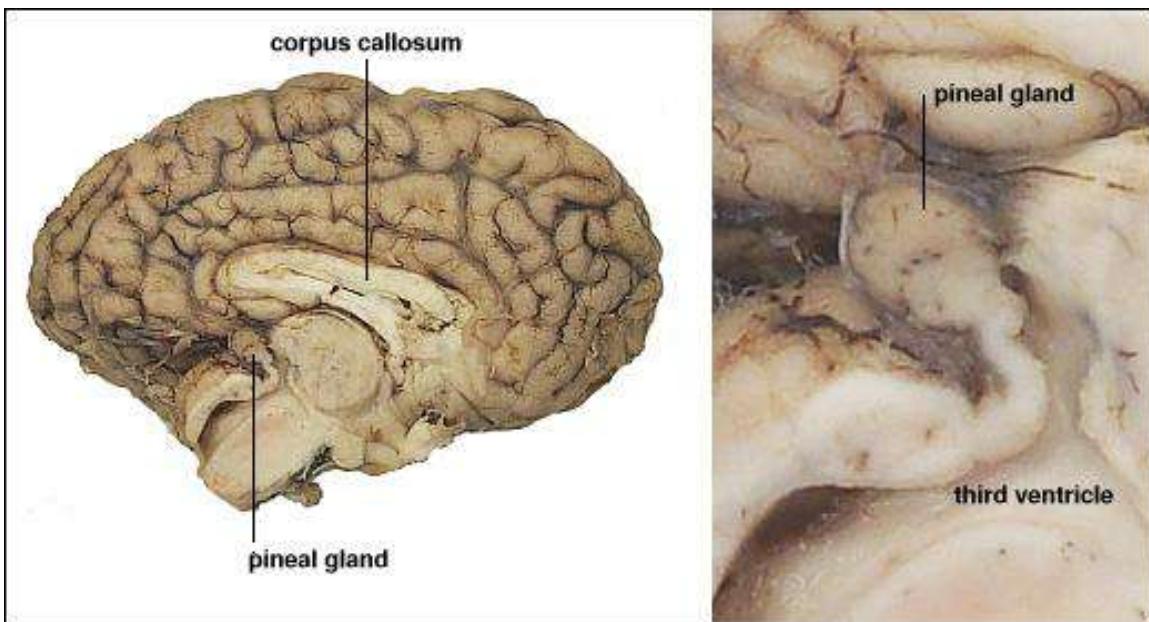




直到1867年，终于发现金星表面上的状况和地球大相径庭，与我们认为的样子相距甚远。	Until 1967, they found that Venus is quite different from what we thought it was.
金星表面酷热，没有云，因此也没有水循环。	Venus is extremely hot. There is no cloud so there are no water cycles on Venus.

4.2.11 Melatonin 褪黑素

视频：女老师讲解 Melatonin，视频中有图片



I'm just going to take on the stuff where left off. The hormone I want to now talk about it's called melatonin. The synthesis is in the Pineal Gland, which is very small. It is the size of a pea in your brain. The corpus is the site of the soul, and it is where melatonin is made. And it has a rhythm as well. and in the sense, it is the opposite of the cortisol. It peaks at night. We call it as the "Darkness Hormone." In every species that we studied, melatonin occurs at night. And it's the hormone that prepares you for the things, that your species, does at night. So, of course, in humans we sleep, but animals like rodents, they are awake. It's hormone that is related to darkness behaviour.





老师正在讲解褪黑素。	The speaker is talking about a hormone called melatonin.
褪黑素是在松果体中合成的，非常渺小，小豆子这么大。	The synthesis is in the Pineal Gland, which is very small. Just as a pea in your brain.
褪黑素在夜间活跃，所以也被称为“黑夜激素”。	Melatonin peaks at night. So it's called darkness hormone.
褪黑素帮助物种完成夜间的活动。对人类来说，就是睡眠。这个激素与夜间行为相关。	So melatonin prepares you for the things that your species do at night, such as sleep for humans. It's a hormone that's related to darkness behaviour.

4.2.12 The Arctic and the Antarctic 北冰洋和南极洲

(视频：女老师讲课，中途切换到PPT，如图)

确认原音频：<https://youtu.be/iNmDfqOyvwI> [1:23 - 2:35]





北冰洋在地球的顶端，而南极洲在地球的底端	Arctic is at the top of the earth, and the Antarctic is at the bottom of the earth.
北冰洋一词出自希腊语的“熊”，想来应该是取自北极熊的意思。	The name “Arctic” comes from Greek, meaning “Bear”. Obviously, it refers to the polar bear living in the Arctic.
希腊人还假想出，应该会有一个北冰洋的反方向，南极洲名字由此而来。但是南极洲是直到很久以后才被人们发现的	The Greeks also hypothesized that there might be an anti-Arctic, so that's how the “Antarctica” was named. But Antarctic was discovered much much later.
北冰洋和南极洲在许多方面都截然相反	The Arctic and the Antarctica are opposite in many ways.
北冰洋其实是被陆地环绕的一片海洋，中间只有一小块陆地，常年被冰雪覆盖，也就是格陵兰岛。	Arctic is actually oceans surrounded by land. There is only a bit of land covered in ice, which is Greenland.
但其实北极是一块陆地，下面是海洋，所以人是可以站在北极的。人们直到上个世纪五十年代才发现了这件事。	But the North Pole is on land, with water beneath it. people can stand on it. People didn't know about this until the 1950s.





4.2.13 Book of Learning 新版图书

(视频：一个女士在介绍一本书)

这是这本书的第二版。	It is the second edition of this book.
第二个部分是给小孩子读的。	Second part is for younger children.
新增的部分是.....(待补充)	New part is ... (To be completed)

4.2.14 Push and Pull

视频：一个手推车（trolley）和一个人物 示意图

推和拉可以产生力	Force is done by either push or pull.
当你推或拉手推车的时候，手推车会受力	When you push or pull the trolley, it will experience forces.
但是力不一定能让物体移动，因为物体可以在感受到力的同时保持静止。	But force does not necessarily move the object. Because the object can experience forces but can be stationary at the same time.
即使一个物体被力推动，也不一定会移动。	Even when an object is pushed by forces, it doesn't mean that the object will move.
因为还有其他因素需要考虑，例如摩擦力。	Because there is another factor concerned, which is friction.





4.2.15 Technology erodes privacy 科技入侵隐私

确认原视频：<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KPJ0tTchfFY> [1:29-3:14]

Technology Erodes Physical Privacy



音频文本：

So that creates tensions and that's what I want to talk about. Because I think it's important that we are, as a society, able to have an informed debate about how much privacy is enough but not too much, how much security is enough but not too much. Privacy as a human right, that's simply quoting the Universal Declaration.

In the physical world, we've got all kinds of protections. There is evidence that we care about our privacy. We've got doors, we've got obscured glass, we've got locks, we wear clothes, we put up shutters.

And technology continues to erode the privacy that exists in the real world, in the three spatial dimensions. Security cameras, automatic number plate recognition take away anonymity. Long lenses, paparazzi, take away distance and the privacy that it used to create. And body scanners are increasingly being used to see through clothes, for example.

This process isn't going to slow down and the new quantum technologies are actually being able to do gravitational sensing. And that's advancing at a remarkable rate. And you can't shield gravity. So some of the new quantum technologies are able already to see through walls. And there are technologies also for seeing around corners now using scattered light from lasers.

Technology continues to erode privacy.





我们需要探讨多少的隐私是足够且不过分的，多少的监控是足够且不过分的	We should debate how much privacy is enough but not too much, and how much security is enough but not too much.
隐私是人的权利，世界人权宣言如是说	Privacy is a human right, which was declared in the Universal Declaration.
在现实世界里，我们用门窗、锁、衣服、窗帘等来保护我们的隐私	In the physical world, we've got all kinds of protections such as doors, locks, clothes and shutter to protect our privacy.
但是科技一直在侵犯真实世界的隐私，例如无所不在的监控录像，全身扫描仪，长筒照相机。	However, technology continues to erode the privacy in physical world, such as security cameras, body scanners, long lenses.
而且还远不止于此。已经有最新的科技甚至可以穿墙监控，或监控拐角。	This process is till going on and there has been already new technology to do more than that. Some new technologies can even see through walls or around the corners.
所以，科技一直在侵蚀着隐私。	So, technology continues to erode privacy.

4.2.16 Tutorial and Lecture 辅导课和讲座

视频题，学校环境，英音，讲了 Tutorial 的好处以及与 Lecture 的不同

4.2.17 Saturn Rings 土星环的形成

视频题，一位女老师，黑色背景

土星环是太阳系行星的行星环中最突出明显的一个，环中有不计其数的小颗粒，其大小从微米到米都有，其轨道围绕土星运转

Saturn rings is the most distinct planet rings in solar system. The rings, with countless particles whose diameter ranging from micron to meter, are orbiting the Saturn





1610年伽利略通过望远镜第一次观察天空，虽然未能清楚地看出土星环的本质，但他是世上第一个观察土星环的人	Galileo started to observe the universe through telescope in 1610. He found that Saturn has more than ten rings composed of different particles, but still cannot see the nature of the rings
尽管其他星球诸如木星和天王星都有环，但是土星环是最大的行星环	Other planets like Jupiter and Uranus also have rings but not as many as Saturn
科学家们长期致力于研究土星环的形成，最后认为土星环是由土星自身的重力形成的	Scientists have dedicated themselves to study the formation of the Saturn Rings for a long time, and finally suggested that the Saturn Rings are formed by the gravitational field

4.2.18 How to write a cover letter 如何写简历介绍信

检查语法错误	Check grammar errors
做一些关于共奏发展机会的研究	Do research about development opportunities
根据工作描述，展示出你能为工作带来什么	Show what you can offer according to the job descriptions

4.2.19 Characters and social community 人格和社会

男声

这个讲座讲的是一个关于从xx岁到25岁的年轻人的研究，看看他们是如何参与到社会中并形成价值观以及接受人格教育的	The lecture is about a research on young people aged between xx and 25 years old to see how they participate in their communities and how to form values, as well as character education.
这个研究的结果包括了家长，朋友和学	The <u>outcome</u> includes <u>parents, friends, and school</u> .





校因素。	
我们想弄明白哪个因素是这其中最重要的。	We try to <u>figure out which one is more important than others.</u>

4.2.20 Feel nervous in presentation 演讲中容易紧张

中年男教授，语速适中，逻辑清晰

这个讲座讲的是在演讲中人们为何容易紧张	This lecture is about the presentation and why people feel nervous.
如果人们在演讲中感觉紧张并且说话很快，观众就不会理解讲话者的意思并且导致思维混乱	If people feel nervous and speak quickly, audience would not understand what you said and lead to disorder.
另外一部分就是教我们如何克服紧张	Another part is about how to overcome.
不要放过多的信息点进来，你只需要讲三个要点即可	Do not put too much information, you just keep 3 main points.
提前准备好	Prepare in advance

4.2.21 Age Structure 年龄结构

动态画出三角形

金字塔经常被用来展示年龄结构	Pyramid is often used to show age structure.
底部占据着最大的比例，意味着新生儿和青少年	The bottom has the largest portion, indicating new-born babies and teenagers.
老年人的数量最少	The oldest people has the least number.
之后这个讲座对于了1976年和现在的年龄结构	Then the lecture compared the age structure in 1976 to the age structure now.





4.2.22 Bipolar effects of technology on humans 科技对人类的两极影响

这个讲座讲解了科技对于人类的两级影响	The lecture talks about the bipolar effect of technology on human society.
Robert发现如果工人们在生产线上持续性地做同样的工作，那么工作的时间就会被缩短	Robert has found that if we let workers stay at the production line constantly and keep doing the same job, it will shorten the whole working time.
然而，当科技提高了生产力和生产效率的时候，失业率就会提高	However, while the advance in technology is increasing efficiency and productivity, technology also poses a huge threat on unemployment.

4.2.23 Port of Roman London 伦敦港

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0R4ZgsHZviA> [00:00-1:17] 确认原音频

今天我们讲的是伦敦港是怎么被发现的并且我们发现的关于它的哪些历史	What we are going to discuss today is how the port of London discovered and what we discover about it.
如果我们查看一些关于伦敦港的历史事实，我们会发现只有14个关于伦敦的真实可靠的引用	Now, if we look at the historical records of Roman London, there is only about 14 actual references to London
所以如果你是一个历史学家，想去写一下伦敦港的历史，你会因为没有足够的参考信息而感到十分的困难	So if you are a historian try to write the history of Roman in London, it's very difficult because you don't have enough data.
你只能依赖一些考古学上提供的证据，因为伦敦港没有任何直接的历史记载	You can only rely on archaeological evidence of the port and the town because there are no historical documentations.





4.3 无图题

4.3.1 Bilingual Parents 双语父母

现在很多家长在家里和孩子用不止一种语言交流	Many parents now like to use two languages to communicate and educate their children.
因为有些父母本身就会多种语言，或者父母来自不同国家	It might because the parents know several different languages, or each of them comes from different countries.
大多数这样的父母以为，每个人说两种语言会对孩子的语言学习能力有帮助	Most of these parents thought using two languages with their children can benefit their children's language learning ability.
但其实如果每一个家长都用不同的语言去描述相同的内容，孩子们会觉得很混乱	But actually kids will get confused when each of their parents uses different language to describe the same content.
但如果每一个家长分别只和孩子说一种语言，那么孩子就会清楚很多	But if one parent uses stick to one language, and the other one uses another language, their children will not be confused any more.

4.3.2 Absolute zero 绝对零度

在绝对零度的环境中，自然界的分子停止一切运动，从而不产生任何动能。	Absolute zero is the point at which the fundamental particles of nature have minimal vibrational motion.
理论上，绝对零度的状态是不存在的。但是科学家们一直致力于设计各种实验，试图无限接近绝对零度。	Absolute zero, theoretically, is not achievable and does not exist. But scientists are putting a lot of efforts in designing experiments trying to achieve or create absolute zero.
他们这样做其实并不是为了那个已知的答案，他们想要的并不是实现绝对零度。	The reason they do so is not for a predetermined end. They are not focusing on the goal of the experiment.





他们的乐趣在于无限地探究和接近真相，证明某个未知事物是否真的存在。	The fun in these experiments is to find and prove whether something you don't know does exist or not.
这就是科学家们所爱的科学之美。	And this is the beauty of science that scientists fall in love with.

4.3.3 USA cotton subsidy 美国棉花补贴

细节内容待补充

美国对棉花的补贴是100%补贴。	The US cotton subsidy is over 100%.
只要种棉花就可以得到补贴	You have to grow cotton to earn the subsidy.
世界棉花市场的价格因此大幅下跌	The world cotton price has substantially dropped down because of this.
这对非洲的棉花种植者影响最大	This will influence on cotton farmers in Africa particularly.

4.3.4 Globalization 全球化

主题是全球化的影响	The lecture talks about the impacts of globalization.
发展中国家需要和发达国家竞争	Developing countries will need to compete with developed countries.
发达国家应该为发展中国家敞开国门	Developed countries should open gate for developing countries.
但是许多发展中国家无法提供补贴给农民，导致一些农民每日收入低于2美元	However, many developing countries do not provide subsidy to farmers, which leads to some farmers can only receive no more than \$2 per day.





4.3.5 Influence of Climate Change 气候变化的影响

气候变化对农业生产有很大的负面影响，因为气候变化让某些土地变得不适宜农作物生长	Climate change has a lot of negative impact on agricultural productions because some lands will become unsuitable for growing crops.
气候变化导致极端气候的产生，从而导致产量下降，食物减少	Climate change will result in extreme weather conditions, thus leads to less production and less food.
气候变化也会影响世界经济	Climate change also affect the world economy.
发展中国家和不发达国家由于经济原因，将会承担最大的负面影响	Developing and undeveloped countries will suffer the most because of their financial status.
气候变化导致世界粮食产量每年下降10-17%，并且这个趋势还将持续	Climate change leads to a decline in food supply around 10-17% annually. And this trend will continue in the future.

4.3.6 Mega cities 大城市的人口与资源

主题讲述了城市增长和资源分布	The lecture talks about city growth and resources.
从1900到2000，城市人口从15亿翻了4倍达到60亿	In 1900, city population was about 1.5 billion and it increased 4 folds to 6 billion in 2000. [SEP]
由于全球化和城市化进程，城市仅占全球2%的土地，却拥有全球50%人口，消耗80%资源	Due to the globalization and urbanization, cities only accounts for 2% of land, but takes up 50% of total population and consumed 80% of resources.
能源消耗已经增长了16倍	The increase of energy consumption increased by 16 folds.





4.3.7 Welsh 威尔士语

威尔士语属于凯尔特语，主要在威尔士和英国、苏格兰等西方国家使用	Welsh is a Celtic language spoken in mainly Wales and some other western countries, such as England and Scotland.
在20世纪中，讲威尔士语的人口从50%下滑到20%	During the 20 th century, the proportion of Welsh speaker has fallen from 50% to 20%.
目前，威尔士国家中有75万人在讲威尔士语，占比28%	The number of Welsh speaker in Wales is around 750,000, which is 28% of Wales population.
根据2001人口普查显示，和1991年相比，东南部地区的威尔士语人口有轻微增长	According to the census in 2001, there was only a slight increase in Welsh speaking found in the southeast of Wales compared to that in 1991.

4.3.8 Robot 机器人

想要让机器人做到一些人类轻而易举就能做到的事情，是很困难的。	It's hard to make a robot complete a task that seems extremely simple for a human.
比如说，对我们来讲，眼睛看见一个人是非常容易的事，但是对机器人来说就很难。	For example it is very easy for us to see a person but it's very hard for a robot.
机器人内部安装了一个摄像头来捕捉像素，然后机器人将像素转化为影像。这个过程可没有它看起来的这么容易。	A robot has a camera on it to capture pixels, and then the robot will transform the pixels into an image, which is not as easy as it sounds like.
总之，设计机器人完成某件任务，并不像人类做事那么简单。	In a word: it is not easy to design a robot to do tasks that are simple to humans.





4.3.9 Social Identity 社会认同

主要内容是讲社会认同的概念	The lecture talks about the information of the concept of social identity.
作者研究了社会认同的多个方面，包括社会认同的威胁。	He has studied several aspects of social identity including social identity threats.
对于社会认同来说，它是个人认同的一部分，包含年龄、性别、地域、宗教等	As for the social identity, it is part of the personal identity, including age, sex, region, religion, etc.
他提出了社会认同的两个问题：为什么它很重要，以及它可能会产生什么样的影响。这两个问题的答案都是因具体情况而异的。	He raised two questions about why social identity is important and what influence it will have on us. The answer of the both questions is: it depends.

4.3.10 Internal and External Factors 人类行为的内外因素

人类行为的两大因素：内部因素和外部因素	The lecture talks about two determinants of human's behavior, internal and external factors.
内部因素是人为因素，包括人们的信仰，想法，独立思考	The internal factor is the personal factor, including people's belief and their individual thinking.
外部因素是环境因素，包括气温，气压，别人对自己的看法	The external factor is the environmental factor, including temperature, air pressure and how other people think about them.
人类行为由自己和环境来决定	Human's behaviors are determined by themselves and the environment.





4.3.11 Civil society/NGO 民间社会团体/NGO

民间社会团体在过去一个世纪内增长了40倍	This lecture is about civil society groups. Civil society groups have grown by 40-fold since last century.
现在，非盈利机构已经有一万亿，其中70万在澳大利亚。	Nowadays, the non-profit sector is worth 1 trillion, and there are 700 thousand such organizations in Australia.
全球被联合国承认的非营利组织有3万7千个。	The UN recognizes 37 thousand organizations across the globe.
强调了非政府组织的重要性，称之为第三部门	The speaker emphasizes the importance of NGO, which is called “the third sector”.

4.3.12 CEO survey, IT department 信息技术部门最重要

一份调查问卷询问了100位CEO，公司运营中最花精力的是什么部门	The lecture talks about a survey asking 100 CEOs about which department require the most effort in company operation.
超过58%的CEO认为IT是最需要花费精力的部门	Over 58% of the CEOs believed that IT department requires the most effort.
原因是IT的工作最复杂也最耗时间	The reason is that IT department is the most time-consuming and complex.
还有许多其他部门也被提及：销售、市场、财务管理等。	There are also other departments mentioned, including sales, marketing, and financial management.





4.3.13 Wind power 风力发电

主题是风力发电	The lecture talks about wind power plant.
这个装置可以将风力变成机械能，用于水力泵或发电装置	It is a device that can convert wind into mechanism energy, which can be used for waterpower pump or electricity generator.
涡轮受风速、帆的数量，帆的区域和帆对风的角度等因素影响	The turbine created depend on the wind speed, the number of sails, the area of sails and the angles that sails make to the wind.
弯曲帆片的角度，风打到帆片上，就会产生风能	As bending the angle of the blades, the wind hits them and could turn the blades, and then you can use it for powering things.
我们可以制作简单的风车装置来驱动电子产品	We could make simple windmills to drive electronic devices.

4.3.14 Australia Beauty Contest 澳大利亚选美比赛

一位选美比赛的选手谈论体重和减肥	The lecture talks about the impact of beauty contest on Australian young women.
其中一位决赛选手说，评委认为她太瘦了，让她增重	One of the finalist of the beauty contest said the judges said she was too skinny and told her to gain weight.
这位穿8号衣服的模特说，现在年轻女性总觉得以瘦为美，因为很多艺人都在减肥	The size 8 model said there is a lot of pressure for young women because many celebrities drop weight.
女孩的家人也一直劝她增重	The girl's family has also told her to put more meat on her bones.





4.3.15 Boys and Girls in Math and English 男女生数学英语成绩

男女生在英语和数学成绩上表现不同	Boys and girls perform differently in English and maths.
女生的英语成绩比男生高6%	For English, girls outperform boys by 6%.
男生女生的数学成绩相差不大	For maths, boys and girls have no real difference.
其中有三个影响因素：生理因素、社会因素、学期教育因素	3 factors affect these differences: biological factor, social factor and pre-school factor.
老师对学生成绩的帮助也非常巨大	Teacher's help is also important to children's performance.

4.3.16 Small Languages 小语种

因为全球化和城市化，很多小语种都正在消亡	Small languages are dying out due to globalization and urbanizations.
全球化语言，如英语，正在取代小语种	Global languages such as English has taken place of many small languages.
人们纷纷从农村搬到城市，然而小语种在大城市无法生存	People have been moving to urban areas where it is hard for small languages to survive.
现在有些小语种只能出现在一些偏僻的孤岛上	Some small languages can now only survive in some remote isolated island.





4.3.17 Solar Energy 太阳能

主题是太阳能	The lecture talks about solar energy.
使用太阳能的优点是，资源取之不尽	The advantage of using solar energy is we don't need to worry about the supply.
储存太阳能最好的办法是将他转化成化学燃料	The best way to store solar energy is to transform it into chemical fuel.
太阳能的缺点是高成本，而且我们不能全天候使用	The drawbacks of solar energy is the high cost, and we cannot use it 24/7 (twenty-four seven).
科学家正在努力研究怎样可以在晚上使用太阳能	Scientists are working on how to use solar energy even at night.

4.3.18 Creativity 创造力

创造力有三要素：人，过程，产品 这其中最重要的是过程。	There are three elements in creativity: Person, Process, and Product. Out of the three, Process is the most important.
文中还提到了这些词：social, materials, life, brain and build.	The lecture also mentions social, materials, life, brain and build.
人类之所以存活下来就是因为人类的创造力	Human beings can survive because of their creativity.





4.3.19 Australian cities, Perth 澳大利亚城市珀斯

澳大利亚的地理位置对于世界出口至关重要。澳大利亚的国际贸易也同样重要。	Australia's location is important for the world's export, and its international trade is also important.
澳大利亚国土辽阔，所以城镇都成散点式分布，因此境内运输成本还要大于出口成本。	Since Australia has a broad territory and all towns are scattered around, the expenses on interstate transportation are even higher than export costs.
五个人口最大的城市：墨尔本，悉尼，珀斯，布里斯班等等。其中珀斯是最特殊的一个。	Five major cities in Australia: Melbourne, Sydney, Perth and Brisbane and so on. Perth is a special one.
珀斯是世界上最“孤僻”的城市，但它同样也是澳大利亚面积最大的城市。	Perth is one of the most isolated city in the world, but it is also the largest city in Australia.
许多大型企业，例如澳大利亚两个龙头企业都在珀斯设立总部。	Most large companies, like the two leading company, Telstra and Qantas, they are all based in Perth.

4.3.20 Churchill 丘吉尔

丘吉尔是英国史和世界史上最重要的领导人之一	Churchill was one of the most important leaders in British and world history.
1940年间，他的演讲鼓舞了处于最黑暗时期的一代人	During 1940, his stirring speeches inspired a whole lot of people during their darkest hour.
他是民主进程中的核心人物	He was a champion of democracy who supported the protection of Christian civilization and human progress
丘吉尔是一位伟大的世界领导人	Churchill was a great world leader.





4.3.21 Cosmic Civilization 宇宙文明

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宇宙行星中存在宇宙文明的可能性,	The lecture talks about the possibility of existence of other cosmic civilizations.
每年宇宙中诞生 7 个星星, 但是不是太热就是太冷, 无法存活生命	Every year, there will have 7 stars be created, but most planets around them either too hot or too cold to appear life.
大约只有 20%的星球的条件可能有生命	Only 20% of all planets meet all necessary criteria that have chance to have life.
生命迹象的转变的可能性几乎为零	However, the change of appearance of life is very small, which is near 0.
很难再找到另一个宇宙文明了	It is very hard to find other cosmic civilizations.

4.3.22 Metal and heat 金属遇热

金属对于热的反应	This lecture talks about metal's response to the heat.
人们通常认为金属遇热会变形	People used to think that metal should blend under the heat.
但有时候不一定, 因为金属原子有随机过程	But sometimes it does not behave so because atoms in the metal have random processes.
热可以加速这个过程, 但不会改变随机的本质, 所以结果和我们想的不一样	The heat can accelerate the processes but will not change the essence of random, so it could violate what we used to think.



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4.3.23 Four Learning Levels 学习的 4 个等级

人类学习新技能的四种学习等级	The Four Levels of Learning describe how a person learns a new skill.
Unconscious Incompetence: 不知道自己不知道	Unconscious Incompetence: you don't know that you don't know something.
Conscious Incompetence: 知道自己做不到	Conscious Incompetence: you are now aware that you can't do the skill.
Conscious Competence: 你学会了一项技能，但需要慢慢应用	Conscious Competence: you develop a skill in that area but have to think about it.
Unconscious Competence: 已经掌握技能，并且可以自然应用	Unconscious Competence: you are good at it and it now comes naturally.

4.3.24 Tanks 坦克

两种坦克	This lecture talks about two kinds of tanks.
对比Panzer Tiger和T-34坦克	One is named Panzer Tiger, the other is named T-34.
虽然Panzer Tiger在火力、装甲、移动性能等方面超越T-34	The Panzer Tiger outperformed T-34 in fire power, armor, and mobility.
但最终 T-34 还是通过巨大的数量优势获胜	But in the end, the T-34 defeated the Panzer Tiger because the number of the T-34 is larger than that of the Panzer Tiger.





4.3.25 Arbitrary Flipping Coins 随机：抛硬币

抛硬币，字还是画，大多数情况下都是一个随机选择，人类无法控制	Flipping coins with head or tail in most of the time is arbitrary, which is a random selection that cannot be controlled by humans.
但是，只有把抛的力度和旋转的角度都控制得很精准，才不会是随机的	However, it is not random only if the strength and the angle of the flipping is precisely controlled.
如果我们用机器来保证精确度，抛硬币就不再是一个随机概率事件了	If people use machines to assure the preciseness, then flipping coin will not be a random process.

4.3.26 Aging 人口老龄化

现在人口越来越多，人口老龄化严重	As the world population growth, aging population has become more serious.
美国的老龄化程度现在是13%，到了2030年将会是23%	Aging percentage in the US is now 13% and is expected to be 23% in 2030.
日本和欧洲也是如此	The situation is the same in Japan and Germany.
比如德国到了2030年会有大概20%的人超过65岁	There will be more than 20% of German population aged over 65 years old in 2030.
人口老龄化和工业化有关	Aging problem is related to industrialization.





4.3.27 Peer-Reviewed Journal 同行评议期刊

同行评议期刊是指经过专家审查过的期刊	Peer-reviewed journal means journals that are assessed by experts.
期刊分为两种，一种是“同行评议”，另一种是“非同行评议”	There are two types of journal, one is peer-reviewed, the other is not. You can access both types in the library.
但只有同行评议的期刊可以被你们的作业引用	But only peer-reviewed journal can be included in your assignments.
判断是否为同行评议期刊有四个基本要素，其中必须包含参考书目、作者姓名等四大要素	Peer-reviewed journals must have four basic elements, such as bibliography and the author's name.

4.3.28 People's confidence level 自信心等级

调查问卷显示了关于人们自信等级一致的结果。	Surveys conducted have shown consistent patterns in people's confidence level
根据调查，人们的自信等级会根据不同的因素变化。	According to the survey, people's confidence level will vary depending on several factors
因素包括国家，年龄，性别，收入，婚姻状况，环境等等。	The factors include country, age, gender, income, marital status, the environment, and so on.
这些因素的积累结果就会最终影响人的自信等级。	The accumulated outcome of these factors will finally affect people's confidence level.





4.3.29 Children watching TV 儿童看电视

儿童现在花费很多时间在观看电视上	Children are spending plenty of time on watching TV.
0到4岁的儿童，他们每天看平均看2小时电视	For kids aged 0-4 years old, they would spend about 2 hours per day on TV.
6到18岁的儿童，他们每天平均在屏幕前呆四小时，两小时看电视，两小时玩游戏	For 6-18 years old, they spend 4 hours per day in front of screens; 2 hours for TV and 2 hours for computer games.
专家建议2岁之前儿童最好不要看任何电视节目，因为它会影响大脑发育	Experts suggest that children less than 2 years old better not watch any TV because it will affect brain development.
家长应该引导孩子去做更健康的社交活动	Parents can guide their kids to do some healthier social activities.

4.3.30 Hearing loss 听力障碍

有听力障碍的人他们只能听到O这个音当有人说hope的时候	People with hearing loss they can only hear the O sound when someone say the word ‘hope’.
然而，如果给定了一个上下文在一个对话中，他们知道具体的词即使他们还是不能清晰的听到那个词，因为他们可以看到嘴唇的动作	However, if given a context in a conversation, they can know the exact word even though they still can’t hear the word clearly because they can see the lips motion.
所以到底一个人可以多频繁的测试听力呢？无论什么时候别人觉得他有听力问题，都应该去看医生，检查他们的耳朵	So how often should one have a hearing test? Whenever someone feels that he has problems in hearing should see a doctor and have their ear checked.





听觉能力跟听力不一样

The hearing ability is different from listening ability.

4.3.31 Cracking sound of knee 膝盖的声音

原音频:<https://www.scientificamerican.com/podcast/episode/knee-sounds-give-docs-a-leg-up/>

The sound of a cracking knee isn't particularly pleasant. But it gets *worse* when you listen up close. "It does for most people. But for me, it just makes me excited." Omer Inan, an electrical engineer at Georgia Tech. "I actually feel like there's some real information in them that can be exploited for the purposes of helping people with rehab."

Inan's experience with cracking knees goes back to his days as an undergrad at Stanford, where he threw discus. "If I had a really hard workout, then the next day of course I'd be sore, but I'd also sometimes feel this catching or popping or creaking every now and then in my knee."

A few years later, he found himself building tiny microphones at a high-end audio company. So when he got to Georgia Tech and heard the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, DARPA, wanted better tech for knee injuries, he thought: Why not strap tiny microphones to people's knees, to eavesdrop as their legs bend? "What we think it is, is the cartilage and bone rubbing against each other, the surfaces inside the knee rubbing against each other, during the movements."

He and a team of physiologists and engineers built a prototype with stretchy athletic tape and a few tiny mics and skin sensors. And preliminary tests on athletes suggest the squishy sounds the device picks up are more erratic, and more irregular, in an injured knee than in a healthy one. Which Inan says might allow patients and doctors to track healing after surgery. Details appear in the *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*.

"The primary application we're targeting at first is to give people a decision aid during rehabilitation, following an acute knee injury, to help them understand when they can perform particular activities, and when they can move to different intensities of particular activities." A useful thing to take a crack at.

膝盖骨头错位的声音很可怕，但是如果仔细研究，可以找到帮助人们复健的关键信息。

The cracking sound of knees is not pleasant, but there's some real information in them that can be exploited for the purposes of helping people with rehab





	(rehabilitation).
Omer Inan 猜想如果在膝盖里放置一个收音设备，那么我们就可以听到膝盖骨摩擦的声音。	Then Omer Inan thought we could put tiny microphones into people's knees to eavesdrop as their legs bend.
研发团队制造了一个原型，内置麦克风和感应器。	The team of physiologists and engineers built a prototype with microphones and sensors.
结果显示，受伤的膝盖骨头之间摩擦的声音，和健康的膝盖骨相比，声音更不稳定、更不规律。这样就可以帮助医生和病人更好地了解术后康复的进度。	The result shows that in an injured knee, the sounds are more erratic and irregular than in a healthy knee, which could help patients and doctors to track the healing process after surgery.

4.3.32 Shy Fish and Bold Fish 胆小鱼群实验

原音频：<https://www.scientificamerican.com/video/shy-fish-prefer-like-minded-leaders/>

A new study of fish called sticklebacks shows that shy individuals actually prefer to follow fish that are similarly timid.

Researchers had trios of sticklebacks with known personalities play follow the leader. The fish were placed in a tank that had some plastic plants at one end and some food hidden at the other. In some of the groups, a bold fish and a shy fish acted as leaders, while another shy fish followed. And in other groups, it was a bold fish that did the following. The researchers recorded whether the follower sallied forth more frequently with the fish that was behaviorally similar or the one that was different.

What they found is that shy fish were more likely to emerge from under cover when an equally wary fellow was already out there. Bold follower fish did not seem to care which leader they followed.

Of course, no matter which fish a stickleback chose to stick with, the bold fish did lead more expeditions over the course of the experiment than their more retiring friends. That's because the bold fish initiated more trips, regardless of who might be tailing them. The findings are in the journal *Biology Letters*.

The researchers write that "when offered a choice of leaders, sticklebacks prefer to follow individuals whose personality matches their own, but bolder individuals may, nevertheless, be able to impose their leadership, even among shy followers, simply through greater effort."





一项针对棘鱼的研究标明，害羞的鱼群会倾向于跟随同样害羞的鱼群。棘鱼喜欢跟随大部队行动。	A new study of fish called sticklebacks shows that shy fish actually prefer to follow fish that are similarly shy, because sticklebacks have a personality of following leaders.
在这个实验中，实验者让鱼群跟随胆大的领队鱼和胆小的领队鱼。	So in the experiment, a bold fish and a shy fish both lead other fish.
实验结果标明：胆小的鱼群喜欢跟着胆小的领队走，而胆大的鱼群不在乎是谁在领队。	The result shows shy follower fish only emerge when there is a shy leader fish out there. But bold follower fish don't care who is leading.
在Biology Letters期刊中，研究者称：棘鱼喜欢追随性格相投的鱼，但胆大的鱼无论在什么样的鱼群中，都更容易成为领队。	So in the journal Biology Letters, researchers said sticklebacks prefer to follow a fish who has a similar personality. But bold fish are always able to impose their leadership whoever they are with.

4.3.33 The Springtime Phenomena 早春现象

原音频：<https://www.chinavoa.com/show-8470-236785-1.html>

原文：The Earth's temperature is rising. And as it does, springtime phenomena—like the first bloom of flowers—are getting earlier and earlier. But rising temperatures aren't the only factor. Urban light pollution is also quickening the coming of spring. "So temperature and light are really contributing to a double whammy of making everything earlier." Richard French-Constant, an entomologist at the University of Exeter.

He and his colleagues compiled 13 years of data from citizen scientists in the U.K., who tracked the first bud burst of four common trees. Turns out, light pollution—from streetlights in cities, and along roads—pushed bud burst a full week earlier. Way beyond what rising temperatures could achieve. This disruptive timing can ripple through the ecosystem.

"The caterpillars that feed on trees are trying to match the hatching of their eggs to the timing of bud burst. Because the caterpillars want to feed on the juiciest and least chemically protected leaves. And it's not just the caterpillars, of course, that are important. But the knock-on effect is on nesting birds, which are also trying to hatch their chicks at the same time that there's the maximum number of caterpillars." So earlier





buds could ultimately affect the survival of birds, and beyond. The findings are in the Proceedings of the Royal Society B. [Richard H. ffrench-Constant et al., Light pollution is associated with earlier tree budburst across the United Kingdom]

随着地球气温的暖化，春季现象（例如开花）来临的越来越早了。	As the Earth's temperature is rising, springtime phenomena—like the first bloom of flowers—are getting earlier and earlier.
但是气温升高并不是唯一的元凶。城市的光污染也是让春季现象提早的原因之一。	But rising temperatures aren't the only factor. Urban light pollution is also quickening the coming of spring.
昆虫学家收集了13年来自英国的数据，发现光污染会让早春植物发芽的时间提前整整一个星期。	The entomologist compiled 13 years of data from the UK and found that light pollution pushed bud burst a full week earlier.
而幼虫会根据发芽的时间来对应他们孵化的时间，鸟类又会根据幼虫的数量来决定它们孵蛋的时间。	Caterpillars are trying to match their hatching to the timing of bud burst, and nesting birds are also trying to match their hatching to the number of caterpillars.
所以会出现连锁反应，光污染最终会影响鸟类的存亡。	So there will be a knock-on effect, and light pollution can ultimately affect the survival of birds.

4.3.34 The smell of heritage 古迹的味道

原音频：<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zfrwjHMTw3g> [4:12-5:30]

我们都去过历史图书馆，也知道图书馆里有一股书籍的味道。但是这些味道是什么，又意味着什么？	We've all been to historic library and know the smell of a library. But what is it and what does it mean?
我们最近评估了一家历史图书馆的环	We recently assess the environment of a historic





境，图书馆内有股非常浓厚的书籍的气味。	library, and there is an intensive smell of books in that library.
我们被要求一定要保存好书籍的味道，因为这个味道对我们的观众非常重要，也对于人们看待图书馆的方法也非常重要的。	We were asked to preserve the smell of books because it is important to our audience and it's important to how people perceive libraries.
嗅觉和气味是我们与外界接触的重要一环。	Smell is an import way of how we can communicate with our environment.
广告专家们曾经做过一次调查，研究人们是如何与外界沟通的。大部分人都是通过视觉和外界沟通，嗅觉是第二位的。	Advertisers have done a research to see how people interact with the environment. The majority people use sight to interact with the environment, and the smell is the second.

4.3.35 Thermodynamic and atom movement 热力学和原子运动

疑似原音频：<https://youtu.be/kLqduWF6GXE> (00:21 - 1:48)

热力学的法则是持续的、统计学的、绝对的。	The laws of thermodynamic are constant, statistical and absolute.
它描述了quantities各种情况下(待确认)	It describes how quantities behave under various circumstances.
这些法则在大部分情况下都会被遵守	The laws are obeyed under most situations.

4.3.36 Pursue Happiness 追求幸福

人们对well-being的定义不同。	People define well-being in different ways.
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即时种族、性别、国籍不同，对于 well-being 的追求都有一致性	People from different races, genders, or nationalities pursue well-being in the same way.
就像是追求财富、健康一样。	It's just like people pursue fortune and health.

4.3.37 Eating Behaviors 饮食行为

女性比男性更注重饮食行为。	Women pay more attention to eating behaviors than men do.
有两大主要原因：	There are two reasons.
第一，是因为女性更关注... (待补充)	One is because female focus more on...
第二，是因为女性的天性... (待补充)	Also it's because of the nature of female ...

4.3.38 Truth and Rhetoric 真理和修辞

根据亚里士多德的理论，人们学习修辞学的目的是合理地使用修辞学。	According to Aristotle, the reason we learn rhetoric is to use it.
修辞学的目的是为了教化民众，引导大众了解真理。	Rhetoric is used to unravel the morons, and to lead them to truth.
修辞学和真理的关系如同躯壳和灵魂。	Rhetoric is like the body, and truth is like the soul.
如果你想告诉某人真理，你需要动用一些技巧，因为大部分人看不到真理。	If you want to tell someone about truth, you need to use some tricks, because most people cannot see truth.
通过运用修辞学，我们可以影响民众，让他们理解真理。	By using rhetoric, we can make an influence on morons and show truth.





4.3.39 Cars in Washington 华盛顿汽车尾气污染

(不完整, 待补充) *To be completed.*

华盛顿出现汽车尾气的污染	Car Pollution in Washington
有人呼吁交通工具的选择可以改善	Change the transportation
人们应该减少汽车的使用, 但是...	The need to reduce the use of cars, but ...

4.3.40 Science and Scientists 科学与科学家

(音频为对话形式, 男声为主) *To be completed.*

在对话中, 男生在谈论一本科幻小说。科学由证据、论证构成。	In this dialog, the male is discussing about a science fiction. Science is all about evidence.
他先探讨了科学和科学家的差别, 他本人更偏向于科学家。	He is talking about the difference between science and scientists, and he said he likes scientists rather than science.
因为科学家可以提出问题、做研究、找出真相。	Because scientists can do research and propose questions to find out what is true.
科学就像是家具..... (待补充)	Science is like furniture. ... (incomplete)

4.3.41 Glass Ceiling 玻璃天花板

玻璃天花板是指在公司中某些弱势群体(女性、少数族裔)在晋升到高级职位时遇到的障碍。	A glass ceiling is a metaphor used to represent an invisible barrier that keeps a given demographic (typically applied to minorities) from rising beyond a certain level in a hierarchy
(待补充)	(To be completed.)





4.3.42 British Standards Institution (BSI) 英国标准协会

英国标准协会是一个提供工业产品标准的机构。	The British Standards Institution (BSI) is a service organization that produces standards across a wide variety of industry sectors.
所有产品必须得到BSI 认证才能投放市场。	All products must have a BSI Kitemark license to get access into the market.
有两种标准，强制标准和非强制标准。	There are two types of standard. One is compulsory, and the other one is elective.
需要满足强制标准的产品，必须得到BSI认证，否则视为非法产品。	Under the compulsory standard, the products cannot come into the market unless they meet the requirements. Otherwise, without the Kitemark license, these products will be seen as illegal.
这主要是为了安全因素考虑。以火柴盒为例。	This is for the purpose of safety. Take matchboxes as an example.

4.3.43 Overfishing 过度捕捞

本文讲述了农业和渔业的历史。	The lecture talks about agriculture and fishing history.
鱼、虾和海藻曾是最主要的食物来源，尤其是亚洲地区。	Fish, shrimp, and seaweed were the major sources of food, especially in Asia.
人类三分之一的食物来源是源自海洋与河流。	One thirds of human's food supply were from the ocean and rivers.
但是由于过度捕捞，现在源自海洋的食物已经越来越少了。	But now the food source from the ocean is decreasing, due to overfishing.





4.3.44 Doing Research 引用研究

做研究的最主要目标是在论文中支持你的论点。	The main goal of doing research is to support your own idea in your paper.
如果你只引用来自一个素材的文章，并不是这样不准确，但是必须非常小心。	If you use research paper that from only one source, that does not mean it is not accurate, but you should be careful.
为了节省时间，最好的办法就是确保你所引用的研究来源是可靠的，并且是最近更新的。	To save time, the best way is to make sure the researches you use are reliable, recent and (adj.) at the first time.

4.3.45 Education Revolution 教育革命

老师们如何应对教学方面的改革	The lecture talks about how teachers deal with education revolution.
以前，老师运用教室里的桌椅、纸币等工具，教孩子读书写字。	Traditionally, teachers use tables, chairs, paper and pencils to teach children handwriting and reading from paper.
随着科技的发展，教学的方式也发生了巨大的变化。	With the development of technology, the way of teaching has been radically changed.
老师现在在课堂教学当中运用了很多科技。	Teachers are using new technology in classrooms.
未来的教育将着眼于培养孩子们的独立思考的能力，和xxx其他能力。	Education in the future will be focusing on developing children's critical thinking and ... skills.





4.3.46 Exam Anxiety 考试焦虑症

有很多让十年级至十二年级的学生为考试焦虑的原因。	There are many reasons making students between year 10 and year 12 students feel anxious for exams.
有些同学平时太忙，无法按时完成作业，但是同时他们又很希望得到好成绩，因为不想让老师和家长失望。	Some students are too busy to do assignments, but they want to have good scores because they don't want to upset their teachers and parents.
但更主要的原因是，老师们经常向学生们传达一个错误的观念：接下来的两年是至关重要的两年，如果考砸了，你们的人生也砸了。	But more importantly, the teachers often give students wrong messages, telling them that the next 2 years are the most important 2 years; if you fail, your life is fail.
灌输这样的信息是不对的，也正是这些观念导致了学生们的考试焦虑症。	This is not right, and I think this message triggers the anxiety.

4.3.47 Taxonomy Chart 分类学

原视频：<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qGsA-Lm18Vw> [00:00 - 1:26]

分类学是一门将生物划分不同组别的科学。	Taxonomy is the science of classifying organisms to different groups.
分类学就像美国邮政服务一样，从上至下，国家/王国，再到州，城市，街道，街道号码，然后再公寓楼，和门牌号，最后是他们的姓氏和名字。	Taxonomy is just like the US postal service, which contains the nation or kingdom, and then the State, city, street name and street number, and then to the apartment, followed by their family names and first names.
所以科学家们利用分类学来锁定某一种生物或物种，来解释这个生物体与世界上的其他物种有何联系。	So scientists use taxonomy to pinpoint a living creature or an organism, and to explain how this specific creature is related to everything else in the world.





4.3.48 Happiness & Social Relations 幸福和社会关系

人的快乐和社交关系的频率和质量呈正相关的关系。	There is a positive correlation between happiness and the frequency and the quality of their social relations.
当人们的社交关系越频繁，快乐幸福的指数越高。	The higher the frequency of social relations, the more happiness they will have.
当人们对于他们的社交活动的质量感到满意时，他们会更快乐。	When people feel more satisfied with the quality of their social relations, they will feel happier.
反过来，平时更开心的人，会和亲友有更多的互动。	In turn, happier people tend to be social more with friends and have more interaction between family.
目前并不知道，到底是社交活动导致了快乐，还是快乐的性格让他们更喜欢社交。	It is unsure whether it is the social activities make them happier or their happy personalities drive them to be social more.

4.3.49 An innovative musical instrument 新型乐器

原音频：<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qTjCqvnM6Bk> 到1:43结束

这个新的发明帮助了那些不能传统乐器演奏的儿童	A new university invention is helping children who cannot use traditional instruments to make music of their own.
这个乐器可以被触摸和玩耍。它很软，很方便，耐用而且还能被个性化设计。	It is an object that can be touched and played. It is soft, easy to use, robust and can be customized.
传统的乐器需要有特定的形状和大小，而且这些不能演奏传统乐器的学生是因为他们有运动障碍	Traditional musical instruments are in specific shapes and sizes, and these students cannot play traditional musical instruments because they have difficulties in movements.





但是这个新的发明里面有软件和感应器的，而且还连接着电脑

But this new invention is designed with software and sensors inside, which is connected to computers.

4.3.50 Definition of biology 生物的定义

关于生物，科学上的定义是它是一门研究生命和有机体的学科。	The scientific definition of biology is the study of lives and organisms.
有机体意味着活着的东西，但是每个人对于活着的事物有着不同的定义，所以这是一件复杂的事情。	Organism means living things, but everyone has different definition of living things, so it can be complicated.
所以在学习生物之前，了解以下其科学含义是很必要的。	Therefore, it is important to understand the scientific definition of biology before we study biology.

4.3.51 Parenting 父母教育

父母不应该教孩子们对于他们来讲太过于高难度的东西。	Parents don't need to teach their children something too difficult for them.
他们只需要去教孩子们一些简单的事情，比如如何安全地过马路，或者如何跟陌生人讲话。	They just need to teach them simple things, such as how to cross roads safely, or how to talk to strangers.

4.3.52 Language extinction 语言的消亡

和机经 4.3.16 small language 不同

澳大利亚有着最糟糕的（最高的）语言消亡率。

Australia has the worst rate of language extinction.



PTE 咨询请找小助手



4.3.53 Wind power 风力发电

在澳大利亚，风力发电只占发电总量的1%。	In Australia, wind power is just 1% of the whole.
但是在丹麦，风力发电占据了最高的比例。	But in Denmark, wind power has larger proportion.
在其他国家，水力发电占据了较高的比例...	In other countries, hydropower has a larger proportion ...





4.3.54 Incomplete recalls:

主题: Children Development (待补充)

Between the age of 3 and 4

Expression of desire: when hungry, ask for food, get feed; when cold; future...

主题 : 女性地位的提升 (待补充)

视频 : 一个女性被采访, 背景白色

女性 Social Status 的改变

女性在家庭关系中的地位提升 promote in household

主题 : 猩猩

图片 : 猩猩图

内容 : 全篇提了 4-5 次 They are closely related to us.

主题 : Parenting Children

配图 : 一个爸爸把小孩举高高

Parents should play with them, let them go out and take risks.

This will help them to grow independently.

(其中 independence, independent, development 被多次提到)

主题: 电脑

视频内容 : [依据考生零散回忆]

电脑可以进行快速的 multiplication 运算, 但这个要耗费人类大量时间才能算出来。

You may get some Gender Registration Screen, 然而电脑不能轻易识别人们写在纸上的字。

主题 : School of psychology

对比 international students and homeschool student. 待补充





5. ANSWER SHORT QUESTIONS

1. A business doesn't want to make a loss - what does it want to make? – Profit
2. A doctor who can sell prescribed medicines? - Pharmacist. Chemist.
3. A document protecting people's works. - Patent/Copyright.
4. A famous canal links the Mediterranean Sea with the Indian Ocean, is it the Corinth or Suez Canal? – Suez Canal
5. A list of events placed in time order is usually described as what? – A chronology /a Timeline
6. A manufacturing process releases poisonous gases. What is the most important safety measure for workers at this plant – ensuring good ventilation, or appropriate footwear? – (Ensuring good) Ventilation
7. A picture of a globe is shown) what is this field of study? - Geology
8. A specialist who repairs leaking water pipes is called ? - Plumber
9. Animals with white ivory and long trunk ? - Elephant
10. Aqualung – a portable breathing apparatus for divers; Aquaplane – a board for riding on water, pulled by a speedboat]
11. At what ceremony do students receive their degree or diploma at the end of their period of study? – Graduation
12. Camouflage – the natural coloring or form of an animal which enables it to blend in with its surroundings.]
13. Cherries and Apples are under which category? - Fruits.
14. Computer, telephone and typewriter, which one is first invented? – Typewriter
15. Despite all the advances and qualities of sexes, would more men or women play professional football? - More men.
16. From where can you have a full view of a building, the outside, inside or top? – The outside
17. Historians use evidence to draw conclusions about the past, would a contemporary artist's painting of an ancient battle be an original source or secondary source? – Secondary source
18. How do butterflies fly? - Flutter
19. How do you call the person who faces you? – Judge
20. How do you call the pointing device that is connected to the computer? - Mouse.
21. How do you call the seasonal flying of birds from cold to warmer areas? Mitigation or migration? - Migration
22. How do you describe the desert? Humid or dry ? - Dry
23. How many alphabets are there in English? - 26
24. How many countries are involved in a mutual agreement? - Two.
25. How many days added in February during a leap year? - One day.
26. How many days are in a leap year? – 366
27. How many days in a fortnight? – 14 days.





28. How many days in a week? – 7 days
29. How many months are in a year? – Twelve
30. How many people are there in a quartet? – Four
31. How many seasons are there in a year? – Four
32. How many sides are there in a bilateral agreement? – Two
33. How many years are there in a passage of decade? – 10 years
34. How many years are there in a millennium? -1000 years.
35. How many years does a centennial celebrates? - 100 years.
36. How many years does it take to finish undergraduate study? – Three or four years
37. How much per cent is three quarters? -75%
38. How would most people travel to work each day, in big cities like Hong Kong, Tokyo and New York?— By public transportation/Public Transport/By Car/By Metro
39. How would you call people who study ancient bones or plants in rocks? - Archaeologist.
40. How would you describe an economy that is largely based on farming? – Agricultural
41. If a button has come off a shirt, what would someone most likely use to put it back on? –Needle and thread
42. If a coat had a stain on it, where would you take it? – Dry cleaner's
43. If a figure is hexagonal, how many sides does it have? – Six
44. If a figure is pentagon, how many sides does it have? – Five
45. If a person is doing an experiment, what would he wear to protect his eyes? – Glasses / goggles
46. If someone is feeling ill, they will say "I am feeling under the ___"? – Weather
47. If someone lives in an urban area, where do they live? – City / Town
48. If something is not expensive, what do we say it is? - Cheap
49. If something such as fabric or medicine is artificially made, what do we say it is? —Synthetic
50. If telescopes are used to locate distant objects, what instrument is employed to magnify minuscule objects? – (electron) Microscope
51. If there are 8 black balls and 1 white ball, and I randomly pick one, which color is mostly likely to be picked? - Black.
52. If you are feeling ‘fed up’, is it a positive or negative feeling? – A negative feeling
53. If you don't feel like eating, what do we say you don't have? – Appetite
54. If you have a toothache, do you go to a surgeon or a dentist? – Dentist. 【确认措辞】
55. If you want to buy a ring, who do you approach, a jeweler or pharmacist? - Jeweler.
56. In a recession, does economic activity increase or slow down? – Slow down





57. In business and advertising, what does PR stand for? – Public Relations
58. In medical terms, are antibodies harmful or beneficial for patients? – Beneficial
59. In most universities, there are two ways of being assessed, one is orally, and the other is through? – Written assignments
60. In the animal kingdom, is the purpose of camouflage to attract a mate, to find food or to hide? — To hide
61. In which century was the automobile manufactured on a large scale? — 20th Century
62. In which direction does the Sun arise from? - East
63. In which room of their home would someone usually wash their clothes? - Laundry.
64. In which season would people be least likely to go snow skiing? – In summer
65. In which subject would you learn gravity? Physics or chemistry? - Physics.
66. Jane and Peter have three children, they are 4,13 and 15 years old, they only have one son who is the youngest child, how old is their middle child? – 13 years old
67. In the sentence: “He has been quite upset since he went back to school.” Which word uses a past tense? - Went.
68. Name a city in the U.S. – New York / Washington / Boston
69. Name a country located in North America? — The United States of America / Canada
70. Name a country located in the Southern hemisphere. — Australia / New Zealand etc.
71. Name a month that falls between September and November. – October
72. Name the month that falls between April and June. – May
73. On what geographical location would someone be living if their country is surrounded by water on all side? – Island
74. Pedestrians travel by what? – By foot
75. Picture (people holding a certificate) what is in the man's hand? – Certificate
76. Profit means gain or loss? – Gain
77. Some calendars begin the week on Sunday, what is the other day which commonly starts a week? - Monday.
78. The instructions that tell you how to cook food? - Recipe.
79. The job title for someone who cooks food in a kitchen to? - Chef.
80. The large island just off the coast of mainland Europe is the home to which country? – The United Kingdom
81. The name of the building where you can borrow books? - Library.
82. The opposite direction of southwest in a compass is? —Northeast
83. The people who protect the public from criminals are called? –Police
84. There are two main ways to pay for goods bought in a shop, one is by cash, and the other is by? – Credit card
85. There are two types of sporting contests: one is amateur; and other is ____? –Professional
86. This work is due for submission, one month from 15th June. On what date is it to be submitted? —15th July





87. To cross over from one side of the river to another without using boat, what is usually required? – Bridge
88. To improve their health and fitness, most people either try to improve their diet or? – Do more physical exercise
89. To which of our sense do all of the following words relate, opaque, vivid, brilliant, shiny? – Vision
90. Under the weather– Feel sick, poor health, tired or exhausted
91. What appliance do people use to keep their food cool and prevent it from spoiling? – Fridge
92. What are the people that plant food, raise crop commonly known as? – Farmers
93. What are the things that hens lay? – Eggs
94. What are they wearing to protect their eyes? - Goggles

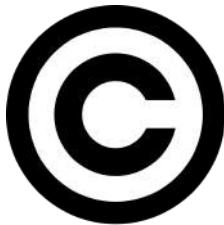


95. What are winter, spring, summer and autumn? – Seasons
96. What can be added to a drink to cool it down on a hot day? – Ice
97. What crime has someone stealing from a shop committed? – Shoplifting
98. What desk should you go to when you first arrive to stay at a hotel? – Reception/Check-in
99. What do dermatologist specialize in? - Skin
100. What do ophthalmologist specialize in? - Eye operations
101. Do ornithologists study people, birds, clocks, or poetry? - Birds.
102. What do people wear if they can't see very well? – Glasses / contact lenses
103. What do we call a book that contains lots of words with their meanings– Dictionary
104. What do we call a company or organization that gives money to a sports or arts event in exchange for advertising? – Sponsor
105. What do we call a period of 100 years? — Century
106. What do we call a period of 1000 years? — Millennium
107. What do we call a picture that doctors take to see inside our body? – X-ray
108. What do we call the alphabetical list, at the end of the book that tells you where to find specific information? —Index





109. What do we call the date a piece of work must be finish by? —Deadline / Due date
110. What do we call the first meal of the day? – Breakfast
111. What do we call the list of steps, which tells you to put something together? —Instructions
112. What do we call the organ in our chest that we need to breath? —Lungs
113. What do we call the study of living things? – Biology / Ecology
114. What do we call the time before noon? – Morning
115. What do you call a list in front of a book which outlines the structure of a book? - Table of Contents
116. What do you call a person that can't hear? – Deaf
117. What do you call a piece of equipment we use to look at stars? – Astronomical telescope
118. What do you call a very long essay, that students have to write for a doctor degree? —Thesis or dissertation
119. What do you call an apartment that is below ground level - a basement apartment or a penthouse apartment? – A basement apartment
120. What do you call an equipment we use to look at stars? — Telescope
121. What do you call the document that tells your qualification and work experience? – CV, curriculum vitae, resume
122. What do you call the middle of something? – Center
123. What do you call the number of people living in a specific area? – Population
124. What do you call the strap that circulates a person in a car or an aeroplane? - Seatbelt.
125. What do you need to see thing which are far away? – Binoculars
126. What do you use to test the body temperature? - Thermometer.
127. What does a king or queen wear on their head at official ceremonies? – Crown
128. What does a Sundial measure? - Time
129. What does ASAP mean? – As soon as possible
130. What does it mean by “fortnight”? - 14 days.
131. What is the difference between a wristwatch and a clock? – The size
132. What does this symbol stand for? - Copyright



133. What emergency service is called at sea? – Coastguard
134. What features do pianos and computers have in common? – Keyboard





135. What kind of movement of the Sun can be seen during dawn? – Sunrise
136. What instrument do you use for long-distance learning? - Computer
137. What instrument would you use to examine very small life forms? – Microscope
138. What is three quarters of 100%? – 75%
139. What are the paintings or photos of people especially when it includes someone's face, head and shoulder? – Portrait.
140. What is a person that belongs to an organization called? – Member
141. What is a series of events that happen in your mind while you are sleeping? – Dream
142. What is a violent conflict between two or more countries? – War
143. What is alphabetical list at the end of books? - Index.
144. What is hematology related to? — Blood
145. What is it called when two or more people are speaking to each other? – Conversation
146. What is more fuel-efficient, car or truck? – Car
147. What is one half of 100%? - 50%
148. How do you call someone that cannot see? – Blind
149. What is the antonym of vertical? – Horizontal
150. What is the big musical instrument that has 88 black and white keys? - Piano.
151. What is the chemical name of Gold - Mg, Au or O2? — Au
152. What is the collective term for cows and bulls, especially on the farm? — Cattle
153. What is the day that someone is born? – Birthday
154. What is the destructive program that spreads from computer to computer? – Virus
155. What is the economic sector that deals with farming? – Agriculture
156. What kind of food that vegetarians do not eat? - Meat.
157. What is the habitat of camels ? - Desert
158. What is the job title for someone who looks after your teeth and gums? - Dentist
159. What is the job title for someone who designs buildings? —Architect
160. What is the joint between your shoulder and your forearm? - Elbow.
161. What is the joint that connects your hand to your arm? – Wrist
162. What is the last game in a sports competition that decides the champion? – Final
163. When you bake a cake, where do you put the tray into? – Cook it in the oven
164. What is the meeting point of the sea and the sky? – Sea level
165. What is the month between January and March? – February





166. What is the important document that can prove you are eligible to drive a car? – Driver's license
167. What is the name for the huge natural body that orbits the sun? - Planet
168. What is the name of a building where you can borrow books? – Library
169. What is the name of a system of government in which the people elect their leaders? – Democracy
170. What is the name of ground military forces? – Army
171. What is the name of the field of study that studies the human mind and behaviors? – Psychology
172. What is the name of the instrument used to measure variations in temperature? —Thermometer
173. What is the ocean on the west of America? - Pacific Ocean.
174. What is the opposite of ‘positive’? - Negative.
175. What is the opposite of southeast? – Northwest
176. What is the opposite to “predecessor”? - Successor.
177. What is the payment of a student's education by an organization called? – Scholarship
178. What is the piece of paper that you receive after you have bought an item? – Receipt
179. What is the quickest way to get to the 21st floor? – By elevator / lift
180. What is the red liquid that flows from the heart to the rest of the body? – Blood
181. What is the source of solar energy? - The Sun.
182. What is the strings on shoes? - Shoelace.
183. What is the study of stars and planet called? – Astronomy
184. What kind of skill can you learn from a culinary school? – Cooking
185. What is the subject that involves geometry and algebra? – Mathematics
186. What are the things that you touch with your left hand when you play a guitar? - Strings
187. What is the time of a day called when it is after 12 o'clock in the day and before the sunset? – Afternoon/Post meridian (P.M.)
188. What is the time period before noon called? – Morning/Ante meridian (A.M.)
189. What is the shape in geometry that has three sides? – Triangle
190. What is this instrument called? – Telescope





191. What is vaccine used for? - Immunization
192. What key mineral makes sea water different from fresh water? – Salt
193. What kind of book is written by a person about their own life? – Autobiography
194. What kind of protector does a motorbike rider wear to protect his head? – Helmet
195. What kind of liquid do mammals feed their babies? – Milk
196. Which sense is related to your ears? - Hearing
197. What kind of shop contains a larger range of products? A supermarket or a grocery? - Supermarket
198. What is the natural material used to make a car tire? – Rubber 【确认措辞】
199. What object will you use to climb up to the roof of the house? —Ladder
200. Which organ controls your speech, feelings, body movement and thoughts? – Brain
201. Which organ do cardiologists specialize in? – Heart
202. What piece of equipment shows a person what direction they are traveling to? – Compass
203. What plan shows how much money is available and how it will be spent in the future? – Budget
204. What planet do we live on? – Earth
205. What identification document does most people need to carry when they travel between countries? – A passport
206. What do you call the type of animals that give birth to their offspring? – Mammals
207. What term is used for the amount of money you pay a landlord for living in their house or apartment? – Rent
208. What type of food is an apple categorized under? – Fruit
209. What type of resources does an electric device use? - Electricity.
210. What do you call a period of ten years? – A decade
211. What do we call it when the moon completely blocks out the light from the sun? – A total solar eclipse.
212. What word describes moving a file from the Internet to your computer? – Downloading / Download
213. What word is used for someone who watches a sport event? — Spectator
214. What's the 26th alphabet in English? - Z.
215. What's the material that we use to stick two things together when we make a handcraft? - Glue.





216. What's the place of areas where a college or a university is located? - Campus
217. When the writer of the book is unknown, what word do we use to describe the writer? —Anonymous
218. When would it be safe to take medication that causes drowsiness, before sleeping, driving or operating machinery? – Before sleeping
219. When you create a table chart, the data in horizontal dimension is organized in rows and the data in vertical dimension is organized in what? – Columns
220. When you get lost in city, what do you need to buy to find out where you are and where to go? - Map.
221. Where can people go to borrow books? – Library
222. Where do we find urban areas - in a city or countryside? – In a city
223. Where do you pay for your purchases at a supermarket? – Checkout/Cashier/Counter
224. Where does a camel normally live? - Desert.
225. Where would you expect to find equipment like microscopes, bounce and burner, beaker and petri dish? – Laboratory
226. Where would you find a whale, tropical forests or in the ocean? – Ocean
227. Where would you go to see an exhibition of art works? – (Art) Gallery
228. Where would you go to work out on a treadmill? – Gym / Gymnasium
229. Where would you keep the meat that you wish to keep frozen at home? – Freezer/Refrigerator/Fridge
230. When you want to do some baking, where would you go to buy some flour- a florist or a grocery? — Grocery
231. Which category does a novel fit in, a book or a printer? - A book.
232. Which department studies the humans body part of eyes? - Ophthalmology
233. Which department studies the humans body part of heart? -Cardiology
234. Which hospital department would you go for an X-ray - radiology or cardiology? –Radiology
235. Which one is a good phenomenon, high employment or low employment? – High employment
236. Which is the longest: a decade, a millennium or a century? – A millennium
237. Which is usually considered against the law? The use of illicit drugs or the use of prescribed medication? – Use of illicit drugs
238. Which kind of punishment for a crime is the less severe, an imprisonment or community service? – Community service
239. Which major branch of science deals with classification of living things? —Biology
240. Which of these would probably be found in an office, a printer, a blanket or a nailbrush? – A printer
241. Which of these would probably be found in most homes around the world, a computer, a bed or a television? – A bed
242. Which one is quicker? Running, walking, or jogging? - Running





243. Which one is using manpower : plane, car, or cycling? - Cycling
244. Which part at the end of book can be used for further reading? An index or a bibliography? - Bibliography
245. Which section of a newspaper gives the editor an opinion? – Editorial
246. Which section of the train timetable will tell you, what time the train leaves? —Departures
247. Which source is more reliable? Magazine or Journal? - Journal.
248. Which sweet food do bees produce? – Honey
249. Which symbol is used to complete a sentence? – Full stop / period
250. Which would be better to report the population of a major global city, hundreds, millions or billions? – Millions
251. What is the job title who cuts a man's hair? – Barber
252. Who is a person that makes bread, cakes and pastries? – Baker
253. Who is the main journalist responsible for producing newspaper or magazine? —Editor
254. Who serves food in a restaurant? – Waiter / Waitress
255. Who would you consult to treat a fear of crowded places, a philosopher or a psychologist? —A psychologist
256. In a hospital, who is the person that can write prescriptions? – Doctor.
257. Why people wear gloves when they do experiment? – Protection
258. Will it be better to use km or kg to measure the distance between two cities? –Kilometer
259. Would it be better to jogging at noon or in the early morning, if you wanted to avoid the hottest part of the day? – In the early morning
260. Would letter or email be the fastest way to get a message to your professor? –Email
261. Would you go to a pharmacist or a surgeon to get a prescription filled after visiting a doctor? – A pharmacist
262. Would you measure volume of water in liters or kilos? – Liters
263. Apart from addition, subtraction, and multiplication, what is the other mathematical calculation method? - Division
264. What is H₂O in chemistry? - Water
265. What do we call the thread in the center of the candle? - Wick
266. Which one of the following is not a mythological animal, unicorn, giraffe, dragon or mermaid? - Giraffe.
267. How do you describe the movements of the wings of this animal? Pounce, stretch or flap? - Flap





268. How would you call the device that you use to point things when you use a computer? - Mouse.
269. How would you describe an animal that no longer exist on the earth? - Extinct
270. What is the job title for someone who makes meals in a restaurant? - Chef/Cook
271. What device would you use to look at a distant object? Telescope.
272. What kind of this animal, a reptile or a mammal? - Mammal.



273. Who is the predecessor of Matt Gregory? - Adam Turner.

Captain of Cricket

2007/08	Adam Turner
2008/09	Matt Gregory
2009/10	Josh White
2010/11	Nick Lowe
2011/12	Sam Davison
2012/13	Haroon Tariq
2013/14	Romir Singh
2014/15	Freddie Parlby

274. What natural resource is used by a carpenter? - Wood.
275. What does an altitude measure? - Height.
276. What symbol is used to complete a sentence? - Period/Full stop.
277. If you are happy with an agreement, what would you like to put at the bottom of the contract with the date? - Signature.





278. What is the verb form of the noun “abstention”? - Abstain.
279. What do we call a festival which is held every four years gathering people together as a sporting event? - Olympics (Games).
280. To which of our sense do all of the following words relate: rough, smooth, and granular? - Touch.
281. How many hemisphere does the equator divide the globe into? - Two.
282. Which of the following sports is more dangerous, parachuting or long-distance running? - Parachuting.
283. Which shape in mathematics has the concept of perimeter and diameter? - Circle.
284. When something is given in pair, how many of them are there? - Two.
285. Under which circumstance would you describe the economy as a good one, the one with high unemployment or low unemployment? - Low unemployment.
286. Which one has a low humidity, a desert or a rainforest? - A desert.
287. If you are interested in human behaviors, in which major should you study in a university? - Psychology
288. Where is the “Power” button? - Upper left.



289. What is the alphabetical list at the end of books? - Index.
290. What is the shape of an egg? - Oval
291. Which one has a smoother surface? - Coke.



292. Which one would you use to describe the desert, humidity or aridity? - Aridity.
293. What type of energy does the Sun produce, solar energy or oil energy? - Solar energy.





294. What is the job title for someone who looks after your teeth and gums? – Dentist
295. Which month falls between September and November? - October.
296. How do you call a doctor who can sell prescribed medicines? - Chemist/Pharmacist.
297. How many days are there in February during a leap year? - 29.
298. What kind of book would you use to look up a word that you don't understand? - Dictionary
299. What is the book with maps? - Atlas
300. If you invented something, what can you apply for to prevent others copying your invention? - Patent.
301. Which literacy genre describes all details of a famous person's life? - Biography
302. How do pedestrians travel? - By foot/Walk/Walking
303. What system does the earth belong to? - Solar system
304. What is the list of chapters at the beginning of a book? - Table of Contents
305. What is the opposite of 'optimistic'? - Pessimistic.
306. In some calendars, a week would start from Sundays. What is the other day that usually starts a week? - Monday.
307. What shape has four sides of the same length? - Square
308. Which one is not a mammal: elephant, kangaroo, butterfly or dolphin? - Butterfly.
309. When your bone is injured and broken, what would you say you have? - Fracture.
310. How many eggs are there in a dozen? - 12.
311. What do we call the frozen water? - Ice.
312. How often is an annual conference held in one year? - Once a year.
313. Before airplanes were invented, how did people travel from America to Europe? - By ship.
314. Do unions work for workers or management? - Workers
315. How do you call a public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest price offered? - Auction.
316. How do you call the tower containing a beacon light to warn or guide ships at sea? - Light house
317. How do you describe the line that divides a circle into two equal halves? - Diameter.
318. How do you describe the line that **segments** a circle? - Chord.
319. How many times does a biannual magazine published in one year? - Twice.
320. How many wheels does a tricycle have? - Three.
321. How would you call someone who likes to drink heavily every day? - Alcoholic
322. What will ice do when it is heated? - Melt.
323. If a couple have a boy and a girl, how many children do they have? - Two.
324. If a species is described as venomous, what substance does it have? - Toxin.





325. If someone's response is simultaneous, is it quick or slow? – Quick.
326. In the word ‘postgraduate’, what does ‘post’ mean? - After.
327. Nancy will come on Wednesday. Today is Tuesday. Will Nancy come today or tomorrow? - Tomorrow.
328. Oral English is different from academic English. Which is the best example for academic English: “tolerant” or “put up with it”? – Tolerant.
329. Some magazines are published once a year, and some are published twice a year. How do you describe the type of magazine that is published four times a year? - Quarterly
330. What attitude would you have when you are in a job interview, enthusiastic or passive? – Enthusiastic
331. What can be used to describe desert: aridity or humidity? - Aridity.
332. What can bring astronauts to space? - Spacecraft.
333. What century are we living in now? – The 21st century.
334. What device would you use to look at a distant object? - Binocular.
335. What do guitars and violins have in common? – strings.
336. What do humans and animals need to inhale for survival? - Oxygen
337. What do meter and millimeter measure, height or length? – Length.
338. What electronic device wakes you up in the morning? – Alarm clock.
339. What is a thermometer used to measure? – Temperature.
340. What is paper made from? - Trees/Wood.
341. What is the book that you cannot borrow from library? - Reserved books.
342. What is the doctor who specializes in treating children's diseases? - Pediatrician
343. What is the fluid that pumped from the heart? - Blood
344. What is the force happened between the relative motion when objects are rubbed against each other? – Friction.
345. What is the heading at the top of an article or page in a newspaper or magazine? - Headline.
346. What is the line between two countries? – National Boundaries. /Borders.
347. What is the main harmful content in a cigarette? – Nicotine.
348. What is the mountain with the possibility of explosion? - Volcano.
349. What is the opposite to “still”? – Moving. / Active. / Dynamic.
350. What is the opposite to convex (凸[‘konveks])? – Concave (凹['konkeiv]).
351. What is the table that lists chemical elements in order of atomic numbers in rows and columns? – Periodic Table (of Elements)
352. What is the thing that has iron inside and can attract iron? – Magnet.





353. What publication reports daily news? – Newspaper.
354. What term is used for the amount of money we owe, asset or debt? - Debt
355. What would you call the people who are ill or have an injury and are treated by a doctor in hospital? – Patient.
356. What's the opposite of maximize? - Minimize.
357. What's the verb used to describe two people sharing the same opinion? – Agree.
358. When your company's assets have increased by triple, how many times does it increase? – Three.
359. Where do you go to send mails, a post office or a coffee house? – Post office.
360. Where would you hang your clothes, in a closet or a drawer? – Closet.
361. Where would you normally see crosswords? - Newspaper
362. Which day is between Tuesday and Thursday? - Wednesday.
363. Which object can be put into a handbag, a bicycle or a book? – A book.
364. Which of the following is not a means of transportation: by plane, by public transportation or car model? – Car model.
365. Which one can be put into a backpack, a book or a table? - A book.
366. Which one has more academic articles, magazines or journals? – Journals.
367. Which one has more interactions between teachers and students, a lecture or a tutorial? – A tutorial.
368. Which one is easier to recycle, plastic or paper? - Paper.
369. Which part of body do optometrists examine? - Eyes.
370. Which part of your leg can make it possible to bend? – Knee
371. Which word can describe moving a file from the internet to your computer? – Download.
372. Who sits in the cockpit of an airplane? – Pilot
373. Why bees are important to agriculture? – Pollination
374. What do these following belong to: rose, daisies, tulip,etc? - Flowers.
375. Which one needs the most complicated mechanism: car, ship or air plane? - Air plane
376. Which day is between Tuesday and Thursday? - Wednesday.
377. What do these following describe: kilogram, pounds, tons? - Weight.
378. What is the meaning of ‘post’ in the word ‘postgraduate’? - After.
379. Does Altitude measure height or length? – Height.
380. When you use Microsoft Word, what does “Times New Roman” mean? – Font.
381. Where can students borrow reference materials in school? – library.
382. How do you call the money that citizens must contribute to the government for public use? – Tax.
383. What kind of shoes do you wear to keep it comfortable when hiking? – Hiking shoes/Hiking boots.





384. What is the hardest/toughest part of your hand? – Nails.
385. What is the hard object in the center of peaches, apples and pears? – Stone.
386. In a grassland or a swamp can you normally see an alligator (鳄鱼)? - Swamp.
387. How would you describe someone who can speak two languages? – bilingual.
388. What is the outer part that protects fruits like oranges and bananas? – Peel.
389. If you want to find the map of the US, what type of book should you use? – Atlas.
390. Where can you find the index in a book? – At the end.
391. Which one would a vegetarian most likely to eat, sandwiches or fruit salad? – Fruit salad.
392. What is the electronic device that wake you up in the morning? – Alarm clock.
393. How do you describe the line that divides a circle in two pieces? – Chord
394. When you react to a stimulus, is your response quick or slow? – Quick.
395. Why are bees so important to agriculture? – Pollination.
396. What is the first paragraph of an essay? – Introduction/Abstract
397. How do you call the people who work for a company?
398. How do you call the diagram which includes a horizontal line called X-axis and a vertical line called Y-axis? – Coordinate system.
399. Who is the person who works in a hospital and can do operations? – Surgeon.
400. Which one has a higher humidity, a desert or a rainforest? - A rainforest.
401. What unit is used to measure a 200-meter sprint hours or seconds? – Seconds.
402. When you fill in a form, what are the two options for ‘gender’? – Male and female.
403. What device is used to measure a 200-meter sprint? – Stopwatch.
404. What does ASAP stand for? – As soon as possible.
405. What are the mountains that can erupt? – Volcanoes.
406. What do we call a period of 1000 years? – Millennium.
407. Tomorrow’s lecture is canceled. If today is Tuesday, then on which day was the lecture canceled? – Wednesday.
408. What do bees collect from flowers? – Pollen.
409. What is the device that shows the time of the day according to the shadow of sunlight? – Sundial.
410. What is the opposite to the word ‘artificial’? – Natural.
411. In which reference book can you find synonyms and antonyms? – Thesaurus. [θɪ'sɔ:rəs]
412. What device do you use to measure your weight? – Scale.
413. Which one has a higher humidity, a desert or a rainforest? - A rainforest.





414. What is the opposite to the direction of where the Sun rises? – West.
415. What fruit is used in a winery? – Grapes.
416. What does a thermometer measure? – Body temperature.
417. What are the people who study history and historical evidence? – Historian.
418. What is the 25th letter that we use to write English words? – Y
419. What is the 26th letter we use to write English words? – Z
420. How do you call the book where you collect all your photos together? – Album.
421. What instrument would you use to examine very small life forms such as cells? – Microscope
422. Which one needs the most complicated mechanism: car, ship or air plane? – Air plane.
423. What is the meaning of “post” in the word “postgraduate”? – After
424. What do these following belong to: chrysanthemum, roses, daisies, tulip, etc? - Flowers.
425. Which organ is the blood pumped from? – Heart.
426. What do these following describe: kilogram, pounds, tons? – Weight.
427. Which day is between Tuesday and Thursday? – Wednesday.
428. Does Altitude measure height or length? – Height.
429. Who produces books? – Publisher.
430. What does IT stand for? – information Technology.





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6.1 Plug-in vehicle 充电车

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

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

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

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

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

参考答案：

While people can charge their plug-in vehicles overnight before driving, they can plug their vehicles into sockets allowing power to flow from car batteries to the electricity grid, and an engine driving a generator will supply alternative power to complete the journey when the batteries run flat, which means more people will drive plug-in vehicles in the future because the world's almost total dependence on petroleum-based fuels for transport is unsustainable.





6.2 The Rosetta stone 印刷石

When the Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799, the carved characters that covered its surface were quickly copied. Printer's ink was applied to the Stone and white paper laid over it. When the paper was removed, it revealed an exact copy of the text—but in reverse. Since then, many copies or "facsimiles" have been made using a variety of materials. Inevitably, the surface of the Stone accumulated many layers of material left over from these activities, despite attempts to remove any residue. Once on display, the grease from many thousands of human hands eager to touch the Stone added to the problem.

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

参考答案：

While the carved characters that covered its surface were quickly copied when the Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799, the surface of the Stone accumulated many layers of material left over from these activities, despite attempts to remove any residue, but/and an opportunity for investigation and cleaning the Rosetta Stone arose when this famous object was made the centerpiece of the exhibition, which shows that the stone was black with white lettering.





6.3 Water resource 水资源

Water is at the core of sustainable development. Water resources, and the range of services they provide, underpin poverty reduction, economic growth and environmental sustainability. From food and energy security to human and environmental health, water contributes to improvements in social well-being and inclusive growth, affecting the livelihoods of billions.

In a sustainable world that is achievable in the near future, water and related resources are managed in support of human well-being and ecosystem integrity in a robust economy. Sufficient and safe water is made available to meet every person's basic needs, with healthy lifestyles and behaviors easily upheld through reliable and affordable water supply and sanitation services, in turn supported by equitably extended and efficiently managed infrastructure. Water resources management, infrastructure and service delivery are sustainably financed. Water is duly valued in all its forms, with wastewater treated as a resource that avails energy, nutrients and freshwater for reuse. Human settlements develop in harmony with the natural water cycle and the ecosystems that support it, with measures in place that reduce vulnerability and improve resilience to water-related disasters. Integrated approaches to water resources development, management and use – and to human rights – are the norm. Water is governed in a participatory way that draws on the full potential of women and men as professionals and citizens, guided by a number of able and knowledgeable organizations, within a just and transparent institutional framework.

参考答案：

Since water contributes to improvements in social well-being and inclusive growth, water and related resources are managed in support of human well-being and ecosystem integrity in a robust economy, and water resources are sustainably financed, while natural water cycle reduce vulnerability and improve resilience to water-related disasters, whereas integrated approaches to water resources and to human rights are the norm, which means water is at the core of sustainable development.





6.4 American English 美语影响力

American English is, without doubt, the most influential and powerful variety of English in the world today. There are many reasons for this. First, the United States is, at present, the most powerful nation on earth and such power always brings with it influence. Indeed, the distinction between a dialect and a language has frequently been made by reference to power. As has been said, a language is a dialect with an army. Second, America's political influence is extended through American popular culture, in particular through the international reach of American films (movies, of course) and music. As Kahuna has pointed out, the internationally dominant position of a culture results in a forceful expansion of its language... the expansion of language contributes... to the prestige of the culture behind it. Third, the international prominence of American English is closely associated with the extraordinarily quick development of communications technology. Microsoft is owned by an American, Bill Gates. This means a computer's default setting for language is American English, although of course this can be changed to suit one's own circumstances. In short, the increased influence of American English is caused by political power and the resultant diffusion of American culture and media, technological advance, and the rapid development of communications technology.

参考答案：

While the United States is the most powerful nation on earth with its influence, America's political influence is extended through American popular culture, and the international prominence of American English is closely associated with the extraordinarily quick development of communications technology, which means American English is the most influential and powerful variety of English in the world today.

The increased influence of American English is caused by political power and the resultant diffusion of American culture and media, technological advance, and the rapid development of communications technology, which means American English is the most influential and powerful variety of English in the world today.





6.5 Malaysia Tourism 马来西亚旅游

Malaysia is one of the most pleasant, hassle-free countries to visit in Southeast Asia. Aside from its gleaming 21st century glass towers, it boasts some of the most superb beaches, mountains and national parks in the region. Malaysia is also launching its biggest-ever tourism campaign in effort to lure 20 million visitors here this year.

Any tourist itinerary would have to begin in the capital, Kuala Lumpur, where you will find the Petronas Twin Towers, which once comprised the world tallest buildings and now hold the title of second-tallest. Both the 88-story towers soar 1,480 feet high and are connected by a sky-bridge on the 41st floor. The limestone temple Batu Caves, located 9 miles north of the city, have a 328-foot-high ceiling and feature ornate Hindu shrines, including a 141-foot-tall gold-painted statue of a Hindu deity. To reach the caves, visitors have to climb a steep flight of 272 steps. In Sabah state on Borneo island not to be confused with Indonesia's Borneo you'll find the small mushroom-shaped Sip Adan island, off the coast of Sabah, rated as one of the top five diving sites in the world. Sipadan is the only oceanic island in Malaysia, rising from a 2,300-foot abyss in the Celebes Sea. You can also climb Mount Kinabalu, the tallest peak in Southeast Asia, visit the Sepilok Orang Utan Sanctuary, go white-water rafting and catch a glimpse of the bizarre Proboscis monkey, a primate found only in Borneo with a huge pendulous nose, a characteristic pot belly and strange honking sounds.

While you're in Malaysia, consider a trip to Malacca. In its heyday, this southern state was a powerful Malay sultanate and a booming trading port in the region. Facing the Straits of Malacca, this historical state is now a place of intriguing Chinese streets, antique shops, old temples and reminders of European colonial powers. Another interesting destination is Penang, known as the Pearl of the Orient. This island off the northwest coast of Malaysia boasts of a rich Chinese cultural heritage, good food and beautiful beaches.

参考答案：

While Malaysia is launching its biggest-ever tourism campaign in effort to lure 20 million visitors here this year, any tourist itinerary would have to begin in the capital, Kuala Lumpur, where you will find the Petronas Twin Towers, the limestone temple Batu Caves, Sabah state on Borneo island, Sipadan and Mount Kinabalu, and consider a trip to Malacca and Penang,





which means Malaysia is one of the most pleasant and hassle-free countries to visit in Southeast Asia.

6.6 World Wide Web 互联网

He is the man who has changed the world more than anyone else in the past hundred years. Sir Tim Berners-Lee may be a mild-mannered academic who lives modestly in Boston, but as the inventor of the world wide web he is also a revolutionary. He is a scientist who has altered the way people think as well as the way they live.

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

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

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

He invented the web, he says, because he was frustrated that he couldn’t find all the information he wanted in one place. It was an imaginary concept that he realized.

参考答案：

While Tim Berners-Lee invented the web, because he was frustrated that he couldn’t find all the information he wanted in one place, he has altered the way people think as well as the way they live, but he is wondering what’s the next crazy idea to make sure the web stays one web and open, which means he is a cultural guru as much as a technological one.





6.7 Climate change impact on birds 气候变化影响候鸟迁徙

As warmer winter temperatures become more common, one way for some animals to adjust is to shift their ranges northward. But a new study of 59 North American bird species indicates that doing so is not easy or quick -- it took about 35 years for many birds to move far enough north for winter temperatures to match where they historically lived.

The researchers used 35 years of data from the North American Christmas Bird Count to match winter temperatures to where birds were seen. They tested 59 bird species individually and found that they responded differently to climate change. When summarized across bird species, there was evidence for a strong delay lasting about 35 years.

For example, black vultures have spread northward in the last 35 years and now winter as far north as Massachusetts, where the minimum winter temperature is similar to what it was in Maryland in 1975. On the other hand, the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker did not alter its range at all despite the warming trend, possibly because its very specific habitat requirements precluded a range shift.

Both of these scenarios could represent problems for birds, La Sorte said. Species that do not track changes in climate may wind up at the limits of their physiological tolerance, or they may lose important habitat qualities, such as favored food types, as those species pass them by. But they also can't move their ranges too fast if the habitat conditions they depend on also tend to lag behind climate.

If warming trends weaken, as they did over the past few years, birds may be able to catch up. But accelerated warming, which is likely as global carbon emissions continue to increase, may put additional strain on birds. The study highlights these challenges and the high potential climate change has for disrupting natural systems. It also underscores the challenges ecologists face in predicting the long-term consequences of climate change for many species simultaneously.





参考答案：

Although animals shift their habitat ranges northward as warmer winter become more common, a study on some bird species showed that they do not move their range too fast and they respond differently to climate change with strong delay because the habitat condition tend to lag behind climate, which suggests that accelerated warming highlights the challenges for many species and high potential for climate change disrupting natural system.

6.8 Making Australian Food History 澳洲饮食历史

In the past two centuries there has been a dramatic change in the role of food and eating in Australian public consciousness. Public discussion of food was largely confined to matters of supply, distribution and price. Towards the end of the nineteenth century some newspapers were offering regular columns of advice on housekeeping topics, including menu planning and recipes. However, eating remained essentially a private activity, even when undertaken in company.

By the late twentieth century, food and eating had become prominent public preoccupations. Evidence of this dramatic cultural revaluation abounds. In bookstores, for example, cookery and all things related to it are often among the larger displays. There are specialty stores selling all manner of cookware, tableware and other paraphernalia associated with food, eating and drinking.

Perhaps most telling is the extension of the phenomenon of mass media celebrity to include culinary personalities. Scholars, too, have jumped on the commodification bandwagon. Now degrees in gastronomy seem set to emulate the MBA phenomenon of the 1980s and food has become a respectable subject for investigation with philosophers, sociologists, historians, cultural theorists, ecologists and many others all having a go at it.

However, surprisingly, the question seems to have held little fascination for most historians. For the best part of two centuries they have managed to write their accounts of colonization and nationhood with only scant reference to how the settlers and their descendants fed themselves.





参考答案：

While eating remained essentially a private activity in nineteenth century, food and eating had become prominent public preoccupations by the late twentieth century, and most telling is the extension of the phenomenon of mass media celebrity to include culinary personalities, but the question seems to have held little fascination for most historians, which means they wrote their accounts of colonization and nationhood with scant reference to how the settlers fed themselves.

6.9 Overqualified employees 大材小用的员工

If your recruiting efforts attract job applicants with too much experience—a near certainty in this weak labor market—you should consider a response that runs counter to most hiring managers' MO: Don't reject those applicants out of hand. Instead, take a closer look. New research shows that overqualified workers tend to perform better than other employees, and they don't quit any sooner. Furthermore, a simple managerial tactic—empowerment—can mitigate any dissatisfaction they may feel.

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

But even before the economic downturn, a surplus of overqualified candidates was a global problem, particularly in developing economies, where rising education levels are giving workers more skills than are needed to supply the growing service sectors. If managers can get beyond the conventional wisdom, the growing pool of too-good applicants is a great opportunity. Berrin Erdogan and Talya N. Bauer of Portland State University in Oregon found that overqualified workers' feelings of dissatisfaction can be dissipated by giving them autonomy in decision making. At stores where employees didn't feel empowered, “overeducated” workers expressed greater dissatisfaction than their colleagues did and were more likely to state an





intention to quit. But that difference vanished where self-reported autonomy was high.

参考答案：

Although prejudice against too-good employees is pervasive because employees who consider themselves overqualified exhibit higher levels of discontent, a surplus of overqualified candidates was a problem in developing countries where rising education levels are giving workers more skills than are needed to supply the growing service sectors, but overqualified workers tend to perform better than other employees without quitting any sooner because empowerment can mitigate any dissatisfaction they may feel.

6.10 Nurse Shark 铰口鲨

Nurse sharks are nocturnal animals, spending the day in large inactive groups of up to 40 individuals. Hidden under submerged ledges or in crevices within the reef, the Nurse sharks seem to prefer specific resting sites and will return to them each day after the nights hunting. By night, the sharks are largely solitary. Nurse sharks spend most of their time foraging through the bottom sediments in search of food.

Their diet consists primarily of crustaceans, mollusks, tunicates and other fish such as spiny lobsters, crabs, shrimps, sea urchins, octopuses, squid, marine snails and bivalves and in particular, stingrays.

Nurse sharks are thought to take advantage of dormant fish which would otherwise be too fast for the sharks to catch, although their small mouths limit the size of prey items, the sharks have large throat cavities which are used as a sort of bellows valve. In this way, Nurse sharks are able to suck in their prey. Nurse sharks are also known to graze algae and coral.

Generally slow and sluggish, Nurse sharks spend much of their time resting on the bottom of the ocean. Nurse sharks have been observed resting on the bottom with their bodies supported on their fins, possibly providing a false shelter for crustaceans which they then ambush and eat. If it must move, the Nurse shark may even use its large front (or pectoral) fins to ‘walk’ along the ocean floor.





参考答案：

While nurse sharks are nocturnal animals, resting on the bottom of the ocean with their bodies supported on their fins and forging through the bottom sediments in search of food, they spend the day in large inactive groups but live the night solitarily taking advantage of dormant fish which would otherwise be too fast to catch, and the sharks have large throat cavities that make them suck in their pray despite their small mouths.

6.11 Electric eels 电鳗

On a field trip to the Amazon in 1807, 19th-century explorer Alexander von Humboldt witnessed a group of horses lead through a muddy pool filled with electric eels, which he described as dramatically leaping up to attack the intruders. But scientists have doubted the story.

An illustration of Alexander von Humboldt's story of the battle between the horses and electric eels.

“The first time I read von Humboldt's tale, I thought it was completely bizarre,” Catania says. “Why would the eels attack the horses instead of swimming away?” But then he observed the same behavior by accident as he transferred the eels in his lab from one tank to another using a metal-rimmed net. Instead of swimming away, larger eels attacked the net by leaping out of the water.

Catania tracked the strength of the eels' electric shock by attaching a voltmeter to an aluminum plate, or conductive metal strips to “predator” objects such as a crocodile head replica.

The zap a submerged eel distributes through the water is relatively weak when it reaches the target.

But when an eel touches it with its electricity-generating chin, the current travels directly to the target and has to travel through its body before it gets back to the water, Catania reported in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

“This allows the eels to deliver shocks with a maximum amount of power to partially submerged





land animals that invade their territory,” Catania explains. “It also allows them to electrify a much larger portion of the invader’s body.”

Catania found the eels leapt to attack, rather than receded, more often when the water in the aquarium was lower. He argues the attack lets electric eels better defend themselves during the Amazonian dry season, when they’re cornered in small pools and make easy prey.

参考答案：

Although scientist have doubted the Humboldt’s story that the eels would leap up to attack the intruders, he observed the same behavior by accident, and he did some experiments to find out that the eels leapt to attack rather than receded more often when the water in the aquarium was lower, which means that the attack lets electric eels better defend themselves during the Amazonian dry season.

6.12 Orbital Debris 轨道碎片

For decades, space experts have worried that a speeding bit of orbital debris might one day smash a large spacecraft into hundreds of pieces and start a chain reaction, a slow cascade of collisions that would expand for centuries, spreading chaos through the heavens.

In the last decade or so, as scientists came to agree that the number of objects in orbit had surpassed a critical mass — or, in their terms, the critical spatial density, the point at which a chain reaction becomes inevitable — they grew more anxious.

Early this year, after a half-century of growth, the federal list of detectable objects (four inches wide or larger) reached 10,000, including dead satellites, spent rocket stages, a camera, a hand tool and junkyards of whirling debris left over from chance explosions and destructive tests. So our billion dollar of satellites are at risk.

参考答案：

While space experts have worried that orbital debris might one day smash a large spacecraft into pieces and start a chain reaction, scientist recently came to agree that the number of orbital debris had surpassed the critical spatial density, which means our billion dollars of satellites at risk.





6.13 Great City Livability 宜居城市

How can we design great cities from scratch if we cannot agree on what makes them great?

None of the cities where people most want to live — such as London, New York, Paris and Hong Kong — comes near to being at the top of surveys asking which are best to live in.

The top three in the most recent Economist Intelligence Unit's livability ranking, for example, were Melbourne, Vancouver and Vienna. They are all perfectly pleasant, but great? The first question to tackle is the difference between livability and greatness. Perhaps we cannot aspire to make a great city, but if we attempt to make a livable one, can it in time become great?

There are some fundamental elements that you need. The first is public space. Whether it is Vienna's Ringstrasse and Prater park, or the beaches of Melbourne and Vancouver, these are places that allow the city to pause and the citizens to mingle and to breathe, regardless of class or wealth. Good cities also seem to be close to nature, and all three have easy access to varied, wonderful landscapes and topographies.

A second crucial factor, says Ricky Burdett, a professor of urban studies at the London School of Economics, is a good transport system. "Affordable public transport is the one thing which cuts across all successful cities," he says.

参考答案：

While none of the great cities were places where people most want to live, the first question to tackle is the difference between livability and greatness, and there are fundamental elements that you need if we attempt to make a livable city great in time, which are public space and good transport system.





6.14 Mini War/Small War 微型战争

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

参考答案：

While warfare is directed at infiltrating all areas of societies to threaten adversarial states' existences because of the easy access to weapons of mass destruction, both governmental and non-governmental actors prefer to use “small wars” in which the protagonists violate conventions and international standards by making use of territories with no sanctions, which challenges both the external security of the nation states and the internal safety.





6.15 The Year Without Summer 印尼火山

In 1815 on the island of Sumbawa in Indonesia, a handsome and long-quiescent mountain named Tambora exploded spectacularly, killing a hundred thousand people with its blast and associated tsunamis. It was the biggest volcanic explosion in ten thousand years—150 times the size of Mount St. Helens, equivalent to sixty thousand Hiroshima-sized atom bombs. News didn't travel terribly fast in those days.

In London, The Times ran a small story— actually a letter from a merchant—seven months after the event. But by this time Tambora's effects were already being felt. Thirty-six cubic miles of smoky ash, dust, and grit had diffused through the atmosphere, obscuring the Sun's rays and causing the Earth to cool. Sunsets were unusually but blearily colorful, an effect memorably captured by the artist J. M. W. Turner, who could not have been happier, but mostly the world existed under an oppressive, dusky pall. It was this deathly dimness that inspired the Byron lines above.

Spring never came and summer never warmed: 1816 became known as the year without summer. Crops everywhere failed to grow. In Ireland a famine and associated typhoid epidemic killed sixty-five thousand people. In New England, the year became popularly known as Eighteen Hundred and Froze to Death. Morning frosts continued until June and almost no planted seed would grow. Short of fodder, livestock died or had to be prematurely slaughtered. In every way, it was a dreadful year—almost certainly the worst for farmers in modern times. Yet globally the temperature fell by only about 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit. Earth's natural thermostat, as scientists would learn, is an exceedingly delicate instrument.

参考答案

Although the news of the explosion of Tambora didn't travel terribly fast in those days, Tambora's effects were already being felt because spring never came and summer never warmed as crops everywhere failed to grow, so it was the worst year for farmers in modern times, but globally the temperature fell by only about 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit, which means earth's natural thermostat is an exceedingly delicate instrument.





6.16 Columbus 哥伦布

When Christopher Columbus arrived at Hispaniola during his first transatlantic voyage in the year A.D. 1492, the island had already been settled by Native Americans for about 5,000 years. The occupants in Columbus's time were a group of Arawak Indians called Tainos who lived by farming, were organized into five chiefdoms, and numbered around half a million (the estimates range from 100,000 to 2,000,000). Columbus initially found them peaceful and friendly, until he and his Spaniards began mistreating them. Unfortunately for the Tainos, they had gold, which the Spanish coveted but didn't want to go to the work of mining themselves. Hence the conquerors divided up the island and its Indian population among individual Spaniards, who put the Indians to work as virtual slaves, accidentally infected them with Eurasian diseases, and murdered them. By the year 1519, 27 years after Columbus's arrival, that original population of half a million had been reduced to about 11,000, most of whom died that year of smallpox to bring the population down to 3,000.

参考答案：

While Columbus initially found Tainos peaceful and friendly, he and his Spaniards began mistreating them because because Tainos had gold which the Spanish coveted but didn't want to go to mining themselves, so the conquerors divided up the island and its Indian population among individual Spaniards, who put the Indians to work as virtual slaves, accidentally infected them with Eurasian diseases, and murdered them, which means the original population of Tainos had been reduced.





6.17 Online teaching & online Learning 网上教学

What makes teaching online unique is that it uses the internet, especially the World Wide Web, as the primary means of communication. Thus, when you teach online, you don't have to be someplace to teach. You don't have to lug your briefcase full of paper or your laptop to a classroom, stand at a lectern, scribble on a chalkboard (or even use your high-tech, interactive classroom "smart" whiteboard), or grade papers in a stuffy room while your students take a test. You don't even have to sit in your office waiting for students to show up for conferences. You can hold "office hours" on weekends or at night after dinner. You can do all this while living in a small town in Wyoming or a big city like Bangkok, even if you are working for a college whose administrative office is located in Florida or Dubai. You can attend an important conference in Hawaii on the same day you teach your class in New Jersey, logging on from your laptop via the local café's wireless hotspot or your hotel room's high-speed network. Or you may simply pull out your smartphone to quickly check on the latest postings, email, or text messages from students.

Online learning offers more freedom for students as well. They can search for courses using the Web, scouring their institution or even the world for programs, classes, and instructors that fit their needs. Having found an appropriate course, they can enroll and register, shop for their books, read articles, listen to lectures, submit their homework assignments, confer with their instructors, and receive their final grades-all online.

They can assemble virtual classrooms, joining other students from diverse geographical locales, forging bonds and friendships not possible in conventional classrooms, which are usually limited to students from a specific geographical area.

参考答案：

While what makes teaching online unique is that it uses the internet as the primary means of communication, teachers don't have to be someplace to teach when teach online, and online learning also offers more freedom for students as well because they can assemble virtual classrooms to do things not possible in conventional classroom, which eliminate limitation to students from a specific geographical area.





6.18 Oil Price Decline 油价下降

A plunging oil price has dragged UK inflation to zero over recent months. But analysts say the fall in retail prices cannot solely be attributed to oil.

Discount retailers continue to steal market share from established industry giants, taking an increased chunk of both food and non-food markets. And, as retail analyst Nick Bubb notes, “the big supermarkets have had to respond to this by bringing down their own ‘rip off’ prices”. The result is a sector-wide fall in prices paid at the till.

The growth of online retailers has also brought prices down, in part due to the ease with which customers can compare prices and purchase goods elsewhere if they find an item cheaper on a competitor’s site. Retailers are also reluctant to offer different prices in their physical and online stores, according to retail analyst Richard Hyman, which means shops are forced to cut prices on the high street.

An ever-expanding range of shops is also to blame, according to Mr. Hyman. “Overcapacity is the biggest of the issues affecting prices,” he says. “In the last 10 years, online alone has added the equivalent of 110m square feet of trading space — that’s roughly equal to 65 additional Westfield London shopping malls. An increase in supply of retailers, with no increase in demand, has left the industry massively oversupplied.”

参考答案：

While analysts say the fall in retail prices cannot just be attributed to the plunging oil price, discount retailers continue to steal market share from established industry giants, and the growth of online retailers has also brought prices down due to the ease with which customers can compare prices and purchase goods elsewhere, whereas the increase in supply of retailers is also to blame.





6.19 Vividness of TV and Newspaper 电视和报纸的区别

To understand the final reason why the news marketplace of ideas dominated by television is so different from the one that emerged in the world dominated by the printing press, it is important to distinguish the quality of vividness experienced by television viewers from the “vividness” experienced by readers. I believe that the vividness experienced in the reading of words is automatically modulated by the constant activation of the reasoning centers of the brain that are used in the process of concreting the representation of reality the author has intended. By contrast, the visceral vividness portrayed on television has the capacity to trigger instinctual responses similar to those triggered by reality itself—and without being modulated by logic, reason, and reflective thought.

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

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

参考答案：

While it is important to distinguish the quality of vividness of television from the “vividness” of readers, the vividness experienced in words is modulated by the constant activation of the reasoning centers of the brain, but the visceral vividness on television has the capacity to trigger instinctual responses similar to reality itself, which means the simulation of reality in the television medium is more compelling and vivid compared with the reality conveyed by words.





6.20 3D printing 3D 打印

Madeline Gannon is a researcher, teacher at the Carnegie Mellon University School of Architecture and Ph.D. candidate in Computational Design — but that's not all. She is on a mission to open up the infinite design possibilities of 3D printing to the world.

“Currently you have to have a lot of technical background in order to participate in creating things for 3D printers,” Gannon says. “There is still a huge knowledge barrier for how we create digital models.”

As the technology has advanced, prices have plummeted, and now anyone can buy a 3D printer for a few hundred dollars, Gannon notes. However, not just anyone can create original designs for 3D-printed artifacts.

To put true creative power into the hands of any ordinary 3D printer owner, Gannon has developed an innovative new system called “Tactum.”

Tactum is a new type of software that lets users create their own unique designs for 3D printers by simply touching a projected image. Using their innate hand gestures, someone using Tactum can poke, rub and otherwise manipulate the projected image that will become their 3D printed object, and see it instantly change shape in response. In keeping with the goal of democratizing the process, Gannon designed her first series of Tactum artifacts on a surface that everyone can access freely and manipulate instinctively, that being the human body.

“My goal was to bring the digital out to the physical world and out onto your body,” says Gannon.

Along with a companion project called Reverb — which translates these user-created designs into printable meshes — that impulse has resulted in a spectacular diversity of bracelet and necklace designs, ranging from smooth landscapes, intricate textures and chaotic free forms to delicate geometries derived from the 19th century art of chronograph.





参考答案：

While anyone can buy a 3D printer to participate in creating things, not just anyone can create original designs for 3D-printed artifacts, so Madeline Gannon has developed an innovative new system called Tactum, which lets users create their own unique designs for 3D printers by simply touching a projected image, and a companion projected called Reverb that impulse has resulted in a spectacular diversity of bracelet and necklace designs.

6.21 Frog amber 青蛙琥珀

A miner in the state of Chiapas found a tiny tree frog that has been preserved in amber for 25 million years, a researcher said.

If authenticated, the preserved frog would be the first of its kind found in Mexico, according to David Grimaldi, a biologist and curator at the American Museum of Natural History, who was not involved in the find.

The chunk of amber containing the frog, less than half an inch long, was uncovered by a miner in Mexico's southern Chiapas state in 2005 and was bought by a private collector, who loaned it to scientists for study.

A few other preserved frogs have been found in chunks of amber — a stone formed by ancient tree sap — mostly in the Dominican Republic. Like those, the frog found in Chiapas appears to be of the genus *Craugastor*, whose descendants still inhabit the region, said biologist Gerardo Carbot of the Chiapas Natural History and Ecology Institute. Carbot announced the discovery this week.

The scientist said the frog lived about 25 million years ago, based on the geological strata where the amber was found.

Carbot would like to extract a sample from the frog's remains in hopes of finding DNA that could identify the particular species but doubts the owner would let him drill into the stone.





参考答案：

While a miner in Mexico found a tiny tree frog preserved in amber for 25 million years, the preserved frog would be the first of its kind found in Mexico, and a few other preserved frogs have been found in chunks of amber, so Carbot would like to extract a sample from the frog's remains to find DNA that could identify the particular species, but doubts the owner would let him drill into the stone.

6.22 Children Allowance 给孩子零花钱

Many people who have written on the subject of allowances say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around the home. These jobs are a normal part of family life. Paying children to do extra work around the house, however, can be useful. It can even provide an understanding of how a business works. Allowances give children a chance to experience the things they can do with money. They can share it in the form of gifts or giving to a good cause. They can spend it by buying things they want. Or they can save and maybe even invest it. Saving helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice: you have to cut costs and plan for the future. Requiring children to save part of their allowance can also open the door to future saving and investing. Many banks offer services to help children and teenagers learn about personal finance. A savings account is an excellent way to learn about the power of compound interest. Compounding works by paying interest on interest. So, for example, one dollar invested at two percent interest for two years will earn two cents in the first year. The second year, the money will earn two percent of one dollar and two cents, and so on. That may not seem like a lot. But over time it adds up.

参考答案：

Although many people say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around home, paying children to do extra work around the house can be useful because it can provide an understanding of how a business works, and saving helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice with compound interest.





6.23 Cataract Surgery 白内障手术

Scientists believe they may have found a way to prevent complications that can arise following cataract surgery, the world's leading cause of blindness.

Detailing why complications can occur after surgery, researchers from the University of East Anglia (UEA) explained that while cataract surgery works well to restore vision, a few natural lens cells always remain after the procedure. Over time, the eye's wound-healing response leads these cells to spread across the underside of the artificial lens, which interferes with vision, causing what's known as 'posterior capsule opacification' or secondary cataract.

UEA's School of Biological Sciences academic, Dr. Michael Wormstone, who led the study, said: "Secondary visual loss responds well to treatment with laser surgery. But as life expectancy increases, the problems of cataract and posterior capsule opacification will become even greater in terms of both patient well being and economic burden. It's essential that we find better ways to manage the condition in future."

As a result, researchers are designing new artificial lenses that can be placed into a capsular bag that stays open, instead of shrink-wrapping closed, which currently occurs. It is believed that, through the new approach, fluid in the eye can flow around the artificial lens, therefore diluting and washing away the cell-signaling molecules that encourage cell re-growth.

参考答案：

While scientists may have found a way to prevent complications that can arise following cataract surgery because the eye's wound-healing response cause secondary cataract, the problems of cataract and posterior capsule opacification will become even greater in terms of both patient well being and economic burden, so researchers are designing new artificial lenses, which will diluting and washing away the cell-signaling molecules that encourage cell re-growth.

6.24 Take-all Disease 全蚀病

The soil dwelling fungus 'take-all' inflicts devastating stress to the roots of cereals crops worldwide and is a major disease problem in UK wheat crops.





However, recent field trial data from Rothamsted Research, an institute of the BBSRC, has demonstrated that farmers could control this devastating disease by selecting wheat cultivars that reduce take-all build up in the soil when grown as a first wheat.

Wheat is an important staple crop worth 1.6 Billion a year to the UK economy alone. This work funded by the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC), the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the HGCA will help farmers to increase yields, combating global food security and contributing to UK economic growth.

Take-all disease, caused by the fungus, Gaeumannomyces graminis var. tritici, reduces grain yield and quality and results in an increased amount of residual applied nitrogen fertilizer left in the soil post-harvest. Despite the use of chemical, biological and cultural control methods the take-all fungus is still one of the most difficult pathogens of wheat to control. The risk of take-all infection in second and third wheat crops is directly linked to the amount of fungus remaining in the soil after the first wheat is harvested.

The Rothamsted Research study, published in Plant Pathology, has demonstrated that wheat cultivars differ in their ability to build-up the take-all fungus.

Growing a low building cultivar, such as Cadenza, as a first wheat crop can be used to manipulate take-all inoculum levels in the soil resulting in better yields from the second and third wheat crops. Yield increases of up to 2 tons per hectare in 2nd wheats have been observed.

参考答案：

While ‘take-all’ inflicts devastating stress to the roots of cereals crops as a major disease problem in UK wheat crops which are important staple crops, it reduces grain yield and quality, and results in an increased amount of residual applied nitrogen fertilizer left in the soil post-harvest, but farmers could control this devastating disease by selecting wheat cultivars that reduce take-all build up in the soil when grown as a first wheat.





6.25 Autism 自闭症

Autism is a disorder characterized by impairments in communication, social interaction, and repetitive behaviors. Over the past 40 years, the measured prevalence of autism has multiplied roughly 10-fold. While progress has been made in understanding some of the factors associated with increased risk and rising prevalence, no one knows with certainty what causes autism or what caused autism prevalence to rise so precipitously. There is, however, a growing awareness among scholars that focusing solely on individual risk factors such as exposure to toxicants, prenatal complications, or parental education is insufficient to explain why autism prevalence rates have increased so stunningly. Social and institutional processes likely play an important role. For example, changes in diagnostic criteria and an influx of resources dedicated to autism diagnosis may be critical to understanding why prevalence rates have risen. Increased awareness and social influence have been implicated in the rise of autism and a variety of comparable disorders, where social processes mimic the effects of contagion. Studies have examined the contribution of changes in diagnostic criteria and diagnostic substitution to rising autism prevalence rates, but the importance of institutional factors, resources for diagnosis, and greater awareness have not been systematically assessed. The sociological literature on health and inequality, however, provides substantial motivation for exploring how individual- and community-level effects operate to shape the likelihood of an autism diagnosis.

参考答案：

While autism is a disorder with the measured prevalence multiplied 10-fold, a growing awareness among scholars that focusing solely on individual risk factors is insufficient to explain autism because social and institutional processes likely play an important role, and studies have examined the contribution of changes in diagnostic criteria and diagnostic substitution, but the sociological literature on health and inequality provides substantial motivation to shape the likelihood of an autism diagnosis.





6.26 The Great Sphinx 狮身面像

The face, though better preserved than most of the statue, has been battered by centuries of weathering and vandalism. In 1402, an Arab historian reported that a Sufi zealot had disfigured it “to remedy some religious errors.” Yet there are clues to what the surface looked like in its prime. Archaeological excavations in the early 19th century found pieces of its carved stone beard and a royal cobra emblem from its headdress. Residues of red pigment are still visible on the face, leading researchers to conclude that at some point, the Sphinx’s entire visage was painted red. Traces of blue and yellow paint elsewhere suggest to Lehner that the Sphinx was once decked out in gaudy comic book colors.

For thousands of years, sand buried the colossus up to its shoulders, creating a vast disembodied head atop the eastern edge of the Sahara. Then, in 1817, a Genoese adventurer, Capt. Giovanni Battista Caviglia, led 160 men in the first modern attempt to dig out the Sphinx. They could not hold back the sand, which poured into their excavation pits nearly as fast as they could dig it out. The Egyptian archaeologist Selim Hassan finally freed the statue from the sand in the late 1930s. “The Sphinx has thus emerged into the landscape out of shadows of what seemed to be an impenetrable oblivion,” the New York Times declared.

参考答案：

While the face has been battered by centuries of weathering and vandalism, there are clues to what the face looked like in its prime, and an adventure failed to dig out the Sphinx because he cannot hold back the sand from pouring into his excavation pits, but an Egyptian archaeologist finally freeing the statue from the sand.

6.27 Benefits of physical activities 锻炼身体的好处

Promoting active lifestyles can help us address some of the important challenges facing the UK today. Increasing physical activity has the potential to improve the physical and mental health of the nation, reduce all-cause mortality and improve life expectancy. It can also save money by significantly easing the burden of chronic disease on the health and social care services. Increasing cycling and walking will reduce transport costs, save money and help the environment. Fewer car journeys can reduce traffic, congestion and pollution, improving the





health of communities.

Other potential benefits linked to physical activity in children and young people include the acquisition of social skills through active play (leadership, teamwork and co-operation), better concentration in school and displacement of anti-social and criminal behavior. The importance of physical activity for health was identified over 50 years ago. During the 1950s, comparisons of bus drivers with more physically active bus conductors and office-based telephonists with more physically active postmen demonstrated lower rates of coronary heart disease and smaller uniform sizes in the more physically active occupations.

This research led the way for further investigation, and evidence now clearly shows the importance of physical activity in preventing ill health. It is important for us to be active throughout our lives. Physical activity is central to a baby's normal growth and development. This continues through school, and into adulthood and older years. Being physically active can bring substantial benefits and there is consistent evidence of a dose-response relationship, i.e. the greater the volume of physical activity undertaken, the greater the health benefits that are obtained.

参考答案：

While increasing physical activity has the potential to improve the physical and mental health of the nation and to save money, other potential benefits linked to physical activity in children and young people include the acquisition of social skills, better concentration in school and displacement of anti-social and criminal behavior, whereas evidence now clearly shows the importance of physical activity in preventing ill health, which helps us address some of the important challenges facing the UK today.





6.28 Is Language Decaying or not 英语在退化吗？

Let us begin by asking why the conviction that our language is decaying is so much more widespread than the belief that it is progressing, in an intellectual climate where the notion of the survival of the fittest is at least as strong as the belief in inevitable decay, it is strange that so many people are convinced of the decline in the quality of English, a language which is now spoken by an estimated half billion people – a possible hundredfold increase in the number of speakers during the past millennium.

