



—— 超 级 机 经 ——

打造PTE备考的“舒适区”

【听力合辑】





我们的目标：

打造PTE备考的“舒适区”

登登每年都帮助数以千计的同学考到理想的分数，实现了大家去英国、澳洲、美国、加拿大留学及移民的目标。在这个过程中，我们不断的反思，除了优质的教研，专业的教学，用心的咨询，走心的答疑，我们还能够为同学们做什么？

通过追踪每位同学的学习轨迹，我们发现大家在课后练习中使用的必备材料-机经，远远不能满足学生的需求，这其中也包括登登的早版机经。因为目前所有机经的编纂，都是站在机构的视角，追求题目的新和全，但也仅止步于此了。好的备考材料的编纂，一定要经过换位思考，如果我是一名考生，短期提高英语能力对我来说太难，我也没那么多时间学习，但我又想，或者说必须快速考到理想的分数。

（估计你的老师会说：你咋不上天！！）你看这就是老师和学生想法的反差。

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【佛脚押题班独家 MP3 仅供押题班学生练习使用】



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(一) Summarize Spoken Test

SST 1. Sound receptors/声音接收器 - MP3

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're 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 I think find receptors really quite remarkable kinds of devices.

参考答案

Sound receptors are little spiky things in human's ears. They can translate vibrational energy of the sound in human's eardrum into a physical motion, and then convert the motion into an electrical signal. In a word, sound receptors are very impressive stuffs. At the end, instead of talking about details of sound receptors, the professor invites some MIT students to have a closer view of these remarkable devices.

(68 words)

声音感受器在人的耳朵里是小而尖的东西。它们可以将人耳膜中声音的振动能量转化为物理运动，然后将这种运动转化为电信号。总之，声音感受器是令人印象深刻的东西。最后，这位教授没有谈论声音感受器的细节，而是邀请一些麻省理工学院的学生近距离观察这些非凡的装置。



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SST 2. Wildlife/野生动物- MP3

In my view, it's impossible to talk about wildlife, and not think about its role in livelihood. And I guess part of that is my own view, part of the research that I do in Africa. In most eastern-west Africa, I look at the role, all the humans rely on wildlife as the source of food, and also the source of income. And we talk about our wildlife, it seems we talk about fish, we are talking about what probably the single most important source of protein for human that across the globe. And, so, billions of, or more than a billion of people rely on fish is their primary source of animal protein, and most of these people living in poverty. So the management of fish resource of wildlife in that sense causing incredibly important to livelihoods and health. And also, wildlife tourism is the multiple billion-dollar industry, and in many places, such as Africa, South America, it can be the NO.1 source of income, it can be the NO.1 source of foreign income for economies.

参考答案

Wildlife plays a significant role in livelihood. In Africa, humans rely on wildlife as the source of food and income. For example, fish is the most important source of protein for human around the world, especially for people living in property. Therefore, the management of fish resource of wildlife is crucial for people's health. Besides, wildlife tourism is another source of foreign income and economies.

(65 words)

野生动物在人们生计中起着重要作用。在非洲，人类依赖野生动物作为食物和收入的来源。例如，鱼类是世界上人类最重要的蛋白质来源，特别是对于生活在财产中的人们。因此，野生动物鱼类资源的管理对人们的健康至关重要。此外，野生动植物旅游是外国收入和经济的一个来源。



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SST 3. Industrial Revolution /工业革命- MP3

Within most developed countries, notions of pragmatism, notions of idea that we have democracies have succeeded in tempering the marketing economy. In the 19th century, 18th century, industrial revolution had some very negative effects on people, particularly on working classes all over the world. We see data where life expectancy was reduced, heights was reduced when we look at medical records. We've seen that living standard in much among much fraction of, the population actually went down. But we eventually just passed legislation about working conditions and eventually we circumscribed some of the worst kind of behavior and we eventually in 20th century, we put regulations that we posed better environmental conditions. And so some of the damage was reversed and we have made the marketing economy work in ways that the benefits of our least former value we shared in the world a hundred years ago.

参考答案

The notion of pragmatism and democracy had succeeded in tempering market economy in developed countries. In 18th and 19th century, Industrial revolution had negative effects on working class in terms of living standards, so government set legislations on working conditions to avoid worst behaviors. Regulations were made in 20th century to reverse some of the damages so the benefits are far widely shared than 100 years ago.

(67 words)

实用主义和民主的概念成功地缓和了发达国家的市场经济。在 18 和 19 世纪，工业革命对工人阶级的生活水平产生了负面影响，因此政府制定了工作条件的立法，以避免最坏的行为。法规是在 20 世纪制定的，以扭转部分损失，因此其益处远远超过 100 年前。



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**SST 4. DNA & RNA-佛脚押题班独家 MP3**

People have known for many years that living things inherit traits from their parents. But they never consider the idea that many creatures like butterflies, flowers, dolphins, whatever, which seem to be totally different from the appearance, are actually closely related to each other. At their core, all organisms on the planet have very similar mechanisms by which they handle their genetic information and use it to create the building blocks of a cell. Organisms store information as DNA, release or carry information as RNA, and transform information into the proteins that perform most of the functions of cells (for example, some proteins also access and operate the DNA library). This “central dogma” of molecular biology is an extremely simplistic model, but useful for following the flow of information in biological systems.

参考答案

It is well known that living creatures have similar traits as their parents, but it is a surprise that many different creatures which look totally different from each other are actually closely related to each other, such as butterflies and flowers. All organisms have similar core, which store information as DNA and release information as RNA, and transform the information into proteins.

(62 words)

众所周知，生物具有与其父母相似的特征，但令人惊讶的是，许多看起来完全不同的生物实际上彼此密切相关，例如蝴蝶和花朵。所有生物都具有相似的核心，即将信息存储为 DNA 并以 RNA 形式释放信息，并将信息转化为蛋白质。





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503/ 59 Goulburn Street, Sydney, NSW 2000

电话: +61 416669198

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SST 5. Urbanization/城市化- 佛脚押题班独家 MP3

参考答案

There are some issues associated with urbanization development. Firstly, once there are cities, there are rural areas and the relationship with urban areas. Secondly, increasing agricultural productivity reduces labor need and pushes people to the cities. Thirdly, in order to have progress and development in cities, more people are needed. Therefore, many people go to cities and search for jobs, providing labor force for the production of things.

(68 words)

城市化发展存在一些问题。首先，一旦有了城市，就有农村地区和城市地区的关系。其次，提高农业生产率可以减少对劳动力的需求，并将人们推向城市。第三，为了在城市中取得进步和发展，需要更多的人。因此，许多人去城市寻找工作，为生产事物提供劳动力。

SST 6. Market Economy/市场经济-佛脚押题班独家 MP3

参考答案

In the developed democratic country, the market economy is essential. In the 18th and 19th century, the industrial revolution had a negative effect on living standards, which reduced life expectancy. However, legislation was issued to deal with

在发达的民主国家，市场经济是必不可少的。在18和19世纪，工业革命对生活水平产生了负面影响，降低了人们的预期寿命。然而，立法是为了处理企业协调和商业行为，也是为了应对环境状况，这有助于市场经济的运作。因此，今天的



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corporate coordination and business behaviors, and also to battle with environmental conditions, which helped market economy worked. Thus, nowadays, the market economy brings benefits far more than we shared 100 years ago.

(69 words)

市场经济带来的好处远远超过我们一百年前分享的利益。

SST 7. Survey on happiness/快乐的调查-佛脚押题班独家 MP3

参考答案

People are skeptical about what makes people happy. A survey was conducted to indicate that there are many consistent patterns on what makes people happy. These factors include income, marital status, and employment status. The survey also shows other variables, including equality, environment, and the nature of the regions they are living

(52 words)

人们怀疑到底什么能让人快乐。一项调查表明，让人快乐的因素有很多。这些因素包括收入、婚姻状况和就业状况。调查还显示了其他变量，包括平等、环境和他们居住地区的性质。





SST 8. Earthquake and Faults/断层与地震-佛脚押题班独家 MP3

参考答案

The 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 happened because the rupture plane entirely covered fault plane over focus. The epicenter is vertically over the focus on the surface of the earth.

(57 words)

断裂是地壳的断裂和断续构造，地震发生在断裂扩展较大的时候。在断层平面上，可以识别地震的位置被称为震源。地震的发生是因为破裂面完全覆盖了震源以上的断层面。震中垂直于地球表面的焦点。

SST 9. Women's body fat changes/女性体脂实验-佛脚押题班独家 MP3

参考答案

Thirty-one 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

31 名肥胖女性自愿参加了一项加拿大实验，测试身体脂肪的变化。她们遵循严格的日常饮食要求，每天按照指导进行锻炼。六个月后，他们中的一些人体重减轻了，而另一些人保持不变，甚至有些人体重增加了。有两种解释：一些人可能在饮食上作弊，或者一些人有意识或无意识地减





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503/ 59 Goulburn Street, Sydney, NSW 2000
电话: +61 416669198
微信: PTECourse02



explanations: some of them may have cheated on the diet, or some of them consciously or unconsciously did less exercise.
(67 words)

少锻炼。

SST 10. Human rights in UK/英国人权-佛脚押题班独家 MP3

参考答案

Human rights in the UK is enriching and controversial. The UK signed the European Convention on Human Rights to protect human rights in 1951. Afterward, the Human Rights Act 1998 sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone in the UK is entitled to. The purpose of human rights is that it provides citizens freedom, and people can talk about anything they want on the streets.
(67 words)

英国的人权丰富多彩，但也存在争议。英国于1951年签署了《欧洲人权公约》，以保护人权。此后，《1998年人权法案》(Human Rights Act 1998)规定了每个英国人都享有基本权利和自由。人权的目的是为公民提供自由，人们可以在街上谈论任何他们想说的话。



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SST 11. Good quality of journalism/优质新闻-佛脚押题班独家 MP3

参考答案

The quality of good journalism is like the quality of 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.

(68 words)

优秀新闻的质量就像优秀学术史的质量。首先，他们都需要决心寻找所有可用的来源以及去收集证据。其次，他们都需要对故事的各个方面都有普遍的感知。第三，他们都需要对逻辑和文体有细致的关注，这意味着文章应该是生动有趣的，并有一个明确的写作风格。

SST 12. Human mind/人类思想- MP3

参考答案

The pace that human minds have evolved over the last half million years has been very rapid. Therefore, the evolution of cognitive function and perception in different ways only happen to a small number of genes. The genetic differences between people who lived 500,000 years ago and cognitive

人类思想在过去的五十年中发展速度非常迅速。因此，认知功能和感知能以不同方式演变这只发生在少数基因上。生活在 50 万年前的人与现代人的认知功能之间的遗传差异并不大，少数的基因对人类强大的思想负责。



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functions of modern people are not so large, and a small number of genes are responsible for human's powerful minds.

(68 words)

SST 13. Definition of risk/风险定义- MP3

参考答案

According to dictionary, the literal definition refers to the possibility of injury, dangerous element, or possibility of loss. Therefore, there are two parts of risk definition. The first part is chance of something, and the other part is the consequence of something. Furthermore, the definition of safe and safety is a circular argument that free from harm or risks, and the condition of being safe.

(65 words)

根据字典释义，字面定义指的是受伤的可能性，危险因素或损失的可能性。因此，风险定义分为两部分。第一部分是某事的机会，另一部分是某事的结果。此外，有把握的和安全性的定义是一个循环论证，指没有危害或风险，以及处在安全的条件下。





SST 14. Babies' smile/婴儿微笑- MP3

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.

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

Babies' smiles are strategic and babies smile for a reason. They want whoever they are interacting with to smile back and they time it. During some research,

婴儿的微笑是战略性的，婴儿微笑是有原因的。他们希望与他们互动的人互相微笑，他们只是微笑而已。在一些研究中，研究人员招募了真正的





researchers enlisted real mothers and infants and quantified their interactions. They studied when smiles happened and what the subsequent effect was. They have found that mothers want the interaction, while babies just want to be smiled at.

(64 words)

母亲和婴儿，并量化了他们的相互作用。他们研究微笑何时发生以及后续效应是什么。他们发现母亲们想要互动，而婴儿只是想要微笑。

SST 15. Pandemic preparation/流行病预防-佛脚押题班独家 MP3

参考答案

A lot of preparation has been done to prevent pandemic, because its impact is catastrophic. In the United States, there are efforts for treatment and better prevention, and domestic and international responses. Besides, the federal government has put tremendous amount of resources into development of vaccines and manufacture facilities for vaccines. However, in developing countries less resources are found in preventing pandemic, which is the real challenge.

(67 words)

为防止流行疾病，已经做了很多准备工作，因为它的影响是灾难性的。在美国，正在努力进行治疗和更好的预防流行疾病，以及国内和国际的回应。此外，联邦政府已投入大量资源开发疫苗和生产疫苗的设施。但是，在发展中国家，预防流行疾病的资源较少，这是真正的挑战。





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SST 16. Globalization/全球化-佛脚押题班独家 MP3

参考答案

Globalization is the idea that people live in a global village. With instant communications, people can share ideas and consume cultural artifacts from all over the world, so the world is shrinking in distances. This causes the erosion of traditional cultures. More and more young people begin to reject the culture they grow up in, but imitate a Hollywood model instead of model from their traditional background.

(67 words)

全球化是人们生活在地球村的理念。通过即时通信，人们可以分享想法并消费来自世界各地的文化艺术品，从而使世界在距离上缩小。但这导致传统文化被侵蚀。越来越多的年轻人开始拒绝他们本土的文化，他们模仿好莱坞模式而不是从自己传统的背景中继承。

SST 17. Globalization V2 - MP3

A lot of us are not aware of the extraordinary successes of the millennium development goals, several of which have achieved their targets long before the due date. That proves, the species of humanity is capable of achieving extraordinary progress if it really acts together and it really tries hard. But if I had to put it in a nutshell, these days, I sort of feel that globalization has taken us by surprise, and we've been slow to respond to it. If you look at the down side of the globalization, it really does seem to be sometimes overwhelming. All of the grand challenges we face today, like climate change, and human rights, and demographics, and terrorism,



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and pandemics, and narco trafficking, and human slavery, and species loss. We are not make an awful lot of progresses against awful lot of those challenges. So in a nutshell that's the challenge that we all face today at this interesting point of history. That's clearly what we've got to do next. We've somehow got to get our act together, and we've got to figure out how to globalize the solutions better, so that we don't simply become the species which is the victim of the globalization of problems.

参考答案

The achievement of millennium development goal in advance proves that human beings are capable of making extraordinary progress with joined efforts. However, the speaker still thinks people do not give enough emphasis on globalization and respond slowly to it. Specifically, people have not made progress against great challenges brought by globalization. Hence, the lecturer calls for globalized solution so that human will not become the victim of globalization.

(68 words)

提前实现千年发展目标，证明人类有能力通过共同努力取得非凡进展。然而，发言者仍然认为人们没有充分重视全球化并对其做出的反应是缓慢的。具体而言，人们没有在全球化带来的巨大挑战方面取得进展。因此，讲师呼吁全球化解决方案，以便人类不会成为全球化的受害者。



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SST 18. Governments use tricks/政府的手段- 佛脚押题班独家 MP3

参考答案

Citizens should be well informed. Although it has been taken for granted in western democracies, in many societies it runs counter to government policy. Many areas of the world still suffer from the deliberate missing information. Their governments deny that some events have taken place but pretend other events did take place. They use some tricks and attempt to cover up their mistakes.

(63 words)

公民应该被全面的通知到。虽然它在西方民主国家被认为是理所当然的,但在许多社会中它与政府政策背道而驰。世界上许多地区仍然受到故意缺失信息的困扰。他们的政府否认已经发生了的一些事件,却假装发生了其他事件。政府使用一些技巧并试图掩盖他们的错误。

SST 19. Children literature/儿童文学 - MP3

I am a professor of children's literature at Newcastle University. And I wanted to write a very short introduction to children's literature. Because although here in Britain, we have one of the longest and most distinguished traditions of creating books for children, perhaps the one with the most distinguished in the world, we often take them for granted, and we don't pay enough attention to whether remarkable cultural resource they are. For adults, any kind of cultural work they do for children, and the way that they've served, writers and illustrators as our cultural space for creativity, subversion, and opportunities to experiment with new ideas. And what kind of proper works the children's books do? Well, at the level of an individual child, this is one of



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the places where children learn the vocabularies, and getting vicarious experiences, and see the images of the world that helps them think about how the world works, and where they fit into it. Because children's books are one of the first places that children encounter these things, they're often very direct as the source of information about one particular period things, including what it thinks a child is, what a child needs to know, what childhood looks like. Sometimes when we're looking at children's books from the past. That's very important to notice the kinds of children who are just there, for instance. So that's one of the things that we have in children's books. The great repository of stories that have been shaped for children in the past that tell us about the values of the past, and kinds of struggles sometimes for children's minds that have gone on at decisive moments in history.

参考答案

Although there have been the longest and most distinguished traditions of creating books for children in Britain, people still do not pay enough attention to whether these resources are suitable for children. Proper books are where children learn vocabularies and get experiences, so they are very direct as the source of information. For instance, the stories in past books tell children about the values of the past.

(67 words)

虽然英国有最长和最杰出的为儿童创作书籍的传统，但人们仍然没有足够重视这些资源是否适合儿童。适当的书籍是儿童学习词汇和获得经验的出处，因此它们被非常直接地作为信息来源。例如，过去书中的故事告诉孩子们过去的价值观。



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SST 20. Talent war V1 /人才战争- MP3

I think this is an intensive competition at the moment to hire the most talented and most intellectually able people. There is a time when I think companies have many of the advantages in the world. That involves the company's world. It was the bosses' world.

Now we see the reverse is the case. We had a shortage of talent, both within countries and between countries, having an intense battle between companies, trying to hire at the most talented workers, and also between countries which are looking to recruit talented young people, talented young immigrants. We have this sense of immigrants being things that countries are battled to keep at. And immigrants started to get collided over the wars. I think the opposite isn't that the case. And the topic is that countries are trying to win, bright young people to get them to go to universities, and to become immigrants. So at many many levels talented is a premium. There is a shortage of talent, and so plenty of companies, search organizations, of course the entire organization as well as, are competing to hire the best. You know we have a baby-boomer population which is aging, we have an economy which is becoming more sophisticated, and so for all the sorts of reasons, talent is the premium.

参考答案

There is an intensive competition among companies to hire the most talented people. Actually, there is a serious shortage of talent both within countries and between countries. Consequently, countries begin to encourage young people to study in their universities

公司之间在招聘最有才华的人才时有激烈的竞争。实际上，国家内部和各国家之间的人才严重短缺。因此，各国开始鼓励年轻人到大学学习并移民。随着人口老龄化和经济复苏，所有机构都认为人才在很多层面都是十分被需要的。



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and become immigrants. With aging population and sophisticated economy, all organizations agree that talent is premium at many levels.

(58 words)

SST 21. War of talent V2/人才战争

The war for talent refers to an increasingly competitive landscape for recruiting and retaining talented employees. It started from the 1990s, and there are three reasons for it.

Firstly, there is a growing gap between the aging population that is leaving the workforce and the fresh talent entering it. There are simply fewer post-baby-boom workers to replace the baby-boom retirement in the US and Europe, namely, an aging and/or shrinking labor force. Since economic prosperity is dependent on the size and quality of the workforce, the lack of available, qualified human capital poses a huge challenge for emerging economies to grow.

In addition to the shrinking workforce, there is still a large global population that does not have the necessary skills needed to be employable. Currently, jobs in the computing, IT and engineering industries are especially vulnerable to this skills deficit. It is essential that educational institutions everywhere keep up with the current trends in the competitive job market to ensure that the workers receive jobs in industries that demand their skills most.

Thirdly, a mismatch of talent is leading to rampant underemployment. Because of the limited availability of workers with the right skills, we see an interesting paradox: too many people cannot find jobs, while too many



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organizations cannot fill open positions. As a result, there is an excess of overqualified graduates who are forced to choose between unemployment and underemployment, because their skills and expectations do not match market demands. This added layer of underemployment is leading to lower productivity, waning satisfaction and stunted professional growth.

参考答案

The war of talent has become increasingly serious since 1990s, and there are three reasons for this. Firstly, the gap between aging population and shrinking fresh talent is growing. Secondly, many talents do not have necessary skills needed by employers, because educational institutions do not offer them. Thirdly, there is a mismatch between graduates' expectations and the job market demands, leading them to be unemployed or underemployed.

(67 words)

自 20 世纪 90 年代以来, 人才之战变得越来越严重, 原因有三个。首先, 人口老龄化与新人才萎缩之间的差距正在扩大。其次, 许多人才没有雇主所需的必要技能, 因为教育机构不提供这些技能。第三, 毕业生的期望与就业市场需求之间存在不匹配, 导致他们失业或就业不足。



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SST 22. London Architecture/伦敦建筑抽

参考答案

The architectures in West London were too ugly. Bad architecture can have a negative impact because buildings last long enough to affect people's life. However, whether architectures are beautiful or ugly depends on the eye of different people, since the architects may regard them as beautiful. There is a book introduced how architectures work in cities such as San Francisco, Madrid, and Frankfurt.

(67 words)

伦敦西部的建筑太难看了。糟糕的建筑会产生负面影响，因为建筑物的寿命足以影响人们的生活。然而，建筑是美还是丑取决于不同人的眼睛，因为建筑师可能认为他们是美丽的。有一本书介绍了诸如旧金山、马德里和法兰克福等城市的建筑是如何工作的。

SST 23. Animals behavior/动物的行为-MP3

Far too many people often say things like: animals do this but we don't, or if this animal does this and that animal does this but the humans don't do things like that. Those statements have some hidden assumption that we're not animals. When we say animals do this, animals do that, we often assume that we're not animals. If we're not animals, what are we? Are we plants or trees or flowers? No, we're not. Then, okay, we're not plants. And are we microorganisms, really tiny microscopic things? No, we're not. Then the natural conclusion must be, we're not living things. That's not true. Yes, we are animals and I see animals in us and I see humans in animals, so I'm going to talk about the animal behavior and human nature. In order to understand human nature,





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we can look into animal eyes and animal behavior and find something about what made us.

参考答案

Human usually says animals do something that humans do not do. This assumes that humans are not animals, not plants or trees, either. Also, we are not microorganisms and we are just living things. We can see animals in humans and humans in animals. To understand human nature, we can look into animals' behavior and find out what made human. However, the study of animal behavior is not easy.

(69 words)

人类通常说动物会做人类不做的事情。假设人类不是动物，我们也不是植物或树木。此外，我们不是微生物，我们只是生物。我们可以在动物身上看到人类和人类身上看到动物。为了理解人性，我们可以研究动物的行为并找出是什么造就了如今的人类。然而，对动物行为的研究并不容易。

SST 24. Translators and interpreters/笔译和口译 - MP3

Hello, and it's Megan. This week I'm going to talk about the difference – in translators and interpreters. It's a common misconception that translators and interpreters do the same things. I just like to highlight a few similarities and differences between the two. Firstly, translation refers to written communication, whereas interpreting refers to verbal communication. So for example, the translators not attended court hearings rarely translate between the parties involved, but would translate the written evidence easily. Secondly, most jobs require different skills. Translator requires the ability to write well, and competitively into a target language. This means that they need to have an excellent command of their native language. For example, although I



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can speak French to a disband, I cannot translate from English to French. Although I could translate from French in English, which means we're only halfway there to being an international player. An interpreter needs to be able to speak both languages proficiently. Thirdly, the qualifications or experience required to become either a professional translator or interpreter do differ. Both require real training the resulting qualification, but what they can learn on the training will be completely different. So just briefly, translators will translate written text and interactive wrong translation travel communication.

参考答案

There are many differences between translators and interpreters. Firstly, translation refers to written communication, whereas interpreting refers to verbal communication. Secondly, they require different skills. Translation requires the ability to write well, but an interpreter needs to speak both languages proficiently. Thirdly, the qualifications for a professional translator or interpreter are different. Both require training, but what they learn during training will be completely different.

(65 words)

翻译员和口译员之间存在许多差异。首先，翻译是指书面交流，而口译是指口头交流。其次，他们需要不同的技能。翻译需要能够写好，但翻译需要熟练掌握两种语言。第三，专业翻译或口译的资格不同。两者都需要培训，但他们在培训期间学到的东西将完全不同。



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SST 25. Spectacles/眼镜 - MP3

However, spectacles are part of assemble of items, giving us an overall look. In fashioning terms, their clusters accessories, along with shoes, jewelry, handbags or watches. But in healthcare terms, they are a course of medical device. And in many languages other than English, they're often described as a prosthesis, an artificial part of the body, part of you, making you who you are. And choosing your spectacles is therefore a major decision. Increasingly, people own two or more pairs for different occasions or times of the day. And there is a phrase for this in the industry. It's called “lifestyle dispensing”, and it dates back to the 1950s. The idea is that you wear one type of spectacles in the workplace, and quite another as leisure, or on the beach.

参考答案

Spectacles are important fashioning accessories, but they are also medical devices. In many languages, they are often described as prosthesis, which is an artificial part of the body. Therefore, choosing spectacles is a major decision. Many people have two or more pairs for different occasions or times of the day, which dates back to the 1950.

(56 words)

眼镜是重要的时尚配饰，但它们也是医疗设备。在许多语言中，它们通常被描述为假体，它是身体里的人造部分。因此，选择眼镜是一个重大决定。许多人在一天中的不同时间或场合有两对或更多对眼镜，其历史可以追溯到 1950 年。





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电话: +61 416669198

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SST 26. The Voynich manuscript /伏尼契手稿- MP3

Well, the Voynich manuscript has had 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 the hoax to have been a 15th century codes, which I personally don't believe. But some people think it's just gobbledygook. It's just an invention to make money. Somebody made it 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, if so that's been very successful because no one had decrypt it so far. But in my opinion, it is actually a genuine script, a human device script. But behind it, a genuine human language, the language seems to me to have more if you like nearest maybe Caucasian, Asian aspects too, rather than European. Because of some of the words I've decoded.

So I would imagine that once you actually manage to decode the script will find that the language underneath is a natural human language, probably from that part of the world. And the book as a whole, seems to me to be a treatise on nature. So for example the first pages have lots of plants, and I think they include the name of the plant, the medical use of the plant, and probably the origin of why the medicine was developed and so on. And then you have an astrological section, and so on. Through the book basically, telling us, telling human beings about nature, communicating wisdom about nature to other members of the group, but what I suspect the manual scripts...

参考答案

There are many different theories about the manuscript mentioned in the lecture. Some people

关于讲座中提到的伏尼契手稿这里有许多不同的理论。有些人认为这是一个可追溯到 15 世纪



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think it is a hoax dated back to 15th century. Other people think it is an invention to make money and fool people, or it is a code, but the speaker doesn't agree. He considers it as a genuine script, a human language, which tells human beings about nature and communicates wisdom about nature.

(68 words)

的恶作剧。其他人认为是赚钱和愚弄人的发明，或者是代码，但发言者不同意。他认为它是一种真实的剧本，一种人类语言，它告诉人类关于自然的事物并传达关于自然的智慧。

*伏尼契手稿 (Voynich manuscript), 是一本内容不明的神秘书籍, 共 240 页, 附有插图, 而作者不详。书中所用字母及语言至今无人能识别, 与现代的语言完全搭不上, 似乎是中古世纪炼金术士之参考书籍。这份手稿被发现以来, 专业和业余的译解密码员, 如第二次世界大战期间英美顶尖解码专家, 都积极研究它, 但是未能破译出只字片语。一连串的失败令伏尼契手稿俨然成为密码术历史中的“圣杯”。不过, 也有不少人认为手稿只不过是个恶作剧——因为书中的符号排列全无意义可言。(背景小介绍帮助理解)

SST 27. Hans Krebs/ 汉斯 - MP3

This is Hans Krebs, who in 1937 published a paper, so in the sequence of chemical reactions, by which energy is released in individual cells. It's called the "Krebs cycle", which some of you may remember from your chemistry course in high school. Krebs is a wonderful example to me of how a scientist who was determined can overcome all kinds of human obstacles. Krebs father constantly discouraged him and told him that he had just mediocre intelligence and would never do anything important in his life as a teenager. What Krebs



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remembers in his memoir his father said to him, you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, and later on when Krebs studied with the great biochemist Otto Warburg. Warburg also told him the same thing not saying quote, but that he had only mediocre ability and would never be a great scientist and we all hear about how important it is for parents encourage their children, but sometimes the children will go on to do great things no matter what we say to them.

