

猩际 PTE 9 月 14 日 ~ 9 月 20 日

# 高频预测机经



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一、口语 .....	22
Read Aloud .....	22
1. Executive Order (预测) .....	22
2. Scientific Evidence (预测) .....	22
3. Economic Well-being (预测) .....	22
4. Case Approach (预测) .....	22
5. Australian Mining Industry (预测) .....	22
6. Succulent Plants (预测) .....	22
7. Shoestring Budget (预测) .....	22
8. Atlantic Coast (预测) .....	23
9. Second World War (预测) .....	23
10. Bergson's Theory (预测) .....	23
11. Foam-filled Furniture (预测) .....	23
12. Constellation (预测) .....	23
13. Financial Crisis (预测) .....	23
14. Microbes (预测) .....	23
15. Father (B) (预测) .....	24
16. Information Technology (预测) (同步跟读) .....	24
17. Heterogeneous Student (预测) (同步跟读) .....	24
18. Informative Speech (预测) .....	24
19. Rural Population (预测) (同步跟读) .....	24
20. Becoming Carbon-neutral (预测) (同步跟读) .....	24
21. Yield of Plants (预测) (同步跟读) .....	24
22. Colloquialism (预测) (同步跟读) .....	25
23. Girls v.s. Boys (预测) (同步跟读) .....	25
24. Man-made Light (预测) (同步跟读) .....	25
25. Learning Method (预测) (同步跟读) .....	25
26. Values of Literature (预测) (同步跟读) .....	25
27. Only Family (预测) (同步跟读) .....	25
28. Internal Combustion Engine (预测) (同步跟读) .....	25
29. Online Shopping (预测) (同步跟读) .....	26
30. MBA (预测) .....	26
31. Educational Demand (预测) (同步跟读) .....	26
32. Abstract Preparation (预测) (同步跟读) .....	26
33. Tea Ceremony (预测) (同步跟读) .....	26
34. Recycling (预测) (同步跟读) .....	26
35. Companies (预测) (同步跟读) .....	26

36. Examination (预测) (同步跟读)	27
37. Measurable Benefit (预测)	27
38. Domestic Division (预测)	27
39. Nutritionally Bankrupt (预测) (同步跟读)	27
40. Actor Training (预测) (同步跟读)	27
41. Orientalists (预测) (同步跟读)	27
42. Business School Admission (预测) (同步跟读)	27
43. Elephant (预测) (同步跟读)	28
44. Shrimp Farm (预测) (同步跟读)	28
45. Statistical Information (预测) (同步跟读)	28
46. Slang (预测) (同步跟读)	28
47. Brain (预测)	28
48. Grand Canyon 2 (预测)	28
49. Electric Car (预测) (同步跟读)	28
50. Tesla (预测)	29
51. MBA Students (预测) (同步跟读)	29
52. Fast Food (预测) (同步跟读)	29
53. Bookkeeper Fraud (预测) (同步跟读)	29
54. Black Swan (预测)	29
55. Semiconductor Industry (预测) (同步跟读)	29
56. Legal Writing (预测) (同步跟读)	30
57. Russia (预测) (同步跟读)	30
58. The UN (预测) (同步跟读)	30
59. Language Appearance (预测) (同步跟读)	30
60. Marketing Management (预测) (同步跟读)	30
61. Electronic Discourse (预测)	30
62. Magnetar (预测)	30
63. Blue (B) (预测)	30
64. December Sales (预测) (同步跟读)	31
65. Private equity (预测) (同步跟读)	31
66. Carbon Dioxide Emission (预测) (同步跟读)	31
67. Tulip (预测) (同步跟读)	31
68. Vanilla (预测) (同步跟读)	31
69. Linguistic Diversity (预测) (同步跟读)	31
70. Studying Topics (预测)	31
71. Population Growth (预测) (同步跟读)	32
72. Written Examinations (预测)	32

73. Pluto (预测) (同步跟读) .....	32
74. Augustus (预测) (同步跟读) .....	32
75. Blue (预测) (同步跟读) .....	32
76. Botanic Gardens (预测) .....	32
77. Foreign Plant (预测) (同步跟读) .....	32
78. Fiscal Year (预测) (同步跟读) .....	33
79. Global Management (预测) (同步跟读) .....	33
80. Botswana (预测) (同步跟读) .....	33
81. Human Predilection (预测) .....	33
82. Introvert and Extrovert (预测) (同步跟读) .....	33
83. Hemisphere (预测) (同步跟读) .....	33
84. Administration Option (预测) .....	33
85. Grand Canyon (预测) (同步跟读) .....	34
86. Akimbo (预测) (同步跟读) .....	34
87. Yellow (预测) .....	34
88. Tesla & Edison (预测) (同步跟读) .....	34
89. Shakespeare (预测) (同步跟读) .....	34
90. Lincoln (预测) (同步跟读) .....	34
Repeat Sentence .....	35
Describe Image .....	42
1. A Food Chain (新题) (预测) .....	42
2. Grape (预测) .....	42
3. South American Rainforest (预测) .....	43
4. Formation of Iceberg (预测) .....	43
5. UK Income by Age&Gender (预测) .....	44
6. Product Life Cycle (预测) .....	44
7. Water Cycle (预测) .....	45
8. Germination (预测) .....	45
9. Penguin (预测) .....	46
10. Journeys in the UK (预测) .....	46
11. Number of Texts (预测) .....	47
12. Auditorium (预测) .....	47
13. Hotel Reservation (预测) .....	48
14. China Age Group (预测) .....	48
15. Tomato Life Cycle (预测) .....	48
16. Sweden Government Budget (预测) .....	49
17. Green Bin Program (预测) .....	49

18. UK Media (预测) ······	50
19. Sitting Posture (预测) ······	50
20. Palm Oil Production (预测) ······	51
21. London Fleet Street (预测) ······	52
22. Laboratory Plan (预测) ······	52
23. Income of Bachelor (预测) ······	52
24. Luxembourg Age Group (预测) ······	53
25. Forest Annual Change (预测) ······	53
26. Closed-loop Recycling (预测) ······	54
27. Rain Forest Distribution (预测) ······	54
28. Article Adding (预测) ······	55
29. Teaching Career (预测) ······	55
30. Common Languages (预测) ······	56
31. Gariep Basin (预测) ······	57
32. Arousal Level ······	57
33. Food Pyramid (预测) ······	57
34. Beijing Weather (预测) ······	58
35. Projected Population (预测) ······	58
36. Most Livable States (预测) ······	59
37. Library Plan (预测) ······	59
38. 100% Health (预测) ······	60
39. Gnat Life Cycle (预测) ······	60
40. Past Transport (预测) ······	61
41. Length of Fish (预测) ······	61
42. Economic Inactivity (预测) ······	62
43. Music Download (预测) ······	62
44. Population&Consumption (预测) ······	63
45. World Water (预测) ······	63
46. World Population (预测) ······	64
47. Earning&Unemployment (预测) ······	64
48. Egypt Trading (预测) ······	65
49. CO2&Temperature Change (预测) ······	66
50. Government Expenditure (预测) ······	66
51. Pencil Length (预测) ······	66
52. Bird Migration (预测) ······	67
53. S&P (预测) ······	67
54. Switzerland Language (预测) ······	68

55. Parts of Tree (预测) ······	68
56. Thatched Hut 1 (预测) ······	69
57. Tree Ring and Saw (预测) ······	69
58. Happiness (预测) ······	70
59. Water Wheel (预测) ······	70
60. Age Percentage (预测) ······	71
61. Apple Life Cycle (预测) ······	71
62. Solar Yard Light (预测) ······	72
63. Meat Consumption (预测) ······	72
64. Sleeping Hours (预测) ······	73
65. Fly Life Cycle (预测) ······	74
66. Frog Life Cycle (预测) ······	74
67. Air Temperature (预测) ······	75
68. Sprouting (预测) ······	75
69. Apartment Plan (预测) ······	76
70. National Flags (预测) ······	76
71. Garbage Patches (预测) ······	76
72. Psychological Comparison (预测) ······	77
73. Earth Crust (2) (预测) ······	78
74. Electricity Generation (预测) ······	78
75. Virus Replication (预测) ······	78
76. Upper Arms (预测) ······	79
77. Simple Circuit (预测) ······	79
78. Earth Structure (预测) ······	80
79. Height of Tree (预测) ······	80
80. BMI (预测) ······	81
81. Typing Hands (预测) ······	81
82. Solar System (预测) ······	82
 Retell Lecture ······	83
1. General-purpose Cars (预测) (不完整) ······	83
2. Street Stalls (预测) (不完整) ······	83
3. Edmund Wilson (预测) (完整音频) ······	83
4. Children Obesity (预测) (不完整) ······	83
5. Cloud Formation (预测) (完整音频) ······	83
6. Child Birth Rate (预测) (完整音频) ······	84
7. Animal Behavior (B) (预测) (完整音频) ······	84
8. British Population (预测) (不完整) ······	84

9. Overfishing (预测) (完整音频)	84
10. Science and Scientist (预测) (不完整)	85
11. Happiness and Social Relations (预测) (不完整)	85
12. Ageing population (预测) (不完整)	85
13. Small Languages (预测) (不完整)	85
14. Robot (预测) (不完整)	85
15. Absolute Zero (预测) (完整音频)	86
16. Dimensions (预测) (完整音频)	86
17. Underwater Detectors (预测) (不完整)	87
18. Survey (预测) (完整音频)	87
19. Governmental Blogging (预测) (不完整)	87
20. Advanced Machine (预测) (不完整)	87
21. Dissociation of personalities (预测) (不完整)	87
22. Frog Mutation (预测) (不完整)	87
23. Wage, Consumption and Debt (预测) (不完整)	88
24. European Educational Expenditure (预测) (不完整)	88
25. Practice (预测) (不完整)	88
26. Mega Cities (预测) (不完整)	88
27. Loggerhead turtle (预测) (不完整)	88
28. BSI (预测) (完整音频)	88
29. Motivation (预测) (不完整)	89
30. Soot Emission (预测) (完整音频)	89
31. Rural Poverty (预测) (不完整)	90
32. Melatonin (预测) (完整音频)	90
33. Large Hadron Collider (LHC) (预测) (完整音频)	90
34. Salary Types (预测) (完整音频)	90
35. Animal Behavior (预测) (完整音频)	91
36. Australia's Export (预测) (完整音频)	91
37. Electro-magnetic Induction (预测) (不完整)	92
38. America's Economic Size (预测) (不完整)	92
39. Teaching (预测) (不完整)	92
40. Earthquake and Fault (预测) (完整音频)	92
41. Superman (预测) (完整音频)	92
42. Invention (预测) (完整音频)	93
43. Rice (预测) (完整音频)	93
44. Arctic and Antarctic (预测) (完整音频)	94
45. London Taxi Drivers (预测) (完整音频)	94

46. Shy Fish (预测) (完整音频)	94
47. Happiness (预测) (完整音频)	95
48. Early Robot (预测) (完整音频)	95
49. Climate Change (预测) (完整音频)	96
50. Night sky darkness (预测) (完整音频)	96
51. Brain Development (预测) (完整音频)	96
52. Reconstruction of Paris (预测) (完整音频)	97
53. Welsh Language (预测) (完整音频)	97
54. Marshmallow Test (预测) (完整音频)	98
55. Extinction of Language (预测) (完整音频)	98
56. Licking and Grooming (预测) (完整音频)	99
57. Brain (预测) (完整音频)	99
58. Infinite Monkey Theorem (预测) (完整音频)	100
Answer Short Question	101
<b>二、写作</b>	<b>110</b>
Summarize Written Text	110
1. Skipping Breakfast (B) (预测) (解析)	110
2. World Wide Web (预测) (解析)	111
3. Benefit of Honey (预测) (解析)	112
4. Pre-service teachers (预测) (不完整)	112
5. Skipping Breakfast (预测) (解析)	112
6. Wine Industry (预测) (解析)	113
7. Voting rights in UK (预测) (解析)	114
8. Vividity of TV and Newspaper (预测) (解析)	115
9. Tree Rings (预测) (解析)	116
10. The Rosetta Stone (预测) (解析)	117
11. School Liaison Police NSW (预测) (解析)	118
12. Plug-in Vehicle (预测) (解析)	119
13. Parent's Born Order (预测) (解析)	120
14. Children Watching TV (预测) (解析)	121
15. Overqualified Employees (预测) (解析)	122
16. Nobel Peace Prize (预测) (解析)	123
17. Back to Countryside (预测) (解析)	124
18. Mini War/Small War (预测) (解析)	125
19. Malaysia Tourism (预测) (解析)	126
20. Greenhouse Gases (预测) (解析)	127
21. Grass & Cow (预测) (解析)	128

22. Frog Amber (预测) (解析) ······	128
23. America and India IT (预测) (解析) ······	129
24. Columbus (预测) (解析) ······	130
25. Children Allowance (预测) (解析) ······	131
26. Beauty Contest (预测) (解析) ······	132
27. Australian Education (预测) (解析) ······	133
28. American English (预测) (解析) ······	133
29. Ageing World (预测) (解析) ······	134
 Write Essay ······	136
1. Television (预测) ······	136
2. Inventions (预测) ······	136
3. Dangerous Activities (预测) ······	136
4. Environmental Influence (预测) ······	136
5. Tourism's Pros and Cons (预测) ······	137
6. Law Effect (预测) ······	137
7. Experience v.s. Degree (预测) ······	137
8. Sporting Events (预测) ······	137
9. Business Profit (预测) ······	138
10. Education System (预测) ······	138
11. Distraction (预测) ······	138
12. Economic Growth (预测) ······	138
13. Life Expectancy (预测) ······	139
14. Credit Cards (预测) ······	139
15. Climate (预测) ······	139
16. Facing Issues (预测) ······	139
17. Devotion (预测) ······	140
18. Media Influences (预测) ······	140
19. Deduction (预测) ······	140
20. Experiential Learning (预测) ······	140
21. Reputation (预测) ······	140
22. Legal Responsibility (预测) ······	141
23. Right Balance (预测) ······	141
24. Television (预测) ······	141
25. Shopping Malls (预测) ······	141
26. Beautiful Buildings (预测) ······	142
27. Getting Married (预测) ······	142
28. Information Revolution (预测) ······	142

29. Extreme Sports (预测) ······	142
30. Global Issue (预测) ······	143
31. Transportation Networks (预测) ······	143
<b>三、阅读 ······</b>	<b>145</b>
Multiple Choice (Single) ······	145
1. Essay (预测) ······	145
2. Fear of Crime (预测) (不完整) ······	145
3. Euripides (预测) (不完整) ······	145
4. Pluto (预测) (不完整) ······	146
5. Venus (预测) (不完整) ······	146
6. Lava (预测) (不完整) ······	146
Multiple Choice (Multiple) ······	147
1. Hubble (新题) (预测) (不完整) ······	147
2. Optional Courses (预测) (不完整) ······	147
3. Crystal Palace (预测) (不完整) ······	147
4. Everest (预测) (不完整) ······	147
5. Cross-culture (预测) (不完整) ······	147
Re-order Paragraphs ······	149
1. Gender Stereotype (新题) (预测) ······	149
2. Working Memory Capacity (新题) (预测) ······	149
3. Actors' Performance (新题) (预测) ······	149
4. Electronic Devices (预测) ······	149
5. Sherbet Powder (预测) ······	150
6. Superpower (预测) (不完整) ······	150
7. Turkey (预测) ······	150
8. Nightingale (预测) ······	150
9. Pidgin (预测) ······	150
10. Internship (预测) ······	151
11. Blue Halo (预测) ······	151
12. Marine Creature (预测) ······	151
13. German Writer (预测) ······	151
14. Challenging Jobs (预测) ······	152
15. Native Living Beings (预测) ······	152
16. Worship (预测) ······	152
17. Art History (预测) ······	152
18. Children's Verbal Skills (预测) ······	153
19. Egyptian Temple (预测) ······	153

20. World Feeding (预测) ······	153
21. Calf Experiment (预测) ······	153
22. EU Fishing (预测) ······	153
23. Glow Worm (预测) ······	154
24. United Nation Conferences (预测) ······	154
25. Hip Pop (预测) ······	154
26. Historical records (预测) ······	154
27. Bankruptcy (预测) ······	155
28. Clothing Fibers (预测) ······	155
29. International Economics (预测) ······	155
30. The Job of a Manager (预测) ······	156
31. Objectivity of Journalists (预测) ······	156
32. Carbon Pricing in Canada (预测) ······	156
33. Scientific Dishonesty (预测) ······	156
34. Heart Attack (预测) ······	156
35. Choose a School (预测) ······	157
36. Vegetarian (预测) ······	157
37. Wagonways (预测) ······	157
38. Ocean floors (预测) ······	157
39. Bird-feeding (预测) ······	158
40. Vegetable Intake (预测) ······	158
41. Desert Festival (预测) ······	158
42. Voice above 5mhz (预测) (不完整) ······	158
43. Diversity (预测) (不完整) ······	159
44. Amino Acid (预测) (不完整) ······	159
45. Financial Crisis (预测) (不完整) ······	159
46. Stem Cells (预测) ······	159
47. Martin Luther King (预测) (不完整) ······	159
48. Electronic Device Disposal (预测) (不完整) ······	159
49. Meeting (预测) ······	159
50. Railway Profile (预测) ······	160
51. Copernicus (预测) ······	160
52. Mayor (预测) ······	160
53. Computer Science (预测) ······	161
54. New Ventures (预测) ······	161
55. Science and Technology (预测) ······	161
56. Copernicanism (预测) ······	161

57. Benefit of Language (预测).....	161
58. Solution of Issue (预测).....	162
59. Sea Level Rise (预测).....	162
60. Sustainable Development (预测).....	162
61. Wal-Mart Shoppers (预测).....	162
62. Dropout (预测).....	163
63. Douglas DC-1 (预测).....	163
64. Common Mistake (预测).....	163
65. London Underground (预测).....	164
66. Foreign Aid (预测).....	164
67. Memory Loss (预测).....	164
68. Mother of Storms (预测).....	164
69. Green Tea (预测).....	165
70. Literacy Project (预测).....	165
71. Language Skills (预测).....	165
72. Date Line (预测).....	165
73. Pilot (预测).....	166
74. SEPAHUA (预测).....	166
75. Blog entry (预测).....	166
76. Private-equity (预测).....	166
77. Game (预测).....	167
78. Monash Abroad Program (预测).....	167
79. Tutorial (预测).....	167
80. Jet Stream (预测).....	167
81. Mittal (预测).....	168
82. Indian IT (预测).....	168
83. Competence and Performance (预测).....	168
84. George Marshall (预测).....	168
85. Greener technologies (预测).....	169
86. Mission (预测).....	169
87. Earthquake (预测).....	169
88. Speaking English (预测).....	169
89. Study abroad (预测).....	170
90. Exploratory Urge (预测).....	170
91. Sleep (预测).....	170
92. Humanities (预测).....	170
93. A reaction (预测).....	171

Fill in the Blanks (Reading) ······	172
1. Weather Predictions (预测) (解析) ······	172
2. Wool Market (预测) (解析) ······	172
3. Geography (预测) (解析) ······	173
4. Study of Leadership (预测) (解析) ······	174
5. Scientists' Work (预测) (解析) ······	175
6. Computer Science (预测) (解析) ······	176
7. Suez Canal (预测) (解析) ······	177
8. Secondary School (预测) (解析) ······	178
9. Debtor (预测) (解析) ······	179
10. Coffee (预测) (解析) ······	180
11. Class Participation (预测) (解析) ······	181
12. Physical Activity (预测) (解析) ······	182
13. Lithium (预测) (解析) ······	182
14. Number and form (预测) (解析) ······	183
15. Robot Definition (预测) (解析) ······	184
16. Australian Dwellings (预测) (解析) ······	185
17. Radioactivity (B) (预测) (解析) ······	186
18. Shakespeare's Work (预测) (解析) ······	186
19. Changing English (预测) (解析) ······	187
20. Pupil Charity (预测) (解析) ······	188
21. Air Moving (预测) (解析) ······	188
22. Investment (预测) (解析) ······	189
23. Absenteeism (预测) (解析) ······	190
24. Global Ecosystems (预测) (解析) ······	190
25. Moth (预测) (解析) ······	191
26. Housing Agency (预测) (解析) ······	192
27. Revision (预测) (解析) ······	192
28. Japan and China (预测) (解析) ······	193
29. Breton Language (预测) (解析) ······	194
30. Mathematics and Statistics (预测) (解析) ······	195
31. Coral Reefs (预测) (解析) ······	196
32. Standard Response (预测) (解析) ······	196
33. Internet Growth (预测) (解析) ······	197
34. Enigma (预测) (解析) ······	198
35. Walt Disney World (预测) (解析) ······	198
36. Wrinkle Cure (预测) (解析) ······	199

37. Concrete Jungle (预测) (解析)	200
38. Economic Depression (预测) (解析)	201
39. Civilization (预测) (解析)	202
40. Two Norths (预测) (解析)	203
41. Dog Emotion (预测) (解析)	204
42. Welfare Morality (预测) (解析)	204
43. Shipwrecks (预测) (解析)	205
44. Economists and Ecologists (预测) (解析)	206
45. American People (预测) (解析)	207
46. Daniel Harris (预测) (解析)	207
47. Low Fertility (预测) (解析)	209
48. Iceland (预测) (解析)	209
49. Mini Helicopter (预测) (解析)	210
50. Canada Gallery (预测) (解析)	211
51. Transport Problem (预测) (解析)	212
52. Leading Scientists (预测) (解析)	213
53. Pewter (预测) (解析)	213
54. McLuhan (预测) (解析)	214
55. Music (预测) (解析)	215
56. Pullman (预测) (解析)	216
57. Octopus (预测) (解析)	216
58. Roman People (预测) (解析)	217
59. Psychoanalytic and Behaviorist (预测) (解析)	218
60. Sharkbite (预测) (解析)	219
61. Most Respected Companies (预测) (解析)	220
62. Anthropologists (预测) (解析)	221
63. Gun Violence (预测) (解析)	222
64. Plates (预测) (解析)	223
65. Psychology (预测) (解析)	223
66. Plagiarism (预测) (解析)	224
67. UW Course Description (预测) (解析)	225
68. Civil Society and the Market (预测) (解析)	226
69. People's Savings (预测) (解析)	227
70. Agrarian Parties (预测) (解析)	227
71. Radioactivity (预测) (解析)	228
72. People Need Exercise (预测) (解析)	229
73. Children Skip School (预测) (解析)	230

74. Colorful Poison Frogs (预测) (解析) ······	231
75. Steven Pinker (预测) (解析) ······	232
76. Science Warn Global Warming (预测) (解析) ······	233
77. Exams Looming (预测) (解析) ······	234
78. Environmentalists (预测) (解析) ······	235
79. Symbiosis (预测) (解析) ······	236
80. The sun and the moon (预测) (解析) ······	236
81. Surface Water (预测) (解析) ······	237
82. Truancy (预测) (解析) ······	238
83. Just-in-time (预测) (解析) ······	239
84. Study space (预测) (解析) ······	240
85. Shark's Personalities (预测) (解析) ······	240
86. Omniscience (预测) (解析) ······	241
87. Sustainable Job Growth (预测) (解析) ······	242
88. Kids Distinguish Commercial Ads (预测) (解析) ······	243
89. Child-Centric Mother (预测) (解析) ······	244
90. Rampant Corruption (预测) (解析) ······	245
91. Kashmiri (预测) (解析) ······	246
92. Reality (Camus' text) (预测) (解析) ······	247
93. Wind (预测) (解析) ······	248
94. Sportswomen (预测) (解析) ······	249
95. University Science (预测) (解析) ······	249
96. Plainness (预测) (解析) ······	250
97. Reasoning Essence (预测) (解析) ······	251
98. Chaucer's Tales (预测) (解析) ······	252
99. Teenage Daughter (预测) (解析) ······	253
100. Volcanoes (预测) (解析) ······	253
101. Allure of book (预测) (解析) ······	254
102. Microorganism (预测) (解析) ······	255
Fill in the Blanks (Reading & Writing) ······	257
1. Mechanical Engineering (新题) (预测) ······	257
2. Musical Experiences (预测) (解析) ······	258
3. Trinity Sport and Fitness (预测) (解析) ······	259
4. Mini Helicopter (预测) (解析) ······	260
5. Underground Houses (预测) (解析) ······	261
6. Brains or Brawn (预测) (解析) ······	262
7. Giant Turtle (预测) (解析) ······	263

8. Papal Reform (预测) (解析) ······	264
9. Good Looks in Votes (预测) (解析) ······	265
10. Global Textile Industry (预测) ······	266
11. The Speech of Alchemy (预测) (解析) ······	267
12. Origin of Music (预测) (解析) ······	268
13. Standard Language (预测) (解析) ······	270
14. Charles Darwin (预测) (解析) ······	271
15. Conservancy (预测) (解析) ······	272
16. Fresh Water (预测) (解析) ······	272
17. Amazon Basin (预测) (解析) ······	273
18. Guilt and Responsibility (预测) (解析) ······	274
19. Transportation System (预测) (解析) ······	275
20. EE&AVG (预测) (解析) ······	276
21. APS (预测) (解析) ······	278
22. Bad Title (预测) (解析) ······	279
23. Computer (预测) (解析) ······	280
24. High-protein Diet (预测) (解析) ······	281
25. Population Change (预测) (解析) ······	282
26. Bones (预测) ······	283
27. Interdisciplinary Centre (预测) (解析) ······	284
28. Spotted Owls (预测) (解析) ······	285
29. Progressive Enhancement (预测) (解析) ······	286
30. English in Change (预测) (解析) ······	287
31. Rocket (预测) (解析) ······	288
32. History Books (预测) (解析) ······	289
33. Online Campus (预测) (解析) ······	290
34. United Nations (预测) (解析) ······	291
35. Sleep Patterns (预测) (解析) ······	292
36. Politics Disciplines (预测) (解析) ······	293
37. Australian Women Novelists (预测) (解析) ······	294
38. Bizarre Universe (预测) (解析) ······	296
39. Siblings (预测) (解析) ······	297
40. Joseph Engelberger (预测) (解析) ······	298
41. Business (预测) (解析) ······	299
42. Investment Choice (预测) (解析) ······	300
43. Delegation (预测) (解析) ······	301
44. Crime (预测) (解析) ······	302

45. Writing Style (预测) (解析).....	304
46. Distance Learning (预测) (解析).....	305
47. Language (预测) (解析).....	306
48. English Language (预测) (解析) .....	307
49. Parasitic Plants (预测) (不完整) .....	308
50. Film (预测) (解析).....	308
51. Foreign Policy (预测) (解析).....	309
52. Allergies (预测) (解析).....	310
53. Oxford Course (预测) (解析).....	311
54. Museum (预测) (解析).....	312
55. Dictatorship (预测) (解析).....	314
56. Ironbridge Gorge (预测) (解析) .....	315
57. Lumière Brothers (预测) (解析).....	317
58. DNA (预测) (解析).....	318
59. Language Deficit (预测) (解析).....	319
60. Chemistry (预测) (解析).....	319
61. Nutrition Scientists (预测) (解析) .....	320
62. Granular Material (预测) (解析) .....	321
63. Questionnaire (预测) (解析).....	322
64. Romans (预测) (解析).....	324
65. Cardona Salt Mountain (预测) (解析) .....	325
66. Global Leadership (预测) (解析).....	326
67. Emperor Penguin (预测) (解析).....	327
68. Opportunity Cost (预测) (解析) .....	328
69. Tutankhamun (预测) (解析) .....	329
70. Seatbelt (预测) (解析) .....	330
71. Private Schools (预测) (解析).....	331
72. Hairstyles (预测) (解析).....	332
73. Questions (预测) (解析).....	333
74. Water Security (预测) (解析) .....	334
75. Jury (预测) (解析) .....	335
76. Herbal (预测) (解析) .....	336
77. Fluid Behavior (预测) (解析) .....	337
78. Canadian Arctic (预测) (解析) .....	339
79. Business Schools (预测) (解析) .....	340
80. Painting Movement (预测) (解析) .....	341
81. Farms (预测) (解析) .....	343

82. Complementary Therapies (预测) (解析) .....	344
83. Dog (预测) (解析) .....	345
84. Wine and Ale (预测) (解析) .....	346
85. Australia Higher Education Funding (预测) (解析) .....	347
86. Hard Work (预测) (解析) .....	348
87. Sales Activities (预测) (解析) .....	350
88. Settlement (预测) (解析) .....	351
89. Good Schools (预测) (解析) .....	352
90. Teen Writing (预测) (解析) .....	353
91. Vedio Conference (预测) (解析) .....	354
92. Egg-eating Snakes (预测) (解析) .....	355
93. Carski Award (预测) (解析) .....	356
94. Peter Garrett (预测) (解析) .....	357
95. Job Hunting (预测) (解析) .....	358
96. UN (预测) (解析) .....	359
97. Definition of Country (预测) (解析) .....	360
98. Jean Piaget (预测) (解析) .....	361
99. Kimbell (预测) (解析) .....	363
100. Burger King (预测) (解析) .....	364
101. Edible Insects (预测) .....	366
102. Ocean Floor (预测) (解析) .....	366
103. Indian Onion (预测) (解析) .....	368
104. Poverty (预测) (解析) .....	369
105. Impressionist (预测) (解析) .....	370
106. Edison (预测) (解析) .....	371
107. Push and Pull (预测) (解析) .....	372
108. Intelligence Comparison (预测) (解析) .....	374
109. Climate (预测) (解析) .....	375
110. Cloth-making (预测) (解析) .....	375
111. Honorary Degree (预测) (解析) .....	376
 四、听力 .....	378
Summarize Spoken Text .....	378
1. Inhabitants in Australia (预测) (完整音频) .....	378
2. Intuition (预测) (不完整) .....	379
3. History of English (预测) (完整音频) .....	379
4. Genetic Impact (预测) (不完整) .....	380
5. Sign Language (预测) (不完整) .....	380

6. HTML (预测) (不完整)	380
7. Housing Price in Australia (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	380
8. Misuse of Drugs (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	381
9. Decline of Bees (预测) (完整音频)	382
10. Change of Body Fat (预测) (不完整)	383
11. Memory (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	383
12. Einstein (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	384
13. Stanford Management (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	384
14. Agriculture and Urbanization (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	385
15. Human Memory (预测) (不完整)	386
16. Poverty in China (预测) (不完整)	386
17. Curator (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	386
18. Ugly Building (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	388
19. Definition of Risk (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	388
20. Government Tricks (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	389
21. Pandemic (预测) (完整音频)	390
22. Big Bang (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	391
23. Mars and Earth (预测) (不完整)	391
24. Earthquake and Fault (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	392
25. Talent War (B) (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	392
26. Indian Peasant Debt (2) (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	393
27. Vitamin D (2) (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	394
28. University Competition (预测) (完整音频)	395
29. Market Economy (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	395
30. Citizenship Development (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	396
31. Environmental Law (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	397
32. Economic Globalization (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	398
33. Mr. Green (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	399
34. DNA&RNA (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	400
35. Laughter (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	401
36. Sound Receptor (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	401
37. Secret Bee Life (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	402
38. Drug Advertisement (预测) (解析) (完整音频)	403
Multiple Choice (Multiple)	404
1. Singapore (预测) (不完整)	404
2. Pregnant Women (预测) (不完整)	404
3. Theory and Practice (预测) (不完整)	404

4. Group (预测) (不完整)	404
5. Einstein (预测) (不完整)	404
6. Democracy (预测) (不完整)	404
7. Timetable (预测) (不完整)	405
8. Penguin (预测) (不完整)	405
9. Aviation Technology (预测) (不完整)	405
10. Made in China (预测) (不完整)	405
11. Sharks (预测) (不完整)	405
12. Lizard (预测) (不完整)	405
13. Course Counseling (预测) (不完整)	405
14. Mozzie (预测) (不完整)	405
15. Translating Software (预测) (不完整)	406
16. Surgery (预测) (完整音频) (不完整)	406
17. British Library (预测) (不完整)	406
 Multiple Choice (Single)	407
1. Complaint (预测) (不完整)	407
2. Media (预测) (完整音频)	407
3. Graduation (预测) (不完整)	407
4. Major in Engineering (预测) (完整音频) (不完整)	407
5. Dialogue (预测) (不完整)	408
 Highlight Correct Summary	409
1. Airline Cost (预测) (不完整)	409
2. Global Climate (预测) (不完整)	409
3. Extrovert or Introvert (预测) (不完整)	409
 Select Missing Word	410
1. Impacts of Globalization (预测) (不完整)	410
2. Packaging (预测) (不完整)	410
 Fill in the Blanks	411
1. Rebuilding Soils (预测) (完整音频)	411
2. Interest Rates (预测) (完整音频)	411
3. Nanotechnology (预测) (完整音频)	411
4. Virus (预测) (完整音频)	411
5. Financial Markets (预测) (完整音频)	411
6. Oceanographer (预测) (完整音频)	412
7. Beautiful Building (预测) (完整音频)	412
8. CPG (预测) (完整音频)	412
9. Rammer (预测) (不完整)	412

10. Planting Bananas (预测) (不完整) ······	412
11. Laurence Stephen Lowry (预测) (完整音频) ······	412
12. Water Crisis (预测) (完整音频) ······	413
13. Shakespeare (预测) (完整音频) ······	413
14. Online Dating (预测) (完整音频) ······	413
Highlight Incorrect Words ······	414
1. Article (预测) (不完整) ······	414
Write From Dictation ······	415

# 一、口语

## Read Aloud

命中率: 55%

备考策略: 这次预测中 RA 中以老题为主。 备考策略: 发音技巧 (学习 猩际同步跟读) > 练习本周预测 > 浏览全部机经 (学习生词)

### 1. Executive Order (预测)

But on May 3, a couple of weeks later, Lincoln issued an executive order calling for 43,000 three-year volunteers for the army, and also increasing the size of the regular army and navy by 40,000 men. Both of these actions were in apparent violation of the constitution.

(猩际官网 / App RA #266)

### 2. Scientific Evidence (预测)

The latest scientific evidence on the nature and strength of the links between diet and chronic diseases is examined and discussed in detail in the following sections of this report. This section gives an overall view of the current situation and trends in chronic diseases at the global level.

(猩际官网 / App RA #349)

### 3. Economic Well-being (预测)

The current measure has remained virtually unchanged over the past 30 years. Yet during that time, there have been marked changes in the nation's economy and society and in public policies that have affected families' economic well-being, which is not reflected in the measure.

(猩际官网 / App RA #348)

### 4. Case Approach (预测)

It was found that while many companies express interest in Jacobson's use case approach, actual scenario usage often falls outside what is described in textbooks and standard methodologies. Users therefore face significant scenario management problems not yet addressed adequately in theory or practice, and are demanding solutions to these problems.

(猩际官网 / App RA #347)

### 5. Australian Mining Industry (预测)

Australia has one of the world's most important mining industries. It is a major exporter of coal, iron ore, gold and copper and is self-sufficient in all minerals but petroleum. Since the first discoveries, the coal in 1798, mineral production has risen every year in the decade to 1992 it doubled.

(猩际官网 / App RA #346)

### 6. Succulent Plants (预测)

Most succulent plants are found in regions where there is little rainfall, dry air, plenty of sunshine, porous soils and high temperatures during part of the year. These conditions have caused changes in plant structures, which have resulted in greatly increased thickness of stems, leaves and sometimes roots, enabling them to store moisture from the infrequent rains.

(猩际官网 / App RA #345)

### 7. Shoestring Budget (预测)

All the works of art shown in this exhibition were purchased on a shoestring budget. The criteria that

the curators had to follow were that works must be acquired cheaply, appeal to a broad range of tastes, and fit with unusual environments. Thus, many of our better known modern artists are not represented.

(猩际官网 / App RA #341)

## 8. Atlantic Coast (预测)

The Atlantic coast of the peninsula can be thought of as the cold side, and the sea on this coast tends to be clear and cold, with a variety of seaweeds growing along the rocky shoreline. On a hot day, however, this cold water can be very refreshing and is said to be less hospitable to sharks, which prefer warmer waters.

(猩际官网 / App RA #340)

## 9. Second World War (预测)

For the first two or three years after the Second World War, a new title would often sell out within a few months of publication. However, unless public demand for the book was unusually high, they were rarely able to reprint it. With paper stocks strictly rationed, they could not afford to use up precious paper or tie up their limited capital with a reprint.

(猩际官网 / App RA #339)

## 10. Bergson's Theory (预测)

The starting point of Bergson's theory is the experience of time and motion. Time is the reality we experience most directly, but this doesn't mean that we can capture this experience mentally. The past is gone and the future is yet to come. The only reality is the present, which is real through our experience.

(猩际官网 / App RA #337)

## 11. Foam-filled Furniture (预测)

Foam-filled furniture is very dangerous if it catches fire, and foam quickly produces a high temperature, thick smoke and poisonous gases – including carbon monoxide. Therefore, set levels of fire resistance have been established for new and second-hand upholstered furniture and other similar products.

(猩际官网 / App RA #336)

## 12. Constellation (预测)

A constellation is an area on the celestial sphere in which a group of stars forms an imaginary outline or pattern, typically representing an animal, mythological person or creature, or an inanimate object. The origins of the earliest constellations likely go back to prehistory.

(猩际官网 / App RA #331)

## 13. Financial Crisis (预测)

New research shows that during the global financial crisis, workers who stayed in jobs did not reduce their working hours, despite the claims that cuts in hours have led to job losses. A study found that the life of people who stayed with the same employer remained relatively unchanged.

(猩际官网 / App RA #330)

## 14. Microbes (预测)

Investigators also compared those microbes with those living in 52 other soil samples taken from all around the planet. The park had organisms that also exist in deserts, frozen tundra, forests,

rainforests, and prairies. Antarctica was the only area that had microbes that did not overlap with those found in Central Park. Only a small percentage of the park's microbes were found to be already listed in databases.

(猩际官网 / App RA #328)

## 15. Father (B) (预测)

Every morning, no matter how late he had been up, my father rose at 5:30, went to his study, wrote for a couple of hours, made us all breakfast, read the paper with my mother, and then went back to work for the rest of the morning. Many years passed before I realized that he did this by choice, for a living, and that he was not unemployed or mentally ill.

(猩际官网 / App RA #326)

## 16. Information Technology (预测) (同步跟读)

The emergence of information technology has created new products, processes and distribution systems. New products include the computer, the Internet and digital TV; new processes include Internet banking, automated inventory control and automated teller machines; and new distribution systems include cable and satellite TV.

(猩际官网 / App RA #325)

## 17. Heterogeneous Student (预测) (同步跟读)

To work effectively with the heterogeneous student populations found in our schools, educators have the responsibility of acknowledging the cultural backgrounds of their students and the cultural setting in which the school is located in order to develop effective instructional strategies.

(猩际官网 / App RA #324)

## 18. Informative Speech (预测)

The purpose of the informative speech is to provide interesting, useful, and unique information to your audience. By dedicating yourself to the goals of providing information and appealing to your audience, you can take a positive step toward succeeding in your efforts as an informative speaker.

(猩际官网 / App RA #323)

## 19. Rural Population (预测) (同步跟读)

Thus, a country might possess a sizeable rural population, but have an economic system in which the interests of the voters were predominantly related to their incomes, not to their occupations or location; and in such a country the political system would be unlikely to include an important agrarian party.

(猩际官网 / App RA #117)

## 20. Becoming Carbon–neutral (预测) (同步跟读)

You used to think that being green was a luxury for your company, but climate change has made you realize that you can no longer ignore it. The buzz is about becoming carbon–neutral, but where do you start? Consider your drivers. Do you want to become carbon–neutral for marketing reasons, for financial reasons or to help save the planet?

(猩际官网 / App RA #320)

## 21. Yield of Plants (预测) (同步跟读)

The maximum yield of plants, determined by their genetic potential, is seldom achieved because factors such as insufficient water or nutrients, adverse climate conditions, plant diseases, and insect

damage will limit growth at some stage. Plants subjected to these biotic and abiotic constraints are said to be stressed.

(猩际官网 / App RA #319)

## 22. Colloquialism (预测) (同步跟读)

Australian speak English of course. But for many tourists and even some locals, Australian English has only tenuous links with mother tongue. Our speech is prepared with words and phrases whose arcane meanings are understood only by the initiate. It is these colorful colloquialisms that Australian slang set to truly explain.

(猩际官网 / App RA #317)

## 23. Girls v.s. Boys (预测) (同步跟读)

Teenage girls are continuing to outperform boys in English while the gender gap in achievements in math and science has almost disappeared. The figures show that last year 80% of 14 year old girls reached at least the expected level 5 in English, compared with 65% of boys. But in math, the girls are just 1% ahead of boys, while in science the difference is 2%.

(猩际官网 / App RA #250)

## 24. Man-made Light (预测) (同步跟读)

Have you ever pictured a world without light? Just think how much we rely on man-made light sources in our lives. Without engineers, we wouldn't be able to live the way we do. No street lights, no TV, no computer display, no house lights. Engineers design and build all these things, and they also design, build and run the electricity systems that power all these light sources.

(猩际官网 / App RA #169)

## 25. Learning Method (预测) (同步跟读)

There is no single method of learning that guarantees success. How we learn that depends on many different factors. And what works best for you will not necessarily be the same as the approach used for the other students even they study the same course. We are all unique as learners, although some patterns emerge from any groups of students.

(猩际官网 / App RA #110)

## 26. Values of Literature (预测) (同步跟读)

Certainly one of the important values of literature is that it nourishes our emotional lives. An effective literary work may seem to speak directly to us especially if we are ripe for it. The inner life that good writers reveal in their characters often gives us glimpses of some portion of ourselves. We can be moved to laugh, cry, tremble, dream, ponder, shriek, or rage with a character by simply turning the page instead of turning our lives upside down.

(猩际官网 / App RA #106)

## 27. Only Family (预测) (同步跟读)

Imagine living all your life as the only family on your street. Then, one morning, you open the front door and discover houses all around you. You see neighbors tending their gardens and children walking to school. Where did all the people come from? What if the answer turned out to be that they had always been there — you just hadn't seen them?

(猩际官网 / App RA #316)

## 28. Internal Combustion Engine (预测) (同步跟读)

Internal combustion engine enables the driver to decide which source of power is appropriate for the travel requirements of a given journey. Major US auto manufacturers are now developing feasible hybrid electric vehicles, and some are exploring fuel-cell technology for their electric cars.  
(猩际官网 / App RA #289)

## 29. Online Shopping (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #105)

## 30. MBA (预测)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #318)

## 31. Educational Demand (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #279)

## 32. Abstract Preparation (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #98)

## 33. Tea Ceremony (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #314)

## 34. Recycling (预测) (同步跟读)

When we recycle, used materials are converted into new products, reducing the need to consume natural resources. If used materials are not recycled, new products are made by extracting fresh, raw material from the Earth, through mining and forestry. Recycling helps conserve important raw materials and protects natural habitats for the future.

(猩际官网 / App RA #313)

## 35. Companies (预测) (同步跟读)

Companies will want to be known not just for the financial results they generate, but equally for the

imprint they leave on society as a whole. First, ensuring that their products contribute positively. Second, operating in a way that approaches a "net-neutral" impact to the natural environment. And third, cherishing their people.

(猩际官网 / App RA #312)

### 36. Examination (预测) (同步跟读)

The department determines whether or not the candidate has passed the examination. In cases where an appearance for the final public oral examination would constitute a substantial financial hardship for the candidate, the director of graduate studies may recommend to the dean of the Graduate School that the examination be waived.

(猩际官网 / App RA #311)

### 37. Measurable Benefit (预测)

Perhaps the most measurable benefit of the program has been the opportunity to me in small groups, something that is difficult to arrange such a desperate organization. Many officers would have to work together for thirty years but would not know other's strengths and weaknesses.

(猩际官网 / App RA #310)

### 38. Domestic Division (预测)

Traditional divisions of domestic work are understood to persist because of the strong association of the home with femininity and paid work with masculinity – to challenge who does what in the home is arguably tantamount to challenge what it is to be a woman or a man.

(猩际官网 / App RA #309)

### 39. Nutritionally Bankrupt (预测) (同步跟读)

Globalization has affected what we eat in ways we are only beginning to understand. Modern food production no longer relates to our biological needs but is in direct conflict with them. The relationship between diet and our fertility, our risk of cancer, heart disease and mental illness is becoming clearer. Yet much of our food is nutritionally bankrupt.

(猩际官网 / App RA #308)

### 40. Actor Training (预测) (同步跟读)

Training to become an actor is an intensive process which requires curiosity, courage and commitment. You'll learn how to prepare for rehearsal, how to rehearse and how to use independent and proactive processes to achieve your best work possible for stage and screen.

(猩际官网 / App RA #307)

### 41. Orientalists (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #305)

### 42. Business School Admission (预测) (同步跟读)

Business school admissions officers said the new drive to attract younger students was in part the result of a realization that they had inadvertently limited their applicant pool by requiring several years'

work experience. Talented students who might otherwise have gone to business school instead opted for a law or policy degree because they were intimidated by the expectation of work experience.  
(猩际官网 / App RA #303)

### 43. Elephant (预测) (同步跟读)

The elephant is the largest living land mammal. During evolution, its skeleton has greatly altered from the usual mammal, designed for two main reasons. One is to cope with the great weight of huge grinding cheek teeth and elongated tusk, making the skull particularly massive. The other is to support the enormous bulk of such a huge body.

(猩际官网 / App RA #302)

### 44. Shrimp Farm (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #300)

### 45. Statistical Information (预测) (同步跟读)

The provision of accurate and authoritative statistical information strengthens modern societies. It provides a basis for decisions to be made on such things as where to open schools and hospitals, how much money to spend on welfare payments and even which football players to replace at half-time.  
(猩际官网 / App RA #297)

### 46. Slang (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #79)

### 47. Brain (预测)

The brain is divided into its 'hemispheres' by a prominent groove. At the base of this lies nerve fibers which enable these two halves of the brain to communicate with each other. But the left hemisphere usually controls movement and sensation in the right side of the body, while the right hemisphere similarly controls the left side of the body.

(猩际官网 / App RA #77)

### 48. Grand Canyon 2 (预测)

Few things in the world produce such amazement as one's first glimpse of the Grand Canyon; it took around more than 2 billion years to create this vast wonder – in some places 17 miles wide, largely through the relentless force of Colorado River, which runs 277 miles along its length, a mile beneath its towering rims.

(猩际官网 / App RA #295)

### 49. Electric Car (预测) (同步跟读)

First-year university students have designed and built a groundbreaking electric car that recharges itself. Fifty students from the University of Sydney's Faculty of Engineering spent five months cobbling

together bits of plywood, foam and fiberglass to build the ManGo concept car. They developed the specifications and hand built the car. It's a pretty radical design: a four-wheel drive with a motor in each wheel.

(猩际官网 / App RA #294)

## 50. Tesla (预测)

Tesla's theoretical work formed the basis of modern alternating current electric power systems. Thomas Edison promised him almost one million dollars in today's money to undertake motor and generator improvement. However, when Tesla asked about the money, Edison reportedly replied "Tesla, you don't understand our American humor." The pair became arch-rivals.

(猩际官网 / App RA #293)

## 51. MBA Students (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #115)

## 52. Fast Food (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #288)

## 53. Bookkeeper Fraud (预测) (同步跟读)

A national study into fraud by bookkeepers employed at small and medium-sized businesses has uncovered 65 instances of theft in more than five years, with more than \$31 million stolen. Of the cases identified by the research, 56 involved women and nine instances involved men. However, male bookkeepers who defrauded their employer stole three times, on average, the amount that women stole.

(猩际官网 / App RA #183)

## 54. Black Swan (预测)

Before European explorers had reached Australia, it was believed that all swans were white. Dutch mariner, Antonie Caen, was the first to be amazed at the sight of Australia's Black swans on the Shark Bay in 1636. Explorer Willem de Vlamingh captured two of these creatures on Australia's Swan River and returned with them to Europe to prove their existence. From that point on, black swans and Australia have been closely linked.

(猩际官网 / App RA #283)

## 55. Semiconductor Industry (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #281)

## 56. Legal Writing (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #87)

## 57. Russia (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #278)

## 58. The UN (预测) (同步跟读)

Since its inception, the UN system has been working to ensure adequate food for all through sustainable agriculture. The majority of the world's poorest people live in rural areas of developing countries. They depend on agriculture and related activities for their livelihoods. This makes them particularly vulnerable to man-made and natural influences that reduce agricultural production.

(猩际官网 / App RA #275)

## 59. Language Appearance (预测) (同步跟读)

It seems that language appeared from nowhere since no other species has anything resembling human language. However, other animals do possess basic systems for perceiving and producing sounds that enable them to communicate. These systems may have been in place before the appearance of language.

(猩际官网 / App RA #269)

## 60. Marketing Management (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #268)

## 61. Electronic Discourse (预测)

Electronic discourse is one form of interactive electronic communication. In this study, we reserve the term for the two-directional texts in which one person using a keyboard writes language that appears on the sender's monitor and is transmitted to the monitor of a recipient, who responds by keyboard.

(猩际官网 / App RA #267)

## 62. Magnetar (预测)

The best comparison is likely a magnetar, a young neutron star with a powerful magnetic field, the researchers said. Magnetars also produce bright X-ray flares. While magnetars are thought to be young stars, the two flaring objects in this study reside near elliptical galaxies, which contain older stars. So the objects are likely too old to be magnetars, the researchers said.

(猩际官网 / App RA #262)

## 63. Blue (B) (预测)

Blue is the most popular color. Food researchers disagree when humans searched for food, they learned to avoid toxic or spoiled objects, which were often blue, black, or purple. When food dyed blue is served to study subjects, they lose appetite.

(猩际官网 / App RA #259)

#### 64. December Sales (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #255)

#### 65. Private equity (预测) (同步跟读)

It isn't rare for private equity houses to hire grads fresh out of business school, he said, but 9 times out of 10, the students who nab these jobs are the ones who had private equity experience under their belt before even starting their MBA program.

(猩际官网 / App RA #253)

#### 66. Carbon Dioxide Emission (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #231)

#### 67. Tulip (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #204)

#### 68. Vanilla (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #152)

#### 69. Linguistic Diversity (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #148)

#### 70. Studying Topics (预测)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #147)

## 71. Population Growth (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #145)

## 72. Written Examinations (预测)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #138)

## 73. Pluto (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #137)

## 74. Augustus (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #133)

## 75. Blue (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #131)

## 76. Botanic Gardens (预测)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #125)

## 77. Foreign Plant (预测) (同步跟读)

Although it hails from a remote region of the western Himalayas, this plant now looks entirely at home on the banks of English rivers. Brought to the UK in 1839, it quickly escaped from Victorian gardens

and colonized river banks and damp woodlands. Now it is spreading across Europe, New Zealand, Canada and the US.

(猩际官网 / App RA #114)

## 78. Fiscal Year (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #112)

## 79. Global Management (预测) (同步跟读)

The one-year programme of the master in global management is designed only for those who have the graduate degree in the thesis. It increases the temporary skill of new managers in an international capacity, something that recruiters are looking for more and more.

(猩际官网 / App RA #111)

## 80. Botswana (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #107)

## 81. Human Predilection (预测)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #61)

## 82. Introvert and Extrovert (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #29)

## 83. Hemisphere (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #28)

## 84. Administration Option (预测)

Another administration option is to bake marijuana at a relatively low temperature to kill any dangerous microorganisms and then allow that patient to eat it or drink it. Both of these methods of administration make smoking the drug unnecessary. However, criticism of medical marijuana has also

been raised because as a natural plant, it cannot be patented and marketed by pharmaceutical companies and is unlikely to win widespread medical acceptance.

(猩际官网 / App RA #19)

## 85. Grand Canyon (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #7)

## 86. Akimbo (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #5)

## 87. Yellow (预测)

Yellow is considered as the most optimistic color. Yet surprisingly, people lose their tempers more often in yellow rooms and babies cry more in them. The reason may be that yellow is the hardest color for eyes to take in. So it can be overpowering if overused.

(猩际官网 / App RA #4)

## 88. Tesla & Edison (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #3)

## 89. Shakespeare (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #2)

## 90. Lincoln (预测) (同步跟读)

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

(猩际官网 / App RA #1)

## Repeat Sentence

命中率: 41%

备考策略: 有一定比例的新题出现。 备考策略: 流利作答技巧 (校长 2-5-8 法则) > 本周预测 > 全部机经

完整音频: 该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

1. Being a vegan means not consuming any animal product. #974 (预测) (完整音频)
2. The university supplies a number of scholarships for those who have specific goals. #919 (预测) (完整音频)
3. The health center is situated at the corner of the university behind the library. #569 (预测) (完整音频)
4. The cafeteria closes soon but the snack machine is accessible throughout the night. #826 (预测) (完整音频)
5. The puppets do comedy routines and there is some terrific formation dancing. #225 (预测) (完整音频)
6. We're constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture closer together. #970 (预测) (完整音频)
7. The technician left the new microscope in the biology lab. #969 (预测) (完整音频)
8. Only those who are over 18 years of age are eligible to open a bank account in our bank. #243 (预测) (完整音频)
9. Ideally, free trade is beneficial to both two partners. #968 (预测) (完整音频)
10. All applications of internship are available in the office. #967 (预测) (完整音频)
11. Robert Frost lived in rural areas in New England. #965 (预测) (完整音频)
12. This is how we deliver health care to millions of people over the world. #964 (预测) (完整音频)
13. In English, the first letters of the months of the year are always capitalized. #931 (预测) (完整音频)
14. A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment. #961 (预测) (完整音频)
15. Contemporary commentators dismiss his idea as eccentric. #960 (预测) (完整音频)
16. Your tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything. #955 (预测) (完整音频)
17. You should go to the reception to get your student card. #954 (预测) (完整音频)
18. You must ensure you do not include too much irrelevant information. #953 (预测) (完整音频)
19. You come with me, and the others just stay here. #952 (预测) (完整音频)
20. You can pay by cash or using a credit card. #951 (预测) (完整音频)
21. You can only choose one subject from biology and chemistry. #950 (预测) (完整音频)
22. You are required to submit the assignment before Friday. #949 (预测) (完整音频)
23. We are required to submit the assignment before Friday. #948 (预测) (完整音频)
24. They have enough works to keep them going. #947 (预测) (完整音频)
25. The United States has developed a coffee culture in recent years. #945 (预测) (完整音频)
26. The lecture theatre one is located on the ground floor of the Pack Building. #944 (预测) (完整音频)
27. The bookstore is located on the main campus behind the library. #943 (预测) (完整音频)
28. Much of the evidence used has only recently become available. #942 (预测) (完整音频)
29. Most printers in the library are out of ink. #941 (预测) (完整音频)
30. It is clear that there is little accurate documentation in support of this claim. #940 (预测) (完整音频)
31. Is hypothesis on black hole rendered moot as the explanation of astrophysics? #939 (预测) (完整音频)
32. In this library, the reserve collection of books can be borrowed for up to three hours. #938 (预测) (完整音频)

33. I used to have milk and sugar for my coffee. #937 (预测) (完整音频)
34. I can give you a hand if you need help. #936 (预测) (完整音频)
35. Essays with few or no citations will raise the concern of the lecturers. #887 (预测) (完整音频)
36. Children are not allowed to be in the lab at any time. #935 (预测) (完整音频)
37. Our capacity to respond national needs will determine our ability to flourish. #933 (预测) (完整音频)
38. Most of the lectures begin promptly, so do not be late. #932 (预测) (完整音频)
39. In my free time, I would like to read current affairs and newspapers. #930 (预测) (完整音频)
40. Negative discourse continues to be predominant in discussions about gender. #929 (预测) (完整音频)
41. The trip for the professional training will start soon, so pack the items before we leave. #927 (预测) (完整音频)
42. Lots of students had money and passports stolen especially at night. #924 (预测) (完整音频)
43. The number of bankruptcy skyrocketed in the third quarter. #918 (预测) (完整音频)
44. Anonymous behaviors can be identified without intervention. #917 (预测) (完整音频)
45. His objection to include scientific evidence has brought a lot of criticisms to him. #916 (预测) (完整音频)
46. Newspapers across the world reported stories of presidents. #915 (预测) (完整音频)
47. The timetable for the new term will be available next week. #914 (预测) (完整音频)
48. The timetable for next term will be available next week. #913 (预测) (完整音频)
49. We would like a videotape for the lecture. #912 (预测) (完整音频)
50. Internet provides unusual opportunities for students and current events. #911 (预测) (完整音频)
51. Children can share their lunch at around noon. #910 (预测) (完整音频)
52. The university has a number of travel scholarships that students can apply for. #909 (预测) (完整音频)
53. I don't like cheese and tomato sandwiches on white bread and orange juice. #907 (预测) (完整音频)
54. If she doesn't speak the language, she's not going to sit around and wait for a translator. #906 (预测) (完整音频)
55. To answer such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible. #905 (预测) (完整音频)
56. Fishing is a sport and a means for surviving. #904 (预测) (完整音频)
57. In 1830, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America. #903 (预测) (完整音频)
58. Applicants for the course preferably have a degree on English or journalism. #902 (预测) (完整音频)
59. Arteries carry oxygenated blood from the heart to other parts of the body. #901 (预测) (完整音频)
60. Since the problems we face are global, we need to find the global solutions. #900 (预测) (完整音频)
61. Many of the universities' original buildings are still in use. #899 (预测) (完整音频)
62. The key to success in the exam is to study hard and do well. #898 (预测) (完整音频)
63. We will see if we can get through this without too many interruptions. #897 (预测) (完整音频)
64. We will study the following two pictures in the next lecture. #896 (预测) (完整音频)
65. Companies are aiming to earn the money not to change the society. #895 (预测) (完整音频)
66. We need to read the first five chapters to prepare for next week's tutorial. #894 (预测) (完整音频)
67. It is good for the environment also good for your electricity bill. #893 (预测) (完整音频)
68. As a student union member, we can influence the change of the university. #892 (预测) (完整音频)
69. Animals grow larger and stronger to help them to hunt better. #891 (预测) (完整音频)

70. The new English class will start next Monday morning. #890 (预测) (完整音频)
71. The lecture was meant to start at ten. #889 (预测) (完整音频)
72. The generic biology technology lab is located at the North Wing of the library. #888 (预测) (完整音频)
73. Don't hesitate to email me if any questions. #883 (预测) (完整音频)
74. In marketing, short-term thinking leads to many problems. #719 (预测) (完整音频)
75. It is within the framework that we're making our survey. #870 (预测) (完整音频)
76. It is interesting to observe the development of language skills of toddlers. #866 (预测) (完整音频)
77. Students should book a library tour on the first week of the first semester. #864 (预测) (完整音频)
78. Care needs to be taken for vulnerable groups in the times of infection. #263 (预测) (完整音频)
79. In 1880, cycling became a major phenomenon in the United States. #134 (预测) (完整音频)
80. The hypothesis on black hole is rendered moot as the explanation of the explosion. #103 (预测) (完整音频)
81. Care needs to be taken for vulnerable groups during the periods of turmoil. #859 (预测) (完整音频)
82. Exam results will be available next week on course website. #856 (预测) (完整音频)
83. The older equipment has been put at the back of the building. #853 (预测) (完整音频)
84. We need to make sure the school principal knows about the changes. #845 (预测) (完整音频)
85. Expertise in particular areas distinguishes you from other graduates in a job interview. #842 (预测) (完整音频)
86. Make sure the financial director knows the full details of the pay agreement. #834 (预测) (完整音频)
87. I didn't agree with the author's argument, but his presentation was good. #825 (预测) (完整音频)
88. Our school of arts and technology accepts applications at all points throughout the year. #811 (预测) (完整音频)
89. There are a range of housing options near the university. #810 (预测) (完整音频)
90. All source of materials must be included in your bibliography. #807 (预测) (完整音频)
91. She told the faculty to be very supportive. #796 (预测) (完整音频)
92. His objection to include scientific evidence has brought a lot of controversy to him. #795 (预测) (完整音频)
93. Many undergraduate students go back home to stay with their parents after graduation. #788 (预测) (完整音频)
94. Essays with few or no citations will be regarded as invalid. #787 (预测) (完整音频)
95. Nearly half of television outputs are given away for educational program. #782 (预测) (完整音频)
96. The minimum mark for Distinction grade is no less than 75%. #780 (预测) (完整音频)
97. Number the beakers and put them away until tomorrow. #775 (预测) (完整音频)
98. Organic food is grown without applying chemicals and the process is without artificial additives. #768 (预测) (完整音频)
99. I used to have coffee with milk and one sugar. #764 (预测) (完整音频)
100. I would like tomato and cheese sandwiches on white bread and orange juice. #762 (预测) (完整音频)
101. If you want to sell all your books, it must have a list of bibliography. #757 (预测) (完整音频)
102. The student service center is located on the main campus behind the library. #752 (预测) (完整音频)
103. Our fundamental realities, especially national needs, have seen the ability to flourish. #751 (预测) (完整音频)
104. I don't understand what the comment of my essay means. #750 (预测) (完整音频)
105. The United States has the maximum production of chocolate. #749 (预测) (完整音频)
106. Those reference books are too old, while the others are OK. #728 (预测) (完整音频)

107. A renowned economist is selected to have a speech tonight at eight. #721 (预测) (完整音频)
108. Arteries carry blood from heart to the other parts of the body. #715 (预测) (完整音频)
109. The hypothesis needs to be tested in a more rigorous way. #713 (预测) (完整音频)
110. It seems that language appears from nowhere. #557 (预测) (完整音频)
111. Today, we will be discussing the role of government in preventing injustice. #362 (预测) (完整音频)
112. We didn't have any noticeable variance between the two or three tasks. #354 (预测) (完整音频)
113. You should enquire about the direct deposit. #35 (预测) (完整音频)
114. The theoretical proposal was challenged to grasp. #885 (预测) (完整音频)
115. Environmental friendliness is a new category in which campuses are competing. #873 (预测) (完整音频)
116. Please make sure all works follow the department guidelines. #872 (预测) (完整音频)
117. There will be an open book exam on Monday, the twenty-eighth. #871 (预测) (完整音频)
118. She is an expert of the eighteenth century French literature. #862 (预测) (完整音频)
119. Meteorology is a subject of earth's atmosphere. #857 (预测) (完整音频)
120. History is not a simple collection of dates and events. #849 (预测) (完整音频)
121. Newspapers across the world are reporting stories of presidents. #843 (预测) (完整音频)
122. Student loans are now available for international students. #839 (预测) (完整音频)
123. By clicking this button, you agree with the terms and conditions of this website. #838 (预测) (完整音频)
124. Physics is a detailed study of matter and energy. #836 (预测) (完整音频)
125. This small Indian state is a land of forests, valleys and snowy islands. #823 (预测) (完整音频)
126. I'm glad you got here safely. #821 (预测) (完整音频)
127. Globalization has been an overwhelming urban and urbanization phenomenon. #816 (预测) (完整音频)
128. You should include your name and identification number on the registration form. #808 (预测) (完整音频)
129. We must put great care when analyzing the data. #803 (预测) (完整音频)
130. We are not going to accept the assignment after due day on Friday. #800 (预测) (完整音频)
131. To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts. #799 (预测) (完整音频)
132. The wheelchair lift has been upgraded this month. #793 (预测) (完整音频)
133. The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly following the freshman seminar. #785 (预测) (完整音频)
134. The first few sentences of an essay should capture the readers' attention. #776 (预测) (完整音频)
135. The current statistical evidence indicates the need of further research. #773 (预测) (完整音频)
136. The author expressed an idea that modern readers inevitably cannot accept. #766 (预测) (完整音频)
137. Students can download the materials from the website. #763 (预测) (完整音频)
138. Sport is the cause of traumatic brain injuries in the United States. #759 (预测) (完整音频)
139. She used to be everywhere, but today she is missing. #758 (预测) (完整音频)
140. The Resident's hall is closed prior to the closing time of the academic building at the end of the semester. #756 (预测) (完整音频)
141. Put the knife and fork next to the spoon near the edge of the table. #754 (预测) (完整音频)
142. Please finish all the reading chapters before the field trip. #753 (预测) (完整音频)
143. Meeting with tutors could be arranged for students who need additional help. #744 (预测) (完整音频)
144. It's time to finalize the work before the Wednesday seminar. #740 (预测) (完整音频)

145. I will be in my office every day from ten to twelve. #736 (预测) (完整音频)
146. Elephant is the largest land living mammal. #731 (预测) (完整音频)
147. Don't forget to hand in your assignments by the end of next week. #730 (预测) (完整音频)
148. Conferences are always scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month. #725 (预测) (完整音频)
149. Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician and a physical instructor. #723 (预测) (完整音频)
150. All students and staff have access to printers and scanners. #718 (预测) (完整音频)
151. All undergraduate students should participate in the seminar. #717 (预测) (完整音频)
152. A computer virus has destroyed all my files. #702 (预测) (完整音频)
153. Would you please put the materials on the table. #886 (预测) (完整音频)
154. You can change your courses on the website during the registration period. #783 (预测) (完整音频)
155. You can find the student service center on level one of Home Building. #709 (预测) (完整音频)
156. Please do not bring food into the classroom. #708 (预测) (完整音频)
157. Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row. #699 (预测) (完整音频)
158. To measure distance could take as much as three weeks. #698 (预测) (完整音频)
159. I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue. #349 (预测) (完整音频)
160. All students on engineering courses spent one year working on the wall experience. #135 (预测) (完整音频)
161. All of our accommodations are within a walking distance to the academic buildings. #688 (预测) (完整音频)
162. The politics combine both the legislative and the political authorities. #687 (预测) (完整音频)
163. Vessels carry blood from the heart to other parts of the body. #686 (预测) (完整音频)
164. In marketing short term thinking leads to many problems. #670 (预测) (完整音频)
165. The gap between the rich and the poor was not decreased rapidly as expected. #669 (预测) (完整音频)
166. The professor will be the last speaker this evening. #668 (预测) (完整音频)
167. We would like a first draft of the assignment by Monday. #666 (预测) (完整音频)
168. Our university has strong partnerships with industry as well as collaborative relationships with government bodies. #664 (预测) (完整音频)
169. What distinguishes him from others is the dramatic use of black and white photography. #663 (预测) (完整音频)
170. The US ranks twenty-second in foreign aid, given it as a percentage of GDP. #647 (预测) (完整音频)
171. Leading scientists speculate that numerous planets could support life forms. #637 (预测) (完整音频)
172. That country's economy is primarily based on tourism. #636 (预测) (完整音频)
173. The study of archaeology requires intensive international fieldwork. #635 (预测) (完整音频)
174. She doesn't even care about anything but what is honest and true. #632 (预测) (完整音频)
175. Higher fees cause the student to look more critically at what universities offer. #631 (预测) (完整音频)
176. His academic supervisor called in to see him last night. #630 (预测) (完整音频)
177. It's important to keep this medicine in the fridge. #629 (预测) (完整音频)
178. There is a limited amount of departmental funding which is available for qualified students. #625 (预测) (完整音频)
179. You can retake the module if your marks are too low. #621 (预测) (完整音频)
180. Please explain what the author means by sustainability. #618 (预测) (完整音频)
181. Hypothetically, insufficient mastery in the areas slows future progress. #616 (预测) (完整音频)
182. Once more under the pressure of economic necessity, practice outstripped theory. #615 (预测)

**(完整音频)**

183. Please sort and order the slides of the presentation according to topic and speech time. #614

**(预测) (完整音频)**

184. You can download all lecture handouts from the course website. #613 **(预测) (完整音频)**

185. Our class is divided into two groups. You come with me, the others stay here. #609 **(预测)**

**(完整音频)**

186. No crop responds more readily than careful husbandry and skillful cultivation. #597 **(预测)**

**(完整音频)**

187. You should raise your concern with the head of school. #596 **(预测) (完整音频)**

188. Would you prepare some PowerPoint slides with appropriate graphs? #588 **(预测) (完整音频)**

189. We are delighted to have professor Robert to join our faculty. #584 **(预测) (完整音频)**

190. Try to explain how your ideas are linked so that there is a logical flow. #580 **(预测) (完整音频)**

191. There will be ample opportunities to ask questions about the presentation. #571 **(预测) (完整音频)**

192. There is varying plagiarism across different university departments. #568 **(预测) (完整音频)**

193. There is no entrance fee for tonight's lecture. #567 **(预测) (完整音频)**

194. The Psychology Department is looking for volunteers to be involved in research projects. #550 **(预测) (完整音频)**

195. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policies in the United States. #546 **(预测) (完整音频)**

196. The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events is fascinating. #541 **(预测) (完整音频)**

197. The agricultural sector in that country has been heavily subsidized. #525 **(预测) (完整音频)**

198. Students will not be given credits for assignments submitted after the due date. #522 **(预测) (完整音频)**

199. Students should take advantages of the online resources before attending the lecture. #521 **(预测) (完整音频)**

200. On this project, you will be asked to work as a group of three. #514 **(预测) (完整音频)**

201. No more than four people can be in the lab at once. #511 **(预测) (完整音频)**

202. It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures. #502 **(预测) (完整音频)**

203. In Europe, the political pressure is similar regarding globalization. #499 **(预测) (完整音频)**

204. In English, the month of the year is always capitalized. #498 **(预测) (完整音频)**

205. If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brize. #496 **(预测) (完整音频)**

206. I didn't understand the author's point of view on immigration. #479 **(预测) (完整音频)**

207. I can't attend the lecture because I have a doctor appointment. #478 **(预测) (完整音频)**

208. Every year, students pass biology course easily. #470 **(预测) (完整音频)**

209. Reserved collection of books can be borrowed up to three hours. #467 **(预测) (完整音频)**

210. Applications for the course preferably have a preference over English or journalism. #455 **(预测) (完整音频)**

211. A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break. #449 **(预测) (完整音频)**

212. The library is located at the other side of the campus behind the student center. #447 **(预测) (完整音频)**

213. A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise English is bigotry. #444 **(预测) (完整音频)**

214. Many health workers think that pensioners are too old to understand. #441 **(预测) (完整音频)**

215. In consultation with your supervisor, your thesis is approved by the faculty committee. #440 **(预测) (完整音频)**

216. The program depends entirely on private funding. #434 **(预测) (完整音频)**

217. More muscles are used in swimming than any other sport. #428 **(预测) (完整音频)**

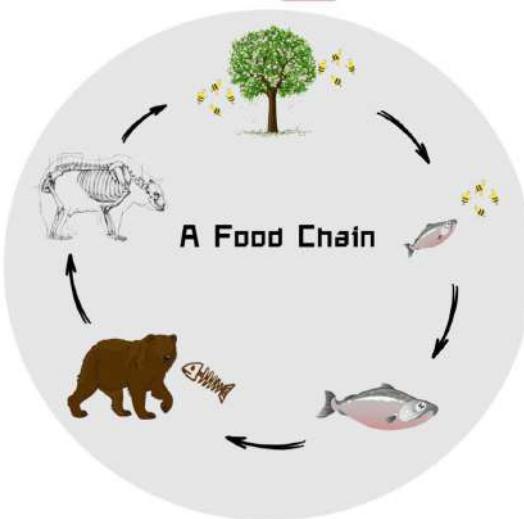
218. Please prepare a PowerPoint presentation for tomorrow's meeting. #423 (预测) (完整音频)
219. I could not save my work as my computer got crashed. #421 (预测) (完整音频)
220. I was overwhelmed with too much irrelevant information. #420 (预测) (完整音频)
221. Interpreters are not readily available in this department. #417 (预测) (完整音频)
222. Biographical information should be removed before the publication of the results.. #412 (预测) (完整音频)
223. Anatomy is the study of internal and external structures. #411 (预测) (完整音频)
224. The verdict depends on which side was more convincing to the jury. #410 (预测) (完整音频)
225. Unfortunately, the two most interesting economic selection clash on my timetable. #401 (预测) (完整音频)
226. It is acknowledged that his work is groundbreaking. #399 (预测) (完整音频)
227. Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible. #397 (预测) (完整音频)
228. On behalf of our department, I would like to thank you for your participation. #396 (预测) (完整音频)
229. Portfolio is due to the internal review office no later than Tuesday. #393 (预测) (完整音频)
230. She has been in the library for a long time. #392 (预测) (完整音频)
231. The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals. #391 (预测) (完整音频)
232. The real reason for global hunger is not the lack of food, but poverty. #390 (预测) (完整音频)
233. Eating too much can lead to too many health problems. #385 (预测) (完整音频)
234. 39.5% California residents speak a language other than English at home. #379 (预测) (完整音频)
235. The glass is not the real solid, because it doesn't have crystal structure. #372 (预测) (完整音频)
236. Your enrollment information, results and fees will be available online. #366 (预测) (完整音频)
237. The professor has promised to put his lecture notes online. #364 (预测) (完整音频)
238. Rules about break and lunch time vary from one country to another. #346 (预测) (完整音频)
239. Acupuncture is a technique involved in traditional Chinese medicine. #342 (预测) (完整音频)
240. Knives and forks should be placed next to the spoon on the edge of the table. #338 (预测) (完整音频)
241. Students can get access to computers on a daily basis. #311 (预测) (完整音频)
242. There are no scheduled classes during the final exam weeks. #308 (预测) (完整音频)
243. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy. #305 (预测) (完整音频)
244. We will discuss these two pictures in next lecture. #304 (预测) (完整音频)
245. Make sure you correctly cite all your sources. #264 (预测) (完整音频)
246. Students who wish to apply for an extension should approach their tutors. #68 (预测) (完整音频)
247. Feelings of nerves are common to all university freshers. #27 (预测) (完整音频)
248. Adverts might use humor, drama or catchy slogans to grab people's attention. #7 (预测) (完整音频)

## Describe Image

命中率: 75%

备考策略: 高频DI仍然以老题为主, 但对少量出现的新题也要尽快熟悉。 备考策略: 模版熟练使用 > 练习本周预测 > 浏览全部机经

### 1. A Food Chain (新题) (预测)

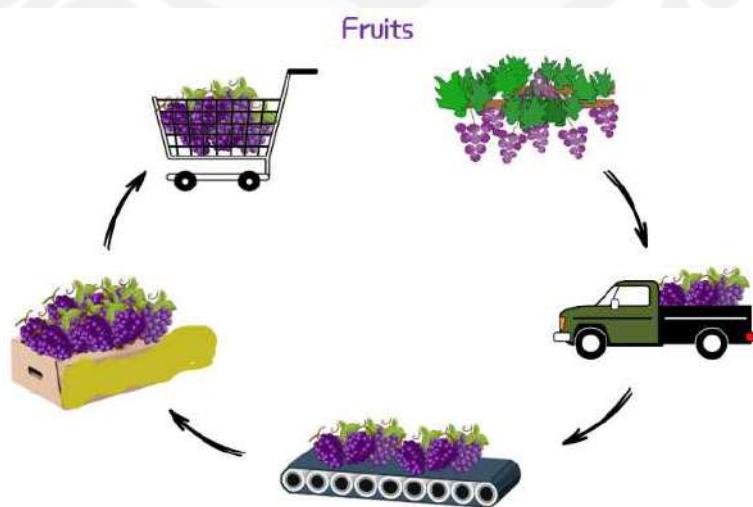


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about a food chain. It shows how the process is done. According to this graph, the first step is that bees pollinate flowers in the green tree, followed by the second step that small fish feed on those bees. You can see from this graph that the third step is that the small fish grow up into big ones. You can also see from this graph that the next step is that the big fish are eaten by a grizzly bear and fish bones remain. According to this graph, the next step is that grizzly bears die and decay, and their skeletons remain, which nourish trees. In conclusion, the whole process will repeat.

