

此字幕由 AI 自动生成

自己要想对七点五七分，

六点五应该对几个 section four。

最好好的那同学做这两个题的数据，

同学差几呢？

就是零代表不差。

同学把两个数据给我一下，

负二负二还是零零？

忽三忽一。

嗯，

负一负一。

好同学已经计算完了哈。

然后我来说一下嗯，

同学有几个问题。

呃，

先看一下第 34 题，

同学给自己分了，

但这道题。

同学告诉我一下，

答案是单数还是复数？

bring brings.

单数还是复数呢？

第十页剑桥 13 的第十页。

我们来听一下哈。

section four 不确定了。

you will hear part of a lecture on an environmental studies course about recent research on how things that researchers are finding.

especially interesting is the speed with which they redoing this dictionary terms.

nbsp and she found that during that time these small mammals had experienced a jump in brain size when compared to.

同学听到了什么一个词组 there。

these small mammals had experienced a jump in brain size.

状宾都。

bring size,

所以这个地方 bring brain 是单数同学写复数的话不给分。

那好几位同学给自己 s 的时候也算对了。

还有一个 36 题，

这道题同学的 behavior。

behavior 两种拼写都可以，

同学把它敲出来一下 behavior。

对 o2。

our 都可以，

然后我们要注意。

这个地方是单数写复数是不给分的，

所以有同学给自己复数给分了，
那同学把它划掉。
要注意一下。
还有一个题是 39 题，
我们的答案是 tails。
尾巴必须加 s，
没有 s 是没分儿的，
所以同学注意一下哈。
这一个题同学看一下这三个三四三六三九。
那同学单复数，
这里边三个同学错几个零一个没错。
你只是没听见而已，
不存在听见了代复数出问题，
请回答一下。
好，
我们现在知道这个情况了，
然后 40 题的 permanent 同学注意一下，
拼写 perma。
nen t。
对，
就是同学，
就怕有这个问题呢，
属于升加出来的啊，
因为同学会有一个什么情况呢？
见到了 dear 或者是其他的一些东西，
比如说这个 dear，
大家还记得第一节课。
大家还有印象吗？
第一节课给同学特别强调了一个 dear，
some any 不代表答案，
单复数同学有印象吗？
对，
所以说的就是在这里，
大家千万不要这个怀疑这些东西啊。
那现在全体同学来看一下，
正好昨天看到了一个内容，
看一下咱们听力小群各位同学。
有人现在告诉我。
这个东西它叫什么名字？
快点看这本书，
同学说一下叫什么？
快点敲在公屏上。
那我想问同学，
如果大家在里边听到了 first friends 这个思同学会不会有可能怀疑？

因为按照咱们汉语的翻译叫第一个。
同学有可能怀疑吗？
对，
这就是我想跟全班同学来说的，
一定要记住雅思听力所听即所得，
千万要改掉咱们按照语法。
什么呃呃呃和 an 是准的，
但是 the there some any 它不代表答案单复数记住的同学敲一个 OK，
一定要注意，
千万不能升价。
听着什么就是什么，
所以下次课我要给同学专门讲解单复数的训练方法，
因为咱们是母语是汉语才存在单复数的问题。
因为对于咱们来说，
book a book 1 本书，
two books 两本书，
这个书是不发生变化的。
但英文的话 book 和 books 区别很大，
所以下节课我要给同学讲到训练方法，
但是同学要知道自己有没有这个毛病。
有就多练那个训练方法，
如果没有就不用练，
或者是少练。
好嗯，
这是同学主要的几个问题，
然后自己没有检查出来，
还有一位同学的 clips。
写的。
不太对劲儿，
同学敲出来一下 32 题的答案 clips。
对 cliffs 好了。
那这个地方同学要注意一下它的拼写，
那我们现在来看同学丢分的点呢，
现在全班同学来回答一下。
嗯。
这里边儿老师我没听到的题是 38 题，
就是空着对我说的话就跟说老师那你添一个。
我这个实在填不出来，
因为蒙都没得蒙，
所以这个题没办法就跟我考试一样，
38 题我是漏的。
那现在同学们回答一下你第一遍压根儿没填出来的题是谁啊？
把题号告诉我。
38 我看了好几个同学，

跟我一样，
38 也没填出来。
好，
非常好，
那下一个我要跟同学强调了，
咱们想得七分同学哈。
在里边对八个就可以有两道题，
是一个正常的一个流失代表，
不管什么原因。
同学在里边儿，
就是要不然听见了没写对，
要不然写对了没加 s，
要不然压根儿就没添。
这是一个正常的现象，
所以同学不用往心里去啊，
我们在考试中也会有压根儿，
每天出来的，
所以你不能较劲。
然后同学说怎么提高，
目前没有什么特别提高的方法，
所以你要知道漏听正常记住的同学敲个 y。
先不能在意。
就是我们漏两个，
一个是正常的啊。
所以像同学这 38 题我都没填出来，
同学说老师我怎么 38 能填出来，
那我都没填出来，
同学也别多想了。
我练了很久了。
那剩下的同学来分析一下。
如果要是同学假设剩下的都对，
我们也能对七个或者是八个或者是九个。
那如果要是七个的话，
就六点五就到手了，
对了，
八个的话，
七分就到手了，
所以同学也不用难过。
但我怕的是同学上下存在一些问题哈。
那剩下的同学有没有填出来 s 错？
有的同学敲一个 s，
没有的同学敲一个零。
一共十个题。
你的 s 有错吗？

好嗯同学已经知道怎么个情况了，
那同学很可惜，
本来应该多对一个或者是两个，
但单复数出了问题了。
那我们现在同学整个给我读一下 crow。
clips speed.
bring food.
behavior.
new stress.
tails permanent.
好，
那剩下的我们来看，
就是同学，
不管是每天出来还是怎样嗯。
31 题是 cro 叫乌鸦，
这 33 题我来说一下哈，
正常我们也是填不出来的 SP 的定位，
特别费劲。
很难提高，
所以同学 33 和 38 这两个题属于最难的。
那剩下的同学看一下你没得分的跟词，
比如说 crow。
clips permanent.
tails 这四个是跟我们的词有关，
那同学们来回答一下大家丢分的话。
跟词有关系还是没关系？
好，
这个就是同学在里边知道自已的问题所在了，
那现在同学来回答一下。
呃，
我们如果想提高的话。
同学来看，
第一个我们答案词有问题，
同学在 second one 也体现了这个问题，
第 2s 单复数有问题。
这两个提高。
同学，
能不能就达到自己应该对的七个八个九个？
快点回答一下，
你能还是不能？
同学直接回答。
能不能？
好，
那不能的同学告诉我，

剩下你还差几个？

你把答案词的问题解决了 s 问题解决了，
你还差几个？

全班同学来分析一下哈。

好，

那同学如果剩下的还差这两个，

我们现在来看 c 同学 OK？

clips 同学 OK 33 题同学捕捉不到 34 题，

bring 同学属于词汇不太熟。

35 题负的就不太清楚同学为什么没有填负的，
正常是我们好像是感觉到负的了。

36 题 behavior 同学比较熟，

37 这个地方 new 38 题我说了就别多想了，

39 题跟词有关 40 题。

那这里边下一个就比较麻烦了啊，

同学看是叫定位问题，

定位问题什么情况呢？

必须词汇听音，

特别属于定位问题，

所以我认可同学 33。

和 38 是定位。

其他的我看一下。

其他的同学说老师这个 food 也是定位是 food behavior 就特别熟，
是属于定位问题。

三三三八没法提高，

然后我们的。

首先来看 bring。

food behavior.

还有一个 new。

这四个是可以提高的，

那现在同学来回答一下这四个里边儿，

同学丢几个题的分儿。

这四个。

好，

那我再问一下，

咱们在这四个里边丢分，

或者是整个十个题里边，

大家没有出现徘徊，

不敢写影响的吧？

或者是对号没跟上同学有还是没有这种情况，

请回答一下。

我就问这四个啊。

那大家这四个是应该四个都听见的同学少的那两个或者少这四个都没听见。

同学来回答一下，

是你回家得练习打对号跟题。

还是在里边勇敢点儿，

就是大胆点儿写答案，

还是别徘徊，

快点儿回答一下。

这四个里边，

你怎么能把那个分给我提出来？

所以需要练习什么？

我们来看一下。

呃，

同学已经知道自己一个情况了，

那什么叫打对号跟题整个题目做完之后，

全体同学来看一下我的书哈。

我们要整个内容不再写答案，

就是你已经对完答案了，

怎么复盘？

除了错的地方，

再听一下之外，

答对号跟题对同学来说特别有帮助。

机考同学用眼睛来跟题打对号，

我们现在来看一下同学看我的书。

today today were going to be looking at animals in urban environments and.

and I'm going to be telling you about some research on how they're affected by these environments.

t now in evolutionary terms.

urban environments represent huge upheavals.

the sorts of massive changes that usually happen over millions of years,

nbsp.

nbsp and we used to think that only a few species could adapt to this new environment.

and one species which is well known as being highly adaptable is the crow,

and there have been various studies about how they manage to learn new skills.

another another successful species is the pigeon because they re able to perch on ledges on the walls of city buildings.

同学大概理解什么叫打对号跟题的同学敲一个一回家就要这样练习啊。

一定回家，

这样练的，

如果同学感觉到自己缺失的话。

然后我们复盘的时候，

同学这个地方，

我们来看 bring 同学说听着挺费劲的。

我们是通过这。

我想问一下同学，

这个 bring 是昨天做题的时候是感觉到的，

还是听着了 jump in the brain size 听着了？

因为在那个 researcher 科学家之后,
同学听着的,
你是怎么听懂了?

jumping the brain size。

jump=increased,

然后 bring size 这么来的。

还是同学感觉到的答案。

bring size 就这块,

就是 bring size,

但实际上没有听得很懂。

jump=increase size 在前面 size of their brain,

所以等于 brain size。

我们来听听哈,

这块儿。

movement of animals in 哦嗯,

我们先在之前把 33 题同学听一下这道题为什么听着费劲?

perched on cliffs by the sea.

nbsp but in fact were now finding that these early immigrants were just the start of a more general movement of animals into cities.

and of adaptation by these animals to city life.

and one thing that researchers are finding,

especially interesting,

is the speed with which they re doing this.

这个 speed with which they are doing this 到这儿,

同学变成了 adapting with unusual unusual speed。

所以这道题同学别多想了,

错了就错了,

就是它对我们的语言要求非常高,

要不然同学感觉做对的,

凭着语感,

要不然同学真的是实力非常强劲。

那继续往下 were not talking about gradual evolution here,

these animals are changing fast。

nbsp let me tell you about some of the studies that have been carried out in this area.

nbsp so in the university of minnesota,

a biologist called Emily snell rude.

and her colleagues looked at specimens of urbanize small mammals such as mice and gophers.

that had been collected in minnesota,

and that are now kept in museums. there,

nbsp.

and and she looked at specimens that had been collected over the last one hundred years, which is a very short time in evolutionary terms.

nbsp and she found that during that time these small mammals had experienced a jump in

brain size when compared to rural mammals.

来呢。

再问一下同学，

听到这块儿昨天能感觉到稍微中毒一点儿，

还是感觉不到。

brain size.

and she found that during that time,

these small mammals had experienced a jump in brain size when compared to rural mammals.