参考答案:

Hans Krebs is a wonderful example that if a scientist is determined, he can overcome all kinds of human obstacles. When he was young, his father constantly discouraged him, telling him he could never do anything important in his life. Later, he studied with a great biochemist, who also said he would never become a great scientist. However, he achieved great success no matter what they said to him.

(69 words)

如果一个科学家有决心，他就能克服各种人类障碍，Hans Krebs 就是一个很好的例子。在他年轻的时候，他的父亲经常阻拦他，告诉他，他一生都不会做任何重要事情。后来，他与一位伟大的生物化学家一起学习，他也说他永远不会成为一名伟大的科学家。然而，无论他们对他说什么，他都取得了巨大的成功。

SST 28. Using science to solve problems/用科学解决问题

So really, when you talk about using science to solve problems, which I think most of us do when do science, we of course want to understand the world, by the end of the day, we want to change the world, with that knowledge to have an impact...?? CBAN focuses on actually water purification, and how to make clean water,





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电话: +61 416669198

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which is actually a huge issue for all of us. And in fact, we are really interested in the second aspect of CBAN, which is health, human health. How do we improve human health across the world? Those two areas, those two social ?? are the things that all faculties in CBAN are working towards their individual and collaborative research. And the one I'll be focusing on today is this problem of water. We are take it for granted that...??... we get it right from the tap, whether we will be able to do that in ten years as the cost of energy rises, is an interesting question. And certainly, if you are not fortunate enough, to live in developed world, you won't find ready access water around the corner. So this particular issue is one that is a big global problem, and we want new technology are well ready to address. And now technology is one of the most promising and exciting areas to turn for finding solutions to problems, I think.

参考答案:

At CBAN, it addresses water purification and human health issues the globe via individual and collaborative research. Since water problem is a prominent issue in the world today, either in developing countries, clean water is not readily accessible or in developed nations, people might not get tap water with rising energy cost, it is science that could be used to find solutions to the problem.

(65 words)

在 CBAN，它通过个人之间和合作研究来解决全球水净化和人类健康问题。由于水问题是当今世界的一个突出问题，无论是在发展中国家，或者在发达国家，清洁水都不容易获得，由于能源成本上升人们可能无法获得自来水，需要用科学去寻找解决问题的方案。



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SST 29. Water/水 - MP3

Today I want to talk about water, and the law that surrounds drinking water, to talk about its quality, talk about what your rights are to clean water, to also give you a sense of what key threats are to drinking water, what your exposure might be, and what we might do about it both legally but also personally. Water is a critical component of our environment and our bodies. Your body is close to 70% water. You can go for several weeks two to three on average without food. You can only go for about four minutes without air. And you can go for maybe four or five days without water before you die. So water is absolutely critical. And one of the key arguments I want to make today is that... It's a largely neglected area of environmental law, given the rapid increase in our knowledge about the chemical threats to water quality and where those threats come from. So what are the major challenges in water on a global scale?

参考答案

The lecture mainly talks about water and its quality, as well as human's rights to clean water and key threats about drinking water. Firstly, water is a critical component of environment and human's body. However, water safety is a neglected area of environmental law. Although people have better idea about the chemical threats to water quality, it is still unknown what are the major challenges in water globally. (68 words)

讲座主要讨论水及它的质量，以及人类的获得清洁水权还有饮用水的主要威胁。首先，水是环境和人体的重要组成部分。然而，水安全是环境法一个被忽视的领域。尽管人们对水质的化学威胁有了更好的了解，但目前尚不清楚全球水资源面临的主要挑战是什么。





SST 30. Amory Lovins (Mr. Green)/格林先生

参考答案

The lecture talks about a famous person, Amory Lovins. He's an unusual character with a wide range of knowledge, but he's not an academic. He has a consulting company and lives in a house that builds on a mountain. He used 30 years thinking up ways to save energy, solved problems with existed technologies. People think he is hardball crazy. A female writes a book Mr. Green, which is about him.

(70 words)

这个演讲的内容是关于一个著名的人，Amory Lovins。他有一个不寻常的性格和广泛的知识，但他并不是一个学者。他有一家咨询公司，他住在一座山上的房子里。他过去 30 年在想办法节约能源和解决存在的技术问题。人们认为他是个手段强硬的疯子。一位女士写了一本关于格林先生的书。

SST 31. Einstein/爱因斯坦

参考答案

The lecture talks about Einstein. For thousands of years, people believed that the universe was absolutely fixed and unchanged. This was transformed by Einstein who suggested that stars and planets are constantly changing, and the universe is under continuously dynamic change all

这节课讲的是爱因斯坦。几千年来，人们相信宇宙是绝对固定不变的。这个想法是由爱因斯坦改变的，他认为恒星和行星是不断变化的，宇宙一直处于不断的动态变化中。然而，爱因斯坦不是第一个提出相对论的人，而是哈勃。





the time. However, Einstein was not the first person who proposed the relativity theory, but Hubble.

(58 words)

SST 32. Light bulb/灯泡 - MP3

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 of the light bulb.

I started measuring everything around the 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 parameter. It uses one hundredth of a light bulb of power. So I don't think the phone charger is going to be our number one form of energy consumption. Just taking one hot bath every day uses the same energy, same power as five lightbulbs on all the time non-stop. And I've have been steadily using 40 lightbulbs 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. Today the average British person is using 125 lightbulbs. That's 125 lightbulbs long all the time, non-stop. That's huge.

参考答案

The speaker measures household power consumption by using a 40-watt light bulb. Firstly, he measures how much power a phone charger will

演讲者通过使用 40 瓦的灯泡来测量家庭用电量。首先, 他测量手机充电器将使用多少电量, 然后他测量一个热水浴和制热所用的能量。结果让他





use, and then he measures energy used in one hot bath and heating making. The results make him feel surprised. Furthermore, he says transport is one of the biggest forms of energy consumption, and the energy people use for transport is huge.

(64 words)

感到惊讶。此外，他说运输是最大的能源消耗形式之一，人们用于运输的能源是巨大的。

SST 33. Bees decline/蜜蜂数量减少 - 佛脚押题班独家 MP3

参考答案

The well-documented and real conclusion shows the sign of a decrease in the number of bees. It is not yet catastrophic, but it could be. The drivers of these declines vary, depending on different species. The loss of pollination could be huge and catastrophic, which was not yet been proved. But the positive side is that people are aware of this and are taking actions to fix it.

(68 words)

有充分证据和真实结论显示了蜜蜂数量减少的迹象。它还不是灾难性的，但也可能是灾难性的。这些下降的驱动因素取决于不同的物种。授粉的损失可能是巨大的，也是灾难性的，尚未得到证实。但积极的一面是，人们已经意识到这一点，并正在采取措施来解决这个问题。





SST 34. Language in danger/语言消失 - MP3

Language death is not mainstream theater. It is not mainstream anything. Can you imagine Hollywood taking it on? It is so far outside the mindsets 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. This is a goal which artists can help us with greatly.

参考答案

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 is the goal which artists can help us reach.

(56 words)

语言死亡不是主流的，因为它远远超出大多数人的观念。但是，我们必须改变这些观念，让人们更热情地思考语言。对语言的兴趣肯定存在的，但愿意将这种兴趣关注在一般问题上，是艺术家可以帮助我们达到的目标。





SST 35. Australian housing price/澳洲房价

参考答案

Australian housing price has increased dramatically recently as Australia has been through a long period of uninterrupted economic growth over the past 15 years. At that time, the mortgage rate was half. Therefore, everyone can afford to borrow money from banks to buy a house. However, the house price has been soaring now because of the increase in immigration and the increase in purchasing power.

(65 words)

由于澳大利亚在过去 15 年里经历了一段不间断的经济增长，澳大利亚的房价最近大幅上涨。当时，抵押贷款利率是一半。因此，每个人都能从银行借钱买房子。然而，由于移民的增加和购买力的提高，现在的房价一直在飙升。

SST 36. HTML /超文本标记语言

参考答案

Tim Berners-Lee is an inventor who invented and designed HTML and WWW. HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, and WWW means World Wide Web. During the first decade, there were lots of extraordinary creativity and people created plenty of websites and online contents. But they did

Tim Berners-Lee 是一个发明家，他发明并设计了 HTML 和 WWW。HTML 代表超文本标记语言，WWW 代表万维网。在最初的十年里，出现很多非凡的创造力，人们创建了大量的网站和在线内容。但他们没有广告，没有利润，也没有传统的激励措施。他们这样做只是因为他们喜欢。





these without advertisements, profits, or traditional
and motivational incentives. They did these only
because they enjoy it.

(63 words)

SST 37. Sign language/手语

参考答案

Sign language is a language theory of human communication. It is clear that we cannot do anything on the computer without symbolization. Sign language and movements are used to convey ideas. In other words, you can ask for help with your gestures instead of using the words language. Thus, human communicate combining hand and word language. This is supported by the example of comparing human beings and rhinoceros.

(68 words)

手语是人类交流的语言理论。很明显，我们在电脑上做任何事情都离不开符号。手语和动作是用来传达思想的。换句话说，你可以用手势来寻求帮助，而不是用语言。因此，人类沟通梳理的手势和文字语言。人类和犀牛之间的比较证明了这一点。



**SST 38. Welsh/威尔士语****V1 - MP3**

Welsh is a Celtic language spoken in Wales by about 740,000 people, and in the Welsh colony in Patagonia, Argentina by several hundred people. There are also Welsh speakers in England, Scotland, Canada, the USA, Australia and New Zealand. At the beginning of the 20th century about half of the population of Wales spoke Welsh as an everyday language. Towards the end of the century, the proportion of Welsh speakers had fallen to about 20%. According to the 2001 census 582,368 people can speak Welsh, 659,301 people can either speak, read or write Welsh, and 797,717 people, 28% of the population, claimed to have some knowledge of the language. According to a survey carried out by S4C, the Welsh language TV channel, the number of Welsh speakers in Wales is around 750,000, and about 1.5 million people can 'understand' Welsh. In addition, there are an estimated 133,000 Welsh-speakers living in England, about 50,000 of them in the Greater London area.

参考答案

Welsh is a Celtic language that is spoken by many people in many regions such as England and the USA. The population of Welsh speaker dropped dramatically during the 20th century. Some of them can speak the language, some can either speak, read or write Welsh, whereas others only have some knowledge of the language. Surveys and censuses have provided data and figures to support illustrate the current situation. (69 words)

威尔士语是一种凯尔特语族，在许多地区如英格兰和美国都有许多人使用。威尔士语的人口在 20 世纪急剧下降。他们中的一些人可以说这种语言，有些人可以说、读或写威尔士语，而其他人只能掌握一些语言知识。调查和人口普查提供了数据，以支持说明目前的情况。





SST 39. Sea Creature/海洋生物- MP3

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 down 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.

参考答案

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.

(70 words)

模拟海洋生物激发了许多设备来产生绿色能量。第一个设备就像牡蛎，当波浪经过它时，它会打开和关闭。它已经为九千所房屋供电。第二个是像蛇一样的橡胶管，充满水并漂浮在海平面下方。第三个也像一条蛇，但是由钢制成并且能够产生电力发电机。





SST 40. Music and language/音乐和语言 - MP3

Both music and language have a lot of similarities: They involve complex sequences that unfold in time. They are both forms of communication.

This has interested all the world's best philosophers from Plato going back over 2000 years. Scientists like Darwin wrote about possible evolutionary links between music and language in his book the Descent of Man and so did artists like Leonard Bernstein who gave a series of lectures at Harvard in the 70s. He spoke about the grammar of language and the grammar of music from Noam Chomsky's theories.

So it's a persistent question. It keeps drawing interest from scientists today but there are some basic obvious similarities. For example, both music and language have rhythmic systematic patterns of timing accent and grouping. Here is Leonard Bernstein explaining what syncopation means in music.

Both language and music have melody-structured patterns of pitch, over time. Both have syntax. Discrete elements like words or notes and principles for combining those elements into sequences. Sentences are just random sequences of words. Both convey affect which means emotion using sound. You can make out a lot of emotion from a person's voice and music has the characteristic of providing emotions like happiness or sadness.

参考答案

Language and music have a lot of similarities. The similarities have interested many scientists and philosophers, such as Plato and Darwin. Specifically, the similarities include they are both a

语言和音乐有很多相似之处。这些相似之处使许多科学家和哲学家产生兴趣，例如柏拉图和达尔文。具体而言，语言和音乐的相似之处包括它们都是一种沟通形式，它们都具有节奏，旋律，语





kind of communication, and they both have rhythm, melody, syntax, discrete elements and complex sequences. Furthermore, they both can convey emotions using sound.

(52 words)

法，离散元素和复杂序列。此外，他们都可以使用声音来传达情感。

SST 41. Fossil fuel/化石燃料- MP3

This is a talk about visualizing life without fossil fuels. We have an addiction to fossil fuels, and it's not sustainable. When I say "we", I'm talking about the so-called developed world the developed world gets 80 or 90 percent of all its energy from fossil fuels, and living on fossil fuels for energy in this way it's not sustainable for three fairly obvious reasons.

First, on the Left, easily-accessible fossil fuels are a finite resource, and so at some point that resource will be exploited, and humanity will have to do something else. Second, setting fire to fossil fuels puts carbon dioxide upstairs, so we have the climate motivation. The clear consensus of the climate science community is with substantial aerobars still on exactly what might happen. Their advice is this is a geoengineering experiment that we're well advised to stop as soon as possible. And third even if you don't believe in climate change, and even if global fossil fuels aren't running out today, it might be the case that your fossil fuels are, our fossil fuels in a particular country or state have run out, and you might have to depend on other countries or states for fossil fuels in the future. So you have a security of supply motivation for saying let's look into really getting off fossil fuels in a serious way. I find all three of these motivations are equally compelling, and I'm just going





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503/ 59 Goulburn Street, Sydney, NSW 2000

电话: +61 416669198

微信: PTECourse02



to take it as given now that we are interested in in discussing life after fossil fuels.

So everyone gets rather emotional when we get into this topic of what to do at our energy system. And when I wrote my book about sustainable energy, I was trying to help. I'm sure emotions are important, but we also need facts and numbers, and I tried to write a book that would be agreed by everyone as having a useful number.

参考答案

Developed countries depend on fossil fuel very much, but it is unsustainable. Firstly, easily-accessible fossil fuels are a finite resource. Secondly, burning fossil fuel will produce carbon dioxide and cause climate change. Thirdly, fossil fuels in a particular country or state will run out. Consequently, people need to discuss life after fossil fuels and the speaker writes a book about sustainable energy with useful facts and numbers.

(67 words)

发达国家非常依赖化石燃料，但这是不可持续的。首先，易于获取的化石燃料是一种有限的资源。其次，燃烧化石燃料会产生二氧化碳并导致气候变化。第三，特定国家或州的化石燃料将耗尽。因此，人们需要讨论化石燃料用尽之后的生活，而演讲者用有用的事实和数字写了一本关于可持续能源的书。



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SST 42. University competition/大学竞争 - 佛脚押题班独家 MP3

Today a university like the LSE, certainly has to acknowledge that it is in competition for the best students, all of whom have choices they can exercise, and many of them choices which run across national and continental borders. We are in competition to for staff. The academic job market is one of the most global there is. And in the 21st century English is the new Latin, so universities and English-speaking countries are exposed to more intensive competition than those elsewhere. We are in competition for government funding, through the assessment of research quality. We are in competition for research contracts, from public and private sector sources. And indeed, we are in competition for the philanthropic pound. Many of our own donors were at more than one University. And indeed, think of the LSE's requests alongside those of other charities, to which they are committed. That is, the competitive environment, which is particularly visible to a vice-chancellor.

参考答案

The competition among universities like LSE exists in many areas. Firstly, there is competition for best students, who have many choices. Secondly, universities are competing for staff because the competition of academic job market in English world is very intense. Besides, there is also competition for government funding, research contracts and philanthropic pound. The competitive

LSE 等大学之间的竞争存在于许多领域。首先，有最佳学生的竞争，他们有很多选择。其次，大学正在争夺员工，因为英语学术世界的就业市场竞争非常激烈。此外，还存在政府资助，研究合同和慈善事业的竞争。副校长的竞争环境尤其明显。



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environment is particularly visible to a vice-chancellor.

(62 words)

SST 43. Laughter/笑- MP3

Laughter is one of the greatest therapies in combating adversity, and whole communities and nations have frequently relied on humor to get them through their bleakest time. On August 13th 1961, the barbed wire was rolled out of Berlin to create the Berlin Wall. For nearly 30 years, until it was dismantled, war jokes proliferated, especially among those living in the East. Laughing was all that was left.

Jokes about those who rule you and sometimes those who terrorized you, are a form of folklore that has existed in societies as seemingly different as communist Eastern Europe, Tsarist Russia, modern Egypt, 12th century Persia, and modern-day Iran. Humor can also be wonderfully subversive. It can protect self-respect and identity.

In more totalitarian societies, laughter leaves at least temporarily the pressures and anxiety of political oppression. Political jokes may not in themselves topple dictators, but they can provide solace. In a democracy like Iran, perhaps the trouble with political jokes is that they sometimes get elected.

参考答案

Laughter is a great therapy for an adverse situation, and people rely on humor to go through the bleakest time. In 1961, the Berlin Wall was built and there

笑是一种很好的治疗逆境的方法，人们依靠幽默度过最沮丧的时光。1961年，柏林墙建成了，在接下来的三十年里有很多关于它的笑话。关于规



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were many jokes about it in the following thirty years. Jokes about rules are a form of folklore that exists in many societies. Humor can protect self-respect and identity. What's more, laughter can leave pressure and anxiety of political oppression.

(69 words)

则的笑话是许多社会中存在的一种民间传说。幽默可以保护自尊和身份。更重要的是，笑可以减少政治压迫带来的压力和焦虑。

SST 44. Vitamin D/维生素 D

V1

Vitamin D refers to a group of fat-soluble secosteroids responsible for increasing intestinal absorption of calcium, iron, magnesium, phosphate, and zinc. In humans, the most important compounds in this group are vitamin D3 (also known as Cholecalciferol) and vitamin D2 (ergocalciferol). Cholecalciferol and ergocalciferol can be ingested from the diet and from supplements.

Very few foods contain vitamin D synthesis of vitamin D in the skin is the major natural source of the vitamin.

Demml synthesis of vitamin D from cholesterol is dependent on sun exposure (specifically UVB radiation).

Vitamin D from the diet or dermal synthesis from sunlight is biologically inactive activation requires enzymatic conversion (hydroxylation) in the liver and kidney. Evidence indicates the synthesis of vitamin D from sun exposure is regulated by a negative feedback loop that prevents toxicity, but because of uncertainty about the cancer risk from sunlight, no recommendations are issued by the Institute of Medicine (US) for the amount of sun exposure required to meet vitamin D requirements. Accordingly, the Dietary Reference Intake





for vitamin D assumes no synthesis occurs and all of a person's vitamin D is from food intake, although that will rarely occur in practice. As vitamin D is synthesized in adequate amounts by most mammals exposed to sunlight, it is not strictly a vitamin, and may be considered a hormone as its synthesis and activity occur in different locations. Vitamin D has a significant role in calcium homeostasis and metabolism. Its discovery was due to effort to find the dietary substance lacking in rickets.

参考答案

Vitamin D has many kinds, such as Vitamin D3 and Vitamin D2, which come from diet and supplements, and they can also be synthesized from sun exposure in skin. The synthesis of Vitamin D need enzymes in liver and kidney, but it is not recommended because of the risk of skin cancer. Therefore, it is better to intake Vitamin D by food and supplements.

(64 words)

维生素 D 有多种, 如维生素 D3 和维生素 D2, 它们来自饮食和补品, 它们也可以通过太阳直射皮肤合成。维生素 D 的合成需要肝脏和肾脏中的酶, 但不推荐使用, 因为存在患皮肤癌的风险。因此, 最好通过食物和补品摄入维生素 D.

V2 - MP3

50% of the world's population is Vitamin D deficient. We believe that it has serious health consequences for both children and adults. Major cause is lack of sun exposure. Human has always depended on sun with the Vitamin D requirement. And it's over the past 40 years that it's been suggested that you should never be exposed to direct sunlight, that is one of the major causes of the Vitamin D deficiency pandemic. Again,



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everybody thinks about Vitamin D preventing rickets in children, who don't see rickets any longer so people are not thinking about Vitamin D. It's incomprehensible to physicians as how Vitamin D can reduce the risk of heart attack by 50%, reduce the risk of common cancers like colon, prostate, breast by as much as 50%, reduce the risk of infectious diseases including influenza by as much as 90%, reduce the type one diabetes 78% if a child is getting adequate Vitamin D during the first year of life, reduce the risk of type two diabetes.

参考答案

Half of the world population is Vitamin D deficient, which causes serious health consequences for both children and adults. The main cause is lack of sunshine exposure because human depend on sunshine to gain Vitamin D. However, over the past forty years, people have been suggested not exposing to sunlight. Furthermore, Vitamin can reduce the risk of lots of diseases to a large extent, which is incomprehensible to physicians.

(69 words)

世界上有一半人口缺乏维生素 D，这对儿童和成人都会造成严重的健康后果。主要原因是缺乏阳光照射，因为人类依赖阳光来获取维生素 D。然而，在过去的四十年中，人们的建议是不要暴露在阳光下。此外，维生素可以在很大程度上降低许多疾病的风险，这对医生来说是无法理解的。



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SST 45. Absolutism/绝对主义

参考答案

Absolutism contains some rules, guidelines and principles of values, which influence individual, societies and environment. It is like a road map to guide individual and social behavior. There are clear boundaries between right and wrong, and some principles of absolutism cannot be violated and betrayed. They have wide acceptance without assumptions and interpretations.

(53 words)

绝对主义包含一些影响个人，社会和环境的规定，指导方针和价值原则。这就像是指导个人和社会行为的路线图。在对与错之间有明确的界限，绝对主义的某些原则不能被违背和背叛。它们得到了广泛的接受，没有任何假设和解释。

SST 46. Kids museum/儿童博物馆- MP3

So, we were founded just over ten years ago, when I was in the Royal Academy, a Museum in the center of London, with my three children, at the Aztec exhibition. I don't know if any of you saw it. I had an older child and two younger children, twins, strapped in a pushchair, and one of my children, three years old, shouted and I've never denied he shouted he shouted, monster, monster! at this statue which looked just like a monster, had snakes for hair, a big beak for a nose. And, I thought, this is fantastic I've got a three-year-old that's appreciating pre-Hispanic art how good can it get? So, I bent down and I said, Yes, it looks just like a monster. And, at that moment, a room warden came over, a gallery assistant came over and said we were being too noisy, and threw



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us out. Wrong family. I was, at that time, a journalist with The Guardian newspaper, and two days later wrote a big piece in The Guardian about being thrown out of the Royal Academy. What was really interesting was, by the end of that day, we had had, at the paper, over 500 emails from other families saying, Museums aren't working for us. Let's try and make it work. So, that's what we did. In the Guardian, we set up a campaign. We called it the Kids in Museums campaign, but it didn't really exist. It was just a few pages. We ran loads of stories on it I began touring the country talking about how to make your museum family friendly I was a journalist. I was called in to see the then director of the National Gallery in London, and I'll never forget this moment, when he called me in and said, we really like this Kids in Museums campaign, and we've been talking on our board about it, and we have some ideas of how we might work together, and I'd like you to take them back to your team.

参考答案

Kid museum was founded over ten years ago when the speaker and his family were thrown out of a museum because his kids were being too noisy. The speaker was a journalist then, so he wrote an article about his experience, and received many emails about similar experience in museum. Therefore, the speaker decided to make a family friendly museum by working together with another director.

(66 words)

儿童博物馆成立于十多年前，当时演讲者和他的家人被赶出博物馆，因为他的孩子太吵了。那时演讲者是一名记者，所以他写了一篇关于他的经历的文章，并收到许多关于在博物馆中有类似经历人的电子邮件。因此，演讲者决定与另一位导演合作，建立一个家庭友好的博物馆。





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SST 47. Citizenship curriculum/公民课程 -佛脚押题班独家 MP3

Last month I published a subject report 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.

参考答案

The annual report released last month has praised some schools that have been implementing the citizenship curriculum well and criticized those have not taken the curriculum seriously. Although many schools marginalize the citizenship curriculums, the progress is still optimistic as long as the resources

上个月发布的年度报告赞扬了一些学校已经很好地实施了公民课程，并批评了那些没有认真对待课程的学校。尽管许多学校将公民课程边缘化，但只要资源充足，进展仍然是乐观的。公民教育对个人和整个世界的发展都很重要。



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are sufficient. The citizenship education is important for the development of individuals and the world as a whole.

(62 words)

SST 48. Big bang theory/大爆炸

参考答案

Studying the cosmology of the universe is amazing. It is previously believed that big bang happened around ten to twenty billion years ago. However, A recently detailed measure indicates that big bang happened 13.8 billion years ago, instead of 13 or 14 billion years. The universe has been on a continuous changing status ever since. Even when the universe started is known, we still need to understand how it developed.

(70 words)

研究宇宙的宇宙学是惊人的。以前人们认为大爆炸发生在大约 100 亿到 200 亿年前。然而，最近的一项详细测量表明，大爆炸发生在 138 亿年前，而不是 130 或 140 亿年前。从那以后，宇宙一直处于不断变化的状态。即使我们知道宇宙是何时开始的，我们仍然需要了解它是如何发展的。



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SST 49. Indian farmers/印度农民

V1 - MP3

Today, 150,000 farmers in India have committed suicide in areas where seed has been destroyed, where they have to buy the seed from Monsanto. And buy it at very very high cost, and the high cost seed is getting them into debt, and the debt is pushing them into suicide. What we've done is create community seed banks, places where we collect and save seeds, rescue them from disappearance, multiply them and then distribute them according to farmers' needs. And about 40 community seed banks have been created across the India, places where these are being created, farmers are not in distress. Because the biggest cost today is seeds and chemicals. These seed banks have now been a new place where we can respond to the new crisis of globalization on the one hand, and climate change on the other. Globalization has led to farmers' suicides, we are able to take the seeds to the suicide zones, and distribute the seeds where the farmers can break out their dependency, grow food crops, get out of debt. We've been able to create community seed banks to deal with the climate change, extreme flooding, droughts, cyclones, hurricanes that lead to salinization. And today for us, the work on seed, has become the place from where we are responding to the worst tragedies and worst crisis of our times.

参考答案

Many Indian farmers commit suicide because of high-cost seeds, which get them into debts and push them into suicide. Seed banks are created to rescue and distribute seeds to these farmers and make them

许多印度农民因高价种子而自杀，迫使他们自杀的原因是他们陷入债务。种子银行的创建是为了向营救农民向他们分发种子，使他们不那么痛苦。因为最大的成本是种子和化学品，种子银行



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not so distressed. Since the biggest costs are seeds and chemicals, the seed banks can help farmers become less dependent and respond to globalizations and climate changes, and thus avoid tragedies.

(65 words)

可以帮助农民减少对供应商的依赖并可以应对全球化和气候的变化，从而避免悲剧。

V2 - 佛脚押题班独家 MP3

The debt today is so high. It's 200 thousand rupees. 300 thousand rupees of peasants who have no capital. They who know within a year or two when they accumulate that kind of debt, they will never be able to pay back. 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. Pesticide used in just the last five years in the land areas of India has showed up by 2,000 percent. That's why the free market and globalization have brought, and since we're 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 same companies that sell the pesticides, which are the same companies that sell the seeds as you know, are now also the major creditors.