(猩际官网 / App DI #463)

### 2. Grape (预测)



**答案:**

The following graph gives information about how grape comes to customers. According to the graph, the first step is purple grape ripening on the vine, followed by the second step, in which the grape is

loaded onto a truck and transported. After that, the third step is the grape conveying on a conveyer belt, followed by the fourth step, in which the grape is stowed into a brown paper box as its package. The final step is the grape loaded in a cart, which means the grape reaches customers. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #449)

### 3. South American Rainforest (预测)

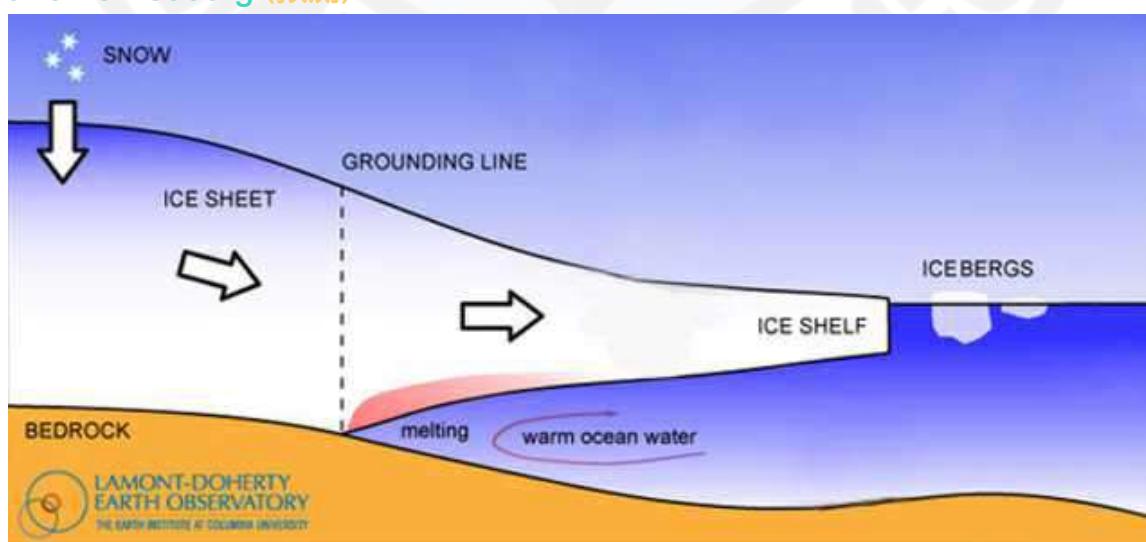


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the rain forest distribution in South America. According to this graph, the largest part of rain forest is in Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Suriname, which is tropical rain forest, coloured with light green. We can also see a narrow, long stretch of tropical rain forest lying along the eastern coast of South America, next to Atlantic Ocean. And another stretch is located along the northwest coast of South America, next to Pacific Ocean. We see temperate rain forests in Chile, the southmost area of South America, coloured with dark green. In conclusion, this is an informative map.

(猩际官网 / App DI #448)

### 4. Formation of Iceberg (预测)



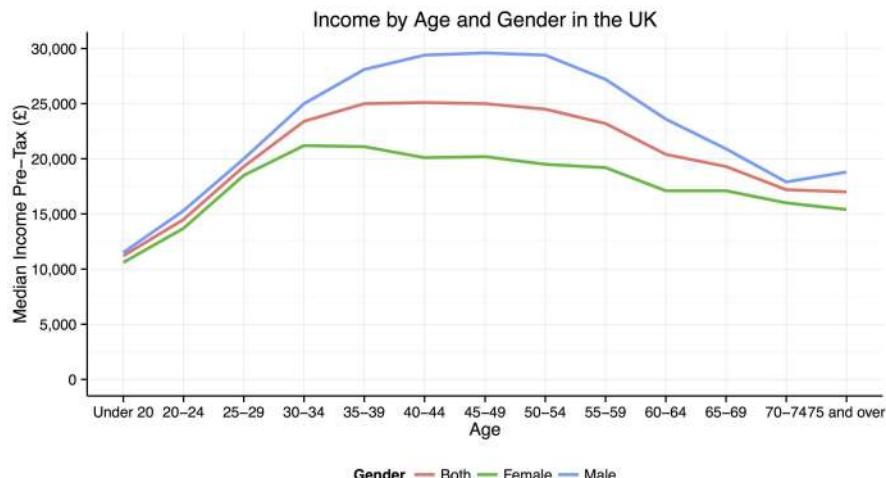
**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the formation of iceberg. The steps is snow, which comes down from the sky. The second step is snow turning into ice sheet on the bedrock, which is coloured

brown. According to this graph, the third the ice sheet continuing to stretch beyond the ground line into the see, which means the formation of ice shelf. The forth step is the ice shelf melting with warm ocean water. The final step is small part of the ice shelf coming off and iceberg coming into being. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #444)

## 5. UK Income by Age&Gender (预测)

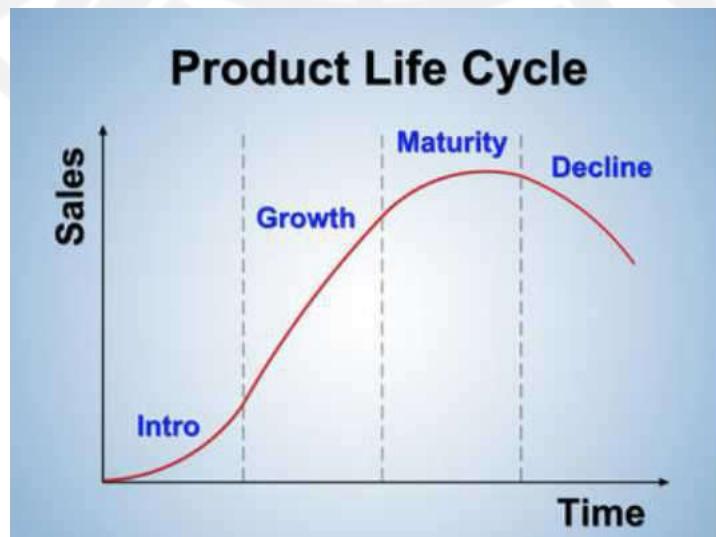


### 答案:

The following line chart gives information of median pre-tax income by age and gender in the UK. According to the graph we can see three lines, in which the blue one is male, the red one both, and the green one female. We can see male rises from 12 thousand at under 20, reaches the highest point of 30 thousand at 45 to 49, and falls to the lowest point of 18 thousand at 70 to 74. We can also see female rises from 11 thousand, reaches the highest point of 21 thousand at 30 to 34, and falls to the lowest point of 15 thousand at and over. Finally both reaches the highest point of 25 thousand at 35 to 39, and falls to the lowest point of 17 thousand at and over. In conclusion female is the lower than both, with both lower than male.

(猩际官网 / App DI #432)

## 6. Product Life Cycle (预测)



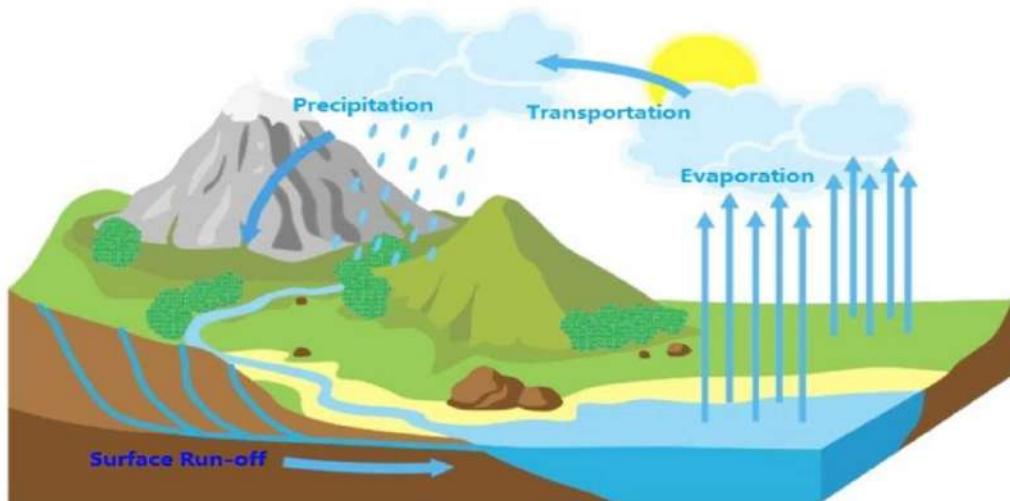
### 答案:

This line chart gives the information about product life cycle, in which sales vary in different periods of

time. There are four phases in the line chart, which are intro, growth, maturity and decline. In intro, sales rise from zero, followed by growth, in which sales keep rising. In maturity, sales reach the highest point, and then in decline, sales begin to drop gradually. In conclusion, this line chart gives very thorough information about product life cycle.

(猩际官网 / App DI #430)

## 7. Water Cycle (预测)

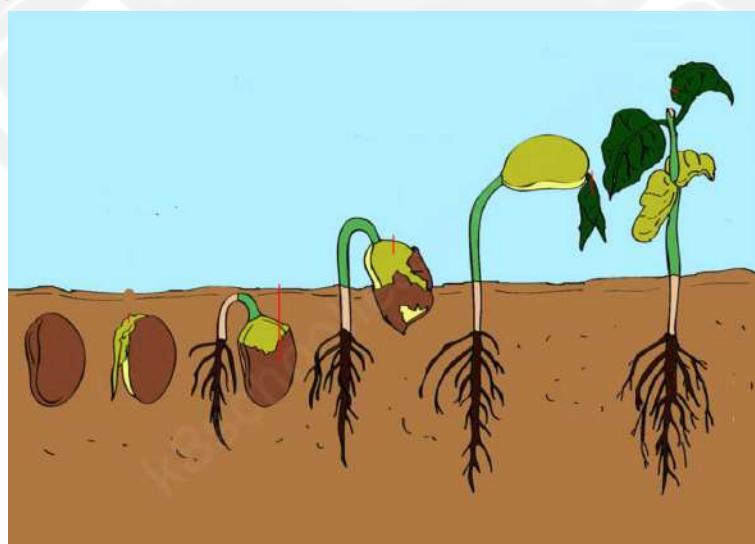


### 答案:

The following graph gives information about water cycle in nature. It shows how the process is done. The steps include evaporation, transportation, precipitation and surface run-offs. According to this graph, the first step is evaporation in the sun, with water forming clouds into the sky from the blue sea. The second step is clouds' transportation into the sky above green and grey mountains, followed by the third step of precipitation, in which water forms surface run-offs. The final step is surface run-offs going to the sea. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #423)

## 8. Germination (预测)



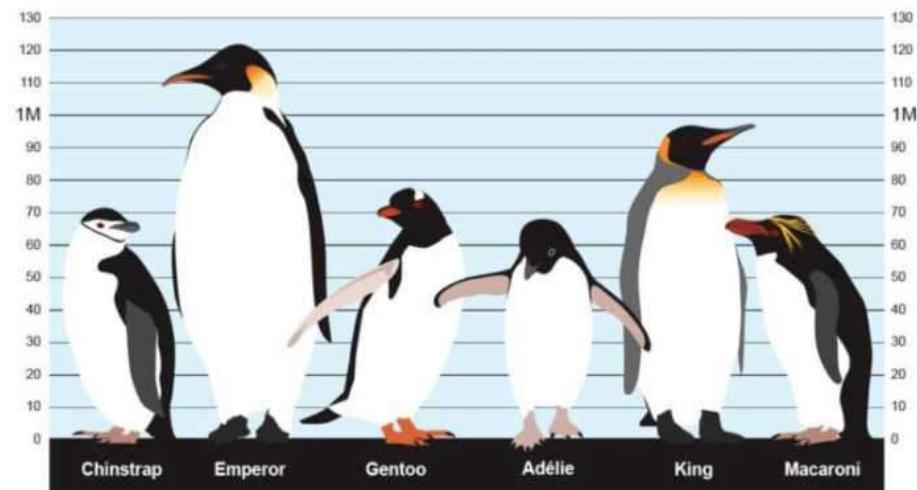
### 答案:

This picture gives information about the process of germination. In the first step, a seed is buried in the soil, before it develops its green embryo in the second step. In the third step, the seed coat begins to peel off and the black root begins to grow. After that, the light green cotyledon can be seen and

the seed rises from the soil. Finally, the dark green foliage leaves grow. In conclusion, this picture tells how a seed grows.

(猩际官网 / App DI #421)

## 9. Penguin (预测)

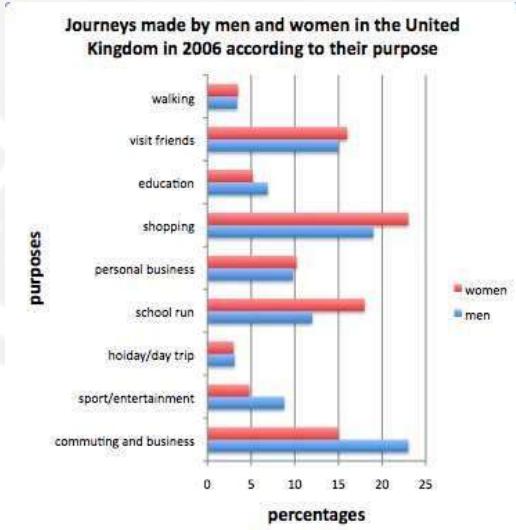


### 答案:

The following graph gives information about heights of penguins. According to this graph, emperor is the tallest, which is about 1.2 meters tall. After that, the second tallest penguin is king, which is about 1 meter. The third tallest penguin is gentoo, then chinstrap and macaroni. The smallest penguin is adelie, which is less than 0.7 meter tall. In conclusion, this graph compares the heights of several kinds of penguin.

(猩际官网 / App DI #409)

## 10. Journeys in the UK (预测)



### 答案:

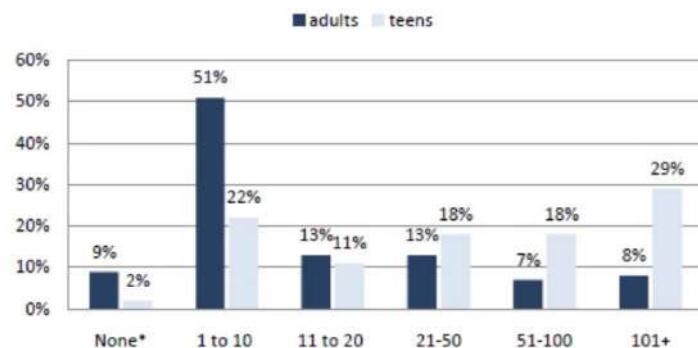
The following graph gives information about journeys made in the UK in 2006 according to their purpose. The items include walking, education, shopping, personal business, school run, day trip, sport, entertainment, and commuting. According to this graph, in walking, the value of men and women are around 4%. You can see from this graph that the highest value of women is in shopping, which is 23%, and the highest value of men is in commuting and business, which is 23%. In conclusion, men and women have the lowest value in holiday and day trip, which around 3%.

(猩际官网 / App DI #407)

## 11. Number of Texts (预测)

Adults vs. Teens: Number of texts on a typical day

Based on cell phone users who text



### 答案:

The following graph gives information about adults versus teens, number of texts on a typical day. The items include None, one to ten, eleven to twenty, twenty-one to fifty and one hundred and one plus. According to this graph, in None, the value of adults is around 9%, and that of teens is lower, which is around 2%. You can see from this graph that the highest value of adults is in one to ten, which is 51%, and the highest value of teens is in one hundred and one plus, which is 29%. In conclusion, adults has the lowest value in fifty-one to one hundred, around 7%.

(猩际官网 / App DI #397)

## 12. Auditorium (预测)

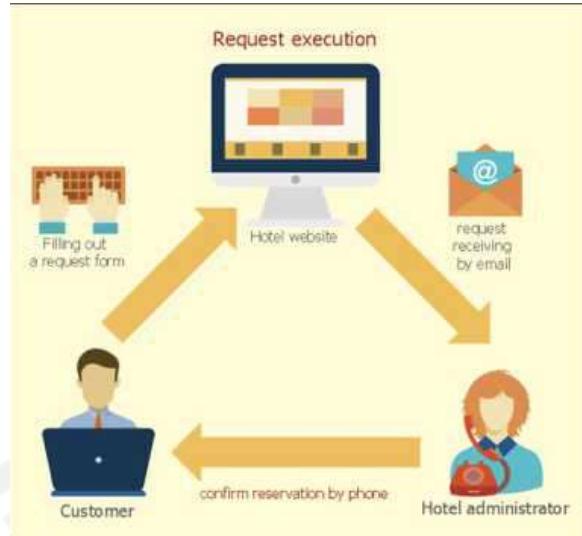


### 答案:

The following graph gives information about an auditorium. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, there are seven columns of seats, which are red. Followed by that, there is a small dais standing in front of the seating area. You can see from this graph that the indoor lighting is very bright. You can also see from this graph that there is a big and white projection screen behind the dais. There are six windows in the walls. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #394)

### 13. Hotel Reservation (预测)

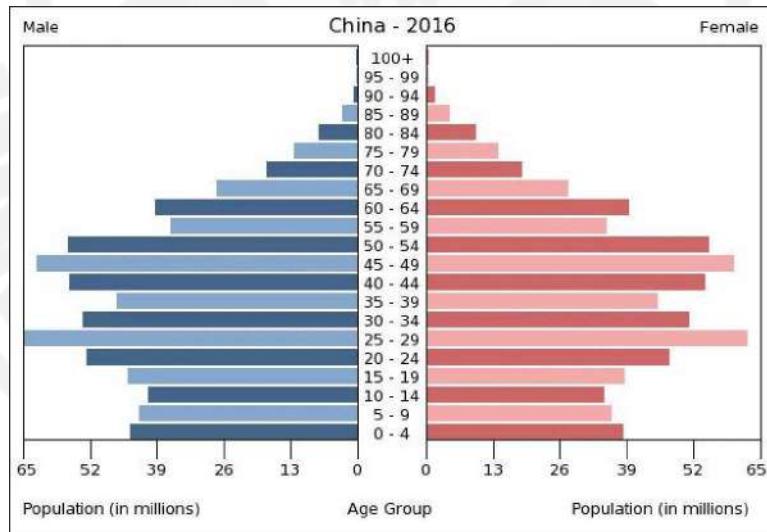


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about how a hotel reservation is executed. The steps include hotel website, request receiving by email, hotel administrator, confirm reservation by phone, customer and filling out a request form. According to this graph, the first step is hotel website, which is on a computer. The second step is to the request received by hotel administrator via email. You can see from this graph that the third step is to confirm the request by phone, followed by filling out a request form as the final step. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #374)

### 14. China Age Group (预测)

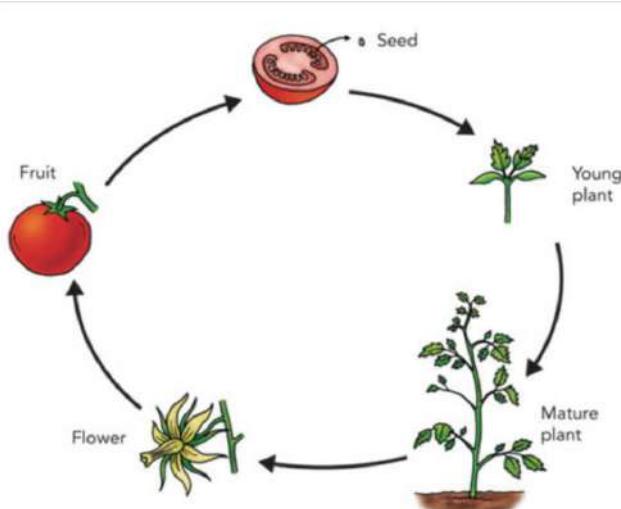


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about age group in China. The items include male, female, age group, and the population. According to this graph, in male, the population of age from 20 to 24 is around 52 million, and that of age from 0 to 4 is lower, which is around 45 million. You can see from this graph that the highest population of age from 80 to 84 is in female, which is around 10 million. You can also see from this graph that the lowest population of age from 90 to 94 is in male, which is around 0.5 million. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #338)

### 15. Tomato Life Cycle (预测)



**答案:**

The following graph gives information about how a tomato seed can become a tomato plant. It shows how the process is done. The steps include tomato seed, a young plant, a mature plant, a flower, and a fruit. According to this graph, the first step is tomato seed, which is in a tomato fruit cut in half. According to this graph, the second step is to become a young tomato plant, which is green. You can see from this graph that the third step a mature tomato plant with green leaves rooted in brown soil, followed by a flower as the fourth step. The final step is a red fruit that comes out of the flower, and the cycle will start over. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #337)

## 16. Sweden Government Budget (预测)



**答案:**

The graph gives information about the Sweden government budget in 2018. According to this graph, expenditure SEK is 999 billion, which is in a blue bar, followed by revenue SEK of 1043 billion, which is in an orange bar. According to the center of the graph, it shows that surplus is plus 44, which is in a white circle. In addition, there is a white cube in the lower left corner, and there is a white 2018 in the upper left corner. According to this graph, the background is dark blue. in conclusion, this graph is about Sweden government budget in 2018, and it's very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #320)

## 17. Green Bin Program (预测)

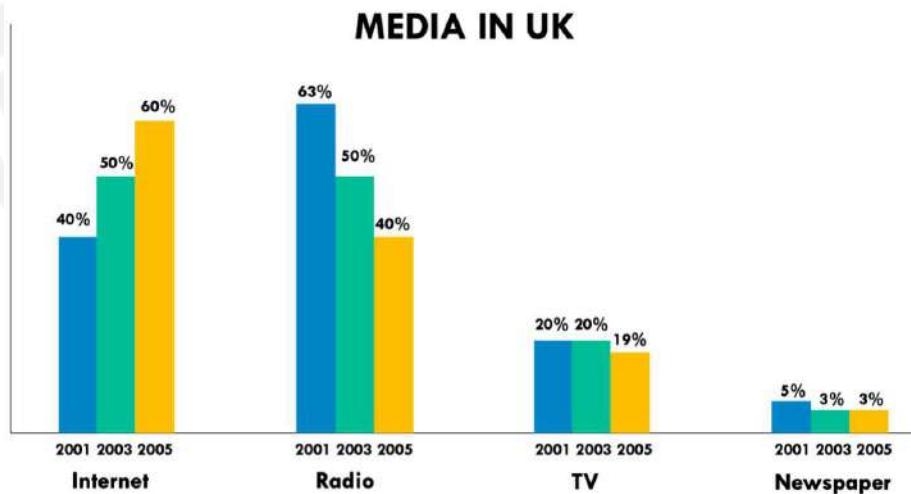


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about stuff in the rubbish bin. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, at the upper area, there is a lot of acceptable food scrap including egg shell, fish bone, soiled paper, noodle, plate scraping, vegetable and orange, surrounding a rubbish bin. The colour of the bin is grey. You can see from this graph that, at the lower area, there is a lot of unacceptable items including disposable lunch-box, diaper, animal waste, plastic container, flowerpot. The colour of the lunch-box is white. And the colour of the flowerpot is brownish red. You can see from this graph that, at the background, there is comparison between acceptable and unacceptable items in the rubbish bin. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #318)

## 18. UK Media (预测)



**答案:**

The following graph gives information about media in UK. The items include internet, TV, newspaper and radio. According to this graph, in internet, the value of 2005 is around 60%, and that of 2003 is lower, which is around 50%. You can see from this graph that the highest value of 2001 is in radio, which is 63%. In conclusion, newspaper has the lowest value in 2005, about 3%.

(猩际官网 / App DI #317)

## 19. Sitting Posture (预测)

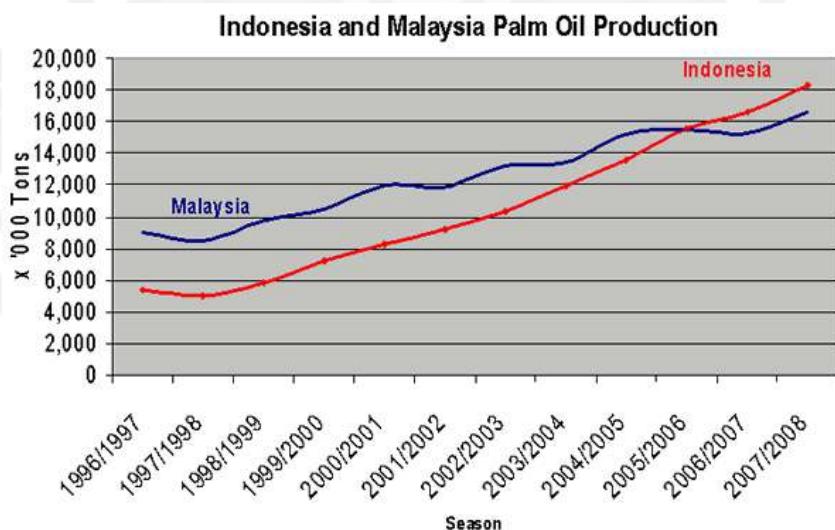


**答案:**

This picture gives information about correct and incorrect posture; It is a very interesting picture, because it shows a number of things; (According to the picture, at the top area, I can see there is a clock and a bookshelf, also I can see the window and the sky is dark blue.) According to the picture, at the left area, there is a man sitting on the chair, he sits very straight and his eyes are looking at the computer screen, and his hands placed naturally on the keyboard; According to the picture, at the right area, the man is sitting on the chair and his back is hunched [hʌntʃt]弯腰驼背bend over; (and his hands placed too close to the table) In conclusion, this picture is very informative (because it gives information about correct and incorrect posture; )

(猩际官网 / App DI #315)

## 20. Palm Oil Production (预测)



**答案:**

The following line chart gives information about palm oil production of Indonesia and Malaysia. According to the line chart, we can see the red line of Indonesia rises from the lowest point, about 4500 thousand tons in 1997/1998, to the highest point, about 18000 thousand tons in 2007/2008. We can also see the blue line of Malaysia rises from the lowest point, about 8500 thousand tons in 1997/1998, to the highest point, about 16000 thousand tons in 2007/2008. And Malaysia is always higher than Indonesia until 2005/2006. After that, Indonesia is higher than Malaysia. In conclusion, this chart is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #308)

## 21. London Fleet Street (预测)

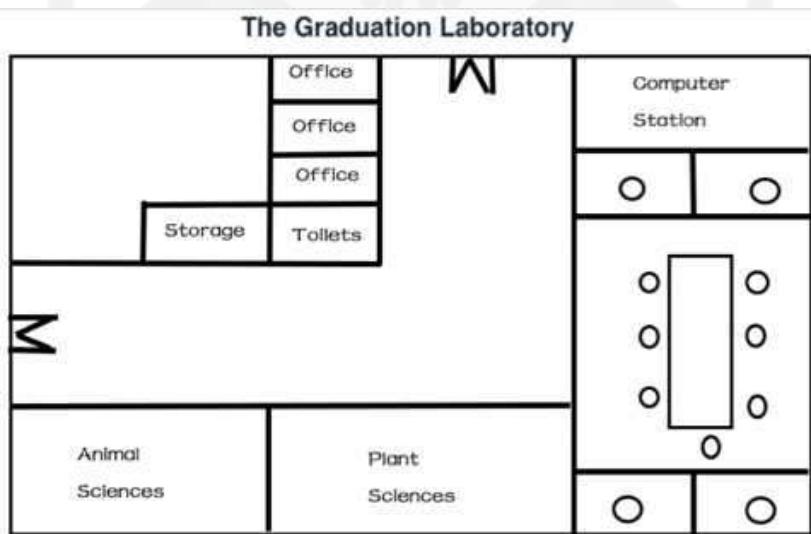


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about London's street view. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, at the left area, there is a street view of the 19th century; the colour of it is black and white. You can see from this graph that, at the right area, there is a today's street view; the colour of it is colorful. You can see from this graph that, at the background, there is Saint Paul's Cathedral, the colour of those are white. The weather is sunny. The sky is blue and clear. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #302)

## 22. Laboratory Plan (预测)



**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the graduation laboratory. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. At the central area, there are storage and toilets. At the left area, there are animal sciences. According to this graph, the largest area is plant sciences. In comparison, the smallest area is office. In conclusion, there are computer station and meeting room shown on the map.

(猩际官网 / App DI #301)

## 23. Income of Bachelor (预测)

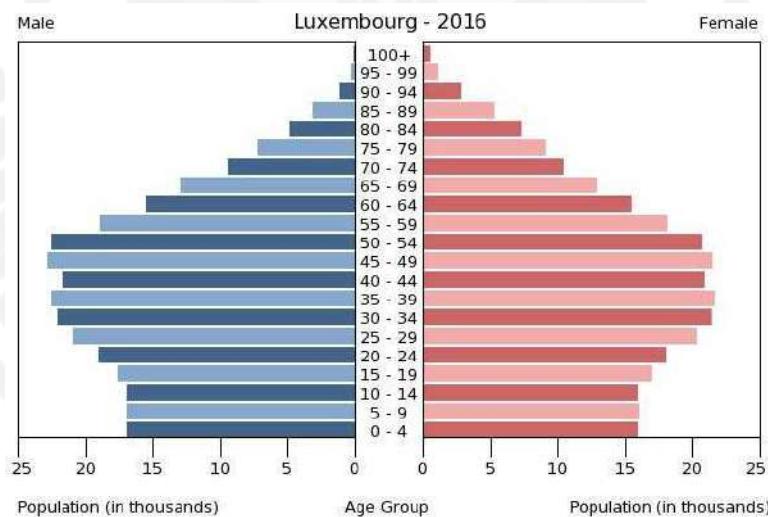
Annual Income of Bachelor degrees holders in different fields			
	1980	1990	2000
Business	91,000	97,000	105,000
Education	78,000	85,000	98,000
Language and Literature	64,000	71,000	80,000

**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the annual income of bachelor degrees holders in different fields. The items include business, education, language and literature. According to this graph, in business, the value of annual income in 1980 is around 91000. And in education, the value of annual income in 1980 is around 78000, which is lower. You can see from this graph that the highest value of annual income is business in 2000, which is around 105000. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of annual income is language and literature in 1980, which is around 64000. In conclusion, in 2000, the business has the highest annual income.

(猩际官网 / App DI #297)

#### 24. Luxembourg Age Group (预测)

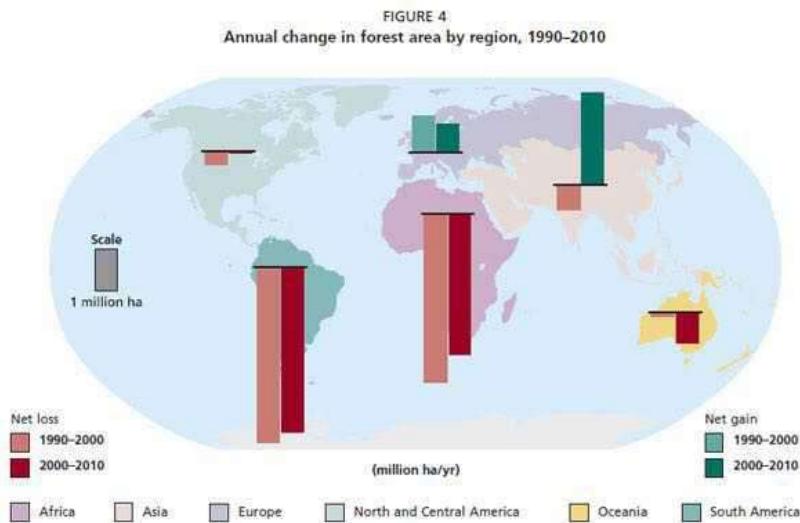


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about Luxembourg. The items include male, female, and the population. According to this graph, in male, the population of age from 20 to 24 is around 20000, and that of age from 0 to 4 is lower, which is around 15000. You can see from this graph that the highest population of age from 80 to 84 is in female, which is around 10000. You can also see from this graph that the lowest population of age from 90 to 94 is in male, which is around 2000. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #293)

#### 25. Forest Annual Change (预测)



**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the annual change in forest area by region. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. The items include net gain, states, and net loss. According to this graph, the largest areas of forest gain in the 1990–2000 year are in Asia. In comparison, the smallest areas of the net gain in 1990–2000 are in Africa. You can see from this graph that the largest areas of net loss in 1990–2000 are in Africa. In conclusion, the area of the net gain in Asia is much larger than that of the net loss.

(猩际官网 / App DI #284)

## 26. Closed-loop Recycling (预测)

### How Dell does closed-loop recycling



**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the closed-loop recycling process. It shows how the process is done. The steps include collect & recycle, sort & shred, mold&manufacture, and so on. According to this graph, the first step is to collect & recycle. According to this graph, the second step is sort & shred. You can see from this graph that the third step is mold&manufacture. You can also see from this graph that the next step is to assemble & ship. The final step is to purchase & use. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #278)

## 27. Rain Forest Distribution (预测)

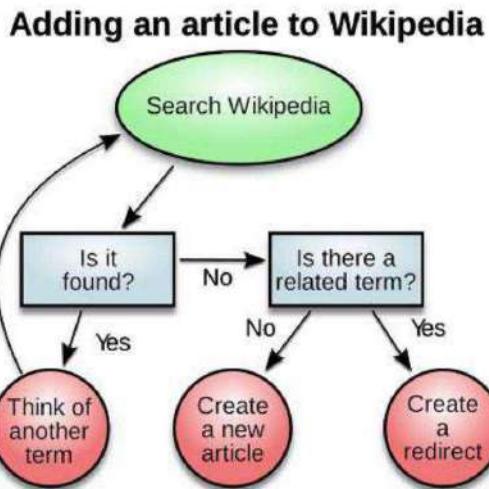


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the rain forest distribution. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. According to this graph, the largest areas of the distribution of tropical rain forests are in South America. In comparison, the smallest areas of the distribution of tropical rain forests are in Asia. You can see from this graph that the largest areas of the distribution of rain forest are in South America. In conclusion, the area of the distribution of tropical rain forest in South America is much larger than that of Asia.

(猩际官网 / App DI #277)

## 28. Article Adding (预测)

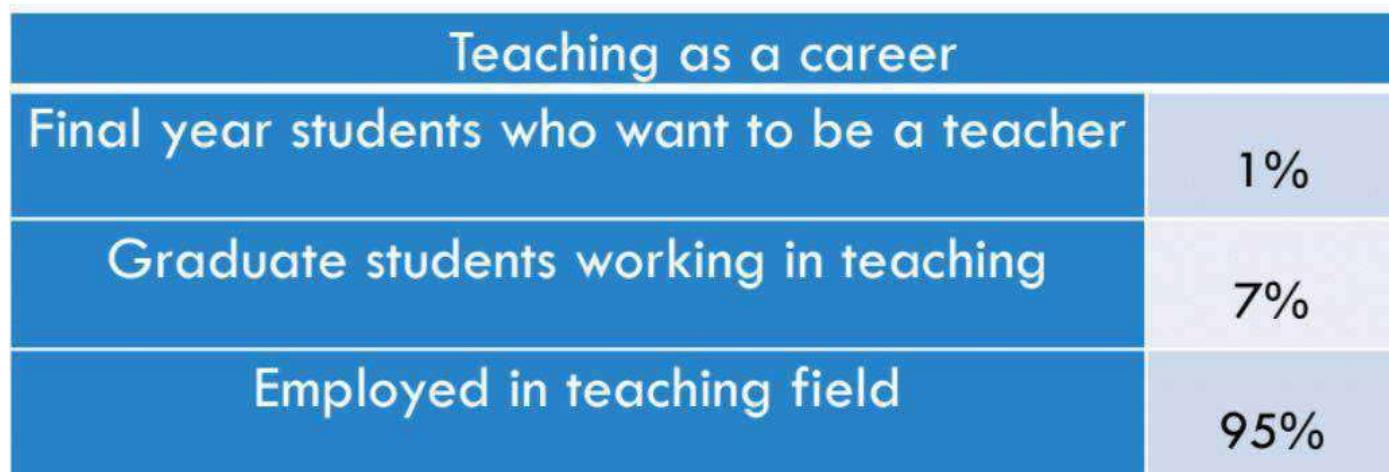


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about adding an article to Wikipedia. It shows how the process is done. The steps include searching Wikipedia, thinking of another term, creating a new article. According to this graph, the first step is searching for Wikipedia. According to this graph, in the second stage, there are two questions. The first question is ‘Is it found’, and if the answer is yes, it goes to think of another term. If the answer is no, it goes to the second question ‘is there a related term’. And if the answer is yes, it goes to create a redirect, if it is no, it goes to create a new article. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #241)

## 29. Teaching Career (预测)

**答案:**

The following graph gives information about teaching as a career. The items include final year student who wants to be a teacher, graduate students working in teaching, employed in the teaching field. According to this graph, the value of final year students who want to be a teacher is around 1%. And the value of graduate students working in teaching is around 7%, which is higher. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in employed in the teaching field, which is around 95%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in final year students who want to be a teacher, which is around 1%. In conclusion, employed in the teaching field has the highest teaching as a career. (猩际官网 / App DI #209)

**30. Common Languages (预测)**

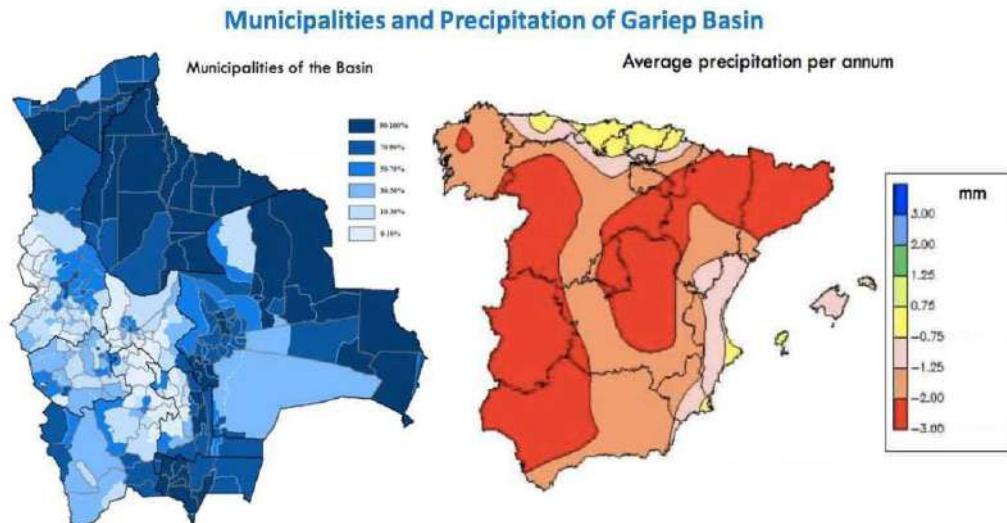
The Most Common Languages in the World			
LANGUAGE		APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF NATIVE SPEAKER (in the year 2000)	COUNTRIES WITH SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS OF NATIVE SPEAKERS
1	Mandarin Chinese	874,000,000	16
2	Hind(India)	366,000,000	17
3	English	341,000,000	104
4	Spanish	322–358,000,000	43
5	Bengali(India and Bangladesh)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

**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the most common languages in the world. The items include language, the approximate number of the native speaker. According to this graph, the highest value is in Mandarin Chinese, with the approximate number of the native speaker being around 874 million. And in Hind, the approximate number of the native speaker is around 366 million, which is lower. You can see from this graph that the value in Spanish is around 322–358 million. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is in Bengali, which is around 207 million. In conclusion, Mandarin is the most common languages in the world.

(猩际官网 / App DI #196)

### 31. Gariep Basin (预测)

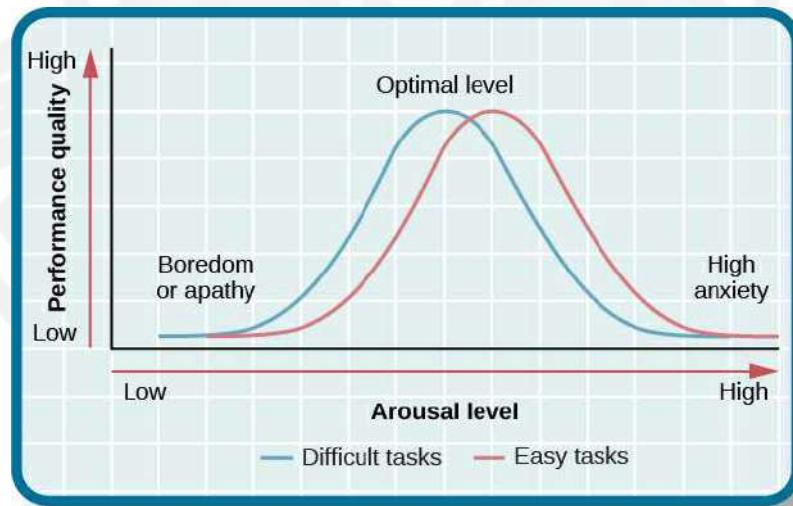


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about municipalities and precipitation of the Gariep Basin. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. The items include average precipitation per annum, municipalities of the basin. According to this graph, the largest areas of precipitation are in North and East of Basin. In comparison, the smallest areas of municipalities are in the center of the Basin. You can see from this graph that the largest areas of municipalities are in North and East of Basin. In conclusion, this graph summarizes information about the municipalities and precipitation of the Gariep Basin.

(猩际官网 / App DI #160)

### 32. Arousal Level

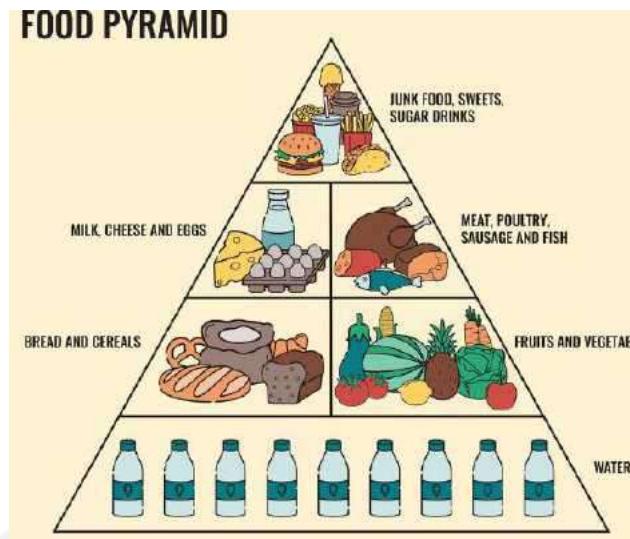


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the relationship between arousal level and performance quality. The blue line represents the difficult tasks, and the red line represents the easy tasks. It is clear that when the arousal level and performance quality start at a low level, boredom or apathy. Then difficult tasks reach the highest point called the optimal level earlier than easy tasks. After that the two lines drop to the lowest point called high anxiety. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #110)

### 33. Food Pyramid (预测)

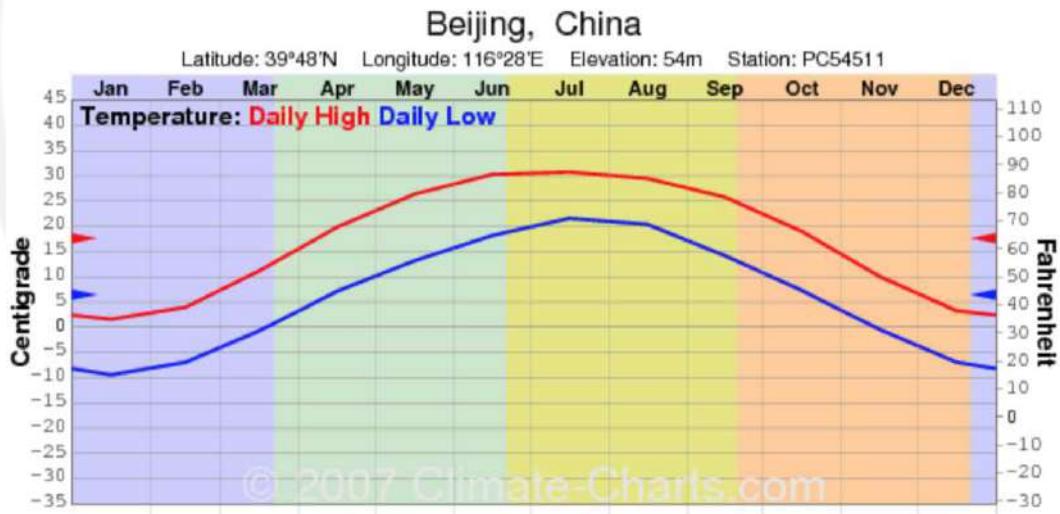


**答案:**

This picture shows the pyramid of food. At the bottom of the pyramid, we can see water, which is the most essential to human bodies. Above water, on the second layer of the pyramid, we can see fruits, bread, and cereals. Above the fruits, bread, and cereals., there is a milk, cheese and meat level. Above the milk products and meat, we can see junk food, which at the top of the pyramid. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #538)

### 34. Beijing Weather (预测)

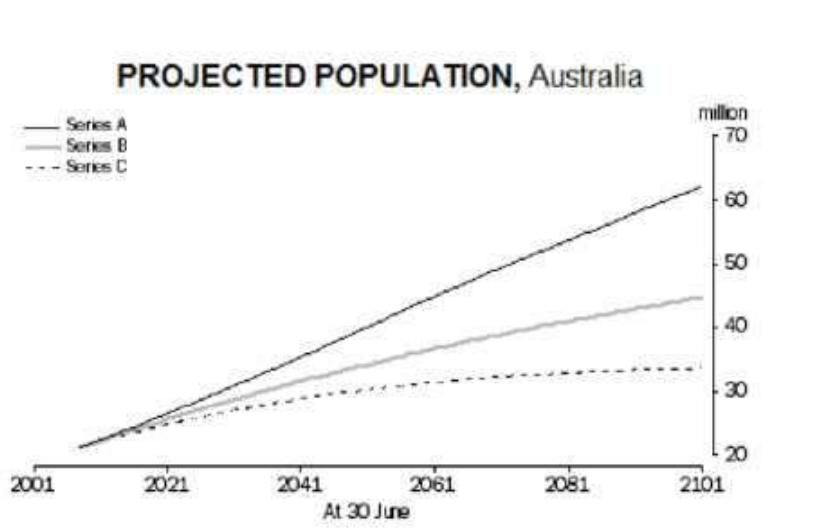


**答案:**

This line graph gives information about temperature and rainfall guide for Beijing in China from January to December. There is a red line representing daily high temperature and a blue line representing daily low temperature, which is measured in Fahrenheit. For daily high temperature, it starts at about 30°F in January and increases to a maximum of 80°F in July. It concludes at about 35°F in December. The daily low temperature shows a similar trend. It starts at about 20°F in January and increases to a maximum of 60°F in July. It ends at about 15°F in December. In conclusion, this graph shows important information.

(猩际官网 / App DI #535)

### 35. Projected Population (预测)



**答案:**

The line chart shows the projected population in Australia in millions. According to the chart, the series A has increased dramatically from 20 in 2001 to 65 in 2101. Following that, series B has increased moderately from 20 to 45, from 2001 to 2101. However, series C has increased slowly from 20 to 35 over the same period. In conclusion, the projected population in Australia is expected to increase in the coming years.

(猩际官网 / App DI #533)

### 36. Most Livable States (预测)

#### Most Livable States, 2011

	2011 rank	State	2007 rank
1.		New Hampshire	1.
2.		Utah	4.
3.		Wyoming	3.
4.		Minnesota	2.
5.		Iowa	6.
6.		Nebraska	11.
7.		New Jersey	5.
8.		Vermont	7.
9.		Idaho	14.
10.		North Dakota	13.

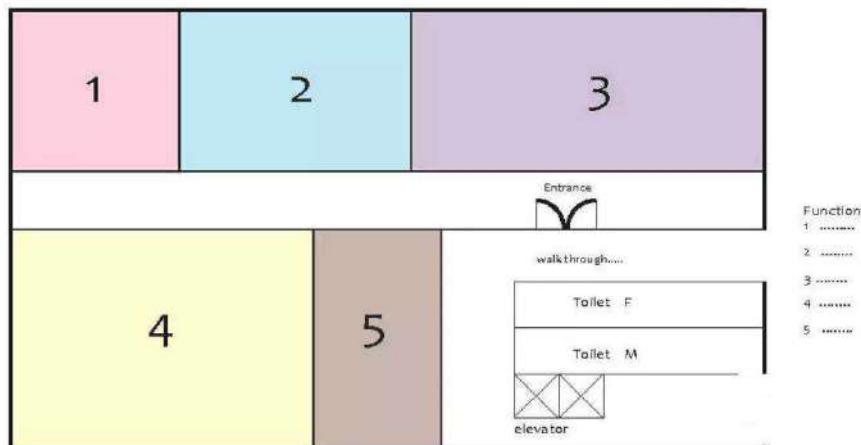
**答案:**

The following graph gives information about most livable states. The items include rank in 2011, rank in 2007, and states. According to this graph, in Iowa, the value of rank in 2011 is around 5. And in New Jersey, the value of rank in 2011 is around 7, which is lower. You can see from this graph that the highest value of rank in 2007 is in New Hampshire, which is the first. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value of rank in 2007 is in North Dakota, which is around 13. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #519)

### 37. Library Plan (预测)

### \*\*\* library plan



**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the library plan. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. According to this graph, the elevator is located near the men's toilet. According to this graph, the largest areas of the library are room 4 and room 3. You can see from this graph that the functions of the rooms are different. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #391)

### 38. 100% Health (预测)

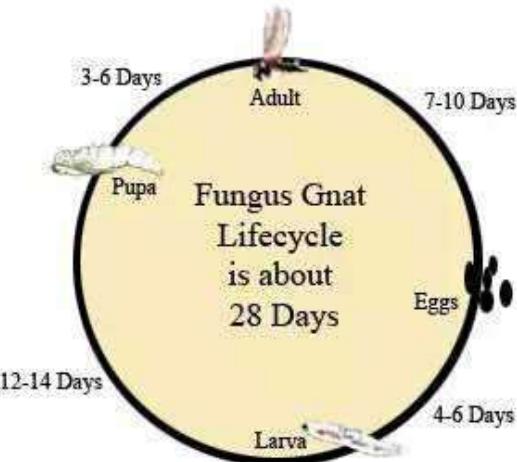


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about 100% health. It shows how the process is done. The steps include food&nutrition, fitness&exercise, relaxation&stress management. According to this graph, the first step is through food&nutrion to achieve health and wellbeing. According to this graph, the second step is through fitness&exerciese to make a positive change. The final step is through relaxation&stress management to achieve motivation. In conclusion, the process will repeat.

(猩际官网 / App DI #390)

### 39. Gnat Life Cycle (预测)

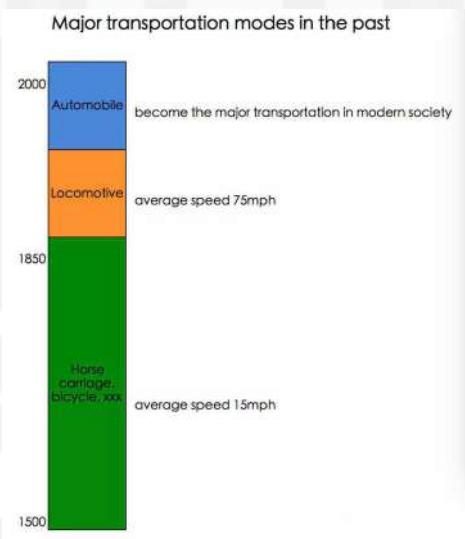


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about fungus gnat lifecycle is about 28 days. It shows how the process is done. The steps include eggs, larva, pupa, and adult. According to this graph, the first step is eggs. According to this graph, the second step is from eggs to larva in 4–6 days. You can see from this graph that the third step is from larva to pupa in 12 – 14 days. You can also see from this graph that the next step is from pupa to adult in 3 – 6 days. The final step is from adult to eggs in 7–10 days. In conclusion, the process will repeat.

(猩际官网 / App DI #389)

#### 40. Past Transport (预测)

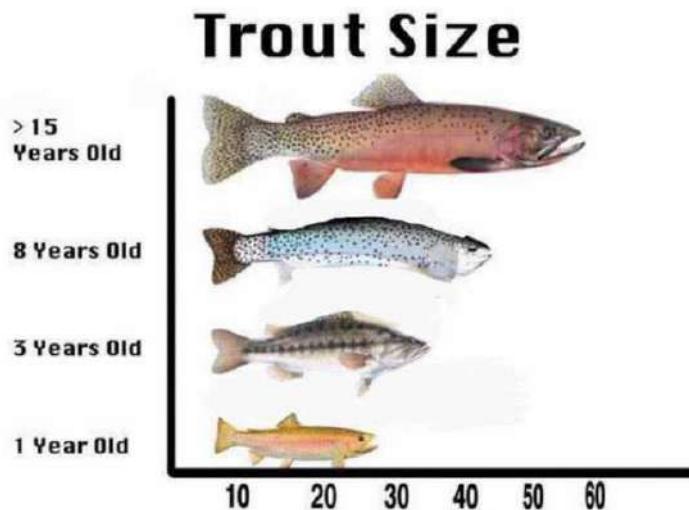


**答案:**

The graph shows the major transportation modes in the past from 1500 to 2000. As we can see from the graph, from 1500 to 1850, the transportation relies on horses carriage and bicycle, etc with the average speed is 15mph. After 1850, people traveled by locomotive in average speed at 75mph, followed by automobile become the major transportation in modern society. In conclusion, 500 years time experience the changes in major transportation modes.

(猩际官网 / App DI #387)

#### 41. Length of Fish (预测)



**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the length of fish. The items include 1 year, 3 years, 8 years and more than 15 years. According to this graph, in 1 year, the length of fish is around 16cm. and that of 3 years is longer, which is around 20cm. You can see from this graph that the highest length of fish is in more than 15 years, which is around 50cm. You can also see from this graph that the second biggest length of fish is in 8 years, around 30cm. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #371)

## 42. Economic Inactivity (预测)

Table 1      **Economic inactivity through the generations**

<i>Birth cohorts</i>	<i>Average work expectancy at age 15 years</i>	<i>Average life expectancy</i>	<i>Average inactivity</i>
	years	years	years
1901 Federation	44.2	53.6	9.4
1925–1946 War	42.6	62.8	20.2
1946–1964 Baby Boomers	43.3	67.1	23.7
1965–1979 Gen X	43.1	68.8	25.7
1980–2003 Gen Y	42.3	69.9	27.6
2004–2025 Gen Z	42.5	70.6	28.1

**答案:**

The following graph gives information about economic inactivity through the generation. The items include birth cohorts, average work expectancy at age 15 years, and average inactivity. According to this graph, in average work expectancy at age 15 years, the value of the 1901 Federation is around 44.2. And in average work expectancy at age 15 years, the value of 1925–1946 war is around 42.6, which is lower. You can see from this graph that the highest value is in average life expectancy, which is around 70.6. You can also see from this graph that the lowest value is on average inactivity, which is around 9.4. In conclusion, 2004–2025 Gen Z has the highest average life expectancy.

(猩际官网 / App DI #343)

## 43. Music Download (预测)

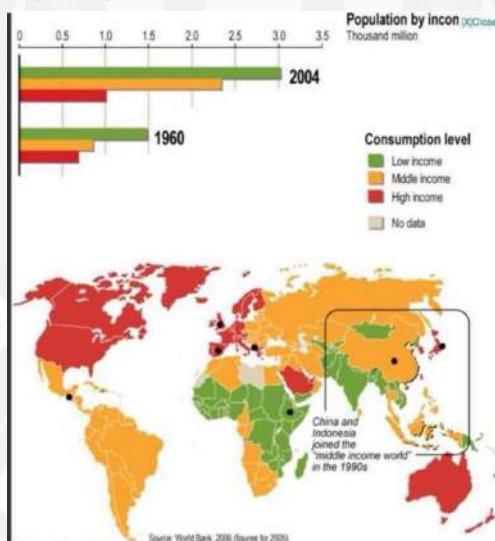


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about how to download music from Tesco Extra. It shows how the process is done. The steps include search, purchase, download and play. According to this graph, the first step is to search for the music you like online. According to this graph, the second step is to purchase it through the website. You can see from this graph that the third step is to download the music on digital devices, such as laptops and phones. The final step is to enjoy the songs after finishing all these steps. In conclusion, the process will repeat.

(猩际官网 / App DI #324)

#### 44. Population&Consumption (预测)

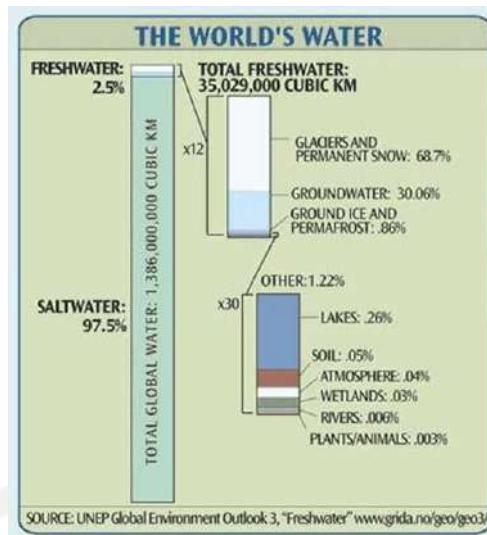


**答案:**

The graph gives information about the population and consumption level worldwide from 1960 to 2004. According to this graph, the population of low-income class doubled during the period. Following that, the value of the high-income class decreased during the period. According to the bottom graph, it shows that high-income class mainly comes from North America and European countries. In addition, the low-income class is mainly located in South Africa. According to this graph, China and Indonesia joined the middle-income world in the 1990s. In conclusion, the population of the low-income class will keep increasing in the future.

(猩际官网 / App DI #321)

#### 45. World Water (预测)

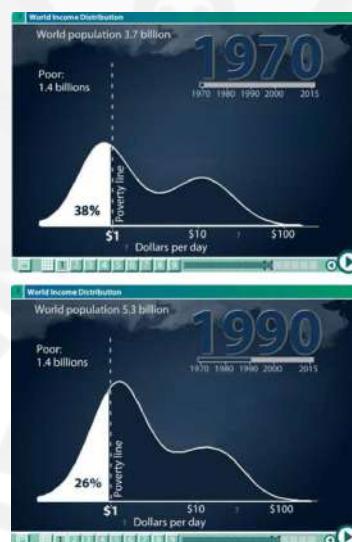


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the world's water distribution. It can be seen that 97.5% of the world's water is salt water and only 2.5% is freshwater. In the freshwater sector, glaciers and permanent snow occupy the largest proportion at 68.7%, followed by which groundwater occupies 30.06% of the fresh water. Ground ice and permafrost takes 0.86% of fresh water and other resources take 1.22% of fresh water. In the other sector, lakes occupy the majority of the proportion at 0.26%. In conclusion, this image gives very thorough information about the world's water distribution.

(猩际官网 / App DI #23)

#### 46. World Population (预测)

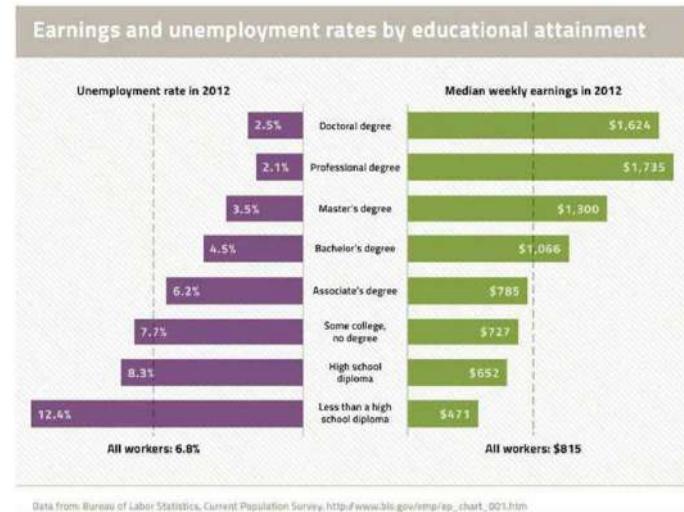


**答案:**

The following line charts give information about world income distribution over the population. According to the upper line chart, in nineteen seventy the world population is three point seven billions, and those spending less than one dollar per day accounts for thirty-eight percent, one point four billions. We see in nineteen ninety the world population is five point three billions, and the poor to the left of the poverty line accounts for twenty-six percent, one point four billions. In conclusion, the poor decrease from nineteen seventy to nineteen ninety.