One's first reaction is to wonder whether the members of the anti-slovenliness brigade, as we may call them, are subconsciously reacting to the fast-moving world we live in, and consequently resenting change in any area of life. To some extent this is likely to be true. A feeling that 'fings ain't wot they used to be' and an attempt to preserve life unchanged seem to be natural reactions to insecurity, symptoms of growing old. Every generation inevitably believes that the clothes, manners and speech of the following one have deteriorated. We would therefore expect to find a respect for conservative language in every century and every culture and, in literate societies, a reverence for the language of the 'best authors' of the past.

参考答案：

While English is spoken by half billion people, it is strange that so many people are convinced of the decline in the quality of English, and the reason may be that the members of the anti-slovenliness brigade are subconsciously reacting to the fast-moving world and resenting change in any area of life, so we should expect to find a respect for conservative language.





6.29 Twins 双胞胎

UCLA neurology professor Paul Thompson and his colleagues scanned the brains of 23 sets of identical twins and 23 sets of fraternal twins. Since identical twins share the same genes while fraternal twins share about half their genes, the researchers were able to compare each group to show that myelin integrity was determined genetically in many parts of the brain that are key for intelligence. These include the parietal lobes, which are responsible for spatial reasoning, visual processing and logic, and the corpus callosum, which pulls together information from both sides of the body.

The researchers used a faster version of a type of scanner called a HARDI (high-angular resolution diffusion imaging) — think of an MRI machine on steroids — that takes scans of the brain at a much higher resolution than a standard MRI. While an MRI scan shows the volume of different tissues in the brain by measuring the amount of water present, HARDI tracks how water diffuses through the brain's white matter — a way to measure the quality of its myelin.

"HARDI measures water diffusion," said Thompson, who is also a member of the UCLA Laboratory of Neuro-Imaging. "If the water diffuses rapidly in a specific direction, it tells us that the brain has very fast connections. If it diffuses more broadly, that's an indication of slower signaling, and lower intelligence."

参考答案：

While researchers scanned the brains of identical twins and fraternal twins by using a type of scanner called a HARDI, myelin integrity was determined genetically in many parts of the brain that are key for intelligence, and HARDI tracks how water diffuses to measure the quality of its myelin, which means rapid diffusion refers to fast brain connects whereas broad diffusion refers to slower signalling and lower intelligence.





6.30 Australia-US Alliance 澳美联盟

Some "moments" seem more important in hindsight than they were at the time. David Day, for example, looks at John Curtin's famous "Australia looks to America" statement of December 1941, a moment remembered as embodying a fundamental shift in Australia's strategic alliance away from Britain towards the US. As Day points out, the shift to the US as our primary ally was a long, drawn-out process which occurred over half a century. Curtin's statement is iconic - it represents and symbolizes the shift - but in and of itself it made almost no difference. Russell McGregor makes similar arguments with regard to the 1967 referendum, falsely hailed in our memories as a huge advance in Aboriginal rights.

There are many other important events which our contributors examine - the campaign to save the Franklin River; the landings at Gallipoli, the discovery of gold in 1851, the disastrous Premiers' Plan designed to cope with the Great Depression, to name just a few.

Taken together, our contributors show that narrative approaches to Australian history are not as simple as might be imagined. There is of course the issue of what should be included and what should not be - what, after all, makes a moment or an event sufficiently important to be included in an official narrative? Just as importantly, the moments and events that are included in narrative histories are open to multiple interpretations.

We hope this collection will provide an important reminder to those wanting to impose a universal history curriculum for our schoolchildren, and indeed a lesson to all Australians wishing to understand their nation's past; History is never simple or straightforward, and it always resists attempts to make it so.

参考答案：

While some "moments" seem more important in hindsight than they were at the time, there are many other important events which our contributors examine, which means that narrative approaches to Australian history are not as simple as might be imagined, and the moments and events that are included in narrative histories are open to multiple interpretations, so we hope this collection will provide an important reminder and a lesson to understand Australia's past.





6.31 Fertile farmland 非洲土壤转化

A farming technique practiced for centuries by villagers in West Africa, which converts nutrient-poor rainforest soil into fertile farmland, could be the answer to mitigating climate change and revolutionizing farming across Africa.

A global study by researchers has for the first-time identified and analyzed rich fertile soils found in Liberia and Ghana. They discovered that the ancient West African method of adding charcoal and kitchen waste to highly weathered, nutrient poor tropical soils can transform the land into enduringly fertile, carbon-rich black soils which the researchers dub ‘African Dark Earths’.

Similar soils created by Amazonian people in pre-Columbian eras have recently been discovered in South America — but the techniques people used to create these soils are unknown. Moreover, the activities which led to the creation of these anthropogenic soils were largely disrupted after the European conquest.

Encouragingly researchers in the West Africa study were able to live within communities as they created their fertile soils. This enabled them to learn the techniques used by the women from the indigenous communities who disposed of ash, bones and other organic waste to create the African Dark Earths.

参考答案：

While a farming technique which converts nutrient-poor rainforest soil into fertile farmlands could be the answer to mitigating climate change and revolutionizing farming across Africa, the ancient West African method can transform the land into enduringly fertile, carbon-rich black soils, and similar soils have recently been discovered in South America, whereas the techniques are unknown, so researchers lived within communities and learned the techniques used by the the women from indigenous communities.





6.32 Writing system 文字的历史

The origins of writing are largely unclear. Writing systems were created independently all over the world. The earliest we know of were developed in the Middle East around 5,000 years ago. But other scripts were invented in India, Egypt, China and Central America. It has been suggested that some of these systems may have influenced others, but this has not been proved.

These forms of writing look completely different, follow different rules and are often read in completely different ways. But they all perform the same basic function. They are all a visual means of recording language.

Knowledge of some early scripts invented in certain regions was picked up by peoples living in surrounding areas. They would then adopt and adapt them to their own needs and language. Chinese, for example, was adopted in Japan and Korea, though it had to be altered to apply to the languages spoken there.

Methods of recording information have varied over time and place. Not all sophisticated societies have developed writing systems and not all methods of recording information require writing.

The Inca empire of South America was at its height in the sixteenth century AD and held power over a huge area that stretched from modern Ecuador and Peru, to areas of Bolivia and Chile. It was a complex civilisation, but did not develop a writing system.

参考答案：

While some of the writing systems may have influenced others and performed the same basic function as a visual means of recording language, knowledge of some early scripts invented was picked up by peoples living in surrounding areas, although writing systems were created independently all over the world, and methods of recording information have varied, which suggests not all sophisticated societies have developed writing systems and not all methods of recording information require writing.





6.33 Grass & Cow 牛和草

The co-evolutionary relationship between cows and grass is one of nature's underappreciated wonders; it also happens to be the key to understanding just about everything about modern meat. For the grasses, which have evolved to withstand the grazing of ruminants, the cow maintains and expands their habitat by preventing trees and shrubs from gaining a foothold and hogging the sunlight; the animal also spreads grass seed, plants it with his hooves, and then fertilizes it with his manure. In exchange for these services the grasses offer ruminants a plentiful and exclusive supply of lunch. For cows (like sheep, bison, and other ruminants) have evolved the special ability to convert grass – which single-stomached creatures like us can't digest – into high-quality protein. They can do this because they possess what is surely the most highly evolved digestive organ in nature: the rumen. About the size of a medicine ball, the organ is essentially a forty-five-gallon fermentation tank in which a resident population of bacteria dines on grass.

参考答案：

While the cow maintains and expands their habitat, the grasses have evolved to withstand the grazing of ruminants and offer a supply of lunch to the ruminants who have evolved the special ability to convert grass into high-quality protein because of the rumen, so the co-evolutionary relationship between cows and grass is one of nature's underappreciated wonders, and it is the key to understanding just about everything about modern meat.





6.34 Technology Prediction 预测科技发展

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

参考答案：

While we all, including the 'experts', seem to be peculiarly inept at predicting the likely development of our technologies, we can try to extrapolate from experience of previous technologies, although how justified I might be in doing so remains an open question because I am not entirely convinced that information is very relevant, which means I've briefly described them in a separate article.





6.35 Songbird 鸣鸟

Males do the singing and females do the listening. This has been the established, even cherished view of courtship in birds, but now some ornithologists are changing tune.

Laszlo Garamszegi of the University of Antwerp, Belgium, and colleagues studied the literature on 233 European songbird species. Of the 109 for which information on females was available, they found evidence for singing in 101 species. In only eight species could the team conclude that females did not sing.

Females that sing have been overlooked, the team say, because their songs are quiet, they are mistaken for males from their similar plumage or they live in less well studied areas such as the tropics. Garamszegi blames Charles Darwin for the oversight. “He emphasized the importance of male sexual display, and this is what everyone has been looking at.”

The findings go beyond modern species. After carefully tracing back an evolutionary family tree for their songbirds, Garamszegi’s team discovered that, in at least two bird families, singing evolved in females first. They suggest these ancient females may have been using their songs to deter other females from their territories, to coordinate breeding activities with males, or possibly to attract mates. “It leaves us with a perplexing question.”

参考答案：

While males do the singing and females do the listening, some ornithologists are changing tune because in only eight species could a research team conclude that females did not sing, which means females that sing have been overlooked since they are mistaken for males from their similar plumage or they live in less well-studied areas, whereas singing actually evolved in females first.

6.36 Parent's Born Order Affects Their Parenting 出生顺序

Parents' own born order can become an issue when dynamics in the family they are raising replicate the family in which they were raised.





Agati notes common examples, such as a firstborn parent getting into "raging battles" with a firstborn child. "Both are used to getting the last word. Each has to be right. But the parent has to be the grown up and step out of that battle," he advises.

When youngest children become parents, Agati cautions that because they "may not have had high expectations placed on them, they in turn may not see their kids for their abilities." But he also notes that since youngest children tend to be more social, "youngest parents can be helpful to their firstborn, who may have a harder time with social situations. These parents can help their eldest kids loosen up and not be so hard on themselves."

Mom Susan Ritz says her own birth order didn't seem to affect her parenting until the youngest of her three children, Julie, was born. Julie was nine years younger than Ritz's oldest, Joshua, mirroring the age difference between Susan and her own older brother. "I would see Joshua do to Julie what my brother did to me," she says of the taunting and teasing by a much older sibling. "I had to try not to always take Julie's side."

Biases can surface no matter what your own birth position was, as Lori Silverstone points out. "As a middle myself, I can be harder on my older daughter. I recall my older sister hitting me," she says of her reactions to her daughters' tussles.

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

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

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参考答案：

As parents' own born order can become an issue when dynamics in the family they are raising replicate the family in which they were raised, biases can surface no matter what your own birth position was, and birth order triggers as “an opportunity to heal parts of ourselves, but both parents and kids should realize that we all have free will and we are not locked into any role.

6.37 Tree Rings 年轮

Here's how tree ring dating, known to scientists as dendrochronology (from the Greek roots Dendron = tree, and chronos = time), works. If you cut a tree down today, it's straightforward to count the rings inwards, starting from the tree's outside. But it's less straightforward to attach a date to a particular ring in an ancient Anasazi wooden beam, because at first you don't know in what year the beam was cut. Hence the sequence of the rings in a tree cross-section is like a message in Morse code formerly used for sending telegraph messages; dot-dot-dash-dot-dash in the Morse code, wide-wide-narrow-wide-narrow in the tree ring sequence. (Actually, the tree ring sequence is even more diagnostic and richer in information than the Morse code, because trees actually contain rings spanning much different width, rather than the Morse code choice between dot and dash.)

Tree ring specialists (known as dendrochronology) proceed by noting the sequence of wider and narrower rings in a tree cut down in a known recent year, and also noting the sequences in beams from trees cut down at various times in the past. In that way, dendrochronology's have constructed tree ring records extending back for thousands of years in some parts of the world. A bonus of dendrochronology is that the width and substructure of each ring reflects the amount of rain and the season at which the rain fell during that particular year. Thus, tree ring studies also allow one to reconstruct the past climate

参考答案：

While dendrochronology is known as tree-ring dating, the tree ring sequence is more diagnostic and informative than Morse code because trees contain rings spanning much different width, and dendrochronology's have constructed tree ring records extending back for thousands of years in some parts of the world, so the width and substructure of each ring reflects the amount of rain and the season, which means it allows to reconstruct the past climates.





6.38 Comparative advantage 相对优势

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

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

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

参考答案：

While developing countries specialize in the production of labor intensive products, the United States specialize in the production of goods that are human and physical capital intensive, so this division of global production should yield higher global output than the case if each country attempted to produce both goods itself, but once technologies become well understood and processes use less skilled labor, production will migrate to countries with less expensive labor.

specialize labor 美式拼写

specialise labour 英式拼写





6.39 School Liaison Police NSW 学校联络警察

Armed police have been brought into NSW schools to reduce crime rates and educate students.

The 40 School Liaison Police (SLP) officers have been allocated to public and private high schools across the state.

Organizers say the officers, who began work last week, will build positive relationships between police and students. But parent groups warned of potential dangers of armed police working at schools in communities where police relations were already under strain.

Among their duties, the SLPs will conduct crime prevention workshops, talking to students about issues including shoplifting, offensive behavior, graffiti and drugs and alcohol. They can also advise school principals. One SLP, Constable Ben Purvis, began work in the inner Sydney region last week, including at Alexandria Park Community School's senior campus. Previously stationed as a crime prevention officer at The Rocks, he now has 27 schools under his jurisdiction in areas including The Rocks, Redfern and Kings Cross. Constable Purvis said the full time position would see him working on the broader issues of crime prevention. "I am not a security guard," he said. "I am not there to patrol the school."

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

Parents' groups responded to the program positively, but said it may spark a range of community reactions. "It is a good thing and an innovative idea and there could be some positive benefits," Council of Catholic School Parents executive officer.

参考答案：

While armed police have been brought into NSW schools to reduce crime rates and educate students, they will build positive relationships between police and students, and it is a good thing and an innovative idea with some positive benefits, but parent groups warned of potential dangers of armed police working at schools in communities where police relations were already under strain, which means it may spark a range of community reactions.





6.40 Computer Programming for America and India 美印 IT 对比

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

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

参考答案：

While India has an absolute advantage in providing both computer programming and innovative new technologies at a lower dollar cost than the United States, that fact is irrelevant in determining what India or the United States will produce, which means that Indian programmers will do more and more of what U.S. programmers have been doing in the past, whereas American firms will shift to more and more innovation.





6.41 Australian Education 澳大利亚教育改革

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

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

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

Improved equity in education is also important for social cohesion. There are countries in which the education system seems primarily to reproduce existing social arrangements, conferring privilege where it already exists and denying it where it does not. Even in countries where the diagnosis might be less extreme, the capacity of schooling to build social cohesion is often diminished by the way in which schools separate individuals and groups.

参考答案：

While **Australians** often seem to accept that a country cannot achieve both educational quality and equity at the same time, **curriculum reforms intended to improve equity often fail to do so**, but the need to improve the quality of and equity education is well accepted to strengthen human capital to underpin their modern, knowledge economies, and improved equity in education is also important for social cohesion.





6.42 Diasporas 散居的犹太人

Diasporas – communities which live outside, but maintain links with, their homelands – are getting larger, thicker and stronger. They are the human face of globalization. Diaspora consciousness is on the rise: diasporas are becoming more interested in their origins, and organizing themselves more effectively; homelands are revising their opinions of their diasporas as the stigma attached to emigration declines, and stepping up their engagement efforts; meanwhile, host countries are witnessing more assertive diasporic groups within their own national communities, worrying about fifth columns and foreign lobbies, and suffering outbreaks of ‘diaspora phobia’.

This trend is the result of five factors, all of them connected with globalization: the growth in international migration; the revolution in transport and communications technology, which is quickening the pace of diasporas’ interactions with their homelands; a reaction against global homogenized culture, which is leading people to rethink their identities; the end of the Cold War, which increased the salience of ethnicity and nationalism and created new space in which diasporas can operate; and policy changes by national governments on issues such as dual citizenship and multiculturalism, which are enabling people to lead transnational lives. Diasporas such as those attaching to China, India, Russia and Mexico are already big, but they will continue to grow; the migration flow which feed them are likely to widen and quicken in the future.

参考答案：

While Diasporas are getting larger, thicker and stronger, Diaspora consciousness is on the rise, and this trend is the result of five factors, all of which are connected with globalization, including the growth in international migration, the revolution in transport and communications technology, a reaction against global homogenized culture, the end of the Cold War, and policy changes by national governments.

6.43 Nobel Peace Prize 诺贝尔和平奖

This year’s Nobel Peace Prize justly rewards the thousands of scientists of the United Nations Climate Change Panel (the IPCC). These scientists are engaged in excellent, painstaking work





that establishes exactly what the world should expect from climate change.

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

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

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

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

参考答案：

While the Nobel Peace Prize winner from the United Nations Climate Change Panel (the IPCC) is telling what the world should expect from climate change, the other award winner, Al Gore, is telling us what to fear, which means there will be 20-foot sea level rises over this century, but rising temperatures will reduce the number of cold spells, and global warming will actually save lives.





6.44 The City of London 伦敦

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

Progress was not entirely smooth. The South Sea Bubble burst in 1720 and the coffee house exchanges burned down in 1748. As late as Big Bang in 1986, when bowler hats were finally hung up, you wouldn't have bet the farm on London surpassing New York, Frankfurt and Tokyo as Mammon's international nexus.

Yet the 325,000 souls who operate in the UK capital's financial hub have now overtaken their New York rivals in size of the funds managed (including offshore business); they hold 70% of the global secondary bond market and the City dominates foreign exchange trading. And its institutions paid out £9 billion in bonuses in December. The Square Mile has now spread both eastwards from EC3 to Canary Wharf and westwards into Mayfair, where many of the private equity 'locusts' and their hedge fund pals now hang out.

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

参考答案：

While London would become the world's mighty money capital, the UK capital's financial hub has overtaken its New York rivals and held 70% of the global secondary bond market, although progress was not smooth, and London dominates foreign exchange trading, but that the city still flies high is against the odds because it is one of the most expensive cities to live in with transport system groaning and threat of terrorist attack.





6.45 Beauty Contest 选美比赛

Since Australians Jennifer Hawkins and Lauryn Eagle were crowned Miss Universe and Miss Teen International respectively, there has been a dramatic increase in interest in beauty pageants in this country. These wins have also sparked a debate as to whether beauty pageants are just harmless reminders of old fashioned values or a throwback to the days when women were respected for how good they looked.

Opponents argue that beauty pageants, whether Miss Universe or Miss Teen International, are demeaning to women and out of sync with the times. They say they are nothing more than symbols of decline.

In the past few decades Australia has taken a real step toward treating women with dignity and respect. Young women are being brought up knowing that they can do anything, as shown by inspiring role models in medicine such as 2003 Australian of the Year Professor Fiona Stanley.

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

参考答案：

While there has been a dramatic increase in interest in beauty pageants in Australia, there is a debate as to whether beauty pageants are just harmless reminders of old fashioned values or a throwback to the days when women were respected for how good they looked. and opponents argue that beauty pageants are demeaning to women, whereas almost all of the pageant victors are wafer thin, reinforcing the message that thin equals beautiful.





6.46 Namibia Gained Independence 纳米比亚女孩

When Namibia gained independence in 1990, teenager Pascolena Florry was herding goats in the country dry, desolate northern savannah. Her job, unpaid and dangerous, was to protect her parents' livestock from preying jackals and leopards. She saw wildlife as the enemy, and many of the other indigenous inhabitants of Namibia's rural communal lands shared her view. Wildlife poaching was commonplace. Fifteen years later, 31-year-old Pascolena's life and outlook are very different. She has built a previously undreamed of career in tourism and is the first black Namibian to be appointed manager of a guest lodge. Her village, and hundreds of others, have directly benefited from government efforts to devolve management and tourism development on communal lands to conservancies run by indigenous peoples. "Now we see the wildlife as our way of creating jobs and opportunities as the tourism industry grows," she says. "The future is better with wildlife around, not only for jobs, but also for the environment".

参考答案：

While teenager Pascolena Florry and her villagers saw wildlife as the enemy because her job was to protect her parents' livestock from preying jackals and leopards, her village, and hundreds of others, have directly benefited from government efforts to devolve management and tourism development on communal lands to conservancies run by indigenous peoples, which means Pascolena's life and outlook are very different fifteen years later.

6.47 Parent Control Children Watching TV 父母控制孩子看电视

Why and to what extent should parents control their children's TV watching? There is certainly nothing inherently wrong with TV. The problem is how much television a child watches and what effect it has on his life. Research has shown that as the child watches and what effect it has on his life. Research has shown that as the amount of time spent watching TV goes up, the amount of time devoted not only to homework and study but other important aspects of life such as social development and physical activities decreases.

Television is bound to have it tremendous impact on a child, both in terms of how many hours a week he watches TV and of what he sees. When a parent is concerned about the effects of





television, he **should consider** a number of things: what TV offers the child in terms of **information and knowledge**, **how many hours** a week a youngster his age should watch television, **the impact of violence and sex**, and **the influence of commercials**.

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

参考答案：

Although there is nothing wrong with TV, the problem is how much television a child watches and what effect it has on his life, and as the amount of time spent watching TV goes up, the amount of time devoted to homework and other important aspects of life decreases, so parents should consider the information and knowledge offered, hours on watching TV, the impact of violence and sex, the influence of commercials, and what TV means to the family.

6.48 Sleeping and Napping 午睡

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

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

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

The study concluded that **napping was more likely than diet or physical activity to lower the incidence of heart attacks and other life-ending heart ailments**.





Specialists not involved with the study said there are sound biochemical reasons to believe that a nap may help protect against heart disease. Essentially, they said, sleep at any time of day acts like a value to release the stress of everyday life.

参考答案：

While midday napping could save life, Greeks who took napping were less likely to die of heart disease than those who never napped, and the benefits of napping were most pronounced for working men, which means that napping was more likely than diet or physical activity to lower the incidence of heart attacks and other life-ending heart ailments because sleep at any time acts as a value to release the stress of everyday life.

6.49 Wine Industry 美国禁酒令

In 1920, the eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution created yet another setback for the American wine industry. The National Prohibition Act, also known as the Volstead Act, prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, delivery, or possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

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





参考答案：

While the National Prohibition Act prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, delivery, or possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, this act destroyed what had become a thriving and national industry, whereas one of the loopholes allowed for the manufacture and sale of sacramental wine and medicinal wines, but the government prevented illegal wine production, so the American wine industry came to a halt.

6.50 Asking Questions 人和动物问问题

All non-human animals are constrained by the tools that nature has bequeathed them through natural selection. They are not capable of striving towards truth; they simply absorb information, and behave in ways useful for their survival. The kinds of knowledge they require of the world have been largely pre-selected by evolution. No animal is capable of asking questions or generating problems that are irrelevant to its immediate circumstances or its evolutionarily designed needs. When a beaver builds a dam, it doesn't ask itself why it does so or whether there is a better way of doing it. When a swallow flies south, it doesn't wonder why it is hotter in Africa or what would happen if it flew still further south.

Humans do ask themselves these and many other kinds of questions, questions that have no relevance, indeed make little sense, in the context of evolved needs and goals. What marks out humans is our capacity to go beyond our naturally defined goals such as the need to find food, shelter or a mate and to establish human created goals.

参考答案：

While all non-human animals are constrained by the tools that nature has bequeathed them through natural selection, no animal is capable of asking questions or generating problems that are irrelevant to its immediate circumstances or to its evolutionarily designed needs, whereas humans do ask these and many other kinds of questions, so what marks out humans is our capacity to go beyond our naturally defined goals.





6.51 Travel & Tourism Industry 旅游业

Jobs generated by Travel & Tourism are spread across the economy in retail, construction, manufacturing and telecommunications, as well as directly in Travel & Tourism companies. These jobs employ a large proportion of women, minorities and young people; are predominantly in small and medium sized companies; and offer good training and transferability. Tourism can also be one of the most effective drivers for the development of regional economies. These patterns apply to both developed and emerging economies.

There are numerous good examples of where Travel & Tourism is acting as a catalyst for conservation and improvement of the environment and maintenance of local diversity and culture. Travel & Tourism creates jobs and wealth and has tremendous potential to contribute to economically, environmentally and socially sustainable development in both developed countries and emerging nations. It has a comparative advantage in that its start up and running costs can be low compared to many other forms of industry development.

It is also often one of the few realistic options for development in many areas. Therefore, there is a strong likelihood that the Travel & Tourism industry will continue to grow globally over the short to medium term.

参考答案：

While jobs generated by Travel & Tourism are spread across the economy, tourism can be one of the most effective drivers for the development of regional economics, and Travel & Tourism is acting as a catalyst for conservation and improvement of the environment and maintenance of local diversity and culture, so there is a strong likelihood that the Travel & Tourism industry will continue to grow globally over the short to medium term.





6.52 Ageing world 全球老龄化

We live in an ageing world. While this has been recognized for some time in developed countries, it is only recently that this phenomenon has been fully acknowledged. Global communication is "shrinking" the world, and global ageing is "maturing" it. The increasing presence of older persons in the world is making people of all ages more aware that we live in a diverse and multigenerational society. It is no longer possible to ignore ageing, regardless of whether one views it positively or negatively.

Demographers note that if current trends in ageing continue as predicted, a demographic revolution, wherein the proportions of the young and the old will undergo a historic crossover, will be felt in just three generations. This portrait of change in the world's population parallels the magnitude of the industrial revolution traditionally considered the most significant social and economic breakthrough in the history of humankind since the Neolithic period. It marked the beginning of a sustained movement towards modern economic growth in much the same way that globalization is today marking an unprecedented and sustained movement toward a "global culture". The demographic revolution, it is envisaged, will be at least as powerful.

While the future effects are not known, a likely scenario is one where both the challenges as well as the opportunities will emerge from a vessel into which exploration and research, dialogue and debate are poured. Challenges arise as social and economic structures try to adjust to the simultaneous phenomenon of diminishing young cohorts with rising older ones, and opportunities present themselves in the sheer number of older individuals and the vast resources societies stand to gain from their contribution.

参考答案：

While it is only recently that aging has been fully acknowledged, a demographic revolution, wherein the proportions of the young and the old will undergo a historic crossover, will be felt in just three generations, and this portrait of change in the world's population parallels the magnitude of the industrial revolution, which means both the challenges as well as the opportunities will emerge, although the future effects are not known.

ageing 英式

aging 美式





6.53 Written Language 书写语言

The world engages in improving literacy of reading and writing, but it is not that important now.

What are text/written language anyway? It's an ancient IT for storing and retrieving information.

We store information by writing it, and we retrieve it by reading it. Six thousand to 10,000 years ago, many of our ancestors' hunter -- gatherer societies settled on the land and began what's known as the agricultural revolution. That new land settlement led to private property and increased production and trade of goods, generating a huge new influx of information. Unable to keep all this information in their memories, our ancestors created systems of written records that evolved over millennia into today's written language.

But this ancient IT is already becoming obsolete. Text has run its historic course and is now rapidly getting replaced in every area of our lives by the ever – increasing array of emerging ITs driven by voice, video, and body movement rather than the written word.

In my view, this is a positive step forward in the evolution of human technology, and it carries great potential for a total positive redesign of education.

参考答案：

While the world engages in improving literacy of reading and writing, text/written language is an ancient IT for storing and retrieving information, but it is not that important now because it is already becoming obsolete, which means Text has run its historic course and is now rapidly getting replaced, so this is a positive step forward in the evolution of human technology, and it carries great potential for a total positive redesign of education.

6.54 Moving from City back to Countryside 搬回农村

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

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





livestock.

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

参考答案：

While I had been seduced for a few years by the idea of being a big shot that lived and worked in a city rather than only going for the day to wave at the buses although I was familiar with some of the minor disadvantages of country living, there were many advantages as I told Liz, but she was persuaded that country had it over town might have been difficult.

6.55 Skip Breakfast 不吃早餐

Drawbacks and reasons of habitually skipping breakfast for school children and adult and how to avoid it.

不吃早餐会对成年人的身体造成很多危害，例如低血糖 (low blood sugar level)，容易头晕等等

不吃早餐对学生学习也不好，不能集中精神，学习效率低下

一个简单又营养的早餐很简单，cereal with milk and fruit will do

Preschool children and babies 反而很难 skip breakfast as they are at their hungriest time and will demand for food，但是到了学龄期和成人的时候，吃早餐就成了一个 learned lesson instead of biological need

参考答案：

While skipping breakfast will affect schoolchildren's learning ability and concentration, adults who skip breakfast would suffer from low blood sugar level, but breakfast can actually be simple and healthy, and preschool children and babies rarely skip breakfast as they are at their hungriest time with a high demand for food before they turn school age when having breakfast becomes a learned lesson instead of biological needs.





6.56 Compulsory Voting 强制投票

澳洲是民主国家，但要求民众 compulsory voting 是不民主的行为。如果国家强迫民众投票，那么民众只是为了投票而投票，并不了解被选举人的政治主张。人们在被逼迫的环境下做出的选择往往是错误的。选举投票不应该是 compulsory 的，不该强迫人们一定要投票，不投票不应该被罚款。如果强制投票则一定要求所有人对候选人有了解，不然 compulsory vote 的结果就是人们随便选一个 (quickest and easiest choice) 或者看顺眼的 last name 随便选择一个。哪怕只有 20% 的人关心政治仔细研究后投票选出来的结果也比全部人看心情乱选的好。当今民主国家，如美国、菲律宾都不是强制 vote 的。

参考答案：

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

6.57 Compulsory Voting UK 英国强制投票

[PARAGRAPH 1] Voting is the most important way to make your voice heard on issues that concerns you, ranging from what you do in local schools, and what recreation facilities you prefer, to national issues like ...

[PARAGRAPH 2] Many countries across the world fought for rights to vote, including UK. People endeavored to let women have equal terms of rights with men in voting. In the last UK General Election, voting rate has dropped substantially because of ‘voter apathy’. But reasons of low participation in the election are far more complicated, such as the flow of information, untrusted politicians and inconvenience.

[PARAGRAPH 3] So politicians and most media should take concerted effort to encourage people to vote.





参考答案：

While voting is important to make your voice heard on issues that concern you, many countries across the world fought for rights to vote, but voting rate has dropped substantially because of 'voter apathy', and reasons of low participate rate in the election are far more complicated, So politicians and most media should take concerted effort to encourage people to vote.

6.58 Crime rate 犯罪率

The Home Office's periodic British Crime Survey estimates that the true level of crime (the sorts, anyway, which inform the official figures) is about four times that which is registered in the annual statistics.

Quite often, especially in the financial services sector, businesses do not report crimes against themselves for fear of lowering their public image. Many citizens today are not insured against car theft or property loss (because they cannot afford the premiums) so they have no incentive to tell the police if they become victims.

A steep statistical rise in crime can sometimes arise not from a real growth in a particular type of conduct but from a new policing policy - offences of "lewd dancing" rose by about 300 per cent during 12 months in the 1980s in Manchester, but only because the zealous Chief Constable James Anderton had deployed a great many officers in gay night clubs

Sometimes the enactment of a new range of offences or the possibility of committing old offences in a new way (like computer offences involving fraud and deception) can cause an upward jolt in crime levels. The figures just released show a startling jump in street robbery but much of this seems to be a very particular crime: the theft of the now ubiquitous mobile phones.

Conversely, if crimes like joyriding and some assaults are kept out of the categories measured in the annual statistics, as is the case, the official figures do not reflect even what is reported to the police as criminal.

The way that criminal statistics are compiled by the Home Office is also relevant. From April 1998, police forces started to count crime in a way which, according to the government, will give "a more robust statistical measure".





Under the new rules, crime is recorded as one crime per victim. Some crimes, like assaults, have always been recorded in this way, so the main impact of the change will be in the area of property offences. Shop thefts, for example, were the old rules counted offenders, will now count victims. Multiple thefts from cars in a car park with a barrier were previously counted as one offence but are now counted as separate offences.

参考答案：

While businesses do not report crimes against themselves for fear of lowering their public image, a new policing policy causes a steep statistical rise, and the enactment of a new range of offences or the possibility of committing old offences in a new way causes an upward jolt, which means the way that criminal statistics are compiled by the Home Office is also relevant because it will give "a more robust statistical measure".

1.59 Plants research 植物研究

Plants serve as the conduit of energy into the biosphere, provide food and materials used by humans, and they shape our environment. According to Ehrhardt and Frommer, the three major challenges facing humanity in our time are food, energy, and environmental degradation. All three are plant related.

All of our food is produced by plants, either directly or indirectly via animals that eat them. Plants are a source of energy production. And they are intimately involved in climate change and a major factor in a variety of environmental concerns, including agricultural expansion and its impact on habitat destruction and waterway pollution.

What's more, none of these issues are independent of each other. Climate change places additional stresses on the food supply and on various habitats. So, plant research is instrumental in addressing all of these problems and moving into the future. For plant research to move significantly forward, Ehrhardt and Former say technological development is critical, both to test existing hypotheses and to gain new information and generate fresh hypotheses. If we are to make headway in understanding how these essential organisms function and build the foundation for a sustainable future, then we need to apply the most advanced technologies





available to the study of plant life, they say.

参考答案：

While plants serve as the conduit of energy into the biosphere, provide food and materials used by humans and shape our environment, none of these issues are independent of each other, so plant research is instrumental in addressing problems and moving into the future, and we need to apply the most advanced technologies available to the study of plant life.

1.60 Museology 博物馆学

What is museology? A simple definition might be that it is the study of museums, their history and underlying philosophy, the various ways in which they have, in the course of time, been established and developed, their avowed or unspoken aims and policies, their educative or political or social role. More broadly conceived, such a study might also embrace the bewildering variety of audiences — visitors, scholars, art lovers, children -at whom the efforts of museum staff are supposedly directed, as well as related topics such as the legal duties and responsibilities placed upon (or incurred by) museums, perhaps even some thought as to their future. Seen in this light, museology might appear at first sight a subject so specialized as to concern only museum professionals, who by virtue of their occupation are more or less obliged to take an interest in it. In reality, since museums are almost, if not quite as old as civilization itself, and since the plethora of present-day museums embraces virtually every field of human endeavor - not just art, or craft, or science, but entertainment, agriculture, rural life, childhood, fisheries, antiquities, automobiles: the list is endless - it is a field of enquiry so broad as to be a matter of concern to almost everybody.

参考答案：

While museology is a study of museums, their history and underlying philosophy not only embrace the bewildering variety of audiences and related topics but also appear at first sight a subject so specialized as to concern only museum professionals, and it is a field of enquiry so broad as to be a matter of concern to almost everybody because it embraces every field of human endeavor.





1.61 2014 Olympics 2014 年奥林匹克

11 February 2009 – Major athletic events around the globe – from the 2014 Sochi Olympics to an annual powerboat race in Norwegian fjords – are striving to neutralize their carbon footprint as part of a world-wide climate network, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) said today.

The sporting events are the latest participants to join the network, and are particularly important for inspiring further global action on the environment, said Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director.

“Whether carried out on track and field or on ice and snow, sporting events ignite the spirit of achievement in thousands of competitors and billions of spectators worldwide,” Mr. Steiner said.

“It is, therefore, heartening that this passion for excellence increasingly encompasses environmental performance, with sporting organizations raising the bar ever higher at each and every tournament,” he added.

Organizers of the 2014 Sochi Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games – to be held in a unique natural setting between the shores of the Black Sea and the soaring snow-capped Caucasus Mountains – say they will put an estimated \$1.75 billion into energy conservation and renewable energy.

That investment will be dedicated to improving transport infrastructure, offsetting greenhouse gas emissions from the use of electricity, air travel and ground transportation, the reforestation of Sochi National Park and the development of green belts in the city.

参考答案：

While major athletic events are striving to neutralize their carbon footprint as part of a world-wide climate network, they are also the latest participants to join the network and are important for the environment, and they will put a huge investment into energy conservation and renewable energy to improve transport infrastructure, offset greenhouse gas, air travel and ground transportation, the reforestation of Sochi National Park and the development of green belts in the city.





1.62 Africa's development 非洲发展潜力

Africa is a continent with vast natural resources, and the resources are mainly unexploited. If the resources are exploited properly, it will ... Thus, the generalization of negative image of Africa is unfair.

Africa is not a homogeneous country. There are 50 countries in Africa.

Hardworking Africans are struggling to address food, poverty and disease issues, but it requires international support.

Africa is an attractive place for business but needs assistance.

Africans are capable to identify their own needs but requires concerted support from international organizations and communities.

Wars are ongoing in many countries in Africa.

Africa is a place rich in culture and diversity. It's a heaven for tourist, archeologist, etc.

参考答案：

Since there are 50 countries in Africa which have vast natural resources and are rich in culture and diversity, the generalization of the negative image of Africa is unfair, and hardworking Africans are struggling to address poverty, diseases and war issues, so Africa can be an attractive place for business but needs assistance and international support.

1.63 Double Blind 双盲关系

The feature of being “double blind”, where neither patients nor physicians are aware of who receives the experimental treatment, is almost universally trumpeted as being a virtue of clinical trials. Hence, trials that fail to remain successfully double blind are regarded as providing inferior evidential support. The rationale for this view is unobjectionable: double blinding rules out the potential confounding influences of patient and physician beliefs.

Nonetheless, viewing double blind trial as necessarily superior is problematic. For one, it leads to the paradox that very effective experimental treatments will not be supportable by best evidence. If a new drug were to make even the most severe symptoms of the common cold disappear within seconds, most participants and investigators would correctly identify it as the latest wonder drug and not the control (i.e. placebo) treatment. Any trial testing the effectiveness





of this wonder drug will therefore fail to remain double blind. Similar problems arise for treatments, such as exercise and most surgical techniques, whose nature makes them resistant to being tested in double blind conditions. It seems strange that an account of evidence should make priori judgments that certain claims can never be supported by ‘best evidence’. It would be different if the claims at issue were pseudoscientific – untestable. But so far as treatments with large effects go, the claim that they are effective is highly testable and intuitively they should receive greater support from the evidence than do claims about treatments with moderate effects.

参考答案：

While double blind is a virtue of clinical trials as it rules out the potential confounding influences of patients and physician beliefs, viewing double blind trial as necessarily superior is problematic because it leads to the paradox that effective experimental treatments will not be supportable by best evidence, but the claim that treatments are effective is highly testable and they should receive greater support from the evidence than do claims about treatments with moderate effects.

1.64 Ageing Australia 澳洲老龄化

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

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

Sustained population ageing also leads to slowing or negative population growth. While declining population growth in developed countries is welcomed by some environmentalist and social scientists, (EndNote 3) economists tend to agree that population decline brings gloomy economic prospects. In addition to the decrease in the labor supply, the demand side of the economy may be affected through shrinking markets for goods and services.





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

参考答案：

While Australia's population was moderately aged, the aging of the population is still a major issue for Australian policy makers because it not only has long-term implications for reduced economic growth and the increasing demand for Age Pensions, and health and aged care services, but also leads to slowing or negative population growth, so governments and society need to take actions to address these issues together.

1.65 Greenhouse Gases (Individual Behaviors) 人类行为影响温室气体

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





参考答案：

While an individual's behaviors produce greenhouse gases, this individual enjoys all the benefits but suffers only part of the costs, so we must induce individuals to act as though they bear all the costs of their actions if we want individuals to reduce production of greenhouse gases to the efficient rate, and the two most widely accepted means to deal with greenhouse gases are government regulations and taxation.

1.66 Greenhouse Gases (Carbon Dioxide) 二氧化碳与温室气体

Carbon dioxide is the most significant of greenhouse gases, and is mostly produced by human activities 二氧化碳是温室气体中最主要的成分，绝大部分由人类活动产生

Carbon dioxide has caused the rise of the global temperature and the sea level 二氧化碳造成了地球气温上升和海平面上升等气候现象

Business should take responsibilities to tackle the problems inherited in the business model 企业应该肩负起责任，从改变经营模式做起，应对温室效应

World Wildlife Fund partners with companies should ensure the entire market move towards a more sustainable future. 世界野生动物基金会将与企业们合作，确保市场的可持续发展

参考答案：

While carbon dioxide is the most significant of greenhouse gases and is mostly produced by human activities, it has caused the rise of the global temperature and the sea level, so business should take responsibilities to tackle the problems inherited in the business model, and World Wildlife Fund partners with companies should ensure the entire market move towards a more sustainable future.





1.67 RAS (Royal Agricultural Society) 皇家农业协会 (RAS)

The evolution of the RAS (Royal Agricultural Society) fits into the wider Western trend of promoting nationalism, progress and technology through exhibitory venues, which first became popular in the 1850s. Various types of fairs, from local agricultural shows to Worlds Fairs, were used as instruments of hegemony to support imperialism, to promote burgeoning capitalist endeavors, and to shape class identities, social spaces and public spaces. Visual culture and the art of display became essential in defining aspects of national distinction. Colonial nations in particular, such as Canada and Australia, were attempting to develop distinct national identities to differentiate themselves from British imperial power. Agricultural fairs in North America originated at the beginning of the nineteenth century and were devoted to educating practicing framers in ways of improving their cultivation of livestock and crops through the use of various technologies.

In 1822, the RAS was created on the premise that was a dire need in Australia for the development of improved farming skills to better support growing urban populations and export markets. Organizations based on agricultural improvement, which were popular in Britain, provided camaraderie as well as political and financial support for their members. Once transferred to the colonies, in this case Australia, they played an integral part in converting and organizing land for colonial purposes.

参考答案：

While the evolution of the RAS fits into the wider Western trend of promoting nationalism, progress and technology through exhibitory venues became popular in the 1850s, so various types of fairs were used to support imperialism, to promote burgeoning capitalist endeavors, and to shape class identities, and then the RAS was created in 1822 in Australia to better support urbanization and export markets.





1.68 Primary Carers 主要照顾者

Slightly less than one in five carers (19%) were primary carers (475,000 people). That is, they were the main carer of a person who was limited in carrying out the core everyday activities of mobility, communication or self-care. Both primary carers and the larger group of other carers (close to 2 million) contribute to the wellbeing of older people and people with disabilities. However, because they care for people who otherwise would have difficulty carrying out basic everyday activities, there is particular interest in primary carers: in the contribution they make, their wellbeing, labor force experiences, motivations and the support they receive in caring.

Primary carers were more likely than other carers to be assisting someone who lived in the same household (81% compared with 76%). As with caring as a whole, the likelihood of being a primary carer increased with age to peak at age 55-64 years, where one in twenty people were primary carers. However, rather than then declining, the likelihood of being a primary carer remained at around this level among the older age groups. Consequently, primary carers had a somewhat older age profile than other carers. The median age of primary carers was 52 years, compared with 47 years for other carers.

Primary carers were more likely than other carers to be female (71% compared with 50%) and less likely to be in the labor force (39% compared with 60%). Women not in the labor force were by far the largest single group among primary carers (44%). In contrast, men employed full-time were the largest single group among other carers (25%).

Consistent with their lower labor force participation, primary carers had lower personal incomes than other carers (a median gross income of \$237 per week compared with \$327 per week) and were more likely to have a government pension or allowance as their main source of income (55% compared with 35%).

参考答案：

As the main carer of a person who otherwise would have difficulty carrying out basic everyday activities, the primary carers had a somehow older age profile, while they were more likely than other carers to be female and less likely to be in the labor force, and they had lower personal incomes than other carers.





1.69 Hookman Bookstore Female book buyers in 1970s 女性买书

参考答案：

While there was an increase in female customers to buy books in the bookstore in London in 1970s, there was also another increase in female book purchasers intentionally want to buy female-authored books, and this is because females had more income and leisure time, as well as a growing eager to engage in males-dominated political world.

1.70 Wright brothers 怀特兄弟

V1:

Orville and Wilbur Wright were brothers living in Dayton, Ohio. The two had started making bicycles during the 1890s and had a successful small business selling their Wright Specials for \$18 each (\$475 in today's green). This experience with building light, strong machines would prove valuable in the coming years after the brothers' interest turned to flight.

Others in the United States were also developing aircraft at the time the Wright brothers started turning their curiosity skyward. Samuel Langley had flown an unmanned steam-powered aircraft in 1896. Octave Chanute and others were flying gliders near Chicago late in the decade as well. But it wasn't until the Wright brothers started working on the matter that the "flying problem" would finally be solved.

Beginning in 1899, the brothers designed and built a series of gliders to test their various ideas on a flying machine. They constructed a wind tunnel that allowed them to test designs without having to build a full-size model. They even built their own gasoline-powered motor for their aircraft.

参考答案：

Although others in the United States were also developing aircraft in 1890s, the "flying problem" would eventually be solved when Wright brothers started working on the matter because they had the experience of building light and strong machines of bicycles to design and build a series of gliders to test their various ideas on a flying machine, and they even make their own gasoline-powered motor for their aircraft.





V2:

After the 1905 flying season, the Wrights contacted the United States War Department, as well as governments and individuals in England, France, Germany, and Russia, offering to sell a flying machine. They were turned down time and time again -- government bureaucrats thought they were crackpots; others thought that if two bicycle mechanics could build a successful airplane, they could do it themselves. But the Wright persisted, and in late 1907, the U.S. Army Signal Corps asked for an aircraft. Just a few months later, in early 1908, a French syndicate of businessmen agreed to purchase another.

Both the U.S. Army and the French asked for an airplane capable of carrying a passenger. The Wright brothers hastily adapted their 1905 Flyer with two seats and a more powerful engine. They tested these modifications in secret, back at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina for the first time in several years. Then the brothers parted temporarily -- Wilbur to France and Orville to Virginia.

In 1908 and 1909, Wilbur demonstrated Wright aircraft in Europe, and Orville flew in Fort Meyer, Virginia. The flights went well until Orville lost a propeller and crashed, breaking his leg and killing his passenger Lt. Thomas Selfridge. While Orville recuperated, Wilbur kept flying in France, breaking record after record. Orville and his sister Kate eventually joined Wilbur in France, and the three returned home to Dayton to an elaborate homecoming celebration. Together, Orville and Wilbur returned to Fort Meyer with a new Military Flyer and completed the U.S. Army trials. A few months later, Wilbur flew before over a million spectators in New York Harbor -- his first public flight in his native land. All of these flights stunned and captivated the world. The Wright Brothers became the first great celebrities of the twentieth century.

参考答案：

Although the Wrights were turned down time and time again to sell a flying machine because government bureaucrats thought they were crackpots, both the U.S. Army and the French asked for an airplane capable of carrying a passenger, and they hastily adapted their 1905 Flyer with two seats and a more powerful engine and succeeded, so the Wright Brothers became the first great celebrities of the twentieth century.





1.71 House Mice 家鼠

According to new research, house mice (*Mus musculus*) are ideal biomarkers of human settlement as they tend to stow away in crates or on ships that end up going where people go.

Using mice as a proxy for human movement can add to what is already known through archaeological data and answer important questions in areas where there is a lack of artifacts, Searle said.

Where people go, so do mice, often stowing away in carts of hay or on ships. Despite a natural range of just 100 meters (109 yards) and an evolutionary base near Pakistan, the house mouse has managed to colonize every continent, which makes it a useful tool for researchers like Searle.

Previous research conducted by Searle at the University of York supported the theory that Australian mice originated in the British Isles and probably came over with convicts shipped there to colonize the continent in the late 18th and 19th centuries.

In the Viking study, he and his fellow researchers in Iceland, Denmark and Sweden took it a step further, using ancient mouse DNA collected from archaeological sites dating from the 10th to 12th centuries, as well as modern mice.

He is hoping to do just that in his next project, which involves tracking the migration of mice and other species, including plants, across the Indian Ocean, from South Asia to East Africa.

参考答案：

While house mice are ideal biomarkers of human settlement to add to what is already known through archaeological data and answer important questions where there is lack of artifacts, previous research conducted by Searle at the University of York supported the theory of Australian mice and ancient mouse DNA and modern mice in the Viking study.





1.72 The History of the Khoikhoi in South Africa 南非部落

In around 2300 BP (Before Present), hunter gatherers called the San acquired domestic stock in what is now modern day Botswana. Their population grew, and spread throughout the Western half of South Africa. They were the first pastoralists in southern Africa, and called themselves Khoikhoi (or Khoe), which means 'men of men' or 'the real people'. This name was chosen to show pride in their past and culture. The Khoikhoi brought a new way of life to South Africa and to the San, who were hunter gatherers as opposed to herders. This led to misunderstandings and subsequent conflict between the two groups.

The Khoikhoi were the first native people to come into contact with the Dutch settlers in the mid-17th century. As the Dutch took over land for farms, the Khoikhoi were dispossessed, exterminated, or enslaved and therefore their numbers dwindled. The Khoikhoi were called the 'Hottentots' by European settlers because the sound of their language was so different from any European language, and they could not pronounce many of the words and sounds.

参考答案：

While Khoikhoi, hunter-gatherers, were the first pastoralists in southern Africa and brought a new way of life to South Africa and to the San, they were still dispossessed, exterminated, or enslaved by the Dutch settlers as the Dutch took over land for farms.

1.73 Compulsory Reburial of Human Remains 残骸掩埋

In April 2008 the British government announced that, henceforth, all human remains archaeologically excavated in England and Wales should be reburied after a two-year period of scientific analysis. Not only would internationally important prehistoric remains have to be returned to the ground, removing them from public view, but also there would no longer be any possibility of long-term scientific investigation as new techniques and methods emerged and developed in the future. Thus, while faunal remains, potsherds, artefacts and environmental samples could be analyzed and re-analyzed in future years, human remains were to be effectively removed from the curation process. Archaeologists and other scientists were also concerned that this might be the first step towards a policy of reburying all human remains held





in museum collections in England and Wales including prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Viking and Medieval as well as more recent remains.

参考答案：

While all human remains archaeologically excavated in England and Wales should be reburied after a two-year period of scientific analysis, internationally important prehistoric remains would have to be returned to the ground, and there would no longer be any possibility of long-term scientific investigation as new techniques and methods emerged and developed in the future, which suggests that human remains were to be effectively removed from the curation process.

1.74 South Euclid (Ohio) School Bullying Project 反霸凌

Spurred by the sense that disorderly behavior among students in South Euclid was increasing, the school resource officer (SRO) reviewed data regarding referrals to the principal's office. He found that the high school reported thousands of referrals a year for bullying and that the junior high school had recently experienced a 30 percent increase in bullying referrals. Police data showed that juvenile complaints about disturbances, bullying, and assaults after school hours had increased 90 percent in the past 10 years.

The SRO worked in close collaboration with a social worker and the university researcher. They coordinated a Response Planning Team comprising many stakeholders that was intended to respond to each of the areas identified in the initial analysis. Environmental changes included modifying the school schedule and increasing teacher supervision of hotspots. Counsellors and social workers conducted teacher training courses in conflict resolution and bullying prevention. Parent education included mailings with information about bullying, an explanation of the new school policy, and a discussion about what could be done at home to address the problems. Finally, student education included classroom discussions between homeroom teachers and students, as well as assemblies conducted by the SRO. The SRO also opened a substation next to a primary hotspot. The Ohio Department of Education contributed by opening a new training center to provide a non-traditional setting for specialized help.





The results from the various responses were dramatic. School suspensions decreased 40 percent. Bullying incidents dropped 60 percent in the hallways and 80 percent in the gym area. Follow-up surveys indicated that there were positive attitudinal changes among students about bullying and that more students felt confident that teachers would take action when a problem arose. Teachers indicated that training sessions were helpful and that they were more likely to talk about bullying as a serious issue. Parents responded positively, asking for more information about the problem in future mailings. The overall results suggest that the school environments were not only safer; but that early intervention was helping at-risk students succeed in school (South Euclid (Ohio) Police Department, 2001).

参考答案：

While the anti-bullying program was spurred by the sense that disorderly behavior among students in South Euclid was increasing, it was very successful because the SRO worked in close collaboration with a social worker and university researcher in four primary areas of concern, including environmental changes, teacher training courses in conflict resolution and bullying prevention, parental education and responses, and student education and their attitudinal changes, which were pointed out by conducted bullying crime incidents.

1.75 Geothermal Energy 地热能

What is the solution for nations with increasing energy demands, hindered by frequent power cuts and an inability to compete in the international oil market? For East Africa at least, experts think geothermal energy is the answer. More promising still, the Kenyan government and international investors seem to be listening. This is just in time according to many, as claims of an acute energy crisis are afoot due to high oil prices, population spikes and droughts.

Geothermal energy works by pumping water into bedrock, where it is heated and returns to the surface as steam which is used directly as a heat source or to drive electricity production. Source: Energy Information Administration, Geothermal Energy in the Western United States and Hawaii.

Currently over 60% of Kenya's power comes from hydroelectric sources but these are proving increasingly unreliable as the issue of seasonal variation is intensified by erratic rain patterns.





Alternative energy sources are needed; and the leading energy supplier in Kenya, Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen), hopes to expand its geothermal energy supply from 13% to 25 % of its total usage by 2020. The potential of geothermal energy in the region was first realized internationally by the United Nations Development Program, when geologists observed thermal anomalies below the East African Rift system. Locals have been utilizing this resource for centuries; using steam vents to create the perfect humidity for greenhouses, or simply to enjoy a swim in the many natural hot lakes.

Along the 6000 km of the rift from the Red Sea to Mozambique, geochemical, geophysical and heat flow measurements were made to identify areas suitable for geothermal wells. One area lies next to the extinct Olkaria volcano, within the Hell's Gate National Park, and sits over some of the thinnest continental crust on Earth.

This is a result of the thinning of the crust by tectonic stretching, causing hotter material below the Earth's surface to rise, resulting in higher temperatures. This thin crust was ideal for the drilling of geothermal wells, reaching depths of around 3000 m, where temperatures get up to 342°C, far higher than the usual temperature of 90°C at this depth. Water in the surrounding rocks is converted to steam by the heat. The steam can be used to drive turbines and produce electricity.

参考答案：

While geothermal energy is the solution for nations with increasing energy demands like East Africa, Kenya hopes to expand its geothermal energy supply in the future because the current energy sources are unreliable and alternative energy sources are needed, which is mainly generated from the thinnest continental crust on Earth where the water in the surrounding rocks is converted to steam that can be used to drive turbines and produce electricity.





1.76 Australian indigenous food 澳洲本地食物

In its periodic quest for culinary identity, Australia automatically looks to its indigenous ingredients, the foods that are native to this country. 'There can be little doubt that using an indigenous product must qualify a dish as Australian notes Stephanie Alexander. Similarly, and without qualification, states that '**A uniquely Australian food culture can only be based upon foods indigenous to this country**, although, as Craw remarks, proposing **Australian native foods as national symbols relies more upon their association with 'nature' and geographic origin than on common usage**. Notwithstanding the lack of justification for the premise that national dishes are, of necessity, founded on ingredients native to the country—after all, Italy's gastronomic identity is tied to the non-indigenous tomato, Thailand[^] to then on-indigenous chili—the reality is that Austrians do not eat indigenous foods insignificant quantities. The exceptions are fish, crustaceans and shellfish from oceans, rivers and lakes, most of which are unarguably unique to this country. Despite valiant and well-intentioned efforts today at promoting and encouraging the consumption of native resources, bush foods **are not harvested or produced in sufficient quantities for them to be a standard component of Australian diets, nor are they generally accessible**. Indigenous foods are less relevant to Australian identity today than lamb and passionfruit, both initially imported and now naturalized.

参考答案：

While Australian native foods as national symbols rely more upon their association with 'nature' and geographic origin than on common usage, a uniquely Australian food culture can only be based upon foods indigenous to this country, but indigenous foods are less relevant to Australian identity today now because some of them are not harvested or produced in sufficient quantities for them to be a standard component of Australian diets, nor are they generally accessible.





1.77 Office environment 工作环境

The notion that office space has a role in promoting or inhibiting performance is backed up by solid research. A recent study conducted by Harvard University and Massachusetts General Hospital showed that improvements to the physical surroundings of workers impacted on productivity not just because the working environment was more attractive, but because the changes made employees feel cared for. A Swedish research paper revealed a strong link between the type of office an employee worked in and their overall job satisfaction and health. Various findings have emerged as a result of studies such as this. Pot plants and greenery can apparently have a real impact on psychological well-being. Those who work in a private room tend to be in better health than workers based in open-plan offices.

Sufficient light can reduce sickness among workers and increase productivity, and an attractive office can make workers feel more cared for and therefore more loyal to their company. Most of these points make good rational sense. But some companies aren't content simply to increase the health, productivity and contentment of their employees. Pioneers such as Google, Walt Disney and Dyson have tried to create offices that will do everything from promoting collaboration between workers to stimulating their creative juices. "Environment, both physical and cultural, can make or break creativity," says Kursty Groves, author of *I Wish I Worked There!* A look inside the most creative spaces in business. Stimulating spaces expose the mind to a variety of stimuli - planned or random - In order to encourage people to think differently. Reflective spaces promote the filtering of information into the brain slowing it to make connections. An environment which encourages a team to build trust and to play freely is an essential ingredient for innovation.

参考答案：

While the notion that office space has a role in promoting or inhibiting performance is backed up by solid research, a recent study showed that improvements to the physical surroundings of workers impacted on productivity, and some companies aren't content simply to increase the health, productivity and contentment of their employees because some have tried to create offices that will do everything from promoting collaboration between workers to stimulating their creative juices.





1.78 Paleolithic people 旧石器时代祖先

The ways of life Upper Paleolithic people are known through the remains of meals scattered around their hearths, together with many tools and weapons and the debris left over from their making. The people were hunter-gathers who lived exclusively from what they could find in nature without practicing either agriculture or herding. They hunted the bigger herbivores, while berries, leaves, roots, wild fruit and mushrooms probably played a major role in their diet. Their hunting was indiscriminate; perhaps because so many animals were about they did not need to spare pregnant females or the young. In the cave of Enlene, for example, many bones of reindeer and bison fetuses were found. Apparently, upper Paleolithic people hunted like other predators and killed the weakest prey first. They did, however, sometimes concentrate on salmon runs and migrating herds of reindeer. Contrary to popular beliefs about cave man, upper Paleolithic people did not live deep inside caves. They rather close the foot of cliffs, especially when an overhang provided good shelter. On the plains and in the valleys, they used tents made from hides of the animals they killed. At time, on the great Russian plains, they built huts with huge boned and tusks collected from skeletons of mammals.

Men hunted mostly with spears, the bow and arrow were probably not invented until the Magdalenian period that came at the end of the Upper Paleolithic. Tools and weapons, made out of wood or reindeer antlers, often had flint cutting edges. Flint snappers were skillful and traditions in flint snapping were purchased for thousands of years. This continuity means that they must have been carefully thought how to find good flint modules and how to snap them in order to make knives, buries (chisel-like tools) or scrapers, which could be used for various purposes.

参考答案：

While Upper Paleolithic people were hunter-gathers who lived exclusively from what they could find in nature without practicing either agriculture or herding, they did not live deep inside caves but rather close the foot of cliffs, and tools and weapons often had flint cutting edges, which means that they must have been carefully thought how to find good flint modules and how to snap them for various purposes.





1.79 At-risk Students 边缘学生

参考答案：(Based on students' recall.)

While it may be too late to save those students who have dropped out of school, it is possible to save those at-risk students who may fail to get their high school diplomas, and online teaching makes it possible for them.

1.80 100-year Life Expectancy 100 年寿命

Our life expectancy has expanded at a steady rate of over two years every decade which means that if you are 20 years old today, you have a 50% chance of reaching 100.

With the expanding life span, it is becoming impossible for people's savings to fund years of decent retirement.

Gratton and Scott bring up some new ideas. People should keep updating their knowledge after retirement or develop a new social circle.

We should make recreation into "re-creation."

参考答案：

As our life expectancy has expanded, it is becoming impossible for people's savings to fund years of decent retirement, and Gratton and Scott bring up some new ideas that people should keep updating their knowledge after retirement or develop a new social circle, so we should make recreation into "re-creation."

1.81 Nutrition science 营养科学

Most of the time when I embark on such an investigation, it quickly becomes clear that matters are much more complicated and ambiguous — several shades grayer — than I thought going in. Not this time. The deeper I delved into the confused and confusing thicket of nutritional science, sorting through the long-running fats versus carb wars, the fiber skirmishes and the raging dietary supplement debates, the simpler the picture gradually became. I learned that in fact science knows a lot less about nutrition than you would expect — that in fact nutrition science is, to put it charitably, a very young science. It's still trying to figure out exactly what happens in your body when you sip a soda, or what is going on deep in the soul of a carrot to





make it so good for you, or why in the world you have so many neurons – brain cells! – in your stomach, of all places. It's a fascinating subject, and someday the field may produce definitive answers to the nutritional questions that concern us, but — as nutritionists themselves will tell you — they're not there yet. Not even close. Nutrition science, which after all only got started less than two hundred years ago, is today approximately where surgery was in the year 1650 – very promising, and very interesting to watch, but are you ready to let them operate on you? I think I'll wait awhile.

参考答案：

While science knows a lot less about nutrition than we would expect, nutritionists are still trying to figure out exactly what happens in your body because nutrition science is a very young science, but nutrition science is very promising and interesting to watch.

1.82 Pre-service teachers 预备教师

Each course has a specific syllabus that highlights specific technologies required.

Some teachers know how to integrate technologies while some others don't.

There will be instructors helping pre-service teachers learn how to integrate technology and experiences in class, and to encourage pre-service teachers to think about the integration, which always allows them to learn online anytime.

参考答案：(Based on students' recall.)

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





1.83 Benefit of Honey to athletes 蜂蜜对运动员的好处

[PARAGRAPH 1] In order to have a competitive edge, athletes often use drugs with high athletic performance.

[PARAGRAPH 2] The National Honey Board recently found that honey has the same functions but less negative impact. This clinical trial is the third in a series of studies focusing on the use of honey by athletes. The first study (involving 71 subjects) determined that honey has a milder effect on blood sugar than other popular forms of carbohydrate gel.

[PARAGRAPH 3] The second study in the series (with 39 weight trained subjects) investigated the combination of honey with a protein supplement and suggested that honey speeds muscle recovery after a workout.

参考答案：

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

1.84 婴儿模仿行为

Contrary to popular belief, babies under a few months don't grin at you because they're copying your own smile, according to new research.

Many studies have indicated that from birth, infants imitate the behaviors and facial expressions of the adults around them. However, a team of Australian, South African and British researchers have released a study this week that refutes this widespread belief.

"Numerous studies from the 1980s and 90s indicated no imitation by newborns, while others claimed it was there," says Virginia Slaughter, a biologist at the University of Queensland and co-author of the study.

"We wanted to clear up the confusion because the 'fact' that newborns imitate is widely cited, not just in the fields of psychology, neuroscience and pediatrics, but also in popular sources for parents."





The international research team, led by Janine Oostenbroek, a psychologist at the University of York in the UK, exposed more than 100 infants to a broad range of gestures and recorded their responses at one, two, six and nine weeks of age.

The gestures included social cues like adults poking their tongues out, frowning or grinning, as well as non-social cues such as pointing or opening a box.

The findings showed no link between behaviors exhibited by babies in their first few months and the gestures they were exposed to. The babies were just as likely to exhibit gestures they had never seen before as repeat ones they had.

For instance, babies stuck their tongues out just as frequently if they were being exposed to pointing or opening a box, rather than anything to do with mouths or tongues.

参考答案：

While many studies have indicated that infants imitate the behaviors and facial expressions of the adults around them, a study this week refutes this widespread belief, stating that there is no link between behaviors exhibited by babies in their first few months and the gestures they were exposed to, and the babies were just likely to exhibit gestures they had never seen before as repeat ones they had.

1.85 Teacher's planning 备课

Planning is the key aspects of effective teaching, even though some experienced teachers may appear to deliver flawless classes without detailed preparation, it is in fact the result of planning from previous years...

There are two major reasons for planning: confidence developed in teachers help them deal with difficult or unexpected situation...

Another reason is that the desirable teaching approach actually occurs ...

参考答案：(Based on students' recall.)

Although some experienced teachers may appear to deliver flawless classes without detailed preparation, planning is the key aspect of effective teaching, and there are two major reasons for planning, including the confidence to deal with difficult situations and the desirable teaching approach.





1.86 University College 大学学院

- 1) 介绍了一个大学里的学院，让人们参加各种活动，是一种创新的改革。
- 2) 待补充

6.87 Business segment 企业划分

- 3) 人们以前认为 business segment 是什么，除了第一句，其他都是问句
- 4) 举例子，两个作家写不同的书分别算作 segment，不同作家出的烹饪的书是另外的 segment
- 5) 继续举例子说明 segment

6.88 Flat Map and Globe 地球

- 1) flat map 依然被使用，虽然地球已经被证明不是平的，结论是 model needs to be simple and useful for scientist to analyze.
- 2) 待补充

6.89 Lincoln 上任之后美国劳动者的改变

- 1) 待补充

6.90 Phoenician 腓尼基语

- 1) Phoenician is a type of alphabetical script.
- 2) Only 22 words from the sound and it is easy to learn which didn't require long time or become a xxx-ist so unnecessary in schooling.
- 3) It can transmit cultural information and ...
- 4) People use this to do business and trade between east Asia, Egypt and xxx??
- 5) For example, ... (some countries and regions) ...

参考答案：(Based on students' recall.)

As a type of alphabetical script, Phoenician is easy to learn and can transmit cultural information, and people use this to do business and trade.





6.91 Modern Art 现代艺术

Broadly speaking, there are two different ways of thinking about modern art, or two different versions of the story. One way is to view art as something that can be practiced (And though of) as an activity radically separate from everyday life or worldly concerns. From this point of view, art is said to be “autonomous” from society – that is, it is believed to be self-sustaining and self-referring. One particularly influential versions of this story suggest that modern art should be viewed as process by which features extraneous to a particular branch of art would be progressively eliminated, and painters or sculptors would come to concentrate on problems specific to their domain. Another way of thinking about modern art is to view it as responding to the modern world, and to see modern artists immersing themselves in the conflicts and challenges of society. That is to say, some modern artists sought ways of conveying the changing experiences generated in Europe by the twin processes of commercialization (the commodification of everyday life) and urbanization. From this point of view, modern art is a way of reflecting on the transformation that created what we call, in a sort of shorthand, “modernity”.

参考答案：

One way of thinking about modern art is to view art as something that can be practiced when art is said to be “autonomous” from society, and another way is to view it as responding to the modern world and to see modern artists immersing themselves in the conflicts and challenges of society, which means there are two different ways of thinking about modern art or two different versions of the story. (72 words)





6.92 Academic Networking 学术届人际网络

Getting to know fellow academics, especially more senior ones, can be very daunting. Lecturers and researchers are used to spending a lot of time in isolation working independently. The thought of going public and ‘selling yourself’ does not seem enticing. However, it is easier than you think to begin to develop your own career-enhancing networks. Your PhD supervisor and examiners or if you are already in post, your mentor, are a great place to start. They will have been chosen to guide you because they are more experienced and in most cases they will work close to your field of interest. Ask their advice for ways of building up your own network of contacts. Also it is easier to approach someone unknown to you if you can mention the name of a mutual acquaintance.

If you are a postgraduate who is serious about a career in academia, or a more senior scholar wanting to develop one, you will surely be attending conferences on a fairly regular basis. There is no right or wrong number of these, some scholars stick to one or two a year, others seem to attend one a month! Conferences are the main way that academics network with each other, so do not miss out on these opportunities. If you are presenting a paper it gives others a chance to see what you are working on, and the informal sections of the programmed (such as food and drink breaks) encourage mingling and further discussion.

参考答案：

Although getting to know fellow academics can be very daunting, it is easier to begin to develop your own career-enhancing networks because your supervisor and examiners or your mentor will be a great place to start as they are more experienced and easier to approach someone unknown to you, and conferences are the main way that academics network with each other.





6.93 Continental Drift 大陆版块漂移

According to the theory of continental drift, the world was made up of a single continent through most of geologic time. That continent eventually separated and drifted apart, forming into the seven continents we have today. The first comprehensive theory of continental drift was suggested by the German meteorologist Alfred Wegener in 1912. The hypothesis asserts that the continents consist of lighter rocks that rest on heavier crustal material—similar to the manner in which icebergs float on water. Wegener contended that the relative positions of the continents are not rigidly fixed but are slowly moving—at a rate of about one yard per century.

According to the generally accepted plate-tectonics theory, scientists believe that Earth's surface is broken into a number of shifting slabs or plates, which average about 50 miles in thickness. These plates move relative to one another above a hotter, deeper, more mobile zone at average rates as great as a few inches per year. Most of the world's active volcanoes are located along or near the boundaries between shifting plates and are called plate-boundary volcanoes.

The peripheral areas of the Pacific Ocean Basin, containing the boundaries of several plates, are dotted with many active volcanoes that form the so-called Ring of Fire. The Ring provides excellent examples of plate-boundary volcanoes, including Mount St. Helens.

However, some active volcanoes are not associated with plate boundaries, and many of these so-called intra-plate volcanoes form roughly linear chains in the interior of some oceanic plates. The Hawaiian Islands provide perhaps the best example of an intra-plate volcanic chain, developed by the northwest-moving Pacific plate passing over an inferred “hot spot” that initiates the magma-generation and volcano-formation process.

参考答案：

While continental drift theory suggests that the world was made up of a single continent that eventually separated and formed into seven continents, the plate-tectonics theory suggests that Earth's surface is broken into a number of shifting plates that move above a hotter, deeper, more mobile zone, and the peripheral areas of the Pacific Ocean Basin are dotted with many active volcanoes, but some active volcanoes are not associated with plate boundaries. (72 words)





6.94 Logged Forest 丛林砍伐

Mammals can be one of the hardest-hit groups by habitat loss, and a lot of research has been carried out to find the best ways to conserve mammal diversity.

Much of this research has focussed on very large-scale changes in land use and the impacts this will have on overall mammal diversity. However, many important decisions about land use are made at much more local scales, for example at the level of individual landowners.

Now, in a detailed study led by Imperial College London that looked at mammal diversity across different small-scale landscapes in Borneo, researchers have identified previously logged forests as an overlooked source of refuge for mammals.

These ‘selectively logged’ forests, where only certain tree species are removed, are often considered to be degraded and are frequently cleared to make way for plantations. The new results, published in the journal Ecological Applications, suggest they should be better protected.

The team recorded mammals using trap-and-release techniques and motion-sensing cameras over three years, creating an unprecedented 20,000 records of species in three land-use types: old-growth forest, logged forest and oil palm plantation. This is one of the most intensive studies of rainforest mammal diversity ever undertaken.

To their surprise, they found that mammal diversity for large mammals, like the clouded leopard and civets, was similar for both old-growth forests and logged forests. For small mammals, such as squirrels and rodents, the diversity was actually higher in logged forests.

参考答案：

As a study that looked at mammal diversity across different small-scale landscapes has identified previously logged forests as an overlooked source of refuge for mammals that should be better protected, the scientists found that mammal diversity for large mammals was similar for both old-growth forests and logged forests whereas the diversity was actually higher in logged forests for small mammals, which is one of the most intensive studies of rainforest mammal diversity ever undertaken. (74 words)





6.95 Micro-plastics 微型塑料

Fish are being killed, and prevented from reaching maturity, by the litter of plastic particles finding their way into the world's oceans, new research has proved.

Some young fish have been found to prefer tiny particles of plastic to their natural food sources, effectively starving them before they can reproduce. The growing problem of microplastics – tiny particles of polymer-type materials from modern industry – has been thought for several years to be a peril for fish, but the study published on Thursday is the first to prove the damage in trials.

Microplastics are near-indestructible in natural environments. They enter the oceans through litter, when waste such as plastic bags, packaging and other convenience materials are discarded. Vast amounts of these end up in the sea, through inadequate waste disposal systems and sewage outfall.

Another growing source is microbeads, tiny particles of hard plastics that are used in cosmetics, for instance as an abrasive in modern skin cleaners. These easily enter waterways as they are washed off as they are used, flushed down drains and forgotten, but can last for decades in our oceans.

The impact of these materials has been hard to measure, despite being a growing source of concern. Small particles of plastics have been found in seabirds, fish and whales, which swallow the materials but cannot digest them, leading to a build up in their digestive tracts.

For the first time, scientists have demonstrated that fish exposed to such materials during their development show stunted growth and increased mortality rates, as well as changed behavior that could endanger their survival.

参考答案：

As fish exposed to microplastics and microbeads show stunted growth and increased mortality rates, as well as changed behavior that could endanger their survival, new research has proved that fish are being killed and prevented from reaching maturity by the litter of plastic particles because young fish prefer tiny particles of plastic to their natural food sources, but the impact of these materials has been hard to measure. (68 words)





6.96 Presidential Election 总统选举

According to the United States Constitution, a presidential election is to be held once every fourth year. The process of electing a President and Vice-President begins long before Election Day. Candidates from both major and minor political parties and independent candidates begin to raise money and campaign at least one year in advance of the general presidential election. In order to officially represent a political party, a candidate must be nominated by that party.

This primary nomination process is a contest that often produces factions within political parties. These divisions impact the policy stances and agendas of the candidates running for nomination as they attempt to garner the support of party leaders and activists. The nominating process officially begins with the first state primaries and caucuses, which usually occur in the month of February of the election year. It is at these local events that voters are given their first chance to participate in electing the nation's next President.

There are many factors that influence who will ultimately become the candidate for a party. The public's perception of the candidates is influenced by such things as media reports, public opinion polls, candidate preference surveys, and advertising. These factors will help determine the perceived strengths and weaknesses of the candidates in the months leading up to the caucuses and primaries.

参考答案：

Although a presidential election is to be held once every fourth year, candidates of President and Vice-President begin to raise money and campaign long before Election Day in order to be nominated by their parties, and this primary nomination process is a contest that often produces factions within political parties, but there are many factors that influence who will ultimately become the candidate for a party. (66 words)





6.97 International Trade 国际贸易

The world is shrinking rapidly with the advent of faster communication, transportation, and financial flows. Products developed in one country—Gucci purses, Sony electronics, McDonald's hamburgers, Japanese sushi, German BMWs—have found enthusiastic acceptance in other countries. It would not be surprising to hear about a German businessman wearing an Italian suit meeting an English friend at a Japanese restaurant who later returns home to drink Russian vodka and watch *Dancing with the Stars* on TV.

International trade has boomed over the past three decades. Since 1990, the number of multinational corporations in the world has grown from 30,000 to more than 63,000. Some of these multinationals are true giants. In fact, of the largest 150 “economies” in the world, only 81 are countries. The remaining 69 are multinational corporations. Walmart, the world’s largest company, has annual revenues greater than the GDP of all but the world’s 21 largest countries.

Between 2000 and 2008, total world trade grew more than 7 percent per year, easily outstripping GDP output, which was about 3 percent. Despite a dip in world trade caused by the recent worldwide recession, the world trade of products and services last year was valued at more than \$12 trillion, about 17 percent of GDP worldwide.

Many U.S. companies have long been successful at international marketing: McDonald’s, Coca-Cola, Starbucks, GE, IBM, Colgate, Caterpillar, Boeing, and dozens of other American firms have made the world their market. In the United States, names such as Sony, Toyota, Nestlé, IKEA, Canon, and Nokia have become household words. Other products and services that appear to be American are, in fact, produced or owned by foreign companies.

参考答案：

While the world is shrinking rapidly with the advent of faster communication, transportation and financial flows as international trade has boomed over the past three decades, a dip in world trade caused by the recent worldwide recession, so many U.S. brands have long been successful at international marketing, but other products and services are produced or owned by foreign companies. (60 words)





6.98 Psychology 心理学

参考答案 : (Based on students' recall.)

Psychology is to study human behaviors and psychologists adopt multiple methods to study it, but biopsychosocial model is a better way because humans' thoughts and behaviors are influenced by biological influences and various social situations, so people should incorporate various perspectives to understand psychology.

6.99 Energy Demand 能源需求 (Outline Only)

文章大意 :

[Paragraph 1] With the population growth, the demand for resources has been growing as well.

[Paragraph 2] The increase of demand also happened in non-renewable resources, such as metal.

[Paragraph 3] The demand for petrol, diesel and crude oil is also huge to cope with the demand for manufacturing plastics.

参考答案 : (Based on students' recall.)

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

6.100 Guinness World Record 吉尼斯世界纪录最精准钟表

One of Guinness World Records' more unusual awards was presented at the National Maritime Museum yesterday. After a 100-day trial, the timepiece known as Clock B – which had been sealed in a clear plastic box to prevent tampering – was officially declared, by Guinness, to be the world's “most accurate mechanical clock with a pendulum swinging in free air”.

It was an intriguing enough award. But what is really astonishing is that the clock was designed more than 250 years ago by a man who was derided at the time for “an incoherence and absurdity that was little short of the symptoms of insanity”, and whose plans for the clock lay ignored for two centuries.

The derision was poured on John Harrison, the British clockmaker whose marine chronometers





had revolutionized seafaring in the 18th century (and who was the subject of Longitude by Dava Sobel). His subsequent claim – that he would go on to make a pendulum timepiece that was accurate to within a second over a 100-day period – triggered widespread ridicule. The task was simply impossible, it was declared.

But now the last laugh lies with Harrison. At a conference, Harrison Decoded: Towards a Perfect Pendulum Clock, held at Greenwich yesterday, observatory scientists revealed that a clock that had been built to the clockmaker's exact specifications had run for 100 days during official tests and had lost only five-eighths of a second in that period.

参考答案：

After a 100-day trial, the timepiece known as Clock B was officially declared by Guinness to be the world's "most accurate mechanical clock with a pendulum swinging in free air", but what is really astonishing is that the clock was designed more than 250 years ago by a British clockmaker John Harrison who was derided at the time, and whose plans for the clock lay ignored for two centuries. (69 words)

6.101 Online Safety for Children 儿童网上安全

When Tim Berners-Lee invented the world wide web, he surely didn't anticipate that children would end up becoming some of its main users. Most start using the internet at the average age of three – and as recent research shows, children now spend more time playing and socializing online than watching television programs.

Given this change in habits, it is not surprising that a recent House of Lords report has raised online safety and behavior as an important issue. The report said that for children, learning to survive in a world dominated by the internet should be as important as reading and writing.

The House of Lords Communications Committee also warned that children should not be leaving school without "a well-rounded understanding of the digital world". It also suggested that the government should think about implementing new legal requirements and a code of conduct companies would have to adhere to, which would help to bring the internet up to "child-friendly standards".

Of course, trying to rectify this lack of child-centered design is not an easy task, but one that





requires the cooperation and goodwill of many sectors. It will need to involve consultation with technology, education, legal and policy experts. And it would also be a good idea to make children and young people part of the process.

参考答案：

While a recent report has raised online safety and behavior as an important issue as children have become the main users of the world wide web, they warned that children should not be leaving school without “a well-rounded understanding of the digital world”, and the government should think about implementing new legal requirements and a code of conduct, which requires the cooperation and good will of many sectors. (68 words)

6.102 The Importance of Soil 土壤的重要性

It's very easy to forget about what's in the ground beneath our feet and why it's so important to protect it. One tablespoon of soil contains more organisms than there are people on Earth; billions of bacteria, fungi and other microorganisms combine with minerals, water, air and organic matter to create a living system that supports plants and, in turn, all life.

Healthy soil can store as much as 3,750 tons of water per hectare, reducing the risk of flooding, and the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has said that 89% of all agricultural emissions could be mitigated if we improved the health of our soil.

Good soil management also increases disease resistance in livestock and ultimately drives profits for farmers – yet soil and its impact on the health of our animals has, over recent decades, been one of the most neglected links in UK agriculture.

Over the last 50 years' agriculture has become increasingly dependent on chemical fertilizers, with applications today around 10 times higher than in the 1950s. Farmers often think the chemical fertilizer NPK (nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium) provides all the nutrition a plant requires, but it also has a detrimental effect on the long-term health of the land: research suggests there are fewer than 100 harvests left in many of the world's soils.





参考答案：

While agriculture has become dependent on chemical fertilizers, farmers think chemical fertilizer provides all the nutrition required, but it actually has a detrimental effect on the long-term health of the land, so it's important to protect soil because agricultural emissions could be mitigated if we improved the health of our soil, and good soil management also increases disease resistance in livestock and drives profits for farmers, whereas soil and its impact has been neglected. (74 words)

6.103 Asda 阿斯达超市

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

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

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





参考答案：

Thanks to a Knowledge Transfer Partnership, Asda has become the first food retailer in the country to measure how much customers can save by reducing food waste, and this was one of the first times that a major retailer had tried to deliver large scale sustainability change because it provided customers with advice on everything from food storage, labelling, creative recipes for leftovers and in-store events encouraged customers to make changes in their own homes.(75 words)

6.104 Giant Panda 大熊猫

The worldwide population of wild giant pandas increased by 268 over the last decade according to a new survey conducted by the government of China. The increase in population brings the total number of wild giant pandas to 1,864.

The population increase represents 16.8% rise compared to the last panda survey in 2003. Wild giant pandas, a global symbol of wildlife conservation, are found only in China's Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu provinces.

According to the report, formally known as the Fourth National Giant Panda Survey, the geographic range of pandas throughout China also increased. The total area inhabited by wild giant pandas in China now equals 2,577,000 hectares, an expansion of 11.8% since 2003.

“These results are a testament to the conservation achievements of the Chinese government,” said Xiaohai Liu, executive director of programs, WWF-China. “A lot of good work is being done around wild giant panda conservation, and the government has done well to integrate these efforts and partner with conservation organizations including WWF.”

The report, the fourth in a series of decadal (10 year) surveys conducted by the State Forestry Administration of China, began in 2011 with financial and technical support from WWF.

Much of the success in increasing the panda population comes as a result of conservation policies implemented by the Chinese government, including the Natural Forest Protection Project and Grain for Green.





参考答案:

According to the report conducted by the government of China and Fourth National Giant Panda Survey, the worldwide population of wild giant pandas and the geographic range of pandas throughout China increased, which is a testament to the conservation achievements of the Chinese government as a result of conservation policies implemented by the Chinese government. (55 words)

6.105 Fallow Fields: Resting the Lands 休耕期

With a good system of crop rotation, and especially with the addition of any sort of fertilizer you may be able to come up with, it's possible to grow crops on a plot of land for upwards of 2 – 3 years at a time with good results. Ultimately, though, you must let the land rest if you hope to continue farming there in the long-run. Allowing a plot of land to rest for a period of time is known as letting the field go fallow, and there are several reasons for this.

Allowing a field or plot to lie fallow means that you don't grow anything new on it, don't harvest anything and don't graze any animals on the land for at least a year. Sometimes a field will lay fallow for two, three or even four years, but the traditional standard on many farms was to let a field lie fallow once every 2 – 3 years.

This fallow period allows the land to replenish many of its nutrients. The root networks of various grasses or groundcovers (like clover) have a chance to expand and grow, which further strengthens the soil and protects it from erosion.

During the fallow period, there are many beneficial flora and micro-fauna, including cyanobacteria, which live in the soil. These microorganisms continue to be active at the root level, steadily improving the quality of the soil so that when you come back in a year or two, you can begin planting food or cash crops anew.

参考答案:

While with a good system of crop rotation, it's possible to grow crops on a plot of land in the long-run, allowing a plot of land to rest for a period of time is known as letting the field go fallow because it allows the land to replenish many of its nutrients, and there are many beneficial flora and micro-fauna in the soil to improve the quality of the soil. (70 words)





6.106 People-watching Observation 暗中观察

According to researchers, the invisibility cloak illusion stems from the belief that we are much more socially observant than the people around us. This means that, while we watch and wonder about other people as much as possible, we often think that people around us are less aware. This illusion occurs because, while we are fully aware of our own impressions and speculations about other people, we have no idea about what those other people are thinking unless they choose to share with us, something that rarely happens except in exceptional circumstances.

To better understand what is happening, it is important to consider the groundbreaking research by Amos Tversky and Daniel Kahneman on cognitive biases. When people make judgments about other people in social situations, they often depend on specific biases such as the availability heuristic, i.e., that we attach more significance to thoughts that come to mind easily. This is why we consider thoughts about other people as being more important than thoughts about inanimate objects. And so, as we look around us, we tend to focus our thoughts on the people we see and what they happen to be doing. Which is why people-watching can be so addictive.

What adds to the sense that we are relatively invisible to others is that people tend to be as discreet as possible about their people-watching. Just because other people aren't sharing their observations with us, it's easy to pretend that they are not as observant as we are. Of course, people may share their people-watching observations with anyone they happen to be with but, for the most part, that only applies to something remarkable enough to comment on. For most of us, what we are seeing tends to be extremely private and not to be shared with others.

参考答案：

According to the groundbreaking research on cognitive biases, the invisibility cloak illusion stems from the belief that we are much more socially observant than the people around us because we have no idea about what those other people are thinking unless they choose to share with us, and it's easy to pretend others are less observant as we are because other people aren't sharing their observations with us. (68 words)





6.107 Curiosity as motivation 好奇心就是动力

参考答案 : (Based on students' recall.)

Scientists regard simple curiosity as their motivation because they want to add innovative things and predictability to researches, and it is also true for historians because they define the relation between causes and effects which makes historical events understandable.

6.108 Women's Institutes 女权运动 (Outline Only)

文章大意 :

[Paragraph 1] WI was established more than 100 years ago, but gender equality has not yet achieved. Even with the equality law, the gender pay gap is still there and women are still earning much less than men.

[Paragraph 2] Women need to improve themselves, in areas such as

[Paragraph 3] So we can see that there are still a lot more that we need to do, such as STEM. And governments should take actions.

6.109 Cities and Environment 城市发展破坏环境 (Outline Only)

Cities are changing, as they generate wealth. This wealth will destroy its users. It is in the historical story that cities rise and fall because of the overexploitation, the only way of cities getting wealth is to get it from the surrounding countryside, it will destroy the environment they depend on. There is always an intensive relationship between cities and environment.

6.110 The Fear of Nature 对大自然的恐惧 (Outline Only)

- 1) A female ... found that the more we understand nature, the more fear humans have.
- 2) She said this fear by stressing both things make human part from animals and share with animals.
- 3) People think nature and culture is opposed.
- 4) She disagrees with this idea. She believes that culture is part of nature and the result of evolution.





6.111 Productivity & Creativity 生产力和创造力 (Outline Only)

- 1) 像 Google 那样的公司的生产力和创造力;
- 2) 压力太大会失去创造力;
- 3) 好领导有自信, 有经验, 能让下属产生创造力和生产力。

6.112 Biomimicry 仿生学 (Outline Only)

介绍 Biomimicry, 是一个通过模仿动物特性来解决人类问题的学科。

6.113 Market objectives 市场目标 (Outline Only)

What is market objectives? 对于公司的 business 具有指导方向、提升商业成功机会的作用, 接着举了反例说有些公司没有它也成功了但是那是碰巧, 然后讲了 market objectives 的制定需要遵循什么原则 (must be compatible with business plans, should set sales volume goals)

6.114 Brain's Right Hemisphere 人类右脑

In a study in the current issue of the journal PLoS One, a team of scientists in Germany showed experts and novices simple geometric objects and simple chess positions and asked the subjects to identify them.

Reaction times were measured and brain activity was monitored using functional M.R.I. scans. On the identification of the geometric objects, the subjects performed the same, showing that the chess experts had no special visualization skills. When the subjects were shown the chess positions, the experts identified them faster.

Focusing on an element of an earlier study on pattern and object recognition by chess experts, the researchers had expected to see parts of the left hemispheres of the experts' brains — which are involved in object recognition — react more quickly than those of the novices when they performed the chess tasks. But the reaction times were the same.

What set the experts apart was that parts of their right brain hemispheres — which are more involved in pattern recognition — also lit up with activity. The experts were processing the information in two places at once.

The researchers also found that when the subjects were shown the chess diagrams, the novices





looked directly at the pieces to recognize them, while the experts looked on the middle of the boards and took everything in with their peripheral vision.

参考答案：

On the identification of the geometric objects, the subjects performed the same because chess experts had no special visualization skills, but when they were shown the chess positions, the experts identified them faster as the left hemispheres of the experts' brains react more quickly than those of the novices despite the same reaction times, and the expert's right brain hemispheres are more involved in pattern recognition, so they took everything in with their peripheral vision. (75 words)

6.115 Cross curriculum 跨学科

[Paragraph 1] There are successful cases of cross curriculum, but it also failed in some other places.

[Paragraph 2] Take geography as a positive example. A school in remote areas in North Europe has succeeded. Geography was taught together with another subject. When the principal traveled to New Zealand,

[Paragraph 3] Take history as a negative example. There are some problems when it comes to practices. It sometimes combined with art or _____

参考答案：

Although [paragraph 2] the cross curriculum of geography was successful in . . . , [paragraph 3] the practice of history sometimes failed because it was combined with art or _____, which shows that [paragraph 1] there are both successful and failed cases of cross curriculum,





6.116 Disabled people & computers 残疾人使用电脑

Disabled people were among the early adopters of personal computers. They were quick to appreciate that word processing programs and printers gave them freedom from dependence on others to read and write for them. Some of these disabled early adopters became very knowledgeable about what could be achieved and used their knowledge to become independent students at a high level. They also gained the confidence to ask that providers of education make adjustments so that disabled students could make better use of course software and the web, rather than just word processing.

For some disability groups, information in electronic format (whether computer-based or web-based) can be more accessible than printed information. For example, people who have limited mobility or limited manual skills can find it difficult to obtain or hold printed material; visually impaired people can find it difficult or impossible to read print, but both these groups can be enabled to use a computer and, therefore, access the information electronically.

Online communication can enable disabled students to communicate with their peers on an equal basis. For example, a deaf student or a student with Asperger's syndrome may find it difficult to interact in a face-to-face tutorial, but may have less difficulty interacting when using a text conferencing system in which everyone types and reads text. In addition, people's disabilities are not necessarily visible in online communication systems; so disabled people do not have to declare their disability and are not perceived as being different.

参考答案：

Since disabled people were among the early adopters of personal computers, they became very knowledgeable and independent at a high level as well as confident to ask providers of education to make adjustments for them because the information in electronic format can be more accessible than printed information for some disability groups, and online communication can enable disabled students to communicate with their peers on an equal basis.





6.117 Different ways of learning languages 学语言的不同途径

Over the years, language teachers have alternated between favoring teaching approaches that focus primarily on language use and those that focus on language forms or analysis. The alternation has been due to a fundamental disagreement concerning whether one learns to communicate in a second language by communicating in that language (such as in an immersion experience) or whether one learns to communicate in a second language by learning the lexicogrammar – the words and grammatical structures – of the target language. In other words, the argument has been about two different means of achieving the same end.

As with any enduring controversy, the matter is not easily resolved. For one thing, there is evidence to support both points of view. It is not uncommon to find learners who, for whatever reason, find themselves in a new country or a new region of their own country, who need to learn a new language, and who do so without the benefit of formal instruction. If they are postpubescent, they may well retain an accent of some kind, but they can pick up enough language to satisfy their communicative needs. In fact, some are natural acquirers who become highly proficient in this manner. In contrast, there are learners whose entire exposure to the new language comes in the form of classroom instruction in lexicogrammar. Yet they too achieve a measure of communicative proficiency, and certain of these learners become highly proficient as well. What we can infer from this is that humans are amazingly versatile learners and that some people have a natural aptitude for acquiring languages and will succeed no matter what the circumstances.

参考答案：

As language teachers have alternated between favoring teaching approaches that focus primarily on language use and those that focus on language forms or analysis, some learners can pick up enough language to satisfy their communication needs in a new country without formal instruction, whereas some learners who learn English only in the form of classroom instruction in lexicogrammar can also achieve communicative proficiency, which means some humans can acquire languages in whatever circumstances.





6.118 The Greenland Sharks 格陵兰鲨鱼

An international team of scientists, including a physiologist from The University of Manchester, will head to the largest island in the world later this month to investigate the Greenland shark – believed to be the longest-lived vertebrate animal. Dr Holly Shiels, who is also a trustee of the Physiological Society, will be the only UK-based scientist on the expedition aboard the research vessel Sanna commissioned by the Greenland government. The purpose of the mission is to understand more about the Greenland shark, a top predator in the Arctic, which lives for more than 272 years - possibly more than 400. This extreme age was only revealed by scientists from Copenhagen last year and published in the journal Science. Little else is known about how the shark survives in the deep seas around the Arctic Circle. It is both a hunter and a scavenger and has been seen to feed on seals and been found with the remains of polar bears and whales in its stomach. It is also one of the largest species of shark – growing to about five-and-a-half metres, just a bit smaller than the great white. However, more information is required to ensure the species is adequately protected, as Dr Shiels explained: "Greenland sharks are classified as data deficient," she said. "This means that we don't know enough to put measures in place to protect them from over-fishing, pollution or climate change. This expedition has a broad range of expertise which means that we'll be able to take full advantage of any sharks that we discover."

参考答案：

As Greenland shark is believed to be the longest-lived vertebrate animal and one of the largest species of shark, it is both a hunter and a scavenger who feeds on seals, polar bears and whales, but more information is required to ensure the species is protected from over-fishing, pollution or climate change, so an international team of scientists will head to the largest island in the world to investigate the Greenland shark to take full advantage of any sharks that we discover.





6.119 零散回忆题库：

A. Psychology 观察人类的学科

文章不分段。(回忆零散，主题 psychology)

一门学科，观察人类做什么，观察人类如何使用锤子、如何使用电脑。The feature in common is that they are all extremely complex.

B. 主题：公司要 identity the problem

提到了 processing improvement；

然后说了了几个方法 比如说 listen to the head of each team 和 talk to the customers.

C. 主题：Energy & Climate Change

讲 energy 和 climate change 的关系，举了 UK Research Council 的例子

D. 主题 A philosopher named xxx Russell was a Nobel Prize winner. 具体说他的一个 logic break 然后他的言论非常的 controversial 还说了他结了四次婚 三小孩 直到他死他都一直保持着 critics

E. 主题：Stages of a product

讲做产品的不同阶段。初期现金投入需要怎么样，中期销量上涨需要怎么样，后期销量下降需要怎么样，开发新产品期需要怎么样

F. 新题：Center and Periphery

生产模式将国家分为了两类：center (中心) and periphery (边缘)，发达国家造成了更多的污染，但是发展中国家承受了更多后果。





G. 主题 : Why companies fail?

- Companies don't fail due to a lack of financial capital. They fail due to a lack of intellectual capital.
- People don't think and blame others,because it's easier.
- 企业如何提供产品给顾客 as customers are willing to pay
- To operate business, intellectual capital is vital because it can define succeed or failure of the business.

H. 主题 : Cognitive Scientists 认知科学家

- [1] Cognitive scientists are trying to use computers processing to understand human brain.
- [2] They have many similarities. The goal of cognitive scientists is to use computers to mimic brains.
- [3] However, Other cognitive scientists don't agree with it. They argue that the way they go about is different.

I. Cities and Environment 城市发展破坏环境 (Outline Only)

Cities are changing, as they generate wealth. This wealth will destroy its users. It is in the historical story that cities rise and fall because of the overexploitation, the only way of cities getting wealth is to get it from the surrounding countryside, it will destroy the environment they depend on. There is always an intensive relationship between cities and environment.

J. The Fear of Nature 对大自然的恐惧 (Outline Only)

- 1) A female ... found that the more we understand nature, the more fear humans have.
- 2) She said this fear by stressing both things make human part from animals and share with animals.
- 3) People think nature and culture is opposed.
- 4) She disagrees with this idea. She believes that culture is part of nature and the result of evolution.





K. Productivity & Creativity 生产力和创造力 (Outline Only)

- 1) 像 Google 那样的公司的生产力和创造力;
- 2) 压力太大会失去创造力;
- 3) 好领导有自信，有经验，能让下属产生创造力和生产力。

L. Biomimicry 仿生学 (Outline Only)

介绍 Biomimicry，是一个通过模仿动物特性来解决人类问题的学科。

M. Market objectives 市场目标 (Outline Only)

What is market objectives? 对于公司的 business 具有指导方向、提升商业成功机会的作用，接着举了反例说有些公司没有它也成功了但是那只是碰巧，然后讲了 market objectives 的制定需要遵循什么原则 (must be compatible with business plans, should set sales volume goals)

N. 主题：睡不好的人吃得多 (邕)

有研究表明，晚上没睡好的人会对高热量的食物更感兴趣。这是人类进化出来的能力，因为在疲劳状态下，人类本能会对高热量食物缺乏抵抗力，所以吃得多来恢复体力。所以保持健康饮食的一个好办法是晚上休息好。





7. ESSAY TOPICS

1. In the past 100 years, there have been many inventions such as antibiotics, airplanes and computers. What do you think is the most important of them? Why?
2. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of extreme or adventure sports?
3. It is important to preserve the beautiful buildings of the past, even if it will be expensive to do so. To what extent do you agree or disagree with it.
4. There are both problems and benefits for high school students study plays and works of theatres written centuries ago. Discuss and use your own experience.
5. Should marketing for consumer goods companies like clothing and food focus on reputation or on short term strategies like discounts and special offers? In what ways can this impact on their reputation? Why?
6. It is often argued that studying overseas is overrated, and that there are many brilliant scholars who study locally. Is travel really necessary to attain a higher education?
7. Information revolution brought about by modern mass media have both positive and negative consequences to individuals and the society. To what extent do you agree with this statement? Discuss and use your own experience.
8. It is argued that getting married before finishing school or getting a job is not a good choice. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
9. Climate change is a concerning global issue. Who should take the responsibilities, governments, big companies or individuals?
10. Nowadays television has become an essential part of life. It is a medium for disseminating news and information, and for some it acts as a companion. What is your opinion about this?
11. Formal written examination can be a valid method to assess students' learning. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
12. Many people are living in poor lifestyle which affected people's health. List some unhealthy lifestyles and give some solution suggestions to national health service.





13. Senior executives should get their employees involved in the decision making process. What is your opinion in this?
14. You are given climate as the field of study. Which area would you prefer? Explain why you picked this up the particular area of your study?
15. Over half of population lives in cities. Is it a positive or negative development?
16. With enough amount of motivation and practice, people can learn anything that the experts teach in the classroom. Do you agree or not?
17. Some people say that a man's life is defined by the place where he grows up. What is your opinion? Use a celebrity to support your idea.
18. Some people think the law changes our behavior. Do you agree or disagree?
19. The world's governments and organizations are facing a lot of issues. Which do you think is the most pressing problem for the inhabitants on our planet and give the solution?
20. "The only thing that interferes with my learning is education." – Albert Einstein. What did he mean by that? Do you think he is correct?
21. Communication has changed significantly in the last 10 years. Discuss the positive and negative impacts of this change.
22. Do you believe that the industrial revolution was the main factor for problems in developed nations?
23. Do you think consumers should avoid over-packaged products or is it the responsibility of manufacturers to avoid extra packaging? Give your views or any relevant examples based on your own experience.
24. Does the advent of the Internet change the role of teachers? To what extent do you agree?
25. In some countries around the world, voting is compulsory. Do you agree with the notion of compulsory voting?
26. Is a competitive environment in school or university good or bad? Discuss and give your own experiences as examples.





27. Large shopping malls are replacing small shops. What is your opinion on this? Do you think this is a good or bad change?
28. Learning a new language at an early age is helpful for children. It is more positive for their future prospects, though it can also have some adverse effects. Do you agree or disagree?
29. Nowadays, people spend too much time at work to the extent that they hardly have time for their personal life. Discuss.
30. Parents should be held legally responsible for their children's acts. What is your opinion? Support it with personal examples.
31. Should individuals limit the use of cars and use alternatives instead to protect the environment?
32. Some people think placing advertisements in school is a great resource for public schools that need additional funding, but others think it exploits children by treating them as a captive audience for corporate sponsors. Choose which position you most agree with and discuss why you choose that position. Support your point of view with details from your own experiences, observations or reading.
33. Space travel is fantastic these days, but there are many issues – such as environmental problems – that we should be focusing on. What are your views on the allocation of public funding?
34. Successful sports stars and glamorous film stars act as role models for youngsters. Do you support this or not?
35. There is no need for newspapers in the modern world. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
36. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in an era in which new things are constantly being invented?
37. What are the pros and cons of staying connected on social media 24 hours a day?
38. Talk about an invention that you think beneficial or harmful.
39. The purpose of education is for workers and good members of society, or individuals to fulfill their life. Which opinion do you agree with?





40. Different people are successful in different fields. Some people work long hours to get success, but others feel that we should spend free time for fun than money. Which style closely related to you and explains your opinion?
41. Sports and games create disturbance in students' life because students cannot fully concentrate on their studies. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
42. Xenophobia (排外, 仇外) has accelerated rapidly in the western countries. According to you what solutions can be proposed by government and individuals?
43. In the 18th century due to industrialization, a lot of people migrated to developed countries. This affected lifestyle and increased problems in developed countries. What is your opinion about this?
44. Most high-level jobs are done by men. Should governments encourage that a certain percentage of these jobs be reserved for women? What is your opinions?
45. Cultural shock is a new worry leading to less immigration. What are the possible options to eradicate this issue?
46. What is your view on the idea that it takes failure to achieve success?
47. Some effective people like repetitive routine, such as eating the same food, do you like this way?
48. Some people believe that the sole aim of higher education is to make people ready for employment. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Discuss.
49. In a war of ideas, it is people who get killed". Does a common man suffer from a group's ideology? Express your opinion and support the same with reasons and examples.
50. Tourism is good for some less developed countries, but also has some disadvantages. Discuss.
51. We have entered a throw-away society and fill the environment with rubbish. What are the causes and what are your solutions?
52. The mass media, including TV, radio and newspapers, influences our society and shapes our opinions and characters. What is your opinion?





53. Mass media have an influence on human, particularly on younger generation. It plays a vital role on shaping the opinions of people. What do you think about it?
54. Some people claim that digital age has made us lazier, others claim it has made us more knowledgeable. Discuss both opinions, use your own experience to support.
55. Online materials like music, movies, xxx are accessible at no cost. Do you think online material should be accessed at no cost? Support
56. Teenagers should receive lessons on principles of personal finance, such as investing and debt. To what extent do you agree with this statement?
57. With the increase of digital media available online, the role of the library has become obsolete. Universities should only procure digital materials rather than constantly textbooks. Discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of this position and give your own point of view.
58. For children, use films to study is as important as study literature. To what extent do you agree?
59. Some people claim that instead of having to prepare for huge numbers of exams in school, children should learn more. To what extent do you agree with this statement?
60. Some people said creativity is something a person was born with. Others thought creativity can be taught and developed. What's your opinion? Explain.
61. As cities expanding, some people claim governments should look forward creating better networks of public transportation available for everyone rather than building more roads for vehicle owning population. What's your opinion? Give some examples or experience to support.
62. Cashless society is becoming a reality. More and more people are using credit cards for payment, and less people use cash. How realistic do you think it is? What do you see in its potential benefits or problems?
63. Many workers like nurses and teachers should get more pay, especially in recent years people in finance/film actors and company leaders were paid a larger amount of sum. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the above statement and what's your opinion? (另有回忆和原3.2 补丁措辞不同, 请大家考场上自行斟酌)





64. The advanced medical technology will expand human's life. Do you think it is a blessing or a curse?
65. Some people point that experiential learning (i.e. learning by doing it) can work well in formal education. However, others think a traditional form of teaching is the best. Do you think experiential learning can work well in high schools or colleges?
66. Some people argue that science is more important than arts. What is your opinion?
67. Should parents be held legally responsible for the actions of their children. Do you agree with this opinion? Support your position with your own study, experience or observations. (参见萤火虫 PTE 机经 3.0 – Essay – No.36)
68. Some universities deduct students' work if assignment is given late. What is your opinion and suggest some alternative actions?
69. Study needs time, peace and comfort, whereas employment needs the same thing. Someone says it is impossible to combine those two because one distracts one another. Do you think this is realistic in our life today? To what extent do you agree with it? Support your opinion with examples.
70. The time people devote in job leaves very little time for personal life. How widespread is the problem? What problem will this shortage of time cause?
71. Nowadays, it is increasingly more difficult to maintain the right balance between work and other aspects of one's life, such as leisure time with family members. How important do you think is this balance? Why do people find it hard to achieve?
72. Is education as important to learn life values and ethics as to learn practical skills for future development?
73. Some people indicate that certain kind of music can promote learning for young children, while many researches showed that results are mixed. What is your opinion? Use your own experience and observation.
74. There are both problems and benefits for high school students study plays and works of theatres written centuries ago. Discuss and use your own experience.





75. Many people choose to emigrate to other countries. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a foreign country? Discuss with your own experience.
76. A healthy diet is more important for keeping fit than exercise. To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give example or personal experiences.
77. What are the advantages and disadvantages for students doing part-time jobs?
78. Students can obtain information of academic subject from online, the printed books and articles, and discussion with their teachers and their peers. Which one is the most reliable source?
79. Advertising may make people buy something they don't need or cannot afford, but also, they can convey information to increase their life quality. What is your opinion?
80. 父母教育重不重要
81. The design of building affects positively or negatively where people live and work?
82. Some people think schools should group students according to their academic abilities while others think students can achieve better performance in mixed groups. Discuss both opinions and give your own opinion.
83. Because university degrees can get people jobs with higher salaries, university students should pay full cost for their education. Do you agree or not?
84. A healthy diet is more effective for keeping fit than exercise. What is your opinion?
85. As national services, which one deserve to receive more financial support, education or health?
86. In many countries, the birth rate is slow, and the ageing problem is serious. What are the causes and the effects of this phenomenon? And what are the solutions?
87. Some schools put all exams at the end of the year, while some other schools give exams throughout the whole year. What are the advantages and disadvantages of these two-exam system? Which one do you think is better?
88. People are moving from rural areas to big cities. Is it good or bad?
89. Now doctors can talk to patients by using internet-based communication in the office. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages.





90. Pop music should have a university degree. Do you agree or disagree?
91. What are the advantages of cheaper public transportation? What will it cause to achieve it?
92. Governments should not put too much attention on arts, such as theaters, xxx and xxx.
Governments should allocate more funds to areas of concern. Do you agree with this opinion or not? Use your own experience to support your idea.
93. More people consider ‘national happiness index’ as a better measurement for a country’s success than the country’s economic growth. What do you think about the idea? What can be used to measure ‘national happiness’?
94. What do you think are the strengths and weakness of the education system in your country. Use your own experience to support your idea.
95. In globalization, it is impossible to succeed if you cannot speak a foreign language. Do you agree or disagree?
96. Wealthy nations are required to share their wealth with poorer countries. What is your opinion?
97. University tuition fees are increasing. Some argue that higher education should be made free.
To what extend do you agree?
98. Some Universities believe that students should learn typing rather than a good handwriting.
How far do you agree with that? Show reasons with your experience.
99. Some people argue that young people should concentrate on study or work, some people think it is better to put energy in activities designed to broaden their experience, such as international travel and volunteering. Support with examples or cases.
100. Journalist is one of the most difficult jobs in the world. What do you think?
101. Now doctors can talk to patients by using internet-based communication in the office. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages.
102. Works of literature is a waste of time for students today. Do you agree and use your own experience.
103. Media make people lose contact with real life, do you agree or disagree.
104. The use of English seems to be growing as the world interconnected, what reasons cause this phenomenon and what are the disadvantages and advantages of this?
105. Business and commercial organizations should help to solve environmental challenges. To what extent do you agree with this opinion?





106. In social situations, some people believe that it is better to be a good listener than a good talker.
Do you agree or disagree?
107. Students should choose a subject that is better to future employment rather than a subject they are interested in. What's your opinion?
108. There are more negative impacts than benefits of people using mobile devices. Do you agree?
109. Exams are commonly used in most schools and universities. Some people think exams should be replaced by other forms of assessment. Do you agree or disagree?
110. Some people believe that young people can do things such as diving or voting until they are at least 25 years old. Discuss and give your opinion with examples.
111. City population has been growing rapidly. To cope with this problem, should we rely on city planners or new policies?
112. Internet or media is bad for young people because they make the young generation poor in communication and forming relationships. Do you agree with this opinion? Please use examples or your personal experience to support your idea.
113. People should take part in sports either in individual or in teams, because people can learn many useful skills. How far do you agree? Explain and use examples or your own experience.
114. There are more men or women in certain jobs and there's nothing we can change about it. Do you agree with that?
115. Scientists believe that the increasing average temperature is an issue. What caused global warming and present solution to reduce its effect.
116. The experience of work is more important than having a qualification. Do you agree or disagree?
117. Some people argue that experience is the best teacher. Life experiences can teach more effectively than books or formal school education. How far do you agree with this idea? Support your opinion with reasons and/or your personal experience.
118. The experience of work is more important than having a qualification. Do you agree or disagree?
119. Business and organizations in all fields should work harder in solving many environmental challenges. What's your opinion and give reasons.
120. Some people think school leavers should go to find a job rather than university education. Others think the university education is essential for professional development. What's your opinion of these two views?





121. It is equally important for school children and university students to be involved in the extra-curricular activities as it is good for academic studies and examinations. What's your opinion? Use your expertise or examples to support.
122. Computer and online games should be banned to students in schools as they have no educational value. What's your opinion?
123. Some people think school leavers should go to find a job rather than university education. Others think the university education is essential for professional development. What's your opinion of these two views?
124. Technology allows us to have a useful and interesting life than in the past. Do you agree or disagree?
125. Computer and online games should be banned to students in schools as they have no educational value. What's your opinion?
126. Lazy Journalism 在数码时代成为了家常便饭。什么是 Lazy Journalism ? 成因是什么 ?
The lazy journalism has become commonplace in today's digitalized world. Explain what is it and the cause of it. How do you define "lazy" journalism and what is the cause?
127. Governments promise continuous economic growths, but it's actually an illusion. Some people think that governments should abandon this. Please talk about the validity and the implications.
128. In schools, there is too much emphasis on training children to pass exams rather than teaching children. How far do you agree with this? Show reasons with your experience.
129. The statement "business and commercial organizations of any kind need to work hard to help with environmental challenges that faced by the whole world." To what extent do you agree with this? Talk about your view.
130. The university of life or a university degree, which one is more important? Use your own experience.
131. As urban population growing, city roads are busy and public areas such as parking is packed. People feel that city space is overcrowding. What solutions can you think of for this problem?
132. Please write an essay to discuss both advantages and disadvantages of these two choices: students choose universities where near home, or students choose universities that are far away from home.





133. Nowadays in some schools, textbooks have been replaced by notebook computers. Are you supportive to this phenomenon? Give your reasons and support with your own experience.

134. In globalization, it is impossible to succeed if you cannot speak at least one foreign language. Do you think everyone must learn at least one foreign language?

135. Is it realistic for everyone to expect job satisfaction?

136. Globalization has brought people closely together, especially in culture, communication and business field. Who do you think would benefit the most from globalization?

137. Lots of scientists agreed that human activities increase global temperatures. Do you agree? Please give solutions for global warming.

138. Scientists have been debating the impact of nature and nurture on people's personality and behavior. Which one do you think has a greater influence on people's personality and behavior?

139. Some people think students should attend all classes they enrolled in, but other people believe that students can choose to attend the classes or not. Give your own opinion.

140. Some people think that younger employees often have more skills, knowledge and motivation than the old employees. To what extent do you agree with it? Use your experience.

141. 监狱应该惩罚罪犯还是应该引导罪犯？（英文措辞尚待补充）

142. 现在的小孩没有父辈锻炼的多（英文题目待补充）

143. Life experience 和 好学历 哪个对找工作更有帮助？

144. 应不应该举办奥运会和世界杯这样的大型赛事？

145. The kind of a person's life depends on his/her personality. What's your opinion of this, and use your own experience as example

146. When you look for work, some people think salary is more important while others think work condition is more important. Which one is more important when you are looking for a job?

147. It is equally important for school children and university students to be involved in the extra-curricular activities as it is good for academic studies and examinations. What's your opinion? Use your expertise or examples to support.

148. What is the strength and weakness of the public transportation system in your country?





149. While prisons should punish criminals, others believe that the primary function of the prison is to help them how to have better lives. What do you think is the main purpose of the time spent in prison: punishment or rehabilitation?
150. To increase the price of fuel is the only way to reduce air pollution. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Use your own experience as examples.
151. Business whether big or small is to maximize profit. Do you agree with that? Give your opinion.
152. Governments should allocate most educational resources on science subjects. Do you agree?
153. University is useful for future career. To what extent do you agree?
154. Business whether big or small is to maximize profit. Do you agree with that? Give your opinion.
155. A university education is necessary to succeed in a career, to what extent do you agree or disagree?
156. It is important for children to take extra classes or play after school? Discuss both and give your opinions.
157. 'University experience is more important than a university degree'. Some people argue that university life is much more important than an educational degree in job market, do you agree or not agree?
158. Most athletes earn more salaries than people in other industries. Do you think these people deserve such high salaries?
159. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the public transport in your country?
160. A university education is necessary in today's world. Do you agree with this opinion? Use your own experience to support.





7.1 作文思路观点词汇合集

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Essay Topic 1: 早结婚

It is argued that getting married before finishing school or getting a job is foolish. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

1. 同意

(1) 相互支持, 照顾

Mutual benefits	互利
Take care of each other	照顾对方
Psychological support	心理的支持

(2) 培养和提高责任心

Accountability, accountable	责任心, 有责任的
Learn to take the responsibility	学会负起责任来
Mature	成熟的
Reliability, reliable	可靠, 靠谱的
Domestic	家庭的





2. 不同意

(1) 有冲突的时候，耽误学业

Occasional conflicts	偶尔的冲突
Academic performance	学习成绩
Waste time	浪费时间
Unpreventable, inevitable	不可避免的
Distracting	令人分心的
Distracted	被干扰的，被分心的

(2) 家庭财务压力

Financial burden	财务压力
Daily expense	日常开销
The living expense for two is way higher than that for one	两个人在一起的生活支出远远大于一个人的生活支出
Pay bills	支付账单
Make ends meet	保持收支平衡

(3) 责任多，压力大

Responsibility	责任
High pressure	压力大





Trivial stuffs to handle	需要处理的琐事
Household chores	家务事
Leave no time or energy to cope with	没有时间和精力去应对.....

(4) 心理不够成熟，没有面对婚后生活的能力

Mentally immature	心理不成熟
Feel distressed	感觉压抑、抑郁
Exhausted	身心疲惫
More sensitive and emotional	敏感而且情绪化
Mood swing	心情波动





Essay Topic 2：成长环境对人的影响

Some people say that people are defined by the place where they grow up, but some argue that the environment only has little effect. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Use a celebrity you know to support your opinion.