参考答案

Indian peasants don't have enough money and capital to buy seeds. With the price of seeds

印度农民没有足够的钱和资金购买种子。随着种子价格的上涨，他们变得越来越穷。此外，他们





increasing, they become poorer and poorer. Besides, they have to use pesticides continuously since the first time and pesticides' price have increased greatly too. So they have to borrow money from the same seed companies, which become their major creditors. Therefore, the more seeds the farmers use, the more debts they are in.

(69 words)

从第一次播种开始就需要不断使用农药，农药价格也大幅上涨。所以他们不得不从种子公司那里借钱，这些公司成为他们的主要债权人。因此，农民使用的种子越多，他们的债务就越多。

SST 50. Language dies /语言灭绝- MP3

A language dies only when the last person who speaks it dies. But you know, some people say it dies when the second-last person who speaks it dies. Because then the last person has no one left to talk to. Well, of course, languages have come and gone throughout history as communities have come and gone. But what's happening now is something quite extraordinary.

There are about 6000 languages in the world, more or less. Nobody knows the exact number. And of these, people think that about half of them are so seriously endangered that they are likely to die out in the course of the present century. Now the present century is a hundred years, half is 3000 languages, so that means one language is dying out somewhere in the world, on average, every two weeks.

There are all kinds of reasons why languages die. One is the physical reasons when people are affected by famine and disease and earthquake. Another is genocide, when some countries deliberately try to stamp out a





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small language. The main reason is globalization. That is, there are some huge languages in the world, like English and Spanish, and Arabic and French, and these are like steamrollers crushing the smaller languages that they find in their path.

A great deal can be done to preserve an endangered language. The first thing is that the people themselves must want the language to be preserved. That's very important. The second thing is the powers-that-be must want the language to be preserved. They must have a respect for the minority languages that are in their care. And the third thing that has to be there, of course, is cash. It costs quite a lot of money to preserve an endangered language. Think about it - you have to train the teachers, you have to write books for the children, and all that sort of thing. It doesn't cost an extraordinary amount of money, but it does cost a bit. So without money, endangered languages don't have a positive future.

参考答案

Today many languages are endangered or are dying out. There are physical reasons like famine or earthquake, and genocide reasons for this. But the main reason is globalization, which means huge languages such as English and French crush the small ones. Many things can be done to preserve the endangered languages. Firstly, people want to preserve them and the powers must respect the languages. Also, some money is needed. (69 words)

今天,许多语言都濒临灭绝或正在消亡。有饥荒或地震等物理原因,以及种族灭绝的原因。但主要原因是全球化,这意味着英语和法语等大型语言会粉碎小型语言。可以采取许多措施来保护濒临灭绝的语言。首先,人们希望保留它们,权力必须尊重语言。此外,钱也是需要的。



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SST 51. Student loan/学生贷款 - MP3

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 an 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 the spouse and children you might want to have some day.

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.



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参考答案

Being four-three years old, the speaker is still facing large amount of student's loans from her college. She is grateful for the loans for helping her finish college and get a job. But she is worried about her family's financial situation. Her children also have to rely on student loans for college. Therefore, she suggests that people should go to an affordable college and consider their life after it.

(69 words)

这位 43 岁的演讲者现在仍然面临着她大学学生时期的大量贷款。她很感激帮助她完成大学和找工作的贷款。但她担心她家庭的经济状况。她的孩子也不得不依靠学生贷款上大学。因此,她建议人们应该去一所负担得起的大学,并考虑他们之后的生活。

SST 52. Devolution of Government powers/权利下放

参考答案

The lecture first stated the need to modify government power from federal to state level, which is a philosophical question. He further mentioned different opinions holding by the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. The Democratic Party claimed that the government should hold big power and entitlements. The Republican Party believed

讲座首先指出需要将政府权力从联邦政府修改为州政府,这是一个哲学问题。他进一步提到民主党和共和党持有的不同意见。民主党声称政府应该掌握大权和权利。共和党认为政府应该与各州和人民分享权力。



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that the government should share its power with the states and people.

(63 words)

SST 53. Female novelist/女作家 –MP3

I've been writing non-fiction for years actually, but secretly wanting to be a novelist. When I first started writing at age of 30, was with the intention of writing fiction, but I took a little detour, for ten or twelve years, and wrote non-fiction, which I had absolutely no regret about at all. I think it was exactly the right thing for me to do. But there was that dream tucked away inside of me to do this. Now remember reading something that Eudora Welty wrote, who is, you know the 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 about that. It felt that way to me at the time, it actually feels that way to me 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 at the time to do that. And one of the very first things that 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.

参考答案

The speaker has always wanted to become a novelist, but she has written non-fiction for ten or twelve years since the age of thirty. However, there was a

演讲者一直想成为一名小说家，但自从三十岁起，她已经写了十年或十二年的非小说。然而，一位伟大的小说家有一句话对她产生了很大的





saying from a great novelist which has a great influence on her. Consequently, she started to write fictions in the early 90s, and her first novel was written in 1992, whose first chapter was called secret life of bees.

(67 words)

影响。因此，她在 90 年代初开始写小说，她的第一部小说写于 1992 年，其第一章被称为蜜蜂的秘密生活。

SST 54. Deceptive drug ads /欺骗性药品广告- MP3

V1

So we've all seen these commercials on TV, every night actors are trying to sell us everything from prescription nasal spray to depression drugs. Companies like Merck and Pfizer spend billions on these ads every year. But drug ads are different than other commercials, because they have to by law warn viewers about potential health risks. Imagine if M&M commercials included a choking hazard warning, or if Clorox ads warned that bleach is poisonous. The drug companies say that they are giving Americans important information and helping patients take charge of their own medical destinies, which is kind of funny when you realize many of these commercials are specially designed to make you remember some things and forget others. In this advert Vytorin, an anti-cholesterol drug, check out how the simple benefit message is repeated slowly with handy visual aids throughout the first 30 seconds (Ads...). Now listen to the information about side effects, which comes between seconds 33 and 55. Cognitive scientists and ad makers know that this is the section viewers are most likely to forget. The side effect information is also in one big chunk without pauses which makes it





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harder to process (ads...). Diet and genetics cause high cholesterol, but if you take Vytorin, what are the risks?

If you can't remember after watching this ad, you're not alone.

参考答案

There are many drug advertisements on TV, and they have to warn viewers about the side effects. However, many drug companies on purpose design the commercials to make their patients know only the benefits of the drugs but ignore the side effects. In one commercial, the company put the side effect information in one big chunk but a short amount of time, which makes it easily forgettable for the viewers.

(70 words)

电视上有很多药品广告，他们必须警告观众相关副作用。然而，许多制药公司故意设计广告，使他们的患者只知道药物的好处，而忽略副作用。在一个广告中，该公司将副作用信息放在一个很大的块中，但时间却非常短，这使得观众很容易忘记。

V2

The amount of money drug companies spend on TV ads has doubled in recent years, and it's no wonder studies show the commercials work, consumers go to their doctors with a suggestion for a prescription drug they saw advertised on TV. Now a study in the Annals of Family Medicine raises questions about the message these ads promote, NPR Patti Neighmond reports.

You're most likely to see drug ads during prime time, especially around the news. Researchers analysed 38



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ads aimed at people with conditions like hypertension, herpes, high cholesterol, depression, arthritis and allergies.

The drug industry says these ads arm consumers with information. But researchers found that though the information was technically accurate, but the tone was misleading. UCLA psychologist Dominick Frosch, head of the study:

"Typically, what we would see with these ads is that before taking the prescription drug, the character's life was out of control and the loss of control really extended beyond just the impact of their health condition,"

For example, herpes patients were portrayed as being incapacitated for days. Insomniacs were utterly out of synch on the job. And depressed patients, friendless and boring at parties.

"When the character is then shown taking the drug, he then magically regains complete control of his life"

None of the ads, of course, mentioned lifestyle changes that could also help treat the condition. After all it's a mass marketing.

参考答案

This lecture mainly talks about researchers found that the information about drug advertisement was technically accurate, but the tone was misleading.

Researchers analysed 38 ads aimed at people with conditions like hypertension, herpes, high cholesterol, depression, arthritis and allergies.

Before taking the prescription drug, the character'

这个演讲主要讲的是研究人员发现药品广告的信息在技术上是准确的，但是语气是有误导性的。研究人员分析了 38 个针对高血压、疱疹、高胆固醇、抑郁症、关节炎和过敏症患者的广告。在服用处方药之前，角色的生活失去了控制，而在服药之后，角色神奇地重新获得了对他生活的完全控制。





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电话: +61 416669198

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s life was out of control, while after taking the drug,
the characters magically regains complete control of
his life.(67words)

SST 55. LGHG/舔舐和理毛- MP3

The way that the rat takes care of its pups is by licking and grooming, nipple switching and arch back nursing. So the rats that do a lot of licking and grooming and there are rats that do very little. But most rats are in between. So that resembles a human behavior as well, right, you have mothers that are highly mothering and mothers that couldn't care less and most mothers are somewhere in between. So if you look at these rats so all you do you observe them and you put them in separate cages. So you put the high lickers in one cage not the mothers, but the offspring, and the low lickers in another cage. Then you let them grow and they're adults now their mothers are long-buried. You look in the brain and you see that those who had high licking mothers express a lot of glucocorticoid receptor gene.

And those who are low lickers express very low, that reflects a number of sectors and that results in a different stress response, but this is not the only difference. We found later on, there are hundreds of genes that are differently expressed. So if you get a mutation you know polymorphism once in a million, here just the mothering love changes hundreds of genes in one shot. It changes them in a very stable way that you can look at the all rat and you can say whether it was licked or not. But you can also say by behavior, so if you walk to the cages to the room. The rats that were poorly licked are highly anxious, hard to handle, aggressive, and the rats that were very well handled as little pups, they are much more relaxed, much easier to handle. So you



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know like every technician in the lab knows looking at the adult rat how it was licked, when it was a little pup, any question of course is mechanism. How does this work?

参考答案

Rats take care of its children by licking and grooming, and they show different levels of caring. Different licking levels will influence how rats' genes are expressed and their behavior. Those who are high lickers have offspring high in glucocorticoid, whereas the low lickers show the opposite. Besides, those poorly licked rats are highly anxious and aggressive, whereas the well-handled ones are more relaxed and easier to handle.

(68 words)

老鼠通过舔和梳理来照顾孩子，他们表现出不同程度的照顾。不同的舔的程度将影响老鼠基因的表现方式和它们的行为。那些被舔的多的老鼠后代有高的糖皮质激素，而低的则相反。此外，那些被舔的少的老鼠非常容易焦虑和有攻击性，而被舔的多的老鼠则更放松。

SST 56. Environmental law/环境保护法-MP3

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 man's 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.





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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, who 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.

参考答案

International and domestic efforts to deal with the climate change are both important. For example, in the UK, there is a long history of legislations on reducing smokes from the burning of sea coal, however, the measures were mostly not effective due to the lack of enforcement. During the urbanization and Industrial Revolution, the industrialists who cared about the environment actually faced higher costs than their competitors. (67 words)

国际和国内应对气候变化的努力很重要。例如，在英国，关于减少燃烧海煤的烟雾立法历史悠久，但由于缺乏执法措施，这些措施大多无效。在城市化和工业革命期间，而关心环境的工业家实际上比竞争对手面临的成本更高。



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SST 57. Cocoa beans/可可豆

During the time of the Aztecs, cocoa was mainly used as a beverage. Wines and drinks were made from white pulp around the seeds of the cocoa pod. The beans themselves were used to make hot or cold chocolate drinks.

Both the Maya and the Aztec secular drinks used roasted cocoa beans, a foaming agent sugar, toasted corn and water. Vanilla and chili were also used as an ingredient in the drinks. Cocoa beans were also used as a currency and as a tribute tax from peoples ruled by Aztecs.

The oily layer floating in the chocolate drink cocoa butter was used to protect the skin against the sun. For the Aztecs cocoa had a religious significance. Cocoa was believed to be of divine origin: the cocoa tree was a bridge between earth and heaven. Human sacrifices to propitiate God or sun were first sanctified by giving him chocolate. Cocoa beans were given to priest's assistants at children's coming of age ceremonies. During marriage ceremonies, the couple drank a symbolic cup of chocolate and exchanged cocoa beans. Aztecs believed that drinking chocolate gave mortals some of Quetzalcoatl wisdom. – God of learning and of the wind.

参考答案

Cocoa had many functions during ancient times. The Aztecs used cocoa as a beverage, such as hot chocolate drinks. The oily layer of cocoa butter was used to protect the skin. Besides, Aztecs cocoa had a religious significance, which was believed to be divine, and could be used during children's age

可可可在古代有许多的功能。阿兹特克人使用可可作为饮料，如热巧克力饮料。可可脂的油性层可用于保护皮肤。此外，阿兹特克人的可可具有宗教意义，被认为是神圣的，可以在儿童的年龄仪式和婚礼仪式中使用。喝巧克力饮品也被认为能够从上帝的上帝那里获得智慧。





ceremonies and marriage ceremonies. Drinking chocolate was also considered to be able to gain wisdom form God.
(68 words)

SST 58. Wind turbine /风力涡轮机- MP3

A wind turbine is a device that will convert wind into mechanical movement, which we can use to power water pump or electricity generator. Now the power that the turbine creates is obviously dependent on the wind speed, the source dependent obviously on the number of sails, the area of the sails, and the angle of the sails that makes to the wind, so if you can imagine if the turbine blades are flat onto the wind, the wind is gonna sort of bend it. But if there's a slight angle, when the wind hits it, it's gonna turn the blades, making use of that for powering things. Now we're gonna have a go making some very very simple paper wind mills, that sort of things you can make from bits and pieces lying around at home. Use that to drive a very small generator to power electronic devices.

参考答案

Wind turbine can convert wind into mechanic movement and power electricity generators. The power it creates depends on the speed of wind and the source depends on the number, the area and the angle of sails. With an angle, when wind hits, it will

风力涡轮机可将风转换为机械运动并为发电机提供动力。它产生的动力取决于风速，而风源取决于风速的数量，面积和角度。通过一个角度，当被风击中时，它将转动涡轮叶片并为其提供动力。然后演讲者制造了一个简单的造纸厂来驱动





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turn the turbine blades and power things. Then the speaker makes a simple paper mill to drive small generators and power electrical devices.

(67 words)

小型发电机和电力设备。

SST 59. Design of the hospitals/医院设计

参考答案

Along the history of the design of hospitals, researchers have found that patients recover faster when they get access to the view of outside environment through hospital's windows, and are frequently visited by friends and families. Viewing of hospital's yard can help people rest and sleep faster and also release stresses easily. Nurses' experience suggests that hospitals should be well-developed.

(60 words)

根据医院设计的历史, 研究人员发现, 当患者通过医院的窗户看见外部环境时, 并且经常被朋友和家人访问, 患者恢复得更快。观看医院的院子可以帮助人们更快地休息和睡眠, 并且还可以轻松释放压力。护士的经验表明, 医院应该发展得很好。



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SST 60. Three types of family/三种家庭

参考答案

Three types of family: First, nuclear family which includes mom dad and children. Second, extended family with grandparents, parents and children. Families live close geographically. Third types of family: not live together but keep contact daily over phone and internet.

(39 words)

三种类型的家庭：第一，核心家庭，其中包括妈妈爸爸和孩子。第二，与祖父母，父母和子女的大家庭。家庭居住位置在地理上密切。第三种家庭：不住在一起，但每天通过电话和互联网保持联系。

SST 61. Persuasive Essay/说服力的文章

参考答案

How to write essay. Writing a persuasive essay is very important. At beginning, writing a persuasive essay need to collect many materials. Then there are four structures for an essay. The important thing is to have a hook. Thirdly, essay is a chance to identify your what read and learned.

(50 words)

如何撰写论文。写一篇有说服力的文章非常重要。一开始，写一篇有说服力的文章需要收集很多材料。一篇文章有四种结构。重要的事是要有一个钩子。第三，论文是一个识别你读了什么和学到了什么的机会。



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SST 62. Chimpanzees/猩猩

参考答案

There is a nonhuman rights organization. It requires the New York Court to liberate chimpanzees that are for research purpose. They fight for legal rights for nonhuman animals. But the court refused their request because they believe these animals are not people, despite of their cognitive skills.

(47 words)

有一个非人权组织。它要求纽约法院解放用于研究目的的黑猩猩。他们争取非人类动物的合法权利。但法院拒绝了他们的请求，因为他们认为这些动物不是人，尽管他们有认知技能。

SST 63. Automation/自动化

参考答案

Automation is a safer technology of vehicle. Automated Vehicles for Safety Increasing road safety by removing human involvement in driving level3: An Automated Driving System (ADS) on the vehicle can itself perform all aspects of the driving task under some circumstances. The human driver performs the driving task. As for level 4 car: the vehicle can itself perform all driving tasks and monitor the driving environment. (66 words)

自动化是一种更安全的汽车技术。安全自动驾驶汽车通过减少人对驾驶的参与来提高道路安全。
三级:车辆上的自动驾驶系统(ADS)可以在某些情况下自行执行驾驶任务的所有方面。在所有其他情况下，人工驾驶员执行驾驶任务。至于4级车:汽车本身可以执行所有的驾驶任务，并监控驾驶环境。





SST 64. Genes affect human behaviors /基因影响行为

参考答案

Since the discovery of DNA, people have believed that genes have an impact on people's physical structure and the structure of DNA allows us to analyze effects of genes. But since 2001, researchers have found that there is a genetic responsibility to human's physical and psychological behaviors. This discovery has changed the way we understand our behaviors. By integrating information from neuroscience, we can have a deep knowledge about genes.

(70 words)

自从发现 DNA 以来，人们就相信基因会对人的物理结构产生影响，DNA 的结构使我们能够分析基因的影响。但自 2001 年以来，研究人员发现人类的身体和心理行为都有遗传责任。这一发现改变了我们理解行为的方式。通过整合来自神经科学的信息，我们可以对基因有更深入的了解。

SST 65. Facial recognition/人脸识别

参考答案

It is hard to know how people recognize a human face. This is a hard question but it is brilliant, and people should appreciate that we get the visual from faces through the technological methods. Through

人们如何识别人脸。这是一个很难回答的问题，但它很精彩，人们应该感谢我们通过技术手段从脸部获得视觉效果。通过面部识别，我们可以得到人们的年龄、性别、工作、健康状况和朋友等



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facial recognition, we can get people's information such as age, gender, work, health condition and friends.

(51 words)

信息。

SST 66. People forget taking cards after withdrawing money /取钱

参考答案

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 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.

(70 words)

从自动取款机取钱后人们忘会记取卡。最常见的原因是他们关注的是钱。而在英国，这一现象在ATM改造后变少了，因为人们在取钱前必须先取出卡。而且丢失信用卡比忘记带钱更具灾难性，因为信用卡对银行账户非常敏感。





SST 67. Social contract/社会契约

参考答案

A social contract is a popular concept from 17th to 18th century, 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 work together on a project, agree not to fight, trust each other to resolve their disputes.

(66 words)

从 17 世纪到 18 世纪，社会契约是一个流行的概念，在当时它意味着人们走出了自己的本性。有时候人就像动物，但是动物知道和平的重要性。对人类来说，它是和平的还是激烈的取决于个人信仰。现在的社会契约是指人们在一个项目上联合起来工作，不争执，并且彼此信任来解决他们的争端。

SST 68. Misuse of drugs/用药不当

参考答案

Leftover drugs at home can be dangerous because children may accidentally take the wrong drugs, so parents should keep drugs safe at home. If drugs are taken wrong, allergy might happen. If drugs are taken at wrong dosage, drug resistance may develop. So physicians should give correct instructions and

残留在家里的药物可能是危险的，因为孩子们可能不小心服用了错误的药物，所以父母应该在家里保持药物的安全。如果用药不当，可能会引起过敏。如果用药剂量不当，可能会产生耐药性。所以医生应该给正确的指示和处方，病人应该按照指示完成整个过程。





prescriptions, and patients should follow the instructions and finish the whole course.

(61 words)

SST 69. Smart Consumers/聪明的消费者

参考答案

Consumers are extremely smart, and they can make smart decisions in just a second on the performance and the value of the product. Therefore, the brand plays a vital role because people are willing to pay more to have better performance. However, there are always lots of engineering contradictions. For example, customers want materials that are both light and strong, or toilet paper both soft and strong.

(67 words)

消费者是非常聪明的，他们可以在一秒钟内对产品的性能和价值做出明智的决定。因此，品牌起着至关重要的作用，因为人们愿意付出更多来获得更好的性能。然而，总是存在许多工程上的矛盾。例如，顾客需要既轻又结实的材料，或者既软又结实的卫生纸。

SST 70. Child Depression/儿童抑郁

参考答案

In the past, depression was rare in childhood, but follow-up studies indicated a dramatic result. There

过去，抑郁症在儿童时期很少见，但后续研究表明，这是一个突发性的结果。儿童抑郁症的发病





was a huge increase in child depression, which changed the way people think about it and led to further studies. Nowadays, no one would doubt about child depression, but the way that children show depression is somewhat different, and the responses to medication are somewhat different as well, which remains to be solved.

(69 words)

率大幅上升，这改变了人们对它的看法，并导致了进一步的研究。如今，没有人再会怀疑儿童也会有抑郁症，但儿童表现抑郁的方式有所不同，对药物的反应也有所不同，这些都有待解决。

SST 71. Implicit and explicit memories/显式记忆和隐式记忆

参考答案

There are two different systems of memory: explicit and implicit. Implicit memory is in charge of daily life, such as using language naturally or driving automatically. On the contrary, explicit memory is different as implicit memory because it is about time, space and people, such as remembering someone's birthday or answering multiple choice questions in tests.

(56 words)

有两种不同的记忆系统：显式记忆和隐式记忆。隐式记忆负责日常生活，如自然使用语言或自动驾驶。相反，显式记忆和隐式记忆是不同的，因为它是关于时间、空间和人的记忆，比如记住某人的生日或在考试中回答多项选择题。





SST 72. The fishing industry in Africa/-佛脚押题班独家音频 MP3

参考答案

The residents in Africa suffer from poverty, and they live on fish as fish is the major food source and the major source of protein. Fishing is also their source of income because the fishing industry attracts tourists from all over the world, which can effectively help the economy. Overfishing can cause environmental issues.

(54 words)

非洲的居民生活贫困，他们以鱼为生，因为鱼是食物和蛋白质的主要来源。渔业也是他们的收入来源，因为渔业吸引了来自世界各地的游客，这可以有效地帮助经济发展。但是过度捕捞会造成环境问题。

SST 73. Tea and Coffee in England/英国茶和咖啡

参考答案

The three most favorite drinks in England are chocolate, coffee, and tea. Tea as the most popular drinks was very expensive and could only be ordered by men in public. Men could have tea in a coffee house. However, women could only drink tea in private places, and man would bring a pack of tea back home for their wives after work. (62 words)

在英国最受欢迎的三种饮料是巧克力、咖啡和茶。茶作为最受欢迎的饮料是非常昂贵的，只能在公共场合由男人点单。男人可以在咖啡馆里喝茶。然而，女人只能在私人场合喝茶，男人下班后会带一包茶回家给妻子。





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SST 74. Making errors/犯错

参考答案

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.

(69 words)

人们是否能把事情做好取决于设计和干扰。例如，如果一项任务设计得很好，人们可能会做正确的事情。否则，他们很容易犯错误。分心则会让人们忘记他们正在做某事。例如，如果有什么东西干扰了我们的思考过程，我们通常会在使用复印机之后忘记拿原件。

SST 75. The Rules of Language/语言规则

参考答案

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. (46 words)

因为人们表达自己的方式会受到习俗的影响，所以语言规则会被习俗所反映。语言是不可翻译的，因为不同语言的意思并不完全相同。因此，由于人类的遗传，专家们应该记录一种不同的语言。



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SST 76. Star War/星球大战

参考答案

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.

(53 words)

科幻小说中的视觉文化是一种次要的亚文化和技术，但随着电影《星球大战》的引进，视觉文化发生了变化。虽然电影《星球大战》的情节愚笨而具有侵略性，但影片的视觉效果却非常出色。因此，视觉艺术在科幻小说中是非常重要的。

SST 77. How many glasses of water? /喝几杯水

参考答案

There is some controversy on how many glasses of water one should drink per day. People used to believe that we better drink eight glasses of water a day. However, since food source contains water, we only need to drink four glasses of water every day and rely on the food for the remaining intake.

(55 words)

关于一个人每天应该喝多少杯水存在一些争议。人们过去认为我们最好每天喝八杯水。然而，由于食物来源含有水分，我们每天只需要喝四杯水，其余的摄入量则依赖于食物。





SST 78. Marshmallow & Crayon Test/棉花糖测试-MP3

参考答案

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.

(66 words)

在棉花糖测试中，可以等待 15 分钟而不吃棉花糖的孩子可以得到第二个棉花糖。等待的时间表明孩子抵抗诱惑的能力与他们以后的生活能力相关。然而，另一项实验也表明，在蜡笔和贴纸测试中表现不尽人意的孩子，在棉花糖测试中能等待 15 分钟的可能性更小。

SST 79. Left-wing and Right-wing politics/左翼右翼

参考答案

Socialism originated in the 1880s, while communism originated from 1840s. Both of them became ideologies after the French Revolution era. The left-wing refers to the people sitting on the left side of the speaker podium, representing aggressive

社会主义起源于 19 世纪 80 年代，共产主义起源于 19 世纪 40 年代。这两种思想在法国大革命之后都变成了意识形态。左翼是指坐在演讲台左侧的人，代表激进的政治立场；而右翼是指坐在演讲台右侧的人，代表保守的旧政权。



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political stands, while the right- wing refers to the people sitting on the right side of the speaker podium, representing conservative to the old regime.

(62 words)

SST 80. Stanford University management/斯坦福管理

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 institute are providing education leadership learning oppotunites for profit and non-profit institutions.



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参考答案

Bob Josh from Stanford University Business School talks about the importance of education leadership.

The purpose of both profit and non-profit institutions like Stanford University is to provide not only delivering services and make sure good quality.

Sometimes, works are done because not only the management but also the people who feel responsible for it. They should realize their responsibility through accomplishing assignment by themselves instead of depending on others. (70 words)

斯坦福大学商学院的 Bob Josh 谈到了教育领导力的重要性。无论是盈利机构还是像斯坦福大学这样的非盈利机构，其目的都不仅仅是提供服务还要确保高质量。有时候，工作之所以能完成，不仅是因为管理层，还因为那些对此觉得有责任的人。他们应该通过自己完成任务来实现自己的责任，而不是依靠别人。

SST 81. Artificial intelligence/人工智能

参考答案

Human used to tell a computer what to do and how to do. When given the meaning of certain words, computers can operate as programed and develop systems and symbols. It works by analyzing messages into bytes, which function similarly with

人类过去常常告诉计算机做什么和怎么做。当给定某些单词的意思时，计算机可以按程序操作，并开发系统和符号。它的工作原理是将信息分析成字节，而字节的功能与人脑类似。由于人脑和计算机都是符号处理器，计算机可能有潜力带来



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human brains. Since both human brains and computers are symbol processors, computers may have the potential to bring artificial intelligence.

(61 words)

人工智能。

SST 82. Magic color/神奇的色彩

参考答案

This lecture talks about magic natural color. In order to answer where natural colors come from, the speaker talked about the three primary colors. Firstly, the yellow comes from many plants. Secondly, reds come from ground, and some insects can provide reds. Finally, the only natural source of blue is indigo. Yellow is the most common color in nature, such as flowers. People can make yellow as early as in the 19th century.

(70 words)

这节课主要讲神奇的自然色彩。为了回答自然颜色是从哪里来的, 演讲者讲了三个主要的颜色。首先, 黄色来自许多植物。其次, 红色来自地面, 有些昆虫可以提供红色。最后, 蓝色的唯一天然来源是木蓝属植物。黄色是自然界中最常见的颜色, 如花朵。早在 19 世纪, 人们就能制造黄色。



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SST 83. Tree Rings/树木年轮

参考答案

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.