(猩际官网 / App DI #274)

#### 47. Earning&Unemployment (预测)

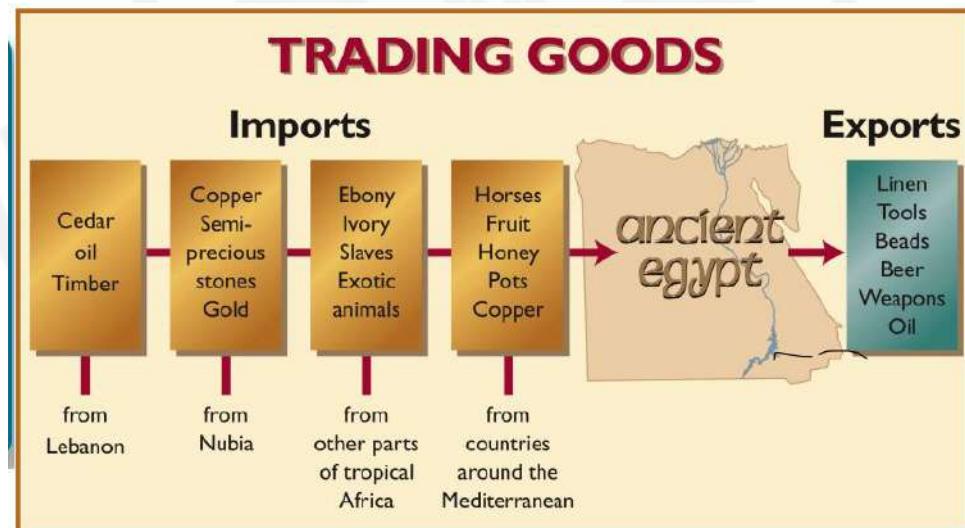


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the earnings and unemployment rates by educational attainment. The items include doctor degree, professional degree, and master degree. According to this graph, in doctor degree, the value of the unemployment rate is around 2.5. and that of a professional degree is lower, which is around 2.1. You can see from this graph that the highest value of unemployment is in less than a high school diploma, which is 12.4. You can also see from this graph that the highest value of median weekly earnings is 1735, which is on a professional degree. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #270)

#### 48. Egypt Trading (预测)

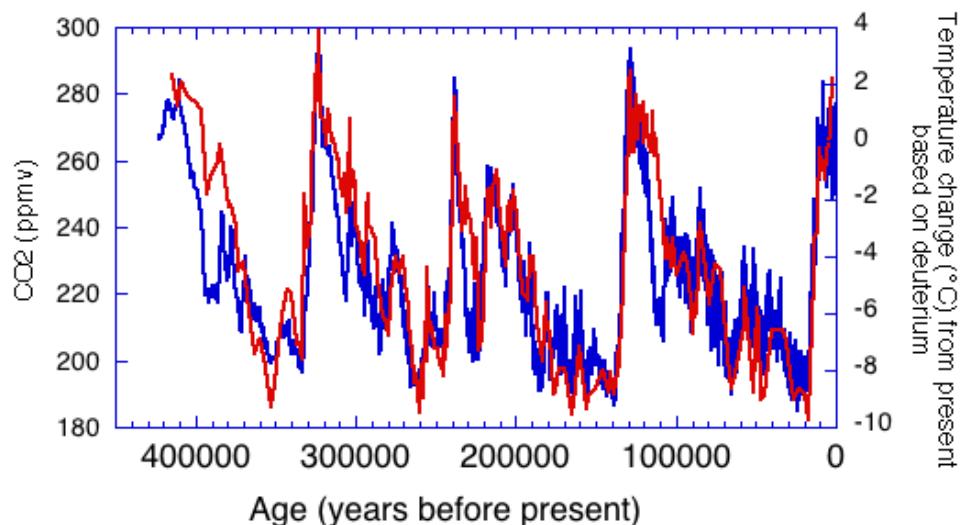


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about ancient Egypt trading. It shows how the process is done. The steps include import goods and export goods. According to this graph, the first step is to import cedar oil and timber from Lebanon. According to this graph, the second step is to import copper, precious stones and gold from Nubia. You can see from this graph that the third step is to import slaves and animals from Africa. You can also see from this graph that the next step is to import horses, fruit, and honey from other countries. The final step is to exports linen, tools, bread and weapons to other countries. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #268)

### 49. CO<sub>2</sub>&Temperature Change (预测)



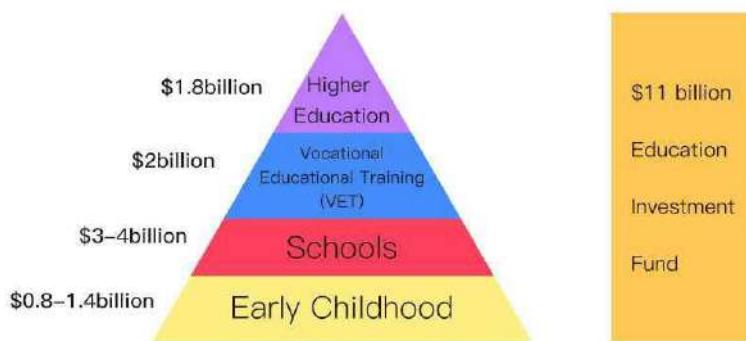
**答案:**

The graph shows the temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> for the last 400000 years. As we can see from the graph, for temperature, the highest one can be found in 5 in every 100 thousand years. Moreover, the lowest one can be found in minus 15 in the same interval. In addition, for the carbon dioxide level, it is range from 200 to 300. Most important, the highest CO<sub>2</sub> level can be found at present, which is nearly 400. In conclusion, the CO<sub>2</sub> level and temperature follow a similar pattern.

(猩际官网 / App DI #239)

### 50. Government Expenditure (预测)

Government Expenditure:Education – all sectors



**答案:**

This graph shows the government expenditure in different sectors of education. It is shown on the graph that \$11 billion are invested in education in total. At the top of the pyramid, we can see higher education in which \$1.8 billion are invested, followed by which vocational educational training and schools get \$2 billion and \$3–4 billion respectively. At the bottom of the pyramid, we can see the early childhood in which \$0.8–1.4 billion are invested. It can be seen that schools get the highest investment while early childhood gets the least. In conclusion, this graph gives very interesting information.

(猩际官网 / App DI #235)

### 51. Pencil Length (预测)



**答案:**

The following graph gives information about pencil length. The items include New Jersey, Chicago, and Michigan. According to this graph, in Chicago, the length of the pencil is around 46.750. And that of New Jersey is higher, which is around 50.680. You can see from this graph that the highest length of the pencil is in New Jersey, which is 50.680. You can also see from this graph that the lowest length of the pencil is Virginia, which is around 18.950. In conclusion, New Jersey has the highest length of the pencil.

(猩际官网 / App DI #233)

## 52. Bird Migration (预测)

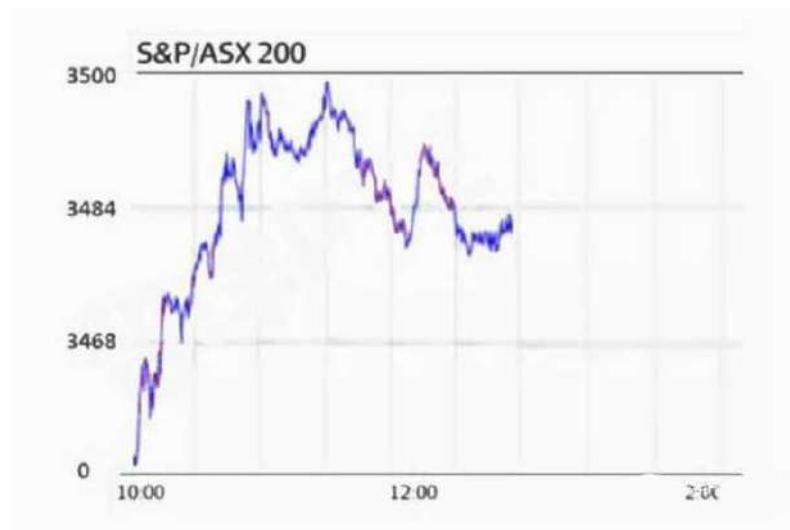


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about bird migration. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. According to this graph, birds will be flying north in the spring to breed in the temperate of the north of Canada. According to this graph, birds will be returning in the autumn to wintering grounds in warmer regions in the north of Africa. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #231)

## 53. S&P (预测)



**答案:**

The following line chart gives information about S&P/ASX 200, a sharemarket index. According to the line chart, the line rise from lowest point at ten, about zero. We can see at about eleven, it reaches the first peak, about three thousand four hundred ninety, and slightly falls. We can also see at about eleven thirty it reaches the second peak, about three thousand five hundred. After that, it falls until rising and reaching the third peak at about twelve fifteen, about three thousand four hundred ninety-two. Finally, it falls and fluctuates slightly. In conclusion, this line chart is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #230)

#### 54. Switzerland Language (预测)

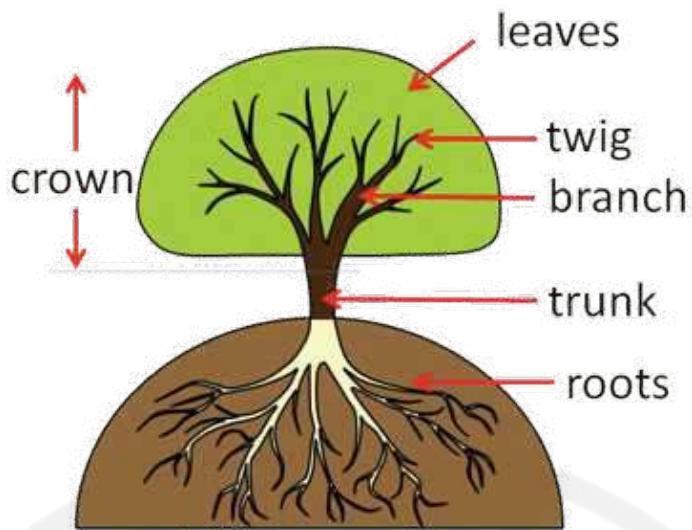


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about Switzerland Language. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. The items include German, Italian, French, Romansch. According to this graph, the largest areas of language is German, which is in the center of Switzerland. In comparison, the smallest areas of language are Romansch, which in the east of Switzerland. In conclusion, using German is much larger than that of using Romansch.

(猩际官网 / App DI #225)

#### 55. Parts of Tree (预测)

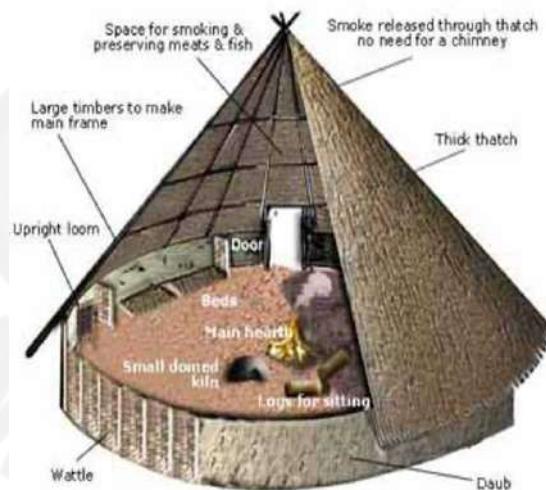


**答案:**

The graph shows a different part of the tree. When we look at the top of the picture, we can see the crown of the tree, which includes leaves on top, a twig in the middle, and branches at the bottom in the crown. Followed by the crown we can see a trunk, which connects the roots in the soil. Finally, the crown of the tree shares a similar size with roots so that they provide a lot of information to scientists.

(猩际官网 / App DI #222)

## 56. Thatched Hut 1 (预测)

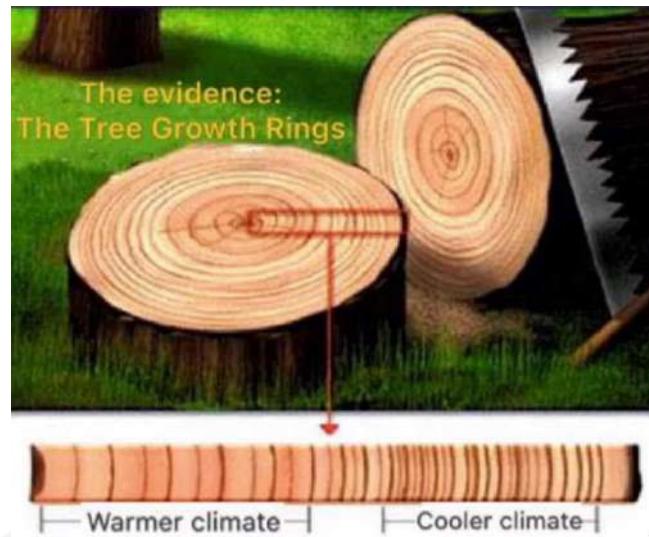


**答案:**

This graph shows us the structure of the thatch. As we can see, from the bottom, there are wattle and daub. And up to the top, we can see upright loom, large timbers to make mainframe, space for smoking preserving meats and fish, and the smoke released through the thatch, which means, there is no need for a chimney. Inside the tent, we can see a door, some beds, the main hearth, a small domed kiln and some logs for sitting. In conclusion, the structure is complex, and the hatch is brown.

(猩际官网 / App DI #220)

## 57. Tree Ring and Saw (预测)

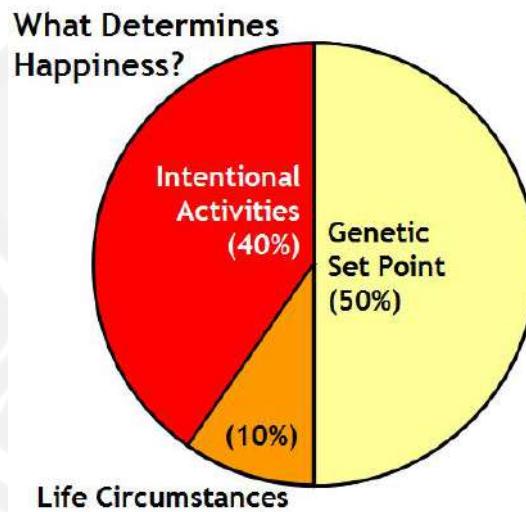


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the evidence of tree growth rings. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, in the central area, there is a tree ring; the colour of it is brown. You can see from this graph that, in the right area, there is a saw; the colour of it is black. You can see from this graph that, in the background, there are grasses, the colour of those is green. The weather is sunny. The sky is blue and clear. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #219)

## 58. Happiness (预测)

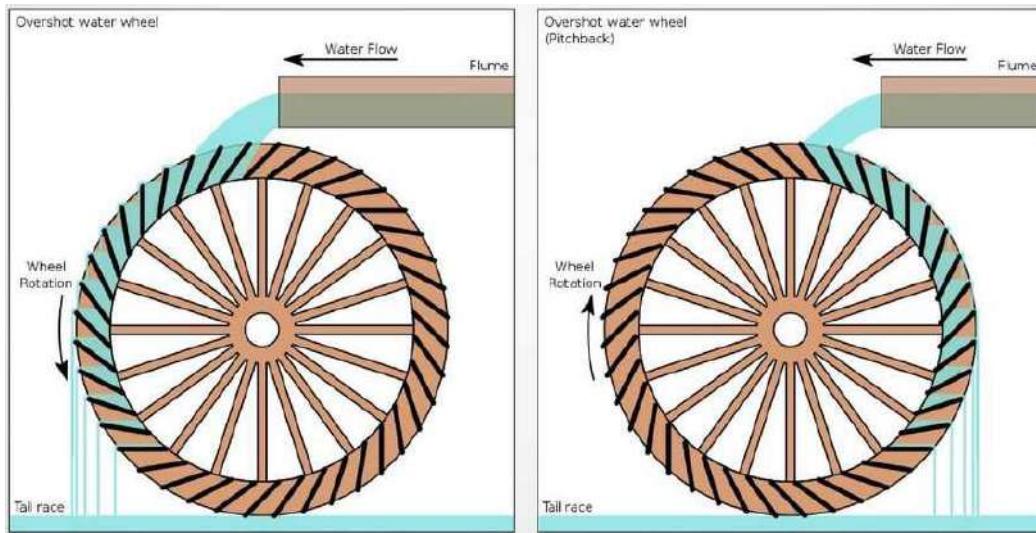


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about what determines happiness. The items include the genetic set point, intentional activities, and life circumstances. According to this graph, the proportion of genetic set point is around 50%, and that of intentional activities is lower, which is around 40%. You can see from this graph that the highest proportion is the genetic set point, which is around 50%. You can also see from this graph that the lowest proportion is life circumstances, which is around 10%. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #203)

## 59. Water Wheel (预测)

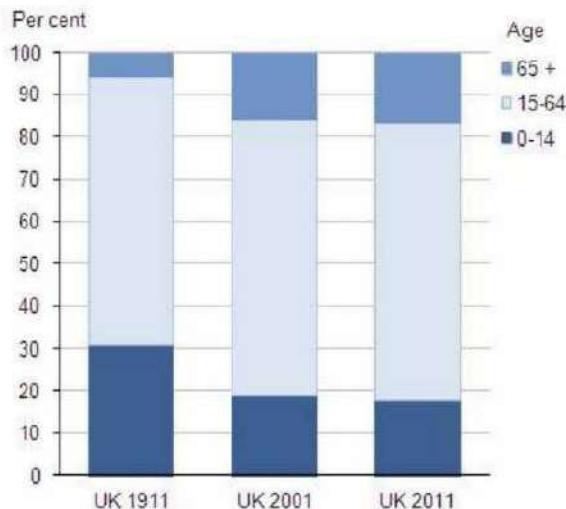


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about water wheels with different rotational directions. On the left, we can see a water wheel, which is rotating anticlockwise. On the right, we can see another water wheel, which is rotating clockwise. According to this graph, the water wheels are both overshot ones, with a flume overhead, through which water flows down on the wheels. And we can see tail races lying below the water wheels, in which water falling down from the wheels flow away. In conclusion, the graph is informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #199)

## 60. Age Percentage (预测)

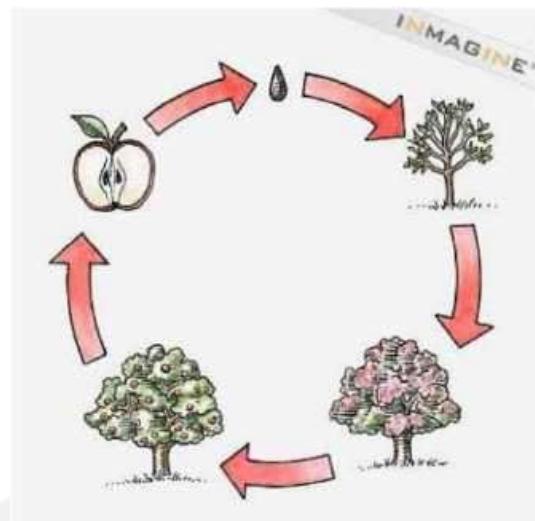


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the age distribution in the UK from 1911 to 2011. When we look at the age of 65 and over, the percentage has increased from 5% in 1911 to 15% in 2011. In contrast, the age below 14 has decreased from 30% to 20% over the same period. At the same time, people age between 15–64 has remained stable at around 70% throughout the years. In conclusion, it can be expected that the UK is undergoing an aging population from 1911 to 2011.

(猩际官网 / App DI #180)

## 61. Apple Life Cycle (预测)



**答案:**

The following graph gives information about how an apple seed can become an apple tree. It shows how the process is done. The steps include apple seed, a small apple tree, the blossom of the tree. According to this graph, the first step is the apple seed. According to this graph, the second step is to become a small apple tree. You can see from this graph that the third step is the blossom of the tree. The final step is small apples will come out of the blossoms. Finally, we can get red and big apples from the apple tree. In conclusion, the process will repeat.

(猩际官网 / App DI #178)

## 62. Solar Yard Light (预测)

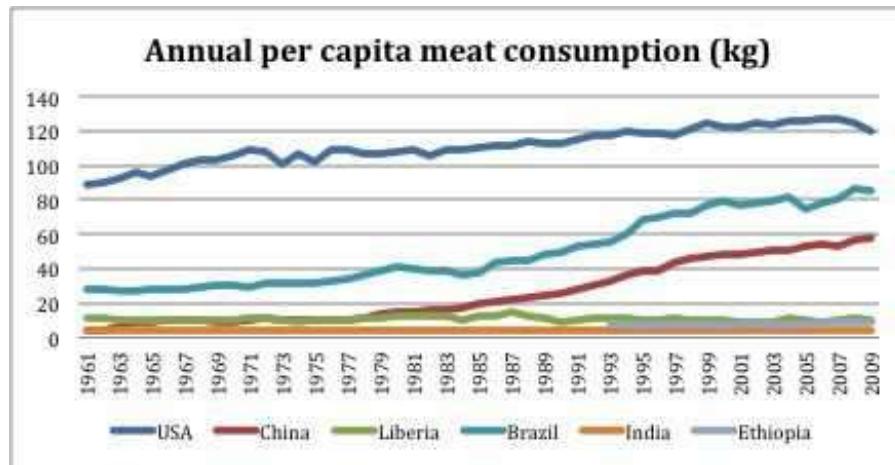


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about how solar yard lights work. It shows how the process is done. The steps include the glass cover, the solar cells, and the battery. According to this graph, the first step is the glass cover. According to this graph, the second step is solar cells. You can see from this graph that the third step is photoresistor. You can also see from this graph that the next step is the battery. According to this graph, the next step is the controller board. According to this graph, the next step is LED. The final step is the lamp cover. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #173)

## 63. Meat Consumption (预测)

**答案:**

The following graph gives information about annual per capita meat consumption from 1961 to 2009, measured in kilograms, in different countries including USA, China, and Liberia. USA, which is shown in blue, starts at 90 kg in 1961 and concludes at 120kg in 2009. China, which is shown in red, starts at 5kg in 1961 and then increases rapidly and concludes at a maximum of 60kg in 2009. However, for Liberia, India, and Ethiopia which are shown in green, orange and grey, the meat consumption remains relatively stable throughout the years. In conclusion, this graph gives impressive information about meat consumption.

(猩际官网 / App DI #168)

**64. Sleeping Hours (预测)**

Age	Nighttime Sleep	Daytime Sleep *	Total Sleep
1 month	8 1/2	7 (3)	15 1/2
3 months	10	5 (3)	15
6 months	11	3 1/4 (2)	14 1/4
9 months	11	3 (2)	14
12 months	11 1/4	2 1/2 (2)	13 3/4
18 months	11 1/4	2 1/4 (1)	13 1/2
2 years	11	2 (1)	13
3 years	10 1/2	1 1/2 (1)	12

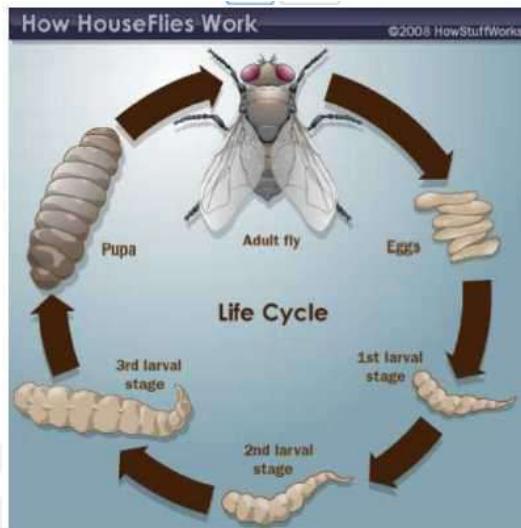
\*Note: number of naps in parentheses

**答案:**

This table shows some information about the relationship between babies' sleep time and their ages, including nighttime sleep, daytime sleep and total sleep, measured in hours. And the numbers of naps in parentheses are also shown. It can be seen that as babies' ages increase from 1-month-old to 3 years old, the nighttime sleep increases from 8.5 hours to 10.5 hours and the daytime sleep decreases from 7 hours to 1.5 hours. As a result, total sleep decreases from 15.5 hours to 12 hours. Also, the number of naps decreases from 3 to 1. In conclusion, this table gives impressive information about babies' sleep time.

(猩际官网 / App DI #166)

## 65. Fly Life Cycle (预测)

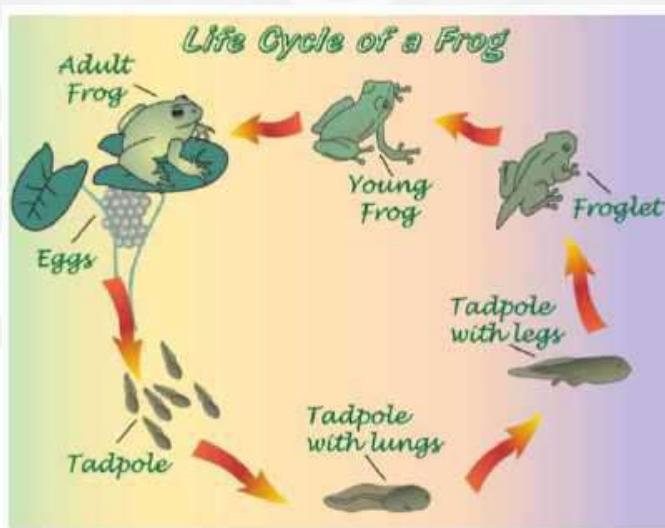


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about how houseflies work, that is, the life cycle of a fly. It starts with eggs which are laid by an adult fly, and then the eggs become 1st larva stage. In this stage, the larva is relatively small. Then the cycle goes to the 2nd larval stage where the larva grows larger but the color remains relatively constant. When it comes to the 3rd larva stage, the larva becomes much larger and the color starts to become darker. After that, the cycle reaches the pupa stage where the larva is covered with dark skin. The pupa becomes an adult fly eventually which can lay eggs again and let the process continues. In conclusion, this image gives a vivid illustration of the life cycle of a fly.

(猩际官网 / App DI #135)

## 66. Frog Life Cycle (预测)

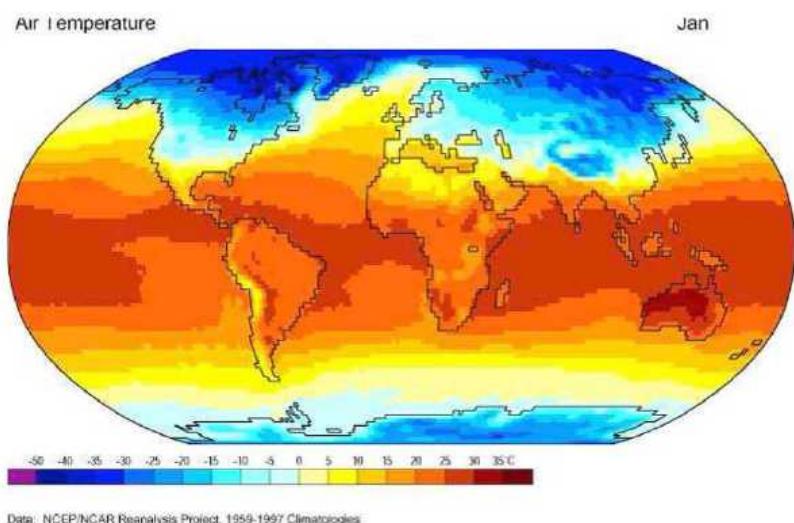


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the life cycle of a frog. It shows how the process is done. The steps include eggs, tadpole, and froglet and so on. According to this graph, the first step is eggs. According to this graph, the second step is tadpole. You can see from this graph that the third step is tadpole with lungs. You can also see from this graph that the next step is tadpole with legs. According to this graph, the next step is froglet. According to this graph, the next step is young flog. The final step is adult flog. In conclusion, the process will repeat.

(猩际官网 / App DI #88)

## 67. Air Temperature (预测)

**答案:**

The following graph gives information about air temperature. Data of different areas are displayed on the map. According to this graph, the highest temperature areas are in African and South America. In comparison, the lowest temperature areas are in the Arctic and the South Pole. You can see from this graph that the moderate temperature areas are in China and Europe. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #87)

## 68. Sprouting (预测)

**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the process of how the seeds can grow into a tree. The first step is about a seed, it is buried under the ground. The second step is about a seedling, which means the seed can grow after some time and the roots underground will begin to extend. The next step is about a small tree, which means there is a leave growing out of the seed and the roots underground becoming further extended. Finally, the last step is about the tree, more leaves are grown from the stems and roots underground extend deeper and deeper. In conclusion, the whole process contains 4 steps and it is an easy process to see the mature tree from a small seed.

(猩际官网 / App DI #48)

## 69. Apartment Plan (预测)

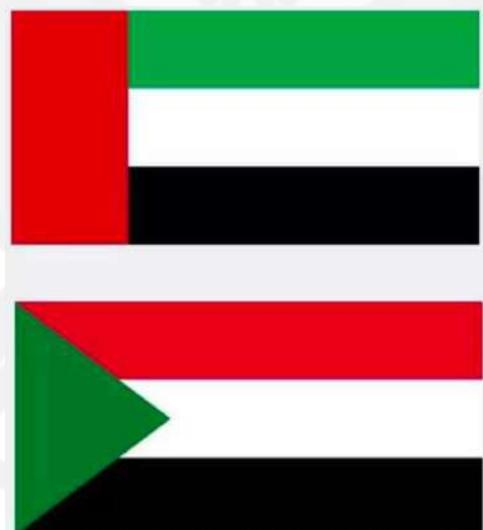


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the housing structure. When we enter the house from the entrance, on the left-hand side we can see a small kitchen with a stove in it and on the right-hand side there is a small toilet and a place for a shower. Going deeper into the house, we can find the main bedroom which is on the left corner with a double bed and a desk in it, and the living room is on the right corner with spacious room, a long lounge, and some sofas. In conclusion, it is a very comfortable house to live in.

(猩际官网 / App DI #45)

## 70. National Flags (预测)

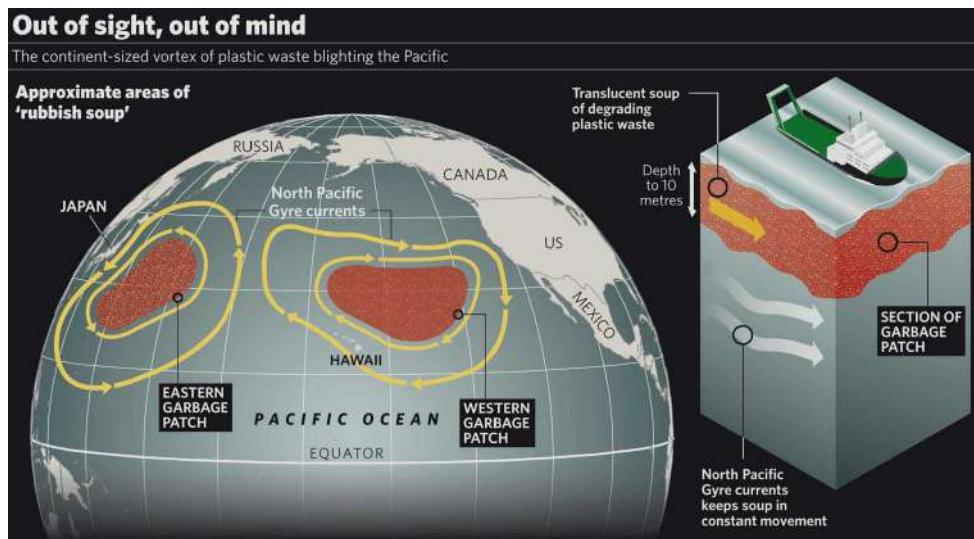


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about two national flags. In the first national flag, from the top to the bottom, the colors are green, white and black; there is also a red rectangle on the left-hand side. In the second national flag, the color composition is the same. However, from the top to the bottom; the colors are red, white and black, with a green triangle on the left-hand side. In conclusion, the two national flags are quite similar in color while they are still different in shapes and composition.

(猩际官网 / App DI #43)

## 71. Garbage Patches (预测)

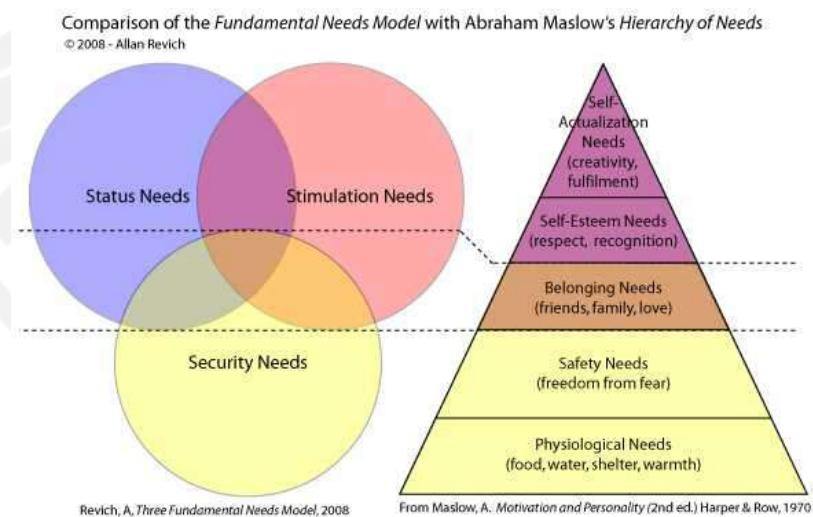


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about out of sight, out of mind. According to the picture, we can see the continent-sized cortex of plastic waste is blighting the Pacific. Specifically, there are two rubbish soups, the eastern garbage patch which is next to Japan and the western garbage patch which is next to Hawaii, the north pacific gyre currents are running differently in two different patches. Apart from that, the translucent soup of degrading plastic waste is as deep as 10 meters and the north pacific gyre currents keep soup in constant movement. We can also see the section of the garbage patch is in color red. In conclusion, the picture indicates that we need to take environmental problems seriously.

(猩际官网 / App DI #41)

## 72. Psychological Comparison (预测)

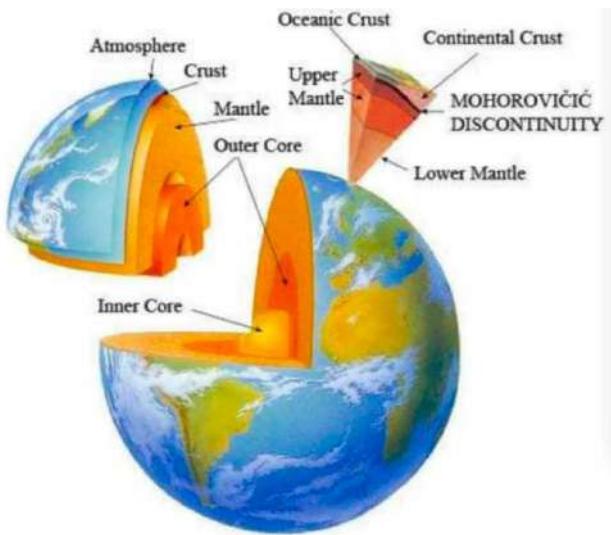


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about two different kinds of needs models. As we can see from the left-hand side, the needs can be divided into three kinds, which are status needs, stimulation needs and security needs. However on the right-hand side, we can see from the top to the bottom, there are five kinds of needs, which are self-actualization needs, self-esteem needs, belonging needs, safety needs and physiological needs. Specifically, safety needs mean freedom from fear and belonging needs mean friends, family, and love. In conclusion, the two models are similar in showing human's different kinds of needs.

(猩际官网 / App DI #35)

### 73. Earth Crust (2) (预测)

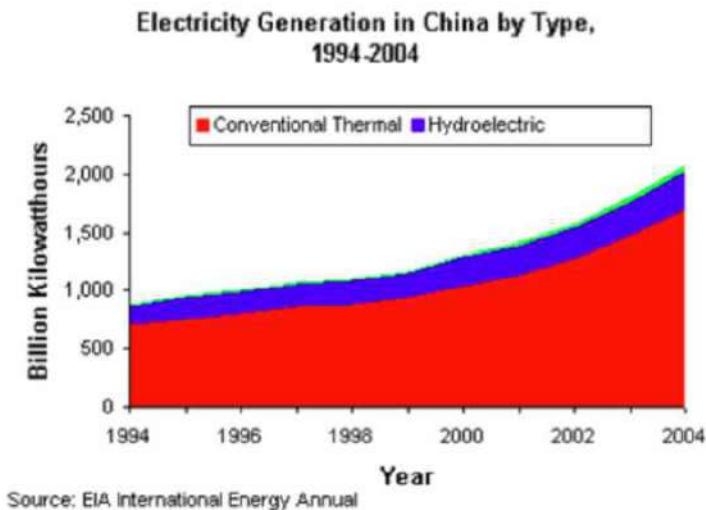


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about earth crust. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, the first layer is the atmosphere. Followed by that, the second layer is the crust. You can see from this graph that the third layer is the mantle. You can also see from this graph that the next layer is the outer core. The final layer is the inner core. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #31)

### 74. Electricity Generation (预测)

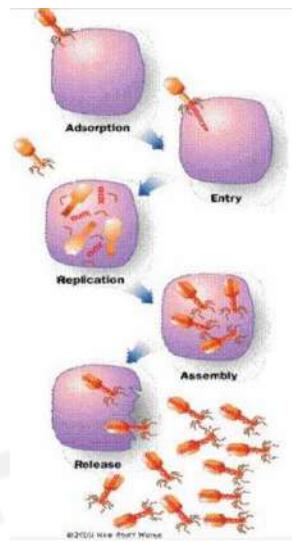


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about electricity generation in China by type from 1994 to 2004. For the conventional thermal, it has increased from 600 in 1994 to 1500 in 2004 gradually. When we look at the hydroelectric, it remained relatively stable at around 100 throughout the period. For the total generation, it has increased dramatically from 900 to 2000 from 1994 to 2004. To sum up, conventional thermal still occupies the largest part of electricity generation in China.

(猩际官网 / App DI #26)

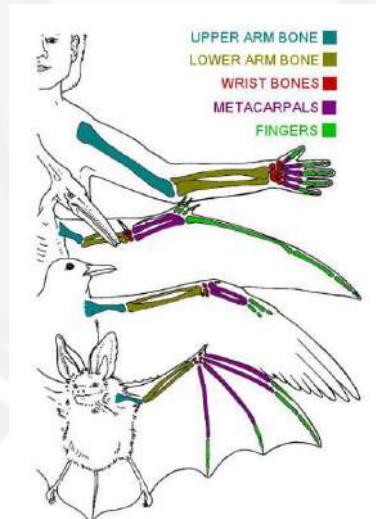
### 75. Virus Replication (预测)



**答案:**

The following graph gives information about Virus Replication. It shows how the process is done. The steps include adsorption, entry, replication, assembly, release, According to this graph, the first step is adsorption. According to this graph, the second step is the entry. You can see from this graph that the third step is replication. You can also see from this graph that the next step is assembly. According to this graph, The final step is to release. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.  
(猩际官网 / App DI #19)

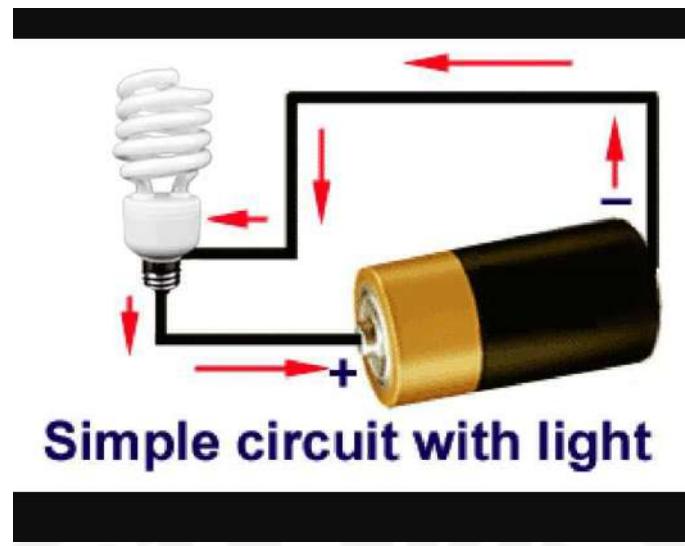
## 76. Upper Arms (预测)



**答案:**

In human, The following graph gives information about bones. The items include upper arm bones, Lower arm bone and Wrist bone. In human, the longest bone is upper arm bones, In the second creature, the longest bone is fingers, and the shortest is .. In the bird, the longest is lower arm bone, In the bat, the longest bone is metacarpals[metə'kaplz]掌骨 In conclusion, ...  
(猩际官网 / App DI #18)

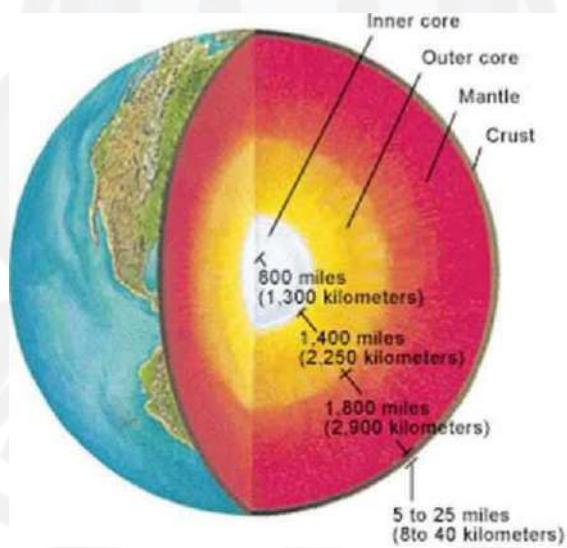
## 77. Simple Circuit (预测)



**答案:**

The following graph gives information about simple circuit with light. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, at the central area, there is a battery; the colour of it is black and yellow. You can see from this graph that, at the left area, there is a bulb; the colour of it is white. You can see from this graph that, there is a line connecting the bulb and the battery. The weather is sunny. The sky is blue and clear.(可说可不说，有能力的同学还可以说一句the electricity flow from negative pole to the positive pole ) In conclusion, this picture is very informative.  
(猩际官网 / App DI #16)

### 78. Earth Structure (预测)



**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the core. According to the picture, we can see from the inside to the outside, there is an inner core, which is 800 miles, 1300 kilometers. Following that, it's the outer core, which is 1400 miles, 2250 kilometers. And then it's the mantle, which is 1800 miles, 2900 kilometers. The most outside one is the crust, which is 5–25 miles, 8–40 kilometers. In conclusion, the core has a very complex structure.

(猩际官网 / App DI #8)

### 79. Height of Tree (预测)

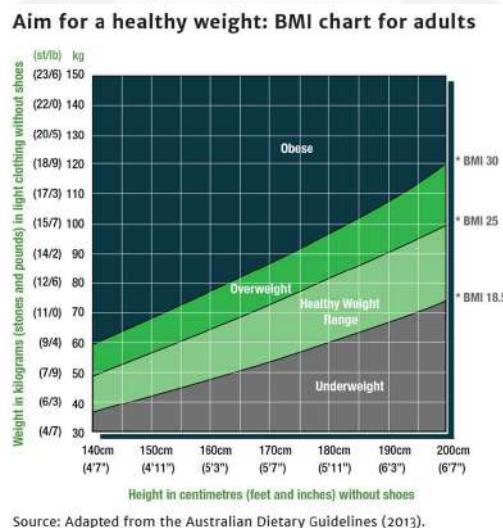


**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the height of trees. The items include hemlock, cedar, spruce, douglas fir. According to this graph, in Hemlock, the value of height is around 130 feet, and that of Cedar is higher, which is around 200 feet. You can see from this graph that the highest value of height is in Douglas Fir, which is around 280 feet. In conclusion, Douglas Fir has the highest number.

(猩际官网 / App DI #7)

## 80. BMI (预测)



**答案:**

The following graph gives information about Aim for a healthy weight: BMI chart for adults. The graph shows the information about body mass index. The height is between 140 centimeters to 200 centimeters, and the weight is between 30 kilograms to 150 kilograms. It is clear that obese occupies the largest percentage, above BMI 30; followed by overweight, normally occupies the area between BMI 30 and BMI 25; then the heavily weight range, between BMI 25 and BMI 18.5. Finally it is underweight below BMI 18.5. In conclusion, this graph summarizes information about body mass.

(猩际官网 / App DI #3)

## 81. Typing Hands (预测)

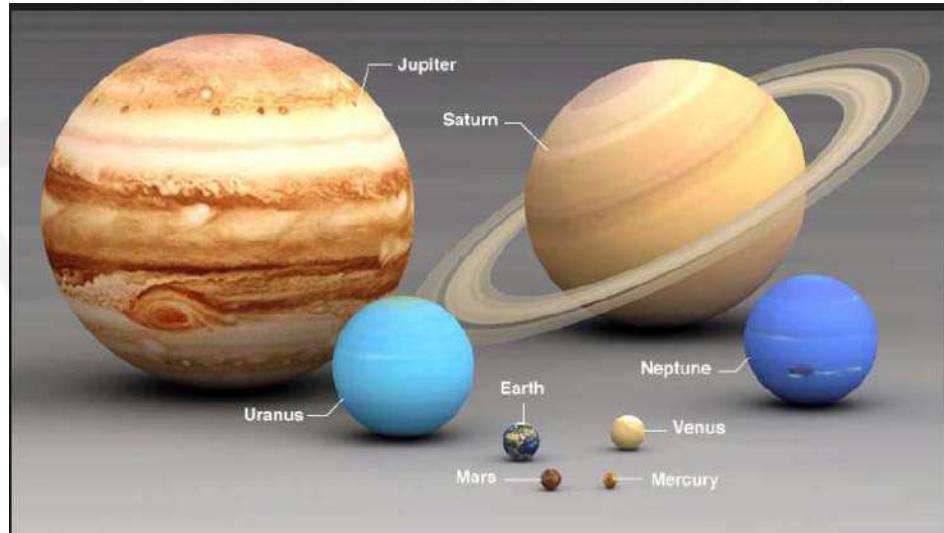


**答案:**

At the upper left area, there is a keyboard, the color of it is black, and there are hands which parallel with each other, which is right. At the lower left area, there is a hand which parallels with the keyboard. And it is the right gesture. At the upper right area, there are two hands which are twisted against each other.,and it is wrong. The second picture in the right area, 2 hands are the point in the opposite direction, which are wrong. The third picture at the right area, there is a hand forming an angle with the keyboard. At the lower right area, there is a hand whose wrist forming a right angle. In conclusion, this graph is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #2)

## 82. Solar System (预测)



**答案:**

The following graph gives information about the solar system. This is a very beautiful picture, and it shows a number of things. According to this graph, the largest planet is Jupiter; the colour of it is brown. You can see from this graph that, the second largest planet is Saturn; the colour of it is brown. And the smallest planet is Mercury, followed by Mars, Earth, Venus, Neptune, Uranus. In conclusion, this picture is very informative.

(猩际官网 / App DI #1)

## Retell Lecture

命中率: 75%

备考策略: 最近新题较多出现, 必须做好心理准备。 备考策略: 模版熟练使用 > 本周预测 > 全部机经

完整音频: 该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 1. General-purpose Cars (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 图片题, 左边一个红色的车, 车牌VJ后面有三个数字。关于general-purpose car给人们生活带来的变化。 People can drive and go everywhere more comfortably. 提到go to Scotland。 It changed the way we live and the way we educate because we can go to school by car. Improve individual mobility and be more wealthy.

(猩际官网 / App RL #291)

### 2. Street Stalls (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 图片题。集市上很多人在摆摊, 摆位有三排, 每一排中都有一个是空白的。

(猩际官网 / App RL #290)

### 3. Edmund Wilson (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

Wilson came then from a different world and he became the focal point of a broad mainstream American culture that thought that modern literature and wanted modern literature to be able to be read and appreciated by ordinary people. They were not modernists in an abstract sense and certainly some of them like TS Eliot and Faulkner were too difficult for some of their writings to be read by ordinary people, but this was a world before the division between the brows or between elite or whatever had established itself as part of our consciousness. Wilson was a major player in the successful effort of his generation to establish at the heart of American life and innovative literature that would equal the great cultures of Europe. And he knew that the great cultures of Europe were there he was not a product of a narrow American Studies kind of training at all. He joined a high artistic standard with an openness to all experience and a belief that literature was as much a part of life for everyone as conversation. He thought that Proust and Joyce and Yeats and Eliot could and should be read by ordinary Americans and helped that to happen. Wilson was a very various man over a period of almost 50 years. He was a dedicated literary journalist, an investigative reporter, a brilliant memoirist and a dedicated journal keeper.

(猩际官网 / App RL #142)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 4. Children Obesity (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: There are 20% of children in the USA today have obesity. As a result, heart diseases have become more and more common among children. The smallest is 5 years old. This has to be solved because obesity will lead to more negative health consequences, such as Type 2 Diabetes, kidney failure, and strokes.

(猩际官网 / App RL #287)

### 5. Cloud Formation (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

Absolutely. There's a lot of interest in what forms those clouds. Why are those clouds there, why do they stick around? At the center of every cloud drop is a particle. You can't grow a cloud drop without having a particle there for the water to condense on. The key questions that people have not directly

addressed until very recently is what actually forms those clouds. And so the ones that you're looking at over the ocean, it turns out sea salt is a very effective nucleator for forming clouds,, so there's a really good chance that those are loaded with sea salt. But as you go inland you start to have pollution come from all different kinds of sources, and so different sources form clouds more effectively than others. And we're trying to unravel which sources are actually contributing to the clouds. The clouds are incredibly important players in climate change in that they reflect the light back to space, and so they're keeping things much, much cooler than they would be if they weren't there. They also play a huge role in regional weather. So we're actually starting to see shifts where having more pollution input into the clouds is affecting weather patterns, and in particular it's actually reducing the amount of precipitation, so we're starting to see drought in areas with super high levels of air pollution.

(猩际官网 / App RL #249)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 6. Child Birth Rate (预测) (完整音频)

原文:

The western countries women, especially those under 30 years old, are becoming more and more reluctant to give birth to babies. However, the male's status in the society remains strong in recent years. The birth rates increased during 20's century but it remain to decrease in the last two decades, reaching its historical low. In the year 2000, the birth rate remained at around 1%. There are even some negative birth rates in other countries. Birth rate dropped to its lowest point that has never been seen in the history. It also has impacts on male in the society especially the young man, and it might have some connection with unemployment rate as well.

(猩际官网 / App RL #130)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 7. Animal Behavior (B) (预测) (完整音频)

原文:

Why should we bother studying animal behavior? Well, first and foremost, because we are interested in understanding why animals do what they do. There are lots of other reasons for studying animal behavior. Conservation biologists need to know what animals do if they're going to save them. Are those animals social or solitary? How much space do they need and how many mates do they have? Sometimes you can't predict the outcome of the research. Fernando Nottebohm started out being interested in how birds know what to sing. Yet his research eventually led to a complete overhaul of the entire field of neurobiology, a totally unanticipated yet utterly monumental effect. And this is the course textbook by John Alcock the fact that this is in its ninth edition tells you how fast an afield animal behavior is. There are lots of new developments.

(猩际官网 / App RL #271)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 8. British Population (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 有一张关于UK population的表, 列出并朗读了London, Wales, Scotland和British的人口。大部分人口居住在伦敦, London人口差不多7百万, 等于Wales和Scotland人口之和, 所以管理伦敦比另外两地要困难, 主要因为英国没有一个national party。

(猩际官网 / App RL #267)

## 9. Overfishing (预测) (完整音频)

原文:

Aquaculture, the farming of fish, shrimp, shellfish and seaweeds, has been the sources of human

protein for nearly four thousand years, especially in Asia. In the last decade, however, there is been unprecedented growth in aquaculture production, more than 300% since 1984, which has increased the importance of the modern food supply. It's the world's fastest growing food production activity. And globally, more than 25% of the odd fishing and shellfish production in 1999 was attributable to aquaculture. Yes, this industry's contributions to human diet is actually greater than the numbers imply, whereas 1/3 of the conventional fish catch is used to make fish meal and fish oil. Virtually all farmed fish are used as human food. Today, nearly 1/3 of fish consumed by human is the product of aquaculture, and that percentage will only increase as aquaculture expands the world's conventional fish catch, for the oceans and lakes continues to decline because of overfishing and environmental damage.

(猩际官网 / App RL #263)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 10. Science and Scientist (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: The difference between science and scientist is mentioned. The interviewees' inclination towards scientists is also mentioned. A man interviewed says that he does not like science very much, and science is like furniture. Scientists can tell the story and do research about happy family. Scientists can propose questions to find what is true.

(猩际官网 / App RL #261)

## 11. Happiness and Social Relations (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: Happiness comes from frequency and quality of social relation. The higher the frequency, the more happiness relations with friends and family and others produce. It is not sure why social relation is correlated with happiness. But there's evidence that when people feel more satisfied with their social relations, they will feel happier, in turn, when people feel happier, they will get more satisfied with social relations. Happy people tend to be social more with friends and have more interaction between family. Some people wonder if their social activities make them happier or their happy personalities drive them to be social more with their friends and families.

(猩际官网 / App RL #259)

## 12. Ageing population (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: As the world population grow, the ageing population has become more serious. Ageing percentage in the US is now 13% and is expected to be 23% in 2030. The situation is the same in Japan and Germany. There will be more than 20% of the German population aged over 65 years old in 2030. Ageing problem is related to industrialization.

(猩际官网 / App RL #257)

## 13. Small Languages (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: Small languages are dying out due to globalization and urbanizations. Global languages such as English has taken place of many small languages. People have been moving to urban areas where is hard for small languages to survive. Some small languages can now only survive in some remote, isolated islands.

(猩际官网 / App RL #256)

## 14. Robot (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: It's hard to make a robot complete a task that seems extremely simple for a human. For example it is very easy for us to see a person but it's very hard for a robot. A robot has a camera on it to capture pixels, and then the robot will transform the pixels into an image, which is not as easy as

it sounds like. it is not easy to design a robot to do tasks that are simple to humans.  
(猩际官网 / App RL #254)

## 15. Absolute Zero (预测) (完整音频)

原文:

Can we never get to absolute zero? What a wonderful question. I wish I had a wonderful answer to go with it. Here is the problem, there is actually a law of physics called the third law of thermodynamics, that says you cannot get to the absolutely zero, but we don't really know it's true, but we are pretty sure it is for the following reason: every time you think of some way of cooling something down a little bit, it means you try to get energy out of that thing and make the temperature lower. Well if you can get energy out, usually there is a way that the energy can go in as well. And that always means there is a competition between taking the energy out and putting the energy in. Now you can try to make it, so you are favoring getting energy out, but you can't completely stop the energy from going in and that means you might be able to get colder and colder, but you won't be able to get all the way to absolute zero. Could we go back to my power point, because I think that one of these slides will illustrate that point a little bit better. Yes, here, remember the logarithmic thermometer? There is no zero on this logarithmic thermometer, just keeps going down, you make it a fact of 10 colder, you're not a zero. You make it a fact of 10 colder, you're still not a zero. You make it a fact of 10 colder, you're still not a zero. So, you start a million of a degree, now you are 10 millions of a degree, now you are 100 millions of a degree. Now you are billions of degree. You never get to zero that way. You get closer and closer, but you never get to zero. So that's why we cannot get to absolute zero.

(猩际官网 / App RL #253)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 16. Dimensions (预测) (完整音频)

原文:

Well, there's a number of ways to think about what dimensions are. I hope we all know where three dimensions are, which you can say are left, right; forward, backward; up, down. And if you think about it, three . we say there are three dimensions of space. And sometimes we need three coordinates to locate some objects in space. So, you can say longitude, latitude and altitude. So if there were more dimensions, you would need more coordinates. Now of course for whatever reason we are not physiologically designed to observe those dimensions, but that doesn't mean they don't exist. One way of thinking about it is, Maybe the best way of thinking about it is the way that someone named Edwin Abbott did it in the late 19th century in a book called flatland. And he said suppose there were two dimensional creatures living in a two dimensional universe. They would have the same trouble conceptualizing three dimensions that we have when we try to conceptualize more than three, such as four. And so, he asked questions like, "What would observers in this two dimensional universe see, say, if a three dimensional object like a sphere passed through the universe?" And what this flatland universe would see would be a series of disks that grow in size and then decreased in size. In the same way that we can certainly think about a two dimensional world inside a three dimensional world, it could be that we observe three dimensions but really there are more. And if a hyper sphere say a four dimensional sphere passed through our universe, we would see a series of spheres that grew in size and then decreased in size. The fact that we don't observe those extra dimensions doesn't mean they don't exist. And they are hard to conceptualize. They certainly are hard to visualize. But we can think about them mathematically and conceptually without too much trouble.

(猩际官网 / App RL #252)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 17. Underwater Detectors (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: Underwater remote detector called Antares is a camera installed under the water for fish monitoring. It is a remote technology system. Researchers can monitor fishes on their computers in universities. The camera can detect surrounding environments and fish. This help find out what they eat and what they don't eat. They can stop feeding them if necessary in some situation to save time and labor.

(猩际官网 / App RL #250)

## 18. Survey (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

要点: Let's say if I'm asking which source do you often use to get information. Newspaper? Radio? And the survey shows 62% of the people chose internet. You might be thinking I am going to say, how important the internet is, or how quickly it has changed the world for a few years. But what if I tell you this survey is conducted on the website global and mail.com? Our answer will be different. Because the people who did this survey on a website must be frequent users of internet. This sample is a biased sample. So we have to pay attention to how a survey is conducted. (屏幕上有关于什么是最常见的获取信息的方式的讨论: 结果62%的受访者反馈是internet。)

(猩际官网 / App RL #248)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 19. Governmental Blogging (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 有一张文字简洁的PPT, 基本可以照着读。 We normally see blogging as a two-way interaction, in which the blogger/author creates the content and the readers interact or challenge the author. But the case will be much difficult when it comes to government, such as the White House. Because people will become coarser and ride online, especially in the comment area. Hence the governor blog may go wild and chaotic.

(猩际官网 / App RL #245)

## 20. Advanced Machine (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: Human used to utilize simple machines to understand themselves and improve wellbeing. Later, engineers developed more complicated machines to expand human's life expectancy. So that we can have more time to create more advanced machines. For example, now we have ECG to study the different parts in our body and how they work, without going into the body.

(猩际官网 / App RL #242)

## 21. Dissociation of personalities (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: Morton Prince was an American physician and psychologist, his book "Dissociation of a Personality" was the best-seller at that time. It tells a story of Miss Christine Beauchamp, who was suffering from MPD (Multiple Personality Disorder). Miss Beauchamp has several personalities, namely B1, B2 and B3. There was hidden memory in these 3 personalities. Miss Beauchamp was B2. B2 knows about B1, B3 knows both B1 & B2, but B1 knows nothing about B2 or B3. The strongest personality accounts for most of the time and it will take over the others and become the main personality at the end. This case and theory give great help to crime investigation.

(猩际官网 / App RL #240)

## 22. Frog Mutation (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 配了一个饼图 60% frog with normal limbs 20% with... The graph shows three types of frogs in different regions, indicating their life habits and their influence on humans. The variation of frog has

been existing for many years that some have more limbs while some have fewer limbs. The lecture also explains the reason for the gene mutation. Many people are worried that river those frogs live will be polluted by them and affect our health.

(猩际官网 / App RL #239)

### 23. Wage, Consumption and Debt (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: According to the speaker, the wage increase is 5%, which is very weak. The consumption is about 15%, which seems decent. The housing debt is about 40%, which is unusual. But can be understandable after the wage and consumption increase.

(猩际官网 / App RL #238)

### 24. European Educational Expenditure (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: The lecture compares the expenses of education institution among different European countries. UK spent 1.08% of its GDP on education institutions, which was insufficient compared to other European countries including Italy, Denmark and Spain. The expenditure of Italy and France is close to that of the UK. Denmark and Finland spent much more than the rest of the European countries. Northern European countries' tertiary educational expenditure is high.

(猩际官网 / App RL #79)

### 25. Practice (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 图片题, 一个小女孩拉提琴(或是吹奏管乐)。主要说practice和performance的关系, practice可以让人变得professional和excellent。即使是专业人士也需要联系10000小时达到international level。deliberate practice不仅需要时间也需要在过程中找到问题和错误加以解决。以数学中的geometry学习为例来证明deliberate practice的重要性。

(猩际官网 / App RL #237)

### 26. Mega Cities (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 关于mega cities' impact. Global population has increased by 4 folds, from 1.5 billion in 1900 to 6 billion in 2000. While resource consumption has increased more significantly by 16 folds over the century. Due to urbanization, cities, which only account for 2% of the land, have 50% of the total population and consume 75% of the resources. People not only use every resource but also produce tons of wastes.

(猩际官网 / App RL #236)

### 27. Loggerhead turtle (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: The lecture talks about loggerhead turtle, one of the largest turtles in the world, and almost distinct in the USA. They have big heads and short necks. In September, 1986, scientists put a tracker on a turtle's shell, and use satellites to track and locate the migration route of the turtle. They reach different localities in different time. The migration takes three months, from the south Florida to the north.

(猩际官网 / App RL #233)

### 28. BSI (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

With over 40 years unrivaled experience and a worldwide reputation, BSI leads the way in testing and certification of fire safety products. Based on our dedicated labs in Hemel Hempstead, our team provides BSI kitemark and Cee testing and certification for a broad range of products, including fire extinguishers, hoses, alarm panels, and heat and smoke detectors. We help clients to gain access into

the European market by ensuring that products meet all the CE mark requirements. And we are familiar with the market access regulations of most countries across the world, enabling customers to enter markets globally. The BSI kitemarket is categorized as a British super brand and acknowledged the world over as a symbol of trust, integrity, and quality. It provides the reassurance that vital product safety and performance requirements have been met. Our team subject each product to a rigorous set of tests along with robust production control audits designed specifically to ensure that they perform two required standards of safety and quality. We test for compatibility of fire detection and fire alarm system components to ensure that they're compatible and connectable. This service meets the growing requirement of European regulatory authorities to meet national installation guidelines. We also perform tests on individual detection components. Fire suppression products such as fire extinguishers are subjected to rigorous tests designed to ensure that they're effective, safe and capable of performing in environments and conditions in which they're stored and used. The symbols for BSI kitemark and C certification represent quality, safety, and trust. For specifiers, they demonstrate a commitment to best practice procurement. And for the public, they provide the reassurance that fire safety products are effective and reliable.

(猩际官网 / App RL #230)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 29. Motivation (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 讲到two types of motivation, 即Approach Motivation and Avoidance Motivation。 Approach Motivation means moving to things that are positive, such as vocational plans. Avoidance Motivation is driving away things that are negative and whose purpose is to reduce anxiety. Avoidance Motivation is quite intense.

(猩际官网 / App RL #225)

## 30. Soot Emission (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

Sometimes it's the little things that can make big things happen. Fleas and the plague, atoms and nuclear bombs. Diminutive leaders in world history. Soot is one of these little things. Soot also known as black carbon is released when you burn dung, coal, diesel fuel and wood. From Los Angeles to Mumbai, soot causes respiratory illnesses like lung cancer and asthma and contributes to one point six million premature deaths every year. Mostly among the poor. And it gets worse. Atmospheric currents carry soot thousands of miles from where it is produced, to the Himalayas and the Arctic. Black carbon being black, absorbs sunlight, so even a little soot on snow makes it melt faster. And when snow melts global sea levels rise, threatening our freshwater indigenous communities and polar bears who hunt on the Arctic ice. Climate Change has been a big thing for a while and carbon dioxide has been its main cause. Scientists estimate that soot causes twenty five percent of human-caused global warming. It's the second leading cause of Arctic warming after carbon dioxide. Let's not underestimate the impact of this tiny particle. But there's good news, reducing black carbon may be the fastest way to slow global warming. Buy time for the Arctic. Yes even more so than changing a light bulb. Since black carbon only stays in the atmosphere for a couple of weeks, reducing it will produce results immediately. Of course, reducing soot alone won't solve global warming, but solving our soot problem now will help buy time for the Arctic and allow us to deal with the bigger problem of carbon dioxide. We have the cleaner industries, cook stoves, and diesel now we have to use them. In developed nations, we've significantly reduced our black carbon, but we still have much more to do. We need to tighten our standards at home and invest in cleaner technologies in developing nations. In a world going on seven billion people, you might feel rather little yourself. But if you urge the US government and the European Union to take the lead on black carbon reduction, you can make a big

difference.

(猩际官网 / App RL #223)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 31. Rural Poverty (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 表格题, 列出了India, Vietnam和Zimbabwe三个国家的乡村和城市人口。The topic is the poverty in rural and urban areas. Firstly, the poverty rates in rural areas are much higher than those in urban areas, because most of the poor live in rural areas. Rural areas also have high infant mortality rate and low education level. It is important to make sure the population in rural areas have access to sanitation and education. The poverty in urban areas is caused by the migration from rural areas.  
(猩际官网 / App RL #222)

### 32. Melatonin (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

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

(猩际官网 / App RL #188)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 33. Large Hadron Collider (LHC) (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

Protons are finally transferred to the LHC (both in a clockwise and an anticlockwise direction) where they are accelerated for 20 minutes to 6.5 TeV. Beams circulate for many hours inside the LHC beam pipes under normal operating conditions. For each collision, the physicist's goal is to count, track and characterize all the different particles. The charge of the particle, for instance, is obvious since particles with positive electric charge bend one way and those with negative charge bend the opposite way. Also the momentum of the particle can be determined. Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is the world's largest particle accelerator lies in a tunnel. The LHC is a ring roughly 28km around that accelerates protons almost to the speed of light before colliding them head-on. Protons are particles found in the atomic nucleus, roughly one thousand-million-millionth of a meter in size. The LHC starts with a bottle of hydrogen gas, which is sent through an electric field to strip away the electrons, leaving just the protons. Electric and magnetic fields are the key to a particle accelerator.

(猩际官网 / App RL #184)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 34. Salary Types (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

Straight salary sales compensation plans aren't very common, but they do have a place in some organizations. With this type of structure, you'd pay your sales people a straight albeit competitive salary like all of your other employees, and nothing else. No bonuses, no commissions, and few, if any, sales incentives. This type of compensation plan is most often used when the industry you operate within prohibits direct sales, when sales people work as part of small groups or teams and all contributions are equal, when your sales team is relatively small, or when your sales people are

expected to spend much of their time on other responsibilities other than selling. However, these plans don't tend to offer motivation to sales people, as there are no incentives for them to work harder. Salary plus commission sales compensation plans are possibly the most common plans used today. They're structured in a way that sales people receive a lower base salary along with commission pay that makes up the majority of the total compensation. Organizations use salary plus commission sales compensation plans when there are opportunities to support all sales people on this structure and when there are proper metrics in place for tracking sales to ensure that the splits are fair and accurate. This type of plan is often the better choice as opposed to straight salary because it offers motivation to increase productivity and to achieve goals. It also offers more stability. Sales people will still get some types of pay even if they're in training, when sales are low during certain months, or if market conditions get volatile. However, it can be more complex to administer. Commission only sales compensation plans are exactly what they sound like you pay your sales people for the sales they bring in and nothing else. There is no guarantee of income. These types of plans are easier to administer than salary plus commission and provide better value for your money paid as they are based solely on sales achieved. They also tend to attract fewer candidates, but do attract the most top-performing and hardest working sales professionals who know they can make a good income because they know how to sell. On the other hand, though, they can create aggression within your sales team and low income security, which can lead to a high turnover rate, and sales rep burnout from stress.

(猩际官网 / App RL #174)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 35. Animal Behavior (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

We can ask 2 fundamental questions about animal behavior they referred to as proximate and ultimate. Proximate questions are those concerned with the mechanisms that bring about behavior. Ultimate questions are those concerned with the evolution of behavior. We can divide the proximate and ultimate into 2 sub-questions. For proximate, how does behavior develop and secondly what causes the behavior. For ultimate, you can ask how did the behavior evolve and secondly what is the adaptive significance of the behavior. What's its purpose? Together these comprise what are called Tinbergen's 4 questions about animal behavior. Niko Tinbergen was one of the founding fathers of the study of the animal behaviors. These questions represent different ways of studying animal behavior and understanding the difference between those 4 questions are fundamental to understanding behavior and indeed the whole of biology. How do we study animal behavior? Well that depends on the type of question we're hoping to answer.

(猩际官网 / App RL #181)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 36. Australia's Export (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

Thanks for this opportunity to speak about Australia's engagement with Asia from the perspective of trade and in particular to say a few words about what trade is doing in this, in this space. And I'm particularly pleased to be addressing trade and investment not just of course because these two things are inextricably linked but also of course because Australia reports to Australia's first ever Minister for trade and investment. Asia's importance to Australia's economy is growing by the day. It is one of the most important factors to consider. When assessing the International conditions for national prosperity Asian demand for our exports has helped Australia manage the global financial crisis better than most other developed economies. In fact, probably better than all other developed economies. An

investment from Asia has added to the productive capacity of the economy and to overall productivity in 2013. Seven of our top ten export markets were in Asia and represented 65 percent of our total exports. Asian markets and Australia's geographic, geographic proximity are critical not just for our trade ties and our capacity to access important global supply chains, but also to the level of foreign investment in Australia. FDI has grown markedly in Australia over the past decade. In fact it has more than doubled from about two hundred ninety two billion dollars to 630 billion dollars in 2013.

(猩际官网 / App RL #216)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 37. Electro-magnetic Induction (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 视频题。The lecture is about the electro-magnetic induction experiment in 1831. 关键词有：relationship between magnetic field and electric field, electric current, generator, motion, when small coil is moved in or out of the large coil then... with magnetic field.

(猩际官网 / App RL #211)

### 38. America's Economic Size (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点：考了一道关于美国经济规模的，In terms of the size of economy, the US economy is more than the total amount of China, Japan UK and Germany. In terms of the industrial output, US output is \$2.8 trillion, but it only equals to the sum of China and Japan.

(猩际官网 / App RL #205)

### 39. Teaching (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点：讲教师如何应对教育革命的。Traditionally, teachers use desks, chairs, paper and pencil to teach children handwriting and reading from paper.随着技术的发展, the way of teaching has been radically changed. Teachers are using new technology in classrooms. Education in the future will be focusing on developing children's critical thinking skills.

(猩际官网 / App RL #201)

### 40. Earthquake and Fault (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

Today, we will discuss the relationship between the fault lines in the Earth's crust and an earthquake. This dislocation of the rock occurs from the Earth's surface, seven kilometers to several hundred kilometers vertically down to the crust. The earthquake's focus is called epicenter which is vertically beneath the interior of the Earth's crust and the energy releases and transfers through epicenter. The faults are the fracture on the Earth's crust. The position of the epicenters can be identified by the faults' maps, looking down from the center of the Earth. It will result in seismic wave which is decreased as it moved away from the epicenter.

(猩际官网 / App RL #167)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 41. Superman (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

Today we're going to recount heroic tales of superhuman feats of strength, when in the face of disaster, some people are said to have summoned up incredible physical power to lift a car off of an accident victim, move giant rocks, or like Big John of song, single-handedly hold up a collapsing beam to let the other miners escape. Are such stories true? There are many anecdotes supporting the idea, but we're going to take a fact-based look at whether or not it truly is possible for an adrenalin-charged person to temporarily gain massive strength. In proper terminology, such a temporary boost of

physical power would be called hysterical strength. The stories are almost always in the form of one person lifting a car off of another. In one case in Colorado in 1995, a police officer arrived at a single-car accident where a Chevy Chevette ended up on top of a baby girl and sank into the mud. The officer lifted the car and the mother pulled the girl out. In 2009, a man in Kansas lifted a Mercury sedan off of a six-year-old girl who had been trapped underneath when it backed out on top of her. In 1960, a Florida mom lifted a Chevy Impala so that a neighbor could pull out her son, who had become trapped when he was working on the car and his jack collapsed. There's even the case where the MD 500D helicopter from Magnum, P.I. crashed in 1988, pinning the pilot under shallow water; and his burly friend (nicknamed Tiny) ran over and lifted the one-ton helicopter enough for the pilot to be pulled out. And, of course, the list goes on, and on, and on. In each of these cases, some aspect of leverage or buoyancy probably played some role in reducing the magnitude of the feat to something more believable. And even lifting many cars by several inches still leaves most of its weight supported by the suspension springs. But our purpose today is not to "debunk" any of the specific stories. The majority of them are anecdotal, and interestingly not repeatable; in many cases, the person who summoned the superstrength later tried it again only to find that they couldn't do it. Basically, what we have is a respectably large body of anecdotal evidence that suggests that in times of crisis, danger, or fear, some people have the ability to temporarily exercise superhuman strength.