1. 同意

(1) 耳濡目染

Milieu	出身背景
Direct influence	直接的影响
Mimic behaviors	模仿行为
Shaping period	形成的阶段
Personalities, characteristics	性格
Qualities	品质
Herd effect	羊群效应，从众效应
Conform to	顺应、顺从
Conformity	从众





(2) 经济支持

Financial support	特殊的财政支持
Capital	资本
Born with a golden spoon	含着金汤匙出生
Get a head start	赢在起跑线上
Get an edge	有得天独厚的优势
Economic-social status	社会经济地位
Special tax preference	税收减免
Financial appropriation	财政拨款

(3) 独特的教育系统、教育资源

Well-organized education system	完善的教育系统
Educational resources	教育资源
Receive quality/poor education	接受高/低质量的教育
Broaden one's horizon	开阔眼界
Open up one's eyes	开阔眼界
Have access to diverse thoughts	接触多元化的理念
Well-designed education system	完善的教育系统
Unique curriculum	独特的课程





2. 不同意

(1) 局限个人的想法

Limit individuals' development	局限个人的发展
Get used to previous behaviours	习惯了过去的做法
Restrain	限制
Stand still	固步自封
Without any breakthrough	没有任何突破
Break through	突破 v.

(2) 后天努力

Individual efforts can change the original social-economic status	个人的努力可以改变最初的社会经济地位
The disadvantaged	弱势群体
By learning and exploring	通过学习和探索
Bring someone out of poverty	摆脱贫困





Essay Topic 3：法律改变人的行为

Some people think human behaviors can be limited by laws, others think laws have little effect. What is your opinion?

1. 同意

(1) 法律的强制力

Restrictive approach	限制的手段
Severe punishment	严厉的惩罚
Deter... from	阻止... 不做
Stipulation n.	规定约定
Regulations n.	管理, 规则

(2) 法律有指引作用

General guidance	通用准则
Which could provide correct instructions when people are facing ethical dilemma or moral hazard	会给人们在面对道德困境或者道德两难时提供正确的引导
Precaution	预防
Prevent people from doing ...	防止...





2. 不同意

- (1) 法律不够完善，人们还会钻空子

Remedial actions	补救措施
Exist loopholes	存在漏洞
Illegal lucrative business	不合法的经营公司
Exploit an advantage of the loopholes	钻法律的漏洞
Law will protect disadvantaged groups or vulnerable groups, but the outlaw could use that advantage to be recognized as acquitted, escaping justice.	法律会对弱势群体的人们有特殊的保护，可是犯罪分子会利用这样的保护被认定无罪最后逃脱法律制裁。

Essay Topic 4： 管理人员应该参与到决策中吗

Senior executives should get their employees involved in the decision making process. What is your opinion?

1. 同意

- (1) 员工参与度高，满意度高

Workplace contentment	工作满意度
Work satisfaction	工作满意度
Highly-involved	高度参与





Be valued	被重视
Involvement	参与度
Psychological reward	心理成就感, 心理报酬
Increase the accountability	增加责任感

(2) 使决定更加周全

Versatile	多才多艺的, 多面手 (可形容员工)
Meet more people's needs	适合更多人的需求
Take.... into consideration	把...考虑进去
Ignored factors	忽略的因素
Draw on collective wisdom	集思广益
Come up with different ideas	提出不同的想法
Collision of thoughts	思想的碰撞
Inspire	启发
Inspiration	灵感
Make sophisticated decisions	做出周密的决定





(3) 降低成本

Reduce external consulting cost	减少外部咨询费用
Companies do not need hire strategy consulting company to provide them long-term strategic advice because entry-level employees have real deep insights about the company	公司不再需要雇佣战略咨询公司来为他们提供长期的战略咨询，因为基层员工是对公司有深层次的洞察力的

(4) 激励员工

Motivation	激励
Self-esteem	自尊
Self-realisation	自我实现
Promotion	升职
Incentives	激励
Self-actualization	自我实现

2. 不同意

(1) 过程耗费的时间比较长

Time consuming	浪费时间
Complex procedures	复杂的程序
Increase communication costs	增加沟通成本





Design-implement-gathering-screening procedure

设计-实施-收集-筛选过程

(2) 众口难调

Stick/hold on their own opinions	各执己见
Impossible to reach the consensus	难以达成一致

(3) 员工对公司了解不全面而做出错误判断

No comprehensive understanding	没有全面的了解
Not familiar with relevant policies and regulations	不熟悉相应的法律法规
Of little value	参考价值小
Make partial judgements	做出片面的判断
Do not have the big picture	没有全局观念
Overall viewpoint	全局观念
Holistic	全面的，全局的
No strategic thinking ability	没有战略性思考的能力





(4) 损害管理层管理权

Is detrimental to the executive management sovereignty	损害执行管理层的管理权
Because their decision-making power will be challenged by entry-level workers who do not have strategic vision about their company	因为他们的决定权会被没有战略远见的基层员工所质疑

Essay Topic 5: 书面考试

Formal written examination can be a valid method to assess students' learning. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

1. 同意

(1) 提供公平的评测结果

Fair academic performance outcome	提供公平学术表现成的成果
Regardless of one's background, family or social status	无论一个人的出身、背景或社会地位

2. 不同意

(1) 缺乏全面性，只评估理论知识，不看实践和沟通技能

Be inept at providing assessment of leadership	无法提供对于领导力能力的评估
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Practical skills	实践动手能力
Verbal communication skills	口头交际能力
Interpersonal skills	人际交往能力
Outside the classroom and the textbook	在课堂课本之外
Hands-on tasks	动手实践的任务
Theoretical knowledge	理论知识
Analytical skills	分析能力

(2) 孤注一掷

One's abilities are solely defined by one test on a particular date	一个学生的能力仅仅通过某一天的某一场考试决定
Partial assessment	片面的评估
Comprehensive assessment	全面综合性的评估
Long-term ongoing performance	长期的持续的表现

Essay Topic 6: 海外留学有必要吗

It is often argued that studying overseas is overrated. There are many scholars who study locally. Is travel really necessary for a better education?





1. 有必要

(1) 更有利于第二外语的掌握

Good master of foreign language	掌握一门外语
Immerse ourselves in a new language	沉浸在新的语言环境中
Enhance capability of language	增强语言能力

(2) 使学生更加容易的学习到最先进的知识

Well-designed education system	完善的教育体系
Unique curriculum	独特的课程设置
Unparalleled advanced infrastructure	无可比拟的先进基础设施

(3) 开阔眼界

Explore the culture and customs	探索文化和习俗
Broaden horizons	拓宽视野
Raise participant's profile	提高参与者的形象
Develop a broad and sophisticated worldview	建立宏大的成熟的世界观
Be exposed to different cultures and communities	见识到不同的文化和社会
Absorb new knowledge and meet new people	吸收新知识，认识新朋友





(4) 接触到不同的教学风格

Be exposed to different teaching styles	接触到不同的教学风格
International environment	国际化的环境
Collision of different mindsets	不同思维的碰撞
Multiculturalism	多元文化

(5) 性格品格的培养

Seek common ground & agree to differ, Celebrate differences	求同存异
Mutual understanding	互相理解

2. 没必要

(1) 自制力不强就不能全身心投入到学习中

Less self-control	缺乏自控力
Cannot fully concentrate on study	不能全身心投入到学习中
On your own	独自
Can be easily distracted by the new environment	很容易被新环境分心
Spend more time adapting oneself to the new environment	花更多的时间适应新环境





(2) 兼顾的事情多，学习时间减少

Trivial stuffs	琐碎的小事
Life-study balance	生活学习的平衡
Take care of	管理
Time-consuming	时间花费多
Time management	时间管理

(3) 花费高

A huge burden on students	对于学生来说是巨大的经济负担
Tuitions and fees	学费
College debt	助学贷款
As every subject charged on international students is more than triple on in-state students, which makes the tuitions and fees for studying abroad unaffordable.	每一门课对于国际学生的收费是三倍于州内学生的，这样一来对于留学生来说，学费就变得是无可承受的了

Essay Topic 7：欠发达国家的旅游业

Tourism is good for some less developed countries, but also has some disadvantages. Discuss.





1. 优点

(1) 就业机会增加

Swarm in	(游客) 涌入
Booming tourism industry	旅游业的繁荣发展
Multinational enter the local market	跨国企业进入本地市场
Local community	本地
Source of employment	就业的来源
Bring about economic rewards	带来经济的发展
Third-pillar industry	第三产业
Labour/labor market	劳动力市场

(2) 促进当地经济发展

Boost the local economy	促进当地经济
Increase the gross domestic product	增加国民生产总值
Local small business owner	当地小型个体户
Souvenir shops	旅游纪念品店
Boost the local economy	促进当地经济

(3) 文化的交流

Appreciated the local culture	欣赏当地的文化
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Gain a deeper understanding of the local lifestyles and customs	进一步了解当地的生活方式和习俗
Dampen prejudice/ hostility/ discrimination	减少偏见、敌意、歧视
Local arts and culture	当地艺术和文化
Traditional customs	传统习俗

(4) 促进基础设施建设

Catalyst of infrastructure development	成为基础设施建设发展的催化剂
Improve the sewage disposal efficiency	提高污水处理的效率

2. 缺点

(1) 环境污染

Waste disposal	垃圾处理
Disturb ecological balance	破坏生态平衡
Carbon footprint	高碳排放
Non-biodegradable waste	不可降解的污染
Detrimental impact on local environment	对当地环境的破坏性影响





(2) 传统消失

Over commercialize	商业化过度
Erode traditional customs	侵蚀传统习俗
Cater for the needs of tourists	迎合游客的需求

Essay Topic 8: 极限运动

In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of extreme or adventure sports?

1. 优点

(1) 满足心理需求

Thrill-seeking	追求刺激的
Pursue adventure and excitement psychological satisfaction/fulfillment	心理满足感
Push beyond one's limitations	超越极限

(2) 生活多样化，提供更多的娱乐选择

Make life rich and fascinating	使生活变得丰富多彩、引人入胜
Breathing moments	惊奇的瞬间
Unique life experience	独特的人生经历
Broaden one's horizon	开拓视野





Enlarge/expand social circles

扩大社交圈

(3) 锻炼身体

Physical fitness	身体素质
Be in good health condition	身体健康
A more robust physique	更强健的体魄

(4) 促进当地经济发展

Stimulate / promote (local / regional) economic development	刺激 / 带动 (地方 / 区域) 经济发展
Boost consumption	促进消费
Expand markets in a large scale	大规模的扩大市场
A significant attraction for visitors	对游客来说是巨大的吸引

2. 缺点

(1) 危险，身心都有损害

Involve a high degree of risk	涉及到高风险
Treading along the brink of death	踩在死亡的边缘
Serious injuries	严重的伤害
Trauma	(心理)创伤





(2) 价格高，沉重的经济负担

Specialized equipment	专业的设备
High/significant costs	成本高昂

(3) 对环境产生破坏

Jeopardize	危害
Potentially damage the environment	可能会破坏环境

Essay Topic 9：大众传媒引发的信息革命

“The information revolution by modern mass media has both positive and negative consequences for individuals and for society.” To what extent do you agree?

1. 积极的影响

(1) 获取知识更及时

Latest news at any time	随时或者最新的新闻
Timely information	及时的信息
Various sources	各种各样的消息来源
No time limits	没有时间限制
24/7 availability	7天24小时的可用性

(2) 人与人关系更紧密





Connected closely	联系紧密
Social media	社交网络
Share posts	发布状态
Share current affairs	分享最新的实事

(3) 促进经济发展

Create job opportunities	创造就业机会
Work opportunities will not only create values but also promote consumption	工作机会不仅仅会创造更多的价值，更能促进消费
Create new profit growth point.	创造新的利润增长点

2. 消极的影响

(1) 沉迷网络

Become isolated	变得孤立
Get addicted to	沉迷网络
Face-to-face communication	面对面的沟通
Knock-on effect	连锁反应
Virtual reality become a part of people's daily lives	虚拟世界变成了人们日常生活中的一部分
Screen saturation	沉迷于各种电子产品





(2) 网络犯罪

Foster cyber crime	促进网络犯罪
Swindler or hustler could induce individuals by fake advertisement easily at zero-cost	欺诈者可以通过虚假广告零成本地诱骗消费者

Essay Topic 10: 大众传媒影响观点与个性

The mass media, including TV, radio and newspapers, influences our society and shapes our opinions and characters. What is your opinion?

1. 如何正面影响社会和公众看法

(1) 社会更加紧密，和谐

Highly-interacted	联系紧密
Information sharing platform	信息共享平台
Get access to information	获得信息
Telecasts news in real time	实时转播新闻

(2) 人们的观点更加多元化，更包容

Multifaceted ideas	多元化的想法
Exist conflicting views	存在矛盾的观点





Think in depth	思考深入
Be more tolerant	接受程度更高

(3) 有助于传播最新的科技信息

Diffuse the most advanced scientific knowledge 传播最先进的科学信息	传播最先进的科学信息
Zero-cost 零成本	零成本
Access information 获取信息	获取信息

2. 如何负面影响社会和公众看法

(1) 沉迷

Get addicted to	沉迷
Reduce face-to-face communication	减少面对面的沟通
Isolated	变得孤立

(2) 容易被影响而误入歧途

Easily influenced by...	容易被影响
Pyramid scheme	传销
On their toes	吸引注意力到他们身上





Essay Topic 11: 大众传媒对年轻人的影响

Mass media have an influence on human, particularly on younger generation. It plays a vital role on shaping the opinions of people. What do you think about it?

1. 正面影响

(1) 信息多种多样

Varied information	信息多种多样
Different angles	不同角度

(2) 信息量大，充斥在媒体的各个地方

Saturated in	充斥
Diversified sources/channels	多种来源/渠道
Large amount of information	大量的信息
Get access to information easily	容易获得信息

(3) 信息吸引人

attractive/ appealing	吸引人的
innovative design	有创意的设计
interesting topics and content	有意思的话题和内容





2. 负面影响

(1) 青少年缺乏判断能力而被影响

Critical thinking	批判的想法
Sexual and violent scene	与性和暴力相关的情节
Cannot tell right from wrong	不能分辨对错
Without sufficient or proper parental guide	没有足够的或正确的家长指引
Poor judgement	错误的判断

(2) 影响学业

Negative impact on academic performance	影响学业
A huge distraction	严重的分心
Devote more time to social media but not to academic study	投入更多的时间在社交网络而不是专业学习





Essay Topic 12: 气候变化谁负责

Climate change is a concerning global issue. Who should take the responsibilities, governments, big companies or individuals?

1. 政府

(1) 政府权限更大

More power to make changes	更多权利来改变
Constrain improper actions	限制不合适的行为
Legislative power	立法的权力
Set rules and regulations	立规矩
Tax policies	税收政策

(2) 资金更充足

Sufficient funds to formulate relevant rules	充足的资金制定相关法律法律规
To cultivate talents	培养人才
Implement plans	试试计划
To do marketing and campaign	做宣传和活动





(3) 消息获取渠道更多

have a broader access to the most updated information	有更多渠道了解最新消息
can receive international support and assistance	可以获得国际上的支持和援助

2. 大公司

(1) 社会影响力大

Giants	巨头
Loyal customers	忠实的顾客
Shape the need of customers	引导消费者的需求
Corporate social responsibility	企业社会责任
Being more environmentally sustainable	变得更加重视环境的可持续发展

(2) 大公司是污染的主要来源

Major source of pollutant	主要的污染源
Large-scale manufacture	大规模的生产





3. 个人

(1) 个人的选择很重要

Refuse to use plastic bags	拒绝用塑料袋
Say no to	说不 / 拒绝
Manufacturers will cease the production of relevant products	生产商将停止生产相关的产品

(2) 没有买卖就没有伤害

The market need has the decisive effect on the demand	市场需求对供应有决定性的作用
If individuals refuse or boycott sth.	如果人们拒绝或抵制某个商品

(3) 增强个人环保意识，相关的规定、法律才能有效实施

Raise the awareness of the public	增强公众的意识
Stamp sth out	摆脱掉坏的东西
Carry out smoothly	顺利实施
Reduce unnecessary power usage	减少不必要的用电
Choose energy efficient products	选购节能产品
Energy efficiency index	能效指数





Essay Topic 13: 电视传播信息、排解孤独

Nowadays television has become an essential part of life. It is a medium for disseminating news and information, and for some it acts as a companion. What is your opinion about this?

1. 传播新闻和信息

(1) 普及率高，信息传播的快

Television has an important role to play in popularizing	电视在普及 XX 扮演非常重要的角色
Information spreading/ deliver information	传播信息
24/7 availability	7 天 24 小时可用
In a casual way	不经意间

(2) 信息全面

Multifaceted news	多方面的信息
A number of channels	多种频道

2. 陪伴

(1) 电视是消遣娱乐的工具

Entertaining tool	娱乐工具
Interesting programs	有趣的节目
Catering for different age groups	适合不同年龄阶段的人





Essay Topic 14: 100 年内最重要的发明

In the past 100 years, there have been many inventions, such as antibiotics, airplanes and computers. What do you think is the most important of them? Why?

1. 电脑

(1) 提高工作效率

Working efficiency	工作效率
Multi-tasking	多任务
Computing power	运算能力
Various software to boost efficient	多种软件提高效率

(2) 降低运营成本

Reduce labour cost	降低人工成本
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2. 抗生素

(1) 增长寿命

Prolong longevity	延长寿命
Antibiotics could kill bacteria and treat infections, which equipped human beings	抗生素可以杀死细菌并治愈感染，从而为人类装配了强大的武器来抗击致命疾病





power weapon to fight against fatal disease	
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(2) 促进医药业发展

Pharmaceutical industry	医药业
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3. 飞机

(1) 促进经济发展

Propelled the economy development	促进经济发展
Airplane brings the chance for specific area to sell their specialties worldwide	飞机为一些特定的地方带来了一些机会将他们的特产买到世界各地

(2) 促进了旅游业的发展

Booming tourism	繁荣的旅游业
Reduce travel time	减少旅途时间
Enable long-distance travels	使长途旅行成为可能

Essay Topic 15: 市场战略重在品牌还是特价

Should marketing for consumer goods companies like clothing and food focus on reputation or on short term strategies like discounts and special offers? In what ways can this impact on their reputation? Why?





1. Short term 的优点

- (1) 降低库存量，确保运营

Inventory level	库存水平
Ensuring operation	确保运行

- (2) 获取现金流

Generate cash flow	获取现金流
Reduce operation risk	降低运营风险

2. Reputation 的优点

- (1) 提升用户忠诚度

Customer loyalty	顾客忠诚度
Durable product with premium quality	拥有高质量的经久耐用的产品
Retain customers	留住顾客

- (2) 容易获得新客户的信任

Gain trust from potential customers	获取新客户的信任
Brand image	品牌形象

Essay Topic 16: 研究气候的某方面

You are given climate as the field of study. Which area would you prefer? Explain why you picked this up the particular area of your study?





1. 天气变化

Extreme weather events	极端天气现象
Daily trips	日常出行
Commute / commuting	通勤
Bring great convenience to	给...带来极大的便利

2. 农业发展

Severe weather catastrophes / events	严重的天气灾害
Prevention and control of natural disasters	自然灾害的防治
Practical guides / practice guidelines	实际的指导意义
Spring ploughing and sowing	春耕春种
Autumn harvest season	秋收季节

3. 城市规划

Urban planning and construction	城市建设
Sewer / sewage system	下水道系统
City waterlogging	城市内涝
Lightning rods	避雷针
Urban planning and construction	城市建设





4. 自然灾害

Cataclysmic natural disasters	严重的自然灾害
Drought / flood / massive landslides/hurricane	干旱 / 洪水 / 大的山体滑 / 飓风
Crisis management	危机管理
Trigger or enhance the condition of El Nino phenomenon	触发或加强厄尔尼诺现象的情况
Associated with the rising water temperatures	伴随着海水温度上升

5. 全球气温升高，影响生态环境

Global warming / the rise of global temperature	全球气温上升
Pose great risks to	给 xxx 带来巨大风险
Adversely affect	产生负面影响
Ecological environment	生态环境
Biological chain	生物链

6. 冰川融化 & 海平面上升

melting glaciers	冰川融化
polar ice cap melting	两极冰盖融化





accelerate the process of	加速 xxx 进程
pose a serious threat to the safety of coastal areas under sea level	对海平面以下地区的安全造成了巨大的威胁

Essay Topic 17: 明星是年轻人的偶像

Successful sports stars and glamorous film stars act as role models for youngsters. Do you support this or not?

1. 支持

(1) 学习优秀的品质

Outstanding qualities	优秀的品质
Set a role model	树立榜样
Influential	有影响力的
Predetermined worthwhile goals	事先树立的、有价值的人生目标
Life coach/mentor	人生导师
Persistence	毅力
Optimistic characteristic	乐观的性格
Never give up	永不放弃
Stay hungry. Stay foolish	活到老学到老





(2) 职业选择

Inspiring	鼓舞人心的
Future career path	未来职业前途
Highly-motivated	积极主动地
Follow one's steps	步...后尘
Encourage someone to thoroughly understand the industry	鼓励...深入了解某个行业

2. 不支持

(1) 容易忽视努力的过程

At stake	处在危险中的
Exaggerated	被失实夸大的
Be blinded by their easy success	被他们轻易获得的成功所蒙蔽双眼
Neutralize the previous endeavors	扼杀掉之前的努力
Countless hard work and sweat behind it	背后无数的努力和汗水

(2) 明星不好的生活习惯会影响年轻人

Imitate the negative models	模仿坏榜样
Luxurious / lavish lifestyle	奢侈的生活方式





Mentally immature	心智尚不成熟
Mislead youngsters about sth	对年轻人关于 xxx 进行误导
Inappropriate behavior	不恰当的举动
Vanity	虚荣心

Essay Topic 18: 住在城市好不好

Over half of population lives in cities. Is it a positive or negative development?

1. 优点

(1) 促进城市发展

Accelerate the urbanization	加速城市化进程
Improve residential quality and environment	改善居住质量和环境
Improve sanitary and hygiene conditions	改善卫生环境
Tightly connected community	紧密联系的社区
Urban infrastructure	城市基础建设

(2) 促进经济发展

Stimulate / promote (local / regional) economic development	刺激 / 带动 (地方 / 区域) 经济发展
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Boost consumption

促进消费

(3) 就业机会多，利于个人职业发展

Generate job opportunities	增加就业机会
Promote higher employment	促进就业
Abundant worker / labor resources	丰富的劳动资源
Individual career development	个人职业发展

2. 缺点

(1) 环境污染

Air quality deteriorates	空气质量下降
Non-biodegradable	不可生物降解的
White trash pollution	白色垃圾污染
Light pollution	光污染

(2) 生活压力大，生活成本高

High costs/expenses of raising a family	养家成本高
Inevitable life pressure	不可避免的生活压力



PTE 咨询请找小助手



Fast pace of modern life	现代生活的快节奏
Mental illness	精神疾病

(3) 就业困难，竞争激烈

Fierce/intense competition in the job market	就业市场上激烈的竞争
Challenging work environment	具有挑战性的工作环境

(4) 城市 农村发展补不均衡

Unbalanced/uneven development	不均衡的发展
Rural area	农村地区
Intensify social contradictions	激化社会矛盾





Essay Topic 19: 学校竞争

Is a competitive environment in school or university good or bad? Discuss and give your own experiences as examples.

1. 优点

(1) High motivation 提高主观能动性

Constant pressure	持续的压力
Surpass/ outshine their peers	超越他们的同龄人
Active and highly motivated	积极、有强劲动力的

(2) 增加学生信心和成就感

Build self-confidence and esteem	建立自信与自尊
Break through psychological barriers	突破心理障碍
Broaden one's horizon	开拓视野
Enlarge/expand social circles	扩大社交圈

(3) 对学习有好处-促进学业表现

Prestigious university	名牌大学 / 有声望的大学
Dense academic atmosphere	浓厚的学术氛围
Form study habits	养成学习习惯





2. 缺点

(1) 影响学生心理健康

Face mounting/tremendous pressure / anxiety	面临越来越多的 / 巨大的压力 / 焦虑
Cope with	应对
Counterproductive	产生反效果的
Depression	抑郁症
Commit suicide	自杀

(2) 影响同学之间的友谊

Affect friendship among peer groups	影响同龄人的友谊
Negative influence	负面影响

(3) 影响学习内容的多样性发展

Academic learning	学术学习 / 理论教育
Develop more complex skills	发展更复杂的技能
Individual's full-scale learning	个人全面的学习





Essay Topic 20: 生活方式影响健康

Lifestyle influence people's health. Talk about what political services could help.

1. 公共设施

Smoking room in airports, large shopping malls, and libraries	机场、大型商场和图书馆的吸烟室
Public facilities	公共设施

2. 讲座 合理饮食

Organize lectures	组织讲座
Healthy diet	健康饮食
The principles of nutrition, proper exercise and disease prevention	营养构成、合理的锻炼和疾病预防
Community propaganda education	社区宣传教育
Sedentary lifestyle habits	缺乏运动的生活习惯
Rehab centre	戒酒中心

3. 增加烟酒税收

Impose tax	征税
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Increase tax revenue/rate on tobacco and alcohol	增加烟酒税
Be mandatory for	依照法律必须要做的
Forcefully	强制性地

Essay Topic 21: 应不应该限制私家车的使用

Should individuals limit the use of cars and use alternatives instead to protect the environment?

1. 应该

(1) 减少交通堵塞

Rise steadily	稳定地上升
Considerable traffic jams/congestion	严重的交通堵塞
Peak / rush hours	上下班高峰期
Dramatically / significantly	很大程度上地
Employees commuting by car is an important contributing factor to traffic congestion in urban areas.	员工开车上下班是造成城区交通堵塞的重要因素。

(2) 减少有害气体排放

Car/vehicle exhaust	汽车尾气
Automotive emission	尾气排放





Air pollution	空气污染
The amount of harmful gas discharged can greatly decrease	有害气体排放量会大幅下降

(3) 节约能源

Irreproducible	不可再生的
Efficiently save fuel/petroleum resources	有效地节约石油资源
A trend of great urgency	刻不容缓的趋势
More environmentally-friendly / eco-friendly	更有利于环保的

2. 不应该

(1) 给在偏远地区的人们上班通勤带来巨大的不便

Commuter	通勤者
Long / lengthy commutes	上下班时间长
Transfer / switch to	转乘
Operation status	运行情况

(2) 给公共交通带来压力

Public transport services	公共交通服务
Sharply increasing number of passengers	急剧增长的旅客数量





(3) 损害汽车制造业的发展

Impede	阻碍, 妨碍
A flourishing / booming industry	一个蓬勃发展的产业
Automobile industry	汽车制造业

Essay Topic 22: 公众资金应放在环境问题上还是太空旅行上

Space travel is fantastic these days, but there are many issues – such as environmental problems – that we should be focusing on. What are your views on the allocation of public funding?

1. Space Travel

(1) 未来科技的发展

Experimental purposes	实验用途
Make more accurate weather forecasts	做出更准确的天气预报
Satellite-based service	基于卫星设备的服务
Inventions and innovations	发明与创新
Spin-offs	附带收获

(2) 可能解决人口过多的问题

Astronomer	天文学家
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New resources	新能源
Discover new planets to live on for future generations	为后代找到新的可居住的星球

(3) 国防力量

National defense forces	国防力量
Maintenance and development	保持和发展

(4) 探索地外文明

Exploration of outer space	对太空的探索
Extra-terrestrial life	地外生命
Cosmic	宇宙的

2. Environment

(1) 污染严重

Severe pollutions	严重的污染
Plastic waster	塑料垃圾
Disposable fast food containers	一次性快餐餐具





(2) 全球变暖

Irreversible consequences	不可逆转的后果
Global warming phenomenon	全球变暖现象

(3) 极端天气灾

Disastrous	灾难性的
Extreme weather events	极端天气状况

Essay Topic 23: 维护过去的建筑

It is important to preserve the beautiful buildings of the past, even if it will be expensive to do so. To what extent do you agree or disagree with it?

1. 同意

(1) 人类传承, 保护文化多样性

Uphold cultural diversity	维护文化多样性
Inherit traditional culture	继承传统文化
The continuity of civilization	文明的延续性

(2) 保护历史文化

Historical and cultural heritage	历史文化遗产
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Great academic values	重要的学术价值
Protect heritage for future generations	为后代保护历史遗产

(3) 对旅游业有极大的促进作用

A significant attraction for visitors	对游客来说是巨大的吸引
Accelerate the development of tourism	加速旅游业的发展
A powerful impetus	强大的推动力

2. 不同意

(1) 高昂的成本，难以负担

Vast sums of capital / significant funding	大量的资金
Slow return	收效慢
Expensive equipment	昂贵的设备

(2) 对从业人员的专业素养要求高

Sophisticated techniques	精密的技术
Theoretical quality	理论素养
Abstract thought	抽象思维





(3) 无论如何修缮，都存在安全隐患

Renovation	修缮
Safety loophole / potential safety hazard	安全隐患
Dilapidated building	危房
The abrupt fall	突然倒塌

(4) 阻碍城市发展

Hinder the development of urbanization	阻碍城市化的发展
Be detrimental to urban planning administration	不利于城市规划管理

Essay Topic 24: 学专家的内容

With enough amount of motivation and practice, people can learn anything that the experts teach in the classroom. Do you agree or not?

1. 同意

(1) 人的大脑很聪明

Cognitive ability	认知能力
Overall learning capacity	整体学习能力
The sophisticated human brain	复杂精细的人脑





(2) 在指导下学习很简单

Proper/right guidance	正确的指导
More efficiently / effectively	更有效地
Ideal academic atmosphere	理想的学习氛围

(3) 练习在学习中的重要性

Be critical to	对 xxx 至关重要
Theoretical knowledge	理论知识
Digest and absorb knowledge	消化、吸收知识
By repetitious practice	通过反复练习

2. 不同意

(1) 人类对知识的理解受智力差异限制

Cognitive competence / skills	认知能力
Individual differences of intelligence	个体智力差异
Be confined to	被 xxx 限制

(2) Bias 不同的理解

Deviations in understanding	理解上的偏差
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Cultural bias/prejudices	文化偏见
Unique learning styles	独特的学习方式

Essay Topic 25: 阻碍学习的事物就是教育

“The only thing that interferes with my learning is education.” – Albert Einstein. What did he mean by that? Do you think he is correct?

1. 同意

(1) 教育忽视学生的全方位能力

Analytical and theoretical skills	分析能力
Practical skills management skills and leadership define a student's ability solely by examinations	仅凭考试来定义一个学生的能力

(2) 教育不重视专才，只重视全才

Generalist	全才
Specialist	专才
Specialties	专长，特长
Play one's strengths	发挥特长
To become a Jack of All Trades	成为杂而不精的人
Master all the subjects	掌握所有的科目





(3) 教育限制学生的想象力和创造力

Limit one's imagination	限制想象力
Constrain creativity	限制创造力
Contribute the most time and energy to exams and papers	把大量的时间和经历贡献在考试和作业上
Ignore everything except academic	忽略任何学业以外的事情
Think out of the box	跳出条条框框想问题
The strict and normal school routine restrains and limits the opportunities for students to see the world outside.	常规的上学放学生活限制了学生接触外界的机会

2. 不同意

(1) 正规教育更系统、更科学

Systematic	系统化的
Scientific	科学的
Teaching methodology	教学法
School environment	校园环境
Monitor	(老师) 监督
From teaching, learning, practice to assessment	从授课、学习、练习到考试





(2) 全方位的知识

Integrated development	全面发展
Academic skills and knowledge	学术技能和知识
Both analytical skills and theoretical knowledge	分析能力和理论知识
Comprehensive education	综合性/全面性教育
A large variety of subjects	广泛的学科
Integrated development	全面发展

(3) 校园环境

School environment	校园环境
Campus	校园
Cultivate	培养
Extra-curricular activities	课外活动
Group work	小组合作
Team building	团队构建





Essay Topic 26: 强制性投票

In some countries around the world, voting is compulsory. Do you agree with the notion of compulsory voting?

1. 同意

(1) 使政治不会被少数人操纵

Manipulate	操纵
Suffrage	选举权
Foster enfranchisement	促使
Civic duty for all citizens	所有公民的公民义务
Reduce political polarization	降低政治极化
Democratic society	民主的社会
Giving everyone a say in how the country or the government is run	让人们在国家和政府的运作上有发言权

(2) 权利平等、公平社会

Impoverished and uneducated minorities	贫困、未受过教育的少数人口
Equal rights for women	女性的平等权利
Fair social and economic policies	公平的社会、经济政策

(3) 使人们更加了解国家政治决策

Improve vote turnout	提高选举投票率
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Encourage people engaging to engage in public affairs

鼓励民众参与到公共事务当中

2. 不同意

(1) 增加成本

National elections	全国范围内的选举
Extremely time-consuming	极其浪费时间
A huge population base	巨大的人口基数
Election machines and supplies	选举机器和设备

(2) 不了解政治

Unfamiliar with candidates	不熟悉候选人
Vote in random	随即投票
Vote out of ignorance to simply avoid penalty	仅仅为了避免罚款而出于无知投票

(3) 少数人不愿意

By making voting compulsory, there is a shift from civic right to civic duty, which is deemed a violation of one's freedom of choice.

强制投票是的投票从公民权利变成了公民义务，由此变成了对个人自由选择的侵害。

Religious belief

宗教信仰





Essay Topic 27: 幼龄时学习新语言

Learning a new language at an early age is helpful for children. It is more positive for their future prospects, though it can also have some adverse effects. Do you agree or disagree?

1. 同意

(1) 年纪小，学习语言更容易

Early exposure to a foreign language	很早就接受一门外语的影响
Pick up a language	(通过自然接触)非常轻松地掌握一门语言
Maintain young learners' enthusiasm	保持年轻学习者的热情
A play-centred language learning approach	寓教于乐地学习语言
Greater flexibility of the primary timetable	小学课程安排更加灵活
Innate ability	先天能力

(2) 有利于孩子以后的学业以及事业的发展

Language acquisition	语言习得
Command of language	对语言的掌握
Facilitate learning other subjects	有助于学习其他学科
Benefit their brain development	对他们的大脑发育有好处





(3) 开扩视野，了解多样文化

Generalists	通才
Broaden their horizons	开阔视野
Unbiased	无偏见的，公正的
Open-minded	思想开明的
Cultural diversity	文化多样性

2. 不同意

(1) 学习负担重

Overloaded schoolwork	学业负担重
Be weighed down with	被 xxx 所压垮
Playful	贪玩的

(2) 压力大，容易产生心理问题

Become demotivated	变得缺少动力
Be forced/compelled to	被强迫
Learning-weariness	厌学情绪
Psychological problems	心理问题





(3) 可能会影响母语的学习

Standardised tests	标准化考试
Acquire one's mother tongue	学会自己的母语
Be distracted and side-tracked from	从 xxx 上转移注意力、分心
Defect of linguistic competence	语言能力缺陷

Essay Topic 28: 学习戏剧的好坏

There are both problems and benefits for high school students study plays and works of theatres written centuries ago. Discuss and use your own experience.

1. 优点

(1) 了解古典文学 增加文化底蕴

Inherit the arts and culture	传承艺术和文化
Appreciate sensuous beauty of classical literature	欣赏古典文学的美感
Foster students' interests of traditional culture	培养学生对传统文化的兴趣





(2) 扩展知识面

Reflect the ancient society and vicissitudes of life	反映了古代社会的人生百态
Expend / widen one's range of knowledge	扩展知识面

(3) 促进文化的发展和进步

Cultural awareness cultivation	文化意识培养
Promotes the harmony of local ethnic relations	促进了当地民族关系的和谐
Cultural Blending	文化交融

2. 缺点

(1) 难度大，对于学生来说是额外的学业负担

Abstruse	深奥难懂的
Written in ancient languages like Old English, Latin, or Hebrew	由古代语言书写而成，比如古英语、拉丁语或者是希伯来语
Bring unnecessary difficulties in study	给学习带来不必要的困难

(2) 脱离现实

Detached from reality	脱离现实的
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Realistic / practical significance	现实意义
The professional skills relevant to future career	与未来事业相关的专业技能

Essay Topic 29: 传媒的变化

Communication has changed significantly in the last 10 years. Discuss the positive and negative impacts of this change.

1. 优点

(1) 简化交流方式

Convenient for users	对用户来说非常方便
Eliminate linguistic and geographic barriers	消除语言与地理障碍
Bridge the cultural gap	弥补文化差异
Free from the limit of time and space	不受时间、空间的限制





(2) 效率更高、省钱

Quicker, and more efficient	更加迅速、有效
Network information carried by electronic signals can travel at the speed of light	由电子信号所传递的网络信息可以以光速传播
Save a great cost in travelling	节省大量旅行成本

(3) 范围更广

Cyberspace	信息空间
Bring the world closer together	使世界紧密联系在一起
Ubiquitous network access / device	无处不在的网络通道 / 设备
In a global context	全球范围内的

2. 缺点

(1) 带来个人隐私被侵犯的问题

Privacy issues	隐私问题
email hacking	邮件入侵
Cyber attacks	网络攻击
Personal information leaks	个人信息泄漏
Invasion of privacy	侵犯个人隐私





With the development of the information age, network information security is as important a matter as military and economic security.

随着信息时代的发展，网络安全已经变得和军事、经济安全同等重要。

(2) 使得人际关系变得疏远

Estrange interpersonal relationships	疏远了人际关系
Superficial communication	表面的沟通交流
Without face-to-face conversations	没有面对面的对话
Indulge oneself in the small screen	沉迷于那块小屏幕
Clicking a “Like” instead of a genuine greeting	只是点赞，没有真心的问候

(3) 使得不实流言传播得更快

rumours and false information	流言和不实信息
go viral	像病毒一样传播
doubt the reliability of any information	质疑每一个信息的可信度





Essay Topic 30: 大型购物广场取代小商铺

Large shopping malls are replacing small shops. What is your opinion on this? Do you think this is a good or bad change?

1. 优点

(1) 使得商品更加便宜

Compleutive circumstances	竞争环境
More affordable prices	更加实惠的价格
Price competitive edges	价格优势

(2) 多功能、商品多样化

A large number of stores and other facilities under one roof	同一个地方就有许多商铺和其他设施
Multi-complex building	多功能建筑
A variety of choices	多种多样的选择
Complete all errands	完成许多差事

(3) 刺激经济

Public facilities	公共设施
Generate mass employment opportunities	创造大量就业机会
Stimulate consumer spending	刺激消费





2. 缺点

(1) 使得人流过于密集

Packed parking lots	拥挤不堪的停车场
Overcrowded	过于拥挤的
Evacuation	疏散

(2) 通勤时间变长

Long distance	距离远
Rural and isolated area	农村偏远地区
Inconvenient transportation	交通不便
Traffic congestion	交通堵塞

(3) 使得传统手工业无法生存

Small traditional handicraft shops cannot afford the lease agreement in a big mall, which will expel them from growing, leading them to closedown.	小型传统手工商店无法负担大商场的租金，这回限制他们的发展，导致倒闭。
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Essay Topic 31: 垃圾的原因和解决方案

We have entered a throw-away society and fill the environment with rubbish.

What are the causes and what are your solutions?

1. 原因

(1) 科技发展太快

Rapid advancement of technology	科技发展太快
Technology has marginalized less-innovative products	科技发展将不创新的产品逼入绝境
Phase out	逐步淘汰
Gadgets upgrading rate	小器件的升级速度
Render xxx obselete	使 xxx 被遗弃

(2) 产品外观功效更吸引人

Multi-purpose electronics	多功能家电
Appealing	吸引人
Better features	更好的功能





(3) 经济实力上升导致的过度消费

Economic status	经济状况
Disposable money	可以随意支配的资金
Capable of	有能力
The rise of middle-income households	中产阶级的增长
Overconsumption	过度消费

(4) 缺乏相关教育

Lack of eco-friendly education	缺乏环保教育
Related education will raise awareness considerably.	相关教育会极大程度地提高公民环保意识

2. 解决方法

(1) 提高公众环保意识

Raise the awareness of the public	增强公众的环保意识
Organize campaigns	组织活动
Disseminate relevant information	宣传相关的信息





(2) 强制改变消费者的行为

Down to change consumers' behaviors	关键在于改变消费者的行为
Non-recyclable packets, bags and goods should be restricted	限制不可回收的袋子和产品

(3) 政府法规

Levy taxes	征收税
Formulate policies	制定相应的法规





Essay Topic 32: 数码时代的优点缺点

Some people claim that digital age has made us lazier, others claim it has made us more knowledgeable. Discuss both opinions, use examples to support.

1. 变懒惰

- (1) 数码时代简化了人们处理事情的步骤，人们不需要为了完成事情四处奔波

Simplified procedures of running errands	简化了处理事情的步骤
With functional search engine/ apps	用功能搜索引擎/应用
Less Physically active	不运动的
at the click of a button	点一下鼠标
Become much more efficient	变得非常快捷
Without traveling to different places to complete daily activities	不用辗转不同的地方去完成日常活动

2. 知识丰富

- (1) 数码时代加快我们获取信息的速度

Enable us to acquire information from various channels	让我们有更多渠道获取信息
Diverse sources	不同的来源





Essay Topic 33: 网上信息是否应该付费

Online materials like music, movies, xxx are accessible at no cost. Do you think online material should be accessed at no cost? Support.

1. 应该付费

- (1) 网上的资料耗费了劳动力和时间

Cost human labour and time	耗费了人力和时间
The Fruits of labours	劳动成果
Labour cost	劳动所得
Deserve to gain economic reward	理应获得经济回报
Intellectual property	知识产权
Musicians and songwriters	音乐家和写歌者

2. 不应该付费

- (1) 传播文化和艺术

Spread different cultures and art	传播文化和艺术
Promote and popularize	促进和普及
Easily get access to	更方便的获取





Essay Topic 34: 青少年需不需要上理财课程

Teenagers should receive lessons on principles of personal finance, such as investing and debt. To what extent do you agree with this statement?

1. 同意

- (1) 理财课程可以让学生更快的经济独立

Financial independence	经济独立
financial literacy skills	理财技能
Financial freedom	经济独立
Make wise financial decisions	做出明智的理财决定
Avoid struggling with everyday financial tasks	避免在经济问题上挣扎
Managing spending decisions	管理花销
Understanding an invoice	看懂发票

2. 不同意

- (1) 会忽略基础知识的重要性

Go astray	误入歧途
Ignore the importance of basic knowledge	忽略基础知识的重要性
Money-oriented	金钱至上





Essay Topic 35: 大学用户电子书还是纸质书

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

1. 优点

(1) 环保

Without printing them out	不需要打印出来
Save natural resources	节约天然原料
Low update cost	低的更新成本
Updated version/ new release	更新版本/新出版的
searchable	可搜索的

2. 缺点

(1) 成本高

E-books Require hardware which costs money	电子书需要硬件而这些硬件需要花销
piracy	剽窃





Essay Topic 36: 孩子用电影和文学学习一样重要

For children, use films to study is as important as study literature. To what extent do you agree?

1. 同意

- (1) 电影对于小朋友来说生动形象

Vivid	生动
active	动画
Impressive	印象深刻
Easy to understand	更容易理解
Visual impact	视觉冲击

2. 不同意

- (1) 电影不能充分表达文学作品，有时候甚至曲解作者意图

Cannot fully express the original intention or even twist the intention of the writer	不能充分表达甚至曲解坐着的意图
Modern forms instead of traditional ones	现代的手法而非传统的
Personal feeling and understanding	个人的感受和理解





Essay Topic 37: 学生应该学习，而不是考试

Some people claim that instead of having to prepare for huge numbers of exams in school, children should learn more. To what extent do you agree with this statement? Use your own experience to support your ideas.

1. 同意

(1) 学习知识才是目的

Acquire the knowledge	获得知识
Process of learning	学习的过程

(2) 考试不能全面检测学习结果

Cannot comprehensively test the learning	不能全面检测学习
Cannot assess one's intelligence and capabilities	不能评估一个人的智力和能力

(3) 考试扼杀创造力

Kill creativity	扼杀创造力
Creative thinker	有创造力的人
Different solutions instead of the only answer	不同的解决办法而不只是唯一的答案





2. 不同意

- (1) 考试是牢固学习知识的，不能只求多

Improve learning	促进学习
Stimulate students to learn more	促进学生学习更多

Essay Topic 38：创造力是天生的还是后天的

Some people said creativity is something a person was born with. Others thought creativity can be taught and developed. What's your opinion? Explain.

1. 天生的

- (1) 创造力跟智力相关，智力是天生的

Intelligence related	智力相关
Highly related to genes	跟基因相关
Inherit thinking patterns from parents	从父母那遗传思维模式

2. 可以学习和启发的

- (1) 创造力是从实践中获得

Creativity can be stimulated	创造力可以被激发
Creativity is come from practice	创造力从练习中来
Is stem from daily life	从日常生活中来





classroom curricula can promote and sustain nurturing environments for creativity

课程可以促进和持续维持给创造力制造环境

Essay Topic 39: 政府应该改善公共交通还是多修路

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

1. 应该建更好的公共交通网络

(1) 公共交通更节能

Cost-efficient choice	划算的选择
Save Energy	节能
Public transit	乘坐公共交通出行
Produces significantly less air pollution per passenger than a standard car	跟一个标准大的车相比，公共交通大大减少了平均每人的空气污染量

(2) 公共交通更不容拥堵

Reduced traffic congestion	减少拥堵
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Can convey many more people in much less space than individual automobiles	比私家车在更小的空间下运送更多的人
Helps riders avoid the stress that comes from daily driving in highly congested areas	帮助出行者避免来自于高拥堵路段的压力

2. 应该建更多的道路

(1) 人们自由度提升，满意度高

Free to choose	更自由的选择
Level of freedom and satisfaction raise	自由和满意度升高
Do not need to travel at some set times	不需要在固定时间出行

Essay Topic 40：无现金社会的优缺点

Cashless society is becoming a reality. More and more people are using credit cards for payment, and less people use cash. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this phenomenon?

1. 优点

(1) 促进反洗钱或者反逃税的发展

Facilitate (furtherance) the anti-money laundering development	促进反洗钱或者反逃税的发展
Limit the tax evasion behaviour	限制逃税





Record transactions

记录交易

(2) 提高人们的购物效率

Increase the purchasing process efficiency	提高人们的购物效率
There is no need to change	无需找零

2. 缺点

(1) 助长了网络犯罪

Encourage (foment) cyber crime	助长了网络犯罪
Internet fraud	网络诈骗
Identity theft are expected to soar	提高了个人身份盗窃的几率
Protecting system is vulnerable	系统脆弱

Essay Topic 41: 工人护士应该有更高的薪水

Many workers like nurses and teachers should get more pay, especially in recent years people in finance/film actors and company leaders were paid a larger amount of sum. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the above statement and what's your opinion?

1. 同意

(1) 社会稳定

Close (narrow) the wealth gap to promote social stability	缩小贫富差距，促进社会稳定
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Lower (reduce) inactivity rate	可以降低社会的劳动力不活跃率
Close (narrow) the wealth gap to promote social stability	缩小贫富差距，促进社会稳定

2. 不同意（担心伤害相关行业学生的心，不建议写不同意）

Cause negative growth of economy	会导致经济负增长
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Essay Topic 42: 医学延长人们寿命是好是坏

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

1. 优点

(1) 促进科学领域的发展

Facilitate the development of science-related field	促进科学领域的发展
Continuation of experience	经验延续
Endow human-beings with the opportunity to realise	赋予人们更多机会去实现未完成的梦想

(2) 推动养老相关产业的经济发展

Propel the economy development of aged care relevant industry	推动养老相关产业的经济发展
Endowment insurance	养老保险





2. 缺点

(1) 造成经济负担

Engender severe budgetary deficit of government	造成政府的财政赤字
Will result a huge financial burden on family's financial situation	给家庭带来沉重的经济负担
Daily nutritional supplements	日常营养补品

(2) 身体受损

Impaired body	身体机能受损
triggers inflammation	诱发炎症
Impaired body	身体机能受损

Essay Topic 43: 体验式学习在学校有无好处

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

1. 缺点

Time consuming	会占用大量“应试”学习的时间，导致学业水平下降
Exam-oriented education	





Examination-oriented education	
Meaningless, In a vain attempt to assess student's academic performance	无益于衡量学生的学习情况
Time consuming Exam-oriented education	会占用大量“应试”学习的时间，导致学业水平下降
Examination-oriented education	

2. 优点

(1) 提高学生在日后找工作中的竞争力

To enhance the competitiveness of students in the future job hunting	提高学生在日后找工作中的竞争力
Have actual operation items	具有实际操作项目
It can help students speed up the Transformation of textbook knowledge into practical skills	可以帮助学生加速将课本知识转化为实用技能
The actual production	实际生产





Essay Topic 44: 理科比文科更重要

Some people argue that science is more important than arts. What is your opinion? (注意：此处是写文理科，但是在回答问题出一定要注意在表明清楚观点)

1. 同意的话：写理科更重要的话，直接写理科的好处

Promote students' analytical skills	可以提高学生的分析性能力
Including natural sciences	包含自然科学类学科
Cultivate students' ability of dialectical thinking	培养学生的辩证思考的能力
A discipline that involves rigorous logic	包含严密逻辑的学科

2. 不同意：两种表述方式 A. 两者一样重要(文理各说一个好) B. 文科更重要

It can help students improve their communication skills	可以帮助学生提升交流沟通的能力
Teach students how to organize language and expression	教会学生如何组织语言
It can help students improve their memory	可以帮助学生提高记忆力
Knowledge is assessed by memory	知识点都是通过记忆的方式来考核





Essay Topic 45: 家长需要为孩子的行为负法律责任吗

Should parents be held legally responsible for the actions of their children? Do you agree with this opinion? Support your position with your own study, experience or observations.

1. 需要

Parents need to be legally responsible for their children's acts which resulted economic loss	家长需要对孩子造成了经济损失的行为负责任
Unable to afford	无力承担
Parents have a duty of supervision over their children	家长对于孩子有监管的义务
Duty of supervision	监管义务

2. 不需要

Increase the juvenile delinquency rate	会导致青少年犯罪率的提升
juvenile delinquency	青少年犯罪
It will lead adolescents mentally immature, which will result severe crime	会使得青少年心智无法成熟，从而导致更严重的问题
Self-denial	自我反省





Essay Topic 46: 学校扣迟交作业学生的分数

Some universities deduct students' work if assignment is given late. What is your opinion and suggest some alternative actions? (此题为问题解决类，一段扣分带来的影响，一段解决方案去解决“迟交作业”)

1. 影响

(1) 破坏学生学习积极性

Impairing students' learning enthusiasm	破坏学生学习积极性
Consequence-oriented	结果导向
Improve students' time management ability	提高学生时间管理的能力
Punctuality	守时

2. 解决方案（解决迟交作业）

Continuously send reminders three days before the deadline	在截止日前三天持续发送提醒
Email reminder	邮件提醒
Assign extra work to students who hand in late work	对于迟交作业学生布置额外作业
Additional time burden	额外的时间负担





Essay Topic 47: 兼顾工作和学习

Study needs time, peace and comfort, whereas employment needs the same thing. Someone says it is impossible to combine those two because one distracts one another. Do you think this is realistic in our life today? To what extent do you agree with it? Support your opinion with examples.

1. 同意（是现实的）

As long as employers provide employees with paid ongoing training, combining them is a realistic	只要雇主给员工提供相关带薪培训，这就是现实的
Provide economic compensation	提供经济补偿
Modern advanced technology (equipped people with)/ empower employees the ability of multitasking and make it a reality	现代发达的科技可以赋予人们多任务处理的能力，从而使之成为现实
Perform multiple tasks simultaneously on the same device	在同一设备同时完成多件工作

2. 不同意（不现实）

Time consuming	学习和工作都占用大量时间，而人的时间有限
Time is limited	
Time is one limited resources	





The work is full of competition and no mistakes are allowed. Learning is full of uncertainty, and there is a lot of possibility of making mistakes. Human-beings can't really learn anything without giving them the opportunity to make mistakes.

工作中充满竞争，不允许出现任何错误。而学习充满不确定，会出现很多犯错的可能。不给人们犯错的机会，就无法让人真正学到东西

Essay Topic 48：兼顾工作和私人生活（两版本）

The time people devote in job leaves very little time for personal life. How widespread is the problem? What problem will this shortage of time cause?

Nowadays, it is increasingly more difficult to maintain the right balance between work and other aspects of one's life, such as leisure time with family members. How important do you think is this balance? Why do people find it hard to achieve?

1. How widespread 独立成段

It is especially prevalent (common) among middle-aged people	在中年人之间尤为普遍
It is prevalent in auditing industry.	在（你所学行业）里尤为普遍，加入一些你自己专业相关且熟悉的单词，例如在 auditing 行业里尤为普遍





2. 造成的后果再独立成段

It will result severe mental disorder	造成精神失常
Mental disorder	精神失常
It will lead high divorce rate	导致离婚率升高
Marital breakdown	破坏夫妻关系

Essay Topic 49: 学习道德和价值观和对于实际操作能力”一样重要吗

In education, is to learn life values and ethics as important to learn practical skills for future development?

1. 同意：

同等重要（一段 life value 的好处，一段操作技能的好处，但是两个好处不能重复）

(1) 学习价值观的好处

It reduces the likelihood of future misconduct behaviour in workplace	降低了未来职场上违法的可能性
Office sexual harassment	办公室性骚扰
Enhanced the competitiveness in future job hunting	提高了在未来找工作中竞争力





2. 不同意：XX 更重要，两段都写 XX 的好处

(1) 学习操作技能的好处

It could improve students' learning efficiency	提高学生的学习效率
Hands-on assignment	包含上手作业
It will enhance the competitiveness in future job hunting	提高了在未来找工作中竞争力
Apply book knowledge to practice quickly	快速将书本知识应用实际

Essay Topic 50: 飞机和汽车哪个更影响人们的生活

Which one has the greater impact on human's life, aeroplane or cars?

1. 飞机

It can boost sales of conventional local manufacturing	可以提高当地传统制造业的销量
It can promote people's travel efficiency	提高人们差旅出行的效率
High flying speed	运行速率高
Heavy capacity/load	装载量巨大





2. 汽车

It can increase the sales volume of agricultural and sideline industries	可以提高农副产业的销量
High turnover rate	高的转销速率
Improve people's daily commuting efficiency	提高人们日常通勤的效率
high accessibility	高可达性

Essay Topic 51: 音乐帮助学习吗

Some people indicate that certain kind of music can promote learning for young children, while many researches showed that results are mixed. What is your opinion? Use your own experience and observation.

1. 同意（特定某种音乐）

(1) 此题建议写特定种类的音乐

The blues music can improve students' ability of studying literature	蓝调音乐可以提高学生文学学习的能力
blues music	蓝调音乐
Classical music can help students stabilize their emotions and promote learning	古典音乐可以帮助学生稳定情绪，从而促进学习
Classical music	古典音乐





Essay Topic 52: 怎么看待高中生表演戏剧

There are both problems and benefits for high school students study plays and works of theatres written centuries ago. Discuss and use your own experience.

1. 优点

- (1) 可以了解历史

Promote student's creativity	提高学生的创造力
Medieval culture	中古世纪文化
Increase cultural awareness	提高学生的综合文化素养

2. 缺点

- (1) 占用很多时间

Impairing students' academic performance	损害学生的学业表现
Time consuming	耗费巨大时间
It is detrimental to students' communication skills	降低学生的沟通交流能力
anachronism	语言表述过时





Essay Topic 53: 移民海外的优点和缺点

Many people choose to emigrate to other countries. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a foreign country? Discuss with your own experience.

1. 优点

(1) 待遇更好

Offer new immigrants more job opportunities	给移民提供更多的工作机会
Huge labour demand	劳动力需求大
Human-beings are entitled to better welfare system	可以给人们提供更好的福利待遇
The superannuation is sound	退休金体制健全

2. 缺点

(1) 心理压力大

will lead to estrangement from old friends	会导致与旧友关系疏远
lack of communication	缺乏沟通
Increase the probability of suffering from depression	增加罹患抑郁症的几率
It's hard to make friends because of the language barrier	由于语言障碍，难以交到朋友





Essay Topic 54: 健康饮食比锻炼更重要?

A healthy diet is more important for keeping fit than exercise. To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give example or personal experiences.

1. 同意

此题可以当作优缺点来看，但是在阐述优点的同时一定要补一句：这个优点是 exercise 无法做到的

(1) 锻炼是无法起到和健康饮食一样的效果

A healthy diet can reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease, which cannot be contributed by exercise	健康的饮食可以降低罹患心血管疾病的概率，并且这个优点是锻炼无法做到的
Cardiovascular disease	心血管疾病
A healthy diet can promote intestinal health	健康的饮食可以促进人们的肠道健康，并且这个优点是锻炼无法做到的
Colon Health; balance of bacterium in intestine	肠道健康

2. 不同意

(1) 健康饮食更重要

a. 影响最直接

A part of everyday routine	每天必经的
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b. 起效最快

Contains sugar, fat and calorie	包含糖分，脂肪和卡路里
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(2) 锻炼更重要

a. 塑形提高柔韧度

Shape bodies and improve flexibility	塑形提高柔韧度
Promote bone and muscular development	强化肌肉和骨骼

b. 提高免疫力

Enhance metabolism	增强新陈代谢
Blood circulation	血液循环

Essay Topic 55: 学生兼职打工的优点缺点

What are the advantages and disadvantages for students doing part-time jobs?

1. 优点

(1) 可以给学生提供经济来源

Provide financial resources or help	提供经济来源和帮助
Pay school fees and supplement living expense	付学费，提供生活费

(2) 可以让学生学到实际技能

Acquire practical skills and techniques	获得实际技能
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(3) 更好理解知识

Have a deeper understanding of knowledge through applying knowledge into practice	通过将知识运用到实践，对知识有更深的理解
Learn knowledge in a more practical way	用更实际的方法学习知识

(4) 帮助学生找到职业兴趣

Help students find their career interests	帮助学生找到他们的职业兴趣
find the career path they might be interested in	找到他们感兴趣的职业道路

2. 缺点

(1) 耽误学生的时间

Might be a waste of time	耽误时间
Require or occupy a large amount of time	需要大量的时间

(2) 耽误学生的精力

Spend a large amount of energy	需要花费大量精力
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(3) 影响学生的学习成绩

Distract students' attention	分散学生注意力
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Decrease study efficiency	降低学习效率
Negatively affect students' academic performance	影响学生的学习成绩

Essay Topic 56: 哪种学习资源最靠谱

Students can obtain information of academic subject from online, the printed books and articles, and discussion with their teachers and their peers. Which one is the most reliable source?

1. Online academic subject

(1) 更新快

websites are usually updated timely	网站更新及时
Provide the most cutting-edge theories and knowledge	提供最新的理论和知识

(2) 包括各种观点，观点全

Various and diverse opinions or perspectives on the same topic	各种不同的观点
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2. Printed books and articles

(1) 经过严格审查和研究

After extremely careful investigation and tons of research	经过极其仔细的调查研究
After several times of professional review	经过多次专业的评审

(2) 专业人士所写

Written by experts and professionals	由专业人士所写
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3. Discussion with their teachers and their peers

(1) 面对面交流

Have face to face communication	实现面对面的交流
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(2) 及时的讨论及反馈

Achieve timely interaction and obtain feedback	有及时的互动和反馈
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Essay Topic 57: 广告的优点缺点

Advertising may make people buy something they don't need or cannot afford, but also they can convey information to increase their life quality. What is your opinion?

观点：同意上述观点，”的确即可以这样,也可以那样”。正文 1：广告会诱导...；正文 2：广告也可以传达信息提高...

【或者】

观点：一边倒，选择其中一方，用两段正文 1、2 分别证明。

1. 诱导人们购买不需要或者买不起的商品

(1) 很多广告夸大事实

Customers might form misconceptions and make unwise decisions	消费者可能形成错误认识并做出错误决定
Give an exaggerated account of a product'sd properties	夸大商品的特性

(2) 很多广告利用人们的虚荣心

Stress vanity rather than products' practical values	强调虚荣而不是实际价值
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2. 转达有用信息来提升人们的生活质量

(1) 很多广告倡导健康饮食

Advocate the importance of a healthy diet	倡导健康饮食
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(2) 很多广告提供最新产品的消息





Inform people the latest products	提供最新产品的消息
Inform people the attributes of products	告知人们产品的优点好处

Essay Topic 58: 父母教育重不重要

1. 重要

(1) 家长对孩子有最直接的影响

the most direct impact on children	最直接的影响
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(2) 家长是孩子们的第一任老师

Act as children's first teachers	第一任老师
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(3) 家长教会孩子们道德和价值观

Ethics and values	道德和价值观
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(4) 家长教会孩子们生活技能

Life skills and practical skills	生活技能
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Essay Topic 59: 政府面临的最严重的问题是什么

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

【可以写 Climate change, 可以写 ageing/aging】

1. Climate change

(1) 减少生物多样性

Reduce biodiversity	减少生物多样性
Lead to the extinction of endangered species	导致濒危物种的灭绝
Unsuitable for animals to survive	不适合动物生存

(2) 极端天气增加

Intensify extreme weather, such as floods, droughts and storms	加剧极端天气，例如洪水、干旱和风暴
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(3) 农业产量下降

Reduce the productivity of agriculture	减少农业产量
Unsuitable for crop growth	不适宜庄稼的生长





2. 解决方案

(1) 发展公共交通

Develop public transportation	发展公共交通
Reduce the burning of fossil fuels	减少化石燃料的燃烧
Fewer people drive their private cars	更少人开私家车
Alleviate the release of greenhouse gases	减少温室气体的排放

(2) 制定法律保护环境

Enact environmental laws and regulations	制定环境法律法规
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(3) 多植树

Obsorb greenhouse gases through photosynthesis	通过光合作用吸收温室气体
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3. Aging/ageing

(1) 政府财政压力变大

Exert a higher financial burden on the governments	增加政府经济压力
Require a large amount of pension and superannuation	大量的养老金和退休金

(2) 生产力变低

Lower the labour activity rate	降低劳动率
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4. 解决方案

(1) 制定奖励措施鼓励生育

Encourage people to give birth to babies	鼓励生育
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(2) 推迟退休年龄

Postpone the retirement age	推迟退休年龄
Enact stricter rules on pensions	制定更严格的养老金政策

(3) 接纳鼓励移民

Attract more immigrant to boost the productivity	吸收移民提高生产力
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Essay Topic 60: 建筑设计对工作生活的影响

The design of building affects positively or negatively where people live and work?

【建议观点：同意，1.好的建筑设计让人们的心情美丽；2. 好的建筑设计会提供很多便利的功能方便人们的出入】

1. 积极影响

(1) 使人们生活工作更安全

Safety facilities, such as fire exits and emergency access	安全设施，例如消防通道和紧急出口
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(2) 好的停车场方便人们停车

Parking lots with enough room	有足够空间的停车场
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(3) 提高工作效率

Increase working efficiency	提高工作效率
Have easy access to different floors	方便达到各层

2. 消极影响

(1) 降低工作效率

Negatively affect people's mood	影响心情
Unconveninet communication	不方便交流
Poor sound insulation	隔音效果差





Essay Topic 61: 学校是否应该按照学生能力分组教学?

Some people think schools should group students according to their academic abilities while others think students can achieve better performance in mixed groups. Discuss both opinions and give your own opinion.

1. 根据成绩分组

(1) 优点

- a. 提高学习效率

Promote study efficiency	提高学习效率
More effective communication	高效的交流

- b. 方便老师布置作业

Assignments with the same requirements	有一样要求的作业
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(2) 缺点

- a. 成绩差的学生缺乏动力

Lack motivation and role models	缺乏动力和榜样
Be reluctant to study	不愿学习

- b. 成绩好的学生压力大

Become over stressed and anxious as a result of fierce competition	因为激烈的竞争和压力大、焦虑
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2. 混合分组

(1) 优点

a. 激励作用

Motive students with relative poor academic performance	激励表现差的学生
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(2) 缺点

b. 教学方法不适用/需要多种教学方法

Teaching methodologies cannot work well on all students	教学方法不适用所有学生
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c. 造成搭便车现象

free ride	搭便车
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d. 造成能力差学生的自卑

The sense of inferiority	自卑感
Have a negative self-image	消极的自我认知





Essay Topic 62: 大学生应该支付全额学费

Because university degrees can get people jobs with higher salaries, university students should pay full cost for their education. Do you agree or not?

1. 应该

- (1) 大学教育帮助学生职业发展

Prepare students for their future career	帮助学生职业发展
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- (2) 提供高质量的教育

Provide students professional knowledge and skills	提供专业知识和技能
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- (3) 大学教育是自愿的

Not compulsory/selective	非强制的
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2. 不应该

- (1) 学生没有经济来源

Insufficient financial capability	经济能力
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- (2) 大学教育对社会贡献很大

Dramatically contribute to the society	对社会有巨大贡献
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Essay Topic 63: 教育和医疗，哪一个更值得政府投入更多资金

As national services, which one deserve to receive more financial support, education or health? (新题, 具体措辞尚不确认)

1. 教育

(1) 促进科技发展

Cultivate more scientists, professionals and specialists	培养更多科学人才
Develop more cutting-edge theories and knowledge	促进先进理论的发展

(2) 帮助个人找到更好工作

Highly educated and skilled elites	收到高等教育的人才
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2. 医疗

(1) 延长寿命

Expand longevity/life expectancy	延长寿命
Cure diverse life-threatened diseases and illness	治愈威胁生命的疾病

(2) 提高人们生活质量

Improve health condition	改善身体状况
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Essay Topic 64: 低生育率和老龄化现象的主因和后果

In many countries, the birth rate is slow and the ageing problem is serious. What are the causes and the effects of this phenomenon? And what are the solutions?

1. 原因

(1) 人们不愿生育

Not willing to give birth to babies	不愿生育
The sense of freedom	自由
High cost of raising children	抚养孩子的高成本

2. 影响

(1) 老龄化

Aggravate the aging trend	加剧老龄化
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(2) 生产力下降

Labours with slower productivity	劳动力的生产力变低
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(3) 经济结构变化

Consume more medical products, such as supplements and medicines	消费更多医疗产品，例如补品和药物
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3. 措施

(1) 制定奖励措施鼓励生育

Encourage people to give birth to babies with rewards	鼓励生育
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(2) 推迟退休年龄

Postpone the retirement age	推迟退休年龄
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(3) 接纳鼓励移民

Attract more immigrant to boost the productivity	吸收移民提高生产力
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Essay Topic 65: 集中考试和不停考试哪个好

There are different assessment systems, putting all exams at the end of the term, or assignments and exams being spread out throughout the semester. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each system? Which system do you prefer?

1. 期末集中考试

(1) 优点

a. 考试能够为学习提供动力

Encourage and motivate	鼓励
Theoretical knowledge	理论知识





(2) 缺点

- a. 考试带来的压力会影响学习本身

Stress and pressure	压力
Could affect actual learning	会影响学习本身

2. 分散考试的优点

(1) 优点

- a. 学习是不是为考试而填鸭式学习

Cramming everything	填鸭式学习
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(2) 缺点

- a. 学习的范围变大，学生的负担变重

Scope of the course	学习范围
Burden	负担

Essay Topic 66: 搬到了大城市居住，好不好

People are moving from rural areas to big cities. Is it good or bad?

1. 同意

(1) 城市里交通便利

The opportunity to be mobile	方便出行
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(2) 多样性丰富社交网络

Social diversity	社会多样性
Broaden the relationships	扩大社交圈

2. 不同意

(1) 城市中污染比偏远地区严重

lack of plants	绿化不足
overcrowding population	人口密集

(2) 住在城市里无法保证隐私

Lack of privacy	缺乏隐私
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Essay Topic 67: 医生网络沟通好不好

Now doctors can talk to patients by using internet-based communication in the office. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages.

1. 优点

(1) 没有地点的限制

Location boundaries	地点限制
Trained and experienced medical professionals	经过培训拥有经验的医生





2. 缺点

- (1) 无法保证看诊质量

Risk of miscommunication	沟通失误
Wrong diagnosis	误诊

Essay Topic 68: 流行音乐的大学学位

Pop music should have a university degree. Do you agree or disagree?

1. 同意

- (1) 流行英语作为艺术也需要系统性学习

Theoretical systematic study	系统学习
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- (2) 有职业需求

Guidance are pursuing their career	视为职业
------------------------------------	------

2. 不同意

- (1) 流行乐的历史太短，对流行乐的研究还不够完备

Incompletion	不完整的
History length	历史

- (2) 会与现有音乐专业重合

Overlap with other type of music	重合
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Essay Topic 69 : 平价公交的优点

What are the advantages of cheaper public transportation? What will it cause to achieve it?

1. 优点 :

(1) 降低城市居民的生活成本

Transportation cost	交通开支
urban citizens	城市居民
saving commutation cost	节省通勤成本
ticket fare	车票费用

(2) 缓解城市交通压力

Traffic congestion	交通拥挤
Relief	缓解 (名词)
Split-flow	分流
Bus lane	公交专用道

2. 为了达到会造成的问题 :

(1) 政府财政赤字

Financial burden	财政压力
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Capital shortage	资金短缺
Government compensation	政府补偿
Infrastructure	基础设施

(2) 给人们带来高昂的赋税

Tax rate	税率
Financial relief	缓解财政压力
Financial burden	经济压力
expendable fund	可用资金

Essay Topic 70 : 政府拨款给艺术

Governments should not put too much attention on arts, such as theaters, xxx and xxx. Governments should allocate more funds to areas of concern. Do you agree with this opinion or not? Use your own experience to support your idea.

1. 同意

(1) 导致人们的栖息地减少

Temperature soaring	气温飙升
Glacier melting	冰川融化





Sea level rising	海平面升高
Erosion	侵蚀（名词）

2. 不同意：投入资金在艺术产业上能带来的好处

(1) 保护艺术多样性

Inherit	传承
Minority arts	小众艺术
Street culture	街头文化
subculture	亚文化

(2) 丰富城市居民业余生活

Relaxation place	休闲去处
Gallery	画廊
Opera house	歌剧院
art exhibition	画展





Essay Topic 71 : 国民幸福指数

More people consider ‘national happiness index’ as a better measurement for a country’s success than the country’s economic growth. What do you think about the idea? What can be used to measure ‘national happiness’?

1. 同意

(1) 使得评估内容更加完善

Consideration	考虑因素
Variables	变量
Reflect the fact faithfully	真实反映
Comprehensive	全面

(2) 使得评估结果可以被量化，从而更直观的对比

Quantifiable	量化的
Intuitive	直观的
Comparison	对比
Data analysis	数据分析





Essay Topic 72 : 你国家的教育系统

What do you think are the strengths and weakness of the education system in your country. Use your own experience to support your idea.

1. 好处

(1) 提高工作中的竞争力

Solid knowledge	扎实的基础知识
Repeatedly	反复地
Intensify	强化
Examination	测验

(2) 提高社会的受教育程度

Education level	教育程度
Literacy level	文化程度
Compulsory means	强制手段
Keep a watchful eye on	关注

2. 坏处

(1) 使得学生视力下降

A sane vision	健全的视力
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Stare at	盯着
Visual fatigue	视觉疲劳
Defocus	失焦

(2) 使得学生身体素质下降

severity of colds	严重感冒
poor habits	坏习惯
lack of exercise time	缺乏锻炼时间
result-oriented	结果导向

Essay Topic 73 : 全球化与外语

In globalization, it is impossible to succeed if you cannot speak a foreign language. Do you agree or disagree?

1. 同意

(1) 无法在外企中获得职位，从而影响成功

Conglomerate	大集团
World-wide	世界级
Spoken and written communicate	语言及书面沟通
Platform	平台





(2) 无法在国外学习更先进的知识，从而影响成功

Updated knowledge	先进知识
One's learning is profound and immense.	学识渊博
prerequisite	先决条件
clear away obstacles	清除障碍

Essay Topic 74 : 富国帮穷国

Wealthy nations are required to share their wealth with poorer countries.
What is your opinion?

1. 需要分享

(1) 降低传染病的爆发几率

Pandemic	传染病
Vaccine	疫苗
Typhoid	伤寒
Malaria	疟疾

(2) 减少毒品走私的案件数量

Frontier defense	边防
Security check	安检





Boarder force	边境警察
Establish	修筑

2. 不需要分享

(1) 增加本国经济负担

Tax rate	税率
Financial relief	缓解财政压力
Financial burden	经济压力
expendable fund	可用资金

(2) 使得本国人们医疗条件变差

Medicare	医疗保险
Bulk billing	全额报销
General practitioner	全科医生
Public hospital	公立医院





Essay Topic 75 : 大学学费免费

University tuition fees are increasing. Some argue that higher education should be made free. To what extend do you agree?

1. 免费的好处

(1) 提高社会的受教育程度

Eliminate	排除
Barrier	障碍
Equity	公平
Compulsory means	强制手段

(2) 减少学生毕业后的经济压力

Pay off	付清
Student loan	学生贷款
Pile up	累积
Compound interest rate	复利

2. 免费的坏处

(1) 给学校增加经济负担

Labor cost	人力成本
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Cash inflow	收入
Cash outflow	付出

Essay Topic 76 : 学校应该教打字还是手写

Some schools believe that children should learn typing rather than a good handwriting. How far do you agree with that? Show reasons with your experience.

1. 学习打字的好处

(1) 提高学习效率

Amendment	调整
Neat and tidy	工整
Easily to retain	便于整理
High text input rate	文字输入速率高

(2) 提高文章的质量

Amendment	调整
Neat and tidy	工整
Easily to retain	便于整理
Modifiable	便于修改





2. 学习“一手好字”的好处

Enhance the spelling of the given words	强化单词背诵
Calligraphy	书法
Raise one's charisma	提高个人魅力

Essay Topic 77 : 工作学习还是旅游做志愿者

Some people argue that young people should concentrate on study or work, some people think it is better to put energy in activities designed to broaden their experience, such as international travel and volunteering. Support with examples or cases.

1. 专注于学习或者工作的好处

(1) 提高找到体面工作的机会

Solid knowledge	扎实的基础知识
Repeatedly	反复地
Intensify	强化
Examination	测验

(2) 提高找工作的竞争力

competitiveness	竞争力
Solid knowledge	扎实的基础知识





2. 专注于开拓视野的活动

(1) 帮助学生拓展人脉

Making friends	结识朋友
Enrich stories	丰富经历
Broaden horizon	拓展视野
Common interest	共同爱好

(2) 增强沟通交流能力

Conversation	对话
Language expression	语言表达
Linguistic	语言的
Attentive listening	专心聆听

Essay Topic 78 : 记者是最艰难的工作

Journalist is one of the most difficult jobs in the world. What do you think?

1. 是最艰难的工作

(1) 人身安全难以保证

War correspondent	战地记者
Interviewee	受访者





Battlefield	战区
Demolition bomb	爆破炸弹

(2) 工作不规律

Turning night into day	昼夜颠倒
No regular meal time	无法按时进食
Body's natural rhythm	生物钟
endocrine dyscrasia	内分泌失调

2. 不是最艰难的工作

(1) 工资待遇好

Compensation	报酬
financial stability	经济稳定
household expense	家庭开支
without economic pressure	无经济压力

(2) 工作环境好

Clean office	办公室整洁
Bright Interior Light	光线明亮
Green plants	绿色植物





Air-condition

空调

Essay Topic 79 : 医生病人用网络沟通

Now doctors can talk to patients by using internet-based communication in the office. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages.

1. 优点

Reduce congestion in hospitals	减少医院的拥堵
Improve doctors' life safety	提高医生的人生安全指数

2. 缺点

Increase misdiagnosis rate	提高误诊率
Increase patient costs	增加病人看病成本



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Essay Topic 80 : 流行文化的大学学位

Many universities offer degree courses in popular culture, such as popular music and video gaming. Do you think it is appropriate and give reasons to support your idea.

1. 优点

Provide high level of education for different industries	为多元化的行业提供更高的教育
Standarize the knowledge system of pop culture	将流行文化的知识体系标准化
Allow more young people to enjoy further education for their interests	让更多年轻人可以进修他们的兴趣专业

2. 缺点

Lack of industry insider or professionals as teaching staff	缺少内行或专业人士作为教学人员
May reduce the overall employment rate of graduates	可能降低全校整体毕业生的就业率





Essay Topic 81 : 文学是浪费时间

Works of literature is a waste of time for students today. Do you agree and use your own experience.

1. 同意

Reading is ultimately a form of entertainment	阅读是一种娱乐的形式
a substitute for reality	现实替代品
ability to convey oneself in writing is dependent on our experiences	以书面形式表达自己的能力取决于我们的经验
Works of literature is stories and eloquent nonsense from people who lived in a different time	文学作品是生活在不同时代的人们的故事

2. 不同意

Literature increases the ability to relate to others	文学提升了与他人联系的能力
gaining knowledge of other cultures	了解其他文化
use phrase capture and express the mind	用语言捕捉并表达思想
encourages imagination and creativity	鼓励想象力和创造力





Essay Topic 82 : 媒体让人隔绝真实生活

Media make people lose contact with real life, do you agree or disagree.

1. 同意

As technology advanced, our impatience grew	随着技术的进步，我们的不耐烦也在增长
pushing us away from soul and deep human connection	使我们远离与人类有灵魂上深层的联系
becoming a replacement for building and establishing connections in the real world	成为现实世界中联系的替代品

2. 不同意

accelerated communication	加速沟通
easier for people to relate with one another	使人们的联系更加容易
the ability to maintain friendships in a distance	在一定距离下维持友谊
communication is the backbone of social interaction	沟通是社交互动的支柱
blame media for personal choices	把个人选择归因于媒体





Essay Topic 83 : 英语全世界普及

The use of English seems to be growing as the world interconnected, what reason cause this phenomenon and what are the disadvantages and advantages of this?

1. 原因

the power of military, politic and economic	军事政治和经济的实力
essential factors	主要原因
the default language of trade and international business	贸易和国际商业的默认语言
easy to learn	易于学习

2. 优点

Contributes to the incessant increase of the economy	有助于经济的不断增长
provides a solid foundation for people seeking quality education	为寻求优质教育的人们提供坚实的基础
narrows the gap between communication and people all over the world	缩小了与世界各地人民之间的沟通差距

3. 缺点

led to the extinction of minor languages	导致了次要语言的灭绝
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limited words to expressing feelings and emotions for non-native speakers	限制了非母语的人士的情感表达
cultural diversity	文化多样性
the promotion of international businesses can harm the local business expansions	促进国际业务可能会损害当地的业务扩张

Essay Topic 84 : 商业企业帮助解决环境问题

Business and commercial organizations should help to solve environmental challenges. To what extent do you agree with this opinion?

1. 同意

The environmental challenge can pose many risks to business	环境问题可能给企业带来很多风险
Businesses affect the environment	影响环境
through the extraction and utilization of environmental resources	通过提取和利用环境资源
Roots of the pollution	污染的根源

2. 不同意

Government has the most responsibility	政府有主要责任
makes the rules and enforces it	制定规则并实施
environment preserved	环境保护





actual protection has to be done by individuals

实际保护必须由个人完成

Essay Topic 85 : 聆听者与倾诉者

In social situations, some people believe that it is better to be a good listener than a good talker. Do you agree or disagree?

1. 同意

Encourages other people to talk	鼓励他人发言
Makes the other person feel important	使他人感到自身的重要性
connect with others easily	更易与他人产生联系
steer conversations toward other people's interests	将对话引导至他人的兴趣点

2. 不同意

Good talker is the core of great conversation	好的发言者是对话的核心
a skillful communicator	有技巧的交流者
Express the mind	表达想法
Exchange ideas	交换意见





Essay Topic 86 : 选工作为工作还是兴趣

Students should choose a subject that is better to future employee rather than a subject they are interested in. What's your opinion?

1. Future employment

Be realistic	现实一些
a difference exists between interests and career strengths	兴趣与职业优势之间存在差异
Financial burden	经济负担
Stable career prospect	稳定的职业前景

2. Interested in

sense of fulfilment	满足感
a genuine interest is the surest way to succeed	真正的兴趣是成功的最可靠途径
the only way to do great work is to love what you do	做伟大工作的唯一方法就是爱你所做的事情
little correlation between people's salaries and their job satisfaction	人们的工资与工作满意度之间几乎没有相关性





Essay Topic 87 : 使用手机的优缺点

There are more negative impacts than benefits of people using mobile devices. Do you agree?

1. 同意

help people to communicate with friends and colleagues	帮助人们沟通联系
be able to make or receive phone calls anywhere covered by signals	随时随地接打电话
create job and business developing opportunities	提供生意发展或者工作机会
mobile devices connected with wireless internet/installed with digital maps can navigate people to their destinations/ help people know their location.	帮助人们导航

2. 不同意

do harm to/damage people's eyesight; result in poor eyesight	对视力有害
isolate people from social activities/create distance from their relatives and friends	将人们与社交活动隔离
distract people from concentrating on work or study	分散人们的专注力





mobile phones are easy to be stolen by thefts due to its small size/ losing personal information or contact information	安全性低
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3. 相关词汇积累

智能手机	Smartphones
便携手机	Portable cellphones
手机应用程序	mobile system applications/ mobile applications/ add-on or add-ons/ utility or utilities
无线局域网	Wi-Fi (注意大小写和连字符)
掌上电子产品	Handheld digital devices /handheld devices
没信号	be out of reach/ poor reception





Essay Topic 88 : 考试应该被替换

Exams are commonly used in most schools and universities. Some people think exams should be replaced by other forms of assessment. Do you agree or disagree?

1. 同意

Not a fair way of testing students' true level of mastery of knowledge	不能全面地检测学生对知识的实际掌握情况
Lead to cramming, limiting the amount of knowledge that students are acquiring	学生只学习考试要考的内容
Unable to assess students' soft skills which are important in learning (Communication, Self-Motivation, Leadership, Responsibility, Teamwork)	不能检测学生的软技能
Undermine learning effectiveness	降低学习效果

2. 不同意

Improve administrative efficiency to assess a large number of students within a short timeframe	可以同时测试很多考生，从而提高效率
Drive students to work hard (to achieve a good academic result)	学生为了得到一个好成绩，会更努力地学习





Provide a definitive goal for students to strive for	给学生一个他们应该为之努力的目标
A fair and equitable assessment form	是一个公平的测试方式

Essay Topic 89 : 年轻人 25 岁后才准开车投票

Some people believe that young people can do things such as driving or voting until they are at least 25 years old. Discuss and give your opinion with examples.

1. 同意

(1) 25 岁以上的人是非观念更明确

More mature/sensible	更成熟/理智
The sense of right and wrong	是非观
Are more likely to behave and think in a sensible and reasonable way	思考和举止更理智合理
Make responsible consideration and decisions	进行负责任的思考和决策
Make comprehensive judgement about the conditions	对情况进行综合的判断

(2) 25 岁以上的人不容易从众

Conformity and groupthink	从众
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Less likely to be influenced by peer group pressure	受同龄人的压力的可能性小
Make independent decisions	做独立的决定
Make their own separate judgement	做自己独立的判断

(3) 25岁以上的人都有更好经济能力

Stronger financial capability	更好的经济能力
Have full-time jobs	有全职的工作
Be financially responsible for their actions	对他们的行为付经济责任
Can financially support their activities	能经济上支持他们的活动

2. 不同意

(1) 家长老师可以提供帮助

Teachers and parents could provide proper guidance	家长老师可以提供合适的指导
They could engage in such things with the assistance from their parents	在家长的帮助下他们可以从事这些活动
They could seek help from experienced people	他们可以向有经验的人寻求帮助
Other people could provide support	其他人可以提供支持





(2) 通过参加这些活动年轻人可以变成熟

They will become more mature through doing things by themselves	通过自己做事变成熟
Learn things by doing it	通过做事来学习
Have a better understanding about what is right and what is wrong	关于对错有更好的理解
Avoid making mistakes later	避免以后犯错

Essay Topic 90 : 控制城市人口 靠规划还是政策

City population has been growing rapidly. To cope with this problem, should we rely on city planners or new policies? (措辞尚未确定)

1. 城市规划

(1) 可以多建楼容纳更多的人

Construct more apartments to accommodate more residents	建更多的公寓提供给居住者
Design buildings which could make full use of room	设计能充分利用空间的建筑
Building more apartments to lower the housing prices	建更多的公寓降低房价
Relieve the overcrowding living condition	改善拥挤的居住条件





(2) 可以改善交通

Establish and update more convenient public transportation system	建立和更新更方便的公共交通系统
Build more roads for private cars	为私家车修更多路
Increase the capacity of public transportation	增加公共交通的容量
Improve the traffic management to deal with traffic congestion	加强交通管理减轻交通拥挤

2. 政策

(1) 鼓励人们迁移到小乡镇

Encourage people to move to nearby suburbs.	鼓励人们搬到附近乡镇
Reduce the urban population	减少城市人口
Encourage the shift from cities to suburbs	鼓励人们从市中心搬到乡镇
Discourage people to flock to the city	不鼓励人们涌向市中心

(2) 不鼓励生育

Discourage people to give birth to babies	不鼓励人们生育
Financial rewards to people who do not give birth to babies.	给不想生育的人经济奖励
Lower parental benefits/allowance	低生育补贴





Higher tax for baby products

提高婴儿用品的税收

(3) 不鼓励移民

Discourage immigration	不鼓励移民
Avoid more people moving into the city	避免更多的人涌向城市
Make stricter immigration rules	制定更严格的移民政策
Raise the requirement for immigration	提高移民要求

Essay Topic 91: 网络让年轻人远离人际沟通

Internet or media is bad for young people because they make the young generation poor in communication and forming relationships. Do you agree with this opinion? Please use examples or your personal experience to support your idea.

1. 同意

(1) 沉迷网络，不在现实生活中与人交流

Addicted to internet	沉迷网络
Do not communicate with people in the real world	在现实生活中不与人交流
Feel nervous when talking to others	与人谈话感到紧张
Social phobia	社交恐惧症



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Difficult to make close relationships

很难产生亲密关系

2. 不同意

(1) 网络使得交流更顺畅

Express themselves freely	自由地表达自己的观点
Make friends from all over the world	与世界各地的人交朋友
Overcome shyness	克服害羞

(2) 网络和社交媒体对年轻人的正面影响

News and happenings in social media are main part of conversation in daily life	社交媒体中的新闻和事物是与朋友每天交流中的重要部分
Communicate with classmates and friends through internet and social media such as Facebook	与同学和朋友的交流都通过网络和社交媒体，比如脸书
Strengthen and maintain relationship	巩固和维持关系
Meet lovers from these channels	通过这些渠道遇到爱人



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Essay Topic 92: 参加个人或团体运动

People should take part in sports either in individual or in teams, because people can learn many useful skills. How far do you agree? Explain and use examples or your own experience.

1. 同意

(1) 个人项目

Concentrate on improving one specific skill such as strength and speed	集中提高某一种技能，比如力量和速度
Learn how to breathe and the balance between arms, body and legs in swimming	在游泳中学会换气，和手臂、身体和腿的平衡
Learn perseverance through marathon	在马拉松中锻炼耐力

(2) 团体项目

Improve communication skills	提高沟通能力
Learn collaboration and teamwork	学会合作和团队精神
Football, basketball, cricket	举例足球、篮球和橄榄球





Essay Topic 93: 男女适合不同的职业

There are more men or women in certain jobs and there's nothing we can change about it. Do you agree with that?

1. 同意

(1) 女性天生没有男性身体健壮

male is inherently stronger than female	男生天生比女生健壮
Men are more suitable for physically intense jobs	男生更适合体力工作
Strength differences	力量的差别

(2) 男生天生没有女生有耐心

Less patient than women	没有女性有耐心
Certain jobs require high level of patience	某些工作需要更多的耐心
More sympathize	更有同情心
Gender stereotypes	性别的固定思维

2. 不同意

(1) 能力是可以培养的

Foster capabilities	培养能力
Skills are learnable	技巧是可以学习的





Consistent practice	不断地训练
Difference gap can be narrowed	差别可以被缩小

Essay Topic 94: 气温升高的起因和解决方案

Scientists believe that the increasing average temperature is an issue. What caused global warming and present solution to reduce its effect.

1. 原因

(1) 汽车尾气

Burning fossil fuels	燃烧石油
Power our cars	开车
Release into the atmosphere	释放到空气中
Non-renewable sources	不可再生的资源

(2) 森林退化

Deforestation	森林退化
Absorb carbon dioxide from the air	吸收空气中的二氧化碳
Forests and bushland act as carbon sinks	森林和树丛是碳的吸收池
Vegetation coverage	植被覆盖





1. 解决方法

(1) 政府鼓励用可再生能源

Encourage transportation systems run cleaner and more efficiently	鼓励交通系统用可再生能源并且运行更有效率
Renewable energy	可再生能源
Wind or solar energy	风能, 太阳能
Hybrids and fully electric vehicles	混合动力和电力发动的车
Fuel-efficient vehicle	省油车

(2) 升级公共设施

Infrastructure upgrade	升级公共设施
Electric grids should not overload	电力不可以负载
Construct highly efficient new buildings and roads	建造节能新的建筑和道路
Carbon emission recorder	二氧化碳监控器

Essay Topic 95: 学校注重考试而非教育

In schools, there is too much emphasis on training children to pass exams rather than teaching children. How far do you agree with this? Show reasons with your experience.





1. 同意 Agree

Put much focus on theoretical knowledge instead of practical skills	特别注重理论知识而不是实践能力的培养
Rankings of schools only depend on academic performance	学校的排名只根据学生分数的高低
Teaching materials become advanced in order to gain the edge in exams	教学材料变得更难了为了让学生在考试中有优势

Essay Topic 96: 商业组织应该帮助解决全球问题

The statement “business and commercial organizations of any kind need to work hard to help with environmental challenges that faced by the whole world.” To what extent do you agree with this? Talk about your view.

1. 同意

Business and commercial organizations contribute to the environment problems	他们导致了环境污染
Business and commercial organizations could speed up the alleviation of environmental problems due to its big influence on public	他们可以加速缓解环境问题因为他们有在公众里很大的影响力





2. 不同意

Business and commercial organizations could not make wise decisions because they have limited information	他们不能做出理性的选择因为他们的信息有限
Business and commercial organizations do not have professional knowledge to solve environmental problems	他们没有专业的知识去解决环境问题
Business and commercial organizations do not have sufficient funds to solve the global environmental problems	他们没有足够的资金解决全球环境问题

Essay Topic 97: 社会大学和学位哪个重要

The university of life or a university degree, which one is more important?
Use your own experience.

1. 社会大学重要

Improve problem-solving skills in real life	在现实生活中提高解决问题的能力
Acquire practical skills which could not be gained from university (communication skills)	可以获得大学里得不到的实践技能
Acquire latest information	获得最新的信息





2. 大学学位重要

More likely to have job opportunities due to systematic professional learning	很容易获得工作的机会因为系统的专业学习
Improve social status	提高社会地位

Essay Topic 98: 城市空间拥挤，有何良策

As urban population growing, city roads are busy and public areas such as parking is packed. People feel that city space is overcrowding. What solutions can you think of for this problem?

1. 解决方案

Improve public transportation	提高公共交通质量
Formulate policies to encourage people to move to suburbs	制定政策鼓励人们搬去郊区
Improve city planning to use the space to the most	改善城市规划，最大限度地运用空间

Essay Topic 99: 高中毕业后该找工作还是读大学

Some people think school leavers should go to find a job rather than university education. Others think the university education is essential for professional development. What's your opinion of these two views?





1. 应该找工作

(1) 实现经济独立

Earn money to make ends meet	赚钱从而实现收支平衡
having more spare cash in school leavers' pockets	有更多的零花钱

(2) 把理论知识付诸现实

develop valuable working skills in real-life scenario	在现实生活中发展工作技能
Teamwork; communication skills; pressure handling skills	团队协作；交流能力；压力解决能力

2. 应该读大学

(1) 大学提供社会经验

The career benefits of university are not only in grades and exam results but also in social activities	上大学不仅只有考试，还有很多社会活动
Campus society involvement offers basic life skills like financing, cooking and housework, which benefits future career	大学活动提供金融、做饭或者家务活动，对未来的事业有帮助





(2) 更好的职业发展

enhance professional knowledge which is useful for career development	加强学生们的专业知识素养
Help students find their career path in different fields that they are interested in	帮助学生在他们有兴趣的行业内进行职业发展

Essay Topic 100：科技让生活更有趣

Technology allows us to have a useful and interesting life than in the past.
Do you agree or disagree?

1. 同意

(1) 让人们之间的交流更便利

Social websites/social applications	社交网站/社交应用
Communicate without time and location constraints	无时无刻地交流
Wireless communication	无线通讯

(2) 人们可以及时知道新闻

updated news and reports	即时的新闻和报道
Timely notification of events	及时的时间提醒





(3) 增加了娱乐项目

TV programs/series/shows	电视节目
Music player	音乐播放器
Events live streaming/broadcasting	赛事直播/转播

(4) 更省钱

Simplify the procedures of doing things	简化做事的步骤
Improve the efficiency of production	提高生产效率

2. 不同意

(1) 人际关系疏远

Distract people from social life	不利于人们的社交生活
Obstruct them from meeting other face to face	不利于人们面对面地接触对方
Get addicted to handheld devices	对手机上瘾

(2) 更加依赖科技

when a machine breaks or a computer crashes, humans become almost disabled until the problem is resolved	当机器不能使用的时候 人们失去了做事情的能力
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Essay Topic 101: Lazy Journalism 在数码时代成为了家常便饭

The lazy journalism has become commonplace in today's digitalized world.
Explain what it is and the cause of it

1. Lazy journalism or irresponsible journalism is defined as a report lack of original idea or journalists don't check the accuracy of the information they report

Writer gathers information from a number of sources and simply collects it together without any examination	从各种来源收集信息，不经过检查就粘贴在一起
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2. the cause of poor journalism is the collapse of journalism attitude

Excessive copy and paste	大量的粘贴复制
Error Checking and Fact Checking	错误检验/真实性检验

3. the cause of lazy journalism is the indifference of readers

People do not care about the authenticity	人们对信息的真实性漠不关心
Only seeking for entertainment instead of insight reports	只追求娱乐性不追求深度的报道





Essay Topic 102：政府不应该承诺经济持续增长

Governments promise continuous economic growths, but it's actually an illusion. Some people think that governments should abandon this. Please talk about the validity and the implications.

1. 同意 Abandon

Personally speaking, I agree with the validity of the argument that governments should abandon this promise, and the implication is that governments should establish strict assessment plan for economic growth.

Body 段 1 的观点参考：

1. Governments should abandon the promise of continuous economic growth because the illusion will disappoint citizens.
2. Governments should abandon the promise of continuous economic growth because economic growth is unpredictable.

Body 段 2 的观点参考：

As for the implication, governments should set up strict assessment plan of economic growth in order to realise their promise.

2. 同意应该 promise

Personally speaking, I doubt the validity of the argument that governments should abandon this promise, and the implication of the promise is that governments will secure their political position.

Body 段 1 参考观点：

1. Governments should promise continuous economic growth to encourage citizens to work hard
2. Governments should promise continuous economic growth to win supports from citizens.

Body 段 2 参考观点：

As for the implication, governments promising economic growth will fasten their political position.





Essay Topic 103: 人类活动导致气温上升

Lots of scientists agreed that human activities increase global temperatures.
Do you agree? Please give solutions for global warming.

1. 同意

(1) 燃油汽车的使用

Prevalent use of conventional petrol cars leads to surged levels of burning of fossil fuels	燃油汽车的使用导致大量化石燃料的燃烧
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(2) 砍伐树木

Deforestation causes less trees to absorb carbon dioxide	过量砍伐树木会导致越来越少的树来吸收二氧化碳
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2. 解决方法

(1) 用电动车替换燃油汽车

Replace electric cars with petrol cars	用电动车替换燃油汽车
Promote the use of green vehicles	提倡使用电动车

(2) 减少森林开发

Go paperless / use digital materials	减少纸张的使用/使用电子材料
Use recycled products	使用回收产品





(3) 征收碳税

Introduce carbon pricing

施行碳税增收

Essay Topic 104: 先天因素和后天因素哪个更加影响人们的性格和行为

Scientists have been debating the impact of nature and nurture on people's personality and behavior. Which one do you think has a greater influence on people's personality and behavior?

1. 先天因素

(1) 基因决定了人的性格和行为

Determined by genetic code	由基因编码决定
Many genes act on the formation of personality collectively, and thus the behaviour	多种基因作用于性格的形成，从而影响行为

2. 后天因素

(2) 家庭环境

Family relationships help form the type of personality	家庭关系在性格的形成上是至关重要的因素
Parents' behaviours are natural prototype for children's behaviours	家长的行为会成为孩子行为的表率





(3) 居住环境

Whether living in urban areas or
countryside affect people's mindset

居住在城市和乡村对思维方式有影响

Essay Topic 105: 学生能不能自己选择去不去上课

Some people think students should attend all classes they enrolled in, but other people believe that students can choose to attend the classes or not. Give your own opinion.

1. 参加所有课程

(1) 系统地吸收老师教的知识

Follow the class schedule which is scientifically designed	老师的课程编制都是根据科学制定的
Concepts and knowledge taught in different classes are intertwined	课程前后的只有都有联系

(2) 充分利用教学资源

More opportunities to clarify questions in time because students can ask the lecturer in class

及时解决学习上的问题





2. 自己选择

(1) 自主安排学习时间

Cater to students' own schedule	可以根据自己的时间安排进行学习
Personalise their own study plan	自主安排学习时间

(2) 节约时间

Attend class based on their own knowledge base	根据自己是否了解这节课的内容来决定是否去上课
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Essay Topic 106: 新员工比老员工更有技能知识

Some people think that younger employees often have more skills, knowledge and motivation than the old employees. To what extent do you agree with it? Use your experience.

1. 同意

(1) 新员工接受了更前沿的教育

Younger employees receive cutting-edge education	新员工接受了前沿的教育
Younger employees are more prone to new ideas and emerging technologies	新员工更容易接受新的想法和新兴技术





(2) 新员工更有活力

Being more energetic drives younger employees to learn and explore more

新员工更愿意学习和探索

2. 不同意

(1) 老员工更有经验和行业知识

Old employees are proficient in industry knowledge and experience

老员工对于工作更熟练

(2) 老员工有更多生活压力

More family/financial burden to handle drives old employees to work harder

经济压力激励老员工努力工作

Essay Topic 107: 大学离家近和远的优缺点

Please write an essay to discuss both advantages and disadvantages of these two choices: students choose universities where near home, or students choose universities that are far away from home.

1. 近的优点

Spend less on commuting/transportation	在通勤上节省开销
Save considerable time	大量节省时间





Relatively safer when going back home late at night	晚上回家安全
Meet their families frequently/suffer less from homesickness	经常见家人

2. 近的优点

Cannot widen their social circle	无法扩展社交圈
Cannot have new life experience	没有新的生活体验
Suffer more parents intervene	家长干预更多

3. 远的优点

Widen social circle	扩展社交圈
Experience new culture	体验新的文化
Less parents' intervene	少家长干预

4. 远的缺点

Suffer homesickness/miss parents	思家
Might have difficulty in fitting in	融入困难/适应困难
Time-consuming transportation	交通花时间
Costly transportation	交通花销大





Essay Topic 108：学校用电脑代替书本

Nowadays in some schools, textbooks have been replaced by notebook computers. Are you supportive to this phenomenon? Give your reasons and support with your own experience.

1. 支持

(1) 减轻大学财政负担

Reduce universities' financial burden	减轻大学财政负担
Do not need to print tons of textbooks	无需印大量教材

(2) 学生读到更多书

Have access to more books on knowledge online	读到更多往上的书，学到更多知识
Have larger storage	更多存储空间
Internet connection	网络链接

(3) 学生学习跟高效

Share note's in several seconds	很快分享笔记
Diverse useful functions	多种有用功能
User friendly search engine	人性化搜索引擎
Do not need to turn page after page	不需要一页一页翻书





(4) 减轻学生经济负担

Do not need to buy textbooks for each subject	不需要为每科购买课本
More cost-effective	更便宜

2. 不支持

(1) 开销大

Purchase equipment and computers	购买电脑设备
Maintenance and update	维护和更新
Recruit technical staff	雇佣技术人员
Costly technical support	昂贵的技术支持

(2) 降低学习效率

Addictive functions	使人上瘾的功能
Distracting functions	使人分心的功能
Get distracted	分心
Inconvenient to take notes	不方便做笔记
Highly rely on internet connection	依赖网络链接





(3) 削弱学生阅读乐趣

Weaken the enjoyment/pleasure of reading	削弱阅读的乐趣
Cannot get the tactile pleasure of holding and reading a book	无法获得捧着和阅读一本书的快感

(4) 对视力不好

Damage students' eyesight	破坏视力
Result in poor eyesight	导致视力不好
The screen of electronic devices is too light	电子设备的屏幕过于亮
Lower the frequency of blinking	降低眨眼频率





Essay Topic 109：每个人都必须学一门外语吗

In globalization, it is impossible to succeed if you cannot speak at least one foreign language. Do you think everyone must learn at least one foreign language?

1. 同意

- (1) 无法在外企中获得职位，从而影响成功

Need to communicate with clients from different countries	需要和不同国家的客户交流
Cooperate with foreign colleagues	和外国同事合作
World-wide platform	世界平台

- (2) 无法在国外学习更先进的知识，从而影响成功

Understand more updated knowledge written in foreign language	理解国外先进知识
Communicate with foreign professionals	和国外专家交流
One's learning is profound and immense.	学识渊博
prerequisite	先决条件
clear away obstacles	清除障碍





2. 不同意

- (1) 有翻译工具和人员

User friendly and smart translation tools	人性化且智能的翻译工具
Ask interpreters or translators for help	翻译人员帮助

- (2) 在当地企业不需要懂外语，也可成功

Just communicate with their fellow colleagues	和本国同事交流
Do not involve in the global market	不参与国际市场

Essay Topic 110：全球化谁最受益

Globalization has brought people closely together, especially in culture, communication and business field. Who do you think would benefit the most from globalization?

1. 政府

Do more international collaboration in the field of technology	进行更多国际技术合作
Obtain international help to deal with problems (global warming/poverty/famine)	得到更多国际援助





2. 个人

Purchase more imported goods	买更多进口商品
Make more international friends	交更多国际朋友
Broaden horizons	扩展视野
Have access to advanced education on a global scale	受到全球先进的教育

3. 商业机构

Source raw materials/suppliers on a global scale	从全球获得资源
Sell goods to more countries	将产品卖到更多国家
Import more advanced production technology	引进先进生产技术
Recruit elites and talents worldwide	在全世界招揽人才





Essay Topic 111: 生活经验和好学历哪个对找工作

更有帮助

Life experience and good qualifications, which one is more helpful in finding a job?

1. 生活经验更有帮助

(1) 更好提高职业技能

Help you to learn more about your own strengths and weaknesses to better improve your job skills	帮助你更多的了解自己的优点和缺点，从而更好地提高专业的工作技能
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(2) 更好帮助职业规划与选择

Help to make a clear career direction and choice and get a job in a field you are interested in	帮助你了解你所感兴趣的工作领域并且选择一个清晰的职业方向
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2. 好学历更有帮助

(1) 更好提高工作效率

Gives the theoretical knowledge and analytical skills	提供理论知识和分析技能
Develops speed of learning and ability to learn at depth.	提高学习速度和深入学习的能力





(2) 学历是雇主招聘时的最基本要求

Educational requirement is deemed by the employer as essential to satisfactory performance in that job

教育水平是雇主认为对满意的工作表现的重要因素

Essay Topic 112: 应不应该举办大型赛事

Should large-scale games such as the Olympic Games and the World Cup be held?

1. 应该

(1) 促进文化发展

Promote the communication and transmission of culture in each country

促进各国文化交流和传播

(2) 促进举办国的经济发展

Lead to a boost in economic growth due to the higher investment and foreign visitors.

吸引更多投资和外国游客从而促进经济增长

Provide more job opportunities as major sporting events require investment in building stadium and hotels

提供更多的就业机会，因为大型体育赛事需要投资建设体育场和酒店





2. 不应该

- (1) The cost of hosting a major sporting event will increase the financial burden on the local economy 增加举办国的经济负担和支出

Need to build competition venues and put money in improving public transportation

需要建设比赛场地，改善交通

- (2) 浪费资源，资源利用效率低下 inefficient use of resources

Hosting the events requires a lot of investment like infrastructure, which may not necessarily be used in the future.

举办活动需要大量的投资比如基础设施，这些将来可能不一定使用，从而导致资源浪费

Essay Topic 113: 性格是不是决定个人生活

The kind of a person's life depends on his/her personality. What's your opinion of this, and use your own experience as examples.

1. 同意

- (1) 一个优秀的性格可以帮助你在事业上取得进步

A character of constant can make you take a deliberate action to succeed in the work.

一个坚持不懈的性格可以让你采取一个深思熟虑的行动从而在工作上取得成功

- (2) 一个优秀的性格可以帮助他建立更好的人际关系

Outgoing people have good social skills and can make more friends.

外向的人有良好的社交能力，可以结交更多的朋友。





2. 不同意

- (1) 个人生活还取决于环境因素

Growth environment affects a person's attitude on work and life style	成长环境影响一个人的做事态度和生活方式
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- (2) 个人生活取决于他/她的受教育水平

A higher educational attainment can help to get a better job and higher income which lead to a good quality of life	接受高等教育有助于找到更好的工作 获得更高收入从而能够享受高质量的生活
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Essay Topic 114: 找工作应该更看中薪水还是工作条件

When you look for work, some people think salary is more important while others think work condition is more important. Which one is more important when you are looking for a job?

1. 工作条件更重要

- (1) 更好实现自我价值

Good working condition can make people feel valued and achieve self-actualization in work	良好的工作环境能使人感到有价值， 更好的在工作中追求自我实现
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(2) 保证人身安全

Good working condition can provide a safe and healthy workplace which is free of health hazards and dangerous conditions

良好的工作环境可以提供一个安全健康的工作场所，保证不存在健康危害和危险条件。

(3) 激发更多的工作精力 great energy can be created by an attractive and comfortable physical environment

a clean work environment without much clutter allows employees to focus on their goals during work

一个有吸引力和舒适的工作环境条件可以激发更多的工作精力：一个干净的工作环境，使员工在工作中能更专注于他们的目标。

2. 薪水更重要

(1) 能满足最基本需求

A high salary can satisfy people's physiological needs, including buying food, clothing and shelter

高工资可以满足人们的生理需要，包括购买食物、衣服和住所。

(2) 激发自我价值感

A high salary can serve to prompt a stronger sense of self-worth and accomplishment.

高薪能激发更强烈的自我价值感和成就感。





(3) 能激励人们获得更好的工作绩效

A high salary can improve job satisfaction and motivate people to have a better work performance

高薪能提高工作满意度从而提高工作表现

Essay Topic 115: 气温升高的起因和解决方案

It is equally important for school children and university students to be involved in the extra-curricular activities as it is good for academic studies and examinations. What's your opinion? Use your expertise or examples to support.

1. 同意

(1) 在幼年培养兴趣，激发对于知识的渴望

Activities outside the realm of the normal curriculum of school	课外活动
spark the eager/aspiration for learning	激发学习的渴望

(2) 群组的多样性可以让 School Children 从小学会辩证的思维，有利于对于知识的思考和消化

Diverse group/ diversity in groups	群组的多样性
Dialectical way of thinking	辨认的思维
Solid knowledge	扎实的知识





2. 同意

- (1) 激发对于学术方面更深层的兴趣，产生自发的对于学术研究和考试的兴趣

Spontaneous interest and motivation	自发的兴趣
Academic performance	学术成就

- (2) 提供更多专业领域的灵感，获取更加全面的认知

Create broader perspectives	获得更加全面的认知
Encompassing inspiration	包罗万象的灵感

Essay Topic 116：你国家的公共交通的优缺点

What is the strength and weakness of the public transportation system in your country?

1. 优点

- (1) 便宜

Can save individuals a significant amount of money	为人们节约很多钱
avoiding fuel, maintenance, parking and other expenses	节约燃料，维修，停车和其他的花销





(2) 班次多 灵活出行

Frequent trains, trams and buses	频繁的火车，电车和公交车
An efficient way to allows those who cannot drive go to any places	让不会开车的人可以能够去任何他们想去的地方

2. 缺点

(1) 班次固定

Runs on a set schedule	班次固定
Waiting time should always be considered	需要考虑等待时间

(2) 上下班高峰期 拥挤

Rush hour	上下班高峰期
Limited amount of space aboard	车上空间

Essay Topic 117: 监狱应不应该惩戒犯罪

While prisons should punish criminals, others believe that the primary function of the prison is to help them have better lives. What do you think is the main purpose of the time spent in prison: punishment or rehabilitation?

1. 惩戒

(1) 对于犯人自身而言，惩戒可以让犯人对他们犯下的罪行进行反思，因畏惧触犯法律带来的严厉后果，以后可以安分守己，遵守法律

Punishment of criminal offender	对违法者的惩戒
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maintain social justice

维持社会公正

- (2) 犯人对于社会，以及受害人造成了严重的影响，必须受到严厉的惩戒，让人们意识到犯罪应当付出的代价，从而严格遵守法律法规

incarceration is one of the many sanctions for lawbreakers

监禁是对于违法者的惩戒之一

Disobey/violate/go against the law

违背法律

2. 改造

- (1) 对于个体而言，惩戒无法从根本上改变人们内心的恶念，只有通过改造，才能真正让犯人改邪归正，拥有更有意义的生活。

Get rid of evil ideas

摆脱邪念

Live a meaningful life

过上有意义的生活

- (2) 对于社会而言，改造可以帮助犯人在监狱中学信到新的技术和知识，让他们具有一技之长，能够成为对社会有贡献的人，而且也不会再游手好闲，有利于维护社会的安定。

prioritize the public safety of society

加强社会公共安全

remedial and educational course

治疗性和教育性课程

vocational skills

职业技巧

psychological and drug abuse treatment

心理治疗，毒品依赖治疗



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Essay Topic 118：同不同意增加燃料的价格

To increase the price of fuel is the only way to reduce air pollution. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Use your own experience as examples.

1. 同意

- (1) 提高燃料价格，可以限制私家车的使用量，从而降低燃料总的需求量

Many people turn to some alternatives instead of using private cars	许多人不再使用私家车，而是开始转向其他交通工具
Reduce traffic and pollution based on the demand	通过减少人们的需求量来减少车流量和污染

- (2) 提高燃料价格，可以减少不必要的供热，减少燃料总使用量

Sulphur dioxide and carbon dioxide that contribute dramatically to air pollution	造成巨大空气污染的二氧化硫和二氧化碳
Minimise the consumption amount	减少消耗总额

2. 不同意

- (1) 如果单纯提高燃料价格，而政府不能提供足够的公共交通来满足人们生活需求，人们别无选择，对于增长的燃料价格也只能接受。

Optimising public transportation system	优化交通系统
Have no other choice	别无选择





- (2) 单纯提高燃料价格，不能从根本上解决人们对于化石燃料的需求。发展其他可持续性能源，用来取代传统燃料，才能从根本上减少空气污染。

Develop renewable energy, such as solar and wind energy

发展可持续能源，例如太阳能和风能

Essay Topic 119：企业利益最大化

Business whether big or small is to maximize profit. Do you agree with that? Give your opinion.

1. 同意

- (1) 经济压力大

The daily consumption of enterprise management cost is high	企业的日常支出费用高
Hire more employees	雇佣员工多
Consider the interests of shareholders	兼顾股东利益

- (2) 需要积累资金，长远发展

A certain amount of capital accumulation	积累资金
Sustained development	持续发展
Enhance the competitive ability	提高竞争能力





2. 不同意

(5) 企业的社会责任感

Corporate social responsibility	社会责任感
Long-term vision	长远目光
Good corporate citizenship	良好的企业公民身份
Accountable and ethical	有责任感和道德感

(6) 建立价格优势，吸引顾客

Price advantage	价格优势
Attract more consumers	吸引更多顾客
Build brand equity and awareness	树立品牌意识
Build and improve customer loyalty	提高品牌忠诚度
Leverage consumer base	建立自己的客户群





Essay Topic 120: 大学教育是职业成功的必要条件

A university education is necessary to succeed in a career, to what extent to you agree or disagree?

1. 同意

(1) 获得专业知识

Acquire academic knowledge	表明获得学术知识的能力
In the specific area	在专业领域
Professional knowledge	专业知识

(2) 更有效的学习并且运用技能

Have the ability to quickly absorb new skills and knowledge	能快速学习新知识新技能
Apply theoretical knowledge into practice	理论知识指导实践
The support of theoretical knowledge	有理论知识支撑

2. 不同意

(1) 大学教育中获得的理论知识缺乏实践

Lack of practice	缺乏实践
Hard to apply the theoretical knowledge into work	很难理论知识运用到工作中





Different from the real circumstance

与实际情况不同

(2) 工作经验和工作能力更能帮助职业成功

Working experience and ability can lead to career success	工作经验和工作能力能促进工作成功
Accumulated experience can help to handle challenging tasks	丰富的工作经验能够帮助解决具有挑战性任务
Better deal with unexpected situation in the work	更好地应对在工作中的意外情况
Gain knowledge from previous work	在之前工作中获得经验

(3) 社交能力更能促进职业成功

Social skills, interpersonal skills	社交能力
Know how to interact with colleagues and customers	知道如何与同事和顾客互动交流
Teamwork	团队合作

Essay Topic 121: 孩子放学后补习还是玩耍

It is important for children to take extra classes or play after school? Discuss both and give your opinions.