现在同学对就是。

就是大概懂我想说什么吗？

嗯，

考试中的语感怎么来的？

我们在有两道题，

就是同学来看哈，

我一直强调。

我们会有两道题听不到，

或者是三个题，

那三个题不是做出来的，

是通过重读或重音出来的。

理解了同学敲一个一就是同学们一定要注意那个题。

对，

它是那么出来的啊，

老师，

我可不是每个题都听得特别清楚，

因为很多同学说老师，

你是不是 40 道题都听得很清楚？

不是的。

它是有蒙和猜的一个概率的，

所以在填空题中，

它的重读就是我们答案的很主要的一个来源，

虽然也有误导的时候，

但是它还是比较准的。

所以同学最起码写个备选答案，

但机考同学就要特别小心，

你没法写备选，

不然的话修改起来很麻烦。

in evolutionary terms.

and she found that during that time,

these small mammals had experienced a jump in brain size when compared to rural mammals.

所以同学这个等等，

然后我们来看一下什么 of 什么，

下一个我来问同学了，

上节课给同学提过。

ao FB 的句型，

the development of the city=the city's development,

有印象的同学敲一个一。

剩下绝对不可以来不及,

因为你只有两分钟,

根本来不及啊。

所以那我现在想问大家一下,

在昨天做题之前,

同学想没想到他会换?

size 这种说法。

同学想到还是没想到,

我觉得没想到吧。

嗯,

这个就是我们得出的经验和教训,

之前学了,

但是我们在用的时候就没有想到。

所以将来同学要注意一下,

你首先做题的时候看一下有没有 off 结构的,

如果有在这个整个搭配中,

它有可能换成。

谁在前谁在后,

所以同学要把它注意一下,

继续往下 35 题。

and now we cant be sure this means they re more intelligent,

but since the sizes of other parts of the body didn t change you.

it does suggest that something cognitive was going on nbsp.

and snell rud thinks that this change might reflect the cognitive demands of adjusting to city life.

having to look in different places to find food,

for example.

下一个我得问同学了,

35 题同学没填出来,

跟 locate 在前面,

同学压根没觉得会添负的,

有没有关系就是。

所以这个地方 locate,

所以总是想什么定位什么什么东西,

所以就有可能觉得负的放在里边儿不太对劲儿。

听到了,

也内心毫无波澜。

35 题同学,

想想是不是这个原因啊?

那其他做对的同学告诉我一下。

是听懂了 locate=find 做对的,

还是这块就感觉是负的比较熟,

添进来也就对了。

同学们，

回答一下。

嗯哼。

对我们的感觉绝对是 OK 的啊 e life。

having to look in different places to find food,
for example.

呃，

我来强调一下。

这个关于定位问题，

同学会特别想纠结，

说老师我是定位找不着，

答案从哪出？

呃，

它的训练方法会特别难，

训练方法难到什么样呢？

就是我们将来在做完题之后。

要把 locate 换成什么？

都要听出来 locate 这里换成的同学，

再来听一遍 in different places to find food,
for example。

同学回答一下，

locate 换成什么了？

动词。

我们再来听。

ding to city life.

having to look in different places to find food,
for example 哦，

非常好呃，

我跟。

哦，

我压根没想到同学用的是 places 来替代的，

这个 locate 绝对是可行的 places。

find 所以那同学帮助定位，

将来你就这样来练，

但说实话哦，

我不太愿意让同学练这个，

因为它是属于性价比特别低的。

因为同学整个的内容做复盘，

把你错的地方听出来，

大概需要半个多小时左右，

而这半个多小时能练大概 30 多个单词。

所以我个人觉得同学听力时间有限的话，

一般是先把 croc lips e 这种词练熟了。

再过来练习定位理解的同学，
敲一个 y 就是。
定位往后来放一下，
现在呢，
我们先把词汇问题解决，
不然我再问同学一下，
大家有没有可能定位定到了？
但是最后答案词我们听音的时候不会。
从来没见过。
听音不熟或者拼错，
同学告诉我上课到现在同学有这些情况吗？
好，
如果有目前少练习定位理解的同学敲一个等等你定位等等再说。
对，
所以同学已经知道了，
不是不让同学练，
我来说一下别的班同学怎么个 stage 呢？
他们不着急考的同学。
五到 6 点 5 分。
在一个月之内绝对是够了，
听力多一点五语料库，
他练了六遍，
后来呢，
又考了一次雅思，
那一个月他因为语料库已经到了 95%。
所以专门练习定位问题，
然后把所有做过题 second four 的定位都像刚才 locate=find=places。
找出来了，
然后呢？
它从六点五到八分了，
但是前提条件是你听到了之后你能写对而不存在。
听到写对了，
结果单复数出错了，
这些问题，
所以同学要注意一下这个定位，
性价比太低，
尽量不要练习它。
然后同学看一下 36 题。
and coping with a whole new set of dangers.
then,
over in Germany.
at the max planck institute.
theres another biologist called catalina miranda.
好了，

36 题咋什么这个人跟上，
昨天跟上的同学敲一个一没跟上的同学敲个二就是第一遍，
你对号打着他了吗？
没打着特别麻烦。
好，
然后同学们要注意它经常你在答对号的同时，
答案就出来，
所以同学要小心一下它是不是这种题我们来听？
whos done some experiments with black birds living in urban and rural areas and shes been
looking.
not at their anatomy,
but at their behavior.
同学来回答一下这个 behavior 重吗？
就是你能感觉到中毒吗？
she's been looking not at their anatomy,
but at their behavior.
对，
所以这个就是同学昨天的时候有可能跑去又去翻译，
或者是想听懂，
然后有可能中毒，
就没有感觉到，
实际上它是有一点点，
它有一个重的。
然后这里边考的一个词组同学告诉我不是，
而是英文用的什么？
快点回答。
对 not but 非常好 not but 同学把它写在我们上课笔记上，
雅思考试的时候 not but。
这个嗯，
他那个声音特别快，
将来要注意啊，
这是我们的考察点 looking not at their anatomy。
but if their behavior?
t so as you might expect.
我再得问同学了，
昨天填这个 behaviour 的时候，
同学是注意到 not but 这种听懂了来做的，
还是在里边感觉呢，
是不是不是 behaviour 这种它比较重。
对，
其实我们真正听音的时候，
你要听这个 not but 你哪知道哪出呀，
所以你就知道它是那么回事儿就可以了。
这个他就是感觉做对的，

对继续往下 37 题同学听。

nbsp shes found that the urban black birds tend to be quite bold.

they are prepared to 好了,

问题出来了,

braver 更勇敢点,

这个地方的话,

同学同 t 出来,

将来同学要想练同 t 啊。

就是定位它换成 bood 能感能知道的同学敲个一不清楚的同学敲个二。

我觉得同学可不一定能听出来。

on that,

the urban black birds tend to be quite bold.

所以这道题它不是这么做的,

both 叫大胆,

they re prepared to face up to a lot of threats that would frighten away their country counterparts.

but theres one type of situation that does seem to frighten the urban black birds and that s anything new.

这道题正常是我们听到 situation,

然后同学听到这个 situation 特别清楚,

跟上他,

然后又中毒了一个 new 出来的。

我问一下同学,

昨天是不是这么听的?

就是正常哈,

第一遍 of situation that does seem to f,

but theres one type of situation that does seem to frighten the urban black birds.

and that s anything new.

然后 anything new 这个 new 就这么出来了,

那 37 题没填 new 的同学,

我就想问一下。

呃,

我再问同学,

到今天为止,

同学想听懂的坏习惯和翻译的坏习惯在听音过程中。

你改了一点点,

还是基本都改掉了,

今天是第三次课。

同学听懂翻译。

还没有改掉是吧?

嗯,

现在同学告诉我还同学还有哪个坏习惯,

老想听懂做对题。

还是翻译控制不住,

快点啊。
控制不住。
因为。
好，
那我反推出来，
同学做了这么多剑桥题了，
告诉我有没有在里边儿，
其实你也没听懂，
但是你做对的时候。
有没有呀？
嗯，
对呀。
所以同学既然是有很多非常多，
那我们就要注意雅思，
可不是以同学听懂为我们的训练目标，
我们是做题，
怎么能拿分儿？
而同学的精力是有限的，
如果你想听懂同学跑去背不是答案句的那个句子。
我我这样来问哈，
想听懂和翻译的同学，
你告诉我在不是答案句的时候，
你应该大脑不过的呢，
这个翻。
应该不过大脑的就是你在里边就大概像机器人一样，
把它打个对号就 OK 了，
在答案区的那句话你可以听懂和翻译。
那我再问同学，
你在做题过程中有没有不是答案句，
结果吸引了你 attention？
注意力的时候有还是没有回答。
好，
那我再问同学吸引走你注意力了，
影响你往下捕捉答案句了吗？
你回答一下。
有还是没有？
对，
所以同学也说了，
后面就跟不上了，
那既然出现这个情况，
你还不改掉这个毛病，
所以把四六级听音的坏习惯给我改掉啊，
雅思可不是这么做题的。
那现在整个剩下的同学说老师你不讲，

都说了 38 题,
我也没做对,
就别多想了,
39 题就是在于这个 tails 同学这个音要特别的熟悉。
同学当时。
我来问同学一下,
乌鸦 31 题。
32 题悬崖 39 题。
尾巴 40 题永远这四个词,
同学在做题的过程中是碰巧写对。
还是不熟,
没对什么个情况。
嗯。
好,
那这四个我来问同学一下。
咱们比这四个 crow clips tails permanent。
同学因为单词的事影响自己,
零一二快点回答。
乌鸦悬崖尾巴永远影响了你几个。
嗯,
好同学已经知道了,
我们影响一个都属于词,
有一定的问题,
而这四个是雅思必考的啊。
这个 croc lips e tails 和 permanent,
所以同学注意那现在回答一下赵同学应该对的个数。
对七个八个九个,
还有同学对六个就可以,
同学差几?
重新给我回答一下,
因为同学记分记错了,
当时差几个。
非常好,
那现在同学整个这个复盘是复成这样,
现在同学把书翻到咱们的第。
37 页准备好的同学敲个三七。
好的,
同学跟我读一下答案 location。
world.
personal.
attention.
name network.
frequency.
color bring.

self 这里边同学们就有两个地方出现问题，
我直接给同学写出来了，
一个是有同学拼错了 wo。
呃 world 世界 world 这个单词。
还有同学 frequency 拼错，
同学来看一下自己的书和纸。
这两个啊，
同学给自己分了，
我看到了。
world 同学们有拼成单词那个词的下一个 frequency 同学，
这个地方有少 e 的给自己分了。
frequency.
好嗯，
同学说老师这个我知道，
这个同学正常应该对的个数比那个多好几个哈。
那现在同学这样来回答，
刚才同学负四，
这个是负一还是刚才负二？
这个为零，
请回答。
非常好，
那我们现在来看一下，
就是这个内容，
同学考试中会考到呢，
就是刚才的这一个。
我们这个叫 memory 记忆力的这一篇文章，
同学运气好的时候遇到他，
运气不好，
就是前面乌鸦的那个情况。
那同学告诉我，
你这个 memory 比那个乌鸦多，
对几个老师我是没有任何变化的一样。
我都是对九个。
同学呢，
你比那个多对几个？
二一四。
现在同学明白，
我们熟悉和不熟悉的内容，
喜欢和不喜欢的内容，
会对听力造成很大的一个 section 影响的同学敲个 OK。
所以我们的不稳定就这么来的，
有的时候我们不练不学，
一下子雅思就过了，
那同学如果还有一种可能。