(64 words)

树木年代学研究隐藏在树木年轮中的信息，这些信息指示着气候，就像莫尔斯电码一样，但内容更丰富。年轮的宽度显示了影响树木生长的雨和干旱，年轮可以通过砍伐和计算年轮内弯来使用。此外，年轮序列对科学家重建气候也有一定的帮助。

SST 84. Business Enterprise and Marketing/商业企业和市场营销

参考答案

V1-The lecture discusses business enterprise and marketing. Marketing is the process and activity of moving products and services from suppliers to consumers to satisfy demands. Profit and nonprofit companies exchange their services and products to meet win-win. Companies prefer to use profit

这个讲座讨论了商业企业和市场营销。市场营销是将产品和服务从供应商转移到消费者以满足需求的过程和活动。营利和非营利组织交换他们的服务和产品，以实现双赢。企业更喜欢使用盈利模式来产生更多的资本回报，这些资本回报可以用于进一步的生产和投资。





models to generate more capital return, which can be used for further production and investment.

(57 words)

V2-

Marketing can promote sales very well. 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.

(61 words)

市场营销能很好地促进销售。商业实体的本质是用你拥有的东西交换你想要的东西。营销的功能是将产品从供应商转移到消费者，以满足他们的需求。同时，资本收益至关重要，确保资本回报至关重要，因为这是投资和生产得以持续的方式。

SST 85. Animal survives/动物生存

参考答案

In this lecture, the speaker talks about the factors of animal survive and reproduce, which include temperature tolerance, body size, behavior and altitude they live. For example, animals will die if

在这节课中，演讲者谈到了影响动物生存和繁殖的因素，包括耐温性，体型，行为和它们生活的高度。例如，如果把动物放进冰箱里，它们会死。这表明了季节和气候对动物生存的重要性。这就





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put into a fridge. This shows the importance of seasons and climates to animal survival. That's why some animals migrate to other habitat when the climates change.

(58 words)

是为什么有些动物在气候变化时迁移到其他栖息地。

SST 86. Time traveling/时间旅行

参考答案

The main problem of time 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 is time has been a popular topic in modern society. However, time is not a new subject because it actually started around 600 years ago.

(65 words)

时间旅行的主要问题是人们需要理解时间是什么，但是没有人能解释它。当人们谈论时间的时候，他们知道时间是什么意思，但是没有人能具体地解释它。谈论时间是现代社会的一个热门话题。然而，时间并不是一个新的学科，因为它实际上开始于大约 600 年前。

SST 87. Parenting babies/养育孩子



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参考答案

Parenting is essential for children and there are several ways of being a good parent. Firstly, parents can have conversations with children and play with them more often. Secondly, parents should learn how to promote their babies' development. Thirdly, there is community support available that can help parents enjoy parenting.

(50 words)

养育孩子是非常重要的，有几种方法可以成为一个好父母。首先，父母可以和孩子交谈，陪伴他们玩耍的更频繁。其次，父母应该学会如何促进帮助孩子的发展。第三，社区支持可以帮助父母享受为人父母的乐趣。

SST 88. Climate change predictions/气候变化预测

参考答案

Climate change is caused by the emission of greenhouse gases and the increase in world population. Experts may not give an exact prediction for climate change, but this is not the excuse for not acting or battling with climate change. 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

气候变化是由温室气体的排放和世界人口的增加引起的。专家们可能不会给出气候变化的准确预测，但这并不是不采取行动或不应对气候变化的借口。世界承担不起气候科学家做出错误预测的风险，因为全球范围内正在发生重大降水变化。





scale. (66 words)

SST 89. Height and social status/身高与社会地位

参考答案

An experiment revealed that the estimation of one's height is related to social status. In this experiment, students in different classes in Oxford University were asked to estimate the height of a gentleman. And the gentleman with the same outfit was presented in different titles, such as professor and lecturer. Result showed that students were more likely to overestimate the gentleman's height when he was known as a professor.

(69 words)

一项实验表明，一个人对身高的估计与社会地位有关。在这个实验中，牛津大学不同班级的学生被要求估计一位绅士的身高。而穿着相同服装的男士则以不同的头衔出现，如教授和讲师。结果显示，学生在知道这位先生是教授的情况下，更容易高估他的身高。

SST 90. Motivation/动机

参考答案

Motivation is a concept that means turning people's move into actions and there is internal motivation and external motivation. Many factors can affect

动机是将人的行为转化为行动的概念，有内在动机和外在动机。许多因素会影响动机，比如一个人的兴趣、价值观和灵感。动机也受到年龄的影



进预测群，请加我



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. Moreover, rewards and punishments can drive human's behaviors.

(59 words)

响, 因为当人们变老时, 他们已经做了更多事情。此外, 奖励和惩罚可以驱动人类的行为。

SST 91. Recording Music/录音机录制音乐

参考答案

The invention of music recorder helps people record music because recording music is difficult. Recording changed the state of music. It is hard to imagine how people can educate music in the past. Now people can learn many types of music and it can become a memory. As Thomas Edison said, people can even hear the voice of death in the future.

(62 words)

录音机的发明帮助人们录制音乐, 因为录制音乐是困难的。录音改变了音乐的状态。很难想象过去人们是如何教授音乐的。现在人们可以学习多种类型的音乐, 它可以成为一种记忆。正如爱迪生所说, 人们甚至可以在未来听到死亡的声音。

SST 92. School Education/学校教育



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参考答案

There are three main features of school education. Firstly, school education can convey content to students in classes. Secondly, school education can offer places for students to learn together and from each other. Lastly, school education can teach students to apply and practice what they've learned.

(46 words)

学校教育有三个主要特点。首先，学校教育可以在课堂上向学生传达内容。其次，学校教育可以为学生提供共同学习和相互学习的场所。最后，学校教育可以教学生应用和实践他们所学到的知识。

SST 93. Money/金钱

参考答案

Speaking of the history and culture of human, we might also think about the nature of human beings. In the last century, we saw money as time or a piece of paper. But now anything valuable and anything can be interchanged and traded are considered as money. For example, if the government decides to use something for commerce, it will become the money as long as it's used for business. (70 words)

说到人类的历史和文化，我们可以去想想人类的本质。。在上个世纪，我们视金钱为时间或一张纸。但是现在任何有价值的东西，任何可以交换和交易的东西都被认为是钱。例如，如果政府决定将某物用于商业，只要它用于商业，它就会成为货币。

SST 94. Moon Formation/月亮形成



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参考答案

The lecture talks about how the moon was formed and its influence on the creatures in the earth. The moon is formed by a collision between Theia and the earth. The moon has profound applications and influences on the earth. Without it, the lives on earth would not evolved to sophisticated creatures.

(52 words)

讲座讲述了月球是如何形成的，以及它对地球生物的影响。月亮是 Theia 和地球碰撞形成的。月球对地球有着深远的应用和影响。没有它，地球上的生命就不会进化成复杂的生物。

SST 95. Theater study/戏剧研究

参考答案

Theater study is a difficult subject in academy because it is a mixture of literature and personal life experience. It is neither purely literature nor purely personal life experience. It is also a collection of writers, singers and so on. To understand this subject, you need to a little bit of linguist, sociologists and so on. If we move everything away, there are some intellectual and distinctive things left.

(70 words)

戏剧研究是一门比较困难的学科，因为它是文学和个人生活经验的结合体。它既不是纯粹的文学作品，也不是纯粹的个人生活体验。它也是作家、歌手等的集合体。要理解这个主题，你需要一些语言学家，社会学家等等。如果我们把所有东西都抛开，就会留下一些有智慧和与众不同的东西。





SST 96. Telescope/望远镜

参考答案

Telescope can be used by eyes and it can improve details if there is enough. People can see more fearcutres and details due to quanti-mechanism. Fractions can make images blurry. Telescope is widely used in the astronomy field because it is a morden digital detector which is one hundred times more efficient than our eyes.

望远镜可以被眼睛使用，如果有足够的细节，它可以改善细节。由于量子机制，人们可以看到更多的恐惧和细节。分数会使图像模糊。望远镜是一种现代数字探测器，其效率是人眼的 100 倍，因此在天文学领域得到了广泛的应用。

SST 97. Brain Cells/大脑细胞

参考答案

This lecture talks about connection between brain cells. Even if identical twins and the cloned have some unique figurations and based on individual experience, people are shaped by their individual experience and that is why human is stronger compared to other animals. People's unique brain cells make us unique individuals.

这节课讲的是脑细胞之间的联系。即使同卵双胞胎和克隆人有一些独特的形象，基于个人经验，人是由个人经验塑造的，这就是为什么人类比其他动物更强壮。人类独特的脑细胞使我们成为独特的个体。





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503/ 59 Goulburn Street, Sydney, NSW 2000
电话: +61 416669198
微信: PTECourse02



(50 words)

SST 98. Secret Life of Plant/植物的秘密生活

开始男声旁白，然后女声主讲

参考答案

The session is about secret life of plants and plants can interact in British Art festival, which is different from the previous lectures and experiments. Therefore, the audiences can judge by themselves to see whether it is true or not. During the talk, there are scientific concepts and principles about how plant communicate with each other and with insects.

(59 words)

这个演讲是关于植物的秘密生活，在英国艺术节中植物可以相互作用，这与之前的讲座和实验是不同的。因此，观众可以自己判断这是真的还是假的。在演讲中，有一些科学的概念和原则是关于植物如何与昆虫交流的。

SST 99. Two kinds of stress/两种压力

参考答案

This lecture talks about stress. There are two kinds of stress, including little stress and poor management. Little stress will happen under special environment like exams or other kinds of

这节课讲的是压力。压力有两种，一种是压力小，另一种是管理不善。在特殊的环境下，如考试或其他形式的竞争，很少会发生压力，这可以被认为是一种动力，因为它改善了人们的行为。管理



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competition, which can be considered as motivation since it improves people's behavior. Poor management can be relieved by scheduling or finding balance between work and play. (56words)

不善可以通过安排日程或在工作和娱乐之间找到平衡来缓解。

SST 100. Canadian work structure/加拿大工作

语速很慢的男声老爷爷

参考答案

One hundred years ago, one-fifths of Canadian were farmers, but then this number has dropped to 4%. Forty years ago, the number of labors was also dropeed, which indicates the changes of workforces. The only thing remains is that there are majority of people work for others to gain income. The most important change of the paid employment is that the number of women in laborforce increases. (52words)

一百年前，五分之一的加拿大人是农民，但现在这个数字下降到了 4%。40 年前，劳动力的数量也在下降，这表明劳动力的变化。唯一剩下的就是，大多数人都是为别人打工来获得收入的。有偿就业最重要的变化是劳动大军中妇女人数的增加。

SST 101. Need in English/英语需求



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503/ 59 Goulburn Street, Sydney, NSW 2000

电话: +61 416669198

微信: PTECourse02



参考答案

The lecture is about the definition of need in English language. Firstly, the term of need represents a strong desire. Secondly, the need can be defined as the essential thing. For example, designers want to design a planet with sunlight, water and organic things. The further information regarding social environment, multiple functions, development and natural to people. This is not psychological for nature.(63 words)

这篇是关于英语中需求的定义。首先，需求这个词代表了强烈的欲望。其次，需求可以被定义为本质的东西。例如，设计师想要设计一个有阳光、水和有机物质的星球。进一步的信息重构了社会环境、功能、发展和人的自然。这不是自然的心理作用。

SST 102. Children and childhood/童年

参考答案

This lecture is about the similarities and difference of childhood. 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 as at an early age with high risks. Due to the change of children and society, some manufactures took their own tools to produce commercial goods so that children can enjoy their childhood.

这篇文章讲的是童年的相似之处和不同之处。儿童在过去和现在都失去了童年。在 19 世纪，失去童年的原因是儿童需要在高风险的早期工作。由于儿童和社会的变化，一些工厂利用自己的工具生产商品，使孩子们可以享受他们的童年。



边学边练，请扫我



(二) Write from Dictation

WFD 1. Please write the name of author and the year of publication.	1. 请写出作者姓名及出版年份。
WFD 2. Farming methods across the world have greatly developed recently.	2. 世界各地的农业方法最近有了很大的发展。
WFD 3. Both staff and students can purchase car parking permits online.	3. 教职员和学生都可以在网上购买停车许可证。
WFD 4. There is an important difference between mass production and batch production Batch /bætʃ/ 一批, 分批处理	4. 大量生产和批量生产之间有一个重要的区别
WFD 5. Students who study overseas can significantly improve work chances.	5. 留学海外的学生可以大大提高工作机会。
WFD 6. Managing the increasing population is the challenge for most governments.	6. 管理不断增长的人口是大多数政府面临的挑战。
WFD 7. A good research assistant is not afraid to ask questions.	7. 一个好的研究助理不害怕问问题。
WFD 8. Today I will look at how to play the data visually.	8. 今天我将看看如何可视化地播放数据。
WFD 9. The studies showed the Hong Kong people are the most active in Asia.	9. 研究显示, 香港人是亚洲最活跃的地区。
WFD 10. Unemployment rate has fallen to its lowest level in years.	10. 失业率已降至多年来的最低水平。





WFD 11. Please provide examples to support your arguments.	11. 请提供例子来支持你的论点。
WFD 12. Get enough sleep the night before the test.	12. 考试前一天晚上保证充足的睡眠。
WFD 13. The exam application system has been upgraded due to professional exams.	13. 由于专业考试，考试报名系统已经升级。
WFD 14. Every student has a regular meeting with his or her personal tutor.	14. 每个学生都有一个定期会议与他或她的私人导师。
WFD 15. More research is needed before any definitive conclusion is drawn.	15. 在得出任何明确的结论之前，还需要进行更多的研究。
WFD 16. Rising in temperature is changing the wildlife population.	16. 气温上升正在改变野生动物的数量。
WFD 17. Doing nothing is not always better than taking risks.	17. 什么都不做并不总是比冒险好。
WFD 18. All lectures and learning materials can be found on the Internet.	18. 所有的讲座和学习资料都可以在网上找到。
WFD 19. The poster of this play is hung in the large lecture theater.	19. 这出戏的海报挂在大讲堂里。
WFD 20. Students who attempt to go to the conference must register now. Conference /ˈkɒnfərəns/ 会议	20. 想去参加会议的学生现在必须报名。





WFD 21. Although sustainable development is not easy, it is our responsibility.

Sustainable /sə'stenəbl/ 可持续的

WFD 22. There have been many changes recently in the mathematics department.

WFD 23. This course puts great emphasis on critical thinking skills.

Emphasis /'emfəsis/ 强调, 重点

WFD 24. Our food supply now contains too much sugar that our metabolic system cannot handle it.

Metabolic /'meta'bɒlɪk/ 新陈代谢的

WFD 25. Several candidates were qualified as the greatest scientists in all time.

WFD 26. The visiting speaker used to be a lecturer in this department.

WFD 27. Research shows the exercising makes us feel better.

WFD 28. There are not much interconnections between philosophy and psychology.

Interconnection /'ɪntə-kə'nekʃən/ 互联

Philosophy /'fɪ'lɒsəfi/ 哲学

Psychology /saɪ'kɒlədʒi/ 心理学

21. 虽然可持续发展并不容易, 但这是我们的责任。

22. 最近数学系发生了许多变化。

23. 这门课程非常强调批判性思维能力。

24. 我们的食物供应现在含有太多的糖, 我们的代谢系统无法处理。

25. 有几个候选人被认为是有史以来最伟大的科学家。

26. 来访的演讲者曾经是这个系的讲师。

27. 研究表明, 运动让我们感觉更好。

28. 哲学和心理学之间没有多少相互联系。





WFD 29. Unlike short sleep, overlong sleep increases the risk of illness.	29. 与短睡眠不同, 过长的睡眠会增加患病的风险。
WFD 30. The seminar provided an opportunity to exchange ideas with other students.	30. 研讨会提供了一个与其他学生交流思想的机会。
WFD 31. New credit cards will soon use the finger press technology.	31. 新的信用卡不久将使用手指按压技术。
WFD 32. Theater study courses encourage students to exercise creativity.	32. 戏剧学习课程鼓励学生发挥创造力。
WFD 33. Your application for research grant has been received. Grant /gra:nt/ 同意, 允许	33. 你的研究资助申请已收到。
WFD 34. The Industrial Revolution in Europe was driven by steam technology.	34. 欧洲的工业革命是由蒸汽技术推动的。
WFD 35. Our laboratory equipment is provided free of charge.	35. 我们的实验室设备是免费提供的。
WFD 36. There are many good reasons to grow trees in more cities.	36. 在更多的城市种植树木有很多好的理由。
WFD 37. Unusual weather patterns are making farming more difficult today. Pattern /'pæt(ə)n/ 模式	37. 不寻常的天气模式使得今天的农业更加困难。





WFD 38. The cooperator operates a continuous assessment.

Cooperator [/kəu'ɒpə.reɪtə/](#) 合作者

WFD 39. The body fat keeps internal organs warm.

WFD 40. Mature students usually adapt to university life extremely well.

WFD 41. Governments need to make solar energy more affordable to everyone.

WFD 42. All the course stages are on the website.

WFD 43. Protective clothing must always be worn in the laboratory.

WFD 44. Peer review is a central part of scientific method.

WFD 45. Even if you have used cosmetics for years without problems, one or more ingredients can still trigger an allergic reaction.

Cosmetic [/kɒz'metɪk/](#) 化妆品

WFD 46. Economic development needs to be supported by the government.

WFD 47. Tutors should set a clear goal at the start of the class.

WFD 48. In his lifetime, he composed most of the works.

38. 合作者进行连续的评估。

39. 身体脂肪使内脏保持温暖。

40. 成熟的学生通常能很好地适应大学生活。

41. 政府需要让每个人都能负担得起太阳能。

42. 所有的课程阶段都在网站上。

43. 在实验室里一定要穿防护服。

44. 同行评审是科学方法的核心部分。

45. 即使你使用化妆品多年没有问题，一种或多种成分仍然会引发过敏反应。

46. 经济发展需要政府的支持。

47. 导师应该在课程开始时就设定一个明确的目标。

48. 他一生创作了大部分作品。





Compose /kəm'pəʊz/创作

WFD 49. Students should take advantage of the online resources before attending the lecture.

49. 学生在听课前应充分利用网上资源。

WFD 50. Novelists write the best things about they know about.

50. 小说家写他们所知道的最好的东西。

WFD 51. An architect requires of problem-solving skills and an eye for design.

51. 架构师需要解决问题的能力 and 设计眼光。

Architect /'ɑ:kitekt/建筑师

WFD 52. Calculations may not be needed in this examination.

52. 这次考试可能不需要计算。

WFD 53. The theater courses are encouraging students to access creativity.

53. 戏剧课程鼓励学生发挥创造力。

WFD 54. There are many branches of medical studies.

54. 医学研究有许多分支。

WFD 55. Students will focus on reporting news on changing media world.

55. 学生们将专注于报道改变媒体世界的新闻。

WFD 56. Read the student safety instructions before using any equipment in the workshops.

56. 在使用任何设备前，请先阅读学生安全须知。

WFD 57. Students who are successful have a good strategy for learning.

57. 成功的学生有很好的学习策略。

WFD 58. Accountant students should have a good understanding of profit and loss statement.

58. 会计专业的学生应该对损益表有很好的理解。





WFD 59. Lectures are the oldest and the most formal teaching method at universities.	59. 讲座是大学里最古老、最正式的教学方法。
WFD 60. The economy now is showing the first sign of recovery.	60. 经济现在正显示出复苏的第一个迹象。
WFD 61. I will now demonstrate how the reaction can be arrested by adding a dilute acid. (RS 也考过) Arrest /ə'restɪd/ 阻止, 遏止 Dilute /dr'lju:t/ 稀释的	61. 现在我将演示如何通过加入稀酸来阻止反应。(RS 也考过)
WFD 62. The rising temperature is changing the wildlife population.	62. 气温上升正在改变野生动物的数量。
WFD 63. Some departments have their own special book collections.	63. 有些部门有自己的藏书。
WFD 64. Accountancy students probably have a good understanding of economics, statistics and psychology. Accountancy /ə'kaʊntənsi/ 会计学	64. 会计专业的学生可能对经济学、统计学和心理学有很好的理解。
WFD 65. The designers will complete the plan today.	65. 设计师们将在今天完成计划。
WFD 66. The course has been updated to reflect the current situation.	66. 课程已更新, 以反映目前的情况。
WFD 67. Sydney is Australia's largest city, chief port and cultural center.	67. 悉尼是澳大利亚最大的城市, 主要港口和文化中心。





WFD 68. Practicing time-restricted eating a few times a week can be both feasible and healthy.

Feasible [/'fi:zɪb\(ə\)l/](#)可行的

WFD 69. Popular culture is a serious subject of academic inquiry.

Inquiry [/ɪn'kwɪəri/](#)查询, 探究

WFD 70. Hundreds of scientific papers have been published on global warming.

WFD 71. He started his tutorial presentation right on time.

WFD 72. Essential textbooks can be purchased from the campus bookshop.

WFD 73. Coursework and exams will form part of the annual assessment.

WFD 74. Despite the differences, all forms of lives share the same characteristics.

WFD 75. The department has a higher proportion of postgraduate students.

WFD 76. NASA has been at the forefront of deep space exploration.

Forefront [/'fɔ:frʌnt/](#)前列, 前茅

68. 每周进行几次有时间限制的饮食既可行又有益健康。

69. 大众文化是一个严肃的学术研究课题。

70. 数百篇关于全球变暖的科学论文已经发表。

71. 他准时开始了他的辅导报告。

72. 必要的教科书可以在校园书店买到。

73. 课程和考试将成为年度评估的一部分。

74. 尽管存在差异, 所有的生命形式都具有相同的特征。

75. 本系硕士生比例较高。

76. 美国宇航局一直走在深空探索的前沿。





WFD 77. Atmosphere is composed of several layers.

77. 大气由几层组成。

WFD 78. Several organizations work to prevent animal cruelty.

78. 几个组织致力于防止虐待动物。

Cruelty [/'kru:əlti/](#)残酷，残酷行为

WFD 79. Cinema and music are as important as science and mathematics.

79. 电影和音乐与科学和数学一样重要。

WFD 80. Organic food is considered to be free of chemicals.

80. 有机食品被认为不含化学物质。

WFD 81. Majority of our decisions are not rational.

81. 我们的大多数决定都是不理性的。

Rational [/'ræʃnəl/](#)合理的，理性的

WFD 82. Exercise reduces the risk of morbid obesity.

82. 运动可以降低病态肥胖的风险。

Morbid [/'mɔ:bid/](#)病态的

WFD 83. Bad policy decisions led to the financial crisis.

83. 糟糕的政策决定导致了金融危机。

WFD 84. The office will be closed during the Christmas break.

84. 圣诞假期期间办公室将关闭。

WFD 85. Plants and living things are growing on the land or in water.

85. 植物和生物生长在陆地上或水中

WFD 86. Studies show there is a positive correlation between two variables.

86. 研究表明，这两个变量之间存在正相关关系。

Variable [/'veriəbl/](#)变量的

WFD 87. Create a playlist of your favourite music to help you

87. 创建一个你最喜欢的音乐播放列





relax in difficult situations.	表, 帮助你在困难的情况下放松。
WFD 88. You will acquire new skills during your academic studies.	88. 在学习期间, 你会学到新的技能。
WFD 89. The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly follows the freshman categories. Category <u>/'kætəgəri/</u> 种类, 分类	89. 该办公室周一和周四直接按照新生类别开放。
WFD 90. Sea levels are expected to rise during the next century.	90. 预计下个世纪海平面会上升。
WFD 91. Students should have awareness of how the business develops globally.	91. 学生应该了解企业如何在全球范围内发展。
WFD 92. Students should have development is not easy, it is an unavoidable responsibility.	92. 学生应该有发展是不容易的, 这是一个不可避免的责任。
WFD 93. Despite the protest, the chemistry department was closed down. Protest <u>/'prəʊtest/</u> 抗议	93. 尽管有抗议, 化学系还是被关闭了。
WFD 94. Library reference desks hold a lot of materials on academic history.	94. 图书馆的咨询台存放着大量的学术史资料。
WFD 95. Most of these features were part of the previous system.	95. 这些功能大部分都是以前系统的一部分。
WFD 96. Remember, the prestigious selection has strict eligibility criteria.	96. 请记住, 著名的选择有严格的资格标准。





Prestigious /pre'stɪdʒəs/有名望的

Eligibility /ˌelɪdʒə'bɪləti/合格, 适任

WFD 97. She received a scholarship from the state library.

97. 她获得了国家图书馆的奖学金。

WFD 98. The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, fish and chicken.

98. 自助餐厅里有三明治、沙拉、汤、鱼和鸡肉。

WFD 99. The assessment of this course will begin next week.

99. 这门课的评估将于下周开始。

WFD 100. The main concepts in this thesis were not new.

100. 本文的主要概念并不新鲜。

WFD 101. The results of the study underscored the discoveries from early detections. (RS 也考过)

101. 研究结果强调了早期探测的发现。

Underscored /ˌʌndə'skɔː/下划线, 强调

Detection /dr'tekʃ(ə)n/检测, 侦查

WFD 102. The same issue featured both explanations of the problem.

102. 同一问题既有解释又有问题。

WFD 103. There will be a conference here next summer on using the web for academic research.

103. 明年夏天这里将有一个关于使用网络进行学术研究的会议。

WFD 104. University fees are expected to increase next year.

104. 预计明年大学学费将上涨。

WFD 105. We can work together to achieve the higher educational standards.

105. 我们可以共同努力实现更高的教育标准。

WFD 106. We support to do research in the field of archaeology such as forecasting and estimation.

106. 我们支持在考古学领域进行预测和估算等研究。





Forecast /'fɔ:kə:st/ 预报, 预测

Estimation /'esti'meɪʃən/ 估计

WFD 107. The two variables in the study were very closely correlated.

107. 研究中的两个变量是非常紧密相关的。

WFD 108. The undergraduates need some specific sources to analyze a program.

108. 本科生需要一些特定的资源来分析一个程序。

WFD 109. The site is designed to be highly interactive.

Interactive /'ɪntə'æktɪv/ 交互式的

109. 该网站的设计是高度互动的。

WFD 110. There is a welcome party for all new students each term.

110. 每学期都有一个迎新晚会。

WFD 111. There are many types of governments in the world.

111. 世界上有很多种政府。

WFD 112. Students are encouraged to think carefully about their accommodation needs.

112. 鼓励学生仔细考虑他们的住宿需求。

WFD 113. In this language course, we focus on fluency and accuracy.

113. 在这门语言课程中, 我们注重流利和准确。

WFD 114. The summer course was cancelled due to insufficient enrolment.

114. 暑期课程因报名人数不足而取消。

WFD 115. Students are encouraged to monitor their own attendance.

115. 鼓励学生监督自己的出勤率。





WFD 116.Scientists learned through the observations and the analysis of the human behaviour.

116. 科学家通过观察和分析人类行为来学习。

WFD 117.Enrolling a second major will increase the career option.

117. 选择第二个专业会增加你的职业选择。

WFD 118.The ability to work with fellow students cannot be stressed enough.

118. 与同学合作的能力再怎么强调也不为过。

WFD 119.Collaboration between departments is a feature of successful companies.

119. 部门之间的协作是成功企业的一个特征。

Collaboration [/kə,læbə'reɪʃən/](#)合作，协作

WFD 120.Experts are now able to forecast weather for long periods.

120. 专家们现在能够长期预报天气。

WFD 121.The marketing budget is doubled since the beginning of the year.

121. 今年年初以来，市场预算增加了一倍。

WFD 122.There is a pharmacy on campus near the bookstore.

122. 在书店附近的校园里有一家药店。

WFD 123.Those who are considering a career of marketing should attend the talk.

123. 那些正在考虑从事市场营销的人应该参加讲座。

WFD 124.Find out how to get your resource before your research.

124. 在你做研究之前先弄清楚如何获得你的资源。

WFD 125.Art is an expression of creative skills and imagination.