(猩际官网 / App RL #164)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 42. Invention (预测) (完整音频)

原文:

All of my research and that I conducted was my 60 plus graduate students, was motivated by their need to learn, so that we can teach. Of course, in some inventions happened along the way but I've always considered the end the result. And I always consider that this invention to be byproduct, byproducts of the learning process. The end product for me was always better understanding or when one really succeeded in unifying theory that can help us in teaching the subject. I've also looked at teaching as a vehicle to try new ideas, of new ways to doing things on an intelligent group of learners. That is as the vehicle for the teaching research results. And in my experience, this kind of teaching is the most stimulated and motivating to students. I am also uncovered many interesting research problems is the cause of teaching assumption. It is this unity of research and teaching their close connection and the benefits gathered by exercising and the interplay that to me recognized the successful professor.

(猩际官网 / App RL #163)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 43. Rice (预测) (完整音频)

原文:

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

more advanced genetic manipulation techniques, IR72 was outperforming even IR36. The Green Revolution saw worldwide crop yields explode from 1960 through 2000.

(猩际官网 / App RL #159)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

#### 44. Arctic and Antarctic (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

So, when we talk about the polar regions, just to clarify exactly what we mean. And we have first of all the Arctic at the top of the earth and the Antarctic at the bottom, and so the Arctic was named after the Greek word for bear. Now surprisingly it's not after the polar bears that live in the Antarctic or live in the Arctic and based on it's after the little and great bear constellations that can be seen in the sky. Now the Greek also hypothesize that there would be the Anti-arctic, which is how we get the name Antarctica and of course it wasn't discovered until much later on. Now these regions are opposite in many ways other than just their names and their location on the globe, and so if we look at the arctic first of all, and the Arctic is actually ocean surrounded by land, and so you can see here this is the UK down here and this kind of Russia and then American Canada around here, and so there is a bit of land cover in our ice on the top in the Arctic, which is Greenland here and Macie all this area here. Surprisingly a lot of people don't realize that this isn't actually land. The north pole isn't on land. It's just one big ocean.

(猩际官网 / App RL #157)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

#### 45. London Taxi Drivers (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

But we can really thank the Great Exhibition of 1851 for giving us the world's premier taxi service, for it was going to this exhibition, and this fabulous exhibition inventions from all around the four corners of the Empire that the visitors were appalled, dismayed and vexed by their journeys to this exhibition because the cabbies of the day, and their horse-drawn carts were absolutely terrible, could not find their way to this exhibition. And, so, a great public outcry, the London Authority sets up Public Carriage Office, which is an organization that still exists. And you can take a short walk to Penton Street up the road. And this Public Carriage office took on the responsibility of licensing all major taxi drivers in London. All taxi drivers from 1851 onwards had to pass what is now known as the London knowledge, was phenomenal knowledge of London. What is the London knowledge? It's the ability to remember the 25,000 streets, have it all interconnected and all the main arterial roads in and out of London. Cabbies need to know all this plus a thousand points of specific interest cafes, bars, public offices. They need to know them all as part of their training. Sample answer: This lecture is about the world's premier taxi service for going to the Great Exhibition of 1851. Because the cabbies could not find their way to this exhibition, so a great public outcry leads to Public Carriage Office, which still exists. It's on the Penton Street and took the responsibility of licensing all major taxi drivers in London. From 1851 onwards, drivers had to pass the London knowledge. What is the London knowledge? It's to remember the 25,000 streets and have them interconnected. In conclusion, cabbies need to know 1,000 points of cafes, bar and public offices, as part of their training.

(猩际官网 / App RL #154)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

#### 46. Shy Fish (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

But a new study of fish called sticklebacks shows that shy individuals actually prefer to follow fish that

are similarly timid. Researchers had trios of sticklebacks with known personalities play follow the leader. The fish were placed in a tank that had some plastic plants at one end and some food hidden at the other. In some of the groups, a bold fish and a shy fish acted as leaders, while another shy fish followed. And in other groups, it was a bold fish that did the following. The researchers recorded whether the follower sallied forth more frequently with the fish that was behaviorally similar or the one that was different. What they found is that shy fish were more likely to emerge from undercover when an equally wary fellow was already out there. Bold follower fish did not seem to care which leader they followed. Of course, no matter which fish a stickleback chose to stick with, the bold fish did lead more expeditions over the course of the experiment than their more retiring friends. That's because the bold fish initiated more trips, regardless of who might be tailing them. The researchers write that "when offered a choice of leaders, sticklebacks prefer to follow individuals whose personality matches their own, but bolder individuals may, nevertheless, be able to impose their leadership, even among shy followers, simply through greater effort."

(猩际官网 / App RL #153)

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## 47. Happiness (预测) (完整音频)

原文:

As Joanne pointed out, only one country, tiny little Bhutan, wedged between China and India, has adopted the Gross National Happiness as the central index of the government policy, and actually has a good deal of success in education and in health and in economic growth and in environmental preservation. They have a rather sophisticated way of measuring the effects of different policies on people's happiness. They are the only country to go that far. But you are now beginning to get other countries interested enough to do kind of white paper policy analyses of happiness research—what effects would it have if we used it more for public policy? You are beginning to get countries like Australia, France, Great Britain, that are considering publishing regular statistics on happiness. So it is beginning to become a subject of greater interest for policymakers and legislators in different advanced countries.

(猩际官网 / App RL #150)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 48. Early Robot (预测) (完整音频)

原文:

This is a kind of object that you're probably all familiar with when you had the term robot, but I'm gonna show you the very, very first robots. These were the very first robots. They were characters in a play in the 1920s called Rossum's Universal Robots and they, the play was written by Czech writer called Karel Capek. And basically, these robots, you know, people tend to think of robots as kind of cute cuddly toys or, you know, Hollywood depictions kind of devoid of politics. But the first robots were actually created and imagined in a time of absolute political turmoil. You just had the First World War, you know, it finished had a devastating impact across Europe and so people will kind and people are kind of reflecting on what does it mean to be human, what makes us human, those kinds of question. And this kind of context is what inspired Capek to kind of write this play. And interestingly, these robots being human, they are actually in the play assembled on a production line, a bit like the Ford manufacturing production line. So even though they are human, they are assembled and these robots are designed to labor, and that is their primary purpose in society.

(猩际官网 / App RL #124)

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## 49. Climate Change (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

Climate change, some adverse effects of climate changes to agricultural productions. Some lands are unsuitable for growing crops. There will be millions of people facing hunger in Africa in the future. Climate change will result in less production and less food. It is difficult for developing countries to deal with climate change due to their financial status and other issues. There are many people living in hunger especially in Africa. The climate change has devastating effects on world economy. The tropical areas on earth are dry and hot, and are originally not suitable for food production. The change of the climate leads to extreme weather conditions such as flood and hurricane, which exacerbates the food production. As a result, it leads to a continuous decline in food supply annually around 10–17%. And this trend is perceived to be continue in the future by 2070. The regions suffering the most will be some African countries.

(猩际官网 / App RL #141)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 50. Night sky darkness (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

Our friends at the Highlands Museum and Discovery Center in Ashland, Kentucky, asked a very good question. Why is it dark in space? That question is not as simple as it may sound. You might think that space appears dark at night because that is when our side of Earth faces away from the Sun as our planet rotates on its axis every 24 hours. But what about all those other far away suns that appear as stars in the night sky? Our own Milky Way galaxy contains over 200 billion stars, and the entire universe probably contains over 100 billion galaxies. You might suppose that that many stars would light up the night like daytime! Until the 20th century, astronomers didn't think it was even possible to count all the stars in the universe. They thought the universe went on forever. In other words, they thought the universe was infinite. Besides being very hard to imagine, the trouble with an infinite universe is that no matter where you look in the night sky, you should see a star. Stars should overlap each other in the sky like tree trunks in the middle of a very thick forest. But, if this were the case, the sky would be blazing with light. This problem greatly troubled astronomers and became known as "Olbers' Paradox." A paradox is a statement that seems to disagree with itself. To try to explain the paradox, some 19th century scientists thought that dust clouds between the stars must be absorbing a lot of the starlight so it wouldn't shine through to us. But later scientists realized that the dust itself would absorb so much energy from the starlight that eventually it would glow as hot and bright as the stars themselves. Astronomers now realize that the universe is not infinite. A finite universe—that is, a universe of limited size—even one with trillions and trillions of stars, just wouldn't have enough stars to light up all of space. Although the idea of a finite universe explains why Earth's sky is dark at night, other causes work to make it even darker.

(猩际官网 / App RL #139)

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## 51. Brain Development (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

3 stages of Brain development—brain development during childhood, there are three stages, starting from the primitive brain (the action brain), limbic brain(feeling brain), and finally to the neocortex (thought brain). Although interrelated, the three had its own function. Primitive brain functions to manage the physical to survive, manage reflex, motor motion control, monitoring body funtions, and process information coming from sensing. Limbic brain functioning as a liaison to process emotions and the brain thinks, and the primitive brain, which is the most objective part

of the brain, receiving input from the primitive brain and the limbic brain. However, he needed more time to process information from the primitive brain and the limbic brain. The brain thinks the merger is also a place of experience, memory, feeling, and thinking ability to give birth to ideas and actions. Nerve myelination of the brain take place in sequence, starting from the primitive brain, the limbic brains, and brain thought. Neural pathways are more frequently used to make more myelin thicker. Increasingly thicker myelin, the faster the nerve impulses or signals travel along nerves. Therefore, a growing child is encouraged to receive input from the environment in accordance with its development.

(猩际官网 / App RL #137)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 52. Reconstruction of Paris (预测) (完整音频)

原文:

Haussmann's renovation of Paris was a vast public works program commissioned by Emperor Napoleon III and directed by his prefect of the Seine, Georges-Eugene Haussmann, between 1853 and 1870. It included the demolition of crowded and unhealthy medieval neighborhoods, the building of wide avenues, parks and squares, the annexation of the suburbs surrounding Paris, and the construction of new sewers, fountains and aqueducts. Haussmann's work met with fierce opposition, and he was finally dismissed by Napoleon III in 1870; but work on his projects continued until 1927. The street plan and distinctive appearance of the center of Paris today is largely the result of Haussmann's renovation. In the middle of the nineteenth century, the center of Paris was overcrowded, dark, dangerous, and unhealthy. In 1845 the French social reformer Victor Considerant wrote "Paris is an immense workshop of putrefaction, where misery, pestilence and sickness work in concert, where sunlight and air rarely penetrate. Paris is a terrible place where plants shrivel and perish, and where, of seven small infants, four die during the course of the year." The street plan on the Tie de la Cite and in the neighborhood called the "quartier des Arcis", between the Louvre and the "Hotel de Ville" (City Hall), had changed little since the Middle Ages. The population density in these neighborhoods was extremely high, compared with the rest of Paris; in the neighborhood of the Champs-Elysees, there was one resident for every 186 square meters; in the neighborhoods of Arcis and Saint-Avoye, in the present Third Arrondissement, there was one inhabitant for every three square meters. In 1840, a doctor described one building in the tie de la Cite where a single room five meters squares on the fourth floor was occupied by twenty-three people, both adults and children. In these conditions, disease spread very quickly. Cholera epidemics ravaged the city in 1832 and 1848. In the epidemic of 1848, five percent of the inhabitants of these two neighborhoods died. Traffic circulation was another major problem. The widest streets in these two neighborhoods were only five meters wide; the narrowest were only one or two meters wide. Wagons, carriages and carts could barely move through the streets. The center of the city was also a cradle of discontent and revolution; between 1830 and 1848, seven armed uprisings and revolts had broken out in the centre of Paris, particularly along the Faubourg Saint-Antoine, around the Hotel de Ville, and around Montagne Sainte Genevieve on the left bank. The residents of these neighborhoods had taken up paving stones and blocked the narrow streets with barricades, and had to be dislodged by the army.

(猩际官网 / App RL #128)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 53. Welsh Language (预测) (完整音频)

原文:

This busy little town is named after sir David's first cousin. It's also a Welsh language stronghold. According to the 2001 census results seventy percent of the town's population could speak Welsh but

even here the language may not be completely safe. The Welsh language board expects last year's census results to show a fall in the number of Welsh speakers living in its northern and western heartlands. One of the main reasons for that the board says is migration. Many Welsh speakers are choosing to leave the country. At the same time only a small percentage of those moving in can speak the language or choose to learn it. Historically, over the past 1788 Wales people have continually left in order to find better standard of pay maybe in quality of employment and the things have change was probably is that them there is a larger amount of English people now who have found Wales of the last 20–25 years particularly this corner of Wales and regarded is a desirable place to come and live and as opposed to many areas in England and cheaper as well.

(猩际官网 / App RL #125)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

#### 54. Marshmallow Test (预测) (完整音频)

原文:

Let's take a look at this video of these little kids they were offered the option of having one marshmallow immediately now or two marshmallows 15 minutes later and you've got some very cute video tape of this experiment. So let's take a look okay, what we found is a very simple and direct way of measuring a competence that seems to make an important life difference a researcher tells these preschoolers that she's going to leave the room if they wait for her to come back without eating the marshmallows. They'll get two marshmallows or they can ring the bell and she'll come back right away but then they only get one marshmallow. I would baby though you won't ring the bell. okay, looking at children over time. Dr. Michelle has found that being able to wait longer at four has some pretty powerful implications and what are those powerful implications is that that later in life. They're more discipline and have more self-control is that pretty much it. Well, they are more likely to achieve their life goals. They have better relationships. They did better on their SI is crazy all because they waited 15 minutes for don't wash me, and I think it is crazy. I probably would have eaten all three but yeah me too. But um you know actually yes, the ability to be able to pursue your goals in this case it was stabbed two marshmallows versus one and not going automatic and just grabbed the marshmallow is a very important skill, but I think a main point in mind in the making is that these skills can be caught, taught if you're 14 or 40 or or four it's not ever too late and any child can learn the many adult can teach them and it's never too late.

(猩际官网 / App RL #123)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

#### 55. Extinction of Language (预测) (完整音频)

原文:

A language dies when the last person who speaks it dies. But you know, sometimes people say it dies when the second-last person who speaks it dies, because the last person has nobody 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 really quite extraordinary. Well, there are about 6000 languages in the world at the moment, more or less. Nobody knows the exact number. Of these, about half of them are so seriously in danger, are likely to die out in the course of 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 average every two weeks. There are all kinds of reasons why languages die: one is physical reason when people are affected by famine, disease and earthquake. Another is genocide, when some countries deliberately stamp out a small language. The main reason is globalization. That is, some huge languages in the world, like English, Arabic, Spanish and French, and these are like stream rollers crushing the smaller languages they find in their path. A great deal can be

done to preserve 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 that the powers– that– be must want the language to be preserved. They must be respect for the minority languages in their care. The third thing 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 sorts of things. It doesn't cost a extraordinary amount money, but it does cost a bit. So without money, endangered languages don't have a positive future.

(猩际官网 / App RL #122)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 56. Licking and Grooming (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

So the way a mother rat takes care of its pups is by licking and grooming, nipple switching an arch back nursing. So the rats that do a lot of licking and grooming and their last rats that rule very little. But most rats are in between. So that resembles a human human behaviors 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 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 and then you let them grow and they're adults now, their mothers are long buried and you look in the brain and you see that those who had high licking mothers express a lot of glucocorticoid receptor, gene and though so our lawmakers express know that reflects a number of factors 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 in a mutation, you know polymorphism once in a million. Here, just the motherly lauching just hundreds of genes in one shot and it changes them in a very stable way that you can look at the old rat and you can say whether it was licked or not. But you can also save by behavior. So if you walk to the cages to the room the rats that were poorly lit are highly anxious, hard to handle, aggressive, and , and the rats that were very well handled as as off as little pups. They are much more relaxed much easier to handle. So you know, like every technician in the lab knows looking at the adult rat how it was licked when it was a little tough any question , of course, mechanism , how does this work?

(猩际官网 / App RL #75)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 57. Brain (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

The brain is basically built from the bottom up first the brain builds basic circuits that are responsible for basic skills, and then more complex circuits are built on top of those basic circuits as we develop more complex skills. Biologically, the brain is prepared to be shaped by experience. It's expecting the experiences that a young child has to literally influence the formation of its circuitry it's built into our biology. The interaction between genetics and experience that shapes brain architecture is embedded in a reciprocal relationship, the relationships that children have with the adults in their lives. And by that we mean what we refer to as the serve-and-return nature of children's interaction with their adults development. And the impact of experience on development is not a one-way street. It's a back-and-forth interaction. The brain is a highly integrated organ which has multiple sections that specialize in different kind of processes, so we have parts of the brain that are involved more in cognitive function and other parts that are involved in processing of emotion and parts involved in seeing and hearing. So if a child is emotionally kind of...well...put together and socially competent, that will affect more positive and productive learning. And if a child is preoccupied with fears or

anxiety or is dealing with considerable stress no matter how intellectually gifted that child might be, his or her learning is going to be impaired by that kind of emotional interference.

(猩际官网 / App RL #66)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 58. Infinite Monkey Theorem (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

This illustration often used is the one that the monkeys and the typewriters. Ok, we have a monkey sitting at a typewriter and the claim here is basically if you leave chance in time long enough you will get life, don't worry about it, yes, it's strange, yes, it's wonderful, but leave enough matter 600 million years on earth and you will have life. So, the monkey sitting at the typewriter the chances are eventually he produces the complete works of Shakespeare so what's the problem. So, there's no problem. There's no issue, right? You just leave it long enough and you'll find. And one key striker seconds, the monkey might well eventually get to you the complete works of Shakespeare but he doesn't manage to do it in 600 million years. So, what I decided to do is to run the numbers. I, instead of saying typing the complete work of Shakespeare, I just run the numbers for how long would it take a monkey typing one key striker a second. To type "to be or not to be that is the question". Right? On average how long is it gonna take my monkey friend one keystroke a second. I don't know how you think it would be. Maybe you could have a guess. Would it be less or more than 600 million years, which is the period life on earth isn't supposed to have emerge within and when I run the numbers" to be or not to be is the question' takes 12.6 trillion trillion trillion years to type just that phrase and a DNA string has got as much as information the encyclopedia Britannica. Are we saying that something of that complexity emerges by chance undirected within 600 million years? Again, it's mathematically possible but it's so incredibly unlikely that it would have that it tilts me in favour of the Christian story in which God creating life, simply a question of saying let that be and there was.

(猩际官网 / App RL #62)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## Answer Short Question

命中率: 95%

备考策略: 对ASQ的准备不要占用太多精力, 稍稍熟悉机经即可。 备考策略: 浏览全部机经 > 练习本周预测

完整音频: 该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

1. What does ASAP mean?

答案: as soon as possible (猩际官网 / App ASQ #609) **(新题) (预测) (完整音频)**

2. What do you call the document that tells your qualification and work experience?

答案: cv / curriculum vitae / resume (猩际官网 / App ASQ #606) **(新题) (预测) (完整音频)**

3. What device do you type on when you use a computer?

答案: keyboard (猩际官网 / App ASQ #280) **(新题) (预测) (完整音频)**

4. What do you call a difficult time when economic activities slow down, and there are more people unemployed?

答案: recession (猩际官网 / App ASQ #590) **(预测) (完整音频)**

5. What is the description of events that is spoken with background music during a film or a play?

答案: narration (猩际官网 / App ASQ #578) **(预测) (完整音频)**

6. What device is used to measure the height of mountains?

答案: altimeter (猩际官网 / App ASQ #575) **(预测) (完整音频)**

7. What is the long speech that is spoken by only one actor in a film or play?

答案: monologue (猩际官网 / App ASQ #574) **(预测) (完整音频)**

8. What is the list that shows the names of actors and actresses in a movie?

答案: cast (猩际官网 / App ASQ #394) **(预测) (完整音频)**

9. If you have a toothache, who will you go to?

答案: dentist (猩际官网 / App ASQ #573) **(预测) (完整音频)**

10. Which century is the year 1642 in?

答案: seventeenth (猩际官网 / App ASQ #572) **(预测) (完整音频)**

11. When your bone is injured and broken, what would you say you have?

答案: fracture (猩际官网 / App ASQ #571) **(预测) (完整音频)**

12. What stellar system does the earth belong to?

答案: solar system (猩际官网 / App ASQ #570) **(预测) (完整音频)**

13. What is the legal document protecting someone's intellectual property?

答案: patent (猩际官网 / App ASQ #565) **(预测) (完整音频)**

14. How do you call some one with no hair?

答案: bald (猩际官网 / App ASQ #558) **(预测) (完整音频)**

15. If a species is described as venomous, what substance does it has?

答案: venom / poison (猩际官网 / App ASQ #433) **(预测) (完整音频)**

16. What do we call counting people who are living in a state or country?

答案: census (猩际官网 / App ASQ #555) [\(完整音频\)](#)

17. Apart from coffee and hot chocolate, what beverages also contain caffeine?

答案: tea / coke (猩际官网 / App ASQ #547) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

18. Which part of our bodies do we use nasal spray in?

答案: nose / nostril (猩际官网 / App ASQ #356) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

19. What do forks, spoons, and knives belong to?

答案: cutlery / tableware (猩际官网 / App ASQ #544) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

20. What is the occupation that transfers one language to another language?

答案: translator (猩际官网 / App ASQ #543) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

21. What do you throw underwater to keep ships staying on rivers or oceans without drifting away?

答案: anchor (猩际官网 / App ASQ #542) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

22. **要点:** What do we call the behavior that people cannot sleep?

答案: insomnia (猩际官网 / App ASQ #538) [\(预测\)](#) [\(不完整\)](#)

23. What is the opposite of division in mathematics?

答案: multiplication (猩际官网 / App ASQ #320) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

24. What force makes humans stay on the earth?

答案: gravity (猩际官网 / App ASQ #537) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

25. How often does a biennial convention take place?

答案: every two years (猩际官网 / App ASQ #536) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

26. How do you describe an event that is held every two years?

答案: biennial (猩际官网 / App ASQ #535) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

27. Which sense is related to your ears?

答案: hearing (猩际官网 / App ASQ #534) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

28. What do you call the people who work for a company?

答案: employees / employee (猩际官网 / App ASQ #533) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

29. What instrument would scientists use to examine very small life forms?

答案: microscope (猩际官网 / App ASQ #532) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

30. What is the habitat of camels?

答案: desert (猩际官网 / App ASQ #531) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

31. How many sides are there in a pentagon?

答案: five (猩际官网 / App ASQ #529) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

32. What do we call the person who plays musical instruments?

答案: musician (猩际官网 / App ASQ #527) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

33. What movement can babies do before they can sit and walk?

答案: crawl / crawling (猩际官网 / App ASQ #525) (预测) (完整音频)

34. What is the act of students to be present at school?

答案: attendance (猩际官网 / App ASQ #524) (预测) (完整音频)

35. What is the short piece of music that comes before a longer piece, and is often used as an introduction?

答案: prelude / overture (猩际官网 / App ASQ #523) (预测) (完整音频)

36. What is the thing which we use to turn the light off?

答案: switch (猩际官网 / App ASQ #522) (预测) (完整音频)

37. What do we call the ship that runs underwater?

答案: submarine (猩际官网 / App ASQ #521) (预测) (完整音频)

38. What subject involves the study of the Periodic Table?

答案: chemistry (猩际官网 / App ASQ #520) (预测) (完整音频)

39. What is the magazine that is dedicated to academic news?

答案: journal / academic journal (猩际官网 / App ASQ #519) (预测) (完整音频)

40. What rises from the east in the morning and sets to the west in the evening everyday?

答案: sun (猩际官网 / App ASQ #518) (预测) (完整音频)

41. What device is used to measure a 200-meter sprint?

答案: stopwatch (猩际官网 / App ASQ #511) (预测) (完整音频)

42. How often does February have one extra day?

答案: every four years (猩际官网 / App ASQ #504) (预测) (完整音频)

43. What do we call the extra performance that actors give?

答案: encore (猩际官网 / App ASQ #383) (预测) (完整音频)

44. What do you call the strap that circles a person in a car or an airplane?

答案: seatbelt (猩际官网 / App ASQ #296) (预测) (完整音频)

45. What do we call a mass of snow, ice and rock that falls down the side of a mountain?

答案: avalanche (猩际官网 / App ASQ #502) (预测) (完整音频)

46. What shines at night in the sky and uses its own brightness?

答案: star (猩际官网 / App ASQ #501) (预测) (完整音频)

47. What is the thing which we use for painting and is made of hair?

答案: brush (猩际官网 / App ASQ #500) (预测) (完整音频)

48. What are the five things in front of your foot?

答案: toes (猩际官网 / App ASQ #498) (预测) (完整音频)

49. When you have the PRIMARY, the SECONDARY, what do you have next?

答案: tertiary (猩际官网 / App ASQ #497) (预测) (完整音频)

50. What kind of educational institution does a ten-year old child study in?

答案: primary school (猩际官网 / App ASQ #496) (预测) (完整音频)

51. What do we call people who write songs?

答案: composers (猩际官网 / App ASQ #495) (预测) (完整音频)

52. What is the place you share bedroom with your classmates?

答案: dormitory (猩际官网 / App ASQ #494) (预测) (完整音频)

53. What do we call a person who repairs cars?

答案: auto technician / mechanic (猩际官网 / App ASQ #493) (预测) (完整音频)

54. What order is a bibliography usually listed in?

答案: alphabet (猩际官网 / App ASQ #492) (预测) (完整音频)

55. What is the room that is under the ground floor?

答案: basement (猩际官网 / App ASQ #491) (预测) (完整音频)

56. What do you need to submit for completing a degree in the university?

答案: dissertation (猩际官网 / App ASQ #234) (预测) (完整音频)

57. When a person's blood alcohol level is higher than the standard range, what activity can't the person do?

答案: driving (猩际官网 / App ASQ #490) (预测) (完整音频)

58. How do we call the car that uses two types of fuels?

答案: hybrid (猩际官网 / App ASQ #298) (预测) (完整音频)

59. If there are 8 black balls and 1 white ball, and I randomly pick one, which color is mostly likely to be picked?

答案: black (猩际官网 / App ASQ #489) (预测) (完整音频)

60. Which one is the odd one out among dog, cat, horse and shoes?

答案: shoes (猩际官网 / App ASQ #488) (预测) (完整音频)

61. Where do people go for watching sports or games?

答案: stadium (猩际官网 / App ASQ #487) (预测) (完整音频)

62. What material are windows made of?

答案: glass (猩际官网 / App ASQ #486) (预测) (完整音频)

63. What do birds use to fly?

答案: wings (猩际官网 / App ASQ #485) (预测) (完整音频)

64. What are the two holes in your nose to breathe?

答案: nostrils (猩际官网 / App ASQ #484) (预测) (完整音频)

65. What's the color of the medal that a champion gets?

答案: golden (猩际官网 / App ASQ #32) (预测) (完整音频)

66. What is the music that is recorded for a movie or a film?

答案: soundtrack (猩际官网 / App ASQ #483) (预测) (完整音频)

67. What do we call the northernmost and southernmost parts of the earth?

答案: pole / poles (猩际官网 / App ASQ #482) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

68. How many wheels does a bicycle have?

答案: two (猩际官网 / App ASQ #481) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

69. How do you call the siblings born by your mother at the same time?

答案: twins (猩际官网 / App ASQ #291) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

70. Which one is not for transportation, car or machine?

答案: machine (猩际官网 / App ASQ #480) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

71. If you want to read tragedies or comedies, what kind of book do you read?

答案: fiction books / novels (猩际官网 / App ASQ #477) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

72. What do you use to test the body temperature?

答案: thermometer (猩际官网 / App ASQ #474) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

73. Where do you hang your coat, in a closet or in a drawer?

答案: closet (猩际官网 / App ASQ #473) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

74. In solar system, which planet can support life?

答案: earth (猩际官网 / App ASQ #472) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

75. What do you call the computer you can carry with you?

答案: laptop (猩际官网 / App ASQ #471) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

76. What is the document you submit before you submit your assignment at university?

答案: proposal (猩际官网 / App ASQ #470) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

77. How do we call that animals and plants preserved in the rocks?

答案: fossil (猩际官网 / App ASQ #469) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

78. Which one is more widespread, Korean, Thai or Hindi?

答案: hindi (猩际官网 / App ASQ #464) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

79. What device can be used to take photos?

答案: camera (猩际官网 / App ASQ #461) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

80. What clothes are used to hike mountains and are used to keep dry?

答案: outdoor jacket (猩际官网 / App ASQ #459) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

81. Does a scapegoat receive or give a crime?

答案: receive (猩际官网 / App ASQ #455) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

82. If a car is not stationary, what it is doing?

答案: running / moving (猩际官网 / App ASQ #453) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

83. One and half represents what percentage?

答案: one hundred and fifty (猩际官网 / App ASQ #656) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

84. What device do you use to measure your weight?

答案: scale / weighing machine (猩际官网 / App ASQ #651) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

85. What are the people who study history and historical evidence?

答案: historian (猩际官网 / App ASQ #649) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

86. Which one would a vegetarian most likely to eat, sandwiches or fruit salad?

答案: fruit salad (猩际官网 / App ASQ #648) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

87. Where do you go to send mails, a post office or a coffee house?

答案: post office (猩际官网 / App ASQ #634) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

88. When you get lost in city, what item do you need to buy to find out where you are and where you go?

答案: map (猩际官网 / App ASQ #632) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

89. What is the force happened between the relative motion when objects are rubbed against each other?

答案: friction (猩际官网 / App ASQ #620) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

90. What is the hardest/toughest part of your hand?

答案: nails (猩际官网 / App ASQ #467) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

91. What is the opposite to artificial?

答案: natural (猩际官网 / App ASQ #465) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

92. In mathematics and arithmetic, there are addition, multiplication, division. What's the other one?

答案: subtraction (猩际官网 / App ASQ #462) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

93. What do bees collect from flowers?

答案: pollen / nectar (猩际官网 / App ASQ #458) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

94. What material is the tire made of?

答案: rubber (猩际官网 / App ASQ #456) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

95. What is the hard object in the center of peaches, apples and pears?

答案: core / stone (猩际官网 / App ASQ #662) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

96. When we go hiking in the mountains, what do we use to protect our feet?

答案: boots / shoes (猩际官网 / App ASQ #661) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

97. What does human and animal skeleton consist of?

答案: bone / bones (猩际官网 / App ASQ #660) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

98. What stage is a ten year old child in?

答案: preadolescence / preteen (猩际官网 / App ASQ #659) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

99. What are the people who study ancient bones or plants in rocks?

答案: paleontologists / paleontologist / archaeologists / archaeologist (猩际官网 / App ASQ #646)  
[\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

100. How many eggs are there in a dozen?

答案: twelve (猩际官网 / App ASQ #607) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

101. What do the following belong to: roses, daisies, tulip, etc?

答案: flower (猩际官网 / App ASQ #446) (预测) (完整音频)

102. Which one needs the most complicated mechanism: car, ship or air plane?

答案: airplane (猩际官网 / App ASQ #445) (预测) (完整音频)

103. Which day is between Tuesday and Thursday?

答案: wednesday (猩际官网 / App ASQ #444) (预测) (完整音频)

104. What do we call the prize that sponsored by Sweden which sets many prize in literal and physics field?

答案: the nobel prize (猩际官网 / App ASQ #443) (预测) (完整音频)

105. What does green being help for?

答案: environment (猩际官网 / App ASQ #442) (预测) (完整音频)

106. Which continent do China, India, Korea and Japan locate?

答案: asia (猩际官网 / App ASQ #440) (预测) (完整音频)

107. Before airplanes were invented, how did people travel from America to Europe?

答案: by ship (猩际官网 / App ASQ #438) (预测) (完整音频)

108. Who is a physician who performs surgical operations?

答案: surgeon (猩际官网 / App ASQ #437) (预测) (完整音频)

109. In the word ‘postgraduate’, what does the ‘post’ mean?

答案: after (猩际官网 / App ASQ #436) (预测) (完整音频)

110. What natural resource is used by a carpenter?

答案: wood / timber (猩际官网 / App ASQ #435) (预测) (完整音频)

111. If you invented something, what can you apply for to prevent others copying your invention?

答案: patent (猩际官网 / App ASQ #434) (预测) (完整音频)

112. How do you describe the type of magazine that is published four times a year?

答案: quarterly (猩际官网 / App ASQ #289) (预测) (完整音频)

113. What is the wet place does crocodile prefer to live in?

答案: swamp (猩际官网 / App ASQ #430) (预测) (完整音频)

114. What do we call a doctor who can sell prescribed medicines?

答案: pharmacist / chemist (猩际官网 / App ASQ #415) (预测) (完整音频)

115. How many hemispheres does the equator divide earth into?

答案: two (猩际官网 / App ASQ #404) (预测) (完整音频)

116. How many extra days in February in a leap year?

答案: one (猩际官网 / App ASQ #282) (预测) (完整音频)

117. What is the fluid that pumped from the organ related to cardiology?

答案: blood / bloods (猩际官网 / App ASQ #399) (预测) (完整音频)

118. What do we call a festival which is held every four years gathering people together as a sporting event?

答案: the olympic games (猩际官网 / App ASQ #396) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

119. What type of shape has four corners, four lines that are equal in length?

答案: square (猩际官网 / App ASQ #384) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

120. What are the strings on shoes?

答案: shoelace / shoelaces (猩际官网 / App ASQ #361) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

121. What kind of dictionary provides synonyms, antonyms and related words?

答案: thesaurus (猩际官网 / App ASQ #344) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

122. If you want to buy a ring, who do you approach, a jeweler or a pharmacist?

答案: a jeweler (猩际官网 / App ASQ #337) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

123. What is the opposite to “predecessor”?

答案: successor (猩际官网 / App ASQ #335) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

124. What is the thing you touch when you play the guitar?

答案: strings / string (猩际官网 / App ASQ #329) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

125. What do we call the things of 88 keys covered by color white and black?

答案: pianos (猩际官网 / App ASQ #322) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

126. What do we call the piece of paper that proves you have bought an item?

答案: a receipt (猩际官网 / App ASQ #304) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

127. What is 3 quarters of 100%?

答案: seventy five (猩际官网 / App ASQ #302) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

128. What is more fuel-efficient, car or truck?

答案: car (猩际官网 / App ASQ #297) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

129. What kind of liquid do mammals feed their babies?

答案: milk (猩际官网 / App ASQ #279) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

130. What is the antonym of vertical?

答案: horizontal (猩际官网 / App ASQ #277) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

131. Which symbol is used to complete a sentence?

答案: full stop / period (猩际官网 / App ASQ #261) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

132. What is the chemical name of Gold—Mg, Au or O2?

答案: au (猩际官网 / App ASQ #215) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

133. On what geographical location would someone be living if their country is surrounded by water on all side?

答案: island (猩际官网 / App ASQ #191) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

134. What is the study of stars and planet called?

答案: astronomy / uranological / uranology (猩际官网 / App ASQ #179) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

135. Who is a person that makes bread, cakes and pastries?

答案: baker (猩际官网 / App ASQ #157) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

136. What does a king or queen wear on their head at official ceremonies?

答案: a crown / a diadem (猩际官网 / App ASQ #138) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

137. How many years does a millennium have?

答案: one thousand (猩际官网 / App ASQ #122) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

138. If a figure is hexagonal, how many sides does it have?

答案: six (猩际官网 / App ASQ #75) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

139. What do we call the study of living things?

答案: biology (猩际官网 / App ASQ #43) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

140. When the writer of a book is unknown, what word is used for the author?

答案: anonymous / anonymity (猩际官网 / App ASQ #4) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

141. What is the word for the place where a river starts?

答案: source / birthplace / origin (猩际官网 / App ASQ #1) [\(预测\)](#) [\(完整音频\)](#)

## 二、写作

### Summarize Written Text

命中率: 95%

备考策略: 最近SWT仍以老题为主。 备考策略: 模版连词正确使用 (猩际AI批改) > 练习本周预测 > 全部机经

#### 1. Skipping Breakfast (B) (预测) (解析)

原文:

Skipping Breakfast Has Drawbacks – It's no mystery why so many people routinely skip breakfast: bad timing. It comes at a time when folks can be more occupied with matters of grooming, attire and otherwise making themselves presentable for a new day. However, studies conducted both in the United States and internationally have shown that skipping breakfast can affect learning, memory and physical well-being. Students who skip breakfast are not as efficient at selecting critical information for problem-solving as their peers who have had breakfast. For school children, skipping breakfast diminishes the ability to recall and use newly acquired information, verbal fluency, and control of attention, according to Ernesto Pollitt, a UC Davis professor of pediatrics whose research focuses on the influence of breakfast on mental and physical performance. Skipping breakfast can impair thinking in adults, also. For both children and adults, a simple bowl of cereal with milk goes a long way toward providing a sufficiently nutritious start to the day. Green-Burgeson recommends choosing a cereal that's low in sugar — less than five grams per serving — and using nonfat or one percent milk. Frederick Hirshburg, a pediatrician at UC Davis Medical Group, Carmichael, says that babies and other preschoolers rarely skip breakfast because "they're usually the hungriest at the beginning of the day. Breakfast then becomes more of a "learned experience" than a response to a biological need, Hirshburg says.

答案:

Skipping breakfast has drawbacks for both children and adults, for whom a simple bowl of cereal milk can provide a nutritious start to the day, but babies and other preschoolers rarely skip breakfast because they are usually the hungriest at the beginning of the day, so breakfast then becomes more of a "learned experience" than a response to a biological need.

解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了 【】 括号中

【Skipping Breakfast Has Drawbacks】 – It's no mystery why so many people routinely skip breakfast: bad timing. It comes at a time when folks can be more occupied with matters of grooming, attire and otherwise making themselves presentable for a new day. However, studies conducted both in the United States and internationally have shown that skipping breakfast can affect learning, memory and physical well-being. Students who skip breakfast are not as efficient at selecting critical information for problem-solving as their peers who have had breakfast. For school children, skipping breakfast diminishes the ability to recall and use newly acquired information, verbal fluency, and control of attention, according to Ernesto Pollitt, a UC Davis professor of pediatrics whose research focuses on the influence of breakfast on mental and physical performance. Skipping breakfast can impair thinking in adults, also. 【For both children and adults, a simple bowl of cereal with milk goes a long way toward providing a sufficiently nutritious start to the day】 . Green-Burgeson recommends choosing a cereal that's low in sugar — less than five grams per serving — and using nonfat or one percent milk. Frederick Hirshburg, a pediatrician at UC Davis Medical Group, Carmichael, says that 【babies and other preschoolers rarely skip breakfast because "they're usually the hungriest at the beginning of the

day】. 【Breakfast then becomes more of a "learned experience" than a response to a biological need】, Hirshburg says.

(猩际官网 / App SWT #167)

## 2. World Wide Web (预测) (解析)

### 原文:

Tim Berners-Lee believes the internet can foster human understanding and even world peace. He is the man who has changed the world more than anyone else in the past hundred years. Sir Tim Berners-Lee may be a mild-mannered academic who lives modestly in Boston, but as the inventor of the world wide web he is also a revolutionary. Along with Galileo, William Caxton and Sir Isaac Newton, he is a scientist who has altered the way people think as well as the way they live. Since the web went global 20 years ago, the way we shop, listen to music and communicate has been transformed. There are implications for politics, literature, economics even terrorism because an individual can now have the same access to information as the elite. Society will never be the same. The computer scientist from Oxford, who built his own computer from a television screen and spare parts after he was banned from one of the university computers, is a cultural guru as much as a technological one. It is amazing how far we've come, he says. But you're always wondering what's the next crazy idea, and working to make sure the web stays one web and that the internet stays open. There isn't much time to sit back and reflect. We speak for more than an hour about everything from Facebook to fatwas, Wikipedia to Google. He invented the web, he says, because he was frustrated that he couldn't find all the information he wanted in one place. It was an imaginary concept that he realized.

### 答案:

Tim— Berners-Lee, the inventor of the world wide web, is a revolutionary scientist who has altered the way people think as well as the way they live, believing the internet can foster human understanding and even world peace, because an individual now have the same access to information as the elite; there is not much time to sit back and reflect because society will never be the same.

### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

【Tim Berners-Lee believes the internet can foster human understanding and even world peace】. He is the man who has changed the world more than anyone else in the past hundred years. Sir Tim Berners-Lee may be a mild-mannered academic who lives modestly in Boston, but as the 【inventor of the world wide web he is also a revolutionary】. Along with Galileo, William Caxton and Sir Isaac Newton, he is 【a scientist who has altered the way people think as well as the way they live】. Since the web went global 20 years ago, the way we shop, listen to music and communicate has been transformed. There are implications for politics, literature, economics even terrorism 【because an individual can now have the same access to information as the elite】. 【Society will never be the same】.

The computer scientist from Oxford, who built his own computer from a television screen and spare parts after he was banned from one of the university computers, is a cultural guru as much as a technological one. It is amazing how far we've come, he says. But you're always wondering what's the next crazy idea, and working to make sure the web stays one web and that the internet stays open.

【There isn't much time to sit back and reflect】. We speak for more than an hour about everything from Facebook to fatwas, Wikipedia to Google. He invented the web, he says, because he was frustrated that he couldn't find all the information he wanted in one place. It was an imaginary concept that he realized.

(猩际官网 / App SWT #154)

### 3. Benefit of Honey (预测) (解析)

**原文:**

In order to have a competitive edge, athletes often use drugs with high athletic performance. The National Honey Board recently found that honey has the same functions but less negative impact. This clinical trial is the third in a series of studies focusing on the use of honey by athletes. The first study (involving 71 subjects) determined that honey has a milder effect on blood sugar than other popular forms of carbohydrate gel. The second study in the series (with 39 weight trained subjects) investigated the combination of honey with a protein supplement and suggested that honey speeds muscle recovery after a workout.

**答案:**

Honey, with the same functions as drugs used by athletes for high athletic performance and less negative impact, has a milder effect on blood sugar than other popular forms of carbohydrate gel, and speeds muscle recovery after a workout.

**解析:**

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

【In order to have a competitive edge, athletes often use drugs with high athletic performance.】 The National Honey Board recently found that 【honey has the same functions but less negative impact.】 This clinical trial is the third in a series of studies focusing on the use of honey by athletes. The first study (involving 71 subjects) determined that 【honey has a milder effect on blood sugar than other popular forms of carbohydrate gel.】

The second study in the series (with 39 weight trained subjects) investigated the combination of honey with a protein supplement and suggested that 【honey speeds muscle recovery after a workout.】  
(猩际官网 / App SWT #114)

### 4. Pre-service teachers (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 1) Each course has a specific syllabus that highlights specific technologies required. 2) Some teachers know how to integrate technologies while some others don't. 3) There will be instructors helping pre-service teachers learn how to integrate technology and experiences in class, and to encourage pre-service teachers to think about the integration, which always allows them to learn online anytime.

**答案:**

While each course has a specific syllabus to highlight specific technologies required, some teachers know how to integrate technologies while some others don't, but there will be instructors helping pre-service teachers learn how to integrate technology and experiences in class, which allows them to learn online anytime.

(猩际官网 / App SWT #113)

### 5. Skipping Breakfast (预测) (解析)

**原文:**

Skipping breakfast seems a simple way of losing weight or saving time while getting the children ready for school or rushing off to work. But it can also be a sign of an unhealthy lifestyle with potentially dangerous consequences, including a higher risk of premature death. According to a study, adults and teenagers who miss the first meal of the day are less likely to look after their health. They tend to smoke more, drink more alcohol and take less exercise than those who do eat. Those who skip food in the morning are also more likely to be fatter and less well-educated, meaning they find it harder to

get a job. Researcher Dr. Anna Keski-Rahkonen said: Smoking, infrequent exercise, a low level of education, frequent alcohol use and a high body mass index were all associated with skipping breakfast in adults and adolescents. Our findings suggest this association exists throughout adulthood. Individuals who skip breakfast may care less about their health than those who eat breakfast. Previously, experts assumed that missing breakfast often called the most important meal of the day was simply the marker of a hectic life or a way to try to lose weight. But Dr. Keski-Rahkonen, who led the study at Helsinki University, said the results revealed starting the day without food suggests an unhealthy lifestyle.

### 答案:

Skipping breakfast, seemingly a simple way of losing weight or saving time, can be a sign of an unhealthy lifestyle with potentially dangerous consequences for adults and teenagers who miss the first meal of the day, and smoking, infrequent exercise, a low level of education, frequent alcohol use and a high body mass index are all associated with skipping breakfast.

### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

【Skipping breakfast seems a simple way of losing weight or saving time】 while getting the children ready for school or rushing off to work. But it can also be 【a sign of an unhealthy lifestyle with potentially dangerous consequences】, including a higher risk of premature death. According to a study, adults and teenagers who miss the first meal of the day are less likely to look after their health. They tend to smoke more, drink more alcohol and take less exercise than those who do eat. Those who skip food in the morning are also more likely to be fatter and less well-educated, meaning they find it harder to get a job. Researcher Dr. Anna Keski-Rahkonen said: 【Smoking, infrequent exercise, a low level of education, frequent alcohol use and a high body mass index were all associated with skipping breakfast】 in adults and adolescents. Our findings suggest this association exists throughout adulthood. Individuals who skip breakfast may care less about their health than those who eat breakfast. Previously, experts assumed that missing breakfast often called the most important meal of the day was simply the marker of a hectic life or a way to try to lose weight. But Dr. Keski-Rahkonen, who led the study at Helsinki University, said the results revealed starting the day without food suggests an unhealthy lifestyle.

(猩际官网 / App SWT #98)

## 6. Wine Industry (预测) (解析)

### 原文:

In 1920, the eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution created yet another setback for the American wine industry. The National Prohibition Act, also known as the Volstead Act, prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, delivery, or possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. Prohibition, which continued for thirteen years, nearly destroyed what had become a thriving and national industry. One of the loopholes in the Volstead Act allowed for the manufacture and sale of sacramental wine, medicinal wines for sale by pharmacists with a doctor's prescription, and medicinal wine tonics (fortified wines) sold without prescription. Perhaps more important, prohibition allowed anyone to produce up to two hundred gallons yearly of fruit juice or cider. The fruit juice, which was sometimes made into concentrate, was ideal for making wine. People would buy grape concentrate from California and have it shipped to the East Coast. The top of the container was stamped in big bold letters: caution: do not add sugar or yeast or else fermentation will take place! Some of this yield found its way to bootleggers throughout America who did just that. But not for long, because the government stepped in and banned the sale of grape juice, preventing illegal wine

production. Vineyards stopped being planted, and the American wine industry came to a halt.

#### 答案:

While the National Prohibition Act prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, delivery, or possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, Americans still found a loophole that they could make wine from fruit juice or cider, but this was banned by the government eventually, with the American wine industry coming to a halt.

#### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

In 1920, the eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution created yet another setback for the American wine industry. **【The National Prohibition Act】**, also known as the Volstead Act,

**【prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, delivery, or possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes】**. Prohibition, which continued for thirteen years, nearly destroyed what had become a thriving and national industry. One of **【the loopholes】** in the Volstead Act allowed for the manufacture and sale of sacramental wine, medicinal wines for sale by pharmacists with a doctor's prescription, and medicinal wine tonics (fortified wines) sold without prescription. Perhaps more important, **【prohibition allowed anyone to produce up to two hundred gallons yearly of fruit juice or cider】**. The fruit juice, which was sometimes made into concentrate, was ideal for making wine. People would buy grape concentrate from California and have it shipped to the East Coast. The top of the container was stamped in big bold letters: caution: do not add sugar or yeast or else fermentation will take place! Some of this yield found its way to bootleggers throughout America who did just that. But not for long, because **【the government】** stepped in and **【banned the sale of grape juice, preventing illegal wine production】**. Vineyards stopped being planted, and **【the American wine industry came to a halt】**.

(猩际官网 / App SWT #79)

## 7. Voting rights in UK (预测) (解析)

#### 原文:

Compulsory voting is often suggested as a solution to the problem of declining turnout. But how are individuals and countries affected by compulsory voting beyond boosting electoral participation? Shane Singh investigates the social, economic, and political consequences of compelling citizens to vote. There has been a lot of discussion about compulsory voting these days. In the United Kingdom, in particular, as voter turnout rates have declined, many commentators and politicians have begun advocating for mandatory electoral participation. Those in favor of compulsory voting often adduce the importance of participation among all segments of society. Citizens of democracies are forced to do many things in the interest of the public good, they maintain, including serving on juries and educating their children, and full participation serves the country as a whole. Those opposed to compulsory voting often argue that, from a democratic theory perspective, the right to vote implicitly includes a right not to vote. Such a right of abstention, they argue, is more important than any societal good that might accompany high turnout. In fact, opponents of compulsory voting often contend that the country may be better off if those who are disinclined to vote are not pushed to participate in public affairs. Regardless of whether one of these sets of arguments is more persuasive than the other, compulsory voting is commonly used around the world. Several European democracies mandate voting, as do Australia and most of the countries in Latin America. By evaluating results from these countries, it is possible to assess the mechanics and effects of compulsory voting.

#### 答案:

Regardless of discussion about compulsory voting, in which proponents advocate the importance of participation across all societal segments and opponents argue a right of abstention is more important, compulsory voting is commonly used around the world, including several European democracies, Australia, and most Latin American countries, and the mechanics and effects can be assessed by evaluating results from these countries.

#### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

Compulsory voting is often suggested as a solution to the problem of declining turnout. But how are individuals and countries affected by compulsory voting beyond boosting electoral participation? Shane Singh investigates the social, economic, and political consequences of compelling citizens to vote. There has been a lot of **【discussion about compulsory voting】** these days. In the United Kingdom, in particular, as voter turnout rates have declined, many commentators and politicians have begun advocating for mandatory electoral participation. **【Those in favor of compulsory voting often adduce the importance of participation among all segments of society】**. Citizens of democracies are forced to do many things in the interest of the public good, they maintain, including serving on juries and educating their children, and full participation serves the country as a whole. **【Those opposed to compulsory voting often argue that, from a democratic theory perspective, the right to vote implicitly includes a right not to vote. Such **【a right of abstention】**, they argue, is **【more important】** than any societal good that might accompany high turnout. In fact, opponents of compulsory voting often contend that the country may be better off if those who are disinclined to vote are not pushed to participate in public affairs.**

**【Regardless of】** whether one of these sets of arguments is more persuasive than the other, compulsory voting is commonly used around the world. **【Several European democracies mandate voting, as do Australia and most of the countries in Latin America】**. **【By evaluating results from these countries, it is possible to assess the mechanics and effects of compulsory voting】**.

(猩际官网 / App SWT #75)

## 8. Vividity of TV and Newspaper (预测) (解析)

#### 原文:

To understand the final reason why the news marketplace of ideas dominated by television is so different from the one that emerged in the world dominated by the printing press, it is important to distinguish the quality of vividness experienced by television viewers from the “vividness” experienced by readers. I believe that the vividness experienced in the reading of words is automatically modulated by the constant activation of the reasoning centers of the brain that are used in the process of concreting the representation of reality the author has intended. By contrast, the visceral vividness portrayed on television has the capacity to trigger instinctual responses similar to those triggered by reality itself—and without being modulated by logic, reason, and reflective thought. The simulation of reality accomplished in the television medium is so astonishingly vivid and compelling compared with the representations of reality conveyed by printed words that it signifies much more than an incremental change in the way people consume information. Books also convey compelling and vivid representations of reality, of course. But the reader actively participates in the conjuring of the reality the book’s author is attempting to depict. Moreover, the parts of the human brain that are central to the reasoning process are continually activated by the very act of reading printed words: Words are composed of abstract symbols—letters—that have no intrinsic meaning themselves until they are strung together into recognizable sequences. Television, by contrast, presents to its viewers a much more fully formed representation of reality—without requiring the creative collaboration that words

have always demanded.

### 答案:

The news marketplace of ideas dominated by television is so different from the one that emerged in the world dominated by the printing press, because the quality of vividness experienced by television viewers is different from that by readers, and the simulation of reality accomplished in the television medium is much more compelling and vivid compared with the representation of reality conveyed by printed words.

### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

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

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

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

(猩际官网 / App SWT #74)

## 9. Tree Rings (预测) (解析)

### 原文:

Here’s how tree ring dating, known to scientists as dendrochronology, works. If you cut a tree down today, it’s straightforward to count the rings inwards, starting from the tree’s outside. Hence the sequence of the rings in a tree cross-section is like a message in Morse code formerly used for sending telegraph messages; dot-dot-dash-dot-dash in the Morse code, wide-wide-narrow-wide-narrow in the tree ring sequence. Actually, the tree ring sequence is even more diagnostic and richer in information than the Morse code, because trees actually contain rings spanning much different width, rather than the Morse code choice between dot and dash. Tree ring specialists(known as dendrochronologists) proceed by noting the sequence of wider and narrower rings in a tree cut down in a known recent year, and also noting the sequences in beams from trees cut down at various times in the past. In that way, dendrochronologists have constructed tree ring records extending back for thousands of years in some parts of the world. A bonus of dendrochronology is that the width and substructure of each ring reflect the amount of rain and the season at which the rain fell during that particular year. Thus, tree ring studies also allow one to reconstruct the past climate.

### 答案:

While tree ring dating is straightforward to count the rings inwards, a bonus of dendrochronology is that the width and the substructure of each ring reflect the amount of rain and the season at which the rain fell during that particular year to reconstruct the past climate, which suggests that the tree-ring sequence is even more diagnostic and richer in information because trees actually contain rings spanning much different width.

#### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

Here's how **【tree ring dating】**, known to scientists as dendrochronology (from the Greek roots *dendron* = tree, and *chronos* = time), works. If you cut a tree down today, it's **【straightforward to count the rings inwards】**, starting from the tree's outside. But it's less straightforward to attach a date to a particular ring in an ancient Anasazi wooden beam, because at first you don't know in what year the beam was cut. Hence the sequence of the rings in a tree cross-section is like a message in Morse code formerly used for sending telegraph messages; dot-dot-dash-dot-dash in the Morse code, wide-wide-narrow-wide-narrow in the tree ring sequence. (Actually, **【the tree ring sequence is even more diagnostic and richer in information than the Morse code, because trees actually contain rings spanning much different width】**, rather than the Morse code choice between dot and dash.) Tree ring specialists (known as dendrochronologists) proceed by noting the sequence of wider and narrower rings in a tree cut down in a known recent year, and also noting the sequences in beams from trees cut down at various times in the past. In that way, dendrochronologists have constructed tree ring records extending back for thousands of years in some parts of the world. **【A bonus of dendrochronology is that the width and substructure of each ring reflects the amount of rain and the season at which the rain fell during that particular year】**. Thus, tree ring studies also allow one to **【reconstruct the past climate】**.

(猩际官网 / App SWT #72)

## 10. The Rosetta Stone (预测) (解析)

#### 原文:

When the Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799, the carved characters that covered its surface were quickly copied. Printer's ink was applied to the Stone and white paper laid over it. When the paper was removed, it revealed an exact copy of the text—but in reverse. Since then, many copies or "facsimiles" have been made using a variety of materials. Inevitably, the surface of the Stone accumulated many layers of material left over from these activities, despite attempts to remove any residue. Once on display, the grease from many thousands of human hands eager to touch the Stone added to the problem. An opportunity for investigation and cleaning the Rosetta Stone arose when this famous object was made the centerpiece of the Cracking Codes exhibition at The British Museum in 1999. When work commenced to remove all but the original, ancient material the stone was black with white lettering. As treatment progressed, the different substances uncovered were analyzed. Grease from human handling, a coating of carnauba wax from the early 1800s and printer's ink from 1799 were cleaned away using cotton wool swabs and liniment of soap, white spirit, acetone and purified water. Finally, white paint in the text, applied in 1981, which had been left in place until now as a protective coating, was removed with cotton swabs and purified water. A small square at the bottom left corner of the face of the Stone was left untouched to show the darkened wax and the white infill.

#### 答案:

Since the Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799, the carved characters that covered its surface were quickly copied, which leaves the surface of the Stone accumulated many layers of material left over from these activities, despite attempts to remove any residue, so when the work of the Cracking

Codes exhibition at The British Museum in 1999 commenced to remove all but the original, ancient material the stone was black with white lettering.

#### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了 【】 括号中

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

An opportunity for investigation and cleaning the Rosetta Stone arose when this famous object was made the centerpiece of the 【Cracking Codes exhibition at The British Museum in 1999】 . When work

【commenced to remove all but the original, ancient material the stone was black with white lettering】 . As treatment progressed, the different substances uncovered were analyzed. Grease from human handling, a coating of carnauba wax from the early 1800s and printer's ink from 1799 were cleaned away using cotton wool swabs and liniment of soap, white spirit, acetone and purified water. Finally, white paint in the text, applied in 1981, which had been left in place until now as a protective coating, was removed with cotton swabs and purified water. A small square at the bottom left corner of the face of the Stone was left untouched to show the darkened wax and the white infill.

(猩际官网 / App SWT #69)

## 11. School Liaison Police NSW (预测) (解析)

#### 原文:

Armed police have been brought into NSW schools to reduce crime rates and educate students. The 40 School Liaison Police (SLP) officers have been allocated to public and private high schools across the state. Organisers say the officers, who began work last week, will build positive relationships between police and students. But parent groups warned of potential dangers of armed police working at schools in communities where police relations were already under strain. Among their duties, the SLPs will conduct crime prevention workshops, talking to students about issues including shoplifting, offensive behaviour, graffiti and drugs and alcohol. They can also advise school principals. One SLP, Constable Ben Purvis, began work in the inner Sydney region last week, including at Alexandria Park Community School's senior campus. Previously stationed as a crime prevention officer at The Rocks, he now has 27 schools under his jurisdiction in areas including The Rocks, Redfern and Kings Cross. Constable Purvis said the full time position would see him working on the broader issues of crime prevention. "I am not a security guard," he said. "I am not there to patrol the school. We want to improve relationships between police and schoolchildren, to have positive interaction. We are coming to the school and giving them knowledge to improve their own safety." Parents' groups responded to the program positively, but said it may spark a range of community reactions. "It is a good thing and an innovative idea and there could be some positive benefits," Council of Catholic School Parents executive officer.

#### 答案:

Armed police have been brought into NSW schools to reduce crime rates and educate students, but parent groups warned of potential dangers of armed police working at schools in communities where police relations were already under strain; one policeman said that he could work on the broader issues of crime prevention, improve relationships between police and schoolchildren and have positive

interaction.

### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

【Armed police have been brought into NSW schools to reduce crime rates and educate students.】 The 40 School Liaison Police (SLP) officers have been allocated to public and private high schools across the state. Organisers say the officers, who began work last week, will build positive relationships between police and students. 【But parent groups warned of potential dangers of armed police working at schools in communities where police relations were already under strain.】 Among their duties, the SLPs will conduct crime prevention workshops, talking to students about issues including shoplifting, offensive behaviour, graffiti and drugs and alcohol. They can also advise school principals. One SLP, Constable Ben Purvis, began work in the inner Sydney region last week, including at Alexandria Park Community School's senior campus. Previously stationed as a crime prevention officer at The Rocks, he now has 27 schools under his jurisdiction in areas including The Rocks, Redfern and Kings Cross. 【Constable Purvis said the full time position would see him working on the broader issues of crime prevention.】 "I am not a security guard," he said. "I am not there to patrol the school. 【We want to improve relationships between police and schoolchildren, to have positive interaction.】 We are coming to the school and giving them knowledge to improve their own safety." Parents' groups responded to the program positively, but said it may spark a range of community reactions. "It is a good thing and an innovative idea and there could be some positive benefits," Council of Catholic School Parents executive officer.

(猩际官网 / App SWT #60)

## 12. Plug-in Vehicle (预测) (解析)

### 原文:

Here's a term you're going to hear much more often: plug-in vehicle, and the acronym PEV. It's what you and many other people will drive to work in ten years and more from now. At that time, before you drive off in the morning you will first unplug your car – your plugin vehicle. Its big on board batteries will have been fully charged overnight, with enough power for you to drive 50–100 kilometers through city traffic. When you arrive at work you'll plug in your car once again, this time into a socket that allows power to flow from your car's batteries to the electricity grid. One of the things you did when you bought your car was to sign a contract with your favorite electricity supplier, allowing them to draw a limited amount of power from your car's batteries should they need to, perhaps because of a blackout, or very high wholesale spot power prices. The price you get for the power the distributor buys from your car would not only be most attractive to you, it would be a good deal for them too, their alternative being very expensive power from peaking stations. If, driving home or for some other reason your batteries looked like running flat, a relatively small, but quiet and efficient engine running on petrol, diesel or compressed natural gas, even bio-fuel, would automatically cut in, driving a generator that supplied the batteries so you could complete your journey. Concerns over 'peak oil', increasing greenhouse gas emissions, and the likelihood that by the middle of this century there could be five times as many motor vehicles registered worldwide as there are now, mean that the world's almost total dependence on petroleum-based fuels for transport is, in every sense of the word, unsustainable.

### 答案:

While people can charge their plug-in vehicles overnight before driving, they can plug vehicles into sockets allowing the power to flow from your car's batteries to the electricity grid, and an engine driving a generator will supply alternative power, which means more people will drive plug-in vehicles in

the future because the world's almost total dependence on petroleum-based fuels for transport is unsustainable.

### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

Here's a term you're going to hear much more often: **【plug-in vehicle】**, and the acronym PEV. It's what you and many other people will drive to work in ten years and more from now. At that time, before you drive off in the morning you will first unplug your car – your plugin vehicle. Its big on **【board batteries will have been fully charged overnight】**, with enough power for you to drive 50–100 kilometers through city traffic.

**【When you arrive at work you'll plug in your car once again, this time into a socket that allows power to flow from your car's batteries to the electricity grid.】** One of the things you did when you bought your car was to sign a contract with your favorite electricity supplier, allowing them to draw a limited amount of power from your car's batteries should they need to, perhaps because of a blackout, or very high wholesale spot power prices. The price you get for the power the distributor buys from your car would not only be most attractive to you, it would be a good deal for them too, their alternative being very expensive power from peaking stations. If, driving home or for some other reason your batteries looked like running flat, a relatively small, but quiet and efficient engine running on petrol, diesel or compressed natural gas, even bio-fuel, would automatically cut in, driving **【a generator that supplied the batteries so you could complete your journey.】**

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

(猩际官网 / App SWT #56)

## 13. Parent's Born Order (预测) (解析)

### 原文:

Parents' own born order can become an issue when dynamics in the family they are raising replicate the family in which they were raised. Agati notes common examples, such as a firstborn parent getting into "raging battles" with a firstborn child. "Both are used to getting the last word. Each has to be right. But the parent has to be the grown up and step out of that battle," he advises. When youngest children become parents, Agati cautions that because they "may not have had high expectations placed on them, they in turn may not see their kids for their abilities." But he also notes that since youngest children tend to be more social, "youngest parents can be helpful to their firstborn, who may have a harder time with social situations. These parents can help their eldest kids loosen up and not be so hard on themselves. Mom Susan Ritz says her own birth order didn't seem to affect her parenting until the youngest of her three children, Julie, was born. Julie was nine years younger than Ritz's oldest, Joshua, mirroring the age difference between Susan and her own older brother. "I would see Joshua do to Julie what my brother did to me," she says of the taunting and teasing by a much older sibling. "I had to try not to always take Julie's side." Biases can surface no matter what your own birth position was, as Lori Silverstone points out. "As a middle myself, I can be harder on my older daughter. I recall my older sister hitting me," she says of her reactions to her daughters' tussles.

### 答案:

As biases can surface no matter what your own birth position was, parents' own born order can become an issue when dynamics in the family they are raising replicate the family in which they were raised; a firstborn parent getting into "raging battles" with a firstborn child, but the parent has to be

the grown up and step out of that battle.

### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了【】括号中

【Parents' own born order can become an issue when dynamics in the family they are raising replicate the family in which they were raised.】 Agati notes common examples, such as 【a firstborn parent getting into "raging battles" with a firstborn child.】 "Both are used to getting the last word. Each has to be right. 【But the parent has to be the grown up and step out of that battle】," he advises. When youngest children become parents, Agati cautions that because they "may not have had high expectations placed on them, they in turn may not see their kids for their abilities." But he also notes that since youngest children tend to be more social, "youngest parents can be helpful to their firstborn, who may have a harder time with social situations. These parents can help their eldest kids loosen up and not be so hard on themselves. Mom Susan Ritz says her own birth order didn't seem to affect her parenting until the youngest of her three children, Julie, was born. Julie was nine years younger than Ritz's oldest, Joshua, mirroring the age difference between Susan and her own older brother. "I would see Joshua do to Julie what my brother did to me," she says of the taunting and teasing by a much older sibling. "I had to try not to always take Julie's side." 【Biases can surface no matter what your own birth position was,】 as Lori Silverstone points out. "As a middle myself, I can be harder on my older daughter. I recall my older sister hitting me," she says of her reactions to her daughters' tussles.

(猩际官网 / App SWT #53)

## 14. Children Watching TV (预测) (解析)

### 原文:

Why and to what extent should parents control their children's TV watching? There is certainly nothing inherently wrong with TV. The problem is how much television a child watches and what effect it has on his life. Research has shown that as the child watches and what effect it has on his life. Research has shown that as the amount of time spent watching TV goes up, the amount of time devoted not only to homework and study but other important aspects of life such as social development and physical activities decreases. Television is bound to have it tremendous impact on a child, both in terms of how many hours a week he watches TV and of what he sees. When a parent is concerned about the effects of television, he should consider a number of things: what TV offers the child in terms of information and knowledge, how many hours a week a youngster his age should watch television, the impact of violence and sex, and the influence of commercials. What about the family as a whole? Is the TV set a central piece of furniture in your home! Is it flicked on the moment someone enters the empty house? Is it on during the daytime? Is it part of the background noise of your family life? Do you demonstrate by your own viewing that television should be watched selectively?

### 答案:

Parents not only concern how long their children watch TV but also what they see because television has its tremendous impact on children; when the amount of time spent watching TV goes up, the amount of time devoted not only to homework and study but other important aspects of life decreases, which suggests that family should consider television as a whole.

### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了【】括号中

【Why and to what extent should parents control their children's TV watching?】 There is certainly

nothing inherently wrong with TV. The problem is how much television a child watches and what effect it has on his life. Research has shown that as the child watches and what effect it has on his life. Research has shown that 【as the amount of time spent watching TV goes up, the amount of time devoted not only to homework and study but other important aspects of life such as social development and physical activities decreases.】 【Television is bound to have its tremendous impact on a child,】 both in terms of how many hours a week he watches TV and of what he sees. When a parent is concerned about the effects of television, he should consider a number of things: what TV offers the child in terms of information and knowledge, how many hours a week a youngster his age should watch television, the impact of violence and sex, and the influence of commercials.

【What about the family as a whole?】 Is the TV set a central piece of furniture in your home! Is it flicked on the moment someone enters the empty house? Is it on during the daytime? Is it part of the background notice of your family life? Do you demonstrate by your own viewing that television should be watched selectively?

(猩际官网 / App SWT #52)

## 15. Overqualified Employees (预测) (解析)

**原文:**

If your recruiting efforts attract job applicants with too much experience—a near certainty in this weak labor market—you should consider a response that runs counter to most hiring managers’ MO: Don’t reject those applicants out of hand. Instead, take a closer look. New research shows that overqualified workers tend to perform better than other employees, and they don’t quit any sooner. Furthermore, a simple managerial tactic—empowerment—can mitigate any dissatisfaction they may feel. The prejudice against too-good employees is pervasive. Companies tend to prefer an applicant who is a “perfect fit” over someone who brings more intelligence, education, or experience than needed. On the surface, this bias makes sense: Studies have consistently shown that employees who consider themselves overqualified exhibit higher levels of discontent. For example, over-qualification correlated well with job dissatisfaction in a 2008 study of 156 call-center reps by Israeli researchers Saul Fine and Baruch Nevo. And unlike discrimination based on age or gender, declining to hire overqualified workers is perfectly legal. But even before the economic downturn, a surplus of overqualified candidates was a global problem, particularly in developing economies, where rising education levels are giving workers more skills than are needed to supply the growing service sectors. If managers can get beyond the conventional wisdom, the growing pool of too-good applicants is a great opportunity. Berrin Erdogan and Talya N. Bauer of Portland State University in Oregon found that overqualified workers’ feelings of dissatisfaction can be dissipated by giving them autonomy in decision making. At stores where employees didn’t feel empowered, “overeducated” workers expressed greater dissatisfaction than their colleagues did and were more likely to state an intention to quit. But that difference vanished where self-reported autonomy was high.