练完了之后考试遇到乌鸦，
我们就是一个废废，
所以为什么推荐着急的同学尽量报两次名，
是因为有一次有可能难，
有一次比较简单。
所以同学自己酌情处理，
看一下就是自己分数差别是不是很大，
那这里边我是漏了 35 题，
就是不叫漏。
35 题我没有填对咱班 35 题错的同学敲个三五。
嗯，
好的，
那同学已经知道自己大概的一个情况了，
那我们就这两个家庭作业，
同学对个数差不多就这样。
那今天咱们主讲一下 second four，
那同学回答一下审题的时候动词呃，
画还是不画就是动词，
你看还是不看？
嗯好，
然后形容词各位同学告诉我，
按你的情况就是，
比如我听到 bold 能知道是 behavior。
所以我不会呃 sorry 知道是 braver braver，
我不会受到这个 braver 的一个影响，
但我怕同学把那个 braver 当成听题的点。
然后换成 b，
你啥也没听着，
那个地方实际上除了 braver 之外，
还有一个 situations 有可能会更好。
那现在同学回答一下动词，
你做了这 20 道题，
哇塞，
形容词同学是。
自己看还是不看会更好点吗？
你自己的情况看。
不用心，
还是不看。
因为它的替换同学能不能听出来，
这就说服好了，
那现在我们各位同学大概清楚情况了，
有什么想问我的，
大家直接在公屏上敲出来。
我们马上今天主讲 second four 做题。

请把书翻到 30 哦 sorry 59 页准备好的同学敲一个五九。

59 页。

好了，

我不说话，

同学打对号做题。

section four.

nbsp,

you will hear part of a biology lecture about an animal called the sleepy lizard that is common in parts of Australia.

first,

you have some time to look at questions thirty one to forty.

now listen carefully and answer questions thirty one to forty.

last week we started looking at red tiles,

including crocodiles and snakes.

today i'd like US to have a look at another red tile,

the lizard,

and in particular add some studies that have been done on a particular type of lizard.

his I name is tele qua rugosa.

this is commonly known as the sleepy lizard because it's quite slow and it's movements and.

spends quite a lot of its time dozing under rocks or lying in the sun.

i'll start with a general description.

sleepy lizards live in western and south Australia,

where they're quite common,

unlike european lizards which are mostly small,

green and fast moving.

sleepy lizards are brown,

and what's particularly distinctive about them is the color of their tongue,

which is dark blue.

in contrast with the lining of their mouth,

which is bright pink.

and they're much bigger than most european lizards.

they have quite a very diet,

including insects and even small animals.

but they mostly eat plants of varying kinds.

even though they're quite large and powerful with strong jaws that can crush beetles and snail shells,

they still have quite a few predators.

large birds like cassar aries were one of the main ones in the past.

but nowadays they re more likely to be caught and killed by snakes nbsp.

actually,

another threat to their survival isn't a predator at all.

but he's 慢 made.

quite a large number of sleepy lizards are killed by cars when they're trying to cross highways.

one study carried out by Michael phreak at flinders university investigated the methods of

navigation of these lizards.
though they move slowly,
they can travel quite long distances.
and he found that even if they were taken some distance away from their home territory,
they could usually find their way back home as long as they could see the sky.
they didn't need any other landmarks on the ground.
observations of these lizards in the wild have also revealed that their mating habits are quite unusual.
unlike most animals,
it seems that they're relatively monogamous,
returning to the same partner year after year.
and the male and female also stay together for a long time both before and after the birth of their young.
it's quite interesting to think about the possible reasons for this. it could be that it's to do with protecting their young.
you'd expect them to have a much better chance of survival if they have both parents around.
but in fact,
observers have noted that once the babies have hatched out of their eggs,
they have hardly any contact with their parents.
so there's not really any evidence to support that idea.
another suggestions based on the observation that male lizards in monogamous relationships tend to be bigger and stronger than other males.
so maybe the male lizards stay around so they can give the female lizards protection from other males.
but again,
we are not really sure.
finally,
i'd like to mention another study that involved collecting data by tracking the lizards.
I was actually involved in this myself.
nbsp so we caught some lizards in the wild and we developed a tiny GPS system that would allow US to track them and we fixed this onto their tails. nbsp.
then we set the lizards free again and we were able to track them for twelve days and gather data not just about their location.
but even about how many steps they took during this period.
one surprising thing we discovered from this is that there were far fewer meetings between lizards than we expected.
it seems that they were actually trying to avoid one another.
so why would that be?
nbsp,
well,
again,
we have no clear evidence.
but one hypothesis is that male lizards can cause quite serious injuries to one another. so maybe this avoidance is a way of preventing this.

of self preservation,
if you like.
but we need to collect a lot more data before we can be sure of any of this.
不许看书或答案,
同学今天的做题感觉跟昨天做作业是一样的好,
还是感觉差一些?
今天状态如何?
做这个题。
好,
那同学差是差在哪里呢?
感觉就是是因为今天早晨昨天晚上学习太晚了。
还是怎么回事?
听课有点累。
嗯。
嗯,
同学说话带着口音没错,
这是 austrian accent 澳洲口音,
所以我们要分析一下,
就是自己的一个状态问题。
状态差的时候,
我们会不会得到六分五?
还是状态差差就变成六分了?
这个要小心一下哈,
那现在同学来看。
这里边最难的题 40 题,
然后是 39 同学,
别把答案敲出来啊。
39 和 40 这俩同学应该是都填不对,
或者是只能填对 39。
40 题随缘同学告诉我哪个题同学特别不确定,
39,
40 还是 39,
40 都。
好,
这两个同学不用说我没跟上,
没定位到这个定位,
到了同学也没用,
那现在同学 39 题没跟上,
我来问大家一下。
location.
打着对号了吗?
就是为什么我说三三十九题很难定位,
就是大家有可能听到了 location。
然后 39 题就没了,

同学是这种情况的，
同学敲个问号就是 location，
我们打着了，
然后 39 题没。
对，
这是一个正常的现象，
所以它定位很难。
呃，
如果同学 location 压根儿没有打着对号，
同学说一下回家咱们需要什么复盘？
就是你听力除了语料库之外，
你还需要做什么事儿？
打对号跟题啊。
每个 section 做每个 section four，
做完之后打对号跟题，
记住的同学敲一个一。
嗯哼，
好，
这两个题还有一个题比较难的地方，
同学是 34 题这个题。
同学是随缘，
他正常是通过感觉来做对的，
所以我们 6 点 5 分三四三九四十，
我们正常是拿不着分的，
你不用往心里去。
然后同学做对了就做对了，
错了也无所谓，
那下面就涉及到这些问题了，
我们来看。
31 题，
我们如果要是从这个分析的角度就是 blue 啥啥啥会换成什么什么东西，
然后 that is blue 这样的，
因为咱们说过了嘛。
形容词，
它有可能发生一个前后颠倒的一个情况，
别一定认为是 blue 啥啥啥，
咱们以前做过这种题。
什么 free lecture？
他先说 lecture and is free。
下一个 32 题，
mainly 同学在审题的时候较主要的他的陷阱会说他们吃这个吃这个 diet。
mainly 是什么？
那现在告诉我一下，
31，

32 同学审题的时候。

想了还是没想这两件事。

快点。

32 题没注意，

mainly 的同学敲一个问号出来。

32 题的 mainly 超级重要。

主要的，

所以同学一定要注意它，

这就涉及到我们额外的一个副词的一个情况了。

所以同学见到程度副词要小心一下，

所以咱们它出题概率不大，

但是遇到的时候它就是陷阱的来源。

mainly mostly 主要的。

really 极少的，

罕见的好，

那我们现在来看题哈。

准备好了，

别说话，

同学听第一题带着口音的。

istelequargosa.

this is COD movements and spends quite a lot of its time dozing under rocks or lying in the sun.

i'll start with a general description duh sleepy lizards live in western and south Australia, where they quite common.

unlike european lizards,

which are mostly small,

green and fast moving.

sleepy lizards of brown.

这个地方是 brown,

然后我们知道答案要来了，

这个时候你要超级注意。

is the color of their tongue,

which is dark blue.

好，

这个 tank 这个声音就是我们的答案，

那同学回答一下这道题 color。

but what's particularly distinctive about them is the color of their tongue, which is dark blue.

t tongue 舌头那这道题得分的同学来告诉我，

立刻写对还是卡顿写对？

那分的同学词是不会还是不熟，

还是拼错？

那如果要是纯定位问题，

这个词特别熟。

是不是 brown 没跟上他叫定位？

好同学，

原因已经总结出来了。

那现在我们没有得分的同学，

我们来看对这个声音有不熟的，

或者这个词平常以前没见过。

或者是有拼错的，

反正就是没分。

那现在同学回答一下。

呃，

我来说一下，

这个 Tom 听错了，

回家别练定位，

咱班同学。

目前不需要练习定位的同学敲一个 n 出来。

呃，

同学，

别把那个措辞给我敲出来，

因为敲完之后的话容易加深印象哈，

以后永远都把正确的表在表示在那啊。

错的怎么错，

我不需要知道。

嗯哼，

好的。

那继续往下 32 题，

同学们来听 contrast with the lining of their mouth,

which is bright pink。

nbsp,

and they're much bigger than most european lizards. nbsp.

they have quite a very dire,

including insects and even small animals.

but they mostly eat plants.

同学首字母敲一下，

答案是什么呢？

嗯哼，

非常好 insects and even small animals insects,

small animals 是同学的陷阱。

but they mostly eat plants of varying kinds 同学来看 plants。

落入陷阱的同学敲一个问号，

得分的同学敲一个一。

然后其他同学告诉我什么原因。

嗯，

好。

写了两个，

什么意思啊？

填了 small animals 吗？

只能填一个哈。

那就没注意 mainly 呗。

好，

继续往下。

even though they quite large and powerful.

啊，

这个问题同学当时想听这个 large 打对号，

结果没打着。

同学，

现在有这种情况，

我来说一下它的处理方法，

应该是同学手准备打这个 large，

但同时要注意 diet。

就是同学同时捏两个题理解的同学敲一个 y 就是一定要注意我们一个不靠谱。

因为万一同学在那等着，

就容易把下面的丢了，

所以将来要小心一下啊哈。

33 题同学不一定能得分哦。

strong jaws that can crush beetles and snail shells,

they still have quite a few predators.

large birds like cassin's were one of the main ones in the past,

but nowadays they're more likely to be caught and killed.

by snakes.

这道题同学没想填那个 caser 什么之类的吧，

前面那个词这个地方 and 人家没有说换成别的东西了。

同学把首字母敲一下是什么？

but nowadays they're more likely to be caught and killed by snakes.

非常好，

没填这个 snakes 的同学敲个问号吧，

告诉我一下原因是填了那个 c 打头的词去了。

然后还是同学没跟上 large bus，

听到没敢写。

太可惜了。

好，

我们来看一下。

snakes.

我怕各位同学把它给我写成零食。

snacks 写成零食的同学敲个问号，

我看咱班有没有？

哈。

哈。

好的，

那几位同学少练定位，
多练词汇。
嗯哼 31 题和 33 题跟同学的词是有一定关系的，
那 31 和 33 同学错哪个都对的同学？

敲个 y，
我就问这两个题。

town snakes.

都对了，

敲个 y。

没都对同学错哪个？

是 31 烫舌头，

还是 33？

snakes 好都拼错的话，

回家一定多练语料库，

现在知道自己问题在哪了。

现在同学已经明确的知道自己词，

特别需要提高的同学敲一下词，

不是这个事儿的同学敲一个零。

你跟词关系不大。

好，

所以同学做题之后复盘分析是要分析出来这个的，

不然我们怎么提高额外的分怎么来的？

所以这两道题有点可惜，

听到了也没对 34 题同学别多想。

我们来看 34 题。

actually,

another threat to their survival isn't a predator at all.

but his 慢 made.

quite a large number of sleepy lizards are killed by cars when they're trying to cross highways.

one study carried out by Michael phreak at flinders university investigated the methods of navigation of these lizards.

though they move slowly,

they can travel quite long distances.

and he found that even if they were taken some distance away from their home territory,

they could usually find their way back home as long as they could see the sky.

they didn't need any other landmarks on the ground.