125. 艺术是创造力和想象力的表达。





WFD 126. Timetables about new term will be available next week.	126. 有关新学期的时间表将于下周公布。
WFD 127. Some people believe that education should be free for all.	127. 有些人认为教育应该对所有人免费。
WFD 128. This course provides the opportunity to get valuable industry experience.	128. 本课程提供机会获得宝贵的行业经验。
WFD 129. One of the election promises is to decrease the income tax.	129. 竞选承诺之一是降低所得税。
WFD 130. Every student has the right and ability to succeed.	130. 每个学生都有成功的权利和能力。
WFD 131. Building trust is not something that can be achieved overnight.	131. 建立信任不是一蹴而就的。
WFD 132. The course will help students to improve their pronunciation skills. Pronunciation /prə'na:nsi'eʃən/ 发音	132. 该课程将帮助学生提高发音技巧。
WFD 133. The bar chart provides useful means of data comparison. Comparison /kəm'pærisn/ 比较	133. 柱状图提供了有用的数据比较方法。
WFD 134. The courses cover the several aspects of the subject.	134. 这些课程涵盖了该学科的几个方面。
WFD 135. Our medical school students must attend the talk about optional courses.	135. 我们医学院的学生必须参加选修课的讨论。





WFD 136.This camera can identify eyes and focus on them.

136. 这架照相机能识别眼睛并对其聚焦。

WFD 137.Education and training provide important skills for the labor force.

137. 教育和培训为劳动力提供了重要的技能。

WFD 138.Some people are motivated by competition, while others prefer collaboration.

138. 有些人的动机是竞争，而另一些人更喜欢合作。

Collaboration [/kə,læbə'reɪʃən/](#)合作

WFD 139.Behind the garage is a secret storage room.

139. 车库后面是一个秘密储藏室。

WFD 140.Our professor is hosting the business development conference. (RS 也考过)

140. 我们的教授是托管业务发展会议。(RS 也考过)

WFD 141.Cell is the most basic building block for all animals and plants.

141. 细胞是所有动植物最基本的组成部分。

WFD 142.You can request library books by using the electronic catalogue.

142. 你可以用电子目录向图书馆借书。

Catalogue [/'kætəlɒg/](#)目录

WFD 143.Weather patterns have changed significantly over the past two hundred years.

143. 在过去的 200 年里，天气模式发生了很大的变化。

WFD 144.There are new innovations in the field of digital architecture.

144. 数字建筑领域出现了新的创新。

Innovation [/ˌɪnə'veɪʃən/](#)创新

Architecture [/'ɑ:kitektʃə/](#)建筑学





WFD 145.The scientists use the web to explore the problems.

145. 科学家们利用网络来探索这些问题。

WFD 146.The period was a golden age of English literature.

146. 这一时期是英国文学的黄金时代。

WFD 147.The new theory takes all the latest research results into account.

147. 新理论考虑了所有最新的研究成果。

WFD 148.You should draw your graph on a separate page.

148. 你应该在另一页上画你的图表。

WFD 149.Click the logo above to enter the site.

149. 单击上面的徽标进入站点。

WFD 150.This course contains most of important information.

150. 这门课包含了大部分重要的信息

WFD 151.I thought we would meet in the small meeting room.

151. 我想我们会在小会议室见面。

WFD 152.This course provides students with critical thinking skills.

152. 本课程提供学生批判性思维能力。

WFD 153.The ways in which people communicate are constantly changing.

153. 人们交流的方式在不断变化。

WFD 154.The morning' s lecture on economic policy has been cancelled.

154. 上午关于经济政策的讲座取消了。

WFD 155.The country achieved prosperity by opening its ports for trade.

155. 这个国家通过开放贸易港口实现了繁荣。

Prosperity [/prɒ'sperɪti/](#)繁荣, 成功



进预测群, 请加我



WFD 156.Scientists learned through the observations and the analysis of the human behavior.

156. 科学家通过观察和分析人类行为来学习。

WFD 157.The introduction is an important component of a good presentation.

157. 引言是好的陈述的重要组成部分。

WFD 158.A good scientific paper should have clear arguments.

158. 一篇好的科学论文应该有清晰的论点。

WFD 159.Science is found in society all around the world.

159. 科学存在于世界各地的社会中。

WFD 160.You can use a laptop during the lecture.

160. 你可以在上课时使用笔记本电脑。

WFD 161.The student have the option to live in college residences or apartments.

161. 学生可以选择住在大学宿舍或公寓里。

WFD 162.The business class can be held with local students.

162. 商务班可以和当地学生一起上课。

WFD 163.Please confirm that you have received the textbook.

163. 请确认您已经收到课本。

WFD 164.There is clearly a need for further research in this field.

164. 这一领域显然需要进一步的研究。

WFD 165.The artists tied the conservative politicians, earned their roles of politics.

165. 艺术家们与保守派政治家打成平手，赢得了他们的政治地位。

Conservative [/kən'sə:vətiv/](#)保守的

WFD 166.Students are instructed to hand in their assignments by the end of this week.

166. 学生们被要求在本周末之前交作业。





WFD 167. Some people argue that education is not that important.	167. 有些人认为教育没有那么重要。
WFD 168. She has made a significant contribution to the field of chemistry.	168. 她对化学领域做出了重大贡献。
WFD 169. The equality has not yet been achieved in the society. Equality /i'kwɒləti/ 平等	169. 社会还没有实现平等。
WFD 170. Before attending the lecture, you must register online or by post.	170. 在参加讲座前，你必须在网上或邮寄报名。
WFD 171. All of the assignments should be submitted in person to the faculty office.	171. 所有作业均应亲自递交至教务处。
WFD 172. Fashion trends help people to make life interesting.	172. 时尚潮流帮助人们使生活变得有趣。
WFD 173. We have sophisticated ways to study in brain action. Sophisticated /sə'fɪstɪkətɪd/ 复杂的	173. 我们有复杂的方法来研究大脑活动。
WFD 174. Student representatives will visit classes with voting forms. Representative /reprɪ'zentətɪv/ 代表	174. 学生代表将带着投票表格参观课堂。
WFD 175. It is important to make clear notes while you are reading.	175. 读书时做清楚笔记是很重要的。
WFD 176. There was a prize for the best student of the presentation.	176. 演讲中表现最好的学生可获得奖品。





WFD 177.The new media has transformed the traditional national boundaries.	177. 新媒体改变了传统的国界。
WFD 178.The placement test for mathematics and science is open to every semester.	178. 数学和科学的分班考试每学期开放一次。
WFD 179.The development in the information technology has greatly changed the way people work. (RS 也考过)	179. 信息技术的发展极大地改变了人们的工作方式。(RS 也考过)
WFD 180.Eating too much can lead to too many health problems. (RS 也考过)	180. 吃太多会导致很多健康问题。(RS 也考过)
WFD 181.The author is currently a professor at Cambridge University.	181. 作者目前是剑桥大学教授。
WFD 182.The teacher asked the group to commence the task. Commence /kə'mens/ 开始, 着手	182. 老师要求小组开始这项任务。
WFD 183.I don' t think it is possible to solve the problem easily.	183. 我认为不可能轻易地解决这个问题。
WFD 184.An archaeologist's new discovery stands out in previous overlooked foundations.	184. 一位考古学家的新发现在以前被忽视的基础上脱颖而出。
WFD 185.The chemistry building is located at the entrance of the campus.	185. 化学大楼位于校园的入口处。
WFD 186.Supply and demand is one of the most fundamental concepts in economics.	186. 供给与需求是经济学中最基本的概念之一。





WFD 187. Geography is generally divided into two branches: human and physical.

187. 地理一般分为两个分支:人类和物理。

WFD 188. Good research delivers practical benefits for real people.

188. 好的研究能给真实的人带来实际的好处。

WFD 189. Important details in the article are missing from the summary.

189. 摘要中缺少了这篇文章的重要细节。

WFD 190. Increasing population results in an increasing demand in energy.

190. 人口的增加导致能源需求的增加。

WFD 191. It is important for students to keep up with the deadline.

191. 对学生来说, 赶上最后期限是很重要的。

WFD 192. Making a mistake is fine as long as you learned from it.

192. 只要你从中吸取教训, 犯错误是可以的。

WFD 193. Most scientists believe that climate change threatens lives on the earth.

193. 大多数科学家认为气候变化威胁着地球上的生命。

WFD 194. Most of the students have not considered this issues before.

194. 大多数学生以前没有考虑过这个问题

WFD 195. Most university teaching takes place in lectures and seminars.

195. 大多数大学的教学是在讲座和研讨会上进行的。





WFD 196.The Museum is closed on Thursday mornings every month.

196. 博物馆每个月的星期四上午闭馆。

WFD 197.Native speaker's languages test is examined by their own language.

197. 母语者的语言测试由母语测试。

WFD 198.Native speakers are exempt from language tests of their own language.

198. 以英语为母语的人不参加母语的语言测试。

Exempt [/ɪg'zempt/](#)免除

WFD 199.Parents are financially responsible for their children until they reach adulthood.

199. 在孩子成年之前，父母要在经济上对他们负责。

WFD 200.Please note, submission deadlines are only negotiable in exceptional circumstances.

200. 请注意，提交截止日期只有在特殊情况下才可以协商。

WFD 201.Please visit website for information about the opening times.

201. 有关开放时间的详情，请浏览网页。

WFD 202.Radio is a popular form of the entertainment throughout the world.

202. 广播是全世界流行的一种娱乐形式。

WFD 203.Remember to sign the attendance register before leaving the lecture hall.

203. 离开演讲厅前，记得在签到簿上签名。

WFD 204.Safety glasses should be worn while doing experiments in the lab.

204. 在实验室做实验时应戴上安全眼镜。

WFD 205.Scientists are always asking the government for more money.

205. 科学家们总是向政府索要更多的钱。





WFD 206. She began by giving an outline of previous lecture.	206. 她先给上节课的提纲。
WFD 207. She used to be an editor of the student newspaper.	207. 她曾是校报的编辑。
WFD 208. The aim is to reduce the risks that people take.	208. 其目的是降低人们所承担的风险。
WFD 209. The business plan seminar includes an internship with a local firm.	209. 商业计划研讨会包括在当地公司实习。
WFD 210. The city's founder created a set of rules that became the law.	210. 这座城市的创始人制定了一套规则，后来成为法律。
WFD 211. The history of this university is a long and interesting one.	211. 这所大学的历史悠久而有趣。
WFD 212. The lecturer tomorrow will discuss the educational policy in the United States.	212. 明天演讲者将讨论美国的教育政策。
WFD 213. The most striking thing about this budget smartphone cannot be seen on its face.	213. 这款廉价智能手机最引人注目的地方并不在于它的外观。
WFD 214. The railways make long distance travel possible for everyone.	214. 铁路使每个人都能进行长途旅行。
WFD 215. The scientists found most of the studies today.	215. 科学家们今天发现了大部分的研究。
WFD 216. Traffic is the main cause for pollution in main cities.	216. 交通是主要城市污染的主要原因。





WFD 217.The university seeks the funds for the renovation of the lecture theater.

Renovation [/ˌrenəʊ'veɪʃən/](#)整修，翻新

WFD 218.The untapped potential of using the sun is enormous.

Untapped [/ʌn'tæpt/](#)未开发的

Enormous [/ɪ'nɔːməs/](#)巨大的

WFD 219.The teaching group will performance in the concert hall.

WFD 220.The plight of wildlife has been ignored by developers.

Plight [/plaɪt/](#)困境，处境

WFD 221.There are still many people struggling in the lab.

WFD 222.Tours operate all year around, but the busier dry season runs from May.

WFD 223.We study science to understand and appreciate the world around us.

WFD 224.You have to learn how to use the library to save your times.

WFD 225.You may need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement.

Gown [/gaʊn/](#)礼服，长袍

Commencement [/kə'mensmənt/](#)毕业典礼

217. 这所大学为大讲堂的整修筹集资金。

218. 利用太阳的潜力是巨大的。

219. 教学小组将在音乐厅演出。

220. 开发人员忽视了野生动物的困境。

221. 仍有许多人在实验室里苦苦挣扎

222. 旅游团全年都有，但繁忙的旱季从 5 月开始。

223. 我们学习科学是为了了解和欣赏我们周围的世界。

224. 你必须学会如何使用图书馆来节省时间。

225. 你可能需要在毕业典礼前购买一件学位袍。





WFD 226. Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from calculations.

Omit [/ə'mɪt/](#) 省略, 删除

226. 你最低的测验成绩已从计算中略去。

WFD 227. The celebrated theory is still a source of a great controversy.

Controversy [/'kɒntreɪvɜːsi/](#) 争论, 辩论

227. 这个著名的理论仍然是一个巨大争议的来源。

WFD 228. A number of students have volunteer jobs.

228. 许多学生从事志愿工作。

WFD 229. I thought it was thrown in the small meeting room.

229. 我以为是扔在小会议室里的。

WFD 230. A person's education level is closely related to his economic background.

230. 一个人的教育程度与他的经济背景密切相关。

WFD 231. A very basic function of computing is counting and calculating.

231. 计算的一个非常基本的功能是计数和计算。

WFD 232. Affordable housing is an important issue for all members of society.

232. 经济适用房对所有社会成员来说都是一个重要的问题。

WFD 233. Agenda items should be submitted by the end of the day.

Agenda [/ə'dʒendə/](#) 议程, 日程表

233. 议程项目应在当天结束前提交。

WFD 234. All answers must be examined and supported by relevant theory.

234. 所有的答案都必须经过相关理论的检验和支持。





WFD 235. All dissertations must be accompanied by a submission form.

Dissertation [/ˌdɪsə'teɪʃ\(ə\)n/](#) 论文, 学位论文

WFD 236. All educational reforms have been inadequately implemented.

Reform [/rɪ'fɔ:m/](#) 改革

Inadequately [/ɪn'ædɪkwɪtli/](#) 不适当地

Implemented [/'ɪmplɪm\(ə\)nt/](#) 实现, 实施

WFD 237. All industries are thought of systems as inputs, processes, outputs and feedback.

WFD 238. All of your assignments should or will be due by Friday.

WFD 239. All staff must leave from the fire hydrant exit.

Hydrant [/'haɪdr\(ə\)nt/](#) 消防栓

WFD 240. All students need to attend no less than ten labs per semester.

WFD 241. All writers, consciously or unconsciously, represent their own cultures.

WFD 242. Americans have progressively found the growth in quantitative terms.

Progressively [/prə'gresɪvli/](#) 渐进地, 逐步的

Quantitative [/'kwɒntɪ,tətv/](#) 定量的

235. 所有论文必须附有一份提交表格。

236. 所有的教育改革都没有得到充分的实施。

237. 所有行业都将系统视为输入、过程、输出和反馈。

238. 你所有的作业都应该在星期五之前交。

239. 所有员工必须离开消防栓出口。

240. 所有学生每学期至少要上10个实验室。

241. 所有作家, 有意识或无意识地, 都代表着他们自己的文化。

242. 美国人已经逐渐发现了数量上的增长。





WFD 243. An ancient text may hold secrets which were lost centuries ago.	243. 一部古籍可能藏有几个世纪前丢失的秘密。
WFD 244. Animals raised in captivity behave differently than their wild counterparts. Counterpart /ˈkaʊntəpɑ:t/ 对应的人或物	244. 圈养动物的行为与野生动物不同。
WFD 245. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline.	245. 作业须于截止日期前交回本系办公室。
WFD 246. Attracting skilled workers to the city with expensive housing is hard.	246. 用昂贵的住房吸引熟练工人到这个城市是困难的。
WFD 247. Avoid confusing the cause and effect of these changes.	247. 避免混淆这些变化的因果关系。
WFD 248. Before completing the exercise, you need to read the remaining chapters.	248. 在完成练习之前，您需要阅读剩下的章节。
WFD 249. Before submitting your dissertation, your advisor must approve your application. Dissertation /ˌdɪsəˈteɪʃ(ə)n/ 论文，学位论文	249. 在提交论文之前，你的导师必须批准你的申请。
WFD 250. Behind the group, there is a flat cart drawn by mules. Mule /mju:l/ 骡子	250. 在这群人的后面，有一辆由骡子拉的平车。
WFD 251. Below the heating controls in the middle is a small round plastic button.	251. 在加热控制下方的中间是一个小的圆形塑料按钮。





WFD 252. Books for children often contain many beautiful illustrations.

Illustration /ɪlə'streɪʃ(ə)n/ 插图, 说明

WFD 253. Career opportunities in this field are quite limited.

WFD 254. Certain scientific principles need to be learned verbally or by logical deduction.

Verbally /'vɜ:bəli/ 口头地

Deduction /drɪ'dʌkʃ(ə)n/ 扣除, 减除, 演绎法

WFD 255. Climate change is now an acceptable phenomenon among reputable scientists.

Reputable /'repjʊtəb(ə)l/ 声誉好的, 受尊敬的

WFD 256. Clinical placement for nursing prepares students for professional practice.

WFD 257. Companies want to protect their brands from negative comments.

WFD 258. Competition for the places in course is fierce.

Fierce /fɪəs/ 凶猛的

WFD 259. Conferences ought to be scheduled two weeks in advance.

WFD 260. Control systems in manufacturing require a high level of accuracy.

Manufacturing /'mænjʊ'fæktʃərɪŋ/ 制作业

252. 儿童读物通常有许多漂亮的插图。

253. 这个领域的职业机会非常有限。

254. 某些科学原理需要通过口头或逻辑推理来学习。

255. 气候变化现在是著名科学家可以接受的现象。

256. 临床护理实习为学生的专业实践做准备。

257. 企业希望保护自己的品牌不受负面评论的影响。

258. 比赛场地的竞争非常激烈。

259. 会议应该提前两周安排。

260. 制造过程中的控制系统要求很高的精度。





WFD 261. Convincing evidence for this theory is hard to obtain.

261. 这个理论很难得到令人信服的证据。

WFD 262. Daily practice can build confidence and improve skills.

262. 每天的练习可以建立信心和提高技能。

WFD 263. Doctoral writings have the structure in place as well as scientific papers.

263. 博士论文和科学论文都有相应的结构。

WFD 264. Each group needs to submit the outlines of their projects to their tutors.

264. 每个小组都需要向他们的导师提交项目大纲。

WFD 265. Early streams of economy in the Roman republic will be examined. (RS 也考过)

265. 罗马共和国早期的经济将检查。
(RS 也考过)

WFD 266. Economic problems cause a big rise in unemployment. (RS 也考过)

266. 经济问题导致失业率大幅上升。
(RS 也考过)

WFD 267. Elections of president take place once every four years.

267. 总统选举每四年举行一次。

WFD 268. The evaluation form will be reviewed by the university personnel.

268. 评估表将由大学工作人员审阅。

Personnel [/p3:sə'nel/](#) 人事部

WFD 269. Everyone must evacuate the premises during the fire drill.

269. 消防演习期间，每个人都必须撤离现场。

Evacuate [/i'vækjoet/](#) 疏散，撤离

Premise [/'premis/](#) 房屋，场地





Drill [/drɪl/](#)训练, 演戏

WFD 270.Experts believe that the industry development will help the economy.

270. 专家认为, 产业发展将有助于经济发展。

WFD 271.Final year business students have to write a five-thousand-word essay on market trends.

271. 商科最后一年的学生必须写一篇五千字的关于市场趋势的文章。

WFD 272.Free campus tour runs daily during summer for prospective students.

272. 暑假期间, 每天都有免费的校园参观活动

Prospective [/prə'spektɪv/](#)未来的, 预期的

WFD 273.Freshwater creatures didn't appear in the painting until the modern period.

273. 淡水生物直到现代才出现在这幅画中。

WFD 274.Government reforms have been proposed at all levels.

274. 各级政府都提出了改革建议。

Proposed [/prəʊ'pəʊzd/](#)被提议的

WFD 275.Graduates in this field seek their career in the financial sector.

275. 这个领域的毕业生在金融领域寻求职业生涯。

WFD 276.He has landed a job in a prestigious law firm.

276. 他在一家著名的律师事务所找到了一份工作。

Prestigious [/pre'stɪdʒəs/](#)有名望的

WFD 277.He was the first economist in that time.

277. 他是当时第一个经济学家。

WFD 278.Heavy rain will fall throughout the country next week.

278. 下周全国将下大雨。





WFD 279.Higher numbers of patients were infected than during previous outbreaks of illness.	279.感染人数高于以往疾病暴发期间。
WFD 280.Human beings compete with other species for space and resources.	280.人类与其他物种争夺空间和资源。
WFD 281.I thought we would meet in the small meeting room.	281.我想我们会在小会议室见面。
WFD 282.Identity theft happens to a thousand people every year.	282.身份盗窃每年发生在一千个人身上。
WFD 283.If finance is a cause of concern, scholarship may be available.	283.如果你对财务状况感到担忧,你可以申请奖学金。
WFD 284.If it helps you take notes in order to concentrate, please do so.	284.如果它能帮助你集中注意力做笔记,请这样做。
WFD 285.If you are not sure, phone student services for help.	285.如果你不确定,打电话给学生服务中心寻求帮助。
WFD 286.If you need additional help, please visit the university resource center.	286.如果您需要额外的帮助,请访问大学资源中心。
WFD 287.If you seek for further extension, you should contact your faculty for more information. (RS 也考过)	287.如果你想要进一步的扩展,你应该联系你的教员以获得更多的信息。
WFD 288.In addition to the requirements, students must pass qualifying examinations.	288.除了这些要求,学生还必须通过资格考试。





WFD 289. In spite of differences, all the species of life share certain characteristics.

289. 尽管存在差异，所有物种的生命都有某些共同的特征。

WFD 290. Inflation affects the demand, pricing and consumption of most products.

290. 通货膨胀影响大多数产品的需求、价格和消费。

Inflation [/ɪnˈfleɪʃ\(ə\)n/](#) 通货膨胀

WFD 291. Interim grades will be posted on the board outside student lounge.

291. 临时成绩将张贴在学生休息室外的黑板上。

Interim [/ˈɪnt\(ə\)rɪm/](#) 中间的，中间时期的

Lounge [/laʊn\(d\)/](#) 休息室，休息厅

WFD 292. It is absolutely vital that you acknowledge all your sources.

292. 认识到所有的信息来源是绝对重要的。

WFD 293. It is absolutely vital to allocate your resources.

293. 分配你的资源是绝对重要的。

WFD 294. It is hard to anticipate all the characters that were in the act.

294. 很难预料到会有那么多的角色出现。

WFD 295. It is important to allocate your time wisely when revising.

295. 在复习时合理分配时间是很重要的。

Revise [/rɪˈvaɪz/](#) 复习

WFD 296. It is really a comprehensive program that covers both theory and practice.

296. 这确实是一个涵盖理论和实践的综合性课程。

Comprehensive [/kəmˈprɪˈhensɪv/](#) 综合的，广泛的

WFD 297. It was being made to reduce harmful emissions.

297. 这是为了减少有害气体的排放。

Emission [/ɪˈmɪʃ\(ə\)n/](#) 排放





WFD 298. Law is beneficial to investors by protecting their rights and avoiding any improper actions in the market.

298. 法律保护投资者的权益，避免投资者在市场上的任何不当行为，对投资者是有益的。

WFD 299. Laws protect consumer rights and help to avoid market problems.

299. 法律保护消费者权益，有助于避免市场问题。

WFD 300. Leading companies have changed their policies after reports were released.

300. 报告发布后，主要公司改变了政策。

WFD 301. Lectures' outlines are available on the college internal website.

301. 课程大纲可以在学院内部网站上找到。

WFD 302. Let me give you an example to explain what I mean.

302. 让我举个例子来解释我的意思。

WFD 303. Let me know if anybody struggles in the lab.

303. 如果有人实验室里有困难，请告诉我。

WFD 304. Listening is the key skill leading to success in this course.

304. 聆听是本课程成功的关键技巧。

WFD 305. Many birds migrated to the warmer areas for the winter.

305. 许多鸟迁徙到较温暖的地区过冬。

WFD 306. Many graduates studying journalism get jobs in the communications field.

306. 许多新闻专业的毕业生都在传播学领域找到了工作

WFD 307. Many toxins originate from plants or animals.

307. 许多毒素来自植物或动物。





WFD 308.Resources and materials are on hold at the library reference front desk.

308. 资源和材料是搁置在图书馆参考前台。

WFD 309.Medical researchers have focused on the causes of diseases and treatments.

309. 医学研究人员一直专注于疾病的起因和治疗。

WFD 310.Members should make concentrated contributions to operating funds.
Concentrated [/ˈkɒnsntreɪtɪd/](#)集中的, 浓缩的

310. 各成员应向营运基金集中缴款。

WFD 311.Money and how it is paid can affect the motivations to work.

311. 钱及其支付方式会影响工作动机。

WFD 312.Most critics agreed with the new theory, but few disagreed.

312. 大多数评论家同意这个新理论, 但几乎没有人不同意。

WFD 313.Most teaching staff make their lecture notes available online.

313. 大多数教师都把课堂笔记放在网上。

WFD 314.Most theories are quite similar, but a few critics disagree.

314. 大多数理论都很相似, 但也有一些评论家持不同意见。

WFD 315.Mutually exclusive events are neither complementary nor opposite.
Mutually [/ˈmjuːtʃuəli/](#)互相地
Exclusive [/ɪkˈskluːsɪv/](#)独有的, 专一的
Complementary [/kəmˈplɪˈment\(ə\)rɪ/](#)补充的, 互补

315. 相互排斥的事件既不是互补的, 也不是对立的。

WFD 316.Neurons are principally involved in the biological processes.

316. 神经元主要参与生物过程。





WFD 317. Newspapers are supported primarily by the sale of advertising space.	317. 报纸的主要收入来源是广告版面的销售。
WFD 318. No more than four people are allowed in the laboratory.	318. 实验室里最多只能有四个人。
WFD 319. Observers waited nervously and bated their breath for the concert.	319. 观众们紧张地等待着，屏住呼吸等待音乐会。
WFD 320. Organizational failure is considered in various perspectives in academic literature. Perspective /pə'spektɪv/ 观点	320. 组织失败在学术文献中被从不同的角度考虑。
WFD 321. Our class is divided into two groups, you come with me, others stay here.	321. 我们班分为两组，你跟我来，其他人留在这里。
WFD 322. Our group is going to meet tomorrow in the library conference room.	322. 我们组明天将在图书馆会议室开会。
WFD 323. Overcrowding and poor sanitation affected the lives of the majority of the population.	323. 过度拥挤和卫生条件差影响了大多数人口的生活。(RS 也考过)
WFD 324. Packaging is very important to attract the attention of a buyer.	324. 包装对于吸引购买者的注意力是非常重要的。
WFD 325. Parental talk to children tends to be simplified.	325. 父母和孩子的谈话往往比较简单。
WFD 326. Participants are initially selected from a range of foundation subjects.	326. 参与者最初是从一系列基础学科中挑选出来的。





WFD 327. Peer group pressure has a significant effect on young people.

327. 同龄人的压力对年轻人有很大的影响。

WFD 328. Please make sure you have collected all the necessary materials.

328. 请确保你已经收集了所有必要的材料。

WFD 329. Please note that the college laboratory will be closed for cleaning next week.

329. 请注意，学院实验室将于下周关闭进行清洁。

WFD 330. Please remember to bring a highlighter to class next Wednesday.

330. 请记得下周三带一支高光笔来上课。

WFD 331. Politics is not usually a safe topic of conversation.

331. 政治通常不是一个安全的话题。

WFD 332. Preparation is important to avoid mishaps in the lab.
Mishap [/ˈmɪʃəp/](#) 不幸事故

332. 准备工作对于避免在实验室中发生意外是很重要的。

WFD 333. Presidential elections are held once every four years.

333. 总统选举每四年举行一次。

WFD 334. Public perception about biotechnology is crucial for developing scientific consensus.

334. 公众对生物技术的认识对于形成科学共识至关重要。

Perception [/pəˈsepʃ\(ə\)n/](#) 知觉，感知

Biotechnology [/ˌbaɪə\(ʊ\)tekˈnɒlədʒi/](#) 生物技术

Crucial [/ˈkruːʃ\(ə\)l/](#) 重要的

Consensus [/kənˈsensəs/](#) 一致同意

WFD 335. Read the first section before the next meeting.