**答案:**

Prejudice against too-good employees is pervasive as employees who consider themselves overqualified exhibit higher levels of discontent and declining to hire overqualified workers is perfectly legal, but the growing pool of too-good applicants is a great opportunity for managers because overqualified workers tend to perform better than other employees, and empowerment can mitigate any dissatisfaction they may feel.

**解析:**

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\*关键点被标注在了【】括号中

If your recruiting efforts attract job applicants with too much experience—a near certainty in this weak

labor market—you should consider a response that runs counter to most hiring managers' MO: Don't reject those applicants out of hand. Instead, take a closer look. New research shows that overqualified workers tend to perform better than other employees, and they don't quit any sooner. Furthermore, a simple managerial tactic—【empowerment—can mitigate any dissatisfaction they may feel.】

【The prejudice against too-good employees is pervasive.】 Companies tend to prefer an applicant who is a “perfect fit” over someone who brings more intelligence, education, or experience than needed. On the surface, this bias makes sense: Studies have consistently shown that 【employees who consider themselves overqualified exhibit higher levels of discontent.】 For example, overqualification correlated well with job dissatisfaction in a 2008 study of 156 call-center reps by Israeli researchers Saul Fine and Baruch Nevo. And unlike discrimination based on age or gender, 【declining to hire overqualified workers is perfectly legal.】 But even before the economic downturn, a surplus of overqualified candidates was a global problem, particularly in developing economies, where rising education levels are giving workers more skills than are needed to supply the growing service sectors. If managers can get beyond the conventional wisdom, 【the growing pool of too-good applicants is a great opportunity.】 Berrin Erdogan and Talya N. Bauer of Portland State University in Oregon found that overqualified workers' feelings of dissatisfaction can be dissipated by giving them autonomy in decision making. At stores where employees didn't feel empowered, “overeducated” workers expressed greater dissatisfaction than their colleagues did and were more likely to state an intention to quit. But that difference vanished where self-reported autonomy was high.

(猩际官网 / App SWT #50)

## 16. Nobel Peace Prize (预测) (解析)

### 原文:

This year's Nobel Peace Prize justly rewards the thousands of scientists of the United Nations Climate Change Panel (the IPCC). These scientists are engaged in excellent, painstaking work that establishes exactly what the world should expect from climate change. The other award winner, former US Vice President Al Gore, has spent much more time telling us what to fear. While the IPCC's estimates and conclusions are grounded in careful study, Gore doesn't seem to be similarly restrained. Gore told the world in his Academy Award winning movie (recently labelled “one sided” and containing “scientific errors” by a British judge) to expect 20-foot sea level rises over this century. He ignores the findings of his Nobel co-winners, the IPCC, who conclude that sea levels will rise between only a half foot and two feet over this century, with their best expectation being about one foot. That's similar to what the world experienced over the past 150 years. Likewise, Gore agonizes over the accelerated melting of ice in Greenland and what it means for the planet, but overlooks the IPCC's conclusion that, if sustained, the current rate of melting would add just three inches to the sea level rise by the end of the century. Gore also takes no notice of research showing that Greenland's temperatures were higher in 1941 than they are today. The politician turned movie maker loses sleep over a predicted rise in heat related deaths. There's another side of the story that's inconvenient to mention: rising temperatures will reduce the number of cold spells, which are a much bigger killer than heat. The best study shows that by 2050, heat will claim 400,000 more lives, but 1.8 million fewer will die because of cold. Indeed, according to the first complete survey of the economic effects of climate change for the world, global warming will actually save lives.

### 答案:

While the Nobel Peace Prize winner IPCC's estimates and conclusions about climate change are grounded in careful study, the other award winner Al Gore believes that 20-foot sea level rises over this century and the current rate of melting would add just three inches to the sea level rise by the end of the century, but according to a survey, global warming will actually save lives.

**解析:**

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了【】括号中

This year's Nobel Peace Prize justly rewards the thousands of scientists of the United Nations Climate Change Panel (the IPCC). These scientists are engaged in excellent, painstaking work that establishes exactly what the world should expect from climate change.

The other award winner, former US Vice President Al Gore, has spent much more time telling us what to fear. 【While the IPCC's estimates and conclusions are grounded in careful study, Gore doesn't seem to be similarly restrained.】

Gore told the world in his Academy Award winning movie (recently labelled "one sided" and containing "scientific errors" by a British judge) to expect 【20-foot sea level rises over this century.】 He ignores the findings of his Nobel co-winners, the IPCC, who conclude that sea levels will rise between only a half foot and two feet over this century, with their best expectation being about one foot.

That's similar to what the world experienced over the past 150 years.

Likewise, Gore agonizes over the accelerated melting of ice in Greenland and what it means for the planet, but overlooks the IPCC's conclusion that, if sustained, 【the current rate of melting would add just three inches to the sea level rise by the end of the century.】 Gore also takes no notice of research showing that Greenland's temperatures were higher in 1941 than they are today.

The politician turned movie maker loses sleep over a predicted rise in heat related deaths. There's another side of the story that's inconvenient to mention: rising temperatures will reduce the number of cold spells, which are a much bigger killer than heat. The best study shows that by 2050, heat will claim 400,000 more lives, but 1.8 million fewer will die because of cold. Indeed, 【according to the first complete survey of the economic effects of climate change for the world, global warming will actually save lives.】

(猩际官网 / App SWT #44)

## 17. Back to Countryside (预测) (解析)

**原文:**

I knew it was a good idea because I had been there before. Born and reared on a farm I had been seduced for a few years by the idea of being a big shot that lived and worked in a city rather than only going for the day to wave at the buses. True, I was familiar with some of the minor disadvantages of country living such as an iffy private water supply sometimes infiltrated by a range of flora and fauna (including, on one memorable occasion, a dead lamb), the absence of central heating in farm houses and cottages, and a single track farm road easily blocked by snow, broken down machinery or escaped livestock. But there were many advantages as I told my wife back in the mid Seventies. Town born and bred, eight months pregnant and exchanging a warm, substantial Corstorphine terrace for a windswept farm cottage on a much lower income, persuading her that country had it over town might have been difficult.

**答案:**

While living in the country had some minor disadvantages including an iffy water supply and the absence of central heating, the author still thought it was a good idea to move back because he had been there before and had been seduced for a few years, but persuading my wife back to the country might be hard because she wouldn't exchange a warm terrace for a windswept farm cottage on a much lower income.

**解析:**

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了【】括号中

I knew it was 【a good idea because I had been there before】. Born and reared on a farm 【I had been seduced for a few years】 by the idea of being a big shot that lived and worked in a city rather than only going for the day to wave at the buses. True, I was familiar with some of the 【minor disadvantages of country living such as an iffy private water supply】 sometimes infiltrated by a range of flora and fauna (including, on one memorable occasion, a dead lamb), 【the absence of central heating】 in farm houses and cottages, and a single track farm road easily blocked by snow, broken down machinery or escaped livestock. But there were many advantages as I told my wife back in the mid Seventies. Town born and bred, eight months pregnant and 【exchanging a warm, substantial Corstorphine terrace for a windswept farm cottage on a much lower income】 , 【persuading her that country had it over town might have been difficult】 .

(猩际官网 / App SWT #41)

## 18. Mini War/Small War (预测) (解析)

### 原文:

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

### 答案:

Since warfare is directed at infiltrating all areas of society, the easy access to weapons of mass destruction is of key concern, but both governmental and non-governmental actors prefer to use “small wars” in which the protagonists acknowledge no rules and observe neither international standards nor arms control agreements by making use of territories with no sanctions, which challenges both the external security and the internal safety of the nation states and the international community.

### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了 【】 括号中

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

sanctions or because the state in question is too weak to impose such sanctions. This type of war does not provide for any warning time. 【It challenges not only the external security of the nation states and international community】 , but also their internal safety.

(猩际官网 / App SWT #40)

## 19. Malaysia Tourism (预测) (解析)

**原文:**

Malaysia is one of the most pleasant, hassle-free countries to visit in Southeast Asia. Aside from its gleaming 21st century glass towers, it boasts some of the most superb beaches, mountains and national parks in the region. Malaysia is also launching its biggest-ever tourism campaign in effort to lure 20 million visitors here this year. Any tourist itinerary would have to begin in the capital, Kuala Lumpur, where you will find the Petronas Twin Towers, which once comprised the world tallest buildings and now hold the title of second-tallest. Both the 88-story towers soar 1,480 feet high and are connected by a sky-bridge on the 41st floor. The limestone temple Batu Caves, located 9 miles north of the city, have a 328-foot-high ceiling and feature ornate Hindu shrines, including a 141-foot-tall gold-painted statue of a Hindu deity. To reach the caves, visitors have to climb a steep flight of 272 steps. In Sabah state on Borneo island not to be confused with Indonesias Borneo you'll find the small mushroom-shaped Sipadan island, off the coast of Sabah, rated as one of the top five diving sites in the world. Sipadan is the only oceanic island in Malaysia, rising from a 2,300-foot abyss in the Celebes Sea. You can also climb Mount Kinabalu, the tallest peak in Southeast Asia, visit the Sepilok Orang Utan Sanctuary, go white-water rafting and catch a glimpse of the bizarre Proboscis monkey, a primate found only in Borneo with a huge pendulous nose, a characteristic pot belly and strange honking sounds. While you're in Malaysia, consider a trip to Malacca. In its heyday, this southern state was a powerful Malay sultanate and a booming trading port in the region. Facing the Straits of Malacca, this historical state is now a place of intriguing Chinese streets, antique shops, old temples and reminders of European colonial powers. Another interesting destination is Penang, known as the Pearl of the Orient. This island off the northwest coast of Malaysia boasts of a rich Chinese cultural heritage, good food and beautiful beaches.

**答案:**

While Malaysia is one of the most pleasant countries to visit in Southeast Asia, it is also launching its biggest-ever tourism campaign to lure more visitors this year, and people can visit lots of places, such as the Petronas Twin Tower in Kuala Lumpur, the limestone temple Batu Caves, the Sipadan island in Sabah, the Mount Kinabalu as well as Malacca.

**解析:**

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了 【】 括号中

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

Any tourist itinerary would have to begin in the capital, Kuala Lumpur, where you will find 【the Petronas Twin Towers】 , which once comprised the world tallest buildings and now hold the title of second-tallest. Both the 88-story towers soar 1,480 feet high and are connected by a sky-bridge on the 41st floor. 【The limestone temple Batu Caves】 , located 9 miles north of the city, have a 328-foot-high ceiling and feature ornate Hindu shrines, including a 141-foot-tall gold-painted statue of a Hindu deity. To reach the caves, visitors have to climb a steep flight of 272 steps. In Sabah state on Borneo island not to be confused with Indonesias Borneo you'll find 【the small mushroom-shaped

Sipadan island, off the coast of Sabah】 , rated as one of the top five diving sites in the world. Sipadan is the only oceanic island in Malaysia, rising from a 2,300-foot abyss in the Celebes Sea. You can also climb 【Mount Kinabalu】 , the tallest peak in Southeast Asia, visit the Sepilok Orang Utan Sanctuary, go white-water rafting and catch a glimpse of the bizarre Proboscis monkey, a primate found only in Borneo with a huge pendulous nose, a characteristic pot belly and strange honking sounds.

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

(猩际官网 / App SWT #39)

## 20. Greenhouse Gases (预测) (解析)

### 原文:

When an individual drives a car, heats a house, or uses an aerosol hair spray, greenhouse gases are produced. In economic terms, this creates a classic negative externality. Most of the cost (in this case, those arising from global warming) are borne by individuals other than the one making the decision about how many miles to drive or how much hair spray to use. Because the driver (or sprayer) enjoys all the benefits of the activities but suffers only part of the cost, that individual engages in more than the economically efficient amount of the activity. In this sense, the problem of greenhouse gases parallels the problem that occurs when someone smokes a cigarette in an enclosed space or litters the countryside with fast-food wrappers. If we are to get individuals to reduce production of greenhouse gases to the efficient rate, we must somehow induce them to act as though they bear all the costs of their actions. The two most widely accepted means of doing this are government regulation and taxation, both of which have been proposed to deal with greenhouse gases.

### 答案:

While an individual's behaviours produced greenhouse gases, he enjoys all the benefits but suffers only part of the costs, so we must induce individuals to act as though they bear all the costs of their actions if we want individuals to reduce production of greenhouse gases to the efficient rate, and the two most widely accepted means to deal with greenhouse gases are government regulations and taxation.

### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了【】括号中

【When an individual】 drives a car, heats a house, or uses an aerosol hair spray, 【greenhouse gases are produced】 . In economic terms, this creates a classic negative externality. Most of the cost (in this case, those arising from global warming) are borne by individuals other than the one making the decision about how many miles to drive or how much hair spray to use. Because the driver (or sprayer) 【enjoys all the benefits of the activities but suffers only part of the cost】 , that individual engages in more than the economically efficient amount of the activity. In this sense, the problem of greenhouse gases parallels the problem that occurs when someone smokes a cigarette in an enclosed space or litters the countryside with fast-food wrappers. If we are to 【get individuals to reduce production of greenhouse gases】 to the efficient rate, 【we must somehow induce them to act as though they bear all the costs of their actions. The two most widely accepted means of doing this are government regulation and taxation】 , both of which have been proposed to deal with greenhouse gases.

(猩际官网 / App SWT #33)

## 21. Grass & Cow (预测) (解析)

**原文:**

The co-evolutionary relationship between cows and grass is one of nature's underappreciated wonders; it also happens to be the key to understanding just about everything about modern meat. For the grasses, which have evolved to withstand the grazing of ruminants, the cow maintains and expands their habitat by preventing trees and shrubs from gaining a foothold and hogging the sunlight; the animal also spreads grass seed, plants it with his hooves, and then fertilizes it with his manure. In exchange for these services the grasses offer ruminants a plentiful and exclusive supply of lunch. For cows (like sheep, bison, and other ruminants) have evolved the special ability to convert grass — which single-stomached creatures like us can't digest — into high-quality protein. They can do this because they possess what is surely the most highly evolved digestive organ in nature: the rumen. About the size of a medicine ball, the organ is essentially a forty-five-gallon fermentation tank in which a resident population of bacteria dines on grass.

**答案:**

While the grasses have evolved to withstand the grazing of ruminants because the cow not only maintains and expands their habitat, but also spreads, plants and fertilizes grass seeds, cows have evolved the special ability to convert grass into high-quality protein because they possess the most highly evolved digestive organ of rumen in which a resident population of bacteria dines on grass, which is the co-evolutionary relationship between cows and grass.

**解析:**

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

**【The co-evolutionary relationship between cows and grass】** is one of nature's underappreciated wonders; it also happens to be the key to understanding just about everything about modern meat. For **【the grasses, which have evolved to withstand the grazing of ruminants, the cow maintains and expands their habitat】** by preventing trees and shrubs from gaining a foothold and hogging the sunlight; the animal also **【spreads grass seed, plants it with his hooves, and then fertilizes it with his manure】**. In exchange for these services the grasses offer ruminants a plentiful and exclusive supply of lunch. For **【cows (like sheep, bison, and other ruminants) have evolved the special ability to convert grass】** — which single-stomached creatures like us can't digest — **【into high-quality protein】**. They can do this **【because they possess what is surely the most highly evolved digestive organ】** in nature: the rumen. About the size of a medicine ball, the organ is essentially a forty-five-gallon fermentation tank **【in which a resident population of bacteria dines on grass】**.

(猩际官网 / App SWT #31)

## 22. Frog Amber (预测) (解析)

**原文:**

A miner in the state of Chiapas found a tiny tree frog that has been preserved in amber for 25 million years, a researcher said. If authenticated, the preserved frog would be the first of its kind found in Mexico, according to David Grimaldi, a biologist and curator at the American Museum of Natural History, who was not involved in the find. The chunk of amber containing the frog, less than half an inch long, was uncovered by a miner in Mexico's southern Chiapas state in 2005 and was bought by a private collector, who loaned it to scientists for study. A few other preserved frogs have been found in chunks of amber — a stone formed by ancient tree sap — mostly in the Dominican Republic. Like those, the frog found in Chiapas appears to be of the genus *Craugastor*, whose descendants still inhabit the region, said biologist Gerardo Carbot of the Chiapas Natural History and Ecology Institute.

Carbot announced the discovery this week. The scientist said the frog lived about 25 million years ago, based on the geological strata where the amber was found. Carbot would like to extract a sample from the frog's remains in hopes of finding DNA that could identify the particular species but doubts the owner would let him drill into the stone.

#### 答案:

A miner in Mexico found a tiny tree frog preserved in amber for 25 million years, which would be the first of its kind found in Mexico, with a few other preserved frogs found in chunks of amber, and Carbot would like to extract a sample from the frog's remains to find DNA that could identify the particular species but the owner may not allow.

#### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了 【】 括号中

【A miner in the state of Chiapas found a tiny tree frog that has been preserved in amber for 25 million years】 , a researcher said. If authenticated, 【the preserved frog would be the first of its kind found in Mexico】 , according to David Grimaldi, a biologist and curator at the American Museum of Natural History, who was not involved in the find. The chunk of amber containing the frog, less than half an inch long, was uncovered by a miner in Mexico's southern Chiapas state in 2005 and was bought by a private collector, who loaned it to scientists for study.

【A few other preserved frogs have been found in chunks of amber】 — a stone formed by ancient tree sap — mostly in the Dominican Republic. Like those, the frog found in Chiapas appears to be of the genus *Craugastor*, whose descendants still inhabit the region, said biologist Gerardo Carbot of the Chiapas Natural History and Ecology Institute. Carbot announced the discovery this week.

The scientist said the frog lived about 25 million years ago, based on the geological strata where the amber was found.

【Carbot would like to extract a sample from the frog's remains in hopes of finding DNA that could identify the particular species】 but doubts the owner would let him drill into the stone.

(猩际官网 / App SWT #29)

### 23. America and India IT (预测) (解析)

#### 原文:

Consider the current situation: like their counterparts in the United States, engineers and technicians in India have the capacity to provide both computer programming and innovative new technologies. Indian programmers and high-tech engineers earn one-quarter of what their counterparts earn in the United States; Consequently, India is able to do both jobs at a lower dollar cost than the United States: India has absolute advantage in both. In other words, it can produce a unit of programming for fewer dollars than the United States, and it can also produce a unit of technology innovation for fewer dollars. Does that mean that the United States will lose not only programming jobs but innovative technology job, too? Does that mean that our standard of living will fall if the United States and India engage in the international trade? David Ricardo would have answered no to both questions – as we do today. While India may have an absolute advantage in both activities, that fact is irrelevant in determining what India or the United States will produce. India has a comparative advantage in doing programming in part because of such activity requires little physical capital. The flip side is that the United States has a comparative advantage in technology innovation partly because it is relatively easy to obtain capital in this country to undertake such long-run projects. The result is that Indian programmers will do more and more of what U.S. programmers have been doing in the past. In contrast, American firms will shift to more and more innovation.

**答案:**

While India might have absolute advantage in providing both computer programming and innovative new technologies because of the low cost, the United States has a comparative advantage in technology innovation because of easier capital obtaining, which suggests that Indian programmers will do more and more of what U.S. programmers have been doing in the past and American firms will shift to more and more innovation.

**解析:**

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

Consider the current situation: like their counterparts in the United States, engineers and technicians in India have the capacity to **【provide both computer programming and innovative new technologies】**. Indian programmers and high-tech engineers earn one-quarter of what their counterparts earn in the United States; Consequently, India is able to do both jobs **【at a lower dollar cost】** than the United States: **【India has absolute advantage in both. In other words, it can produce a unit of programming for fewer dollars than the United States, and it can also produce a unit of technology innovation for fewer dollars. Does that mean that the United States will lose not only programming jobs but innovative technology job, too? Does that mean that our standard of living will fall if the United States and India engage in the international trade? David Ricardo would have answered no to both questions – as we do today. While India may have an absolute advantage in both activities, that fact is irrelevant in determining what India or the United States will produce. India has a comparative advantage in doing programming in part because of such activity requires little physical capital. The flip side is that **【the United States has a comparative advantage in technology innovation partly because it is relatively easy to obtain capital in this country】** to undertake such long-run projects. **【The result is that Indian programmers will do more and more of what U.S. programmers have been doing in the past. In contrast, American firms will shift to more and more innovation】**.**

(猩际官网 / App SWT #20)

## 24. Columbus (预测) (解析)

**原文:**

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

**答案:**

A group of Arawak Indians called Tainos, the occupants of Hispaniola, initially found peaceful and friendly by Columbus, unfortunately had gold coveted by the Spanish, so the conquerors divided up the island and the Indian population, and put the Indians to work as slaves, with them accidentally infected with Eurasian diseases and murdered, which made the original population reduced by the year 1519.

**解析:**

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了【】括号中

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

(猩际官网 / App SWT #17)

## 25. Children Allowance (预测) (解析)

**原文:**

Many people who have written on the subject of allowances say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around the home. These jobs are a normal part of family life. Paying children to do extra work around the house, however, can be useful. It can even provide an understanding of how a business works. Allowances give children a chance to experience the things they can do with money. They can share it in the form of gifts or giving to a good cause. They can spend it by buying things they want. Or they can save and maybe even invest it. Saving helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice: you have to cut costs and plan for the future. Requiring children to save part of their allowance can also open the door to future saving and investing. Many banks offer services to help children and teenagers learn about personal finance. A savings account is an excellent way to learn about the power of compound interest. Compounding works by paying interest on interest. So, for example, one dollar invested at two percent interest for two years will earn two cents in the first year. The second year, the money will earn two percent of one dollar and two cents, and so on. That may not seem like a lot. But over time it adds up.

**答案:**

Although many people say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around the home, it can provide an understanding of how a business works and give them a chance to experience the things they can do with money because children can spend the money or understand saving and investing, so that they can learn about the power of compound interest.

**解析:**

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了【】括号中

Many people who have written on the subject of allowances say 【it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around the home】 . These jobs are a normal part of family life. Paying children to do extra work around the house, however, can be useful. 【It can even provide an understanding of how a business works】 . 【Allowances give children a chance to experience the things they can do with money】 . They can share it in the form of gifts or giving to a good cause. They can spend it by buying things they want. Or 【they can save and maybe even invest it】 . Saving helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice: you have to cut costs and plan for the future. Requiring children to save part of their allowance can also open the door to future saving and investing. Many banks offer

services to help children and teenagers learn about personal finance. A savings account is an excellent way to 【learn about the power of compound interest】. Compounding works by paying interest on interest. So, for example, one dollar invested at two percent interest for two years will earn two cents in the first year. The second year, the money will earn two percent of one dollar and two cents, and so on. That may not seem like a lot. But over time it adds up.

(猩际官网 / App SWT #15)

## 26. Beauty Contest (预测) (解析)

### 原文:

Since Australians Jennifer Hawkins and Lauryn Eagle were crowned Miss Universe and Miss Teen International respectively, there has been a dramatic increase in interest in beauty pageants in this country. These wins have also sparked a debate as to whether beauty pageants are just harmless reminders of old fashioned values or a throwback to the days when women were respected for how good they looked. Opponents argue that beauty pageants, whether Miss Universe or Miss Teen International, are demeaning to women and out of sync with the times. They say they are nothing more than symbols of decline. In the past few decades Australia has taken a real step toward treating women with dignity and respect. Young women are being brought up knowing that they can do anything, as shown by inspiring role models in medicine such as 2003 Australian of the Year Professor Fiona Stanley. Almost all of the pageant victors are wafer thin, reinforcing the message that thin equals beautiful. This ignores the fact that men and women come in all sizes and shapes. In a country where up to 60% of young women are on a diet at any one time and 70% of school girls say they want to lose weight, despite the fact that most have a normal BMI, such messages are profoundly hazardous to the mental health of young Australians.

### 答案:

While Australian has taken a real step toward treating women with dignity and respect, young Australian women still concern more about their body shapes because not only all the beauty pageants are judged by their looks, and they are reinforcing the idea that thin equals beautiful, but also they ignore the fact that men and women do come in all sizes and shapes, which are hazardous to the mental health of young Australians.

### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了【】括号中

Since Australians Jennifer Hawkins and Lauryn Eagle were crowned Miss Universe and Miss Teen International respectively, there has been a dramatic increase in interest in beauty pageants in this country. These wins have also sparked a debate as to whether beauty pageants are just harmless reminders of old fashioned values or a throwback to the days when women were respected for how good they looked.

Opponents argue that beauty pageants, whether Miss Universe or Miss Teen International, are demeaning to women and out of sync with the times. They say they are nothing more than symbols of decline.

In the past few decades 【Australia has taken a real step toward treating women with dignity and respect】. Young women are being brought up knowing that they can do anything, as shown by inspiring role models in medicine such as 2003 Australian of the Year Professor Fiona Stanley. Almost all of 【the pageant victors are wafer thin】, reinforcing the message that 【thin equals beautiful】. This 【ignores the fact that men and women come in all sizes and shapes】. In a country where up to 60% of young women are on a diet at any one time and 70% of school girls say they want to lose weight, despite the fact that most have a normal BMI, such messages are profoundly

【hazardous to the mental health of young Australians】。  
(猩际官网 / App SWT #12)

## 27. Australian Education (预测) (解析)

### 原文:

When Australians engage in debate about educational quality or equity, they often seem to accept that a country cannot achieve both at the same time. Curriculum reforms intended to improve equity often fail to do so because they increase breadth or differentiation in offerings in a way that increases differences in quality. Further, these differences in quality often reflect differences in students' social backgrounds because the 'new' offerings are typically taken up by relatively disadvantaged students who are not served well them. Evidence from New South Wales will be used to illustrate this point. The need to improve the quality of education is well accepted across OECD and other countries as they seek to strengthen their human capital to underpin their modern, knowledge economies. Improved equity is also important for this purpose, since the demand for high level skills is widespread and the opportunities for the low skilled are diminishing. Improved equity in education is also important for social cohesion. There are countries in which the education system seems primarily to reproduce existing social arrangements, conferring privilege where it already exists and denying it where it does not. Even in countries where the diagnosis might be less extreme, the capacity of schooling to build social cohesion is often diminished by the way in which schools separate individuals and groups.

### 答案:

While the improved quality and equity of education can strengthen human capital to underpin their modern knowledge economies and improve social cohesion, educational quality and equity cannot be both achieved at the same time because curriculum reforms intended to improve equity by increasing breadth or differentiation in offerings also increase differences in quality which reflects differences in students' social backgrounds.

### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了 【】 括号中

When Australians engage in debate about 【educational quality or equity】 , they often seem to accept that a country cannot achieve both at the same time. Curriculum reforms intended to improve equity often fail to do so because they 【increase breadth or differentiation in offerings】 in a way that increases differences in quality. Further, these 【differences in quality often reflect differences in students' social backgrounds】 because the 'new' offerings are typically taken up by relatively disadvantaged students who are not served well them. Evidence from New South Wales will be used to illustrate this point. The need to improve the quality of education is well accepted across OECD and other countries as they seek to 【strengthen their human capital to underpin their modern, knowledge economies】 . Improved equity is also important for this purpose, since the demand for high level skills is widespread and the opportunities for the low skilled are diminishing. Improved equity in education is also important for social cohesion. There are countries in which the education system seems primarily to reproduce existing social arrangements, conferring privilege where it already exists and denying it where it does not. Even in countries where the diagnosis might be less extreme, the capacity of schooling to build social cohesion is often diminished by the way in which schools separate individuals and groups.

(猩际官网 / App SWT #9)

## 28. American English (预测) (解析)

### 原文:

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

#### 答案:

While American English is a dialect with an army because the United States is the most powerful nation on the earth and such power brings with it influence, America's political influence is extended through American popular culture which also results in an expansion of its language, and the international prominence of American English is associated with the quick development of communications technology, which suggests American English is the most influential and powerful variety of English.

#### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

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

(猩际官网 / App SWT #6)

## 29. Ageing World (预测) (解析)

#### 原文:

We live in an ageing world. While this has been recognized for some time in developed countries, it is only recently that this phenomenon has been fully acknowledged. Global communication is "shrinking" the world, and global ageing is "maturing" it. The increasing presence of older persons in the world is making people of all ages more aware that we live in a diverse and multigenerational society. It is no

longer possible to ignore ageing, regardless of whether one views it positively or negatively. Demographers note that if current trends in ageing continue as predicted, a demographic revolution, wherein the proportions of the young and the old will undergo a historic crossover, will be felt in just three generations. This portrait of change in the world's population parallels the magnitude of the industrial revolution traditionally considered the most significant social and economic breakthrough in the history of humankind since the Neolithic period. It marked the beginning of a sustained movement towards modern economic growth in much the same way that globalization is today marking an unprecedented and sustained movement toward a "global culture". The demographic revolution, it is envisaged, will be at least as powerful. While the future effects are not known, a likely scenario is one where both the challenges as well as the opportunities will emerge from a vessel into which exploration and research, dialogue and debate are poured. Challenges arise as social and economic structures try to adjust to the simultaneous phenomenon of diminishing young cohorts with rising older ones, and opportunities present themselves in the sheer number of older individuals and the vast resources societies stand to gain from their contribution.

### 答案:

As it is fully acknowledged that we live in an ageing world, a powerful demographic revolution will be a possible result if current trends in ageing continue as predicted, which will not only bring challenges of adjusting social and economic structures but also opportunities to present themselves in older people and vast resources.

### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

**【We live in an ageing world】**. While this has been recognized for some time in developed countries, it is only recently that this phenomenon has been fully acknowledged. Global communication is "shrinking" the world, and global ageing is "maturing" it. The increasing presence of older persons in the world is making people of all ages more aware that we live in a diverse and multigenerational society. It is no longer possible to ignore ageing, regardless of whether one views it positively or negatively. Demographers note that if **【current trends in ageing continue as predicted, a demographic revolution】**, wherein the proportions of the young and the old will undergo a historic crossover, will be felt in just three generations. This portrait of change in the world's population parallels the magnitude of the industrial revolution traditionally considered the most significant social and economic breakthrough in the history of humankind since the Neolithic period. It marked the beginning of a sustained movement towards modern economic growth in much the same way that globalization is today marking an unprecedented and sustained movement toward a "global culture". The demographic revolution, it is envisaged, will be at least as powerful. While the future effects are not known, a likely scenario is one where both the challenges as well as the opportunities will emerge from a vessel into which exploration and research, dialogue and debate are poured. **【Challenges arise as social and economic structures try to adjust to the simultaneous phenomenon of diminishing young cohorts with rising older ones, and opportunities present themselves in the sheer number of older individuals and the vast resources】** societies stand to gain from their contribution.

(猩际官网 / App SWT #4)

## Write Essay

命中率: 98%

备考策略: 最近WE仍以老题为主。 备考策略: 模版熟练使用 (猩际AI批改) > 练习本周预测 > 浏览全部机经

### 1. Television (预测)

问题:

Television serves many functions. Watching TV makes us relax. We can learn knowledge and information from TV programs. Besides, TV can also be seen as a companion. To what extent do you agree with this?

解析:

解题思路拓展:

立场: 非常赞同电视可以使我们放松而且可以充当伴侣

1. 观看有趣的电视节目可以让人们忘记日常的烦恼, 身心得到放松;

2. 现在很多家庭是独生子女家庭, 孩子们通过看电视来获得陪伴;

(猩际官网 / App WE #160)

### 2. Inventions (预测)

问题:

In this technological world, the number of new inventions has been increasing. Please describe a new invention, and determine whether it will bring advantages or disadvantages.

解析:

解题思路拓展:

立场: 新发明比如智能手机既带来好处也带来坏处

1. 丰富人们的日常生活, 比如打游戏, 看新闻, 听音乐;

2. 花太多时间在上面导致人跟人之间的面对面交流变少;

(猩际官网 / App WE #159)

### 3. Dangerous Activities (预测)

问题:

Nowadays, more and more people engage in dangerous activities, such as sky diving and motorcycling. Are you in favour of them? Use examples to support your opinion.

解析:

立场: 赞同

1. 危险活动有助于缓解人们的日常压力;

2. 危险活动可以丰富人们的人生阅历;

立场: 不赞同

1. 危险活动会给健康和生命带来风险;

2. 危险活动比较小众, 会耗费大量金钱;

(猩际官网 / App WE #158)

### 4. Environmental Influence (预测)

问题:

Nowadays, people believe that the environment influences their accomplishments. Some people think their success and accomplishment were influenced by the places where they grew up. Do you think the environment does or does not affect people's accomplishment and how it affects? Please give an example of a famous person to support your statement.

**解析:**

解题思路拓展:

立场: 成长环境会极大地影响人们的成就

1. 出生在政治氛围浓厚的家庭中, 更容易成为政治家;
2. 出生在经商氛围浓厚的家庭中, 更容易成为生意人;

(猩际官网 / App WE #157)

## 5. Tourism's Pros and Cons (预测)

**问题:**

The disadvantages of tourism in less developed countries are as great as the advantages. What is your opinion?

**解析:**

解题思路拓展:

立场: 旅游业给发展中国家带来的好处和坏处一样多

1. 旅游业促进发展中国家的经济发展;
2. 大量游客涌入会破坏发展中国家的自然环境;

(猩际官网 / App WE #156)

## 6. Law Effect (预测)

**问题:**

Some people think human behaviors can be limited by laws, others think laws have little effect. What is your opinion?

**解析:**

解题思路拓展:

立场: 人们的行为会受到法律的限制

1. 法律会限制人们的日常行为, 比如不能闯红灯;
2. 法律会严惩罪犯, 降低一部分人的犯罪心理;

(猩际官网 / App WE #149)

## 7. Experience v.s. Degree (预测)

**问题:**

University experience is more important than a university's degree. Some people argue that university life is much more important than an educational degree in job market. Do you agree or not agree?

**解析:**

解题思路拓展:

立场: 在职场中, 大学经历 (大学生活) 比学历更重要

1. 多姿多彩的大学经历可以丰富学生的阅历, 这在求职时很重要;
2. 大学生活可以让学生拓宽人脉, 这在求职时也大有裨益;

(猩际官网 / App WE #153)

## 8. Sporting Events (预测)

**问题:**

Hosting sporting events such as the Olympics and the World Cup can bring benefits to the host countries. How far do you agree with this statement? Use your own examples to support.

**解析:**

解题思路拓展:

立场：非常赞同

1. 举办体育活动会促进举办国的经济发展；
  2. 举办体育活动会创造更多岗位，提高举办国的就业率；
- (猩际官网 / App WE #146)

## 9. Business Profit (预测)

问题：

Business whether big or small is to maximize profit. Do you agree with that? Give your opinion.

解析：

解题思路拓展：

立场：不完全赞同

1. 企业的本质确实就是盈利；
  2. 企业同时也会帮助国家解决就业问题；
- (猩际官网 / App WE #143)

## 10. Education System (预测)

问题：

What do you think are the strengths and weaknesses of the education system in your country. Use your own experience to support your idea.

解析：

解题思路拓展：

立场：我国教育制度的长处和短处都较为明显

1. 我国教育制度的长处主要是教育收费低以及重视教育；
2. 我国教育制度的短处主要是教育资源分配不均以及缺乏创新人才；

(猩际官网 / App WE #134)

## 11. Distraction (预测)

问题：

Effective learning requires time, comfort and peace so it is impossible to combine study and employment. Study and employment distract one from another. To what extent do you think the statements are realistic? Support your opinion with examples?

解析：

解题思路拓展：

立场：认为学习和就业分散了彼此的注意力的说法不现实

1. 工作本身也是学习的过程，积累工作经验；
2. 工作压力会促使加快学习进程；

(猩际官网 / App WE #106)

## 12. Economic Growth (预测)

问题：

Governments promise continuous economic growth, but it's actually an illusion. Some people think that governments should abandon this. Please talk about the validity and the implications.

解析：

解题思路拓展：

立场：政府无法保证经济的持续增长，应该放弃这种做法

1. 经济的持续增长受到各种因素的制约，政府无法控制；

2. 政府不应该把发展经济并不是唯一的目标，也要关注人民的生活；  
(猩际官网 / App WE #105)

### 13. Life Expectancy (预测)

#### 问题:

Medical technology can increase life expectancy. Is it a blessing or curse?

#### 解析:

解题思路拓展：

立场：提高预期寿命既是好事也是坏事

1. 寿命延长使人们有更多时间跟家人和朋友相处： have more time with family members and friends；

2. 会加重年轻人的经济负担；

(猩际官网 / App WE #96)

### 14. Credit Cards (预测)

#### 问题:

In a cashless society, people use more credit cards. Cashless society seems to be a reality, and how realistic do you think it might be? What are the advantages and disadvantages of this phenomenon?

#### 解析:

解题思路拓展：

立场：认为无现金社会成为现实也会带来利弊

1. 事实上我们现在生活的社会已经是无现金社会；

2. 无现金社会使得人们的生活更便捷但也会加重人们对于信用卡和手机等支付方式的依赖；

(猩际官网 / App WE #95)

### 15. Climate (预测)

#### 问题:

You are given climate as the field of study. Which area would you prefer? Explain why you picked this up the particular area of your study?

#### 解析:

解题思路拓展：

立场：选择极端天气领域 (the area of extreme weather )

1. 出自自己的兴趣爱好；

2. 该领域将来更好找工作；

(猩际官网 / App WE #88)

### 16. Facing Issues (预测)

#### 问题:

The world's governments and organizations are facing a lot of issues. Which do you think is the most pressing problem for the inhabitants on our planet and give the solution?

#### 解析:

解题思路拓展：

立场：环境污染问题是最紧迫的，需要各方的努力

1. 我们正在面临严峻的环境如染问题，比如大气污染，水污染等；

2. 各国政府应该联合起来，投入资金解决环境问题，同时加大保护环境的宣传；

(猩际官网 / App WE #76)

## 17. Devotion (预测)

### 问题:

The time people devote in job leaves very little time for personal life. How widespread is the problem? What problem will this shortage of time cause?

### 解析:

解题思路拓展:

立场: 问题非常普遍且带来更多的问题

1. 超过80%的年轻人平均每天花费10个小时以上的时间工作;
2. 没有时间锻炼身体带来健康问题; or 没有时间跟家人朋友聚会, 导致关系疏远; (理由很多啦)  
(猩际官网 / App WE #75)

## 18. Media Influences (预测)

### 问题:

Mass media, including TV, radio and newspapers, plays a pivotal role in shaping our opinions and characters. What is your opinion?

### 解析:

解题思路拓展:

立场: 大众传媒的确影响着我们的社会, 塑造着我们的观点和性格

1. 电视广播和报纸传播大量社会信息, 影响我们对事件的看法;
2. 大众传媒如果倡导错误的价值观念, 会扭曲年轻人的性格;

(猩际官网 / App WE #73)

## 19. Deduction (预测)

### 问题:

Some universities deduct students' marks if assignment is given late. What is your opinion and suggest some alternative actions?

### 解析:

解题思路拓展:

1. 我的观点是不同意, 因为扣分会给学生带来很大的心理压力;
2. 建议: 可以通过其他方式, 比如增加学生的作业量来惩罚学生交作业晚;  
(猩际官网 / App WE #63)

## 20. Experiential Learning (预测)

### 问题:

Some people point that experiential learning (i.e. learning by doing it) can work well in formal education. However, others think a traditional form of teaching is the best. Do you think experiential learning can work well in high schools or colleges?

### 解析:

解题思路拓展:

立场: 认为体验式学习在高中或大学里能很好地发挥作用

1. 传统的教学方式已经暴露出较多的问题;
2. 体验式学习可以让学生在实践练习中更加深刻的理解所学内容;  
(猩际官网 / App WE #56)

## 21. Reputation (预测)

### 问题:

Should marketing for consumer goods companies like clothing and food focus on reputation or on short term strategies like discounts and special offers?

**解析:**

解题思路拓展:

立场: 消费品公司的营销应该侧重于声誉

1. 营销建立在声誉上可以帮助公司实现长期的经济效益;

2. 声誉才是一个公司的立足根本, 是公司的软实力;

(猩际官网 / App WE #48)

## 22. Legal Responsibility (预测)

**问题:**

Parents should be held legally responsible for their children's acts. What is your opinion? Support it with personal examples.

**解析:**

解题思路拓展:

立场: 不同意父母应对其子女的行为承担法律责任

1. 不利于孩子的责任心跟法律意识的培养;

2. 给父母带来巨大的精神压力;

(猩际官网 / App WE #43)

## 23. Right Balance (预测)

**问题:**

Nowadays, it is increasingly more difficult to maintain the right balance between work and other aspects of one's life, such as leisure time with family members. How important do you think is this balance? Why do people find it hard to achieve?

**解析:**

解题思路拓展:

立场: 在工作和生活的其他方面之间保持适当的平衡非常重要

1. 如果没有时间锻炼身体就会带来健康问题; 如果没有时间跟家人朋友聚会, 关系就会疏远;

2. 人们觉得很难做到主要是出于懒惰心理;

(猩际官网 / App WE #39)

## 24. Television (预测)

**问题:**

Nowadays television has become an essential part of life. It is a medium for disseminating news and information, and for some it acts as a companion. What is your opinion about this?

**解析:**

解题思路拓展:

立场: 非常赞同电视是传播信息的媒介而且可以充当伴侣

1. 观看电视新闻或者纪录片等可以开阔我们的眼界, 了解外面的世界;

2. 现在很多家庭是独生子女家庭, 孩子们通过看电视来获得陪伴;

(猩际官网 / App WE #38)

## 25. Shopping Malls (预测)

**问题:**

Large shopping malls are replacing small shops. What is your opinion on this? Do you think this is a

good or bad change?

**解析:**

解题思路拓展:

立场: 大型购物中心正在取代小商店是好的变化

1. 大型购物中心物品集中, 可以提高人们的购物效率;

2. 大型购物中心往往环境更好, 可以优化人们的购物体验;

(猩际官网 / App WE #30)

## 26. Beautiful Buildings (预测)

**问题:**

It is important to preserve the beautiful buildings of the past, even if it will be expensive to do so. To what extent do you agree or disagree with it.

**解析:**

解题思路拓展:

立场: 非常赞同保护过去的美丽建筑是很重要的, 即使这样做代价很高

1. 人们可以参观, 了解过去的建筑和文化;

2. 作为旅游资源, 促进旅游业的发展。

(猩际官网 / App WE #28)

## 27. Getting Married (预测)

**问题:**

It is argued that getting married before finishing school or getting a job is not a good choice. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

**解析:**

解题思路拓展:

立场: 赞同在毕业前结婚或找工作不是一个好的选择

1. 毕业前, 学生的年纪较小, 还不足以确定结婚对象是否适合自己;

2. 毕业前, 学生往往不具备毕业证书, 很难在求职市场上找到满意的工作;

(猩际官网 / App WE #27)

## 28. Information Revolution (预测)

**问题:**

Information revolution brought about by modern mass media has both positive and negative consequences to individuals and society. To what extent do you agree with this statement? Discuss and use your own experience.

**解析:**

解题思路拓展:

立场: 非常赞同

1. 信息革命使社会上的每个人都有机会接触到最新的消息, 了解外面的世界, 促进社会的整体进步;

2. 没有意义和价值的信息泛滥, 浪费人们的时间, 向人们传播错误的观念;

(猩际官网 / App WE #24)

## 29. Extreme Sports (预测)

**问题:**

In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of extreme or adventure sports?

**解析:**

解题思路拓展:

1. 极限运动有助于缓解人们的日常压力并且丰富人们的阅历;
  2. 极限运动给人们的健康和生命带来风险，同时也耗费金钱;
- (猩际官网 / App WE #23)

## 30. Global Issue (预测)

**问题:**

Climate change is a concerning global issue. Who should take the responsibilities, governments, big companies or individuals?

**解析:**

建议以“政府应该承担责任”为题进行论述。 第一段：从义务的角度，各国政府必须对国际社会面临的问题，其中包括环境问题，采取应对措施。The onus is on governments to find solutions to tackle varied problems, including environmental crises, the international society is faced with. 第二段：从权力的角度，只有政府才有足够的力量约束和管理治下公民和团体的行为。Only governments have adequate authority to supervise and restrict behaviors of the individuals and groups subjected to their rules.

...

(猩际官网 / App WE #9)

## 31. Transportation Networks (预测)

**问题:**

As cities expand, some people claim governments should try to create better networks of public transportation available for everyone rather than building more roads for vehicle owning population. What's your opinion? Give some examples or experience to support.

**答案:**

Nowadays, whether better networks of public transportation available for everyone or more roads for vehicle owning population have higher priority has attracted numerous controversies and drawn the attention from the public. Some people believe that public transportation , while others hold the view that the latter should be attached more importance to. In my opinion, governments should focus more attention to public transportation than that to roads for vehicle–owners due to political and economic reasons. First and foremost, it has been argued that the political reason is why I think governments should prioritize the construction of public transportation facilities. Although potentially negative impacts of public transportation must be taken into account, I still reckon that improvement of public convenience has in many ways enormously enriched people's lives. For example, a well-known American scientist Albert Einstein once said, "Care for the public pays off," which had a significant influence on many politicians' policy-making. It is thus clearly shown that governments should have a bias in favor of the public transportation. Moreover, another factor that should be considered is the economic reason. As far as society is concerned, the ultimate aim of any construction is to boost the economy. For instance, a recent research published on Scientist American/The Economist revealed that things that benefit the majority have the highest economic value. Undoubtedly, this is a clear indication that the better the public transportation, the more beneficial it is for the economy. To sum up, I hold the view that governments should invest more in public transportation than that in transportation just for vehicle–owners because of the political and economic reasons outlined above. To optimize the devision of funds invested in the two fields, the government, and society should make a concerted effort to find solutions.

(猩际官网 / App WE #5)



## 三、阅读

### Multiple Choice (Single)

命中率: 7%

备考策略: 最近RMCS仍以老题为主。 备考策略: 熟悉题型 > 优先学习其他题型 > 大致浏览本周预测 (学习生词) > 练习题

#### 1. Essay (预测)

原文:

Essays are used as an assessment tool to evaluate your ability to research a topic and construct an argument, as well as your understanding of subject content. This does not mean that essays are a 'regurgitation' of everything your lecture has said throughout the course. Essays are your opportunity to explore in greater depth aspects of the course – theories, issues, texts, etc. and in some cases relate these aspects to a particular context. It is your opportunity to articulate your ideas, but in a certain way: using formal academic style.

问题:

According to the text, which statement below is NOT true about essays?

选项:

- A) Essays are basically what your lecture has said throughout the course.
- B) Essays should evaluate aspects of the course in a greater depth.
- C) Essays should be written in formal academic style.
- D) Essays are opportunities for students to express their ideas.

答案:

A

(猩际官网 / App RMCS #112)

#### 2. Fear of Crime (预测) (不完整)

要点: It would come as a surprise to many that the concept of fear of crime is a recent invention. However, prior to the mid-1960s the term was never used, and certainly not in the sense we use it today. This may not on the face of it seem very significant; terms, ideas and language continually change. However, fear of crime is more than simply a term to describe a physical or psychological reaction to the threat or perceived threat of victimization. Rather, it is now seen as a quantifiable, measurable, social scientific object, a policy target and a political issue. Read the text and answer the multiple-choice question by selecting the correct response. Only one response is correct. This information suggests that the key way in which the concept of fear of crime has changed is that \_\_\_\_\_ it is now regarded as a measurable phenomenon, which can be addressed through government policies. before the 1960s it was linked to victimization without being linked to more commonly held views about violence. before the 1960s it referred to personal issues whereas now it refers to abstract issues. it was previously conceived in physical terms, whereas it is now seen in psychological terms.  
(猩际官网 / App RMCS #99)

#### 3. Euripides (预测) (不完整)

要点: 要点: 介绍古希腊剧作家欧里庇得斯 Euripides 问该作家的作品有什么特点? 不再关注英雄式的主题, 更加注重平民的普通生活

(猩际官网 / App RMCS #97)

#### 4. Pluto (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 有一张宇宙的照片, 讲为什么冥王星Pluto是矮行星dwarf planet而不是行星。 There are three criteria to be a planet. Firstly, it should have a shape of ball. Secondly, it must be in orbit around the sun. At last, it cannot share with its neighbourhood around the orbit. Pluto meets the first two, but not the last one. Pluto is a dwarf planet in the Kuiper Belt, a ring of bodies beyond Neptune. 提到了研究员怎么发现Pluto和Neptune的orbit重合的。 问: According to IAU's definition, why is Pluto currently considered as a dwarf planet? 选项: Pluto shares the orbit with Neptune; (答案) Pluto has no shape of ball; Pluto does not orbit the sun; Pluto is an asteroid。

(猩际官网 / App RMCS #94)

#### 5. Venus (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** Venus Arora, 正确选项很明确, 原文有明显提示。选和significant change有相似内容的选项。 选项: unemployment rate rose。

(猩际官网 / App RMCS #85)

#### 6. Lava (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 关于Mariana海沟为什么这么深, 因为有lava冷却之后形成很高的ridge, 显得海沟更深。

(猩际官网 / App RMCS #84)

## Multiple Choice (Multiple)

命中率: 5%

备考策略: 最近RMCS仍以老题为主。 备考策略: 熟悉题型 > 优先学习其他题型 > 大致浏览本周预测 (学习生词) > 练习题

### 1. Hubble (新题) (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 关于Edwin Powell Hubble的生平, 包括生卒、事迹。选项: 他先干了别的, 再当了天文学家 (原文中说他先去当兵) ; (答案) 他证明了宇宙大爆炸理论; (答案) 他计算了宇宙移动 (?) 膨胀) 速度。 (干扰项)

(猩际官网 / App RMCM #94)

### 2. Optional Courses (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 关于美国的教育制度, secondary school和high school。本来提供很多课程是为了学生可以向自己喜欢的方向发展, 结果学生只是和关系好的人选同一门或选容易的课程, 使得课程设置原本的目的没有达到。选项: 结果不如intended那样; (答案) 学生可以自主选择课程。 (答案)

(猩际官网 / App RMCM #92)

### 3. Crystal Palace (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 关于水晶宫, 提到玻璃结构, 设计师和1851年的展览。The huge, modular, iron, wood and glass, structure was originally erected in Hyde Park in London to house the Great Exhibition of 1851, which showcased the products of many countries throughout the world. At this point renowned gardener Joseph Paxton became interested in the project, and with the enthusiastic backing of Commission member Henry Cole, he decided to submit his own design. 最后讲该建筑耗时多久建好, 用了多少人工和物力, 维多利亚女王在里面开了第一届世界博览会, 后来它怎么被烧掉的。问: 下面的statement哪个是对的? 选项: 维多利亚余生都在这度过; (干扰项) 那个设计师是水晶宫的gardener。

(猩际官网 / App RMCM #84)

### 4. Everest (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** In the year 1852, a clerk rushed into the chamber of Sir Andrew Waugh, India's surveyor general, and exclaimed that a Bengali computer named Radhanath Sikhdar, working out of the Survey's Calcutta bureau, had discovered the highest mountain in the world. In 1865, nine years after Sikhdar's computations had been confirmed, Waugh bestowed the name Mount Everest on Peak XV, in honor of Sir George Everest, his predecessor as surveyor general. As it happened, Tibetans who lived to the north of the great mountain already had a more mellifluous name for it, Jomolungma, which translates to "goddess, mother of the word," and Nepalis who resided to the south called the peak Sagarmatha, "goddess of the sky", But Waugh pointedly chose to ignore these native appellations (as well as official policy encouraging the retention of local or ancient names), and Everest was the name that stuck. 问题: 作者对这座山峰的命名持什么态度? 选项: Waugh不该以前辈的名字命名; (正确答案) 应该根据Tibet和Nepal起名; 应该起名为Nepal因为坐落在Nepal; 不该起名为Everest; (正确答案) 应该保持Peak XV。

(猩际官网 / App RMCM #72)

### 5. Cross-culture (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 长文, 总共4段。前2段讲派员工去不同的国家 to develop their cross-culture competence。后面2段说某科学家的观点。问: 这个科学家的观点是什么? 选项: Workers have deeper understanding of their own languages can better deal with other cultures. (答案) Workers find it's hard to distinguish adopted culture and adapted culture. (干扰项, 文章提到 Workers should adapt to other cultures 而不是

merely adopt to them, 但没有说 hard to distinguish) Workers have little understanding on their own culture. (干扰项) Workers have varying views on their own culture.(干扰项)  
(猩际官网 / App RMCM #67)



## Re-order Paragraphs

命中率: 36%

备考策略: 有一定比例的新题出现。 备考策略: 精读本周预测 > 机经练习

### 1. Gender Stereotype (新题) (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) The research by Will and colleagues dressed 6-month-old babies in different colored outfits that did not necessarily match their gender, so the participants had no way of knowing if the baby was in fact a boy or a girl.
- 2) Sometimes, the infant was dressed in blue and was called Adam and sometimes it was dressed in pink and was called Beth.
- 3) There were three toys in the room: a train (boy stereotype), a doll (girl stereotype) and a fish (neutral).
- 4) This study found that babies dressed in blue and thought to be boys were more likely to be given the train. Babies in pink or 'girls' were more likely to be given the doll and more people smiled at 'Beth' than at 'Adam'.

(猩际官网 / App RO #246)

### 2. Working Memory Capacity (新题) (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Researchers studied groups of people from the University of Wisconsin–Madison community, ranging in age from 18 to 65.
- 2) The first group was asked to perform simple tasks, like pressing a button every time they took a breath or clicking in response to a letter popping up on a computer screen; these tasks were so easy that their minds were likely to wander, the researchers figured.
- 3) The researchers checked in periodically, asking the participants if their minds were on task or wandering.
- 4) When the task was over, they measured each participant's working memory capacity by having them remember letters while doing math equations.
- 5) Though all participants performed well on the task, the researchers noticed that the individuals who indicated their minds had wandered more than others also scored higher on the working memory test.

(猩际官网 / App RO #245)

### 3. Actors' Performance (新题) (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) In a wonderful set of studies and subsequent book, Elly A. Konijn looked to the question of how much actors are aware of their performance as they perform it, and how much they let the character 'take over'.
- 2) She asked Dutch actors to rate their own emotions and the emotions of the characters they were playing across a range of affective states (from disgust and anxiety to tenderness and pleasure).
- 3) She found that positive emotions were often felt by the actors as they played those character's emotions.
- 4) However, the more negative the emotion of the character, the less likely the actor would report feeling that emotion onstage

(猩际官网 / App RO #244)

### 4. Electronic Devices (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) The invention of electronic devices is a huge step and advancement of humans.
  - 2) Such as washing machine, video game players, etc.
  - 3) But how to deal with e-waste has become a problem.
  - 4) The amount of e-waste has been growing by 3% to 5% every year.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #224)

## 5. Sherbet Powder (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Sherbet powder is a mix of baking soda and citric acid.
  - 2) When it is mixed with water in your mouth, an endothermic reaction occurs, taking heat energy from your mouth and making it feel cooler.
  - 3) Another example of an endothermic reaction is the cold packs used by athletes to treat injuries.
  - 4) This process is endothermic—taking heat energy from the surroundings and cooling the injured part of your body. In this way, the cold pack acts as an ice pack.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #225)

## 6. Superpower (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 1) The 'superpower' has international text, which means having control on resources and ... political power 2) It's including 3) In terms of "green superpower", .... 4) In addition to the green energy superpower, companies should meet above global average ... emissions and .

(猩际官网 / App RO #213)

## 7. Turkey (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) If you want to visit Mars, visit Turkey.
  - 2) That's where you'll find lakes so salty that the only bugs able to live there are species that could probably survive on Mars as well.
  - 3) For that reason, microbiologists in Turkey have surveyed the array of species that inhabit the Acigol, Salda and Yarisli lakes.
  - 4) They're hopeful that studying some of them will yield useful insights into the kinds of biology that could help microbes exist on Mars or other potentially habitable planets and moons.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #222)

## 8. Nightingale (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) The data to be reported here come from a longitudinal study of the untutored acquisition of English as a second language by a five-year-old Japanese girl whom we shall call Uguisu, nightingale in Japanese.
  - 2) Her family came to the United States for a period of two years while her father was a visiting scholar at Harvard, and they took residence in North Cambridge, a working-class neighborhood.
  - 3) The children in that neighborhood were her primary source of language input.
  - 4) Uguisu also attended public kindergarten for two hours every day, and later elementary school, but with no tutoring in English syntax.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #219)

## 9. Pidgin (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) In some areas, the standard chosen may be a variety that originally had no native speakers in the country.
  - 2) For example, in Papua New Guinea, a lot of official business is conducted in Tok Pisin.
  - 3) This language is now used by over a million people, but it began many years earlier as a kind of 'contact' language called a pidgin.
  - 4) A pidgin is a variety of a language (e.g. English) that developed for some practical purpose, such as trading, among groups of people who had a lot of contact, but who did not know each other's languages.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #216)

## 10. Internship (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) During the school year, we had the benefit of being both unaccountable and omnipotent.
- 2) We could engage in impassioned debates about how as chief executive of a certain company we would have done this, or if we had been the banker on that deal we would have structured it like that.
- 3) Insulated from the consequences of such decisions, and privy to all critical information about the case, we were able to solve complex business problems with relative ease.
- 4) We knew that once we began our internships, this would no longer be the case.
- 5) The information would be more nebulous and the outcomes of our decisions would be unpredictable.

(猩际官网 / App RO #212)

## 11. Blue Halo (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) Latest research has found that several common flower species have nanoscale ridges on the surface of their petals that meddle with light when viewed from certain angles.
- 2) These nanostructures scatter light particles in the blue to ultraviolet colour spectrum, generating a subtle effect that scientists have christened the 'blue halo'.
- 3) By manufacturing artificial surfaces that replicated 'blue halos', scientists were able to test the effect on pollinators, in this case foraging bumblebees.
- 4) They found that bees can see the blue halo, and use it as a signal to locate flowers more efficiently.

(猩际官网 / App RO #211)

## 12. Marine Creature (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) In order to establish whether diversity matters in the sea as well as on land, 11 marine biologists, along with three economists, have joined forces.
- 2) They have spent the past three years crunching all the numbers they could lay their hands on.
- 3) These ranged from the current UN Food and Agriculture Organization's database to information hundreds of years old, gleaned from kitchen records and archeology.
- 4) The results of this comprehensive analysis have been published in Science.

(猩际官网 / App RO #198)

## 13. German Writer (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) This site contains a comprehensive listing of the works of Norbert Elias, a German sociologist.
- 2) The site lists not only his published books and articles but also manuscripts and oral

communications, in a variety of media and including reprints and translations.

3) The material has been catalogued, cross-referenced and organized by date.

4) There is, however, no search facility.

(猩际官网 / App RO #203)

## 14. Challenging Jobs (预测)

**正确顺序:**

1) Numbers of staff who wish to turn up and do a simple job and go home is relatively happy if they believe their work is secure.

2) However, any employee who wants to acquire more varied and responsible duties will not feel satisfied for long staying with the same and boring job.

3) People want to keep working hard only if there are opportunities for promotion to a more challenging job.

4) If this opportunity does not exist, they are most likely to be demotivated.

(猩际官网 / App RO #201)

## 15. Native Living Beings (预测)

**正确顺序:**

1) Australia's native plants and animals adapted to life on an isolated continent over millions of years.

2) Since European settlement they have had to compete with a range of introduced animals for habitat, food and shelter.

3) Some have also had to face new predators.

4) These new pressures have also caused a major impact on our country's soil and waterways and on its native plants and animals.

(猩际官网 / App RO #199)

## 16. Worship (预测)

**正确顺序:**

1) My study of the history of religion has revealed that human beings are spiritual animals. Indeed, there is a case for arguing that Homo sapiens is also Homo religious.

2) Men and women started to worship gods as soon as they became recognizably human; they created religions at the same time as they created works of art.

3) This was not simply because they wanted to propitiate powerful forces.

4) These early faiths expressed the wonder and mystery that seems always to have been an essential component of the human experience of this beautiful world.

(猩际官网 / App RO #194)

## 17. Art History (预测)

**正确顺序:**

1) Art history is the study of objects of art in their historical development and stylistic contexts.

2) The study includes painting, sculpture, architecture, ceramics, furniture, and other decorative objects.

3) Art history is the history of different groups of people and their culture represented throughout their artwork.

4) Art historians compare different time periods in art history.

5) As a term, art history (its product being history of art) encompasses several methods of studying the visual arts; in common usage referring to works of art and architecture.

(猩际官网 / App RO #62)

## 18. Children's Verbal Skills (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) Many young children are inexperienced in dealing with emotional upheaval.
  - 2) As a result, they lack the coping strategies that many adults have.
  - 3) In particular, many young children lack the verbal skills to express their emotions and to effectively communicate their need for emotional support.
  - 4) The frustration of not being able to effectively communicate may manifest itself in alternative behaviors.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #193)

## 19. Egyptian Temple (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) We know infinitely more about the wealthy people of Egypt than we do about the ordinary people, as almost all the monuments were made for the rich and influential.
- 2) Houses in which ordinary Egyptians lived have not been preserved, and when most people died they were buried in simple graves with few funerary goods.
- 3) Most of our traditional sources of information about the Old Kingdom are those concerned with death and the rituals surrounding death: these include pyramids, tombs and graves, but also statues, reliefs and paintings.
- 4) Even papyri come mainly from pyramid temples.
- 5) But this does not mean that death was the Egyptians' only preoccupation.

(猩际官网 / App RO #190)

## 20. World Feeding (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) We'll likely have two billion more mouths to feed by mid-century --more than nine billion people.
- 2) But sheer population growth isn't the only reason we'll need more food.
- 3) The spread of prosperity across the world, especially in China and India, is driving an increased demand for meat, eggs, and dairy, boosting pressure to grow more corn and soybeans to feed more cattle, pigs, and chickens.
- 4) If these trends continue, the double whammy of population growth and richer diets will require us to roughly double the amount of crops we grow by 2050.

(猩际官网 / App RO #189)

## 21. Calf Experiment (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) To gauge optimism and pessimism, the researchers set up an experiment involving 22 calves.
- 2) Before they started the experiment, they trained the calves to understand which of their choices would lead to a reward.
- 3) In the training, each calf entered a small pen and found a wall with five holes arranged in a horizontal line, two-and-a-half feet apart.
- 4) The hole at one end contained milk from a bottle, while the hole at the opposite end contained only an empty bottle and delivered a puff of air in calves' faces.
- 5) The calves learned quickly which side of the pen held the milk reward.

(猩际官网 / App RO #188)

## 22. EU Fishing (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) The European Union has two big fish problems.
  - 2) One is that, partly as a result of its failure to manage them properly, its own fisheries can no longer meet European demand.
  - 3) The other is that its governments won't confront their fishing lobbies and decommission all the surplus boats.
  - 4) The EU has tried to solve both problems by sending its fishermen to West Africa. Since 1979 it has struck agreements with the government of Senegal, granting our fleets access to its waters.
  - 5) As a result, Senegal's marine ecosystem has started to go the same way as ours.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #177)

## 23. Glow Worm (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) The Newnes railroad was closed in 1932 after 25 years of shipping oil shale.
- 2) The rails were pulled out of the 600-meter tunnel, which had been bored through the sandstone in the Wollemi National Park, and the tunnel was left to its own devices.
- 3) For Newnes, that meant becoming home to thousands and thousands of glow worms.
- 4) The glow worm is a catch-all name for the bioluminescent larvae of various species, in this case, the Arachnocampa richardsae, a type of fungus gnat.
- 5) Found in massive numbers in caves, the fungus gnat larvae cling to the rocky walls of the abandoned tunnel and hunt with long, glowing strings of sticky mucus.

(猩际官网 / App RO #174)

## 24. United Nation Conferences (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) Conferences have played a key role in guiding the work of the United Nations since its very inception.
- 2) In fact, the world body was born when delegates from 50 nations met in San Francisco in April 1945 for the United Nations Conference on International Organization.
- 3) The recent high-profile conferences on development issues, which have continued a series that began in the 1970s, have broken new ground in many areas: by involving Presidents, Prime Ministers and other heads of state – as pioneered at the 1990 World Summit for Children.
- 4) These events have put long-term, difficult problems like poverty and environmental degradation at the top of the global agenda.
- 5) These problems otherwise would not have the political urgency to grab front-page headlines and command the attention of world leaders.

(猩际官网 / App RO #164)

## 25. Hip Pop (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) Hip hop emerged as a reaction to the gang culture and violence of the South Bronx in the 1970s, and daily experiences of poverty, racism, exclusion, crime, violence, and neglect.
- 2) It necessarily embodies and values resilience, understanding, community and social justice.
- 3) Without these, Hip Hop culture would never have been, and it is because these values remain at its core that Hip Hop is such a powerful agent of positive social change around the world.
- 4) Yet, the hip hop project is not yet free from these difficult circumstances.

(猩际官网 / App RO #157)

## 26. Historical records (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Historical records, coins, and other date-bearing objects can help – if they exist. But even prehistoric sites contain records – written in nature's hand.
  - 2) The series of strata in an archaeological dig enables an excavator to date recovered objects relatively, if not absolutely.
  - 3) However, when archaeologists want know the absolute date of a site, they can often go beyond simple stratigraphy.
  - 4) For example, tree ring, Dendrochronology (literally, —tree timell) dates wooden artefacts by matching their ring patterns to known records, which, in some areas of the world, span several thousand years.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #209)

## 27. Bankruptcy (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) In Montana as elsewhere, companies that have acquired older mines respond to demands to pay for cleanup in either of two ways.
  - 2) Especially if the company is small, its owners may declare the company bankrupt, in some cases conceal its assets, and transfer their business efforts to other companies or to new companies that do not bear responsibility for cleanup at the old mine.
  - 3) If the company is so large that it cannot claim that it would be bankrupted by cleanup costs (as in the case of ARCO that I shall discuss below), the company instead denies its responsibility or else seeks to minimize the costs.
  - 4) In either case, either the mine site and areas downstream of it remain toxic, thereby endangering people, or else the U.S. federal government and the Montana state government (hence ultimately all taxpayers) pay for the cleanup through the federal Superfund and a corresponding Montana state fund.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #202)

## 28. Clothing Fibers (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Fibers suitable for clothing have been made for the first time from the wheat protein gluten.
  - 2) The fibers are as strong and soft as wool and silk.
  - 3) But they are up to 30 times cheaper.
  - 4) Narendra Reddy and Yiqi Yang, who produced the fibres at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, say that because they are biodegradable they might be used in biomedical applications such as surgical sutures.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #197)

## 29. International Economics (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) International Economics: Theory and Policy is a proven approach in which each half of the book leads with an intuitive introduction to theory and follows with self-contained chapters to cover key policy applications.
- 2) The Eighth Edition integrates the latest research, data, and policy in hot topics such as outsourcing, economic geography, trade and environment, financial derivatives, the subprime crisis, and China's exchange rate policies.
- 3) New for the Eighth Edition, all end-of-chapter problems are integrated into MyEconLab, the online assessment and tutorial system that accompanies the text.

4) Students get instant, targeted feedback, and instructors can encourage practice without needing to grade work by hand. For more information visit MyEconLab.  
(猩际官网 / App RO #196)

### 30. The Job of a Manager (预测)

#### 正确顺序:

- 1) The job of a manager in the workplace is to get things done through employees.
  - 2) In order to accomplish this, the manager should be able to motivate employees.
  - 3) That is, however, easier said than done.
  - 4) Motivation practice and theory are difficult subjects, encompassing various disciplines.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #185)

### 31. Objectivity of Journalists (预测)

#### 正确顺序:

- 1) Experts especially journalists, inevitably find difficult to be objective because of their culture background.
  - 2) Journalists tried their best not to be biased.
  - 3) However, including every aspects of an issue is as easy as calling for every candidate to participate in presidential debate.
  - 4) Some aspects are not included in the reporting.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #173)

### 32. Carbon Pricing in Canada (预测)

#### 正确顺序:

- 1) There is a growing consensus that, if serious action is to be taken to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Canada, a price must be applied to those emissions.
  - 2) There are, however, challenges associated with the political acceptability of carbon pricing.
  - 3) If Canada implements a carbon price on its own, there are worries that Canadian factories will relocate to other countries to avoid the regulation.
  - 4) Even if other countries act in concert with Canada to price carbon, the effects will be uneven across sectors, and lobbying efforts by relatively more-affected sectors might threaten the political viability of the policy.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #171)

### 33. Scientific Dishonesty (预测)

#### 正确顺序:

- 1) I think we should be wary of the reporting of science — it is often over-dramatized in order to secure an audience — but not of science itself.
  - 2) Of course, there are rare extremely scientific dishonesties, which will be seized upon by the news organizations.
  - 3) The role of science in modern society still remains valuable.
  - 4) Mobile phones, for example, can cause incidents if drivers insist on talking on the phone instead of looking at roads.
  - 5) But no one would argue that mobile phones cannot help to make a phone call when we are in a crisis.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #170)

### 34. Heart Attack (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Heart attack is the caused by the sudden blockage of a coronary artery by a blood clot.
  - 2) When the clot is formed, it will stay in the blood vessels.
  - 3) The clot in blood vessels will block blood flow.
  - 4) Without the normal blood flow, it will cause muscle contraction.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #168)

### 35. Choose a School (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) There are more than 100 schools in the country.
  - 2) Do not ever choose a school without going to the place and having a look. You should go and see once you have a chance.
  - 3) You can see the facilities and accomodations around the school.
  - 4) Because you might be living there.
  - 5) And they can be helpful to your study as well.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #167)

### 36. Vegetarian (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Vegetarians do not eat meat or fish in their diet.
- 2) This diet is not only unattractive but also may cause nutritional imbalance if not managed well.
- 3) Restaurants and school cafeteria adjust and amend their menus to adapt to this special diet.
- 4) Menus in all of these places have become more balance in nutrients, and also attract those who are not vegetarians.
- 5) These developments won't succeed without the effort of vegetarians.