同学把首字母敲一下吧。

这个地方如果纯从定位的角度 navigate 叫导航，

他说了一句话，

叫 find their way home。

找到回家的路，

只要能够 see 的 territory，

they could usually find their way back home as long as they could see the sky。

就是这个 sky 没敢写的，

同学告诉我一下，
没敢写其他同学，
实话实说，
你是通过同 t 听出来的。
听懂了，
find their way back home 还是同学感觉到的这个地方，
快点回答。
对同学说中毒了，
他就是这么来做题的。
嗯哼对，
听到重音就直接写这个是非常好的，
因为我来说一下哈。
同学们，
学 finance 咱班学呃，
我觉得啊，
有可能学金融啊 business 的同学比较多，
然后。
然后同学的数学和物理好同学总是来分析，
但你像我是你。
这六位老师中，
数学最好的我数学 40 多分。
那跟杨帅老师跟这个杜老师比起来，
我的数学已经非常不错了，
因为他们都是文科生，
就我是理科生。
哈，
那现在同学能够理解吗？
一般来说，
学语言好的同学，
数学和物理有可能没那么强。
而同学数学物理强的话，
那你学语言的思路跟我们，
我和杜老师和帅哥是不一样的，
我问同学一下。
你想想是不是这个道理，
我们三个拿我们。
用学英语的方法来学数学物理，
所以我们三个都不太好，
然后同学呢，
物理和数学特别强，
你就想把你那个学习方法用到英语中就不那么强了。
同学理解了吗？
所以这个是感觉我们学英语的同学学语言的，
就凭着是语感。

同学来回答一下同学数学物理 OK 吗？

或者这样问同学，
数学好还是英语更好？

对，

所以同学这个语感同学现在从第一节课到现在，
大家发现自己老想分析，
想听懂。

想弄明白怎么回事呢，
弄明白到底怎么回事，
对自己有些干扰的同学敲一个一。
大家理解了吗？

对，

我就怕同学在里边分析，
我们可不是分析出来的，
这个东西就是凭感觉，
同学说中毒对这块就是中毒。

如果同学要不填不填这个 sky，
那就麻烦了，

同学会填 landmarks usually find their way back home as long as they could see the sky。
they didn't need any other landmarks on the ground.

they didn't need 而同学在里边嗯，

那个你不填，
然后觉得我要填一个更难的 landmarks，
结果完了就是这么来的。

那低端。

同学再听一下，

否定。

they didn't need any other landmarks on the ground，

好填 sky 备选结果，

最后选了 landmark。

好吧。

觉得这个词比较难。

那咱班同学因为 landmarks 不太熟，

压根没想的同学敲一个问号出来，

我这词都不会。

所以呢，

压根没填。

哼，

所以我们运气就比的是这哈 lam max。

把它记下来，

这个词也很重要，

它叫路标。

好的，

再听一下这小块儿。

and way back home as long as they could see the sky.

they didn't need any other landmarks on the ground.

继续 observations of these lizards in the wild have also revealed that their mating habits are quite unusual.

unlike most animals,

it seems that they're relatively monogamous,

returning to the same partner year after year.

这个地方 same 一点都没有变化,

我们再来听他呢同学告诉我零到九的熟悉度,

同学是几?

听音熟悉度 partner returning to the same partner year after year。

非常好 partner,

看看拼写啊。

塔呢?

剩下这个 partner,

你是听音不太熟还是这个词本身不熟?

好,

那各位同学来看一下老师,

我这俩是九和九帕纳和 Tom,

我都是听音熟悉度都是九。

同学呢,

没有 s 啊,

单数必须是单数。

这边小正加了 s 了吗?

各位同学,

把他俩的听音熟悉度。

要注意一下。

我看一下。

我们已经知道了,

就是同学是不是一样的时候 partner town snakes plants sky,

所以我们有的时候是有区别的。

所以这种词呢,

同学应该把它整理在考前一周本上,

然后检查同学考前一周本的时候发现同学把阅读还是写作的又给我写进来。

我听力是要拼写的同学那些词是额外的词,

同学尽量不要把它写在一块儿,

因为我听力一个一个拼写非常重要。

所以把上节课的 dining room 再给我敲一遍。

dining.

dining 一个 n 啊,

同学要特别注意好了,

那我不继续说了。

这个地方我们来看一下 c partner 同学,

知道一个情况了。

s partner year after year。

好的，

那下面这个地方 36 题，

我得问大家 possible reasons 1 survivor 2。

young 3 parents,

children 这块四同学告诉我自己听音的时候你对谁？

就是么二三四还是三二，

我看看同学的情况。

嗯，

非常好，

我们听到二三这块你就知道答案要来了，

然后这个 parents children 同学要注意。

如果严格说来，

这个地方 little 什么 has been noted 一点点什么东西被注意到 between parents。

它是一个被动语态，

严格说起来，

那如果它要替换的时候，

就要替换成主动语态，

我把同学。

呃，

打了同学被我打了，

那这个地方就是主动和被动，

但我们来试试同学是不是当时通过语法来做的题？

and after the birth of their young.

it's quite interesting to think about the possible reasons for this. it could be that it's to do with protecting their young.

you'd expect them to have a much better chance of survival if they have both parents around
nbsp.

but in fact,

observers have noted that once the babies have hatched out of their eggs,

they have hardly any contact with their parents.

我们的答案就是这个 hardly any they have hardly any contact with their parents。

contact 那 contact 同学回答一下咱们做对的同学，

你是通过主动被动语态。

做的吗？

还是感觉的还是怎么做？

对的，

快点回答一下，

怎么填出来的？

你也没分析储备的密盘。

嗯，

对，

所以它就这么来的，

hardly little 这样的。

或者是直接我们分析也没有那么清楚，
再听。

but once the babies have hatched out of their eggs,
they have hardly any contact with their parents.

单数 hardly any etched out of their eggs,
they have hardly any contact with their parents。

好的，

那同学把这个 little 同学要注意把它跟 hardly 写出来，
将来能感觉到就感觉到。

就是否定的这些哈利等于 little=no 什么之类的，
必须写单数 37 题，

基本同学应该对。

so there's not really any evidence to support that idea.

another suggestions based on the observation that male lizards in monogamous relationships
tend to be bigger and stronger than other males.

so maybe the male lizards stay around so they can give the female lizards protection from
other males 这个词。

同学是零到九的，

熟悉度是几 protection?

快点回答。

我感觉应该特别熟。

那同学再来回答一下。

我是这样判断的啊，

我的判断是同学 protection part not town 是这里边，

如果他们三个非要分析出来区别的话，

我个人觉得你的 protection 是最熟的。

同学是还是不是？

就是他们三个你都熟，

但 protection 更熟悉一些。

是这样吧嗯。

好，

那同学天涯什么个情况？

这个 protection。

我们看看拼写 protection。

再听一下。

so maybe the male lizards stay around so they can give the female lizards protection from
other males.

好的，

拼错了，

有点可惜 protection 同学要注意一下，

那这一个我再问同学 protection 同学一听的时候有没有感觉到？

就是特别的敏感他。

就是有可能比这个 pan 呢，

或者什么 snakes 更敏感一些，

同学听。

对，

一听就是他这个确实考试就这样啊，

他就这样的嗯哼，

继续往下。

嗯，

38 题得问同学了，

我们的 GPS systems 打着对号的同学敲个 y 没有的同学敲个零。

GPS systems.

嗯，

你要跟上这儿。

啊，

那如果同学没跟上的话，

当时在做什么事呢？

几位同学。

but again,

we are not really sure.

finally i'd like to mention another study that involved collecting data by tracking the lizards

同学注意到 data,

它的读音了，

澳洲口音就这样 data。

by tracking the lizards,

ID like to mention another study that involved collecting data by tracking the lizards.

I was actually involved in this myself.

nbsp so we caught some lizards in the wild and we developed a tiny GPS system that would

allow US to track them and we fixed this onto their tails. nbsp.

各位同学，

把 38 题整个答案全部敲出来，

快点敲。

嗯哼。

会很生气，

tails 尾巴。

同学怎么判断出来它是尾巴，

而不是瓦片的？

下面这个词偶尔考。

tiles 这个澳洲口音特别耽误事 tells。

to track them and we fix this onto their tails.

嗯哼。

好，

我再给同学调出来，

咱们昨天的家庭作业啊。

section for.

nbsp,

you will hear parts about how squirrels communicate in an urban environment.

and they found that a routine part of their communication is carried out by waving their tails and.

同学告诉我是昨天家庭作业的尾巴，
发音更标准，
对咱们来说还是今天的，
还是对你来说一样。

对 team part of their communication is carried out by waving their tails。

你看昨天的标准发音，
咱们考试如果考到它一下子同学就能听出来今天。

we were able to track them for twelve days and gather data not just about their location but even about house onto their tails.

所以同学一定要熟悉不同的声优，
就是语料库，
我们在里边听是一个剑桥的题，
不同的题，
我们同一个发音也不一样。

理解的同学敲一个 y 就是将来你知道了这个词，
我会只是眼睛认识，
但换一个人读就不一定 OK 了。

好的，

有人说那怎么办？

下节课要告诉同学鱼疗库，
加上咱们剑桥题怎么好好的利用它？
那现在同学来看这个 38 题必须加 s 啊，
现在 39，
40 同学重新来做一遍，
马上开始做题。

then we set the lizards free again and we were able to track them for twelve days and gather data not just about their location but.

even about how many steps they took during this period.

one surprising thing we discovered from this is that there were far fewer meetings between lizards than we expected.

it seems that they were actually trying to avoid one another.

so why would that be?

well,

again,

we have no clear evidence.

but one hypothesis is that male lizards can cause quite serious injuries to one another. so maybe this avoidance is a way of preventing this.

别多想了，

我们再来看一下 39 题 steps。

这个语速特别快，

所以同学听到了 location 也不一定能填出来，
或者同学压根 location 没打出来对号的话，

这道题十有八九。

就就没有 get 到了。

再来听一下。

serious injuries to one another,

so maybe everything we discovered from this is that there were far fewer meetings between lizards than we expected.

it seems that they were actually trying steps. they talked during this,

not just about their location,

but even about how many steps they talked during this period.

好,

那同学第一遍没得分,

同学来回答一下,

是没跟上 location 还是 steps 语速快?

快点回答一下得分的同学,

敲一个一。

呵,

钱老师带没加 s,

太可惜。

嗯哼。

嗯,

对,

所以现在同学这个 steps 他丢是很正常的而。

而且我们很难提高,

像还记得那个 stress。

stress 就是你昨天的家庭作业,

还有上节课有一个 silent。

嗯,

那同学这三个 steps stress silent,

我填出来两个同学填出来几个?

快点。

诶,

同学跟我一样填两个,

那很厉害了。

我是没有三个都填出来,

那同学说老师我就填一个,

那就比我少一个呀。

所以这种东西以后如果出现这个情况,

你接受它就可以了,

理解的同学敲个 OK,

我们的听力不是阅读。

很难得到满分九有,

但是真的很难,

我考了 73 还是 74 场雅思了。

但是我就有九张成绩单是九分的嗯,

正确率并不是很高。

that male lizards can cause quite serious injuries,

it seems that they were actually trying to avoid one another so amazing thing we discovered from this.

is that there were far fewer meetings between lizards,

even about how many steps they talked during this period?

哦,

这个地方特别把这个 period 当成一个重点了是吧?