335. 在下次会议之前阅读第一部分。





WFD 336.Recession triggers creativity and high rates of entrepreneurship due to past experience.

Recession /ri'seɪʃ(ə)n/衰退

Entrepreneurship /ˌɒntɹəprəʊ'nɜːʃɪp/企业家精神

336. 由于过去的经验，衰退引发了创造力和高创业率。

WFD 337.Remember, the gifts purchased by the children should have a striped character.

Striped /straɪpt/有条纹的

337. 记住，孩子们买的礼物应该有条纹。

WFD 338.Review all sources before drawing your conclusions.

338. 在得出结论之前回顾所有的资料来源。

WFD 339.Rising sales figures mean a rise in demand.

339. 销售量的增加意味着需求的增加。

WFD 340.Rivers provide habitats and migration places for many aquatic species

Habitat /'hæbɪtæt/栖息地

Aquatic /ə'kwætɪk/水生的

340. 河流为许多水生物种提供栖息地和迁徙场所。

WFD 341.Rivers provide habitats for fish and other aquatic species.

341. 河流为鱼类和其他水生物种提供栖息地。

WFD 342.Sales figures for last year were better than expected.

342. 去年的销售数字比预期的要好。

WFD 343.Scientific benefit to space exploration is frequently questioned.

343. 科学对太空探索的益处经常受到质疑。

WFD 344.Scientists here are studying a wide variety of atmospheric processes.

Atmospheric /ˌætməs'ferɪk/大气的，大气层的

344. 这里的科学家正在研究各种各样的大气过程。





WFD 345. Some economists argue that the entire financial system is fatally flawed.

345. 一些经济学家认为，整个金融体系存在致命的缺陷。

WFD 346. Some of the features are parts of the previous research.

346. 其中一些特征是以前研究的一部分。

WFD 347. Some people regarded it as carelessness, while others regarded it as recklessness.

347. 有些人认为这是粗心大意，而另一些人认为这是鲁莽。

Recklessness [/ˈreklɪsnɪs/](#) 鲁莽，不顾后果

WFD 348. Statistic results should be expressed in different ways depending on circumstances.

348. 统计结果应根据情况以不同的方式表示。

WFD 349. Student concession cards can be obtained by completing an application form.

349. 学生优惠卡可于填妥申请表格后取得。

WFD 350. The student identification cards will be issued by today and tomorrow.

350. 学生身份证将于今天和明天发放。

WFD 351. Students find true or false questions are harder than short answers.

351. 学生发现真假问题比简短的答案更难。

WFD 352. Students must pass all the qualifying examinations.

352. 学生必须通过所有的资格考试。

WFD 353. Students requiring for an extension should apply sooner rather than later.

353. 需要延期的学生应该尽早申请。

WFD 354. Students should be as clear and concise as possible.

354. 学生应该尽可能的清晰和简洁。

Concise [/kən'saɪs/](#) 简明的





WFD 355.Students were instructed to stand in a straight line outside the classroom.

355. 学生们被要求在教室外站成一条直线。

WFD 356.The students were instructed to submit their assignments by Friday.

356. 学生们被要求在星期五之前交作业。

WFD 357.Submitting your group assignment must be issued punctually by one of your group members.

357. 提交小组作业必须由小组成员之一准时发出。

Punctually [/ˈpʌŋktʃuəli/](#)准时地，如期地

WFD 358.Successful applicants will work with a large team of researchers.

358. 成功的申请者将与一个庞大的研究团队合作。

WFD 359.Teaching assistants will receive monthly stipend for housing.

359. 助教每月将获得住房津贴。

Stipend [/ˈstɑːpend/](#)奖学金，助学金，津贴

WFD 360.Technologies on bio-technology is of crucial importance.

360. 生物技术的技术是至关重要的。

WFD 361.Textile manufacture plays a large role in improving economies.

361. 纺织业在改善经济方面起着很大的作用。

Textile [/ˈtekstaɪl/](#)纺织品

WFD 362.That brief outline takes us to the beginning of the twentieth century.

362. 这一简要的概述把我们带到了二十世纪初。

WFD 363.That we won't have any struggles on the labs.

363. 我们在实验室里不会有任何困难





WFD 364. The aerial photographs were promptly registered for thorough evaluations.

Aerial [/'eəriəl/](#) 航空的, 空中的

Promptly [/'prɒptli/](#) 迅速地

Thorough [/'θʊərə/](#) 彻底的

364. 航空照片迅速登记, 以便进行彻底评价。

WFD 365. The application process may take longer than expected. (RS 也考过)

365. 申请过程可能需要比预期更长的时间。(RS 也考过)

WFD 366. The article considered the leisure habits of teenagers in rural areas.

Leisure [/'leɪzə/](#) 休闲, 闲暇

Rural [/'rʊərəl/](#) 农村的

366. 文章考虑了农村青少年的休闲习惯。

WFD 367. The article refers to a number of very interesting experiments.

367. 这篇文章涵盖了许多有趣的经历。

WFD 368. The author's previous works are more philosophical and less experimental.

Philosophical [/ˌfɪlə'sɒfɪkəl/](#) 哲学的

368. 作者之前的作品更多的是哲学性的, 而不是实验性的。

WFD 369. The campus tour will help you get familiar with the teaching facilities. (RS 也考过)

369. 校园之旅将帮助您熟悉教学设施。(RS 也考过)

WFD 370. The cart carries a single object.

370. 手推车只载着一个物体。

WFD 371. The class will look at the structure of the essay.

371. 这门课将看这篇文章的结构。





WFD 372.The coffee house has a special student discount throughout the week.

372. 咖啡馆每周都有学生特别折扣。

WFD 373.The coffee house menu featured coffee, sandwiches and toast.

373. 咖啡馆的菜单上有咖啡、三明治和吐司。

WFD 374.The commission of funds supported among authorities has raised an argument.

374. 当局支持的基金委员会提出了一个论点。

WFD 375.The commission will collect fines for the sovereignty.

375. 欧盟委员会将对主权国家征收罚款。

Sovereignty [/'sɒvrɪnti/](#)主权

WFD 376.The company needs to polish its image.

376. 这家公司需要改善它的形象。

Polish [/'pəʊlɪʃ/](#)改进，使完美

WFD 377.The consumer confidence has a direct effect on sales.

377. 消费者信心对销售有直接的影响。

WFD 378.The curriculum is described in the course syllabus.

378. 课程大纲对课程进行了描述。

Curriculum [/kə'ɪkjuːləm/](#)课程，课程设置

Syllabus [/'sɪləbəs/](#)教学大纲

WFD 379.The curriculum should be readjusted by cooperation development.

379. 课程设置应通过合作发展进行调整。

Curriculum [/kə'ɪkjuːləm/](#)课程，课程设置

WFD 380.The decision is made with supports of many faculty members.

380. 这个决定是在许多教员的支持下做出的。





WFD 381.The dining hall will undergo renovation during the fall break.	381. 餐厅将在秋假期间进行翻修。
WFD 382.The director of the gallery was grateful for the anonymous donation.	382. 美术馆馆长对匿名捐赠表示感谢。
WFD 383.The early work is more philosophical rather than experimental. Philosophical / /fɪlə'sɒfɪkəl/ 哲学的	383. 早期的工作更多的是哲学而不是实验。
WFD 384.The early works of this research are more experimental.	384. 这项研究的早期工作更具实验性。
WFD 385.The earth atmosphere mostly composed of nitrogen and oxygen. (RS 也考过)	385. 地球大气主要由氮气和氧气组成的。(RS 也考过)
WFD 386.The economic books are at the back, on the left.	386. 经济书籍在后面, 在左边。
WFD 387.The effect of advertising for children opens to much debate.	387. 儿童广告的效果引发了许多争论。
WFD 388.The elective course introduces engineering students to construct practices and concepts. Construct/ /kən'strʌkt/ 建造	388. 选修课程介绍工程学生去练习和搭建概念。
WFD 389.The essay is easy to write once the research is completed.	389. 一旦研究完成, 这篇文章就容易写了。
WFD 390.The extent of advertising for children is open to much debate.	390. 为儿童做广告的范围还存在很多争议。





WFD 391.The faculty staff are very approachable, friendly and extremely helpful.

391. 教职工非常平易近人, 友好, 乐于助人。

WFD 392.The final year will consist of four taught courses and one project. (RS 也考过)

392. 最后一年将包括四个教课程和一个项目。(RS 也考过)

WFD 393.The findings of researchers are focused on the causes of the diseases and treatments.

393. 研究人员的发现集中在疾病的原因和治疗上。

WFD 394.The first assignment will be due on the 14th of September.

394. 第一个作业将在 9 月 14 日交。

WFD 395.The following economic lecture has been cancelled.

395. 下面的经济讲座取消了。

WFD 396.The garden behind the university is open to the public in the summer.

396. 大学后面的花园在夏天对公众开放。

WFD 397.The glimpse of dipping into this as a hobby is an enormously rewarding experience. (RS 也考过)

397. 短暂的体验这个作为爱好是难得的经验。(RS 也考过)

Glimpse [/glɪmps/](#)一瞥, 一看

Enormously [/ɪ'nɔrməsli/](#)巨大地, 非常地

WFD 398.The history of the movement was recorded by several writers.

398. 几位作家记录了这场运动的历史。

WFD 399.The importance of this event was not yet fully understood.

399. 这一事件的重要性尚未得到充分理解。





WFD 400.The island is located at the north end of the bay. (RS 也考过)	400. 该岛位于北海湾的结束。(RS 也考过)
WFD 401.The key difference between courses is the kind of assessment.	401. 课程之间的关键区别在于评估的类型。
WFD 402.The key findings seemed to contradict our initial hypothesis. Contradict /kɒntrə'dɪkt/ 反驳	402. 关键的发现似乎与我们最初的假设相矛盾。
WFD 403.The lecture will cover the reason of climate change.	403. 讲座将讨论气候变化的原因。
WFD 404.The library holds substantial materials on economic history. Substantial /səb'stænʃ(ə)l/ 实质的, 大量的	404. 这个图书馆有大量的经济史资料。
WFD 405.The main concepts of these events were not yet fully understood.	405. 这些事件的主要概念尚未得到充分理解。
WFD 406.The massive accumulation of data was converted into a communicable argument Accumulation /əkju:mju'leɪʃ(ə)n/ 累积 Converted /kɒn'vɜ:tɪd/ 转换的, 修改的	406. 大量的数据积累转化成了一个可传播的论点。
WFD 407.The meeting has some struggling overlaps. Overlap /əʊvə'læp/ 重叠	407. 会议有一些挣扎重叠。
WFD 408.The module of the work is more of a compositional style. (RS 也考过)	408. 模块的工作更多的是一种创作风格。(RS 也考过)





Compositional /,kɒmpə'ziʃənəl/ 组成的, 组合的

WFD 409.The most important process of farming is weeding.

409. 农业最重要的过程是除草。

WFD 410.The most popular courses still have a few places left.

410. 最受欢迎的课程还有几个名额。

WFD 411.The nearest automatic teller is in front of the anatomy labs.

411. 最近的自动取款机在解剖实验室的前面。

Automatic /ɔ:tə'mætɪk/自动的

Anatomy /ə'nætəmi/解剖学

WFD 412.The new product failed due to a lack of demand.

412. 由于需求不足, 新产品失败了。

WFD 413.The new technician dropped the microscope in the biology lab.

413. 新来的技术员把显微镜掉在生物实验室里了。

WFD 414.The other book is not thorough, but is more insightful.

414. 另一本书不全面, 但更有见地。

Insightful /'ɪn.sartʃəl/富有洞察力的

WFD 415.The properties should be appropriately distributed.

415. 属性应该适当地分布。

Property/'prɒpəti/性能

Distributed /dr'strɪbjʊtɪd/分布式的

WFD 416.The qualification will be assessed by using a criterion reference to approach.

416. 资格将通过标准方法进行评估。

Criterion /kraɪ'tɪəriən/标准, 准则

WFD 417.The relative humidity is the amount of moisture that the air can hold.

417. 相对湿度是空气所能保持的水分量。





Humidity [/hju'mɪdɪti/](#)湿度

WFD 418.The relevant materials are reserved in the library.

418. 相关资料都在图书馆里保留着。

WFD 419.The report contains the most important information.

419. 这份报告包含了最重要的信息。

WFD 420.The results of the experiment are reported in the table below.

420. 实验结果如下表所示。

WFD 421.The schedule allows plenty of time for individual study.

421. 课程表为个人学习留出了充足的时间。

WFD 422.The schedule will allow plenty of time for independent study.

422. 这个时间表将给独立学习留出充足的时间。

WFD 423.The scientists now study a wide variety of atmospheric processes.

423. 科学家们现在研究各种各样的大气过程。

Atmospheric [/ætmos'ferɪk/](#)大气的

WFD 424.The sociology department is highly regarded worldwide.

424. 社会学系在全世界享有很高的声誉。

Sociology [/səʊsi'ɒlədʒɪ/](#)社会学

WFD 425.The software companies design and create new products.

425. 软件公司设计和创造新产品。

WFD 426.The solar energy department is highly regarded worldwide.

426. 世界各地都高度重视太阳能部门。





WFD 427.The summer school program allows students to summarize their studies.

427. 暑期学校项目允许学生总结他们的学习。

WFD 428.The synopsis contains the most important information.

428. 摘要包含了最重要的信息。

Synopsis /sɪˈnɒpsɪs/ 概要, 大纲

WFD 429.The technician left the new microscope in the biology lab. (RS 也考过)

429. 技术人员离开了新显微镜在生物实验室。(RS 也考过)

WFD 430.The theme of the instrumental work exhibits more of a demure, compositional style.

430. 器乐作品的主题表现出更多的是一种端庄、构图的风格。

Instrumental /ɪnstru'ment(ə)l/ 乐器的

Exhibit /ɪg'zɪbɪt/ 展览, 展示

Demure /dɪ'mjʊə/ 端庄的, 严肃的

Compositional /,kɒmpə'zɪʃənəl/ 组成的, 组合的

WFD 431.The thief visited the homes of several people every day. (RS 也考过)

431. 小偷每天访问了几个人的房屋。(RS 也考过)

WFD 432.The time of the math lecture has been changed to ten thirty.

432. 数学讲座的时间已改为十点半。

WFD 433.The toughest part of postgraduate students is projects is the funding.

433. 研究生项目最困难的部分是资金。

WFD 434.The university has a world-renowned school of archaeology.

434. 这所大学有一所世界著名的考古学院。

Renowned /rɪ'naʊnd/ 著名的

Archaeology /ˌɑːkɪ'ɒlədʒi/ 考古学





WFD 435.The university library has most of the necessary books.

435. 大学图书馆有大部分必要的书。

WFD 436.The university officer will help you locate housing and transportation.

436. 大学官员将帮助你确定住房和交通的位置。

WFD 437.The vocabulary that has peculiar meanings is called jargon.

437. 具有特殊含义的词汇称为行话。

Peculiar [/pr'kju:lə/](#)特殊的，独特的

Jargon [/'dʒɑ:g\(ə\)n/](#)行话

WFD 438.The whole point of the project was to look at the norms, not the exception.

438. 这个项目的重点是要看规范，而不是例外。

Norm [/nɔ:m/](#)标准，规范

WFD 439.Theory and training are required to become a medical specialist.

439. 成为一名医学专家需要理论和训练。

WFD 440.There is some doubt about whether these events actually occurred.

440. 这些事件是否真的发生了还存在一些疑问。

WFD 441.There is a need for constructive dialogue between leaders.

441. 领导人之间需要进行建设性的对话。

WFD 442.There is a strict eligibility criterion on undertake background speaker studies.

442. 从事背景演讲研究有严格的资格标准。

Eligibility [/ˌelɪdʒə'biləti/](#)适任

Criterion [/'kriəriəriən/](#)标准，准则





WFD 443. There was not enough evidence to support these recommendations.

443. 没有足够的证据支持这些建议。

WFD 444. There was no correlation between drug use and cure rates.

444. 药物使用和治愈率之间没有相关性。

WFD 445. They have both grown up in the rural area and dislike the urban life.

445. 他们都在农村长大，不喜欢城市生活。

WFD 446. This course is very integrated because it has several parts.
Integrated [/'ɪntɪɡreɪtɪd/](#) 综合的

446. 这门课很完整，因为它有几个部分。

WFD 447. This essay will be published once the research is finished.

447. 这篇文章将在研究完成后发表。

WFD 448. This guide is qualified to lead the groups into the mountains.

448. 这个向导有资格带领大家到山里去。

WFD 449. This is interesting in parliament.
Parliament [/'pɑ:ləm\(ə\)nt/](#) 议会，国会

449. 这在议会中很有趣。

WFD 450. This paper challenges the previously accepted theories.

450. 本文对以往的理论提出了挑战。

WFD 451. This schedule allows a lot of time for independent study.

451. 这个时间表给了我们很多独立学习的时间。

WFD 452. This slide shows that there is a minimal growth.

452. 这张幻灯片显示增长很小。





WFD 453. Those seeking for formal extension should contact their faculty for more information.

453. 那些寻求正式延期的学生应该联系他们的教员以获得更多的信息。

WFD 454. To achieve full marks, an appropriate bibliography is required.

454. 为了达到满分, 需要一个适当的参考书目。

WFD 455. Today's lecture materials will be included in the next assessment.

455. 今天的演讲材料将包含在下一次评估中。

WFD 456. Travelling by boat on the river is not possible in the winter.

456. 冬天坐船在河上旅行是不可能的。

WFD 457. Tribes worked with each other to build monolithic statues.

457. 部落之间互相合作, 建造巨大的雕像。

Tribe [/traɪb/](#) 部落

Monolithic [/mɒnə'li θ ɪk/](#) 巨大的

WFD 458. Undergraduate students may participate in specific stages within the program.

458. 本科生可以参加项目的特定阶段。

WFD 459. University department should carefully monitor articles and other publications by faculty.

459. 大学教务处应仔细监察教职员所发表的文章及其他刊物。

WFD 460. Upgrading manufacturing system can increase efficiency.

460. 升级制造系统可以提高效率。

WFD 461. Water taps on the campus will discourage the frequent use of plastic bottles.

461. 校园里的水龙头会阻止人们频繁使用塑料瓶。





WFD 462. We can have a lecture on the morning of Thursday.

462. 我们可以在星期四上午上课。

WFD 463. We can't consider to increase our price at this stage.

463. 现阶段我们不能考虑涨价。

WFD 464. We need to hand in the essay by next week.

464. 我们必须在下周之前交论文。

WFD 465. We support the research on problems related to tropical cyclone dynamics and forecasting.

465. 我们支持有关热带气旋动力学和预报问题的研究。

Cyclone [/ˈsaɪklən/](#) 旋风, 飓风

Dynamic [/daɪˈnæmɪk/](#) 动态

WFD 466. We were able to contact a number of researchers.

466. 我们联系了一些研究人员。

WFD 467. When bad drove out good, the local workers were more difficult than their competitors.

467. 当坏的驱逐好, 当地工人比他们的竞争对手更困难。

WFD 468. When launching a project, researching and marketing are very vital.

468. 当启动一个项目时, 研究和营销是非常重要的。

WFD 469. When workers ask for higher wages, the company have to increase their prices.

469. 当工人要求加薪时, 公司不得不提高价格。

WFD 470. While reconciliation is desirable, basic underlying issues must first be addressed.

470. 虽然和解是可取的, 但必须首先处理基本的基本问题。

Reconciliation [/ˌrek\(ə\)nsɪlɪ'eɪʃ\(ə\)n/](#) 和解

WFD 471. Why has the project been held up for so long?

471. 这个项目为什么耽搁了这么久?

WFD 472. Writing an essay is easy once the research is finished.

472. 一旦研究完成, 写一篇论文就容易了。





WFD 473.You are required to complete the research paper by next Monday.

473. 你必须在下周一之前完成研究论文。

WFD 474.You are trained to be a special journalist.

474. 你被训练成一个特别的记者。

WFD 475.You can contact all your tutors by email.

475. 你可以通过电子邮件联系你所有的导师。

WFD 476.You can find a lot more information on the university website. (RS 也考过)

476. 你可以在学校网站上找到更多的信息。(RS 也考过)

WFD 477.You must submit your assignments by next Friday at the latest.

477. 你最迟必须在下周五之前交作业。

WFD 478.You need to hand in the essay next semester.

478. 你需要在下个学期交论文。

WFD 479.You should include these two pictures from the lecture in your assignment.

479. 你的作业中应该包括这两张讲课的照片。

WFD 480.You were able to contact a number of research subjects.

480. 你可以联系许多研究对象。

WFD 481.Your agents will collect the commission for each house they sell.

481. 你的代理人将为他们出售的每一所房子收取佣金。

Punctually [/ˈpʌŋktʃuəli/](#)准时地，如期地

WFD 482.Your summary should be as clear and concise as possible.

482. 你的总结应该尽可能的清晰和简洁。

Concise [/kən'saɪs/](#)简明的





WFD 483. Your task is to create the demand for the product.

483. 你的任务是创造对产品的需求。

WFD 484. Your thesis should have a fairly limited scope.

484. 你的论文应该有一个相当有限的范围。

Scope [/skeɪp/](#) 范围

WFD 485. Global connections increased in academic communities, thanks to social media.

485. 得益于社交媒体，学术界的全球联系日益紧密。

WFD 486. Distance learning can develop your career around the world.

486. 远程学习可以在世界各地发展你的事业。

WFD 487. Student advisor was aware that lecture today has been canceled.

487. 学生指导老师知道今天的课被取消了。

WFD 488. We are achieving common prosperity throughout the department.

488. 我们整个部门正在实现共同繁荣。

WFD 489. The new art gallery can only be visited on Fridays.

489. 这家新画廊只能在星期五参观。

WFD 490. Industrial experts will discuss job opportunities in an automatic labor force.

490. 工业专家将讨论自动劳动力中的就业机会。

WFD 491. Manufacturing now brings more people in than agriculture and fishing combined.

491. 制造业现在带来的人口比农业和渔业加起来还要多。





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503/ 59 Goulburn Street, Sydney, NSW 2000

电话: +61 416669198

微信: PTECourse02



(三) 听力 FIB 单词汇总

A

absolutely ['æbsəlu:tli] ['æbsəlutli] adv.绝对地；完全地

academics [ækə'demɪk] n.学术水平；学术知识；专业学者

access ['ækses] ['ækses] n.进入；使用权；通路 vt.使用；存取；接近

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] [ək'nalɪdʒ] vt.承认；答谢；报偿；告知已收到

active ['æktɪv] ['æktɪv] adj.积极的；活跃的；主动的；有效的；现役的

adaptable [ə'dæptəb(ə)l] [ə'dæptəbl] adj.适合的；能适应的；可修改的

add [æd] [æd] vi.加；增加；加起来；做加法 vt.增加，添加；补充说；计算...总和

addition [ə'dɪʃ(ə)n] [ə'dɪʃən] n.添加；[数]加法；增加物

admit [əd'mɪt] [əd'mɪt] vt.承认；准许进入；可容纳 vi.承认；容许

allergy ['ælədʒɪ] ['ælədʒi] n.过敏症；反感；厌恶

alliance [ə'laɪəns] [ə'laɪəns] n.联盟，联合；联姻

alphabet ['ælfəbet] ['ælfə'bet] n.字母表，字母系统

alphabetical [ælfə'betɪk(ə)l] [ælfə'betɪkl] adj.字母的；[计]依字母顺序的

alternative [ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv; ɒl-] [ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv] n.二中择一；供替代的选择 adj.供选择的；选择性的；交替的

ancient ['eɪnfənt] ['eɪnfənt] adj.古代的；古老的，过时的；年老的

apologized v. 道歉 (apologize的过去分词)

appalling [ə'pɔ:lɪŋ] [ə'pɔ:lɪŋ] adj.可怕的；令人震惊的 v.使惊愕；惊吓 (appal的ing形式)

application [ˌæplɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] [ˌæplə'keɪʃən] n.应用；申请；应用程序；敷用