1. 同意

(1) 放学后补习，巩固课堂知识



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Consolidate and spread the knowledge that learned from class	巩固知识
Help to catch up the class	紧跟课堂进度
Make up for deficiencies	查缺补漏
Improve academic performance	提高学业表现

(2) 放学后玩耍，提高沟通能力

Make new friends	结识新朋友
Improve communication skills	提高沟通能力
Strengthen confidence and independence	增强信心和独立性

(3) 放学后玩耍，提高学习效率

Improve learning efficiency	提高学习效率
Relax mind	放松身心
Concentrate more time and energy on their academic work	有更多精力集中放在他们的学习上

(4) 放学后玩耍，促进孩子身心发展

Benefit their physical and mental well-being	有益于身心发展
--	---------





Outdoor activities	户外运动
Interact with others	有与他人互动

2. 不同意

(1) 放学后补习，增加孩子们精神压力

Tiredness and exhaustion	身心疲惫
Suffer from anxiety and depression	焦虑抑郁
Under constant pressure to obtain better grades	为了获得更好成绩

(2) 放学后补习，影响身体健康

Develop physical health problems	出现身体问题
Obesity	肥胖
Sedentary	久坐的
Less exercise	运动少

(3) 放学后玩耍，影响学业成绩

Lead to a fall in grades	成绩下降
Reduce attention and energy in study	减少学习注意力
Cannot complete homework efficiently	不能有效完成家庭作业





Essay Topic 122：对于求职市场来说，校园生活/校园经历比一纸文凭更重要？

'University experience is more important than a university degree'. Some people argue that university life is much more important than an educational degree in job market, do you agree or not agree?

1. 同意

- (1) 提高社交能力，建立相关行业的社交网络

Communication skills, social skills	沟通能力，社交能力
Know how to interact with others	知道如何与他人互动
Meeting people from all walks of life	接触各行各业人
Build social network in related industries	建立相关行业的社交网络

- (2) 参加各种活动，找到更适合自己工作

Experience various activities	体验多种多样的活动
Find their own job direction	确立自己职业方向
Career planning	职业规划

2. 不同意

- (1) 大学文凭可以提高就业机会

Having a degree can improve the chances	提高就业机会
---	--------





of employment	
Improve competitive advantage	提高竞争力
During the recruitment process	在招聘过程中
Proof of professional knowledge with the passing of a certificate of a degree	学位证书能证明专业能力
Basic requirement of the company	大多数公司的基本要求

(2) 获得专业知识

Gain professional knowledge	学习专业知识
With the support of theoretical knowledge	有理论知识支撑
Easily apply knowledge into practice in the work	在工作中更容易实践操作

Essay Topic 123：运动员应该有更高薪水

Most athletes earn more salaries than people in other industries. Do you think these people deserve such high salaries?

1. 同意

(1) 需要花很多精力和时间进行长期训练

Undergo years of systematic training	长期培训
Spend a lot of effort in practicing	花很多精力去练习





(2) 有受伤的高风险

Some difficult movements may cause injuries	一些难度高的动作会导致受伤甚至意外发生
Have the risk of their health and limbs	影响身体健康
Permanent injuries	永久性伤害

(3) 短暂的职业生涯

Relatively finite career time	短暂职业生涯
Professional life is often shortened by injuries or accidents	职业生涯往往会因为受伤或意外而缩短
Cannot maintain their peak performance	很难维持他们的最佳表现

2. 不同意

(1) 其他行业为社会做更多贡献

Other occupations like doctor and police contribute considerably to the society	其他行业比如医生，警察为社会做更多贡献
---	---------------------

(2) 每个行业都会接受长期培训

Each job requires years of training	每个行业都要接受长期培训
Competition is intense in all professions	每个行业都有激烈的竞争





Essay Topic 124: 你国家的公交系统优缺点

What are the strengths and weaknesses of the public transport in your country?

1. 优点

(1) 提高通勤效率

Save time	节省时间
Improve commuting efficiency	提高通勤效率
Public transport like subway has its own fixed lines	公共交通比如地铁，有他们自己的固定运行道路
Not interfered with the condition of road	不受路况干扰

(2) 节省人们开支

Flat rate	统一价格
Lower price	价格低
Save daily expenses	节省日常开支
Save maintenance and insurance fees	节省维修保险费
Cost of fuel	油费





(3) 缓解环境压力

Public transport like tram is driven by electricity rather than fossil fuels	公共交通比如电车，是以电力驱动而不是化石燃料
Less carbon dioxide emission	减少二氧化碳排放
Relief environmental pressure	缓解环境压力
Reduce air pollution	减少空气污染

2. 缺点

(1) 体验感差

The sense of experience is poor	体验感差
No seat available in the bus at peak times	在高峰期没有座位
Crowded	拥挤的

(2) 出行不自由

Fixed lines and stations	固定的线路和车站
Do not have a free choice	不能自由选择出行路线
The stations may be far from wherever your final destination is	车站可能离你的最终目的地很远



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Essay Topic 125: 大学教育在现今世界中是不是必需的?

A university education is necessary in today's world. Do you agree with this opinion? Use your own experience to support.

1. 同意

(1) 大学教育可以帮助职业道路上的成功

Educational degree can improve the chances of employment	大学文凭提高就业机会
During the recruitment process	在招聘过程中
Proof of professional knowledge with the passing of a certificate of a degree	学位证书能证明专业能力
Basic requirement of the company	大多数公司的基本要求
Help to succeed in the career	帮助在职业中取得成功
Gain professional knowledge and skills	获得专业知识技能

(2) 提高社交能力，建立社交网络

Experience various activities in the university	在大学体验多种多样的活动
Meeting people from all walks of life	接触各行各业人





Build social network	建立自己的社交网络
Improve social skills, communication skills	社交能力, 沟通能力
Know how to get along with others	知道如何与人相处

(3) 大学教育是国家经济发展的重要因素

Improve a country's comparative advantage in global economy	提高本国在全球的经济竞争力
Knowledge accumulation and application have become major factors in economic development	知识积累和应用已经成为经济发展的 重要因素
Removed the space and time barriers to information access and exchange	消除了知识获取和交换的时间与空间 障碍
Ensure labor force with high skills in the labor market	提高劳动力市场里劳动力的质量

2. 不同意

(1) 大学教育缺乏实践, 仅提供理论知识

Lack of practice	缺乏实践
Only theoretical knowledge can be obtained in the university	在大学里仅能获得理论知识
Cannot be used in our real life	不能运用到实际生活里





(2) 工作能力和社交能力也能带来成功

Working ability and social skills also leads to career success	工作能力和社交能力也能带来工作上成功
Companies will rather employ a person who can handle challenging tasks	公司往往愿意雇佣能够处理具有挑战性工作的人





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8.1 Indian IT

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Innovation in India is as much due to entrepreneurialism as it is to IT skills, says Arun Maria, chairman of Boston Consulting Group in India.
- 2) Indian businessmen have used IT to create new business models that enable them to provide services in a more cost-effective way.
- 3) This is not something that necessarily requires expensive technical research.
- 4) He suggests the country's computer services industry can simply outsource research to foreign universities if the capability is not available locally.
- 5) "This way, I will have access to the best scientists in the world without having to produce them myself" says Mr. Maria.

8.2 Foreign aid

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) But beginning in the 1990s, foreign aid had begun to slowly improve.
- 2) Scrutiny by the news media shamed many developed countries into curbing their bad practices.
- 3) Today, the projects of organizations like the World Bank are meticulously inspected by watchdog groups.
- 4) Although the system is far from perfect, it is certainly more transparent than it was when foreign aid routinely helped ruthless dictators stay in power.

8.3 Jet Stream

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Jet stream, narrow, swift currents or tubes of air found at heights ranging from 7 to 8 mi (11.3–12.9 km) above the surface of the earth.
- 2) They are caused by great temperature differences between adjacent air masses. There are four major jet streams.





- 3) Instead of moving along a straight line, the jet stream flows in a wavelike fashion; the waves propagate eastward (in the Northern Hemisphere) at speeds considerably slower than the wind speed itself.
- 4) Since the progress of an airplane is aided or impeded depending on whether tail winds or head winds are encountered.
- 5) In the Northern Hemisphere the jet stream is sought by eastbound aircraft, in order to gain speed and save fuel, and avoided by westbound aircraft.

8.4 Map

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) For as long as I can remember, there has been a map in the ticket hall of Piccadilly Circus tube station supposedly showing night and day across the time zones of the world.
- 2) This is somewhat surprising given the London Underground's historic difficulty in grasping the concept of punctuality.
- 3) But this map has always fascinated me, and still does, even though it now seems very primitive.
- 4) This is because it chops the world up equally by longitude, without regard the reality of either political divisions or the changing seasons.

8.5 Chimpanzees

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) A simple way to disprove this hypothesis (the Innateness Hypothesis) is to demonstrate that other species have the capacity to speak but for some reason simply have not developed speech.
- 2) A logical candidate for such a species is the chimpanzee, which shares 98.4% of the human genetic code.
- 3) Chimpanzees cannot speak because, unlike homo sapiens, their vocal cords are located higher in their throats and cannot be controlled as delicately as human vocal cords.
- 4) It does not follow from their lack of speech, however, that chimpanzees are incapable of language.





- 5) Perhaps they can acquire grammar like humans if they could only express it some other way.

8.6 Immigration Effect

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) In the early years of the twenty-first century the impact of immigrants on the welfare state and, specifically, the capacity of the welfare state to absorb large numbers of immigrants has become a staple of discussion among policy makers and politicians.
- 2) It is also a recurrent theme in the press, from the highbrow pages of Prospect to the populism of the Daily Mail.
- 3) Inevitably, these discussions focus on present-day dilemmas.
- 4) But the issues themselves are not new and have historical roots that go much deeper than have been acknowledged

8.7 Mother of Storm

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Unlike Barnes' previous books, Mother of Storms has a fairly large cast of viewpoint characters.
- 2) This usually irritates me, but I didn't mind it here, and their interactions are well-handled and informative, although occasionally in moving them about the author's manipulations are a bit blatant.
- 3) They're not all necessarily good guys, either, although with the hurricanes wreaking wholesale destruction upon the world's coastal areas, ethical categories tend to become irrelevant.
- 4) But even the Evil American Corporate Magnate is a pretty likable guy.

8.8 Charles Lindbergh

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

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





- 2) He flew the mail in a de Havilland DH-4 biplane to Springfield, Illinois, Peoria and Chicago.
- 3) During his tenure on the mail route, he was renowned for delivering the mail under any circumstances.
- 4) After a crash, he even salvaged bags of mail from his burning aircraft and immediately phoned Alexander Varney, Peoria's airport manager, to advise him to send a truck.

8.9 SEPAHUA

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) SEPAHUA, a ramshackle town on the edge of Peru's Amazon jungle, nestles in a pocket on the map where a river of the same name flows into the Urubamba.
- 2) That pocket denotes a tiny patch of legally loggable land sandwiched between four natural reserves, all rich in mahogany and accessible from the town. "Boundaries are on maps," says a local logger, "maps are only in Lima," the capital.
- 3) In 2001 the government, egged on by WWF, a green group, tried to regulate logging in the relatively small part of the Peruvian Amazon where this is allowed.
- 4) It abolished the previous system of annual contracts.
- 5) Instead, it auctioned 40-year concessions to areas ruled off on a map, with the right to log 5% of the area each year. The aim was to encourage strict management plans and sustainable extraction.

8.10 Piano

- 1) Piano keys are generally made of spruce or basswood, for lightness.
- 2) Spruce is normally used in high-quality pianos.
- 3) Traditionally, the black keys were made from ebony and the white keys were covered with strips of ivory, but since ivory-yielding species are now endangered and protected by treaty, plastics are now almost exclusively used.
- 4) Also, ivory tends to chip more easily than plastic.





8.11 International Date Line

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) International Date Line, imaginary line on the earth's surface, generally following the 180° meridian of longitude, where, by international agreement, travelers change dates.
- 2) The date line is necessary to avoid a confusion that would otherwise result.
- 3) For example, if an airplane were to travel westward with the sun, 24 hr would elapse as it circled the globe, but it would still be the same day for those in the airplane while it would be one day later for those on the ground below them.
- 4) The same problem would arise if two travelers journeyed in opposite directions to a point on the opposite side of the earth, 180° of longitude distant.
- 5) The apparent paradox is resolved by requiring that the traveler crossing the date line change his date, thus bringing the travelers into agreement when they meet.

8.12 Aviation

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) During the 1920s and 1930s great progress was made in the field of aviation, including the first transatlantic flight of Alcock and Brown in 1919, Charles Lindbergh's solo transatlantic flight in 1927, and Charles Kingsford Smith's transpacific flight the following year.
- 2) One of the most successful designs of this period was the Douglas DC-3, which became the first airliner to be profitable carrying passengers exclusively, starting the modern era of passenger airline service.
- 3) By the beginning of World War II, many towns and cities had built airports, and there were numerous qualified pilots available.
- 4) The war brought many innovations to aviation, including the first jet aircraft and the first liquid-fueled rockets.





8.13 Aviation after World War II

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) After World War II, especially in North America, there was a boom in general aviation, both private and commercial, as thousands of pilots were released from military service and many inexpensive war-surplus transport and training aircraft became available.
- 2) Manufacturers such as Cessna, Piper, and Beechcraft expanded production to provide light aircraft for the new middle-class market.
- 3) By the 1950s, the development of civil jets grew, beginning with the de Havilland Comet, though the first widely used passenger jet was the Boeing 707, because it was much more economical than other aircraft at that time.
- 4) At the same time, turboprop propulsion began to appear for smaller commuter planes, making it possible to serve small-volume routes in a much wider range of weather conditions.

8.14 Green tea

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) In May 2006, researchers at Yale University weighed in on green tea's health benefits with a review article that examined more than 100 studies on the subject.
- 2) They pointed to the "Asian paradox," lower rates of heart disease and cancer in Asia despite high rates of smoking.
- 3) They theorized that the 1.2 liters of green tea consumed by many Asians each day, provides high levels of polyphenols and other antioxidants.
- 4) These compounds may work in several ways to improve cardiovascular health.
- 5) Specifically, green tea may prevent the oxidation of LDL cholesterol (the "bad" type), which in turn can reduce the buildup of plaque in arteries, the researchers wrote.

8.15 Ocean floors

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) The topography of the ocean floors is not too well known, since in great areas the available soundings are hundreds or even thousands of miles apart.





- 2) However, the floor of the Atlantic is becoming fairly well known as a result of special surveys since 1920.
- 3) A broad, well-defined ridge—the Mid-Atlantic ridge—runs north and south between Africa and the two Americas. Numerous other major irregularities diversify the Atlantic floor.
- 4) Closely spaced soundings show that many parts of the oceanic floors are rugged as mountainous regions of the continents.
- 5) Use of the recently perfected method of echo sounding is rapidly enlarging our knowledge of submarine topography.
- 6) During World War II great strides were made in mapping submarine surfaces, particularly in many parts of the vast Pacific basin.”

8.16 Volkswagen

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Despite posting healthy profits, Volkswagen shares trade at a discount to peers due to bad reputation among investors, high capital expenditure and its close links to the state of Lower Saxony, which effectively has a blocking minority.
- 2) A disastrous capital hike, an expensive foray into truck business and uncertainty about the reason for a share buyback has in recent years left investors bewildered.
- 3) “The main problem with Volkswagen is the past. Many investors have been disappointed and frightened away,” said one Paris-based fund manager.
- 4) Volkswagen shares trade at about nine times the 2002 estimate, compared to BMW’s 19 and are the second cheapest in the sector.

8.17 Marquez

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Marquez arrived in October 1577 at the abandoned town of Santa Elena with two ships carrying pre-fabricated posts and heavy planking.
- 2) He erected fort San Marcos in six days in defense against a Native American attack such as the one that forced the abandonment of the town a year earlier.





- 3) The town had flourished, nearing 400 residents, since its establishment more than a decade earlier in 1566 by Pedro Menendez de Aviles who had founded La Florida and St. Augustine the year before.
- 4) In 1571 it became the capital of Spanish Florida.

8.18 Earth-like planets

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) A team of scientists has discovered two Earth-like planets in the habitable orbit of a Sun-like star.
- 2) Using observations gathered by NASA's Kepler Mission, the team found five planets orbiting a Sun-like star called Kepler-62.
- 3) Four of these planets are so-called super-Earths, larger than our own planet, but smaller than even the smallest ice giant planet in our Solar System.
- 4) These new super-Earths have radii of 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, and 1.9 times that of Earth.
- 5) In addition, one of the five was a roughly Mars-sized planet, half the size of Earth.

8.19 Carbon Detox

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) In his fascinating book Carbon Detox, George Marshall argues that people are not persuaded by information.
- 2) Our views are formed by the views of the people with whom we mix.
- 3) Of the narratives that might penetrate these circles, we are more likely to listen to those that offer us some reward.
- 4) He proposes that instead of arguing for sacrifice, environmentalists should show where the rewards might lie.
- 5) We should emphasize the old-fashioned virtues of uniting in the face of a crisis, of resourcefulness and community action.





8.20 Battle with enemy

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) With regard to defence, the purpose of the military is to defend the nation and be prepared to do battles with its enemy.
- 2) How do you do battle with your enemy?
- 3) The idea is to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, and depending upon the economic foundation, that the productive capacity is different in each case.
- 4) So in the agrarian era, if you need to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, what you want to do is bum his fields, or if you're really vicious, salt them.
- 5) But in the industrial era destroying the enemy's productive capacity means bombing the factories which are located in the cities.
- 6) Now in the information era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means destroying the information infrastructure.

8.21 An underperforming company

(仅大意，非原文 *Only the gist, not the original text.*)

- 1) Take an underperforming company
- 2) Add some generous helping of debt, a few spoonful of management incentives and trim all the fat.
- 3) Leave to cook for five years and you have a feast of profits.
- 4) That has been the recipe for private-equity groups during the past 200 years.

8.22 Environmental revolution

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) The environmental revolution has been almost three decades in the making, and it has changed forever how companies do business.
- 2) In the 1960s and 1970s, corporations were in a state of denial regarding their impact on the environment.
- 3) Then a series of highly visible ecological problems created a groundswell of support for strict government regulation





- 4) In the United States, Lake Erie was dead. In Europe, the Rhine was on fire. In Japan, people were dying of mercury poisoning.
- 5) Today many companies have accepted their responsibility to do no harm to the environment.

8.23 German invasion

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) German invasion of Poland officially triggered the Second World War.
- 2) In the beginning, Britain and France were hopeful that Poland should be able to defend her borders.
- 3) But Polish forces could not defend a long border.
- 4) They lacked compact defence lines and additionally their supply lines were also poorly protected.
- 5) Meanwhile, the world had woken up to the potential of atomic energy and countries were conducting tests to exploit the same.

8.24 Top executives

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) The top executives of the large, mature, publicly held companies hold the conventional view when they stop to think of the equity owners' welfare.
- 2) They assume that they're using their shareholders' resources efficiently if the company's performance—especially ROE and earnings per share—is good and if the shareholders don't rebel.
- 3) They assume that the stock market automatically penalizes any corporation that invests its resources poorly.
- 4) So companies investing well grow, enriching themselves and shareholders alike, and ensure competitiveness; companies investing poorly shrink, resulting, perhaps, in the replacement of management.
- 5) In short, stock market performance and the company's financial performance are inexorably linked.





8.25 Wagonways

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Roads of rails called Wagonways were being used in Germany as early as 1550.
- 2) These primitive railed roads consisted of wooden rails over which horse-drawn wagons or carts moved with greater ease than over dirt roads. Wagonways were the beginnings of modern railroads.
- 3) By 1776, iron had replaced the wood in the rails and wheels on the carts.
- 4) In 1789, Englishman, William Jessup designed the first wagons with flanged wheels.
- 5) The flange was a groove that allowed the wheels to better grip the rail, this was an important design that carried over to later locomotives.

8.26 Engineers of green technologies

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Engineers are much needed to develop greener technologies.
- 2) The energy sector has a fantastic skills shortage at all levels, both now and looming over it for the next 10 years
- 3) Not only are there some good career opportunities, but there's a lot of money going into the research side, too.
- 4) With the pressures of climate change and the energy gap, in the last few years funding from the research councils has probably doubled.

8.27 Liberal Town

(*Original text found and confirmed, but some lines have been omitted in the real test.*)

下文为确认原文，但真题有所删减

- 1) The town of Liberal is said to have been named for an early settler famous among travellers for being free with drinking water.





- 2) Liberal is conservative in a moderate Midwestern kind of way which is changing fast due to big National Beef Packing plant which relies on Hispanic migrants and thus four-fifths of the children in Liberal's public-school system are Hispanic.
- 3) This should make the town receptive to Democrats, but Mr Trump easily won the county of which it forms part.
- 4) Liberal's mayor, Joe Denoyer, who was raised in a Democratic family near Chicago and moved to Liberal in search of work.
- 5) Mr Denoyer voted for Mr Trump by being impressed by his promise, though he thinks it unlikely that the president will keep his promises.

8.28 Hypothesis

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Another common mistake is to ignore or rule out data which do not support the hypothesis.
- 2) Ideally, the experimenter is open to the possibility that the hypothesis is correct or incorrect.
- 3) Sometimes, however, a scientist may have a strong belief that the hypothesis is true (or false), or feels internal or external pressure to get a specific result.
- 4) In that case, there may be a psychological tendency to find "something wrong", such as systematic effects, with data which do not support the scientist's expectations, while data which do agree with those expectations may not be checked as carefully.
- 5) The lesson is that all data must be handled in the same way.

8.29 Railway profile

(*Original text found and confirmed, but some lines have been omitted in the real test.*)

下文为确认原文，但真题有所删减

- 1) Early rails were used on horse drawn wagon ways originally with wooden rails, but from the 1760s using strap-iron rails, which consisted of thin strips of cast iron fixed onto wooden rails.
- 2) These rails were too fragile to carry heavy loads, but because the initial construction cost was less, this method was sometimes used to quickly build an inexpensive rail line.
- 3) However, the long-term expense involved in frequent maintenance outweighed any savings.





- 4) These were superseded by cast iron rails that were flanged (i.e. 'L' shaped) and with the wagon wheels flat.
- 5) An early proponent of this design was Benjamin Outram. His partner William Jessop preferred the use of "edge rails" in 1789 where the wheels were flanged and, over time, it was realised that this combination worked better.
- 6) The first steel rails were made in 1857 by Robert Forester Mushet, who laid them at Derby station in England. Steel is a much stronger material, which steadily replaced iron for use on railway rail and allowed much longer lengths of rails to be rolled.

8.30 Human worship Gods

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) My study of the history of religion has revealed that human beings are spiritual animals. Indeed, there is a case for arguing that *Homo sapiens* is also *Homo religious*.
- 2) Men and women started to worship gods as soon as they became recognizably human; they created religions at the same time as they created works of art.
- 3) This was not simply because they wanted to propitiate powerful forces.
- 4) These early faiths expressed the wonder and mystery that seems always to have been an essential component of the human experience of this beautiful world.

8.31 Meeting

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) People always think it's easy to organize a meeting. However, there are many potentials can hinder the starting time.
- 2) This is especially true when employees are working with a large number of partners.
- 3) Employees may meet troubles such as contacting and organizing a date and time, arranging accommodation, etc.
- 4) In addition, sometimes you have to find children facility or other health care for the meeting participants.





8.32 Vegetarian

(仅大意, 非原文 *Only the gist, not the original text.*)

- 1) Vegetarians do not eat meat or fish in their diet.
- 2) This diet is not only unattractive, but also may cause nutritional imbalance if not managed well.
- 3) Restaurants and school cafeteria adjust and amend their menus to adapt to this special diet.
- 4) Menus in all of these places have become more balance in nutrients, and also attract those who are not vegetarians.
- 5) These developments/improvements won't succeed without the effort of vegetarians.

8.33 Choose a School

(仅大意, 非原文 *Only the gist, not the original text.*)

- 1) There are more than 100 schools in the country.
- 2) Do not ever choose a school without going to the place and having a look. You should go and see once you have a chance.
- 3) You can see the facilities and accomodations around the school.
- 4) Because you might be living there.
- 5) And they can be helpful to your study as well.

8.34 Heart Attack

(仅大意, 非原文 *Only the gist, not the original text.*)

- 1) Heart attack is caused by the sudden blockage of a coronary artery by a blood clot.
- 2) When the clot is formed, it will stay in the blood vessels.
- 3) The clot in blood vessels will block blood flow.
- 4) Without the normal blood flow, it will cause muscle contraction.

8.35 Study Overseas

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) All over the world students are changing countries for their university studies.
- 2) They don't all have the same reasons for going or for choosing a particular place to study.





- 3) They may choose a university because of its interesting courses or perhaps because they like the country and its language.
- 4) Some students go overseas because they love travel.
- 5) Whatever the reason, thousands of students each year make their dreams of a university education come true.

8.36 Ancestors lit fire

(仅大意, 非原文 *Only the gist, not the original text.*)

- 1) Many years ago, humans had been eating raw meat only.
- 2) (to be confirmed)
- 3) Then they learned how to light a fire.
- 4) Since then humans started eating cooked meat.
- 5) And they also learned to cook many other food.

8.37 Scientific Dishonesty

(仅大意, 非原文 *Only the gist, not the original text.*)

- 1) I think, we should pay attention to the reporting of science, not the science itself.
- 2) Of course, there are rare extremely scientific dishonesties, that's ... (Almost 3 lines.)
- 3) Take mobile phones, for example, can cause incidents if drivers insist on talking on the phone instead of looking at roads.
- 4) But no one would argue that mobile phones can help us to make a phone call when we are under a crisis.
- 5) (to be confirmed)

8.38 Carbon Pricing in Canada

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) There is a growing consensus that, if serious action is to be taken to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Canada, a price must be applied to those emissions.
- 2) There are, however, challenges associated with the political acceptability of carbon pricing.





- 3) If Canada implements a carbon price on its own, there are worries that Canadian factories will relocate to other countries to avoid the regulation.
- 4) Even if other countries act in concert with Canada to price carbon, the effects will be uneven across sectors, and lobbying efforts by relatively more-affected sectors might threaten the political viability of the policy.

8.39 Wal-Mart

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Wal-Mart's core shoppers are running out of money much faster than a year ago due to rising gasoline prices, and the retail giant is worried, CEO Mike Duke said Wednesday.
"We're seeing core consumers under a lot of pressure," Duke said at an event in New York.
"There's no doubt that rising fuel prices are having an impact."
- 2) Wal-Mart shoppers, many of whom live paycheck to paycheck, typically shop in bulk at the beginning of the month when their paychecks come in.
- 3) Lately, they're "running out of money" at a faster clip, he said.
- 4) "Purchases are really dropping off by the end of the month even more than last year," Duke said. "This end-of-month [purchases] cycle is growing to be a concern."

8.40 Color TV

(仅大意，非原文 *Only the gist, not the original text.*)

- 1) There are many colors such as red and blue in the color system behind the camera.
- 2) Use the system to receive colors to generate a black and white image.
- 3) And then there comes the color TV/And that's how color TV was invented.
- 4) (Further development of color TV)

8.41 Objectivity of Journalists

(仅大意，非原文 *Only the gist, not the original text.*)

- 1) Although experts like journalists are expected to be unbiased, they inevitably share the system biases of the disciplines and cultures in which they work.
- 2) Journalists try to be fair and objective by presenting all sides of a particular issue.





- 3) Practically speaking, however, it is about as easy to present all sides of an issue as it is to invite all candidates from all political parties to a presidential debate.
- 4) Some perspectives ultimately are not included.

8.42 Competence and Performance

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) In language learning there is a distinction between competence and performance. Competence is a state of the speaker's mind. What he or she knows?
- 2) Separate from actual performance – what he or she does while producing or comprehending language. In other words, competence is put to use through performance.
- 3) An analogy can be made to the Highway Code for driving. Drivers know the code and have indeed been tested on it to obtain a driving license.
- 4) In actual driving, however, the driver has to relate the code to a continuous flow of changing circumstances, and may even break it from time to time.
- 5) Knowing the Highway Code is not the same as driving.

8.43 Animals Exploratory Urge

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) All animals have a strong exploratory urge, but for some it is more crucial than others.
- 2) It depends on how specialized they have become during the course of evolution.
- 3) If they have put all their effort into the perfection of one survival trick, they do not bother so much with the general complexities of the world around them.
- 4) So long as the ant eater has its ants and the koala bear is gum leaves, then they are satisfied and the living is easy.
- 5) The non-specialists, however, the opportunists of the animal world, can never afford to relax.

8.44 Language

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) It is wrong, however, to exaggerate the similarity between language and other cognitive skills, because language stands apart in several ways.





- 2) For one thing, the use of language is universal—all normally developing children learn to speak at least one language, and many learn more than one.
- 3) By contrast, not everyone becomes proficient at complex mathematical reasoning, few people learn to paint well, and many people cannot carry a tune.
- 4) Because everyone is capable of learning to speak and understand language, it may seem to be simple.
- 5) But just the opposite is true—language is one of the most complex of all human cognitive abilities.

8.45 Electronic transactions

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Cash transactions offer both privacy and anonymity as it does not contain information that can be used to identify the parties nor the transaction history.
- 2) Moreover, money is worth what it is because we have come to accept it.
- 3) The whole structure of traditional money is built on faith and so will electronic money have to be.
- 4) Electronic transactions are happening in closed group networks and Internet. Electronic commerce is one of the most important aspects of Internet to emerge.
- 5) To support e-commerce, we need effective payment systems and secure communication channels and data integrity.

8.46 Memory and habits

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) In 1992 a retired engineer in San Diego contracted a rare brain disease that wiped out his memory.
- 2) Every day he was asked where the kitchen was in his house, and every day he didn't have the foggiest idea.
- 3) Yet whenever he was hungry he got up and propelled himself straight to the kitchen to get something to eat.





- 4) Studies of this man led scientists to a breakthrough: the part of our brains where habits are stored has nothing to do with memory or reason.
- 5) It offered proof of what the US psychologist William James noticed more than a century ago that humans “are mere walking bundles of habits”

8.47 Father-Led Literacy Project

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) A University of Canberra student has launched the nation’s first father-led literacy project, to encourage fathers to become more involved in their children’s literacy.
- 2) Julia Bocking’s Literacy and Dads (LADS) project aims to increase the number of fathers participating as literacy helpers in K-2 school reading programs at Queanbeyan Primary Schools.
- 3) “There’s no program like this in Australia,” Ms. Bocking said, who devised the project as the final component of her community education degree at the University.
- 4) Having worked as a literacy tutor with teenagers, Ms. Bocking saw the need for good attitudes towards reading to be formed early on – with the help of male role models.

8.48 Sydney’s New Year Fireworks

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Fireworks and special effects, including a red "waterfall" from the bridge base, will turn the structure built in 1932 into a giant Aboriginal flag shortly after the sun sets for the last time in 2015.
- 2) "It's about how we're all so affected by the harbour and its surrounds, how special it is to all of us and how it moves us," said the Welcome to Country's creative director, Rhoda Roberts.
- 3) From 8:40pm, the bridge will be turned into a canvas showing the Welcome to Country ceremony.
- 4) Fireworks and special effects will also turn the bridge into a giant Aboriginal flag before the 9pm fireworks display.





8.49 Stored Food

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) A consequence of a settled existence is that it permits one to store food surpluses, since storage would be pointless if one didn't remain nearby to guard the stored food.
- 2) So, while some nomadic hunter-gatherers may occasionally bag more food than they can consume in a few days, such a bonanza is of little use to them because they cannot protect it.
- 3) But stored food is essential for feeding non-food-producing specialists, and certainly for supporting whole towns of them.
- 4) Hence nomadic hunter-gatherer societies have few or no such full-time specialists, who instead first appear in sedentary societies.

8.50 Weather in Delhi

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Normally in Delhi, September is a month of almost equatorial fertility and the land seems refreshed and newly-washed.
- 2) But in the year of our arrival, after a parching summer, the rains had lasted for only three weeks.
- 3) As a result, dust was everywhere and the city's trees and flowers all looked as if they had been lightly sprinkled with talcum powder.
- 4) Nevertheless, the air was still sticky with damp-heat, and it was in a cloud of perspiration that we began to unpack.

8.51 Scottish Banks

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) In most countries it is only the government, through their central banks, who are permitted to issue currency.
- 2) But in Scotland three banks are still allowed to issue banknotes.
- 3) The first Scottish bank to do this was the Bank of Scotland.





- 4) When this bank was founded in 1695, Scots coinage was in short supply and of uncertain value, compared with English, Dutch, Flemish or French coin.
- 5) To face growth of trade it was deemed necessary to remedy this lack of an adequate currency.

8.52 Search Engine Companies

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) In the lobby of an internet search engine company's headquarters in California, computer screens display lists of the words being entered into the company's search engine.
- 2) Although it says the system is designed to filter out any scandalous or potentially compromising queries, the fact that even a fraction of searches can be seen by visitors to the world's biggest search company is likely to come as a shock to internet users who think of web browsing as a private affair.
- 3) People generally believe that using a search engine is the equivalent of talking to a priest or a rabbi, "says Larry Ponemon, head of the Ponemon Institute, a privacy think-tank. "The public in general doesn't seem to fully understand how their privacy may be at risk.
- 4) However, that may be changing.
- 5) Over the past year, a series of privacy gaffes and government attempts to gain access to internet users' online histories have, along with consolidation among online search and advertising groups, thrust the issue of the issues of internet privacy into the spotlight.
- 6) This presents a challenge to internet search companies, which have built a multi-billion-dollar industry out of targeted advertising based on the information users reveal about themselves online.

8.53 Markets

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Markets may be good at encouraging innovation and following trends, but they were no good at ensuring social equality.
- 2) These markets had become rapidly dominated by powerful enterprises who were able to act in their own interests, against the interests of both workers and consumers.





- 3) There had already been some legislation to prevent such abuses - such as various Factory Acts to prevent the exploitation of child workers.
- 4) Mill was able to see an expanded role for the State in such legislation to protect us against powerful interests.
- 5) He was able to argue that the State was the only organ that was genuinely capable of responding to social needs and social interests, unlike markets.

8.54 Ads

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Over the years, I have had the opportunities to observe and understand the thought process behind the ads that have been flooding both the print and the TV.
- 2) Although there is a huge shift in the quality of ads that we come across on daily basis – thanks essentially to improvement in technology, I somehow can't help but feel that the quality of communication of the message has become diluted.
- 3) There is an increasing attempt by most companies to be seen as cool and funky.
- 4) Another reason could be the burgeoning number of companies, which means an exponential increase in the number of ads that are being made.
- 5) Proportionally, the numbers of ads that lack in quality have gone up exponentially as well.

8.55 3-D print

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Researchers have developed a system that can 3-D print the basic structure of an entire building.
- 2) Structures built with this system could be produced faster and less expensively than traditional construction methods allow.
- 3) Even the internal structure could be modified in new ways; different materials could be incorporated as the process goes along.
- 4) Ultimately, the researchers say, this approach could enable the design and construction of new kinds of buildings that would not be feasible with traditional building methods.





8.56 False memories

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) False memories are constructed by combining actual memories with the content of suggestions received from others.
- 2) During the process, individuals may forget the source of the information.
- 3) This is a classic example of source confusion, in which the content and the source become dissociated.
- 4) Of course, because we can implant false childhood memories in some individuals in no way implies that all memories that arise after suggestion are necessarily false.

8.57 Communities of Ants

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) The communities of ants are sometimes very large, numbering even to 500, individuals
- 2) And it is a lesson to us that no one has ever yet seen quarrel between any two ants belonging to the same community.
- 3) However, it must be admitted that they are in hostility not only with most other insects, including ants of different species, but even with those of the same species if belonging to different communities.
- 4) I have over and over again introduced ants from one my nets into another nest of the same species; and they were invariably attacked, seized by a leg or an antenna, and dragged out.
- 5) It is evident, therefore, that the ants of each community all recognize one another, which is very remarkable.

8.58 Natural to be Healthy

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) It is natural to be healthy, but we have wandered so far astray that disease is the rule and good health the exception.
- 2) Of course, most people are well enough to attend to their work, but nearly all are suffering from some ill, mental or physical, acute or chronic.





- 3) The average individual is of less value to himself, to his family and to society than he could be.
- 4) His bad habits, of which he is often not aware, have brought weakness and disease upon him.
- 5) These conditions prevent him from doing his best mentally and physically.

8.59 Electronic device disposal

(仅大意，非原文 *Only the gist, not the original text.*)

- 1) The invention of electronics has become a challenge.
- 2) An Indian university persuaded IT service department to have an Electronic Recycling Collection Day.
- 3) During these days, ...people are encouraged to recycle their e-waste instead of throwing them into the bin.
- 4) On certain days throughout the year, many electronic devices like from families and households ...
- 5) 200,000 electronic products had been recycled in 2010.

8.60 Humanities 104

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) A requirement of Humanities 104 is to write a persuasive paper on a topic of your choice.
- 2) The topic you choose should be supported by a range of sources.
- 3) The source should be cited under APA guidelines, and the final draft should be written in APA styles.
- 4) The final draft is due one week before the final exam.

8.61 City Mayors

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Education scholars generally agree that mayors can help failing districts, but they are starting to utter warnings.





- 2) Last summer the editors of the Harvard Educational Review warned that mayoral control can reduce parents' influence on schools.
- 3) And they pointed to Mr. Bloomberg's aggressive style as an example of what not to do.
- 4) All this must be weighed up by the New York state legislature in 2009, when mayoral control is up for renewal - or scrapping.

8.62 Global Health

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) University of Otago Centre of International Health co-directors Professor Philip Hill and Professor John Crump share a view that global health is a multidisciplinary activity.
- 2) In their work – from Tanzania to the Gambia, from Myanmar to Indonesia and beyond – they tap into a wide range of expertise from across the University, including clinicians, microbiologists and molecular microbiologists, public health experts, economists and mathematicians.
- 3) They have also forged relationships and collaborations with research and aid agencies around the world.
- 4) For the past seven years Professor Philip Hill has been part of a collaborative tuberculosis research project in Indonesia, with the University of Padjadjaran in Bandung, West Java, undertaking European Commission-funded research into the causative links between infectious and non-communicable diseases – in this case tuberculosis (TB) – and diabetes mellitus.

8.63 The formation of the moon 月球的行成

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) For more than 30 years, the prevailing view of the formation of our moon has been the "giant impact hypothesis".
- 2) The precursors to the current four rock planets – Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars – appear to have been dozens of smaller bodies known as "planetary embryos".





- 3) According to the giant impact hypothesis, our moon formed as the result of the last of a series of "giant impact" mergers between planetary embryos that eventually formed the Earth.
- 4) In this last collision, one embryo was nearly Earth-sized and the other approximately Mars-sized.

8.64 How to answer questions in exams?

(仅大意, 非原文 *Only the gist, not the original text.*)

- 1) Students may don't know how to achieve high marks in exams.
- 2) Actually, you don't have to write down everything you know.
- 3) Before writing, you should figure out what the question is after, and what is not relevant.
- 4) And then you will have an idea of what you should write.
- 5) For example,

8.65 Opinion Compromise

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) In general, there is a tendency to underestimate how long it takes to discuss and resolve an issue on which two people initially have different views.
- 2) The reason is that achieving agreement requires people to accept the reality of views different from their own and to accept change or compromise.
- 3) It is not just a matter of putting forward a set of facts and expecting the other person immediately to accept the logic of the exposition.
- 4) They (and probably you) have to be persuaded and helped to feel comfortable about the outcome that is eventually agreed.
- 5) People need time to make this adjustment in attitude and react badly to any attempt to rush them into an agreement.

8.66 Arcelor-Mittal Takeover

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Arcelor, established in Dutch, had been the largest European steel maker by 2006.





- 2) It was taken over by Mittal, a Dutch-registered company run from London by its biggest single shareholder, Lakshmi Mittal, an Indian who started his first business in Indonesia.
- 3) The takeover battle raged for six months before Arcelor's bosses finally listened to shareholders who wanted the board to accept Mittal's third offer.
- 4) The Arcelor-Mittal deal demonstrates Europe's deepening integration into the global economy.

8.67 Young Employees

- 1) Employers are often reluctant to hire young people, even though there are more than 850,000 unemployed 16-to-24-year-olds and UK businesses are struggling to fill one in five vacancies because of skills shortages.
- 2) They are skeptical about young people's skills and their readiness for work.
- 3) But a growing number of companies are setting up schemes to recruit young workers.
- 4) They can be surprised by the results.

8.68 Martin Luther King

(仅大意, 非原文 *Only the gist, not the original text.*)

- 1) Rose Parks has a great impact on the civil rights movements.
- 2) She refused to give her bus seat to a white man.
- 3) The bus driver arrested her.
- 4) Her arrested was ... by Martin Luther King.
- 5) King then ... a boycott on the bus system.

8.69 A \$300-House

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) When Vijay Govindarajan and Christian Sarkar wrote a blog entry on Harvard Business Review in August 2010 mooting the idea of a "\$300-house for they were merely expressing a suggestion. “.
- 2) Of course, the idea we present here is an experiment,” wrote Prof Govindarajan, a professor of international business at the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth and Mr. Sarkar, a





marketing consultant who works on environmental issues an almost apologetic disclaimer for having such a “far-out” idea.

- 3) Who could create a house for \$300 and if it was possible, why hadn't it been done before?
- 4) Nonetheless, they closed their blog with a challenge: “We ask chief executives, governments, NGOs, foundations

8.70 Stem Cells

(Original text found and confirmed, but some lines have been omitted in the real test.)

下文为确认原文，但真题有所删减

- 1) Embryonic stem cells are valued by scientists because the cells' descendant can turn into any other sort of body cells.
- 2) Because (the characters of stem cells)
- 3) They might thus be used as treatments for diseases that require the replacement of a particular, lost cell type.
- 4) Some example cited for a possible treatment using these cells are diabetes, motor neuron disease and Parkinson's disease.
- 5) ___, the lobby community rejected to the research before very regretted.

8.71 Deal with Emotions2

(仅大意，非原文 Only the gist, not the original text.)

- 1) Young children are inexperienced with dealing with emotions.
- 2) Especially those who haven't learn to speak cannot use language to express.
- 3) This will lead to some dangerous behaviors.
- 4) ...
- 5) As a result, the way they deal with emotions is not as good as adults.

8.72 Financial crisis at young age

(仅大意，非原文 Only the gist, not the original text.)

- 1) Many people face serious financial crisis when they are only 20-30 years old.





- 2) This is because they do not really pay attention to their daily spending, and has poured their spending on buying.
- 3) This will lead to them paying piling credit card loan and monthly payments.
- 4) Although they can have student loan, people should...(giving suggestion)

8.73 Sherbet Powder

(仅大意，非原文 *Only the gist, not the original text.*)

- 1) Sherbet powder is a mix of baking soda and citric acid.
- 2) When it is mixed with water in your mouth, an endothermic reaction occurs, taking heat energy from your mouth and making it feel cooler.
- 3) Another example of an endothermic reaction is the cold packs used by athletes to treat injuries.
- 4) This process is endothermic-taking heat energy from the surroundings and cooling the injured part of your body. In this way, the cold pack acts as an ice pack.

8.74 United Nations Conference

- 1) Conferences have played a key role in guiding the work of the United Nations since its very inception.
- 2) In fact, the world body was born when delegates from 50 nations met in San Francisco in April 1945 for the United Nations Conference on International Organization.
- 3) The recent high-profile conferences on development issues, which have continued a series that began in the 1970s, have broken new ground in many areas: by involving Presidents, Prime Ministers and other heads of state - as pioneered at the 1990 World Summit for Children.
- 4) These events have put long-term, difficult problems like poverty and environmental degradation at the top of the global agenda.
- 5) These problems otherwise would not have the political urgency to grab front-page headlines and command the attention of world leaders.





8.75 Artificial Intelligence

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) RESEARCHERS in the field of artificial intelligence have long been intrigued by games, and not just as a way of avoiding work.
- 2) Games provide an ideal setting to explore important elements of the design of cleverer machines, such as pattern recognition, learning and planning.
- 3) Ever since the stunning victory of Deep Blue, a program running on an IBM supercomputer, over Gary Kasparov, then world chess champion, in 1997, it has been clear that computers would dominate that particular game.
- 4) Today, though, they are pressing the attack on every front.

8.76 Silent Students in Tutorials

- 1) Many students sit in a tutorial week after week without saying anything.
- 2) Why is that?
- 3) Maybe they do not know the purpose of a tutorial.
- 4) They think it is like a small lecture where the tutor gives them information.
- 5) Even if students do know what a tutorial is for, there can be other reasons why they keep quiet.

8.77 Amino Acid

- 1) Amino acid, which is also known as Leucine, is a fundamental element in the muscle's formation...
- 2) Animals' protein has a x% of the Leucine, which is higher than those in plants' protein.
- 3) Plants' protein....
- 4) However, there are also some exceptions exist.

8.78 Diversity

- 1) To see whether diversity matters on the land and in the sea, join the forces.
- 2) These researchers will test the full resources of ...
- 3) The data range from ... and a database, to kitchen's recorders and archaeologists.





- 4) The results of this research will be published in science.

8.79 The Job of a Manager

- 1) The job of a manager in the workplace is to get things done through employees.
- 2) In order to accomplish this, the manager should be able to motivate employees.
- 3) That is, however, easier said than done.
- 4) Motivation practice and theory are difficult subjects, encompassing various disciplines.

8.80 BCGI Global Tree Search

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) The organization, which ... has revealed that more than 60,000 species of trees are available globally.
- 2) The BCGI, a charity group, has compiled the list of trees on the basis of data gathered from its network of 500 member organizations.
- 3) The researchers claim to have collected information over a period of two years from sources including over 500 published contents and 80 experts in the BCGI's network.
- 4) The data will be kept updated with the discovery of new species or the extinction of some, said the researchers. All the data required for the world's trees is now available in one database, thanks to Global Tree Search.
- 5) The results of the research were published in the Journal of Sustainable Forestry.
- 6) Actually, 60,050 species

8.81 Monash Student Ne Tan

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Mechanical engineering student Ne Tan is spending the first semester of this year studying at the University of California, Berkeley as part of the Monash Abroad program.
- 2) Ne, an international student from Shanghai, China, began her Monash journey at Monash College in October 2006.
- 3) There she completed a diploma that enabled her to enter Monash University as a second-year student.





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

8.82 Voice higher than 5mhz

(仅大意, 非原文 *Only the gist, not the original text.*)

- 1) A study showed man can not hear voice higher than 5 hertz ...
- 2) To test this theory, xxx from xxx university gathered 6 students ...
- 3) As in the previous study, the volunteers cannot hear any sound higher than 5 hertz
- 4) In thought of ... as this frequency is too high that ...

8.83 Sojourner

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) More recent missions to Mars include the hugely successful Mars Pathfinder, which landed a small 'rover' called Sojourner on the surface to explore a region where there may once have been life.
- 2) Sojourner has now been effectively switched off, but lasted almost twelve times its expected lifetime.
- 3) Similarly, the lander, which imaged several areas around the landing site (dubbed the Carl Sagan Memorial site) and took atmospheric measurements, lasted a good deal longer than expected.
- 4) The only unfortunate thing to have arisen from the mission is the naming of the rocks at the landing site (including everything from Scooby Doo to Darth Vader)

8.84 Sustainable Development

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Whatever happened to the idea of progress and a better future? I still believe both
- 2) The Brundtland Report, our Common Future (1987) defines sustainable development as "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."





- 3) Implicit in this definition is the idea that the old pattern of development could not be sustained. Is this true?
- 4) Development in the past was driven by growth and innovation. It led to new technologies and huge improvements in living standards.
- 5) To assume that we know what the circumstances or needs of future generations will be is mistaken and inevitably leads to the debilitating sense that we are living on borrowed time.

8.85 Superpower

- 1) The ‘superpower’ has international text, which means having control over resources ... political power.
- 2) In terms of superpower, it included ...
- 3) ... ‘green superpower’, ...
- 4) In addition to green energy superpower, company should meet the above global average ... emissions ... and ...

8.86 Bankruptcy

(以下为确认原文 Original text found and confirmed.)

- 1) In Montana as elsewhere, companies that have acquired older mines respond to demands to pay for cleanup in either of two ways.
- 2) Especially if the company is small, its owners may declare the company bankrupt, in some cases conceal its assets, and transfer their business efforts to other companies or to new companies that do not bear responsibility for cleanup at the old mine.
- 3) If the company is so large that it cannot claim that it would be bankrupted by cleanup costs, the company instead denies its responsibility or else seeks to minimize the costs.
- 4) In either case, either the mine site and areas downstream of it remain toxic, thereby endangering people, or else the U.S. federal government and the Montana state government pay for the cleanup through the federal Superfund and a corresponding Montana state fund.





8.87 Historical Records

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Historical records, coins, and other date-bearing objects can help – if they exist. But even prehistoric sites contain records – written in nature's hand.
- 2) The series of strata in an archaeological dig enables an excavator to date recovered objects relatively, if not absolutely.
- 3) However, when archaeologists want know the absolute date of a site, they can often go beyond simple stratigraphy.
- 4) For example, tree rings, Dendrochronology (literally, te of a site, they cooden artefacts by matching their ring patterns to known records, which, in some areas of the world, span several thousand years.

8.88 Music record in Brazil

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Early in 1938, one Folklore Research Mission dispatched to the north-eastern hinterlands of Brazil on a similar mission.
- 2) They recorded whoever and whatever seemed to be interesting: piano carriers, cowboys, beggars, voodoo priests, quarry workers, fishermen, dance troupes and even children at play.
- 3) The intention was to record as much music as possible as quickly as possible, before encroaching influences like radio and cinema began transforming the region's distinctive culture.
- 4) But the Brazilian mission's collection ended up languishing in vaults here.

8.89 Easier said than Done

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) In 'Easier Said than Done', we set out some of the reasons why we might find it hard to live in a healthy way, exercising, eating well, getting adequate sleep, and checking for early warning symptoms.
- 2) Perhaps most importantly, we look to the field of behavioural science for strategies that people can use to overcome those hurdles and to initiate lifestyle changes.





- 3) These include Commitment devices, where we make it very unattractive to not follow through on an intention.
- 4) Changing existing behaviour can be a difficult task, but with the help of these strategies new behaviours can become habitual, facilitating a long-term sustained healthy lifestyle.

8.90 伦敦不夜城

- 1) 伦敦变成不夜城
- 2) This change 的背后.....
- 3) 原因是因为街上安装了电灯
- 4) This invention

8.91 Farmlands 农耕地

- 1) 小草长出来
- 2) 然后长大了变成树苗，挡住下面的草地
- 3) 树苗又变成大树，变成森林
- 4) 如果放弃的话，就会从头再来
- 5) Farmlands always comes from forests.

8.92 Science and technology 科

(以下为确认原文 Original text found and confirmed.)

- 1) It is a truism to say that in 21st century society science and technology are important.
- 2) Human existence in the developed world is entirely dependent on some fairly recent developments in science and technology.
- 3) Whether this is good or bad is, of course, up for argument
- 4) But the fact that science underlies our lives, our health, our work, our communications, our entertainment and our transport is undeniable.

8.93 Accounting System

(以下为确认原文 Original text found and confirmed.)

- 1) Are there any systems that can measure the Accounting system?





- 2) Well, there is accounting software describes a type of application software that records and processes accounting transactions within functional modules such as accounts payable, accounts receivable, payroll, and trial balance.
- 3) This enables the access anywhere at any time with any device which is Internet enabled, or may be desktop based. It varies greatly in its complexity and cost.
- 4) These tools combine together to provide quality customer service and create a climate of confidence, a customer service strategy that helps meet the specific needs.

8.94 Earthquake in San Francisco

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) At 5:12 a.m. on April 18, 1906, the people of San Francisco were awakened by an earthquake that would devastate the city.
- 2) The main tremor, having a 7.7–7.9 magnitude, lasted about one minute and was the result of the rupturing of the northernmost 296 miles of the 800-mile San Andreas fault.
- 3) But when calculating destruction, the earthquake took second place to the great fire that followed.
- 4) The fire, lasting four days, most likely started with broken gas lines (and, in some cases, was helped along by people hoping to collect insurance for their property—they were covered for fire, but not earthquake, damage).

8.95 Games affect brains

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Palau and his colleagues wanted to see if any trends had emerged from the research to date concerning how video games affect the structure and activity of our brains.
- 2) They collected the results from 116 scientific studies, 22 of which looked at structural changes in the brain and 100 of which looked at changes in brain functionality and/or behavior.
- 3) The studies show that playing video games can change how our brains perform, and even their structure.





- 4) For example, playing video games affects our attention, and some studies found that gamers show improvements in several types of attention, such as sustained attention or selective attention.

8.96 Copernicus's Heliocentric Theory

(以下为确认原文 *Original text found and confirmed.*)

- 1) Copernicus probably hit upon his main idea sometime between 1508 and 1514.
- 2) For years, however, he delayed publication of his controversial work, which contradicted all the authorities of the time.
- 3) The historic book that contains the final version of his theory, *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium Libri VI* (“Six Books Concerning the Revolutions of the Heavenly Orbs”), did not appear in print until 1543, the year of his death.
- 4) According to legend, Copernicus received a copy as he was dying, on May 24, 1543.
- 5) The book opened the way to a truly scientific approach to astronomy. It had a profound influence on later thinkers of the scientific revolution, including such major figures as Galileo, Johannes Kepler, and Isaac Newton.

8.97 Music and Language

- 1) Language can convey message
- 2) Especially written language
- 3) Music was conveyed orally only, until the 11th century when physical instruments were invented to perform music.
- 4) It was hard to teach music.
- 5) But now it's easy.

8.98 Fibers for clothing

- 1) Fibers suitable for clothing have been made for the first time from the wheat protein gluten.
- 2) The fibers are as strong and soft as wool and silk, but up to 30 times cheaper.





- 3) Narendra Reddy and Yiqi Yang, who produced the fibers at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.
- 4) He says that because they are biodegradable, they might be used in biomedical applications such as surgical sutures.

8.99 Native English Speaker

- 1) Anyone wanting to get to the top of international business, medicine or academia (but possibly not sport) needs to be able to speak English to a pretty high level.
- 2) Equally, any native English speaker wanting to deal with these new high achievers needs to know how to talk without baffling them.
- 3) Because so many English-speakers today are monoglots, they have little idea how difficult it is to master another language.
- 4) Many think the best way to make foreigners understand is to be chatty and informal.
- 5) This may seem friendly but, as it probably involves using colloquial expressions, it makes comprehension harder.

8.100 Client Management System

- 1) You may have heard about a client management system that can collaborate clients' data.
- 2) If we have such a system...
- 3) Now we have this system...
- 4) This system can benefit ...
- 5) Once you have this system, even those people who don't understand management can use it well.

8.101 Validity & Reliability

- 1) Psychologists measure results in terms of validity and reliability.
- 2) Validity is defined as ...
- 3) For example, when a survey is asking about someone's personality, it shouldn't ask him chemistry questions.
- 4) Meanwhile, a survey also values reliability.





8.102 Hip Hop Culture

- 1) Hip Hop culture emerged as a reaction to the gang culture and violence of the South Bronx in the 1970s, and daily experiences of poverty, racism, exclusion, crime, violence, and neglect.
- 2) It necessarily embodies and values resilience, understanding, community and social justice.
- 3) Without these, Hip Hop culture would never have been, and it is because these values remain at its core that Hip Hop is such a powerful agent of positive social change around the world.
- 4) Yet, the Hip Hop project is not yet free from these difficult circumstances.

8.103 Copernicanism 哥白尼

- 1) The expending influence of Copernicanism through the seventeenth century transformed not only the natural philosophic leaning of astronomers but also the store of conceptual material accessible to writers of fiction.
- 2) During this period of scientific revolution, a new literary genre arose, namely that of the scientific cosmic voyage.
- 3) In doing so, they discovered that these once remote worlds are themselves earth-like in character.
- 4) Descriptions of these planetary bodies as terrestrial in kind demonstrate the seventeenth-century intellectual shift from the Aristotelian to the Copernican.

8.104 EU Fish Problems 欧洲渔业

- 1) The European Union has two big fish problems.
- 2) One is that, partly as a result of its failure to manage them properly, its own fisheries can no longer meet European demand.
- 3) The other is that its governments won't confront their fishing lobbies and decommission all the surplus boats.





- 4) The EU has tried to solve both problems by sending its fishermen to West Africa. Since 1979 it has struck agreements with the government of Senegal, granting our fleets access to its waters.
- 5) As a result, Senegal's marine ecosystem has started to go the same way as ours.

8.105 New Ventures 企业家计划

- 1) New Ventures is a program that helps entrepreneurs in some of the world's most dynamic, emerging economies-- Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia and Mexico.
- 2) We have facilitated more than \$203 million in investment, and worked with 250 innovative businesses whose goods and services produce clear, measurable environmental benefits, such as clean energy, efficient water use, and sustainable agriculture.
- 3) Often they also address the challenges experienced by the world's poor. For example, one of the companies we work with in China, called Eco-star, refurbishes copy machines from the United States and re-sells or leases them for 20 percent less than a branded photocopier.

8.106 Glow Worms 萤火虫

- 1) The Newnes railroad was closed in 1932 after 25 years of shipping oil shale.
- 2) The rails were pulled out of the 600-meter tunnel, which had been bored through the sandstone in the Wollemi National Park, and the tunnel was left to its own devices.
- 3) For Newnes, that meant becoming home to thousands and thousands of glow worms.
- 4) The glow worm is a catch-all name for the bioluminescent larvae of various species, in this case, the Arachnocampa richardsae, a type of fungus gnat.
- 5) Found in massive numbers in caves, the fungus gnat larvae cling to the rocky walls of the abandoned tunnel and hunt with long, glowing strings of sticky mucus.





9. FILL IN BLANKS

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9.1 Reading-Writing 下拉菜单

9.1.1 Pinker

In a sequence of bestsellers, including *The Language Instinct* and *How the Mind Works*, Pinker has argued the swathes of our mental, social and emotional lives may have **originated** as evolutionary adaptations, well suited to the lives our ancestors eked out on the Pleistocene savannah. Sometimes it seems as if nothing is **immune** from being explained this way. Road rage, adultery, marriage, altruism, our tendency to reward senior executives with corner offices on the top floor, and the smaller number of women who become mechanical engineers—all may have their **roots** in natural selection, Pinker claims. The controversial implications are obvious: that men and women might **differ** in their inborn abilities at performing certain tasks, for example, or that parenting may have **little** influence on personality.

选项：

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

答案：

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. originated | 根据上下文，人类生命和进化的关系，应该是被动语态 |
| 2. immune | 固定搭配”be immune from 对某物免疫”，结合句意。 |
| 3. roots | 结合句意，都在自然选择里找得到”根源”(roots) |
| 4. differ | 结合句意，男女在能力上有所差别 根据时态和词性排除 interested；
固定搭配 differ in |
| 5. little | 因为 influence 不可数，只可搭配 little |

9.1.2 Video-Conferencing Technology

Never has the carbon footprint of multi-national corporations been under such intense scrutiny. Inter-city train journeys and long-haul flights to **conduct** face-to-face business meetings





contribute significantly to greenhouse gases and the resulting **strain** on the environment. The Anglo-US company Teliris has introduced a new video-conferencing technology and partnered with the Carbon Neutral Company, enabling corporate outfits to become more environmentally responsible. The innovation allows simulated face-to-face meetings to be held across continents without the time **pressure** or environmental burden of international travel. Previous designs have enabled video-conferencing on a point-to-point, dual-location basis. The firm's VirtuaLive technology, however, can bring people together from up to five **separate** locations anywhere in the world - with **unrivalled** transmission quality.

选项：

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

答案：

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. conduct | 和后面的 meetings 搭配的只可能是 conduct |
| 2. strain | 只能填名词，排除 affect；其他都无法搭配 on the environment |
| 3. pressure | 常用固定搭配“时间压力” |
| 4. separate | 结合句意，each 是干扰项，但只有 each five，不会有 five each 的用法 |
| 5. unrivalled | 结合句意“无与伦比的传输质量”，排除其他三个负面词 |

9.1.3 Australia Higher Education Funding

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





Since the late 1980s, there has been a move towards greater private contributions, **particularly** student fees. In 1989, the Australian Government introduced the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) which included a loans scheme to help students finance their contributions. This enabled university to remain accessible to students by delaying their payments until they could afford to pay off their loans. In 2002, the Australian Government **introduced** a scheme similar to HECS for postgraduate students - the Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme (PELS). Funding for higher education comes from various sources. This article examines the three main sources - Australian Government funding, student fees and charges, and HECS. While the proportion of total **revenue** raised through HECS is relatively small, HECS payments are a significant component of students' university costs, with many students carrying a HECS debt for several years after leaving university. This article also focuses on characteristics of university students based on their HECS liability status, and the level of accumulated HECS debt.

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. assumed | represented | clarified | paid |
| 2. including | abolishing | combining | accomplishing |
| 3. achievable | reliable | accepted | accessible |
| 4. ability | liability | responsibility | reality |
| 5. specially | without | particularly | with |
| 6. introduced | produced | remembered | carried |
| 7. expenses | revenue | expenditure | profit |

答案：

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. assumed | 多义词 assume, 有“承担”之意, 可与 responsibility 搭配；其余搭配不当 |
| 2. abolishing | 结合句意：“为了让大多数人都能上学，废除了学费” |
| 3. accessible | “为了让更多人都上得起大学”，只有 accessible 合理 |
| 4. ability | “让有能力的学生上得起大学”其余不合句意 |
| 5. particularly | 上下文有包含关系：“尤其是学费”；specially 不适用于此种句式, |





但 especially 可以。

6. introduced 意有”开启、启动”的意思，和 scheme 搭配。produced/remembered 与 scheme 搭配不当；carried 做及物动词时无法搭配 scheme，做不及物动词 carried on 意为坚持，不合句意。
7. revenue 结合上文”高等教育的资金来源”可以推测此处应填写”收入”，排除“支出”，且并非 profit 利润。

9.1.4 Social Isolation

Sound depressing, even apocalyptic? Well, it could be the future. If government **forecasts** are right, about 20 years from now, two out of five households will be single **occupancy**. And there is evidence the situation is already **deteriorating**. According to a report, Social Isolation in America, published in the American Sociological Review in 2006, the average American today has only two close friends. Twenty-five per cent of those surveyed said they do not have anyone to talk with about important things---And yet, while some are **declaring** a crisis in our ability to make friends, others are saying exactly the opposite. For example, MSN's Anatomy of Friendship Report, published last November, suggests that the average Briton has 54 friends - a **spectacular** rise of 64 per cent since 2003.

选项：

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. forecasts | prediction | goals | aims |
| 2. occupancy | occupied | household | family |
| 3. deteriorating | improving | damaging | recovering |
| 4. declaring | requiring | announcing | releasing |
| 5. spectacular | amazing | special | applaudive |

答案：

1. forecasts 此处应填写复数名词，因此排除 prediction；goals 和 aims 与句意不符。
2. occupancy 根据上下文，排除 family 和 household，句意不符，且 household 与上文用词重复(英文写作同一句话里忌讳重复)；根据词性，排除





occupied(occupied 应搭配副词而非 single 形容词)。

3. deteriorating 根据上下文，推测此处应填写负面动词的现在进行式。damaging 主谓搭配不当。
4. declaring 根据上下文句意，此处应填”声称”
5. spectacular 根据不定冠词 a 排除 amazing 和 impressive ; special 不符句意。

9.1.5 Edison

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

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

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

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. both | neither | never | almost |
| 2. peculiar | tremendous | particular | brilliant |
| 3. thought | made | regard | consider |
| 4. new | miracle | tradition | novelty |
| 5. credit | achievement | contribution | establishment |
| 6. copyright | patented | processed | made |





7. owned	started	produced	developed
8. improved	increased	created	invented
9. tribute	order	regard	addition
10. dimmed	lit	on	switched

答案：

1. both 结合句意，排除否定词 neither 和 never ; almost 不合语境
2. tremendous 根据词意，排除 peculiar 和 particular ; brilliant 搭配不当
3. thought 根据句意，排除 made of ; regard 和 consider 都是及物动词，不能搭配 of 使用。
4. novelty 根据词性排除 new 和 miracle ; 根据上下文排除 tradition ; 根据并列词 fad(一时的潮流)找近义词——novelty(新鲜事物)
5. credit 句意为”这样的进步要归功于爱迪生”，固定搭配 the credit goes to sb. ; 另 achievement 和 establishment 下文 goes to Edison 无法搭配； contribution 后面应搭配 comes from Edison 而非 goes to。
6. patented 作动词，指”为某物申请专利”；根据词性排除 copyright ; processed 不合句意； made 和 inventions 搭配不当。
7. developed 其余三项不合句意。
8. improved 结合下文，是对已经存在的发明进行改进，因此排除 created 和 invented ; increased 搭配不当。
9. tribute 固定搭配 in tribute to(向某人致敬，向某人哀悼，为纪念某人)
10. dimmed 结合句意：“为了致敬/哀悼，灭灯一分钟”，并非点亮；switched 是不及物动词，缺少介词 on/off。

9.1.6 Impressionism

Impressionism was a nineteenth century art movement that began as a loose association of Paris-based artists who started publicly exhibiting their art in the 1860s. Characteristics of Impressionist painting include visible brush strokes, light colours, open composition, **emphasis** on light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, and unusual visual angles. The name of the movement is **derived** from Claude





Monet's Impression, Sunrise (Impression, soleil levant). Critic Louis Leroy inadvertently coined the term in a satiric review published in Le Charivari.

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

选项：

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

答案：

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. emphasis | 根据词性，应填名词，排除动词；再结合印象派画家的特点，注重光影的体现。 |
| 2. derived | 固定搭配 be derived from(由……衍生/派生)；come 不合语法时态；attribute 和 related 应搭配 to，且不合句意。 |
| 3. inspiration | 理解句意：从别人的画作中汲取”灵感”；enlightenment 是启蒙，不合句意。 |
| 4. act | 理解句意：“将画画这个行为从室内移到了室外”，其余不合句意。 |
| 5. capture | 理解句意：“捕捉光影效果”常见搭配 |





9.1.7 Trigger Points

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

选项：

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

答案：

1. of 理解句意”肌肉的硬块”
2. to 和 apply 搭配
3. with 和动词 flood 搭配, flood... with... “让大脑把血液冲到相应部位/让相应部位充血”
4. by 意为”通过”, 和 applying 搭配, by doing sth.
5. into 和动词 fool 搭配, fool...into...”诱导...进入(某状态)”





9.1.8 Poverty

Measuring poverty on a global scale **requires** establishing a uniform poverty level across extremely divergent economies, which can result in only rough comparisons. The World Bank has defined the international poverty line as U.S. \$1 and \$2 per day in 1993 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), which adjusts for differences in the **prices** of goods and services between countries. The \$1 per day level is generally used for the **least** developed countries, primarily African; the \$2-per-day level is used for **middle-income** economies such as those of East Asia and Latin America.

选项：

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. requires | wants | asks | relates |
| 2. expenses | prices | quantity | quality |
| 3. most | limited | least | more |
| 4. medium-income | middle-income | lowest-income | high-income |

答案：

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. requires | 根据句意和及物动词，排除 wants (to), asks (for), relates (to) |
| 2. prices | “商品和服务的价格”，其余三次不符原文意思 |
| 3. least | 根据下文的例子 African, 推断出应填 least ; limited 搭配不当 |
| 4. middle-income | 根据下文的例子 East Asia 和 Latin America, 应填”中等收入国家” |

9.1.9 Indian Onion

The most **vital** ingredient in Indian cooking, the **basic** element with which all dishes begin and, normally, the cheapest vegetable available, the pink onion is an essential item in the shopping basket of families of all classes. A popular saying holds that you will never starve because you can always afford a roti (a piece of simple, flat bread) and an onion.





But in recent weeks, the onion has started to seem an unaffordable **luxury** for India's poor. Over the past few days, another sharp **surge** in prices has begun to unsettle the influential urban middle classes. The sudden **spike** in prices has been caused by large exports to neighboring countries and a shortage of **supply**. With its capacity for bringing down governments and scarring political careers, the onion plays an **explosive** role in Indian politics. This week reports of rising onion prices have made front-page news and absorbed the attention of the governing elite.

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. vital | impressive | affordable | ordinary |
| 2. simple | basic | great | only |
| 3. material | luxury | element | ingredients |
| 4. surge | plummet | decrease | fluctuation |
| 5. spike | climb | progress | improvement |
| 6. supply | need | demand | price |
| 7. explosive | vital | amazing | expensive |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. vital | 结合句意和搭配只有 vital 可行 |
| 2. basic | 所有菜肴都会放的调料，应填 basic |
| 3. luxury | 搭配 unaffordable，意为奢侈品；根据单复数排除 ingredients |
| 4. surge | 呼应上文，洋葱的价格突然上升，surge(n. & v.蜂拥而上) |
| 5. spike | 继续呼应上文，只有 spike 最搭配 sudden，spike 原意是钉子，突然出现像钉子一样的增长，才能体现出激增的意思；progress 常指逐步的上升。 |
| 6. supply | 结合上文，物价上涨的原因之一是供应量减少。 |
| 7. explosive | 通过定冠词 an 排除 vital, amazing 和 expensive 不符句意；结合上文，洋葱可以威慑到政府，因此它具有爆炸性的威力和地位。 |





9.1.10 Seatbelt

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

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

选项：

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

答案：

1. conviction conviction 词义是“坚定的信仰”，正好指代上文所说的“曾经坚信戴头盔是最佳安全措施”。而 prejudice 的意思为“unreasonable dislike or distrust”，过于负面，不能搭配上文。其余不合文意。
2. undermined 意指“推翻了我一直以来对这种预防措施的信心”
3. in spite of 上下文的意思正好相反，所以要选”虽然/尽管”的意思；regardless 需





要跟 of 才可接名词.

4. compulsory 结合下文 the introduction of the law, 说明出台了法律规定必须系安全带, 因此 compulsory 最恰当。

9.1.11 Spanish language

If after years of Spanish classes, some people still find it impossible to understand some native speakers, they should not worry. This does not **necessarily** mean the lessons were wasted. Millions of Spanish speakers use neither standard Latin American Spanish nor Castilian, which predominate in US schools. The confusion is partly political - the Spanish-speaking world is very diverse. Spanish is the language of 19 separate countries and Puerto Rico. This means that there is no one standard dialect. The most common Spanish dialect taught in the US is standard Latin American. It is sometimes called "Highland" Spanish since it is generally spoken in the **mountainous** areas of Latin America. While each country retains its own **accents** and has some unique vocabulary, residents of countries such as Mexico, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia generally speak Latin American Spanish, especially in urban centers. This dialect is noted for its **pronunciation** of each letter and its strong "r" sounds. This Spanish was spoken in Spain in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and was brought to the Americas by the early colonists. However, the Spanish of Madrid and of northern Spain, called Castilian, developed **characteristics** that never reached the New World. These include the pronunciation of "ci" and "ce" as "th." In Madrid, "gracias" (thank you) becomes "gratheas" (as opposed to "gras-see-as" in Latin America). Another difference is the use of the word "vosotros" (you all, or you guys) as the informal form of "ustedes" in Spain. Castilian sounds to Latin Americans much like British English sounds to US residents.

选项 :

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. necessarily | usually | only | particularly |
| 2. rocky | hidden | mountainous | coastal |
| 3. thoughts | actions | accents | authority |
| 4. collection | elucidation | pronunciation | remembering |
| 5. characteristics | problems | normality | distinguishes |





答案：

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. necessarily | 固定搭配 doesn't necessarily mean 意为”并不一定是” |
| 2. mountainous | 固定搭配， mountainous 形容地形，指”多山的” |
| 3. accents | 结合上下文，主旨是语言，因此 accent 最适合 |
| 4. pronunciation | 结合上下文，呼应后面的”strong r sounds” |
| 5. characteristics | 结合下文列举了一系列 Castilian 的”特征” problems 和 normality 不合文意； distinguishes 是动词，词性不符。 |

9.1.12 Ocean floor

The ocean floor is home to many unique communities of plants and animals. Most of these marine ecosystems are near the water surface, such as the Great Barrier Reef, a 2,000-km long coral **formation** off the northeastern coast of Australia. Coral reefs, like nearly all complex living communities, depend on solar energy for growth (photosynthesis). The sun's energy, however, penetrates at most only about 300 m below the surface of the water. The relatively shallow penetration of solar energy and the sinking of cold, subpolar water combine to make most of the deep ocean floor a **frigid** environment with few life forms.

In 1977, scientists discovered hot springs at a depth of 2.5 km, on the Galapagos Rift (spreading ridge) off the coast of Ecuador. This exciting discovery was not really a **surprise**. Since the early 1970s, scientists had predicted that hot springs (geothermal vents) should be found at the active spreading centers along the mid-oceanic ridges, where magma, at temperatures over 1,000 °Presumably was being erupted to form new oceanic crust. More exciting, because it was totally **unexpected**, was the discovery of abundant and unusual sea life - giant tube worms, huge clams, and mussels - that **thrived** around the hot springs.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. system | reality | structure | formation |
| 2. frigid | warm | versatile | perfect |





- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 3. discovery | shock | surprise | climax |
| 4. perfect | undermined | predictable | unexpected |
| 5. thrived | died | struggling | exists |

答案：

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. formation | 固定搭配：coral formation 珊瑚丛 |
| 2. frigid | 上文暗示”太阳能很少，来自极地的海水”，因此应该是寒冷的环境 |
| 3. surprise | 结合上下文，上文意思是难得找到了温泉，但是这个令人兴奋的发现并不能算得上是一个”惊喜”。Shock 是贬义的”惊吓”。 |
| 4. unexpected | 结合上下文：“从来没有想过” |
| 5. thrived | 结合上文：更令人惊喜的是，温泉周围还有许多难得一见的海洋生物”茁壮成长”。 |

9.1.13 "Black" Diamonds

An **exotic** type of diamond may have come to Earth from outer space, scientists say. Called carbonado or "black" diamonds, the **mysterious** stones are found in Brazil and the Central African Republic. They are **unusual** for being the color of charcoal and full of frothy bubbles.

The diamonds, which can **weigh** at more than 3,600 carats, can also have a face that looks like melted glass. Because of their **odd** appearance, the diamonds are **unsuitable** as gemstones. But they do have industrial applications and were used in the drill bits that helped dig the Panama Canal. Now a team led by Stephen Haggerty of Florida International University in Miami has presented a new study **suggesting** that the odd stones were brought to Earth by an asteroid billions of years ago. The findings were published online in the journal Astrophysical Journal Letters on December 20. The scientists exposed polished pieces of carbonado to extremely intense infrared light. The test revealed the presence of many hydrogen-carbon bonds, indicating that the diamonds probably formed in a hydrogen-rich environment—such as that found in space.





The diamonds also showed strong **similarities** to tiny Nano diamonds, which are frequently found in meteorites. "They're not **identical**," Haggerty said, "but they're very similar." Astrophysicists, he added, have developed theories predicting that Nano diamonds form easily in the titanic stellar explosions called supernovas, which scatter debris through interstellar space.

The deposits in the Central African Republic and Brazil, he said, **probably** come from the impact of a diamond-rich asteroid billions of years ago, when South America and Africa were joined.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. eccentric | exotic | weird | terrific |
| 2. mysterious | surprised | miracle | common |
| 3. common | ugly | abnormal | unusual |
| 4. count | weigh | value | weight |
| 5. pretty | mysterious | common | odd |
| 6. perfect | unsuitable | remarkable | suitable |
| 7. proving | suggesting | imposing | declaring |
| 8. similarities | connections | differences | relationship |
| 9. different | similar | related | identical |
| 10. probably | definitely | absolutely | usually |

答案：

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. exotic | 词意：外来的；呼应下文的”outer space” |
| 2. mysterious | 呼应上文”来自外太空的”，应该是”神秘的”石头 |
| 3. unusual | 继续呼应上文， abnormal 是贬义词，故排除。 |
| 4. weigh | 下文的 carat(克拉)是重量单位； weigh 是动词，意为”...的重量是...” |
| 5. odd | 继续呼应上文的 unusual |
| 6. unsuitable | 结合上下文：“怪异的外形不适合做宝石，但它还是有工业用途的”。 |
| 7. suggesting | imposing 有”强加、欺骗”之意； declaring 有”正式宣告”之意，但对 |





于外来物种的事情只能是 suggesting, 不适合斩钉截铁地正式宣告, 下文也没有给出确切证据, 因此排除 proving。

8. similarities 结合下一句判断此处应填”相似点” ; 根据介词 to 排除 connections (connections with) 和 relationship (relationship to)
9. identical 结合上下文, ”他们不是完全相同(identical)的, 但他们是相似的”
10. probably 结合上文, 此处表猜测

9.1.14 Arabic Student

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

选项 :

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





答案：

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. distance | 结合上下文，在阿拉伯可以注册欧洲的课程，即远程注册，排除 discount，并无价格打折之意 |
| 2. announced | 结合句意，announced something 正式宣布某事 |
| 3. raise | 固定搭配：raise the profile 提高声望 |
| 4. region | 指地理空间上的区域，“在当地”，排除 local(搭配不当) |
| 5. intake | the first intake of students 指“第一批招生(名词)”；故排除 enroll(动词)和 group(语义只想不明)和 season(搭配不当) |
| 6. meet the demands | 全文主旨讲远程教育，让阿拉伯学生能读到欧洲的课程，与其他三项目的均无关 |

9.1.15 Richard Morris

Richard Morris, of the school of accounting at the University of NSW, which requires an entrance score in the top 5 per cent of students, says attendance has been a problem since the late 1990s.

Sometimes in the lecture we've only got about one third of students **enrolled** attending, he said. It definitely is a problem. If you don't turn up to class you're missing out on the whole **richness** of the **experience**: you don't think a whole lot, you don't **engage** in debates with other students or with your teachers.

It is not all gloom, said Professor John Dearn, a Pro Vice-Chancellor at the University of Canberra, who said the internet was **transforming** the way students access and use information.

It is strange that despite all the evidence as to their ineffectiveness, **traditional** lectures seem to persist in our universities.





选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. enrolled | applied | declared | appeared |
| 2. richness | enrichment | variety | bunch |
| 3. information | experience | knowledge | views |
| 4. apply | interested | satisfy | engage |
| 5. transforming | changing | selecting | creating |
| 6. traditional | international | creative | interactive |

答案：

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. enrolled | 句意”所有选了这门课的学生中，只有三分之一来听课” |
| 2. richness | 结合句意：“失去了丰富的课堂体验” |
| 3. experience | 结合句意：“失去了丰富的课堂体验” |
| 4. engage | 固定搭配：engage in，其余三项与介词(in)搭配不当 |
| 5. transforming | Transform 意味”向好的方面大幅度的革新和转变”，比 change 更恰当 |
| 6. traditional | 结合句意”虽然有很多效率低下的弊端，传统课堂依然大行其道” |

9.1.16 Edible insects

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

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





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

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

选项：

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1. estimated | average | amount | estimation |
| 2. caught | served | piled | taken |
| 3. delicious | food | desert | delicacy |
| 4. Usage | Reputation | Supply | Demand |
| 5. threat | operation | stress | regulation |
| 6. weigh | count | catch | fetch |
| 7. nutritional | no | many | valuable |
| 8. fat | protein | vitamins | minerals |
| 9. source | resource | cause | reason |
| 10. acceptable | believed | banned | illegal |

答案：

1. estimated 根据时态排除 estimation, 排除 average (of) 和 amount (of)
2. served 结合下文意思, served 此处指“被当做食物提供”
3. delicacy 结合上文, delicacy(名词)美食 ; food 不可数不能接 a ; delicious 词性不符 ; desert 是沙漠, 注意辨析 dessert。





- 4. demand 结合上文“很多地方都喜欢吃昆虫”推导出“需求量”太大，因此很多昆虫都面临危险。
- 5. threat 固定搭配 under threats，其余意思搭配不当
- 6. fetch fetch 做动词的另一层含义：Achieve (a particular price) when sold(自牛津词典)
- 7. nutritional 固定搭配 make ... sense；结合下文，有很多营养价值。
- 8. protein 结合上文排除 fat，因为此处应填褒义词；结合下文排除 vitamins 和 minerals，（与下文冲突）
- 9. source 排除 resource(词意不符)；其余单词词意不符
- 10. acceptable 根据句意排除 banned 和 illegal，应填褒义词；排除 believed(不符句意)

9.1.17 Foreign students' English standards

Federal Education Minister Julie Bishop says she has seen no evidence that foreign students are graduating from Australian universities **with** poor English skills.

Research by Monash University academic Bob Birrell has found a third of foreign students are graduating **without** a competent level of English. But Ms Bishop says Australian universities only enrol foreign students once they have achieved international standards of language **proficiency**.

"This has been an extraordinary attack by Professor Birrell on our universities," she said. "International students must meet international **benchmarks** in English language in order to get a place at a university in Australia and they can't get into university without reaching that international standard."

University of Canberra vice chancellor Roger Dean also says international students are required to sit an English test before being admitted to nearly all Australian universities. "There are, of course, intercultural difficulties as well as language difficulties," he said. "There are, of course,





also many Australian students who don't speak such **fantastically** good English either. So we're trying to push the standard even higher than present but it's a very useful one already."

Ms Bishop says Australia's university system has high standards. "I've seen no evidence to suggest that students are not able to complete their courses because they're failing in English yet they're being passed by the universities," she said. "I've not seen any **evidence** to back that up. International education is one of our largest exports, it's our fourth largest export and it's in the interest of our universities to maintain very high standards because their international **recognition** is **at stake**."

选项：

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. With | regardless | regarding | despite |
| 2. without | for | in | with |
| 3. ability | capability | skills | proficiency |
| 4. requirements | approaches | benchmarks | demand |
| 5. fantastically | fantastic | necessary | necessarily |
| 6. information | evidence | excuse | reason |
| 7. recognition | name | development | fame |
| 8. dying out | at stake | on fire | on the rise |

答案：

1. with 结合全文，并没有发现留学生的英语水平太低，因此应填一个肯定性的介词，因此排除 without 和 regardless；regarding 不合句意故排除
2. without 因为 Bob Birrell 的观点和下文 Bishop 的观点相反
3. proficiency 固定搭配 language proficiency 语言水平
4. benchmarks 固定搭配 international benchmarks 国际基准
5. fantastically 很多本地人也不能说出绝对完美的好英语，排除 necessarily 和 necessary；good 形容词应搭配一个副词，排除 fantastic





- 6. evidence 呼应全文的 see no evidence
- 7. recognition 固定搭配 international recognition 国际认可，国际认同度
- 8. at stake 结合上文，高校的名誉正处于成败关头(at stake)

9.1.18 Burger King

Drive down any highway, and you'll see a proliferation of chain restaurants—most likely, if you travel long and far enough you'll see McDonald's golden arches as well as signs for Burger King, Hardee's, and Wendy's the "big four" of burgers. Despite its name, though Burger King has fallen short of **claiming** the burger crown, unable to surpass market leader McDonald's No. 1 sales status. Always the bridesmaid and never the bride, Burger King remains No. 2.

Worse yet, Burger King has experienced a six-year 22 percent decline in customer traffic, with its overall quality rating dropping while ratings for the other three **contenders** have increased. The decline has been **attributed** to inconsistent product quality and poor customer service. Although the chain tends to throw advertising dollars at the problem, an understanding of Integrated Marketing Communication theory would suggest that internal management problems (nineteen CEOs in fifty years) need to be **rectified** before a unified, long-term strategy can be put in place.

The **importance** of **consistency** in brand image and messages, at all levels of communication, has become a basic tenet of IMC theory and practice. The person who takes the customer's order must communicate the same message as Burger King's famous tagline, "Have it your way," or the customer will just buzz up the highway to a chain restaurant that seems more consistent and, therefore, more **reliable**.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| 1. claiming | winning | getting | filling |
| 2. participants | contestants | contenders | members |





3. dedicated	attributed	contributed	due
4. rectified	realized	recognized	ratified
5. importance	principal	significant	result
6. quality	service	consistency	management
7. available	reputable	quality	reliable

答案：

1. claiming 常见搭配：claim the crown 问鼎冠军
2. contenders 结合上下文，The Big Four 中的其他三个”竞争者”；contestant 多用于竞赛中的参赛选手，而 contenders 更符合语境。
3. attributed 固定搭配：be attributed to 某事被归咎于；不可以 due to，因为 due to 所引导的部分只能作为状语，或仅可用一般现在时作表语(This is due to, 不能说 This has been due to)
4. rectified 结合句意：内部管理问题需要尽早被”纠正，改正”；注意辨析 rectify(改正)和 ratify(正式批准)
5. importance 结合句意，应指重要性；排除 significant(词性不符)
6. consistency 结合整段下文发现主旨是强调”一致性”的重要性，因此只有 consistency 符合；其余也无法搭配 in brand image and messages
7. reliable 当所有环节的服务都保持一致时，商品就会更可靠，呼应 consistency，其余三项不符。

9.1.19 Visual art

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





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

选项：

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

答案：

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. elaborate | 展开，搭配前面的 distance；句意”给予学生空间，来展开、添加细节，创造一个更连贯的文本” |
| 2. imagery | 厉害的作者会创造出”意向” |
| 3. mechanics | 新手作者不太懂得写作流程的”机制”(mechanics) |
| 4. facilitates | 结合上文得知 artwork 会”辅助”写作 |
| 5. intricate | 和 complex 都有复杂的意思，但 intricate 含有”包含许多细节/detailed”的意思，complex 更偏向”复杂难懂”的意思 |
| 6. approach | 搭配：the more traditional approach |

9.1.20 Kimbell

The first section of the book covers new modes of assessment. In Chapter 1, Kimbell (Goldsmith College, London) responds to **criticisms** of design programs as formalistic and conventional, stating that a focus on risk-taking rather than hard work in design innovation is





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

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. praise | results | criticisms | compliments |
| 2. line | element | factor | figure |
| 3. makers | leaders | students | innovators |
| 4. colloquial | formal | traditional | subjective |
| 5. results | examples | ideas | themes |

答案：

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. criticisms | 此处应填一个负面名词，因为下文的“formalistic and conventional”和“risk-taking”是相反的。句意：有人批评这种设计“过于正式和保守”，但 Kimbell 回应说“其实一味的追求冒险也是同样危险的” |
| 2. element | 常见搭配，其余三项不适合 |
| 3. innovators | 排除 students 因为和前面出现重复；排除 makers 和 leaders(搭配不当) |





4. colloquial 搭配下文的“wow”“yawn”，口语化的评价
5. examples 因为列举的都是放进附录 Appendix 的东西，不应该把实验想法或实验结果或实验主题放进去，故排除 ideas、results 和 themes。

9.1.21 English class at Beijing Language Institute

There were twenty-six freshmen **majoring** in English at Beijing Language Institute in the class of 1983. I was assigned to Group Two with another eleven boy and girls who has **come** from big cities in China. I was **told** that language study required smallness so that we would each get more attention from the skillful teachers. The better the school, the smaller the class. I realized that my classmates were ready all **talking** in English, simple sentences tossed out to each other in their red-faced introductions and carefree chatting. Their intonations were curving and dramatic and their pronunciation refined and accurate. But as I stretched to catch the drips and drops of their humming dialogue, I couldn't **understand** it all, only that it was English. Those words now flying before me sounded a little familiar. I had read them and tried to speak them, but I had never heard them **spoken** back to me in such a speedy, fluent manner. My big plan of **beating** the city folks was thawing before my eyes.

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. majoring | majored | major | majors |
| 2. came | come | coming | comes |
| 3. told | tell | telling | tells |
| 4. talking | talk | talked | talks |
| 5. understood | understand | understands | understanding |
| 6. speak | spoke | speaking | spoken |
| 7. beating | beat | beats | beated |





答案：

1. majoring 搭配 There be 句型应填写现在分词 majoring
2. come 搭配 had 应填写过去分词 come-came-come
3. told 被动语态，搭配 was, 应填过去分词 told
4. talking 主动语态，搭配 were, 应填现在分词 talking
5. understand 主动语态，搭配 could 情态动词，应填动词原形 understand
6. spoken 搭配：hear them doing/do sth. ; them 指 English, 因此应填被动语态的过去分词 spoken ; 完整原句应该是 "I had never heard English (being) spoken back to me in such a speedy, fluent manner."
7. beating the plan of doing sth. 应填现在分词 beating(动名词)

9.1.22 Jean Piaget

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





选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. learning | poring | studying | investigating |
| 2. affirm | suspect | investigate | declare |
| 3. suspect | mystery | invention | discovery |
| 4. prolific | reviewed | proved | written |
| 5. designed | opened | guided | fashioned |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. poring | 固定搭配：pore over 聚精会神地阅读，其他三项都是及物动词无法搭配 over |
| 2. suspect | 前期只是怀疑，后期才开始用实验证明。 |
| 3. discovery | 搭配后面的“只有天才才能想到” |
| 4. prolific | 词意：多产的，呼应前面的 wide-ranging(涉猎广泛的) |
| 5. fashioned | fashion 作动词:fashioned a way of doing 创造了一种全新的方式 |

9.1.23 Definition of Country

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





选项：

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

答案：

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1. whole | 表示整个星球，排除 total(搭配数量)， very 和 only 不符句意 |
| 2. Most | 排除 Few 和 No(表否定)，排除 More(因为不存在比较级) |
| 3. So | 此处 So 等同于 Well then 的意思，”那么”，承接上文。 |
| 4. other | 有些国家觉得认可或不认可其他国家更方便他们自己，只有 other 合适，排除 these 或 those 因为不存在特指，排除 many 因为此处并没有泛指大量国家。 |

9.1.24 United Nations

Founded after World War II by 51 "peace-loving states" combined to oppose future aggression, the United Nations now counts 192 member nations, **including** its newest members, Nauru, Kiribati, and Tonga in 1999, Tuvalu and Yugoslavia in 2000, Switzerland and East Timor in 2002, and Montenegro in 2006. United Nations Day has been **observed** on October 24 since 1948 and celebrates the objectives and accomplishments of the organization, which was established on October 24, 1945. The UN **engages** in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions across the globe. Though some say its **influence** has declined in recent decades, the United Nations still plays a tremendous role in world politics. In 2001 the United Nations and Kofi Annan, then Secretary-General of the UN, won the Nobel Peace Prize "for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world." Since 1948 there have been 63 UN peacekeeping operations, 16 are currently underway. Thus far, close to 130 nations have contributed personnel at various times; 119 are currently providing peacekeepers. As of August 31, 2008, there were 16 peacekeeping operations underway with a total of 88,230 personnel. The small island nation of Fiji has taken part in virtually every UN peacekeeping operation, as has Canada.





选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 obtaining | containing | including | covering |
| 2 selected | decided | observed | viewed |
| 3 engages | unites | announces | claims |
| 4 power | influence | importance | reputation |

答案：

- 1 including including 为固定搭配
obtaining 表示获得不符合意思
containing 只能做动词/形容词/名词而不可以像 including 一样做介词，语法不符合句子要求
covering 也不是介词，语法不符合句子要求
- 2 observed selected 是被选择，但是 observed 是需要被遵守，一个国家的特殊节日一般是法定或者规定的，所以 observed 更合适
decided 被决定不符合句意
viewed 被视为也是不符合句意
- 3 engages engage in 是固定搭配，参加什么活动
unites 联合不符合句意
announces 后面不能有 in 意思也不符合句意
claims 宣称 不符合句意
- 4 influence power 是力量
influence 是影响力，符合句意：尽管有些人说 xx 减少了，united nations 仍然在世界的政治舞台上扮演很重要的角色
importance 重要性，根据后半句扮演很重要的角色，就不可以选择 importance
reputation 名声，不符合句意，文章没有说到任何跟名声相关的内容





9.1.25 Market for Vegetarian foods

Mintel Consumer Intelligence **estimates** the 2002 market for vegetarian foods, those that directly replace meat or other animal products, to be \$1.5 billion. Note that this excludes traditional vegetarian foods such as produce, pasta, and rice. Mintel forecasts the market to nearly double by 2006 to \$2.8 billion, with the highest growth coming from soymilk, especially refrigerated brands. The Food and Drug Administration's 1999 decision to allow manufacturers to include heart-healthy claims on foods that deliver at least 6.25 grams of soy protein per serving and are also low in **saturated** fat and cholesterol has spurred **tremendous** interest in soymilk and other soy foods. A representative of manufacturer Food Tech International (Veggie Patch brand) reported that from 1998 to 1999, the percentage of **consumers** willing to try soy products jumped from 32% to 67%. Beliefs about soy's **effectiveness** in reducing the symptoms of menopause also attracted new consumers. A 2000 survey conducted by the United Soybean Board showed that the number of people eating soy products once a week or more was up to 27%. Forty-five percent of respondents had tried tofu, 41% had sampled veggie burgers, and 25% had experience with soymilk (Soy foods USA e-mail newsletter). Mintel estimates 2001 sales of frozen and refrigerated meat **alternatives** in food stores at nearly \$300 million, with soymilk sales nearing \$250 million.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 | deals | estimates | reported | anounced |
| 2 | ficid | liquid | saturated | solid |
| 3 | extreme | tremendous | big | good |
| 4 | customers | consumers | clients | guests |
| 5 | effectiveness | efficiency | goodness | timeliness |
| 6 | choices | foods | alternatives | staffs |





答案：

- 1 estimates deals 是处理的意思完全不符合句意
estimates 是估计，这句的后半句是 to be 1.5 billion 所以是预计，
估算以后的数值
reported 是报道，但是没有对未来的估计
announced 跟 reported 的意思很像，但是也是缺少对未来的估计
- 2 saturated ficial fat 没有这个固定搭配
liquid fat 没有这个搭配
saturated fat 是固定搭配
solid fat 不是固定搭配
- 3 tremendous extreme 是极端的意思不符合句意
tremendous 很多的，大量的，符合句意
big interest/ good interest 都不是固定搭配
- 4 consumers customers/ clients 都是客户的意思
guests 是客人的意思
consumers 是消费者，是符合句意的
- 5 effectiveness effectiveness 是有效性，某个东西的有效性是固定用法
efficiency 是效率不符合句意
goodness 是优秀，善良，不符合句意
timeliness 指时间性，时机，不符合句意
- 6 alternatives choices 选择不符合句意，一般是指人的选择
meat Foods 没有这种搭配
alternatives 另外的情况
meat staffs 没有这种搭配





9.1.26 Wine and ale

By the Bronze Age drinking **vessels** were being made of sheet metal, primarily bronze or gold. However, the peak of feasting – and in particular, of the “political” type of feast came in the late Hallstatt period (about 600 – 450 BC), soon after the foundation of the Greek **colony** of Massalia (Marseille) at the mouth of the Rhine. From that date on, the blood of the grape began to make its **way** north and east along major river systems together with imported metal and ceramic drinking vessels from the Greek world. **Wine** was thus added to the list of mood-altering beverages – such as ale available to establish social networks in Iron Age Europe. Attic pottery fragments found at hillforts such as Heuneburg in Germany and luxury goods such as the monumental 5th century Greek bronze krater (or wine mixing vessel) found at Vix in Burgundy supply archaeological evidence of this interaction. Organic **containers** such as leather or wooden wine barrels may also have travelled north into Europe but have not survived. It is unknown what goods were **traded** in return, but they may have included salted meat, hides, timber, amber and slaves.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | ships | vehicles | boats | vessels |
| 2 | colony | territory | place | country |
| 3 | method | way | direction | pace |
| 4 | Food | Milk | Wine | Grape |
| 5 | containers | places | holders | bottles |
| 6 | made | bought | traded | exchanged |

答案：

- 1 vehicles ships boats 都是船，但是文中没有提到任何船的内容
vehicles 是车辆，也不符合句意
vessels 有 container 的意思 (a curved container that is used to hold liquid)
- 2 colony 希腊的殖民地，所以只能用 colony





	其他的都没有殖民地的意思
3 way	make its way 为固定搭配 其他都不可以跟 make 搭配
4 Wine	这个空可以通过后面的 such as 得到信息 ale 是酒的一个品种，因此只有 wine 符合句意
5 containers	这个空可以通过后面的 such as leather or wooden wine barrels 来判断，barrels 是酒桶的意思，可以搭配的只有 containers
6 traded	后面的 in return, 可以通过前面来判断，前文说酒卖到北边一直到了欧洲，所以后文应该说什么东西来交换 made 制造不符合句意 bought 买，不符合句意 只能是交易 traded exchanged 只是交换没有交易的意思

9.1.27 Oxford medical school

When I enrolled in my master's course at Oxford last year, I had come straight from medical school with the decision to leave clinical science for good. Thinking back, I realize that I didn't put very much **weight** on this decision at the time. But today, I more clearly understand the **consequences** of leaving my original profession. When I meet old friends who are now physicians and surgeons, I sense how our views on medical problems have **diverged**. They scrutinize the effects of disease and try to eliminate or alleviate them; I try to understand how they come about in the first place. I feel happier working on this side of the problem, although I do occasionally miss clinical work and seeing patients.

However, when I think about the rate at which my medical skills and knowledge have **dissipated**, the years spent reading weighty medical textbooks, the hours spent at the bedside, I sometimes wonder if these years were partly a **waste** of time now that I am pursuing a research career.





Nonetheless, I know the value of my medical education. It is easy to forget the importance of the biosciences when working with model organisms in basic research that seem to have nothing to do with a sick child or a suffering elderly person. Yet, I still have vivid memories of the cruel kaleidoscope of severe diseases and of how they can **strike** a human being. I hope to retain these memories as a guide in my current occupation.

选项：

1	attention	focus	weight	importance
2	lesson	benefit	consequences	effects
3	changed	matched	fluctuated	diverged
4	separated	accumulated	dissipated	developed
5	peirod	wasted	cherish	part
6	strike	beat	select	kill

答案：

- 1 weight put on weight 是固定搭配，表示重视
- 2 consequences consequences 表示后果，一般指不好的事情发生以后的结果(文中是指 leaving my original profession 以后的不好的结果)
lesson benefit effects 都没有表示后果的意思
- 3 diverged 根据上下文，当作者看到他的朋友从事这个职业的时候，他们的观点是不一样的
changed fluctuate 都是改变波动，但是没有不同
diverged 表示不同，是唯一符合语境的选项
- 4 dissipated 从下文中句意作者怀疑是否他的付出都是浪费时间 (waste 还没出来，但是从下一段 nonetheless 表示这两段是相反意思，下一段 I know the value of my medical education,那么上文一定是浪费时间)，一定是他的专业知识技能变得模糊或者消失的时候他才会觉得浪费时间，所以这个空填 dissipated 消失，其他选项没有此意
- 5 waste 下一段 nonetheless 表示这两段是相反意思，下一段 I know the value of my medical education,那么上文一定是浪费时间





6 strike

句意应该是他知道这些疾病可能对人类有伤害, strike 在此为 hit 的意思

beat : 打, 不符合句意

select : 选择, 不符合句意

kill 杀死, 不符合句意

9.1.28 Job-hunting

When it comes to job-hunting, first **impressions** are critical. Remember, you are marketing a product - yourself - to a potential employer. The first thing the employer sees when greeting you is your **attire**; thus, you must make every effort to have the proper dress for the type of job you are seeking. Will dressing properly get you the job? Of course not, but it will give you a competitive edge and a **positive** first impression.

Should you be judged by what you wear? Perhaps not, but the reality is, of course, that you are judged. Throughout the entire job-seeking process employers use short-cuts — heuristics or rules of thumb — to save time. With cover letters, it's the opening paragraph and a quick scan of your qualifications. With resumes, it is a quick scan of your accomplishments. With the job interview, it's how you're dressed that sets the **tone** of the interview.

How should you dress? Dressing conservatively is always the safest route, but you should also try and do a little **investigation** of your **prospective** employer so that what you wear to the interview makes you look as though you **fit** in with the organization. If you overdress (which is rare but can happen) or under dress (the more likely scenario), the potential employer may feel that you don't care enough about the job.

选项 :

1 things

looks

impressions

conversations

2 suit

appearance

attire

gift





3	good	impressive	positive	excellent
4	key	tone	taste	tongue
5	investigation	integration	investigating	integrating
6	prosper	prospective	proactive	projective
7	suit	fit	keep	jump

答案：

- 1 impression first impression 第一印象固定搭配
- 2 attire suit 是指西装，不符合句意
appearance 指外表，不符句意
attire 是某种特定场合的服饰，也就是说，问候是雇佣者考虑用不用你的时候一种很好的外表
gift 礼物，不符合句意
- 3 positive 句意是穿着可以决定你是否被录用么？当然不可以，但是 xxx
一旦但是出现了，就是跟前文的转折
那么就说明会有好的事情发生，good 是好的，太过概括
impressive excellent 是印象深刻，特别棒，程度太过不符合句意
只有 positive 正面的，适合此句
- 4 tone set the tone 是个固定搭配，设定了面试整个的基调
- 5 investigation 前文说：如果穿的保守是很安全的，但是 xxx
说明但是后面跟安全是相反的，可以猜测作者的意思是希望在穿着方面可以更有特色之类
investigation 做一些调查，是符合句意的
integration 做一些完整，句意不通顺
investigating integrating 都是侧重于动作本身，而文中侧重于做的这个事情，单纯的指名词，因此应该选择 investigation 而不是 investigating
- 6 prospective 句意是给未来的老板留一个好的印象
prosper 合适的， 不符合句意





propective 是未来的，有希望的意思，prospective employer, prospective buyers 都是常用的固定搭配

proactive

projective

7 fit

fit in with 固定搭配，意为搭配，适合

suit sth 不能加 in with

keep in with/jump in with 没有这种搭配

9.1.29 The horned desert viper

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

选项：

1 hand	head	chest	feet
2 model	type	module	style
3 system	appliance	tools	applications
4 voice	song	prey	shout
5 internal	external	viral	outer
6 sounds	frequencies	voices	quantity
7 ears	eardrums	eyes	eyeballs





答案：

- 1 head 根据句意，虽然它的 xx 埋在沙子里，但是它还是可以在猎物出现的时候捕捉的非常精准，有了转折一定有对比
hand chest feet 都不足以跟捕猎精准有对比
而如果把头埋进沙子里，而且还能精准的捕猎，是有对比的
- 2 model computer model 是固定搭配，意思是电脑模型
type 电脑类别跟句意不符
module 是模块，没有这种搭配
style 句意不符
- 3 system 根据句意，蛇的听觉 xx，只能放 system 听觉系统
- 4 prey 根据句意以及上下文，听到它的猎物，所以是 prey
- 5 internal 根据句意，虽然蛇有 xx 耳朵，可以听到后面这个频率的声音，但是它还是听不到老鼠的声音。说明这种我耳朵很厉害，听觉很敏锐
internal 是内部的，内耳，符合句意
external outer 都有外部的意思，不符合作者想表达的意思
viral 病毒的，不符合句意
- 6 frequencies frequencies 频率，是固定搭配，声音的频率
- 7 eardrums 根据句意，蛇没有外部 xxxx，一定是跟耳朵相关
ear eardrum 相比，没有外耳，而只能是外耳膜

9.1.30 Impact and management of purple loosestrife

The invasion of non-indigenous plants is considered a primary threat to integrity and function of ecosystems. However, there is little quantitative or **experimental** evidence for ecosystem impacts of invasive species. Justifications for control are often based on potential, but not presently realized, recognized or quantified, negative impacts. Should lack of scientific certainty about impacts of non-indigenous species result in postponing measures to prevent degradation?





Recently, management of purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), has been criticized for lack of evidence demonstrating negative impacts of *L. salicaria*, and management using biocontrol for lack of evidence documenting the failure of conventional control methods. Although little quantitative evidence on negative impacts on native wetland biota and wetland function was available at the onset of the control program in 1985, recent work has demonstrated that the invasion of purple loosestrife into North American freshwater wetlands alters **decomposition** rates and nutrient cycling, leads to reductions in wetland plant diversity, reduces pollination and seed output of the native *Lythrum alatum*, and reduces habitat **suitability** for specialized wetland bird species such as black terns, least bitterns, pied-billed grebes, and marsh wrens. Conventional methods (physical, mechanical or chemical), have continuously failed to **curb** the spread of purple loosestrife or to provide satisfactory control.

Although a number of generalist insect and bird species utilize purple loosestrife, wetland habitat specialists are excluded by **encroachment** of *L. salicaria*. We conclude that negative ecosystem impacts of purple loosestrife in North America justify control of the species and that **detrimental** effects of purple loosestrife on wetland systems and biota and the potential benefits of control outweigh potential risks associated with the introduction of biocontrol agents. Long term experiments and monitoring programs that are in place will evaluate the impact of these insects on purple loosestrife, on wetland plant succession and other wetland biota.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 experimental | experience | experiments | experiencing |
| 2 decomposition | composition | composing | decomposing |
| 3 flxability | friability | suitability | stability |
| 4 stop | curb | widen | reduce |
| 5 encroachment | enrollment | englightenment | engagement |
| 6 positive | beneficial | detrimental | neutral |





答案：

- 1 experimental 根据语法，这个空一定是形容词
experimental evidence 实验性的证明
experiencing 指体验这个过程/ 这个动作
- 2 decomposition decomposition rates 指分解率，跟后面的 nutrient cycling 相似
composition rates 组成率，跟物质/营养循环没有关系
composing rate 没有这种固定搭配
decomposing rate 没有这种固定搭配
- 3 suitability 根据前文，减少了湿地的多样化，减少了授粉… 是指一个负面的事情
空的位置应该是减少了对栖息地适应性，而稳定性是指多少，好坏不定，但是空前面已经明确了是件负面的事情，所以是 suitability
- 4 curb stop 一般是指停下来，而 curb 是指限制，在文中更切合句意
widen 不符合句意
reduce 不符合固定搭配
- 5 encroachment encroachment 占有，符合句意
其他的选项不符合文中意思
- 6 detrimental 根据前文 negative ecosystem impacts，这个空则是负面影响，不好的影响，detrimental 是有害的
positive beneficial 都是有利的不符合句意
neutral 中立的不符合句意

9.1.31 Space work for an astronaut

The space work for an astronaut can be inside or **outside**, inside they can monitor machines and the work is **carried** out alongside the craft. They also need to make sure the Space **Travel**. **Outside** the craft, they can see how the seeds react in the space. Some seeds company send seeds to them to **investigate** how seeds change their biological character. When outside the craft, they can **set up** experiments or clean up the space rubbish.





选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 internal | external | outside | excel |
| 2 practiced | carried | fixed | spoken |
| 3 Suit | Travel | Trip | Station |
| 4 Internal | External | Outside | Excel |
| 5 escalate | estimate | inverse | investigate |
| 6 Set out | Set off | Set aside | set up |

答案：

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1 outside | 根据固定搭配，inside or (反义词)，所以是 Outside |
| 2 carried | 根据后面的 out, carried out 是固定搭配，意为实施
practice out 没有固定搭配
fix 只能搭配 up
spoken out 是说出来，不符合句意 |
| 3 Travel | Space Travel 是太空旅行，固定搭配
Space Suit 不符合句意
Space Trip/ Station 不符合句意 |
| 4 Outside | Outside somewhere 是固定搭配 |
| 5 investigate | 公司送去调查看看种子如何发生变化，只有 investigate 有调查的意思 |
| 6 set up | set out 意为出发，不符合句意
set off 意为出发，不符合句意
set aside 意为留出，不符合句意
set up 意为 arrange，符合句意 |

9.1.32 Roman arena

The Romans glorified the **bravery** shown in the arena, but **trivialized** the events and degraded the participants. Mosaic pictures of executions and combats, **graphically** violent to our eyes, were displayed in the public rooms and even dining rooms in the homes of wealthy Romans.





How can the viewer today possibly understand such images? Until fairly recently, modern authors writing about the arena minimized its significance and represented the institutionalized violence as a sideline to Roman history. The tendency was also to view the events through our own eyes and to see them as pitiful or horrifying, although to most Romans empathy with victims of the arena was inconceivable. In the past few decades, however, scholars have started to analyze the complex motivations for deadly public entertainments and for contradictory views of gladiators as despised, yet beloved hero-slaves.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 1 chivalry | bravery | bravado | gravesite |
| 2 broke | trivialized | made | cut |
| 3 vividly | graphically | freshly | novelty |
| 4 presented | represented | viewed | considered |
| 5 trend | tend | tendency | implication |

答案：

- 1 bravery 根据 arena (竞技场) 推出此空的意思为勇敢，勇气
chivalry 骑士精神，不符合句意
bravery 勇气，符合句意
bravado 虚张声势，不符合句意
gravesite 墓地，不符合句意
- 2 trivialized 根据后面 degraded the participants 可以推出，此空为贬义词
broke 破坏这件，不符合句意
trivialized 使这件事变得不重要，符合句意
made 做这件事，不符合句意
cut 切除这件事，不符合句意以及固定搭配
- 3 graphically vividly 生动的一般指褒义，不符合后面搭配 violent
graphically 有画面冲击力的，符合句意
freshly 新鲜的，不符合句意
novelty 名词，不符合语法要求





- 4 Represented 此空应该跟后面的介词 as 搭配, 同时还要满足句意 (当代作家笔下的竞技场降低它的的重要性, 代表了那样的暴力)
代表 represented 是唯一符合句意以及固定搭配的选项
- 5 tendency 根据语法, 此空为名词
trend 趋势
tend 不符合语法
tendency

9.1.33 A Dog

A DOG may be man's best friend. But man is not always a dog's. Over the centuries **selective** breeding has pulled at the canine body shape to produce what is often a grotesque distortion of the underlying wolf. Indeed, some of these distortions are, when found in people, regarded as **pathologies**. Dog breeding does, though, offer a chance to those who would like to understand how body shape is controlled. The ancestry of pedigree pooches is well recorded, their generation time is short and their **litter** size reasonably large, so there is plenty of material to work with. **Moreover**, breeds are, by definition, inbred, and this simplifies genetic analysis. Those such as Elaine Ostrander, of America's National Human Genome Research Institute, who wish to identify the genetic basis of the features of particular pedigrees thus have an **ideal** experimental animal.

选项 :

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 excellent | excessive | selective | selected |
| 2 diseases | epidemics | pathologies | medications |
| 3 lit | litters | litter | littering |
| 4 Hence | However | Moreover | So |
| 5 representative | reprehensive | general | ideal |





答案：

- 1 selective 根据前后文推断，几个世纪以来，一些品种的狗从狼里面选出来来陪伴人类
excellent 完美的，不符合句意
excessive 过度的，不符合句意
selective 选择的，而且是有目的的选择，符合句意
selected 被选择的，不符合语法
- 2 pathologies 根据前文说，如果这些变异发生在人类的身上，就会被认为是 xxx
如果变异的话，在人的身上会被认为是一种病变
diseases 疾病，这个并不是疾病，而是不正常的一种状态
epidemics 流行病，不符合句意
pathologies 异常状态，符合句意
medications 药物，不符合句意
- 3 litter litter 的意思为 a group of animals that are born at the same time and have the same mother 比如 a litter of kittens
litter size 就是指小狗仔的大小比较适中
lit 为动词不符合句意
litters 指杂乱，不符合句意
littering 指乱丢废物，弄乱
- 4 Moreover 此空的副词可以通过前后两句话来确定，前一句是说狗这种动物的好处，后面又提到了 this simplifies genetic analysis 也是优势所以两者之间的副词应该是 Moreover, 表示递进
- 5 ideal 此句句意是，那些希望想研究在某物种间的基因特点的机构 就有了（）的实验性动物，根据前文在描述狗这种动物的好处，所以是一种理想化的选择
ideal 为理想的
representative 有代表性的，狗没有作为任何种类里的代表
reprehensive 责难的，非难的，不符合句意
general 一般的，普通的，不符合句意





9.1.34 The Ministerial Staffing System

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

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 engagements | arrangements | instruments | enlightenment |
| 2 discussing | opposing | operating | selecting |
| 3 cutted | fragmented | pieced | merged |

答案：

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1 arrangements | 根据语法, but there has not been commensurate growth 是完整句子, in xxxx 是做状语 |
| 2 operating | in arrangements 是唯一一个固定搭配 意为可安排的, 可用的
operating framework 指运行/操作结构
其他选项不符合句意 |
| 3 fragmented | cutted 切割 一般指用刀切, 不符合语境
fragmented 分块
pieced 没有这个构词, piece 是名词不可以加 d
merged 指合并的, 不符合句意 |

9.1.35 Alaska Island

Alaska's Aleutian Islands have long been accustomed to shipwrecks. They have been part of local consciousness since a Japanese whaling ship ran **aground** near the western end of the 1,100-mile (1,800-km) volcanic **archipelago** in 1780, inadvertently naming what is now Rat Island when the ship's infestation **scurried** ashore and made itself at home. Since then, there have been at least 190 **shipwrecks** in the islands.