这个 how many 这个地方是 number,

所以这个 steps。

错了就错了嗯。

下面。

one surprising thing we discovered from this is that there were far fewer meetings between lizards than we expected.

it seems that they were actually trying to avoid one another.

so why would that be?

well,

again,

we have no clear evidence,

but one hypothesis is that male lizards can cause quite serious injuries to one another.

就是这个 injuries 就是严格说来,

他们彼此之间会造成特别大的伤害,

所以呢,

就是彼此见不着面会好一点。

要把 injuries 敲出来,

我看看 injuries。

它读音就是这样。

不会读成 injuries,

one serious injuries to one another。

来 in injuries 同学丢分是丢 s 复数还是这块空着没分?

呃,

得分同学是感觉到的,

没心里没底,

还是很确定。

这道题很难啊,

40 题我个人觉得最难的。

嗯,

对。

那我们和拼错是有一点点小可惜。

我们来看全班同学这四个 steps。

stress silent injuries 同学这四个告诉我填对了几个老师,

我是三个。

嘿,

现在能体现出来,

我比同学稍微强一些了，
因为我专业八级，
加上硕士毕业。
好的，
所以我们丢分就丢在这里，
那全班同学来回答一下。
回答一下哈，
你这里边儿有没有很可惜的丢分儿的，
就是你觉得很可惜什么意思呢？
单复数呀，
拼写呀，
听到了没敢写呀，
同学有几个题？
零还是一还是二？
我看看就是你觉得你复盘觉得很可惜。
我再问大家一下，
这一道题就相当于零点五分，
两道题相当于一分啊，
那同学会出。
出来假设交了 2170，
你会觉得遗憾吗？
各位同学告诉我一下。
就是会难受吗？
给我发微信说老师，
我特别那什么的，
我没想到这个答案竟然是 tails 我听着了，
我觉得不对劲儿啊，
什么之类的。
说这种对，
所以那现在同学告诉我你回家是练词加单复数还是词？
词加大胆，
快点。
你要提高。
嗯，
非常好，
同学已经知道自己的一个情况了，
那我们告诉我一下，
你知道你的目标分值差几？
快点儿回答。
少一，
少二零。
那你看同学就其实挺可惜的，
好了，
剩下的话我不说了，

咱们先休息一下，
七分钟的时间助教给我们放一下音乐，
我们休息一下。
七分钟嗯。
大家有什么问题直接敲一下。
嗯。

a missed days when life was so simple felt like the glass was always half full.
where did that go? and every second with you was so special back when we didn't fear the unknown.
but that was on the go.
nbsp who can say where the path will go philosophers guess,
but they just don't know.
nx y.
and we had our heads in the clouds.
thought we added US figured out.
plan in the fly away to escape everything on the ground.
but like a plane up in space.
we slowly drifted away.
nbsp in every plan that we make in train that we chase are just men murray snow they're just men murray snow.
I'm not sure where everything went wrong,
but I know that we landed where we post e line.

姑娘。
and but just wish we weren't scared to say that there's expiration dates on the friends you made as hard as that May sound.
nbsp who can say where the paths will go philosophers guess,
but they just don't know.
and maybe that's why?
and we had our heads in the clouds.
are we out at US figured out?
planning the fly away to escape everything on the ground.
nbsp like a plain open space.
we slowly choose to wait.
and every plan that we made.
the dream that we changed are just men are used,
how they're just men are used how.
who can say where the path will go?
the philosopher's guests,
but they just don't know.
嗯。

I missed the days when life was so simple,
felt like the glass was always half full.
where did that go every second with you was so special back when we didn't fear the unknown?
but I was on the go.

nbsp who can say where the path will go philosophers guess,
but they just don't know.
maybe that's why.
and we had our heads in the clouds thought we had it all figured out.
plan in the fly away to escape everything on the ground.
you like a plain,
nothing space.
we slowly drifted away.
nbsp and every plan that we make and dream that we chased artis 慢 are you stout.
they're just men maru rrays now.
I'm not sure where everything went wrong,
but I know that we landed where we posted along.
我的。
and but just wish we weren't scared to say that there's expiration dates on the friends you
May as hard as that May sound.
nbsp who can say where the path will go philosophers guess,
but they just don't know.
and maybe that's why it.
and we had our heads in the clouds. now we had our heads figured out.
nbsp planning the fly away to escape everything on the ground.
nbsp I like to clean up in spasms.
you say you do away.
and every plan that we make and dream that we chase start just men,
are you?
they're just men. that is how who can say where the path will go.
the philosopher's guest,
but they just don't know the.
oh,
another tray i don't want to say,
oh,
it's been a long day.
嗯。
哦哦哦。
不。
why don't you just go get me?
你来自南北极光的距离。
oh,
baby.
好了,
各位同学,
回到教室了,
我们把 81 页就是这本书准备好的同学敲一个八一。
好的,
然后同学刚才问到那个 plants 那个词的发音呢,

英音发音是 plants。
美音它发的是 plants,
所以它有一个啊变成。
哎,
那个发音的一个区别,
所以同学刚来就是听到这个时候就对。
两个音一定要注意啊 plants plants 都是它。
好的同学能举出来别的例子吗?
我怎么突然想不起来了,
因为我现在很少说美音了。
各位同学,
还能想到别的吗?
r 变成 a 那个发音。
plants 美音好夸张的。
别的吗?
它必须是。
想不起来了。
想不起来。
嗯,
image。
不行 image,
它不是 r 的音。
还想不起来。
好了,
继续往下,
我们来看一下 81 页。
我想一下计划这个词不计划,
原来就是 plan,
它不太一样的嗯。
那我们现在准备好同学来做题,
打对号跟题。
准备好了。
全神贯注。
section for.
nbsp,
you will hear part of a presentation by a history student about the history of coffee.
first,
you have some time to look at questions thirty one to forty.
now listen carefully and answer questions thirty one to forty.
nbsp in my presentation,
I'm going to talk about coffee and it's importance both in economic and social terms. nbsp.
nbsp,
we think he was first drunk in the arab world,
but there's hardly any documentary evidence of it before the fifteen hundreds p.

although of course that doesn't mean that people didn't know about it before then.
however,
there is evidence that coffee was originally gathered from bushes growing wild in Ethiopia in the north east of Africa.
t in the early sixteenth century,
it was being bought by traders and gradually its use as a drink spread throughout the middle east.
nbsp. it's also known that in fifteen twenty two in the turkish city of constantinople, which was the center of the ottoman empire nbsp.
the court physician approved its use as a medicine.
nbsp by the MID fifteen hundreds coffee bushes were being cultivated in the Yemen and for the next one hundred years the.
this region produced most of the coffee drunk in Africa and the arab world.
nbsp,
what's particularly interesting about coffee is its effect on social life. nbsp.
it was rarely drunk at home,
but instead people went to coffee houses to drink it.
these people usually men would meet to drink coffee and chat about issues of the day.
but at the time this chance to share ideas and opinions was seen as something that was potentially dangerous.
t and in sixteen twenty three,
the ruler of constantinople demanded the destruction of all the coffee houses in the city.
n although after his death many new ones opened and coffee consumption continued nbsp.
nbsp in the seventeenth century coffee drinking spread to Europe and here too coffee shops became places where ordinary people.
nearly always men could meet to exchange ideas.
nbsp because of this,
some people said that these places performed a similar function to universities nbsp.
and the opportunity they provided for people to meet together outside their own homes and to discuss the TOPICS of the day and.
had an enormous impact on social life.
and many social movements and political developments had their origins in coffee house discussions.
nbsp in the late sixteen hundreds,
the yemeni monopoly on coffee production broke down and coffee production started to spread around the world. nbsp.
helped by european colonization.
europeans set up coffee plantations in Indonesia and the caribbean and production of coffee in the colonies. skyrocketed.
n different types of coffee were produced in different areas,
and it's interesting that the names given to these different types.
like mocha or JAVA,
coffee were often taken from the port. they were shipped to Europe from.
nbsp but if you look at the labor system in the different colonies,

there were some significant differences
in Brazil and the various caribbean colonies coffee was grown in huge plantations.
and the workers there were almost all slaves.
but this wasn't the same in all colonies.
for example,
in JAVA,
which had been colonized by the dutch,
the peasants grew coffee and passed a proportion of this on to the dutch.
so it was used as a means of taxation
but whatever system was used under the european powers of the eighteenth century coffee
production was very closely linked to colonization.
coffee was grown in ever increasing quantities to satisfy the growing demand from
Europe,
and it became nearly as important as sugar production.
which was grown under very similar conditions,
however,
coffee prices were not yet low enough for people to drink it regularly at home.
so most coffee consumption still took place in public coffee houses and it still remained
something of a luxury item.
in Britain,
however,
a new drink was introduced from China and started to become popular gradually,
taking over from coffee.
although at first it was so expensive that only the upper classes could afford it,
this was tea,
and by the late seventeenth century it was being widely drunk.
however,
when the USA gained independence from Britain in seventeen seventy six,
they identified this drink with Britain.
and coffee remained the preferred drink in the USA as it still is today and.
so,
by the early nineteenth century,
coffee was already being widely produced and consumed.
but during this century,
production boomed and coffee prices started to fall.
this was partly because new types of transportation had been developed,
which were cheaper and more efficient.
so now working people could afford to buy coffee. it wasn't just a drink for the middle
classes

nbsp,
and this was at a time when large parts of Europe were starting to work in industries and sometimes this meant their work didn't stop when it got dark.
they might have to continue throughout the night.
so the use of coffee as a stimulant became important.
it wasn't just a drink people drank in the morning for breakfast.
they were also changes in cultivation.

好了,
各位同学,
不许看书后答案,
把你的拼写单复数都检查一下。
检查好的同学敲个一。
别看书后答案啊。
各位同学,
课间休息之后再过来听这个内容,
比刚才的蜥蜴 liza 的那一篇更好一些。
还是差一些,
还是一样同学的状态,
对自己评判一下。

嗯,
好,
休息了之后反倒变差了一些些,
那再问大家 31 题。
如果要在真正的考试中,
同学会不会惊慌害怕,
因为它来的特别慢,
前面说了一分钟左右。
然后才听到一六二三。
刚才同学惊慌了吗?

对,
我们在考试中会有这个情况的,
就是有些答案来的特别快,
有的时候半天才来。
像我今年三月份 31 题和 32 题,
当时漏漏听了,
就是因为答案直接就过来了,
理解的同学敲一个一。

对,
我们会怕觉得说是不是漏了,
然后你就往下看,
然后就往下看 seventeenth century 的时候,
结果 31 题又出来。
那个时间特别容易造成听音不准啊,
就是。

你会打乱同学的节奏的，
所以提醒大家这种考试都考，
各个情况都有做好准备。

我们 31 题。

哦，

忘了跟同学说了，
这里边我先说一下，
同学基本会错的题。

别说答案，

31 同学打一个问号，

34 题。

三五三六。

嗯哼，

这四个同学会因为词的事情不太确定，

那再问大家一下，

听这篇文章中有没有感觉词？

造成影响有吗？

就是你听着了，

但那个词你不会写，

叫不准。

专业校准拼写的是 35 还是 36 还是 31？

36 好，

不许看书和答案啊。

然后 31 题同学有可能也不太对劲儿，

我们做好准备 drunk drunk at home，

but instead people went to coffee houses to drink it。

these people usually men would meet to drink coffee and chat about issues of the day.

but at the time this chance to share ideas and opinions was seen as something that was
potentially dangerous.

nbsp and in sixteen twenty three，

the ruler of constantinople demanded the destruction of all the coffee houses in the city.