边学边练，请扫我



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arbitrated vt.仲裁；公断（arbitrate的过去式及过去分词）

articulation [ɑːˌtɪkjʊˈleɪʃ(ə)n] [ɑːˌtɪkjʊˈleɪʃən] n.关节；接合；清晰发音

ascertain [ˌæ səˈteɪn] [ˌæ səˈten] vt.确定；查明；探知

aspiration [æspəˈreɪʃ(ə)n] [æspəˈreɪʃən] n.渴望；抱负；送气；吸气；吸引术

assumed [əˈsjʊːmd] [əˈsumd] （assume的现在分词形式）vi. 假定；设想；承担；采取

assumption [əˈsʌm(p)ʃ(ə)n] [əˈsʌmpʃən] n.假定；设想；担任；采取

assurance [əˈʃʊər(ə)ns] [əˈʃʊərəns] n.保证，担保；（人寿）保险；确信；断言；厚脸皮，无耻

atmospheric [æt məsˈferɪk] [æt məsˈferɪk] adj.大气的，大气层的

attuned [əˈtʊnd] adj.理解的；音感好的 v.使协调；为...调音（attune的过去分词）

auditory [ˈɔːdɪt(ə)rɪ] [ˈɔdətəri] n.听众；礼堂 adj.听觉的；耳朵的

awoke [əˈwəʊk] [əˈwɒk] v.醒来（awake的过去分词）；唤醒；引起

B

baffle [ˈbæf(ə)l] [ˈbæfl] vt.使...困惑；使...受挫折；用挡板控制 n.挡板；困惑 vi.做徒劳挣扎

behalf [brˈhɑːf] [brˈhæf] n.代表；利益

beleaguered [brˈliɡəɪd] adj.围困的；包围的

beneath [brˈniːθ] [brˈniːθ] prep.在...之下

bond [bɒnd] [band] n.债券；结合；约定；粘合剂 vi.结合，团结在一起 vt.使结合；以...作保

boost [buːst] [bɒst] vt.促进；增加；支援 vi.宣扬；偷窃 n.推动；帮助；宣扬

bored [bɔːd] [bɒrd] adj.无聊的；无趣的；烦人的



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boundary ['baʊnd(ə)rɪ] ['baʊndrɪ] n.边界; 范围; 分界线

box [bɒks] [baks] n.箱, 盒子; 包厢; 一拳

branding ['brændɪŋ] n.品牌化, 品牌术 v.在...上加商标; 使显得独一无二 (brand的现在分词)

breathe [briːð] [brið] vi.呼吸; 低语; 松口气; (风)轻拂 vt.呼吸; 使喘息; 流露; 低声说

brilliant ['brɪljənt] ['brɪljənt] adj.灿烂的, 闪耀的; 杰出的; 有才气的

brought [brɔ:t] [brɒt] v.带来 (bring的过去分词)

burning ['bɜ:nɪŋ] ['bɜ:nɪŋ] adj.燃烧的; 强烈的; 发热的

C

campaign [kæm'peɪn] [kæm'pen] n.运动; 活动; 战役 vi.作战; 参加竞选; 参加活动

camp n.露营, 营地; 野营房 (camp复数) v.露营, 扎营 (camp的第三人称单数)

career [kə'riə] [kə'rɪr] n.事业, 职业; 生涯

cash [kæʃ] [kæʃ] n.现款, 现金

cautionary ['kɔ:ʃ(ə)n(ə)rɪ] ['kɔ:ʃənəri] adj.警告的; 劝诫的

certainty ['sɜ:t(ə)ntɪ; -tɪn-] ['sɜ:tntɪ] n.必然; 确实; 确实的事情

challenge ['tʃælɪn(d)ʒ] ['tʃælɪndʒ] n.挑战; 怀疑 vt.向...挑战

chamber ['tʃeɪmbə] ['tʃeɪmbər] n.(身体或器官内的)室, 膛; 房间; 会所

characteristic [kærəktə'rɪstɪk] [,kærəktə'rɪstɪk] n.特征; 特性; 特色

characters ['kærəktə(r)z] [kærɪktə-z] n.特性; 人物角色 (character 复数) v.描述; 表示...的特性

charity ['tʃærɪtɪ] ['tʃærəti] n.慈善; 施舍; 慈善团体; 宽容; 施舍物



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cheaper [tʃi:pə] [tʃi:pər] adj.成本更低，比较便宜的

chef [ʃef] [ʃɛf] n.厨师，大师傅

church [tʃɜ:tʃ] [tʃɜ:tʃ] n.教堂；礼拜；教派

classical ['klæsɪk(ə)l] ['klæsɪkl] adj.古典的；经典的；传统的；第一流的

climate ['klaɪmɪt] ['klaɪmət] n.气候；风气；思潮；风土

climbing ['klaɪmɪŋ] ['klaɪmɪŋ] adj.上升的；攀缘而登的 n.攀登 v.爬（climb的ing形式）

clot [klɒt] [klɑt] vi.凝结 n.[生理]凝块 vt.使凝结成块

clothing ['kləʊðɪŋ] ['kloðɪŋ] n.（总称）[服装]服装；帆装

cluster ['klʌstə] ['klʌstə] n.群；簇；丛；串

coaching ['kəʊtʃɪŋ] ['kotʃɪŋ] n.辅导；教练技术

coercive [kəʊ'ɜ:sɪv] [kə'ɜ:sɪv] adj.强制的；胁迫的；高压的

collect [kə'lekt] [kə'lekt] vt.收集；募捐 vi.收集；聚集；募捐

collision [kə'lɪʒ(ə)n] [kə'lɪʒən] n.碰撞；冲突；（意见，看法）的抵触；（政党等的）倾轧

colloquial [kə'ləʊkwɪəl] [kə'lokwiəl] adj.白话的；通俗的；口语体的

commitments [kə'mɪtmənts] [kə'mɪtmənts] n.委托(commitment的名词复数)；任务；承担的义务

common ['kɒmən] ['kəmən] adj.共同的；普通的；一般的；通常的 n.普通；平民；公有地

commonly ['kɒmənli] ['kəmənli] adv.一般地；通常地；普通地

communications [kəmju:ni'keɪʃ(ə)nz] n.[通信]通信；沟通；通讯系统；交通设施

communities [kə'mjʊnəti] n.社区；团体，群体（community的复数形式）

compatible [kəm'pætɪb(ə)l] [kəm'pætəbl] adj.兼容的；能共处的；可并立的





competition [ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃn] [ˌkɑmpəˈtɪʃən] n. 竞争; 比赛, 竞赛

complex [ˈkɒmpleks] [ˈkɑmpleks; kəmˈpleks] adj. 复杂的; 合成的 n. 复合体; 综合设施

component [kəmˈpəʊnənt] [kəmˈpɒnənt] n. 成分; 组件; [电子]元件

computer [kəmˈpjʊ:tə] [kəmˈpjʊtə] n. 计算机; 电脑; 电子计算机

concentrate [ˈkɒns(ə)ntreɪt] [ˈkɑnsnˈtret] vi. 集中; 浓缩; 全神贯注; 聚集 vt. 集中; 浓缩

concrete [ˈkɒŋkri:t] [ˈkɑŋkrit] adj. 混凝土的; 具体的; 有形的 n. 具体物; 凝结物

confessed [kənˈfɛst] [kənˈfɛst] (confess的现在分词形式) vt. 承认; 坦白; 忏悔; 供认

confidence [ˈkɒnfɪd(ə)ns] [ˈkɑnfɪdəns] n. 信心; 信任; 秘密

consciousness [ˈkɒŋʃənsɪs] [ˈkɑŋʃəsnəs] n. 意识; 知觉; 觉悟; 感觉

consecutive [kənˈsekjʊtɪv] [kənˈsekjətɪv] adj. 连贯的; 连续不断的

conservative [kənˈsɜ:vətɪv] [kənˈsɜ-vətɪv] adj. 保守的 n. 保守派, 守旧者

consistency [kənˈsɪst(ə)nsɪ] [kənˈsɪstənsɪ] n. [计]一致性; 稠度; 相容性

consistent [kənˈsɪst(ə)nt] [kənˈsɪstənt] adj. 始终如一的, 一致的; 坚持的

constant [ˈkɒnst(ə)nt] [ˈkɑnstənt] adj. 不变的; 恒定的; 经常的

constitute [ˈkɒnstɪtju:t] [ˈkɑnstətut] vt. 组成, 构成; 建立; 任命

constitutes v. 构成 (constitute的单三形式); 组成

constitution [kɒnstɪˈtju:ʃ(ə)n] [ˈkɑnstəˈtʃən] n. 宪法; 体质; 章程; 构造

constructive [kənˈstrʌktɪv] [kənˈstrʌktɪv] adj. 建设性的; 推定的; 构造上的; 有助益的

contemporary [kənˈtemp(ə)r(ə)rɪ] [kənˈtɛmpərəri] adj. 当代的; 同时代的

continent [ˈkɒntɪnənt] [ˈkɑntɪnənt] n. 大陆, 洲, 陆地





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contract ['kɒntrækt] ['kantrækt] n. 合同; 婚约 vi. 收缩; 感染 vt. 感染; 订约; 使缩短

control [kən'trəʊl] [kən'trɒl] n. 控制; 管理; 抑制; 操纵装置 vt. 控制; 管理; 抑制

controversy ['kɒntrəvɜːsi; kən'trɒvəsi] ['kantrəvɜːsi] n. 争论; 论战; 辩论

convergence [kən'vɜːdʒəns] [kən'vɜːdʒəns] n. [数] 收敛; 会聚, 集合

convey [kən'veɪ] [kən've] vt. 传达; 运输; 让与

courses ['kɔːsɪz] ['kɔːsɪz] n. 课程; 路线 (course 的复数)

covered ['kʌvəd] adj. 覆盖了的; 隐蔽着的; 有屋顶的 v. 覆盖; 包括; 掩护 (cover 的过去分词)

covert ['kʌvət; 'kəʊvɜːt] ['kovɜːt] n. 隐藏处; 树丛 adj. 隐蔽的; 隐密的; 偷偷摸摸的; 在丈夫保护下的

craft [kra:ft] [kræft] n. 工艺; 手艺; 太空船 vt. 精巧地制作

crisis ['kraɪsɪs] ['kraɪsɪs] n. 危机; 危险期; 决定性时刻

critically ['krɪtɪkli] ['krɪtɪkli] adv. 精密地; 危急地; 严重地; 批评性地; 用钻研眼光地; 很大程度上

crucial ['kruːʃ(ə)l] ['krʊʃəl] adj. 重要的; 决定性的; 定局的; 决断的

curriculum [kə'ɪkjʊləm] [kə'ɪkjələm] n. 课程

D

dastard ['dæstəd; 'dɑː-] n. 懦夫; 卑鄙的人 adj. 怯懦的; 卑劣的

dawn [dɔːn] [dɒn] n. 黎明; 开端

dealing ['diːlɪŋ] ['dɪlɪŋ] n. 交易; 行为

dealing with 处理; 对待

debate [dɪ'beɪt] [dɪ'bet] n. 辩论; 辩论会 vt. 辩论, 争论, 讨论 vi. 辩论, 争论, 讨论



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decent ['di:s(ə)nt] ['disnt] adj.正派的；得体的；相当好的

deformed [di'fɔ:md] [di'fɔrmd] adj.畸形的；丑陋的；残废的 v.使...残缺，使...变形

delivering v.发表（deliver的ing形式）；投递

democratic [demə'krætɪk] ['demə'krætɪk] adj.民主的；民主政治的；大众的

demographic [,demə'græfɪk] [,demə'græfɪk] adj.人口统计学的；人口学的

density ['densɪtɪ] ['densəti] n.密度

departure [di'pɑ:tʃə] [di'partʃə] n.离开；出发；违背

design [di'zain] [di'zain] n.设计；图案 vt.设计；计划；构思 vi.设计

destination [,destɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n] [,destɪ'neɪʃən] n.目的地，终点

determine [di'tɜ:mɪn] [di'tɜ-mɪn] vt.决定；判决；使...下定决心 vi.决定；判决，终止

devastating ['devəsteɪtɪŋ] ['devəsteɪtɪŋ] adj.毁灭性的；全然的

develop [di'veləp] [di'veləp] vt.开发；进步

development [di'veləpm(ə)nt] [di'veləpmənt] n.发展；开发；发育

devotion [di'vəʊʃ(ə)n] [di'voʃən] n.献身，奉献；忠诚；热爱

different ['dɪfrənt] ['dɪfrənt] adj.不同的；个别的，与众不同的

difficulty ['dɪfɪk(ə)ltɪ] ['dɪfɪkəlti] n.困难，困境

diffident ['dɪfɪd(ə)nt] ['dɪfɪdənt] adj.羞怯的；缺乏自信的；谦虚谨慎的

disappeared [dɪsə'piəd] ['dɪsə'pɪrd] adj.消失的；消失了的 v.消失，失踪

discovered [di'skʌvəd] [di'skʌvəd] v.发现，找到（discover的过去形式）

discovery [di'skʌv(ə)rɪ] [di'skʌvəri] n.发现，发觉；被发现的事物



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discussed v.讨论 (discuss的过去分词); 商讨

disorder [dis'ɔ:də] [dis'ɔrdə] n.混乱; 骚乱

dispersal [di'spɜ:səl] [di'spɜ:səl] n.分散; 传播; 散布; 疏散; 消失

dispersion [di'spɜ:ʃ(ə)n] [di'spɜ:ʒn] n.散布; [统计][数]离差; 驱散

distinction [di'stɪŋ(k)ʃ(ə)n] [di'stɪŋkfən] n.区别; 差别; 特性; 荣誉、勋章

distinctive [di'stɪŋ(k)trɪv] [di'stɪŋktrɪv] adj.有特色的, 与众不同的

dividend ['dɪvɪdend] ['dɪvɪdend] n.红利; 股息; [数]被除数; 奖金

donor ['dəʊnə; -nɔ:] ['donə] n.捐赠者; 供者; 赠送人

dozen ['dʌz(ə)n] ['dʌzn] n.十二个, 一打 adj.一打的

dramatically [drə'mætɪkəlɪ] [drə'mætɪkli] adv.戏剧地; 引人注目地

drowning ['draʊnɪŋ] v.淹没; (使)[外科]淹溺; 浸没 (drown的ing形式) n.溺死 adj.溺水的

E

economic [i:kə'nɒmɪk; ek-] [i:kə'namɪk, ,ekə'-namɪk] adj.经济的, 经济上的; 经济学的

editorial [edɪ'tɔ:riəl] [ˌedɪ'tɔriəl] adj.编辑的; 社论的 n.社论

education [ˌedʒʊ'keɪʃn] [ˌedʒʊ'keɪʃən] n.教育; 培养; 教育学

educational [edʒʊ'keɪʃən(ə)l] [ˌedʒʊ'keɪʃənəl] adj.教育的; 有教育意义的

electronic [ɪˌlek'trɒnɪk] [ɪˌlek'trənɪk] adj.电子的

electronically [ɪˌlek'trɒnɪklɪ] adv.电子地

electronics [ɪˌlek'trɒnɪks; el-] [ɪˌlek'trənɪks] n.电子学; 电子工业



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elementary [elɪ'ment(ə)rɪ] [ˌelɪ'mɛntri] adj.基本的; 初级的; [化学]元素的

embrace [ɪm'breɪs; em-] [ɪm'bres] vt.拥抱; 信奉, 皈依; 包含 vi.拥抱

emergency [ɪ'mɜːdʒ(ə)nsɪ] [ɪ'mɜːdʒənsi] n.紧急情况; 突发事件; 非常时刻

emit [ɪ'mɪt] [ɪ'mɪt] vt.发出, 放射; 发行; 发表

empathy ['empəθɪ] ['empəθi] n.神入; 移情作用; 执着 n.感同身受; 同感; 共鸣

emphasis ['emfəsis] ['emfəsis] n.重点; 强调; 加强语气

emphasized ['emfəsaɪz] v.强调, 着重 (emphasize的过去式)

emulate ['emjuleɪt] ['emjulet] vt.仿真; 模仿; 尽力赶上; 同...竞争 n.仿真; 仿效

emulates 仿真

emulation [ˌemjʊ'leɪʃən] [ˌemjʊ'leɪʃən] n.[计]仿真; 竞争; 效法

encyclopedia [ɪnˌsaɪklə'piːdiə] [ɪnˌsaɪklə'pidiə] n.百科全书 (亦是encyclopaedia)

engine ['endʒɪn] ['endʒɪn] n.引擎, 发动机; 机车, 火车头; 工具

engineering [endʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ] ['endʒə'nɪrɪŋ] n.工程, 工程学

engrave [ɪn'greɪv; en-] [ɪn'grev] vt.雕刻; 铭记

enlarge [ɪn'laːdʒ; en-] [ɪn'lɑːdʒ] vi.扩大; 放大; 详述 vt.扩大; 使增大; 扩展

enormous [ɪ'nɔːməs] [ɪ'nɔːrməs] adj.庞大的, 巨大的; 凶暴的, 极恶的

enroll [ɪn'rəʊl] [ɪn'rol] vt.登记; 使加入; 把...记入名册; 使入伍 vi.参加; 登记; 注册; 记入名册

enterprise ['entəpraɪz] ['entə'praɪz] n.企业; 事业; 进取心; 事业心

environment [ɪn'vaɪrənmənt] [ɪn'vaɪrənmənt] n.环境, 外界

envision [ɪn'vɪʒn] [ɪn'vɪʒn] vt.想象; 预想



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everyone ['evriwʌn] ['evriwʌn] pron.每个人; 人人

everywhere ['evriweə] ['evriweə] adv.到处

evoke [ɪ'vəʊk] [ɪ'vok] vt.引起, 唤起; 博得

exceptions [ɪk'sɛpʃən] n.免责条款 (exception的复数形式)

existences n.存在(existence的名词复数); 生存, 生活 (方式)

expansion [ɪk'spænʃ(ə)n; ek-] [ɪk'spænʃən] n.膨胀; 阐述; 扩张物

experience [ɪk'spiəriəns] [ɪk'spiəriəns] n.经验; 经历; 体验 vt.经验; 经历; 体验

experiences n.经历 (experience的复数) v.经历; 体验到 (experience的单数第三人称)

experiencing [ɪk'spiəriənsɪŋ] [ɪk'spiəriənsɪŋ] n.体验 v.体验 (experience的现在分词)

experimental [ɪk'sperɪ'ment(ə)l; ek-] [ɛk'sperɪ'mentəl] adj.实验的; 根据实验的; 试验性的

explains v.解释; 说明 (explain的三单形式)

exploring [ɪk'splɔr] adj.探索的, 探测的; 扫描 v.探索; 探测; 探险 (explore的ing形式)

explosion [ɪk'spləʊʒ(ə)n; ek-] [ɪk'splɔʒən] n.爆炸; 爆发; 激增

exposure [ɪk'spəʊʒə; ek-] [ɪk'spɔʒə] n.暴露; 曝光; 揭露; 陈列

expressions [ɪk'spreʃən] n.表情; 公式; 表示式 (expression是复数形式)

extend [ɪk'stend; ek-] [ɪk'stænd] vt.延伸; 扩大; 伸出; 给予; 使竭尽全力; 对...估价 vi.延伸; 扩大;

extol [ɪk'stəʊl; ek-] [ɪk'stol] vt.颂扬; 赞美; 赞颂

extreme [ɪk'stri:m; ek-] [ɪk'strim] adj.极端的; 极度的; 偏激的; 尽头的



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F

factors ['fæktəz] ['fæktəz] n.因素 (factor的复数) v.做代理商; 分解...的因子; 把...作为因素考虑

fame [feɪm] [fem] n.名声, 名望; 传闻, 传说

fashions n.时尚; 流行; 风行一时的事物 (fashion的复数形式)

fast [fɑːst] [fæst] adv.迅速地; 紧紧地; 彻底地 adj.快速的, 迅速的; 紧的, 稳固的

femininity [ˌfemɪ'nɪnɪtɪ] ['femə'nɪnəti] n.温柔; 柔弱性; 女子本性

ferry ['ferɪ] ['fəri] n.渡船; 摆渡; 渡口

fewest adj.最少的 (few的最高级)

figurative ['fɪg(ə)rətɪv; -gju-] ['fɪgərətɪv] adj.比喻的; 修饰丰富的; 形容多的

financial [fɑː'nænʃ(ə)l; fɪ-] [fɑː'nænʃəl; fə'næ-] adj.金融的; 财政的, 财务的

fine [faɪn] [faɪn] adj.好的; 优良的; 细小的, 精美的; 健康的; 晴朗的

firmed vt.&vi.使坚固 (firm的过去式与过去分词形式)

five [faɪv] [faɪv] num.五, 五个

five hundred thousand (500,000) 五十万

flame [fleɪm] [flem] n.火焰; 热情; 光辉

floor [flɔː] [flɒr] n.地板, 地面; 楼层; 基底; 议员席

followers n.追随者; 仿效者; 契约附页; 随动件 (follower的复数)

force [fɔːs] [fɒrs] n.力量; 武力; 军队; 魄力 vt.促使, 推动; 强迫; 强加

forecast ['fɔːkɑːst] ['fɒrkæst] n.预测, 预报; 预想

foreshadowed v.预示, 是...的先兆(foreshadow的过去式和过去分词)



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forests n.森林; 森林经济 (forest的复数形式)

fragile ['frædʒaɪl] ['frædʒəl] adj.脆的; 易碎的

frontiers n.边疆 (frontier 的复数); 尖端科学

fundamental [fʌndə'ment(ə)l] [,fʌndə'mentl] adj.基本的, 根本的

G

galaxies ['gæləksi] n.[天]星系; 银河系 (galaxy的复数)

gaps [gæp] n.差异, 缺口; 缝隙 (gap的复数形式)

generated ['dʒenə'reɪtɪd] ['dʒɛnə'reɪtɪd] adj.生成的; 发生的 v.(使)产生 (generate的过去分词)

genius ['dʒiːniəs] ['dʒɪnjəs] n.天才, 天赋; 精神

gleaned v.一点点地收集 (资料、事实) (glean的过去式和过去分词)

global ['gləʊb(ə)l] ['glɒbl] adj.全球的; 总体的; 球形的

government ['gʌvənmənt] ['gʌvənmənt] n.政府; 政体; 管辖

graphic ['græfɪk] ['græfɪk] adj.形象的; 图表的; 绘画似的

green [ɡriːn] [ɡrɪn] adj.绿色的; 青春的 n.绿色; 青春

ground [ɡraʊnd] [ɡraʊnd] n.地面; 土地; 范围; 战场 vt.使接触地面; 打基础; 使搁浅 vi.着陆; 搁

浅



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H

habitat ['hæbɪtæt] ['hæbə'tæt] n.[生态]栖息地，产地

heart [hɑ:t] [hart] n.心脏；感情；勇气；心形；要点

heat [hi:t] [hit] n.高温；压力；热度；热烈 vt.使激动；把...加热

hemisphere ['hemɪsfɪə] ['hemɪsfɪr] n.半球

hire ['haɪə] ['haɪə] vt.雇用；出租 vi.雇用，租用；受雇

historical [hɪ'stɒrɪk(ə)l] [hɪ'stɒrɪkl] adj.历史的；史学的；基于史实的

horror ['hɒrə] ['hɒrə] n.惊骇；惨状；极端厌恶；令人恐怖的事物

hostile ['hɒstaɪl] ['hastl] adj.敌对的，敌方的；怀敌意的

huge [hju:dʒ] [hjudʒ] adj.巨大的；庞大的；无限的

hydrogen ['haɪdrədʒ(ə)n] ['haɪdrədʒən] n.[化学]氢

I

identical [aɪ'dentɪk(ə)l] [aɪ'dentɪkl] adj.同一的；完全相同的

illusion [ɪ'l(j)u:ʒ(ə)n] [ɪ'luʒn] n.幻觉，错觉；错误的观念或信仰

imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn] [ɪ'mædʒɪn] vt.想像；猜想；臆断 vi.想像；猜想；想像起来

immense [ɪ'mens] [ɪ'məns] adj.巨大的，广大的；无边无际的；非常好的

immune [ɪ'mju:n] [ɪ'mjʊn] adj.免疫的；免于.....的，免除的

implement ['ɪmplɪm(ə)nt] ['ɪmplɪment] vt.实施，执行；实现，使生效

importance [ɪm'pɔ:t(ə)ns] [ɪm'pɔ:tns] n.价值；重要；重大；傲慢



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important [ɪm'pɔ:t(ə)nt] [ɪm'pɔ:tnt] adj.重要的, 重大的; 有地位的; 有权力的

inbred [ɪn'bred; 'ɪnbred] [ɪn'bred] adj.天生的; 近亲交配的 v.同系交配 (inbreed的过去式及过去分词)

include [ɪn'klu:d] [ɪn'klud] vt.包含, 包括

incorporate [ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt] [ɪn'kɔ:pəreit, ɪn'kɔ:pərət] vt.包含, 吸收; 把...合并 vi.合并; 混合; 组成公司

increasing [ɪn'kri:sɪŋ] [ɪn'krisɪŋ] adj.越来越多的, 渐增的

incredibly [ɪn'kredəblɪ] [ɪn'kredəbli]adv.难以置信地; 非常地

independence [ɪndɪ'pend(ə)ns] [ɪndɪ'pendəns] n.独立性,,自立性; 自主

individual [ɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊəl] [ɪndə'vɪdʒʊəl] n.个人, 个体 adj.个人的; 个别的; 独特的

individualism [ɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊ(ə)lɪz(ə)m] [ɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊəlɪzəm] n.个人主义; 利己主义; 个人特征

individualists n.个人主义者, 利己主义者(individualist的名词复数)

individuality [ɪndɪvɪdʒʊ'æliɪtɪ] [ɪndɪvɪdʒʊ'æləti] n.个性; 个人; 个人特征; 个人的嗜好 (通常复数)

individualized adj.个人的; 有个性的; 具有个人特色的 v.使...个性化; 分别详述

induced [ɪn'dju:st] [ɪn'dʒʊst] adj.感应的; 诱发型 v.引诱; 说服 (induce的过去分词)

industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl] [ɪn'dʌstriəl] adj.工业的, 产业的; 从事工业的; 供工业用的

inevitable [ɪn'evɪtəb(ə)l] [ɪn'evɪtəbl] adj.必然的, 不可避免的

infrastructure ['ɪnfəstrʌktʃə] ['ɪnfə'strʌktʃə] n.基础设施; 公共建设; 下部构造

insights n.洞察力; 眼力; 深刻见解 (insight的复数)

instilled v.徐徐滴入; 逐渐灌输 (instill的过去式)

institutional [ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃ(ə)n(ə)l] [ɪnstɪ'tuʃənəl] adj.制度的; 制度上的; 学会的





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insurance [ɪnˈʃʊər(ə)ns] [ɪnˈʃʊərəns] n. 保险; 保险费; 保险契约; 赔偿金

intellectual [ˌɪntəˈlektʃʊəl; -tʃʊəl] [ˌɪntəˈlektʃuəl] adj. 智力的; 理智的 n. 知识分子; 凭理智做事者

intelligent [ɪnˈtelɪdʒ(ə)nt] [ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt] adj. 智能的; 聪明的; 理解力强的

intensity [ɪnˈtensɪtɪ] [ɪnˈtensəti] n. 强度; 强烈

intensive [ɪnˈtensɪv] [ɪnˈtensɪv] adj. 加强的; 集中的; 透彻的; 加强语气的

intentional [ɪnˈtenʃ(ə)n(ə)l] [ɪnˈtenʃənl] adj. 故意的; 蓄意的; 策划的

intentioned [ɪnˈtenʃənd] [ɪnˈtenʃənd] adj. 出于.....意向的; 有.....企图的

interest [ˈɪnt(ə)rɪst] [ˈɪnrəst] n. 兴趣, 爱好; 利息; 趣味; 同行

introduced v. 介绍; 引进 (introduce 的过去分词) adj. 引进的; 引种的

invaluable [ɪnˈvælju(ə)b(ə)l] [ɪnˈvæljuəbl] adj. 无价的; 非常贵重的

investigate [ɪnˈvestɪɡet] [ɪnˈvestɪɡet] v. 调查; 研究

irrelevant [ɪˈrelɪv(ə)nt] [ɪˈreləvənt] adj. 不相干的; 不切题的

J

jet [dʒet] [dʒet] n. 喷射, 喷嘴; 喷气式飞机; 黑玉 adj. 墨黑的 vt. 射出

journalism [ˈdʒɜːn(ə)lɪz(ə)m] [ˈdʒɜːnlɪzəm] n. 新闻业, 新闻工作; 报章杂志

journalists [ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst] n. 新闻记者 (journalist 的复数)



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K

key [ki:] [ki:] adj.关键的 n. (打字机等的) 键; 关键; 钥匙

knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] ['nɑlɪdʒ] n.知识, 学问; 知道, 认识; 学科