(猩际官网 / App RO #166)

### 37. Wagonways (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Roads of rails called Wagonways were being used in Germany as early as 1550.
- 2) These primitive railed roads consisted of wooden rails over which horse-drawn wagons or carts moved with greater ease than over dirt roads. Wagonways were the beginnings of modern railroads.
- 3) By 1776, iron had replaced the wood in the rails and wheels on the carts.
- 4) In 1789, Englishman, William Jessup designed the first wagons with flanged wheels.
- 5) The flange was a groove that allowed the wheels to better grip the rail, this was an important design that carried over to later locomotives.

(猩际官网 / App RO #162)

### 38. Ocean floors (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) The topography of the ocean floors is none too well known, since in great areas the available soundings are hundreds or even thousands of miles apart.
- 2) However, the floor of the Atlantic is becoming fairly well known as a result of special surveys since 1920.
- 3) A broad, well-defined ridge—the Mid-Atlantic ridge—runs north and south between Africa and the two Americas.
- 4) Numerous other major irregularities diversify the Atlantic floor.
- 5) Closely spaced soundings show that many parts of the oceanic floors are rugged as mountainous

regions of the continents.  
(猩际官网 / App RO #158)

### 39. Bird-feeding (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) According to experts, feeding birds is probably the most common way in which people interact with wild animals today. More than 50 million Americans engage in the practice, collectively undertaking an unwitting experiment on a vast scale.
  - 2) Is what we're doing good or bad for birds?
  - 3) Recently, researchers at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology sought to answer this question, analyzing nearly three decades' worth of data from a winter-long survey called Project FeederWatch.
  - 4) Preliminary results suggest the species visiting our feeders the most are faring exceptionally well in an age when one-third of the continent's birds need urgent conservation.
  - 5) Still, what are the consequences of skewing the odds in favor of the small subset of species inclined to eat at feeders? What about when the bird we're aiding is invasive, like our house finch?
- (猩际官网 / App RO #214)

### 40. Vegetable Intake (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Fruit and vegetable intake is important for the prevention of future chronic disease. So it's important to know whether intakes of teens are approaching national objectives for fruit and vegetable consumption.
  - 2) Larson and colleagues from the University of Minnesota undertook the study to examine whether or not teens in the state were increasing their intake of fruits and vegetables.
  - 3) The study gathered information about fruit and vegetable intake among 944 boys and 1,161 girls in 1999 and again in 2004.
  - 4) Teens in middle adolescence are eating fewer fruits and vegetables than in 1999. Larson and colleagues found.
  - 5) This is giving us the message that we need new and enhanced efforts to increase fruit and vegetable intake that we haven't been doing in the past.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #210)

### 41. Desert Festival (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) The 'Festival in The Desert' is a celebration of the musical heritage of the Touareg, a fiercely independent nomadic people.
  - 2) It is held annually near Essakane, an oasis some 40 miles north-west of Timbuktu, the ancient city on the Niger River.
  - 3) Reaching it tests endurance, with miles of impermanent sand tracks to negotiate.
  - 4) The reward of navigating this rough terrain comes in the form of a three-day feast of music and dance.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #208)

### 42. Voice above 5mhz (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** A study showed man can not hear voice higher than 5mhz ... As this frequency is too high that ... To test this theory xxx from xxx university gathered 6 students ... four tw... As to the previous study, the volunteers ...  
(猩际官网 / App RO #187)

### 43. Diversity (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** To see whether diversity matters on the land and in the sea, ..... join the forces. These researchers will test the full resources of ... The data range from ... and a database, to kitchen's recorders and archaeologists. The results of this research will be published in science.  
(猩际官网 / App RO #184)

### 44. Amino Acid (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** Amino acid, which is also known as Leucine, is a fundamental element in the muscle's formation... Animals' protein has a x% of the Leucine, which is higher than those in plants' protein. Plants' protein.... However, there are also some exceptions exist.  
(猩际官网 / App RO #183)

### 45. Financial Crisis (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** Many people face serious financial crisis when they are only 20–30 years old. This is because they do not really pay attention to their daily spending, and has poured their spending on buying. This will lead to them paying piling credit card loan and monthly payments. Although they can have student loan, people should...(giving suggestion)  
(猩际官网 / App RO #181)

### 46. Stem Cells (预测)

#### 正确顺序:

- 1) Embryonic stem cells are valued by scientists because the cells' descendant can turn into any other sort of body cells.
  - 2) These stem cells have been found in tissues such as the brain, bone marrow, blood, blood vessels, skeletal muscles, skin, and the liver.
  - 3) They might thus be used as treatments for diseases that require the replacement of a particular, lost cell type.
  - 4) Some example cited for a possible treatment using these cells are diabetes, motor neuron disease and Parkinson's disease.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #179)

### 47. Martin Luther King (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** Rose Parks has a great impact on the civil rights movements. She refused to give her bus seat to a white man. The bus driver arrested her. Her arrested was ... by Martin Luther King. King then ... a boycott on the bus system.  
(猩际官网 / App RO #178)

### 48. Electronic Device Disposal (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** The invention of electronics has become a challenge. An Indian university persuaded IT service department to have an Electronic Recycling Collection Day. During these days, ...people are encouraged to recycle their e-waste instead of throwing them into the bin. On certain days throughout the year, many electronic devices like .... from families and households ... 200,000 electronic products had been recycled in 2010.  
(猩际官网 / App RO #175)

### 49. Meeting (预测)

#### 正确顺序:

- 1) People always think it's easy to organize a meeting. However, there are many potentials can hinder

the starting time.

- 2) This is especially true when employees are working with a large number of partners.
- 3) Employees may meet troubles such as contacting and organizing a date and time, arranging accommodation, etc.
- 4) In addition, sometimes you have to find children facility or other health care for the meeting participants.

(猩际官网 / App RO #165)

## 50. Railway Profile (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Early rails were used on horse drawn wagon ways originally with wooden rails, but from the 1760s using strap-iron rails, which consisted of thin strips of cast iron fixed onto wooden rails.
- 2) These rails were too fragile to carry heavy loads, but because the initial construction cost was less, this method was sometimes used to quickly build an inexpensive rail line.
- 3) However, the long-term expense involved in frequent maintenance outweighed any savings.
- 4) These were superseded by cast iron rails that were flanged (i.e. 'L' shaped) and with the wagon wheels flat.
- 5) An early proponent of this design was Benjamin Outram. His partner William Jessop preferred the use of "edge rails" in 1789 where the wheels were flanged and, over time, it was realised that this combination worked better.
- 6) The first steel rails were made in 1857 by Robert Forester Mushet, who laid them at Derby station in England. Steel is a much stronger material, which steadily replaced iron for use on railway rail and allowed much longer lengths of rails to be rolled.

(猩际官网 / App RO #163)

## 51. Copernicus (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Copernicus probably hit upon his main idea sometime between 1508 and 1514. For years, however, he delayed publication of his controversial work, which contradicted all the authorities of the time.
- 2) The historic book that contains the final version of his theory, *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium libri vi* ("Six Books Concerning the Revolutions of the Heavenly Orbs"), did not appear in print until 1543, the year of his death.
- 3) According to legend, Copernicus received a copy as he was dying, on May 24, 1543.
- 4) The book opened the way to a truly scientific approach to astronomy. It had a profound influence on later thinkers of the scientific revolution, including such major figures as Galileo, Johannes Kepler, and Isaac Newton.

(猩际官网 / App RO #79)

## 52. Mayor (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Education scholars generally agree that mayors can help failing districts, but they are starting to utter warnings.
- 2) Last summer the editors of the Harvard educational review warned that mayoral control can reduce parents' influence on schools.
- 3) And they pointed to Mr. Bloomberg's aggressive style as an example of what not to do.
- 4) All this must be weighed up by the New York state legislature in 2009, when mayoral control is up for renewal—or scrapping.

(猩际官网 / App RO #154)

### 53. Computer Science (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Why Applied Computer Science?
  - 2) Our Applied Computer Science major is all about giving you the skills to solve computer-related problems.
  - 3) With rapid advances in technology and new applications being developed constantly, it is hard to say what those problems will be.
  - 4) One thing is for sure, though, it is going to be exciting finding out.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #153)

### 54. New Ventures (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) New Ventures is a program that helps entrepreneurs in some of the world's most dynamic, emerging economies— Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia and Mexico.
  - 2) We have facilitated more than \$203 million in investment, and worked with 250 innovative businesses whose goods and services produce clear, measurable environmental benefits, such as clean energy, efficient water use, and sustainable agriculture.
  - 3) Often they also address the challenges experienced by the world's poor.
  - 4) For example, one of the companies we work with in China, called Ecostar, refurbishes copy machines from the United States and re-sells or leases them for 20 percent less than a branded photocopier.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #152)

### 55. Science and Technology (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) It is a truism to say that in 21st century society science and technology are important.
  - 2) Human existence in the developed world is entirely dependent on some fairly recent developments in science and technology.
  - 3) Whether this is good or bad is, of course, up for argument.
  - 4) But the fact that science underlies our lives, our health, our work, our communications, our entertainment and our transport is undeniable.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #151)

### 56. Copernicanism (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) The expanding influence of Copernicanism through the seventeenth century transformed not only the natural philosophic leanings of astronomers but also the store of conceptual material accessible to writers of fiction.
  - 2) During this period of scientific revolution, a new literary genre arose, namely that of the scientific cosmic voyage
  - 3) Scientists and writers alike constructed fantastical tales in which fictional characters journey to the moon, sun, and planets.
  - 4) In so doing, they discover that these once remote worlds are themselves earth-like in character.
  - 5) Descriptions of these planetary bodies as terrestrial in kind demonstrate the seventeenth century intellectual shift from the Aristotelian to the Copernican framework.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #150)

### 57. Benefit of Language (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Over the years many human endeavors have had the benefit of language.
- 2) In particular a written language can convey a lot of information about past events, places, people and things.
- 3) But it is difficult to describe music in words, and even more difficult to specify a tune.
- 4) It was the development of a standard musical notation in the 11th century that allowed music to be documented in a physical form.
- 5) Now music could be communicated efficiently, and succeeding generations would know something about the music of their ancestors.

(猩际官网 / App RO #145)

## 58. Solution of Issue (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) In general, there is a tendency to underestimate how long it takes to discuss and resolve an issue on which two people initially have different views.
- 2) The reason is that achieving agreement requires people to accept the reality of views different from their own and to accept change or compromise.
- 3) It is not just a matter of putting forward a set of facts and expecting the other person immediately to accept the logic of the exposition.
- 4) They (and probably you) have to be persuaded and helped to feel comfortable about the outcome that is eventually agreed.
- 5) People need time to make this adjustment in attitude and react badly to any attempt to rush them into an agreement.

(猩际官网 / App RO #141)

## 59. Sea Level Rise (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Sea level raise led to 36 thousand people died every year.
- 2) This number can be raised if sea level ceaseless goes up, scientists notified.
- 3) According to the research, if sea level raises 50 centimeters, 86 million people will die.
- 4) If sea level raises 1 meter, 168 million people will die all around the world.

(猩际官网 / App RO #140)

## 60. Sustainable Development (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Whatever happened to the idea of progress and a better future? I still believe both.
- 2) The Brundtland Report, our Common Future (1987) defines sustainable development as 'development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'.
- 3) Implicit in this definition is the idea that the old pattern of development could not be sustained. Is this true?
- 4) Development in the past was driven by growth and innovation. It led to new technologies and huge improvements in living standards.
- 5) To assume that we know what the circumstances or needs of future generations will be is mistaken and inevitably leads to the debilitating sense that we are living on borrowed time.

(猩际官网 / App RO #134)

## 61. Wal-Mart Shoppers (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Wal-Mart's core shoppers are running out of money much faster than a year ago due to rising gasoline prices, and the retail giant is worried, CEO Mike Duke said Wednesday.
- 2) 'We're seeing core consumers under a lot of pressure,' Duke said at an event in New York. 'There's no doubt that rising fuel prices are having an impact.'
- 3) Wal-Mart shoppers, many of whom live paycheck to paycheck, typically shop in bulk at the beginning of the month when their paychecks come in.
- 4) Lately, they're 'running out of money' at a faster clip, he said.
- 5) Purchases are really dropping off by the end of the month even more than last year," Duke said. "This end-of-month [purchases] cycle is growing to be a concern.

(猩际官网 / App RO #133)

## 62. Dropout (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Educators are seriously concerned about the high rate of dropouts among the doctor of philosophy candidates and the consequent loss of talent to a nation in need of Ph. D. s.
- 2) Some have placed the dropouts loss as high as 50 percent.
- 3) The extent of the loss was, however, largely a matter of expert guessing. Last week a well-rounded study was published.
- 4) It was published. It was based on 22,000 questionnaires sent to former graduate students who were enrolled in 24 universities and it seemed to show many past fears to be groundless.

(猩际官网 / App RO #94)

## 63. Douglas DC-1 (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) During the 1920s and 1930s great progress was made in the field of aviation, including the first transatlantic flight of Alcock and Brown in 1919, Charles Lindbergh's solo transatlantic flight in 1927, and Charles Kingsford Smith's transpacific flight the following year.
- 2) One of the most successful designs of this period was the Douglas DC-1, which became the first airliner to be profitable carrying passengers exclusively, starting the modern era of passenger airline service.
- 3) By the beginning of World War II, many towns and cities had built airports, and there were numerous qualified pilots available.
- 4) The war brought many innovations to aviation, including the first jet aircraft and the first liquid-fueled rockets.

(猩际官网 / App RO #71)

## 64. Common Mistake (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) A common mistake is to ignore or rule out data which do not support the hypothesis.
- 2) Ideally, the experimenter is open to the possibility that the hypothesis is correct or incorrect.
- 3) Sometimes, however, a scientist may have a strong belief that the hypothesis is true (or false), or feels internal or external pressure to get a specific result.
- 4) In that case, there may be a psychological tendency to find "something wrong", such as systematic effects, with data which do not support the scientist's expectations, while data which do agree with those expectations may not be checked as carefully.
- 5) The lesson is that all data must be handled in the same way.

(猩际官网 / App RO #70)

## 65. London Underground (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) For as long as I can remember, there has been a map in the ticket hall of Piccadilly Circus tube station supposedly showing night and day across the time zones of the world.
- 2) This is somewhat surprising given the London Underground's historic difficulty in grasping the concept of punctuality.
- 3) But this map has always fascinated me, and still does, even though it now seems very primitive.
- 4) This is because it chops the world up equally by longitude, without regard the reality of either political divisions or the changing seasons.

(猩际官网 / App RO #69)

## 66. Foreign Aid (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) By the beginning in the 1990s, foreign aid had begun to slowly improve.
- 2) Scrutiny by the news media shamed many developed countries into curbing their bad practices.
- 3) Today, the projects of organizations like the World Bank are meticulously inspected by watchdog groups.
- 4) Although the system is far from perfect, it is certainly more transparent than it was when foreign aid routinely helped ruthless dictators stay in power.

(猩际官网 / App RO #68)

## 67. Memory Loss (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) In 1992 a retired engineer in San Diego contracted a rare brain disease that wiped out his memory.
- 2) Every day he was asked where the kitchen was in his house, and every day he didn't have the foggiest idea.
- 3) Yet whenever he was hungry he got up and propelled himself straight to the kitchen to get something to eat.
- 4) Studies of this man led scientists to a breakthrough: the part of our brains where habits are stored has nothing to do with memory or reason.
- 5) It offered proof of what the US psychologist William James noticed more than a century ago that humans 'are mere walking bundles of habits' .

(猩际官网 / App RO #67)

## 68. Mother of Storms (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Unlike Barnes' previous books, Mother of Storms has a fairly large cast of viewpoint characters.
- 2) This usually irritates me, but I didn't mind it here, and their interactions are well-handled and informative, although occasionally in moving those about the author's manipulations are a bit blatant. (Especially when one character's ex-girlfriend, who has just undergone a sudden and not entirely credible change in personality, is swept up by a Plot Device in Shining Armor and transported directly across most of Mexico and a good bit of the States to where she happens to bump into another viewpoint character.)
- 3) They're not all necessarily good guys, either, although with the hurricanes wreaking wholesale destruction upon the world's coastal areas, ethical categories tend to become irrelevant.
- 4) But even the Evil American Corporate Magnate is a pretty likable guy.

(猩际官网 / App RO #59)

## 69. Green Tea (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) In May 2006, researchers at Yale University School of Medicine weighed in on the issue with a review article that looked at more than 300 studies on the health benefits of green tea.
- 2) They pointed to what they called an "Asian paradox," which refers to lower rates of heart disease and cancer in Asia despite high rates of cigarette smoking.
- 3) They theorized that the 1.2 liters of green tea that is consumed by many Asians each day provides high levels of polyphenols and other antioxidants.
- 4) These compounds may work in several ways to improve cardiovascular health.
- 5) Specifically, green tea may prevent the oxidation of LDL cholesterol (the "bad" type), which, in turn, can reduce the buildup of plaque in arteries, the researchers wrote.

(猩际官网 / App RO #57)

## 70. Literacy Project (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) A University of Canberra student has launched the nation's first father-led literacy project, to encourage fathers to become more involved in their children's literacy.
- 2) Julia Bocking's Literacy and Dads (LADS) project aims to increase the number of fathers participating as literacy helpers in K-1 school reading programs at Queanbeyan Primary Schools.
- 3) "There's no program like this in Australia," Ms Bocking said, who devised the project as the final component of her community education degree at the University.
- 4) Having worked as a literacy tutor with teenagers, Ms Bocking saw the need for good attitudes towards reading to be formed early on – with the help of more male role models.

(猩际官网 / App RO #55)

## 71. Language Skills (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) It is wrong, however, to exaggerate the similarity between language and other cognitive skills, because language stands apart in several ways.
- 2) For one thing, the use of language is universal—all normally developing children learn to speak at least one language, and many learn more than one.
- 3) By contrast, not everyone becomes proficient at complex mathematical reasoning, few people learn to paint well, and many people cannot carry a tune.
- 4) Because everyone is capable of learning to speak and understand language, it may seem to be simple.
- 5) But just the opposite is true—language is one of the most complex of all human cognitive abilities.

(猩际官网 / App RO #51)

## 72. Date Line (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) International Date Line, imaginary line on the earth's surface, generally following the 180° meridian of longitude, where, by international agreement, travelers change dates.
- 2) The date line is necessary to avoid a confusion that would otherwise result.
- 3) For example, if an airplane were to travel westward with the sun, 24 hr would elapse as it circled the globe, but it would still be the same day for those in the airplane while it would be one day later for those on the ground below them.
- 4) The same problem would arise if two travelers journeyed in opposite directions to a point on the opposite side of the earth, 180° of longitude distant.

- 5) The apparent paradox is resolved by requiring that the traveler crossing the date line change his date, thus bringing the travelers into agreement when they meet.  
(猩际官网 / App RO #50)

### 73. Pilot (预测)

#### 正确顺序:

- 1) After finishing first in his pilot training class, Lindbergh took his first job as the chief pilot of an airmail route operated by Robertson Aircraft Co. of Lambert Field in St. Louis, Missouri.
  - 2) He flew the mail in a de Havilland DH-4 biplane to Springfield, Peoria and Chicago, Illinois.
  - 3) During his tenure on the mail route, he was renowned for delivering the mail under any circumstances.
  - 4) After a crash, he even salvaged stashes of mail from his burning aircraft and immediately phoned Alexander Varney, Peoria's airport manager, to advise him to send a truck.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #49)

### 74. SEPAHUA (预测)

#### 正确顺序:

- 1) SEPAHUA, a ramshackle town on the edge of Peru's Amazon jungle, nestles in a pocket on the map where a river of the same name flows into the Urubamba.
  - 2) That pocket denotes a tiny patch of legally loggable land sandwiched between four natural reserves, all rich in mahogany and accessible from the town. "Boundaries are on maps," says a local logger, "maps are only in Lima," the capital.
  - 3) In 2001 the government, egged on by WWF, a green group, tried to regulate logging in the relatively small part of the Peruvian Amazon where this is allowed.
  - 4) It abolished the previous system of annual contracts.
  - 5) Instead, it auctioned 40– year concessions to areas ruled off on a map, with the right to log 4% of the area each year. The aim was to encourage strict management plans and sustainable extraction.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #47)

### 75. Blog entry (预测)

#### 正确顺序:

- 1) When Vijay Govindarajan and Christian Sarkar wrote a blog entry on Harvard Business Review in August 2010 mooted the idea of a "\$300– house for they were merely expressing a suggestion."
  - 2) Of course, the idea we present here is an experiment," wrote Prof Govindarajan, a professor of international business at the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth and Mr Sarkar, a marketing consultant who works on environmental issues an almost apologetic disclaimer for having such a "far-out" idea.
  - 3) Who could create a house for \$300 and if it was possible, why hadn't it been done before?
  - 4) Nonetheless, they closed their blog with a challenge: "We ask chief executives, governments, NGOs, foundations: Are there any takers?"
- (猩际官网 / App RO #41)

### 76. Private-equity (预测)

#### 正确顺序:

- 1) Take an underperforming company
- 2) Add some generous helping of debt, a few spoonful of management incentives and trim all the fat.
- 3) Leave to cook for five years and you have a feast of profits.
- 4) That has been the recipe for private-equity groups during the past 200 years.

(猩际官网 / App RO #33)

## 77. Game (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Researchers in the field of artificial intelligence have long been intrigued by games, and not just as a way of avoiding work.
- 2) Games provide an ideal setting to explore important elements of the design of cleverer machines, such as pattern recognition, learning and planning.
- 3) Ever since the stunning victory of Deep Blue, a program running on an IBM supercomputer, over Gary Kasparov, then world chess champion, in 1997, it has been clear that computers would dominate that particular game.
- 4) Today, though, they are pressing the attack on every front.

(猩际官网 / App RO #31)

## 78. Monash Abroad Program (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Mechanical engineering student Ne Tan is spending the first semester of this year studying at the University of California, Berkeley as part of the Monash Abroad program.
- 2) Ne (Tan), an international student from Shanghai, China, began her Monash journey at Monash College in October 2006.
- 3) There she completed a diploma that enabled her to enter Monash University as a second-year student.
- 4) Now in her third year of study, the Monash Abroad program will see her complete four units of study in the US before returning to Australia in May 2009.

(猩际官网 / App RO #28)

## 79. Tutorial (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Many students sit in a tutorial week after week without saying anything.
- 2) Why is that?
- 3) Maybe they do not know the purpose of a tutorial.
- 4) They think it is like a small lecture where the tutor gives them information.
- 5) Even if students do know what a tutorial is for, there can be other reasons why they keep quiet.

(猩际官网 / App RO #27)

## 80. Jet Stream (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Jet stream, narrow, swift currents or tubes of air found at heights ranging from 7 to 8 mi (11.3–12.9 km) above the surface of the earth.
- 2) They are caused by great temperature differences between adjacent air masses. There are four major jet streams.
- 3) Instead of moving along a straight line, the jet stream flows in a wavelike fashion; the waves propagate eastward (in the Northern Hemisphere) at speeds considerably slower than the wind speed itself.
- 4) Since the progress of an airplane is aided or impeded depending on whether tail winds or head winds are encountered.
- 5) In the Northern Hemisphere the jet stream is sought by eastbound aircraft, in order to gain speed and save fuel, and avoided by westbound aircraft.

(猩际官网 / App RO #25)

## 81. Mittal (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) It was taken over by Mittal, a Dutch-registered company run from London by its biggest single shareholder, Lakshmi Mittal, an Indian who started his first business in Indonesia.
- 2) The takeover battle raged for six months before Arcelor's bosses finally listened to shareholders who wanted the board to accept Mittal's third offer.
- 3) The story tells us two things about European business, both positive.
- 4) First, shareholder activism is increasing in a continent where until recently it was depressingly rare.
- 5) Second, and more important, the Arcelor Mittal deal demonstrates Europe's deepening integration into the global economy.

(猩际官网 / App RO #23)

## 82. Indian IT (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) Innovation in India is as much due to entrepreneurship as it is to IT skills, says Arun Maria, chairman of Boston Consulting Group in India.
- 2) Indian businessmen have used IT to create new business models that enable them to provide services in a more cost-effective way.
- 3) This is not something that necessarily requires expensive technical research.
- 4) He suggests the country's computer services industry can simply outsource research to foreign universities if the capability is not available locally.
- 5) "This way, I will have access to the best scientists in the world without having to produce them myself" says Mr. Maria.

(猩际官网 / App RO #22)

## 83. Competence and Performance (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) In language learning, there is a distinction between competence and performance. Competence is a state of the speaker's mind. What does he or she know?
- 2) Separate from actual performance— what he or she does while producing or comprehending language. In other words, competence is put to use through performance.
- 3) An analogy can be made to the Highway Code for driving. Drivers know the Code and have indeed been tested on it to obtain a driving license.
- 4) In actual driving, however, the driver has to relate the Code to a continuous flow of changing circumstances, and may even break it from time to time.
- 5) Knowing the Highway Code is not the same as driving.

(猩际官网 / App RO #21)

## 84. George Marshall (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) In his fascinating book Carbon Detox, George Marshall argues that people are not persuaded by information.
- 2) Our view is formed by the views of people with whom we mix.
- 3) Of the narratives that might penetrate these circles, we are more likely to listen to those that offer us some reward.
- 4) He proposes that instead of arguing for sacrifice, environmentalists should show where the rewards

might lie: that understanding what the science is saying and planning accordingly is the smart thing to do, which will protect your interests more effectively than flinging abuse at scientists.

5) We should emphasize the old-fashioned virtues of uniting in the face of a crisis, of resourcefulness and community action.

(猩际官网 / App RO #20)

## 85. Greener technologies (预测)

**正确顺序:**

1) Engineers are much needed to develop greener technologies.

2) The energy sector has a fantastic skills shortage at all levels, both now and looming over it for the next 10 years.

3) Not only are there some good career opportunities, but there's a lot of money going into the research side, too.

4) With the pressures of climate change and the energy gap, in the last few years funding from the research councils has probably doubled .

(猩际官网 / App RO #18)

## 86. Mission (预测)

**正确顺序:**

1) Early in 1938, Mario de Andrade, the municipal secretary of culture here, dispatched a four-member Folklore Research Mission to the northeastern hinterlands of Brazil on a similar mission.

2) The intention was to record as much music as possible as quickly as possible, before encroaching influences like radio and cinema began transforming the region's distinctive culture.

3) They recorded whoever and whatever seemed to be interesting: piano carriers, cowboys, beggars, voodoo priests, quarry workers, fishermen, dance troupes and even children at play.

4) But the Brazilian mission's collection ended up languishing in vaults here.

(猩际官网 / App RO #15)

## 87. Earthquake (预测)

**正确顺序:**

1) At 5:12 a.m. on April 18, 1906, the people of San Francisco were awakened by an earthquake that would devastate the city.

2) The main tremor, having a 7.7–7.9 magnitude, lasted about one minute and was the result of the rupturing of the northernmost 296 miles of the 800-mile San Andreas fault.

3) But when calculating destruction, the earthquake took second place to the great fire that followed.

4) The fire, lasting four days, most likely started with broken gas lines (and, in some cases, was helped along by people hoping to collect insurance for their property—they were covered for fire, but not earthquake, damage).

(猩际官网 / App RO #9)

## 88. Speaking English (预测)

**正确顺序:**

1) Anyone wanting to get to the top of international business, medicine or academia (but possibly not sport) needs to be able to speak English to a pretty high level.

2) Equally, any native English speaker wanting to deal with these new high achievers needs to know how to talk without baffling them.

3) Because so many English-speakers today are monoglots, they have little idea how difficult it is to master another language.

- 4) Many think the best way to make foreigners understand is to be chatty and informal.
  - 5) This may seem friendly but, as it probably involves using colloquial expressions, it makes comprehension harder.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #8)

## 89. Study abroad (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) All over the world students are changing countries for their university studies.
  - 2) They don't all have the same reasons for going or for choosing a particular place to study.
  - 3) They may choose a university because of its interesting courses or perhaps because they like the country and its language.
  - 4) Some students go overseas because they love travel.
  - 5) Whatever the reason, thousands of students each year make their dreams of a university education come true.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #6)

## 90. Exploratory Urge (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) All animals have a strong exploratory urge, but for some it is more crucial than others.
  - 2) It depends on how specialized they have become during the course of evolution.
  - 3) If they have put all their effort into the perfection of one survival trick, they do not bother so much with the general complexities of the world around them.
  - 4) So long as the ant eater had its ants and the koala bear had gum leaves, then they are satisfied and the living is easy.
  - 5) The non-specialists, however, the opportunities of the animal world, can never afford to relax.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #5)

## 91. Sleep (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) A Technology for recording brainwaves in wild animals awakens a more sophisticated understanding of the function of sleep. Studies using miniature sleep recording devices known as neurologgers have already challenged several long-held beliefs about the sleeping habits of sloths and birds.
  - 2) Three-toed sloths, for example, sleep far less than once thought.
  - 3) And male sandpipers can go almost entirely without sleep during the three-week breeding season, helping maximize success at that time.
  - 4) Now John Lesku of La Trobe University in Melbourne and his colleagues are using neurologgers to investigate whether light pollution interferes with the circadian rhythms of tammar wallabies in Australia.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #3)

## 92. Humanities (预测)

### 正确顺序:

- 1) A requirement of Humanities 104 is to write a persuasive paper on a topic of your choice.
  - 2) The topic you choose should be supported by a range of sources.
  - 3) The source should be cited under APA guidelines, and the final draft should be written in APA styles.
  - 4) The final draft is due one week before the final exam.
- (猩际官网 / App RO #2)

### 93. A reaction (预测)

**正确顺序:**

- 1) A reaction that needs some type of energy to make it go is said to be endothermic. It takes in energy.
- 2) For example, the sherbet you used for the chapter problem on page 25 is a mixture of baking soda and citric acid.
- 3) When it is mixed with water in your mouth, an endothermic reaction occurs, taking heat energy from your mouth and making it feel cooler.
- 4) Another example of an endothermic reaction is seen with the cold packs used by athletes to treat injuries. These packs usually consist of a plastic bag containing ammonium nitrate dissolves in the water.
- 5) This process is endothermic—taking heat energy from the surroundings and cooling the injured part of your body. In this way, the cold pack acts as an ice pack.

(猩际官网 / App RO #1)

## Fill in the Blanks (Reading)

命中率: 20%

备考策略: 最近FIBR仍以老题为主。 备考策略: 精读本周预测 > 机经练习 注意: 近期考试中出现很多换词换空的情况, 一定要精读理解整篇文章, 不要背答案。

### 1. Weather Predictions (预测) (解析)

All kinds of predictions may be about to get even more difficult thanks to climate change. Though no one is sure exactly what its effects will be, it seems that extreme weather conditions, such as storms and hurricanes, are likely to become more common. Such events have far-reaching effects on distant weather systems, making general forecasting much harder.

**选项:**

as, according, to, likely, thanks, exactly, rarely

**解析:**

1. to

该空考察 be about to do sth 的结构, 意思是“即将, 将要做”。根据原文: All kinds of predictions may be about to get even more difficult..., 这里的意思是: 由于气候变化, 各种预测可能会变得更加困难。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

2. thanks

该空位于一个成分完整的句子之后, 所以该空是一个修饰成分的开头, 与 to 搭配, 因此可以选择的搭配有: according to“根据”; thanks to“由于, 幸亏”。根据原文: All kinds of predictions may be about to get even more difficult \_\_\_\_ to climate change, 由于前文提到的“预测变得困难”与后文的“气候变化”是因果关系, 由于气候变化导致预测困难, 所以选择 thanks。这里说的是: 由于气候变化, 各种预测可能会变得更加困难。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

3. exactly

该空位于结构完整的句子后, 所以应当选择一个副词, 因此可以选择的单词有: likely“很可能地”; exactly“精确地, 正是”; rarely“很少地”。根据原文: Though no one is sure \_\_\_\_ what its effects will be, it seems that extreme weather conditions, 由于 Though 表让步, 又因为主句中有 seems—似乎, 从句中情况应该是与主句相反, 因此选择 exactly。这里的意思是: 虽然没有人确切地确定它的影响会是什么, 但像风暴和飓风这样的极端天气状况似乎会变得更加普遍。

解题思路: 副词; 单句理解

4. as

该空考察固定搭配 such as, 表达“例如”。根据原文: it seems that extreme weather conditions, such as storms and hurricanes。这里的意思是: 虽然没有人确切地确定它的影响会是什么, 但像风暴和飓风这样的极端天气状况似乎会变得更加普遍。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

5. likely

该空位于 be 动词 are 之后, 与 to 搭配, 因此可以选择的搭配有: be likely to“很有可能; 倾向于”; be rarely to“很少, 几乎不”。根据原文: extreme weather conditions are \_\_\_\_ to become more common, 由于后文提到了 more, 表达更多, 与 rarely 的程度相反, 因此选择 likely。这里的意思是: 虽然没有人确切地确定它的影响会是什么, 但像风暴和飓风这样的极端天气状况似乎会变得更加普遍。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #359)

### 2. Wool Market (预测) (解析)

The wool market was extremely important to the English medieval economy and wool dominated the

English export trade from the late-thirteenth century to its **decline** in the late-fifteenth century. Wool was at the forefront of the establishment of England as a European **political** and economic power and this volume was the first study of the medieval wool market in over 20 years. It investigates in detail the scale and scope of advance **contracts** for the sale of wool; the majority of these agreements were formed between English monasteries and Italian merchants, and the book focuses on the data contained within them.

### **选项:**

monopolized, contrasts, contracts, dominated, political, increase, bureaucratic, decline

### **解析:**

#### 1. dominated

该空位于名词主语 wool 之后，句子缺乏谓语，且全文是一般过去时，所以应当选择一个动词的过去式。因此可以选择的单词有：monopolized“垄断，独占”；dominated“支配，控制”。根据原文：The wool market was extremely important to the English medieval economy and wool \_\_\_\_ the English export trade from...., 由于宾语是 English export trade（英国出口贸易），羊毛“垄断”整个出口贸易，但是出口贸易不可能只有羊毛一种商品，因此选择 dominated。这里的意思是：羊毛市场对英国中世纪的经济极为重要，从13世纪末期到15世纪末期的衰落，羊毛在英国的出口贸易中占主导地位。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

#### 2. decline

该空位于形容词 its 之后，所以应当选择一个单数名词，因此可以选择的单词有：increase“增长”；decline“减少”。根据原文：dominated the English export trade from the last-thirteenth century to its \_\_\_\_ in the late-fifteenth century, 由于该空前后体现了一个时间跨度（从十三世纪到十五世纪），前文是 dominated，表示羊毛是处于支配地位，已经是最高地位了，后面的变化就是下降，所以选择单词 decline。这里说的是：羊毛市场对英国中世纪的经济极为重要，从13世纪末期到15世纪末期的衰落，羊毛在英国的出口贸易中占主导地位。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

#### 3. political

该空位于并列结构 and 之中，与 economic 处于并列关系，所以应当选择一个形容词，因此可以选择的单词有：political“政治的”；bureaucratic“官僚的”。根据原文：Wool was at the forefront of the establishment of England as a European \_\_\_\_ and economic power and this volume..., 由于该空与 economic 并列，与 economic 意思相近且对应的单词是 political，且 bureaucratic 带有贬义色彩，全文都在说羊毛的重要性，是褒义的，因此选择 political。这里的意思是：羊毛在英国作为欧洲政治和经济强国的建立中处于前沿地位，这本书是20多年来对中世纪羊毛市场的第一次研究。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

#### 4. contracts

该空位于...of...结构中，所以应当选择一个名词，因此可以选择的单词有：contrasts“反差，对比”；contracts“合同”。根据原文：It investigates in detail the scale and scope of advance \_\_\_\_ for the sale of wool, 由于后文提到了 these agreements 是指代该空的，因此选择与 agreements 意思相近的 contracts。这里的意思是：它详细调查了羊毛销售预付款合同的规模和范围；这些协议中的大多数是英国修道院和意大利商人之间形成的，书中重点介绍了其中包含的数据。

解题思路：上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #352)

## **3. Geography (预测) (解析)**

Many famous geographers and non-geographers have attempted to define the discipline in a few short words. The concept has also changed throughout the ages, making it difficult to create a **concise**, universal geography definition for such a dynamic and all-encompassing subject. After all, Earth is a big place with many **facets** to study. It affects and is affected by the people who live there

and use its **resources**. But basically, geography is the study of the **surface** of Earth and the people who live there, and all that encompasses.

#### 选项:

concise, facets, complex, resources, surface, options, methods

#### 解析:

1. concise

该空位于动词 create 之后, 名词 definition 之前, 所以应当选择一个形容词, 因此可以选择的单词有: concise“简明的”; complex“复杂的”。根据原文: The concept has also changed throughout the ages, making it difficult to create a \_\_\_, universal geography definition, 由于该空与 universal 并列, 所以选择与 universal 意思相近的单词 concise, 这里的意思是: 这个概念在各个时代也发生了变化, 因此很难为这样一个动态的, 包罗万象的学科创建一个简明的, 普遍的地理学定义。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

2. facets

该空位于形容词 many 之后, 所以应当选择一个复数名词, 因此可以选择的单词有: facets“方面”; resources“资源”; options“选择”; methods“方法”。根据原文: After all, Earth is a big place with many \_\_\_ to study, 由于该空受 to study (学习) 的修饰, 要填入的是我们要学习的东西, 且这里说的是地球, 只有“方面”在语义上合理, 所以选择 facets。这里说的是: 毕竟, 地球是一个有许多方面需要研究的大地方。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

3. resources

该空位于动词 use 之后, 跟 its 一起充当 use 的宾语, 所以应当选择一个名词, 因此可以选择的单词有: resources“资源”; options“选择”; methods“方法”; surface“表面”。根据原文: It affects and is affected by the people who live there and use its \_\_\_, 由于此处 its 指代的是地球, 且动词是 use, 按常识来说, 人们只能使用地球的资源, 因此选择 resources。这里的意思是: 它影响并受到生活在那里的和使用其资源的人民的影响。

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 单句理解

4. surface

该空位于...of...结构中, 应当选择一个名词, 因此可以选择的单词有: methods“方法”; options“选择”; surface“表面”。根据原文: But basically, geography is the study of the \_\_\_ of Earth and the people who live there, and all that encompasses, 由于这里的主语是地理学, 根据常识, 地理学是研究地球的表面而不是研究某种方法或者选择, 因此选择 surface。这里的意思是: 但从根本上说, 地理学是研究地球表面和生活在那里的人民, 以及所包含的一切。

解题思路: 名词 of 结构; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #351)

## 4. Study of Leadership (预测) (解析)

Based on collaborative research by Arizona's top business schools, this study of leadership and company performance uncovers the effects of leadership driven by **profits**, cost control, and maintaining market share, versus leadership driven more by balancing employee relations and development, customer or **client needs**, and the welfare of the greater community. Together, Mary Sully de Luque, assistant professor of Management and Research Fellow at Thunderbird School of Global Management and David Waldman, director of the Center for Responsible Leadership at ASU's School of Global Management and Leadership, have found that maintaining a specific focus on earnings in **decision making** can have **negative effects** on how a leader is viewed.

#### 选项:

profits, negative effects, client needs, decision making

#### 解析:

### 1. profits

该空位于介词 by 之后，且位于 and 的并列结构中，与 cost control 和 maintaining market share 并列，因此可以选择的单词有：profits“收益，红利”；negative effects“消极影响”；client needs“客户需求”；decision making“判定，决策”。根据原文：this study of leadership and company performance uncovers the effects of leadership driven by \_\_\_\_, cost control, and maintaining market share, 由于后文提到 versus 表达对比，versus 前面的并列名词都提到了与钱财利益有关的东西，比如 cost（花费）、share（股份），versus 后面提到的都是非利益相关的，比如 leadership（领导能力）、customer（顾客）、welfare（福利），因此选择与利益相关的名词 profits。这里的意思是：基于亚利桑那州顶级商学院的合作研究，这项关于领导力和公司绩效的研究揭示了由利润，成本控制和保持市场份额驱动的领导力的影响，以及更多地由平衡员工关系和发展，客户或客户需求以及更大社区福利驱动的领导力的影响。

解题思路：介宾结构；并列结构；单句理解

### 2. client needs

该空位于并列连词 or 之后，与 customer 并列，所以应当选择一个名词或者名词短语，可以选择的单词有：negative effects“消极影响”；client needs“客户需求”；decision making“判定，决策”。根据原文：...versus leadership driven more by balancing employee relations and development, customer or \_\_\_, 由于与 customer（顾客）并列，应当选择一个与 customer 意思相近的选项，且前文提到了 employee relations and development（雇员的发展），相对应的，后面会提到顾客的需求，所以选择 client needs。这里说的是：基于亚利桑那州顶级商学院的合作研究，这项关于领导力和公司绩效的研究揭示了由利润，成本控制和保持市场份额驱动的领导力的影响，以及更多地由平衡员工关系和发展，客户或客户需求以及更大社区福利驱动的领导力的影响。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

### 3. decision making

该空位于介词 in 之后，所以应当选择一个名词或名词短语，因此可以选择的单词有：negative effects“消极影响”；decision making“判定，决策”。根据原文：...have found that maintaining a specific focus on earnings in \_\_\_\_ can..., 由于该空是修饰 maintaining a specific focus on earnings（保持对收入的关注）的，因此需要在一个过程中保持，而不是在消极影响中保持，因此选择 decision making。这里的意思是：雷鸟全球管理学院管理学助理教授兼研究员玛丽•萨利•德卢克和亚斯大学全球管理与领导力学院负责任领导力中心主任大卫•瓦尔德曼共同发现，在决策过程中保持对收益的特别关注可能会对人们如何看待一位领导者产生....。

解题思路：介宾搭配；单句理解

### 4. negative effects

该空位于谓语动词 have 之后，充当宾语，所以应当选择一个名词或者名词短语，因此可以选择的单词只有：negative effects“消极影响”，该空后搭配介词 on 也暗示选择 negative effects。根据原文：...have found that maintaining a specific focus on earnings in decision making can have negative effects on how a leader is viewed。这里的意思是：...共同发现，在决策过程中保持对收益的特别关注可能会对人们如何看待一位领导者产生负面影响。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #258)

## 5. Scientists' Work (预测) (解析)

Scientists make observations, have assumptions, and do experiments . After these have been done, they get their results . Then there is a lot of data from scientists. The scientists around the world have a picture of the world.

### 选项:

experiments, picture, piece, results, premises, experiences, data

### 解析:

1. experiments

该空位于谓语动词 do 之后，充当宾语，且处于 and 的并列结构之中，与 assumptions 并列，所以应当选择一个不可数名词或者复数名词，可以选择的单词有：experiments“实验”；results“结果，成绩”；premises“前提”；experiences“经历”；data“数据”。根据原文：Scientists make observations, have assumptions, and do \_\_\_, 由于该句并列的单词从 observations（观察）到 assumptions（假设）是一种递进的关系，那么接下来的步骤应该是“做实验”去验证假设，因此选择 experiments。这里说的是：科学家进行观察，假设和实验。

解题思路：动宾搭配；并列结构；单句理解

#### 2. results

该空位于谓语动词 get 之后，主句缺乏宾语，且受 their 修饰，所以应当选择一个不可数名词或者可数名词复数形式，因此可以选择的单词有：results“结果，成绩”；premises“前提”；experiences“经历”；data“数据”。根据原文：After these have been done, they get their \_\_\_, 由于前文提到 after，即在完成了前面观察、假设、做实验的过程之后所得到的东西，所以选择 results。这里说的是：做完这些之后，他们就得到了自己的结果。

解题思路：动宾搭配；逻辑关系；单句理解

#### 3. data

该空位于谓语动词 is 之后，且受 a lot of 修饰，所以应当选择一个不可数名词，因此可以选择的单词只有 data “数据”。根据原文：Then there is a lot of \_\_\_ from scientists, 这里的意思是：然后科学家会得到大量数据。

解题思路：宾语；单句理解

#### 4. picture

该空位于 a...of... 结构中，表示世界的...，所以应当选择一个单数名词，构成名词 of 结构，因此可以选择的单词有：picture“图画”；piece“块”。根据原文：The scientists around the world have a \_\_\_ of the world, 由于前文提到科学家得到了 a lot of data（大量的数据），所以对世界的认知不会只停留于一块，而是全貌，因此选择 picture。这里说的是：全世界的科学家都有一幅世界的图画。

解题思路：名词 of 结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #343)

## 6. Computer Science (预测) (解析)

What can computer science tell us about what biological systems do and how they do it? Can these chemical information-processing functions be replicated in digital computing systems? What are the implications of developments in computer science in understanding the nature of causality? Aaron Sloman, author of Computer Revolution in Philosophy delves into the world of connections between ideas developed in computer science, biology and philosophy, providing new insights into some fundamental questions about the nature of consciousness and free will.

**选项：**

replicates, implications, revolves, insights, imaginations, applications, recognized, replicated

**解析：**

#### 1. replicated

该空位于 be 动词之后，所以可以选择一个动词的过去分词，因此可以选择的单词有：recognized“被认出；被识别出”；replicated“被复制”。根据原文：Can these chemical information-processing functions be \_\_\_ in digital computing systems? replicated 指的是，这些功能能被复制在数字计算系统中吗？而如果是 sth can be recognized 后面一般是 by，“被...认出、识别出”，介词不对，意思也不通。

解题思路：被动语态；单句理解

#### 2. implications

该空位于 the...of 结构之中，且谓语动词为 are，所以应该选择一个名词复数形式，因此可以选择的单词有：；implications“可能的影响，暗示”；insights“洞察力，眼力”；imaginings“想象力，空想”；applications“应用，应用程序”。根据原文：What are the \_\_\_ of developments in computer science in

understanding the nature of causality?，这里容易纠结的两个单词主要是 implications 和 applications，从意思上来判断似乎都是可以的，但这里强调的主要还是 computer science 和 understanding the nature of causality 之间的关系，这里发出疑问，二者之间的“关系”是怎样的呢？紧接着后一句就提到了 Aaron Sloman 开始去探索 the world of connections between...，因此这里选择更贴近 connections 语境的单词 implications，这里说的是：计算机科学的发展对理解因果关系的本质有什么影响？

解题思路：名词结构；单句理解

### 3. delves

该空位于主语 author 之后，充当句子的谓语动词，且全文是一般现在时，所以应该选择一个第三人称单数形式的动词，因此可以选择的单词有：delves“钻研”；revolves“旋转”。根据原文：author of Computer Revolution in Philosophy \_\_\_\_ into the world of connections between ideas developed in computer science，由于主语是 author（作家），所以选择 delves，构成固定搭配 delve into，表达“钻研”。这里说的是：《计算机革命哲学》一书的作者深入研究了计算机科学中发展起来的思想之间的联系。

解题思路：固定搭配；主谓一致；单句理解

### 4. insights

该空位于形容词 new 之后，所以应该选择一个名词，因此可以选择的单词有：insights“洞察力，眼力”；imaginations“想象力，空想”；applications“应用，应用程序”。根据原文：providing new \_\_\_\_ into some fundamental questions about the nature of consciousness and free will，由于后文是 fundamental questions（基本问题），且提到的是 nature（本质），所以应该是“洞察”，选择 insights。不选择 imaginations 是因为前文提到了钻研，不存在想象的成分。不选择 applications 是因为这个单词常构成搭配 applications about，表达“关于某方面的应用”，不用 into。这里说的是：为一些关于意识和自由意志的本质的基本问题提供了新的见解。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #340)

## 7. Suez Canal (预测) (解析)

Britain became the largest shareholder in the canal in 1875, purchasing its interest from the Egyptian khedive. The Convention of Constantinople signed by the major European powers in 1888 keeps it open for free passage to all nations in time of peace or war. Britain became the guarantor of the canal's neutrality and management was left to the Paris-based Suez Canal Co.

### 选项：

guarantor, kingdom, tariff, shareholder, passage, solicitor

### 解析：

#### 1. shareholder

该空位于形容词 largest 之后，选择名词。本篇选择单词均为名词：guarantor“保证人，担保人”；householder“户主，房主”；tariff“关税表，收费表”；shareholder“股东”；passage“文章，通路”；solicitor“律师，法务官”。根据原文：Britain became the largest \_\_\_\_ in the canal in 1875, purchasing its interest from the Egyptian khedive，由于后面出现 purchasing its interest（购买股份），所以选择 shareholder。这里说的是：英国在1875年成为运河的最大股东，从埃及赫迪夫号手中购买了运河的股份。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

#### 2. passage

根据原文：The Convention of Constantinople signed by the major European powers in 1888 keeps it open for free \_\_\_\_ to all nations in time of peace or war，这里说的是这个公约使得运河对所有国家怎么样，因此排除人 guarantor“保证人，担保人”；householder“户主，房主”；solicitor“律师，法务官”，只剩下 tariff“关税表，收费表”和 passage“文章，通路”，而表达免关税是 tariff free，不是 free tariff，所以选择 passage。这里说的是：1888年欧洲大国签署的《君士坦丁堡公约》使它在和平时期或战争时期向所有国家开放自由通行。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

### 3. guarantor

根据原文：Britain became the \_\_\_\_ of the canal's neutrality and management was left to the Paris-based Suez Canal Co, 由于后文提到 canal's neutrality (运河的中立立场) , 主语是 Britain, 说明英国充当了保证公平的角色, 所以选择 guarantor。这里说的是：英国成为运河中立性的保证者，管理工作则交给了总部设在巴黎的苏伊士运河公司。

解题思路：表语；单句理

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #336)

## 8. Secondary School (预测) (解析)

Secondary school can be a lonely place for **adolescents** who don't have a best friend or a group of **trusted** friends. Young people will be more skilled in the art of making genuine friends (and keeping them) if they know how to be **assertive**, are optimistic about life, have some **basic** social skills and have a relationship with a parent/carer that includes **honest** talk.

### 选项：

assertive, grown-ups, assumptive, adolescents, apathetic, trusted, honest, royal, basic

### 解析：

#### 1. adolescents

该空位于定语从句前, 从句引导词是 who, 说明空格处应该是人, 因此选择名词, 可以选择的单词有: grown-ups“成人”；adolescents“青少年”。根据原文：Secondary school can be a lonely place for \_\_\_\_ who don't have a best friend, 由于前文提到 Secondary school (中学) , 所以选择 adolescents。这里说的是：对于没有最好的朋友或一群值得信赖的朋友的青少年来说，中学是一个孤独的地方。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 2. trusted

该空位于名词 friends 前, 选择形容词来修饰, 因此可以选择的单词有： assertive“肯定的, 独断的”；assumptive“假定的, 设想的”；apathetic“冷漠的, 无动于衷的”；trusted“可信的, 可靠的”；honest“诚实的, 实在的”；royal“皇家的”；basic“基本的”。根据原文：Secondary school can be a lonely place for adolescents who don't have a best friend or a group of \_\_\_\_ friends, 由于该空与 a best friend 属于并列关系 or, 所以选择与 best 词义相近的褒义词 trusted。这里说的是：对于没有最好的朋友或一群值得信赖的朋友的青少年来说，中学是一个孤独的地方。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；并列结构；单句理解

#### 3. assertive

该空位于 be 动词之后, 选择一个形容词, 因此可以选择的单词有： assertive“肯定的, 自信的”；assumptive“假定的, 设想的”；apathetic“冷漠的, 无动于衷的”；honest“诚实的, 实在的”；royal“皇家的”；basic“基本的”。根据原文：Young people will be more skilled in the art of making genuine friends (and keeping them) if they know how to be \_\_\_, 由于后文是 are optimistic about life, 所以是一个积极语境, 排除 apathetic“冷漠的, 无动于衷的”；royal“皇家的”；basic“基本的”；assumptive“假定的, 设想的”。所以只剩下 honest 和 assertive, 这里需联系第5题来排除 honest, 答案选择 assertive。这里说的是：如果年轻人知道如何自信, 对生活乐观, 具备一些基本的社交技能, 与父母/照顾者保持包括诚实交谈在内的关系, 那么他们就会更善于交到真正的朋友 (并保持他们) 。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 4. basic

该空修饰名词 skills, 所以选择形容词, 因此可以选择的单词有：assumptive“假定的, 设想的”；apathetic“冷漠的, 无动于衷的”；honest“诚实的”；royal“皇家的”；basic“基本的”。根据原文：have some \_\_\_\_ social skills and have a relationship with a parent, 这里的 social skills 指的是能够教到朋友, 排除 assumptive, apathetic, royal, 又因为技能一般不会用诚实来修饰, 所以选择 basic。这里说的是：如果年轻人知道如何自信, 对生活乐观, 具备一些基本的社交技能, 与父母/照顾者保持包括诚实交谈在内的关系, 那么他们就会更善于交到真正的朋友 (并保持他们) 。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

### 5. honest

该空位于名词 talk 之前，所以选择一个形容词，因此可以选择的单词有：assumptive“假定的，设想的”；apathetic“冷漠的，无动于衷的”；honest“诚实的，实在的”；royal“皇家的”。根据原文：have some basic social skills and have a relationship with a parent that includes \_\_\_\_ talk, 由于该空修饰的是talk，且该句属于交到真正朋友的条件句，所以选择褒义词 honest。这里说的是：如果年轻人知道如何自信，对生活乐观，具备一些基本的社交技能，与父母/照顾者保持包括诚实交谈在内的关系，那么他们就会更善于交到真正的朋友（并保持他们）。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #335)

## 9. Debtor (预测) (解析)

There isn't a financial director around who wouldn't like to accelerate cash flow by reducing debtor days— in other words, get customers to pay up faster. In Europe's top 1,000 quoted companies, nearly one quarter of all invoices are unpaid at any point in time, according to recent research carried out by the ASF organization. This means they are sitting on a total of 274 billion overdue debt. Most of this is caused by poor collection practices. According to Jan Porter, ASF's Managing Director, 'You can set up all the systems you want, you can insist on watertight contracts and payment terms, the government can even introduce late payment legislation, but there are always some debtors who fail to pay on time. Once a payment is overdue, your first step is to talk to your debtor. You should let them know the payment is late and try to find out if there is a dispute about the work, or if your debtor has financial problems. This is OK , but Tim Vainio, a chartered accountant, believes that too many companies are afraid of losing a relationship, and that, before undertaking any action , the focus should be on recovering as much money as possible, rather than on preserving a relationship.'

**选项：**

reproducing, accelerate, renew, pay up, check, reducing, accumulate, at any point, This is OK, undertaking any action, It is unlikely

**解析：**

### 1. accelerate

该空位于固定搭配 like to do 之中，所以应当是动词原形，因此可以选择的单词有：accelerate“加速，促进”；renew“更新，重新开始”；pay up“全部付清”；check“核实，检查”；accumulate“积累”。根据原文：There isn't a financial director around who wouldn't like to \_\_\_\_ cash flow, 由于后文出现了 faster 这个单词，所以选择 accelerate。这里的意思是：没有一个财务总监不愿意通过缩短欠债天数来加速现金流——换句话说，就是让客户更快地付款。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

### 2. reducing

该空位于介词 by 之后，所以应当选择一个动名词，因此可以选择的单词有 reproducing“复制，繁殖”；reducing“减少，降低”。根据原文：There isn't a financial director around who wouldn't like to accelerate cash flow by \_\_\_\_ debtor days, 由于对象是debtor，表示负债，负面含义，根据常识，负债的天数是越短越好，所以选择 reducing。这里的意思是：没有一个财务总监不愿意通过缩短欠债天数来加速现金流——换句话说，就是让客户更快地付款。

解题思路：介词+动名词结构；单句理解

### 3. pay up

该空位于 get sb to do 的固定搭配中，表示让某人做某事，所以应当选择一个动词原形，因此可以选择的单词有：renew“更新，重新开始”；pay up“全部付清”；check“核实，检查”；accumulate“积累”。根据原文：in other words, get customers to \_\_\_\_ faster, 由于前文提到 debtor，要缩短欠债天数，就需要顾客去把欠债尽快还清，所以该空应该选择 pay up。这里的意思是：没有一个财务总监不愿意通过缩短欠债天数来加速

现金流--换句话说，就是让客户更快地付款。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

#### 4. at any point

该空位于谓语are unpaid后，容易判断应该填入一个状语成分，因此可以选择的选项有：undertaking any action “承担任何动作”；at any point “在任何点”。根据原文：nearly one quarter of all invoices are unpaid \_\_\_\_ in time，容易判断应该选at any point，否则说不通。这里的意思是：任何时候都有近四分之一的发票没能支付。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 5. This is OK

该空位于逗号之前，后面跟随一个由but引导的完整的句子，因此可以是一个状语成分，或一个完整的句子，满足条件的选项是undertaking any action “承担任何动作”；This is OK “这样说没问题”；It is unlikely “这不太可能”。但是undertaking没有首字母大写，所以不合适；而结合上下文来看，容易判断只有This is OK是说得通的。

解题思路：上下文理解

#### 6. undertaking any action

该空位于介词before后，应该填入一个名词或动名词，满足条件的选项有reproducing “繁殖”和undertaking any action “承担任何动作”。很显然，只有undertaking any action才说得通，这里的意思是：在做任何动作之前，焦点应该放在重新收回尽可能多的钱。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #325)

## 10. Coffee (预测) (解析)

Coffee is enjoyed by millions of people every day and the 'coffee experience' has become a staple of our modern life and **culture**. While the current body of research related to the effects of coffee **consumption** on human health has been contradictory, a study in the June issue of Comprehensive Reviews in Food Science and Food Safety, which is published by the Institute of Food Technologists (IFT), found that the potential **benefits** of moderate coffee drinking outweigh the risks in adult consumers for the majority of major health **outcomes** considered.

**选项：**

costs, cult, consumption, cares, outcomes, expenditure, benefits, culture

**解析：**

#### 1. culture

该空位于 and 的并列结构中，与life并列，所以应当选择名词，本题所有选项单词都有名词词性，我们分别来认识一下：costs“费用，损失”；cult“狂热，异教团体”；consumption“消费，消耗”；cares“关怀，照料”；outcomes“产出，结局”；expenditure“支出，花费”；benefits“福利，效益”；culture“文化”。根据原文：Coffee is enjoyed by millions of people every day and the coffee experience has become a staple of our modern life and \_\_\_\_，又根据主语是 coffee experience，且与 life 并列，所以按照句意应当选择 culture。这里说的是：每天有数以百万计的人享用咖啡，“咖啡体验”已经成为我们现代生活和文化的主要内容。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

#### 2. consumption

根据原文：While the current body of research related to the effects of coffee \_\_\_\_ on human health has been contradictory，由于后文提到 consumers，所以这里选择单词 consumption，coffee consumption 即咖啡消费。这里说的是：尽管目前有关咖啡消费对人体健康影响的研究一直存在矛盾。

解题思路：名词结构；上下文理解

#### 3. benefits

根据原文：found that the potential \_\_\_\_ of moderate coffee drinking outweigh the risks in adult

consumers for the majority of..., 由于 outweigh (大于) 代表了前后对比的逻辑, 所以应该选择与后文 risks 相反意思的单词, 即 benefits。这里说的是: 就所考虑的大多数主要健康\_\_而言, 成年消费者适量饮用咖啡的潜在益处大于其风险。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

#### 4. outcomes

根据原文: found that the potential benefits of moderate coffee drinking outweigh the risks in adult consumers for the majority of major health \_\_ considered, 又根据前文的 effects, 这里选择一个代表结果的单词, 即 outcomes。这里说的是: 就所考虑的大多数主要健康结果而言, 成年消费者适量饮用咖啡的潜在益处大于其风险。

解题思路: 名词结构; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #307)

## 11. Class Participation (预测) (解析)

Because of the instructional methods, expected class participation and the nature of the courses vary, no fixed number of absences is applicable to all situations . Each instructor is responsible for making clear to the class at the beginning of the semester his or her policies and procedures in regard to class attendance and the reasons for them.

**选项:**

situations, monitor, scales, attendance, roster, instructor, semester

**解析:**

#### 1. situations

该空位于形容词 all 之后, 所以应当是一个复数名词, 因此可以选择的单词有: situations“情况, 状况”; scales“天平”。根据原文: Because of the instructional methods, expected class participation and the nature of the courses vary, no fixed number of absences is applicable to all \_\_\_, 这里说的是固定的缺课次数, 与之对应的是所有的“情形”, 选择 situations。这里说的是: 由于教学方法, 期望的课堂参与和课程的性质各不相同, 没有固定的缺课次数适用于所有情况。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

#### 2. instructor

该空位于形容词 each 之后, 且谓语动词是 is, 所以应当选择可数名词单数形式, 因此可以选择的单词有: monitor“监视器, 班长”; roster“花名册”; instructor“指导书, 教员”; semester“学期, 半年”。根据原文: Each \_\_\_ is responsible for making clear to the class at the beginning of..., 由于该句里的 is responsible for, 所以这里选择表示人的 instructor。这里说的是: 每一位教师都有责任在\_\_开始时向全班学生说明他或她关于课堂出勤率的政策和程序。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 主谓一致; 单句理解

#### 3. semester

该空位于定冠词 the 之后, 所以应当选择一个名词, 因此可以选择的单词有: monitor“监视器, 班长”; attendance“出席, 到场”; roster“花名册”; instructor“指导书, 教员”; semester“学期, 半年”; scales“天平”。根据原文: Each instructor is responsible for making clear to the class at the beginning of the \_\_\_, 由于前文的 class, 以及整篇文章在讨论出勤率, 所以这里可以选择 semester。这里的意思是: 每一位教师都有责任在学期开始时向全班学生说明他或她关于课堂出勤率的政策和程序, 以及这些政策和程序的原因。

解题思路: 定冠词+名词结构; 单句理解

#### 4. attendance

该空位于 in regard to 之后, 与 class 组成一个名词结构, 所以应该选择一个名词, 因此可以选择的单词有: monitor“监视器, 班长”; attendance“出席, 到场”; roster“花名册”; scales“天平”。根据原文: in regard to class \_\_\_ and the reason for them, 又根据前文 class participation 所以这里选择 attendance, 都表示出勤率。这里说的是: 每一位教师都有责任在学期开始时向全班学生说明他或她关于课堂出勤率的政策和程

序，以及这些政策和程序的原因。

解题思路：名词结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #306)

## 12. Physical Activity (预测) (解析)

Participating regularly in physical activity has been shown to benefit an individual's health and **wellbeing**. Regular physical activity is important in reducing the risk of **chronic** diseases, such as heart disease and stroke, obesity, diabetes and some forms of cancer. The National Physical Activity Guidelines for Adults **recommend** at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity, **preferably** every day of the week, to **obtain** health benefits.

**选项：**

recruit, recommend, exploit, chronic, preferably, wealth, affordably, acute, obtain, wellbeing

**解析：**

1. **wellbeing**

该空位于 and 的并列结构中，与 health 并列，选择一个单数名词，因此可以选择的单词有 recruit“招募，新成员”； exploit“功勋，功绩”； wealth“财富，富有”； wellbeing“幸福，福利”。又根据原文：Participating regularly in physical activity has been shown to benefit an individual's health and \_\_\_\_，选择与 health 褒义语境一致的名词应当选择 wellbeing。这里的意思是：经常参加体育活动已被证明有益于个人的健康和幸福。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

2. **chronic**

该空位于名词 diseases 之前，选择一个形容词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词有：chronic“慢性的，长期的”； acute“严重的，急性的”。又根据原文：Regular physical activity is important in reducing the risk of \_\_\_\_ diseases, such as heart..., such as 后列举的疾病都属于慢性病（心脏病、肥胖、糖尿病），所以应当选择 chronic。这里的意思是：有规律的体育活动对降低慢性疾病的风险很重要，如心脏病和中风，肥胖，糖尿病和某些形式的癌症。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；常识判断；单句理解

3. **recommend**

该空位于主语 guidelines 之后，充当句子谓语，选择动词原形，因此可以选择的单词有：recruit“招募，聘用”recommend“推荐，介绍”； exploit“开发，开拓”； obtain“获得，流行”。根据原文：The National Physical Activity Guidelines for Adults \_\_\_\_ at least 30 minutes of..., 该空之后的内容是指南给出的具体建议，因此选择 recommend。这里的意思是：《国家成年人体力活动指南》建议至少30分钟中等强度的体力活动。

解题思路：主谓一致；单句理解

4. **preferably**

联系前文，该空所在的句子主干完整 (The Guidelines recommend physical activity...)，所以选择副词作为修饰成分，因此可以选择的单词有：preferably“更适合”； affordably“可负担地”。根据原文：The National Physical Activity Guidelines for Adults recommend at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity, \_\_\_\_every day of the week, 从意思上来说 preferably 和 affordably 似乎都合适，但 affordably 指的是价格上可负担成本的，这里则指的是建议的频率跟经济无关，因此选择 preferably。这里说的是：《国家成年人体力活动指南》建议至少30分钟中等强度的体力活动，最好每周每天进行，以获得健康益处。

解题思路：副词；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #291)

## 13. Lithium (预测) (解析)

The lightest of any solid element, lithium has, until now, played a **modest** role in industry. Silvery in color, and softer than lead, it has been used mainly as an alloy of aluminum, a base for automobile

grease, and in the **production** of glass and ceramics. It is so **unstable** that it is never found in its pure form in nature. Lithium floats on water -- or, **rather**, it skitters wildly about, trailing a vapor cloud of hydrogen, **until** it dissolves.

### 选项:

rather, production, unstable, modest, unknown, even, intuition, until

### 解析:

#### 1. modest

该空位于冠词 a 之后, 名词role之前, 选择形容词做修饰, 因此可以选择的单词有: unstable “不稳定的”; modest “谦虚的, 不太大 (或不太贵, 不太重要的) ”; unknown “未知的, 不出名的”; even “平坦的, 均衡的”; 又因为冠词 a 所以排除 unstable, unknown, even, 只有modest, The lightest of any solid element, lithium has, until now, played a modest role in industry. played a modest role表示“不起太大作用”, 这里说的是锂是所有固体元素中最轻的一种, 到目前为止, 它在工业中所起的作用并不大。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

#### 2. production

该空位于冠词 the 之后, 介词 of 之前, 因此填入一个名词, 可以选择的有: production “生产, 制造”和 intuition “直觉”。又根据原文: Silvery in color, and softer than lead, it has been used mainly as an alloy of aluminum, a base for automobile grease, and in the \_\_\_ of glass and ceramics. 这里说的是, 颜色上是银色, 比铅软, 主要用作铝的合金, 汽车润滑脂的基料, 以及玻璃和陶瓷的\_\_\_. 根据逻辑和语境判断, 这里填入 production “生产, 制造” 最符合, 而玻璃和陶瓷的直觉则不符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路: 名词of结构; 单句理解

#### 3. unstable

该空位于副词 so 之后, 且充当表语, 因此需要填入一个形容词, 可以选择的有: unstable “不稳定的”; unknown “未知的, 不出名的”和 even “平坦的, 均衡的”。又根据原文: It is so \_\_\_ that it is never found in its pure form in nature. 这里说的是它是如此的\_\_\_, 以致于在自然界中从未发现它的纯形式。So ...that...是我们熟悉的结构, 表示“如此...以至于”, 表达的一种因果关系, 只有 unstable 在这里才能满足这层关系, 如此不稳定才发现不了它的纯形式。而其他选项在这里都不符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路: 副词加形容词结构; 逻辑判断; 单句理解

#### 4. rather

这里考察的是 rather 的一种用法“更确切地讲, 更准确地说”(纠正所说的话或提供更确切的信息)。根据原文: Lithium floats on water -- or, **rather**, it skitters wildly about, trailing a vapor cloud of hydrogen, ... 这里说的是锂漂浮在水面上--或者更确切地说, 它疯狂地四处跳跃, 拖着一团氢蒸汽云...

解题思路: 固定用法; 单句理解

#### 5. until

该空位于一个完整的句子 it dissolves 之前, 且连接另外一个完整的句子, 因此需要填入一个连词, 可以选择的只有 until “直到”。根据原文: Lithium floats on water -- or, **rather**, it skitters wildly about, trailing a vapor cloud of hydrogen, until it dissolves. 这里说的是锂漂浮在水面上--或者更确切地说, 它疯狂地四处跳跃, 拖着一团氢蒸汽云, 直到它溶解。

解题思路: 连词; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #282)

## 14. Number and form (预测) (解析)

Number and form are the essence of our world: from the patterns of the stars to the pulses of the market, from the **beats** of our hearts to catching a ball or tying our shoelaces. Drawing on science, literature, history and philosophy, and introducing **geniuses** from Alcibiades to Gauss, this **inspiring** book makes the mysteries of maths accessible and its rich **patterns** brilliantly clear.