选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1 around | aground | aside | along |
| 2 archipelago | island | islet | archeology |
| 3 hurried | scurried | burried | ferried |
| 4 ships | boosts | shipwrecks | accidents |

答案：

- 1 aground 根据前文句意，alaska's aleutian 岛屿非常常见船的残骸。自从日本的船（）在之后就成为一种当地的共识。船一定是搁浅才会在岛上出现，而 ran aground 是固定搭配，意为搁浅
ran around 推辞，不符合句意
ran aside 没有这个固定搭配
ran along 没有这个固定搭配
- 2 archipelago archipelago 群岛，因为句中说在（）的西部边缘，被称之为 rat island，所以此空不可能是 Island
islet 小岛，也是独立的一个岛，不能分割出另外一个岛，不可以选择这个选项
archeology 考古学，不符合句意
- 3 scurried 根据句意，自从船的感染（动词）到岸上，它变被命名为鼠岛
hurried 催促的，匆忙的 跟 scurried 对比，更突出急促的意思
burried 埋葬，不符合句意
ferried 摆渡的，不符合句意
- 4 shipwrecks 根据句意：自此以后，就有了至少 190 个（）在岛上
此段一直都在说很多船在岛上搁浅了
所以这个空应该填 shipwrecks 残骸





9.1.36 Peter Garrett

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

选项：

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

答案：

- 1 royalty 根据前文 (copyright 很重要)，所以此空一定是跟版权，专利相关的一个名词
royalty 就有专利的意思
loyalty 忠诚，跟前文不符
floaty 漂浮，跟前文不符
bravery 勇敢，跟前文不符
- 2 scandal 根据此句第一个词 But 说明跟前文夸赞 copyright 相反





humiliation 侮辱, 不符合语境, copyright law 不可能是一种侮辱,
一般针对的是人

slander 是诽谤, 也是需要跟人物搭配, 不可以作为答案
insult 侮辱, 一般跟人搭配

scandal 令人震惊的事, 一般指不好的事, 符合句意

3 exacerbated 根前一句意思应该是一致的, 前一句说了版权法是不好的, 后面
recently 被一件事 (版权需要延至人死后的 70 年)

根据这件事的性质来看, 版权更加'变本加厉'
achieved 一般是褒义, 不符合句意

accumulated 被积累, 也不符合句意, 没有贬义的意思, 是个中性
词

exacerbated 恶化, 是表示从坏变得更加不好, 符合句意
exercised 被执行的, 不符合句意

4 Reaping reap benefit 是固定搭配

其他的都不是

5 scandal 根据后文内容, 在描述版权法的问题, 也就是在解释前文提到的
scandal

所以这句话的主语一定是跟不好的事相关的词, 跟前文一致, 应
该选 scandal

6 justify 根据句意, 这些政治家要创造自己的私人财富并且挥霍公众利益
无法 () 的价值, 此空填动词

testify 证明, 一般指法律上的, 不符合句意

justify 证明...是合法的, 符合句意

satisfy 满足, 不符合句意

rubify 使变红, 不符合句意





9.1.37 Katakana

An eccentric mix of English, German and French has entered Japanese usage with grand abandon. A "kariya" woman is a career woman, and a "manshon" is an apartment. This increasing use of katakana, or unique Japanese versions of Western words, and the younger generation's more casual use of the Japanese language have **prompted** Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi to worry that these new words may not be understood by a wider audience. **As a result**, a government panel is proposing to publish a manual on how to speak proper Japanese. Foreign words became katakana Japanese **because** no existing Japanese words could quite capture a specific meaning or feeling. When the word "cool" traveled east, all of its English connotations did not make the journey. A kuru person in Japan is someone who is calm and never gets upset. **On the other hand**, someone who is kakkoii is hip, or in translation, "cool." **Similarly**, a hotto person is one who is easily excitable, perhaps passionate, but not necessarily a popular person or personality of the moment.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | asked | prompted | promoted | approached |
| 2 | As against | As agreed | As a result | As a rule |
| 3 | so | because | while | thus |
| 4 | On the contrary | On the other hand | In addition | Moreover |
| 5 | Fortunately | Similarly | Clearly | Firmly |

答案：

- 1 prompted 根据句意（年轻一代的人用日本语更加的随意这件事已经（）首相去担心这些新的字是否能够让广泛的大众理解）此空应该是一个动词
 asked 问及，不符合句意
 prompted 促使，符合句意
 promoted 促销，不符合句意





- 2 As a result 根据上下文，前一句提到首相比较担心，后句说政府提议用手册说明如何使用合适的日语
两句之间有因果关系，所以此空应该填一个连接词表示结果
As against 与...相对照，不符合句意
As agreed 按照约定，不符合句意
As a result 因此，符合句意
As a rule 作为一个规定，不符合句意
- 3 because 根据句意（外来词成为了日语（）现用的日语不能表示这种意思）
后半句是前半句的原因，因此此空应该填写表示原因的连接词
so thus 都是表达结果的，不符合句意
because 是表示原因，符合句意
while 表示转折或者顺接，不符合句意
- 4 On the other hand 根据句意，此空为连接词，前后句意不相同
On the contrary 强调对比，但是前后句没有强烈对比关系，不符合句意
On the other hand 另一方面，符合句意
In addition 除此之外，不符合句意
Moreover 另外，符合句意
- 5 Similarly 根据前后文，前文提到了词义表示了什么样的人，后文说另一种 hotto person 是表达很有激情的人，两句之间是并列关系
此空的连接词应该表示并列
Fortunately 幸运的是，跟原文不符
Similarly 相似的是，表示并列，符合句意
Clearly 清晰的是，表示解释前文的结果，不符合句意
Firmly 明确的，坚固的，不符合句意





9.1.38 Complementary Therapies

Complementary therapies - such as those **practised** by naturopaths, chiropractors and acupuncturists - have become increasingly popular in Australia over the last few **decades**. Interest initially coincided with **enthusiasm** for alternative lifestyles, while immigration and increased contact and trade with China have also had an **influence**. The status of complementary therapies is being re-visited in a number of areas: legal regulation; the stances of doctors' associations; their inclusion in medical education; and scientific research into their **efficacy**.

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 conducted | expected | practiced | recommended |
| 2 years | decades | centuries | months |
| 3 confidence | habit | occupation | enthusiasm |
| 4 effect | influence | earning | idea |
| 5 practice | experiment | efficacy | efficiency |

答案：

- 1 practiced 根据句意 those 指的是 complementary therapies 被这些人怎么（动词）了
practiced 意为实施，符合句意
conducted 执行，不符合句意
expected 被期望的，不符合句意
recommended 被推荐的，不符合句意
- 2 decades 根据句意，上几个 ()，需要根据事情发展时间判断
years 过去几年，不符合实际情况
decades 过去几十年，符合实际情况
centuries 过去几个世纪，不符合实际情况
months 过去几个月，不符合实际情况
- 3 enthusiasm 根据句意，兴趣和 () 连在一起
confidence 信心，不符合句意





	habbit 爱好, 不符合句意
	occupation 职业, 不符合事实
	enthusiasm 激情, 热爱, 符合句意
4 influence	had a effect 没有这个搭配
	had a influence 有影响
	had a earning 没有这种搭配
	had a idea 有注意, 不符合句意
5 efficacy	根据句意, 关于他们 () 的科学的研究
	practice 他们的实践, 不符合句意
	experiment 他们的实验, 不符合句意
	efficacy 功效, 效用, 符合句意
	efficiency 效率, 不符合句意

9.1.39 Mike's Research

In 2001 he received the SIUC Outstanding Scholar Award. In 2003 he received the Carski Award for Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching from the American Society for Microbiology. Mike's research is **focused** on bacteria that inhabit **extreme** environments, and for the past 12 years he has studied the microbiology of permanently ice-covered lakes in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Antarctica. In addition to his research papers, he has edited a major **treatise** on phototrophic bacteria and served for over a decade as chief editor of the **journal** Archives of Microbiology. He currently serves on the editorial board of Environmental Microbiology. Mike's non-scientific **interests** include forestry, reading, and caring for his dogs and horses. He lives **beside** a peaceful and quiet lake with his wife, Nancy, five shelter dogs (Gaino, Snuffy, Pepto, Peanut, and Merry), and four horses (Springer, Feivel, Gwen, and Festus).

选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|-------|
| 1 shifted | wafted | focused | moved |
| 2 bad | negative | extreme | rigid |





3	treasure	treaty	treatise	treatment
4	magazine	quotes	newspaper	journal
5	majors	jobs	interests	considerations
6	along	with	beside	near

答案：

- 1 focused 根据后面有个 on,此空一定是固定搭配
be focused on 集中注意是唯一一个固定搭配
- 2 extreme 根据后面 iced lake 是一个极寒的天气，所以这个空的形容词跟极端相关
bad weather 不好的天气，很 general 没有极端的意思
negative weather 搭配不当
extreme weather 极端天气，符合语境
rigid 意思是严格的死板的，不能搭配天气
- 3 treatise 根据句意，他更改了一个主要的 () 关于趋光性细菌
treasure 宝藏，不符合句意
treaty 条约，不符合句意
treatise 论文，符合句意
treatment 处理，不符合句意
- 4 journal 根据后文 Archives of Microbiology 推断
此空的名词应该是期刊，只能填 journal
- 5 interests 根据后面 such as forestry, reading, and caring for his dogs and horses
推断此空跟兴趣相关
majors 专业，不符合句意
jobs 工作，不符合句意
interests 兴趣，符合句意
considerations 考虑，不符合句意
- 6 beside 根据固定搭配以及特定用法，住在湖旁边应该是 beside the lake





9.1.40 Meet Customer Demand

It originally referred to the production of goods to meet customer **demand** exactly in time, quality and quantity, **whether** the ‘customer’ is the final purchaser of the product or another process **further** along the production line.

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|------|----------|
| 1 requirement | demand | need | feedback |
| 2 while | thus | so | whether |
| 3 move | further | keep | walk |

答案：

- 1 demand 根据句意，这个原本指物品的生产可以跟消费者的（）相符合，无论是质量还是数量上
生产量可以相等的一定是消费者的需求（供需平衡），所以 customer demand 是固定搭配
- 2 whether 根据句意，消费者是最终买到产品的人句子完整，缺少连接词
while 表示转折或承接，不符合句意
thus 因此，语法不符
so 因此，前后句没有因果关系
whether 是否，符合句意
- 3 further 根据后面单词 along 可以看固定搭配
move along 另外一个过程移动生产线，不符合语义
further along 生产线后期，符合语义
keep along 没有此固定搭配，不符合语义
walk along 沿着走，不符合语义





9.1.41 Egg-Eating Snakes

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

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 food | products | dietitian | diet |
| 2 all | whole | fast | slow |
| 3 food | supplement | thinking | treatment |
| 4 beat | crack | break | buy |
| 5 close | down | open | up |

答案：

- 1 diet 根据句意，吃蛋的蛇是一小组那些（）只吃蛋的蛇，此空应该是饮食
whose food 不可以这么用，它们的食物
whose products 它们的产品，不符合句意
whose dietitian 它们的营养师，不符合句意
whose diet 它们的饮食，符合句意
- 2 whole 根据句意，有一些蛇只吃小的蛋，因为它们没有牙齿，所以他们需要吞掉（）
因为没有牙齿，一定是整个吞掉，所以应该选择跟整个相关的词
all 所有的，不符合句意
whole 完整的，符合句意
fast 吞的快，不符合句意
slow 吞的慢，不符合句意
- 3 treatment 根据句意，有些蛇可以吃稍大的蛋，但是需要一些特殊的（）
如果吃比较大的蛋可能需要一家加工或者处理，但是加工属于人





的行为，所以应该是处理的意思

food 特殊的食物，不符合句意

supplement 特殊的补充，不符合句意

thinking 特殊的考虑，不符合句意

treatment 特殊的处理，符合句意

4 crack

根据前文意思，需要特殊处理，所以一定是在解释时如何吃大一些的蛋，蛇有脊柱贴在后背上，这些脊柱可以帮助蛇把蛋处理掉

beat 打，不符合句意

crack 裂开，可以直接用于蛋壳这个特殊的物体上，符合句意

break 破坏的意思或者分成多个部分，不符合语境

buy 买，不符合句意

5 open

根据句意，脊柱可以帮助打开蛋壳

close 关闭，不符合句意

down 不符合句意

open crack open 打开，符合句意

crack up 没有这个搭配

9.1.42 Flower Attract Insects

(大意，非原文 Only the gist. Not the original text.)

According to a research conducted by Cambridge University, flowers can their own ways to attract insects to help them pollinate. Flowers will release an **irresistible** smell. Beverley Glover from the University of Cambridge and her **colleagues** did an experiment in which they use fake flowers to attract bees and insects. In their experiments, they freed many bumblebees from their **origins** repeatedly, and got the same **results**.

选项：

1 uncomfortable

irresistible

wired

strange

2 friends

colleagues

team members

relatives





3	origins	originals	organisms	organics
4	hypothesis	assumption	assertion	results

答案：

- 1 irresistible 根据句意，花有一个()味道
uncomfortable 不舒服的味道，不符合句意
irresistible 不可抵抗的味道，符合句意
wired 诡异的味道，不符合句意
strange 奇怪的味道，不符合句意
- 2 colleagues 根据句意，beverley gloer 和她的 () 做了一个实验
应该是她的同事，预判 coworkers / colleagues
friends 她的朋友，不符合做实验的性质
colleagues 她的同事，符合句意
team member 她的队友，并没有提到队伍，不可以做延展
relatives 她的亲戚，不符合句意
- 3 origins 根据句意，在他们的实验里，他们把蜜蜂从 () 释放出去，得到
一样的 ()
origins 起源地，符合句意
originals 原件/原型，不符合句意
organisms 有机体，不符合句意
organics 有机物，不符合句意
- 4 results 根据句意，他们得到了相同的 ()
实验都会有结果
hypothesis 得到了相同的假设，不符合语义
assumption 得到了相同改的假定，不符合语义
assertion 得到了相同的声称，不符合语义
results 得到了相同的结果，符合语义





9.1.43 Two farms

Both farms were by far the largest, most prosperous, most technologically advanced farms in their **respective** districts. In particular, each was centred around a magnificent state-of-the-art barn for **sheltering** and milking cows. Those structures, both neatly **divided** into opposite-facing rows of cow stalls, dwarfed all other barns in the district. Both farms let their cows **graze** outdoors in lush pastures during the summer, produced their own hay to harvest in the late summer for feeding the cows through the winter, and **increased** their production of summer fodder and winter hay by irrigating their fields.

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1 responsible | relevant | respective | restrictive |
| 2 keeping | hiding | sheltering | gathering |
| 3 cut | separated | divided | gathered |
| 4 eat | mow | live | graze |
| 5 sharped | increased | narrowed | widened |

答案：

- 1 respective 根据句意，最大的，最有潜力的，最高科技的农场在他们（）地区推断，此空可能填相应的地区/各自的地区
responsible districts 负责的地区，但是农场没有需要负责的地区，不符合句意
relevant districts 相关的地区，不符合句意
respective districts 各自的地区，符合句意
restrictive districts 限制的地区，不符合地区
- 2 sheltering 根据前文中的 barn，意为谷仓，此空为谷仓的作用
keeping cows 保存奶牛，没有 sheltering 更符合句意
hiding cows 隐藏奶牛，不符合句意
sheltering cows 给奶牛遮挡风雨，符合句意
gathering cows 聚集奶牛，不符合句意





- 3 divided 根据句意，以及后面的 into，推断出意思是分割
cut into 打断，不符合句意
separated into 没有这个固定搭配
divided into 分割成...符合固定搭配和句意
- 4 graze 根据句意，农场都会让他们的奶牛夏天的时候在茂盛的草原 ()
可以判断出是放牧的意思
eat 吃，不符合句意
mow 割草，不符合句意
live 生活，不符合句意
graze 吃草，符合句意
- 5 increased 根据句意，这句话在讲农场做的那些有益的事，() 夏天的饲料，
和灌溉他们的土地
sharped 削尖的，不符合句意
increased 增加，符合句意
narrowed 变窄的，不符合句意
widened 拓宽的，不符合句意

9.1.44 Investment

One city will start to attract the **majority** of public or private investment. This could be due to **natural** advantage or political decisions. This in turn will **stimulate** further investment due to the multiplier effect and **significant** rural to urban migration. The investment in this city will be at the **expense** of other cities.

选项：

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 minority | majority | density | quality |
| 2 natural | birth | fetal | neutral |
| 3 give | push | operate | stimulate |
| 4 minor | significant | huge | invisible |
| 5 expanse | expense | experience | exercise |





答案：

- 1 majority 根据句意，一个城市要开始吸引（）的公众或者私人投资
一定是大部分的公众，城市要以绝大部分的民众为基础
minority 小部分，不符合句意
majority 大部分，符合句意
density 公众密度，不符合句意
quality 公众质量，不符合句意
- 2 natural 根据句意，这个可能因为（）优势或者政治决定，此空应该是一个形容词
natural 自然的优势，符合句意，这是城市的属性决定的
birth 出生，跟城市不相关，不符合句意
fetal 致命的，跟城市不相关，不符合句意
neutral 中立的，不符合句意
- 3 stimulate 根据句意，这也会相反（）未来的投资，此空为一个动词
give 给，不符合搭配和句意
push 推进，不符合固定搭配
operate 进行，不符合句意
stimulate 促进未来投资，符合句意和搭配
- 4 significant 根据句意，（）郊区向城市的迁移，此空为形容词
minor 微小的，不符合句意
significant 大量的，符合句意
huge 庞大的，一般修饰实物，不符合用法
invisible 看不见的，不符合句意
- 5 expense 根据固定搭配 at the () of other cities 以及句意这个城市的发展以牺牲其他城市为代价
expanse 扩大，不符合固定搭配和语义
expense 以...为代价，符合固定搭配和语义
experience 经验，没有这种固定搭配也不符合语义
exercise 锻炼，不符合固定搭配和语义





9.1.45 Anderson

Fans of biographical criticism have a luxurious source in the works of Hans Christian Andersen. Like Lewis Carroll (and, to a lesser extent, Kenneth Grahame), Andersen was near-pathologically uncomfortable in the company of adults. Of course, all three had to work and **interact** with adults, but all three really **related** well to children and their simpler worlds. Andersen, for a time, ran a puppet theater and was incredibly popular with children, and, of course, he wrote an impressive body of fairy tales which have been produced in thousands of editions since the 19th century.

Most everyone has read or at least knows the titles of many of Andersen's works: "The Ugly Duckling," "The Emperor's New Clothes," "The Nightingale," "The Little Mermaid," "The Match Girl," and many others. Though, as with most folk and fairy tales, they **strike** adult rereaders much differently than they do young first-time readers.

Charming tales of ducks who feel **awkward** because they don't fit in, only to exult in the discovery that they are majestic swans, gives child readers clearly-identifiable messages: don't tease people because they're different; don't fret about your being different because some day you'll discover what special **gifts** you have.

A closer, deeper look at many of Andersen's tales (including "The Ugly Duckling," which is not on our reading list), reveals a darker, harder, more **painful** thread. People are often cruel and unfeeling, love is torturous—in general, the things of the material world cause suffering. There is often a happy ending, but it's not conventionally happy. Characters are rewarded, but only after they manage (often through death) to transcend the rigors of the mortal world.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1 play | interact | influence | talk |
| 2 react | reimburse | related | irrelevant |
| 3 strike | stoked | stroke | strive |
| 4 nervous | shamed | awkward | harmful |
| 5 curse | gifts | occasions | treasures |
| 6 harmful | painful | colorful | thoughtful |





答案：

- 1 interact 根据前文 biographical criticism 人物传记批判，以及此句 of course 说明这些作品跟人类相关
play with 和成年人玩耍，不符合句意
pnteract with 跟成年人互动，符合句意
pnfluence with 没有这种搭配，influence 及物动词，不需要加介词
talk with 没有这种搭配，应该是 talk to
- 2 related 根据此半句的连接词 but，以及前文这些作品跟成年人相关
推断出但是这些作品实际上（）儿童以及他们的简单世界
此空应该跟 interact 是同义词
react 反应，不符合句意
reimburse 报销，不符合句意
related 相关，符合句意
irrelevant 不相关，不符合句意
- 3 strike 根据句意，大多数的童话故事，（）成年人的再读者跟年龄小的
初次读者不同，可以推断此空是个动词，可能意思是打动，冲击
strike 冲击，符合句意
stoked 烧火，不符合句意
stroke 划/中风，不符合句意
strive 努力，不符合句意
- 4 awkward 根据句意以及童话故事，小鸭子会感到（）因为它在一群天鹅群
里，此空应该填不合群的近义词，或者失落，伤心，尴尬
nervous 紧张的，不符合句意
shamed 羞耻的，不符合句意
awkward 尴尬的，符合句意
harmful 有伤害的，不符合句意
- 5 gifts 根据句意，不要觉得你自己的不同有什么不好，因为终有一天你会发
现你的不同是你一个特别的（）此空应该填跟礼物相似意思的





	curse 诅咒, 不符合句意
	gifts 礼物, 符合句意
	occasions 情况, 不符合句意
	treasures 宝藏, 不符合句意
6 painful	根据句意 darker, harder 都是负面的词汇, 此空应填贬义词, 并且通过丑小鸭的故事推断
	harmful 有害的, 不符合句意
	painful 痛苦的, 符合句意
	colorful 颜色鲜艳的, 不符合句意
	thoughtful 体贴的, 不符合句意

9.1.46 Olympic medalists

In an often-cited study about counterfactuals, Medvec, Madey, and Gilovich (1995) found that bronze medalists appeared happier than silver medalists in television coverage of the 1992 Summer Olympics. Medvec et al. **argued** that bronze medalists compared themselves to 4th place finishers, **whereas** silver medalists compared themselves to gold medalists. These counterfactuals were the most **salient** because they were either qualitatively different (gold vs. silver) or categorically different (medal vs. no medal) from what **actually** occurred. Drawing on archival data and experimental studies, we show that Olympic athletes (among others) are more likely to make counterfactual comparisons based on their **prior** expectations, consistent with decision affect theory. Silver medalists are more likely to be disappointed because their personal expectations are higher than **those** of bronze medalists.

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 thought | argued | flighted | fought |
| 2 whereabouts | whereas | wherever | whatsoever |
| 3 salient | advantaged | outstanding | worried |
| 4 finanly | may have | actually | would have |





- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 5 before | prior | last | after |
| 6 that | this | these | those |

答案：

- 1 argued 根据句意 medvec et al. 说....
thought 想, 不符合句意
argued 声称 符合句意
flighted 飞行, 不符合句意
fought 打, 不符合句意
- 2 whereas 根据前一句句意, 铜牌获得者比银牌获得者更开心。此句前半句说铜牌的人为什么开心, 后面说银牌的情况; 中间的连接词一定是表示对比的意思。
whereabouts 下落/行踪 ; whereas 然而 ; wherever 无论何地 ;
whatsoever 无论什么——均不符合句意
- 3 salient 根据句意, 这些反事实是最... 因为他们是质量上的不同或者类别上的不同, 可以推断, 最明显, 最显著的
salient 明显, 重要, 符合句意
advantaged 有优势的, 不符合句意
outstanding 突出的, 形容优秀, 不符合句意
worried 令人担心的, 不符合句意
- 4 actually 根据句意, 铜牌获得者比银牌获得者更开心这件事最突出因为他们跟()发生的不一样可能是质量上不同或者类别上
finanlly 最终的, 不符合句意
may have 也许, 不符合句意
actually 真实发生, 符合句意
would have 也许发生, 不符合句意
- 5 prior 根据句意, 奥利匹克运动员会造成这种违反常态的对比是根据()
期望
before 没有这种搭配
prior 之前的期望, 符合句意





last 不符合句意

after 不符合句意

- 6 those 根据语法此空应该是前半句里的 their expectations 的对照
those 是唯一符合语法的选项

9.1.47 David Lynch

David Lynch is professor and head of education at Charles Darwin University. **Prior** to this he was sub dean in the Faculty of Education and Creative Arts at Central Queensland University and foundation head of the University's Noosa **campus**. David's career in education began as a primary school teacher in Queensland in the early 1980's and **progressed** to four principal positions before **entering** higher education. David's research interests predominate in teacher education with particular interest in building teacher capability to meet a changed world.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 Prior | Early | Before | After |
| 2 campus | colleague | district | site |
| 3 projected | progressed | processed | pronounced |
| 4 accessing | entering | seeking | achieving |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 Prior | prior to 固定搭配, 在...之前, 等于 before, 或者用 earlier to |
| 2 campus | 校区, 中央昆士兰大学的努沙校区, 固定用法, district 往往指的行政上的区域, colleague 同事, site 地点, 场所, 场地 |
| 3 progressed | 句意, 发展, 他继续发展进入下一个职位, process 用作动词只能指加工、处理或队列缓慢前进, 并且为及物动词, projected 预计, pronounced 发音, 宣布宣告 |
| 4 enter | 句意判断, 这里是指他进入高等教育工作, 而不是 seeking 寻求或者 achieving 获得高等教育, accessing 获取 |





9.1.48 Carbon Detox

In his **fascinating** book Carbon Detox, George Marshall argues that people are not persuaded by information. Our views are formed by the views of the people with whom we mix. Of the **narratives** that might penetrate these circles, we are more likely to listen to those that offer us some reward. A story that tells us that the world is cooking and that we'll have to make sacrifices for the sake of future generations is less likely to be accepted than the more rewarding idea that climate change is a conspiracy hatched by scheming governments and venal scientists, and that strong, independent-minded people should unite to defend their freedoms.

He proposes that instead of arguing for sacrifice, **environmentalists** should show where the rewards might lie: that understanding what the science is saying and planning accordingly is the smart thing to do, which will protect your interests more effectively than flinging abuse at scientists. We should **emphasize** the old-fashioned virtues of uniting in the face of a crisis, of resourcefulness and community action. Projects like the transition town's network and proposals for a green new deal tell a story which people are more willing to hear.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | fascinating | frustrating | outdating | boring |
| 2 | inscriptive | narratives | relatives | descriptive |
| 3 | environmentalists | writers | narrators | organizers |
| 4 | repeat | abandon | emphasize | eliminate |

答案：

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| 1 | fascinating | fasinating 迷人的, 译为在他的这本很吸引人的书中, frustrating 令人沮丧的, outdating 过时的, boring 无聊的 |
| 2 | narratives | narrative, 名词和形容词, 叙述或者叙事的, 在交际圈里里人们的叙述中, 我们更容易听那些对我们有好处的, inscriptive, 形容词, 铭文的, relatives, 亲戚, descriptive, 形容词, 描述的 |
| 3 | environmentalists | 上文提示, 第一段最后一句有关于 climate change, 这里应为环境学家, writers 作者, 这里不指 narrators 叙述者要怎么做, 而是环 |





境学家应该怎么引导我们

- 4 emphasize 句意判断，后文提示，后文 virtues of uniting 是好事，所以应强调 emphasize，强调经典的好品质的好处，repeat 重复，abandon 放弃，抛弃，eliminate 消除

9.1.49 Darkness in the Northern Hemisphere

The increasing darkness in the Northern Hemisphere this time of year "indicates to the plant that **fall/autumn** is coming on. So it starts recouping materials from the **leaves** before they drop off. Evergreens protect their needle-like foliage from freezing with **waxy** coatings and natural "antifreezes." But broadleaf plants, like sugar maples, birches, and sumacs, have no such protections. As a result, they **shed** their leaves. But before they do, the plants first try to **salvage** important nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | fall/autumn | spring | summer | winter |
| 2 | roots | leaves | trunks | stems |
| 3 | watery | sticky | waxy | slippery |
| 4 | saved | survived | shed | fell |
| 5 | salvage | slave | transmit | transit |

答案：

- 1 fall/autumn 一可通过地理知识北半球黑夜变长是秋天来了，二也可通过后文植物叶子掉落判断是秋天
- 2 leaves 只有叶子会掉落，后文也有提到 broadleaf plants have no such protections, trunks 树干, stems 茎
- 3 waxy 后文提示，第三行，抗冻的只有 waxy coatings，蜡制的，译为蜡质的外层，watery 充满水的，sticky 粘的，slippery 滑的
- 4 shed 上文提示，与第三行 drop off 相反，所以应为脱落，它们将叶子





- 脱落, survived 存活, fell 掉落, 主语都应为 leaves 才可以
5 salvage 句意判断, 挽回, 挽回重要的营养物质, slave 奴役, transmit 发送, transit 运输

9.1.50 Essays

Essays are used as an assessment tool to **evaluate** your ability to research a topic and construct an **argument**, as well as your understanding of subject content. This does not mean that essays are a 'regurgitation' of everything your lecturer has said **throughout** the course. Essays are your opportunity to explore in greater **depth** aspects of the course - theories, issues, texts, etc. and in some cases relate these aspects to a **particular** context. It is your opportunity to articulate your ideas, but in a **certain** way: using formal academic style.

选项 :

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1 escalate | evaluate | evolve | extinct |
| 2 idea | argument | assignment | essay |
| 3 whole | all | through | throughout |
| 4 depth | width | fields | realms |
| 5 particular | special | unfamiliar | common |
| 6 same | traditional | certain | usual |

答案 :

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 evaluate | 主语是 essay, 后面宾语是 ability, 用论文评价你的能力, escalate 逐步上升, evolve 进化发展, extinct 灭绝 |
| 2 argument | argument 可指 a set of reasons that who something is true or untrue, 建立一个论点, idea 主义想法, assignment 作业, essay 论文都不能搭配 construct |
| 3 throughout | 整个期间, 前文 everything 提示, 遍布整个期间用 throughout, through 是通过 |
| 4 depth | 上文提示, 应与上文 everything 相反, 强调深度, realms 和 fields |





是领域, width 宽度

- 5 particular particular, 特定的, special, 特殊的, 写论文应将各个方面与特定的上下文联系起来
- 6 certain 后文有具体指出 using formal academic style, 所以为明确的, traditional 传统的, usual 通常的, 平常的, same 相同的, 这里没有比较

9.1.51 Estée Lauder

Leonard Lauder, chief executive of the company his mother founded, says she always thought she "was growing a nice little business." And that it is. A little business that **controls** 45% of the cosmetics market in U.S. department stores. A little business that sells in 118 countries and last year grew to be \$3.6 billion big in sales. The Lauder family's shares are worth more than \$6 billion. But early on, there wasn't a burgeoning business, there weren't houses in New York, Palm Beach, Fla., or the south of France. It is said that at one point there was one person to answer the telephones who **changed** her voice to become the shipping or billing department as needed. You more or less know the Estée Lauder story because it's a chapter from the book of American

business folklore. In short, Josephine Esther Mentzer, daughter of immigrants, lived above her father's hardware store in Corona, a section of Queens in New York City. She started her **enterprise** by selling skin creams concocted by her uncle, a chemist, in beauty shops, beach clubs and resorts. No doubt the portions were good — Estée Lauder was a quality fanatic — but the saleslady was better. Much better. And she simply outworked everyone else in the cosmetics industry. She **stalked** the bosses of New York City department stores until she got some counter space at Saks Fifth Avenue in 1948. And once in that space, she utilized a personal selling approach that proved as **potent** as the promise of her skin **regimens** and perfumes.

选项 :

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| 1 makes | contains | leads | controls |
| 2 lowered | heard | raised | changed |





3	enterprise	shops	family	company
4	stalked	talked	stroked	struck
5	strong	potent	attractive	patent
6	regimens	tones	religions	tins

答案：

- 1 controls 意思判断，控制，她的生意控制了美国化妆品 45% 的市场，make 进行，做，contains 包含，leads 领导，领导 45% 的市场，说不通
- 2 changed 无法推断出是升高 raised 还是降低 lowered，最后是变化，heard 不能跟 to do 而且她不应该是听自己的声音
- 3 enterprise 事业，有 project 项目，事业之意，后面有 in beauty shops，所以步能填 shops, start 和 company 不搭配
- 4 stalked 跟踪，stroke 打击，轻抚，struck 是 strike 过去式，打击，罢工
- 5 potent potent 有效的，修饰 approach, strong 强力的和 attractive 吸引人的都不行，patent 专利的，她才用了她和她承诺一样有效的个人的销售方式
- 6 regimens tones 肤色，religion 宗教，tint 色彩，regimens 养生法，这里 skin regimens 译为她的皮肤护理程序或方案

9.1.52 A big, bad idea?

The two researchers showed that **reintroducing** the wolves was **correlated** with **increased** growth of willow and cottonwood in the park. Why? Because **grazing** animals such as elk were **avoiding** sites from which they couldn't easily **escape**, the scientists **claimed**. And as the woody plants and trees grew taller and thicker, beaver colonies **expanded**.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 reintroducing | reinforcing | reforming | repairing |
| 2 collected | correlated | connected | collaborate |





3	normal	abnormal	increased	reduced
4	grinding	grading	breeding	grassing
5	preferring	avoiding	seeking	picking
6	escape	scrub	evolve	explore
7	shouted	declared	claimed	declaimed
8	expansion	expanding	expending	expanded

答案：

- 1 reintroducing 意思判断，再引入，狼的再引入和柳树和杨树的加速的增张相互影响 reinforce，强化， reform 改革， repair 修理
- 2 correlated 后文两者互相影响，所以是 correlated, connect 只能表现出单方的联系， collected 收集的， collaborated 合作的
- 3 increased 柳树和杨树的加速的增长， increased growth normal 正常， abnormal 反常的， reduced 不能修饰 growth
- 4 grazing grinding 刮擦， breeding 养育， grazing animals 食草动物， grading 阶段的，食草动物比如 elk 麋鹿避免无法逃跑的地点
- 5 avoiding 前文提示，无法作某事的地方肯定要避免，避免无法逃跑的地点， preferring 倾向， seeking 寻求， picking 选
- 6 escape scrub 擦洗， escape 逃脱， evolve 进化， explore 探索，无法轻易逃跑的地点
- 7 claimed claim 声称， declare 正式宣布， declaim 演讲， shout 喊， 科学家们声称
- 8 expanded 这句话的意思是，随着植被长得越来越高、越来越茂密， beaver colonies 逐渐扩大了。 Expend 意为“花费”，先排除。
所以要填动词，排除名词 expansion。
Expendng 前面必须要有系动词，排除。





9.1.53 Gas Drilling

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

选项：

1 triggered	intrigued	motivated	inspiring
2 upwelling	downwelling	unwilling	exploring
3 laboratory	observatory	exploratory	territory
4 prohibiting	allowing	forbidding	pushing
5 explode	extract	escape	besiege
6 carried	left	mixed	caught
7 polluted	spread	traveled	expanded
8 dialogue	dialect	diadem	diameter
9 collectional	conventional	gravitational	preventional

答案：

- 1 triggered 意思判断，触发，intrigue 激发兴趣，钻井采气引发了泥浆火山的爆发





2 upwelling	意思判断,上升,downwelling下降,unwilling不愿意的,exploring探索的,一队英国研究人员说当勘探气井穿过地下9300英尺的要个岩石层时这个致命的上涌开始了
3 exploratory	exploratory勘探的,observatory天文台,laboratory实验室,territory领土,一队英国研究人员说当勘探气井穿过地下9300英尺的要个岩石层时这个致命的上涌开始了
4 allowing	使得,使得热的、高气压的水流出,prohibit阻止,forbid禁止, push推
5 escape	指液体流出,使得热的、高气压的水流出,explode爆炸,extract提取,besiege包围
6 carried	携带,水携带泥土到地面carry to固定搭配,mix不能和to the ground搭
7 spread	spread蔓延,polluted污染,traveled旅行,expanded扩张,水在这八个月内蔓延到直径2.5公里的区域
8 diameter	dialogue对话,dialect方言,diameter直径,水在这八个月内蔓延到直径2.5公里的区域diadem王冠
9 conventional	常见的,gravitational重力的,虽然这个喷发不想常见的火山喷发一样猛烈

9.1.54 Movement in painting

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

The core of the Impressionist group was formed in the early 1860s by Monet, Renoir, and Sisley,





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

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

选项：

1	oriented	originated	appreciated	organized
2	simplify	deliver	depict	deepen
3	describe	transcribe	descent	satirize
4	added	experienced	examined	experimented
5	combination	fragile	fridge	fragments
6	conservative	traditional	experimental	outdated
7	progressive	stubborn	promoted	predicable
8	incepted	inspired	annoyed	included

答案：

- 1 originated 意思判断，起源，绘画的运动在 1860s 在法国起源，orient 作为动词只有以某人某事为重点，确认方向之意，appreciate 欣赏，organized 应为 was organized 被动
- 2 depict 意思判断，印象派画家想描绘真实的生活，描绘，simplify 描绘，deliver 传递





3	describe	意思判断, 形容, 描述, 这个术语在描述克劳德莫奈的印象派画作时第一次被随意应用, 同为印象派不可能是 satirize 讽刺, descent 名词, 下降, 血统, transcribe 转录抄写
4	experimented	实施, 他们的风格是多样的, 但是都配合着光和动的效果被实现, add 不能和 with 搭配
5	fragments	fragments 碎片, rather than 提示和后半句中 mixed 形成反义, 颜色的碎片被并排涂在帆布上, combination 是结合, fragile 易碎的, fridge 冰箱
6	experimental	experimental(艺术方面)尝试性的, 英国的印象派对更实践性的更思想进步的英国画家有主要影响, more 暗示 and 前后都应为和 impression 有一致的含义
7	progressive	progressive 意思判断, (思想)进步的, 英国的印象派对更实践性的更思想进步的英国画家有主要影响, stubborn 顽固的, promoted 晋升的, predictable 可推断的
8	inspired	意思判断, 提供灵感, 激发鼓舞, Sickert 激发鼓舞的很多年轻的艺术家, incept 开始, 获得学位

9.1.55 Genetically Modified Food

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





选项：

1 positive	direct	dedicated	deliberate
2 nobly	noticeably	narrowly	noteless
3 opponents	promotions	proponents	products
4 dealing	meeting	increasing	feeding
5 declining	burning	bargaining	burgeoning
6 asserting	assessing	addicting	inserting
7 conserve	consume	assume	resume

答案：

- 1 direct 意思判断, 直接的, 基因改良食品没有给消费者提供直接的好处,
- dedicated 专用的, 献身的, deliberate 故意的, 从容的
- 2 noticeably 意思判断, 明显的, 这种食品没有明显地更好或者更便宜, nobly 高尚的, noteless 不引人注目的, narrowly 狹窄地, 勉强的
- 3 proponents 支持基因改造食品, 提到的事好处, 支持者认为更大的好处是基因工程在喂饱世界上迅速增长的人口方面有重要作用, 并且后文出现 opponents disagree, 反对者不同意
- 4 feeding 意思判断, 喂养, 支持者认为更大的好处是基因工程在喂饱世界上迅速增长的人口方面有重要作用
- 5 burgeoning 意思判断, 迅速增长的, 支持者认为更大的好处是基因工程在喂饱世界上迅速增长的人口方面有重要作用 bargain 讨价还价
- 6 asserting 意思判断, 断言反对者不同意, 断言称世界上给每个人的食物已经比以前多了, addicting 有瘾的, assessing 评价, inserting 插入
- 7 consume 意思判断, 消费, 食用, 断言反对者不同意, 断言称世界上给每个人的食物已经比以前多了, 甚至比我们能食用的还多 conserve 保存, assume 假设, resume 重新开始





9.1.56 School-to-work Transitions

School-to-work transition is a historically **persistent** topic of educational policymaking and reform that impacts national systems of vocational education and training. The **transition** process refers to a period between **completion** of general education and the beginning of vocational education or the beginning of gainful **employment** as well as to training systems, institutions, and programs that prepare young people for careers. The status passage of youth from school-to-work has changed structurally under late modernism, and young people are **forced** to adapt to changing **demands** of their environment especially when planning for entry into the labour market. Since the transition to a job is seen as a major success in life, youth who manage this step successfully are more **optimistic** about their future; till others are disillusioned and pushed to the margins of society. While some young people have developed **successful** strategies to cope with these requirements, those undereducated and otherwise **disadvantaged** in society often face serious problems when trying to prepare for careers. Longer transitions lead to a greater vulnerability and to **risky behaviours**.

选项：

1	persistent	assistant	consistent	permitted
2	transportation	transition	translation	transaction
3	competition	inception	completion	complement
4	deployment	experiment	empire	employment
5	forced	willing	forward	desired
6	diamonds	demands	supply	attitudes
7	negative	passive	optimistic	neutral
8	successive	success	successful	succeed
9	disadvantaged	outstanding	advantaged	proficient
10	risky	well	regulated	disciplined





答案：

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1 persistent | 意思判断，持久的，学校到工作的过渡是一个历史性的持久的话题，assistant，辅助的，consistent一致的，permitted被允许的意思判断，过渡，以及第一句话中出现过 School-to-work transition，这个过渡指完成学业和开始工作中间的一个时间段，transaction交易，transportation交通，translation翻译 |
| 2 transition | 意思判断，完成学业，complement名词是补充物 |
| 3 completion | 意思判断，完成，完成普通教育，和后文 beginning 行程对比，inception开始，完成学业，complement 名词是补充物 |
| 4 employment | 意思判断，工作，前文提到 School-to-work transition 中有 work，后文提到 careers，deployment放置，experiment实验，empire帝国 |
| 5 forced | 意思判断，由客观环境变化，青少年被动接受，年轻人被强迫适应环境变化的需求 |
| 6 demands | 意思判断，需求，年轻人被强迫适应环境变化的需求 diamonds宝石，supply供应，attitudes态度 |
| 7 optimistic | 前后文呼应，manage this step successfully，年轻人能走好这一步的对未来更乐观 passive 被动的，neutral 中立的 |
| 8 successful | 语法判断需要填形容词，意思判断，都需要填 successful，成功的，和下文 undereducated 形成对比，一些年轻人发展成功的策略去满足这些要求 |
| 9 disadvantaged | 与 undereducated 并列，态度否定，那些受教育不足的和另外在社会中处于劣势的在为未来做准备时有时会面临严峻的问题 |
| 10 risky | 与 vulnerability 并列，填一个贬义词，更长期的过渡导致更严重的脆弱和危险的行为 |





9.1.57 Farming

In the last years of the wheat boom, Bennett had become increasingly **frustrated** at how the government seemed to be encouraging an **exploitative** farming binge. He went directly after the Department of Agriculture for **misleading** people. Farmers on the Great Plains were working **against** nature, he **thundered** in speeches.

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 frustrated | satisfied | familiar | structured |
| 2 sustainable | exploitative | explored | experimented |
| 3 misunderstanding | caring | misleading | guiding |
| 4 for | in | against | with |
| 5 sang | thundered | expressed | praised |

答案：

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 frustrated | feeling annoyed, upset and impatient, 意思判断加介词 at 搭配后文态度表示是不满的，懊恼的，他对于政府鼓励剥削式的耕作放纵很不满 |
| 2 exploitative | binge 提示 exploitative, 剥削的，他对于政府鼓励剥削式的耕作放纵很不满, sustainable 可持续的, explored 勘探的, experimented 尝试的 |
| 3 misleading | 意思判断，政府在带领农民做错事 |
| 4 against | 介词用法，对抗用 against, for 后面需要加目的，with 加同伙 |
| 5 thundered | 意思判断，他很不满，所以在演讲中怒喝，praise 赞扬 |

9.1.58 National Sustainable Development Strategies

The principal recommendation of the world conferences was that countries must take full responsibility for their own development. National responsibility for national development is the necessary consequence of **sovereignty**. The Monterrey Consensus states that ‘Each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, and the role of national





policies and development strategies cannot be **over-emphasized**. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation called for all governments to begin implementing national sustainable development strategies (NSDS) by 2005 and the 2005 Summit agreed on a target of 2006 for all developing countries to **adopt** and start **implementation** of these strategies to **achieve** the internationally agreed goals. The automatic **corollary** of that principle is that each country must be free to determine its own development strategy. It is essential that all donors and lenders accept the principle of country ownership of national development strategies. This implies the acceptance of the principle that development strategies should not only be **attuned** to country circumstances, but also be prepared and implemented under the leadership of the governments of the countries themselves. The 2005 World Summit also acknowledged, in this **regard**, that all countries must **recognize** the need for developing countries to strike a **balance** between their national policy priorities and their international commitments.

选项：

1	hospitality	sovereignty	punctuality	curiosity
2	employed	enquired	over- emphasized	explored
3	adopt	ban	resist	adapt
4	implementation	policy	implication	implant
5	omit	achieve	active	enact
6	reason	contradiction	corollary	collocation
7	against	adopted	attended	attuned
8	regard	way	reward	award
9	organize	recognize	authorize	agonize
10	difference	surveillance	patience	balance

答案：

- 1 sovereignty 意思判断，主权，对国家发展的国家责任是主权的必然结果，
hospitality 好客，punctuality 准时，curiosity 好奇
- 2 over-emphasized 意思判断，过分强调，反战的策略不能被过分强调





3	adopt	意思判断，采用，所有的发展中国家应用并开始实施这些策略， ban 禁止，resist 抵抗
4	implementation	意思判断，前文提示，所有的发展中国家应用并开始实施， implication 含义，暗示，implant 植入
5	achieve	意思判断，实现，搭配后文 goals，所有的发展中国家应用并开始 实施这些策略为了实现国际认同的目标，omit 忽略，enact 颁布
6	corollary	意思判断，推论结果，这个原则的必然结果是每个国家都能自由 决定它的发展策略，后面是每个国家具体应怎么做，contradiction 矛盾，collocation 搭配
7	attuned	意思判断，被调和，这些发展策略不仅仅应该适应每个国家的国 情，adopted 应搭配 by
8	regard	固定搭配，in this regard 就这一点而言
9	recognize	意思判断，认识到，所有国家都应意识到要实现国家优先政策和 国际承诺的平衡，authorize 批准，认可，agonize 挣扎
10	balance	意思判断，实现平衡，所有国家都应意识到要实现国家优先政策 和国际承诺的平衡，surveillance 监控

9.1.59 Australian Overseas Departures

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

The models were estimated using historical time series data from 1973 to 1998. The data were obtained from several **sources** such as the World Tourism Organization, Australian Bureau of





Statistics, World Bank and International Monetary Fund. The results suggest that the estimated elasticity parameters are consistent with standard economic theory. The number of short-term resident departures is positively influenced by per capita real household disposable income; and the price of domestic travel and accommodation, and **negatively** influenced by the price of travel and accommodation overseas.

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

选项：

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 encourages | analyses | increases | decreases |
| 2 variables | variety | varies | variability |
| 3 sources | websites | resources | journals |
| 4 positively | hardly | barely | negatively |
| 5 experiencing | experimenting | exploring | employed |

答案：

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 analyses | 意思判断，分析，这个论文用短期居民出境的需求模型分析了对各个国家的处境旅游需求 |
| 2 variables | 上一句 dependent variable 提示，这里 independent variables 自变量 |
| 3 sources | 意思判断，来源，这个数据是从不同的来源获取的 |
| 4 negatively | 意思判断，前文提到 positively，这里应相反，短期居民出境和境外旅游及住宿的价格成反比，barely，仅仅，几乎不 |
| 5 experiencing | 意思判断，体验，澳大利亚人在体验不同文化和生活方式的兴趣 |





9.1.60 Would you credit it?

There isn't a financial director around who wouldn't like to **accelerate** cash flow by reducing debtor days- in other words, get customers to pay up faster. In Europe's top 1,000 quoted companies, nearly one quarter of all invoices are unpaid **at any point in time**, according to recent research carried out by the ASF organization. This means they are sitting on a total of 274 bn (?) overdue debt. Most of this is caused by poor collection practices. According to Jan Porter, ASF's Managing Director, "You can set up all the systems you want, you can insist on **watertight** contracts and payment terms, the government can even introduce late payment legislation, but there are always some debtors who **fail to pay on time**. Once a payment is overdue, your first step is to talk to your debtor. You should let them know the payment is late and try to find out if there is a dispute about the work, or if your debtor has financial problems. **This is OK**, but Tim Vainio, a chartered accountant, believes that too many companies are afraid of losing a relationship, and that, **before undertaking any action**, the focus should be on recovering as much money as possible, rather than on preserving a relationship.

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 achieve | accelerate | decrease | slower |
| 2 point | aspect | place | hour |
| 3 waterproof | watertight | traditional | suitable |
| 4 manage | fail | insist | persistent |
| 5 This is OK | What is more | In other words | That is to say |
| | important | | |
| 6 meeting | evaluating | assessing | undertaking |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1 accelerate | 意思判断，加速，通过减少应收帐款天数加速现金流 |
| 2 point | 固定搭配，在任何时间 |
| 3 watertight | 意思判断，无懈可击的，坚持一个吴邪科技的合同和付款条款， |





waterproof 防水的

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 4 fail | 意思判断，无法，但是总有一些债务人无法按时交款，insist 坚持，persist 坚持 |
| 5 This is OK | 意思判断，后文 but 转折，前面应为可接受 |
| 6 undertaking | 意思判断，采取措施，在采取措施是钱，中心应该是尽可能收回钱 |

9.1.61 Lure New Students

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

选项：

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

答案：

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1 lure | 意思判断，吸引，学校为了吸引新生 |
| 2 prerequisite | 意思判断，前提，这些学校取消了非官方入学许和四年的工作经验要求，exclusion 排除 |
| 3 instead | 意思判断，语法，采取其他行动 |
| 4 professionals | 意思判断，所谓的职业前期的专业人士 |
| 5 belt | 固定搭配，完成，指完成了几年的工作 |





9.1.62 Father's Books

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

选项：

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

答案：

- | | | |
|---|-----------|---|
| 1 | forbidden | 意思判断，与后文然而从没人动过行程对比，不被禁止却没有人看，我父亲的书柜里没有书是被禁止的 |
| 2 | massive | 意思判断，厚重的，大部分的书后恨厚重，marvel 名词或动词，奇迹或感到惊讶 |
| 3 | recall | 意思判断，回忆，很多其他的我已无法回忆出来 |
| 4 | shelves | 语法，后面定语从句，缺名词，书柜，这些书书柜无法装下以至于书柜都因为几十年的固定的支撑而弯曲 |
| 5 | steadfast | 意思判断，坚定的，不变的，，这些书书柜无法装下以至于书柜都因为几十年的固定的支撑而弯曲，treadmill 跑步机，名词，internal 内部的 |

9.1.63 Mount Everest

Mount Everest called Chomolungma ("goddess mother of the world") in Tibet and Sagarmatha ("goddess of the sky") in Nepal, Mount Everest once went by the pedestrian name of Peak XV





among Westerners. That was before **surveyors** established that it was the highest mountain on Earth, a fact that came as something of a surprise—Peak XV had seemed lost in the crowd of other formidable Himalayan peaks, many of which gave the **illusion** of greater height.

In 1852, the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India measured Everest's elevation as 29,002 feet above sea level. This figure remained the officially **accepted** height for more than one hundred years. In 1955, it was adjusted by a mere 26 feet to 29,028 (8,848 m).

The mountain received its official name in 1865 in honor of Sir George Everest, the British Surveyor General from 1830—1843 who had mapped the Indian subcontinent. He had some **reservations** about having his name bestowed on the peak, arguing that the mountain should retain its local appellation, the standard policy of geographical societies.

Before the Survey of India, a number of other mountains ranked supreme in the eyes of the world. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the Andean peak Chimborazo was considered the highest. At a relatively unremarkable 20,561 feet (6,310 m), it is in fact nowhere near the highest, **surpassed** by about thirty other Andean peaks and several dozen in the Himalayas. In 1809, the Himalayan peak Dhaulagiri (26,810 ft.; 8,172 m) was declared the ultimate, only to be shunted aside in 1840 by Kanchenjunga (28,208 ft.; 8,598 m), which today ranks third. Everest's status has been unrivalled for the last century-and-a-half, but not without a few threats.

选项：

1	surveyors	surveillance	purveyors	persuasion
2	illusion	allusion	inclusion	anticipation
3	accepted	incepted	expected	intercepted
4	rejections	applications	implications	reservations
5	reduces	surpassed	surmised	transposed





答案：

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 surveyors | 意思判断，测量员，测量员证实它是地球上最高的，surveillance 监控，purveyors 承办商，persuasion 说服 |
| 2 illusion | 意思判断，错觉，给人它是最高的错觉，allusion 暗示提及，inclusion 包含，anticipation 预期 |
| 3 accepted | 意思判断，官方认可的，这个数据是官方一百多年来认可的，incept 开始，获得学位，intercept 打断拦截 |
| 4 reservations | 意思判断，保留意见，而且实际上也用他的名字命名了，还没到拒绝的程度额，所以不能用rejections 拒绝，implications 暗示提及 |
| 5 surpassed | 意思判断，被超过，surmised 被推测，transposed 被调换 |

9.1.64 William 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.

选项：

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 serious | mysterious | ridiculous | curious |
| 2 sources | resources | forms | types |
| 3 church | orchestra | beingless | private |
| 4 achievements | grabs | gaps | merits |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 mysterious | 意思判断，传奇的，莎士比亚一直是一个传奇的人物，ridiculous 可笑的荒谬的 |
| 2 sources | 后文提示，his works, legal and church documents 都为信息的来源 |
| 3 church | 意思判断，教堂，法律和教堂文件 orchestra 乐队，beingless 不存 |





在的

4 gaps

后文提示, tells us little, 所以是缺少的东西, 让我们无法知道关于莎士比亚本人

9.1.65 The Eiffel Tower

The Eiffel Tower was the tallest building in the world when it was completed in 1889. It was built for the World's Fair to **demonstrate** that iron could be as strong as stone while being infinitely lighter. And in fact, the wrought-iron tower is twice as tall as the masonry Washington Monument and yet it weighs 70,000 tons less! It is repainted every seven years with 50 tons of dark brown paint.

Called "the father of the skyscraper," the Home Insurance Building, **constructed** in Chicago in 1885 (and demolished in 1931), was 138 feet tall and 10 stories. It was the first building to effectively employ a supporting **skeleton** of steel beams and columns, allowing it to have many more windows than traditional masonry structures. But this new construction method made people worry that the building would fall down, leading the city to halt construction until they could investigate the structure's safety.^[1]

In 1929, auto tycoon Walter Chrysler took part in an intense race with the Bank of Manhattan Trust Company to build the world's tallest skyscraper. Just when it looked like the bank had captured the **coveted** title, workers at the Chrysler Building **jacked** a thin spire hidden inside the building through the top of the roof to win the contest (subsequently losing the title four months later to the Empire State Building). Chrysler also decorated his building to mirror his cars, with hubcaps, mudguards, and hood ornaments.

选项 :

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 1 | demonstrate | insinuate | implicate | suggest |
| 2 | renovated | constructed | devised | invented |
| 3 | ceiling | concrete | skeleton | engine |
| 4 | coveted | informal | meaningless | royal |





5 jacked destroy removed deployed

答案：

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1 demonstrate | 意思判断，证明，to show or prove something clearly，证明铁是醉强壮的，insinuate 暗示，implicate 有牵连，暗示 |
| 2 constructed | 意思判断，建造，修饰 building, renovated 被创新，devised 被设计 |
| 3 skeleton | 意思判断，the supporting structure of a building 整个支撑骨架，前面搭配 supporting 后面是 steel beams and columns, concrete 混凝土，ceiling 天花板 |
| 4 coveted | 意思判断，垂涎已久的，获得了垂涎已久的头衔，informal 非正式的，royal 皇家的 |
| 5 jacked | 意思判断，背景是更高了，而且本来这个塔尖就在他内部，所以这里选托起 |

9.1.66 How does outer space affect the human body?

Researchers already know that spending long periods of time in a zero-gravity **environment** --such as that inside the International Space Station (ISS) ---result in loss of bone density and **damage** to the body's **muscles**. That's partly why stays aboard the ISS are **limited** at six months. And now, a number of NASA astronauts are reporting that their 20/30 **vision faded/deteriorated** after spending time in space, with many needing glasses once they returned to Earth.

选项：

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 environment | climate | weather | planet |
| 2 damage | gain | recovery | enhancement |
| 3 muscles | development | action | flexibility |
| 4 allowed | limited | exceeded | excessive |
| 5 smelling | hearing | voices | vision |
| 6 strengthened | faded | disappeared | fatigued |





答案：

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 environment | 意思判断, 环境, 长期待在零重力的环境下, climate 气候, weather 天气, planet 星球 |
| 2 damage | 意思判断, 破坏, 骨密度的流失和对肌肉的破坏, recovery 恢复, enhancement 加强 |
| 3 muscles | 意思判断肌肉, 骨密度的流失和对肌肉的破坏, development 不如 muscles 具体, 而且 development 应用阻止形容, 不能用破坏, flexibility 柔韧度, 无法体现 |
| 4 limited | 意思判断, 被限制, 这是为什么在 ISS 外待的时间被限制在 6 个月内的部分原因, exceeded 被超过, excessive 过多的, 极度的 |
| 5 vision | 后文提示, 最后一句 need glasses 需要眼镜 |
| 6 faded | 意思判断, 变弱, 他们三分之二的视力变弱, fatigued 疲乏的, strengthened 加强, disappeared 消失 |

9.1.67 C.S. Lewis

C. S. Lewis, or Jack Lewis, as he preferred to be called, was born in Belfast, Ireland (now Northern Ireland) on November 29, 1898. He was the second son of Albert Lewis, a lawyer, and Flora Hamilton Lewis. His older brother, Warren Hamilton Lewis, who was known as Warnie, had been born three years **earlier** in 1895.

Lewis's early childhood was relatively happy and carefree. In those days Northern Ireland was not yet **plagued** by bitter civil strife, and the Lewises were comfortably off. The family home, called Little Lea, was a large, gabled house with dark, narrow passages and an overgrown garden, which Warnie and Jack played in and **explored** together. There was also a library that was crammed with books - two of Jack's favorites were Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson and The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett.^[1]

This somewhat idyllic boyhood came to an end for Lewis when his mother became ill and died of cancer in 1908. Barely a month after her death the two boys were sent away from home to





go to boarding school in England.^[1]

Lewis hated the school, with its strict rules and hard, **unsympathetic** headmaster, and he missed Belfast terribly. Fortunately for him, the school closed in 1910, and he was able to return to Ireland.^[1]

After a year, however, he was sent back to England to study. This time, the **experience** proved to be mostly positive. As a teenager, Lewis learned to love poetry, especially the works of Virgil and Homer. He also developed an interest in modern languages, mastering French, German, and Italian.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | later | earlier | older | early |
| 2 | plagued | happened | survived | experienced |
| 3 | quarreled | studied | explored | implored |
| 4 | unsympathetic | systematic | synchronized | professional |
| 5 | problem | experiment | experience | mystery |

答案：

- | | | |
|---|---------------|---|
| 1 | earlier | 前文提示 older brother, 后面跟的时间，不能用 older, 比较级用 earlier, 比他早三年在 1895 年出生 |
| 2 | plagued | 意思判断，遭受折磨，survive 后面不能跟 by, 北爱尔兰还没有受痛苦的内部冲突折磨 |
| 3 | explored | 意思判断，他们在花园中玩并探索花园，应为 explored an overgrown garden |
| 4 | unsympathetic | 前文提示，hard, 所以这里是沒有同情心的，systematic 系统的，synchronized 同步的 |
| 5 | experience | 意思判断，经历，这次，这个经历基本是好的，mystery 神秘的事 |





9.1.68 Monkey

This **illustration** often used is the one that the monkeys and the **typewriters**. Ok, we have a monkey sitting at a typewriter and the claim here is basically if you leave chance in time long enough you will get life, don't worry about it, yes, it's strange. yes, it's wonderful: but leave enough matter 600 million years on earth and you will have life. So, the monkey sitting at the typewriter, the chances are eventually he produces the complete works of Shakespeare dowlas's the problem. So, there's no problem. There is no issue: right? You just leave it long enough and you'll find. And one key **striker** seconds, the monkey might well eventually get to you the complete works of Shakespeare but he doesn't manage to do it in 600 million years. So, what I decided to do is to run the numbers. I instead of saying typing the complete work of Shakespeare, I just run the number for how long it would take a monkey typing one key **striker** a second. To type to be or not to be that is the question. Right? On average how Ions is it taking my monkey friend one **keystroke** a second. I don't know how you think it would be. Maybe you could have a guess. Would it be less or more than 600 million years which is the period life on earth isn't supposed to have **emerged** within and when I run the numbers to be or not. To be that is the question takes 12 points six trillion trillion trillion years to type just that **phrase** and a DNA **string** has got as much information as the **encyclopedia** Britannica. Are we saying that something of that complexity emerges by chance undirected within 600 million years? Again, it's mathematically possible but it's so incredibly unlikely that it would have that it **tilts** me in favor of the Cristian story in which God creating life simply a question of saying let that be and there was

选项：

1	illustration	specification	induction	classification
2	typewriters	machines	keyboards	bananas
3	knot	striker	push	press
4	knot	striker	push	press
5	keystroke	control	task	work
6	been extinct	died out	emerged	diverged





7	language	number	alphabet	phrase
8	point	string	sting	spot
9	media	cyclability	encyclopedia	universities
10	tilts	force	avoid	forbid

答案：

- 1 illustration 意思判断，例证，这个例证经常用材让猴子和打字机上，specification 具体说明，induction 入门，就职，classification 分类
- 2 typewriters 后文提示，第二句出现 sitting at a typewriter
- 3 striker 意思判断，敲击，每一次敲击，knot 节，push 推，press 按
- 4 striker 意思判断，敲击，猴子进行一次键盘敲击，knot 节，push 推，press 按
- 5 keystroke 意思判断，敲击，猴子进行一次键盘敲击
- 6 emerged 意思判断，出现，地球上的生命应该还没出现 diverge 分歧偏离，die out 消失
- 7 phrase 意思判断，短语，花费很多很多年打出一个短语，alphabet 字母
- 8 string 意思判断，一串，一串 DNA 有很多信息，sting 刺，刺伤处
- 9 encyclopedia 意思判断，百科全书，一串 DNA 有百科全书一样多的信息，cyclability 循环性
- 10 tilts 意思判断，使倾向，它让我相信基督教中上帝造生命一样简单

9.1.69 History of Vaccination

According to the literature, the history of **vaccination** can be traced back to as early as the 7th century when the monks in India tried to immunize themselves by drinking snake **venom**. The first vaccination was inoculation with human smallpox, a practice widely **carried** out in ancient India, Arabia, and China. This method of vaccination consisted of collecting pus from a patient suffering from a mild form of smallpox virus infection and **inoculating** the sample to a healthy





human, which later led to a minor infection. This method was first introduced in England by a Greek named E. Timoni. However, this method had a risk of spreading smallpox in the community and even worsening the health condition of the person who received the inoculation. While the use of human smallpox vaccine was **controversial**, E. Jenner came up with bovine smallpox vaccine in 1796; this new method also faced controversy but continued to be **universalized**. Smallpox became a preventable disease by injecting pus extracted from a human infected with cowpox virus. Jenner named the substance "vaccine" after the Latin word "vacca" which means "cow," and thus the process of giving vaccine became "vaccination".

选项：

1	vaccination	prescription	drug	vaccine
2	velocity	venom	virus	bacteria
3	practiced	worked	carried	conducted
4	inoculating	inoculate	inoculation	inoculated
5	controversial	accepted	popular	contributed
6	exclusive	abandoned	universalized	utilized

答案：

- 1 vaccination 后文提示，应该是疫苗的接种或者接种疫苗这个行为（因为宾语是一个行为，主语也应该是一个行为），不是疫苗（vaccine）。
- 2 venom 意思判断，蛇毒，snake venom 常见固定用法
- 3 carried 介词搭配，carried out 和 worked out，再通过意思判断为“实施”，因此是 carried out。
- 4 inoculating 意思为接种，and 前后并列的是名词成分，所以这里应该是动名词
- 5 controversial 分号前后表相同的意思，根据后文提示，后文出现 also faced controversy，这里应该是 controversial
- 6 universalized 直译为普遍化；根据句意，“虽然面对 controversy 但是还是被广泛使用了”；utilized 只有使用的意味，没有广泛使用的意味，色彩不够明显。





9.1.70 What makes you happy?

Want to know what will make you happy? Then ask a total stranger — or so says a new study from Harvard University, which shows that another person's experience is often more **informative** than your own best guess.

The study, which appears in the current issue of *Science*, was led by Daniel Gilbert, professor of psychology at Harvard and author of the 2007 bestseller "Stumbling on Happiness," along with Matthew Killingsworth and Rebecca Eyre, also of Harvard, and Timothy Wilson of the University of Virginia.

"If you want to know how much you will enjoy an experience, you are better off knowing how much someone else enjoyed it than knowing anything about the experience itself," says Gilbert. "Rather than closing our eyes and **imagining** the future, we should examine the experience of those who have been there."

Previous research in psychology, neuroscience, and behavioral economics has shown that people have difficulty predicting what they will like and how much they will like it, which **leads** them to make a wide variety of poor decisions. Interventions aimed at **improving** the accuracy with which people imagine future events have been generally unsuccessful.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 | informal | informative | positive | predictable |
| 2 | imagining | imitating | predicting | visualizing |
| 3 | leads | forces | requires | compels |
| 4 | reducing | improving | enhancing | controlling |





答案：

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 informative | 意为见闻广博的；根据句子的意思判断，这里是人们的经历比你所能猜到的更加见多识广 |
| 2 imagining | 句子的意思是与其说是闭上眼睛想象未来，我们不如去调查一下其他人的经历。这里一定是想象，而不是预测，因为这里作者突出的是一个略带贬义的意味。也是跟最后一句话 imagine the future 做呼应。 |
| 3 leads | 意思判断，导致。四个单词都可以和 to 连接组成搭配，但是在这里 lead to 的语义最为通顺。 |
| 4 improving | 意思判断，提高，不是降低/加强/控制，由 unsuccessful 到 successful，应该是 improving；翻译为“提高人们想象未来的准确率”。 |

9.1.71 UBC expeditions to the Canadian Arctic

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

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| 1 outdoors | outdoor | outside | out |
| 2 aboard | board | list | broad |
| 3 important | slight | significant | growing |
| 4 sound | appear | turn | become |





答案：

- 1 outdoors of 后边应该是名词，因此 great 后边这个空一定是一个名词。
outdoor 是形容词，outside 是副词，out 是介词。只有 outdoors 是名词，
- 2 board on board 在船上，固定搭配，与前文的 abroad 呼应
- 3 growing 这里是随着冰川融化，新航线开通和自然资源变得更容易索取，
有一个上升的讨论点。应该是一个能表达出来趋势的词汇，其他
几个都是状态，不是趋势。
- 4 become 根据词性，后边加的是形容词，这里应该是一个系动词，但是选
项里都是可以做系动词的词，因此根据意思判断，“成为/变得”

9.1.72 Anesthesia

Before effective anaesthetics, surgery was very crude and very painful. Before 1800, alcohol and opium had **little** success in easing pain during operations. Laughing gas was used in 1844 in dentistry in the USA, but failed to ease all pain and patients **remained** conscious. Ether (used from 1846) made patients totally unconscious and lasted a long time. However, it could make patients cough during operations and sick afterwards. It was highly flammable and was **transported** in heavy glass bottles. Chloroform (used from 1847) was very effective with few side effects. However, it was difficult to get the dose right and could kill some people **because** **of** the effect on their heart. An inhaler helped to regulate the dosage.

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 little | much | great | slight |
| 2 contained | remained | retained | maintained |
| 3 transported | transmitted | transparent | translated |
| 4 because of | due for | rather than | more than |





答案：

- 1 little 前文提示 crude (未经处理的)、painful (痛苦的)，知道酒精对于减少痛苦很不成功。Slight success 不是地道的用法。
- 2 remained 意思判断，保持。翻译为“笑气不会减少所有的痛苦，并且病人在手术过程之中是有意识的”。其他三个词都是及物动词，词性在这里不符。
- 3 transported 意思判断，运输。讲 Ether 的缺点是需要用重的罐子去运输。
- 4 because of 意思判断为因为。因为作用于心脏，所以计量难掌控并且容易致死。Due for 是“应得到”的意思，跟原文意思不相符，Rather than 和 more than 是肯定之前的内容否定之后的内容，在这里原文没有这样的意思。

9.1.73 EE & AVG

「版本一 Version 1」

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

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|------------|--------|
| 1 | minimum | maximum | average | common |
| 2 | actions | behaviors | habits | games |
| 3 | engaged | wasted | prevailing | being |
| 4 | supplement | replacement | boost | bonus |

答案：

- 1 minimum 根据文中句意：久坐在电脑前打游戏，让人无法满足一个正常人每日锻炼的最低要求。其余单词无法表达出这种意思。
- 2 behaviors Sedentary“久坐的”，只适合与 behaviors 搭配。actions (行动) 不





宜搭配。

3 engaged 原句回忆暂时不全，因此无法做出合理判断。

只能根据部分考生回忆：engaged 较为恰当。

请同学现场斟酌。

4 replacement 结合全文批判电动游戏的立场，作者想要表达“在家里玩虚拟电动游戏并不能替代户外运动”。排除 boost 和 bonus。

如果填写 supplement，并不符合作者彻底批判的想法。

「版本二 Version 2」

There has been increased research interest in the use of active video games (in which players physically interact with images onscreen) as a means to **promote** physical activity in children. The aim of this review was to assess active video games as a means of increasing energy expenditure and physical activity behavior in children. Studies were obtained from computerized searches of multiple electronic bibliographic databases. The last search was conducted in December 2008. Eleven studies focused on the quantification of the energy cost associated with playing active video games, and eight studies focused on the utility of active video games as an **intervention** to increase physical activity in children. Compared with traditional non-active video games, active video games **elicited** greater energy expenditure, which was similar in intensity to mild to moderate intensity physical activity. The intervention studies indicate that active video games may have the potential to increase free-living physical activity and improve body **composition** in children; however, methodological limitations prevent **definitive** conclusions. Future research should focus on larger, methodologically sound intervention trials to provide definitive answers as to whether this technology is effective in **promoting** long-term physical activity in children.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| 1 | promote | obstruct | examine | inspect |
| 2 | promotion | intervention | development | revision |





3	reduce	consume	elicited	spread
4	tissue	composition	nutrition	element
5	definitive	positive	optimistic	optimal
6	obstructing	assessing	reviewing	promoting

答案：

- 1 promote 根据下边那一句 a means of increasing energy expenditure 「促进能量的消耗」对应到这边是一个促进/增长类的词汇, 所以是 promote
- 2 intervention 「11 个孩子看了 active video 之后能量消耗变大」8 个孩子看了这种 video 这里应该是跟 11 个孩子的实验是对照实验, 跟能量消耗相反的应该是 intervention-阻碍孩子们进行身体运动。
- 3 elicited 这个词的意思是引出/引起, 通过文章的通篇意思我们知道, active video 能引起孩子们进行身体运动进而促进能量的消耗。没有 consume expenditure 的用法, 如果选 consume 那应该是 consume greater energy。
- 4 composition body composition 是固定搭配, 身体成份, 就是水/蛋白质/脂肪那些的占比, body nutrition 只是指营养成分, 这里太片面了。
- 5 definitive 这里是“确定的”意思, 前边说 active video 能帮助到孩子, 后边说然而一些方法论的东西不能的出一个确定的结论, 就是一些方法论的东西作用与孩子身上的结果是好是坏我们并不明确。
- 6 promoting 通过句意, 「方法论的东西是否可以有效的长期“促进”孩子们的身体运动」

9.1.74 Charity

There is a trend of ... generosity. Government ... \$2.6b and \$... on ... Most funds are from individual **donors**, ... mainly from non-profit sector, ... with their **emphasis** on the disaster relief after Asia tsunami and US hurricane... above the 40-year **average**.





选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | donates | donors | donations | charities |
| 2 | solution | address | emphasis | stress |
| 3 | even | regular | average | equal |

答案：

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| 1 | donors | 意思判断，捐献者。Donations 是捐款，捐赠这个概念，charities 是慈善机构，慈善团体，前边不和 individual 连用。 |
| 2 | emphasis | 意思判断，着重于。Solution to + (some problem) ; Address 在这里做名词，而名词没有解决的意思，只有动词的时候才译为解决； point of sth |
| 3 | average | 意思判断，平均。时间词+average (固定搭配)，表示某个数据是这么长时间来的平均值，原句的意思是，超过了 40 年的平均值。 |

9.1.75 Disclose Business Emission

There is a need to **disclose** business emission. The **data** of emission can be used to test which company causes climate change the government **campaigners** and environmental **invigilators** (后两个可能互换)

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | disclose | dismiss | discontinue | disable |
| 2 | influence | data | result | damage |
| 3 | champions | volunteers | campaigners | pioneer |
| 4 | invigilators | watcher | monitor | obligators |





答案：

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 disclose | 根据句子的意思判断，公开。“我们需要公开商业的碳排放” |
| 2 data | 意思判断，数据。“碳排放的数据可以用来检测哪些公司导致了气候变化” |
| 3 campaigners | 意思判断，活动家，竞选者。Government campaigners 是固定搭配，指政府机构的候选人或者活动家。 |
| 4 invigilators | 意思判断，监视人。Environmental invigilators 是固定搭配，环境监测者。 |

9.1.76 Trip to Germany

Trip, the worst trip that I have ever **been**, **connecting** flight, **land**, **another**

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 trip | destination | terminal | flight |
| 2 been | gone | taken | got |
| 3 operating | linking | connecting | associating |
| 4 land | soil | river | air |
| 5 another | another | the other | nothing |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 trip | 根据后文提示，在讲一个糟糕的旅行。 |
| 2 been | 根据语法以及固定搭配，“我去过的最糟糕的旅行”，been 在这里是一个状态，表示 trip 延续过程中都很糟糕，而不是一个动作（go/take/get 都是只旅游这一个动作）。 |
| 3 connecting | 这里的 connecting flight 是固定搭配，转接班机的意思。其他选项都不是正确用法。 |
| 4 land | 本空由于回忆不完全，需要同学们特殊记忆。如果选择 land，根据意思猜测，可能是讲飞机着陆之后又有一些不愉快的经历发生了。 |





5 another

本空由于回忆不完全，需要同学们特殊记忆。如果选择 another 根据这个词的意思判断，应该是“其他的”，并且不是特指，有可能是 one... another... 的搭配。

9.1.77 Sales Representatives

Sales jobs allow for a great deal of discretionary time and effort on the part of the sales representatives - especially when compared with managerial, manufacturing, and service jobs. Most sales representatives work independently and outside the immediate presence of their sales managers. Therefore, some form of goals needs to be in place to help motivate and **guide** their performance. Sales personnel are not the only professionals with performance goals or quotas. Health care professionals operating in clinics have daily, weekly, and monthly goals in terms of patient visits. Service personnel are assigned a number of service calls they must **perform** during a set time period. Production workers in manufacturing have output goals. So, why are achieving sales goals or quotas such a big deal? The answer to this question can be found by examining how a firm's other departments are affected by how well the company's salespeople achieve their performance goals. The success of the business **hinges on** the successful sales of its products and services. Consider all the planning, the financial, production and marketing efforts that go into **producing what** the sales force sells. Everyone depends on the sales force to sell the company's products and services and they eagerly anticipate knowing things are going.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | guide | mislead | stimulate | evaluate |
| 2 | achieve | perform | finish | compete |
| 3 | hinges on | contributes to | leads to | results in |
| 4 | producing | consuming | protecting | purchasing |
| 5 | what | where | when | that |





答案：

- 1 guide 不选择 stimulate 的意思是，and 前后的单词一般是同向不同意的词，motivate 和 guide 一定都要是对 performance 有积极帮助的动词，但是 stimulate 已经用 motivate 表达过了，所以要选择 guide“指导”。
- 2 perform 根据意思判断，这些客服被分配了很多服务电话，他们需要在一定时间内执行这些工作，而不是完成这些工作。作者想说的是 Perform the work task 而不是 finish。
- 3 hinges on 意思判断，取决于。后边内容是前边内容的原因，如果选择了其他的选项，后边内容就成为了前边内容的结果。
- 4 producing 意思判断，生产。去生产那些销售强迫售卖的东西。
- 5 what 根据语法，这里缺宾语（名词），应该是一个名词性从句（宾语从句），所以选 what 让其代表那个缺失的名词。

9.1.78 Dark Energy

Arguably the greatest mystery facing humanity today is the prospect that 75% of the universe is made up of a **substance** known as “dark energy”, about which we have almost no knowledge at all. Since a further 21% of the universe is made from invisible “dark matter” that can only be **detected** through its gravitational effects, the ordinary matter and energy making up the Earth, planets and stars is apparently only a tiny part of what exists. These **discoveries** require a shift in our perception as great as that made after Copernicus’s **revelation** that the Earth moves around the Sun.

(The last paragraph hasn’t been found yet, but contains a blank: **summarize**.)

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1 substance | essence | asset | resource |
| 2 detected | founded | witnessed | explored |





3	inventions	discoveries	observations	creations
4	information	exposure	revelation	message

答案：

- 1 substance 这里根据文章话题词的范围, 涉及到宇宙中的物质, 一般用 matter 或者用 substance
- 2 detected 这里通过词意, 是检测到。因为研究暗能量是一个探索的过程, 所以需要用 detect 这个词, 有带着目的通过搜寻后找到的意思, 而 explore 没有目的性。
- 3 discoveries 这里是探索后得出的发现, 不是发明 (不是创造出来一个新的东西), 也不是观察的这个过程, 而是观察探索之后的结果。
- 4 revelation 根据词义“被揭露的真相”, 这句话的意思是, 这个发现将会让我们的传统意识得到很大的改变, 甚至不亚于但是哥白尼揭露了地球围绕太阳转的这个真相。

9.1.79 Crime

A crime is generally a deliberate act that results in harm, physical or otherwise, toward one or more people, in a manner **prohibited** by law. The determination of which acts are to be considered criminal has varied **historically**, and continues to do so among cultures and nations. When a crime is committed, a process of **discovery**, trial by judge or jury, conviction, and punishment occurs. Just as what is considered criminal varies between **jurisdictions**, so does the punishment, but elements of restitution and **deterrence** are common.

选项：

1	prohibited	obeyed	offended	protected
2	historically	exceptionally	inappropriately	frequently
3	invention	discovery	creation	finding
4	obligations	rights	jurisdictions	regulations
5	preventer	punishment	discipline	deterrence





答案：

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1 prohibited | 词义 被法律禁止, offend 后边加 someone 或者是 offend against the law。 |
| 2 historically | 根据这句话的意思, 历史上, 哪些行为被定义为犯罪一直在变化之中, 突出时间上的跨度。 |
| 3 discovery | 在法律用词中, discovery 是探索取证的这个过程, 跟后边审判和定罪并列。 |
| 4 jurisdictions | 法律类词汇 司法权限, 这句话的意识是, 不同的司法权限之下的对于犯罪的定义不同。 |
| 5 deterrence | restitution and deterrence 固定搭配 法律赔偿和法律的威慑力是相同的。 |

9.1.80 Behavior of Liquids

If you see a movie, or a TV advertisement, that involves a fluid behaving in an unusual way, it was probably made using technology based on the work of a Monash researcher. Professor Joseph Monaghan who pioneered an influential **method** for interpreting the behavior of liquids that underlies most special effects involving water has been **honored** with election to the Australian Academy of Sciences.

Professor Monaghan, one of only 17 members elected in 2011, was recognized for developing the method of Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH) which has applications in the fields of astrophysics, engineering and physiology, as well as movie special effects. His research started in 1977 when he tried to use computer simulation to describe the formation of stars and stellar systems. The algorithms available at the time were **incapable** of describing the complicated systems that evolve out of chaotic clouds of gas in the galaxy. Professor Monaghan, and his colleague Bob Gingold, took the novel and effective approach of replacing the fluid or gas in the simulation with large numbers of particles with properties that **mimicked** those of the fluid. SPH has become a central tool in astrophysics, where it is currently used to simulate the evolution of the universe after the Big Bang, the formation of stars, and the processes of planet





building.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1 method | system | platform | medium |
| 2 credited | gifted | honored | presented |
| 3 incapable | capable | impossible | inapplicable |
| 4 showed | presented | liked | mimicked |

答案：

- 1 method 词义 方式方法 需要和 4 对应记忆，考试不太可能出现两个不同的空选一样的词，这两个空应该是上下文的对照，一个空是通过对照另外一个空的选出来的。
- 2 honored 词义 给 XXX 以荣誉，文章的意思是这位科学家因为发明了一个 method 被授予了澳洲学术科学的奖项这个荣誉。
- 3 incapable 词义和文章的意思，这个空如果不是到是 capable 还是 incapable 的话，需要看下一句话，“这个 simulation 上后见别人做了改进，因为 at that time 这个 simulation 是不能够去描述流体的”。
- 4 mimicked 词义，对应前边 simulation，用模拟器“模仿”这个流体。

9.1.81 Move to a new region

People move to a new region for many different reasons. The **motivation** for moving can come from a combination of what researchers sometimes call 'push and pull **factors**' - those that encourage people to leave a region, and those that attract people to a region. Some of the factors that motivate people to move **include** seeking a better climate, finding more affordable housing, looking for work or retiring from work, leaving the **congestion** of city living, wanting a more pleasant environment, and wanting to be near to family and friends. In reality many complex **factors** and personal reasons may **interact** to motivate a person or family to move.





选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 motivation | aim | purpose | reason |
| 2 reasons | factors | incentives | essentials |
| 3 contain | include | involve | restrain |
| 4 congestion | conjunction | combination | crowded |
| 5 reasons | incentives | factors | essentials |
| 6 lead | result | interact | promote |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 motivation | 通过词义“动机” 人们搬家的动机来自推拉因素的结合 |
| 2 factors | 与 5 对应记忆，这两个空不太可能同时挖，因为 2 和 5 是前后文的对照，一个是根据另外一个选出来的，前边说是 push and pull factor，后边说还有很多 complex 的 factor。 |
| 3 include | 通过词义，举例子说明了一些 factors，所以是包含和被包含的关系。 |
| 4 congestion | 通过词义 堵塞 “远离城市生活的拥堵”。 |
| 5 factors | 与 2 对应记忆，这两个空不太可能同时挖，因为 2 和 5 是前后文的对照，一个是根据另外一个选出来的，前边说是 push and pull factor，后边说还有很多 complex 的 factor。 |
| 6 interact | 通过词义 这里是互相作用的意思，“很多其他的因素和个人因素互相作用，导致人们搬家”。 |

9.1.82 What's a herbal?

A herbal is a book of plants, describing their appearance, their properties and how they may be used for preparing ointments and medicines. The medical use of plants is **recorded** on fragments of papyrus and clay tablets from ancient Egypt, Samaria and China that date back 5,000 years but document traditions far older still. Over 700 herbal remedies were detailed in the Papyrus Ebers, an Egyptian text written in 1500 BC. Around 65 BC, a Greek physician called Dioscorides wrote a herbal that was **translated** into Latin and Arabic. Known as ‘De





materia medica', it became the most influential work on medicinal plants in both Christian and Islamic worlds until the late 17th century. An illustrated manuscript copy of the text made in Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul) **survives** from the sixth century. The first printed herbals date from the dawn of European printing in the 1480s. They provided valuable information for apothecaries, whose job it was to make the pills and potions **prescribed** by physicians. In the next century, landmark herbals were produced in England by William Turner, considered to be the father of British botany, and John Gerard, whose illustrations would **inspire** the floral fabric, wallpaper and tile designs of William Morris four centuries later.

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 recorded | registered | kept | memorised |
| 2 moved | translated | interpreted | removed |
| 3 remains | survives | leaves | suffers |
| 4 determined | instructed | prescribed | pointed |
| 5 stimulate | simulate | wake | inspire |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 recorded | 通过词义以及文章的意思“记录在甲骨上”，突出记录在册的动作，而不是 kept 保存。 |
| 2 translated | 通过词义和固定搭配 中药被翻译成拉丁文和阿拉伯文“translated into + 语种 = 翻译为 XX 语言” |
| 3 survives | 通过词义 survive from 翻译为从 xxx 存活下来，这里是一个手稿从 6 世纪一直保存至今，用 survive 突出时间之长。Suffer from 后边加的是一些 difficulties。 |
| 4 prescribed | 通过词义 涉及到 pills and potions (药品)，动词就应该是被医生“开处方”- prescribe。 |
| 5 inspire | 通过文章的意思是 John Gerard 的说明给了四个世纪后 William Morris 发明一些事物的灵感。Inspire 在这里是给 XXX 以灵感，其他词没有这个意思。 |





9.1.83 Tomb of Tutankhamun

The last tourists may have been leaving the Valley of the Kings on the West Bank in Luxor but the area in front of the tomb of Tutankhamun remained far from deserted. Instead of the **tranquility** that usually descends on the area in the evening it was a hive of activity. TV crews trailed masses of equipment, journalists milled and photographers held their cameras at the ready. The reason? For the first time since Howard Carter **discovered** the tomb in 1922 the mummy of Tutankhamun was being prepared for public display.

Inside the subterranean burial chamber Egypt's archaeology supremo Zahi Hawass, accompanied by four Egyptologists, two restorers and three workmen, were slowly lifting the mummy from the golden sarcophagus where it has been rested -- mostly undisturbed -- for more than 3,000 years. The body was then placed on a wooden stretcher and **transported** to its new home, a high- tech, climate-controlled plexi-glass showcase located in the outer chamber of the tomb where, covered in linen, with only the face and feet exposed, it now greets visitors.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| 1 | tranquility | peace | kindness | beauty |
| 2 | founded | discovered | invented | showed |
| 3 | commuted | moved | transported | convey |

答案：

- | | | |
|---|-------------|---|
| 1 | tranquility | 词义 – 宁静/平静 a hive of activity 是固定搭配 翻译为忙碌的地方, “instead of 一个宁静的 area, 这里其实是一个忙碌的地方”, tranquility 跟 a hive of activity 是反义词, 所以选它。 |
| 2 | discovered | 通过文章的意思, 知道这里是发现 需要用 discover 的过去式, founded 是 found 的过去式过去分词, 意为建立, 创办。 |
| 3 | transported | Transport sth to somewhere, 把某物运输到某地 |





9.1.84 Active Reading

(Only the gist. Not the original text.)

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

选项：

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

答案：

- | | | |
|---|-----------|--|
| 1 | passive | 通过 but 知道前后意味相反，Active 对应 passive（主动-被动） |
| 2 | specific | 词义 specific 的英文释义是 particular subject/area，“我们经常阅读的是特定题目的文章”。 |
| 3 | approach | 词义 approach 这里是处理的意思，翻译为“我们如何处理我们读的这篇 context”。 |
| 4 | determine | 词义 通过三句话中的动词层层加深，先是 notice（注意），再是 shape（塑造），最后是 determine（决定）。 |

9.1.85 Legal Deposit

Legal deposit has existed in English law since 1662. It helps to ensure that the nation's published output (and thereby its **intellectual** record and future published heritage) is collected systematically, to **preserve** the material for the use of future generations and to make it available for **readers** within the designated legal deposit libraries. The legal deposit system also has **benefits** for authors and publishers:





Deposited publications are made available to users of the deposit libraries on their premises, are preserved for the benefit of future generations, and become part of the nation's heritage. Publications are recorded in the online catalogues, and become an essential **research** resource for generations to come.

选项：

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 intellectual | historical | understandable | considerate |
| 2 maintain | preserve | save | protect |
| 3 people | generations | readers | children |
| 4 drawbacks | usages | significance | benefits |
| 5 statutory | research | data | financial |

答案：

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 intellectual | 这里是固定搭配 intellectual record 是知识存储/知识记录的意思，本文是说留下来过去的知识便于后代的继承 |
| 2 preserve | preserve 有很长时间地保存某物的意思，其他的单词只是保护，没有时间段的概念 |
| 3 readers | 知识存储给作者看，直接通过词义选出来 |
| 4 benefits | 通过下文知道是 legal deposit 对于作者和出版商也是有“好处”的，不是用途也不是重要性，突出的是好的结果。 |
| 5 research | 通过词义判断，其他几个单词太过于具体，这里就是泛泛地指 research purpose |

9.1.86 Serving on a Jury

Serving on a jury is normally compulsory for individuals who are **qualified** for jury service. A jury is **intended** to be an impartial panel capable of reaching a verdict. There are often **procedures** and requirements, including a fluent understanding of the language and the





opportunity to test juror's neutrality or otherwise exclude jurors who are perceived as likely to be less than **neutral** or partial to one side.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1 qualified | equaled | capable | able |
| 2 used | intended | likely | failed |
| 3 steps | stages | procedures | necessities |
| 4 central | natural | supportive | neutral |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 qualified | Be qualified for something 有资格做某事 |
| 2 intended | 词义 intend 是被用于【If something is intended for a particular purpose, it has been planned to fulfil that purpose】本文中这个 purpose 是 to be an impartial panel |
| 3 procedures | 词义 不是步骤也不是阶段 (steps 和 stages 只是只流程中的一些步骤)，而这里指的是整个的程序或者流程 |
| 4 neutral | 词义和句意“排除掉那些不够中立或者偏袒一方的陪审员” |

9.1.87 DNA on a Crime Scene

(仅大意，并非原文。Only the gist. Not the original text.)

Fingerprints can **prove** that a suspect was actually at the scene of a crime. Police in London, for example, **reserve** DNA and can match with the **samples** taken from the crime scenes. DNA can help the police to **identify** an individual to crack a case.

选项：

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1 prove | show | present | reveal |
| 2 protect | maintain | save | reserve |
| 3 specimen | results | data | samples |
| 4 figure | identify | know | realise |





答案：

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1 prove | 词义 证明，法律上的证明某人有罪只用 prove，不用其他的词 |
| 2 reserve | 词义 保留“保留 DNA 并且跟案发现场收集的 DNA 样品相匹配”，
maintain 没有保留某物用于之后用途的意味。 |
| 3 samples | 词义 “DNA 样品” |
| 4 identify | 词义 在这里是辨别的意思，法律中辨认凶手的词只用 identify，
不用其他的词汇。 |

9.1.88 Water security

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

选项：

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





答案：

- | | | |
|---|------------------|--|
| 1 | disproportionate | 突出对穷人的影响是比对其他人群的影响更大，“不平均的影响” |
| 2 | sustenance | human sustenance 人们的生计，是固定搭配 |
| 3 | collaboration | association 是联合，是一个状态，而 collaboration 是指合作这一些列的动作。 |
| 4 | agencies | 固定搭配 UN agencies 是指联合国下属的一些机构，跟 organizations 并列。 |

9.1.89 Use Your Time Well

You have about 30 minutes to answer each question. You must take account of how many marks are **available** for each part when you answer it. Even if you think you can write more, don't spend 15 minutes **answering** a part worth only 5 marks. Leave space at the end of your answer and come back to it if you have **time** to spare later.

And if you can't think of an answer to some part, leave a space and move on to the next part. Don't write about something else if you don't know the correct answer -- this is just a waste of your **valuable** time (and the examiner's).

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | reasonable | rational | available | possible |
| 2 | answering | marking | ignoring | scoring |
| 3 | space | time | life | mind |
| 4 | valuable | available | useful | beneficial |

答案：

- | | | |
|---|-----------|--|
| 1 | available | 根据词义“可得到的”，这句话的意思是“你需要去考虑每部分你应该会到的分数是多少” |
| 2 | answering | 词义“回答这部分题目”的意思” |
| 3 | time | 词义 这句话的意思是：你还有多少“时间”在后边能节约出来 |
| 4 | valuable | 词义 这是对你“宝贵”时间的一种浪费，其他的选项不能表达出这个意思。 |





9.1.90 Maya descendants

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

选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------|------------|
| 1 keep | acknowledge | renown | remember |
| 2 fix | variety | staple | range |
| 3 manifestation | display | show | exhibition |

答案：

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1 acknowledge | 根据词义， acknowledge 在这里是“承认”的意思，本句话的意思是：承认他们对于这种植物是有依赖性的。 |
| 2 staple | 固定搭配：A staple of food 译为主食 |
| 3 manifestation | manifestation 的英文释义为 A manifestation of something is one of the different ways in which it can appear (指一个东西有多种呈现方式中的一种呈现方式). 这句话翻译为“墨西哥人体内的这个物质是这种植物的一种很重要的呈现方式” |

9.1.93 Primates

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





as vast tracts of rainforest are cleared for plantations and cattle ranches marmosets and tamarins are in serious **danger** of extinction.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| 1 makes | takes | brings | claims |
| 2 origin | source | originality | provenance |
| 3 leaves | grasses | branches | roots |
| 4 condition | need | eagerness | danger |

答案：

- 1 makes 固定搭配：make sth + adj. for sb to do sth；
 此处文意为：他们的小个子使他们在丛林里穿梭更容易
- 2 source 依文意确定：另一种特别的食物来源；
 干扰项：provenance 来源 (food source 和 food provenance 都可译作食物来源；food source 指的是食物本身， food provenance 指的是食物的来源地/生产地)
 近义词辨析：origin 起源， originality 原创性
- 3 branches 前后文照应，前文描述猿猴用牙齿啃树皮(tree bark)
 此处文意为：它们用它们凿子一样的牙齿啃咬树皮并拍打里面渗出来的粘液，这样吃完之后会在树枝上留下标志性的椭圆的洞
- 4 danger 依文意确定：狨猴和绢毛猴都面临着灭绝的严峻危险
 前后文照应，前文说大片的雨林地带的雨林都被清除掉来用作种植和养殖，加上雨林是这些猿类重要的栖息地，所以会造成猿类生活环境遭到破坏的威胁，从而面临灭绝





9.1.94 Edo-Tokyo Open Air Architectural Museum

The Edo-Tokyo Tatemono En is an open-air architectural museum but could be better thought of as a park. Thirty buildings from the 19th and early 20th centuries from **all** around Tokyo were restored and relocated to the space, where they can be explored by future generations to come. The buildings are a collection of houses and businesses, shops, and bathhouses, all of which would have been present on a typical middle-class street from Edoera to Showa-era Tokyo. The west section is **residential**, with traditional thatched roof bungalows of the 19th century. Meiji-era houses are also on view, constructed in a more Western style after Japan opened its borders in 1868. The Musashino Sabo Café occupies the **ground** floor of one such house, where visitors can enjoy a cup of tea. Grand residences like that of Korekiyo Takahashi, an early 20th century politician assassinated over his controversial policies, demonstrate how the upper class lived during that time period. The east section is primarily businesses from the 1920s and '30s, preserved with their wares on display. Visitors are free **to wander** through a kitchenware shop, a florist's, an umbrella store, a bar, a soy sauce shop, a tailor's, a cosmetics shop, and an inn complete with an operational noodle shop.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| 1 part | all | whole | entire |
| 2 resident | residence | residential | residing |
| 3 base | ground | foundation | basis |
| 4 to wander | wandering | wander | wandered |

答案：

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 all | adv. 固定搭配 : all around + somewhere |
| 2 residential | adj. 词性判断 |
| 3 ground | n. 固定搭配 : the ground floor 一楼 |
| 4 to wander | 语法 : to do 结构 |





9.1.95 Opportunity Cost

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

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

选项：

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





答案：

1. By acquiring 依文意确定：前文提到 trade-off (权衡)，表明此句应表明“资源的 something 交换”
文意：通过获得某些东西，我们可以充分利用能使我们获得其他东西的资源
2. notion n. 依文意确定：opportunity cost 是一种客观的“概念”，而不是主观的臆断
Notion: 概念；Saying: 俗语；Perception: 看法；Assumption: 假设
3. involve 时态：一般现在时表客观事实
4. pursue vt. 依文意确定：有一小时来进行其他活动
干扰项：proceed 进行 (vi. proceed with other activities)
5. determine vt. 依文意确定：为了确定机会成本
干扰项：affirm 肯定，断言 (state as a fact; assert strongly and publicly, 强调口头上的肯定；声明)
6. alternatives n. 依文意确定：学习经济的不同方式
语法：option for sth/to do sth; choice of sth/to do sth; alternative to sth/to doing sth; opportunity for sth/to do sth
7. better adj. 依文意确定：
后文说 receive four extra points, 可以确定该空为更好的，由此去掉 worst, worse
由于只比较 history 和 economics, 所以用比较级





9.1.96 Gender Equality Campaign

随着 gender equality campaign 和 cultural change 的发展// The **traditional** role that men must be the **earner**, and women should stay at home, is **challenged** today.

选项：

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. traditional | original | regular | normal |
| 2. master | authority | earner | worker |
| 3. protested | challenged | appreciated | protected |

答案：

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. traditional | 依文意确定：传统上来说，男人必须是养家的人 |
| 2. earner | 依文意确定：传统上来说，男人必须是养家的人 |
| 3. challenged | 依文意确定：现在男人养家的地位正在被挑战（现在这种情况正在发生改变） |

9.1.97 Advances of Military

(Only the gist. Not the original text.)

With the advances of military, the demand of armed force is decreasing... // ... **opened** more position to women, **including** ... in military, **provided** they work behind the front line of war.

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. introduced | opened | closed | changed |
| 2. excluding | involving | containing | including |
| 3. supplied | provided | offered | introduced |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. opened | 固定搭配：open the position |
| 2. including | 依文意确定：包括 |
| 3. provided | 依文意确定：基于...的条件 |





9.1.98 Private Schools in UK

Private schools in the UK are redoubling their marketing efforts to foreigners. Almost a third of the 68,000 boarding pupils at such schools **already** come from overseas. But now, with many UK residents **unwilling** or unable to afford the fee - top boarding schools **edging towards** £30,000 (\$49,759) a year - and a cultural **shift** away from boarding, many schools are looking abroad to survive.

Overseas students now **account** for about ...

选项：

- | | | | | |
|----|----------|--------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. | often | already | yet | never |
| 2. | eager | afraid | unwilling | incapable |
| 3. | edging | edging along | edging away | edging down
towards |
| 4. | transfer | change | switch | shift |
| 5. | count | account | allocate | portion |

答案：

- | | | |
|----|----------------|--|
| 1. | already | adv. 依文意确定：这些学校将近三分之一的学生先前来自海外。 |
| 2. | unwilling | adj. 依文意确定：不愿意也没能力承担学费
固定搭配：eager to do sth ; afraid of doing st ; unwilling to do the ;
incapable of doing sth |
| 3. | edging towards | 依文意确定：学费慢慢涨至每年£30,000
edge towards 向...缓缓移动 |
| 4. | shift | n. 近义词辨析
Transfer 转移 (由一方转到另一方，强调双方)
Change 改变 (泛指改变)
Switch 转换 (指根本的转变)
Shift 转变 (强调位置、方向或趋势的转变，文中为文化趋势的转变) |





5. account vi. 固定搭配：account for 占比

9.1.99 Sydney

Sydney is becoming effective in making the best of its limited available unconstrained land...
comparable, patronage, affordability, consumption

9.1.100 High-Protein Diet

In our studies, those people on a high-protein diet lost the same amount of weight... **observed, participants, provide, supplied**

9.1.101A Bonus of Dendrochronology

A bonus of dendrochronology is that the width and substructure of each ring **reflect** the amount of rain and the **season** at which the rain fell during that particular year. Thus, tree ring studies also allow one to reconstruct **past** climate; e.g., a series of wide rings means a wet period, and a **series** of narrow rings means a **drought**.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|----------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. | have reflected | reflect | are reflecting | reflected |
| 2. | season | semester | quarter | term |
| 3. | previous | future | recent | past |
| 4. | class | group | series | string |
| 5. | humidity | drought | dryness | moisture |

答案：

- | | | |
|----|---------|---|
| 1. | reflect | 时态：一般现在时表客观事实 |
| 2. | season | 依文意确定： 那一年下雨的季节
干扰项：quarter 季度（树木的变化跟季节更有关） |
| 3. | past | 依文意确定： 重塑过去的气候 |
| 4. | series | 前后文照应+搭配：a series of rings |





5. drought 前后文照应：前后文相反，前文 wet period, 该空填干旱
干扰项：dryness 干燥 (dryness 不是一种 climate)

9.1.102 Diversity of the Amazon Basin

This is the first study to show that the Andes have been a **major** source of **diversity** for the Amazon basin, one of the largest **reservoirs** of biological diversity on Earth. The finding runs **counter** to the idea that Amazonian diversity is the result of evolution only within the **tropical** forest itself. “Basically, the Amazon basin is ‘melting pot’ for South American frogs,” says graduate student Juan Santos, lead author of the study. “Poison frogs there have come from multiple places of **origin**, notably the Andes Mountains, over many millions of years. We have shown that you cannot understand Amazonian biodiversity by looking only in the **basin**. Adjacent regions have played a major role.”

选项：

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. major | essential | important | special |
| 2. variety | category | diversity | diversification |
| 3. territories | reservoirs | tank | pool |
| 4. accordant | counter | similar | same |
| 5. natural | temperate | rain | Tropical |
| 6. species | origin | life | living |
| 7. base | valley | river | basin |

答案：

1. major 依文意确定：重要的来源
干扰项：essential, important (定冠词 a 而不是 an)
2. diversity 依文意确定+前后文照应：多样性
干扰项：diversification 多元化，分散投资
3. reservoirs 依文意确定：最大的具有生物多样性的水库
干扰项：tank 水槽；pool 水塘





- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| 4. counter | 依文意确定：相反 |
| 5. tropical | 前后文照应：Amazon 表明在热带，这里意为热带雨林 |
| 6. origin | 前文 that have come from 反反映出这里应该填“起源地” |
| 7. basin | 前后文照应 |

9.1.103 Genetic Test for PD

While Florey researchers have also created a genetic test for PD (10% of PD cases are caused by genetic factors), this new test has a broader **application** by screening for many different types of PD and monitoring treatment, as well as measuring the **effectiveness** of drugs being developed to treat the disease.

Dr Qiao-Xin Li and colleagues from The University of Melbourne and The Mental Health Research Institute of Victoria, along with Prof Malcolm Horne from the Howard Florey Institute, found people with PD had low levels of the brain-secreted protein 'alpha-synuclein' in their blood, **while** people without PD had high levels of the protein.

Prof Horne said the test they developed measured alpha-synuclein levels in blood. "Currently there is no specific PD diagnostic test so doctors rely on their observations to make a diagnosis, which means some patients may not be prescribed the most suitable medication and around 15% of those **diagnosed** may actually be suffering from something else," Prof Horne said.

Further studies are required to establish whether this test can **distinguish** between people who are responsive to treatment and those who are not," he said. The researchers are now conducting a large-scale study to determine the effectiveness of the test, to discover whether it is applicable for all types of PD, and to find out if it can measure the rate of **progression** and severity of the disease.

选项：

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. application | adoption | function | operation |
| 2. effectiveness | efficiency | usage | demand |
| 3. where | when | which | while |
| 4. having | diagnosed | diagnosing | having been |





	diagnosed		diagnosed
5.	determine	discriminate	distinguish
6.	procedures	progress	process

答案：

1. application 依文意确定：这个新测试有一个更广泛的应用
2. effectiveness 依文意确定：同时也测量这个正在被研发来治疗这个病的药的功效
干扰项：demand 需求（正在被研发的药还没有需求，因为没有投入市场）
3. while 依文意确定：前后文对比用 while
4. diagnosed 语法：动词被动形式修饰主语
5. distinguish 依文意确定：是否这个测试可以区分对这个治疗有反应的病人和没有反应的病人
6. progression 依文意确定：测量这个疾病进程的速度和严重性
形近词辨析
Procedures 步骤（不和 rate 搭配）
Progress 进步（疾病不和进步搭配）
Process 过程（不和 rate 搭配）

9.1.104 The Bridge to Pop

In the U.S., artists in the mid-1950s began to create a **bridge** to Pop. Strongly influenced by Dada and its **emphasis** on appropriation and everyday objects, artists increasingly worked with **collage**, consumer products, and a healthy dose of irony. Jasper Johns **reimagined** iconic imagery like the American flag; Robert Rauschenberg employed silk-screen printings and found objects; and Larry Rivers used images of mass-produced goods. All three are considered American **forerunners** of Pop.

选项：

1. bond platform connection bridge
2. emphasis priority strength attention





- | | | | | |
|----|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 3. | college | collage | sketch | choreography |
| 4. | have | reimagined | have been | reimagines |
| | reimagined | | reimagining | |
| 5. | candidates | predecessors | forerunners | advertisers |

答案：

- | | | |
|----|-------------|---|
| 1. | bridge | 依文意确定：创造了一个连接流行音乐的桥梁
可用借此搭配判断： <i>a bond with ; a platform for ; a connection with</i> |
| 2. | emphasis | 依文意确定：深受 <i>Dada</i> 和它对拨款的强调的影响 |
| 3. | collage | 依文意确定：艺术家开始运用拼图，消费品和善意的讽刺
前后文照应：后文提到 <i>imagery, silk-screen printings</i> 表明该空强调的是图画的编辑方式 |
| 4. | reimagined | 时态：时态需与前后文相符，一般过去式 |
| 5. | forerunners | 依文意确定：这些都被认为是美国流行文化的先驱 |

9.1.105 Allergies

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





选项：

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

答案：

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. mistakenly | 依文意确定+常识：你的免疫系统错认为... |
| 2. protect | 前后文照应：前文说免疫系统认为这个物质是对你有害的，所以免疫系统会为了保护你的身体来产生抗体 |
| 3. antibodies | 前后文照应：those 为代词，指代前文的抗体 antibodies |
| 4. release | 常识：这些抗体会促使身体里的某些细胞释放化学物质到血液里 |
| 5. acts | 常识：随后组胺作用于人的眼睛、鼻子、喉咙、肺部... |

9.1.106 Descendants of Maya

Descendants of the Maya living in Mexico still sometimes refer to themselves as “the corn people.” The phrase is not intended as metaphor. Rather, it's meant to **acknowledge** their abiding dependence on this miraculous grass, the **staple** of their diet for almost 9,000 years. (The supermarket itself—the wallboard and joint compound, the linoleum and fiberglass and adhesives out of which the building itself has been built—is in no small measure a **manifestation** of corn.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1 acknowledge | know | admit | confess |
| 2 style | staple | state | status |
| 3 manifestation | meaning | symbol | value |





答案：

- 1 acknowledge 依文意确定：其实，目的是为了承认他们对这种神草永恒的依赖
干扰项：admit 承认（虽然 acknowledge 和 admit 都可译作承认， admit 更强调不情愿地承认，而 acknowledge 强调正式地认证某事某物的真实性）
近义词辨析：know 知道；confess 坦白
- 2 staple 依文意确定：这种神草是他们 9000 年来饮食中的主食
形近字辨析：style 风格；state 状态；status 地位
- 3 manifestation 依文意确定：the supermarket itself is in no small measure a manifestation
超市本身很大程度上就是（这些人热爱）谷物的体现
(the wallboard and joint compound, the linoleum and fiberglass and adhesives out of which the building itself has been built 从语法上，这句话在具体描述超市内部的装饰)
干扰项：symbol 标志（超市本身并不是谷物的象征，而超市内部的装饰都体现出这些人对谷物的依赖，所以用 manifestation (体现)更合适）

9.1.107Rudman

Rudman looks at how a poor understanding of Maths has led historians to false conclusions about the Mathematical **sophistication** of early societies. Rudman's final observation—that ancient Greece enjoys **unrivalled** progress in the subject **while** failing to teach it at school—leads to a **radical** punchline; Mathematics could be better learnt after we **leave** school.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------|---------------|---------|
| 1 | sophistication | simplicity | culture | methods |
| 2 | unsmooth | unrivalled | unexceptional | unusual |
| 3 | when | as | and | while |
| 4 | radical | rational | radish | radius |
| 5 | enter | attend | leave | drop |





答案：

- 1 sophistication 依文意确定：Rudman 在研究一个贫乏的数学理解是如何导致历史学家对早期社会的数学的复杂性做出一个错误的结论
前后文照应：后面一句提到 Rudman 发现古希腊很好地发展了数学但是却没有在学校里很好地传承数学，印证了数学的复杂性（不是一个可以轻易驾驭的学科）
- 2 unrivalled 依文意确定：古希腊享受着数学不可比拟的进步带来的好处
形近词辨析：unsmooth 不顺利的；unexceptional 普通的；unusual 不寻常的
- 3 while 前后文照应：前半句说数学的进步带来了好处，后半句说古希腊没有很好地在学校里教授发展数学，前后句有对比关系，只有 while 带有对比关系
- 4 radical 依文意确定：给人们彻底的警醒
形近词辨析：rational 理智的；radish 小萝卜；radius 半径
- 5 leave 依文意确定：在我们离开学校以后，我们能更好地学习数学
前文照应：前文说在学校里没能好好学习数学，所以后文的结论便是不在学校里时能更好地学习数学
干扰项：drop 掉落（退学是 drop out，不能直接用 drop school）

9.1.108 Cause of unemployment

One cause of unemployment may be downswings in the trade cycle, i.e. periods of recession. Another explanation of wide-scale unemployment refers to **structural** employment. **Structural** unemployment arises from longer-term changes in the economy, affecting **specific** industries, regions and occupations. Structural unemployment often explains regional unemployment. Some regions of the UK such as Central Scotland, and the North-West have higher rates of unemployment because the **traditional** heavy industries which **located** there have gone into decline as they are **replaced** by cheaper imports from abroad. The new high-tech industries based on new technologies tend to be based in the South-East and along particular growth corridors.





选项：

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 structural | regional | perpetual | temporary |
| 2 Structured | Structural | Structure | Structuring |
| 3 concrete | special | specific | individual |
| 4 ancient | traditional | national | old |
| 5 are locating | locate | located | have located |
| 6 lagged | replaced | used | affected |

答案：

- 1 structural 依文意确定：结构性就业
前后文照应：后文反复提到并解释了 structural unemployment，表明 structural employment/unemployment 是一个专有名词词组并且是整篇文章的中心主旨
- 2 Structured 前后文照应，structural unemployment 是一个专有名词词组
- 3 specific 依文意确定：结构性失业是由经济体中长期的改变引起的，特别是在某些特定的行业、地区和职业中
干扰性：individual 个体的（后文举例说 some regions of the UK such as Central Scotland, and the North-West... 这里举出了一些特定的地区，而不是某一个或每一个地区，所以 specific 更合适）
近义词辨析：concrete 实在的；special 特别的
- 4 traditional 依文意确定：传统的重工业
干扰项：national 国家的（后文提到重工业被新兴科技工业替代，所以文中此处强调传统和新兴产业的对比，而不仅仅只是描述重工业这个产业）
- 5 located 依语法确定：使用过去一般时
后文 have gone into decline 是现在完成时，开始走向衰退发生在 locate（建立起自己的产业）这件事之后，所以用过去一般时
文意：因为曾经在那建立起自己的产业的传统的重工业已经开始衰退
*补充知识：
locate 通常做及物动词，意为位于，用法多为被动用法 sth is located + prep. + somewhere





locate 北美在作不及物动词的时候，意为建立自己的产业

6 replaced 依文意确定：因为它们(重工业)被更便宜的海外进口取代

9.1.109 Good customer service

Good customer service relates to the service you and your employees provide before, during and after a purchase. For example, it's how you **interact** with your customers. Improving your customer service skills can lead to great customer satisfaction and a more enjoyable experience for them.

No matter the size of your business good customer service needs to be at the heart of your business model if you wish to be successful. It is important to provide good customer service; to all types of customers, including **potential**, new and existing customers.

Although it can take extra resources, time and money, good customer service leads to customer satisfaction which can generate positive **word-of-mouth** for your business, keep your customers happy and encourage them to purchase from your business again. Good customer service can help your business grow and prosper.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 | collaborate | interact | combine | talk |
| 2 | potential | future | loyalty | old |
| 3 | break-even | cost-benefit | word-of-mouth | value-for-money |

答案：

- 1 interact 依文意确定：例如，(售后服务)是关于你怎么和你的客户互动
干扰项：talk 对话，交流 (售后服务不仅仅在于口头上的交流，用 talk 与文意不符)
近义词辨析：collaborate 合作；combine 结合
- 2 potential 根据下文确定：此空与 new, existing 并列
future customer 和 new customer 重合，old 和 existing customer 重合。





loyalty customer 的性质与 new, existing 不并列 (new 或 existing customer 都可以是 loyalty customer)

文意：包括潜在、和新旧客户

3 word-of-mouth 依文意确定：好的客户服务能带来更好的客户满意度，从而为你的生意带来正面的口碑

干扰项：value-for-money n. 物有所值 (后文提到了让客户满意，所以这个物有所值是针对于“客户”的，而不是针对于“你的生意”的，然而此空是“for your business”，所以 value-for-money 不适用于此空)

选项辨析：break-even adj. 收支平衡的；cost-benefit adj. 成本效益的，word-of-mouth n. 口头宣传；value-for-money n. 物有所值

9.1.110UNEP

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

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





选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | disproportionately | reasonably | naturally | subtly |
| 2 | temporary | old | past | current |
| 3 | moments | decades | times | stages |
| 4 | drink | food | nutrition | sustenance |
| 5 | coordinative | connective | collaborative | colliding |
| 6 | companies | agencies | institutes | businesses |

答案：

- 1 disproportionately 前文照应：前文提到平等的水资源管理，并且提到三分之一的人口，表明全文都想强调平等/平均这样的概念
文意：大约有三分之一的人口都住在有中高度水短缺的地区，这不均衡地对穷人造成了极大的影响
- 2 current 依文意确定：根据最新预测的人口增长
- 3 decades 依文意确定：在未来的二十年内
后文照应：后文提到在 30 年以后，由此推断此空填 20 年合理的
- 4 collaborative 依文意确定：通过在国家、地区和全球合作的方式
形近词辨析：coordinative 协同的；connective 连接的；colliding 对撞的
- 5 agencies 固定搭配：UN agencies 联合国机构
干扰项：institutes 协会（多指教育方面的协会/学会）

9.1.11 Standard English

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the relationship between standard and nonstandard language is, evidently, still an uncertain one. We are at a **transitional** point between two eras. We seem to be leaving an era when the rules of Standard English, as elected and defined by prescriptive grammarians, totally conditioned our sense of **acceptable** usage, so that all other usages and varieties were considered to be inferior or corrupt, and excluded from serious





consideration. And we seem to be approaching an era when nonstandard usages and varieties, previously denigrated or ignored, are achieving a new presence and respectability within society, reminiscent of that found in Middle English, when dialect variation in literature was widespread and uncontentious. But we are not there yet. The rise of Standard English has resulted in a confrontation between the standard and nonstandard dimensions of the language which has lasted for over 200 years, and this has had traumatic **consequences** which will take some years to eliminate. Once people have been given an inferiority complex about the way they speak or write, they find it difficult to shake off.

选项：

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 transitional | transactional | transferable | transient |
| 2 satisfactory | acceptable | meaningful | sufficient |
| 3 issues | controversies | development | consequences |

答案：

- 1 transitional 依文意确定：我们正在两个时代交叠的过渡时期
形近词辨析 :transactional 交易型的 ;transferable 可转让的 ;transient 短暂的
- 2 acceptable 依文意确定：可以被接受的用法
后文照应：后文提到其他的用法都被认为是低级的，并且不被使用，相对应，该空是后文的反面，即指这些语法学家定义的用法是在被使用的
- 3 consequences 依文意确定：这造成了创伤性的后果

9.1.112MBA Programmes

Deciding to go to business school is perhaps the simplest part of what can be a complicated process. With nearly 600 accredited MBA programmes on **offer** around the world, the choice of where to study can be overwhelming. Here we explain how to **choose** the right school and





course for you and unravel the application and funding process. "Probably the **majority** of people applying to business school are at a point in their careers where they know they **want** to shake things up, but they don't know exactly what they **want** to do with their professional lives," says Stacy Blackman, an MBA admissions consultant based in Los Angeles. "If that's the case with you, look at other **criteria**: culture, teaching method, location, and then pick a place that's a good fit for you with a strong general management programme. Super-defined career goals don't have to be a part of this process."