L

label ['leɪb(ə)l] ['lebəl] n.标签; 商标; 签条 vt.标注; 贴标签于

laboratory [lə'bɒrətɪ] ['læbrə,tɔrɪ] n.实验室, 研究室

language ['læŋgwɪdʒ] ['læŋgwɪdʒ] n.语言; 语言文字; 表达能力

lays vt.搁放; 放置; 铺放 (lay的第三人称单数) n.性伙伴 (lay的复数)

legitimate [lɪ'dʒɪtɪmət] [lə'dʒɪtəmit] adj.合法的; 正当的; 合理的; 正统的

lenient ['li:nɪənt] ['linɪənt] adj.宽大的; 仁慈的

lightened adj.减轻的; 发光的 v. (使) 减轻 (lighten的过去分词形式); (使) 变亮

lighting ['laɪtɪŋ] ['laɪtɪŋ] n.照明设备, 舞台灯光

lined [laɪnd] adj.有内衬的; 具线纹的 v.排队 (line的过去分词); 填满

listed ['lɪstɪd] ['lɪstɪd] adj.列出的; 表列的; 已登录的 v.列出; 登记 (list 的过去分词)

lure [l(j)ʊə] [lɔr] vt.诱惑; 引诱

lying ['laɪŋ] adj.说谎的; 躺着的, 卧着的 n.说谎; 横卧

M

magnifying ['mægnɪfaɪŋ] ['mægnɪfaɪŋ] adj.放大的 v.放大 (magnify的ing式); 增加; 升高





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magnitude ['mægnɪtju:d] ['mægnɪtʊd] n.大小；量级；[地震]震级；重要；光度

mammals n.[古生]哺乳类；哺乳类动物（mammal的复数）；哺乳纲

manufacture [mænʃʊ'fæktʃə] ['mænʃə'fæktʃə] vt.制造；加工；捏造 vi.制造

massive ['mæsɪv] ['mæsɪv] adj.大量的；巨大的，厚重的；魁伟的

matchstick ['mætʃstɪk] n.火柴棍，火柴杆；火柴杆似的东西

materials [mə'tɪəriəlz] [mə'tɪrɪrɪlz] n.[材]材料；材质（material的复数）；材料科学；材料费

maximization n.[数]极大化，最大化

mean [mi:n] [mɪn] vt.意味；想要；意欲 vi.用意 n.平均值 adj.平均的；卑鄙的；低劣的

medium ['mi:diəm] ['mɪdiəm] n.方法；媒体；媒介；中间物 adj.中间的，中等的；半生熟的

mentioned adj.提及的，提到的 v.提到（mention的过去式）

million ['mɪljən] ['mɪljən] num.百万

mimic ['mɪmɪk] ['mɪmɪk] vt.模仿，摹拟

moderation [mɒdə'reɪʃ(ə)n] ['mɒdə'reɪʃən] n.适度；节制；温和；缓和

modern ['mɒd(ə)n] ['mɒdən] adj.现代的，近代的；时髦的

modes [mod] n.模式（mode的复数形式）；方法；分辨率

module ['mɒdju:l] ['mɒdʒul] n.[计]模块；组件；模数

monetary ['mʌnɪt(ə)rɪ] ['mʌnɪtəri] adj.货币的；财政的

months [mʌnθs] n.月份（month的复数）

motive ['məʊtɪv] ['mɒtɪv] n.动机，目的；主题

movement ['mu:vm(ə)nt] ['mʊvmənt] n.运动；活动；运转；乐章



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movements n.运动，运转；动作（movement的复数形式）；运动健身

mutate [mju:'teɪt] ['mjutet] vi.变化，产生突变 vt.改变，使突变

mysterious [mi'stiəriəs] [mi'stirɪəs] adj.神秘的；不可思议的；难解的

N

native ['neɪtɪv] ['netɪv] adj.本国的；土著的；天然的；与生俱来的；天赋的 n.本地人；当地居民

natural ['nætʃrəl] ['nætʃrəl] adj.自然的；物质的；天生的；不做作的

nearest ['niərəɪst] ['niərist] adj.最近的（near的最高级）

necessarily ['nesəs(ə)rɪli; ,nesə'serɪli] [,nesə'serəli] adv.必要地；必定地，必然地

negative ['negətɪv] ['negətɪv] adj.[数]负的；消极的；否定的；阴性的

neighboring ['neibəriŋ] ['neibəriŋ] adj.邻近的；附近的（英式为 neighbouring）

neo-Latin ['ni:əu'lætin] n.新拉丁语

nitrogen ['naɪtrədʒ(ə)n] ['naɪtrədʒən] n.[化学]氮

nutrients 营养盐 [食品]营养素

nutrition [njʊ'trɪʃ(ə)n] [nu'trɪʃən] n.营养，营养学；营养品

O

obeys 服从，听从(obey的第三人称单数)；遵守，遵循

objectives [əb'dʒektɪvz] [əb'dʒektɪvz] n.目的（objective的复数形式）；目标；宗旨

objects ['ɒbjekts] n.物体（object的复数）；目标



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obscure [əb'skjʊə] [əb'skjʊr] vt.使...模糊不清, 掩盖; 隐藏; 使难理解

observable [əb'zɜ:vəbl] [əb'zɜ:vəbl] adj.显著的; 觉察得到的; 看得见的 n.[物]可观察量;

obvious ['ɒbvɪəs] ['ʌbvɪəs] adj.明显的; 显著的; 平淡无奇的

occupancy ['ɒkjəpənsɪ] ['ʌkjəpənsɪ] n.居住; 占有; 占用

occupies 占领 占用的 占据

occurrence [ə'kʌr(ə)ns] [ə'kʌrəns] n.发生; 出现; 事件; 发现

occurring [ə'kɜ:rɪŋ] [ə'kɜ:rɪŋ] n.事件; 事故; 事变

occurs v.重现 (occur的第三人称单数)

oceanographer [ˌəʊʃiə'nɒgrəfə] [ˌɒʃiə'nɒgrəfə] n.海洋学家; 海洋研究者

oenologist n.酿酒学家; 酒类学家

offsetting n.位移; 位移指线路; 斜率, 不均匀性 v.抵消; 弥补 (offset 的 ing 形式)

offspring ['ɒfsprɪŋ] ['ɒfsprɪŋ] n.后代, 子孙; 产物

opening ['əʊp(ə)nɪŋ] ['ɒpənɪŋ] n.开始; 机会; 通路; 空缺的职位

operational [ɒpə'reɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l] ['ʌpə'reɪʃənəl] adj.操作的; 运作的

opt (for) [ɒpt] [ʌpt] vi. 选择

optimizing ['ɒptəmaɪz] adj.最佳的 v.最佳化 (optimize的现在分词)

origins ['ɒrɪdʒɪnz] n. 起源 (origin的复数)

overseas [əʊvə'si:z] [ˌovə'sɪz] adv.在海外, 海外 adj.海外的, 国外的

overview ['əʊvəvju:] ['ovə'vjʊ] n.[图情]综述; 概观

oyster ['ɒɪstə] ['ɔɪstə] n.牡蛎, [无脊椎]蚝; 沉默寡言的人



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P

package ['pækɪdʒ] ['pækɪdʒ] n.包，包裹；套装软件

paddle ['pæd(ə)l] ['pædl] n.划桨；明轮翼 vt.拌；搅；用桨划 vi.划桨；戏水；

paradox ['pærədɒks] ['pærədaks] n.悖论，反论；似非而是的论点；自相矛盾的人或事

partial ['pɑːʃ(ə)l] ['pɑːʃəl] adj.局部的；偏爱的；不公平的

particles ['pɑːtɪkl] n.微粒，粒子；粒子系统；碎木料（particle的复数形式）

particular [pə'ʈɪkjʊlə(r)] [pə'ʈɪkjələ] adj.特别的；详细的；独有的；挑剔的 n.详细说明；个别项目

passive ['pæsɪv] ['pæsɪv] adj.被动的，消极的；被动语态的

patriotism ['peɪtriətɪz(ə)m] ['peɪtriətɪzəm] n.爱国主义；爱国心，爱国精神

patronizer ['pætrə,naɪzə] ['peɪtrə,naɪzə;'pætrən,aɪzə]（发音类似）n.资助者

pattern ['pæt(ə)n] ['pætərn] n.模式；图案；样品

pedal ['ped(ə)l] ['pædl] vi. 踩踏板；骑车n. 踏板；脚蹬子vt. 骑（自行车）；踩.....的踏板adj. 脚的；

脚踏的

perceptions [pə'sepʃən] n.认知；观念（perception的复数）；理解

permanent ['pɜːm(ə)nənt] ['pɜːmənənt] adj.永久的，永恒的；不变的

permission [pə'mɪʃ(ə)n] [pə'mɪʃən] n.允许，许可

personality [pɜːsə'nælɪtɪ] [pɜːsə'næləti] n.个性；品格；名人

perspective [pə'spektɪv] [pə'spektɪv] n.观点；远景；透视图

phenomena [fə'nɒmɪnə] [fə'namənə] n.现象（phenomenon的复数）

phenomenon [fɪ'nɒmɪnən] [fə'namɪnən] n.现象；奇迹；杰出的人才



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philosophy [fɪ'lɒsəfɪ] [fə'ləsəfɪ] n.哲学; 哲理; 人生观

photographs ['fəʊtəgræfs] n.照片; 逼真的描绘 (photograph的复数) v.拍照; 逼真地描绘; 记入脑中

plants [p'lɑ:nts] [plænts] n.[植]植物; [工经]工厂 (plant的复数形式) v.栽种; 安置

pollination [ˌpɒlə'neɪʃn] [ˌpələ'neɪʃn] n.[农学]授粉 (作用)

popular ['pɒpjələ] ['pəpjələ] adj.流行的, 通俗的; 受欢迎的; 大众的;

portraits ['portret] n.肖像 (portrait的复数); 画像

powdered ['paʊdəd] ['paʊdəd] adj.变成粉末的; 涂粉的 v.使成粉末 (powder的过去分词); 撒粉;

powered adj.有动力装置的; 以...为动力的 n.促进 (power的过去分词); 给...提供动力

pragmatic [præg'mætɪk] [præg'mætɪk] adj.实际的; 实用主义的

predator ['predətə] ['predətə] n.[动]捕食者; [动]食肉动物; 掠夺者

predicament [prɪ'dɪkəmənt] [prɪ'dɪkəmənt] n.窘况, 困境; 状态

predict [prɪ'dɪkt] [prɪ'dɪkt] vt.预报, 预言; 预知 vi.作出预言; 作预料, 作预报

prediction [prɪ'dɪkʃ(ə)n] [prɪ'dɪkʃən] n.预报; 预言

prerequisite [pri:'rekwɪzɪt] [pri:'ɛkwəzɪt] n.先决条件 adj.首要必备的

primarily ['praɪm(ə)rɪli; praɪ'mer-] [praɪ'merəli] adv.首先; 主要地, 根本上

principally ['prɪnsɪp(ə)li] ['prɪnsəpli] adv.主要地; 大部分

problems ['prɒbləms] n.问题; 难题 (problem的复数)

product ['prɒdʌkt] ['prədʌkt] n.产品; 结果; [数]乘积; 作品

productivity [prɒdʌk'tɪvɪtɪ] [ˌprɒdʌk'tɪvəti] n.生产力; 生产率; 生产能力

professional [prə'feʃ(ə)n(ə)l] [prə'feʃənəl] adj.专业的; 职业的; 职业性的 n.专业人员; 职业运动员



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professionally [prə'feʃənəli] adv.专业地；内行地

profound [prə'faʊnd] [prə'faʊnd] adj.深厚的；意义深远的；渊博的

project [prə'dʒekt] [prə'dʒekt] n.工程；计划；事业 vi.设计；计划；表达；投射 vt.设计；计划；

promote [prə'məʊt] [prə'mot] vt.促进；提升；推销；发扬

proponent [prə'pəʊnənt] [prə'pənənt] n.支持者；建议者；提出认证遗嘱者

proportion [prə'pɔːʃ(ə)n] [prə'pɔːʃən] n.比例；部分；面积；均衡

propulsion [prə'pʌlʃ(ə)n] [prə'pʌlʃən] n.推进；推进力

prospective [prə'spektɪv] [prə'spektɪv] adj.未来的；预期的

prosperity [prɒ'sperɪtɪ] [prə'sperəti] n.繁荣，成功

proteins ['prəʊtiːn] n.[生化]蛋白质（protein复数）

pseudo-Latin ['sjuːdəʊ'lætiːn] n.伪拉丁语

psychological [saɪkə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l] [,saɪkə'lɒdʒɪkl] adj.心理的；心理学的；精神上的

purpose ['pɜːpəs] ['pɜːpəs] n.目的；用途；意志

puzzled ['pʌzld] adj.困惑的；茫然的；搞糊涂的

Q

qualitative ['kwɒlɪtətɪv] ['kwɒlɪtətɪv] adj.定性的；质的，性质上的

quantitative ['kwɒntɪ,tətɪv; -,tɪtɪv] ['kwɒntətɪv] adj.定量的；量的，



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R

radically ['rædɪkəli] ['rædɪkli] adv.根本上；彻底地；以激进的方式

rammer ['ræmə] n.撞者；捣槌；装填器

range [rem(d)ʒ] [rendʒ] n.范围；幅度；排；山脉 vi.（在...内）变动；平行，列为一行；延伸；漫游；射程达到 vt.漫游；放牧；使并列；归类于；来回走动

rapidly ['ræpɪdli] ['ræpɪdli] adv.迅速地；很快地；立即

rash [ræʃ] [ræʃ] adj.轻率的；鲁莽的；不顾后果的 n.[皮肤]皮疹；突然大量出现的事物

ravel ['ræv(ə)l] ['rævl] vt.弄清；解开；使纠缠 vi.散开；缠结 n.纠结；错综复杂的一团

react [rɪ'ækt] [rɪ'ækt] vi.反应；影响；反抗；起反作用 vt.使发生相互作用；使起化学反应

reactive [rɪ'æktɪv] [rɪ'æktɪv] adj.反应的；电抗的；反动的

ready ['redi] ['redi] adj.准备好；现成的；迅速的；情愿的；快要...的

real [ri:l] ['riəl] adj.实际的；真实的；实在的

recession [rɪ'seʃ(ə)n] [rɪ'seʃən] n.衰退；不景气；后退；凹处

recognize ['rekəɡnaɪz] ['rekəɡ,naɪz] vt.认出，识别；承认 vi.确认，承认；具结

recovery [rɪ'kʌv(ə)rɪ] [rɪ'kʌvəri] n.恢复，复原；痊愈；重获

recruit [rɪ'kru:t] [rɪ'krut] vt.补充；聘用；征募；使...恢复健康 vi.复原；征募新兵；得到补充；恢复健康 n.招聘；新兵；新成员

reducing [rɪ'dʊsɪŋ] n.减低；减轻体重法，减肥法 v.减少（reduce的ing形式）

reduction [rɪ'dʌkʃ(ə)n] [rɪ'dʌkʃən] n.减少；下降；缩小

regions ['ri:dʒənz] ['rɪdʒənz] n.[地理]地区；地域；领域（region的复数）



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relationship [rɪ'leɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp] [rɪ'leɪʃən'ʃɪp] n.关系；关联

relatives ['relətɪvz] [rɛlətɪvz] n.亲属；[语]关系词（relative的复数）

relevance ['reləvəns] ['rɛləvəns] n.关联；适当；中肯

relying v.依赖；信任；指望（rely的ing形式）

represent [reprɪ'zent] [,rɛprɪ'zɛnt] vt.代表；表现；描绘；回忆；再赠送 vi.代表；提出异议

representative [reprɪ'zentətɪv] ['rɛprɪ'zɛntətɪv] n.代表；典型；众议员 adj.典型的，代表性的；代议制的

represents [,reprɪ'zents] [,rɛprɪ'zɛnts] v.代表（represent的三单形式）；表现，表示；描绘

reputation [repju'teɪʃ(ə)n] [,rɛpju'teɪʃən] n.名声，名誉；声望

restores 恢复 修复 复原 归还 使复原

restricted [rɪ'strɪktɪd] [rɪ'strɪktɪd] adj.受限制的；保密的 v.限制（restrict的过去式和过去分词）

restriction [rɪ'strɪkʃ(ə)n] [rɪ'strɪkʃən] n.限制；约束；束缚

revenue ['revənju:] ['rɛvənu] n.税收，国家的收入；收益

revolutionized adj.革命化的；被彻底改革的 v.彻底改革（revolutionize的过去式）

ridiculous [rɪ'dɪkjələs] [rɪ'dɪkjələs] adj.可笑的；荒谬的

right [raɪt] [raɪt] adv.正确地；恰当地；彻底地 n.正确；右边；正义 adj.正确的；直接的；右方的

robust [rə(ʊ)'bʌst] [rɒ'bʌst] adj.强健的；健康的；粗野的；粗鲁的

root [ru:t] [rut] n.根；根源；词根；祖先 vi.生根；根除 vt.生根，固定；根源在于

rush [rʌʃ] [rʌʃ] vt.使冲；突袭；匆忙地做；飞跃 vi.冲；奔；闯；赶紧；涌现 n.冲进；匆促；急流；

rustic ['rʌstɪk] ['rʌstɪk] adj.乡村的；纯朴的；粗野的；手工粗糙的 n.乡下人；乡巴佬



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S

sample ['sɑ:mp(ə)l] ['sæmpl] n.样品；样本；例子 vt.取样；尝试；抽样

saturated ['sætʃəreɪtɪd] ['sætʃəretɪd] adj.饱和的；渗透的；深颜色的

scary ['skeəri] ['skəri] adj.提心吊胆的；引起惊慌的；胆小的

schedule ['ʃedju:l] ['skedʒʊl; skɛdʒʊl] n.时间表；计划表；一览表 vt.安排，计划；编制目录；

science ['saɪəns] ['saɪəns] n.科学；技术；学科；理科

sculpture ['skʌlptʃə] ['skʌlptʃə] n.雕塑；雕刻；刻蚀

search [sɜ:tʃ] [sɜ:tʃ] n.搜寻；探究，查究 vi.搜寻；调查；探求 vt.搜索；搜寻；调查；搜查；探求

secular ['sekjʊlə] ['sekjələ] adj.世俗的；长期的；现世的；不朽的

seeing ['si:ɪŋ] ['sɪŋ] v.看见（see的ing形式）

sequentially [sɪ'kwɛnʃəli] adv.从而；继续地；循序地

serious ['sɪəriəs] ['sɪriəs] adj.严肃的，严重的；认真的；庄重的；危急的

serve [sɜ:v] [sɜ:v] vt.招待，供应；为...服务；可作...用 vi.服役，服务；足够；发球；招待，侍候

shadow ['ʃædəʊ] ['ʃædo] n.阴影；影子；幽灵；庇护；隐蔽处

shaped [ʃeɪpt] [ʃept] adj.合适的；成某种形状的；有计划的 vt.发展；成形

share [ʃeə] [ʃɛr] vt.分享，分担；分配 vi.共享；分担 n.份额；股份

shed [ʃed] [ʃɛd] vt.流出；摆脱；散发；倾吐 vi.流出；脱落；散布 n.小屋，棚；分水岭

shoots [ʃu:ts] (shoot的单数第三人称) vt. 射击，射中；拍摄；发芽；使爆炸；给...注射射击；发芽；

shots [ʃɒts] [ʃɒts] n.射击；射手（shot的复数）；炮弹 v.射击；发出（shot的第三人称单数）；发芽

sick [sɪk] [sɪk] adj.厌恶的；病态的；不舒服；渴望的；恶心的



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similar ['sɪmɪlə] ['sɪmələ] adj.相似的

simplicity [sɪm'plɪsɪti] [sɪm'plɪsəti] n.朴素; 简易; 天真; 愚蠢

single ['sɪŋg(ə)l] ['sɪŋgl] adj.单一的; 单身的; 单程的

situation [sɪtʃʊ'eɪʃ(ə)n] [sɪtʃʊ'efən] n.情况; 形势; 处境; 位置

sleek [sli:k] [slik] adj.圆滑的; 井然有序的 vt.使...光滑; 掩盖 vi.打扮整洁; 滑动

sociable ['səʊʃəb(ə)l] ['soʃəbl] adj.社交的; 好交际的; 友善的 n.联谊会

social ['səʊʃ(ə)l] ['soʃl] adj.社会的, 社交的; 群居的

society [sə'saɪəti] [sə'saɪəti] n.社会; 交往; 社团; 社交界

some [sʌm;səm] [sʌm;səm] pron.一些; 若干

soul [səʊl] [sol] n.灵魂; 心灵; 精神; 鬼魂

sound [saʊnd] [saʊnd] n.声音, 语音; 噪音; 海峡; 吵闹; 听力范围; vi.听起来; 发出声音; 回响;

sounds n.音效, [声]声音 (sound的复数) v.发出声响 (sound的第三人称单数形式)

sources [sɔ:sɪs] [sɔ:rsɪs] n.来源 (source的复数); 输入源; 发起者

Spanish ['spæniʃ] ['spæniʃ] adj.西班牙的; 西班牙人的; 西班牙语

spectacle ['spektək(ə)l] ['spektəkl] n.景象; 场面; 奇观; 壮观; 公开展示; 表相, 假相

spectrum ['spektrəm] ['spektrəm] n.光谱; 频谱; 范围; 余象

speed [spi:d] [spɪd] n.速度, 速率; 迅速, 快速; 昌盛, 繁荣 vi.超速, 加速; 加速, 迅速前行; 兴隆

speed up ['spɪd,ʌp] n.[物]加速

spending ['spendɪŋ] ['spendɪŋ] vt. (spend 的现在分词形式) 花费



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spilt [spɪlt] [spɪlt] v.洒出的，溢出的（spill的过去式及过去分词）

spirit ['spɪrɪt] ['spɪrɪt] n.精神；心灵；情绪；志气；烈酒

spotted ['spɒtɪd] ['spatɪd] adj.有斑点的；斑纹的；弄污的 v.发现（spot的过去分词）；弄上污痕

spread [spred] [sprɛd] vi.传播；伸展 vt.传播，散布；展开；伸展；铺开 n.传播；伸展

squabble ['skwɒb(ə)l] ['skwabl] vi.发生口角；大声争吵 vt.弄乱（排好的铅字） n.争吵；口角

stabilized [s'teɪbəlaɪzd] [s'teɪbəlaɪzd] adj.稳定的；减摇的 v.稳定（stabilize的过去分词）

staring ['steərɪŋ] ['stɛrɪŋ] adj.凝视的，目不转睛的；瞪着眼的；显眼的 v.凝视；盯着看；显眼

steadfast ['stedfɑːst; -fəst] ['stɛdfæst] adj.坚定的；不变的

steady ['stedɪ] ['stɛdi] adj.稳定的；不变的；沉着的

stirring ['stɜːrɪŋ] ['stɜːrɪŋ] adj.激动人心的；活跃的，活泼的；忙碌的 v.激起（stir的ing形式）

stitch [stɪtʃ] [stɪtʃ] n.针脚，线迹；一针 vt.缝，缝合 vi.缝，缝合

stolen ['stəʊlən] [stolən] adj.偷走的 v.偷窃；剽窃（steal的过去分词）

store [stɔː] [stɔː] vt.贮藏，储存

strategy ['strætədʒɪ] ['strætədʒi] n.战略，策略

strike [straɪk] [straɪk] vi.打，打击；罢工；敲击 vt.冲击；侵袭；打动；到达 n.罢工；打击；殴打

subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] ['sʌbdʒɪkt] n.主题；科目；[语]主语；国民 adj.服从的；受制于...的 vt.使...隶属；

subordinated adj.次级债券的 v.把...列入下级；使居次要地位（subordinate的过去分词）

subscribes vi. 订阅；捐款；认购；赞成；签署；vt. 签署；赞成；捐助(subscribe的单数第三人称)

subsiding n.下沉 v.下沉；沉淀（subside的ing形式）

subsidize ['sʌbsɪdaɪz] ['sʌbsə'daɪz] vt.资助；给与奖助金；向...行贿



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success [sək'ses] [sək'ses] n.成功，成就；胜利；大获成功的人或事物

summarized v.总结，概括；概述（summarize的过去式及过去分词形式）

supporting [sə'pɔ:tɪŋ] [sə'pɔ:tɪŋ] adj.支持的；辅助性的；次要的

supportive [sə'pɔ:tɪv] [sə'pɔ:tɪv] adj.支持的；支援的；赞助的

surfers 冲浪者

swapping n.交换；调动 v.交换（swap的ing形式）

swift [swɪft] [swɪft] adj.快的；迅速的；敏捷的；立刻的

symptom ['sɪm(p)təm] ['sɪmptəm] n.[临床]症状；征兆

synthesis ['sɪnθɪsɪs] ['sɪnθəsis] n.综合，[化学]合成；综合体

synthetic [sɪn'tetɪk] [sɪn'tetɪk] adj.综合的；合成的，人造的

system ['sɪstəm] ['sɪstəm] n.制度，体制；系统；方法

T

talented ['tæləntɪd] ['tæləntɪd] adj.有才能的；多才的

teamwork ['ti:mwɜ:k] ['timwɜ:k] n.团队合作；协力

technician [tek'nɪʃ(ə)n] [tek'nɪʃən] n.技师，技术员；技巧纯熟的人

technological [tek'nɒ'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l] [tek'nɒ'lɒdʒɪkl] adj.技术的；工艺的

technologically [,tek'nɒ'lɒdʒɪkli] adv.科技地；技术上地

technologies [tek'nɒlədʒi] n.技术；科技（technology的复数）

temporary ['temp(ə)rəri] ['tempəreri] adj.暂时的，临时的



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tentative ['tentətɪv] ['tentətɪv] adj.试验性的, 暂定的; 踌躇的 n.假设, 试验

thick [θɪk] [θɪk] adj.厚的; 浓的; 粗大的

three [θri:] [θri] num.三

through [θru:] [θru] prep.通过; 穿过; 凭借 adv.彻底; 从头至尾

thrown [θrəʊn] [θron] v.抛 (throw的过去分词); 扔掉

tidal ['taɪd(ə)l] ['taɪdl] adj.潮汐的; 潮的, 有关潮水的; 定时涨落的

tightly ['taɪtlɪ] ['taɪtli] adv.紧紧地; 坚固地

tiny ['taɪni] ['taɪni] adj.微小的; 很少的

Tokyo ['təʊkjəʊ] ['tokjo] n.东京 (日本首都)

tolerate ['tɒləreɪt] ['tɒləret] vt.忍受; 默许; 宽恕

tourism ['tuəɪz(ə)m] ['tʊɪzəm] n.旅游业; 游览

traditionally [trə'dɪʃənəli] [trə'dɪʃənəli] adv.传统上; 习惯上; 传说上

transition [træn'zɪʃ(ə)n; trɑ:n-; -sɪʃ-] [træn'zɪʃən] n.过渡; 转变; [分子生物]转换; 变调

translated n.译本 v.翻译 (translate的过去分词)

translates v.转化; 翻译(translate的第三人称单数); 解释

trauma ['trɔ:mə; 'traʊmə] ['traʊmə] n.[外科]创伤-由心理创伤造成精神上的异常; 外伤

traveling ['trævlɪŋ] v.旅行 (travel 的现在分词形式)

tremendous [trɪ'mendəs] [trə'mendəs] adj.极大的, 巨大的; 惊人的

triggered ['trɪɡəd] ['trɪɡə-d] adj.触发的; 起动的; v.引起; 引爆 (trigger的过去分词); 扣...的扳机

tropical ['trɒpɪk(ə)l] ['trɒpɪkl] adj.热带的; 热情的; 酷热的



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turned [tɜ:nd] [tɜ:nd] adj.被转动的; 变质的; 车削的 v.使变成 (turn的过去式); 转动

twenty-six [t'wenti:s'iks] [t'wenti:s'iks] 二十六

U

unconventional [ʌnkən'venʃ(ə)n(ə)l] adj.非常规的; 非传统的; 不依惯例的

undeniable [ʌndɪ'naɪəb(ə)l] ['ʌndɪ'naɪəbl] adj.不可否认的; 公认优秀的; 无可争辩的

underneath [ʌndə'ni:θ] [ʌndə'niθ] prep.在...的下面; 在...的形式下; 在...的支配下

understand [ʌndə'stænd] ['ʌndə'stænd] vt.理解; 懂; 获悉; 推断; 省略 vi.理解; 懂得; 熟悉

understanding [ʌndə'stændɪŋ] [ʌndə'stændɪŋ] n.谅解, 理解; 理解力

undoubtedly [ʌn'daʊtɪdli] [ʌn'daʊtɪdli] adv.确实地, 毋庸置疑的

universe ['ju:nɪvɜ:s] ['ju:nɪvɜ:s] n.宇宙; 世界; 领域

university [ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪti] [ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti] n.大学; 综合性大学; 大学校舍

unwind [ʌn'waɪnd] [ʌn'waɪnd] vt.放松; 解开; [计]展开 vi.放松; 解开; 松开

urban ['ɜ:b(ə)n] ['ɜ:bən] adj.城市的; 住在都市的

urgency ['ɜ:dʒ(ə)nsɪ] ['ɜ:dʒənsɪ] n.紧急; 催促; 紧急的事

useful ['ju:sfʊl; -f(ə)l] ['ju:sfl] adj.有用的, 有益的; 有帮助的

V

vaccination [vækʃɪ'neɪʃən] [vækʃn'eɪʃən] n.接种疫苗; 种痘

vacuum ['vækjʊəm] ['vækjʊəm] n.真空; 空间; 真空吸尘器



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variety [və'raɪəti] [və'raɪəti] n.多样; 种类; 杂耍; 变化, 多样化

vary ['veəri] ['veri] vt.改变; 使多样化; 变奏

vernacular [və'nækjʊlə] [və'nækjələ] adj.本国的; 地方的; n.本地话, 方言; 动植物的俗名

virus ['vaɪrəs] ['vaɪrəs] n.[病毒]病毒; 恶毒; 毒害

vivid ['vɪvɪd] ['vɪvɪd] adj.生动的; 鲜明的; 鲜艳的

vogue [vəʊg] [vog] n.时尚; 流行, 时髦 adj.时髦的, 流行的

W

wandering ['wɒnd(ə)rɪŋ] ['wɒndərɪŋ] adj.流浪的; 漫游的, 徘徊的; 蜿蜒的 n.闲逛; 离题; 神志恍惚

warmer ['wɔ:mə] ['wɔrmə] n.取暖器; 加热器; 加热工人 adj.warm的比较级, 更加温暖的

weird [wiəd] [wɪrd] adj.怪异的; 不可思议的; 超自然的

whatever [wɒt'evə] [wət'evə] pron.无论什么; 诸如此类

whole [həʊl] [hol] adj.完整的; 纯粹的 n.整体; 全部

wisdom ['wɪzdəm] ['wɪzdəm] n.智慧, 才智; 明智; 学识; 至理名言

withstand [wɪð'stænd] [wɪð'stænd] vt.抵挡; 禁得起; 反抗 vi.反抗

work [wɜ:k] [wɜ:k] vt.使工作; 操作; 经营; 使缓慢前进 vi.工作; 运作; 起作用 n.工作; 产品; 操

作; 职业; 工厂; 文学、音乐或艺术作品



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