同学看一六二三，

同学听着了 ruler，

也听着了 coffee house 呃，

coffee houses，

同学也听着了，

然后。

同学把首字母敲一下，

twenty three the ruler of constantinople demanded the destruction of all the coffee。

答案的首字母是什么？

哦，

它就涉及到我们词汇问题了，

three the ruler of constantinople demanded the destruction of all the coffee。

那现在同学在练习本上给我写一下 destruction。

description.

discipline.

diploma.

deposit.

我们都是 d 这个发音 destruction。

description.

discipline.

diploma deposit 我问一下同学 de di,

你现在很确定还是不确定?

这五个。

快点回答。

它就是我们的问题所在,

在考试中同学检查的时候会有可能出现问题,

我们来看。

从第一个 destruction destruction 同学有可能对这个词不熟,

在耳朵中就变成了 structural 这样的发音。

我们现在拼错的同学告诉我一下,

拼错 I of constantinople demanded the destruction of all the coffee。

那这道题同学没得分,

除了拼错之外,

还有可能是不会或者是不熟同学来总结一下这个地方,

我们丢分的原因是什么?

得分的同学敲个一。

twenty three,

the ruler of constantinople,

demanded the destruction of all the coffee houses.

好,

然后现在同学把 description 敲出来给我看 description。

我看看同学的 discrete description。

嗯。

des 非常好,

discipline 叫纪律或者是学科。

我们来看 dis。

dis line.

仔细对啊。

下一个 diploma 最后一个 deposit。

同学把错的个数告诉我一下,

零一二错几个?

嗯,

拼写不太合格,

所以这道题同学丢分的话就知道为什么丢分了,

练定位定位到了,

但最后拼错。

我们再过来作为课后把它整理在考前一周本。

31 题再来听一下 constantinople demanded the destruction of all the coffee houses in the city。

all that 32 题凭感觉 three people nearly always men could meet to exchange ideas。

nbsp because of this,

some people said that these places performed a similar function to universities nbsp.

它就是我们的答案，

同学是通过同 t similar function 相似的作用来听到的，

还是同学这个地方感觉到的 universities 答案。

a similar function。

to universities said that these places performed a similar function to universities and.

好，

我们来看一下 universities 复数。

同学单复数出错的同学敲一个 s 出来。

其他没得分的同学告诉我是没敢填还是？

什么原因？

好同学又出现单复数的情况了，

那下节课同学一定要注意这个 s。

嗯哼。

nbsp because of this,

some people said that these places performed a similar function to universities nbsp.

嗯，

所以这个地方我们的 similar function,

那就等于的是 what compare to 把它比作什么，

然后 universities。

很可惜。

咱们这么多同学没变复数。

跟没听见的结果是一样的，

继续往下 33 题。

nbsp. the opportunity they provided for people to meet together outside their own homes and to discuss the TOPICS of the day and.

had an enormous impact on social life in many social movements and political developments.

同学把首字母敲一下，

这个地方是 m 还是 d 还是？

life,

life and many social movements and political developments.

问一下，

这个 political 呢同学上节课讲过之后，

同学对它能变得更敏感一点吗？

还是还是一样不太敏感？

嗯，

好，

所以我们就知道词汇同学加深了印象就会更好一些 political。

我们再听。

and many social movements and political developments had their origins in coffeehouse

discussed 好。

下面同学看 34 题，

错了就错了。

同学，

34 题填 areas 的同学把 a 字母敲出来，

helped by european colonization。

europeans set up coffee plantations in Indonesia and the caribbean and production of coffee in the colonies. skyrocketed.

n different types of coffee were produced in different areas. nbsp.

就这个地方，

他说是 produced in different areas，

是重在不同的地方 rocketed。

n different types of coffee were produced in different areas. nbsp.

and it's interesting that the names given to these different types，

like mocker or JAVA coffee，

were often taken from the port they were shipped to Europe from.

这个地方是来自于 name 它后面的答案。

JAVA coffee were often taken from the port，

they were shipped to Europe。

非常好，

Paul 同学把 Paul 整个词敲出来吧，

我看一下同学的 Paul。

对 port 那同学对它的熟悉度听音 port 叫港口同学是几分？

九八七。

还挺熟悉。

那现在同学把这个泡火锅火锅花盆敲出来，

我看一下泡。

非常好，

同学把他们两个。

上面是 Paul 长音，

下面是 Paul 短音。

再听一下哈嗯 JAVA coffee were often taken from the port，

they were shipped to Europe from。

当时这个地方同学是通过中毒帮助自己听音，

还是听懂了这块儿？

他说，

那名字来自于什么 java，

什么猫咖什么之类的。

同学是听懂了。

nbsp were often taken from the port. they were shipped to Europe from nbsp.

然后 name 这样来的好，

继续往下嗯，

35 题别多想了，

我问同学 Brazil。

caribbean 听着的同学敲一个 y 没有注意到,

没打着对号的同学敲一个零。

这个 35 题很难,

别说话,

别敲整个词。

nbsp but if you look at the labor system in the different colonies,

there were some significant differences nbsp.

nbsp in Brazil and the various caribbean colonies coffee was grown in huge plantations and the workers there were almost all slaves.

他说的是 most cultivation depended on 如果从分析的角度,

大多数的种植依靠谁后面应该是一个人。

这是从分析的角度做题的。

and the workers there were almost all slaves.

这个 slaves 同学回答一下,

零到九熟悉度是几?

and the workers there were almost all slaves.

我们来看 slaves 叫奴隶没得分,

同学告诉我一下是这个词不熟不会,

还是没敢写。

还是拼错。

得分同学敲个 y。

我的天,

然后备选了又填 plantation,

我来说一下为啥不能填 plantation 啊?

现在全班同学告诉我一下,

在哪个题的上方有一个 plantation?

嗯哪,

一道题的上面。

对 34 题上面嗯,

有一个 plantation。

我当时我备选写的是 workers 同学,

备选写的什么?

还是直接。

我当时觉得多数嗯。

嗨,

所以现在出现这个问题了哈。

先填 plantation,

改了 slaves colonies 和 slaves 之间纠结 colonies,

也不能填各位同学看 34 题上方还有一个 colonies。

所以它也不能填的。

那 slaves 是这么来的,

下一个继续往下。

but this wasn't the same in all colonies.

for example,

in JAVA,
which had been colonized by the dutch,
the peasants grew coffee and passed a proportion of this on to the dutch.

呃,

我来说一下,

这个地方 dutch 同学动心了吗?

当时 dutch。

来全班同学告诉我 dutch 什么意思?

他叫荷兰人对。

所以同同学知道这个地方,

它不能说 coffee was used as a form of dutch,

所以这个地方是不可能的哈。

同学,

如果填出来大尺是跟词汇有关,

因为这个是肯定不可能的咖啡被。

荷兰人这。

这个同学要注意,

是你词汇的关系,

我们再来听一下哈答案。

nbsp,

so it was used as a means of taxation.

同学来看这个地方,

多记一个 form as a 作为一种什么形式,

同学听一下铜 t,

把铜 t 告诉我。

this on to the dutch,

so it was used as a means of taxation.

as a.

哪一个词呢?

非常好,

means of 就是咱们用什么什么手段极好的这个地方,

同学都听出来了。

答案首字母同学敲一下吧。

nbsp,

so it was used as a means of taxation.

taxation 纳税 txa。

下一个字母是 a 同学。

对了,

还是蒙错了。

嗯,

听见了,

不会拼。

所以现在我们知道它是跟词有关,

我来问同学 31 题。

destruction 34 题,
Paul 35 题,
slaves 36 题,
taxation。
因为词的事,
同学影响了零一二,
快点回答。
对这个词语料库里有它非常重要,
它叫纳税,
咱们熟悉的是 tax,
这里是 taxation。
我们就知道这个分数了。
好,
继续往下 37 题同学不会错。

nbsp,
but whatever system was used under the european powers of the eighteenth century coffee
production was very closely linked to colonization.
nbsp coffee was grown in ever increasing quantities to satisfy the growing demand from
Europe,
and it became nearly as important as sugar production.

对,
把整个单词敲出来吧,
快点答案 37。
我看看同学拼写。
嗯,
非常好。
sugar 同学记住了 sugar sugar。
一定要注意好的同学一听。
就是我问一下同学做家庭作业,
外加做题到现在有没有能感觉到?
就是你熟的词,
其实听音的时候很敏感。
但影响你的其实有的时候跟词汇不熟悉有很大关系,
有那种感觉吗?
就是你一听有一些,
一下子你就能知道了,
它是答案,
但前提条件是特别熟,
所以希望同学将来都像 sugar 一样哈。
那同学回家的时候一定要把语料库 11 章和五章要加强。
机考同学第五章一定要加强啊,
因为它都是词组,
你的手就是手速会跟不上。
好了,

38 题是感觉就别太多想了，
这道题没什么可以研究的 placing public coffee houses。
and it still remained something of a luxury item
in Britain,
however,
a new drink was introduced from China and started to become popular gradually,
taking over from coffee.
although at first it was so expensive that only the upper classes could afford it,
this was tea.
and by the late seventeen hundred,
it was being widely drunk.
however,
when the USA gained independence from Britain in seventeen seventy six,
they identified this drink with Britain.
and coffee remained the preferred drink in the USA as it still is today.
答案就是 t 那什么叫听懂呢？
听懂是说呃，
从 China 传过去一种喝的东西就是 t。
在英国，
然后在一七七六年美国独立的时候呃，
美国人认为这个 t 特别的 Britain。
特别英国，
如果你爱国，
你就不能喝 tea，
所以呢，
coffee 还是美国人喜欢的 drink，
它没有传到美国去。
所以 38 题 the move towards the consumption tea in Britain 英国的那种消费茶的习惯。
didn't also take place in the USA，
那并没有在美国发声，
这叫听懂我们正常是。
China other tother America 还是 USA 就反正是这样的，
这个叫感觉那同学回答一下是怎么？
感觉做对了，
还是听懂的。
天呐，
把那个顺序填的太可惜了。
这个题嗯，
这个 37 题根题点是在于 as important as 好的。
反正就是感觉是 t 对这个题，
它就是这么做的，
没敢写的，

同学告诉我一下，
没敢实际上你听着了 t，
但是没敢写。
这个就很可惜了。
好的。
那继续往下。
咱们往下看一下第 39 题，
在这里涉及到一事情哈，
咱们的上升和下降。
这个 dropped 同学看它呢，
会发生一个替换，
但替换成名词还是动词就不一定了，
有可能用 for。
有可能用 decrease，
有可能杜老师教了同学很多很多。
那咱们再看一下。
我的书同学看我的书，
这里边有一个。
34 题 had increased，
大家还记得 she found that the size of their brain had increased。
这个 increased 换成哪一个词来着？
同学有印象吗？
jump 对。
非常好。
那就是这个上升和下降同学稍微注意一下，
但是它替换我来说一下，
为什么我说稍微？
我怕同学特别执意想听上升下降的同 t，
然后你错过那种感觉的答案，
所以同学又得细品。
就是你听这个同体还是不听理解的同学敲一个 y 就是你如果要是故意去听它。
你没听着，
因为它变了一个非常诡异的词。
fluctuate 或者什么之类的，
我们没 get 到就会特别麻烦啊。
这个我就跟同学提议一下，
有的时候知道的越少反而越好，
你就凭感觉做题知道越多，
错的越多呢。
我们来听 39。
nbsp so by the early nineteenth century,
coffee was already being widely produced and consumed. nbsp.
but during this century,
production boomed and coffee prices started to fall.

nbsp,

this was partly because new types of transportation had been developed,
which were cheaper and more.

price prices dropped because of improvements in 同学把首字母敲一下是什么?

and coffee prices started to fall,

fall 换成替换你的 job。

nbsp,

this was partly because new types of transportation had been developed. nbsp.