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 offer | effect | availability | bid |
| 2 accept | choose | identify | recognize |
| 3 few | many | majority | minority |
| 4 wanted | wanting | have wanted | want |
| 5 expect | require | want | choose |
| 6 standards | guidelines | rules | criteria |

答案：

- 1 offer 依文意确定：全世界有大约 600 个被认可的工商管理学硕士课程可供选择
 干扰项：availability 可用性 (没有 on availability 的用法，只有 based on availability)
- 2 choose 依文意确定：在这里，我们会解释(作为学生)你应该怎样选择对的学校和课程
- 3 majority 依文意确定：可能大多在申请商学院的人都是在他们职业生涯里他们想要做出改变的时刻
 后文照应：后文说如果你也是这样的话（需要在职业生涯里做出改变），你就应该...。此空在的这句话在文中做例子引导作用，一般都会用大多数人的普遍情况做引导
- 4 want 依时态确定：一般现在时表普遍情况
- 5 want 依文意确定：虽然他们想要对自己的职业生涯做出改变，但是他们不知





道具体他们想要怎么改变

6 criteria

依文意确定：如果这也是你的情况，你应该关注其他的选择标准

前后文照应：此空是指其他的选择标准来辅助你的选择

干扰项：standard 标准（虽然 standard 和 criteria 都可以译作标准，但是 standard 是指需要达到的质量水准，而 criterion 可指评判或做决定的准则）

近义词辨析：guideline 指导方针；rule 规则

9.1.113 Charles Darwin

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

选项：

1	tremendous	colossal	various	overwhelming
2	awed	influenced	admired	appreciated
3	specifications	spices	species	specialities
4	profit	power	value	price

答案：

- 1 tremendous 依文意确定：热带森林孕育着庞大的物种错杂和能量
近义词辨析：colossal 巨大的（尤指体积）；various 多样的（与 energy 不搭）；overwhelming 压倒性的
- 2 awed 依文意确定：他和自然科学家都对新热带的美感到敬畏
干扰项：admire 赞美；appreciate 欣赏（这两个词填在该空的话，意为他和自然科学家都被新热带的美所欣赏，主语和宾语颠倒了）





- 3 species 依文意确定：他们收集了成千上万没有被归档的物种
形近词辨析：specification 规格；spice 香料；speciality 特产
- 4 value 依文意确定：他们完全不知道它对人类的价值

9.1.114 Forest in climate change

Forest plays a crucial role in migration of climate change -

answers: **primarily, promoting, increasing, equivalent**

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 primarily | basically | importantly | essentially |
| 2 developing | promoting | fostering | making |
| 3 decreasing | increasing | pushing | catching |
| 4 equal | equivalent | same | proportionate |

9.1.115 Copyright's roles

The presentation will discuss copyright's roles as one the intellectual

answer: **differ, an overview, determine, supported, manage**

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 disagree | differ | different | difference |
| 2 an argument | an overview | an idea | a review |
| 3 decide | make | determine | opt |
| 4 remained | helped | supported | assisted |
| 5 manage | make | take | plan |





9.1.116 Sustainable transportation system

A sustainable transportation system is one in which people needs and desires for access to jobs, commerce, recreation, culture and home are accommodated using a minimum of resources. Applying **principles** of **sustainability** to transportation will reduce pollution generated by gasoline-powered engines, noise, traffic congestion, land devaluation, urban sprawl, economic segregation, and injury to drivers, pedestrians and cyclists. In addition, the costs of commuting, shipping, housing and goods will be **reduced**.

Ultimately in a sustainable San Francisco, almost all trips to and **within** the City will be on public transit, foot or bicycle-as will a good part of trips to the larger Bay Region. Walking through streets designed for pedestrians and bicycles will be more pleasant than walking through those designed for the automobile. Street-front retail and commercial establishments will prosper from the large **volume** of foot traffic drawn to an environment enhanced by trees, appropriately designed “street furniture,” (street lights, bicycle racks, benches, and the like) and other people. Rents and property costs will be lowered as land for off-street parking is no **longer** required or needed.

选项：

1	rules	ideas	principles	regulations
2	economics	environment	sustainability	urbanization
3	increased	fluctuated	reduced	stablized
4	among	within	away	between
5	capacity	volume	number	quantity
6	further	anymore	more	longer

答案：

- 1 principles 依文意确定：通过应用可持续性发展的准则到交通上会减少污染
 近义词辨析：rule 规则； idea 想法； regulation 法规
- 2 sustainability 前后文照应：全文的主旨都是 sustainability





- | | | |
|---|---------|---|
| 3 | reduced | 前后文照应：可持续性发展的宗旨就是要减少污染，减少不必要的费用 |
| 4 | within | 依介词词义确定：基本上所有到车座城市或是这座城里的交通 |
| 5 | volume | 用法搭配：a large number/quantity of + count noun, number 和 quantity 可以排除
依文意确定：大量的行人流量 |
| 6 | longer | 固定搭配：no longer 不再 |

9.1.117 Pidgins

Pidgins are languages that are born after contact between at least two languages. As many pidgins developed during the period of empire and international trade, one of the language parents was frequently a European language such as French or English, and the other language parent was the language of the people with whom the Europeans were **trading** or whom they were colonizing. Usually one of the languages provided the majority of **vocabulary** items and the other provided the grammatical structure. When pidgins become learned as a mother tongue, they become **known** as creoles. I am not going to discuss pidgins and creoles and contact languages as such in this book in **any depth**.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 | trading | connecting | speaking | associating |
| 2 | skeleton | vocabulary | spelling | verbal |
| 3 | common | aware | known | recognized |
| 4 | some width | any depth | certain length | all area |

答案：

- 1 trading 前文照应：前文提到 pidgin 的产生是在两国贸易时产生的
依文意确定：另一个语言起源是正在与欧洲国家贸易的或者被欧洲国家殖民的国家





- 2 vocabulary 后文照应：后文提到另一种语言提供了语法结构，相对应的此空的语言便提供了词汇
- 3 known 依文意确定及固定搭配：become known as 被认为是
- 4 any depth 依文意确定：我不准备在这本书中再深入讨论 pidgins 和 creoles 及交际语

9.1.118 Track down research

Having tracked down research that is **relevant** to your area of interest the next task is to actually make sense of that research. This section is intended to show you how to be critical of the research you **are reviewing** and how to check that the **evidence** is credible and represented appropriately. Unfortunately this means discussing the ways in which research findings may be misrepresented.

选项：

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 relevant | consistent | suitable | compatible |
| 2 reviewed | have been reviewing | have reviewed | review |
| 3 support | finding | result | evidence |

答案：

- 1 relevant 依文意确定：在找到和你感兴趣的领域相关的研究之后
可根据用法搭配判断：be consistent with; be suitable for; be compatible with
- 2 are reviewing 依文意确定：这一部分是为了向你展示你应该对正在研读的研究进行评判
- 3 evidence 依文意确定：并且怎么审查这个证据/来源是否可信
干扰项：finding 发现 ;result 结果 (这一段都在讲找到相关文献后应该怎么做，应该先确定这份文献作为参考是否可信，在这一步骤中还没有任何发现/结论出现)





9.1.119 Good looks win votes

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

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 struggle | idea | difficulty | controversy |
| 2 lover | beholder | builder | perceiver |
| 3 smell | smear | smirk | smirch |
| 4 culturally | physically | economically | individually |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 difficulty | 前后文照应：前文提到大家都很像证明长得好看的人更容易赢得选票，后文提到一种悖论说“情人眼里出西施，但是人们不可能在不带偏见(不受外观的影响)地喜欢上一个政治家”，所以此空表明要想证明这个结论是很难的 |
| 2 beholder | 固定搭配：beauty is in the eye of the beholder |
| 3 smirk | 依文意确定：George Bush 是否拥有一个消除戒备的笑容，或诙谐俏皮的假笑？ |
| 4 physically | 前文照应：前文描述 Bush 的时候都是用笑容描述的，所以此空判断的方式是对表情的不同来进行判断，因此填 physically |

9.1.120 Conservancy

To qualify as a conservancy, a committee must define the conservancy's boundary, elect a **representative** conservancy committee, negotiate a legal constitution, prove the committee's ability to **manage** funds, and produce an acceptable plan for **equitable** distribution of wildlife-related benefits. Once approved, **registered** conservancies acquire the **rights** to a sustainable wildlife **quota**, set by the ministry.





选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 parliamentary | management | representative | information |
| 2 manage | attract | freeze | borrow |
| 3 stable | equal | moral | equitable |
| 4 registered | identified | qualified | enroled |
| 5 agreement | rights | tools | integrity |
| 6 number | vacancy | quota | limit |

答案：

- 1 representative 依文意确定：选出一个保护代表委员会
- 2 manage 依文意确定：证明这个委员会管理资金的能力
其他选项都可与 funds 搭配，但是不够贴切文意，委员会可以集资，冻结资金，也可以贷款，这些都包含在管理内
- 3 equitable 依文意确定：制定一个合理的计划来公平公正地分配与野生生物相关的救济金
干扰项：equal 相等的（此空不在强调资金分配是否相等，而在于资金分配是否合理公平）
- 4 registered 依文意确定：注册保护区获得...
干扰项：qualified 有资格的（有资格不代表已经被认证过，registered 在此更符合文意）
- 5 rights 依文意确定：获得权限
- 6 quota 依文意确定：被政府部门规定的野生生物的配额

9.1.121 “An Act”

The Nature Conservation Amendment Act of 1996 enables the Minister of Environment and Tourism to register a conservancy if it has a **representative** committee, a legal constitution, which provides for the sustainable management and utilization of game in the conservancy, the ability to **manage** the funds, an approved method for the **equitable** distribution of benefits to members of the community and defined boundaries.





选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 parliamentary | management | representative | information |
| 2 manage | attract | freeze | borrow |
| 3 stable | equal | moral | equitable |

答案：

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 reprentative | 依文意确定：选出一个保护代表委员会 |
| 2 manage | 依文意确定：证明这个委员会管理资金的能力
其他选项都可与 funds 搭配，但是不够贴切文意，委员会可以集资，冻结资金，也可以贷款，这些都包含在管理内 |
| 3 equitable | 依文意确定：制定一个合理的计划来公平公正地分配与野生生物相关的救济金
干扰项：equal 相等的（此空不在强调资金分配是否相等，而在于资金分配是否合理公平） |

9.1.122 Three degrees

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





选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 serves | represents | reproduces | discloses |
| 2 insurable | underestimated | unbearable | understandable |
| 3 preclusions | achievements | consequences | processes |
| 4 disappeared | amplified | depreciated | diminished |

答案：

- 1 represent 依文意确定：但是它代表了上一个冰川时代和 18 世纪之间全球的气温上升
- 2 unbearable 依文意确定：不可承受的热气
- 3 consequences 后文照应：后文说如果我们不及时行动，全球气候变暖的影响就会变得可怕，所以此空强调的是后果
- 4 diminished 依文意确定：逐渐消失的两极地区
干扰项：disappeared 消失的（该选项的意为已经消失的两极地区）

9.1.123 Native species in North America

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

选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|-------------|
| 1 local | native | national | residential |
| 2 protect | fight | champion | help |
| 3 kill | consume | eat | allure |
| 4 species | animals | pests | objects |





答案：

- 1 native 根据上下文句意，应选有“当地的，本地的”意思的形容词，national 译为“国家的”，residential 译为“住宅的”所以排除，local 指与某人所居住或所提到的地区有关，而 native 指人在某处出生长大，也指动植物原产于某地，所以选“native”
- 2 champion 根据下文意思因为这些蝙蝠是吃害虫的，所以这里应选带有褒义的动词，排除“fight”，根据句意“园丁应该支持那些住在这里的蝙蝠”故选“champion”，译为“捍卫”“支持”，而“protect”为“保护”的意思
- 3 consume 译为“吃光”与下文“eat up”相呼应，eat up 也译为“吃光”的意思，而“eat”侧重于普通意义上“吃”的意思
- 4 pests 前文中“protect from”译为预防…，一般后面接不好的东西，而且下文“cucumber beetles”等都是害虫，所以应该选带有贬义的“pests”，译为“害虫”

9.1.124 Wind

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

选项：

- | | | | |
|----------|------|------|------|
| 1 Gentle | Mild | Calm | Soft |
| 2 cold | hot | cool | warm |





3	heavier	deeper	larger	colder
4	divergence	diversity	discrepancy	difference
5	entire	all	total	whole

答案：

- 1 gentle 根据句意选与“fierce : 凶猛的” 意思相反的词，排除“soft”，gentle 可以指(天气，温度等) 温和的，徐缓的，而“mild” 指天气时侧重于“温暖的， 和煦的”， ”calm“ 指无风的，但这里指风徐缓的飘，故选”gentle“
- 2 hot 本句里“these” 指代上文“被太阳照热的一些大海和陆地地区“所以排除“cold“和”cool“，应选”hot“热的
- 3 heavier 根据前一句“cool air sinks because it is...“ 句意推测“因为冷空气重， 所以才下沉“ 故选”heavier“意思为”重的“”沉的“
- 4 difference 根据句意指“温差， 压力差“ 故选”difference“为泛指上的”差异“， ”divergence“ 指意见上的分歧， diversity 指人在种族， 宗教等方面或事物的多样性， discrepancy 有”矛盾“ ”偏差“ ”误差“的意思， 强调不一致
- 5 entire total 译为“总共的” “全部的”强调总量， 有计算的意味； all 指“全部的”比较具体； whole“全部的”“完整的”侧重于事物的完整性， 强调没有任何部分被忽略或舍去相当于 every part， 但是不能修饰抽象名词， 而 entire 与 whole 的区别在于 entire 可以修饰抽象名词， 所以这里选“entire” 指风能吹过整个地球

9.1.125 Two sentiments

Over the last ten thousand years there seem to have been two separate and conflicting building sentiments throughout the history of towns and cities. **One** is the desire to start again, for a variety of reasons: an earthquake or a tidal wave may have demolished the settlement, or fire destroyed it, or the new city **marks** a new political beginning. The other can be likened to the





effect of a magnet: established settlements attract people, who **tend to** come whether or not there is any planning for their arrival. The clash between these two sentiments is evident in every established city **unless** its development has been almost completely accidental or is lost in history. Incidentally, many settlements have been planned from the beginning but, for a variety of reasons, no settlement followed the plan. A good example is Currowan, on the Clyde River in New South Wales, which **was surveyed** in the second half of the 19th century, in expectation that people would come to establish agriculture and a small port. But no one came. Most country towns in New South Wales started with an original survey whose grid lines are still there today in the pattern of the original streets.

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 One | This | It | First |
| 2 shows | indicates | marks | symbol |
| 3 used to | tend to | plan to | like to |
| 4 whenever | until | unless | wherever |
| 5 was created | was surveyed | was planned | was built |

答案：

- 1 One 与下文的 the other 是固定搭配, one...the other...指一个....另一个...
- 2 marks 根据上下文句意, 应选动词, 排除 symbol, “show”和“indicate”指表明, 指明的意思, “mark”指“标志着”的意思, 根据句意“一个新的城市标志着一个新政党的开始“ 故选”marks“
- 3 tend to “used to”译为过去常常做某事, 而“be used to” 译为习惯于做某事 ; plan to 指有计划做某事根据后面“whether or not there is any planning for...”排除, tend to 译为“倾向于..”“有做...的倾向” 指想去做某事但没有计划
- 4 unless 根据句意“除非它的发展完全是偶然的或消失在历史中, 每个新





建立的城市都印证了这两种观点的冲突”，故选“unless”除了…情况

- 5 was surveyed 与下文“Most country towns in New South Wales started with an original survey...”中“survey”相呼应，指被调查，被审查

9.1.126 Paris is very old

Paris is very old—there has been a settlement there for at least 6000 years and its shape has been determined in part by the River Seine, and in part by the edicts of France's rulers. But the great boulevards we admire today are relatively new, and were constructed to prevent any more barricades **being created** by the rebellious population; that work was carried out in the middle 19th century. The earlier Paris had been **in part** a maze of narrow streets and alleyways. But You can imagine that the work was not only highly expensive, but caused great distress among the half a million or so residents whose houses were **simply** razed, and whose neighbourhoods disappeared. What is done cannot usually be undone, especially when buildings are torn **down**.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 being created | that created | creating | was created |
| 2 as if | in part | even though | as |
| 3 merely | simply | only | rarely |
| 4 up | from | on | down |

答案：

- 1 being created 根据语法 prevent doing sth 防止做某事，应选 ing 形式的动词，根据句意应为被动句式，排除“creating”，故选“being created”相当于“that are created”
- 2 in part 根据固定搭配和语意判断，“早期巴黎在某种程度上是由狭窄的街道和小巷子组成的迷宫“ in part 指部分地，某种程度上地
- 3 simply rarely 指“罕有地”，merely 指“仅仅”只不过“侧重于数量之小，





4 down

only 普通意义上的“只”“仅仅”的意思, simply 既有“仅仅”“只”“简单地”的意思还有“完全地”“意思相当于 directly, 所以选“simply”根据固定搭配判断, tear down 指拆毁, 拆卸, 与上文“razed”相呼应, “razed”指摧毁, 夷为平地

9.1.127 Significance of instinct

What is the significance of instinct in business? Does a reliable gut feeling separate winners from losers? And is it the most valuable emotional tool any entrepreneur can possess? My **observations** of successful company owners lead me to believe that a highly analytical attitude can be a drawback. At critical junctures in commercial life, risk-taking is more an **act** of faith than a carefully balanced choice. Frequently, such moments require **decisiveness** and absolute conviction above all else. There is simply no time to wait for all the facts, or room for doubt. A computer program cannot tell you how to invent and launch a new **product**. That **journey** involves too many unknowns, too much luck - and too much sheer intuition, rather than the infallible **logic** that machines deliver so well. As Chekhov said: “An artist’s flair is sometimes worth a scientist’s brains” - entrepreneurs need right-brain thinking. When I have been considering whether to buy a company and what price to offer, I have been **blinded** too often by reams of due diligence from the accountants and lawyers. Usually it pays to stand back from such mountains of grey data and weigh up the really important issues-and decide how you feel about the opportunity.

选项：

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 idea | thought | observation | opinion |
| 2 act | importance | art | emphasis |
| 3 decisiveness | patience | confidence | courage |
| 4 project | product | idea | invention |
| 5 journey | period | cycle | path |
| 6 regulation | rule | principle | logic |
| 7 blinded | attracted | allured | deceived |





答案：

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 observations | 根据后面的 lead to 指什么东西导致或引导我相信...，则推测前面应该加一个客观的有力的证据或结果，故选 observations |
| 2 act | 根据语意和固定搭配判断，“在商业生活的关键时刻，冒险更像是一种信仰行为，而不是一种谨慎平衡的选择“；an act of 指一种.....行为，同时与下文 choice 相呼应 |
| 3 decisiveness | 与下文“ <i>There is simply no time to wait for all the facts, or room for doubt.</i> ：没有时间等待，也没有怀疑的余地“ 相呼应，所以选 decisiveness 译为“果断” |
| 4 product | 根据语意判断，“计算机程序不能告诉你如何研发和推出新产品“ product 指产品 |
| 5 journey | 根据语意判断，“那个过程中有太多的未知，太多的运气“journey 指旅程，过程，历程，前面加 that 在这里指的是上文的“critical junctures in commercial life”， |
| 6 logic | rule 指规则，规章，条例；principle 指原则，原理；rationale 指基本理论；logic 指逻辑，与 machine 用在一起特指机床逻辑 |
| 7 blinded | 根据后文的“grey data”判断，此处应选有贬义的动词，而“deceived”指骗人钱财，所以选“blinded”指蒙蔽，欺瞒，译为被会计师和律师的许多尽职调查所蒙蔽 |

9.1.128 The Origin of Species

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





set the stage **for** understanding the genetic differences on which evolution is based.

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 differ | discriminate | distinguish | differentiate |
| 2 tremendous | evolutionary | unrivalled | enormous |
| 3 evolution | development | growth | maturity |
| 4 on | in | for | with |
| 5 for | as | in | at |

答案：

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 differ | distinguish 和 differentiate 都指“区分”“辨别”， discriminate 除了有“歧视”意思外也有“区分”“辨别”的意思但语气强，指从十分相似的事物中辩出差异尤其是好坏差异， differ 指与某人或某事物有区别或不同，所以这里选 differ 指人们在遗传特征中不同 |
| 2 evolutionary | 指“进化的”“渐进的” 与上文“life on Earth has evolved over time, and he proposed natural selection as the primary mechanism for that change”的“evolve over time” “change”相呼应 |
| 3 evolution | 根据句意选“evolution” 指达尔文认识到遗传性状的变异是进化的先决条件 |
| 4 in | in that paper 与上文中的“Gregor Mendel wrote a ground breaking paper...” 呼应指在那个论文中.... |
| 5 for | 根据固定搭配和语意判断，“孟德尔的论文为理解进化所基于的遗传差异奠定了基础“ set the stage for 指为...打好基础，为...创造条件的意思 |





9.1.129 Global Textile Industry

The environmental impact of the global textile industry is hard to overstate. One-third of the water used worldwide is spent fashioning fabrics. For every ton of cloth **produced** 200 tons of water is polluted with chemicals and heavy metals. An estimated 1 trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity powers the factories that card and comb, spin and weave, and cut and stitch materials into everything from T-shirts to towels, **leaving** behind mountains of solid waste and a massive carbon footprint.

“Where the industry is today is not really sustainable for the long term,” says Shreyaskar Chaudhary, chief executive of Pratibha Syntex, a textile manufacturer based outside Indore, India.

With something of an “if you build it, they will come” attitude, Mr. Chaudhary has steered Pratibha **toward** the leading edge of eco-friendly textile production. Under his direction, Pratibha began making clothes with organic cotton in 1999. Initially, the company couldn't find enough organic farms growing cotton in central India to **supply** its factories. To meet production demands, Chaudhary's team had to convince conventional cotton farmers to change **their** growing methods. Pratibha provided seeds, cultivation instruction, and a guarantee of fair-trade prices for their crops. Today, Pratibha has a network of 28,000 organic cotton growers across the central states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Orissa.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------------|------------|
| 1 produce | made | manufactured | wasted |
| 2 moving | leaving | looking | processing |
| 3 against | onto | toward | behind |
| 4 offer | buy | supply | provide |
| 5 their | our | its | them |

答案：

- 1 produce produce 指“产生”“制造”侧重于通过劳动加工而生产产品，尤其指工农业产品， manufacture 指“用机械大规模的制造生产”，





“made”广泛普通意义上的“制造”，口语化，既可指制造具体的东西，也可指完成一种行为，根据后面的 chemicals 和 metals 语境，所以选择“produce”

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 2 leaving | 根据句意和固定搭配判断，“留下了大量的固体废物和大量的碳足迹“ leave behind 指留下，遗留 |
| 3 toward | 根据固定搭配判断：steer something toward someone or something 指把…引向… 这里翻译为引导 Pratibha 走向生态友好型纺织品生产的前沿 |
| 4 supply | 根据句意判断，“起初，该公司找不到足够的有机农场在印度中部种植棉花来供应其工厂“；“provide”指”供给“ ”提供“ 一般以固定句式 provide sb with sth 或 provide sth for sb 出现；offer 也是”提供“的意思但侧重于”愿意给予“ 而且 offer 后不能接双宾语，一般以句式 offer sb sth 出现， supply 通常指定期“供应”的意思，所以选 supply |
| 5 their | 根据上文语法判断 farmers 是可数名词复数形式所以这里用 their 指代 farmers，译为“他们的“ |

9.1.130 Modify cultural ideas

People modify cultural ideas in their minds, and sometimes they pass on the modified versions. Inevitably, there are unintentional modifications as well, partly because of straightforward error, and partly because inexplicit ideas are hard to **convey** accurately: there is no way to download them directly from one brain to another like computer programs. **Even** native speakers of a language will not give identical definitions of every word. So it can be only rarely, if **ever**, that two people hold precisely the same cultural idea in their minds. That is why, when the founder of a polithilosophical movement or a religion dies, or **even** before, schisms typically happen. The movements most devoted followers are often shocked to **discover** that they disagree about what its doctrines—really are.





选项：

1 convey	pass	deliver	transmit
2 Even	Although	If	Ever
3 ever	that	this	does
4 though	even	just	ever
5 indicate	discover	find	agree

答案：

- 1 convey 根据下文“there is no way to download them directly from one brain to another...”的语意，这里想表达表达，传递思想理念；deliver 译为“传送，递送”一般后面接具体的事物，比如递送包裹，信件；transmit 指“传送信号或传播疾病”；send 指一般意义上的“派遣，传送，寄出”，而 convey 有传达，表达思想感情的意思，后面可接抽象的事物
- 2 Even 根据上下文语意，上文表示“inexplicit ideas are hard to convey accurately”这里表达“即使说该母语的人也不会对每个词给出一样的含义”，所以选 even，有“即使”的意思
- 3 ever 根据语法与固定搭配，if ever 这里作为插入语译为“如果曾经有过的话”“如果有的话”
- 4 even 根据语意判断，这里“even before the founder dies”译为“即使在创始人去世前”，所以选 even
- 5 discover 根据句意判断指这些追随者震惊地发现，discover 指“偶然”或“经过努力”发现客观存在的事物，真理或错误；find 也有“发现”“找到”的意思，但指对某种事物的追求，也指对丢失的事物的找到，所以选 discover





9.1.131 Great engineers

Great engineers have a passion to improve life; a burning conviction that they can make life better for everyone. Engineers need to have a talent for invention and innovation, but what **drives** them is the conviction that they can find a better way to do things; a cheaper and more efficient solution to the problems of human existence on this planet of **limited** resources that we call Earth.

Many of us **spend** a lot of time complaining about the difficulties and problems of life. It is easy to find fault with things that make daily life arduous. For an engineer, these difficulties can be opportunities. How can this be made to work better? How can that process be made more efficient? How can **components** be made more cheaply, more accurately and more fit-for-purpose? Great engineers are convinced that everything can be **improved**. Instead of complaining, they think of ways to make things better.

选项：

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1 drives | makes | motivate | activate |
| 2 unlimited | limited | numerous | mysterious |
| 3 spend | cost | take | save |
| 4 parts | elements | units | components |
| 5 created | performed | improved | changed |

答案：

- 1 drives 根据语意判断：“驱使他们找到更好方法去做事情是坚定的信念”， activate 指“使活泼”；motivate”刺激“”促动“强调驱使人们采取行动的原因或动机，而”drive“也有”驱动“”促动”的意思，但侧重外来的驱策力和内心的感情力量的驱使，根据语境“conviction“坚定的信念，则用”drive“最符合语境
- 2 limited 与下文中的“Earth“相呼应，“因为地球资源是有限的，我们才会





去找更有效的方法“，所以选”limited“ ”有限的“

3 spend

根据句意指花费时间，排除 save, cost 指花费金钱，spend 与 take 的区别在于主语不同，spend 主语为人：sb spend some time (in) doing sth 指某人花费时间做某事，而 take 主语是 it：it takes sb some time to do sth 指某人花费时间做某事

4 components

根据语意判断，elements 指“元素”“要素”；components 指“成分”“部件”可以指（机器，设备等的）构件，元件，强调一个完整系统的一部分；parts 指“部分”；units 指”（本身就是完整的）个体，一个，一人“，所以选 components

5 improved

与上文“what drives them is the conviction that they can find a better way to do things”和 “How can this be made to work better? How can that process be made more efficient?”相呼应，change 为“改变”，有好有坏，improve 指“提高”，故选“improve”

9.1.132 Monkeys and typewriters

This **illustration** often used is the one that the monkey and the typewriters. OK, we have a monkey sitting at a **typewriter** and the claim here is basically if you leave chance in time long enough you will get life. Don't worry about it, yes, it's strange, yes it's wonderful, but leaves enough matter 600 million years on earth and you will have life.

So, the monkey sitting at the typewriter, the chances are eventually he produces the complete works of Shakespeare but he doesn't manage to do it in 600 million years. So what I decide to do is to run the numbers. I instead of saying typing the complete work of Shakespeare.

I just run the numbers for how long would it take a monkey typing one key **striker** a second. To type “to be or not to be that is the question”, right? On average how long is it gonna take my monkey friend one **keystroke** a second.





I don't know how you think it would be. Maybe you could have a guess. Would it be less or more than 600 million years, which is the period life on earth isn't supposed to have **emerged** within and when I run the numbers "to be or not to be is the question" takes 12.6 trillion trillion years to type just that **phrase** and a DNA **String** that something of that complexity emerges by chance undirected within 600 million years? Again, it's mathematically possible but it's so incredible unlikely that it would have that it tilts me in favor of the Christian story in which God creating life, simply a question of saying let that be and there was.

选项：

1 paper	illustration	conversation	research
2 computer	printer	caculator	typewriter
3 type	input	hit	striker
4 unit	keyboard	item	keystroke
5 included	emerged	confirmed	embedded
6 phrase	paragraph	story	sentence
7 String	Array	List	Gene

答案：

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1 illustration | 根据下文句意判断，第二句在描述猴子坐在打印机前，所以“illustration”最符合语境，意思为“插图” |
| 2 typewriter | 与下文“So, the monkey sitting at the typewriter”相呼应所以选“typewriter” |
| 3 striker | “the part of a mechanical device that strikes something”与打印机用在一起时特指打印机上用来敲击的工具 |
| 4 keystroke | 根据语意判断，“平均来说，我的猴子朋友要花多长时间才能一秒钟按一次键”；keystroke 意为”敲击键盘” |
| 5 emerged | 与上文“which is the period life on earth”相呼应指地球出现的时间，emerge 指“出现” |
| 6 phrase | 根据上文判断这里指的是上文的“to be or not to be is the question” |





7 String

sentence 指完整的句子，phrase 指短语（不表示完整的意思），
“to be or not to be”没有完整的意思所以用 phrase 最恰当
根据固定搭配判断“DNA String”的意思为“DNA 链”

9.1.133 Stress

Stress that tense feeling often connected to having too **much** to do, too **many** bills to pay and **not enough** time or money — is a common emotion that knows few **borders**.

About three-fourths of people in the United States, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, South Korea and Britain reported experiencing stress on a daily basis, according to AP-Ipsos **polling**. Anxious feelings were more **intense** during the holidays.

Germans feel stress more **intensely** than those in other countries polled. People in the United States cited financial pressures as the top worry. About half the people polled in Britain said they frequently or **sometimes** felt that life was beyond their control, the highest level in the 10 countries surveyed.

选项：

1	many	much	stressful	little
2	many	much	few	little
3	not enough	too much	less	rare
4	borders	groups	peopel	limits
5	polling	election	selection	choice
6	vigorous	intense	powerful	firece
7	intensively	intently	intensely	strongly
8	always	seldom	sometimes	often





答案：

- 1 much 固定搭配“have too much to do”有太多的事情要做，如果用 many 则需要和 things 连用：have too many things to do，所以这里选 too much
- 2 many 根据上下文语意和语法判断，bills 是可数名词复数形式所以排除 much 和 little，根据上文语意判断“有太多事情要做，有太多账单要还，但是没有足够的时间或金钱“ time 对应没时间去做事情，金钱对应没有钱去还账单，所以要选”许多的“意思，所以选 many
- 3 not enough 根据句意判断“没有足够的时间或金钱”
- 4 borders 与下文“About three-fourths of people in the United States, Australia,...”相呼应，few borders 这里指几乎没有国界
- 5 polling 根据语意判断，polling 为名词指投票，election 指选举，推举一般指从政方面；selection 指挑选；choice 指选择，所以 polling 最符合语境
- 6 intense 根据语意判断应为“强烈的”，vigorous 指（体育活动）剧烈的，强度大的，强劲的或者人精力旺盛，firece 指人或动物凶猛的，凶狠的；powerful 指事物强有力，intense 可以指人有感情的强烈，所以联系上文“feeling”故选 intense
- 7 intensely 根据语意选择解释为强烈的词，排除 intently“专注地”“热心地”；strongly 指“强烈的”指人的力气大；intensively“强烈地”“集中地”“密集地”；intensely“强烈地”侧重于修饰某个动作中流露出的人的感情或性情的剧烈程度；文中提及“stress”指精神压力，精神紧张所以选 intensely 最符合意境
- 8 sometimes 根据上文语意应选与 frequently“时常”“经常”意思相对的程度副词，所以排除 always 和 often；sometimes“有时”“不时”表示动作偶尔发生，中间常有间断；seldom 译为“很少”“不常”频率很低，所以选 sometimes 最符合语境





9.1.134Buying a house

Buying a **house** can be a daunting process... First you need to work out how much... budget planner if you don't already have one... rate increases and for other **unforeseen events**... different ownership ratio to the normal 50/50. ...the **ordinary course of events**, settlement takes....group certificates for the PAST two years.

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 house | home | family | architecture |
| 2 unforgettable events | unbelievable events | unimaginable | unforeseen events |
| | | events | |
| 3 normal course of events | common course of events | general course of events | ordinary course of events |

答案：

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 house | 根据句意和语法判断，“买房子可能是一个令人望而生畏的过程“前面“a“则后面会应为可数名词，而且与 buy 连用指买房子，所以选 house |
| 2 unforeseen events | 与上文“work out how much budget planner if you don't already have one rate increases“相呼应，指其他的不可预料或无法预见的事情，所以选 unforeseen events |
| 3 ordinary course of events | 固定搭配 in the ordinary course of events 在通常情况下，在一般情况下；common 通常指（物）常见的，（人）普通的；general 侧重于普遍的；normal 指正常的，常规的；ordinary 译为“普通的”“平凡的”侧重于平常，平淡无奇 |





9.1.135 Wagonways in Germany

Roads of rails called Wagonways were being used in Germany as **early** as 1550. These **primitive** railed roads consisted of wooden rails over which horse-drawn wagons or carts moved with greater ease than over dirt roads. Wagonways were the beginnings of modern railroads.

By 1776, iron had replaced the wood in the rails and wheels on the carts. Wagonways evolved into Tramways and spread throughout Europe. Horses still provided all the pulling power. In 1789, Englishman, William Jessup designed the first wagons with flanged wheels. The **flange** was a groove that allowed the wheels to better grip the rail, this was an important design that carried over to later locomotives.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------|
| 1 late | same | much | early |
| 2 primitive | projected | prioritized | prime |
| 3 On | From | In | By |
| 4 wheel | flange | slot | parts |

答案：

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1 early | 根据后文时间词 1500 年，排除 same 和 much，根据句意和固定搭配判断，as early as 译为早在.... |
| 2 primitive | 根据句意判断，“这些原始的铁路由木栏杆组成“ primitive 译为原始的 |
| 3 By | 根据语法判断，by+年份译为“在...年之前” in+年份译为“在...年里”，另外 by 后加过去的时间，后面时态用过去完成时，by+now 用现在完成时，by+将来时间，用将来完成时；
根据下文语法为过去完成时，所以选择 by |
| 4 flange | 与上文“William Jessup designed the first wagons with flanged wheels.”相呼应，the 表特指代前文的 flanged wheels，flange 指“(火车轮上的)凸缘” |





9.1.136 Imperial Control

In the southern cone especially, from Venezuela to Argentina, the region is rising to overthrow the legacy of external **domination** of the past centuries and the cruel and destructive social forms that they have helped to establish.

The **mechanisms** of imperial control - violence and economic warfare, hardly a distant memory in Latin America-are losing their effectiveness, a sign of the shift toward independence. Washington is now compelled to tolerate governments that in the past would have drawn intervention or reprisal.

Throughout the region a vibrant **array** of popular movements provide the basis for a meaningful democracy. The indigenous populations, as if in a rediscovery of their pre-Columbian legacy, are much more active and influential, particularly in Bolivia and Ecuador.

These developments are in part the result of a phenomenon that has been observed for some years in Latin America: As the elected governments become more formally democratic, citizens **expressed** an increasing disillusionment with democratic institutions. They have sought to construct democratic systems based on popular participation rather than elite and foreign **domination**.

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 occupancy | domination | affect | invasion |
| 2 mechanical | mechanisms | mechanist | mechatronics |
| 3 array | group | order | number |
| 4 expected | excluded | extracted | expressed |
| 5 invasion | domination | interruption | competition |

答案：

- 1 domination 根据上下文语意，“该地区正在崛起以推翻过去几个世纪的外部统治遗产“与下文中”The mechanisms of imperial control“中的





		control 相呼应, domination 译为统治
2	mechanism	根据语法推断这里缺名词, 排除 mechanical, mechanist 指“机械师” mechatronics 指“机电一体化”, 根据句意这里为“帝国主义的控制机制, mechanism 指机制, 方法, 最为贴切
3	array	根据固定搭配和语意判断, “在整个地区, 一批充满活力的群众运动为实现有意义的民主奠定了基础” popular movement 指民众运动是一批群众发起的, 所以用 an array of 指“一批, 一群”
4	expressed	根据语意判断, “公民对民主制度的幻想日益破灭” express “表达, 表露 (思想感情) ”
5	domination	根据上文语意判断 “他们试图建立基于大众参与而不是精英和外国统治的民主制度”, 上文一直在说关于 external domination 所以与上文相呼应

9.1.137DNA sequence

The recipe for making any creature is written in its DNA. So last November when geneticists published the near-complete DNA sequence of the long-extinct woolly mammoth, there was much speculation about whether we could bring this behemoth back to life. Creating a living, breathing creature from a genome sequence that exists only in a computer's memory is not possible right now. But someone someday is sure to try it, **predicts** Stephan Schuster, a **molecular** biologist at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, and a **driving** force behind the mammoth genome project.

选项 :

- | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | predicts | forecast | foresee | anticipate |
| 2 | human | animal | molecular | organ |
| 3 | driving | army | moving | carrying |





答案：

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1 predicts | Predict“预测”侧重从已知的事实情况推导，对事情的后果所作的一种精确的统计性估；foresee 指预知，预料，推断或猜想将来怎样；anticipate 预期，心里的期望，主观性较强；forecast 预测估计，没有多少把握；所以这里用 predicts 表从已知事实推导预测 |
| 2 molecular | 固定搭配并且与上文内容呼应，DNA 与 molecular 有关，molecular biologist 指分子生物学家 |
| 3 drving | 固定搭配，drving force 指驱动力的意思 |

9.1.138UWS

UWS graduates Racha Abboud and Anna Ford, whose story first appeared in GradLife in December 2009, have **successfully** risen through the ranks to be **appointed** Associates at leading western Sydney law firm, Coleman Greig Lawyers. The promotion marks the **culmination** of many years of hard work for these legal **eagles** who are the first to rise to this **level** from the firm's Cadet Lawyer program with UWS.

选项：

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 absolutely | successfully | uncertainly | apparently |
| 2 appointed | assigned | done | arranged |
| 3 accumulation | culmination | peak | consolation |
| 4 hawks | pigeons | murres | eagles |
| 5 item | level | time | year |

答案：

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1 successfully | 根据句意判断，“在悉尼西部领先的律师事务所成功晋升为合伙人“ successfully 指成功地 |
|----------------|--|





- 2 appointed 根据句意后面“Associates”是个职位，所以前面用 appointed 指任命，委任
- 3 culmination 根据句意判断“这个晋升标志着多年努力工作的成就” culmination 指高潮，极点，成就
- 4 eagles 与后文“who are the first”相呼应，eagles 指精英，杰出人才
- 5 level 与上文“risen through the ranks to be appointed Associates”相呼应，这里 rise to this level，“this leve”这个等级指代 Associates 这个等级职位

9.1.139 Joseph Engelberger

Joseph Engelberger, a pioneer in industrial robotics, once remarked “I can't **define** a robot but I know one when I see one” If you consider all the different **machines** people **call** robots, you can see that it's nearly impossible to come up with a **comprehensive** definition. Everybody has a **different** idea of what constitutes a robot.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 confirm | distinguish | define | explain |
| 2 units | machines | items | mechanism |
| 3 say | speak | talk | call |
| 4 unique | comprehensive | complicated | simple |
| 5 different | same | single | perfective |

答案：

- 1 define 与下文“come up with a comprehensive definition”相呼应，define 指“下定义”





- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 2 machines | 根据语意判断，只有 machines 符合句意，machines 是 robot 的近义词替 |
| 3 call | 根据语意判断，“如果你认为所有不同人们叫做 robots 的机器，call 这里为叫做，相当于 name |
| 4 comprehensive | 根据语意判断“几乎不可能想出一个详尽的，面面俱到的定义，comprehensive 指详尽的，面面俱到的 |
| 5 different | 根据语意判断，正是因为每个人的想法不同，所以我们无法定义 robot，different 指不同的意思 |

9.1.140 Two siblings

No two siblings are the same, not even **identical** twins. Parents often **puzzle** about why their children are so different from one another. They'll say, I **brought** them up all the same. They forget that what **determines** our behaviour isn't what happens to us but how we **interpret** what happens to us, and no two people ever see anything in exactly the same way.

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 identical | same as | alike | fraternal |
| 2 guess | inquiry | puzzle | confuse |
| 3 grew | fed | brought | raised |
| 4 determines | leads | cause | limits |
| 5 interpret | interrupt | introduce | interact |

答案：

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1 identical | 根据固定搭配和语意判断，"identical twins" "同卵双胞胎，" "fraternal twins" "异卵双胞胎，这里想表述"即使同卵双胞胎也不会完全一样" |
| 2 puzzle | 根据句意判断，"父母们经常困惑为什么他们的孩子彼此如此不同" sb puzzle about "某人因为某事而迷惑"而 confuse 的意思是 |





“使....困惑”，所以若出现在此处 应该是”parent was confused about...” 所以语法不对，这里应选 puzzle

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 3 brought | 根据固定搭配和语意判断，“都是以同样方式抚养他们” bring up 指抚养，养育的意思 |
| 4 determine | 根据句意判断，“他们忘记了决定我们行为的因素” determine 决定的意思，如果用导致的话应该是导致...样的行为 |
| 5 interpret | 根据语意判断，“决定我们行为的不是我们遇到的事情，而是我们如果去理解这些事件”，interpret 指理解的意思 |

9.1.141 Promoting good customer service

Promoting good customer service must start at the top. If management doesn't realise how important this **aspect** of their business is, they will be at an instant **disadvantage** in their industry. Good customer response **equates** to loyal customers, which are the cornerstone of any successful business. No matter how money you invest in your **marketing**, if you don't much have the fundamental elements of your business right, it's **wasted** money.

选项：

1 factor	part	element	aspect
2 disadvantage	disagreement	weakness	shortcoming
3 same	equates	similar	refers
4 career	marketing	situation	condition
5 required	necessary	useful	wasted

答案：

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1 aspect | 根据上文“Promoting good customer service must start at the top”，指的是这个方面或者想法，是在商业中重要的， aspect 指“a particular part or feature of a situation, an idea”“方面，层面，而 |
|----------|--|





- element 和 factor 指的是因素”一个点“，所以选 aspect
- 2 disadvantage 根据上文“If management doesn't realise how important this aspect of their business is“ 译为“如果管理层没有意识到他们业务的这一方面有多重要，他们将在行业中立竿见影地处于劣势”推断应选”劣势“，排除 disagreement, shortcoming 指“短处”“缺点”侧重于个人能力 ;weakness “弱势”“软弱”“懦弱”侧重于形容状态比如身体状态，性格状态 ;disadvantage“ 劣势” 不利“ 主要表示因缺失而产生的略处，略势，所以选 disadvantage, 另外这里也是个固定搭配“at an disadvantage in” 译为“处于劣势地位”
- 3 equates 根据语法判断这里缺动词，所以排除 same 和 similar，根据句意为“良好的客户反应等同于忠诚的客户“ 应选 equates 意思为等于，相当于
- 4 marketing 根据上文语意判断，“which are the cornerstone of any successful business” 与 business 相搭配的是 marketing, 译为市场，销售，这句话为“无论你在市场里面投入多少钱”
- 5 wasted 根据上文句意推断，“如果你不知道你的基本商业权利，无论你在市场里面投入多少钱，都会是浪费的“ 此处需要填一个贬义词，所以选 wasted, 浪费的

9.1.142 Music in ancient Egypt

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





选项：

1 role	came	response	situation
2 need	require	confirm	study
3 sounded	seemed	like	thinked
4 period	range	time	group
5 period	range	time	group
6 contributed	established	constructed	raised
7 cound at	found	found from	found in

答案：

- 1 role play a role 固定搭配“扮演着一个角色”，在此处的意思可以理解为“有一席之地”
- 2 study 词意“学习 Egyptian Writing 的人……”
- 3 seemed seem to be/become 固定搭配“似乎是/成为”
- 4 period 他们历史中一个 XXX 的时期(period) pharaonic-古埃及法老王时期
period 时间长短不限，既可指任何一个历史时期，又可指个人或自然界的一个发展阶段。
而 time 是一个具体时间节点
- 5 time 某个具体时间节点，而不是一个时间段，所以选 time 而不是 period
- 6 established 只有 establish 可以用来做 dynasty 的动词，“建立一个王朝”
- 7 found in found in someplace, found 是不及物动词，固定介词搭配

9.1.143 Women's participation in labour force

With the increase in women's **participation** in the labour force, many mothers have less time **available** to undertake domestic activities. At the same time, there has been increasing **recognition** that the father's role and **relationship** with a child is important. A father can have many **roles** in the family, ranging from income provider to teacher, carer, playmate and role





model. Therefore, balancing paid work and family responsibilities can be an important issue for both fathers and mothers in families.

选项：

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

答案：

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1 participation | 唯一句意的选项“参与其中，成为劳动力” |
| 2 available | 可利用的时间(available time) 常用固定搭配 |
| 3 recognition | 词意：越来越多关于父亲对于孩子重要性的”认知” |
| 4 relationship | 父亲和孩子的关系(relationship)很重要
另外 “relationship with sb.”是固定搭配 |
| 5 roles | 父亲可以作为孩子的 teacher, carer, playmate, role, model 这些是不同的角色(roles) |

9.1.144 Paris Opera

Most important of all is the fact that for each new ballet-pantomime created at the Paris Opera during the July Monarchy, a new score was produced. The reason for this is simple: these ballet-pantomimes told stories -elaborate ones -and music was considered an indispensable tool in getting them across to the audience. **Therefore**, music had to be newly created to fit each story. Music tailor-made for each new ballet-pantomime, however, was only one weapon in the Opera's explanatory arsenal. **Another** was the ballet-pantomime libretto, a printed booklet of fifteen to forty pages in length, which was sold in the Operas lobby (like the opera libretto), and which laid out the plot in painstaking detail, scene by scene. Critics also took it upon themselves





to recount the plots (of both ballet-pantomimes and operas) in their **reviews** of premieres. So did the publishers of souvenir albums, which also featured pictures of famous **performers** and of scenes from favorite ballet-pantomimes and operas.

选项：

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 However | Nevertheless | In fact | Therefore |
| 2 Another | Others | It | Also |
| 3 Views | reviews | Overviews | supervisions |
| 4 Teachers | Students | performers | drivers |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 Therefore | 与上文是 递进关系 “因此” |
| 2 Another | one... another 与上句中的”one” 呼应
其他干扰项 :some... others 搭配 |
| 3 reviews | 唯一符合的词意 “回顾” 首映式 |
| 4 performers | 语意中符合”最喜爱的芭蕾舞剧和喜剧中一些场景中的 XX 人”
这个 XX 人只能是“表演者，演出者 performer” |

9.1.145 Dictatorship

Dictatorship is not a modern concept. Two thousand years ago, during the period of the Roman Republic, exceptional powers were sometimes given by the Senate to **individual** dictators such as Sulla and Julius Caesar. The **intention** was that the dictatorship would be temporary and that it would make it POSSIBLE to take swift and effective action to deal with an emergency. There is some **disagreement** as to how the term should be **applied** today. Should it be used in its original form to describe the temporary exercise of emergency powers? Or can it now be **applied** in a much broader sense-as common usage suggests?

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------|--------|
| 1 special | individual | group | others |
| 2 intention | intern | international | sample |





3	agreement	moment	treatment	disagreement
4	replied	applied	agreed	regretted
5	replied	appreciated	applied	absurd

答案：

- | | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| 1 | individual | individual dictator 独裁的个体/独裁者, 对应 dictatorship 独裁体系 |
| 2 | intention | 词意“意图” |
| 3 | disagreement | 对于如何在现在用这个 term 有一些不同的看法 |
| 4 | applied | apply 是唯一词意符合的选项“被应用于” |
| 5 | applied | apply in 是唯一词意符合的选项“被应用于某处” |

9.1.146 Bees food

Bees need two different kinds of food. One is honey made from nectar, which actually is a fluid that is collected in the heart of the flowers to **encourage** pollination by insects and other animals. Secondly, come from pollen, it is fine powdery substance in yellow, consisting of microscopic grains **stored** from the male part of a flower or from a male cone. It contains a male gamete that can fertilize the female ovule, which is **transferred** by wind, insects or other animals.

Let us go with the honeybee from her flower to the hive and see what happens. Most bees gather only pollen or nectar. As she sucks nectar from the flower, it is **stored** in her special honey stomach ready to be transferred to the honey-making bees in the live.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1 | look after | encourage | form | educate |
| 2 | stored | started | saved | stole |
| 3 | transferred | changed | admitted | translated |
| 4 | discarded | treated | stored | resolved |





答案：

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 encourage | encourage”鼓励，激发，促进” (to make something more likely to exist, happen, or develop) |
| 2 stored | store from “从....中储存“ |
| 3 transferred | 通过风进行转移(transfer) 最符合意思的选项 |
| 4 stored | be stored in 被储存在某处，固定搭配 |

9.1.147 Wind moving

Wind is air moving around. Some winds can move as fast **as** a racing car, over 100 miles an **hour**. Winds can travel around the world. Wind **can** make you feel cold because you lose heat from your body **faster** when it is windy. Weather forecasters need to **know** the speed and direction of the wind. the strength of wind is measured using the Beaufort scale from wind force 0 when there is no wind, to wind force 12 which can damage houses and buildings and is called hurricane force.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 1 to | for | in | as |
| 2 hour | second | minute | micro second |
| 3 faster | slower | higher | lower |
| 4 predict | know | check | fix |

答案：

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1 as | as +adj. +as.... 固定搭配 “像...一样快” |
| 2 hour | 根据句意， 风速超过 100 miles 每小时(hour) |
| 3 faster | 感觉冷是因为风让你体表散热更快(faster) |
| 4 know | 天气预报需要知晓(know)风速和风向。
不能选择干扰项“predict”的原因是 :风速和风向是有气象局分析,然后预测 (predict) 出来的, 所以天气预报做的不是预测 (predict) ,而是知晓 (know) 之后进行通知。 |





9.1.148 How to make cloth

About 10,000 years ago, people learned how to make cloth. Wool, cotton, flax, or hemp was first spun into a thin thread, using a spindle. The thread was then woven into a fabric. The earliest weaving machines **probably** consisted of little more than a pair of sticks that held a set of parallel threads, called the wrap, while the cross-thread, called the weft was inserted. Later machines called looms had roads that separated the threads to allow the weft to be inserted more **easily**. A piece of wood, called the shuttle, holding a spool of thread, was passed between the separated threads. The basic **principles** of spinning and weaving have stayed the same until the present day though during the industrial revolution of the 18th century many ways were found of **automating** the processes. With new machines such as the spinning mule, many threads could be spun at the same time, and, with the help of devices like the flying shuttle, broad pieces of cloth could be woven at great speed.

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 probably | stably | sustainably | previously |
| 2 hardly | easily | shortly | highly |
| 3 definition | substantiation | principles | principals |
| 4 automating | automate | automatic | automation |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 probably | 唯一符合句意的词“可能” |
| 2 easily | 后来的机器让纺织更加 + 褒义词(easily) |
| 3 principles | 词意：基本“原理”保持不变，注意与形近词 principal 的区分 |
| 4 automating | 自动化的过程，如果选 automation, automation processes 中间不能加 the |

9.1.149 Two types of genes #4906

Recently, research into embryonic development has given us an even better insight into how major structural changes might occur in a given population of organisms. We now understand that there are two major types of genes: developmental and “housekeeping” genes.





Developmental genes are those that are expressed during embryonic development, and their proteins **control** the symmetry, skeletal development, organ placement, and overall form of the developing animal. **In contrast**, “housekeeping” genes are expressed during the animal's daily life to generate proteins which keep the cells, tissues, and organs in the body functioning properly. As you might suspect, mutations in developmental genes can have radical consequences for body form and function, whereas mutations in “housekeeping” genes tend to **affect** the health and reproductive success of the post-embryonic animal.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 push | control | Hold | elevate |
| 2 Correspondingly | Inclusively | Conversely | In contrast |
| 3 affect | Effect | Interrupt | defect |

答案：

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1 control | 蛋白质”控制着”对称性，句意 |
| 2 In contrast | 前文中提到 有两种基因，developmental 和 housekeeping 基因，上文有提到 developmental 基因，这里“对比”说 housekeeping 基因 |
| 3 affect | “影响” 词意+词性 |

9.1.150 Seminars

Seminars are not designed to be mini-lectures. Their educational **role** is to provide an opportunity for you to discuss interesting and/or difficult aspects of the course. This is founded on the **assumption** that it is only by actively trying to use the knowledge that you have acquired from lectures and texts that you can achieve an adequate understanding of the subject. If you do not understand a point it is highly **unlikely** that you will be the only person in the group in that position; you will invariably be undertaking a **service** for the entire group if you come to the seminar equipped with questions on matters which you feel you did not fully understand. The seminar is to **provoke** discussion.





选项：

1 result	team	role	regulation
2 awareness	resolution	consolation	assumption
3 similarly	likely	possible	unlikely
4 service	study	reservation	education
5 stir	provoke	raise	create

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 role | 词意 educational role：“教育角色，教育任务” |
| 2 assumption | 句意“基于这样的假设” |
| 3 unlikely | highly unlikely 非常不可能 |
| 4 service | undertake a service 从事服务，提供服务
根据上下文的意思：
如果你不理解一个问题，你很有可能不是整个组里唯一不会的人，所以你如果带着问题来 seminar 问，也同样可以解决别人的疑惑（“服务”于其他同学） |
| 5 provoke | provoke discussion 激发讨论，唯一符合句意的选项 |

9.1.15 Hard work

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





选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 appoint | emphasize | know | list |
| 2 gratification | graduation | specification | expectation |
| 3 labor | laborious | laboriously | liberal |
| 4 prefer | like | intend | wish |
| 5 thinking | production | topic | taste |

答案：

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1 emphasize | 根据词意“强调” |
| 2 gratification | 词意：从看电视中获得的 gratification “满意，喜悦” |
| 3 laborious | 形容词词性+词意“辛苦的，艰苦的” |
| 4 prefer | prefer doing(A) to doing(B), 倾向于做 A 而不是 B 固定搭配 |
| 5 taste | 除非他们迅速获得对于纸质材料的审美/品味(taste), 这些乐于看电视而不是阅读的人几乎不太可能成功的学习法律 |

9.1.152 Leadership

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

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





选项：

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

答案：

1 sources	词意，“来源，源头”
2 factors	上句中所提到的 authentic, genuine, having integrity, real and deep understanding 都是会形成自信的因素(factors)
3 unethically	lose moral authority 同义词替换 unethically
4 connection	lose connection with ... 固定搭配，失去与...的联系
5 abide by	abide by 固定搭配，遵守

9.1.153 Dark matters

The rest of the universe appears to be made of a mysterious, invisible **substance** called dark matter (25 percent) and a force that repels gravity known as dark energy (70 percent). Scientists have not yet **observed** dark matter directly. It doesn't interact with baryonic matter and it's completely invisible to light and other forms of electromagnetic radiation, making dark matter impossible to detect with current instruments. But scientists are confident it exists because of the gravitational effects it **appears to** have on galaxies and galaxy clusters.

The visible universe—including Earth, the sun, other stars, and galaxies—is made of protons, neutrons, and electrons bundled together into atoms. Perhaps one of the most surprising **discoveries** of the 20th century was that this ordinary, or baryonic, matter makes up less than 5 percent of the mass of the universe... **revelation**...This lecture will **summarize**..





选项：

1 substance	molecules	particulars	items
2 investigated	observed	proceeded	excepted
3 appears to	appears for	appears in	involved in
4 foundations	materials	recoveries	discoveries
5 summarize	list	proved	offer

答案：

- 1 substance dark matter 是神秘的，看不见的物质(substances)
- 2 observed scientists 没能直接观察到 (observed)，因为后一句中有提到，无法用现有的设备 detect 到它们
- 3 appears to appear to 固定搭配
- 4 discoveries 可能是 20 世纪最惊人的发现(discoveries)
- 5 summarize 根据不完整的文本 猜想，这篇 lecture 应该是对于这个被揭示出的真相(revelation)进行概括(summarize)

9.1.154 The growth of the internet

The exponential growth of the internet was **heralded**, in the 1990s, as revolutionizing the production and **dissemination** of information. Some people saw the internet as a means of **democratizing** access to knowledge. For people **concerned** with African development, it seemed to offer the possibility of **leapfrogging** over the technology gap that separates Africa from advanced industrialized countries.

选项：

1 created	innovated	utilized	heralded
2 dissemination	broadcast	sending	process
3 democratizing	developing	accumulating	stabilizing
4 informed	confirmed	concerned	correlated
5 copying	leapfrogging	heading	sweeping





答案：

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1 heralded | 有征兆的(heralded) |
| 2 dissemination | 生产改革 和信息扩散(dissemination) |
| 3 democratizing | internet 让人们获取知识变得更加民主化的(democratizing), 作者想要强调知识不再是权贵才能获得, 人人都是平等的, 轻易能获取的 |
| 4 concerned | concerned with 固定搭配“关心” |
| 5 leapfrogging | 跳跃(leapfrogging) Africa 和其他工业化先进的国家之间科技发展的鸿沟 |

9.1.155 When to revise?

Timing is important for revision. Have you noticed that during the school day you get times when you just don't care any longer? I don't mean the lessons you don't like, but the ones you find usually find OK, but on some occasions, you just can't be bothered with it. You may have other **things** on your mind, be tired, restless or looking forward to what comes next. whatever the reason, that particular lesson doesn't get 100 percent **effort** from you. The same is true of revision. Your mental and physical attitude are **important**. If you try to revise when you are tired or totally occupied with something else, your revision will be inefficient and just about worthless. If you approach it feeling fresh, alert and happy, it will be so much easier, and you will learn more, faster.

However, if you make no plans and just slip in a little bit of revision when you feel like it, you probably won't do much revision!

You need a revision timetable, so you don't keep **putting it off**.

选项：

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 things | times | answers | works |
| 2 effort | afford | affect | effect |
| 3 unbelievable | excellent | important | dispensable |
| 4 stopping | putting it off | pushing | putting out |





答案：

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1 things | 根据句意，你不去做 revision 的原因之一是 你可能脑中还有别的事情(things)要做 |
| 2 effort | 因为上文中提到的一些事情(have other things on your mind, be tired, restless or looking forward to what comes next), 你没有办法对课程投入 100%的努力(effort) |
| 3 important | 身体和心理的态度很重要(important) |
| 4 putting it off | put sth. off 固定搭配“推迟” |

9.1.156 Distance learning

Distance learning can be highly beneficial to a large variety of people from young students wanting to expand their horizons to adults looking for more job security. with programs that allow learners of all ages to take courses for fun, personal advancement and degrees, distance learning can meet the **needs** of a diverse population.

Perhaps one of the most notable and often talked about **advantages** of distance learning is the flexibility the majority of programs allow students to learn when and where it's convenient for them. For **those** who are struggling to balance their distance learning goals with working a fulltime job and taking care of a family this kind of flexibility can allow many people to pursue education who would not otherwise be able to do so. **Since** there are no on-campus courses to attend, students can learn from their own homes, at work on their lunch breaks and from virtually anywhere with internet access. For some it can even be a big source of savings on the fuel costs and time required to commute to classes.

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 feel | desire | needs | supplies |
| 2 promotions | advantages | advancements | developments |
| 3 them | their | someone | those |
| 4 Because | Since | Besides | For |





答案：

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 needs | 固定搭配 meet the needs of “满足....需求” |
| 2 advantages | 根据句意，灵活性是最常被讨论到的好处 (advantages) 之一 |
| 3 those | 需要指代词的主格 those |
| 4 Since | Since 表原因。 注意干扰项 Because 不能直接用于句首 |

9.1.157 Computational thinking

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

选项：

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

答案：

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1 understanding | without + Ving 而不“理解”(understanding)罩子下面是如何工作的（工作原理）” |
| 2 learn | 根据句意 孩子们有必要“学习”..... |
| 3 obsolete | become obsolete “过时” 固定搭配 |





- 4 makes make sth. V. (动词原型) 其他三个选项，后面的动词都应当是不定式

9.1.158 Papal reform

Since the last papal reform, several **proposals** have been **offered** to make the Western calendar more useful or **regular**. Very few reforms, such as the rather different decimal French Republican and Soviet calendars, had gained official **acceptance**, but each was put out of use shortly after its introduction.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 arguments | essays | proposals | assumptions |
| 2 accepted | offered | expected | accomplished |
| 3 abnormal | strict | regular. | portable |
| 4 accept | accepting | accepted | acceptance |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 proposals | 只有 proposal 符合“提议”的意思 |
| 2 offered | proposal=offer, (an offer is a proposal made by one party to another)
同义词替换 |
| 3 regular | 只有 regular 符合句意，让 Western Calendar 变得更加实用和常见 |
| 4 acceptance | 固定搭配：gain official acceptance 获得“官方认可” |

9.1.159 Petrified Forest

The Petrified Forest is home to some of the most impressive fossils ever found and more are being discovered each year as continuing erosion is **exposing** new evidence. Fossils found here





show the Forest was once a tropical region, **filled** with towering trees and extraordinary creatures. More than 150 different species of fossilized plants have been discovered by paleontologists and evidence **indicating** ancient native people who inhabited this region about 10,000 years ago have been **confirmed** by archeologists.

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1 exposing | expanding | explaining | expecting |
| 2 connected | filled | restored | treated |
| 3 indicating | arguing | thinking | assume |
| 4 deducted | rejected | confirmed | predicted |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 exposing | exposing evidence 常见搭配”揭露出证据” |
| 2 filled | 根据句意 “充斥着，充满着，被…填满” |
| 3 indicating | indicate 后面+客观事实，而 argue, think, assume 后面+主观想法 |
| 4 confirmed | 根据句意 被人类学家“证实”（confirm）了 |

9.1.160 The speech of alchemy

To learn the speech of alchemy, an early form of chemistry in which people attempted to turn metals into gold, it helps to think back to a time when there was no **science**: no atomic number or weight, no periodic chart no list of elements. to the alchemists the **universe** was not made of leptons, bosons, gluons, and quarks. Instead it was made of substances, and one substance-say, walnut oil-could be just as **pure** as another-say, silver-even though modern **chemistry** would say one is heterogeneous and the other homogeneous. Without knowledge of atomic structure show would it be **possible** to tell elements from compounds?





选项：

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1 biology | science | technology | history |
| 2 universe | universal | worldwide | world |
| 3 all | completed | pure | wholesome |
| 4 industry | chemistry | scientists | development |
| 5 proper | necessary | impossible | possible |

答案：

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1 science | chemistry 是 science 的一个分支，而其他的单词不符合句意 |
| 2 universe | 根据词性与词意 名词，“宇宙” |
| 3 pure | 根据后文“heterogeneous (非均匀质地的)和 homogeneous(均匀质地的)”，得知此空需要选择修饰质地的形容词，只有 pure 是符合的 |
| 4 chemistry | 整篇的主题是“modern chemistry” |
| 5 possible | 根据句意，没有相关知识，不能 (possible) 从化合物 (compound) 中区分元素 |

9.1.161 Interior design

Interior design is a professionally conducted, practice-based process of planning and realization of interior spaces and the elements within. Interior design is **concerned** with the function and operation of the aesthetics and its **sustainability**. The work of an interior designer draws upon many other **disciplines**, such as environmental psychology, architecture, product design and, aesthetics, in relation to a wide range of building spaces including hotels corporate and public spaces, schools, hospitals, private residences, shopping malls, restaurants, theaters and airport terminals.

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 concerned | responded | consumed | corresponded |
| 2 capability | enviroment | sustainability | deniability |
| 3 disciplines | course | principals | functions |





答案：

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1 concerned | be concerned with 固定搭配“关乎，涉及到” |
| 2 sustainability | 词意：sustainability 室内设计关乎审美和房屋的可“持续性” |
| 3 disciplines | 句意：室内设计师会借鉴（draw upon）不同学科 discipline 知识 |

9.1.162 Australia's dwelling

The stock of Australia's dwellings is **evolving**, with current homes having more bedrooms on average than homes ten years ago. At the same time, households are getting smaller on average with decreasing proportions of couple families with children and **increasing** couple only and lone person households. This article **examines** the changes in household size and number of bedrooms from 1994-95 to 2003-04.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1 involving | evolving | confirming | demanding |
| 2 feeding | moving | increasing | updating |
| 3 examines | relates | prevents | requires |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 evolving | 根据下一句的意思“having more bedrooms”表明澳洲的住房是在进化的(evolving) |
| 2 increasing | 只有 increasing 和前文中 decreasing 可以对应 |
| 3 examines | 只有 examines 语意符合“调查，研究，检验” |

9.1.163 The narrative of law

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





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

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 level | Stage | Phase | pair |
| 2 Capability | Reliability | culpability | Stability |
| 3 Course | prosecution | Punishment | fin |
| 4 instance | exemplify | Reason | method |
| 5 Capability | culpable | culpably | culpability |

答案：

1. level At the level of 固定搭配
2. culpability “ culpability”过失， 只有此选项符合文意
3. prosecution policing 抓捕 prosecution 起诉 adjudication 裁决
punishment 刑罚 是一系列举措
4. instance to take but one instance “仅举一个例子” 固定搭配
5. culpability 词空词性需要名词， 只有 culpability 符合句意。

9.1.164 Interdisciplinary Centre

A new interdisciplinary centre for the study of the frontiers of the universe, from the tiniest subatomic particle to the largest chain of galaxies, has been formed at The University of Texas at Austin. The Texas Cosmology Centre will be a way for the university's departments of Astronomy and Physics to **collaborate** on research that concerns them both “This centre will bring the two departments together in an area where they **overlap**--in the physics of the very early universe,” said Dr. Neal Evans, Astronomy Department chair. Astronomical observations have **revealed** the presence of dark matter and dark energy, **discoveries** that challenge our knowledge of fundamental physics. And today's leading theories in physics **involve** energies so high that no Earth-bound particle accelerator can test them. They need the universe as their **laboratory** Steven Weinberg, Nobel laureate and professor of physics at the university, called





the Centre's **advent**"(干扰选项 movement)a very exciting development "for that department.

选项：

1	cooperative	collaborate	separate	participate
2	overlap	folded	overlapped	overload
3	illustrate	proved	revealed	release
4	finding	discoveries	studies	researches
5	include	excludes	involve	introduce
6	basement	library	laboratory	workshop
7	approach	adventure	movement	advent

答案：

- 1 collaborate 前面介词是 to, 所以后面跟动词原型, 排除 cooperative 然后根据上下文(departments of Astronomy and Physics)这里应该是合作的意思, 所以选 collaborate。
- 2 overlap 时态是将来时态, 且主语是 they, 谓语动词用原型。排除 overlapped, 根据上下文得知是将大学天文学和物理系两个部门聚集在一个重叠的区域, 所以要选 overlap
- 3 revealed 意为揭示, 且为现在完成时态。排除 illustrate 和 release。然后根据上下文得知大意是'天文观测揭示了暗物质和暗能量的存在'. 这里还只是观测阶段所以是揭露而不是证实.
- 4 discoveries 根据上下文得知是这些发现的意思。排除 studies 和 researches。然后根据 challenge, 这里应该是复数, 选 discoveries
- 5 involve 意为涉及, 包含。且主语 theories 是复数, 谓语动词用原型
- 6 laboratory 意为实验室。根据上下文意思判断
- 7 advent 意为出现。意为这个 centre 的出现是一个非常令人激动的发展





9.1.165 Foreign Policy

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

选项：

1	element	example	advances	aspect
2	formative	following	developmental	determinative
3	affluent	superfluous	influenced	optimized
4	settled	arranged	certain	gentle
5	adhering	adjoining	joint	neighbor
6	disappeared	defused	defined	delineated

答案：

- 1 element 意为元素，要素。根据上下文得知大意是构成，通过意思可以排除 advances (优势)。Example 事例，与文章意思不符。Aspect 是干扰项，但 sth. has an element of truth 是一种常见搭配，表示“某事确实有理可依”。
- 2 formative 意为形成的。此处在文中意为形成 border 的这些年。
- 3 influenced 意为受影响的。Be influenced by 受...影响。这里还需要了解 affluent





富裕的丰富的意思，superfluous 是多余的意思

- 4 settled 意为固定的。此处在文中已有固定的 border。
- 5 adjoining 意为毗连的，接壤的。土地接壤用 adjoining, adjoining 指并排联接,互相接触,比 neighboring 更紧密.干扰项 neighbor 强调的是邻居 joint 强调的是共同的,连接的. neighboring 最不正式,只是地点上互相接近,并不一定有互相接触; adjacent 可指相邻的,还可指相互隔开但距离较近的.
- 6 delineated 意为 mark the edge of something。描绘轮廓。Defused 是平息的意思

9.1.1669.1.169Film

Film is where art meets commerce. As Orson Welles said “A painter just needs a brush and the writer just needs a pen, but the producer needs an army.” And an army needs money a producer is just like an entrepreneur, we **raise** money to make films. First we need to find an original idea or a book or a play and **purchase** the rights, then we need money to develop that idea often a reasonably small sum **besides**, to commission a writer for the screenplay isn't something you would want to gamble your own money on, so you find a partner. We are lucky here in the UK, **as** we have Film4, BBC Films and the UK Film Council, all of **these** are good places to develop an idea. Producing in Britain is very different to producing in America or **even** Europe because the economic dynamic is different.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | raise | rise | arise | arouse |
| 2 | pursue | get | purchase | chase |
| 3 | besides | however | therefore | certainly |
| 4 | as | because of | so | thus |
| 5 | those | films | these | locations |
| 6 | also | even | both | still |





答案：

- 1 raise 意为筹集(资金)。固定搭配 raise money 筹款. raise 是及物动词，根本上的意义是使上升；rise 是不及物动词，上升；增加；arise 也是不及物动词。注意 arise 没有上升的意思；arouse 是及物动词，意思是唤起意识感觉，另外也有激起情绪的意思
- 2 purchase 意为购买。此处意为购买版权. pursue 是继续追赶的意思；chase 是追逐的意思
- 3 besides 意为除此之外
- 4 as 根据上下文，此处是因为的意思，排除 thus 和 so。然后 because of 后面接名词或是名词短语不是句子排除
- 5 these 上下文分析，此空应该是代词，指代前面提到的几个 Film4, BBC Films and the UK Film Council。排除 locations 和 films。最后应该是指代这些 而不是那些
- 6 even 根据固定词组 or even 表示甚至，乃至

9.1.167 Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth is one of the most widely used and internationally recognised indicators of population health. It focuses on the length of life **rather** than its quality, and provides a useful summary of the general health of the population. While an indicator describing how long Australians live that simultaneously takes into account quality of life would be a desirable summary measure of progress in the area, currently no such measure exists, and this is why life expectancy at birth is used as the Main Progress Indicator here. During the decade 1999 to 2009, life expectancy at birth improved for both sexes.

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

In the longer term, increases in life expectancy also occurred over most of the 20th century.





Unfortunately, life expectancy isn't shared across the whole population though, being lower in Tasmania and the northern Territory, and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|----------|---------|--------------|--------|
| 1 | better | rather | more | none |
| 2 | as | which | that | while |
| 3 | slightly | lightly | dramatically | slowly |

答案：

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| 1 | rather | 固定搭配, rather than, 表示”而不是 |
| 2 | while | 意为”然而”, 与前半句作对比 |
| 3 | slightly | 意为”稍微, 一点点”。上下文大意是男孩的预期寿命略高于女孩, 略高选 slightly 稍微最为合适, lightly 是轻轻的意思. |

9.1.168 Nutrition scientists

Nutrition scientists are constantly making new discoveries. For this reason, we need to revise...
recommendation, science, intermingle(干扰选项是 collaborate, interact)

9.1.169 Debt-for-developing exchanges

Books and articles highlighting intractable debt, poverty and development abound in both the academic and popular literature. This addition to the debate is both timely and interesting **as** it subsumes the economic debate to the broader social, political, environmental and institutional context of debt in developing countries. **Debt-for-Development Exchanges: History and New Applications** is **intended** for a wide audience including: academics from a range of disciplines (including accounting and finance); non-Government organisations (NGOs); civil society groups; and, both debtor and creditor governments and public sector organization. Professor Ross Buckley, author and editor, **has developed** an international profile in the area of debt relief





and this book is the outcome of an Australian Research Council (ARC) Discovery grant to explore debt-for development mechanisms that relieve debt, improve development outcomes **from** aid, are practically and politically attractive to creditors and **contribute** to regional security.

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 as | for | so | due to |
| 2 determined | planned | intended | accepted |
| 3 developed | develop | has developed | have developed |
| 4 into | at | from | in |
| 5 contribute | attribute | cause | lead |

答案：

- 1 as 此空根据上下文是，因为的意思，排除 for 和 so。 Due to 有因为的意思但后面需要接名词或名词词组，所以排除
- 2 intended 固定搭配，be intended for，表示打算为...所用
- 3 has developed 主语 professor 是一个人，所以用单数形式，这个动作已经发生了且对现在造成了影响，所以应该使用现在完成时态
- 4 from 表示从...中。 Improve development outcomes from aid，意为从援助中提高/改善发展成果。
- 5 contribute 固定搭配 contribute to 意为有助于...。上下文大意是促进地区安全

9.1.170 Intelligence of animals

Comparing the intelligence of animals of different species is difficult, how do you compare a dolphin and a horse? Psychologists have a technique for looking at intelligence that **does** not require the cooperation of the animal involved. The relative size of an individual's brain is a reasonable indication of intelligence. Comparing **across** species is not as simple an elephant will have a larger brain than a human simple because it is a large beast, **instead** we use the





Cephalization index, which compare the size of an animal's brain to the size of its body.

Based on the Cephalization index, the brightest animals on the planet are humans, **followed** by great apes, porpoises and elephants. As a general **rule**, animals that hunt for a living (like canines) are smarter than strict vegetarians (you don't need much intelligence to outsmart a leaf of lettuce). Animals that live in social groups are always smarter and have large EQ's than solitary animals.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | is | are | do | does |
| 2 | across | over | through | cross |
| 3 | because | instead | then | otherwise |
| 4 | follow | following | followed | follows |
| 5 | principle | notion | theory | rule |

答案：

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| 1 | does | 因为从句的主语是 a technique, 单数, 用动词三单。并且这里否定需要助动词 does, 排除系动词 |
| 2 | across | through 强调彻底, 从头到尾, over 交叉, over 强调越过, 从头到尾。
此处意为跨所有种族, 与所有种族对比。 |
| 3 | instead | 根据上下文, 此处是要表达相反的意思, instead 最佳 |
| 4 | followed | 固定搭配 followed by, 意为随后, 接下来 |
| 5 | rule | As a general rule 固定 词组, 搭配, 一般来说。 |

9.1.171 Marmosets and tamarins

With their punk hairstyles and bright colors, marmosets and tamarins are among the most attractive primates on earth. These fast-moving, lightweight animals live in the rainforests of South America. Their small size **makes** it easy for them to dart about the trees, catching insects





and small animals such as lizards, frogs, and snails. Marmosets have another unusual food **source**- they use their chisel-like incisor teeth to dig into tree bark and lap up the gummy sap that seeps out, leaving telltale, oval-shaped **holes** in the **branches** when they have finished. But as vast tracts of rainforest are cleared for plantations and cattle ranches marmosets and tamarins are in serious **danger** of extinction.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 | gets | drives | takes | makes |
| 2 | source | type | diet | energy |
| 3 | holes | traps | pits | traces |
| 4 | roots | twigs | trunks | branches |
| 5 | hazard | danger | vulnerability | eagerness |

答案：

- 1 makes 根据上下文得知大意是他们的小身材使得他们能够轻易.... 把四个选项带入，makes 最佳，意为使得...。
- 2 source 此空根据上下文大意是食物来源，再根据词组 food source
- 3 holes 前文说到 dig into tree bark, 所以树上就留下了洞
- 4 branches 此空根据上下文大意是在树枝上完成后留下一些椭圆形的洞，所以排除 roots 和 trunks, twigs 虽然有树枝的意思，但通常指细枝，而细枝太细不能留下洞，branches 更为合适。
- 5 danger 根据上下文大意是面临灭绝的严重危险，再根据固定搭配，be danger of 可以 danger. 干扰项 hazard 强调的危险是指道德以及人生的危害；vulnerability 是易损性，名词；eagerness 是渴望热心。





9.1.172 Integrate sales activities

Organisations need to integrate their sales activities more both internally and with customers' needs according to a new book co-authored by an academic at the University of East Anglia. The book **addresses** how sales can help organisations to become more customer oriented and considers how they are responding to challenges such as increasing competition, more **demanding** customers and a more complex selling environment.

Many organisations are facing escalating costs and a growth in customer power, **which** makes it necessary to allocate resources more strategically. The sales function can provide critical customer and market knowledge to help inform both innovation and marketing. However, the authors say that within the industry **there** is still uncertainty about the shape a future sales team should take, how it should be managed, and how it **fits** into their organisations business model.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-------|
| 1 | determines | addresses | discuss | add |
| 2 | demanding | attractive | exhausting | loyal |
| 3 | whose | that | which | where |
| 4 | there | here | that | it |
| 5 | taps | flows | fits | rolls |

答案：

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1 addresses | 此空根据 book 需要三单，排除 discuss 和 add。根据大意，该书讲述了销售如何帮助组织变得更加以客户为导向，选 addresses |
| 2 demanding | 根据上下文大意'他们如何应对诸如竞争加剧，要求更高的客户以及更复杂的销售环境等挑战'. 排除其他三个选项 |
| 3 which | 此处 which 引导的是非限制性定语从句。 |
| 4 there | 此处用的是 there be 句型 |
| 5 fits | 此空根据固定搭配 fit into，意为适应，配合; taps 动词是轻敲的意思；flows 是流动的意思；rolls 卷滚动的意思 |





9.1.173 Northern spotted owls

Our analysis of the genetic structure of northern spotted owls across most of the range of the subspecies allowed us to test for genetic discontinuities and identify landscape features that influence the subspecies' genetic structure. Although no **distinct** genetic breaks were found in northern spotted owls, **several** landscape features were important in structuring genetic variation. Dry, low elevation valleys and the high elevation Cascade and Olympic Mountains restricted gene flow, while the lower Oregon Coast Range **facilitated** gene flow, acting as a "genetic corridor." The Columbia River did not act as a barrier, **suggesting** owls readily fly over this large river. Thus, even in taxa such as northern spotted owls with potential for long-distance dispersal, landscape features can have an important impact on gene flow and genetic structure.

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. assemble | resemble | distinct | obvious |
| 2. several | many | much | few |
| 3. embedded | facilitated | enabled | hindered |
| 4. suggesting | stating | telling | demonstrating |

答案：

1. distinct 意为明显的，有区别的。
2. several 意为几个。此处根据文章意思，应该选择表示可数名词的少量，所以排除 many 和 much。Few 单独一个词有否定的含义，所以应该选择 several。
3. facilitated 意为促进，帮助。
4. suggesting 此处意为暗示，ing 形式作状语。





9.1.174 New Zealand

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

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 place | set | lay | settle |
| 2 detected | discovered | revealed | recognized |
| 3 unusual | outstanding | evident | notable |
| 4 system | method | practice | structure |
| 5 estimated | calculated | evaluated | reckoned |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 lay | 通过意思判断' 澳大利亚以东 1200 英里处是新西兰的岛屿'，此处的 lay 表位置最为贴切. place 动词是放置的意思；set 动词是树立的意思；settle 是解决定居的意思 |
| 2 discovered | 通过前文的岛屿，可以得知是发现岛屿的意思，被发现 discovered |
| 3 notable | 通过意思判断以及词性判断，此次空应是形容词，值得注意的选 notable，而不是不寻常 (unusual),也不是明显的意思 |
| 4 system | 固定搭配 military system-军事系统 |
| 5 estimated | 通过意思判断估计人口数量 estimated; reckoned 是认为估计的意思，这里说不通. |





9.1.175 Medical examination

The most common **reason** for carrying out a detailed medical examination of a dead person – a post-mortem or autopsy – is when it is necessary to **establish** the cause of death. In some circumstances, a doctor may be allowed to perform a post-mortem in pursuit of medical **knowledge**. The examination is usually performed by a pathologist and **involves** dissection of the body, and tests were done on blood, tissues and internal organs, but sometimes it is performed by a doctor.

选项：

1 reason	root	point	issue
2 establish	create	form	inaugurate
3 point	theory	knowledge	system
4 requires	entails	involves	necessitates

答案：

- 1 reason 通过意思判断最常见的原因, reason. root 名词是根源的意思 ; point 名词是要点的意思
- 2 establish 通过意思判断以及区分词意, 这里是‘确定死因’的意思, establish. inaugurate 是创新的意思所以排除.
- 3 knowledge 通过固定搭配, 医学知识, medical knowledge,
- 4 involves 通过意思判断‘涉及解剖身体’, 涉及 involves. requires 是需求的意思; entails 是使需要必需的意思; necessitates 是使成为必需, 需要的意思。





9.1.176 Learning process

Learning is a process by which behavior or knowledge changes as a result of experience. Learning from experience plays a major role IN enabling us to do many things that we clearly were not born to do, from the simplest tasks, such as flipping a light switch, to the more **complex**, such as playing a musical instrument. To many people, the term “learning” **signifies** the **activities** that students do reading, listening, and taking tests in order to acquire new information. This process, which is known as cognitive learning, is just one type of learning, however. Another way that we learn is by , which is the focus of this module.

You probably **associate** certain holidays with specific sights, sounds, and smells, or foods with specific flavors and textures. We are not the only **species** with this skill even the simplest animals such as the earthworm can learn by association

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|----------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | compound | complex | composite | manifold |
| 2 | signify | was signified | signifies | signified |
| 3 | matters | activities | actions | exercises |
| 4 | league | mix | associate | identify |
| 5 | class | types | catogories | species |

答案：

- | | | |
|---|------------|---|
| 1 | complex | 通过意思判断‘更复杂’，所以是 complex. compound 形容词是复合的意思；composite 形容词有合成的意思；manifold 则是多方面的各式各样的。 |
| 2 | signifies | 通过时态判断，一般现在时三单，signifies 是表示意味的意思 |
| 3 | activities | 通过意思判断，“学习”一词表示学生阅读，聆听和参加考试的活动， activities |





- 4 associate 通过意思判断' 将某些假期与特定的景点联系起来',associate,关联. league 动词是使联盟联合的意思 ; mix 是混合的意思。而这里是要将景点联系起来的意思所以是 associate
- 5 species 通过意思判断' 我们也不是唯一拥有这种技能的物种' , species , 物种. 这里还可以从后文的 animal 可以判定物种 species

9.1.177 Progressive enhancement

Progressive enhancement is a design practice based on the idea that instead of **designing** for the least capable browser, or mangling our code to make a site look the same in every browser, we should provide a core set of functionality and information to all users, and then **progressively** enhance the appearance and behavior of the site for users of more capable browsers. It's very productive development practice. instead of **spending** hours working out how to add drop shadows to the borders of an element in every browser, we simply use the standards-based approach for browsers that support it and don't even attempt to implement it in browsers that don't. After all, the users of older and less capable browsers wont know what they are missing. The biggest **challenge** to progressive enhancement is the belief among developers and clients that websites should look the same in every browser. As a developer, you can simplify your life and dedicate your time to more interesting challenges if you let go of this outdated notion and embrace progressive enhancement.

选项 :

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| 1 designing | creating | establishing | building |
| 2 gradual | progressively | moderately | gently |
| 3 spending | spend | taking | take |
| 4 risk | opportunity | challenge | issue |





答案：

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1 designing | 通过意思判断' 功能最少的浏览器设计' , designing, 设计. 并且还可以通过上文中 a design practice 可以判定 |
| 2 progressively | 通过词性, 副词此空, 排除 gradual. 再根据大意' 逐步增强', progressively. moderately 是适度的 gently 是轻轻的温柔的. |
| 3 spending | 固定搭配, spending hours 花时间 |
| 4 challenge | 通过意思判断' 渐进增强的最大挑战', challenge |

9.1.178 Economic depression

As the economic depression deepened in the early 30s, and as farmers had less and less money to spend in their town, banks began to fail at **alarming** rates. During the 20s, there was an average of 70 banks failing each year nationally. After the crash during the first 10 months of 1930, 744 banks failed-10 times as many. In all, 9,000 banks **failed** during the decade of the 30s. It's estimated that 4,000 banks failed during the one year of 1933. By 1933, depositors saw \$140 billion **disappear** through bank failures.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 alarming | scaring | appalling | shocking |
| 2 destroyed | failed | ruined | broken |
| 3 evaporate | melt | fade | disappear |

答案：

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1 alarming | 通过意思判断' 以惊人的速度', at alarming rate. scaring 是惊恐的 ; appalling 和 shocking 是可怕的令人震惊的 |
| 2 failed | 通过大意, 银行失败(failed)而不是被毁灭(ruined) |
| 3 disappear | 通过大意' 存款人看到 1400 亿美元因银行倒闭而消失', |





disappear. evaporate 是使蒸发脱水的意思 ;melt 是熔化 ;fade 是褪色的意思

9.1.179 Mayan Civilisation

The Classic era of Mayan **civilisation** came to an end around 900 AD. Why this happened is unclear; the cities were probably over-farming the land, so that a **period** of drought led to famine. Recent geological **research** supports this, as there appears to have been a 200-year drought around this time.

选项：

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 civilisation | society | class | community |
| 2 period | time | phase | span |
| 3 research | test | examination | exploration |

答案：

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1 civilisation | 通过意思判断‘玛雅文明的经典时代’, civilisation , |
| 2 period | 通过固定搭配, a period of, 一段.....时间. phase 是时期;
span 是跨度范围 |

9.1.180 Snails

Snails are not traditionally known for quick thinking, but new research shows they can make complex decisions using just two brain cells in **findings** that could help engineers design more efficient robots. Scientists at the University of Sussex attached electrodes to the **heads** of freshwater snails as they searched for lettuce. They found that just one cell was used by the mollusc to tell if it was **hungry** or not, while another let it know when food was present. Foodsearching is an example of goal-directed behaviour, during which an animal must integrate





information about both its external environment and internal state while using as little energy as possible. Lead researcher Professor George Kemenes, said “This will eventually help us design the” brain “of robots based on the principle of using the fewest possible components necessary to perform complex tasks.” What goes on in our brains when we make complex behavioural decisions and carry them out is poorly understood.” Our study reveals for the first time how just two neurons can create a mechanism in an animal’s brain which drives and optimises complex decision-making tasks.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| 1 decisions | findings | results | recommendations |
| 2 heads | brains | skulls | top |
| 3 empty | hungry | full | satisfied |

答案：

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1 findings | 通过意思判’调查结果’, in findings, |
| 2 heads | 通过意思判断, 淡水蜗牛的头部, the heads of freshwater snails.
skulls 是头盖骨的意思. |
| 3 hungry | 通过大意以及后面出现的 food 可以判定 hungry, 并且上下文得知大意是‘他们发现软体动物只使用一个细胞来判断它是否饥饿’ |

9.1.181 Language comes naturally

Language comes so naturally to us that it is easy to forget what a strange and miraculous gift it is. All over the world members of our **species** fashion their breath into hisses and hums and squeaks and pops and listen to others do the same. We do this, of course, not only because we like the sounds but because details of the sounds contain information about the **intentions** of the person making them. We humans are fitted with a means of **sharing** our ideas, in all their unfathomable vastness. When we listen to speech, we can be led to think thoughts that have never been thought before and that never would have **occurred** to us on our own. Behold, the





bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed. Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains. Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence. Energy equals mass times the speed of light squared. I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge my duties as King without the help and support of the woman I love.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 class | types | catogories | species |
| 2 intention | aim | purpose | meaning |
| 3 using | sharing | considering | consuming |
| 4 occurred | taken | created | happened |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 species | 通过意思判断'我们的物种', species |
| 2 intentions | 通过意思以及固定搭配判断, 什么的意图, the intentions of |
| 3 sharing | 通过大意判断, 分享想法, sharing ideas, |
| 4 occurred | 通过大意, 预留 occurred 和 happened, happened 为干扰项
happen 为常用词语, 指一切客观事物或情况的偶然或未能预见地发生,
occur 属正式用语, 指"按计划使某事或效果发生", 通常所指的时间和事件都比较确定 |

9.1.182Chemistry

Chemistry is an extremely important topic in physiology. Most physiological processes occur as the **result** of chemical changes that occur within the body. These changes include the influx/efflux of ions across a neuron's membrane, causing a **signal** to pass from one end to the other. Other examples include the **storage** of oxygen in the blood by a protein as it **passes** through the lungs for usage throughout the body.





选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|---------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1 | result | root | outcome | effect |
| 2 | token | signal | cue | beacon |
| 3 | storage | stock | supply | pool |
| 4 | passes | takes | consumes | steps |

答案：

- | | | |
|---|---------|---|
| 1 | result | 通过意思以及固定搭配判断, the result of |
| 2 | signal | 通过意思判断, signal 信号, 干扰项区别意思 token 和 beacon, token 名词是表征记号 ; beacon 名词是灯塔的意思. |
| 3 | storage | 通过大意以及固定搭配判断, 储存氧气, the storage of oxygen |
| 4 | passes | 通过大意以及固定搭配, 经过, passes through, 通过肺部 |

9.1.183 English is changing

English has been changing throughout its lifetime and it's still changing today. For most of us, these changes are fine as long as they're well and truly in the past. Paradoxically, we can be **curious** about word origins and the stories behind the structures we find in our language, but we **experience** a queasy distaste for any change that might be happening right under our noses. There are even language critics who are **convinced** that English is dying, or if not dying at least being progressively **damaged** through long years of mistreatment.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | worried | scared | cranky | curious |
| 2 | have | experience | deal | with scare |
| 3 | persuaded | convinced | satisfied | reassured |
| 4 | lost | disabled | impaired | damaged |





答案：

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 curious | 通过意思以及固定搭配判断, 对什么好奇, be curious about. cranky 是古怪暴躁的. |
| 2 experience | 通过意思判断, 经历一种令人不安的厌恶, experience a queasy distaste, |
| 3 convinced | 通过大意判断 : convinced 确信, 大意是‘甚至有语言评论家都相信英语正在消亡’. |
| 4 damaged | disabled 和 impaired 都仅适用于医疗领域, 不适合和语言搭配 ; 而 lost 是瞬间动词, 不适用于搭配 being progressively. (网络搜到的原文中此空为 crippled, 但真实考题里并没有给出 crippled 作为选项 ; 如果将来干扰项里有出现, 那么 crippled 就是正确选项) |

9.1.184SpaceX Dragon Capsule

SpaceX's Falcon 9 rocket lifted off from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on Friday at 1845 GMT (1445 EDT), reaching orbit 9 minutes later.

The rocket lofted an unscrewed **mockup** of SpaceX's Dragon capsule, which is designed to one-day carry both crew and cargo to **orbit**. "This has been a good day for SpaceX and a **promising** development for the US human space flight programme," said Robyn Ringuette of SpaceX in a webcast of the launch.

In a teleconference with the media on Thursday, SpaceX's CEO, Paypal co-founder Elon Musk, said he would consider the flight 100 percent successful if it reached **orbit**. "Even if we prove out just that the first stage functions correctly, I'd still say that's a good day for a test," he said. "It's a great day if both stages work correctly."

SpaceX hopes to win a NASA **contract** to launch astronauts to the International Space Station using the Falcon 9. US government space shuttles, which currently make these trips, are scheduled to **retire** for safety reasons at the end of 2010.





选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1 setup | setting | mockup | base |
| 2 encouraging | promising | hopefully | rapid |
| 3 orbit | path | track | trajectory |
| 4 arrangement | support | contract | trust |
| 5 launch | resign | retire | accelerate |

答案：

- 1 mockup 根据词义判断，mockup，意为实物模型。
- 2 promising 根据上下文意思，a promising development，一个有希望的发展。
整句翻译为这对 SpaceX 来说事一个美好的一天，也是美国人类太空飞行计划的一个有希望的发展。
- 3 orbit 根据词义判断，orbit，意为天体在宇宙间运行的路线。而其他选项意为如火车，电车或者人等经过的路线。
- 4 contract 根据搭配判断，win a contract，意为签订合同。
- 5 retire 根据上文，将来希望可以用最新的 Falcon 9 送宇航员上太空，而处于安全原因，目前正在送人上太空的 shuttles 将计划于 2010 年底（被撤换下来）的意思。
符合句意的只有 retire（退休），而干扰项 resign 是请辞、辞职，是主动退出的意思，不可能和 shuttle 搭配。其余 launch 和 accelerate 与原文意思相反，故排除。

9.1.185 Experience of Crime

Crime is an integral part of everyday life. It is a prominent **feature** in the news and is a popular subject for frictional portrayal. Most students commencing legal studies will have some **experience** of crime, whether directly, as a victim of crime or indirectly through exposure to media coverage. This means that most offenses **covered** on the syllabus, such as murder, theft and rape will be familiar **terms**. This tends to give students the impression that they know more about criminal law than they do about other subjects on the syllabus. This can be a real





disadvantage in **terms** of the academic study of criminal law because it tends to lead students to rely on preconceived **notions** of the nature and scope of the offenses and to reach instinctive, but often legally inaccurate, conclusions. It is absolutely **essential** to success in criminal law that you put aside any prior knowledge of the offenses and focus on the principles of law derived from statutes and cases. **By** doing this you will soon appreciate just how much difference there is between everyday conceptions of crime and its actuality.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 feature | aspect | characteristics | factor |
| 2 knowledge | experience | exposure | encounter |
| 3 concealed | revealed | covered | illustrated |
| 4 terms | theories | nations | words |
| 5 subject | debate | discussion | terms |
| 6 notions | knowledge | point | thinking |
| 7 necessary | basic | essential | fundamental |
| 8 Without | While | After | By |

答案：

- 1 feature 根据意思判断, feature, 意为新闻的一大特色。上文说的是犯罪是日常生活中不可分割的一部分。犯罪类的新闻不是新闻中必须的, 不是新闻的必要组成部分, 必要因素之类的。但是新闻中的特色, 所以此处选 feature。
- 2 experience 根据后文意思是说, 无论作为犯罪的直接受害者还是通过媒体报道的间接接触, 所以此处应该填 experience of crime, 意为犯罪经历。
- 3 covered 根据大意判断, covered, 涵盖, 意为教学大纲中涵盖的罪行。
- 4 terms 根据后文, murder, theft, rape 这些都是专业术语, 所以用 terms。
- 5 terms 此处为固定搭配, in terms of, 意为就…而言。此处译为, 就刑法的学术研究而言, 这可能是一个真正的劣势。
- 6 notions 此处 notions 意为概念。Preconceived notions 意为先入为主的概





念。这里是表达对刑法的学术研究有着先入为主的概念。

- 7 essential 根据意思判断, essential, 必要的。Essential 意味着 extremely important or necessary, 程度比干扰项 necessary 要深。此处表达的是它非常非常重要, 必不可少。
- 8 By 根据固定搭配, by doing sth, 此处 by 意为通过做....。

9.1.186 Plants research

Plants serve as the conduit of energy into the biosphere, provide food and materials used by humans, and they **shape** our environment. According to Ehrhardt and Frommer, the three major challenges facing humanity in our time are food, energy, and environmental **degradation**. All three are plant related. All of our food is produced by plants, either directly or indirectly via animals that eat them. Plants are a **source** of energy production. And they are intimately involved in climate change and a major factor in a variety of environmental concerns, including agricultural expansion and its impact on habitat destruction and waterway pollution.

What's more, none of these issues is independent of each other. Climate change places additional stresses on the food supply and on various habitats. So, plant research is instrumental in addressing all of these problems and moving into the future. For plant research to move significantly forward, Ehrhardt and Former say technological development is critical, both to test existing hypotheses and to gain new information and generate fresh hypotheses. If we are to make headway in understanding how these essential organisms function and build the foundation for a sustainable future, then we need to apply the most advanced technologies available to the study of plant life, they say.

选项 :

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 affect | shape | model | form |
| 2 degeneration | demotion | degradation | discredit |
| 3 cause | source | root | outcome |





答案：

- 1 shape 根据大意判断, shape our environment, 塑造我们的环境。整句翻译为, 植物作为进入生物圈的能量管道, 提供人类使用的食物和材料, 并塑造我们的环境。
- 2 degradation 根据大意以及固定搭配判定, environmental degradation, 环境的恶化。整句翻译为, 我们这个时代人类面临的三大挑战是, 食物, 能源和环境恶化。
- 3 source 根据大意以及固定搭配判定, a source of...,意为...的来源。整句翻译为, 植物是能量生产的来源。

9.1.187 Mass migration

Mass migration has produced a huge worldwide economy of its own which has **accelerated** so fast during the past few years that the figures have **astonished** experts. Last year remittances sent home by migrants were expected to **exceed** \$232 billion according to the World Bank which **tracks** these figures vital through the flow of remittances is to alleviate the plight of the migrant's family it can't on its own lift entire nation out of poverty. Those who study the **impacts** of remittances argue that money allows poor countries to put off basic decisions of economic management like reforming their tax collection systems and building schools.

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 swelled | accelerated | descended | declined |
| 2 astonished | shocked | amazed | surprised |
| 3 over | exceed | surpass | pass |
| 4 tracks | trails | follows | chases |
| 5 outcomes | results | enforcements | impacts |





答案：

- 1 accelerated 根据大意判断，是增长，增加，这里应该为加速，accelerated。整句翻译为，大规模移民已经产生了一个巨大的全球经济，在过去几年里，这个数字已经迅速加速，这些数字令专家惊讶不已。
- 2 astonished 根据词义判断，astonished，表示非常吃惊（中性词，没有指好或者不好）。Shocked 意为 feeling very upset or surprised，一般指不好的事情所导致的吃惊，例如死亡，遇难等。Surprised 一般指没有预料到的事情发生了，带有一定的感情色彩。Amazed 意为 extremely surprised，非常吃惊，一般指不太可能发生的事情发生了。
- 3 exceed 根据词义判断，exceed，意为超过，意为 to be greater than a number or amount, or to go past an allowed limit, 所以 exceed 表示超过，且多与数字连用。Surpass 意为 to do or be better than 强调的是 better，优于…。Over 确实有 more than 的意思，但是 over 是介词，要放在此处的话应该为 were expected to be over \$232 才可以，而这里没有 be，所以不能填 over。Pass 意为通过，经过。
- 4 tracks 根据词义判定，tracks，意为追踪。
- 5 impacts 根据句意判定，这里用 impacts，意为造成的影响。因为后面的句意是想表达，穷国因为这些钱会推迟税收系统改革。所以它强调偏向的事这次钱造成的影响。

9.1.188 Conflict

Most of us are **scared** of open conflict and avoid it if we can. And there is a **risk** to expressing and working through conflict. If the working involves harsh words and name-calling people feel deeply hurt and relationships can be **damaged**. Some group members may be afraid that if they really **express** their anger, they may go out of control and become violent, or they may do this. These fears can be very **real** and based on experience.





选项：

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1 fear | scared | horrible | panic |
| 2 risk | challenge | danger | hazard |
| 3 impaired | injured | weakened | damaged |
| 4 express | communicate | say | hide |
| 5 vivid | real | tangible | concrete |

答案：

- 1 scared 根据固定搭配，be sacred of, 意为对…感到恐惧。Fear 是名词，horrible 和 Panic 没有这样的用法，所以排除。
- 2 risk 根据大意判断，risk, 意为风险。整句话意为表达和解决冲突存在风险。
- 3 damaged 根据大意判断，damaged, 受损。Impaired 一般指物件受损，injured 一般指人受伤，weakened 一般指削弱。Relationships can be damaged, 此处意为关系可能会受损。
- 4 express 通过大意判断，express, 意为表达。整句话翻译为，一些团体成员可能会担心，如果他们真的表达了他们的愤怒，他们可能会失控并变得暴力，或者他们可能会这样做。
- 5 real 根据大意判断，这句话意为这些担忧可能非常真实。其他词义都不符合这个语境。

9.1.189 Brain Action

Researchers in Europe and the US wanted to find out exactly what happens to our brain when we find ourselves stunned with fright in the hope of better understanding how fear interplays with human anxiety disorders. For the first time, they traced and linked three parts of the brain **responsible** for freezing behaviours: the amygdala, ventrolateral periaqueductal grey region and magnocellular nucleus. Mice are excellent lab animals where it comes to anxiety and fear experiments. When a mouse is scared, its defensive behaviours range from freezing, attacking,





risk **assessment** or fleeing the scene. How a mouse acts depends on variables such as access to escape routes or the level of threat faced. So Andreas Lüthi at the Friedrich Miescher Institute for Biomedical Research in Switzerland and colleagues from Europe and the US observed brain activity in mice placed in frightening situations to **trace** the brain circuits **responsible** for freezing behaviours. In particular, the researchers wanted to learn more about a part of the brain called the ventrolateral periaqueductal grey region, which was believed to **play** some part in a mouse's instinct to freeze or flee.

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 work | responsible | helpful | charge |
| 2 assessment | judgment | determination | evaluation |
| 3 find | detect | trace | discover |
| 4 responsible | liable | accountable | culpable |
| 5 consume | play | take | act |

答案：

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 responsible | 根据大意及固定搭配判断, responsible for...,对...负责。整句话翻译为, 他们第一次追踪并联系了负责冷冻行为的大脑的三个部分。 |
| 2 assessment | 根据词义及固定搭配判断, risk assessment, 风险评估。整句话翻译为, 当老鼠受到惊吓时, 其防御行为包括冷冻, 攻击, 风险评估或逃离。 |
| 3 trace | 根据词义判断, trace the brain circuits, 跟踪大脑回路。 |
| 4 responsible | 根据固定搭配判断, responsible for...,对...负责。 |
| 5 play | 根据词义及固定搭配判断, play part in...,意为在某方面发挥作用。Part 也可以替换成 role, 即 play (an important) role in...。 |





9.1.190 Effective Leader

In search of lessons to **apply** in our own careers, we often try to **emulate** what effective leaders do. Roger Martin says this focus is misplaced, because moves that work in one context may make little sense in another. A more productive, though more difficult, approach is to look at how such leaders **think**. After extensive interviews with more than 50 of them, the author discovered that most are **integrative** thinkers -that is, they can hold in their heads two opposing ideas at once and then come up with a new idea that contains elements of **each** but is superior to both.

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| 1 request | appeal | apply | solicit |
| 2 ferret | conspire | emulate | purge |
| 3 launch | behave | act | think |
| 4 integrative | indispensable | responsible | reliable |
| 5 all | each | every | which |

答案：

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 apply | 根据词义判断, apply, 应用。 |
| 2 emulate | 根据词义判断, emulate, 模仿。Ferret 意为搜索, 搜查。Conspire 意为协同。Purge 意为清除。 |
| 3 think | 根据意思判定, think, 思考。且呼应后文 integrative thinkers。 |
| 4 integrative | 根据词义判断, integrative, 综合考虑的。 |
| 5 each | 根据大意判断, elements of each, 意为每个元素。整句理解为提出一个包含每个元素的新想法, 但要优于这两个想法。后面有个转折, but, 且后文提到的是 both, 两者, 所以前文应该是分开讨论的, 所以前文应用 each, 而不能用 all。且 all 一般指三个东西以上, 两个想法不用 all。 |





9.1.191 History Books

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

选项：

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 have selected | been selected | be selected | select |
| 2 as a result | for example | in respect to | subjectively |
| 3 interest | tastes | preference | tracks |
| 4 was intervened | was intervening | intervened | had intervened |
| 5 opportunity | culture | location | place |

答案：

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1 have selected | 根据语态：判断为主动语态
根据时态：判断为一般完成时 |
| 2 for example | 根据后文，它开始展开一个具体事件，有具体的时间和事件，所以由此得出此处作者想举例说明，此处用 for example。 |
| 3 interest | 根据词义，public and media interest，意为公众和媒体的兴趣。此处没有比较，所以不选偏爱，preference。 |
| 4 intervened | 根据词义，intervene，意为干预。且此处为一般过去式。 |
| 5 place | 根据固定搭配，take pride of place，意为 to have the most important position in a group of things，即占据最重要的位置。 |





9.1.192 Platypus

The platypus looks like no other creature on Earth. Physically, it appears to be a hybrid blend of a bird, beaver, reptile and otter, with additional characteristics not contained in any of these four. On cursory examination, the platypus has a bill that most **resembles** that of a waterfowl, not the mouth of any known mammal. Yet it is not an ordinary bill. It is actually a well-designed sensory organ. Not a nose, but a highly sensitive electro-location sensor, detecting minuscule electrical impulses generated by its food source of small crustaceans and worms. No other mammal has a sensor so highly **developed** --- in fact; only one other mammal has this ability at all. Then **there** are the webbed feet, similar to those found on otters. Unlike an otter, however, the webbing is far more pronounced on the front feet of the platypus, which it uses like paddles for swimming. **While** in the water, the back feet are tucked into its body and hardly used at all.

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1 alike | resembles | similar | duplicates |
| 2 recognized | spread | developed | blossomed |
| 3 there | here | which | those |
| 4 So | Thus | Whereas | While |

答案：

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1 resembles | 根据词义判断, resembles, 意为类似, 作动词 |
| 2 developed | 根据词义判断, highly developed, 高度发达的。整句意为没有其他哺乳动物有如此高度发达的传感器。 |
| 3 there | 根据语法判断, there be 句型, 意为有...。 |
| 4 While | 根据句意判断, While, 表示当...的时候。句子没有传达出转折或者因果关系, 所以排除其他选项。整句话翻译为当它在水中时, 后脚塞入身体, 几乎不使用。 |





9.1.193Online campus

Remember when universities were bursting at the seams with students sitting in the aisles, balancing books on their knees?

No more, it seems. E-learning is as likely to stand for empty lecture theatres as for the internet **revolution**, which has greatly increased the **volume** and range of course materials available online in the past five years.

"The **temptation** now is to simply think, 'Everything will be online so I don't need to go to class,'" said Dr Kerri-Lee Krause, of the Centre for the Study of Higher Education at the University of Melbourne.

The nation's universities are in the process of opening the doors for the new academic year and, while classes are generally well **attended** for the early weeks, it often does not last.

"There is concern at the university level about student **attendance** dropping and why students are not coming to lectures," Dr Krause said.

But lecturers' pride - and **fierce** competition among universities for students - mean few are willing to acknowledge publicly how poorly attended many classes are.

选项：

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 time | period | revolution | change |
| 2 amount | number | volume | weight |
| 3 trigger | temptation | attraction | interest |
| 4 participated | attended | placed | designed |
| 5 appearance | identity | attendance | participation |
| 6 fierce | brutal | less | intensive |





答案：

- 1 revolution 根据句意，E-learning 代表着空空的教师，也代表着互联网的改革。所以此处应该填 revolution。
- 2 volume 根据词义，volume，意为 the total amount of something, especially when it is large or increasing, 尤指巨大的或者增加的量。所以此处区别于 number，只是指...的个数。
- 3 temptation 根据词义，temptation，英文释义为 something that makes you want to do or have something that you know you should not, 意为诱惑，诱因。根据后文，学生的想法就是，所有的东西反正都在网上能查到，那我就可以不用去上课。这种想法显然是不应该有的，所以这里体现这种想法是种诱惑，temptation。
- 4 attended 根据固定搭配，attend the class，上课，此处用 attended，过去分词形式。
- 5 attendance 根据词义，attendance，表示出勤率。
- 6 fierce 根据词义，fierce competition，激烈的竞争。Brutal 意为残忍的，没有 fierce 意思贴切。

9.1.194 Scientist's Job

Scientists make observations, have **assumptions** and do **experiments**. After these have been done, he got his **results**. Then there are a lot of **data** from scientists. The scientists around the world have a **picture** of world.

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| 1 hypotheses | assumptions | thinking | principles |
| 2 experiments | assignments | thesis | essays |
| 3 evidence | numbers | proofs | results |
| 4 data | statistics | static | figure |
| 5 view | look | picture | idea |





答案：

- 1 assumption 结合句意“科学家根据观察后有了设想”，assumption 意味 something that you accept as true without proof，而 hypotheses 意味着 an idea or explanation for something that is based on known facts but has not yet been proved，通常=theory or speculation
- 2 experiments 结合句意“科学家进行观察，有了假设，然后做实验”
- 3 results 结合句意“科学家通过以上过程，有了他们的实验结果”
- 4 data 结合句意“研究后有很多科学家的数据资料”，大家想一下论文中有的信息。data 意味着 information, especially facts or numbers, collected to be examined and considered and used to help with making decisions，而 statistics 和 figure 都只囊括数字数据，data 包含的信息内容更广泛。
- 5 picture 此处意味 an idea about what is happening in a particular situation, an idea of sth.= a picture of sth 为固定搭配

9.1.195 DNA Barcoding

DNA barcoding was invented by Paul Hebert of the University of Guelph, in Ontario, Canada, in 2003. His idea was to **generate** a unique identification tag for each species based on a short **stretch** of DNA. Separating species would then be a simple task of sequencing this tiny bit of DNA. Dr Hebert proposed part of a gene called cytochrome c oxidase I (COI) as suitable to the task. All animals have it. It seems to vary enough, but not too much, to act as a reliable marker. And it is easily **extracted**, because it is one of a handful of genes found outside the cell nucleus, in structures called mitochondria. Barcoding has taken off rapidly since Dr Hebert invented it. When the idea was proposed, it was expected to be a **boon** to taxonomists trying to name the world's millions of species. It has, however, proved to have a far wider range of uses than the merely academic—most promisingly in the **realm** of public health.

One health-related project is the Mosquito Barcoding Initiative being run by Yvonne-Marie Linton of the Natural History Museum in London. This aims to barcode 80% of the world's mosquitoes within the next two years, to help control mosquito-borne diseases. Mosquitoes are **responsible** for half a billion malarial infections and 1m deaths every year. They also **transmit**





devastating diseases such as yellow fever, West Nile fever and dengue. However, efforts to control them are consistently **undermined** by the difficulty and expense of identifying mosquitoes—of which there are at least 3,500 species, many of them hard to tell apart.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 get | create | generate | make |
| 2 cut | period | stretch | line |
| 3 get | extracted | made | bought |
| 4 present | gift | boon | curse |
| 5 period | range | world | realm |
| 6 volunteer | reasonable | responsible | made |
| 7 transmit | cure | have | visualize |
| 8 coursed | undermined | build | treated |

答案：

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1 generate | 词义 to cause something to exist, create 词义 to make something new, or invent something, 但句子主语是 His idea, generate 更恰当, create 主语多为人 |
| 2 stretch | 固定搭配, a stretch of 形容 DNA 的量词 |
| 3 extracted | 意味 to take out sth, 结合句意“这个部分方便提取”, 与后文 found outside the cell nucleus 呼应 |
| 4 boon | 结合句意“这项发明被期待为分类学者带来裨益”, boon 意味 something that is very helpful and improves the quality of life, 同义词是 blessing, 可以结合大作文 Essay Topic 42 |
| 5 realm | in the realm of 固定搭配, 意味 an area of knowledge 某个领域 |
| 6 responsible | 结合句意“蚊子是 5 亿人口疟疾感染的原因”, be responsible for 固定搭配 |
| 7 transmit | 意味 to pass something from one person to another, 固定搭配 transmit disease, 结合句意“传播例如黄热病的疾病” |
| 8 undermined | 意味 to gradually weaken or destroy someone or something, 句子结 |





构“efforts are undermined by the difficulty and expense”，结合句意
“因困难和费用，控制蚊子的努力一直大打折扣”

9.1.196 Heart disease

If you have a **chronic** disease such as heart disease, diabetes, asthma, or back or joint pain, exercise can have important health **benefits**. However, it's important to talk to your doctor before starting an exercise **routine**. He or she might have **advice** on what exercises are safe and any precautions you might need to take while exercising.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------------|------------|
| 1 chronic | acute | abnormal | rarely |
| 2 benefits | problems | issues | rituals |
| 3 habit | routine | operation | outfit |
| 4 addiction | advice | advertisement | compliment |

答案：

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1 chronic | 固定搭配 chronic disease, 意味慢性疾病 |
| 2 benefits | 结合句意“锻炼有重要的健康益处”，与后文 however 呼应，结合句意“虽然有好处，但要采取医生的建议” |
| 3 routine | 意味 a regular series of movements, or similar things used in a performance, 固定搭配 an exercise routine |
| 4 advice | 结合句意“医生可能会给你有关于做什么运动是安全的建议以及运动时可能需要采取的任何预防措施” |

9.1.197 Funerary Violin

In the 250 years of its active evolution, Funerary Violin moved from the formal to the personal. It is clear from the earliest **accounts** of the form that its role during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was largely heraldic, to **exemplify** the continuity of the social **structure**. The few works that have survived from this period are often **surprisingly** unemotional and at times overtly grandiose.





选项：

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 accounts | recall | memory | count |
| 2 exemplify | simplify | specify | modify |
| 3 infrastructure | frustration | discrimination | structure |
| 4 surprisingly | expectedly | regularly | normally |

答案：

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 accounts | 意味 a written or spoken description of an event, 结合句意“从最早形式的描述中可以清楚地看出” |
| 2 exemplify | 意味 to give a typical example of something, 结合句意“举例说明社会结构的连续性” |
| 3 structure | 固定搭配 social structure, 呼应后文的 heraldic=relating to coats of arms and the history of old families, 不理解的同学可自行查询“coats of arms” |
| 4 surprisingly | 意味“令人惊讶地”，与后文 overtly 呼应，结合句意“留存现今的少数作品毫无感情，令人惊讶，有时甚至过于夸张” |

9.1.198 Arbitration

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

选项：

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 benefits | statistics | characteristics | characters |
| 2 bound | bond | punished | rewarded |





3	body	enactment	obeying	implication
4	fine	government	lawyer	law
5	set	obedience	strictness	relevance
6	object	subject	submarine	lead
7	suitable	capable	predictable	remarkable

答案：

- 1 characteristics 结合句意“仲裁有两个特征”
- 2 bound 固定搭配 be bound by, 结合句意“受第三方约束的自愿调解冲突的过程”
- 3 body 固定搭配 body of law, 法律的部分章节
- 4 law 与 or 之后的 rules 对应
- 5 set 固定搭配 set of rules, 一系列规则
- 6 subject 固定搭配 be subject to, 此处意为“受制于”，结合句意“仲裁员在与冲突双方事先签订合同的情况下，可自由决定”
- 7 suitable 词义 “恰当的、合适的”

9.1.199 The United Nations

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. Due to its unique international character, and the powers vested in its founding Charter, the organization can take **action** on a wide range of issues and provide a forum for its 193 Member States to **express** their views, through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies and committees.