### 选项:

geniuses, beats, inspiring, textures, patterns, novelties, rare, tempo

### 解析:

#### 1. beats

该空位于 of our hearts 前, 选择名词构成名词 of 结构, 因此可以选择的单词有 geniuses “天才, 天赋”; beats “节拍, 跳动”; textures “质地, 口感”; patterns “模式, 图案”; novelties “新奇的事物, 小玩意”; tempo “速度, 节奏”。又根据原文: Number and form are the essence of our world: from the patterns of the stars to the pulses of the market, from the \_\_\_ of our hearts to catching a ball or tying our shoelaces. 根据后面的 of our hearts 确定 beats, beats of hearts 也是常见的搭配, 表示“心跳”, 这里说的是数字和形式是我们这个世界的本质:从星星的图案到市场的脉搏, 从我们的心跳到接球或系鞋带。

解题思路: 名词 of 结构; 常见搭配; 单句理解

#### 2. geniuses

该空位于非谓语动词 introducing 后做宾语, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 geniuses “天才, 天赋”; textures “质地, 口感”; patterns “模式, 图案”; novelties “新奇的事物, 小玩意”; tempo “速度, 节奏”。又根据原文: ...and introducing \_\_ from Alcibiades to Gauss...根据该空后的 from Alcibiades to Gauss 从阿尔西比德斯到高斯 (两个人名), 所以 geniuses 在这里最符合语境。这里说的是借鉴科学, 文学, 历史和哲学, 并介绍了从阿尔西比德斯到高斯这样的天才

解题思路: 动宾结构; 单句分析

#### 3. inspiring

该空位于名词 book 前, 选择形容词做修饰, 因此可以选择的单词有 inspiring “鼓舞人心的, 启发灵感的”和 rare “稀少的, 稀罕的”。又根据原文: this\_\_book makes the mysteries of maths accessible, 根据 accessible (可使用的, 可理解的) 这个语境, 确定inspiring。这里说的是, 这启发灵感的书使数学的奥秘可及。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

#### 4. patterns

该空位于形容词rich后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 textures “质地, 口感”; patterns “模式, 图案”; novelties “新奇的事物, 小玩意”; tempo “速度, 节奏”。又根据原文: this inspiring book makes the mysteries of maths accessible and its rich \_\_ brilliantly clear. 此空与 the mysteries of maths 构成并列结构, 因此 patterns 最合适, its rich patterns 即数学丰富的模式, 这里说的是这一启发灵感的书使数学的奥秘可及, 以及非常清晰的展现了数学其丰富的模式。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 并列结构; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #305)

## 15. Robot Definition (预测) (解析)

Joseph Engelberger, a pioneer in industrial robotics, once remarked "I can't **define** a robot, but I know one when I see one." If you consider all the different machines people **call** robots, you can see that it's nearly impossible to come up with a **comprehensive** definition. Everybody has a different **idea** of what constitutes a robot.

### 选项:

idea, call, create, complex, need, comprehensive, define, invent

### 解析:

#### 1. define

该空位于情态动词 can't后, 填入动词原形, 因此可以选择的单词有 call\_称呼; create\_创造; need\_需要; define\_定义; invent\_发明; 又根据原文: I can't\_\_a robot, but I know one when I see one. 根据后半部分, 但我看到一个机器人的时候我能认得他, 由此可以反推前面说的是我没办法说什么是机器人, 无法“定义”它, 其他均不符合文意。

解题思路: 情态动词; 动宾搭配; 单句理解

## 2. call

该空位于定语从句的主语 people 后，充当谓语动词，因此可以选择的单词有 create–创造；need–需要；invent–发明；call–称呼；又根据原文： If you consider all the different machines/ people \_\_ robots, 如果你思考一下所有人们\_\_机器人的所有机器，显然机器是被“称作”机器人，其他均无法成立。

解题思路：定语从句；动宾搭配；单句理解

## 3. comprehensive

该空位于名词 definition 之前，选择形容词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词有 complex–复杂的；comprehensive–全面的。又根据原文： all the different machines people call robots (人们称呼为机器人的所有不同的机器)，可以推断这里的 definition 是针对“所有不同的机器”，因此你很难给出一个全面的定义 (it's impossible to come up with a comprehensive definition)。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

## 4. idea

该空位于 of 前面，填入名词，因此可以选择的单词有 need–需求；idea–主意；又根据原文： a different \_\_ of what constitutes a robot, 关于什么是机器人，每个人都有不同的“观点”，只有 idea 是合适的。

解题思路：名词of结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #278)

## 16. Australian Dwellings (预测) (解析)

The stock of Australia's dwellings is **evolving** with current homes having more bedrooms on average than homes ten years ago. At the same time, households are getting smaller on average with decreasing **proportions** of couple families with children and **increasing** couple-only and lone-person households. This article **tells** the changes in household size and number of bedrooms from 1994\_95 to 2003\_04. It also looks at the types of households with spare bedrooms and the size of recently purchased new homes compared with existing stock.

**选项：**

proportions, involving, evolving, iterates, increasing, tells, incidents

**解析：**

1. evolving

该空位于 is 后，根据选项，选择 v-ing形式一起构成现在进行时态，因此可以选择的单词有involving–涉及；evolving–逐步演变；increasing–增长。又根据原文： The stock of Australia's dwellings is\_\_with current homes...(澳大利亚的住房量随着当前的家庭\_\_\_)。主要是从 evolving 和 increasing 中间选额，根据语境这里无法体现出“增加”的趋势，而是随着当前的家庭在“不断变化”。

解题思路：现在进行时；单句理解

2. proportions

位于形容词decreasing（减少的）后，选择名词。因此可以选择的单词有proportions–比例和incidents–事件。又根据原文： households are getting smaller on average with decreasing\_\_ of couple families with children...则只有proportions–比例是讲得通的，意思是“随着有子女的家庭比例减少，家庭平均规模越来越小。”

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

3. increasing

这一题呼应上一题，and 连接两个并列形式，家庭平均规模越来越小的另外一个原因就是：只有夫妇和单身家庭的比例“上升”，因此选择increasing。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；并列结构；单句理解

4. tells

该空位于主语article之后充当谓语，因此可以选择的动词有tells–讲述；iterates–重复说出、执行。又根据原文： This article \_\_ the changes in household size and number of bedrooms from 1994\_95 to 2003\_04，则只有tells说得通，意思是“本文讲述了1994–95年至2003–04年家庭规模和卧室数量的变

化”， iterates在此说不通。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #275)

## 17. Radioactivity (B) (预测) (解析)

So why the concern? It's partly because radioactivity is invisible . If you receive a large dose, or if you ingest radioactive heavy metals, it is certainly toxic, and we tend to associate it with cancer, a great fear in modern society . Nuclear waste is also highly concentrated. While this is seen as a "problem" it can be an advantage – it is very localized and its radioactive nature, means we can detect easily, the movement of tiny amounts of material.

**选项:**

attract, volatile, invisible, ingest, world, that, associate, induce, because, society

**解析:**

1. because

该空位于It's 后，引导表语从句，又这一句紧跟在问句后面，用以回答前面why的问题，因此选择 because，这里说的是，（为什么担心呢？）部分是因为放射性是看不见的。

解题思路：逻辑连接词；上下文理解

2. invisible

原文是radioactivity is\_\_，前文是（为什么担心呢？）显然这里应该填入一个词说明担心的理由。考虑到后文 radioactive nature means we can detect easily...（放射性意味着我们能轻易探测到...），容易判断此空应该填入invisible（看不见的）。其他选项都说不通。

解题思路：上下文理解

3. ingest

该空位于主语 you 之后，且在句中充当谓语动词，因此可以选择的单词有 attract–吸引；ingest–摄入、咽下；associate–联想，交往；induce–劝说，诱使。又根据原文：or if you\_\_radioactive heavy metals....,搭配的名词是放射性重金属，因此只有“摄入”最合适，选择 ingest。

解题思路：主谓宾结构；动宾搭配

4. associate

位于 tend to 后，选择动词原形构成 tend to do 结构，因此可以选择的单词有 attract–吸引；associate–联系，交往；induce–劝说。又根据原文：and we tend to\_it with cancer, 搭配介词with的只有associate。induce to 劝说诱使。这里说的是，我们倾向于把它和癌症联系在一起。

解题思路：固定搭配

5. society

考察常用搭配 in modern society 在现代社会。如果是搭配 world 的话，则常常用到 in the modern world。这里说的是（癌症）是现代社会的一大恐惧。

解题思路：常用搭配

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #274)

## 18. Shakespeare's Work (预测) (解析)

Shakespeare produced most of his work between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were comedies and histories – genres he raised to the peak of sophistication and artistry by the end of the 16th century. He then wrote tragedies until about 1608, including Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, and Macbeth, considered some of the finest works in the English language. In his last phase, he wrote tragicomedies, also known as romances, and collaborated with other playwrights.

**选项:**

examples, work, collaborated, designed, genres, actors

**解析:**

## 1. work

位于形容词 his 后，选择名词。因此可以选择的单词有 examples—例子；work—工作，作品（不可数）；genres—（文学）体裁；actors—演员。又根据原文：Shakespeare produced most of his...看到莎士比亚就不难联想到他的“作品”了，因此选择 work 最合适。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；背景知识

## 2. genres

该空充当了 raised 宾语，选择名词。因此可以选择的单词有 examples—例子；genres—（文学）体裁；actors—演员。又根据原文，该空位于破折号后，所在的句子用来补充说明破折号前的内容，前面提到了莎士比亚的早期戏剧往往是喜剧和历史剧，它们都是“体裁”，因此选择 genres。这里说的是：他早期的戏剧是喜剧和历史剧——到16世纪末，他把这两种类型的戏剧提高到了成熟和艺术性的顶峰。

解题思路：动宾搭配；上下文理解

## 3. collaborated

and 连接两个并列成分，and 前是 wrote tragedies，因此 and 后也选择一个动词过去式，又搭配介词 with，只有 collaborated, collaborate with 表示与...合作。不要误认为是跟 known as 的并列，它只是在解释悲喜剧。这里说的是：在他的最后阶段，他写了悲喜剧，也被称为浪漫剧，并与其他剧作家合作。

解题思路：并列结构；固定搭配

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #272)

**19. Changing English (预测) (解析)**

English has been changing throughout its lifetime and it's still changing today. For most of us, these changes are fine as long as they're well and truly in the past. Paradoxically, we can be curious about word origins and the stories behind the structure we find in our language, but we experience a queasy distaste for any change that might be happening right under our noses. There are even language critics who are convinced that English is dying, or if not dying at least being progressively damaged through long years of mistreatment.

**选项:**

disturbed, curious, damaged, convinced, experience, structure, expect, infrastructure, persuaded, worried, change, exaggeration

**解析:**

## 1. curious

考察固定搭配 be curious about 对...好奇；以及 be worried about 对...担忧。又根据原文：Paradoxically, we can be \_\_about word origins and the stories behind..., 从逻辑的角度上来说，我们对于单词的起源和背后的故事可能会“感到好奇”而非“担忧”，因此选择 curious。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

## 2. structure

位于 behind the 后，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有 experience—经验，经历；structure—结构；infrastructure—基础设施。又根据原文：we can be curious about...and the stories behind the\_ we find in our language. 我们在语言中能够发现并且其背后还有起源和故事，只有语言“结构”最符合了。

解题思路：介宾结构；单句理解

## 3. experience

位于主语 we 后，充当句子的谓语动词，且全篇的主要时态为一般现在时，因此可以选择的单词有 experience—经历，体验；expect—期待。又根据原文：but we \_\_a queasy distaste..., distaste指的是反胃，恶心，我们对此不可能是“期待”，因此选择 experience。即使我们不清楚 distaste 的具体含义，也可以根据否定前缀 dis+taste的结构推测其为消极意义的名词，从而选择出 experience。这里说的是：但人们对任何可能在我们眼皮底下发生的变化感到厌恶。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

## 4. change

位于介词for后，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有change–变化；infrastructure–基础设施；exaggeration–夸张。又根据原文：a queasy distaste for any \_\_\_, 只有change是说得通的。这里说的是：一种对于变化感到反胃的厌恶。

解题思路：介宾短语；上下文理解

## 5. convinced

考察固定搭配 be convinced that 相信...，这里说的是：甚至有语言批评家相信英语正在消亡。

解题思路：固定搭配

## 6. damaged

位于 being 后，选择形容词或者 v-ed形式，因此可以选择的单词有disturbed–打扰；damaged–损害，伤害；persuaded–说服；worried–担心。又根据原文：or if not dying at least being progressively \_\_ through long years of mistreatment. 这里承接前一句，要选择一个比 dying 稍浅程度一些的动词，只有damaged。这里说的是：或者如果不是消亡，（英语）至少会因长期的虐待而逐渐受到损害。

解题思路：分词；上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #271)

**20. Pupil Charity (预测) (解析)**

My school in the city of London held a **charity** competition. In the community, I was voted as the chairman. We **raised** 48,000 pounds and I won the first place in the end. During this period, I learnt a lot and realised the importance of **tenacity** and how to **rouse** other pupils' awareness.

**选项：**

charity, tenacity, skill, rouse, dormancy, raised, recognize, beg

**解析：**

## 1. charity

位于名词 competition 前，选择形容词或者名词做修饰，又根据原文，held a\_\_competition,举办一场\_\_比赛，下文提到48000 pounds 以及 pupil's awareness,可以判断出这是个“慈善比赛”。

解题思路：名词+名词结构；全篇理解

## 2. raised

位于主语 we 之后充当句子谓语动词，且全篇的时态为一般过去时，因此可以选择的单词只有 raised–募捐，raise money 也是常见的表达。这里说的是我筹集了48000英镑。

解题思路：主谓宾结构；时态

## 3. tenacity

该空位于介词 of 后，选择名词构成 the importance of sth 的结构，因此可以选择的单词有 tenacity–坚毅；skill–技能；dormancy–休眠；又根据原文：在筹集善款的过程中，我应该是意识到了“坚毅”这种品质的重要性，选择 tenacity 最符合语境，其他选项显然都无法说通。

解题思路：名词of短语；单句理解

## 4. rouse

该空位于 how to之后，选择动词原形构成 how to do 结构，因此可以选择的单词有 rouse–唤起；recognize–意识；又根据原文：to\_\_other pupil's awareness. 慈善活动可以“唤起”其他孩子的意识，因此选择 rouse，这也是常用搭配。

解题思路：动宾搭配

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #270)

**21. Air Moving (预测) (解析)**

Wind is air moving around. Some winds can move **as** fast as a racing car, over 100 miles per **hour**. Winds can travel around the world. Wind can make you feel cold because you lose heat from your body **faster** when it is windy. Weather forecasters need **to** know the speed and direction of the wind.

the strength of wind is measured using the Beaufort scale from wind force when there is no wind, to wind force 12 which can damage houses and buildings and is called hurricane force.

### 选项:

hour, as, second, more, slower, with, to, faster

### 解析:

1. as

考察固定句式 as+adj/adv.+as结构, 表示和...一样..., as fast as a racing car 这里说的是风的速度可以和赛车一样快。

解题思路: 固定句式

2. hour

前一句说到速度像风一样快, 这里就具体描述有多快, 超过每“小时”100英里。

解题思路: 常识判断

3. faster

该空所在的句子结构完整, 因此选择一个副词作为修饰成分, 只有 faster, 从语意上来判断的话也不难理解, 风会让你感到寒冷, 因为刮大风时, 你的身体散热更快。

解题思路: 副词; 常识判断

4. to

考察 need 作为实义动词的用法。作为情态动词时 need do; 作为实义动词时 need to do, 并且会有人称、数量以及时态的变化。比如: He needs time to do homework. 这里说的是天气预报员需要知道风速和风向。

解题思路: 动词用法

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #269)

## 22. Investment (预测) (解析)

One city will start to attract the **majority** of public or private investment. This could be due to **natural** advantage or political decisions. This, in turn, will **stimulate** further investment due to the multiplier effect and **significant** rural-to-urban migration. The investment in this city will be at the **expense** of other cities.

### 选项:

some, significant, fare, natural, stimulate, accelerate, majority, expense, best, important

### 解析:

1. majority

位于动词 attract 之后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 majority 大部分, expense 费用, 开销, 又根据原文.... to attract the\_\_\_\_ of public or private investment. (吸引公共或私人投资), 这里应该是指吸引投资的多少, 因此选择 majority。这里说的是一个城市将会开始吸引大部分的公共或私人投资。

解题思路: 名词of结构; 单句理解

2. natural

位于名词 advantage 前, 选择形容词做修饰, 因此可以选择的单词有 important重要的, some一些, best最好的, natural自然的, 又根据原文 due to\_\_\_\_ advantage or political decisions, 并列连词or后面跟的是政治决定, 它是属于人为方面的因素, 那么 or 前面选择 natural 比较合适, natural advantage 即自然优势。这里说的是这可能是因为自然优势和政治决策。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 并列结构; 单句理解

3. stimulate

位于情态动词 will 后, 选择动词原型, 因此可以选择的单词有 fare-进展, stimulate-刺激, accelerate-加速, 又根据原文...will \_\_\_\_further investment, 需要搭配后面的 investment, 如果选择accelerate investment 加速投资, 语意上不合适, 只有 stimulate 最合适, 即刺激投资。这里说的是:会刺激更多的投资。

解题思路: 情态动词; 动宾结构

## 4. significant

位于名词 migration 前，选择形容词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词有 important—重要的，some—一些，best 最好的，又根据原文 due to the multiplier effect and \_\_\_\_ rural-to-urban migration，根据 multiplier (乘数的) 确定正面意义的形容词，只有 significant 最合适。这里说的是由于倍增效应和大量的由农村到城市的迁移  
解题思路：形容词+名词结构；并列结构

## 5. expense

考察固定搭配 at the expense of 以...为代价，这里说的是：对这个城市的投资将以其他城市为代价。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #268)

**23. Absenteeism (预测) (解析)**

Absence from work is a costly and **disruptive** problem for any organization. The cost of absenteeism in Australia has been put at 1.8 million hours per day or \$1400 million annually. The study reported here was **conducted** in the Prince William Hospital in Brisbane, Australia, where, prior to this time, few active steps HAD been taken to measure, understand or manage the **occurrence** of absenteeism.

**选项:**

definitive, conducted, conducted, disruptive, occurrence, occupation

**解析:**

## 1. disruptive

位于名词 problem 前，选择形容词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词有 definitive—决定性的，conduced—有益于，disruptive—破坏性的，又根据原文 Absence from work is a costly and \_\_\_\_ problem，根据并列的形容词 costly 确定负面意义的形容词，只有 disruptive 最合适。这里说的是对于任何一个组织来说，缺勤都是一个代价高昂且具有破坏性的问题。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；并列结构

## 2. conducted

位于动词 was 之后，可选择形容词或过去分词，因此可以选择的单词有 definitive—决定性的，conduced—有益于，conducted—实施，又根据原文 The study reported here was \_\_\_\_ in the Prince William Hospital... (这个被提到的研究...在威廉王子医院)，根据语意，指的是被提到的研究是在威廉王子医院进行的，又根据后面搭配介词 in，只有 conducted 最合适。

解题思路：常见搭配；单句理解

## 3. occurrence

位于 the 和 of absenteeism 之前，选择一个名词一起构成名词 of 结构，因此可以选择的单词有 occupation—占据，occurrence—发生，又根据原文...to measure, understand or manage the \_\_\_\_ of absenteeism, (预估，理解或者管理旷工的...)，根据逻辑，只有当矿工情况“发生”的时候才需要去理解或者处理等，因此选择 occurrence 最合适。这里说的是，预估，理解或管理旷工情况的发生

解题思路：名词of结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #190)

**24. Global Ecosystems (预测) (解析)**

Whether measured by greenhouse gas concentrations, deforestation rates or declining fish stocks, current **unsustainable** consumption and production patterns threatened to exceed the capacity of global ecosystems and the world community must **accelerate** efforts to pursue environmentally **sound** economic growth and 'meet our commitments to future generations'.

**选项:**

smell, sound, unusual, alleviate, accelerate, unsustainable

**解析:**

## 1. unsustainable

位于名词 consumption and production patterns 前, 选择形容词做修饰, 因此可以选择的单词有 sound–合理的、完好的, unusual–不寻常的; 又根据原文consumption and production patterns threatened... (这种消费和生产模式会威胁...) , 根据 threatened 这个语境, 确定负面的形容词, 选择 unsustainable (不可持续的)。这里说的是: 目前不可持续的消费和生产模式都有可能超过全球生态系统的能力

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

## 2. accelerate

位于情态动词 must 后, 选择动词原型, 因此可以选择的单词有 smell–闻起来, sound–听起来, alleviate–缓解, accelerate–加快; 又根据原文: the world community must accelerate efforts...需要搭配后面的 efforts, 只有 accelerate 最合适, 这里说的是国际社会必须要加快努力来...

解题思路: 情态动词; 动宾搭配

## 3. sound

位于名词 economic growth 前, 选择形容词做修饰, 因此可以选择的单词有 sound以及unusual; 又根据原文...pursue a \_\_\_economic growth, 既然是追求的对象, 必然要选择一个正面意义的形容词, 只有 sound。这里说的是追求无害环境下的经济增长。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #264)

## 25. Moth (预测) (解析)

Why are moths fatally attracted to the light? One **solution** is the old glib theory that the moths are trying to use the flame to navigate. This **explanation** does not tell us, **however**, why it is that in many species only males are thus attracted, and in a few, only females. What's **more**, if moths need to navigate, they must be from a migrating species. Yet most of the time such moths are not migrating. Indeed most species do not migrate at all and thus have no need of navigation.

**选项:**

more, solution, less, explanation, improvement, question, however, so

**解析:**

## 1. solution

位于形容词 one 后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 solution–答案, 谜底, explanation–解释, improvement–改进, question–问题, 又根据原文 Why are moths fatally attracted to the light? (为什么飞蛾会致命地被光吸引?) , 根据逻辑关系, 后面对应的应该是: 这个问题的答案是..., 只有 solution 最合适。这里说的是:一个谜底是...

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

## 2. explanation

位于 指示代词This后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 explanation–解释, improvement–改进, question–问题, 又根据原文 This\_\_\_does not tell us , 联系上文, 这里跟前面提到的solution应该相关, 因此选择 explanation是合适的, 其他选项都说不通。这里说的是: 这 (前面提到的那个solution) 并没有告诉我们....。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 语境理解

## 3. however

上一句One solution is the old glib theory that the moths are trying to use the flame to navigate, 一个古老但不成熟的理论“飞蛾利用火光导航”。本句This explanation does not tell us, \_\_\_, why it is that..., 意思是这个解释并没有告诉我们...的原因。可以很容易判断前后存在转折, 所以however, 但是, 是合适的  
解题思路: 上下文理解

## 4. more

考察固定结构 What is more, 表示再者、此外, 这里说的是: 此外, 如果飞蛾需要导航.

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #263)

## 26. Housing Agency (预测) (解析)

Housing agencies pay the utility **costs**, generally because **units** in developments don't have individual meters. Some buildings have individual meters, and each family pays its own to the utility **company**, so agencies will deduct the **amount** from your rent.

**选项:**

costs, units, company, allowance, spends, amount, debt, collect

**解析:**

1. costs

位于名词 utility 后, 选择名词一起构成名词短语, 因此可以选择的单词有 costs–花费, units–单元, company–公司, allowance–津贴, amount–数量, debt–债务, 又根据原文 Housing agencies pay the utility \_\_\_, 根据动词 pay, 后面需要跟金钱类的词汇, debt讲不通, 只有 costs 最合适。这里说的是:房屋中介需要支付水电费。

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 单句理解

2. units

该空充当 because 从句的主语, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 units–单元, company–公司, allowance–津贴, amount–数量, debt–债务, 又根据原文 because \_\_\_ in developments doesn't have individual meters, 因为开发中的\_\_没有单独的仪表, 从意思上来说合适的有 units 以及 company, 但从逻辑的角度来说开发公司不会没有单独的仪表, 而正在开发中的单元楼有可能是没有的, 因此选择 units, 这里将其看作是一个整体。

解题思路: 主谓结构; 单句理解

3. company

位于名词 utility 后, 选择名词一起构成名词短语, 因此可以选择的单词有 company–公司, allowance–津贴, amount–数量, debt–债务, 又根据原文 each family pay its own to the utility \_\_\_ (每个家庭付钱给水电...), 此处应填入支付的对象, 只有 company 最合适。这里说的是:每个家庭都向水电公司支付费用。

解题思路: 名词短语; 单句理解

4. amount

位于动词 deduct 后, 选择名词作动词的宾语, 因此可以选择的单词有 amount–数量, allowance–津贴, debt–债务。又根据原文 Some buildings have individual meters, and each family pays its own to the utility company, so agencies will deduct the \_\_\_ from your rent, 容易判断空格中的名词与前文的 pay its own 有关, 即每个家庭自己的 payment, 则根据租房的常识可以判断此处应填入 amount, 意思是一些楼房有独立的计量仪表, 每个家庭可以只支付自己的费用给水电公司, 并且这个数将会从房租中扣除。其他选项均说不通。

解题思路: 单词掌握; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #175)

## 27. Revision (预测) (解析)

Timing is important for revision. Have you noticed that during the school day you get times when you just don't care any longer? I don't mean the lessons you don't like, but the ones you find usually OK, but on some occasions you just can't be bothered with it. You **may** have other things on your mind, be tired, restless, or looking forward to what comes next. Whatever the reason, that particular lesson doesn't get 100 percent **effort** from you. The same is true of revision. Your mental and physical **attitudes** are important. If you try to revise when you are tired or totally occupied with something else, your revision will be inefficient and just about worthless. If you approach it feeling fresh, alert and happy, it will be so much easier and you will learn more, faster. However, if you make no plans and just slip in a little bit of revision when you feel like it, you probably won't do much revision! You need a revision timetable so you don't keep **putting** it off.

**选项:**

off, may, pushing, attitudes, putting, things, down, can, effort, it, health

**解析:**

1. it

位于动词词组 bother with后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 attitudes–态度, things–事物, it–它, health–健康, 又根据原文 but the ones you find usually OK, but on some occasions you just can't be bothered with\_\_\_\_这里是需要填入代词, 代指前文提到的timing, 只有it 最合适。这里说的是:一些你通常是觉得可行的, 但在特定的情形下, 你却完全无法忍受。

解题思路: 动宾结构; 单句理解

2. may

位于名词 you 之后和动词原形 have 之前, 又根据原文 You\_\_\_\_ have other things on your mind, be tired, restless, or looking forward to..., 可以看出此处是表猜测的语气, 只有情态动词 may 最合适。这里说的是: 你的脑海里也许还想着其他的事情, 比如厌倦, 不耐烦, 期待做...

解题思路: 情态动词; 单句理解

3. effort

位于数词100 percent 后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 attitudes–态度, things–事物, it–它, effort–努力, health–健康, 又根据原文 Whatever the reason, that particular lesson doesn't get 100 percent \_\_\_\_ from you. Get 100% attitudes from you. 主要是从 attitudes 以及 effort 中间来选择。要求你付出百分百的态度, 在语意上不合适, 只有 effort 最合适即付出百分之百的努力。这里说的是: 这特殊的一堂课不会要求你付出100%的努力。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构;

4. attitudes

位于形容 physical 后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 attitudes–态度, things–事物, health–健康, 又根据下文的两个if引导的条件状语从句分别描述了以匆忙的态度做事情和轻松认真地做事情就会导致不同的结果, 说明是复习的态度决定效率, 只有attitudes 最合适。这里说的是: 你的身心态度很重要。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 语境理解

5. putting

位于动词 keep 后, 选择动词, 构成 keep doing sth, 的结构, 因此可以选择的单词有pushing–推, putting–放置, 又根据原文 You need a revision timetable so you don't keep\_\_\_\_it... (你需要一个复习时间表, 因此你不能...) , 根据语境这里是指制定好时间表后, 不能再拖延, 只有 putting 最合适。这里说的是: 你需要一个复习时间表, 因此你不能推迟复习计划

解题思路: 动名词; 单句理解

6. off

位于 putting 之后, 考察动词词组 put off(推迟)。这里说的是: 你需要一个复习时间表, 因此你就不能推迟复习计划。

解题思路: 动词词组; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #261)

## 28. Japan and China (预测) (解析)

Japan adopted knowledge from China. Then the relationship of the two countries halted .

Japan developed its own culture. But whether in isolation or not, Japan was always itself.

Japan removed sth and sth from what they learned, and thus everything that arrived from China was adapted to suit Japanese tastes and needs.

**选项:**

removed, remained, developed, adopted, adapted, hoisted, arrived, halted

**解析:**

## 1. adopted

位于名词 Japan 后，选择动词，给出的选项都是动词，所以需根据单词的语境来判断。又根据原文 Japan \_\_\_\_ knowledge from China. (日本从中国...知识)，因为要搭配 knowledge，可以确定动词 adopted(采用，接受)。这里说的是日本学习了中国的知识。

解题思路：动宾结构；单句理解

## 2. halted

根据原文 Then the relationship of the two countries \_\_\_. 整个句子缺少谓语动词，选择动词，根据语境，下文日本开始自己的文化，可以推测此处表明日本和中国的关系出现不好的变化，又搭配relationship，只有动词 halted (暂停) 最合适。这里说的是：然后这两个国家间开始断绝来往。

解题思路：主谓结构；单句理解

## 3. developed

根据原文 Japan \_\_\_\_ its own culture. 选择动词，上文提及两国关系变化，根据逻辑关系，这里是日本只能致力于自己的文化，又搭配 culture，只有 developed (发展) 最合适。这里说的是：日本开始发展自己的文化。

解题思路：动宾结构；语境理解

## 4. removed

根据原文 Japan \_\_\_\_ sth and sth from what they learned...to suit Japanese tastes and needs, 选择动词充当谓语，根据语意，日本最终找到适合本国需求的文化，所以应该是除去了一些东西从而得到适合的，又搭配后面的介词 from，只有 removed 最合适。这里说的是：日本从他们学到的东西里剔除了...

解题思路：常见搭配；单句理解

## 5. arrived

根据原文 everything that \_\_\_\_ from China, 很明显that引导一个定语从句修饰everything，空里应填入一个不及物动词作为everything的谓语。hoisted 举起，是及物动词；adapted 改编，对象是书或剧本；remained 保持，不与from China搭配；只有arrived 到达，符合要求和上下文，这里说的是：每样来自中国的东西...

解题思路：定语从句；单词理解

## 6. adapted

该空选择一个过去分词形式，一起构成被动语态，又根据原文 and thus everything that arrived from China was \_\_\_\_ to suit Japanese tastes and needs. (因此一切来自中国的东西都被\_\_\_\_以适合日本的喜好和需求)。剩下可选择的词有 remained 保留，adapted 改变，hoisted 升起，又根据原文语意，只有adapted (改变) 最合适。这里说的是：因此一切来自中国的都被改变以适合日本的喜好和需求

解题思路：被动语态；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #172)

## 29. Breton Language (预测) (解析)

It is difficult to tell precisely when the Breton language was born. As early as the VIth century the new country was **established** and known as 'Lesser Britain', but for many centuries its language **remained** close to the one of Great Britain's— very close even to the dialect spoken in the South West. The VIIIth century is the milestone where Breton, Cornish and Welsh are **considered** as different languages.

### 选项:

registered, considered, supplanted, remained, established, retreated

### 解析:

## 1. established

该空位于was之后，且连接词and后是过去分词 known，因此该空也选择分词形式，给出的选项都是分词，register–登记；consider–认为；supplant–取代，代替；remain–保持；established–建立；retreat–撤退，所以需要根据具体的语境来判断。根据原文the new country was...and known as 'Lesser Britain'，(一个新的国家被\_\_，被称为 Lesser Britain)，按照逻辑关系，and 前面应该是这个国家被建立了，那么and 后面

这个国家才会被命名，只有 established(建立) 最合适。这里说的是：这个新的国家被建立了并被称为“小不列颠”。

解题思路：被动结构；并列结构；单句理解

## 2. remained

根据原文...its language\_\_close to one of the Great Britain's(它的语言和大不列颠的一种语言很相近)，又根据 close，这里表达的是这个国家的语言和大不列颠的有些像，所以用 remained 最合适，构成remain close to 的结构，表示接近。这里说的是：它的语言和大不列颠的语言非常接近。

解题思路：常用搭配；单句理解

## 3. considered

根据原文...where Breton, Cornish and Welsh are\_\_as different languages.(布雷顿、康沃尔和威尔士...三种不同的语言)，可以看出这里是说是布雷顿，康沃尔和威尔士是三种不同的语言，又根据be...as的结构，可以确定considered最合适，构成 be considered as 结构，表示被认为...。这里说的是：布雷顿、康沃尔和威尔士被认为时三种不同的语言。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #260)

## 30. Mathematics and Statistics (预测) (解析)

Mathematics and statistics play a **part** in almost all daily activities. They are at the **heart** of advances in science and technology, as well as providing **indispensable** problem-solving and decision-making tools in many **areas** of life.

### 选项：

process, heart, areas, novel, part, indispensable, content, radius

### 解析：

#### 1. part

考察固定搭配 play a part in 发挥作用。这里说的是：数学和统计学在几乎大部分的日常生活中都起到了作用。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

#### 2. heart

位于冠词 the后，介词 of 前，选择名词一起构成名词 of 结构，因此可以选择的单词有 process-过程， heart-心， novel-小说， content-内容， center-中心， areas-地区，又根据原文They are at the \_\_\_ of advances in science and technology...., (它们处于科学和技术进步的....)，数学和统计学应该是对科学技术有着积极的影响，所以选择 heart, at the heart of (中心位置，核心)。这里说的是：它们是科学和技术进步的核心。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

#### 3. indispensable

位于名词 tools 之前，选择形容词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词有novel-新颖的，indispensable-不可或缺的，又根据原文 as well as providing\_\_problem-solving and decision-making tools (也提供了解决问题和做决定的...工具)，联系语境可以看出是说数学和统计学对解决问题和决策有积极的作用，novel 强调有趣和新颖，不符合语境，所以选择 indispensable。这里说的是：(数学和统计学) 也是解决问题和做决定必不可少的工具。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；语境理解

#### 4. areas

位于形容词 many 后，选择可数名词复数形式，因此可以选择的单词只有 areas, in many areas of life 也就是在我们生活的许多方面。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #259)

### 31. Coral Reefs (预测) (解析)

Coral reefs **support** more marine life than any other ocean ecosystem and are, not **surprisingly**, a favorite pursuit for many divers. But as well as being physically and biologically spectacular, coral reefs also support the livelihoods of over half a billion people. What is more, this number is expected to **double** in coming decades while the area of high-quality reef is expected to halve. In combination with the very real threat of climate change, which could lead to increased seawater temperatures and ocean acidification, we start to arrive at some quite frightening scenarios.

#### 选项:

decreasing, double, surprisingly, oppose, support, occasionally

#### 解析:

1. support

位于主语 coral reefs 后, 充当谓语动词, 因此可以选择的单词有 double–使加倍; oppose–反对; support–支持。又根据原文: coral reefs \_\_more marine life than other ocean ecosystems and..., 根据and后的 "a favorite pursuit", 确定该空为正面意义的动词, 又下一句提到 "coral reefs also support...", 确定该空选择 support。这里说的是, 珊瑚礁比任何其他海洋生态系统都支持更多的海洋生物...

解题思路: 主谓宾结构; 上下文理解

2. surprisingly

考察固定结构, not surprisingly 不足为奇地和 not occassionally 并非偶然地, 前一句既然提到珊瑚礁比任何其他海洋生态系统都支持更多的海洋生物, 那么珊瑚礁成为许多潜水员最喜爱的追求目标也就不足为奇了

(not surprisingly, a favorite pursuit for many divers), 暗示其中的因果关系。

解题思路: 固定结构; 单句理解

3. double

位于 be expected to do 结构中, 选择动词原形, 因此可以选择的单词有 double–使加倍; oppose–反对。

又根据原文: this number is expected to \_\_in coming decades..., 既然是一种预计, 那么必然这个数字还会增长, 选择 double。这里说的是: 更重要的是, 这一数字预计将在未来几十年翻一番...

解题思路: 不定式; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #246)

### 32. Standard Response (预测) (解析)

The **casual** observer does not necessarily recognize the **skill** in how a teacher, for instance, responds to a thoughtful question from a normally quiet student and how that may be very different from the 'standard response' to a commonly inquisitive or **talkative** student. Expert teachers are aware of what they are doing; they monitor and adjust their teaching behaviors to bring out the **best** in their students.

#### 选项:

most, talkative, careless, skill, celebrated, casual, reason, best

#### 解析:

1. casual

位于名词 observer 前, 选择形容词做修饰, 可以选择的单词有: most–最多的; talkative–多嘴的; casual–漫不经心的; best–最好的; 又根据原文: The\_\_ observe does not necessarily recognize the..., 既然是没能意识到老师们的表演, 那么显然不是非常合格的观察者, 选择“漫不经心的”。这里说的是: 例如, 漫不经心的观察者并不一定认识到教师如何回答...

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

2. skill

位于 recognize后, in 前, 选择名词, 可以选择的单词有: skill–技巧; reason–理由。又根据原

文: ...recognize the\_ in how a teacher responds to..., 搭配介词in的是 skill, skill in 表示某方面的技巧。这里说的是: 例如, 漫不经心的观察者并不一定认识到教师如何回答通常安静的学生提出的深思熟虑的问题的技巧...

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 固定搭配; 单句理解

### 3. talkative

位于名词 student 前, 选择形容词做修饰, 可以选择的单词有: most–最多的; talkative–多嘴的; best–最好的; 又根据原文: a commonly inquisitive or\_ student, inquisitive 表示好奇的, 在语境上来说选择与之对应的“多嘴多舌的” (talkative) 。这里说的是通常好奇的或者健谈的学生。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 并列结构; 单句连接

### 4. best

该空位于动词短语 bring out 后, 又有 the 来修饰, 选择名词。可以选择的单词有: reason–理由; best–最好的事物或人。又根据原文: they monitor and adjust their teaching behaviors to bring out the\_in their students. 老师们既然不断调整自己的教学行为, 那么目的是希望带来好的结果, 因此选择best, 它是可以做名词的。这里说的是, 他们监督和调整自己的教学行为, 以发挥学生的最大潜能。

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #242)

## 33. Internet Growth (预测) (解析)

The exponential growth of the Internet was heralded ,in the 1990s, as revolutionizing the production and dissemination of information. Some people saw the internet as a means of democratizing access to knowledge. For people concerned with African development, it seemed to offer the possibility of leapfrogging over the technology gap that separates Africa from advanced industrialized countries.

### 选项:

demonstrated, separates, signifies, concerned, connected, democratizing, heralded, leapfrogging, dissertation, dissemination, jogging

### 解析:

#### 1. heralded

位于 was 后, 选择 v-ing 形式构成过去进行时态, 或者 v-ed 形式构成过去时的被动结构, 又根据时间标志词1990s, 确定选择 v-ed 形式, 因此可以选择的单词有 demonstrated–证明, 表露; concerned–影响, 涉及; connected–连接; heralded–预示, 宣布 (好或者不好) 。又根据原文: The exponential growth of the Internet was\_,in the 1990s, as...从语意上来说, 可以排除concerned、connected, 主要从 demonstrate 和 herald 中选择, 从意思上来说二者都符合语境, 但 herald 常常用在被动结构中且搭配 as 使用, 比如 The report is being heralded as a blueprint for the future of transport. 这份报告被宣称是未来运输的蓝图。这里说的是, 在1990年代, 互联网的指数式增长被宣称是信息生产的革命性变革。

解题思路: 被动语态; 近义词辨析; 单句理解

#### 2. dissemination

位于 of information 前, 选择名词一起构成名词 of 结构, 因此可以选择的单词有 dissertation–专题论文; dissemination–传播。又根据原文 the production and\_of information, 跟科技, 信息以及互联网相关的话, dissemination 更符合主题, 而且 dissemination of information 信息传播, 本身也是一个常见表达。

解题思路: 名词 of 结构; 常见搭配; 单句理解

#### 3. democratizing

该空位于介词 of 后, 且搭配名词 access, 确定 v-ing 形式, 因此可以选择的单词有 democratizing–使民主化; leapfrogging–超越; jogging–慢跑, 轻碰。又根据原文: Some people saw the internet as a means of \_\_ access to knowledge. 从语意上来说首先可以排除 jogging。又因为搭配的是 access (机会, 权利, 通道), 互联网的特征是可以让每个网民都有机会接触到知识, 因此选择 democratizing, 表达出使学习知识的机会民主化这层含义。这里说的是, 有些人把互联网看作是普及知识的一种手段。

解题思路: 动名词; 单句理解

## 4. concerned

考察固定搭配 concern with 关心, 与...有关, 这里用到 concerned with 的形式, 用来修饰 people, 指的是那些关心非洲发展的人们。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

## 5. leapfrogging

和第3题解题思路一致

位于介词 of 后, 且搭配名词 technology gap, 确定 v-ing 形式, 因此可以选择的单词有 leapfrogging-超越; jogging-慢跑。又根据原文: it seemed to offer the possibility of \_\_ over the technology gap , 既然是越过技术差距, 只有 leapfrog 符合语境, 这里说的是, 它(互联网)提供了跨越技术差距的可能性。

解题思路: 动名词; 单句理解

## 6. separates

考察固定搭配 separate A from B, 使A和B分隔开, 这里的 separates Africa from advanced industrialized countries 指的是把非洲和先进工业化国家分隔开。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #240)

**34. Enigma (预测) (解析)**

And if the voice of an animal is not heard as message but as art, interesting things start to happen: Nature is no longer an alien **enigma** but something immediately beautiful, an exuberant **opus** with space for us to join in. Bird melodies have always been called songs for a **reason** .

**选项:**

plus, opus, exuberant, enigma, bearing, season, reason, accuse

**解析:**

## 1. enigma

位于形容词 alien 后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 opus-作品, enigma 谜团, bearing 方位, season 季节, reason 原因, 又根据原文: Nature is no longer an alien\_\_but something immediately beautiful, but 表转折, 说明是跟 beautiful 相反的, 是欲扬先抑的手法, 选择 enigma。这里说的是: 自然不再是一个外星谜团, 而是一个显而易见的美丽的东西

解题思路: 单句理解; 形容词+名词结构; 近义词辨析

## 2. opus

位于形容词 exuberant 后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 opus-作品, plus-好处, 加号, bearing 方位, season-季节, reason-原因, 又根据原文 an exuberant \_\_ with space for us to join in, (一个茂盛的...我们可以参与), 因为是我们可以参与进去的, 所以选择“作品”。这里说的是: 一部富丽堂皇的作品, 我们有加入的空间

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

## 3. reason

考察固定搭配 for a reason, 有原因的。Bird melodies have always been called songs for a reason. 说的是鸟的旋律一直被称为歌曲是有原因的。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #216)

**35. Walt Disney World (预测) (解析)**

Walt Disney World has become a pilgrimage site partly because of the luminosity of its crosscultural and marketing and partly because its **utopian** aspects appeal powerfully to real needs in the capitalist **society** . Disney's marketing is unique because it captured the symbolic essence of **childhood** but the company has gained access to all public shows, comic books, dolls, apparels, and **educational** film strips all point to the parks and each other.

**选项:**

theoretical, utopian, lifetime, comedy, company, society, experience, memory, unrealistic, childhood, industry, educational

**解析:**

## 1. utopian

位于名词 aspects 前, 选择形容词做修饰, 因此可以选择的单词有 unrealistic–不现实的, educational–教育的, theoretical–理论的, utopian–乌托邦的, 又根据原文 Walt Disney World has become a pilgrimage site partly because its \_\_\_\_aspects appeal powerfully to real needs...根据上下文语境判断, 因为迪士尼成功的一个重要原因就是它非现实的童话世界, 也因此吸引了大量的游客, 所以选择 utopian 最合适。这里说的是: 迪士尼乐园成为朝圣的圣地, 一方面是因为它的乌托邦的一面强烈吸引了真正的需求...

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 语境理解

## 2. society

位于形容词 capitalist (资本主义的) 之后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 childhood–童年, industry–工业, utopia–空想家, lifetime–一生, comedy–喜剧, company–公司, society–社会, experience–经验, memory–记忆, 又根据原文 appeal powerfully to real needs in the capitalist\_\_\_\_(强烈吸引了资本主义的\_\_\_\_的真正需求), 又搭配 capitalist, 因此选择 society, capitalist society 即资本主义社会。这里说的是: ...强烈吸引了资本主义社会的真正需求。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

## 3. childhood

位于 the essence of 结构后, 选择名词一起构成名词of结构, 因此可以选择的单词有 childhood–童年, industry–工业, lifetime–一生, comedy–喜剧, company–公司, society–社会, experience–经验, memory–记忆, 又根据原文 Disney's marketing is unique because it captured the symbolic essence of\_\_\_\_, 因为迪士尼主要以动漫为根基, 可以知道它本质针对的是儿童时期, 选择 childhood。这里说的是: 迪士尼的营销如此独特是因为它抓住了童年的象征本质。

解题思路: 名词of结构; 语境理解

## 4. educational

位于名词 film 之前, 选择形容词作修饰, 因此可以选择的单词有 unrealistic–不现实的, educational–教育的, theoretical–理论的, 又根据原文 but the company has gained access to all public shows, comic books, dolls, apparels, and \_\_\_\_film... (但该公司进入了所有的公共节目, 漫画书, 玩偶, 服装和....), 这里是说迪士尼参与了许多其他的产业, 前面列举的几个项目都是跟儿童有关的, 又搭配 film, 因此选择 educational, educational film 也就是教育片。这里说的是: 但该公司进入了所有的公共节目, 漫画书, 玩偶, 服装和教育片

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #215)

**36. Wrinkle Cure (预测) (解析)**

Barrie Fanning's, a professor at Monash University's college of pharmacy in Melbourne, and PhD student Anita Schneider, recently tested a new wrinkle cure. Twice daily, 20 male and female volunteers applied a liquid containing Myoxinol, a patented extract of okra (*Hibiscus esculentus*) seed, to one side of their faces. On the other side they applied a similar liquid without Myoxinol. Every week for a month their wrinkles were tested by self-assessment, photography and the size of depressions made in silicon moulds. The results were impressive. After a month the depth and number of wrinkles on the Myoxinol-treated side were reduced by approximately 27 per cent. But Finnin's research, commissioned by a cosmetics company, is unlikely to be published in a scientific publication. It's hard to even find studies that show the active ingredients in cosmetics penetrate the skin, let alone more comprehensive research on their effects. Even when rigorous studies are commissioned, companies usually control whether the work is published in the traditional scientific literature.

**选项:**

depth, extract, publication, important, comprehensive, body, width, review, solid, rigorous, tract

**解析:**

## 1. extract

位于形容词 patented 后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 depth 深度, extract 提取物, publication 出版物, body 身体, width 宽度, review 复习, tract 大片地带。又根据原文 a patented \_\_\_\_ of okra (*Hibiscus esculentus*) seed, 从 of okra 可知所填名词属于秋葵种子的一部分, 而涂抹于人类肌肤上的化妆品一定经过了加工, 选择 extract (提取物)。这里指的是 Myoxinol 是从秋葵种子中提取出来的浓缩物。

解题思路: 名词of结构; 单句理解

## 2. depth

位于定冠词 the 后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 depth 深度, publication 出版物, body 身体, width 宽度, review 复习, solid 固体, tract 大片地带。又根据原文, After a month the \_\_\_\_ and number of wrinkles on the Myoxinol-treated side were reduced by approximately 27 percent, 可知所填名词是皱纹在皮肤上可观察到的特征, 在 width 和 depth 中选择, 另结合上文 and the size of depressions 确定研究者通过硅胶膜中凹陷的大小来测评实验结果, 因此选 depth (深度)。这里指的是一个月后, 实验者的皱纹深度及数量减少了约27%。

解题思路: 名词of结构; 上下文理解

## 3. publication

位于形容词 scientific 之后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 publication 出版物, body 身体, width 宽度, review 复习, solid 固体, tract 大片土地。又根据原文, But Finnin's research, commissioned by a cosmetics company, is unlikely to be published in a scientific \_\_\_\_, 由主语research和谓语动词published确定空格所填的内容是发表这些 research 的科学刊物, 所以选择 publication, 其余选项含义均与出版无关。这里指的是芬兰人的研究不太可能在科学刊物上被发表。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

## 4. comprehensive

位于名词 research 之前, 选择形容词做修饰, 因此可以选择的单词有 important 重要的, comprehensive 全面的, solid 可靠的, rigorous 严格缜密的; 又根据原文 It's hard to even find studies that show the active ingredients in cosmetics penetrate the skin, let alone more \_\_\_\_ research on their effects. Let alone 是一个固定搭配, 意思是“更别提”, 连找到研究化妆品中渗透皮肤的活性成分的研究都很难, 更别提....., 可以确定空格中所填的形容词与广度和深度有关, 和前半句形成对比, 只有 comprehensive 最合适。这里说的是更别提对它们的影响进行更全面的研究了。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 上下文理解

## 5. rigorous

位于名词 studies 前面, 选择形容词做修饰, 因此可以选择的单词有 important 重要的, solid 可靠的, rigorous 严格缜密的; 又根据原文 Even when \_\_\_\_ studies are commissioned, companies usually control whether the work is published in the traditional scientific literature. 既然有机会发表到传统科学文献中, 那么研究过程一定是严格缜密的, important 的研究不一定正确, 而已经 solid 的研究也没有必要再被委托, 所以 rigorous 最为合适, 这里指的是即便委托进行严格的研究, 公司通常也会控制研究成果是否发表在传统科学文献中。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #214)

### 37. Concrete Jungle (预测) (解析)

Spending too much time in the concrete jungle is bad for city dwellers' health and could have potentially catastrophic consequences for the environment, conservation biologist Richard Fuller will argue during a seminar at the University of Canberra today. Dr Fuller, lecturer in biodiversity and conservation at the University of Queensland and CSIRO, will explore the fact that although there's

evidence that the well-being of humans increases with **exposure** to our surrounding biodiversity, the **opportunities** for people to experience nature are declining rapidly in the modern world.

### 选项:

consequences, opportunities, problems, meaning, dwellers, lecturer, exposure, researchers, respect, colleague

### 解析:

#### 1.dwellers

位于两个名词 city 和 health 之间, 因health的词义确定选择一个有生命的名词所有格, 因此可以选择的单词有researchers 研究人员, dwellers 居民; 又根据原文, spending too much time in the concrete jungle is bad for city....health(在水泥丛林中呆太长时间对城市.....健康有害), 不仅 researcher 会被影响, 而是居住在城市里的所有人, 选择 dwellers 最合适。这里说的是: 在现代化城市呆太长时间对城市居民的健康有害。

解题思路: 名词所有格; 单句理解

#### 2.consequences

位于形容词 catastrophic 后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 consequences后果, opportunities机会, problems 问题, meaning 意义, lecture 讲师, researchers 研究人员, colleague 同事, 又根据原文 could have potentially catastrophic (可能会带来潜在地灾难性的), 推断这个名词一定是负面意义的, 在 consequences 和 problems 中选, consequence 强调因果关系, 符合语境, 最为合适, 这里说的是因为人们长时间呆在现代城市, 所以可能给环境带来灾难性后果。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解。

#### 3.lecturer

位于人名 Dr Fuller后, 结合原文\_\_\_\_in biodiversity and conservation at the University of Queens' and CSIRO, 确定是一个表示人物职称的名词, 可以选择的单词有 researchers 和 lecturer, 又因为 Dr Fuller是第三人称单数, 所以选 lecturer。这里指Dr Fuller是皇后大学和CSIRO教授生物多样性及保护的讲师。

解题思路: 单句理解。

#### 4.exposure

位于介词 with 后, 可选择名词或者动词的 ing 形式。再结合原文 that the well-being of humans increases with \_\_\_\_ to our surrounding biodiversity, 前后文照应, 这里在讨论人类健康程度与生物多样性的关系, 按照逻辑关系, 生物多样性通过与人类的接触带来影响, 又搭配介词 to, 因此选 exposure。这里说的是人们随着周围生物多样性的丰富而变得更健康。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解。

#### 5.opportunities

位于定冠词 the 后, 后面可跟形容词或名词表示特指的人或事物。又根据后文 are declining (正在下降) , 推断出空格内应填写一个可数名词复数形式, 因此可以选择的单词有 opportunities, problems, researchers。结合原文although....., the\_\_\_\_for people to experience nature are declining rapidly in the modern world.由句首单词 although 可知, 前后半句表达的语意相反, 前句表达积极含义, 有证据表明人类随着生物多样性的丰富而健康, 因此后句表达消极含义, 人们体验自然的“机会”在迅速减少比较合理, 因此选择 opportunities。这里指的是现代世界人们体验自然的机会正在迅速减少。

解题思路: 主谓一致; 上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #213)

## 38. Economic Depression (预测) (解析)

As the economic depression deepened in the early 30s, and as farmers had less and less money to spend in town, banks began to fail at **alarming** rates. During the 20s, there was an average of 70 banks failing each year nationally. After the crash during the first 10 months of 1930, 744 banks closed down \_ 10 times as many. In all, 9,000 banks failed during the **decade** of the 30s. By 1933, depositors saw \$140 billion **disappear** through bank failures.

**选项:**

time, disappear, decade, rising, alarming

**解析:**

1. alarming

位于复数名词 rates 前, 选择形容词做修饰, 因此可以选择的单词有extinguished熄灭的, failed倒闭的, rising上涨的, alarming 令人惊恐的, 根据原文as the economic depression deepened in the early 30s....(随着30年代初经济萧条的加深.....), 确定负面的形容词, 又根据后文 During the 20s, there was an average of 70 banks failing each year nationally 可知每年倒闭的银行数量平均为70家, 因此排除 rising, 选择 alarming。这里指银行开始以令人惊恐的速度倒闭。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 上下文理解

2. decade

位于介词 during 后, 应该填入名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 time 时间, decade 年代。又根据原文 In all, 9,000 banks failed during the \_\_\_\_ of the 30s, time 不符合语境, 只有decade才说得通, 这里指的是共有9000家银行在30年代倒闭。

解题思路: 介宾结构; 时态; 单句理解

3. disappear

根据 see....do/doing.... 这个结构, 确定选择一个动词原形或者动词的 ing形式, 可以选择的单词有 disappear 消失, rising 上涨, 又根据原文depositors saw \$140 billion \_\_\_\_ through bank failures. 既然银行都倒闭了, 存款人不可能看到金额的上涨, 所以 rising 不符合语境, 只有disappear。这里指的是存款人目睹1400亿美元因银行的倒闭而消失。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #212)

### 39. Civilization (预测) (解析)

I use the word civilization now for the first time, because before the Bronze Age there is nothing that we would define as civilization. Civilization involves the establishment of permanent dwelling areas that we call **cities** as opposed to villages. Agricultural villages will have existed all over the place in the late Stone Age, in the Neolithic Period, as it is known. But there is a difference and the critical difference is that a city contains a number of people who do not provide for their own support. That is to say, they don't **produce** food. They need to acquire it from somebody else. Instead, they do various things like governing and are priests, and are bureaucrats, and are **engaged** in other nonproductive activities that depend upon others to feed them. That's the narrowest definition of cities.

**选项:**

cities, consume, involved, residence, engaged, produce

**解析:**

1. cities

位于动词 call 后, 句子缺乏宾语, 查看选项后确定选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 cities城市, residence住所. 又根据原文 Civilization involves the establishment of permanent dwelling areas that we call \_\_\_\_ as opposed to villages. 选择一个复数名词构成和 villages的并列, 且文明所建立的居住区一定也不止一个, 所以选 cities. 这里说的是我们称文明建立的永久居住区为城市而不是村庄。

解题思路: 并列结构; 常识判断

2. produce

位于 don't 后面, 且句子缺乏谓语动词, 确定选择一个动词原形, 因此可以选择的单词只有consume 消费, produce 生产。That is to say 的意思是也就是说, 因此我们定位前文, a city contains a number of people who do not provide for their own support. 既然住在城市里的人不是自给自足, 那他们一定不是自己生产食物, 只有 produce 符合语境。

解题思路：主谓宾结构；上下文理解。

### 3. engaged

位于系动词are后，确定选择 v-ing 或者 v-ed 形式，因此可以选择的单词有 involved（参与），engaged（从事，忙于）。结合原文 and are \_\_\_\_\_ in other nonproductive activities that depend upon others to feed them. 而 be involved in 则侧重于被卷入的意思。Be engaged in 是一个固定搭配，意思是“从事于”最符合语境。这里指的是城市居民的从事于非生产性的活动，依靠别人养活自己。

解题思路：固定搭配；近义词辨析；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #211)

## 40. Two Norths (预测) (解析)

Mapping software works with your phone's GPS for the location and then the in-built compass finds north, adjusting to the direction you're facing and pointing the way. But that's not easy because there are two 'norths'. There's true north – which is the direction of the North Pole and which reliably stays put – and there's magnetic north which, thanks to the flowing layer of molten iron in the Earth's outer core, has a habit of moving around.

**选项：**

pole, gadget, pointing, spherical, core, sticking, compass, true, magnetic

**解析：**

### 1. compass

位于形容词 in-built 后，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有 pole–极, gadget–小装置, core–核心, compass–指南针。又根据原文 Mapping software works with your phone's GPS for the location and then the in-built \_\_\_\_\_ finds north, 可知所填名词可以帮助确定方向，compass（指南针）最符合语境。这里指的是手机里的内置指南针找到北方。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

### 2. pointing

位于 and 的并列结构中，选择动词的 V-ing 形式构成和 facing 的并列，因此可以选择的单词有 pointing–指向、朝向, sticking–刺，黏贴。又根据原文 adjusting to the direction you're facing and \_\_\_\_\_ the way. 不难理解调整方向的目的是为了指向正确的方向，只有 pointing, sticking 不符合语境。这里指的是调整并指明方向。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

### 3. true

位于名词 north 前，选择形容词做修饰，可以选择的单词有 spherical–球状的, true–真正的, magnetic–有磁性的。破折号暗示后文 which is the direction of the North Pole and which reliably stays put 是对前文 north 的解释说明，可推断这是真正的北方，因此选择 true。这里说的是北极的方向是真正的北方。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

### 4. magnetic

位于名词 north 前，选择形容词做修饰，可选单词有 spherical–球状的, magnetic–有磁性的；又结合原文 thanks to the flowing layer of molten 第二个 north 的形成是由于熔铁层的流动，确定选择与 iron 有关的形容词，只有 magnetic。这里指的是还有一个有磁性的北方。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

### 5. core

位于形容词 outer 后，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有 pole–极, gadget–小装置, core–核心；又结合原文 thanks to the flowing layer of molten iron in the Earth's outer\_\_\_\_, 按照逻辑推断，gadget（小装置）不符合语境，molten 暗示炽热的环境，排除 pole（极点），因此只有 core 最合适。这里指熔铁层处于地球外核。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解；常识判断

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #210)

## 41. Dog Emotion (预测) (解析)

Can dogs tell when we are happy, sad or angry? As a dog owner, I feel **confident** not only that I can tell what kind of **emotional** state my pets are in, but also that they respond to my emotions. Yet as a hard-headed scientist, I try to take a more **rational** and pragmatic view. These **personal** observations seem more likely to result from my desire for a good relationship with my dogs.

### 选项:

emotional, confidential, personal, rational, confident, communal, pathological

### 解析:

#### 1. confident

位于系动词 **feel** 后, 选择形容词, 因此可以选择的单词有 **emotional**–感情的, **confidential**–机密的, **rational**–合理的, **confident**–自信的, **ethological**–行为学的, **communal**–共同的, **personal**–个人的; 又根据原文 **As a dog owner, I feel \_\_\_\_ not only that I can tell what kind of..... but also....**, 后半句是一个肯定回答, 即狗能对我的情绪做出反应, 因 **not only.... but also** 结构可以确定前半句也是一个肯定回答, 选择 **confident**。这里指的是我有信心不仅能分辨出我的宠物处于什么样的情绪, 而且它们也能对我的情绪做出反应。

解题思路: 主系表结构; 上下文理解

#### 2. emotional

位于名词 **state** 前, 选择形容词做修饰, 可以选择的单词有 **emotional**–感情的, **confidential**–机密的, **rational**–理性的, **pathological**–病理学的, **communal**–共同的, **personal**–个人的。又结合原文 **not only...., but also that they respond to my emotions. Not only.... but also....** 连接两个对等的并列句, 且意思相近, 由后半句的 **emotion** 确定, 前半句所表达的状态也与 **emotion** 有关, 所以选择 **emotional** 最为合适, 这里指的是我能分辨出宠物处于什么样的情绪状态。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 并列结构

#### 3. rational

位于 **and** 的并列结构中, 选择一个形容词构成和 **pragmatic** (务实的) 的并列, 可选单词有 **confidential**–机密的, **rational**–理性的, **pathological**–病理学的, **communal**–共同的, **personal**–个人的。又结合原文 **Yet as a hard-headed scientist, I try to take a more.....**, 联系前句我表达了主观肯定的看法, **yet** 表转折意义, 因此该空格应填写一个客观理性的形容词, 只有 **rational** 符合语境, 这里指的是作为一个头脑冷静的科学家, 我试图采取一种更加理性和务实的观点。

解题思路: 并列结构; 上下文理解。

#### 4. personal

位于名词 **observations** 前, 选择形容词, 因此可选单词有 **confidential**–机密的, **pathological**–病理学的, **communal**–共同的, **personal**–个人的; 结合全篇理解, 这里只有 **personal** 说得通。这些个人的观察似乎更可能是由于我渴望与我的狗狗们建立良好的关系。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 全篇理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #209)

## 42. Welfare Morality (预测) (解析)

The morality of the welfare state **depends** on contribution and responsibility. Since some people don't contribute and many are irresponsible, the choices of those who do contribute and are responsible are either to **tolerate** the free riders, refuse to pay for the **effects** of their irresponsibility or trust the state to **educate** them. Hence the government campaigns **against** smoking, alcoholism, obesity and gas guzzling - the first two solidly in place, the other two ramping up. But the British state now goes further: it acts in favor of sexual and racial minorities. In the case of gay men and women this means progressively removing the legal disadvantages under which they have lived, and ensuring that society as a whole **observes** the new order.

### 选项:

compel, forge, lack, tolerate, against, observes, benefits, depends, encroach, effects, educate

### 解析:

#### 1. depends

空格所在句子缺乏谓语动词（主语是 morality）且句子时态是一般现在时，因此可以选择的单词有 effects 影响；observes 观察、评论、遵从；depends 依赖；benefits 使...受益。又结合原文 The morality of the welfare state \_\_\_\_ on contribution and responsibility. effect 是及物动词，可直接加宾语而不需要介词 on，所以排除，observe on 是一个固定搭配，意思是“评论”，句子的主语不是人，也不符合语境。因此选择 depends on，也是一个固定搭配，意思是“取决于”。这里指福利国家的道德规范取决于贡献和责任。

解题思路：固定搭配；主谓结构

#### 2. tolerate

位于 was to 后，选择动词原形，构成 was to do 结构作为谓语动词，因此可以选择的单词有 compel—强迫，forge—缔造，lack—缺乏，tolerate—容忍，against—反对，encroach—侵占；又根据原文 the choices of those who do contribute and are responsible are either to \_\_\_\_ the free riders, refuse to pay for the effects of their irresponsibility or trust the state to educate them. 给出了三个选择，另外两个选择是反对或者信任国家对他们进行教育，按照逻辑推理，最后一个选择是支持或者默许，所以选择 tolerate。这里指的是，那些做出贡献，负责任的人的其中一个选择是容忍那些搭便车的人。

解题思路：主系表结构；常识判断；单句理解

#### 3. effects

原文是 refuse to pay for the \_\_\_\_ of their irresponsibility，可以看出需要填入一个名词。符合此要求的有 lack—缺乏、benefits—益处和 effects—影响。很显然此处 their irresponsibility 来自上文中的 free riders，lack 和 benefits 均说不通，所以只有 effects 是合适的，意思是他们（free riders）不负责行为的影响。

解题思路：固定搭配；上下文理解

#### 4. educate

原文是 trust the state to \_\_\_\_ them，显然此处应该填入一个动词原形，符合要求的有 compel—迫使、forge—锻造、lack—缺乏、encroach—侵犯和 educate—教育。compel 不能只接一个人称代词作为宾语，forge、lack 和 encroach 都说不通，只有 educate 在此处合适，意思是国家教育他们。

解题思路：主谓结构；时态；单句理解

#### 5. against

考察固定搭配 campaign against 表示领导反对...的运动。结合原文 or trust the state to educate them. Hence the government campaigns \_\_\_\_ smoking, alcoholism, obesity and gas guzzling. 既然上文说其中一个选择是信任政府去教育这一部分人，因此政府对于 alcoholism, obesity 和 gas guzzling 的态度必然是消极的。这里指的是政府发起了反对吸烟，酗酒，肥胖和大量消耗汽油的运动。

解题思路：固定搭配；上下文理解

#### 6. observes

该空位于主语 society 和宾语 the new order 间，作为谓语动词且句子是一般现在时，因此确定 observes；结合原文 and ensuring that society as a whole \_\_\_\_ the new order. 这里指的是确保整个社会遵守新秩序。

解题思路：主谓结构；时态；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #208)

## 43. Shipwrecks (预测) (解析)

The few people who live in Alaska's the Aleutian Islands have long been accustomed to shipwrecks. They have been part of local consciousness since a Japanese whaling ship ran **aground** near the western end of the 1,100-mile (1,800-km) volcanic **archipelago** in 1780, inadvertently naming what is now Rat Island when the ship's infestation **scurried** ashore and made itself at home. Since then, there have been at least 190 shipwrecks in the islands.

### 选项:

areas, ran, archipelago, afloat, aground, scurried

**解析:**

## 1. aground

位于动词 ran 后, 句子不缺宾语, 确定选择副词来修饰动词, 因此可以选择的单词有 afloat–漂浮的, aground–搁浅地; 又结合原文 The few people..... have long been accustomed to shipwrecks, they have been part of local consciousness since a Japanese whaling ship, 人们早已习惯了沉船, 可确定所填空格也与船舶失事有关, run aground 是固定搭配, 意思是“搁浅”, 最符合语境。这里说的是自从1780年一艘日本捕鲸船搁浅以来, 沉船事故就一直是当地居民意识的一部分。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 上下文理解

## 2. archipelago

位于形容词 volcanic 后, 选择名词, 可选的单词有 areas 地区, archipelago群岛; 又结合原文 inadvertently naming what is now Rat Island 无意中给现在的鼠岛起了个名字, 确定船只搁浅的地方是一个火山岛, 因此选择 archipelago。这里指的是一艘日本捕鲸船在1780年在1800公里的火山岛西端搁浅。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 上下文理解

## 3. scurried

位于 and 的并列结构中, 选择一个动词过去式构成和 made 的并列, 因此可以选择的单词有 ran 跑, scurried 急促跑; 结合原文 when the ship's infestation\_\_\_\_ ashore and made itself at home 既然这艘渔船搁浅, 那么上岸避险时一定是急匆匆的, scurry 尤指因受惊而引起的急促跑, 最符合语境。这里指的是当这艘渔船匆匆上岸, 把火山岛当成自己家时, 无意中还给这座现在的鼠岛起了个名字。

解题思路: 并列结构; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #207)

**44. Economists and Ecologists (预测) (解析)**

There is a pointless argument between economists and ecologists over which **crisis** is more important – the ecosphere or the economy? The materialistic **answer** is that their fates are interlinked. We know the natural world only by interacting with it and transforming it: nature **produced** us that way. Even if, as some supporters of 'deep ecology' **argue**, the earth would be better off without us, it is to us that the task of saving it falls.

**选项:**

produced, answer, crisis, reply, empowerment, state, argue, grew

**解析:**

## 1. crisis

位于限定词 which (哪一个) 后, 选择名词, 一起作为 is more important 的主语。因此可以选择的单词有 answer–回答, crisis–危机, reply–回复, empowerment–授权, state–国家/情形, 结合原文 There is a pointless argument between economists and ecologists over which \_\_\_\_ is more important – the ecosphere or the economy? 由于 answer, state, reply, empowerment 在语意上不与 ecosphere (生物圈), economy (经济) 相匹配, 因此排除, 只有 crisis合适。

解题思路: 主系表结构; 常识判断; 单句理解

## 2. answer

位于形容词 materialistic 后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 answer–回答, reply–回复, development–发展, state–国家/情形; 又结合原文 the ecosphere or the economy? The materialistic \_\_\_\_ is that their fates are interlinked. 确定空格所在句对上文问题做出了解答, reply 指人们在生活中对他人的口头或书面回复, 因而排除, 选 answer。这里说的是, 唯物主义的回答是它们的命运相互关联。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 近义词辨析; 上下文理解

## 3. produced

位于主语 nature 和宾语 us 间, 缺乏谓语动词, 又结合原文 We know the natural world only by interacting with it and transforming it: nature \_\_\_\_ us that way. 而我们与自然之间的互动和改造很久以前就已经开始, 因此选择动词过去式。可以选择的单词有 produced–繁育, grew–成长; grow 指随着时间, 动植物在体

型上变大，自然并不会主动使动植物成长，这个过程是由动植物主动发起的，而句子中nature是主语，因而排除，选produced。这里指自然创造了人类。

解题思路：主谓宾结构；近义词辨析；单句理解

#### 4. argue

我们来看这个从句：as some supporters of ‘deep ecology’ \_\_, 句子缺乏谓语动词，因此可以选择的单词有reply–回复, state–说明, argue–辩论, grew–成长；又结合原文：the earth would be better off without us, it is to us that the task of saving it falls. 前后两句话的关系是因果，生态学家提出理由来辩论为什么人类要承担保护地球的任务。state指单一阐述自己的观点，不出理由，argue指为支持某一想法而提出理由用来说服他人，最符合语境。这里指生态学家辩论：地球没有我们会更好，征服地球的任务落在了我们肩上。

解题思路：主谓结构；近义词辨析；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #206)

### 45. American People (预测) (解析)

The American People: Creating a Nation and a Society examines U.S. history as revealed through the **experiences** of all Americans, both ordinary and extraordinary. With a thought-provoking and rich presentation, the authors explore the complex lives of Americans of all national **origins** and cultural backgrounds, at all levels of society, and in all **regions** of the country.