答案就是 transportation。

那现在同学来回答一下,

第一遍咱们填对了,

各位同学是当时特别执意听这个 prices drop。

听成了听到了 for 这种完全听到同体还是也是感觉他又清楚又中毒又熟悉。

同学怎么做对的印象?

嗯,

好。

那同学知道一个情况,

就是我们的情况继续往下 40 题,

这道题比的是同学的语法。

which were cheaper and more efficient and.

n so now working people could afford to buy coffee. it wasn't just a drink for the middle
classes nbsp.

nbsp,

and this was at a time when large parts of Europe were starting to work in industries,

nbsp.

and sometimes this meant their work didn't stop when it got dark. they might have to
continue throughout the night.

同学当时纠结 dark night 了吗?

有吗?

还是没有?

我当时把 dark 写下来做备选了。

up when it got dark,

they might have to continue throughout the night.

各位同学,

回答一下,

为什么只能填 net,

不能填那个 dark?

全班同学回答。

对,

就是因为 at 在里边决定的来。

各位同学来看一下哈。

拼错和 s 在这里边同学来回答一下拼错 destruction。

taxation.

slaves transportation 0s0 还是拼错 1s1 universities 没变复数?

然后又拼错了个 destruction,
我看一下同学不该错的。
拼错和 s 这俩有没有同学都是零零还是一一先检查一下这个啊,
不该错的。
好,
那我们如果有错就知道了,
这两个错我不太会允许,
我觉得可惜,
因为咱们同学要保证现在一点。
听见的东西是一定要拿分的,
但我们各位同学从第一节课到现在,
有没有听见了之后?
同学没呃,
单词没有写对写对了,
单复数又出问题,
如果有它是我们主要的提分点,
理解的同学敲一个 OK。
然后咱们再去练听力,
不然的话就就是同学明白别的班同学。
听力水平能七,
但真正实力不是 sorry,
实力能得七,
但最后实际变成考试五点五。
因为这个拼写实在是太可怕了,
它什么情况?
十道题能听对九个,
其中有四个拼写错。
那个拼写我的天呐,
然后后来他还觉得纳闷呢,
我说你纳闷啥呀,
所以同学要特别注意他真正对的个数就是五个。
那现在我来看一下同学真正对的个数,
五一—还是六零零还是九零零什么样子,
我看看同学的数据。
捐赠剩的。
好,
那同学告诉我一下,
你缺失的那个四个三个。
两个一个答案。
是回家练词呢,
还是练 s 还是练习定位?
快点回答一下你的情况。
你要想多对点的话。
嗯,

我们就知道自己一个情况了。

好，

那现在同学刚才。

出现了一个问题哈。

我们来看同学整个问题，

咱们再详细来分析一下第一个同学的定位问题第二。

不认识单词认识听不出拼写错，

这三个是同学丢分的主要原因。

他都是回家要练习语料库的，

有遇到不认识单词，

认识听不出来，

或者是拼写错，

回家是需要练单词。

下一个同学 s 问过同学了，

单复数是不是有问题？

下一个是选择答案错误。

这一个呢？

同学要注意，

刚才我看到很多同学说老师我听着这个了，

都写了备选了，

最后选错了，

它是没有办法提高的。

嗨，

各位同学，

什么感觉？

选择答案错误。

它是无法提高的。

嗯哼，

心情如何？

不想说话了。

它是跟我们的语感和语法有一定关系的，

我为什么说无法提高哈，

就是我们的语感和语法怎么练习的？

就是。

语感和语法就是那种感觉，

它是通过大量的阅读 input 进来的，

像杨帅老师特别爱看东西，

特别爱读东西。

老师，

我特别爱 reading，

就是看书。

所以说过了，

我读了 200 本英文原著同学读过多少本？

零一二。

所以呢，
我个人觉得同学时间不够，
你的语感和语法短期内无法训练，
所以这个呢，
同学果断放弃考试中随缘。
选对就选对，
中毒那个你对了就对了，
无所谓，
它会影响大家的，
但你要知道它是跟运气有关。
理解的同学敲一个 y。
就是你不能纠结啊。
因为同学不是你不是没听见，
同学已经把备选写进来，
选错了就跟我上节课。
听着了。
呃，
casual。
然后也听着了 genes，
我不是错了吗？
那同学知道还有同学的 business，
你也听着了 it，
你也听着了。
那为什么你填 it，
它就是我们的一个语法的一个事情，
所以同学不要在意，
然后第七点就是同学现在存在的问题定位到了，
但是答案不对。
定位到了，
答案不对，
就是如下的一个情况，
语料库或者是单复数，
下节课我要给同下次课，
我要给同学主讲的。
这两个是同学丢分的一个地方啊，
那现在同学告诉我，
你主要是词还是 s 还是词加 s 都有从第一次课到现在？
你的定位到了没得分？
想想同学的 bring 加了 s，
想想我们的 behavior 加了 s universities，
你又丢 s。
所以我们就知道这个情况了，
然后同学说老师这个定位定位的话已经说了，
咱们既然有定位，

到了最后没得分。
那就少练定位哈，
一定要熟练答案词好了，
那现在我在问做这篇文章的时候，
同学听懂和翻译的坏毛病。
还在谁还在？
留一些些对自己干扰了。
没有的同学敲一个零，
不存在这个情况了。

嗯，
好的，
同学一点点提高，
那现在同学们来告诉我一下嗯，
刚才那个题同学是负二。
这个题负一跟你的八九七六快点。
我看一下同学蜥蜴那篇文章和这篇。
我要两个数据，
数据今天上课做题。
负二零。
其他同学呢？

嗯，
好。
我们知道自己一个情况了，
现在全班同学把书翻到剑桥 12 的 58 页。
剑桥十二五十八页。
准备好的同学敲一个五八。

好，
上面写着 effects of environmental change on bus。
准备好了，
同学来做题。

不说话 section four。

nbsp,
you will hear a lecturer on an environmental studies course discussing how birds are affected by environmental change.

t first you have some time to look at questions thirty one to forty.

now listen carefully and answer questions thirty one to forty.

nbsp,

okay,

so we've been looking at how 慢 made changes in our environment can affect wildlife.

now i'll discuss a particular example.

let's take a look at mercury.

mercury is one of the one hundred and twenty or so elements that make up all matter,
and it has the symbol.

h.

nbsp,
it's a shiny silvery substance you May have seen it in old fashioned thermometers. nbsp.
but it's not used much for domestic purposes now,
because it's highly toxic.
but the problem is that the amount of mercury in the environments increasing.
nbsp,
the main reason for this is the power plants used to produce electricity and.
t the main source of energy that most of them use is still cold.
and when its burned,
it releases mercury into the atmosphere.
nbsp,
some of this gets deposited into lakes and rivers.
and if it's ingested by a fish,
it's not excreted.
it stays in the fishes body and it enters the food chain.
nbsp so it's been known for sometime that birds which eat fish May be affected.
but what wasn't known until quite recently is that those that eat insects can also be affected
nbsp.
nbsp so a woman called clair varian ramos is doing some research on how this is affecting
birds.
and rather than looking at how many birds are actually killed by mercury poisoning,
she's looking for more subtle s.
sub effects.
nbsp and these May be to do with the behaviour of the birds.
oh,
with the effect of mercury on the way their brain works.
so whether it leads to problems with memory,
for example.
nbsp and she's particularly focusing on the effects of mercury on birds songs.
now the process of song learning happens at a particular stage in the birds development.
and what you May not know is that a young bird seems to acquire this skill by listening to the
songs produced by its father.
rather than by any other bird.
nbsp and variant ramos has already found in her research that if young male birds are
exposed to mercury.
if they eat food contaminated with mercury,
then the songs they produce arent as complex.
as those produced by other birds.
so quite low level exposure to mercury is likely to have an impact on male birds in a natural
situation.
because it can mean that they re less attractive to female birds.
and so it can affect their chances of reproduction.
nbsp,
now the way she's carrying out this research is worth thinking about.

she's using a mixture of studies using birds kept in laboratories and studies carried out outdoors in the wild.

the lab based studies have the advantage that you don't get all the variables you would in a natural settings.

so the experimenter has a much higher level of control,

and that means they can be more confident about their results in some ways.

and of course they don't have to worry about going out and finding the birds in order to observe them.

so what are the implications here for humans?

well because many birds are migratory,

they may be transporting mercury far from contaminated sites.

for example,

it's been found that ducks who've been feeding at a contaminated site were later shot by hunters of.

over a thousand kilometers away and presumably eaten.

but these birds likely had mercury levels high enough to warrant concern for human consumption.

in addition,

going back to song learning by birds,

we saw that this may be affected by mercury contamination.

well,

we also know that in humans,

mercury causes developmental delays in the acquisition of a language.

and in fact this process is very similar in the brain regions,

it involves

and even the genes that are involved.

but mercury contamination has other important implications for humans as well.

it's now known that an unborn child can be affected if the food eaten by its mother contains high levels of mercury.

and these effects can be quite substantial.

in the end,

it comes down to whether more value is placed on human economic wellbeing or environmental wellbeing.

for example,

it's true there are new regulations for mercury emissions from power plants,

but these will need billions of dollars to implement.

and increased costs for everyone

some argue that's too much to pay to protect wildlife.

but as we've seen,

the issues go beyond that.

and I think it's an issue we need to consider very carefully.

that is the end of section four.

各位同学,

检查一下答案，
不许看书后答案。
拼写单复数。
我 40 题第一遍没填出来，
空着咱班同学 40 题空着的同学敲一个四零。
别多想了，
这道题不太容易对哈。
那能填对的同学是很厉害的，
我们现在来看一下嗯，
同学做这个题跟刚才的咖啡比是。
差不多还是咖啡好，
还是这个 bus 鸟的这篇文章好。
同学，
哪个感觉更好？
感觉。
正常，
我觉得咖啡好像更难一些，
但就会觉得咖啡好是吧？
我们现在来看一下 31 题，
同学不许说话，
its not excreted。
it stays in the fishes body and it enters the food chain.
nbsp so its been known for sometime that birds which eat fish May be affected but.
what wasn't known until quite recently is that those that eat insects can also be affected.
insects.
这个地方同学零到九的熟悉度，
这个声音 insects 同学是几？
is that those that eat insects can also be affected？
那我们的词汇是不是 OK？
certainly is that those that eat insects can also be affected.
首先，
我们得知道 insects 是昆虫特别熟，
这个发音我们就能得分，
那这道题得分的同学敲一个 y。
没得分的同学告诉我一下，
是跟词有关吗？
跟他发音不熟有关吗？
嗯，
所以这道题我们能知道问题在哪了？
同学一听 inside 就是以为什么别的呢？
我就不说什么词了。
that eat insects can also be affected，
我随手再拷同学一个词。
sis l.

si 同学给我敲出来一下 si。
我们来看，
首先得同学知道叹气这个词，
然后我们能听对，
要不然很容易把它当成 sign。
这个就是我们在考试中写成贴边单词，
相似单词的原因，
因为同学有一个词特别熟，
另一个呢，
在同学的词汇库里边就没那么明显了。
所以会造成这个问题，
咱班同学有这个情况吗？
就是你回想一下自己。
有吗？
它是同学提分的主要的点啊，
要注意是因为另一个词我们没那么熟。
人家说 si 我们 si 什么，
然后 s in 就把它当成这个 s in 标记。
好同学，
32 题准备好了。

and how many birds are actually killed by mercury poisoning she's looking for more subtle s?
sub effects.

nbsp and these May be to do with the behaviour of the birds.
or with the effect of mercury on the way their brain works.