The work of the United Nations reaches every **corner** of the globe. Although best known for peacekeeping, peacebuilding, conflict **prevention** and humanitarian assistance, there are many other ways the United Nations and its System (specialized agencies, funds and programmes) affect our lives and make the world a better place.





选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | action | advantage | recognition | promotion |
| 2 | contradict | release | reveal | express |
| 3 | time | corner | war | meeting |
| 4 | prevention | prediction | invention | renovation |

答案：

- | | | |
|---|------------|---|
| 1 | action | 固定搭配 take action on sth., 采取行动 |
| 2 | express | 固定搭配 express views, 表达观点 |
| 3 | corner | 结合句意“联合国的工作遍及世界的各个角落” |
| 4 | prevention | 词义 conflict prevention 表示“防止冲突”，呼应前文 peacekeeping |

9.1.200 Children sleep patterns

Children have **sound** sleep patterns. They can **successfully** sleep for 8-9 hours and get up at a fixed time. But teenagers don't. Their need of early start to schools or other schedules can **influence**.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|---------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 | sound | poor | loud | erratic |
| 2 | barely | successfully | hardly | periodically |
| 3 | diverge | gained | influence | affect |

答案：

- | | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| 1 | sound | 词义，特指睡眠 deep and peaceful |
| 2 | successfully | 结合句意“孩子可以顺利地睡 8-9 个小时”，呼应后文 teenagers don't |
| 3 | influence | Influence 表示的影响比较中性，通常描述的是过程，受外界影响改变人的行为(潜移默化)，而 affect 通常带有 passive and slightly negative 的含义 |





9.1.201 Politics and International Relations

This course provides students with an in-depth understanding of the exciting disciplines of politics and international relations and commerce. Students will learn about the **workings** of political institutions in countries around the world and explore the complex field of relations between nations. Topics in governance, public policy, public administration, national security, border control and commerce ensure that students receive a **broad** and current education in the range of issues which are covered under the label of politics and international relations and commerce.

In addition to acquiring specialist **knowledge** and competencies in Politics and International Relations and Commerce, students will graduate with a range of generic skills such as critical thinking, enhanced communication abilities, problem solving and strong capacities to work with others. They will also develop ethically based and socially **responsible** attitudes and behaviors.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | workings | roles | structure | principles |
| 2 | narrow | broad | wide | brood |
| 3 | experience | knowledge | information | abilities |
| 4 | liable | accountability | responsible | responsibility |

答案：

- | | | |
|---|-------------|--|
| 1 | workings | 意味着 the way that an organization, machine, or organism operates, 结合句意“学生学习世界各国政治机构的运作情况”，呼应前文 in-depth understanding |
| 2 | broad | 结合句意“学生在政治和国际关系和商业标签所涵盖的一系列问题上接受广泛和最新的教育。” |
| 3 | knowledge | 固定搭配 acquire knowledge，结合句意“获取专业知识”，此处应填名词，与 and 之后的 competencies 并列 |
| 4 | responsible | 固定搭配 socially responsible，结合句意“对社会负责任的态度和行为”，此处应填写形容词，修饰后文的名词，固定搭配 social accountability |





9.1.202 Job of Doctor

In the fast-changing world of modern healthcare, the job of a doctor is more and more like the job of a chief executive. The people who run hospitals and physicians' practices don't just need to know **medicine**. They must also be **able** to balance budgets, motivate a large and diverse **staff** and make difficult marketing and legal decisions.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1 medicine | prescription | drug | symptom |
| 2 able | talented | proficient | sensible |
| 3 colleague | staff | worker | volunteers |

答案：

- 1 medicine 结合句意“经营医院和有资质动手术的人不仅需要了解医学。”，
prescription 指凭处方可购买的或药方， drug 多指 a substance used
as a medicine or used in a medicine
- 2 able 固定搭配 be able to do sth, 结合句意“医生还要能够平衡预算”，
不需要精通
- 3 staff 结合句意“他们还必须有平衡预算，激励大量的不同员工”， staff
可作集合名词，表示复数

9.1.203 The Origins of Music

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

But where did music, at its core, first come from? It's a puzzling question that may not have a definitive answer. One **leading** researcher, however, has proposed that the key to understanding the origin of music is nestled snugly in the loving bond between mother and child.

In a lecture at the University of Melbourne, Richard Parncutt, an Australian-born professor of systematic musicology, endorsed the idea that music originally spawned from 'motherese' – the playful voices mothers **adopt** when speaking to **infants** and toddlers.





As the theory goes, increased human brain sizes caused by evolutionary changes occurring between one and 2,000,000 years ago resulted in earlier births, more fragile infants and a **critical** need for stronger relationships between mothers and their newborn babies.

According to Parncutt, who is based at the University of Graz in Austria, ‘motherese’ arose as a way to strengthen this maternal bond and to help **ensure** an infant’s survival.

选项：

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1 shows | reflects | convinces | means |
| 2 best | leading | well-known | freelance |
| 3 adopt | use | sing | take |
| 4 adolescents | children | infants | teenagers |
| 5 critical | important | vital | virtual |
| 6 confirm | improve | guarantee | ensure |

答案：

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1 reflects | 结合句意“我们喜欢的音乐 - 无论是乡村音乐还是古典音乐，摇滚乐还是说唱乐 - 反映了我们” |
| 2 leading | 结合句意“然而，一位走在研究前沿的研究人员提出，理解音乐起源的关键藏于母子之情的纽带之中。” |
| 3 adopt | 意味 to use a particular style of speaking, 此处结合句意“当母亲对婴幼儿说话时采用的俏皮声音” |
| 4 infants | 表示婴儿, 呼应后文 relationships between mothers and their newborn babies |
| 5 critical | 结合句意“迫切需要加强母亲与新生婴儿之间的关系” |
| 6 ensure | 意味 to make something certain to happen, 程度不深, 没有那么绝对, 无法做到确认、提升存活率甚至是保证 |

9.1.204 Retirement

For a start, we need to change our **concept** of 'retirement', and we need to change mind-sets arising from earlier government policy which, in the face of high unemployment levels,





encouraged mature workers to take early retirement. Today, government encourages them to **delay** their retirement.

We now need to think of retirement as a phased process, where mature age workers **gradually** reduce their hours, and where they have considerable flexibility in how they combine their work and non work time.

We also need to recognise the broader change that is occurring in how people work, learn, and live. Increasingly we are moving away from a linear relationship between education, training, work, and retirement, as people move in and out of jobs, careers, caregiving, study, and leisure. Employers of choice remove the **barriers** between the different segments of people's lives, by creating flexible conditions of work and a range of leave entitlements. They take an individualised approach to workforce planning and development so that the needs of employers and employees can be met **simultaneously**. This approach supports the different transitions that occur across the life course - for example, school to work, becoming a parent, becoming responsible for the care of older relatives, and moving from work to retirement.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 promise | concept | expectation | pronunciation |
| 2 delay | implement | confirm | reject |
| 3 unexpectedly | suddenly | gradually | progressively |
| 4 relationships | correlations | borders | barriers |
| 5 respectably | simultaneously | respectively | immediately |

答案：

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1 concept | 与 mindset 相对应，翻译为概念，在文中翻译为改变对退休持有的想法或者定义。 |
| 2 delay | 与 early retirement 相对应。同时 today 的出现，说明政府面对退休采取了不同的态度，同时注意 encourage 前后时态的不一致，说明现在的态度与前面的 early 相对应，因此选择 delay，翻译为 延迟。 |
| 3 gradually | 进一步解释 phased process，是一种渐进的活动，整个退休 |





过程是一步步实施的，因此是逐渐地减少工作时长，同时修饰动词 reduce，因此以副词的形式出现。

4 barriers

英文解释为界限或者障碍，在这里作为界限、边界的含义。与之前的线性关系成为对比，体现人们通过雇主的选择逐渐模糊或者去除了人们生活的界限：工作、学习、休闲、事业而不再是无法兼得的事情。

5 simultaneously

雇主和雇员的需求同时被满足，进一步解释了这种发展带来的优势。Development 一般都含有积极改善的意思，因此在这里双方的需求是同时被满足，达到双赢的局面。

9.1.205 Delegation 授权

The process of delegation comprises the decision to delegate, the briefing, and the follow-up. At each of these points, **anticipate** the potential problems. When you delegate, you are delegating the right to perform an **action**, you are delegating the right to make decisions. It is important to be **flexible**, as the person to whom you delegate may have a better and faster way of completing a job than you. Despite all these, you retain the **overall** responsibility. It is helpful to others if you can provide **constructive** feedback on their performance.

选项：

1 learn	anticipate	summarize	think
2 action	exercise	observation	execution
3 smart	clever	feasible	flexible
4 decision	complete	overall	major
5 more	constructive	critical	comprehensive

答案：

- 1 anticipate Anticipate 意为预测、预料，和下文的 potential 搭配恰当。
Potential problems 还未发生，不可能 summarize 总结。
Think 是不及物动词，后面必须有介词 about。





	Learn 也应该搭配 about, 故排除。
2 action	委托别人做某事, 就是把“行事”的权利交给别人。 根据词语本意, 排除 exercise 和 observation。 根据搭配, 能和 perform 搭配的只有 action, 排除 execution。
3 flexible	下句话的意思是“因为被委托人可能有比你更好更快的方法去完成工作”, 所以你不能限制或强制对方的做法, 四个形容词中只有 flexible 表达了这个意思。
4 overall	结合全文语境, 这句话的意思是“话虽如此, 你仍然保留宏观层面的总责任”。排除 decision 因为词性不对。 和上文对照而言, 你和被委托人是一个全局掌控者和具体执行者的差别, 你并不是主要 major 责任人, 也不承担全部 complete 责任, 因此排除 complete 和 major。
5 constructive	Constructive 具有建设性的, 因为上文说“is helpful to others”说明这个 feedback 是可以帮助别人进步的。 Critical 稍显负面, 不适合文体。Comprehensive 词意不符。More 不恰当, 因为并没有强调反馈的多少。

9.1.206 Bizarre Universe

It seems we live in a bizarre Universe. One of the greatest mysteries in the whole of science is the prospect that 75% of the Universe is made up from a mysterious **substance** known as ‘Dark Energy’, which causes an acceleration of the cosmic expansion. Since a further 21% of the Universe is made up from invisible ‘Cold Dark Matter’ that can only be **detected** through its gravitational effects, the ordinary atomic matter making up the rest is apparently only 4% of the total cosmic budget.

These **discoveries** require a shift in our perception as great as that made after Copernicus’ **revelation** that the Earth moves around the Sun. This lecture will start by reviewing the chequered history of Dark Energy, not only since Einstein’s proposal for a similar entity in 1917, but by tracing the concept back to Newton’s ideas. This lecture will **summarize** the current evidence for Dark Energy and future surveys in which UCL is heavily involved: the “Dark Energy Survey”, the Hubble Space Telescope and the proposed Euclid space mission.





选项：

1 substance	material	matter	stuff
2 deducted	detected	seen	observed
3 theories	innovations	discoveries	studies
4 revelation	revolution	conviction	suspicion
5 focus	overthrow	admit	summarize

答案：

- substance n. 前后文照应：Dark Energy = Cold Dark Matter (matter 是 substance 的近义词)
 干扰项：material 材料 (substance 物质)
- detected v.+ed 依文意确定：Cold Dark Matter 只能通过重力作用侦测到
- discoveries n. plural 依文意确定：这些发现需要我们观念的改变
 干扰项：theories 理论 (不符合文意)
- revelation Revelation 披露（真相）、揭发（事实）；动词原形 reveal。
 搭配后面的 that 解释哥白尼所披露的关于地球和太阳的真相。
 干扰项 conviction 是“坦白（犯罪事实）”含贬义
- summarize vt. 依文意确定：这节课总结了现有的证据
 干扰项：focus 确定 (vi. focus on the current evidence)
 可用排除法

9.1.207 Sociology

Sociology is, in very basic terms, the study of human societies. In this respect, it is usually **classed** as one of the social sciences (along with subjects like psychology) and was **established** as a subject in the late 18th century (through the work of people like the French writer Auguste Comte). However, the subject has only really gained **acceptance** as an academic subject in the 20th century through the work of writers such as Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Talcott Parsons (names that will be visited throughout this course). One name that you may have heard of-Karl Marx (the founder of modern Communism)-has probably done more to stimulate people's interest in the subject than anyone else, even though he lived and wrote (1818-1884)





in a period before sociology became fully established as an academic discipline. Sociology therefore, has a reasonably long history of development, (150-200 years) **although** in Britain it has only been in the last 30-40 years that sociology as an examined subject in the education system has achieved a level of importance equivalent to, or above, most of the other subjects it is impossible to study.

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 classed | classes | identified | remembered |
| 2 seen | confirmed | designed | established |
| 3 acceptance | popularity | satisfaction | knowledge |
| 4 although | despite | however | because |

答案：

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 classed | Classed 意为分类、归类，和后面的 social sciences 搭配，句子意思是“社会学被归类为社会科学的其中一门学科”。 |
| 2 established | 搭配下文，句子意思是“在法国作家的努力推动下，在 18 世纪晚期终于成长为一门学科” |
| 3 acceptance | 终于得到了人们的“认可和接受”，干扰项 popularity 不适合，因为这门学科在慢慢地成长，还没有厉害到“风靡”的地步，不适合用 popularity |
| 4 although | 前后的时间段一长一短，一百多年和三四十年，因此互为转折关系。干扰项 however 是副词，不能放在这里充当连词。 |

9.1.208 Parasitic Plants 寄生植物

主旨：寄生植物 parasitic plants 与宿主植物 host plants 之间是互惠互利的关系。

第一空：flowers are pollinated well and their seeds are **dispersed**

第二空：they are **co-evolved** to 互惠互利

第三空：the results will be **upsetting** for both species.





选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 dispersed | arranged | scratched | flying |
| 2 cooperated | co-evolved | collaborated | coincide |
| 3 appealing | devastating | upsetting | repelling |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 dispersed | Disperse“四散开来”，和 seeds 搭配适当 |
| 2 co-evolved | 全文体现两者互惠互利的关系，搭配下文，co-evolve 最恰当，表达进化过程中互相影响 |
| 3 upsetting | 虽然原句并没有回忆完整，但考生反馈结合上下文，这句话的意思是“结果是令人失望的” |

9.1.209 Australian women novelist

In the literary world, it was an accepted assumption that the 1970s was a time of unprecedented growth in homegrown Australian fiction. And everybody was reading and talking about books by young Australian women.

But it was **not until** recently that a researcher was able to measure just how many novels were published in that decade, and she found that there had been a decline in novels by Australian writers overall, but confirmed an increase in women's novels. It is this sort of research - testing ideas about literary history - that **is becoming** possible with the spread of 'Digital Humanities.' The intersection of Humanities and digital technologies **is opening up** opportunities in the fields of literature, linguistics, history and language that **were not possible** without computational methods and digitized resources to **bring** information together in an accessible way. Transcription software is being developed for turning scans of books and documents into text, as the field of digital humanities really takes **off**.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 not until | until | till | impossible |
| 2 should become | will become | must become | is becoming |
| 3 is opened up | is opening up | is opened to | is opening to |





- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 4 could be possible | can be possible | was not possible | were not possible |
| 5 in | over | on | off |

答案：

- 1 not until 结合句意“但直到最近，研究人员才能……”，not until 固定搭配，表示 not before a particular time or event，与 but 呼应，区分 until right now 意为“直到刚刚”
- 2 is becoming 结合句意“随着‘数字人文学’的传播而变得可能”，与上文“but confirmed an increase in women's novels”呼应
- 3 is opening up Open up opportunities 为固定搭配，“创造了新的机会”
- 4 were not possible 结合句意“没有计算方法和数字化资源是不可能的”与后文 accessible way 呼应
- 5 bring 词义，“将……集合在一起”，bring 意味 to take something to a place
- 6 off 固定搭配 take off，本意为“起飞”，引申义：suddenly start to be successful or popular





9.2 Reading 拖拽

9.2.1 Teenage daughter

Your teenage daughter gets top marks in school, captains the debate team, and volunteers at a shelter for homeless people. But while driving the family car, her text-messages her best friend and rear-ends another vehicle.

How can teens be so clever, accomplished, and responsible—and reckless **at the same time?**

Easily, according to two physicians at Children's Hospital Boston and Harvard Medical School (HMS) who have been **exploring** the **unique** structure and chemistry of the **adolescent** brain. “The teenage brain is not just an adult brain with fewer miles on it,” says Frances E. Jensen, a professor of neurology. “It’s a paradoxical time of **development**. These are people with very **sharp** brains, but they’re not quite sure what to do with them.”

In animals, movement is coordinated by a cluster of neurons in the spinal cord called the Central Pattern 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.

选项：

development	developing	contraction	explored
chemical	running	adult	respectively
modes	pattern	contract	sharp
contact	exploring	unique	adolescent
at the same time			

答案：

1. at the same time 根据上下文，句意为“聪明负责同时又鲁莽”
2. exploring 根据上下文，此处应为完成进行时，且主动语态；因此排除 explored；由主宾搭配（学校对大脑构造）排除 developing，所以应该是 exploring。
3. unique 根据词性确认为形容词，符合句意的只有 unique。
4. adolescent 根据文章主旨，此处探讨的是青少年的大脑发育。





5. development 根据下一句话，此处句意为“发育过程中的矛盾时期”
6. sharp 呼应上文的 clever 等意思
7. contract 固定搭配“肌肉收缩”，且 drive muscles to 应接动词原形
8. running 和 walking 并列搭配。
9. pattern 根据上下文，此处是指“脉搏跳动的规律”
10. modes 根据上下文，此处是指“在不同模式之间切换”

9.2.2 Plainness

Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only good style, or that you should become a **slave** to spare, unadorned writing. Formality and ornateness have their place, and in **competent** hands complexity can carry us on a dizzying, breathtaking journey. But most students, most of the time, should **strive** to be sensibly simple, to develop a **baseline** style of short words, active verbs, and relatively simple sentences **conveying** clear actions or identities. It's faster, it makes arguments easier to follow, it increases the chances a busy reader will bother to pay attention, and it lets you **focus** more attention on your moments of rhetorical flourish, which I do not advise **abandoning** altogether.

选项：

Slave	expert	competent	strive	baseline
Pay	available	conveying	focus	abandoning
developing	saying	combining		

答案：

1. slave 结合上文：“并不是说只有平铺直叙才是好的，也不是让你成为简洁朴素的奴隶”，在否定句中，应填写负面贬义的名词
2. competent 结合下文：“在厉害的文笔下，复杂多变的文风可以带来炫目惊人的文字旅程”，应填写正面褒义的形容词
3. strive 等于 endeavor (原文用词但真题选项未包含)， strive to do sth. 努力做某事





4. baseline 呼应上文的 simple, 名词作表语, 意为“基准线的, 基本的”
5. conveying 意为“传达、传递”和 actions or identities 搭配
6. focus 和后面的介词 on 搭配, 不能选 pay 因为只能 pay attention to
7. abandoning 结合句意“简单的写作风格能够让你更专注于丰富你的修辞, 这两件事 (华丽的写作风格和丰富的修辞) 我不建议两者皆抛 (至少得保留一个, 如果写作风格简单, 那至少修辞要丰富)

9.2.3 University Science

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

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

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

选项 :

Predicts	focusing	concluded	question	motive
Blaming	projects	prosperous	fall	factor
rise	say	funding	problem	

答案 :

1. predicts 结合下文 by 2014 推出上文动词应是“预测”
2. open 结合句意“只有 6 间还保留”, 排除 prosperous (繁荣)





3. blaming 结合上文应填写负面动词，句意为“责怪市场的推动”，排除 focusing
4. fall 应填一个负面的名词，排除 rise
5. factor 导致结果的“因素”，排除 motive
6. say 与 predicts 互为干扰项，但通过谓语单复数可以确定 say
7. funding “政府将…投入到少部分顶级院校”结合上下文，应填“经费”
8. problem “使问题恶化”，排除 question 和 projects

9.2.4 Sportswomen

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

选项：

Appear	focus	admit	exist	opportunity
point	chance	lost	disappear	

答案：

1. exist 根据最后一句“如果记录并没有以某种形式保存下来的话”，说明现存的记录并不完整或不存在，因此排除 admit 和 appear。
2. point 固定搭配 put too fine a point on it (直截了当地说，直说了吧)
3. chance 根据不定冠词 a 排除 opportunity
4. lost 呼应上文的“不存在，没有被保存下来”；因为前面有系动词 are，所以排除 disappear。





9.2.5 Advertisement

Almost all public spaces nowadays have advertisements in sight, and all forms of media, from newspapers to the cinema to the Internet, are **filled** with adverts. This all-pervasive presence **reflects** the value of advertising to us. Without it, businesses of all types and sizes would **struggle** to inform potential customers about the products or services they provide, and consumers would be unable to make **informed** assessments when looking for products to buy and services to use. Without advertising, the promotion of products and **practices** that contribute to our physical and psychological well-being—medicines to treat minor ailments, insurance schemes to protect us, clothes and cosmetics to make us look and feel better—would be **infinitely** more **problematic** than it is. And without advertisements and the **aspirations** represented in them, the world would be a far **duller** place.

选项：

infinitely	problematic	like	aspirations	reflects
struggle	convinces	thriving	duller	practices
informed	full	filled	happy	happier
messages				

答案：

1. filled 和 with 搭配，排除 full (of)
2. reflects “这些现象印证了广告的价值”；排除 convinces，因为无法搭配 convince something，只能说 convince someone。
3. struggle 结合上文“without it”和下文并列的“unable to”，此处必须填负面动词，故排除 like。
4. informed 结合句意：“没有广告，顾客就没有足够的信息对商品做出衡量”， informed 指“充分了解信息的，已知情的”
5. practices 结合句意：“如果没有广告，对于商品和服务(practices)的推广将会变得； practices 意为“做法”
6. infinitely 结合上文大量列举排比之后，暗指“无限地”





7. problematic 应填负面的形容词
8. aspirations 结合最后一句话，应填正面的名词
9. duller 呼应上文，没有广告的世界应搭配负面的形容词（比较级）

9.2.6 Reality (Camus' test)

Surely, reality is what we think it is; reality is **revealed** to us by our experiences. To one **extent** or another, this view of reality is one many of us hold, if only **implicitly**. I certainly find myself **thinking** this way in day-to-day life; it's easy to be **seduced** by the face nature **reveals** directly to our senses. Yet, in the decades since first **encountering** Camus' test, I've learned that modern science **tells** a very different story.

选项：

Seduced	tells	implicitly	explicitly	revealed
Discovered	extent	level	thinking	thought
remembering	reveals	imposes	introducing	encountering

答案：

1. revealed 现实被“揭示、呈现”在我们面前，reveal something to someone; discovered 后面不可搭配 to us
2. extent 固定搭配 to some extent/to one extent
3. implicitly 这种想法大家都“心知肚明”，是“约定俗成”的一种看法，排除 explicitly
4. thinking find someone do/doing something，排除 thought
5. seduced be seduced by the face 被表面迷惑
6. reveals reveal something to someone，“我们被大自然所呈现给我们的表面所迷惑”；排除 impose（强加，欺骗）
7. encountering 结合下文“I've learned 我学到了，我明白了”，得知隐形主语是 I，而且是后来才发现才明白，因此肯定不是 I introduce，只会是 I encounter，故排除 introducing
8. tells 固定搭配 tells a story





9.2.7 Ikebana

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

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

选项：

Vase	container	flowers	disposition	expertise
Humanity	idea	belief	blossoms	arrangement
plant	expression	complications	combinations	

答案：

1. container 结合 simply 所表达的是敷衍随意的行为，因此 container 比 vase 更贴合满不在乎的敷衍之意
2. humanity 自然与人的融合
3. idea 干扰项是 belief, belief 显得笃定深刻，但此处无需深刻
4. arrangement 对于花朵的排列，但 disposition 是处置的意思，不合语境
5. plant 不仅关注花朵，还关注“植物”的其他部位，例如根茎叶
6. expression 创意的表达，排除 expertise，此处并没有强调专长的意思
7. combinations 词组 color combinations“颜色搭配”，排除 complications





9.2.8 Kashmiri

Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the **prospect** of the annual influx of **tourists**. From May to October, the hyacinth-choked **waters** of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted Shikaras carrying Indian families, boho westerners, young travellers and wide-eyed Japanese. Carpet-sellers **honed** their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the house boats initiated by the British Raj provided unusual **accommodation**. Then, in 1989, separatists and Islamist militancy **attacks**... and everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri business people **bolted**, at least 35,000 people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated, and the houseboats rotted. Any foreigners venturing there risked their **lives**, proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

选项：

lives	prediction	accommodation	income	bolted
attacks	vacations	honed	land	sharp
life	money	waters	tourists	prospect situation

答案：

1. prospect prospect 希冀 更符合句意
2. tourists 结合下文，摩拳擦掌等待着大批“游客”的到来
3. waters waters (复数) 水域；排除 water
4. honed hone 打磨，同 sharpen；排除 sharp (词性不符)
5. accommodation 那些船只作为不寻常的住宿选择提供给游客们
6. attacks military attacks 军事袭击，和前面的 separatists 名词并列
7. bolted bolt 词意：run away out of fear, 本来一切都很繁华美好，但是 1989 everything changed, 呼应转折。
8. lives 呼应上文的 killed 和下文的 kidnapped and murdered，“冒着生命的危险”





9.2.9 Orchestra

Away from the rumble of Shanghai's highways and the cacophony of the shopping districts, stroll down side streets filled with rows of tall brick **houses**. In the early evening or on a weekend morning, you'll hear the **sound** of classical music **drifting** from a piano, played by a 10-year old or a grandmother in her seventies. **Wander** down another alley toward concrete **skyscrapers** and you'll hear Beethoven or Mozart flowing from a violin, or perhaps a cello, accordion or flute. In China, classical music is **booming** as mightily as the 1812 Overture.

选项：

houses skyscrapers drifting wander sound voice
booming plummeting climb playing tempo

答案：

1. houses 和前面的 brick 搭配, “砖房”, brick 不能跟 skyscrapers
2. sound 固定搭配 : the sound of classical music ; 排除 voice (多指人声)
3. drifting 飘荡, 从窗口飘出悠扬的钢琴声
4. wander 搭配 wander down, 漫步, 和上文的 stroll down 同义
5. skyscrapers 搭配前面的 concrete : “钢筋混凝土的摩天大楼”
6. booming 结合上文, 古典乐在中国是处于上升状态而非下降状态

9.2.10 Planes

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





选项：

Thousands	satellites	collisions	much	altitudes many
times	time	least	piles	traffic
passengers				

答案：

1. times 固定搭配 : N times as many/much as... N 倍于...的数量, 倍数可数, 因此选择复数形式的 times。
2. many 词固定搭配 : N times as many/much as..., planes 为可数名词, 因此选择 many。
3. thousands 排除干扰项 piles of 一堆/一摞, 不搭配 jets
4. altitudes 在大型客机的海拔高度, 排除干扰项 longitudes (经度)
5. collisions 词组 : air collisions 空难
6. satellites 火箭承载卫星和旅客进入太空, passengers 会和 tourists 出现重复赘余, 且火箭的常用功能是输送卫星, 故排除 passengers

9.2.11 Stress

Stress is what you feel when you have to handle more than you are used to. When you are stressed, your body **responds** as though you are in danger. It makes **hormones** that speed up your heart, make you breathe faster, and give you a burst of energy. This is called the fight-or-fight stress **response**. Some stress is normal and even useful. Stress can help if you need to work hard or react quickly. For example, it can help you win a race or **finish** an important job on time. But if stress happens too often or lasts too long, it can have bad effects. It can be linked to headaches, an upset stomach, back pain, and trouble sleeping. It can weaken your **immune** system, making it harder fight off **disease**.

选项：

immune	responseresponds	hormones	finish
bacteria	responding	vitamins	bacteria
disease	compete		





答案：

1. responds 动词第三人称单数
2. hormones 荷尔蒙/激素才能加速心跳、加快呼吸，排除 vitamins
3. response 固定搭配：fight-or-flight stress response，填名词
4. finish 完成一个重要的任务，搭配恰当
5. immune 削弱你的“免疫”系统让你更难抵御疾病
6. disease 削弱你的免疫系统让你更难抵御“疾病”，排除 bacteria，因为免疫系统是抵御疾病的，不是抵御细菌的，且细菌不一定是坏的

9.2.12 Rampant Corruption

The inevitable consequences **include** rampant corruption, an absence of globally competitive companies, **chronic** waste of resources, rampant environmental **degradation** and soaring inequality. Above all, the monopoly over power of an ideologically bankrupt communist party is **inconsistent** with the pluralism of opinion on which a dynamic economy depends.

选项：

include	degradation	conclude	consistent
chronic	slowly	improvement	inconsistent

答案：

1. include 后面一系列都是名词词组，显然是并列关系
2. chronic 资源的慢性浪费，排除 slowly（词性不符）
3. degradation 此处应填写负面的名词，排除 improvement
4. inconsistent 前者和后者是反义关系，因此应填写 inconsistent

9.2.13 Entrepreneurs

Entrepreneurs seek the best opportunities for production and **coordinate** all the other resources in order to carry them out. An entrepreneur **visualizes** needs and takes the necessary actions to initiate the **process** by which they will be **met**. This often means **classifying** and taking risks.





选项：

coordinate	avoiding	metabolizes	visualizes
collaborate	process	access	met
classifying	synchronize	rejected	

答案：

- Coordinate 缺谓语动词，意思判断，协调
- Visualizes 缺谓语动词，第三人称单数，意思判断，使具体化
- Process 意思判断，过程
- Met 将来时，指未来，已经具体化需求后，就需要满足需求
- Classifying 意思判断，分类，也对应前文具体化需求

9.2.14 Banking

The first banks were probably the religious temples of the ancient world, and were probably established sometime during the third millennium B.C. Banks probably **predated** the invention of money. Deposits initially consisted of grain and later other goods including cattle, agricultural implements, and eventually precious **metals** such as gold, in the form of easy-to-carry compressed plates. Temples and palaces were the safest places to store gold as they were constantly attended and well **built**. As sacred places, temples presented an extra **deterrent** to **would-be** thieves.

选项：

caused	coins	deterrent	past	predated
metals	visited	built	access	previous
decorated				





答案：

1. predicated 缺谓语动词，过去式，后文提示，存储物开始只是东西，不是钱，所以填先于
2. metals, 缺名词，后文提示，是 gold 的大类
3. built, 和 attended 并列，缺谓语动词，意思判断，被建造得好才能安全
4. deterrent, 缺名词作宾语，意思判断，威慑
5. would-be, 形容词，意思判断，将来的，可能的

9.2.15 Child-Centric Mother

The conducted study serves three objectives. The first objective is to reveal the **values** loaded to the child by the child-centric mother's attitude and the effect of 5-6-year-old nursery school children on the purchasing decision of families who belong to a high socio-economic class. The second objective is to **develop** a child centricity scale and the third object is to examine the attitude and behavior differences between low child-centric and high child-centric mothers. **Analyzing** the data gathered from 257 mother respondents, the researchers have found that the lowest influence of the child upon the purchasing decisions of the family are those which carry high purchasing risk and are used by the whole family, whereas the highest influence of the child upon the purchasing decision of the family are the products with low risk used by the whole family. Findings also reveal that there are statistically significant **differences** between the high child-centric and low child-centric mothers regarding purchasing products that are highly risky and used by the whole family.

选项：

According	Analyzing	develop	Remove	Differences	Similarities
Values	Eliminate	Prices	Misunderstanding	Skimming	omitting

答案：

- 1 values 缺名词佐宾语，意思判断，这个中心的目的是展现价值
- 2 develop 缺动词，意思判断，发展





- 3 Analyzing 通过“分析”数据得出某结论。排除 according 因为没有 to
4 differences 缺名词，后文提示，后文都在说不同，并且后文也出现了 differences

9.2.16 Ice Storm

Ice storm is a type of __A__ // __B__ rainfall down into the cold air // from water into __C__，后面还有说有次很严重的 ice storm, (more) than 多少的居民没电了 (after) 冰暴，因为冰暴把电缆砸坏了

condition ice cold icy weather climate gas hot warm

- A. weather ice storm 是一种天气现象
B. cold 水成冰条件是冷的
C. ice 缺名词，空气变成 ice

9.2.17 Thea Proctor

Thea Proctor was just sixteen when her entry at the Bowral Art Competition caught the eye of the judge, Arthur Streeton. It was the first of many associations with art world **recruits**. The next year saw her at the Julian Ashton Art School in the illustrious company of Elioth Gruner, Sydney Long and George Lambert, for whom she often posed and who **remained** her great friend until his death in 1930.

Lambert's paintings and sketches of Proctor emphasize the elegance of her dress. A keen interest in fashion was just one **aspect** of her fascination with design, and she saw herself as an early style guru on a quest to rid Australian art of “its lack of imagination and inventive design”. Skilled in watercolors and drawings, Proctor did not **limit** herself to paper, canvases or to her popular magazine illustrations; she designed theatre sets and a restaurant interior and wrote on a range of subjects from flower arranging to the colors of cars. It made for a busy and **varied** life but, as she said, she was not the sort of person “who could sit at home and knit socks.”





选项：

point	recruits	limit	aspect	exposure	employment
demanded	rough	boring	varied	remained	development

答案：

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1 recruits | 此处意味招募新员，呼应前文 when her entry |
| 2 remained | 意味 continue to exit，结合句意“与他最好的朋友保持友谊直到她 1930 年去逝” |
| 3 aspect | 意味 a particular feature of a subject，固定搭配 one aspect of，结合句意“对时尚的浓厚兴趣只是她对设计着迷的一个方面” |
| 4 limit | 此处应填动词原形，结合句意“Procto 并没有将自己限制在纸上”，呼应后文各种其他的艺术题材 |
| 5 varied | 此处应填形容词，呼应前文各种艺术题材、busy、以及后文的自述“是个闲不住的人”，varied 意味 of many different types |

9.2.18 Kathryn Mewes

Kathryn Mewes does not meet bohemian, hippy parents in her line of work. Typically one, or both, of the parents she sees work in the City of London. “Professionals seek professionals,” she says. Originally a nanny, Mewes is now a parenting consultant, advising couples privately on changing their child’s behaviour, **as well as** doing corporate seminars for working parents. Her clients find they are unprepared for the chaos and unpredictability that having a child can entail. “Parents are getting older, they have been in control their **whole lives** and been successful. Suddenly a baby turns up and life turns on its head.” Nicknamed the “Three-Day Nanny” **because of** her pledge to fix behavioural problems in children under the age of 12 within three days, she is filming a new Channel 4 television series demonstrating her techniques. The **role** of the parenting consultant – distinct from that of a nanny – has developed, she says, as people are used to buying in expertise, such as personal trainers or, in her case, parenting advice.

选项：

at the mean time	because	because of	play	whole lives
entire life	as well as	role	identity	





答案：

- 1 as well as 意味 and also, 与原文中 advising 并列
- 2 whole lives their whole lives 单复数统一, life 表示 the period between birth and death 时是可数名词
- 3 because of 表示因果, 后面连接名词或名词性词组, 不能连接句子, 与 because 区分, because 可以连接原因状语从句
- 4 role role 表示 the duty that someone usually has, 结合句意“育儿顾问的职能”, identity 表示“身份”= who a person is, or the qualities of a person or group that make them different from others, 派生词 identification

9.2.19 Kids Distinguish Commercial Ads

From a child's point of view, what is the purpose of TV advertising? Is advertising on TV done to give actors the opportunity to take a rest or **practice** their **lines**? Or is it done to make people buy things? Furthermore, is the main **difference** between programs and commercials that commercials are for real, whereas programs are not, or that programs are for kids and commercials for adults? As has been shown several times in the literature (e.g. Butter et al. 1981 Donohue, Henke, and Donohue 1980 Macklin 1983 and 1987 Robertson and Rossiter 1974 Stephens and Stutts 1982), some children are able to **distinguish** between programs and commercials and are **aware** of the intent of TV advertising, whereas others are not.

选项：

- known tell distinguish difference exercise practice
disparity lines conflict

答案：

- 1 practice 固定搭配 practice the lines , 意味“演练台词”
- 2 lines 结合词义“台词”, the words that an actor speaks when performing in a film, play, etc, (usually plural)
- 3 difference 与 disparity 区分, disparity 意味 a lack of equality or similarity, especially in a way that is not fair, 结合句意“programs 和 commercials





的区别”，与后文“whereas”呼应

4 distinguish distinguish=tell something from A to B'

5 aware 固定搭配 be aware of, 意味着意识到

9.2.20 Genius

Genius, in the popular conception, is inextricably tied up with precocity—doing something truly creative, we're inclined to think, requires the freshness and exuberance and energy of youth. Orson Welles made his masterpiece, "Citizen Kane," at twenty-five. Herman Melville wrote a book a year **through** his late twenties, culminating, at age thirty-two, with "Moby-Dick." Mozart wrote his breakthrough Piano Concerto No. 9 in E-Flat-Major at the **age** of twenty-one. In some creative forms, like lyric poetry, the **importance** of precocity has hardened into an iron law. How old was T. S. Eliot when he wrote "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" ("I grow old . . . I grow old")? Twenty-three. "Poets peak young," the **creativity** researcher James Kaufman maintains. Mihály Csíkszentmihályi, the author of "Flow," agrees: "The most creative lyric verse is believed to be that written by the young." According to the Harvard psychologist Howard Gardner, a leading authority on creativity, "Lyric poetry is a **domain** where **talent** is discovered early, burns brightly, and then peters out at an early age."

选项：

talent	industry	key	intellectual	value	creativity
innovative	domain	originality	understanding	main	time
reason	importance				

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 through | 固定搭配 through one's 20s, 在某人 20 岁的时间里 |
| 2 age | 固定搭配 at the age of, 在...的年龄 |
| 3 importance | 此处应填名词，结合句意“早熟的重要性” |
| 4 creativity | 结合句意“创造力研究员詹姆斯考夫曼坚持认为：‘诗人的创作顶峰是在年轻的时候’”，呼应上文“creative”，后文的“creativity” |
| 5 domain | 结合句意“抒情诗是这样一个领域，可以让天赋在早期发现” |





- 6 talent 结合句意“天赋”

9.2.21 Sustainable Job Growth

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

选项：

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

答案：

- 1 hindering 结合句意“‘工作质量’问题常常难以解决，可能会被视为阻碍就业增长”，意味 to limit the development of something, 注意小心同义词 impeding, impeding 意味 to slow something down or prevent an activity from making progress at its previous rate
- 2 balance 结合句意“如果改善现有工作质量与创造新工作之间的平衡”，区分 equality, equality 意味 the right of different groups of people to receive the same treatment, 表示平等
- 3 existing 结合句意“但是，如果改善现有工作质量与创造新工作之间的平衡对后者造成极大的不平衡，这可能会增加当前和未来劳动者的工作压力”，-ing 形式与 and 之后的 creating 呼应
- 4 current 表示现在，与 and 后的 future 逻辑上承接，结合句意“当前和未来”意味着 a worried or nervous feeling about something, or something that
- 5 concerns 表示担忧，与 and 前的 problems 逻辑上承接，结合句意“担忧”意味着 a worried or nervous feeling about something, or something that





makes you feel worried, 呼应上文各种 costs, 与 problems 区分, concerns 包含了 feeling, 而 problems 意味着 a situation, person, or thing that needs attention and needs to be dealt with or solved,

9.2.22 Omniscience

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

选项：

sorts	importance	origins	intelligence	expense	sources
contributory	smartness	price	devoted	kinds	value

答案：

- 1 kinds 结合句意“正如约翰逊所说, 知识有两种”, 固定搭配 be of two kinds, 很少用 be of two sorts 这样的表达, 但是注意 a kind of = a sort of 这样的固定搭配很常见
- 2 sources 结合句意“但是, 通过适当的培训, 你可能知道的信息来源几乎可以变得无限多”, 呼应上文“where to find it”, 与 origins 区分, 中文意思都是来源, 但是 origin 表示 the beginning or cause of something(此情况 origin 作可数名词); 或 where a person was born(此情况 origin 作不可数名词); 或 where an object was made(此情况 origin 作不可





(数名词)

- 3 value 结合句意“使用参考书有它的价值”，与 price 区分， price 意味 the amount of money for which something is sold
- 4 intelligence intelligence 意味 the ability to learn, understand, and make judgments or have opinions that are based on reason, 而 smart 意味 able to think quickly or intelligently in difficult situations, 结合句意“运用你的聪明才智在那些参考书上（需要自己做出判断）”
- 5 contributory 此处应填形容词，结合句意“如同我相信参考书是必要的，参考书也很容易被闲置对待，并且不应该对它们进行机械的使用。”， contributory 意味 helping to cause something

9.2.23 Sea turtle hatch light pollution

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

选项：

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



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答案：

- 1 exceptionally exceptionally 程度上表示 much greater than usual, also means unusually good, 而 specifically 表示 for a particular reason, or purpose
- 2 in some way in some way 作插入语, 表示某种程度上, 与固定搭配 by the way 区分, by the way 表示顺便说说
- 3 relying 固定搭配 rely on , 表示依赖, depend on 表示取决于
- 4 to move away move away from 表示 to change from one position to another, 结合句意“他们被海滩上的人工照明吸引而从海中向岸上移动”, 区分 stay away from 表示 not to go near to avoid something that will have a bad effect on you
- 5 interfere interfere 与 cause 并列, can cause ... and interfere with 因此此处应填动词原形, 固定搭配 interfere with something or somebody, 区分 disturb, disturb somebody or something

9.2.24 Shark's Personalities

Down the road, the study authors write, a better understanding of sharks' **personalities** may help scientists learn more about what drives their choice of things like prey and **habitat**. Some sharks are shy, and some are outgoing; some are **adventurous**, and some prefer to stick close to what they know, information that could prove useful in making sense of larger species-wide behavior **patterns**.

选项：

personalities	habits	dangerous	habitat	patterns	habitant
inhabitants	extrovert	traits	adventurous		

答案：

- 1 personalities 结合句意“更好地了解鲨鱼的个性可能有助于科学家更多地了解是什么驱使他们选择猎物和栖息地”, 与后文 shy, outgoing, prefer 呼应, 区分 traits, traits 表示特征
- 2 habitat 结合句意“了解是什么驱使他们选择猎物和栖息地。”区分 habitant





居住者, inhabitants 居民

- 3 adventurous 结合句意“有些人喜欢冒险,有些人更愿意接近他们所知道的”,根据前文 shy 害羞的和 outgoing 外向的是反义词,可推测挖空处与后文“stick to what they know”也是反义词
- 4 patterns Behavior patterns 是生物学常见固定搭配,“行为模式”

9.2.25 Shark bite

Shark bite numbers **grew** steadily over the last century as humans reproduced exponentially and **spent** more time at the seashore. But the numbers have **stabilised** over the past five years as overfishing **thinned** the shark population near shore and swimmers **learned** about the risks of wading into certain areas, Burgess said.

选项 :

added	stabilised	kept	thinned	thickened
learned	known	used	grew	saved

答案 :

- 1 grew grew 为 grow 的过去式, 英文解释为 to increase in size or amount, 翻译为数量的增长, 本题中指的是鲨鱼咬伤的数量的增长。
- 2 spent spent 是 spend 的过去式, 英文解释为 to use time; to allow time to go past;一般常与时间 time 搭配, 本题中指的是人们花更多的时间在海边度过。
- 3 stabilised 常与数量搭配, 译为数量变化趋于稳定, 与前文提及的在海边递增的人数和被鲨鱼咬伤的数量增加呈现相反的趋势。
- 4 thinned 此处为动词, 英文解释为 When a crowd or a group thins (out), it becomes fewer in number, and when you thin (out) a group of plants or other things, you remove some to make them fewer, 翻译为过度捕捞使鲨鱼的数量递减; 此处解释前半句话为何被鲨鱼咬伤的数量趋于稳定;
- 5 learned 时态与 thinned 同为过去式, 因为有 and 连接, 所以时态需要保持一致, 可以 about 搭配, 译为学习、了解。





9.2.26 Study space

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

选项：

nice	establish	attracting	part	better
member	habits	traditions	distracting	show

答案：

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1 better | good 的比较级，与 than 构成两者的对比。本文中是 place 和 other places 的对比。 |
| 2 distracting | 形容词，翻译为让人分心的，解释我们所选的学习环境。 |
| 3 build up | 翻译为逐渐累加，increase especially one that is gradual. |
| 4 part | A part of ... 翻译为....的一部分；本文指的让一个好的学习环境成为你学习喜欢的一部分。 |
| 5 habits | Study habits 学习习惯，habit 英文翻译为 a particular act or way of acting that you tend to do regularly. |

9.2.27 Cuteness

Cuteness in offspring is a **potent** protective mechanism that **ensures** survival for otherwise completely **dependent** infants. Previous research has linked cuteness to early ethological ideas of a “kindchenschema” (infant schema) where infant facial features serve as “innate releasing mechanisms” for **instinctual** caregiving behaviours. We propose extending the concept of cuteness beyond visual features to **include** positive infant sounds and smells. Evidence from behavioural and neuroimaging studies links this extended concept of cuteness to simple “instinctual” behaviours and to caregiving, protection and complex emotions. We review how cuteness **supports** key parental capacities by igniting fast privileged neural activity followed by slower processing in large brain networks also involved in play, empathy, and perhaps even





higher-order moral emotions.

选项：

invalid	ensures	include	improves	consist	deliberate
dependent	instinctual	proper	supports	proves	guaranteed

答案：

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 potent | 英文翻译为： very powerful, forceful, or effective:本文指的是一种有效的保护机制。 |
| 2 ensures | 此处作为动词翻译为确保，在句子中作为宾语从句的谓语动词来解释此种机制的目的性。 |
| 3 dependent | 形容词，翻译为依赖他人的，无法独立的，在本文中修饰婴儿。 |
| 4 instinctual | 形容词，英文解释为 happening naturally, as a result of instinct, rather than being thought about, planned, or developed by training, 翻译为直觉的、出于本能的。 |
| 5 include | Propose+Verb(ing),后接 to do, 表目的，本句翻译为拓展可爱的概念，不光是视觉上的可爱，也要去包括婴儿的声音和体味。 |
| 6 supports | 动词，本句话中作为 how cuteness 的谓语动词，因为 cuteness 为不可数名次，因此用单数，翻译为支持。 |

9.2.28 Sex-biased Hiring

Discrimination against women has been alleged in hiring practices for many occupations, but it is extremely difficult to demonstrate sex-biased hiring. A change **in** the way symphony orchestras **recruit** musicians provides an unusual way to test for sex-biased hiring. To overcome possible biases in hiring, most orchestras **revised** their audition policies in the 1970s and 1980s. A major change involved the use of blind' auditions with a screen' to **conceal** the identity of the candidate from the jury. Female musicians in the top five symphony orchestras in the United States were less than 5% of all players in 1970 but are 25% today. We ask whether women were more likely to be advanced and/or hired with the use of blind' auditions. Using data from actual auditions in an individual fixed-effects framework, we find that the screen **increases** by 50%





the probability a woman will be **advanced** out of certain preliminary rounds. The screen also enhances, by several fold, the likelihood a female contestant will be the winner in the final round. Using data on orchestra personnel, the switch to blind' auditions can explain between 30% and 55% of the increase in the proportion female among new hires and between 25% and 46% of the increase in the percentage female in the orchestras since 1970.

选项：

on increases employ revised conceal decreases steal
recruit hire exchanged in reveal peaks stood

答案：

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1 in | in the way 以...的方式，引申为所发生的招聘方式的变革。on the way 在路上。 |
| 2 recruit | 动词，英文翻译为 to persuade someone to work for a company or become a new member of an organization, especially the army, 中文翻译为招聘。在本文翻译为交响乐团招聘音乐家的时候，方式出现了改变。 |
| 3 revised | 及物动词，翻译为修订、修整，英文解释为 to look at or consider again an idea, piece of writing, etc. in order to correct or improve it. |
| 4 conceal | 动词，英文解释为 to prevent something from being seen or known about.在文中翻译为掩饰参与人的性别特征。 |
| 5 increases | 与下文的 also enhance 相对应，说明这种改变是积极的，在本文中可翻译为这块挡板增加女性竞选者 50% 的被选出的概率。 |
| 6 advanced | 动词，翻译为更进一步，因为面试是一轮轮进行，因为有挡板的作用，帮助女性提高了进入下一轮的可能性。进一步解释为什么几率如何增加了 50%. |





9.2.29 White Paper

Let us then suppose the mind to be, as we say, white paper, **void** of all characters, without any ideas: - How comes it to be **furnished**? Whence comes it by that vast store which the busy and **boundless** fancy of man has painted on it with an almost endless variety? Whence has it all the materials of reason and knowledge? To this I answer, in one word, from **experience**.

选项：

avoid	experience	boundless	void	revised
limited	furnished	useless	sight	

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 void | void of 固定搭配，并与下文的 without 想对应，英文翻译为 without; lacking in; 在本文翻译为让心成为一张白纸，没有任何的性格，没有任何的想法。 |
| 2 furnished | 形容词，本身翻译为配置家具，延伸为把心作为一座空的房间，用想法或者个性来装饰，使之丰富起来。 |
| 3 boundless | 形容词，英文翻译为 having no limit，本文翻译为非常的，来形容 fancy。 |
| 4 experience | from后接名词，并且总结概括上文中的 variety, reason and knowledge，而这些都来自于一个人的经历，将本身是一张白纸装点成一个丰富的人。 |

9.2.30 Allure of book

The allure of the book has always been negative and **positive**, for the texts and pictures between the covers have helped many young readers to **discover** and grasp the world around them in a pleasurable and meaningful way. But the allure has also enabled authors and publishers to **prev** upon young readers' dispositions and desires and to **sell** them a menu that turns out to be junk food.





选项：

prey	beneficial	sell	invent	positive
show	present	read	find	

答案：

- 1 positive 形容词翻译为积极的，与 negative 相对应。
- 2 discover 动词，英文翻译为 to find information or an objec especially for the first time，在这里翻译为用一种令人愉悦且有意义的方式发现并且理解周围的世界。这里与 grasp 相对应。
- 3 prey Prey 捕食、掠夺。固定搭配 prey on/upon sb/sth, 翻译为 to harm somebody who is weaker than you are，在这里作家和出版人把年轻读者的性格和欲望作为一个猎物。
- 4 sell 动词，在本文中有贬义之意，解释前文出版社和作家如果把年轻人那颗躁动不安的心作为猎物来向他们兜售一份会变为垃圾食品的菜单。

9.2.31 Statistical theory

Statistical theory plays an important role in diverse aspects of society, ... that **benefit** humanity. Statistical analysis are ... **initiated**... // Manufacturers can improve their strain of products **through** the effective use of statistical analysis in quality control.

选项：

initialled	in the way of	benefit	advantage	initiated
------------	---------------	---------	-----------	-----------

答案：

- 1 benefit 与前文的 important 含义对应，improtant 一般作为积极词汇，因此在本文翻译为数据理论是有益于人类的。因为在 that 后，并且需要与 plays 时态相对应，所以需要一般现在时的动词形式，benefit 是唯一具有动词词性且是现在时的选择。
- 2 initiated 动词的过去式分词，翻译为开始做某事。
- 3 through 介词，在这里的近义词为 by; using:在文中翻译为通过使用数据分析，





可以带来的好处。

9.2.32 Treat students

In reality, however, the causes of truancy and non-attendance are diverse and multifaceted.

There are as many causes of non-attendance as there are non-attenders. Each child has her own **unique** story, and whilst there may often be certain identifiable factors in common, each non-attending child demands and **deserves** an individual response, tailored to meet her individual needs. This applies **equally** to the 14-year-old who fails to attend school because a parent is terminally ill, the overweight 11 -year-old who fails to attend because he is **embarrassed** about changing for PE in front of peers, the 15-year-old who is 'bored' by lessons, and to the seven-year-old who is teased in the playground because she does not wear the latest designer-label clothes.

选项：

embarrassing	reluctant	equally	same	deserves
explicit	implicit	unqie	requires	embarraseed

答案：

- 1 unique 形容词，独特的、唯一的，一般 each 在主语中的时候，多用 unique。
- 2 deserves 动词，与 demands 相对应，在本文翻译为孩子需要同时也值得一个答案。
- 3 equally 副词，在这里的英文解释为 fairly and in the same way: 翻译为，相同对待。后面的 to 与前文的 apply 为固定搭配。
- 4 embarrassed 形容词，后面为-ed 形式，翻译为感到羞愧，ing 翻译为令人修改。接 about，指为对某事感到羞愧。Reluctant to sth, 不会用 about;





9.2.33 Wind

Gentle or fierce, wind always starts in the same way. Wind is formed by the circulation of air. The sun heats up some parts of the sea and the land. The air among the **hot** spot warms up and rises. The cold air drops because it is **heavy**. Some wind circulates within a small area. Others blow in the **entire** globe.

选项：

heavy	Gentle	hot	warm	light
entire	all	weighted	cold	Cool

答案：

- 1 Gentle 形容词，翻译为温柔的，与凶残的 fierce 相对应，修饰起风的状态。
- 2 hot 形容词，形容 spot，并与后半部分的 warm up 相对应。
- 3 heavy 形容词，热胀冷缩，冷缩后密度会变大，因此会变沉。Weighted 没有重的意思。
- 4 entire 形容词，英文翻译为 whole or complete, with nothing missing；常用于 in the ..+名词的形式，如果用 all 不需要介词。

9.2.34 Surface Water

Chemicals used to control weeds in crops such as corn and soybeans may sometimes run off farmland and enter surface water bodies such as lakes and streams. If a surface water body that is used as a **drinking** water supply receives excess amounts of these herbicides, then the municipal water treatment plant must **filter** them out in order for the water to be safe to drink. This added filtration process can be expensive. Farmers can help control excess herbicides in runoff by choosing chemicals that bind with **soil** more readily, are less toxic, or degrade more quickly. Additionally, selecting the best tillage practice can help minimize herbicide **pollution**.

选项：

damage	sink	ground	filtration	drinking
filter	pollution	eating	absorbing	





答案：

- 1 drinking Drinking water 饮用水，固定搭配。与地表水（the surface water）相对应。
- 2 filter 动词，英文解释为 to remove solids from liquids or gases, or to remove particular types of light, using special equipment: 中文翻译为过滤。Filter something out=remove, 把....过滤除去。解释了如何让地表水变得可以安全饮用。
- 3 soil 通过 farmer 农民、herbicide 判断与土壤有关。Bind with is used to describe the thing which is used to tie or attach the object. 在本文翻译为与土壤接触的化学品。
- 4 pollution 与 minimize 搭配，减少农药污染。Damage 的意思是损害，一般需要后面接 on+sth. 但全文主要描述农药对地表水的影响，因此是污染而不是损害。

9.2.35 Australia and New Zealand

Australia and New Zealand have many common links. Both countries were recently settled by Europeans, are predominantly English speaking and in that sense, share a common cultural **heritage**. Although in close proximity to one another, both countries are geographically isolated and have small populations by world **standards**. They have similar histories and enjoy close relations on many fronts.

In terms of population **characteristics**, Australia and New Zealand have much in common. Both countries have minority indigenous populations, and during the latter half of the 20th century have seen a steady stream of migrants from a variety of regions throughout the world. Both countries have **experienced** similar declines in fertility since the high levels recorded during the baby boom, and alongside this have enjoyed the benefits of continually improving life expectancy. One consequence of these trends is that both countries are faced with an ageing population, and the **associated** challenge of providing appropriate care and support for this growing group within the community.





选项：

heritage	associated	witness	limitation	characteristics
history	experienced	standards	shared	

答案：

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 heritage | 名词，遗产，与 Cultural 为固定搭配，翻译为文化遗产。 |
| 2 standards | 世界标准, by 在这里的英文解释为 according to, 翻译为根据世界标准，才判断出两个国家拥有较少的人口。 |
| 3 characteristics | Population characteristics 人口特点，对应后半句的 much in common, 人口特点很大程度上是相似的。 |
| 4 experienced | 动词现在完成式，表明过去某事的发生对现在产生了影响。Have 过去完成时引导词，后面需要承接动词完成式。 |
| 5 associated | 形容词，英文翻译为 relating, 翻译为相关的，随之伴随的挑战，进一步解释老龄化人口带来的问题，而这种挑战并没有相互均摊，所以不能用 shared。各自都面临着类似的问题和挑战。 |

9.2.36 Volcanoes

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

选项：

cloud	focused	concentrated	dangerous	harmless
underground	aimed	air	harmful	atmosphere
underwater				





答案：

- | | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| 1 | harmless | 形容词，翻译为无害的，根据 but，与前文意思相对比，虽然一氧化碳会进入大气中，但是确实无害的。 |
| 2 | concentrated | 形容词，集中于某个位置。固定搭配 aim at/focus on/concentrated in |
| 3 | underground | 既可以做形容词也可以做副词，翻译为地下的，解释气体被巨大的压力困于地下。并与后文中的 to the surface 做对应，说明与 surface 相反。 |
| 4 | cloud | 在 a 后，说明为可数名词，air 作为空气是不可数的，atmosphere 可数，但是大气层的密度是统一的，但是云的密度可变化。 |

9.2.37 Microorganism

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

选项：

- | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| matter | built | injection | concern | therapeutic |
| able | established | infection | capable | entertainment |
| lives | | | | |

答案：

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1 matter | preparations 在这里翻译为药剂，药剂从生物中提取来抑制感染，living matter 固定搭配，翻译为生物、活性物质。 |
| 2 infection | destroy 破坏、抑制，句子中 wound 伤口容易被感染，因此通过提取活性物质来防止感染。 |
| 3 capable | 固定搭配，be capable of doing something,有能力做某事。在文中翻译 |





为微生物能够摧毁另外一种物种。

- 4 established 固定搭配 The fact was not established, 上文有关微生物的叙述还未被承认、建立。
- 5 therapeutic 形容词, causing someone to feel happier and more relaxed or to be more healthy, 翻译为有治疗作用的, put to use 固定搭配, 利用、使用的含义。

9.2.38 The sun and the moon

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

选项 :

secret	determine	assume	predict
secrets	seemed	became	journey

答案 :

- 1 journey n. 依文意确定 : 太阳被认为是在天空上移动
- 2 became vi. 依文意确定 : 他们为人所知为星星
- 3 secrets n. 动词名词搭配 : Discover the secrets
 plural. 同句代词 : them
- 4 determine vt. 依文意确定 : 确定星星的本质花了人们上千年
- 5 predict vt. 依文意确定 : 来预测他们在空中的位置





9.2.39 Symbiosis

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

选项：

connection	both	variety	either
distant	close	relationship	

答案：

- 1 relationship n. 依文意确定：用“共生关系”这个词来表示使双方获益的关系
前后文照应：long-term, intimate association; lasting relationship
干扰项：connection 关联
- 2 both adj. 前后文照应：two species
干扰项：either (either 后加单数)
- 3 close adj. 前后文照应：long-term, intimate association
干扰项：distant 疏远的
- 4 variety n. 依文意确定：多种影响
也可用排除法

9.2.40 Psychological Theories

Attempts to apply psychological theories to education can falter on the translation of the **theory** into educational practice. Often, this translation is not clear. **Therefore**, when a program does not succeed, it is not clear whether the **lack** of success was due to the inadequacy of the theory or the inadequacy of the implementation of the theory. A **set** of basic principles for translating a theory into practice can help clarify just what an educational implementation should (and should not) look like. This article presents 12 principles for translating a triarchic theory of successful intelligence into educational practice.





选项：

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|------------|--------|
| therefore | however | set | theory |
| achievement | lack | philosophy | |

答案：

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1 theory | n. 固定搭配：translate theory into practice |
| 2 Therefore | adv. 依文意确定：后文是前文的解释，可翻译为“所以” |
| 3 lack | n. 前后文照：does not succeed ; inadequacy |
| 4 set | n. 依文意确定：一系列运用理论到实践中的基本定律 |

9.2.41 Environmentalists

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

选项：

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------|---------|
| positive | explain | useful | neutral |
| warning | understand | caution | |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 warning | v.+ing 依文意确定：尽管环境学家已经开始对这样的情况发出警告 |
| 2 understand | vt. 依文意确定：越来越多的商界和政府开始认识到... |
| 3 positive | adj. 依文意确定：而且他们已经开始采取积极的政策
干扰项: useful 有用的 (有用与否需要政策实施成功后才能判断，但文中表明政策的实施才开始) |





9.2.42 Part-time Jobs

Students are increasingly finding it necessary to obtain employment in order to subsidize their income during their time in higher education. The **extra** income helps to pay for necessities, to maintain a social life and to buy clothes, and holding a part-time job helps students to **gain** skills for life after university or college. Using a part-time job to cut down on borrowing is a sound investment, as it reduces the **debt** that will be waiting to be paid off after graduation. How many hours students are currently working each week during term-time is not really certain. Some institutions advise that students should not work more than ten hours a week, and there are others that set a higher recommend **limit** of fifteen hours a week. There is no doubt that some students **exceed** even fifteen hours a week.

选项：

exceed	outperform	gain	more
limit	extra	fees	debt

答案：

- 1 extra adj. 依文意确定：多出来的收入可以支付生活必需品
前后文照应：obtain employment in order to subsidise
干扰项：more 多的（原文中强调额外多出来的，而不仅仅强调多）
- 2 gain vt. 依文意确定：帮助学生获得谋生技艺
- 3 debt n. 依文意确定：因为这可以减少需要被还的债
干扰项：fees 学费（前文提到 cut down on borrowing, 强调债务）
- 4 limit n. 前后文照应：should not work more than ten hours
- 5 exceed vt. 依文意确定：一些学生超过了每周十五小时
干扰项：outperform 超过（强调比...做得更好）

9.2.43 Exams looming

It's that time again! Exams looming, essays or reports outstanding and you wonder where the years gone already. You start **wondering** how you're going to cope with it all. A limited amount of **anxiety** can help you to be more motivated and more **purposeful**. It can help you to plan





your work and to think more clearly and **logically** about it. In other words, it can help you stay on top of things. Sit down at your desk and make a start on writing down all the things you have to do to **prepare** for the exams.

选项：

emotion	wondering	logically	imagining
purposeful	prepare	score	anxiety
carefully			

答案：

- 1 wondering v.+ing 依文意确定：你开始思考你将要怎么对付它
干扰项：imagining 想象 (imagine 是凭空想象，不需要付诸实践，不符合文意)
- 2 anxiety adj. 前后文照应：根据文章感情色彩 – It's that time again!
Exams looming, essays or reports and outstanding and you wonder where the years gone already.
- 3 purposeful adj. 前后文照应：motivated, plan your work
- 4 logically adv. 前后文照应：think more clearly, stay on top of things
干扰项：carefully 仔细地
- 5 prepare vi. 依文意确定：写下你需要为了准备考试而做的事情
干扰项：score 考个好成绩 (文中还没考试)

9.2.44 Science Warn Global Warming

You may well ask why science did not warn us of global warming sooner; I think that there are several reasons. We were from the 1970s until the end of the century **distracted by** the important global problem of stratospheric **ozone** depletion, which we knew was manageable. We threw all our efforts into it and succeeded but had little time to spend on climate change. Climate science was also neglected because twentieth-century science failed to **recognize** the true nature of Earth as a **responsive** self-regulating entity. Biologists were so carried away by





Darwin's great vision that they failed to see that living things were tightly coupled to their material environment and that evolution concerns the whole Earth system with living organisms an **integral** part of it. Earth is not the Goldilocks planet of the solar system sitting at the right place for life. It was in this favourable state some two billion years ago but now our planet has to work hard, against ever increasing heat from the Sun, to keep itself **habitable**. We have chosen the worst of times to add to its difficulties.

选项：

focusing on	ozone	integral	responsive
recognize	alive	distracted by	habitable
decide			

答案：

- | | | |
|---|---------------|--|
| 1 | distracted by | 依文意确定：前文说为什么科学没有早点提醒我们温室效应的危害，其实是因为我们被臭氧消耗分散了注意力
干扰项：focusing on 注意 |
| 2 | ozone | 固定搭配：stratospheric ozone depletion 平流层臭氧耗竭 |
| 3 | recognize | vt. 动词名词搭配：recognize the nature 认知到本质 |
| 4 | responsive | 固定搭配：responsive regulatory theory |
| 5 | integral | adj. 形容词名词搭配：integral part
文意：认为整个地球系统包括其中的生物是重要的一部分 |
| 6 | habitable | adj. 依文意确定：我们星球努力地使自己变得宜居
干扰项：alive 活着 (句子主语是地球，而不是人类) |

9.2.45 Fiction and Life

The precise relationship between fiction and life has been debated extensively. **most** modern critics agree that, whatever its apparent factual content or verisimilitude, fiction is finally to be regarded as a structured Imitation of life and should not be confused with a literal **transcription** of life itself. While fiction is a work of the imagination rather than **reality**, it can also be based closely on real events, sometimes experienced by the author. In a work of fiction, the author is





not the same **as** the narrator, the voice that tells the story. Authors maintain a distance from their characters. Sometimes that distance is obvious for instance, if a male writer tells a story from the point of view of a female character. Other times it is not so obvious, especially if we know something of the author's life and there are clear connections between the story and the author's life. The writer of fiction is free to choose his or her subject matter and is free to invent, select, and **arrange** fictional elements to **achieve** his or her purpose. The elements of fiction are the different components that make up a work of fiction. All literature explores a theme or significant truth expressed in various elements such as character, plot, setting, point of view, style, and tone that are essential and specific to each work of fiction. **all** of these elements bind a literary work into a consistent whole and give it unity. Understanding these elements can help.

选项：

move	reality	most	all
arrange	for	transcription	achieve
rationality	as	complete	

答案：

- | | | |
|---|---------------|--|
| 1 | most | n. 依文意确定：大部分当代评价家都同意… |
| 2 | transcription | n. 依文意确定：小说不应该和对生活直白的誊写混为一谈 |
| 3 | reality | n. 依文意确定：小说是一种想象而不是对现实的描述
干扰项 rationality 理性 (it can also be based closely on real events = reality 强调现实,) |
| 4 | as | prep. 固定搭配：the same as |
| 5 | arrange | vt. 依文意和动词之间的意思搭配：invent, select, and arrange 发明，选择和安排
干扰项：move 移动 |
| 6 | achieve | vt. 动词名词搭配：achieve a purpose 达成目的
干扰项：complete 完成 (complete 不和 purpose 搭配) |
| 7 | all | n. 依文意确定：代指前文说的所有元素：character, plot, setting, point of view, style, and tone |





9.2.46 Steven Pinker

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

选项：

sense	virtually	vanished	contrast
remained	instinct	contrary	

答案：

- 1 vanished vi. 前后文照应：前文(A)说乐感是一种甜点，说明乐感不重要；后文(B)说相反的，有人认为乐感很重要。该空属于 A 的部分，说明：如果乐感消失，我们的生活方式不会受到影响
- 2 virtually adj. 依文意确定：我们的生活方式在实质上不会改变
可从词性上判断
- 3 contrary 固定搭配：on the contrary
干扰项：contrast 相反 (in contrast; by contrast)
- 4 instinct n. 前后文照应：language instinct

9.2.47 Higher Education Qualifications

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





选项：

aggressive	higher	weakness	lower
competitive	unemployed	advantage	recruited

答案：

- 1 advantage n. 依照文意确定：高等教育文凭为就业提供了很好的优势
- 2 unemployed adj. 前后文照应：前文说高等教育是一种优势，所以高等教育毕业生更不容易找不到工作
- 3 higher adj. 前后文照应：前文说高等教育是一种优势，所以高等教育毕业生更容易有更高的收入
- 4 competitive adj. 前后文照应：前文说高等教育是一种优势，所以更多的高等教育毕业生进入职场会使澳大利亚更具有竞争力

9.2.48 Just-in-time

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

选项：

where	claim	demand	maximum
whether	further	minimum	

答案：

- A. demand n. 固定搭配：meet customer demand 满足客户需求
- B. whether conj 语法
- C. further adv. 固定搭配：further along
- D. minimum adj. 前后文照应：‘Just-in-time’ is a management philosophy which is the production of goods to meet customer demand exactly (=不产生浪费)





9.2.49 Wolf's Perspective

From the wolf's perspective, this is clearly good news. But it also had beneficial effects on the ecology of the park, according to a study published in 2004 by William Ripple and Robert Beschta from Oregon State University. In their paper in Bio Science, the two researchers showed that reintroducing the wolves was **correlated** with increased growth of willow and cottonwood in the park. Why? Because grazing animals such as elk were **avoiding** sites from which they couldn't easily escape, the scientists **claimed**. And as the woody plants and trees grew taller and thicker, beaver **colonies** expanded.

选项：

intertwined	claimed	avoiding	encountering
correlated	colonies	denied	

答案：

- | | | |
|---|------------|---|
| 1 | correlated | 固定搭配：be correlated with 与…相关 (强调趋势上的相关) |
| 2 | avoiding | vt. 依文意确定：游牧动物会避开它们不能轻易逃离的地点 |
| 3 | claimed | vi. 依文意确定：科学家声称 |
| 4 | colonies | n. 依文意确定：海狸的栖息地扩张了 |

9.2.50 Water and Land temperature

During the day, the sun heats up both the ocean surface and the land. **water** is a good absorber of the energy from the sun. The land absorbs much of the sun's energy as well. However, water heats up much more slowly than land and so the air above the land will be **warmer** compared to the air over the ocean. The warm air over the land will rise throughout the day, causing low pressure at the surface. Over the water, high surface pressure will form because of the colder air. To **compensate**, the air will sink over the ocean. The wind will blow from the higher.

选项：

chillier	warmer	complement	water
----------	--------	------------	-------





ocean

compensate

compliment

答案：

1 water

n. 依文意确定：水可以很好地吸收太阳里的能量

干扰项：ocean 海洋（水才是吸收载体，除了海洋，河流，湖泊都可以吸收太阳能量，海洋太片面）

2 warmer

adj. 依文意确定：水比陆地更难升温，所以陆地表面比海面的温度更高

3 compensate

vi. 依文意确定：为了抵消压力，空气会沉入海里

干扰项：complement 补偿 (vt 语法不符) compliment 称赞

9.2.51 Colorful Poison Frogs

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

选项：

reservoirs

essential

major

diversity

accordant

basin

tropical

counter

territories

rain





答案：

- 1 diversity n. 依文意确定：多样性
可用排除法
- 2 major adj. 依文意确定：一个主要的多样性来源
干扰项：essential 重要的 (定冠词 a 而不是 an)
- 3 reservoirs n. 依文意确定：最大的具有生物多样性的水库
干扰项：territory 领地
- 4 counter 固定搭配：counter to 相反
干扰项：accordant to 一致 (文意不符)
- 5 tropical adj. 依文意确定：热带森林
干扰项：rain (rainforest 而不是 rain forest)
- 6 basin n. 依文意确定：盆地

9.2.52 Fiber segments

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

选项：

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| extended | stretched | pushed | contraction |
| taken | release | | |

答案：

- 1 stretched v.+ed 依文意确定：使纤维拉伸到极限
干扰项：extended 延伸 (延伸使没有极限的)
- 2 contraction n. 依文意确定+常识：当它们收缩的时候，这个区域的血液循环暂停





前后文照应

- 3 pushed v.+ed 依文意确定：废物被排出

9.2.53 Children skip school

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

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

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

选项：

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------|--------|
| hardcore | discussed | fewer | agreed |
| way | period | most | |

答案：

- 1 fewer adj. 前后文照应：更少的学生逃课 ($3 < 3.7$)
- 2 hardcore adj. 依文意确定
- 3 period n. 依文意确定 (强调时间)
- 4 agreed v.+ed 依文意确定 (因为是逃课，不被学校同意)

9.2.54 Disadvantage in Early Childhood

Disadvantage in early childhood poses multiple risks to children's development. Factors such as low socioeconomic status, long-term unemployment of parents, and social isolation may have lasting **impacts** on a child's chance of reaching their full potential. Whilst not eliminating





disadvantage, preschool education can help to **lessen** the effects of these risk factors and can provide children with a better start to school. However, some of these factors may also be **barriers** to preschool attendance for groups that would benefit most from preschool education. In Australia, the early years of children's education is the responsibility of man government and non-government agencies and it occurs in a range of settings. Preschool is aimed at children around four years of age to **prepare** them for compulsory schooling from the age of six years. In most states and territories, children can start full-time schooling at five years of age, when they enrol in a kindergarten or preparatory year. In 2001, just over half of five-year olds (57%) were at school with about a third (34%) attending preschool. While in some states and territories children can **commence** preschool before they turn four, participation rates for three-year olds are much lower than four-year olds (24% compared with 56% for four-year olds in 2001). The preschool participation rate of four-year olds in 2001 (56%) was similar to the rate in 1991 (58%).

选项：

significance	commence	barriers	prevent
impacts	enhance	lessen	prepare
support			

答案：

- 1 impacts n. 依文意确定：这些因素可能会对孩子发挥他们的全部潜能造成深远影响
干扰项：significance 意义，重要性 (significance 是重要性，依照原文感情色彩，此处更适合填一个偏负面的词)
- 2 lessen vt. 依文意确定：学前教育可以帮助减轻这个风险因素带来的影响
干扰项：enhance 增强 (与文意相反)
- 3 barriers n. 前后文照应：前文表明学前教育有帮助，However 表转折，由此该空表明这些因素相反也会阻碍孩子来参加这些学前教育
干扰项：support 支持 (与文意相反)
- 4 prepare vt. 依文意确定：学前教育旨在为大约四岁的孩子进去义务教育前





做好准备

- 5 commence vt. 依文意确定 :在一些地区, 还可以在四岁以前就开始学前教育

9.2.55 Corporate Culture

The article subjects the assumptions and prescriptions of the ‘Corporate Culture’ literature to critical scrutiny. The **body** of the article is **devoted** to teasing out the distinctive basis of its appeal **compared** with earlier management **theory**. It is seen to build upon earlier efforts (eg ‘theory Y’) to constitute a self-disciplining form of employee subjectivity by asserting that ‘practical autonomy’ is **conditional** upon the development of a strong corporate culture. The paper illuminates the dark side of this project by drawing **attention** to the subjugating and totalitarian **implications** of its excellence/quality prescriptions. To this **end**, **parallels** are drawn with the philosophy of control favoured by the Party in Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four. Specifically, the paper critiques the doublethink' contention that autonomy can be realized in monocultural conditions that systematically **constrain** opportunities to wrestle with competing values standpoints and their associated life projects.

选项 :

introduction	devoted	found	compared
conditional	constrain	end	implications
theory	body	parallels	attention
contrary	creates		

答案 :

- 1 body n. 依文意确定: 这篇文章
干扰项: introduction 开篇 (文中没有强调是否在文章的哪一个部分)
- 2 devoted v.+ed 依文意确定: 这篇文章致力于...
- 3 compared v.+ed 依文意确定: 相较于...
干扰项: contrary 相反 (文意与原文不符, 语法也不符, contrary)





	to)	
4	theory	n. 依文意确定：早期管理理论
5	conditional	adj./v.+ed 依文意确定：“实践自主”是基于浓郁的企业文化建设
6	attention	n. 固定搭配：draw attention to
7	implications	n. 依文意确定：集权主义影响
8	end	n. 固定搭配：处于这个目的
9	parallels	n.+plural 依文意确定：对比 可用排除法
10	constrain	vt. 依文意确定 干扰项：creates 创造 (该空的主语是复数，与 creates 三单形式不符)

9.2.56 Purpose of TV Advertising

From a child's point of view, what is the purpose of TV advertising? Is advertising on TV done to give actors the opportunity to take a rest or **practice** their **lines**? Or is it done to make people buy things? Furthermore, is the main **difference** between programs and commercials that commercials are for real, whereas programs are not, or that programs are for kids and commercials for adults? As has been shown several times in the literature, some children are able to **distinguish** between programs and commercials and are **aware** of the intent of TV advertising, whereas others are not.

选项：

difference	exercise	aware	identify
lines	practice	convergence	distinguish





答案：

- | | | |
|---|-------------|--|
| 1 | practice | vt. 依文意确定：练习他们的台词
干扰项： exercise 练习 (一般指身体上的练习) |
| 2 | lines | n. 依文意确定：练习他们的台词 |
| 3 | difference | n. 前后文照应：后文描述 program 和 commercial 的不同，该空应为强调不同 |
| 4 | distinguish | vi. 前后文照应：前文描述 program 和 commercial 的不同，该空应为强调区分不同 |
| 5 | aware | adj. 依文意确定：一些孩子知道电视广告的初衷
可从词性确定 |

9.2.57 People need exercise

One thing is certain. Most people do not get enough exercise in their **ordinary** routines. All of the advances of modern technology — from **electric** can openers to power steering — have made life easier, more comfortable and **much** less physically **demanding**. Yet our bodies need activity, especially if they are carrying around too much fat. Satisfying this need requires a definite plan, and a commitment.

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| formal | demanding | original | electric |
| much | ordinary | requiring | |

答案：

- | | | |
|---|-----------|--|
| 1 | ordinary | adj. 依文意确定：大多数人在每天照常的活动中都缺乏锻炼 |
| 2 | electric | adj 依文意确定：从电动开瓶器到动力方向盘
前后文照应：前文说科技发展，开瓶器的科技用电动算是科技发展的一种 |
| 3 | much | 固定搭配： much 修饰 less |
| 4 | demanding | 固定搭配： physically demanding 需要体力劳动的 |





9.2.58 Radioactivity

So why is it a concern? It is **because** radioactivity is invisible and unsensed, and for that reason is perceived as scary **nevertheless**, we understand quite well the radiation levels to which people can be **exposed** without harm, and those levels are orders of **magnitude** above the typical background levels.

选项：

exposed	nevertheless	but	because
magnitude	which	length	

答案：

- | | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| 1 | because | conj. 依文意和语法确定：这是因为放射性是看不到也感受不到的
前后文照应：前文问 why，后文回答为什么 |
| 2 | nevertheless | adv. 依文意确定
可由词性用排除法 |
| 3 | exposed | adj./v.+ed 依文意确定：人可以在放射性下暴露而不受到损伤 |
| 4 | magnitude | n. 固定搭配：orders of magnitude 数量级 |

9.2.59 Selling Price

Once an organization has its product to sell, it must then **determine** the appropriate price to sell it at. The price is set by balancing many **factors** including supply-and-demand, cost, desired profit competition, perceived value, and market behavior. Ultimately, the final price is determined by what the market is willing to **exchange** for the product. Pricing theory can be quite complex because so many factors influence what the purchaser **decides** is a fair value.

选项：

resolve	determine	decides	transfer
factors	exchange	elements	





答案：

- 1 determine vt. 依文意确定：确定合适的价格
动词名词搭配
- 2 factors n. 依文意确定：平衡很多因素
干扰项：elements 元素 (不符合这个 context)
- 3 exchange vi. 依文意确定：这个市场愿意拿什么来交换这个产品
干扰项：transfer 转移 (交易用 exchange 而不用 transfer, transfer 是单向的, exchange 是双向的)
- 4 decides vi. 依文意确定：买家决定合理的价格

9.2.60 Bhutan

Bhutan is the last standing Buddhist Kingdom in the World and, until recently, has **preserved** much of their culture since the 17th century by avoiding globalization and staying isolated from the world. Internet, television, and western dress were banned from the country up until ten years ago. But over the past ten years globalization has begun to change in Bhutan, but things remain **perfectly** balanced.

Bhutan is the only country in the world that has a 'GNH.' You may think GNH is just another **statistically** based term with no real-life application, but it refers to "Gross National Happiness." The process of measuring GNH began when Bhutan opened to globalization. It measures people's quality of life, and makes sure that "material and spiritual development happen together." Bhutan has done an amazing job of finding this balance. Bhutan has continually been (ranked) as the happiest country in all of Asia, and the eighth Happiest Country in the world according to Business Week. In 2007 Bhutan had the second fastest growing GDP in the world, at the same time as **maintaining** their environment and cultural identity.

Bhutan is the only Buddhist Kingdom in the world; Mahayana Buddhism is the official religion of Bhutan. Over two thirds of the people are Buddhist, and Buddhism is supported by the government both politically and economically. The government gives **subsidies** to Buddhist monasteries, shrines, monks and other Buddhist programs.





选项：

sustained	statistically	perfectly	subsides
preserved	maintaining	relentlessly	taxes

答案：

- | | | |
|---|---------------|--|
| 1 | preserved | vt. 依文意确定：不丹已经从 17 世纪开始保护了他们大部分的文化

干扰项： sustained 延续 (后文提到是避开全球化和断开互联网，文意更偏向于保护保存而不是延续) |
| 2 | perfectly | adv. 依全文感情色彩确定：全文都在赞美不丹，所以用正向词

依文意确定：但是过去十年间全球化已经开始影响不丹，但是情况还是完美地平衡着 |
| 3 | statistically | adv. 前后文照应：后文提到 GNH 是需要被测量的(measure)，所以 GNH 是基于统计学上的 |
| 4 | maintaining | v.+ing 依文意确定：不丹在全球的国家中 GDP 增长速度排名第二，与此同时还维持着他们的环境和文化特征 |
| 5 | subsides | n. 依文意确定：政府给佛家相关人士和项目补助

干扰项： taxes 税 (税是私人和公司交给政府的，而不是政府给私人或机构的) |

9.2.61 Impressionist Painters

Early impressionist painters were considered **radical** in their time because they broke many of the rules of the picture-making that had been set by earlier **generations**. They found many of their **subjects** in life around them rather than in history, which was then the accepted **source** of subject matter for paintings.

选项：

radical	outcome	subjects	conciliatory
generations	creatures	source	artists





答案：

- | | | |
|---|-------------|---|
| 1 | radical | adj. 前后文照应：后文说早期的印象派画家都打破了很多规则，所以该空形容这些画家都很激进 |
| 2 | generations | n. 依文意确定：这些画家打破了很多早期时期画家定下的规律 |
| 3 | subjects | n. 依文意确定：他们在自己的身边找他们的主角/主题而不是从历史中寻找 |
| 4 | source | n. 依文意确定：这些主题此后变成了在绘画中可以被接受的来源 |

9.2.62 The allure of the book

The allure of the book has always been negative and **positive**, for the texts and pictures between the covers have helped many young readers to **discover** and grasp the world around them in a pleasurable and meaningful way. But the allure has also enabled authors and publishers to **prev** upon young readers' dispositions and desires and to **sell** them a menu that turns out to be junk food. The texts and pictures titillate children or reinforce certain formulaic patterns of thinking that reduce the possibility for the child to develop his or her own creative and critical talents.

选项：

- | | | | | |
|----------|------|----------|------|---------|
| sell | find | positive | pray | passive |
| discover | sale | lend | prey | |

答案：

1. Positive. negative 的反义词，译为积极的
2. Discover. Discover 发现，强调“偶然”或“经过努力”发现以前不知晓的但客观存在的事物。
3. Prey upon. 固定搭配且通过意思判断，译为捕捉年轻读者的性格与欲望
4. Sell. 根据语意判断。这里把书比作食物，所以 sell a menu 指代卖给他们“书”。





9.2.63 Australia

Australia is a dynamic multi-cultural society, viewed by many as the world's most desirable place to live. Here Frank Welsh traces Australia's intriguing and varied history to **examine** how this society **emerged**, from its ancient Aborigine tribes and earliest British convict **settlements** to today's modern nation - one that **retains** strong links with its colonial past but is **increasingly independent** and diverse.

选项：

review	emerged	increasingly	examine
appeared	retains	settlements	continues
significantly	obviously	forceful	remains

答案：

1. Examine 根据词性和语意判断，指研究，调查，考察
2. Emerged 根据词性和语意判断，指出现，“这个社会如何出现”
3. Settlements 根据语意判断，指定居点，“最早的英国囚犯定居点”
4. Retains 根据词性判断，retain 指存留，remain 指保持一种状态
5. Increasingly 根据词性和语意判断，指日益，越来越..
6. Independent 根据语意判断，指独立的“虽然与殖民地保持联系，但日益独立”

9.2.64 Health professionals

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





选项：

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

答案：

- General 根据语境判断，指普遍人群，一般人群
- Proportion 根据语意判断，指比例，比率
- Therapists 根据语意判断，指辅助性健康理疗师 (eg:针灸，推拿...)
- Contrasted 根据固定搭配&语意，contrast with 与...对比
- Acceptance 根据词性和语意判断，指接受

9.2.65 Agrarian parties

Agrarian parties are political parties chiefly representing the interests of peasants or, more broadly, the rural sector of society. The extent to which they are important, or **whether** they even exist, depends mainly **on** two factors.

One, obviously, is the size of an identifiable peasantry, or the size of the rural relative **to** the urban population. The other is a matter of social integration: **for** agrarian parties to be important, the representation of countryside or peasantry must not be integrated **with** the other major sections of society. **thus** a country might possess a sizeable rural population, but have an economic system in which the interests of the voters were predominantly related to their incomes, not **to** their occupations or location; and in such a country the political system would be unlikely to include an important agrarian party.

选项：

with	rather than	to	for	whether
thus	as	in	on	





答案：

1. Whether 根据语意判断，指是否他们存在
2. On 固定搭配：depend on, 指依赖于
3. To 固定搭配：relative to, 指相对于
4. For 根据词性和语意，指对于，关于
5. With 固定搭配：integrate with, 指融入
6. Thus 根据语意，因此
7. To 固定搭配：relate to, 指关于

9.2.66 Concept of Culture

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

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

选项：

behavior idea argue concept results state thought insist

答案：

1. Concept 根据语意判断，指概念





2. Behavior 根据词性和语意判断，指行为
3. Argue 根据词性和语意判断，指主张，认为

9.2.67 The wholeness of thought

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

选项：

much	tone	converging	little	concentrating
reconstruct	reshape	cut	get	intonation

,

答案：

1. Reconstruct 根据词性和语意判断，指重建，重造
2. Little 根据语意判断，指少量的，少到几乎没有的
3. Cut in 根据语意和固定搭配判断，cut in 指插嘴的意思
4. Converging 根据根据语意和固定搭配判断，converge on 指交汇，汇聚
5. Tone 根据语意判断，指基调，态度：intonation 指说话时的声音音调（声调，降调）





9.2.68 Life changes

Research has suggested that major stresses in our lives are life **changes**, for example, moving house, marriage or relationship breakdown. Work-related factors, **including** unemployment and boredom, are also common **causes** of stress. Differences in personality may also **play** a part.

选项：

changes	results	causes	consisting	including
play	containing	account	experience	

答案：

- A. Changes 根据语意判断，指变化，变迁
- B. Including 根据词性和语意判断，指包括
- C. Causes 根据语意判断，原因
- D. Play 根据语意和固定搭配判断，play a part 指扮演角色，这里指起到了一定作用的意思

9.2.69 People's savings

Friedman showed that, while people do save more when they earn more, it is **only** to **spend** later. Those in work save **against** a time of sickness, unemployment or old age - but because the sick, unemployed and elderly **spend** their savings, overall **consumption** does not fall as people get richer.

选项：

consumption	among	spend	only	against
income	spend	merely	pay	

答案：

1. Only 根据词性和语意判断，指仅仅，只
2. Spend 根据语意判断，指花费
3. Against 根据语意固定搭配判断，save against a time of sickness 指未雨绸缪的意思





4. Spend 根据语意判断，指花费
5. Consumption 根据词性和语意判断，指消费

9.2.70 Milky Way System

Stars and the material between them are almost always found in gigantic **stellar** systems called galaxies. Our own galaxy, the Milky Way System, happens to be one of the two **largest** systems in the Local Group of two dozen or so galaxies. The other is the Andromeda galaxy; it **stretches** more than one hundred thousand light-years from one end to the other, and it is **located** about two million light-years **distance** from us.

选项：

huge	stretches	located	route	solar
distant	sketches	concerning	largest	stellar
distance				

答案：

1. Stellar 根据语意判断，stellar system 指恒星系
2. Largest 根据语意判断，指最大的
3. Stretches 根据词性和语意判断，指延伸
4. Located 根据词性和语意判断，指位于
5. Distance 通过词性排除 distant，此处只能填写名词

9.2.71 The United Nations Library

The Dag Hammarskjold Library at **United Nations** Headquarters in New York is a library designated to facilitate the work of the United Nations and focuses mainly on the needs of the UN Secretariat and diplomatic missions. Anyone with a valid United Nations Headquarters grounds **pass**, including specialized agencies, accredited media and NGO staff, is able to visit the library. Due to **security** constraints in place at the United Nations Headquarters complex, the library is not open to the general **public**.





选项：

United Nations	public	people	pass
surpass	safety	security	cards

答案：

1. United Nations 根据语意判断, United Nations 指联合国
2. Pass 根据词性和语意判断, pass 这里是名词指通行证的意思
3. Security 根据词性和语意判断, 指安全
4. Public 根据固定搭配和语意判断, general public 指公众的意思

9.2.72 The amount of sleep

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

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

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





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

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

选项：

factors	elements	recognize	immune	reproductive
important	beneficial	processes	reasons	respiration
patterns				

答案：

1. Factors 根据语意判断，指因素
2. Patterns 根据词性和语意判断， sleeping pattern 指睡眠模式
3. Important 根据语意判断，指重要的
4. Immune 根据固定搭配和语意判断， immune system 指免疫系统
5. Identify 根据词性和语意判断，指辨别，确认（人的身份或物品的归属）；
recognize 指辨认（人或事物是以前所熟悉的）

9.2.73 Civil society and the market

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





institutions, has a long way to go in trying to **accommodate** the frequently divergent interests of non-governmental organizations and citizen groups. There is increasing **recognition** that international and national governments have to open up to civil society institutions.

选项：

accommodate	adjust	adapt	definition
recognition	fun	relate	attach
interest to			

答案：

1. Relate 根据语意和固定搭配判断, relate to 指与...相关
2. Interest to 根据固定搭配判断, is of interest to=be interested to 指对...感兴趣
3. Accommodate 根据语意判断, 这里指考虑到, 顾及的意思“为了顾及到各个团体的利益”
4. Recognition 根据语意判断, 指认可

9.2.74 CRIME PREVENTION

Crime prevention has a long history in Australia, and in other parts of the world. In all societies, people have tried to **protect** themselves and those close to them from assaults and other abuses.

Every time someone locks the door to their house or their car, they practise a **form** of prevention. Most parents want their children to learn to be law abiding and not spend extended periods of their lives in prison. In this country, at least, most succeed. Only a small minority of young people become **recidivist** offenders. In a functioning society, crime prevention is part of everyday life. While prevention can be all- **pervasive** at the grassroots, it is oddly neglected in mass media and political discourses. When politicians, talkback radio hosts and newspaper editorialists pontificate about crime and **possible** remedies, it is comparatively rare for them to mention prevention. Overwhelmingly, emphasis is on policing, sentencing and other 'law and order' responses.





选项：

crime recidivist possible form protect
pervasie practice maintain unlimited

答案：

- 1 protect 根据前后文可以判断出这里需要一个动词, protect A from B, 保护 A 免受 B。Assault and abuse 都是一种伤害的形式, 所以要保护自己不受伤害。
- 2 form 固定搭配 a form of 一种...的形式
- 3 recidivist 名词, 名词可以修饰名词, 英文翻译为 a criminal who continues to commit crimes even after they have been punished, 在文中翻译为惯犯。
- 4 pervasive 固定搭配 all-pervasive 无处不在的, 形容词, 英文翻译为 occurring or having an effect through or into every part of something. 在文中翻译为预防犯罪在各个地方无处不在, 由 while 引导此句话, 与后面的 neglected 忽视做对应, 却被大众传媒所忽视。
- 5 possible 形容词。Pontificate 英文翻译为 express one's opinions in a pompous and dogmatic way. 在本文翻译为政客等人自以为是的发表关于犯罪和可能性的修正措施, 却很少提及预防犯罪, 因此此处的补救方案也只是可能性的。

9.2.75 UW course description

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





选项：

updated new consulting agreement notice alarm
contract enquiring

答案：

- 1 updated 这里是一个被动句表示 The UW 的课程介绍会在每学年定期被更新，可以通过被动语态判断这里需要一个动词过去式，且 update regularly 是一个固定搭配，翻译为定期更新。
- 2 notice 通过前后文的大意可以判断出这些改变是不需要通知的。
- 3 agreement 通过分析 constitute 后面应该接一个名词，句子后半部分提示这个名词是表示两者的关系，此刻可以选择“agreement”或者“contract”，根据文章的意思最终推断为此处的答案是“协议-agreement”更为恰当，也和前文的 without notice 相呼应。
- 4 consulting the responsibility of 是一个介词后面接动名词表示… 的责任，可以在“consulting”和“enquiring”之间进行选择，根据文章前后文推断出是 consulting，翻译为“商议的正确的学术科目。

9.2.76 Plagiarism

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

选项：

to finds realizes based on against
distinguish compare through submitted given





答案：

- 1 through 这是用一个介词“通过”来表示大学通过 Turnitin 很积极的调查学生的评估作业中的抄袭情况。
- 2 compares 通过前后文判断这里是介绍这款软件的主要原理是把学生的作业和网上的文章/期刊论文/过去提交的文章进行比较去突出雷同的地方。有两者比较的意思。
- 3 against Compares A against B 译为 compare A against B 翻译为照着 B 的标准衡量 A；而 compare A to B 就是 A 与 B 的对比，没有以 B 为标准的意思，这里是指按照网上的文章/期刊论文/过去提交的文章的标准去衡量学生的作业，从而找到雷同的地方。
- 4 submitted 过去分词和前面的 previously 呼应，表示之前已经递交的文章。
- 5 finds 这里是动词的第三人称单数形式，意为这款软件找到的雷同的地方，这里为一个定语从句修饰/进一步解释 match 这个名词。

9.2.77 Shanghai International Studies University

Upholding the motto of “Integrity, Vision and Academic Excellence”, Shanghai International Studies University (SISU) is an internationally recognized, **prestigious** academic institution distinctive for its multidisciplinary and multicultural nature, committed to preparing innovative professionals and future global leaders for a wide range of international expertise to address the critical challenges of our times. Drawing on our strengths in multi-language programs and multi-disciplinary resources, while responding to national and regional strategies, we operate more than 70 research institutes and centers serving as academic think tanks to provide advisory services on language policies, diplomatic strategies and global public **opinion** of China. These academic entities have contributed landmark research and are also dedicated to promoting the development of social sciences in China.

We have now **established** partnerships with more than 330 universities and institutions from 56 countries and regions, and have **maintained** close connection with international organizations, including the United Nations and the European Union.





选项：

Opinion	reputation	create	keep	maintained
Prestigious	established	ideas		

答案：

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 prestigious | 句子中需要一个形容词来形容 academic institution 来和前面的 internationally recognized 相对应， prestigious 在这里翻译为：有名望的。 |
| 2 opinion | 这是一个固定搭配 the opinion of, 译为“...的意见” |
| 3 established | 从后面的 partnership 可以推断出前面是一个动词，表示建立合作关系，过去分词的形式表示已经完成的状态。 |
| 4 maintained | 从后面的 close connection 推断出空白处应该是一个动词，表示保持紧密的联系，时态和前面的 established 相呼应表示已经完成的状态。 |

9.2.78 Plates

In geologic terms, a plate is a large, rigid slab of solid rock. The word tectonics comes from the Greek **root** “to build.” putting these two words together, we get the term plate tectonics, which **refers** to how the Earth’s surface is built of plates. The theory of plate tectonics **states** that the Earth’s outermost layer is **fragmented** into a dozen or larger and small plates that are moving **relative** to one another.

选项：

argue	foundation	relative	refers	states
root	relevantly	broken	talks	fragmented

答案：

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1 root | 通过前后文分析需要一个名词，文章是想要要解释 tectonics 的来源是希腊的词根“建造” |
| 2 refers | 通过上下文可以知道这里是要解释 plate tectonics 这个词组，固定搭配 refer to, 用在此处翻译为“指的是”，从而详细了 plate tectonic 的意 |





思。这里注意动词的第三人称单数形式。

- 3 states 根据句子前半部分知道是要解释 the theory of plates tectonic, 这里为了引出后面的解释, 用动词的第三人称单数 states 译为“代表, 陈述”
- 4 fragmented 这里考察的是一个固定搭配, fragmented into 分散到
- 5 relative 这里表示的两者之间的一种关系

9.2.79 Psychology

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

选项 :

Explore	find	senses	feelings
understand	perform	behave	investigations
findings			

答案 :

1. Explore 译为”探索”。通常指对科学里未知领域的探索。
2. Senses 它通常包含人的五感, 看, 闻, 听, 尝, 摸。人们拥有感知这些的能力且作出相应的反应, 对应后文, “to get to know the world”。Feelings 单纯指人生理上的感觉。
3. understand 译为”了解”。
4. investigations 译为”调查”, 科学调查, 还不一定有结果。Findings, 即结果。





9.2.80 Climate

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

选项：

Is	are	describe	use	a little
dry	damp	that	little	which
but	and			

答案：

1. Climate 为不可数名词，谓语动词应使用单数形式，所以应用 is。
2. Use 表示”用来”。
3. Dry 沙漠气候干燥，即为 dry。
4. Little 表否定，意为沙漠没有雨水。A little 表示少量雨。
5. Which 此处 which 引导非限制性定语从句。
6. And 此处表并列。并无转折意思所以不用 but。

9.2.81 Neuroscientists

We now know through the work of neuroscientists that the human brain is wired to mimic other people, and this mimicry involves actual involuntary physiological **experience** in the observer. Human beings **tend to imitate** actions that they see. Physiologically, our brains include mirror neurons, which **react** to actions that are seen as if we are doing the action ourselves. It is largely an unconscious and automatic experience. When we hear people speak, observe their vocal **nuances**(细微差别), watch their posture, gestures, and facial expressions, etc, neural networks in our brains are stimulated by the”shared representations” generating feelings within us that **reflect** the **experience** of those we are observing.





选项：

Experience	nonsense	feeling	tend to	display
aim	imitate	react	nuances	differences
moderate	reflect			

答案：

1. Experiences 此处译为经历。根据意思选择。
2. Tend to 意为有...的倾向。固定搭配。
3. Imitate 呼应前文 mimic, 意为模仿。
4. React 此处为固定搭配, react to, 对...作出反应。
5. Nuances 意为声音、感觉、外貌等方面细微差别。
6. Reflect 意为反映, 反射。根据意思选择。
7. Experience 意为经历, 呼应第一空。

9.2.82 The resultant force

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

选项：

More	subtracting	distracting	opposite	same
equal	equally	compatible	adding	

答案：

1. More 意为更多的。根据意思选择。
2. Opposite 呼应下文只有两个力的方向相反，力才会减去，抵消。物理知识。
3. Subtract 此处为固定搭配, subtract sth from sth, 意为减去...。
4. Equal 意为相等的，呼应下文 balance。





9.2.83 Price change

Differential rates of price change can also shape consumption patterns. To **satisfy** their needs and wants, consumers sometimes choose to **substitute** spending on a particular product or service with spending on an alternative product or service in response to a **relative** price movement of the items. All other factors being equal, consumption expenditure volumes would be expected to rise more strongly on spending options subject to lower rates of price inflation.

选项：

Satisfy	complete	substitute	change
lower	similar	relative	

答案：

1. Satisfy 意为满足。词组 satisfy sb's needs 意为满足某人的需求。
2. Substitute 意为替换，此处意为用其他可供选择的产品来替换特定的产品。
3. Relative 意为相关的，有关的。文中并无暗示一定是价格更低。

9.2.84 The logic of Scientific method

The logic of the scientific method was set out by John Stuart Mill in 1843 and was named the method of difference. A simple example of what he meant by this is to take two glasses of water which are **identical** in every respect. Introduce a few drops of ink into one of these glasses. The water changes colour! According to Mills method of difference it is safe to assume that the change in the colour of the water is due to the **introduction** of a new factor - the **independent** variable - in this case, the ink.

选项：

Identical	introduction	eligible
separate	independent	emergence





答案：

1. Identical 意为完全相同的。根据后文意思，所以判断此处应该是两杯完全一样的水。
2. Introduction 呼应上文 introduce。
3. Independent 此处意为单独的。The ink, 就是单独的变量。

9.2.85 Gun violence

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

选项：

Likely	relative	study	teaching	probable
substantial	relationship	important	effect	often

答案：

1. Likely 意为可能性 twice as likely 表示两倍的可能性。
2. Study 意为研究。
3. Substantial 意为大量的。根据意思判断选择。
4. Effect 意为影响，cause and effect，原因和影响。
5. Relationship 意为关系，呼应后文。

9.2.86 Tokyo's Skytree

Team Lab's digital mural at the entrance to Tokyo's Skytree, one of the world's monster skyscrapers, is 40 metres long and immensely detailed. But **however** massive this form of digital art becomes -and it's a form subject to rampant inflation--Inoko's theories about seeing are based on more modest and often pre-digital sources. An early devotee of comic books and cartoons





(no surprises there), then computer games, he recognised when he started to look at traditional Japanese art that all those forms had something **in common**: something about the way they captured space. In his discipline of physics, Inoko had been taught that photographic lenses, **along with** the conventions of western art were the logical way of transforming three dimensions into two, conveying the real world on to a flat surface. **but** Japanese traditions employed “a different spatial logic”, as he said in an interview last year with j-collabo.org, that is “uniquely Japanese”.

选项：

However	therefore	different	in common
similar	along with	but	so

答案：

1. However 意为无论如何，不管怎样。
2. In common 固定搭配，意为共同的，共有的。Similar 仅表示相似的。
3. Along with 固定搭配，意为连同…一起。
4. But 但是，表转折。呼应后文 different logic 和前面的 logic 不一样了。

9.2.87 Anthropologists

It is commonly said by anthropologists that primitive man is less individual and more completely molded by his society than civilized man. This contains an element of truth. Simpler societies are more **uniform**, in the sense that they call for, and provide opportunities for, a far **smaller** diversity of **individual** skills and occupations than the more complex and **advanced** societies. Increasing individualization in this sense is a necessary product of modern advanced society, and runs through all its activities from top to bottom. But it would be a serious error to set up an antithesis between this process of individualization and the growing strength and cohesion of society.





选项：

Less	larger	individual	objective	society
element	uniform	advent	smaller	factor
individual	advanced	latest		

答案：

1. Less 意为相比现代人，原始人的独立性要差一些。
2. Individual 意为个人的，个别的。
3. Society 意为社会，根据上下文可以得出。
4. Uniform 意为统一的。与前文 simpler societies 对应。
5. Smaller 此处呼应前文 simpler societies。
6. Individual 此处呼应前文 less individual。
7. Advanced 意为先进的，高级的。呼应前文 complex society。

9.2.88 Electorate

It would be reassuring to think that the electorate choose who to vote for based on the candidates' track records and future policy promises. **In truth**, many of us are swayed simply by the way that politicians look. Consider a 2009 study that asked Swiss students to look at multiple pairs of unfamiliar French political candidates and in each case to select the one who looked most competent. Most of the time, the candidate selected by students **as** looking the most competent was also the one who'd had real life electoral success, the implication being that voters too had been swayed by the candidates' appearance (there's little evidence that appearance and competence actually **correlate**). Unsurprisingly, being attractive also helps win votes, especially in war time (in peacetime, looking trustworthy is more of an advantage). Other research has shown that were more likely to vote for male and female candidates with deeper voices.

选项：

In truth	in conclusion	as	is	like
correlate	associate			





答案：

1. In truth 意为事实上。
2. As 此处意为正如。
3. Correlate 意为有关联。Associate 意为交往，结交。

9.2.89 Jupiter's moon Europa

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

选项：

Ideal	recent	ideally	virtually	actually
although	whereas	however	thus	

答案：

1. Ideal 意为理想的。根据意思理解判断，意为这可能不是生命生存的最理想的地方。
2. Virtually 此处意为”几乎”，约等于 almost。而 actually 没有几乎的意思。所以不选 actually。
3. Although 此处意为即使，虽然。表示让步。
4. Recent 意为最近的。跟前文 general 作对比。
5. However 意为但是，表转折。





9.2.90 The gray wolf

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

选项：

Fenced separate involved resulted consecutive
minimizing forced cutting following

答案：

1. Fenced 意为有围栏的。
2. Involved 意为这个 wolf release plan 被包含在这个 environmental impact statement 里面。
3. Consecutive 意为连续的，连贯的。
4. Minimizing 意为减少。

9.2.91 Fresh water

Everybody needs fresh water. **Without** water people, animals & plants cannot live. Although a few plants and animals can make do with saltwater, all humans need a constant supply of fresh water to stay **fit** & healthy. Of the total supply of water on the Earth, only about 3% of it is fresh, most of that is stored as ice snow at the poles, or is so **deep** under the surface of the Earth





that we cannot get to it. Despite so much of the water being out of reach, we still have a million cubic miles of it that we **can** use. That's about 4, 300,000 cubic kilometers of freshwater to share out between most of the plants, animals people on the planet.

选项：

With	within	without	fine
fit	far	deep	may
cannot	can		

答案：

- Without 此处意为没有淡水的话，人类动物植物都不能存活，呼应上一句。
- Fit 固定搭配 stay fit，意为保持健康。
- Deep 此处意为距离地表太深，所以我们无法获取这些水。
- Can 意为可以。

9.2.92 Most Respected Companies

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

选项：

Current	past	neither	either	both
through	by	highest	biggest	achieve
finish				





答案：

1. Current 意为现在的，呼应上一句 recent。
2. Neither 首先看到后面用的是 has，所以排除 both。此处表示两者都没有完成，表示否定。
3. Through 此处意为他带领/引导他的事业经历了残酷的裁员。不用 by，因为 by 通常表被动。
4. Highest 固定搭配，high profile，表示引人注目的，此处用了最高级。
5. Achieve 意为完成，与前文 achieve the status 保持一致。

9.2.93 The fall of smallpox

The fall of smallpox began with the realization that **survivors** of the disease were immune for the rest of their lives. This led to the practice of variolation- a process of exposing a healthy person to infected material from a person with smallpox in the hopes of producing a mild disease that **provided** immunity from further infection the first written account of variolation describes a Buddhist nun practicing around 1022 to 1063 AD. By the 1700s, this method of variolation was **common** practice in China, India, and Turkey. In the late 1700s European physicians used this and other methods of variolation, but reported “devastating” results in some cases. Overall, 2% to 3% of people who were variolated died of smallpox, but this practice decreased the total number of smallpox **fatalities** by 10-fold.

选项：

Predators survivors offer provided common sheltered
fatalities fatalism

答案：

1. Survivors 意为幸存者。
2. Provided 此处 provide immunity 意为提供免疫力，医学文章里多用 provide immunity 来表示提供免疫力而不用 offer。此处时态为过去式，时态应与前文保持一致。
3. Common 意为普遍的，通常的。
4. Fatalities 意为死亡。





9.2.94 Work-ready international students

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

选项：

Finding	founding	managing	high
low	consisting	consists	valuable
precious	knowledge	experience	

答案：

1. Finding 意为寻找。
2. High 因为高就业率，大家都有工作，本地求职者少，所以本地的雇主很难招到本地的员工。
3. Consisting 此处为动词-ing 形式做定语成分修饰 program。
4. Valuable 意为有价值的。
5. Knowledge 前文中所提到的这个项目包含了课堂内容和实践知识，这些给学生提供的是有关工作的认知。所以 knowledge 会比 experience 更贴切。

9.2.95 Material culture studies

The study of objects constitutes a relatively new field of academic enquiry, commonly referred to as material culture studies. Students of material culture seek to understand societies, both past and present, through careful study and **observation** of the physical or material objects generated by those societies. The source material for study is **exceptionally** wide, **including** not just human-made artefacts but also natural objects and even preserved body parts (as you saw in the film 'Encountering a body').

Some specialists in the field of material culture have made bold claims for its pre-eminence. In





certain disciplines, it **reigns supreme**. It plays a critical role in archaeology, for example, **especially** in circumstances where written evidence is either patchy or non-existent. **In such** cases, objects are all **scholars** have to rely on in forming an understanding of ancient peoples. Even where written documents survive the physical remains of literate cultures often help to provide new and interesting insights into how people once lived and thought, **as in** the case of medieval and post-medieval archaeology. In analyzing the physical remains of societies, both past and present, historians, archaeologists, anthropologists and others have been careful to remind us that objects mean **different** things to **different** people.

选项：

For such observation experiment including top popularity
engaging hypothesis In such supreme as to as in

答案：

- | | | |
|---|-------------|--|
| 1 | observation | 意为观察，发现。此处不需要做实验，所以不选 experiment |
| 2 | including | 结合句型和后面的列举项，应该填写 including 包含 |
| 3 | supreme | Reign supreme 意为“主宰” |
| 4 | In such | In such cases 在这种情况下，不能搭配 for |
| 5 | as in | As in the case of 正如……那种情况
不能搭配 to, as to 表示“至于”，后面要跟动词 |

9.2.96 Plants and animals

From the earliest civilisations, plants and animals have been portrayed as a means of understanding and recording the potential uses, such as their economic and healing properties. From the first illustrated **catalogue** of medicinal plants, De Materia Medica by Dioscorides, in the first century through to the late fourteenth century the illustration of plants and animals changed very little. Woodcuts in instructional manuals and herbals were often repeatedly copied over the centuries, resulting in a loss of definition and accuracy so that they became little more than stylized decoration. With the growing **popularity** of copperplate engravings, the





traditional use of woodcuts declined and the representation of plants and animals became more **accurate**. Then, with the emergence of artists such as albrecht durer and Leonardo Da Vinci, naturalists such as Otto Brunfels, Leonhard Fuchs in botany and Conrad Gesner and Ulisse Aldrovandi in zoology, nature began to be **depicted** in a more realistic style. Individual living plants or animals were observed directly and their likeness **rendered** onto paper or vellum.

选项：

Catalogue	statement	popularity	number	accurate
decorated	depicted	described	rendered	written

答案：

1. Catalogue 意为目录。
2. Popularity 意为流行，普及。此处表达的是随着这些雕刻(现象)的流行和普及。
3. Accurate 意为精确的。根据前文提到的，woodcuts result in a loss of accuracy，因而得出这些 engraving 是 accurate 的。
4. Depicted 意为描述，描绘。比 describe 描述，在语境中更为贴切。
5. Rendered 意为渲染，描绘。

9.2.97 National Portrait Gallery

The National Portrait Gallery's Conservation Department performs one of the Gallery's **core** functions, the long-term preservation of all Collection items, to make them **accessible** now and in future. The Collection **dates** from the 8th century to the present day, and **consists** of portraits in a variety of media, so the gallery employs Conservators with **expertise** in a range of disciplines, including Framing, Painting, Paper, Sculpture and Photography.

选项：

Available	accessible	core	major	dates
rise	experience	experts	expertise	contains
consists				





答案：

1. Core 意为核心。
2. Accessible 意为可接近的。
3. Date 意为开始于…，开始于第八世纪到今日。
4. Consists 固定搭配 consist of，意为包括，包含。
5. Expertise 意为专业知识，expertise in … 固定搭配，意为有…方面的专业知识。

9.2.98 Sharkbite

Sharks killed four people and bit 58 others around the world in 2006, a comparatively dull year for dangerous encounters between the two species, scientists said in their annual shark attack census on Tuesday. Sharkbite numbers **grew** steadily over the last century as humans reproduced exponentially and **spent** more time at the seashore. But the numbers have been **flat** over the past five years as overfishing **thinned** the shark population near shore and swimmers **got smarter** about the **risks** of **wading** into certain areas, Burgess said.

选项：

Grew	increased	spent	flat	thinned
got smarter	risks	spend	turn over	lower
swimming	danger	wading		learned

答案：

1. Grew 意为增长，尤其指在一段时间内逐渐增长，用于指数字或数量。Increase 单纯指增长。
2. Spent 固定搭配 spend time，花费时间。
3. Flat 意为数据在过去五年内持平。
4. Thinned 意为削减。
5. Got smarter 根据前文理解，这个数字这些年来持平的原因一是过于捕捞，二是这些游泳的人对于风险更加聪明了才不会让这个数据增加。只是学习的话因果关系并不会很强烈。





6. Risks 风险。涉足某些区域会有风险，但是不一定一定会有危险。所以此处风险更贴切。
7. Wading 意为涉水。

9.2.99 Writing style

Learning to write well in college means learning (or re-learning) how to write clearly and plainly. Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only good style, or that you should become a **slave** to spare, unadorned writing. Formality and ornateness have their place, and in **competent** hands complexity can take us on a dizzying, breathtaking journey. But most students, most of the time should **strive** to be sensibly simple to develop a **baseline** style of short words, active verbs and relatively simple sentence **conveying** clear actions or identities. It's faster, it makes arguments easier to follow, it increases the chances a busy reader will bother to pay attention, and it lets you **focus** more attention on your moments of rhetorical flourish which I do not advise abandoning altogether.

选项：

demonstrating	strive	slave	focus	competent	composing
baseline	conveying	light	ultimately	person	full

答案：

1. Slave 意为奴隶。通过意思判断。
2. Competent 意为有能力的。
3. Strive 固定搭配 strive to 意为努力做某事。
4. Baseline 意为基线，底线。
5. Conveying 意为传达，ing 形式作定语修饰 sentence。
6. Focus 固定搭配选 focus on。选 pay 的话固定搭配应为 pay attention to。





9.2.100 National Gallery of Canada

An exhibit that brings together for the first **time** landscapes painted by French impressionist Pierre-Auguste Renoir **comes** to the National Gallery of Canada this June.

The **gallery** in Ottawa worked with the National Gallery of London and the Philadelphia Museum of Art to **pull** together the collection of 60 Renoir **paintings** from 45 public and private collections

选项：

push	period	time	masterpiece	gets	gallery
comes	paintings	museum	pull	comes	visits

答案：

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1 time | 根据固定搭配， for the first time， 意为第一次。 |
| 2 comes | Comes to the gallery 法国印象派画家第一次来到国家美术馆， 干扰项 visits 是及物动词， 不能和 to 搭配， 故排除。 |
| 3 gallery | 根据上下文大意判定， 文章一直围绕着讲的话题都是 gallery， 意为美术馆。前文提到的 exhibit 和 painted 都意为着这讨论的是美术馆。 |
| 4 pull | 根据上下文大意， 固定搭配， pull together， 此处不译为齐心协力， 意为把这些名画聚集起来。 |
| 5 paintings | 根据上下文意思判断， 展示的都是名画， 所以是 paintings。呼应第一句里的“painted”。 |





9.2.101 Japan and China

Japan adopted knowledge from China. Then the relationship of the two countries halted. Japan developed on its own culture. Japan removed sth. and sth. is adapted to suit Japanese taste.