严格说来，
这道题 mental processes 在里边，
它变化成 bring their bring works。
大脑的工作方式，
然后前面那个答案是那么出来的。
嗯，
我们再来听哈。

sub effects.

nbsp and these May be to do with the behaviour of the birds.
or with the effect of mercury on the way their brain works.

如果纯从这个定位的角度讲，
mental 换成了 brain 这么来的，
然后前面的答案是 behavior。
但正常我们做题的话，
同学应该是 behavior 特别熟，
然后把这个声音一听就听出来了。
我问同学一下，
这道题同学是感觉到的还是？
同 t 出来的。
还是没敢写。

嗯，
然后同学填 memory 的话，
书上已经有了。
就在这一行的最后 for example memory。
唉，
同学被选 memory，
被选 memory 啥呀？
在这里都有。
我问你一下，
现在同学发现自己把题干中的单词填在答案中，
有这个情况的同学敲个 y。
没有的同学敲个零对，
只要是卷面，
有的绝对不可能是你的答案啊，
绝对不可能。
除了剑桥 14，
有一个题出错了才这样，
不然这叫 bug 出题的时候给你 bug 了，
所以同学要注意一下。
好的，
下一个题 33 题同学听。
and so whether it leads to problems with memory,
for example,
nbsp.
nbsp and she's particularly focusing on the effects of mercury on birds songs.
now now,
the process of song learning happens at a particular stage in the birds development.
t and what you May not know is that a young bird seems to acquire this skill by listening to
the songs produced by its father.
rather than buy any other bird.
我心里想的是，
这个鸟可真有意思，
他跟他爸学唱歌，
他爸如果没在家怎么办呢？
然后我的答案就填错了，
我填的 development。
嗯，
正确答案是发的。
哼哼哼。
像我一样，
33 题填错填成 development 同学敲一个 d 出来。
有啥的，
老师不也一样吗？
嗯，

所以这道题就是后来我一看答案，
气都气死了，
我在这儿就整个特别明白那种感觉。
这是控制不住的啊，
考试中也会这样，
所以别多想了，
我们会流失一两道题，
好继续往下。
34 题特别难，
这道题错了就错了，
别多想。

and variant ramos has already found in her research that if young male birds are exposed to mercury.

if they eat food contaminated with mercury,
then the songs they produce arent as complex.
as those produced by other birds.

nbsp so quite low level exposure to mercury is likely to have an impact on male birds in a natural situation.

because it can mean that they re less attractive to female birds.

错误答案是 attractive 填，
attractive 的同学敲个 a 出来，
这道题极度阴险 less。
一模一样。

它答案不在这儿，
在前面呢。

they food contaminated with mercury,
then the songs they produced.
art as complex as those produced by other birds.

对同学把这个 arent as as 后面那个词敲出来。

快点敲 complex as the complex。

快敲 complex。

对，

那这个词叫 aren't as as complex,
不像谁一样复杂。

and they food contaminated with mercury. then the songs they produce aren't as complex as those produced by other birds.

nbsp so quite low level exposure to mercury is likely to have an impact on male birds in a natural situation. nbsp.

because it can mean that they re less attractive to female birds.

他说呀，

歌声不像人家那些鸟的歌声那样 complex，

所以呢，

就会影呢，

就会影响他们。

因为歌声不好听，
就 means its less attractive 就不够有吸引力，
然后 35 题马上就来。
and so it can affect their chances of reproduction.
嗯哼，
所以把首字母敲一下，
35 题，
你首先词要特别熟。
and so it can affect their chances of reproduction。
全班同学回答，
什么叫 reproduction?
对，
非常好。
繁衍后代很好，
这里同学来看 have a negative effect on 他这里边换成了 affect their chances of。
那我得问同学了，
大家确实这么那个对同学翻的非常好哈，
就是他。
affect their chances of 影响着他们的繁衍，
也就是代表 have a negative fact，
他歌唱的不好，
他就代表不够 attractive。
就像现在咱们都是受颜值的吸引，
那鸟都是一样的，
他们的话有可能觉得你唱歌不好的话就不会受你吸引。
所以他们呢，
have a negative effect on birth reproduction 就有一个负面的影响，
所以就。
affect 我得问同学这道题的 reproduction，
你是这么听同体听出来的，
还是感觉的 reproduction?
reproduction.
that they re less attractive to female birds,
and so it can affect their chances of reproduction.
现在我再跟同学强调一下，
现在同学做了这么多题，
能知道了，
如果我们纯从这个分析的角度来做题的话。
我们将来考试中肯定反应不过来，
然后同学在家里学会的那些定位。
考试派不上用场理解的同学敲一个 OK，
就是同学可以回家做复盘。
但是你复盘之后，
它只是这个题同学 OK 了，

但别的题同学有可能还是反应不过来，
所以没法用这个技巧的。
所以它不太靠谱，
所以酮替芬西是可以做的，
但。

对于听力的填空题，
帮助并不大哈，
继续往下下一个题同学 36 题又容易错。
你如果填的是 more 后面的词就废了。

in laboratories and studies carried out outdoors in the wild.
nbsp the lab based studies have the advantage that you don't get all the variables you would
in a natural settings.

so the experimenter has a much higher level of control,
and that means they can be more confident about their results in such.

所以当时纠结了嘛，
我当时先因为我词汇量比较大，
多天写了一个变量 variables。
然后后面又写了个 control，
然后听到 confident 又有点动心，
同学什么个情况？

我还写了变量呢 so the experimenter has a much higher level of control。
and that means they can be more confident about their results and.

这道题答案是 control 写成 confident 同学敲一个问号，
这道题不能填 confident。

因为从语法的角度来说 allow allow，
然后同学说老师，
我知道它不能填形容词，
我还把 t 改成 ce 了呢。
你不可以改词，
所以呢 confident 就不能填呵。

真的，
我还才看到，
真添了 confidence，
还改了一下，
不可以啊，
所以这个题错了就错了，
三四三五三六。

同学，
34 和 36 同学错谁？
哪个落入陷阱了？
还是三四三六？

都 attractive，
confident。
嘿嘿，

这个就是我们对八个这个题，
实际上挺难的啊。

同学应该对六个正常，
或者说五个你做这所有的题，
做完下一个 37 题同学来听。

sites,

for example,

its been found that ducks.

对，

把 ducks 敲出来一下。

还有同学说我写了夜晚。

那肯定是词汇有问题呀，

ducks 我当时纠结了一下，

然后我在上面打了个问号，

因为我觉得鸭子不是鸟同学。

像我一样纠结的同学敲个问号。

但是后来也没有别的，

天呐，

只能保留这个 ducks。

啊，

同学竟然没纠结。

好吧，

就我多想 contaminated site were later shot by hunters over one thousand kilometers away.
and presumably eaten.

but these birds likely had mercury levels high enough to warrant concern for cuban
consumption.

nbsp in addition,

going back to song learning by birds,

we saw that this May be affected by mercury contamination.

nbsp,

well,

we also know that in humans,

mercury causes developmental delays in the acquisition of language.

嗯哼，

它就是答案。

单数还是复数？

全班同学来回答。

mental delays in the acquisition of a language.

非常好，

来看 language 得分，

同学敲一个一没得分，

同学告诉我原因。

没敢写，

还是 s。

我怕同学加 s。

因为 learning 你感觉应该是 learning a language 或者是 learning languages 往下。

下一个题感觉 and in fact,

this process is very similar in the brain regions.

it involves.

and even the genes that are involved.

nbsp but mercury contamination has other important implications for humans as well. nbsp.

nbsp. it's now known that an unborn child can be affected if the food eaten by its mother contains high levels of mercury.

雅思结爱考这个词,

同学把整个敲出来,

答案就是它。

Amber child.

be affected if the food eaten by its mother contains high levels of mercury 39 题同学快点敲呀。

答案是。

mercury in mothers body from 对答案就是 food。

嗯哼,

得分的同学。

等会儿各位同学把这个题告诉我一下,

你是纠结了填了还是同学没敢写还是怎么回事儿?

嗯,

蒙对的很好。

那没写的话,

大屏在里边。

你写的什么呢?

刚刚写了什么呢?

喝哼。

expected if the food eaten by its mother contains high levels of mercury.

同学一定要注意,

将来听到 food,

听到 garden,

听到 map。

听到 bridge。

这四个是我们最常见的题,

它出题率特别特别高哈。

就是 food garden mad bridge,

好多同学我就问我说你怎么填这个,

说老师就这四个啊,

肯定如果听到了 90%是他们。

如果题目中没有就填它,

所以同学要特别注意啊,

这个题它这么来的。

hmmm,

the food eaten by its mother 最后一道题,
it's high levels of mercury and these effects.
can be quite substantial.
and in the end,
it comes down to whether more value is placed on human economic wellbeing or
environmental wellbeing.
nbsp its true there are new regulations,
for mercury emissions from power plants,
but these will need billions of dollars to implement.
and increase costs for everyone.

别多想了,

答案是 cost 叫成本,

我没见过 energy cost 能源成本这个词组,

所以我接受不了它。

然后同学告诉我,

你是填对了还是 DOS?

嗯,

好的。

空的那跟老师我是一样的,

这一篇文章它不简单,

老师我做这个题比我最好减二。

同学比你的最好少几回答一下。

他跟你的最好今天上课比。

嗯,

所以这种题呢,

我们考试中就是我不太喜欢它的,

我就会直接考下一场。

那其他如果是零和一的同学代表还不太受影响。

如果要是少两道题,

有可能就听力少一分了,

所以我们现在能知道,

就是每次我们做题的感觉多多少少有一些差别。

那同学回家提高的点,

同学到底是怎样?

是回家多练打对号跟题还是词还是 s?

快点回答一下你。

好同学,

这个是主要的问题是吧?

好的,

那我来提醒同学一下家庭作业,

马上就要周六了,

明天哦 sorry,

后天就是周六,

同学语料库整个应该练习第三遍。

至少是第二遍，
同学肯定能完成的，
同学敲个 y 不确定的，
同学敲个问号，
所以周末的时候语料库要好好练习。
然后呢？
我们有一个做整套题的作业，
我会给同学在群里写着星期天的时候，
同学如果有时间。
做完 40 道题，
连续的听看一下你是不是越来越好，
还是越来越差？
理解的同学敲个一。
你在星期天要做一个整套题。
好，
然后还有一个做题的作业是要在我上听力课的，
前一天晚上同学有时间把它做完。
然后这样的话，
我们印象会比较深刻一些呢，
整个的作业就是这样了，
清楚的同学敲一个 OK，
一会儿群里见。
群里给同学留作业。
好了嗯。
三四五十一必须一起都练啊，
see you next time 下节课见。
啊，
刚刚问到这个问题，
说平常很难背完语料库，
全班同学等一会儿再下课，
那我就来说一下哈。
就是我们要求同学一定背完，
每天固定 30 分钟，
一小时或一个半小时给语料库。
没人要求同学一定练完，
因为同学还有下周的周一再下周的周一呢，
所以我们就一个半小时或者是半小时。
能练多少练多少，
记住的同学敲个 1000 万不要，
就是我给你的 task。
同学不用完成啊，
每天背语料库，
因为他是有时间才练的对嗯哼，
那同学告诉我一下，

决定每天 30 分钟还是一小时？

你按这个时间来，

要不然 30 要不然一小时。

周六必须七个半小时完成。

嗯，

好，

那同学确定，

然后两小时就是两小时，

有什么问题同学在群里问我，

周六与牢固练习。

好的，

拜拜。

嗯。