选项：

Created	removed	adapted	explored
paused	developed	halted	adopted

答案：

- 1 adopted 日本文化起源于中国，所以这里通过意思判断应该是日本“采用、吸收”了中国文化的知识。排除 created（原创）或 removed（移除）。
- 2 halted 这里通过全文的意思，能够看出后面日本和中国的关系停止了，日本开始自己发展了。关系并不是暂停（paused），而是彻底断交。
- 3 developed 结合句子结构，(verb) on its own culture。这里复合句意的不及物动词只有 developed. 句子意思是“日本在自己的文化基础上独自发展”。干扰项 explore 是及物动词，不能搭配 on，故排除。注意：很多同学以为这句话的 on its own 是固定搭配，这是错误的，因为后面还有 culture，无法构成固定搭配。因此这句话的 on 并不和后面的 its own 搭配，而要和前面的动词进行搭配。因此必须要填写一个不及物动词 developed 来搭配 on。
如果这句话是 ____ on its own, 那么则应该填 explored.
- 4 adapted 这里是根据句意，日本结合了一些外来的文化，“使之适应”日本人自己的品味，或“使之变成”适合日本人自己品味的文化。





9.2.102Enigma

And if the voice of an animal is not heard as message but as art, interesting things start to happen: Nature is no longer an alien **enigma** but something immediately beautiful, an exuberant **opus** with space for us to join in. Bird melodies have always been called songs for a **reason**. As long as we have been listening, people have presumed there is music coming out of those scissoring beaks.

选项：

accuse	opus	reason	enigma	mystery	wander
exuberant	season	plus			

答案：

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1 enigma | 根据词义, enigma, 意为谜, 很难彻底明白的东西。Mystery 意为奇怪的东西或还没被解释清楚的东西, 侧重奇怪, strange。 |
| 2 opus | 根据搭配, an exuberant opus, 意为一个充满活力的作品。 |
| 3 reason | 根据固定搭配, for a reason, 意为因为某种原因。 |

9.2.103 Walt Disney World

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

选项：

utopian	unrealistic	society	educational
comedy	memory	industry	childhood
company	lifetime	theoretical	experience





答案：

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 utopian | 根据上下文语意判断，“迪斯尼世界之所以成为一个朝圣之地，部分原因在于其乌托邦的一面强烈地吸引了资本主义社会的真正需要“ utopian 译为”乌托邦的“”空想完美主义的“ |
| 2 society | 根据语意和固定搭配判断，“强烈地吸引了资本主义社会的真正需要“； capitalist society 指”资本主义社会“ |
| 3 childhood | 根据语意判断，“迪斯尼的营销是独一无二的，因为它抓住了童年的象征性本质” childhood 指“童年“ |
| 4 educational | 根据句意和固定搭配判断，“但该公司进入了所有公共节目、漫画书、洋娃娃、服装和教育片“，对于儿童电影来说， educational 最为贴切，这里 educational firm 为”教育片“的意思 |

9.2.104 Bach in Venice and Germany

Those were his halcyon days, when his music was heard constantly in Venice and his influence **blanketed** Europe. He spent much of his time on the road, **performing** and overseeing productions of his music. In Germany, Bach studied Vivaldi's scores, copied them for performance and **arranged** some for other instruments.

选项：

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| blanketed | crossed | overlapped | surrounded |
| acting | performing | behaving | showing |
| changed | made | arranged | planned |

答案：

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 blanked | 依文意确定：他的影响力席卷了欧洲

近义词辨析： cross 穿过(强调从一头到另一头); overlap 重叠; surround 包围 (多指某物或某范围的外围) |
| 2 performing | 依文意确定：他花了很多的时间在街头，表演，并且督导他的作品

干扰项： acting 表演 (act 在做表演的时候，强调的是人物的表演; perform 可以做音乐上的表演，与此题更贴切) |





近义词辨析: behave 表现; show 展示

3 arranged 依文意确定: Bach 通过更换一些乐器来改编了一些 Vivaldi 的配乐

近义词辨析: arrange 乐 改编; change 改变; make 做; plan 计划

9.2.105 Difference in views

The difference in **views** is so great that one wonders, are the protestors and the policymakers talking about the same **phenomenon**? Are they looking at the same data? Are the visions of those **in power** are so clouded by special and particular **interests**?

选项 :

fact	phenomenon	beliefs	views
power	authority	hobbies	interests

答案 :

- 1 views 根据上下文意思, views, 意为看法, 意见。整句翻译为观点(看法, 视野)的差异如此之大。
- 2 phenomenon 根据上下文大意判定, phenomenon, 意为现象。整句翻译为抗议者和政策制定者是在讨论同样的现象吗?
- 3 power 根据上下文意思以及固定搭配, in power, 当权的。呼应前文 policymakers, 也就是说政策制定者也都是当权者。
- 4 interests 根据词义判断, interests, 利益。

9.2.106 Folklore

Folklore - A modern term for the **body** of traditional customs, **superstitions**, stories, dances, and songs that have been adopted and maintained within a given **community** by processes of repetition not reliant on the written **word**. Along with folk songs and folktales, this broad **category** of cultural forms embraces all kinds of legends, riddles, jokes, proverbs, games,





charms, omens, spells, and rituals, especially those of pre-literate societies or social classes. Those forms of verbal expression that are handed on from one generation or locality to the next by **word** of mouth are said to **constitute** an oral **tradition**.

选项：

achievement	body	word	paper
community	organization	experience	category

答案：

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1 body | 意思判断，主体，民俗学是一个现代的术语指传统习俗，迷信，故事，舞蹈和歌曲的主体，folklore 不是一种 achievement，只是概念 |
| 2 community | 意思判断，社会群体，被采纳继承并保留在某个社会群体中的传统习俗，迷信，故事，舞蹈和歌曲 |
| 3 word | 意思判断，单词，written paper 是书面考试的意思，而且这里只是指文字的方式，并没有说一定在纸上，在墙壁上、石头上写下的也应包括 |
| 4 category | 后面举例了各种具体表现形式，这里填大的分类 |

9.2.107 First-year students

For many first-year students, the University may be their first **experience** living away from home for an extended period of time. It is a **definite** (干扰项：timely) break from home. The individual's usual **sources** of support are no longer present to **facilitate** adjustment to the unfamiliar environment.

选项：

experience	break	expectation	sources
definite	timely	facilitate	implement





答案：

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1 experience | 对于很多 first-year student 来说，大学可能是他们第一次离家生活的经历(experience) |
| 2 definite | 词性+词意，“彻底地”“真正意义上”的离开家 |
| 3 sources | 平时给予支持的“来源”都不再存在 |
| 4 facilitates | “帮助”你适应新环境 |

9.2.108 Education and well-being

Education and well-being have often been **associated**. The idea that education can promote individual well-being indirectly, by **improving** earnings and promoting **social** mobility, is an old one; so are notions of education helping to promote the good society by **contributing** to economic growth and equality of opportunity.

选项：

social living improving promoting delivering
contributing discussed complicated driving according

答案：

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 associated | 根据第二句话，得知教育是可以促进幸福的，因此两者是有关联的。
干扰项 discussed 看似合理，但是和第二句话的意思不相符。 |
| 2 improving | 提高收入，干扰项 promoting 不能和 earnings 收入搭配 |
| 3 social | Social mobility 固定搭配，社会流动，指一个人在社交方面的能力 |
| 4 contributing | 和后面的 to 搭配，通过“带动”经济增长来促进社会发展；干扰项 driving 意思正确但无法和 to 搭配 |

9.2.109 Number and form

Number and form are the essence of our world: from the patterns of the stars to the pulses of the market, from the **beats** of our hearts to catching a ball or tying our shoelaces. Drawing on science, literature, history and philosophy, and introducing **geniuses** (干扰项：novelties) from





Alcibiades to Gauss, this **inspiring** book makes the mysteries of maths accessible and its rich **patterns** (干扰项 : textures) brilliantly clear.

选项 :

beats	tempo	geniuses	novelties
patterns	textures	inspiring	rare

答案 :

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1 beats | Beats of hearts 心跳, 固定搭配 |
| 2 geniuses | Geniuses 天才, 呼应下文的 Alcibiades 和 Gauss, 都是著名数学家的名字 |
| 3 inspiring | Inspiring 这本启发灵感的书。根据全文理解, 这段话是在介绍一本描述数学的书。干扰项 rare 并不能呼应下文内容。 |
| 4 patterns | |

9.2.110 Linguistic Effect

An important corollary of this focus on language as the window to legal epistemology is the central role of **discourse** to law and other sociocultural processes. In particular, the **ideas** that people hold about how language works (linguistic ideologies) combine with linguistic structuring to create powerful, often unconscious effects. In recent years, linguistic anthropologists have made much progress in developing more precisely analytic **tools** for tracking those effects.

选项 :

discourse	disclosure	ideas
perception	tools	theories





答案：

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1 discourse | 干扰项 disclosure 指披露，词意不恰当 |
| 2 ideas | 和下文搭配 people hold the ideas that, 干扰项 perception 搭配不当 |
| 3 tools | 使用更精准的分析“工具”来追踪效果, 干扰项 theories 无法追踪,因此搭配不当 |

9.2.111 Liquidity

When people worry about a glut of liquidity, they are thinking of the first of these concepts. If money is too abundant or too cheap, inflationary **pressure** may build up or bubbles may appear in financial markets — until central banks tighten policy or market opinion suddenly changes. A slackening of **economic** activity or a drop in asset prices can leave households, businesses and financial institutions in trouble if their balance sheets are not liquid enough (the second concept) or if they cannot find a buyer for **assets**.

选项：

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| pressure | stressed | economic |
| political | assets | liability |

答案：

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1 pressure | Inflationary 形容词后面应搭配（名词），干扰项 stressed 是形容词 |
| 2 economic | 结合全文意思，此处应是 economic activity 经济活动而非政治活动 |
| 3 assets | 寻找可以购买“财产”的 buyer，“liability 债务”是无法购买的 |

9.2.112 Clones

Clones of an Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones **planted** outside small towns upstate or on Long Island, says Jillian Gregg, now of the Environmental Protection Agency's western-ecology division in Corvallis, Ore. The growth gap comes from **ozone** damage, she and her New York colleagues report.





Ozone chemists have known that **concentrations** may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from **urban** pollution that **blows** in and lingers. A series of new experiments now show that this hang-around ozone is the **overwhelming** factor in tree growth, the researchers say in the July 10 Nature. "This study has profound importance in showing us most vividly that rural areas **pay** the **price** for urban pollution," says Stephen P. Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "This work should be a wake-up call," he adds.

选项：

rural	urban	overwhelming oxygen	blows	solution
invades	quantities	ozone	gaps	pay
concentrations	necessary	price	found	planted

答案：

- 1 planted 根据前文 cottonwood (是一种树, 杨木) 判断此处应该意为“种”树, planted。这里是过去分词作后置定语。
- 2 ozone 根据意思判断, 此处意为 ozone, 臭氧。呼应后文 Ozone chemist。而不是氧气。
- 3 concentrations 根据上下文大意判断, concentrations, 浓度。臭氧不可数, 所以不能选 quantities。整句翻译为臭氧化学家们已经知道, 城市空气中的臭氧浓度可能高达“摩天大楼”。
- 4 urban 此处注意前文有转折, 所以这些 pollution 不可能还来自 rural, 这些 pollution 相反是来自 urban 的。所以这句话译为, 但在整整 24 小时内, 农村树木实际上从城市污染中获得了更高的累计臭氧暴露量。
- 5 blows 根据上下文意思以及固定搭配, blow in。也就是说是风把城市的污染都吹到乡下了。
- 6 overwhelming 根据意思判断, overwhelming factor, 意为势不可挡的因素或压倒性的因素。
- 7 pay 根据固定搭配, pay the price for, 为...付出代价。
- 8 price 根据固定搭配, pay the price for, 为...付出代价。





9.2.113 Humans began farming

When humans began farming some 12,000 years ago, they altered the future of our **species** forever. Our ancestors were ecological **pioneers**, discovering and cultivating the most valuable crops, scaling them up to feed entire communities and transforming wild crops so fundamentally that they became dependent on humans for their survival. Farming, in the words of National Geographic's Genographic Project, "sowed the seeds for the modern **age**."

选项：

pioneers methods age species trainees season

答案：

- 1 speices 根据意思判断, species, 物种, our species, 也就是说我们这个物种, 也就是指人类。
- 2 pioneers 根据后面的句意判定, 我们的祖先做出了非常杰出的贡献, 所以他们是 pioneers, 是先驱而不是 trainee, 实习生。
- 3 age 这里的 age 意味着是 a particular period in time, 此处 modern age 可以理解为现代社会。

9.2.114 Affordable Childcare

Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies have found that countries with greater enrolment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also have higher maternal employment rates, **although** untangling causal relationships is complex. From the point of view of the household, additional income, especially for the less well-off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty has been shown to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. **From** the point of view of the public purse, as mothers **enter** employment they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues **through** income tax and national insurance.





选项：

by enter step through Although so
In From

答案：

- 1 although 此处根据句意理解为，在公共资助的或提供儿童保育方面入学率较高的过节也有较高的产妇就业率，尽管解开因果关系很复杂。所以此处应用 although，意为尽管，表让步关系。
- 2 From 此处为固定搭配，point of view，意为 a way of considering something。所以此处 from the point of view 意为从...的角度来考虑。同时此处也是呼应前文 From the point of view of the household.
- 3 enter 根据词义判断，enter，意为进入。
- 4 through 此处根据词义选择 through，意为通过。By 的话通常指通过...某种方式。此处没有表达方式，所以不选 by。

9.2.115 Coastal fish farms

Coastal fish farms seem to do less harm to nearby plants and animals than previously believed, a new study **reveals**. And marine ecosystems can recover from this damage **surprisingly** fast. But the analysis of a single trout farm in a Faroe Islands fjord over nearly a year also shows that these facilities need to be **placed** carefully, and that there's a limit to how many can **operate** in a particular area before its biodiversity suffers lasting harm. In coastal farms, fish live in large cages hanging from pontoons on the surface. Fish feces and uneaten food sink to the seabed, affecting its ecosystem. Badly-managed farms can also have serious **effects** on the surrounding water column.

选项：

reveals reported revealed results surprisingly extremely
placed disposed operate solve effects





答案：

- 1 reveals 根据意思判断，reveal，意为揭露，显示。且这句话里前面谓语动词是 seem，一般现在时，所以此处应该用 reveals，一个句子内时态要保持一致。
- 2 surprisingly 根据词义判断，surprisingly，意为惊人地，出乎意料地。前面第一句说“新研究”和“以前所相信的”不一样，所以表达出一种“出乎意料地快”的意思。
- 3 placed 根据词义判断，placed，意为谨慎小心放置。前两句话都是在说沿海养鱼场 positive 的方面，这句话一个 but 表转折，指出 these facilities 还要继续使用的话，还要继续发扬 positive 作用的话，还是需要谨慎放置的，即，need to be placed carefully。
- 4 operate 根据词义判断，operate，运行，运转。整句话意思为在特定地区可以运行多少鳟鱼养殖场是有限的。
- 5 effects 根据大意以及固定搭配判断，have serious effects on，对…产生严重影响。整句话翻译为，管理不善的农场也会对周围的水柱产生严重影响。

9.2.116 Coffee

Coffee is enjoyed by millions of people every day and the 'coffee experience' has become a staple of our modern life and **culture**. While the current body of research related to the effects of coffee **consumption** on human health has been contradictory, a study in the June issue of Comprehensive Reviews in Food Science and Food Safety, which is published by the Institute of Food Technologists (IFT), found that the potential **benefits** of moderate coffee drinking outweigh the risks in adult consumers for the majority of major health **outcomes** considered.

选项：

wholesale culture results consumption food benefits
disadvantages outcomes positive





答案：

- 1 culture 根据句意判断, modern life and culture, 现代生活和文化。
- 2 consumption 根据大意判断, consumption, 意为消耗, coffee consumption, 咖啡的消耗量。整句意为虽然目前关于咖啡的消费对人类健康影响的研究结果是矛盾的。而 wholesale 意为批发, 词义不符。
- 3 benefits 根据大意判断, potential benefits, 潜在的好处。整句理解为它的潜在好处大于它的风险, 前后有对比。
- 4 outcomes 根据固定搭配判断, health outcomes, 健康状况。Result 一般指由于某事发生而导致的结果, outcome 只是指结果, 但不一定是这件事情引起的。

9.2.117 Shrimp Farm

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

选项：

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 estimated | study | accounting | summarizing |
| 2 productive | productivity | resourceful | regenerating |

答案：

- 1 accounting 根据后文的具体数字判断, 选 accounting, 意为账单。
- 2 productive 根据上下文意思判断, 保持生产力, stay productive, stay 后面应该跟的是形容词, 所以不选 productivity。整句话翻译为, 而且由于给定的养虾场只能保持三到四年的生产力, 之后需要额外的恢复成本。





9.2.118 Wrinkle Cure

Barrie Finning's, a professor at Monash University's college of pharmacy in Melbourne, and PhD student Anita Schneider, recently tested a new wrinkle cure. Twice daily, 20 male and female volunteers applied a liquid containing Myoxinol, a patented **extract** of okra (*Hibiscus esculentus*) seed, to one side of their faces. On the other side they applied a similar liquid without Myoxinol. Every week for a month their wrinkles were tested by self-assessment, photography and the size of depressions made in silicon moulds. The results were impressive. After a month the **depth** and number of wrinkles on the Myoxinol-treated side were reduced by approximately 27 per cent. But Finnin's research, commissioned by a cosmetics company, is unlikely to be published in a scientific **publication**. It's hard to even find studies that show the active ingredients in cosmetics penetrate the skin, let alone more **comprehensive** research on their effects. Even when **rigorous** studies are commissioned, companies usually control whether the work is published in the traditional scientific literature.

选项：

extract	comprehensive	depth	solid	body	extract
tract	rigorous	width	important	publication	review

答案：

- 1 extract 根据词义判断, extract, 意为提取物。
- 2 depth 根据大意判断, the depth and number of wrinkles, 皱纹的深度和数量。一般语言里谈及皱纹, 也是说皱纹加深了, 而不会说皱纹变宽了, 所以此处排除 width。
- 3 publication 根据词义, publication, 意为出版物。
- 4 comprehensive 根据词义判断, comprehensive, 全面的。整句意为甚至很难找到研究表明化妆品中的活性成分渗透皮肤, 更不用说对其效果进行更全面的研究。
- 5 rigorous 根据词义判断, rigorous studies, 严谨的研究。





9.2.119 Chaucer's Tales

Chaucer's Tales quickly **spread** throughout England in the early fifteenth century. Scholars feel The Canterbury Tales **reached** their instant and continued success because of their accurate and oftentimes **vivid** portrayal of human nature, unchanged through 600 years since Chaucer's time. George Macy, founder of The Limited Editions Club wrote on The Canterbury Tales.

选项：

got reached spread purged vivid picturesque
widespread

答案：

- 1 spread 根据词义判断，spread，意为蔓延。这里需要的是动词，所以排除 widespread。
- 2 reached 根据词义以及固定搭配判断，read success，达到成功。
- 3 vivid 根据词义判断，vivid，意为生动的。Vivid 侧重有强烈的实际感或者逼真感，非常生动，给人留下深刻的印象。Picturesque 一般指地方非常吸引人吗，尤其是以一种 old-fashioned 的方式。





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10.1 British Environmental Law 英国环境法

准确原文：

Before we consider international environmental law and climate change we need to consider domestic legislation, as it is within the sovereign states that international law is put into practice. This reflects the environmentalists' maxim, 'think globally, act locally.'

United Kingdom legislative control over the impacts of mans' activity on the environment is not new. As long ago as the reign of Charles II the main concern was the production of smoke from the burning of 'sea coal'. Almost all areas of trade and industry were subject to very detailed legislative controls at that time, although some were governed by 'self-regulation' in the form of guilds, which regulated both supply and methods of production. However, the measures implemented were mostly ineffective because then, as now, the specifying of legal duties and standards without providing any appropriate enforcement merely indicated good intentions but were of little practical effect.

The next stage was prompted by the Industrial Revolution with the urbanization of society and its profound effects on the environment. Local industrialists used the Adam Smith model to maximize their economic benefit, but this was to the detriment of the local environment with the operation of 'Gresham's Law' that is, the bad drives out the good.

Those industrialists who were concerned for either the health of their employees or the local environment faced higher costs than their competitors. The result was the need for increasingly comprehensive statutory controls on the discharge of pollutants into various receiving media.

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Before we understand international environmental laws, we should understand the domestic regulations in the UK first. Introduced by Charles II, the first environmental law in the UK was ineffective due to the lack of enforcement despite showing a good intention. During the Industrial Revolution, some industrialists used the Adam Smith's model to maximize the benefit, which led to the need for statutory controls on the discharge of pollutants.





10.2 Sound Receptors 声音接收器

准确原文

You've got sound receptors in your ear, and they are beautiful. We're not going to talk about them at any length, but there's little flappy, these little spiky things going along in your ear and they can translate vibrational energy coming from your ear, hurting your eardrum, being translated into a vibration into the fluid in your ear into a physical motion of these little receptors there into an electrical motion, into an electrical signal that goes into your ear. So, all of that, all of that's pretty impressive stuff. We are not going to talk about the details of it, but I invite some of you who want to learn more about this, particularly MIT students who would find receptors quite remarkable kinds of devices.

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Sound receptors are small devices in the ears that can translate vibrational energy into physical motions, which will change to electrical signals through the fluid in the ear and the eardrums. MIT students are invited to learn more about sound receptors and find them remarkable.





10.3 Devices Simulated Sea Creature 模拟海洋生物的仪器

准确原文

Sea creatures are inspiring the latest devices. This one called the Oyster sits on the sea floor and opens and closes as waves pass over it. Cables attach it to generators on the shore. Since the November 2009, it's been powering 9000 homes in the Orkney Islands. Another device looks like a snake. The anaconda is made from a rubber tube filled with water that floats just below the surface. When the swell hits the front of it, the tube squeezed above ripples done its links and power a turbine in its tail. Prototypes are currently being tested, but the full- scale version will be 2000 meters long. This System also looks like a snake. But this one is made of steel. It floats near the surface, where waves make its joints move, this hydraulic drive system that power electrical generators, like the anaconda. It's still being tested; results will prove that these devices are up to the job of supplying variable sources of green energy.

Simulating sea creatures inspires many devices to generate green energy. The first device is like an oyster, which opens and closes as waves pass over it. And it has powered nine thousand homes. The second one is a rubber tube like a snake, filled with water and floats below the surface. The third one is also like a snake but made of steel and capable of generating electrical power generators.





10.4 A Woman Novelist 女小说家

准确原文

I have been writing non-fiction for years, and secretly wanting to be a novelist. When I first started writing at the age of 30, it was with the intention of writing fiction, but I took a little detour for 10 or 12 years, and write non-fiction which I absolutely have no regret about at all. I think it's exactly the right thing for me to do, but there's this dream tucked away inside of me to do this.

Now I remember reading something that Eudora Welty wrote, who is a great novelist from Mississippi who had a big influence on me actually. She said, "no art ever came out of not risking your neck." And I think she's absolutely right. It felt that way to me at the time; it actually feels that way every time I sit down to write something.

Finally, in the early 90s, I took my deep breath and started writing fiction. It felt risky to me at the time to do that. And one of the very first things I wrote was, what I thought was going to be the first chapter of a novel, called "The Secret Life of Bees." I wrote it in 1992, and it is actually essentially the first chapter of the novel as it is now.

「萤火教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

The speaker wrote non-fiction for years but secretly wanted to be a novelist. Although she took made some detour in writing non-fiction, she had no regret at all because she thinks it was the right thing to do. Later she was inspired by a female novelist and started to write fiction. Therefore, she wrote "the secret life of bees," which became the first chapter of her novel.





10.5 A Mother's Student Loan 学生贷款

准确原文

I'm 43 years old, and I owe tens of thousands of dollars in student loans. Oh sure, I knew the loans were piling up as I went through school. But with one loan coming from here, another from there, I had no idea of the rockslide that was building.

Fifteen years later, I still experience moments of sheer horror regarding my family's financial situation. My monthly student loan payment is more than triple my car payment.

OK, so without my college degree, I would not have been able to get my current job. For that I'm grateful, but at what cost?

My loans have been accruing at a rate of 10 percent, and now they have burgeoned to — well, I'm English major, you do the math. I don't think they'll ever get paid off. We're in debt way past our eyeballs, and there's no hope in sight.

I'm being kept in class — a financial class of graduates whose only hope for attending college meant borrowing money from the government. Because of our mounting credit card debt and monthly payments that far exceed our family's income; my kids will also join the class of citizens who can't rely on their parents for college support. Do I wish I'd chosen another educational route? You bet. Perhaps trade school — I've thought that being a plumber might not be such a bad gig.

But if your job aspirations require a four-year degree, take my advice and choose a college you can afford, both during and after graduation. Take a realistic look at your anticipated income and factor in priorities that don't carry a price — like a spouse and children you might want to have someday.

I was overconfident that my student-loan debt would pale in comparison to the lucrative writing career I'd enjoy after graduation. Now I'm paying for that decision — in more ways than I'd ever imagined.





「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

A 43 years old woman is still paying her student loan fifteen years after she graduated from college, where she got her college degree and without which she would not have her current job. Due to her financial burden, her children cannot rely on her for a college education. And she advised students to choose the college they can afford and take a realistic look at their anticipated income.

10.6 Citizenship curriculum 公民教育

准确原文

Last month I published alongside my annual report a subject report on the development of citizenship in schools. The report celebrates the success of some schools in implementing the citizenship curriculum. It praises those schools where there have been substantial developments in the subject, and which now go a long way towards fulfilling national curriculum requirements. In the report, we are critical of schools which have not taken citizenship seriously, either through reluctance or lack of capacity to make appropriate provision in the curriculum.

Citizenship is marginalized in the curriculum in one-fifth of schools. It is less well established in the curriculum than other subjects, and less well taught and some critics have seized on this as a reason for wanting to step back from supporting it.

Yet, the progress made to date by the more committed schools suggests that the reasons for introducing citizenship are both worthwhile and can be fulfilled, given the time and resources. Indeed, those reasons are given added weight by national and global events of the past few months. While not claiming too much, citizenship can address core skills, attitudes, and values that young people need to consider as they come to terms with a changing world.

The main problems standing in the way of implementation of citizenship continue to be: the lack of commitment on the part of many school leaders; an insufficient amount of initial and in-service training provision to ensure that every school can call upon teachers with subject expertise; and its uncertain place in the curriculum.





「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Citizenship curriculum is marginalized in the curriculum and is less well established, but introducing citizenship is both worthwhile and can be fulfilled, because citizenship can address core skills, attitudes, and values that young people need in a changing world. The main obstacles to the implementation of citizenship continue to be: the lack of commitment from school leaders, insufficient training provision with expertise, and its uncertain place in the curriculum. (69 words)

10.7 Mary Mallon 伤寒玛丽

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Mary Mallon, who was born in Ireland and migrated to the US in the 19th century, worked as a cook in New York City. She was also a Typhoid Fever carrier, who can transmit the disease through food and water. During the course of her career, she changed her workplace multiple times which result in infecting twenty-two people with Typhoid Fever and one of them died.

10.8 Biology, DNA & RNA 生物与 DNA

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Biology provides profound insights into the world around us. All creatures on the earth are similar and exceptionally related to each other. For example, all life forms rely on DNA and RNA to store, transmit and use genetically inherited information, and they all are based on cells which are fundamental building blocks of all organisms. These organisms conduct metabolism and they also have similar basic chemistry.





10.9 Welsh speaker 威尔士语

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Welsh is a Celtic language spoken in Wales, Welsh colonies and some other countries such as England, Australia, and the US. During the course of the 20th century, the population speaks Welsh as their first language dropped from fifty percent to twenty percent. According to 2001 census, about 750000 people speak, read or write Welsh and twenty-eight percent of the population claimed to had some knowledge of the language.

10.10 Tree Rings 年轮

Dendrochronology studies hidden information in tree rings, which indicates the climate, just like a Morse code but with richer content. The width of tree rings shows the rain and drought that affects tree growth, and tree rings can be used by cutting down and counting the rings inward. In addition, the sequence of tree ring can be beneficial for scientists to reconstruct the climate.

10.11 Laugh and humor 笑与幽默感

确认原文

Laughter is one of the greatest therapies in combatting adversity, and whole communities and nations have frequently relied on humor to get them through their bleakest times.

On August 13, 1961, the barbed wire was rolled out of Berlin to create the Berlin wall. For nearly 30 years, until it was dismantled, wall jokes proliferated – especially among those living in the east. Laughing was all that was left.

It was a way of humanizing the tragedy of an ideology that had divided families and a nation. Wags would ask, “when does a good border guard fire the warning shot?” And answer with chilling wit; “at the end of the second clip of ammunition” – thereby making light of the German democratic republic’s command to its border guards to “shoot to kill” anyone trying to cross the wall.

Jokes about those who rule you – and sometimes those who tyrannize you – are a form of





folklore that has existed in societies as seemingly different as communist eastern Europe, Czarist Russia, modern Egypt, 12-century Persia, and modern-day Iran. Humor can also be wonderfully subversive. It can protect self-respect and identity.

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Laughing is one of the greatest therapies in combatting adversity. For example, the Berlin Wall was created in 1961 and then wall jokes had proliferated for nearly 30 years especially among East European countries. It was a way of humanizing the tragedy of the ideology. Jokes about those who rule you are a form of folklore in eastern Europe. **Humor** can also be subversive and protect self-respect and identity.

英美拼写 : humor (美式) humour (英式)

10.12 Development Of Genes 基因五千年变化

确认原文 :

The pace, the pace of which that the human minds have evolved over the last half million years and more recently the last 200,000 years has been so frighteningly rapid that the evolution of cognitive function and perception in different ways, can only happen to the actions of a small number of genes. If one needed to adapt dozens of genes changes and concert, in order to acquire the penetrating minds that we now have, which our ancestors 500,000 years ago didn't have, the evolution could not have taken, could not have occurred so quickly. And for that reason alone, one begins to suspect that the genetic differences between people who lived 500,000 years ago sever that cognitive functions than ours are not so large.

Therefore, a rather small number of genes, maybe responsible for comforting us that powerful minds which we now, which the most of us now possessed.





The pace of human mind development has been rapid. And the evolution of cognitive function and perception can only happen to the actions of a small number of genes. Thus, it is suspected that the genetic differences between our ancestors and humans now are not so large, which means that only a small number of genes may be responsible for the powerful minds that we have now.

10.13 Vitamin D 维他命 D

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Vitamin D, also called sunshine vitamin, is a prohormone. It only works when people have adequate sunlight exposure. So for people who live near the equator, there is no dietary need for vitamin D. But for people who migrate away from the equatorial region or when they wear more clothes in winter, they have less Vitamin D and would need supplements to absorb vitamin D.

10.14 Star War 星球大战与视觉文化

The visual culture in science fictions was a minor sub-culture and technology, but it changed after the introduced of movie Star Wars. Although the plot of the movie Star War is stupid and aggressive, the visual effects in the movie are outstanding. Hence the visual art is very important in the science fictions.





10.15 Talent war 人才之争

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

[Version One] 男声版：吸引移民

Due to the lack/shortage of talent, big companies and developed countries are searching for talents. Some young immigrants graduate with a degree from universities and then compete with local students for a job in local companies, which is also the way developed countries attract talents. Meanwhile, organizations and countries should put talent in the primary position.

[Version Two] 女声版：三大成因

The deficiency of talents is caused by the burst of economic bubbles, while the demand for talents has tripled in companies. One of the reasons for that is the aging of the baby boomer generation. Another reason is the collapse of employee loyalty where employees change their jobs more frequently. The third reason is the mismatch between school taught knowledge and companies'/employers' requirements.

[Version Three] 爷爷版：人才最重要

There is an intense competition to hire talented and intellectually able people. The shortage of talent has caused battles between companies who are trying to hire the most talented workers, and also between countries who are encouraging young people to come to universities and then become immigrants. Talent is premium in many levels because the economy is becoming more sophisticated and the baby boomers are aging.





10.16 Indian peasants 印度农民债务

原音频：<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hMFnAIcLM-g>

确认原文

The debt today is so high. It's two hundred thousand rupees, three hundred thousand rupees of peasants who have no capital. They know within a year or two, when they accumulate that kind of debt. Where is the debt coming from? It's coming from a seed that is costing a hundred thousand to two hundred thousand rupees per kilogram, depending on what you got. Seed that used to be free, used to be theirs. Pesticides each time, the more they use, the more they have to use, 12 sprays, 15 sprays, 20 sprays. Pesticides used in just the last five years in the land areas of India has showed up by 2000 percent. That's why the free market and globalization have brought and since we are talking about peasants, who have no money, who have no capital, they can only buy expensive seeds and expensive pesticides by borrowing. And who lend that money? The seed companies that sell the pesticides, which are the same companies that sell the seeds, as you know, are now also the major creditors.

「萤火教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

The debt now is so high for peasants that they cannot pay it back. The debt comes from the seeds which used to be free and the pesticides whose usage has surged due to the free market and globalization. Peasants can only buy expensive seeds and pesticides by borrowing money from the same companies who sell seeds and pesticides. (更新)

10.17 How many glasses of water? 每天喝几杯水

There has been controversy on how many glasses of water one should drink per day. People used to believe that we'd better drink eight glasses of water a day. However, since our food source contains water, we only need to drink four glasses of water every day and rely on the food for the remaining intake.





10.18 Stanford University Management Education 管理学教育

确认原文

The Education Leadership Initiative was started by Dean Bob Joss, of Stanford Graduate School of Business. He talked a lot about the importance of education leadership. Education leaders need to be dynamic and entrepreneurial change agents. Managing is not enough -- increasingly leaders must rise to the challenge of changing their organizations through innovative, problem-solving strategies. So we are combining forces from our School of Education and School of Business to support the development of management skills and leadership capacity for current superintendents and other central office leaders. The purpose of School of Education is learning while the purpose of School of Business is management. Now many institutes are providing education leadership learning opportunities, for profit or non-profit. We want to make sure that here at Stanford, we are not only delivering the services but with good quality. The program incorporates case-studies and research-based presentations, discussions, and exercises. Participants also collaborate and build relationships through group work. However, they must realize that it is their own responsibility to achieve and accomplish – what others can do does not indicate what you are capable of.

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Bob Joss representing Stanford University held the conference about leadership, which allowed the business school to get together with the educational school. The purpose of educational school is learning while the purpose of business school is management. The topic is about leadership and how to promote management. Educational services are delivered by profit or non-profit institutions but people take responsibilities for their own results through their capabilities and accomplishments.





10.19 Government powers 政府权力下放

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

The need to modify government power from federal to state level is a process of devolution. John from Stanford suggests devolution is a philosophical issue, which also addressed the disputes between Democrats and Republicans. Democrats think government should hold the huge power and strong entitlements, while Republicans argue that government should share the power from federal to people and state level and the public because there is private power hidden in the system.

10.20 Governments Use Tricks 政府伎俩

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Citizens of western countries should be well informed because that is what democracy means. However, some citizens are deliberately hidden from the truth in some unelected countries. These governments denied true events that have taken place and pretended that they have never happened. Plus, those governments use all tricks in the books to cover their mistakes for their esteem.

10.21 University competition 高校竞争

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

The competition between universities is not only for the best students who had choices nationally and internationally, but also academic staff in job market. It is more intense in English-speaking countries since English is the new Latin. There are also other competitions such as research contracts from public and private sectors, government funding assessed by research quality and charity donations. The competitive environment is particularly visible to the vice-chancellor.





10.22 Agriculture and Urbanization 农业与城市化

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

The trading of agricultural and industrial products forms the dynamic relationship between urban and rural areas. Increasing agricultural productivity reduced the job opportunity in the rural area, which pushed people to move to cities. And the progress of urbanization development needs more labor force, which can be achieved by increasing agricultural productivity in countryside. Overall, many factors compel people to migrate from countryside to city and work as labor forces.

英美拼写 : *labor* (美式) *labour* (英式)

10.23 Definitions of Globalization 全球化的定义

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Globalization has various definitions. Firstly, globalization means the proliferation of international trade transactions and multinational companies across the border. Secondly, globalization represents an integrated economic system than ever before. This system splits countries into consuming and producing in globalization. This is a new era of global economy where nations are dependent on each other, especially in terms of economic growth and functions.





10.24 Drug Advertisements 药品广告

确认原音频：<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pKkIwNvArdA>

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Drug companies have doubled the money spent on drug advertisements in TV prime time. Although the information in the ads is theoretically accurate, the tone is misleading. As a result, some people go and ask doctors for prescriptions they don't need when they could just change their lifestyles. People should be more discreet about prescriptions as it is different from buying a soap.

10.25 Einstein 爱因斯坦

For thousands of years, people believed that the world was like a flat floor and the universe was absolutely fixed and unchangeable. This view was transformed by Einstein in the 20th century who suggested that the universe is under continuously dynamic change all the time. However, Einstein was not the first person who proposed the relativity theory, but Edwin Hubble, the astronomer in the 1920s. (更新)

10.26 Business Enterprise and Marketing 商业本质与营销

The nature of the business entity is to exchange something you have for something you desire. The function of marketing is to transfer products from suppliers to consumers to meet their demands. Meanwhile, the capital gain is crucial, and it is important to assure capital return because that is how investment and production can continue.





10.27 Wind power 风力发电

V1:

A wind turbine is a small device that can handle covert winds through mechanical movement to pump water and generate electricity. The power it creates depends on the area, number, and angle of the sails. The angle is especially crucial since a slight angle will make the wind turbine move and start powering things. In addition, the device can be made using simple home materials to drive generators to power electricity.

V2:

Wind power could be transferred to electric energy and supply mechanic devices. The efficiency correlates with the wind speed, the number of the blade, the area of placement and the setting angle. A specific angle is needed for power generation. By using simple materials, a prototype device could be made to drive electricity for domestic appliances.

10.28 Marshmallow & Crayon Test 棉花糖与蜡笔实验

In the marshmallow test, children who can wait fifteen minutes without eating the marshmallow are promised to get the second one. The waiting time which indicates the ability to resist temptation is correlated with children's competency later in life. However, another experiment also shows that children who were disappointed in the crayon and sticker test, are less likely to wait fifteen minutes in the marshmallow test.

10.29 Artificial intelligence 人工智能

Human used to tell a computer what to do and how to do. When given the meaning of certain words, computers can operate as programmed and develop systems and symbols. It works by **analyzing** messages into bytes, which function similarly with human brains. Since both human brains and computers are symbol processors, computers may have the potential to bring artificial intelligence.

英美拼写 : *analyzing* (美式) *analysing* (英式)





10.30 Animal Survival and Reproduction 动物的存活与繁衍

Animal survival and reproduction depend on many factors including the environmental conditions, temperature tolerance, body size, diet, seasonal and daily activity and **behaviors**. For instance, it is impossible for an animal to survive in the fridge, which indicates the importance of season and climate to animal survival. That is also the reason why some animals migrate to other habitats when the climate changes.

英美拼写：*behaviors* (美式) *behaviours* (英式)

10.31 Amory Lovins (Mr. Green) 艾莫利·拉文斯

确认原音频：

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9JbuKzE8j6w&index=6&list=PLVX6T2pq0ltBBlBr-9C9jyNMIHTLTrh5i>

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Amory Lovins is an unusual character and has a wide range of knowledge but not from the academic world. He ran a consulting firm and built a house by himself at the top of a mountain. He is regarded as a genius since he was dedicated to saving energy and solving resource problems by existing technologies. Moreover, a female writer wrote a book about him called “Mr. Green” although others thought he was crazy.

10.32 Tea and Coffee in England 英国的咖啡与茶

The three most **favorite** drinks in England are chocolate, coffee, and tea. Tea as the most popular drink was very expensive and could only be ordered by men in public. Men could have tea in a coffee house where they could enjoy social freedom, do trades and have business chats. However, women could only drink tea in private places, and men would bring a pack of tea back home for their wives after work.

英美拼写：*favorite* (美式) *favourite* (英式)





10.33 Making errors 人类犯错的原因

Whether people can do things right depends on the design and distractions. For example, if a task is well designed, people are likely to do the right thing. Otherwise, they are prone to make mistakes. Distraction will make people forget they are in the middle of doing something. For instance, we usually forget to take the original copy after using the copy machine if something disrupts the thinking process.

10.34 The Rules of Language 语言的规则

The rules of language are reflected by convention because the ways people express themselves are influenced by convention. And Language is not translatable because the meaning in a different language is not exactly the same. Therefore, Experts should document a different language due to human heritage.

10.35 People forget taking cards after withdrawing money 取钱忘记拿卡

People forget to take their cards after taking the money from the ATM. The common reason for this is that they are focusing on the money. While in the UK this phenomenon becomes less common since the reconstruction of the ATM as people have to take cards before getting the money. And losing credit card is much more catastrophic than forgetting money because the card was sensitive to the bank account.

10.36 Fossil fuels 化石燃料

原音频 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5mpkYG5Km6g&feature=youtu.be> [1:45 - 3:11]

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Developed countries have an addiction to fossil fuels, but there are three motivations to stop using them because it's unsustainable. Firstly, easily-accessible fossil fuels are a finite resource. Secondly, the combustion of fossil fuels generates carbon dioxide, which leads to climate change. Thirdly, if a country ran out of fossil fuels, they have to rely on other countries, which leads to a security of supply motivation.





10.37 Primary colors 三原色

Yellow is the most common **color** in nature, such as flowers. People can make yellow as early as in the 19th century. Red comes from insects and soil. And blue comes from a plant called indigo, which is the only plant that contains molecules for all the sources of the **color** blue.

英美拼写：*color* (美式) *colour* (英式)

10.38 Social contract 社会契约

A social contract is a popular concept from 17th to 18th century, at the time it means people were coming out of their nature. Sometimes people are like animals, but animals know the importance of peace. For humans, whether it is peaceful or fierce depends on personal beliefs. Now social contract means people join together to work on a project, agree not to fight, and trust each other to resolve their disputes.

10.39 Kids in Museums 家庭博物馆

A mother, a journalist with The Guardian newspaper, wrote an article in the newspaper complaining about her experience of being thrown out of a museum because of her kids shouting in the museum. Surprisingly, she received over 500 emails about the same experience. So, they set up the Kids in Museums campaign, advocating family-friendly museums. The campaign was welcomed by the director of the National Gallery in London.

10.40 Music and Language 音乐与语言

Music and language in human culture have a lot in common because they both use complex sequences and similar grammar to communicate. Scholars and scientists have studied and proved these similarities in their books indicates that Music and language have obvious basic similarities. They both have rhythm, melody, and syntax, and they both convey emotions using sounds.





10.41 The Definition of Risk 定义风险

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

The lecture of risk analysis focus on the definition of risk and safety. There are two literary definitions of the word ‘risk’ in dictionaries. One means the possibility of loss or injury while the other means consequences of some kinds of danger. Moreover, the definition of ‘safe’ or ‘safety’, though involve a circular argument, is free from harm, which is an absolute notion being either safe or not safe.

10.42 Child Depression 儿童抑郁症

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Back in the 1960s, depression was rare in childhood, but follow-up studies indicated a dramatic increase of child depression. This changed the way people think about it and led to further studies. Thus, no one now would doubt about child depression, but the way that children show depression is somewhat different, and the responses to medications are different as well, which remains to be resolved.

10.43 Implicit and explicit memories 隐性和显性记忆

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

There are two different systems of memory: implicit and explicit. Implicit memory is called procedural memory, including using language naturally or driving automatically. Implicit memory is about cultural and sociological norms, which is hard to explain how and why. Explicit memory is also called episodic memory, including remembering birthdays and multiple choices questions. Explicit memory is highly personalized and is related to time and space.





10.44 Wildlife as Food and Income 野生动物作食物与经济来源

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Wildlife, especially fish, is the source of food and income. Billions of people rely on fish as the source of their protein, so wildlife can improve livelihood and health. Fishing is the main source of national and global income since the wildlife can drive tourism worldwide, which can effectively facilitate the economic growth. Fishing will become the top one source of income, so African's income is closely related to food.

10.45 Big Bang Theory 宇宙大爆炸

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

In the cosmology, scientists previously believed the Big Bang happened about 10 to 20 billion years ago. However, a recent more concise measurement indicates the universe started from the Big Bang which was 13.8 billion years ago, which fits well that the universe is older than the oldest star based on the study of particles. People still need to understand how the Big Bang happened and how the universe works.

10.46 The Politic Left and Right 左翼右翼

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Socialism originated in the 1880s, while communism originated from 1840s. Both of them became ideologies after the French Revolution era. During that period, there are two types of political stands originated from the national assembly. The politic left refers to people sitting on the left side of the speaker podium, representing progressive political stands; the politic right refers to people sitting on the right, representing conservative to the old regime.





10.47 Obese Women 女性体脂实验

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

31 obese women volunteered a Canadian experiment that tested on body fat changes. They followed strict daily diet requirements and did exercise as instructed every day. After six months, some of them lost weight, while others stayed the same and some even gained weight. There are two explanations: some of them may have cheated on the diet, or some of them consciously or unconsciously did less exercise.

10.48 The decline of Bees 蜜蜂数量减少

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

There are various conclusions but the sign of decline in number of bees is the only well-documented conclusion with strong scientific evidence. The drivers of these declines vary, depending on species. The fact of pollinator loss could be absolutely huge and catastrophic even though it has not happened. But the positive sides are that people are aware of the problem all the time and they are taking actions to fix recognized problems

10.49 Earthquake and Faults 地震

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

This speech talks about the relationship between faults plane and earthquakes. Faults are breaks and discontinued structure in the crust, and earthquakes happen when faults are largely extended. In the fault plane, you can identify the location of earthquake called focus. The earthquakes happen mainly because the rupture plane entirely covered the fault plane over the focus. The **epicenter** is vertically over the focus on the surface of the earth.

英美拼写 : epicenter (美式) epicentre (英式)





10.50 Language death 语言危机

准确原文

However, we have to be realistic. Language death is not mainstream theater. It is not mainstream anything. Can you imagine Hollywood taking it on? It is so far outside the mindset of most people that they have difficulty appreciating what the crisis is all about because they are not used to thinking about language as an issue in itself. Somehow we need to change these mindsets. We need to get people thinking about language more explicitly, more intimately, more enthusiastically. Interest in language is certainly there, in the general population – most people are fascinated by such topics as where words come from, or what the origin of their town's name is, or whether their baby's name means anything; they are certainly prepared to infinitum; and language games are often found on radio and television – but a willingness to focus that interest on general issues, a preparedness to take on board the emotion and drama inherent in the situation of language endangerment, is not something that happens much.

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Language death is not mainstream because it is so far outside the mindsets of most people. However, we must change these mindsets and get people to think about language more enthusiastically. Interest in language is certainly there, but a willingness to focus that interest on general issues does not happen much.

10.51 Smart Consumers and Brand 品牌与顾客需求

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Brand is essential to smart consumers because they make decisions based on brands and would pay more for a better brand. But the Second Moment of Truth is also important, which means after they went home with products bought, the product must be of great quality. However, there are fundamental engineering contradictions as consumers want products that are both strong and soft, or both light and strong.





【科普: The Second Moment Of Truth (SMOT) refers to the moment when the consumer experiences a product or service following the purchase decision.】

10.52 Misuse of drugs 用药不当的危害

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Leftover drugs at home can be dangerous because they may be wrongly ingested by children, so drugs should be enclosed and stored properly at home. If drugs are taken at wrong dosage, drug resistance may develop. The misuse of drugs with incorrect prescriptions may also cause allergies. So physicians should give correct instructions and prescriptions, and patients should follow the instructions and finish the whole course of treatment.

10.53 Human rights in UK 英国人权

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Human rights in the UK are enriching and controversial. Legal documents including the European Convention on Human Rights and the Human Rights Act played a significant role in human rights protection. Human rights consist of positive and negative rights such as freedom of religion and workforce and freedom expression. In conclusion, these legislations provide the baseline and the minimum protection for human rights.

10.54 Australian housing price 澳洲房价

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Australia has been through a long period of uninterrupted economic growth over the past 15 years. During that period, the mortgage rate was half, so everyone can afford to borrow money from banks to buy a house. However, the increasing immigration and the falling size of household average led to a higher demand for accommodation, and the additional purchasing power pushes Australian house price up significantly.





10.55 HTML

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

The 1990s came around and normal people got online, thanks to the UK, we have Tim Berners-Lee who invented HTML and bring the internet to (common) people. During this period of 70s, there was extraordinary creativity and people created enormous content on Internet including webpages, learning resources and other online contents. They did it without profitable models, religious factors, advertisements, **skepticism**, fears, and traditional or motivational factors. People did it because they simply enjoy it. It simply happened, and it was a good idea.

英美拼写： *skepticism* (美式) *scepticism* (英式)

10.56 Sign language 符号语言

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Abstraction is an important layer of computer because people cannot do anything on computers without symbolic system. Language is a classical symbolic system. People use sign language and movements when they do something at the same time. For example, people asked for help by waving hands when they repelled rhinoceros at the same time. Thus, human can use hands to communicate when they do things simultaneously.

10.57 Genes affect human behaviors 基因影响人类行为

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Since the discovery of DNA structure, people have believed that genes have an impact only on people's physical structure. But the study of mapping of genes in 2001 found that there is a genetic responsibility to human's physical and psychological **behaviors**, which has changed





the way we understand our **behaviors**. The research on genes has provided integrating information, and the findings can benefit biologists, psychologists and neuroscientists.

英美拼写：*behaviors* (美式) *behaviours* (英式)

10.58 Pandemic Transmitting 传染病传播

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

The impact of pandemic can be catastrophic to society. The US government can successfully prevent epidemic transmitting because of the invention of antiviral drugs and new vaccines for some diagnosed diseases. However, developing countries cannot do the same good job due to the lack of resources, which will be a big challenge for them.

10.59 London Architecture 伦敦丑建筑

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

The speaker thinks the architectures in West London are ugly. Bad buildings have serious impacts on people's lives for hundred years because architectures can last long. According to a book, whether architectures are beautiful or ugly depends on the eyes of beholder people, since beauty is an arrogant concept. This book talks about what kinds of building work, and how, what and why architectures need to be designed beautiful.

10.60 Adam Smith 亚当斯密

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Before the Industrial Revolution, British economists previously believed a nation's wealth is how much money people can pile up, but Adam Smith believed that nation's wealth include not only agriculture but also manufacture and the nation's wealth is the output. Overall, the national wealth is equal to nations' income since the national income measures and equals to the national output.





10.61 Water Purification 水净化

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

CBAN works on water purification and aims to make clean water as well as improve human health via individual and collaborative faculties' research. People in developed countries could get access to clean water but it will raise the energy consumption, while people not in developed world don't have that access. This has become a major global problem but nanotechnology is a promising area that can find corresponding solutions.

10.62 Market Economy 市场经济

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

The notions of pragmatism and democracy had succeeded in tempering market economy in developed countries. The Industrial Revolution had negative effects on the living standards of the working class. So legislations about working conditions were passed and then regulations on better environmental conditions were put, which reversed some damages and helped the market economy. Nowadays, the benefits we shared are far more widely than 100 years ago.

10.63 What makes people happy 快乐的原因

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

People are **skeptical** about what makes people happy. According to a survey conducted based on large numbers of worldwide samples, one factor to make people happy is a consistent pattern, which is prevalent across the borders. This pattern has some basic factors including income, marital status, and employment status. The survey also shows other external variables, including equality, living environment, and the nature of original living.

英美拼写 : *skeptical* (美式) *sceptical* (英式)





10.64 Light Bulb 灯泡测量用电量

原音频：<https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=oRQB2YXUxvY> 1:05~2:23

音频原文：

This is a **40-watt light bulb**. If you leave it on all the time, it **uses one kilowatt hour** every day and it's possible to express all forms of power consumption using **this unit as a light bulb**.

I **started measuring everything** around my house, around my office, and I found some surprising things. First, I plugged in a phone charger and it didn't even register on this power meter. It uses one-hundredth of a light bulb of power. So I don't think the phone charger is going to be our No.1 form of energy consumption.

Just taking one hot bath every day uses the same energy same power as five light bulbs on, all the time, non-stop. And I've been steadily using **40 light bulbs worth of gas for heating, making hot air and hot water** and that surprised me. Transport is one of the biggest forms of energy consumption. It uses about a third of our energy. If you drive an average car 50 kilometers a day, that corresponds to having 40 light bulbs on all the time.

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

A 40-watt light bulb can be used as a unit to measure energy consumption. For example, a phone charger uses one hundredth of a light bulb of power and taking one hot bath equals five light bulbs. Also, gas and heating would use 40 lightbulbs and transport is one of the biggest forms of energy consumption because driving 50 **kilometers** equal 40 lightbulbs.

英美拼写：*kilometers* (美式) *kilometres* (英式)





10.65 We are animals 人类就是动物

原音频：<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v6gt9iAMebw> 00:18 – 01:45

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Many people thought humans don't do things that animals do, in which the hidden assumption is that humans are not animals, but that's not true. Humans are animals because we are living things. We can see humans in animals and also we can see the animal in humans. So the lecture will talk about animal **behaviors** and human nature. We can understand human nature by looking at animal **behaviors**.

英美拼写：*behaviors* (美式) *behaviours* (英式)

10.66 Spectacles 眼镜

原音频：<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SZ5Owqn48iM> 1:50 – 2:53

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Spectacles are part of an assemblage of items that can give people an overall look. In fashion terms, they are classified as accessories while in healthcare terms, they are defined as a medical device. In other languages, spectacles are described as a prosthesis. Choosing spectacles has become a major decision and people have more glasses for different occasions, which is called lifestyle dispensing.

10.67 Good quality of journalism 优质的新闻

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

There is no clear line between good journalism and a good academic history. Firstly, they both need the determination to look for all available sources and the collection of evidence. Secondly, they both need universal sympathy for all sides of the story. Thirdly, they both need detailed attention to logic and literary style, which means the articles should be vivid, interesting and have a clear writing style.





10.68 Time traveling 时空穿梭

(根据学生零星回忆撰写，仅供参考。Based on recalls from students. For reference only.)

The main problem of time traveling/traveling is that people need to understand what time is, but nobody can explain it. People know what time means when they talk about it, but no one can explain it in specific. Talking about what time is has been a popular topic in modern society. However, time is not a new subject because it actually started around 600 years ago.

10.69 Parenting babies 教养孩子

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Parenting is essential because it can promote baby's development. The social skills of the babies can be developed through playing with them at home. Parents can also have conversations with babies to make them become good communicators. Besides, parents can promote baby's development to help serve them well. The whole society should support parents to develop baby's mind and can help parents enjoy parenting.





10.70 Climate change predictions 气候变暖预测

There can now be no reasonable, science-based, doubt about the reality of global climate change effects brought on by the cumulative and rapidly growing emission of so-called 'greenhouse' gasses - primarily carbon dioxide - into the atmosphere.

As these effects become increasingly more obvious worldwide, so commercial interests, groups of concerned individuals and national governments have been gripped by what amounts to mass panic about what to do about it.

To many, Paul Ehrlich's Malthusian 'Population Bomb' of 1968 appears about to explode in the world's face in an indirect version of his millenarian vision of population growth which outpaces agricultural production capacity-with predictably catastrophic results for humanity. And his three-part crisis scenario does indeed seem now to be present: a rapid rate of change, a limit of some sort, and delays in perceiving that limit.

Ehrlich's work was roundly criticized at the time, and later, from many quarters, and much of what he predicted did not come about. Nevertheless, can the world afford to take the risk that the climate scientists have got it wrong? Is it not in everyone's interests to apply the Precautionary Principle in attempting to avoid the worst of their predictions - now, rather than at some future time?

As the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Mr. Rajendra Pachauri, has recently pointed out, eleven of the warmest years since instrumental records began have occurred in the past twelve, while major precipitation changes are taking place on a global scale.

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

People are questioning how panic should we be about the reality of global climate change. Although the prediction of population bomb in 1968 was criticized because some of the predictions didn't come about, the world cannot afford to take the risk that the climate scientists have wrong predictions, because major precipitation changes are taking place on a global scale. (59 words)





10.71 Translation and interpretation 翻译和口译

确认原音频: <https://youtu.be/qfc9QsIrhrs>

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

There is a misconception that translators and interpreters do the same thing. The speaker introduces similarities and differences of the two jobs. Firstly, translation and interpreting refer to written and verbal communications, respectively. Secondly, translators need the skill to write comprehensively to the target language while interpreters need to speak both languages professionally. Thirdly, both professions need years of training to acquire their qualifications but the experience they learn is different.

10.72 Height and Social Status 身高与社会地位

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

In an experiment in Oxford University, students from different classes were asked to estimate a man's height with the same outfit. The estimation would be taller when the man was introduced as a professor or senior lecturer, while it would be lower when he was introduced as a normal guy. This experiment revealed that people tend to overestimate one's height purely based on his higher social status.





10.73 Motivation 动机

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Motivation is a concept that means turning people's move into actions and there is internal motivation and external motivation. Many psychological factors can affect motivation, such as one's interest, values, and inspiration. Motivation is also affected by age because when people grow older, there are more things that they have already done. The current dominated opinion is that rewards and punishments are the most basic factors to drive human's **behaviors**.

英美拼写 : *behaviors* (美式) *behaviours* (英式)

10.74 Recording Music 录音技术

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

The invention of music recorder had a similar function as paintings - to help preserve music for future generation. Music was recorded in **disk** and can be played in phonographs over and over again. This changed the state of music. It is hard to imagine how people educated music in the past. Now people can learn music and music record is a form of existence of memory.

英美拼写 : *disk* (美式) *disc* (英式)

10.75 Purpose of School Education 学校教育的目的

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

The educational purpose for school-aged students is the same as that for adult education. The first purpose is to convey important content to students and the second is to enable students to learn practices so that they can apply what they have learned. The third one is to provide situations and communities where they can learn together and learn from peers.





10.76 Money 货币

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Anything can be used as money as long as it is valuable and can be interchanged and traded. When the government decides to use something for commerce and business, it will become the money. Gold coins have been regarded as money throughout the history because it is durable. The other types of money are silver and precious metals, but they are hard to be gotten hold of.

10.77 Moon Formation 月球的行成

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Before we understand the earth, we need to know how and why the earth was formed. Long ago, the collision of a Mars-sized planet called Theia and the new-born earth was traumatic and the moon was formed during that collision. The formation of the moon has profound implications to the lives on the earth. Without it, the lives on the earth would not have evolved to sophisticated creatures.

10.78 Theatre study 戏剧研究

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Theater study is a difficult subject in academy because it is a mixture of literature and personal life experience. It is also a collection of different skills such as writing and singing. To succeed in this subject, you need the knowledge of linguistics, sociology, **archeology**, and philosophy. If we move everything away, there are some intellectual and distinctive things left. Hence, it is an ongoing project in academy.

英美拼写 : *theater* (美式) *theatre* (英式) ; *archeology* (美式) *archaeology* (英式)





10.79 Facial recognition 面部识别

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

It is hard to know how people recognize human faces. People now can get visual information from faces through the technology of configuration and put a name on it. Face is an identity so we can get lots of information from face, including age, gender, work, health condition, politics and friends through facial recognition.

10.80 Brain Cells 脑细胞

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

There are three main factors that make human special and different from animals. The first one is the connection between brain cells. Even if there are identical twins or cloned twins, each of them will have unique configuration. The second one is the ability to learn and to adapt. The third one is individual experiences what are shaped. This is why human is stronger than other species.

10.81 Cooperation in Sports Industry 体育业内的合作

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

There is unusual higher degree of cooperation in sport industry than other industry. For companies like Telstra and Optus, there is always competition between them and customers can be better off from the competition. But for companies in sports, there is an unusual cooperation between companies because they need to cooperate to produce products for customers.

10.82 Non-verbal Communication 非言语交际

This lecture talks about the non-verbal communication. Non-verbal communication is important that includes facial expression, gesture and posture. Therefore, we may understand people's meaning behind the words through facial expressions and emotions. We could use non-



verbal communication in presentations and interviews. Non-verbal communication includes people's body language, which can convey your attitude by how you deliver, as well as some other aspects such as dressing code.

10.83 Competition Drives Performance 竞争促进业绩

Competition can drive performance, and this is why departments in companies would like to rank employees' performance. They do so because they believe people with fear or hope will perform better. All companies over the world are using this as their predominant practice. Moreover, battles between companies can also improve the quality of their services to customers, which can urge companies to be more creative.

10.84 Clean Water 纯净水源

[原音频] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kRDLZQiZz0E&t=66s> [00:00-1:05 起]

「萤火虫教研组确认高分答案」

This lecture is about water, including the laws about drinking water, water quality, the rights to clean water, the key threats and what to do about it legally and personally. Water is a critical component of our environment and our body. So there is a largely neglected area of environmental law given the rapid increase of the chemical threats to water quality and the source of the chemicals.

10.85 Voynich Manuscript 伏尼契手稿

[原音频] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JKuvEKeYD8k>

[听力原文]

Well, the Voynich manuscript does have many different theories proposed for it. Some people think that it's a complete hoax. It's now been carbon dated from the 15th century. So it's most likely, if it is a hoax, that's been a 15th-century hoax, which I personally don't believe.

But some people think it's just gobbledegook. It's just an invention to make money. Somebody





made it to fool people and make money.

Other people think it's probably a code. In other words, someone encoded lots of secrets in it, hoping that no one would find out. And if so, that's been very successful because no one has cracked it so far.

But in my opinion, it is actually a genuine script. Obviously, a human device script but masking behind a genuine human language. In a language, it seems to me to have more, if you like, Near Eastern, maybe Caucasian, Asian aspects to it rather than European because of some of the words that I've decoded.

So I would imagine that once we've actually managed to decode the script, we'll find that the language underneath is a natural human language probably from that part of the world.

「萤火虫教研组确认高分答案」

The Voynich manuscript has many different theories proposed for it, such as a hoax, an invention to make money, or a code with secrets in it. However, in his opinion, it is actually a genuine script but masking behind a genuine human language. So once we have decoded the script, we might find that the language underneath is a natural human language from that part of the world.

10.86 Three Types of Family 三种家庭类型

「萤火虫教研组确认高分答案」

A nuclear family includes only a mother, a father and children, which is the most common family type in western countries. In an extended family, grandparents, parents and children live together with a strong geographical proximity. In an attenuated/tenuous family, children do not live with their grandparents or parents, but keep in contact with them on a daily basis over the phone or via the internet. (根据听到的发音和文意，可能是下划线的两个词之一)





10.87 Sugar 糖分

[真题音频] <https://oyc.yale.edu/psychology/psyc-123/lecture-4> [12:26-13:24]

音频原文：

There's sugar in a lot of foods where you don't expect it. Of course there's lots of sugar in donuts or ice cream, or pastries, or other things that are sweet; candy of course, but there are other places where you see it and you don't necessarily expect it. As an example: peanut butter. Here's a list of ingredients from Skippy Peanut Butter and you see that sugar is the second most common ingredient. You may know from reading food labels that these ingredients in any food label are listed in order of how much there is in the food itself, so sugar comes right after peanuts. Here's another example, Beef Stew, you wouldn't necessarily expect to find sugar in beef stew but it's there. Now it's down the list of ingredients, it's actually toward the end, but if you look at the marketing of this and look at the can it says, there's fresh potatoes and carrots, but actually there's more sugar in this than there is carrot.

「萤火虫教研组确认高分答案」

Sugars exist in lots of food that we don't expect. Apart from some sweet food, peanut butter lists sugar as the second ingredient according to food labels. Ingredients are listed in an order of how much there is in the food. Also, beef stews have lots of sugar even more than carrots, though the marketing slogan claimed that it contains fresh potatoes and carrots.





10.88 Habitat Loss 动物栖息地的消失

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

This lecture discusses the drivers of the extinction of many species. Firstly, there has been an increasing human consumption of resources of the planet, which cannot be met by the nature. Secondly, there is a conflict between humans and animals because animals' habitats are shrinking because of building houses, and animals' food has become scarce because of **urbanization** and human population growth.

英美拼写：*urbanization* (美式) *urbanisation* (英式)

10.89 Children Literature 儿童文学

[真题音频] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=28PGMCF8w5A>

[听力原文] I want to write a very short introduction to children's literature because although here in Britain one of the longest and most distinguished traditions of creating books for children, perhaps the longest and most distinguished in the world. We often take them for granted and we don't pay enough attention to what a remarkable cultural resource they are for adults and kind of cultural work they do for children and the way that they have served writers and illustrators as a cultural space for creativity subversion and opportunities to experiment with new ideas.

So what kind of cultural work the children's books do? Well, at the level of individual child, this is one of the places where children learn the vocabularies, get the vicarious experiences, and see the images of the world that help them think about how the world works and where they fit into it.

Because children's books are first places that children encounter these things, they are often very direct, as a source of information about what a particular period thinks including what it thinks a child is, what a child needs to know, what childhood looks like. Sometimes when we looked at children's books from the past, that's very important to notice these children who aren't there, for instance. So that is one of the things that we have in children's books.





「萤火虫教研组确认高分答案」

Although Britain has the longest tradition of creating children's literature, people often take it for granted and failed to realize that children's literature is a remarkable cultural resources for adults, and that it can do lots of cultural work for children. For individual children, books are the first place where children can learn vocabularies and learn how the world works. Because of this, children's books are often very direct. (69 words)

10.90 Therapeutic Environment 治愈性环境

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

Long time ago people began to study therapeutic environment. They found fresh air and sunlight can have positive impacts on patients' recovery, and architecture has the same positive impact, too. Viewing hospital yards can help people rest well and sleep well, and can also help release their stress and pain easily. 90% of nurses in hospitals agreed that designed hospital environment links to patients' recovery.

10.91 Babies just want to be smiled at 婴儿喜欢笑容

[真题音频]

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/podcast/episode/babies-just-want-to-be-smiled-at/>

[听力原文]

Ever try to get a baby to smile? It can seem close to impossible—and then suddenly there it is: that elusive, seemingly joyous grin. Well it turns out those smiles aren't spontaneous—they're strategic.

Researchers have found that when babies smile, it's for a reason. They want whoever they're interacting with—typically a parent—to smile back. And they time it just so, a smile here and a smile there. The researchers call it sophisticated timing. The study is in the journal PLoS ONE.





[Paul Ruvolo, Daniel Messinger, Javier Movellan, Infants Time Their Smiles to Make Their Moms Smile]

The researchers enlisted real mothers and infants and quantified their interactions, which fell into four categories. One: babies wanted to maximize the amount of time smiling at their mothers. Two: they wanted to maximize the time the mothers smiled at them. Three: they wanted to experience simultaneous smiling, and four: no smiling at all.

By studying when smiles happened and what the subsequent effect was, the investigators were able to figure out that for mothers the goal 70 percent of the time was to be smiling simultaneously—while for babies 80 percent of the time they just wanted their mother smiling at them. So, mothers want the interaction, while babies just want to be smiled at.

So your baby may not be able to feed itself, talk or even turn over yet. But when it comes to smiles, babies seem to know exactly what they're up to.

[参考答案]

「萤火虫教研组确认高分答案」

By studying the interactions of babies and their mothers, researchers determined that babies smile in hopes others will smile at them, and they time it in a manner of sophisticated timing. In the study, researchers have found that mothers want interactions, while babies just want to be smiled at.





10.92 Lost childhood 遗失的童年

(根据学生零星回忆撰写, 仅供参考。Based on recalls from students. For reference only.)

[Version One] Children have been losing childhood both in the past and now. In the 19th century, the reason of losing childhood was that children needed to work at an early age with high risks of staying around the streets. However, the reasons why children are losing childhood vary according to the change of society such as the changing aspects of gender and commercial advertisements.

[Version Two] Children lost their childhood in the 19th century under different situations. Firstly, working children suffer lots of risks in society such as sexual issues and criminal events. They were also facing exploitation and high demand of workload. Besides, children may be threatened on the street for destroying events or opening door. Finally, the society with commercials feature and gender bias make children engaged their personal life.

[P.S. There might be only one version, but we have received different recalls. 可能只有一种版本, 但不同学生的回忆之间差距较大, 所以归纳为两种版本供大家参考。]

10.93 Newspapers 新闻业下滑

(根据学生零星回忆撰写, 仅供参考。Based on recalls from students. For reference only.)

According to the economic model, the newspaper industry has been shrinking dramatically from the last 50 years of the 20th century. Most newspaper publishers' cash flows were in red because of a decrease in advertising and buyers. Now, some small newspapers can be found online only, and some newspapers disappeared. The staff worked in newspaper have dropped by 30% to 40%.

10.94 Automated vehicles 自动化汽车

(根据学生零星回忆撰写, 仅供参考。Based on recalls from students. For reference only.)

Automated vehicles can make roads much safer and their control systems can also make cars





more fuel efficient. Google car, which is a level-four car, can completely release people's hands and people don't need to do anything. Most people prefer level-three cars, because people just need to press the button, which is the most acceptable vehicle for people.

10.95 Canadian Work Structure 加拿大工作

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

100 years ago, 1/3 of Canadians worked as farmers but now this number decreased to 4% and the number of workers in manufacturing decreased to 13% over the 40 years. Although it is unchanged in the labor force that people work for others and sell their skills to earn incomes, the number of women in the labor force has increased.

英美拼写 : *labors* (美式) *labours* (英式)

10.96 Telescope 天文望远镜

原文 :

The aperture of a telescope is several times larger than the aperture of human eye so that the objects that can not be normally seen by unaided eye can be seen. Light-gathering power of a telescope is proportional to the area of its aperture and hence depends on the square of the radius of the mirror. Therefore, a 20 cm diameter telescope collects four times more photons than a 10 cm diameter telescope.

A telescope can be equipped to record light over a long period of time, by using photographic film or electronic detectors such as photometers or CCD detectors while the eye has no capability to store light. Along-exposure photograph taken through a telescope reveals objects too faint to be seen with the eye, even by looking through the same telescope.

A third major advantage of large telescopes is that they have superior resolution, the ability to discern fine detail. Small resolution is good. The resolution is directly proportional to the wavelength being observed and inversely proportional to the diameter of the telescope.





The aperture of a telescope is several times larger than the aperture of human eye so that the objects that can not be normally seen by unaided eye can be seen. A telescope can be equipped to record light over a long period of time, such as along-exposure photograph. A third major advantage of large telescopes is that they have superior resolution, the ability to discern fine detail.

10.97 Chimpanzees 拯救大猩猩

(根据学生零星回忆撰写，仅供参考。Based on recalls from students. For reference only.)

Nonhuman Rights Project is an organization that fights for legal rights for nonhuman animals. They sued at the New York Court and asked to release the chimpanzee named Tommy who was locked in a cage for research purposes. They proved to the court that chimpanzees also have cognitive capacities, but the court didn't approve their appeal because they think chimpanzees are not human even though they have cognitive skills.

背景知识科普：<https://www.nonhumanrights.org/client-tommy/> 请注意名称拼写

10.98 The Separation of Power 三权分立

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

The separation of power in United States is divided into legislative, executive and judicial power by the Constitution. Legislative power means to make laws, and executive power is to carry out laws by presidents, while judicial power is to interpret laws. Nowadays, they clarify what they should do, but in the past there was a blurry line between them.





10.99 Water Resources 水资源

(根据学生零星回忆撰写，仅供参考。Based on recalls from students. For reference only.)

The shortage of water is one of the major environmental problems. Almost half of the water resources on the earth has been consumed by human beings, but humans are not able to renew these water resources. However, at the same time, people are also trying to use water in sustainable ways, such as use ____ water to breed cattle.

10.100 Fight-or-flight response 迎战或逃跑反应

真题原音频：

https://mediaspace.nottingham.ac.uk/media/Fight+or+flight+response/1_2icngyyqq

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

To understand the Fight-or-Flight response, we need to understand the role of emotions. Our most basic emotions are vital messengers, which evolve signals to meet our basic needs for self-preservation and safety. When facing dangers or threats, the brain runs information from our senses through the brain which control primitive and reactive reactions without much thinking. These parts communicate with other parts to create signals as alert.

10.101 Secret Life of Plants 植物的秘密生活

(根据学生零星回忆撰写，仅供参考。Based on recalls from students. For reference only.)

One session in UK Arts Festival is about one live experiment about British secret life of plants, which is different from the previous lectures and experiments. The expert shows how plants communicate, and the surrounding plants also interact with each other in the live experiment. Audience can participate in this experiment, and they can judge by themselves to see whether this scientific principle is true or not.





10.102 Need 需要和需求

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

There are several ways to use and interpret the word ‘need’. When you say ‘I need a holiday’, it is an expression of a strong desire but not a basic need. When you say ‘the plant needs water’, it is an objective statement because it is essential, as sunlight and water to plants. Also there is a **psychological use** of ‘need’ when someone lacks of something.

10.103 Types of Stress 两种压力

「萤火虫教研与自习室高分学员共同确认」

This lecture talks about two kinds of stress. One is little stress, which happens under special circumstances such as exams or competitions, and it could be considered as a motivation to improve what they are doing. Another type is what we usually talk about, resulted from poor time management. Hence, to release such stress, people could use calendar to schedule and find a balance between play and work.

10.104 Globalization & De-traditionalization 全球化导致传统文化丧失

The world is a global village with instant communications through the internet. The world is also shrinking due to the distance and speed. Globalization has brought de-traditionalization because of the erosion of traditional culture and conventional ways of doing things, as young people are rejecting the culture in which they grew up, and keen on imitating the Hollywood models.

10.105 Learning styles of boys and girls 男女学生的学习方式

The research shows that girls have a better level of English results than boys in the same class. This is because boys and girls have different learning styles and their brains function in different mechanisms. Boys are more simplified and teachers’ teaching style normally suits better for girls than boys. Therefore, teachers should look for different teaching methods for both boys and girls.





10.106 Population Challenges 三种人口变化

There are three types of changes happening in population. The first one is the change in population density, which means more and more people are living in urban areas. The second change is found in population distribution because migration patterns have changed. The third one is the change in aging structure as women have less children, which leads to serious aging problem. There will be as many old people as young people on this planet.

10.107 What happened to Journalism 网络影响传媒

The popularity of the Internet has great impacts on journalism in terms of how it's produced and how it's consumed. However, it took steps for people to enthusiastically feel the change of journalism. The internet has not only improved the speed of news spreading, but also helped people gain information in various ways. Nowadays, even a small piece of ordinary video can be a new type of journalism.

10.108 Multiculturalism in Australia 澳大利亚多元化文化

Being a multicultural country, Australia has migrations from all over the world, **which makes** it the home to the world's oldest **continuous cultures**. According to the statistics, nearly a half of the Australian population were **born overseas or have a foreign-born parent**. In addition, migrants' contributions **to Australia's economy are enormous** as estimation shows over 10 billion dollars of **fiscal benefit** was provided in their first 10 years of settlement.





10.109 Manager 经理应该自我提升

(主要信息点的顺序暂不确定)

Manager should **read more book and go back to university** to improve themselves. The best manager is not someone who knows his **organization better**, **but someone who is an expert in management** and with **broad perspectives**. Experience is not necessary, but **management knowledge is much more important**.

10.110 Cultural absolutism 普世价值

Absolutism refers to the claim that there exists **a universally valid moral system**, which applies **to everyone** whether they realize it or not, and it contains rules, guidelines and principles which **are universal**. It is like a road map to guide individual and social behavior. Some principles of absolutism cannot be violated or betrayed and they have wide acceptance without assumptions and interpretations.

10.111 Credit Card Experiment 信用卡实验

(粗体是指确认原词)

In an **experiment on customers' behaviors**, one group of **inactive credit card users** received a message offering benefits that they could gain by using the cards, while the other group received a message implying a penalty if it's not used. The result shows customers are more motivated by potential loss when not using this card than benefit they could gain by using the card.





10.112 Twelve incorrect experiments 12 个失败的科学实验

The speaker wrote a book introducing 12 incorrect scientific phenomena and experiments. He said the real science may not be what people thought it would be because successful science experiments may be boring. However, these 12 failed experiments are very interesting because each has a different reason. For example, an experiment could fail because of made-up numbers.

10.113 Internet and cables

待补充完善：

The internet is a complicated structure. If you are going to send an email to your home, a telephone exchanging equipment will work on it. These switching equipment transfer the information from one city to another city through cables. The more we use those equipment, the more energy we consume.

10.114 The history of software 软件发展史

The history of software is fairly new as it emerged 60-70 years ago, which coincides with the birth of major technology disciplines. The development of IT is caused by the rapid expansion of computers and the reduction of computer prices. Thus, it is a stampede and has influenced every aspect of our daily life. It is not only a guideline for IT, but also a guideline for future development.

10.115 Network of Transportation in Paris 巴黎交通系统

There are thousands of trips and too many travelers every day in Paris. The transportation network in Paris provides thousands of network services and links them together. People can carefully plan their journeys in advance by looking at the routes of the network, which can reduce the density of people in the same journey at the same time.





10.116 Identity Theory 同一论 (哲学)

原音频：<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B-z8Ppq1puQ> [4:30-5:31]

原文：

Then in the 1950s, philosophers had this novel idea that perhaps the mind is just identical with the brain. Okay, and this hadn't occurred to philosophers before. And it's so happened that it happened around the same time the first departments of neuroscience started forming like at MIT and Stanford and so for. But basically there were a couple of philosophers both educated here at Oxford place and smart, and they made the claim that the mind just IS the brain. So that is the Identity Theory.

And with identity, identity in logic is the strongest relation. When you have identity between A and B, you don't have two things. You have one thing. Alright. So now when you talk about mental events, you're talking about brain events. When you talk about brain events, you're talking about mental events. Okay. So that's the Identity Theory. And it's very popular.

In the 1950s, philosophers proposed a new idea that perhaps the mind is identical with the brain, which is the popular theory - Identity Theory. Identity in logic is the strongest relation. Identity theory means that when you have identity between A and B, you have actually one thing instead of two things. So in identity theory, mental events are identical with brain events.

10.117 Effects of Crops on Climate 农作物影响气候

原音频：<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ozItjuM9DAk> [00:00-01:15]

Crops can affect climate in two ways. A substantial amount of land surface is used for agricultural production, so the use of land affects the climate. If we deforest a land and plant crops instead, the characters of the land surface will be altered, which will ultimately change the original climate. This requires the cooperation between crop scientists and climate scientists and the integration of two different models.





10.118 Semantic Noise 语义噪音

原文：

Semantic noise in communication is a type of disturbance in the transmission of a message that interferes with the interpretation of the message due to ambiguity in words, sentences or symbols used in the transmission of the message.

Let's take a step back for a moment to provide a larger framework that helps you understand the idea of semantic noise a bit easier. Communication is the process of transmitting information from one person to another. Information is a pattern of data organized in a particular way. For example, a sentence consists of symbols that form words in a particular language with a particular meaning. The sentence also utilizes grammar, which is a recognized way to structure words forming a sentence. Noise is any type of disturbance that interferes with the interpretation of the information. Some argue that noise exists in all communication.

Semantic noise doesn't involve sound but rather ambiguity in words, sentences or other symbols used in communication. The ambiguity is caused because everybody sees a different meaning in the same words, phrases or sentences. The differences in interpretation can be quite small, even undetectable, in regular communication between people from the same culture, age, education and experience, or drastically different because of such things as culture, age or experience.

Semantic noise in communication is a disturbance that interferes with the message due to ambiguity, and some people argue that noise exists in all communication. The ambiguity is caused because different people see different meanings in the same sentences. However, people with the same age, cultural or educational background may have either similar or completely different interpretation of message.





10.119 Canned Food during the Great Depression 大萧条时期的罐装食品

原音频：

<https://www.npr.org/templates/transcript/transcript.php?storyId=489991111>

[25:01-26:01]

原文：

During the Great Depression was the beginning of this sort of modern food technology that rules, you know, the way Americans eat today. That is there are a lot of canned foods were being - coming onto the market at the time. And also, refrigerators were really becoming very, very popular during the Great Depression, both in cities and in rural parts of the country.

Thanks to electrification, the Rural Electrification Administration, people could buy appliances. You know, farmers could buy appliances. And that meant frozen foods were becoming big. And, you know, at that time, few people could afford to buy them during the early years of the Great Depression. But, you know, gradually, these things picked up. And so this was, like, the sort of beginning of the era when people were starting to think about supermarkets with rows and rows of freezer cases and rows and rows of canned foods.

During the Great Depression, a lot of canned food came onto the market and refrigerators were becoming extremely popular both in cities and in rural areas. Thanks to the Rural Electrification Administration, farmers could buy appliances, which means frozen foods were becoming big. This was when the modern food technology started and when Americans started to think about supermarkets with freezer cases and canned foods.





10.120 Roman City 罗马城市规划

原音频：

<https://zh.coursera.org/lecture/roman-architecture/1-1-introduction-roman-urbanism-jCaQu> [4:19-5:29]

原文：

But you can see from the relatively crooked and narrow streets of the city of Rome as they look from above today. You can see that again, the city grew in a fairly ad hoc way, as I mentioned. It wasn't planned all at once. It just grew up over time, beginning in the eighth century B.C. Now this is interesting because what we know about the Romans is when they were left to own devices and they could build the city from scratch, they didn't let it grow in an ad hoc way. They structured it in a, in a very care, very methodical way. That was basically based on military strategy, military planning. The Romans they couldn't have conquered the world without obviously having a masterful military enterprise and everywhere they went on their various campaigns, their various military campaigns. They would build, build camps and those camps were always laid out in a very geometric plan along a grid, usually square or rectangular. So, when we begin to see the Romans building their ideal Roman city, they turn to that so-called Castrum or military camp design.

Rome grew in an ad hoc way, which means it wasn't planned all at once but grew over time since the 18th century. However, Romans structured their cities in a very methodical way based on military strategy and planning. In this way, they built camps that were laid out in a geometric plan, usually in square or rectangular. That's why ideal Roman cities are called military camp design.





10.121 Applications in Biology 生物的科技应用

This lecture is about applications used in biology systems. Nowadays, scientists can engineer and (v.) the nature. While scientists could just cut and paste DNA from one organism to another 40 years ago, they can write DNA and create new organisms and cells. Besides, scientists use microscale tools in bacteria experiments in the labs, and get millions of bacteria the next day.

10.122 Mars and Earth 火星与地球

Mars is an interesting planet, which is the closest neighbouring planet to the Earth. Mars and Earth have similar geological features, with mountains and hills on surface. Since water was found on Mars, the key question now is where the water is. Mars has an atmosphere as we have found rare gases and heavy gases.

(背景：火星有大气，但大气非常稀薄，且基本上都是二氧化碳。届时注意听是否有相关词汇)

10.123 Ice Age Migration 冰川时代人类迁徙

原音频：<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B4Mg6Dnarx0> [00: 00-1:40]

结合音频的

During the Stone Age, the weather became extremely bad as temperature was declining and ice sheets were increasing. Many plants and animal species moved to some warmer peninsulas. As for people, some people moved to France and Spain, some other people stayed on shallow lands exposed due to lower sea level. The land was exposed because sea level decreased while more ice took up water.

10.124 Online research 线上调研

Rapid growth of the internet and the data collected has changed our life in terms of both **quality and quantity**. As for the **advantages** of online research, it is **quick, less expensive** and can help us to **access hard-to-reach groups**. But online research has some **drawbacks**, as there are **no face-to-face communications or body languages**, and the **other side is not real people so we don't know who they are**. 【确认参考答案】





10.125 The History of English 英语语言发展史

English is not a pure language as it has been influenced by other 150 (?) languages in history. English **borrowed vocabulary and phrases** from other languages. Today we are not going to learn the language but **focus on history**, though **different period** of people has different views about the language borrowing. For example, during Shakespeare's period, people **hated those borrowed words**.

10.126 Food crisis 粮食危机

People are going to **suffer from serious food crisis** for the next 30 years until 2030. We must double our production to cater for the future demand of food. This is an urgent matter and people should **elevate the food production now**. Scientists have predicted an increase of food production of 30% to 50% in the next three years.

10.127 Great ideas 伟大的思想

A great idea should **have several features**. Firstly, a great idea should be **novel**. Secondly, a great idea should be **unique**, which means no one has thought of it. Thirdly, a great idea should be productive, which is essential to be transformative.
(待补充)

10.128 Design of buildings 建筑设计

Design is relatively important to building due to the fact that they may not only impact its appearance, but also affect health conditions. For example, the design of ground floors must ensure that the building is able to withstand the weight of the higher levels. There are poorly designed buildings but also some great building works. In the 20th century, many buildings were demolished, which should be decided based on its nature and function.





10.129 Water cycling

是个采访，提到原来的制造水的方法用hydrogen and oxygen to burn them, 然后提到了 technologies, 然后记者问现在家庭water recycling多不多，回答说 very little, 然后什么switch the tap for a glass of water, waste a lot, people think it is sophisticated, 还提到了water treat plant.

10.130 Negative emotions 负面情绪的作用

The lecture talks about the utility of **negative emotions** when people are exposed to these emotions. Human usually pay more attention to negative emotions such as fears, because these emotions can help people to **survive** and evaluate. We experience **positive emotions** **more frequently** but the effects are very **limiting**, while **negative emotions** are **less frequently** but very **intensive and life threatening**.

10.131 Languages and vocabularies 不同语言的词汇

When we talk about different languages and cultures, vocabulary is one of the most interesting characters, because different cultures may have different vocabularies. For example, in some language there is no “uncle” or “aunt” because they differ between mother’s side and father’s side. Another example is that some languages don’t have “snow” in their vocabularies because people of those culture live in tropical areas. (待补充)

10.132 Early language learning 学语言要趁早

The lecture emphasizes on the importance of early study. It is important for children under 12 months to learn a language, even before they were born. When young children learn a language, they normally don’t care about grammar. Early language learning is more important than you think it would be, and is especially vital for children. (待补充)





10.133 Water recycling 水的循环利用

We need **recycling water** because fresh water **cannot be easily generated by burning hydrogen** because it's too costly, and also because the total volume of fresh water is limited. **Technology is available for industrial use**, but there is little technology available **for home use**. **On local level, people are not aware of how to recycle water at home, but we can do little on this level.**

10.134 Misunderstanding of Globalization 对全球化的误解

确认原文：

Globalization is an overused and often misunderstood concept. We hear it all the time on news broadcasts and in any type of public discussion. But the starting point for understanding globalization is that it is industries and markets that globalize, not countries. That's why it's helpful to think of Globalization as 'the integration of economic activities across borders'. But why does globalization matter? I would argue globalization matters because it means the rise of interconnectedness between countries and markets across the world. For example, one of the reasons why the financial crash of 2007/2008 was so serious was because the financial and banking systems of countries around the world have become so closely interconnected with the globalization of markets.

Globalization is an overused and often misunderstood concept. The starting point for understanding globalization is that it is a globalization process of industries and markets instead of countries, so it's helpful to think of globalization as 'the integration of economic activities across borders'. Globalizations matters because it means the rise of interconnectedness between countries and markets across the world.





10.135 Children's life quality 孩子的生活质量 (待完善)

[Male's voice 男教授]

Well-educated families have well-educated children who have sufficient educational resources and support since they were born. According to studies, the life chance of a child has been set by 5 years old, which is a very disturbing fact. There is no obvious way to address the problem of life quality in society.

10.136 Precision and clarity 表达要清晰准确 (待完善)

(根据学生回忆整理，并非准确答案)

Some people speak words without connecting them to any meaning. Your words should be understandable, and they must be clear, correct and detailed, which means precision is important and required. For example, if I ask you “do you want to eat”, you answer “yes”. But it's not clear because you didn't say what you want to eat.

10.137 Travels of Sir John Mandeville 曼德维尔游记

结合学生回忆，大意如下：(期间提到了Marco Polo马可波罗，请注意补充)

The book ‘Travels of Sir John Mandeville’ was popular in the 1300s and 1400s. The book is in the library as a guidance. The book describes his supposed travels to the Mid East, Africa and Asia. This book is valuable although its descriptions about foreign lands were not true. It only shows how European people thought about foreign lands outside Europe as well as their imagination of the unknown.





11. WRITE FROM DICTATION

★：已确认，教研团队或高分学员考场亲测

加粗：曾有争议但现在确定准确的单词

下划线：细节不确定的单词，尚待完善

预知近期高频 WFD，请看每周三晚萤火虫 PTE 真题预测

PTE 真题预测发布平台——萤火虫微信公众号：fireflyen

1. A **celebrated theory** is still the source of **great** controversy. ★
2. A good architectural structure should be **usable**, durable and beautiful.
3. A group meeting will be held tomorrow in the library conference room. ★
4. A number of students have **volunteer** jobs.
5. A person's educational level is closely related to their economic **background**.
6. A very basic **feature** of computing is counting and calculating. ★
7. Academic problems caused a rise in employment.
8. Aerial photographs **were** promptly registered for **thorough** evaluation. ★
9. Affordable housing is an important issue for all members of society.
10. Agenda items should be submitted by the end of the day.
11. All dissertations must be accompanied with a submission form.
12. All industries consist of input, process, output and feedback.
13. All of the assignments should/must be submitted in person to the faculty office. ★
14. All of your assignments should be due by tomorrow.
15. All students are expected to attend ten lab sessions per semester.
16. All students need to/should attend ten labs per semester.
17. All writers, consciously or unconsciously, represent their own culture. [SEP]
18. All/The educational reforms have been inadequately implemented.
19. Although sustainable development is not easy, it is an unavoidable responsibility. ★
20. Americans have found the growth progressive in quantitative terms.
21. An ancient text may hold secrets which were lost centuries ago.
22. An introduction is an essential element of presentation
23. And in that regard, as well as in other regards, it stands as an important contribution.





24. Animals raised in captivity behave differently than their wild counterparts. ★
25. Assignments should be submitted to the **department** office before the deadline. [SEP]
26. Attracting skilled workers to the city with expensive housing is hard.
27. Avoid confusing the cause and effect of these changes.
28. Before attending the lecture, you must register online or by post. ★
29. Before completing the exercise, you need to read the remaining chapters.
30. Before submitting your dissertation, your advisor/adviser must approve your application. ★
31. Behind the barn/group/garage/crops, there is a flat cart drawn by mules.
32. Below the heating controls in the middle is a small round plastic button.
33. Books for children often contain many bits of illustration.
34. Career opportunities in this field are quite limited. [SEP]
35. Certain scientific principles need to be learned verbally or by a logical deduction.
36. Climate change is now/has become an acceptable phenomenon among reputable scientists.
37. Clinical placement **in** nursing **prepares** students for professional/practical practice. ★
38. Companies want to protect their brands from negative comments.
39. Competition for places in this/the course is fierce. [SEP]
40. Conferences ought to be always scheduled two weeks in advance. [SEP]
41. Consumer confidence has a direct **influence** on sales. ★
42. Control systems in manufacturing **provide** a high level **in** accuracy. ★
43. Convincing evidence to support this theory is hard to obtain. ★
44. Daily practice can build confidence and improve skills.
45. Despite the protest, the chemistry department was closed down.
46. Despite their differences, all forms of **lives** share some/the same characteristics.
47. Economic problems caused a big rise in unemployment.
48. Economic streams/status of early Roman Republic will be examined.
49. Eight groups need to submit the outlines of their projects to their tutors.
50. Equality has not yet been achieved in this society. ★
51. Everyone must evacuate the premises during the fire drill. ★
52. Experts are thinking that the world climate is changing.
53. Experts believe that industrial development will help the economy.





54. Fashion trends help to make people's life interesting.
55. Fishing train always help people to get more interesting.
56. Free campus tours run daily during summer for prospective students. ★
57. Freshwater creatures didn't appear in the paintings until the modern period.
58. A good research **paper** delivers practical **benefits for** real people.
59. Government reforms have been proposed at all levels.
60. **Graduates** of journalism **can get a job** in the communication field. ★
61. He is/was regarded as the most foremost economist this year. ★
62. He landed his job in a prestigious law firm. ★
63. Human beings compete with other things for resources and space. ★
64. I thought it was through the small meeting room. (迅雷不及掩耳)
65. Identity theft happens to thousands of people every day.
66. If finance is a cause of concern, **scholarships** may be available. ★
67. If it helps to take notes to concentrate, please do.
68. If you are not sure, phone student services for help.
69. If you need additional help, visit the student resolve/resolution center.
70. Important details from the argument are missing in the summary.
71. Increasing population results in an increasing demand in energy.
72. Inflation affects the demand, pricing and consumption of most products.
73. Interim grades will be posted outside the student lounge. [SEP]
74. It is absolutely vital that you acknowledge all your sources. ★
75. It is important for students to keep up with the deadline.
76. It is important to allocate your time wisely when revising. ★
77. It is really a comprehensive program comprises/covering both theory and practice.
78. It may not mean that it is possible to solve the problem easily.
79. It was hard to anticipate **how** all the different characters would react. ★
80. Laws protect consumer rights and help to avoid market problems.
81. Let me know if anyone/anybody struggles in the lab. (迅雷不及掩耳)
82. Library reference desks hold a lot of materials on academic history.
83. Listening is the key skill to succeed in this course.





84. Many birds migrate to warmer areas for the winter. ★
85. Many toxins originate from plants or animals
86. Materials and resources are on hold at the library's front desk.
87. Medical researchers have focused on the different treatments and diseases.
88. Most critics agreed with the new theory, but a few disagreed.
89. Most of **these** features **were** part of the previous system. ★
90. Most of **these** students have not considered this issue before. ★
91. Most theories were quite similar but a few critics disagreed.
92. Most university teaching **takes** place in lectures and seminars. ★
93. Mutually exclusive events can be described as either complementary or opposite. ★
94. Native speakers are **exempt** from the language tests **in** their own language. ★
95. Neurons are principally involved in chemical processes.
96. Newspapers are supported primarily by the sale of advertising space.[SEP]
97. No more than four people can be in the lab at once. ★
98. Nurses specialize in clinical work and management. ★
99. Observers waited nervously **and with bated breath** for the concert. ★
100. Observers waited nervously and held their breath for the concert. (两种版本待确定)
101. Organization plays an important role in academic literature.
102. Organizational failure is considered in various perspectives in academic literature.
103. Our group is going to meet tomorrow in the library conference room. [SEP]
104. Our professor is hosting the **business development** conference. ★
105. Our/The university theatre [UK] /theater [US] group will be performing in the concert hall.
106. Overcrowding and poor sanitation affected the lives of the majority of the population.
107. Packaging is very important to attract **the attention of a buyer**. ★
108. Participants initially select from a range of foundation subjects. ★
109. Peer pressure has a great effect on young people.
110. Plants are the living things that can grow in land or in water. ★
111. Please check the information on the website for the opening times.
112. Please make sure you correctly cited all the necessary materials.
113. Please note that the substantial deadlines are only negotiable in exceptional circumstances.





114. Please remember to bring a highlighter and your textbook to class next Thursday.
115. Please remember to bring a highlighter to class next Wednesday.
116. Please visit the website for information about the opening times. ★
117. Politics is not usually a safe topic of conversation.
118. Preparation is important to avoid mishaps in the lab.
119. Presidential elections are held once every four years.
120. Public perception about biotechnology is crucial for developing scientific consensus.
121. Radio is (one of the most) popular form(s) of entertainment throughout the world. ★
122. Relative humidity is the amount of moisture that the air can hold.
123. Relevant materials are reserved in the library. [1]
[SEP]
124. Remember to sign the attendance register before leaving the lecture hall.
125. Remember, the gifts purchased by children should have a striped character.
126. Remember, the prestigious selection has strict eligibility criteria.
127. Resources and materials are on hold at the **library** reference desk.
128. Review all **your** sources before drawing any **conclusions**. ★
129. Rising sales figures means a rise in demand.
130. Rivers provide habitats for fish and other aquatic species.
131. Sales figures for last year were better than expected.
132. Scientific beneficiary to space exploration is frequently questioned.
133. Scientists are always asking the government for more money. ★
134. Scientists here are studying a wide variety of atmospheric processes.
135. She began by giving an outline of previous lecture.
136. She has made a significant contribution to the field of chemistry.
137. She received a scholarship from the state library.
138. She used to be **the** editor of the student newspaper.
139. Some departments have their own **special** book collections. ★
140. Some economists argue that the entire financial system is fatally flawed.
141. Some people argue that education is not that important.
142. Some people regarded this as eye wash whereas some people ask for the status of their complaints and actions taken.





143. Some students find true or false questions harder than short answer questions.
144. Statistical results should be expressed in different ways depending on the circumstances.
145. Student identification cards will be issued by today or tomorrow. [T]
146. Students are advised to use multiple methods for this project.
147. Students are instructed to hand in their assignments by the end of this week. ★
148. Students are required to use research methods for this project.
149. Students have the **option to live** in college **residences or apartments**. ★
150. Students requiring for an extension should apply sooner rather than later.
151. Students were instructed to stand in a straight line outside of the classroom.
152. Students were instructed to submit their assignments by Friday. ★
153. Students who are successful have a good strategy for learning.
154. Students' concession cards can be obtained by completing an application form. ★
155. Submitting your group assignment must be issued punctually by one of your group members.
156. Successful applicants will work with a large team of researchers.
157. Supply and demand **is** one of the most fundamental concepts in economics. ★
158. Synopsis contains the most important information. ★
159. Teaching assistants will receive a monthly stipend for housing. ★
160. Textile manufacturing plays a large role in improving economies.
161. That brief outline takes us to the beginning of the 20th century.
162. That means **that** we have **so many struggles in the lab**.
163. The advertisement for children is open to much debate.
164. **The** aerial photographs **were** promptly registered for **thorough** evaluation.★
165. The application process may take longer than **it's** expected. ★
166. The archeologist's new discoveries **stand** out in previously overlooked foundations. ★
167. The artists and conservative publications earn their roles/rules of critics.
168. The artists other than politicians earned credits of their own roles as critics.
169. The artists tied with the conservative politicians earned the roles of critics.
170. The assessment of this course will begin next week.
171. The author's previous works are more theoretical and less experimental.
172. The book was supported by many faculty members.





- 173.The business **policy** seminar includes an internship with a local firm. ★
- 174.The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, fish and chicken.
- 175.The campus tour will help you to get familiar with the teaching facilities.
- 176.The chemistry building is located near the entrance of the campus. ★
- 177.The city's/cities/cities' founders created a set of rules that became law. ★ (确认听到 city+s 的音)
- 178.The coffee house has a special student discount throughout the week. ★
- 179.The coffee house menu features coffee, sandwiches and toast.
- 180.The commissioner will portion the funds among all the sovereignties. ★
- 181.The course helps students to improve their pronunciation skills.
- 182.The curriculum is described in the course syllabus.
- 183.The decision was made with the support of several faculty members.
- 184.The designers will complete the plan later today.
- 185.The dining hall will undergo renovations during the fall break. ★
- 186.The early works of this research were more experimental.
- 187.The early works were more philosophical rather than experimental.
- 188.The earth's atmosphere (is mostly composed of) nitrogen and oxygen.
- 189.The economic books are at the back on the left. ★
- 190.The election of president is held once every four years.
- 191.The essay will be published once the research is finished.
- 192.The evaluation forms will be reviewed by university personnel. ★
- 193.The excursion for children is very much open to debate.
- 194.The extent of advertising for children is open to much debate.
- 195.The faculty staff are very approachable, helpful and extremely friendly. ★
- 196.The final year will consist of four taught courses and one project.
- 197.The findings of researchers are focused on the causes of diseases and treatments.
- 198.The first assignment is due on the fourteenth of September. ★
- 199.The garden behind the university is open to the public in the summer.
- 200.The history of the movement was recorded by several writers. ★
- 201.The history of the university is a long and interesting one.
- 202.The importance of this event was not yet fully understood ★





- 203.The island is located at the south end of the bay.
- 204.The key difference between courses is the kind of assessment.
- 205.The key findings seemed to contradict our initial hypothesis.
- 206.The leading companies changed their policies after the reports were released.
- 207.The library holds a substantial collection of materials on the economic history.
- 208.The main concepts in this thesis were not new.
- 209.The massive accumulation of data **was** converted into a communicable argument. ★
- 210.The most important details in this argument are missing.
- 211.The most important process of farming is weeding. ★
- 212.The most popular courses still have a few places left.
- 213.The most striking thing about this budget of smartphone cannot be seen on its face. ★
- 214.The nation achieved prosperity by opening its ports for trade. ★
- 215.The nearest automatic teller is in front of the anatomy labs. ★
- 216.The paper challenged **many** previously accepted theories. ★
- 217.The new product failed due to a lack of demand.
- 218.The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly follow the freshman categories.
- 219.The placement test of mathematics and statistics is offered every semester. ★
- 220.The qualification will be assessed by using a **criterion reference to approach**. ★
- 221.The railway makes long distance travel possible for everyone. ★
- 222.The relative humidity is the amount of moisture that the air can hold.
- 223.The report contains the most important information.
- 224.The results of the experiment are reported in the table below.
- 225.The results of the study underscored the discoveries from early detections.
- 226.The same approach reached to the same explanation of the problem.
- 227.The same **issues** featured both explanations of **the** problem. ★
- 228.The schedule allows plenty of time for independent study. ★
- 229.The school's summer programs help students to accelerate their studies.
- 230.The scientists will face both the explanations and the problems.
- 231.The slide shows that there has been a minimal growth.
- 232.The sociology department is highly regarded worldwide. ★





233. The software companies design and create new products.
234. The students were instructed to submit their assignments before Friday.
235. The summer course was/has been canceled due to insufficient enrollment. ★
236. The sustainable development is not easy, but it is unavoidable.
237. The synopsis contains the most important information. ★
238. The teacher asked the group to commence the task. ★
239. The technician left/dropped the new microscope in the biology lab.
240. The theme of the instrumental work exhibited/exhibits more of a demure compositional style. ★ (这首乐曲的主题表达了一种更加端庄的作曲风格)
241. The theme of the instrumental work exhibits more of a demure, compositional style.
242. The thief visited homes of several people every day.
243. The time of the math lecture has been changed to ten thirty. ★
244. The toughest part of research for postgraduate students is funding. (争议很多, 请注意辨音)
245. The undergraduates need some specific sources to analyse a specific program.
246. The university has a world-renowned school of archaeology. ★
247. The university library has most of the necessary books. ★
248. The university officer will help you locate housing and transportation.
249. The visiting guest used to be the lecturer of this department.
250. The **ways** in which people communicate **are** constantly changing. ★
251. The whole point of the project was to look at the norm not the exception.
252. There are some doubts about whether these events actually occurred. ★
253. There is a clear need/clearly a need for further research in this field.
254. There is a need for constructive dialogues between leaders. ★
255. There is clearly a need for further research in this field.
256. There is not enough evidence to support this recommendation.
257. There was no correlation between drug used and cure rates. ★
258. There was not enough evidence to support these recommendations. ★
259. There will be a conference here next summer on using the web for academic research.
260. These have also been found to contribute to the death of many marine animals.
261. They have both grown up in the rural area and dislike the urban life.





262. They were struggling last year to make their service pay. ★
263. This class will look at the structure of an essay.
264. This guy is qualified to lead the groups into the mountain.
265. This means we will have so many troubles on the lam. (待确认)
266. This morning's lecture on economic policy has been canceled [美] /cancelled [英]. ★
267. This slide shows that there has been a minimal growth. ★
268. This software company designs and creates new products.
269. Those **seeking** formal extension should contact their faculty for information. ★
270. To achieve/gain full marks, an appropriate bibliography is required.
271. Today's lecture material will be included in the next assessment. ★
272. Tours operate all year round, but the busier dry season runs from May.
273. Traffic is the main cause **of air** pollution in **many** cities. ★
274. Traveling[美]/Travelling[英] by boat on the river is not possible in winter. ★
275. Tribes **vied** with each other to build up the/a monolithic statues.
276. Undergraduate students may participate in specific stages within the program. ★
277. Understanding (that) how to use the library will save your time.
278. University fees are expected to increase next year. ★
279. Upgrading manufacturing systems can increase efficiency.
280. Water taps on the campus will discourage the frequent use of plastic bottles. ★
281. We are able to work in a team.
282. We can work together to achieve the higher educational standards.
283. We can't consider any increase **in** our price **at** this stage. ★
284. We have not yet achieved equality in our society. ★
285. We study science to undersand and appreciate the world around us.
286. We support the research on problems related to tropical cyclone dynamics and forecasting. ★
287. We support to do research in the field of archaeology such as forecasting and estimation.
288. We were able to contact a number of research subjects.
289. When bad drove out good, the local workers were more difficult than their competitors.
290. When parents talk to children, the tense is simplified. ★
291. When workers ask for higher wages, companies often raise their prices. ★





292. While reconciliation is desirable, basic underlying issues must **first** be addressed.★
293. Why has the project been held up for so long? ★
294. Writing an essay is easy once the research is finished.
295. Years of training is required to become of a medical specialist. ★
296. You are required to complete the assignment/research paper by (next) Monday.
297. You are required to submit your assignment by Friday.
298. You can contact all your tutors by email. ★
299. You can find a lot more information/references on university website.
300. You must submit your assignments by next Friday at the latest.
301. You should include these two pictures from the lecture in your assignment.
302. You were able to contact a number of research subjects.
303. You will acquire many skills during the academic studies. ★
304. You will need to purchase an academic gown before/for the commencement. ★
305. You/Students are required to complete the research paper by Monday.
306. Your agent will collect commission for each house they sell.
307. Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations. ★
308. Your summary should be as clear and concise as possible.
309. Your task is to create demand for the product. ★
310. Your thesis should have a fairly limited scope.
311. A good way to improve vocabulary is repetition.
312. Accounting students should have a good understanding of profit and loss statements.
313. An undergraduate is required to do many projects.
314. Art students often display/exhibit their works on the university buildings.
315. Ask a tutor if you require further assistance.
316. Both staff and students can purchase car park/parking permit online.
317. Checking the website if you are looking for discounted textbooks.
318. Enrolling in a double major may/can increase your career options.
319. Farming methods around the world have greatly developed recently.
320. Find out how to get sources/resources before your research.
321. Fishing is a sport and a means for surviving.





322. Global connections increased in academic communities, thanks to social media.
323. Governments need to make solar energy more affordable to people.
324. It was four more years before the theory was fully developed.
325. Library reference desks hold a lot of materials on academic history.
326. Mature students usually adapt to university life extremely well.
327. One function of the body fat is to keep (all) internal organs warm.
328. Science library is currently located on the ground of the library.
329. Several candidates were graded as the greatest scientists of all time.
330. Students are advised that **all** the lectures today **have been** canceled/cancelled.
331. The Industrial Revolution in Europe was driven by steam technology.
332. The seminar provides an opportunity to exchange ideas with other students.
333. Theater [US]/theatre [UK] study courses encourage students to exercise creativity.
334. There are opportunities to receive the grants from most artistic fields.
335. There have been (too) many struggles in the mathematics department.
336. There is a welcome party for all new students for each term.
337. There is an important difference between mass production and batch production.
338. There is no much interconnection between philosophy and psychology.
339. They developed a unique approach to training their employees.
340. This course considerably emphasizes [US]/emphasizes [UK] on the critical thinking skills.
341. Those who are considering a career of marketing should attend the talk.
342. Tutors should set goals at the start of the class.
343. Unusual (patterns) are making/make farming more difficult.
344. . . . Plant trees in cities . . .
345. . . . covers different aspects of the subject.
346. . . . temperature in summer is lower, . . . to the hall.
347. Archaeologists/Archeologists discover tools and ____ in the ancient time.
348. Industry __(experts 发音)____ will discuss job opportunities ____ work.
349. Students have right to succeed.
350. The university should . . . technology . . . to support learning.
351. University invest . . . new technology designed for learning.





352. We are looking at introducing new ways ... engaging.
353. A good academic paper should be clear.
354. A good **research assistant** is not afraid to ask questions.
355. Accounting students should have a good understanding of profit and loss statement.
356. All lectures and learning materials can be found on the internet.
357. All students are encouraged to vote in the forthcoming elections.
358. All Students were instructed to submit their assignments by Friday.
359. Architectural numbers vary in that interesting experiment.
360. Before submitting your dissertation, your advisor [US]/adviser[UK] must approve your application. ★
361. Behind the **groups**, there is a flat cart drawn by mules. ★
362. Click the logo above to enter the site.
363. Collaboration between departments is a feature of successful companies.
364. Enrolling [US]/Enroling [UK] in a double major may increase your career options.
365. Experts are (now) able to forecast weather over much longer periods.
366. Find out how to get sources resources before your research.
367. Geography is generally divided into two branches of human and physical.
368. He was constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closely together. ★
369. In this language course, we focus on (both) fluency and accuracy.
370. Laws protect consumer rights and help to avoid market problems.
371. Making mistakes is fine, as long as you learn from it.
372. Many graduates of journalism can get **jobs** in the **communications** field. ★
373. One of the election promises is to decrease the income tax.
374. Our courses help improve critical thinking and independent learning skills. ★
375. Our new medical students must attend the talk about optional courses/classes.
376. Please click the logo above to enter the site. ★
377. Read safety instructions before using the equipment during the workshop.
378. Some people are motivated by competition, while others prefer collaboration. ★
379. Students (who) attempted to go to the conference must register now.
380. Students are encouraged to monitor studies by themselves.





381. Students are encouraged to monitor their own attendance.
382. The (new) paper challenged **many** previously accepted theories.
383. The ability to work with fellow students cannot be stressed enough. ★
384. The archeologist's [US]/archaeologist's [UK] new discoveries stand out in previously overlooked foundations. ★
385. The article reflects/ verifies/ records/ reveals/ consists of **a number of** interesting experiments.
386. **The artists tied to** conservative politicians **earned their own roles as/of** critics.
387. The camera can identify eyes and focus on them.
388. **The celebrated theory** is still the source of **great** controversy. ★
389. The department has higher than normal proportion of postgraduate students.
390. The economy is now showing the/its first sign/signs of recovery.
391. The essay contains most of the important information.
392. The new medical students should attend the talk about optional courses.
393. The plight of wildlife has been ignored by developers.
394. The poster of this play is hung in **the large lecture theater [US]/theatre [UK]**. ★
395. The professor took a/one year off to work/working on her book.
396. The site is designed to be interactive.
397. The theme of the instrumental work **exhibited** more of a demure compositional style.
398. The timetable for the next/new term will be available next week.
399. The toughest part of **postgraduate education** is funding. ★
400. The visitor used to be the lecturer of this department.
401. There are different/many types of governments in the world.
402. This guy is qualified to lead the groups into the mountain.
403. This problem is complex and difficult to explain.
404. Those who are considering a career of marketing should attend the talk.
405. Tomorrow's lecture will discuss educational policy in the United States.
406. Undergraduates may participate in specific stages within the program [US] /programme [UK]. ★
407. Undergraduates need some specific sources to analyze [US]/analyse [UK] the program [US] /programme [UK].





408.Undergraduates **pursue their interests within specific program [US] /programme [UK].**

409.Understanding how to use the library will save your time.

410.University departments carefully **monitor/monitored** articles and other publications by faculty.★

411.You should submit your team papers to the general office.

412.Your application for a research grant has been received. ★

413.There is a significant difference between theory and practice of education.

414.The history lecture has been moved to the lecture theatre.

415.Key business partners are often intertwined in expense accounts.

416.Biology involves the study of life of/at all levels.

417.The department has a flight to London in July.

418.Food has become a political issue in the world.

419.Children acquire their first language without any conscious effort.

420.Speed is defined as how quickly an object moves.

421.Animal and plant cells have a number of structures in common.

422.All medical students must clean their hands before entering this/the room.

423.**Implementation** figures are expected to be improved in the **next few years**. ★

424.Your statistical information depends on your raw data.

425.Certain organisms can reproduce using just one parent.

426.Protection clothing must always be worn all the time.

427.Being bilingual is not necessarily being having the ability of understanding two languages.

428.Sound waves are unable to travel through vacuum.

429.Make sure you choose a course provides great career opportunities.

430.Undergraduates have a wide range of cultural modules to choose from.

431.We no longer respond to any reference/material requests.

432.One function of body fat is to keep the internal organs warm.

433.Social media is **criticized of causing internet addiction**. ★

434.Sugar is a compound which **consists** of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen.

435.The researchers are disappointed that their materials are proved to be inconclusive.

436.We hold visiting hours throughout the year for students.

437.International exchanges formed the important part of our study program.





438. Scientists were unsure when Xmen leave/left Africa.
439. The shipwreck of this year ruined some artifacts which were interested by historians.
440. It is necessary to dress formally for the graduate/graduation ceremony.
441. Renovation works have been undertaken throughout/through the building.
442. The bus **for** London will leave 10 minutes later than planned. ★
443. Food cannot be eaten in the main library.
444. A series of lectures showed economics have been recorded.
445. Consumer confidence tends to increase as the economy expands.
446. There is a significant difference between theory and practice of education.
447. The printers automatically print two sides of each page.
448. Make sure you've saved all files before turning off the computer.
449. People with an active lifestyle are less likely to die early or have major illness.
450. There is a widely perception that the engineering is for boys. ★
451. More graduate training is often needed after the university study is finished.
452. Some vocational courses of institution are funded by private enterprises.
453. This book can be borrowed for a maximum of one week.
454. This essay will argue technology does more good than harm.
455. Time and distance are used to calculate speed.
456. You should provide examples to support your ideas and arguments.
457. Please write down the name of the author and the year of the publication.
458. The meeting for first year economic students is on Tuesday.
459. Distance learning allows you to develop a career around your commitments.
460. Growing population has posed a challenge to many governments.
461. Dealing with the growing population is a challenge for many governments.
462. They developed a unique approach to training their employees.
463. Unusual weather patterns are making farming more difficult today.
464. Every student has regular meeting with his or her personal tutor.
465. The new chemistry professor will deliver his first lecture tomorrow. ★
466. All of your assignments should be submitted by next Tuesday.
467. The **balance in diet and exercise makes a good health.**





- 468.The history lecture has been moved to the lecture theatre.
- 469.Key business partners are often intertwined in expense accounts.
- 470..... is compounded/is a compound of completely separate parts.
- 471..... was designed for both local people and ...
- 472..... not received until the following week...
- 473.Criminal charges are (v.+ed) all of the men.
- 474.句子中含有 Dementia (痴呆症) 和 mortality (死亡率) 两个词