**选项：**

experiences, events, regions, beliefs, origins, materials

**解析：**

#### 1. experiences

位于定冠词 the 后, of 前, 选择名词一起构成名词of结构, 又结合原文 Creating a Nation and a Society examines U.S. history as revealed through the \_\_ of all Americans, both ordinary and extraordinary, 创建一个国家和一个社会审视了美国历史, 按照逻辑推理, 美国历史不可能只通过regions (地区), materials (物质), beliefs (信仰), origins (血统), materials (物质), events (重大事件) 中的其中一个揭示, 它们都是美国人民经历的一部分, 因此选择 experiences 最符合语境。这里指的是创立一个国家和社会审视了美国历史, 它展现在所有美国人的经历中, 无论他们是普通人还是卓越的成功人士。

解题思路：名词of结构；单句理解；常识判断

#### 2. origins

位于形容词 national 后, 选择名词, 又结合原文 the authors explore the complex lives of Americans of all national \_\_ and cultural backgrounds, 确定所填名词与美国民族有关, 排除regions (地区), materials (物质), events (重大事件) 等与人无关的选项, 而beliefs属于cultural background的一部分, 也可以排除, 由 cultural background 推断不同文化背景的美国人有不同的血统, 确定选择 origins。这里指演讲探讨了所有民族血统和文化背景的美国人的复杂生活。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；并列结构

#### 3. regions

位于形容词all后, 选择名词, 可以选择的单词有 events (重大事件), regions (地区), beliefs (信仰), materials (物质); 又结合原文and in all \_\_\_\_ of the country. 由of推断所填名词与 country 是归属关系, country 是由一个个 region 组成的, 其余选项均不符合语境。这里指的是演讲探讨了社会各个阶层, 各个地区的美国人的复杂生活。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；名词of结构

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #205)

### 46. Daniel Harris (预测) (解析)

Daniel Harris, a scholar of consumption and style, has observed that until photography finally **supplanted** illustration as the "primary means of advertising clothing" in the 1950s, glamour inhered **less** in the face of the drawing, which was by necessity schematic and generalized, than in the

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

### 选项:

more, illustrations, less, memories, supplanted, embossed, notifications, expressions, regarded, state, coin

### 解析:

#### 1. supplanted

该空位于 until 引导的从句中，充当谓语，又根据时间标志1950s，因此可以选择的单词有 adhered–黏附, inhered–是...的内在部分, supplanted–取代, embossed–压印浮凸字体(或图案), regarded–认为。又根据原文 until photography finally \_\_\_\_ illustration as the "primary means of advertising clothing" in the 1950s (在20世纪50年代, 摄影最终\_\_\_\_插图成为宣传服装的主要手段之前), 搭配后面的介词 as, 选择 supplanted。supplant as 取代...这里说的是：在20世纪50年代, 摄影最终取代插图成为宣传服装的主要手段之前...

解题思路：主谓宾结构；常用搭配；单句理解

#### 2. less

位于动词 inhered–存在后, 选择副词作为状语, 因此可以选择的单词有 more–更多地, less–更少地。原句是 glamour inhered\_\_\_\_ in the face of the drawing, ..... , than in the sketch's attitude, posture, and gestures, 再考虑到后文中的Glamour once resided so emphatically in the stance of the model (模特的姿态是曾经如此引人注目) , stance当然属于attitude, posture, and gestures, 所以可以推断这个空应该填入less才说得通, 意思是：相比绘画本身, 魅力更多存在于草图的姿态中。

解题思路：主谓结构；单句理解

#### 3. illustrations

位于 in the 后, 选择名词一起构成介词短语, 因此可以选择的单词有 illustrations–插图, memories–记忆, notifications–通知, expressions–表情, state–状态, coin–硬币, 又根据原文Glamour once resided so emphatically in the stance of the model that the faces in the \_\_\_\_ cannot...联系上下文, 模特的姿态和它们的面部都是插画的一部分, 而且一直在讨论的也是插画, 因此选择illustrations。这里说的是：魅力曾如此绝对地存在于模特的姿态中, 以至于插图中的脸不能...

解题思路：介词短语；语境理解

#### 4. expressions

位于动词 have 后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 memories–记忆, notifications–通知, expressions–表情, state–状态, coin–硬币, 又根据原文 the faces in the illustrations cannot really be said to have \_\_\_\_ at all, but angles or tilts (插图中的不能说真的有\_\_\_\_, 而仅仅是角度或倾斜) , 根据上下文, 前文提到过度注重模特的姿态, 后面又提那到仅仅是线条或角度, 说明过度重视姿态, 而脸上的表情一点都不逼真, 选择 expressions。这里说的是：插图中的不能说真的有表情, 而仅仅是角度或倾斜

解题思路：动宾结构；单句理解

#### 5. embossed

由于第5题和第6题位置很近, 又因为第6题位于形容词后, 更好判断词性, 因此可以先做出第6题, 再回来看第5题。选出第6题的 coin 后, 整个语意变得更加完整。根据原文... like an emperor's bust \_\_\_\_ on a Roman coin, 硬币上的半身像是凸出的浮雕像, 所以选择 embossed–饰以浮雕图案的, 同时 emboss on 也是固定搭配。这里说的是：像罗马硬币上浮雕的皇帝半身像

解题思路：非谓语动词；单句理解

#### 6. coin

位于词形容词 Roman 后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 memories–记忆, notifications–通

知, expressions–表情, state–状态, 州, coin–硬币, 根据上下文的语意, 这里是对插图中的面孔没有表情的举例, 所以跟插图仍有关联。又根据原文 an emperor's bust(皇帝半身像)...on a Roman\_\_\_\_, 罗马硬币上的皇帝半身像会比较合理, 因此选择 coin。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #204)

## 47. Low Fertility (预测) (解析)

Low fertility is a concern for many OECD countries as they face the prospect of population aging. This article makes **comparisons** between Australia and seven other OECD countries in fertility rates between 1970 and 2004. Changing age **patterns** of fertility are also compared and show that for most of the countries, women are **postponing** childbirth and having fewer babies. The **associations** of women's education levels and rates of employment with fertility are also explored.

**选项:**

sense, patterns, notions, postponing, associations, comparisons, gaps, accelerating

**解析:**

1. comparisons

位于动词 makes 后, 选择名词充当宾语, 因此可以选择的单词有 sense–感官, patterns–模式, notions–观念, associations–联合, comparisons–比较, gaps–间隔, 又根据原文 This article makes\_\_\_\_between Australia and seven other OECD countries..., 联系后文 changing age...are also compared, also compared 是紧接这一句, 所以说明这句是第一次出现比较关系, 因此选择comparisons, make comparisons between A and B 也是固定搭配。这里说的是: 这篇文章对澳大利亚和其他七个其他国家...做比较  
解题思路: 动宾搭配; 固定搭配; 语境理解

2. patterns

该空位于系动词 are 前, 选择复数名词一起构成 名词+of 结构, 充当主语, 因此可以选择的单词有patterns–模式, notions–观念, associations–联合, gaps–间隔, 又根据原文 Changing age\_\_\_\_ of fertility are also compared and show that for most of the countries, women...and having fewer babies, 能够通过对它的比较和分析, 看出女性生孩子的趋势, 那么应该是比较具体的调查后的分布模式, 而其他选项都不能作为分析的依据, 因此选择 patterns。这里说的是: 还对不断变化的生育率年龄模式进行了比较, 结果表明, 在大多数国家, 妇女..., 出生的婴儿更少

解题思路: 主谓一致; 名词+of结构; 单句理解

3. postponing

该空位于系动词 are 后, 选择 v-ing形式, 一起构成句子的谓语, 因此可以选择的单词有 postponing–推迟, accelerating–加速, 又根据原文for most of the countries, women are\_\_\_\_childbirth and having fewer babies, and 后说妇女生出更少的孩子, 那么与之并列的应该是妇女推迟了生育, 因此选择 postponing。这里说的是: 在大多数国家, 妇女推迟了生育并且出生的孩子更少了

解题思路: 主谓宾结构; 单句理解

4. associations

该空位于 of 前充当主语, 又因为谓语动词是 are, 因此选择复数名词, 可以选择的单词有 notions–观念, associations–联系, gaps–间隔, 又根据原文 The of\_\_\_\_ women's education levels and rates of employment with fertility are also explored, 这里主要讨论两个事物的关系, 即妇女的受教育水平和就业率对生育率的影响, 因此选择 associations。这里说的是: 还探讨了妇女的教育水平和就业率与生育率之间的关系

解题思路: 名词+of结构; 主谓一致; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #90)

## 48. Iceland (预测) (解析)

On average, Iceland **experiences** a major volcanic event once every 5 years. Since the Middle Ages, a

third of all the lava that has **covered** the earth's surface has erupted in Iceland. However, according to a recent geological hypothesis, this estimate does not include **submarine** eruptions, which are much more extensive than those on the land surface.

#### 选项:

experiences, interior, covered, submarine, explodes, spread

#### 解析:

1. experiences

位于名词 Iceland 后，且句子缺少谓语动词，又根据后面的时间标志 every 5 years (每五年) 确定时态为一般现在时，因此可以选择的单词有 experiences–经历，explodes–爆炸，又根据原文 On average, Iceland experiences a major volcanic event once every 5 years (冰岛平均每五年会\_\_\_\_一次大的火山喷发事件)，又搭配后面的 event，选择 experiences。这里说的是：冰岛平均每五年会经历一次大的火山喷发事件

解题思路：主谓宾结构；单句理解

2. covered

我们来看这个空所在的从句 all the lava that has\_\_ the earth's surface...且主句的谓语动词 has erupted 是现在完成时，因此该空也选择一个动词 ed 形式，跟 has 一起构成现在完成时态，可以选择的单词只有 covered–覆盖。这里说的是：在冰岛，喷发能够覆盖地球表面三分之一的熔岩。

解题思路：现在完成时态；单句理解

3. submarine

位于名词 eruptions 之前，选择形容词作修饰，因此可以选择的单词有 interior–内部的，submarine–海底的，又根据原文 this estimate does not include \_\_\_\_ eruptions, which are much more extensive than those on the land surface (这一估计不包括\_\_\_\_的喷发，其范围远远超过陆地表面的喷发)，根据 than 后面接的 land surface 可以知道，前面的地理位置应该是除去陆地，那就是海底，因此选择 submarine。这里说的是：这一估计不包括喷发在海底的，其范围远远超过喷发在陆地表面的。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #203)

## 49. Mini Helicopter (预测) (解析)

A mini helicopter modeled on flying tree seeds could soon be flying overhead. Evan Ulrich and colleagues at the University of Maryland in College Park turned to the biological world for inspiration to build a scaled-down helicopter that could mimic the properties of full-size aircraft. The complex **design** of full-size helicopters gets less efficient when shrunk, **meaning** that standard mini helicopters expend most of their power simply fighting to stay stable in the air. The researchers realized that a simpler aircraft designed to stay stable passively would use much less power and reduce manufacturing costs to boot. It turns out that nature had **beaten** them to it. The seeds of trees such as the maple have a single-blade structure that **allows** them to fly far away and drift safely to the ground. These seeds, known as samaras, need no engine to **spin** through the air, thanks to a process called autorotation. By analyzing the behavior of the samara with high-speed cameras, Ulrich and his team were able to copy its design. The samara copter is not the first single-winged helicopter— one was flown in 1952, and others have been attempted since—but it is the first to take advantage of the samara's autorotation. This allows Ulrich's vehicle to perform some neat tricks, such as falling safely to the ground if its motor fails or using vertical columns of air to stay aloft indefinitely. “We can turn off the motor and autorotate, which requires no power to sustain,” says Ulrich.

#### 选项:

design, meaning, beaten, allows, spin, tells, makes, caught, conceive, flourish, makes

#### 解析:

## 1. design

位于形容词 complex 后，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有 design–设计，meaning–意义，又根据原文 The complex \_\_\_\_ of full-size helicopters gets less efficient (全尺寸直升机复杂的\_\_\_\_，效率会降低)，根据上文提到科学家们在研究制造迷你直升机，按照逻辑关系，这里在讨论设计出的模型的问题，所以选择 design。这里说的是：全尺寸直升机复杂的设计会使得效率降低。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

## 2. meaning

位于 that 从句之前，但前面已经是一个成分完整的句子，选择非谓语动词形式连接从句，因此可以选择的单词有 meaning–意味着，beaten–击败，caught–抓住，又根据原文 The complex design of full-size helicopters gets less efficient when shrunk, \_\_\_\_ that standard mini helicopters expend most of their power simply fighting to stay stable in the air. 根据句意，前面提到直升机效率降低，后面讲到效率降低带来的后果，所以前后的关系用 meaning (意味着) 连接最合适。这里说的是：全尺寸直升机的复杂设计在收缩时效率会降低，这意味着标准的小型直升机为了在空中保持稳定就要消耗大部分能量。

解题思路：非谓语动词；单句理解

## 3. beaten

位于助动词 had 后，选择动词 ed 形式一起构成过去完成时态，因此可以选择的单词有 beaten–打败，caught–抓住，又根据原文 It turns out that nature had \_\_\_\_ them to it, 联系上下文，把设计的模型和大自然中的树叶作比较，表明大自然的“设计”更加好，所以应该是大自然打败了它，选择 beaten。这里说的是：原来是大自然打败了它。

解题思路：过去完成时；上下文理解

## 4. allows

该空位于定语从句中，充当谓语动词，又从句主语是 structure，因此可以选择的单词有 allows–允许，makes–制作，又根据原文 The seeds of trees such as the maple have a single-blade structure that \_\_\_\_ them to fly far away and drift safely to the ground, 动词后接不定式 to fly，而 make 后搭配动词原形，因此选择 allows，allow sb./sth. to do sth. 允许某人/某物做某事。这里说的是：枫树等树木的种子是单叶结构，可以让它们飞得很远，然后安全地飘到地面上

解题思路：时态；主谓结构；固定搭配

## 5. spin

位于 need to do 结构中，选择动词原形，因此可以选择的单词有 spin–旋转，conceive–察觉，flourish–繁荣，又根据原文 These seeds, known as samaras, need no engine to \_\_\_\_ through the air, thanks to a process called autorotation (这些种子，也被称为翅果，由于自转，不需要动力也能在空气中\_\_\_\_)，联系上文，讲述树木的叶子落下过程的原理，又因为树叶下落常以旋转的方式，所以选择 spin 最合适。这里说的是：这些种子，也被称为翅果，由于自转，所以它们不需要动力也能在空气中旋转

解题思路：不定式；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #202)

## 50. Canada Gallery (预测) (解析)

An exhibit that brings together for the first time landscapes painted by French impressionist Pierre-Auguste Renoir comes to the National Gallery of Canada this June. The gallery in Ottawa worked with the National Gallery of London and the Philadelphia Museum of Art to pull together the collection of 60 Renoir paintings from 45 public and private collections.

### 选项:

paintings, gets, masterpiece, muster, time, pull, comes, gallery

### 解析:

#### 1. time

考察固定搭配 for the first time 第一次。这里说的是：第一次有展览把法国印象派画家皮埃尔-奥古斯特·雷诺阿的乡村风景画放在一起。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

## 2. comes

我们来分析第一句话的主干结构：An exhibit\_\_ to the national gallery of Canada. 该空充当谓语动词，且主语为An exhibit，因此可以选择的单词有gets–得到，comes–去，又根据原文 An exhibit...\_\_to the National gallery of Canada this June.根据语意，展览在加拿大国家美术馆举办，因此 comes to 更合适。这里说的是：展览在加拿大国家美术馆举办。

解题思路：主谓结构；时态；单句理解

## 3. gallery

根据原文：The \_\_ in Ottawa worked with the National Gallery of London and the Philadelphia Museum of Art to...容易判断此处应该填入一个名词，符合这个条件的选项有masterpiece 杰作、muster 聚集的人群、paintings 画作、pull 影响力和gallery 画廊。但只有gallery在此处说得通，说的是渥太华的画廊与后两家机构合作。

解题思路：单句理解

## 4. pull

考察固定搭配 pull together，收集在一起。muster 也有聚集的意思，但是不与 together 搭配这里说的是：渥太华美术馆与伦敦国家美术馆和费城艺术博物馆合作，将这些收藏品汇集在一起。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

## 5. paintings

位于 the collection of 后面，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有 paintings–名画，masterpiece–杰作，time–时间，又根据原文the collection of 60 Renoir \_\_ from 45 public and private collections，联系上下文，这里的 collection 指的是展出的名画，而 masterpiece 指的是大师的杰作，例如《蒙娜丽莎》，而文中提到展出这个画家的六十个作品，不可能六十个画作都达到了杰作的水平，所以选择 paintings 更合理一些。这里说的是：60件雷诺阿的画作来自45个公共和私人收藏品

解题思路：名词of结构；单句理解；常识判断

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #201)

## 51. Transport Problem (预测) (解析)

Despite transport problems being a topic of frequent dinner table conversation, comprehensive **assessment** of policy directions for transport has been the subject of remarkably little academic analysis. This chapter introduces the scope of the book, which is intended to help redress this **shortcoming**. The primary focus is on **urban** transport policy, with the emphasis being on policy analysis rather than analysis of the policy process. Importantly, the chapter sets out some key propositions that have been important in shaping the authors' approach to the particular matters that are considered in subsequent chapters.

**选项：**

urban, shortcoming, disadvantages, assessment, cities

**解析：**

## 1. assessment

位于形容词 comprehensive 后，选择名词充当句子的主语，又根据句子中的谓语动词 has，因此确定是单数名词，可以选择的单词有 shortcoming–不足之处，assessment–评估，又根据原文 comprehensive \_\_ of policy directions for transport has been the subject of remarkably little academic analysis，被 comprehensive (综合的) 修饰，选择shortcomings 明显不符合逻辑，因此选择 assessment。这里说的是：对运输政策方向的综合评估很少有学术分析。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

## 2. shortcoming

位于形容词 this 后，选择单数名词，因此可以选择的单词只有 shortcoming。这里说的是：本章介绍了本书的范围，旨在帮助纠正这一缺点。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

### 3. urban

位于名词 transport 前，选择形容词作修饰，因此可以选择的单词只有 urban—都市的，这里说的是：主要的关注点是城市交通政策。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #200)

## 52. Leading Scientists (预测) (解析)

The Life Science Institute at the University of Michigan achieves **excellence** in biomedical research by bringing together the world's leading scientists from a variety of life science disciplines to **accelerate** breakthroughs and discoveries that will improve human health. With close to 400 scientific staff members, the LSI is exploiting the power of a **collaborative** and interdisciplinary approach to biomedical research in an open-laboratory facility.

**选项：**

ambitions, collaborative, quit, excellence, positive, accelerate

**解析：**

### 1. excellence

位于动词 achieves 后，选择名词作为宾语，因此可以选择的单词有 ambitions—野心，以及 excellence—优秀，卓越；又根据原文 achieves\_in biomedical research，无论从文意还是逻辑的角度来说，取得某方面的“成就”更合理一些。因此选择excellence。这里说的是：密歇根大学生命科学研究所生物医学研究方面取得了卓越成就。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

### 2. accelerate

位于 bring sb. together to do sth.结构中，选择动词原形，因此可以选择的单词有quit—放弃，accelerate—加速，又根据原文 by bringing together the world's leading scientists from a variety of life science disciplines to\_\_breakthroughs and discoveries that will improve human health，把生命科学各个领域顶尖的科学家聚集在一起，所以应该是对提高人类健康有积极意义，选择 accelerate。这里说的是：通过汇集来自不同生命科学学科的世界顶尖科学家，将加速有关改善人类健康的突破和发现。

解题思路：不定式结构；单句理解

### 3. collaborative

位于名词 approach前，选择形容词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词有 collaborative—协作的，positive—积极的，又根据原文 With close to 400 scientific staff members, the LSI is exploiting the power of a \_\_\_ and interdisciplinary approach to biomedical research in an open-laboratory facility，这里说的是在四百多科研人员的共同努力下，又因为 and 连接的并列词中后面跟的是interdisciplinary—跨学科的，强调众多人员合作的力量，而 positive不能体现出大量的科学家和众多学科的作用，collaborative更合适。这里说的是：LSI拥有近400名科研人员，他们正在开放实验室设施中利用协作和跨学科方法进行生物医学的研究。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；并列结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #197)

## 53. Pewter (预测) (解析)

Pewter is an attractive metal which has been used for the **production** of household and other items in Britain since Roman times. It is an alloy **consisting** mostly of tin which has been **mixed** with small amounts of other metals such as copper, lead or antimony to **harden** it and make it more durable.

**选项：**

prompted, production, harden, distribution, soften, mixed, containing, consisting

**解析：**

## 1. production

位于定冠词the和介词of之间，选择名词，一起构成名词of结构，因此可以选择的单词有distribution–分布，production–生产，又根据原文Pewter is an attractive metal which has been used for the \_\_\_ of household and other items, be used for表示被用于，后面接的是家用和其他物品，根据逻辑关系，应该是这种金属被用于制造家用和其他物品。选择production。这里说的是：白蜡是一种很有吸引力的金属，已被用于生产家用和其他物品。

解题思路：名词of结构；单句理解

## 2. consisting

考察固定搭配consist of 由...构成（该空位于完整句子后，因此选择现在分词形式作为后置修饰，选择consisting）。这里说的是：它（白蜡）是一种主要由锡组成的合金。

解题思路：固定搭配；非谓语；单句理解

## 3. mixed

位于has been后，选择动词ed形式一起构成现在完成时的被动结构，因此可以选择的单词有prompted–促进，harden–使...坚硬，soften–使..变软，mixed–混合，又根据原文 It is an alloy consisting mostly of tin which has been \_\_\_ with small amounts of other metals, which引导的定语从句，修饰名词alloy–合金，合金一般是由几种金属混合成的，且with后面连接的是少量其他金属，可以知道这里是说合金包含锡和其他成分的金属，选择mixed。

解题思路：被动语态；单句理解

## 4. harden

位于并列连词and前，因此选择一个动词原形构成和make 的并列，可以选择的单词有harden–使...坚硬，soften–使..变软，又根据原文which has been mixed with small amounts of other metals such as copper, lead or antimony to \_\_\_ it and make it more durable, 按照逻辑关系，and后面说混合几种金属让合金更加经用耐用，那么金属应该更加坚硬才会经久耐用，而不是变软，因此选择harden。这里说的是：它与少量其它金属如铜、铅或锑混合，使其变硬，使其更耐用。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #196)

## 54. McLuhan (预测) (解析)

McLuhan's preeminent theory was his idea that human history could be divided into four eras: the acoustic age, the literary age, the print age and the electronic age. He outlined the concept in a 1962 book called The Gutenberg Galaxy, which was released just as the television was starting to become popular. He predicted the world was entering the fourth, electronic age, which would be characterized by a community of people brought together by technology. He called it the "global village", and said it would be an age when everyone had access to the same information through technology. The "global village" could be understood to be the internet.

**选项:**

divided, will, submerged, released, underlay, outlined, closed, predicted, access

**解析:**

## 1. divided

位于could be后，又给出的选项大部分是动词的ed形式，这里主要考察被动语态，因此可以选择的单词有divided–分成，submerged–淹没，released–发行，underlay–构成...的基础，outlined–概述，closed–关闭，predicted–预测，又根据原文McLuhan's preeminent theory was his idea that human history could be \_\_\_ into four eras: the acoustic age, the literary age, the print age and the electronic age, 根据后面列举的四个不同时期，这里应该是指麦克卢汉把人类历史分为四个时期，选择divided。这里说的是：麦克卢汉的卓越理论是他认为人类历史可以分为四个时代：声学时代、文学时代、印刷时代和电子时代。

解题思路：被动语态；单句理解

## 2. outlined

位于主语He后面，选择动词充当谓语，因此可以选择的单词有submerged–淹没，released–发行，underlay–构成...的基础，outlined–略述，closed–关闭，predicted–预测，又根据原文He \_\_\_\_ the concept in a 1962 book called The Gutenberg Galaxy，按照语意，他出了一本关于这个概念的书，那么在书里面他应该是介绍他的概念，选择outlined。这里说的是：他在1962年出版的一本名为《古腾堡星系》的书中略述了这个概念。

解题思路：主谓宾结构；单句理解

### 3. released

位于was后面，选择动词ed形式构成被动语态，因此可以选择的单词有submerged–淹没，released–发行，underlay–构成...的基础，closed–关闭，predicted–预测，又根据原文Gutenberg Galaxy, which was \_\_\_\_ just as the television was starting to become popular，在as后面说明电视刚刚流行起来，这表明的是一个时间段，说明这本说应该是在这个时间段发行的，选择released。这里说的是：《古登堡星系》这本书是在电视开始流行的时候发行的。

解题思路：被动语态；单句理解

### 4. predicted

位于主语He后面，选择动词充当谓语，因此可以选择的单词有submerged–淹没，underlay–构成...的基础，closed–关闭，predicted–预测，又根据原文He \_\_\_\_ the world was entering the fourth, electronic age，以及后文提到 it would be an age，可以知道第四个时期还没有到来，所以他是在预言，选择predicted。这里说的是：他预言世界将进入第四个电子时代

解题思路：主谓宾结构；语境理解

### 5. access

考察固定搭配have access to获得，可接近。这里说的是：这将是一个人都能通过技术获得相同信息的时代。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #194)

## 55. Music (预测) (解析)

What is music? In one sense, this is an easy **question**. Even the least musical among us can recognize pieces of music when we hear them and name a few canonical **examples**. We know there are different kinds of music and, even if our **knowledge** of music is restricted, we know which kinds we like and which kinds we do not.

### 选项:

volume, question, examples, knowledge, issue, classes

### 解析:

#### 1. question

位于修饰成分an easy后，确定可数名词单数形式，因此可选择的单词有volume–容量，question–问题，issue争论的问题，又根据原文：What is music? In one sense, this is an easy \_\_\_\_，这是自问自答的形式，前面问什么是音乐，后面应该是说这是一个简单的问题，选择question。issue和problem意思相近，但issue多指意见能达到一致的问题，但要通过争论或讨论解决，而problem指客观上存在的，难以理解，处理，需要解答的问题。要注意这两个单词的区别。

这里说的是：什么是音乐呢？从某种意义上说，这是一个简单的问题

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；近义词辨析；单句理解

#### 2. examples

位于修饰成分a few canonical后，选择可数名词复数形式，因此可以选择的单词有examples–例子，classes–课，阶级，又根据原文Even the least musical among us can recognize pieces of music when we hear them and name a few canonical\_\_\_\_，这里说即使不懂的音乐的人也能听到识别并且举出典型的\_\_\_\_，显然举出“例子”更符合语意，而非列举出课堂，选择examples

这里说的是：即使是我们当中最不擅长音乐的人，当我们听到音乐片段时，也能认出它们，并举出几个典型的例子。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

### 3. knowledge

该空跟of music一起充当从句的主语，又根据动词is，确定选择单数名词或者不可数名词，因此可以选择的单词有knowledge–知识，volume–容量，issue争论的问题，又根据原文even if our \_\_\_\_ of music is restricted, we know which kinds we like and which kinds we do not, 即使\_\_\_\_受限，我们仍能知道我们喜欢什么不喜欢什么，带入三个单词的语意，只有即使“音乐知识”受限最符合，选择knowledge。

解题思路：名词of结构；主谓一致；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #193)

## 56. Pullman (预测) (解析)

Built in 1880 on 4,000 acres of **land** outside of the Chicago city limits, Pullman, Illinois, was the first industrial planned **community** in the United States. George Pullman, of the Pullman railroad Car Company, built the south residential portion of the company town first, which contained 531 **houses**, some of which stand today more or less as they did originally.

**选项:**

houses, community, factories, soil, land, workers

**解析:**

### 1. land

位于acres of后，选择名词一起构成名词of结构，给出的选项全都是名词，houses–房屋，community–社区，factories–工厂，soil–泥土，land–陆地，town–城镇。又根据原文Built in 1880 on 4,000 acres of \_\_\_\_ outside of the Chicago city limits, 根据4000 acres of (4千公顷)，指的是占地面积，只有land最合适，soil侧重于“泥土”的含义。这里说的是：1880年，建在芝加哥城外4000英亩的土地上...

解题思路：名词of结构；单句理解

### 2. community

我们来看这个空所在的位置the first industrial planned\_\_\_\_. 第一个工业设计的\_\_\_\_。再联系后文提到the south residential portion of the company town first, 可以知道这个地方之后成了一个镇的规模，因此只有community最合适。这里说的是：伊利诺伊州的普尔曼是美国第一个工业计划社区。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；语境理解

### 3. houses

位于数词531后，选择名词复数，因此可以选择的单词有houses–房屋，factories–工厂，workers–工人，又根据原文built the south residential portion of the company town first, which contained 531 \_\_\_\_ , some of which stand today more or less as they did originally, 又根据residential portion–住宅部分，可以知道这一地区大多是人们居住的地方，所以有531 houses。这里说的是：这个公司先建了小镇的镇南部住宅区，里面有531套房子，其中一些房子现在基本上和原来一样。

解题思路：数词+名词结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #192)

## 57. Octopus (预测) (解析)

If consciousness comes in degrees, then how far along on the spectrum is the octopus? Octopuses almost certainly feel pain. They nurse and protect **injured** body parts, and show a preference not to be touched near wounds. In addition to feeling pain, octopuses also have **sophisticated** sensory capacities: excellent eyesight, and acute sensitivity to taste and smell. This, together with their large nervous systems and **complex** behavior makes it all but certain. The question of what subjective experience might be like for an octopus is **complicated** by the odd relationship between its brain and body.

**选项:**

exquisite, injured, simple, complicated, sophisticated, complex, made, hurting

### 解析:

#### 1. injured

位于名词body parts前，选择形容词做修饰，由于给出的选项里都是形容词形式，需要根据具体语境来判断。exquisite—精美的，剧烈的，injured—受伤的，simple—简单的，complicated—复杂的，sophisticated—精细的，复杂的，complex—复杂的，made—被制作的，hurting—使...疼痛。根据原文They nurse and protect \_\_\_\_ body parts, and show a preference not to be touched near wounds（尽量不被碰到伤口，可以知道他们是在护理和保护有伤口的部分）hurting一般做表语而不是做修饰成分，而injured常用于修饰名词。因此选择injured。这里说的是：他们护理和保护受伤的身体部位，并尽量不触碰伤口地区。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

#### 2. sophisticated

根据原文In addition to feeling pain, octopuses also have \_\_\_\_ sensory capacities: excellent eyesight, and acute sensitivity to taste and smell, 该空的形容词用来形容章鱼的感官能力(sensory capacities)，根据后面列举的形容词：excellent—极好的，acute—敏锐的，确定积极意义的形容词，选择sophisticated—复杂巧妙地。complex, complicated和sophisticated都有复杂的意思，但complex强调由于许多单个部分合成而变成的复杂。complicated“复杂的，难懂的”，强调错综复杂，不易理解。sophisticated“精密的，尖端的”，往往用于指器械的系统的复杂性和先进性。这里说的是：除了感觉疼痛外，章鱼还有复杂的感官能力：极好的视力，灵敏的味觉和嗅觉。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；近义词辨析；单句理解

#### 3. complex

根据原文This, together with their large nervous systems and \_\_\_\_ behavior makes it all but certain, This代指上句提到的复杂的感官能力，又根据and前面连接的large nervous system，按照逻辑关系，既然神经系统那么庞大，那行为也就会是复杂的，选择complex来修饰behavior。这里说的是：这一点，连同它们庞大的神经系统和复杂的行为

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；并列结构；近义词辨析；单句理解

#### 4. complicated

根据原文The question...is \_\_\_\_ by the odd relationship between its brain and body, 又根据odd—奇怪的，可以确定这个问题也应该是奇怪难懂的，同时根据the question is \_\_\_\_ by的被动结构，complicated除了看作形容词，也是是动词complicate的过去分词形式，能够表达被动关系，比形容词complex更符合语境。这里说的是：章鱼的大脑和身体之间的奇怪关系使其主观体验可能是什么样的问题变得复杂起来。

解题思路：近义词辨析；被动语态；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #136)

## 58. Roman People (预测) (解析)

The Roman people had at first been inclined to regard the French Revolution with either indifference or derision .But as the months went by and the emigres who remained in the city were less and less hopeful of an early return home, the mood of the Romans became increasingly antagonistic towards the 'assassins of Paris'. The nationalization of Church property in France, the confiscation of papal territories, the dwindling of contributions and the paucity of tourists and pilgrims all contributed to an exacerbation of this antagonism. When the French Convention, determined to gain international recognition for the Republic, dispatched envoys to Rome, the people turned upon them in fury.

### 选项:

derision, dispatched, delivered, division, cheerful, hopeful, emigres, vagrants

### 解析:

#### 1. derision

either... or...连接2个并列的成分，根据原文either indifference or\_\_\_\_，因此选择一个跟indifference（漠不关心）意思相反的词，即derision（嘲笑）。

心) 对应的负面态度名词, 只有derision–嘲笑, division表示分开分隔, 不符合文意。这里说的是起初罗马人对法国大革命不是漠不关心就是嗤之以鼻。

解题思路: either...or...的并列结构

## 2. emigres

根据原文the\_\_ who remained in the city were less and less \_\_ of an early return home, 判断第一个空应该填入一个跟人相关的先行词, 满足条件的选项有vagrants–乞丐, emigres–移民。且这样的人呆在巴黎城里, 跟“回家”有关, 容易判断emigres是合适的。

解题思路: 上下文理解

## 3. hopeful

位于less and less后, 选择形容词或者副词原级 (反之more and more也是一样), 一起构成比较级, 因此可以选择的单词有cheerful高兴的; hopeful抱有希望的。又根据原文留在城里的移民对于早日回国越来越不 (were less and less...of an early return home), 跟介词of搭配同时符合句意的只有hopeful, less and less hopeful 即越来越不抱希望。

解题思路: 形容词比较级; 固定搭配

## 4.dispatched

我们来分析这句话的结构: When the French Convention\_\_envoys to Rome, the people turned upon them in fury. 该空充当的是从句谓语动词, 且根据turned判断需要选择动词过去式, 因此只有delivered–递送; 以及dispatched–派遣。如果我们知道envoys是使节的意思, 就很容易作出选择, 选择“派遣”更符合文意, 这里说的是当法国国民大会派遣使节前往罗马时, 人民怒不可遏地向他们发起攻击。

解题思路: 时态; 动宾搭配

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #188)

## 59. Psychoanalytic and Behaviorist (预测) (解析)

Elements of both the psychoanalytic and behaviorist theories are **arranged** in modern approaches to personality. Advances in neuroscience have begun to **bridge** the gap between biochemistry and behavior, but there is still a great deal that needs to be explained. Without a consistent understanding of personality, how can we begin to **categorize** risk takers? If we cannot, we will be unable to **compare** their genes with those of others.

**选项:**

media, confront, compare, sort, categorize, bridge, arranged, hit

**解析:**

### 1. arranged

该空位于 are 之后, 可以填入形容词、名词复数或者 V-ed 或 V-ing 形式, 可以选择的有 media “媒体”; arranged “安排, 排列”; hit “打击”。又根据原文: Elements of both the psychoanalytic and behaviorist theories are \_\_ in modern approaches to personality. 这里说的是精神分析理论和行为主义理论的要素都 \_\_ 在现代人格研究方法中。根据逻辑和语境, 这些要素和研究方法之间应该是构成某种具体的关系, 因而这些要素“被安排”在现代研究方法中最符合逻辑, 所以选择“arranged”。

解题思路: 被动语态; 单句理解

### 2. bridge

这里考察的是常见搭配: bridge the gap between A and B 即“消除 (甲、乙间的) 隔阂/鸿沟/分歧”; 根据原文: Advances in neuroscience have begun to bridge the gap between biochemistry and behavior, but there is still a great deal that needs to be explained. 这里说的是神经科学的进步已经开始弥合生物化学和行为之间的鸿沟, 但仍有许多问题需要解释。

解题思路: 常见搭配; 单句理解

### 3. categorize

该空位于 begin to 之后, 根据 begin to do 的常见用法, 需要填入一个动词原形, 可以选择的有 confront “面临, 对抗”; compare “对比, 比作”; sort “分类, 整理”; categorize “分类, 归类”; hit “打, 打

击”。又根据原文：Without a consistent understanding of personality, how can we begin to \_\_\_ risk takers? 这里说的是没有对个性的一致理解，我们如何开始对风险承担者进行\_\_\_？不难理解，在有了一致的理解之后，就能根据一致的理解来分类。而sort, categorize 都具有“分类”的含义，categorize更接近于“按定义归组”，而 sort 更接近于“日常按形状大小性质等分类”。这里是要对个性进行分类，更接近于定义个性。所以 categorize 在这里最符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路：固定结构；近义词辨析；单句理解

#### 4. compare

这里考察的是常见搭配，compare something with something “比较，对比”。根据原文：If we cannot, we will be unable to compare their genes with those of others. 这里说的是如果我们做不到这一点，我们就无法将他们的基因与其他人的基因进行比较。

解题思路：常见搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #186)

### 60. Sharkbite (预测) (解析)

Sharks killed four people and bit 58 others around the world in 2006, a comparatively dull year for dangerous encounters between the two species, scientists said in their annual shark attack census on Tuesday. Sharkbite numbers **grew** steadily over the last century as humans reproduced exponentially and **spent** more time at the seashore. But the numbers have been **flat** over the past five years as overfishing **thinned** the shark population near shore and swimmers got smarter about the **risks** of **wading** into certain areas, Burgess said.

#### 选项：

grew, increase, spent, flat, thinned, risks, spend, turn over, lower, diving, significance, wading

#### 解析：

##### 1. grew

位于名词后，句子缺少谓语动词，又根据文中的时态为过去式，确定动词的过去式，因此可以选择的单词有grew–增长，spent–花费，thinned–变少，又根据原文Sharkbite numbers \_\_\_ steadily over the last century as humans reproduced exponentially，按照逻辑关系，随着人类数量的上涨，更多的人会接触的鲨鱼，所以鲨鱼咬人的频率也会增大，选择grew。

这里说的是：当人类繁殖以指数增长，鲨鱼咬人的次数在上个世纪稳定地增长

解题思路：时态；单句理解

##### 2. spent

and连接两个并列的形式，因此选择一个动词的过去式，构成和reproduced的并列。又根据原文as humans reproduced exponentially and \_\_\_ more time at the seashore，搭配more time，只能选择spent。这里说的是：当人类繁殖以指数增长并在海滨度过更多时间时...

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

##### 3. flat

位于have been后，确定形容词或者过去分词形式。因此可以选择的单词有flat–持平的，thinned–变少，lower–更低，又根据原文But the numbers have been\_\_\_ over the past five years as overfishing \_\_\_ the shark population near shore，由于第3题和第4题是因果关系，可以先看as后面的没事内容，因为过度捕捞，所以近海岸线的鲨鱼数量应该是“减少”了，选择thinned。在这个基础上，由于鲨鱼数量较少，那么鲨鱼咬人的事件的总量不会上升，而是趋于平缓，选择flat。这里说的是：但由于过度捕捞导致近岸鲨鱼数量减少，这一数字在过去五年持平。

解题思路：时态；单句理解

##### 4. thinned

参考第3题解析

##### 5. risks

考察固定搭配the risks of,...的风险。这里说的是：游泳者变得更聪明，清楚某些区域的风险。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

### 6. wading

位于固定搭配the risks of后，选择名词或者v-ing形式，因此可以选择的单词有wading—涉，蹚(水或淤泥等)，diving—潜水，又根据原文swimmers got smarter about the risks of \_\_\_\_ into certain areas这里说的是：游泳的人应该知道哪些水域可能碰到鲨鱼，哪些水域风险低，选择wading更合适，而diving指潜到深水处，范围相对wading太窄。

解题思路：动名词；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #163)

## 61. Most Respected Companies (预测) (解析)

Look at the recent "Most Respected Companies" survey by the Financial Times. Who are the most respected companies and business leaders at the **current** time? Rather predictably, they are Jack Welch and General Electric, and Bill Gates and Microsoft. **Neither** has achieved their world class status through playing nice. Welch is still remembered for the brutal downsizing he led his business **through** and for the environmental pollution incidents and prosecutions. Microsoft has had one of the **highest** profile cases of bullying market dominance of recent times— and Gates has been able to **achieve** the financial status where he can choose to give lots of money away by being ruthless in business.

**选项：**

current, past, Neither, Either, Both, through, by, highest, biggest, achieve, finish

**解析：**

### 1. current

该空位于冠词 the 之后，名词 time 之前，所以需要填入一个形容词，可以选择的有 current “现时发生的，当前的”； past “过去的，以前的”； highest “最高的”； biggest “最大的。”又通过前文： Look at the recent "Most Respected Companies" survey by the Financial Times. 看看英国“金融时报”最近进行的最受尊敬企业调查。因此前后对时间的表述应该保持一致，所以 current 在这里最符合逻辑和语境： Who are the most respected companies and business leaders at the **current** time? 这里说的是，目前最受尊敬的公司和商业领袖是谁？

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；上下文理解；单句理解

### 2. Neither

该空位于句首，且位于谓语动词 has 之前，充当句子主语，所以此空需要填入一个单数名词或者代词；可以选择的有 Neither “两者都不”； Either “两者中的任何一个”； Both “两者都”（排除）。又根据原文： \_\_\_\_ has achieved their world-class status through playing nice. 可以明显看出来，这里说的是\_\_\_\_通过装好人而达到世界级的地位。根据下文的 the brutal downsizing (Welch) “残酷的裁员”和 bullying market dominance (Bill Gates) “欺凌性市场支配地位”，这些行为明显不符合人们对“好人”的一般描述，所以 Neither 在这里最符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路：主谓宾结构；上下文理解；单句理解

### 3. through

该空稍微有些难度，我们先来看下原文： Welch is still remembered for the brutal downsizing (that) he led his business \_\_\_\_ 这里通过还原定语从句可以得到 he led his business \_\_ the brutal downsizing；根据 lead 的常见搭配应该构成 lead somebody +介词+ someplace/something；所以这里需要选择一个介词，可以选择的有： through “通过，穿过”； by “在什么附近，通过什么方法”。根据逻辑和语境这里 through 最符合，这里说的是人们任然记得Welch带领公司经历了残酷的裁员...

解题思路：定语从句；常见搭配；单句理解

### 4. highest

这里考察的是固定搭配 high profile “引人注目的，引起广泛关注的”。根据原文： Microsoft has had one of the highest profile cases of bullying market dominance of recent times... 这里说的是微软成为了近年来

欺凌性市场支配地位的最引人注目的案例之一…。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

### 5. achieve

该空位于 be able to 之后，根据 be able to do 的常见用法，需要选择一个动词原形；可以选择的单词有：achieve “(凭长期努力) 达到 (某目标, 地位, 标准)”； finish “完成, (使) 结束”。又根据原文： Gates has been able to \_ the financial status... 因为某种地位是通过长期的努力而达到的，而不是完成，因此 achieve 最符合逻辑和语境。这里说的是盖茨也已经达到了这种经济地位…。

解题思路：不定式；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #156)

## 62. Anthropologists (预测) (解析)

It is commonly said by anthropologists that primitive man is **less** individual and more completely moulded by his **society** than civilized man. This contains an element of truth. Simpler societies are more **uniform**, in the sense that they call for, and provide opportunities for, a far **smaller** diversity of **individual** skills and occupations than the more complex and **advanced** societies. Increasing individualization in this sense is a necessary product of modern advanced society, and runs through all its activities from top to bottom. But it would be a serious error to set up an antithesis between this process of individualization and the growing strength and cohesion of society.

**选项：**

less, larger, objective, society, element, uniform, advent, smaller, factor, individual, advanced, latest

**解析：**

### 1. less

该空位于形容词individual前，且and连接两个并列的结构，选择一个单词构成和more moulded的并列，只有 less–更少地。这里说的是：人类学家常说原始人独立性要差一些…

解题思路：形容词比较级；并列结构；单句理解

### 2. society

位于形容词his后，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有individual–个人，society–社会，element–元素，uniform–制服，advent–出现，factor–元素，又根据原文 primitive man is less individual and more completely moulded by his \_ than civilized man，这里提到原始人比起文明人更容易被什么所塑造，带入几个选项以及联系下文提到的Simpler society...，只有society“社会”塑造最符合，选择society。这里说的是：原始人比文明人更缺乏独立性，更彻底地被社会塑造。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

### 3. uniform

位于are后且有more来修饰，确定形容词原级，因此可以选择的单词有individual–个人的，独立的，objective–客观的，uniform–统一的，advanced–先进的，又根据原文Simpler societies are more \_\_\_, 再根据语意：结构或人员更加简单的原始社会意味着更容易统一，因此选择uniform。这里说的是：越简单的社会更统一

解题思路：形容词比较级；单句理解

### 4. smaller

位于名词diversity前面，选择形容词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词有individual–个人的，独立的，objective–客观的，advanced–先进的，latest–最新的，最近的，smaller–更小地，larger–更大的，又根据原文and provide opportunities for, a far \_\_ diversity，联系句子的主语Simpler society可以知道，简单的社会提供的机会的多样性应该是更小的，选择smaller。这里说的是：（更简单的社会）提供机会的多样性更小。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

### 5. individual

位于名词skills前，选择形容词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词有individual–个人的，独立的，objective–客观的，advanced–先进的，latest–最新的，最近的，larger–更大的，又根据原文Simpler societies are more

uniform ...and and provide opportunities for, a far smaller diversity of \_\_\_ skills and occupations, 该空修饰的是技能和职业，又因为是知识简单的社会，所以不可能提供先进的，最新的和更多的技能与职业，因此选择individual（个人的）最合适。这里说的是：简单的社会更加容易统一，并且为个人的技能和职业提供的机会多样性更小。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

#### 6. advanced

位于societies前，选择形容词做修饰，又因为前面有副词more修饰，形容词应该为原级，因此可以选择的单词有objective–客观的，advanced–先进的。又根据原文 Simpler societies are more uniform ,and provide opportunities for, a far smaller diversity of individual skills and occupations than the more complex and \_\_\_ societies，根据并列连词and前面跟的是complex–复杂的，那么and后面的形容词也应该和complex有相似的含义，又和更简单的社会形成对比关系，只有advanced。这里说的是：相比更加复杂和先进的社会，较简单的社会更为统一，并为个体技能和职业提供的机会的多样性更小。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；并列结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #151)

### 63. Gun Violence (预测) (解析)

Exposure to gun violence makes adolescents twice as **likely** to perpetrate serious violence in the next two years, according to a University of Michigan **study**. Researchers found there is a **substantial** cause and effect **relationship** between exposure and perpetration of violence. Jeffrey B. Bingenheimer, a doctoral student in health behaviour and health education, analysed five years of data from adolescents living in 78 neighbourhoods in Chicago. Bingenheimer is lead author on a paper in this week's journal Science.

#### 选项:

likely, relative, study, teaching, probable, substantial, relationship, important

#### 解析:

##### 1. likely

考察倍数表达法，twice as+adj.+as（当比较对象明确时，可省略第二个as），因此可以选择的单词有likely–可能的，probable–可能的，relative–相对的，probable–可能的，substantial–实质性的，大量的，important–重要的，又根据原文Exposure to gun violence makes adolescents twice as \_\_\_ to perpetrate serious violence in the next two years，这里表达的是因为接触枪支暴力，青少年犯罪率可能会上升两倍，选择likely。尽管probable和likely的字面意思相近，但是用法有所不同，probable不能用人作主语，表示某人可能做某事用It is probable that sb...结构。如It is probable that he will come tonight. 很可能他今晚要来。而likely既可以用人也可以用物作主语，还可以用It is likely that...如：He is likely to come. =It is likely that he will come. 这里说的是：接触枪支暴力会使青少年在未来两年内实施严重暴力的可能性增加一倍。

解题思路：近义词辨析；倍数表达法；单句理解

##### 2. study

位于不定冠词a后，选择可数名词单数形式，因此可以选择的单词有relative–亲属，study–研究，学习，relationship–关系，又根据原文Exposure to gun violence makes adolescents twice as likely to perpetrate serious violence in the next two years, according to a University of Michigan \_\_\_. 前部分是一个结论，后面则说这个结论是出自于哪里，又根据下一句提到的researchers–研究人员，因此选择study最合适。这里说的是：根据密歇根大学的一项研究，暴露在枪支暴力下的青少年在未来两年内实施严重暴力的可能性是普通青少年的两倍。

解题思路：名词单复数；语境理解

##### 3. substantial

位于名词cause前，选择形容词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词有relative–相对的，probable–可能的，substantial–实质性的，大量的，important–重要的。又根据原文Researchers found there is a \_\_\_

cause and effect... between exposure and perpetration of violence, 联系下文提到的做实验才得出这个结论，所以其中的因果关系应该是积极的，又由于前面的冠词是a，排除important，选择substantial。这里说的是：研究人员发现，接触暴力和实施暴力之间存在着实质性的因果

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

#### 4. relationship

考察固定搭配cause and effect relationship因果关系。这里说的是：研究人员发现，接触暴力和实施暴力之间存在着实质性的因果关系。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #149)

### 64. Plates (预测) (解析)

In geologic terms, a plate is a large, rigid slab of solid rock. The word tectonics comes from the Greek **root** “to build.” putting these two words together, we get the term plate tectonics, which **refers** to how the Earth’s surface is built of plates. The theory of plate tectonics **states** that the Earth’s outermost layer is **fragmented** into a dozen or larger and small plates that are moving **relative** to one another.

#### 选项:

Argue, foundation, relative, refers, states, fragmented, root, relevantly, broken, talks

#### 解析:

##### 1. root

位于形容词Greek后，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有foundation–基础，relative–亲属，states–地区，国家，州，root–根，talks–谈话，又根据原文 The word tectonics comes from the Greek\_\_\_\_ “to build.”，这里是说构造学这个单词来自于希腊语...to build,那么一定是跟语言有关系的词还能表达建筑的含义，选择root，这里是指词根。这里说的是：构造学这个词来源于希腊语的词根“to build”

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

##### 2. refers

该空充当从句的谓语动词，搭配介词to，且根据前一句，用来解释术语“plate tectonics”。因此确定固定搭配refers to指的是。这里说的是：我们得到了板块构造这个术语，它指的是地球表面是如何由板块构成的。

解题思路：主谓一致；固定搭配；单句理解

##### 3. states

该空位于主语theory后，充当句子谓语，且全篇时态为一般现在时，因此可以选择的单词有states–阐述，talks–讨论，又根据原文The theory of plate tectonics \_\_\_\_ that..., talks更偏向于人们间的谈话，states用法更加正式，又因为主语是一个理论，所以states跟更合适。

这里说的是：板块构造理论指出...

解题思路：近义词辨析；主谓一致；单句理解

##### 4. fragmented

位于is后，又搭配介词into，选择动词过去分词形式，因此可以选择的单词有broken–破坏了的，碎，fragmented–破裂，又根据原文that the Earth’s outermost layer is\_\_\_\_ into a dozen or larger and small plates，这里强调地球外层变成许多小板块，fragment作为名词本身有碎片的含义，因此比broken更形象也更恰当。这里说的是：地球最外层被分成十几个或大或小的板块。

解题思路：近义词辨析；单句理解

##### 5. relative

考察固定搭配relative to 和...比较起来；相对于...的。这里说的是：这些大大小小的板块相对于彼此运动。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #143)

### 65. Psychology (预测) (解析)

Psychology as a subject of study has largely developed in the West since the late nineteenth century. During this period there has been an emphasis on scientific thinking. Because of this emphasis, there have been many scientific studies in psychology which **explore** different aspects of human nature. These include studies into how biology (physical factors) influence human experience, how people use their **senses** (touch, taste, smell, sight and hearing) to get to know the world, how people develop, why people behave in certain ways, how memory works, how people develop language, how people **understand** and think about the world, what motivates people, why people have emotions and how personality develops. These scientific **investigations** all contribute to an understanding of human nature.

**选项:**

explore, find, senses, feelings, understand, perform, behave, investigations, findings

**解析:**

## 1. explore

位于which引导的从句中 (which指代scientific studies) 并充当谓语, 因此可以选择的单词有explore–探索, find–发现, understand–理解, perform–表演, behave–表现, 又根据原文Because of this emphasis, there have been many scientific studies in psychology which \_\_\_\_ different aspects of human nature, 按照逻辑关系, 许多的科学研究往往是“探索”了人性的不同方面, 也比“发现”更加正式, 因此选择explore。这里说的是: 正因为如此, 心理学中有许多科学研究探索了人性的不同方面。

解题思路: 定语从句; 主谓一致; 单句理解

## 2. senses

位于形容词their后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有senses–感觉, 意识, feelings–感觉, investigations–调查, findings–发现, 又根据原文how people use their \_\_\_\_ (touch, taste, smell, sight and hearing) to get to know the world, 后面列举的触觉, 味觉, 嗅觉等等, 都是感官的下意词, 选择senses。这里说的是: 人们如何运用感官 (触觉、味觉、嗅觉、视觉和听觉) 来了解世界。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

## 3. understand

该空位于名词people后且充当谓语, 因此可以选择的单词有find–发现, understand–理解, perform–表演, behave–表现, 又根据原文how people \_\_\_\_ and think about the world, 根据并列连词and后面接的动词think–思考, and前面也应该是跟think有联系的动词, 且搭配后面the world, 选择understand。这里说的是: 人们如何理解和思考世界。

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 并列结构; 单句理解

## 4. investigations

位于形容词scientific后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有feelings–感觉, investigations–调查, findings–发现, 又根据原文These scientific \_\_\_\_ all contribute to an understanding of human nature, 因为是对了解人性有帮助的, 所以排除feelings, 而investigations 调查, 还不一定有结果。Findings则偏重于已经有了结果。联系前文的explore探索, 说明还没有十分确切的结论, 处于调查研究阶段, 因此选择investigations。这里说的是: 这些科学的调查研究都有助于理解人性。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #144)

## 66. Plagiarism (预测) (解析)

How is plagiarism detected? It is usually easy for lecturers to identify plagiarism within students work. The University also actively investigates plagiarism in students' assessed work through electronic detection software called Turnitin. This software **compares** students work **against** text on the Internet, in journal articles and within previously **submitted** work (from LSBU and other institutions) and highlights any matches it **finds** ..

**选项:**

To, finds, realizes, based on, against, distinguish, compares, submitted, given

**解析:**

1. compares

该空位于主语this software后充当句子谓语动词，且全篇整体为一般现在时态，因此可以选择的单词有finds–找到；realizes–意识到；compares–对比；这三个动词里面选择。通过上下文text on the Internet, in journal articles and within previously submitted work来看，这里说的是：通过“比较”互联网、期刊文章和之前提交的作业来检查抄袭。故选择compares。

解题思路：主谓一致；上下文理解

2. against

该空考察固定搭配 compare against。一般情况更多被了解的可能是compare to或者compare with。虽然都表示“与什么相比较”的涵义，但compare A against B更意味着B是一种标准，一种参考，这里说的是：这个软件将学生的作业跟互联网、期刊文章和以前的作业进行对比。

解题思路：固定搭配

3. submitted

该空位于名词work前，副词previously后，需填入一个形容词，构成副词+形容词+名词结构。因此可以选的单词有submitted–提交的；given–特定的，已经安排的好的。又根据原文，“提交的”作业更符合语境跟逻辑，应该选择submitted，构成previously submitted work，这里说的是：跟此前提交的作业相对比。

解题思路：副词+形容词+名词结构；上下文理解

4. finds

根据原文This software highlights any matches已经是一个完整的句子，可以判断it后需要填入一个动词构成从句，用来修饰matches，因此可以选择的单词有realizes–意识到和finds–找到。又根据原文，需要突出显示的匹配项应该是这个软件“找到”的，而不可能是“意识到”的，finds更符合逻辑跟语境。

解题思路：定语从句；主谓一致；上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #141)

## 67. UW Course Description (预测) (解析)

The UW course descriptions are **updated** regularly during the academic year. All announcements in the General Catalog and Course Catalog are subject to change without **notice** and do not constitute an **agreement** between the University of Washington and the student. Students should assume the responsibility of **consulting** the appropriate academic unit or adviser for more current or specific information.

**选项:**

updated, new, consulting, agreement, notice, alarm, contract, enquiring

**解析:**

1. updated

该空位于are后，可以选择形容词、v-ing形式以及v-ed形式，因此符合的单词有updated–被更新；new–新的；consulting–咨询；enquiring–询问。又根据原文：The UW course descriptions are\_ regularly during the academic year. UW课程描述在学年期内定期\_\_。课程描述定期”被更新“比较符合逻辑跟语境，而且下文也提到了change，因此选择updated。

解题思路：被动语态；上下文理解

2. notice

该空考察的是常见搭配be subject to change without notice：如有变更，不另通知。这里说的是：总目录和课程目录中的所有公告如有更改，恕不另行通知。

解题思路：常见搭配

3. agreement

该空位于动词constitute后且有an来修饰。所以可以选择的单词有agreement–协议和alarm–警报器。又根据原文, constitute an \_\_ between university and students在学校和学生之间构建一个“协议”较符合逻辑跟语境。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

#### 4. consulting

该空考察常见搭配assume the responsibility of doing something:承担起做某事的责任。所以此空应该选择一个v-ing形式的动词，可以选择的单词有consulting–咨询；enquiring–询问。与consult相比，enquire更表示单纯的询问，而consult多指向权威或者有识之士请教或者咨询。又根据原文，咨询的对象是academic unit or adviser（专业机构或人士），所以此处应选择consulting。这里说的是：学生应负责向适当的学术单位或顾问咨询更多最新或具体的信息。

解题思路：常见搭配；近义词辨析；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #140)

## 68. Civil Society and the Market (预测) (解析)

For too long we have held preconceived notions of ‘the’ market and ‘the’ state that were seemingly independent of local societies and cultures. The debate about civil society ultimately is about how culture, market and state relate to each other. Concern about civil society, however, is not only relevant to central and eastern Europe and the developing world. It is very much of interest to the European Union as well. The Civil Dialogue Initiated by the Commission in the 1990s was a first attempt by the EU to give the institutions of society – and not only governments and businesses – a voice at the policy-making tables in Brussels. The EU, like other international institutions, has a long way to go in trying to accommodate the frequently divergent interests of non-governmental organizations and citizen groups. There is increasing recognition that international and national governments have to open up to civil society institutions.

**选项:**

accommodate, adjust, adapt, definition, recognition, fun, relate, attach, interest to

**解析:**

#### 1. relate

该空位于how引导的从句中且充当从句的谓语动词，又搭配介词to，因此可以选择的单词有adjust to 调整；adapt to 适应；relate to 联系；attach to 把...固定；又根据原文：The debate about civil society ultimately is about how culture, market and state \_\_ to each other. 关于公民社会的辩论归根结底是文化，市场和国家如何\_\_彼此。上文提到很长时间以来这几者的关系看起来似乎是相互独立的（seemingly independent），紧接着这句就提到了针对这一点的争论（debate），依据这样的逻辑关系，这里选择relate to，这几方面其实是相互联系的。

解题思路：主谓结构；固定搭配；上下文理解

#### 2. interest to

考察固定搭配be of+抽象名词（意思等同于名词对应的形容词）。比如be of value等于valuable；be of importance等于important。根据原文：It is very much of interest to the European Union as well. 这里的be of much interest to等于be very interesting to. 指的是欧洲联盟对此也非常地感兴趣。

解题思路：固定搭配；上下文理解

#### 3. accommodate

位于to后，考察固定结构try to do，因此需要填入一个动词原形，且该空后直接跟宾语interests（不需要搭配介词），因此可以选择的单词只有accommodate，在表示“适应”这个含义的时候它的语境非常正式。根据原文：The EU, like other international institutions, has a long way to go in trying to accommodate the frequently divergent interests of non-governmental organizations and citizen groups. 说的是，欧盟同其他国际机构一样，在努力适应非政府组织和公民团体经常存在的不同利益方面还有很长的路要走。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

#### 4. recognition

位于形容词interesting后，且形容词前没有a、an修饰，选择不可数名词，可以选择的单词有definition 定义；recognition 认识；fun 乐趣。又根据原文：There is increasing \_\_\_ that international and national governments have to open up to civil society institutions. 该空后的that句子表达的是政府要做什么事，明显这是一种“认知”而不是“定义”或者“乐趣”，选择recognition。这里说的是，人们日益认识到，国际和国家政府必须向民间社会机构开放。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #138)

### 69. People's Savings (预测) (解析)

Friedman showed that, while people do save more when they earn more, it is **only** to spend later. Those in work save **against** a time of sickness, unemployment or old age – but because the sick, unemployed and elderly **spend** their savings, overall **consumption** does not fall as people get richer.

#### 选项：

consumption, among, only, against, income, spend, merely, pay

#### 解析：

##### 1. only

我们来看该空所在的句子：It is\_to\_later. 去掉该空，原来句子结构完整，因此选择副词形式作为修饰，可以选择的单词有 only–仅仅地；merely–仅仅地。又根据原文while people do save more when they earn more, it is\_\_\_to...later. 虽然都表示仅仅，但 only 强调唯一性，merely 则侧重于只不过，文中更倾向于表达出存钱的意愿唯一性，因此选择 only。这里说的是：当人们赚得更多的时候，他们会存更多的钱，但这只是为了以后...

解题思路：副词做状语；单句理解

##### 2. against

位于动词 save 后面，且后面是宾语成分，选择介词构成动词词组，因此可以选择的单词有among–在其 中，against–反对，又根据原文 Those in work save\_\_\_a time of sickness, unemployment or old age, 工作的人存钱，和他们生病，失业，衰老之间的关系应该是目的关系，为了应对这些他们存钱，因此选择 against。这里说的是：那些在工作的人存钱是为了应对生病、失业或老年时期

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

##### 3. spend

位于名词 the elderly (老年人) 后，选择动词充当谓语，因此可以选择的单词有 spend–花费，pay–支付，又根据原文but because the sick, unemployed and elderly\_\_\_their savings, but 转折词表明后前面一句形成对比，前面提到人们为了以后而存钱，因此相反的是应该是生病、失业或老年时期会花很多钱，因此选择 spend。这里说的是：但是，由于病人、失业者和老年人花费他们的储蓄

解题思路：主谓宾结构；单句理解

##### 4. consumption

位于形容词 overall 后，选择名词一起构成主语，又谓语动词是 does not fall，因此可以选择的单词有 consumption–消费，income–收入，又根据原文 but because the sick, unemployed and elderly spend their savings, overall\_\_\_does not fall as people get richer, 如果人们变得更有钱，支出的钱占总收入的比例就会减小，但是由于前面提到的疾病失业等导致人们花更多的钱，所以支出的钱并没有下降，因此选择 consumption。这里说的是：但是，由于病人、失业者和老年人花费他们的储蓄，总体消费不会随着人们变得更富有而下降。

解题思路：主谓一致；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #134)

### 70. Agrarian Parties (预测) (解析)

Agrarian parties are political parties chiefly representing the interests of peasants or, more broadly, the

rural sector of society. The extent to which they are important, or **whether** they even exist, depends mainly **on** two factors. One, obviously, is the size of an identifiable peasantry, or the size of the rural relative **to** the urban population. The other is a matter of social integration: **for** agrarian parties to be important, the representation of countryside or peasantry must not be integrated **with** the other major sections of society. Thus a country might possess a sizeable rural population, but have an economic system in which the interests of the voters were predominantly related to their incomes, **rather than** their occupations or location; and in such a country the political system would be unlikely to include an important agrarian party.

#### 选项:

with, rather than, to, for, whether, as, in, on

#### 解析:

1. whether

or 连接的两个并列成分，因此 or 之后也选择连词来连接后面的句子，因此可以选择的单词只有 whether, thus 是副词，不能连接两个句子。根据原文The extent to which they are important, or \_\_\_\_they even exist, depends mainly...two factors. 这里说的是：它们重要的程度，甚至是否存在，主要取决于两个因素。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

2. on

考察固定搭配 depend on–依赖于 这里说的是：它们重要的程度，甚至是否存在，主要取决于两个因素 (depends on two factors)。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

3. to

考察固定搭配 relative to 相对于..., the size of the rural relative to the urban population 说的是农村人口相对于城市人口的规模。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

4. for

位于名词 agrarian parties前，根据原文\_\_\_\_agrarian parties to be important, the representation of countryside or peasantry must not...逗号后面的句子是主句，且成分完整，因此最合适的是选择一个介词，agrarian parties (土地党) 是特指某一个对象，因此选择 for 最合适。这里说的是：对于土地党来说，要想发挥重要作用，就不能把农村和农民的代表性...

解题思路：介宾结构；单句理解

5. with

考察固定搭配 be integrated with–与...结合。这里说的是：对于土地党来说，要想发挥重要作用，就不能把农村和农民的代表性同社会的其他主要方面结合起来

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

6. rather than

考察固定结构 rather than，在表示“而不是”否定含义的时候，通常跟 or 连用。根据原文an economic system in which the interests of the voters were predominantly related to their incomes, \_\_\_\_their occupation or location; 这里说的是：在这个经济体系中，选民的利益主要与他们的收入有关，而跟他们本身的职业身份贵贱是无关的。

解题思路：固定结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #130)

## 71. Radioactivity (预测) (解析)

So why is it a concern? It is **because** radioactivity is invisible and unsensed, and for that reason is perceived as scary. **Nevertheless**, we understand quite well the radiation levels to which people can be **exposed** without harm, and those levels are orders of **magnitude** above the typical background

levels.

### 选项:

exposed, Nevertheless, But, because, magnitude, which, length

### 解析:

1. because

该空位于 is 后，且后面连接完整的句子，选择连词引导出表语从句，因此可以选择的单词只有 because—因为。从文意来看，原文说到 So why is it a concern? It is\_\_radioactivity is invisible and unsensed, 前面是一个疑问句，后面紧跟的应该是它的解释，因此也可以确定选择 because。这里说的是：那为什么要担心呢？这是因为放射性是看不见的。

解题思路：主系表结构；语境理解

2. Nevertheless

位于句首，单词的第一个字母需大写，因此可以选择的单词有在 But—但是， Nevertheless—尽管如此。虽然都表示转折关系，但是 But 后直接跟句子， Nevertheless 后则跟逗号，继而引出句子，因此选择 Nevertheless。这里说的是：尽管如此，我们非常清楚...

解题思路：近义词辨析；单句理解

3. exposed

位于 be 动词后，选择形容词或过去分词，因此可以选择的单词只有 exposed—暴露。这里说的是：我们非常清楚人们可以毫无伤害地暴露在其中的辐射水平。

解题思路：主系表结构；单句理解

4. magnitude

考察固定搭配 orders of magnitude—数量级。这里说的是：我们非常清楚人们可以毫无伤害地暴露在其中的辐射水平，这些水平比典型的背景水平高出一个数量级

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #123)

## 72. People Need Exercise (预测) (解析)

One thing is certain. Most people do not get enough exercise in their **ordinary** routines. All of the advances of modern technology – from **electric** can openers to power steering – have made life easier, more comfortable and **much** less physically **demanding**. Yet our bodies need activity, especially if they are carrying around too much fat. Satisfying this need requires a definite plan, and a commitment.

### 选项:

formal, demanding, original, electric, much, ordinary, requiring

### 解析:

1. ordinary

位于名词 routines 前，选择形容词作修饰，因此可以选择的单词有 formal—正式的， demanding—要求高的， original—原来的，首创的， electric—用电的， ordinary—普通的，又根据原文 Most people do not get enough exercise in their \_\_\_\_routines，后文提到 our bodies need activity, 可以知道人们在日常生活中的锻炼还是不够的，因此选择 ordinary。这里说的是：有一件事是肯定的。大多数人在日常生活中得不到足够的锻炼。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

2. electric

位于名词 can (罐头) 前，选择形容词，因此可以选择的单词有 formal—正式的， demanding—要求高的， original—原来的，首创的， electric—用电的，又根据原文 All of the advances of modern technology – from \_\_\_\_can openers to power steering，这里针对先进的现代科技举例，修饰开罐器，带入选项，电动的开罐器符合先进科技的定义，因此选择 electric。这里说的是：现代科技的所有进步——从电动开罐器到动力

转向系统。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

3. much

位于形容词比较级标志 less 前，选择副词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词只有much，much 是可以修饰比较级的。这里说的是：现代科技的所有进步...使生活变得更轻松、更舒适，...也大大降低

解题思路：形容词比较级；单句理解

4. demanding

位于副词 physically 后，选择形容词，因此可以选择的单词有 formal—正式的，demanding—要求高的，original—原来的，首创的，又根据原文 have made life easier, more comfortable and much less physically \_\_\_, 科技让生活更加轻松了，那么需要人们亲身做的事情也更少了，那么对于身体的要求也就更低了，因此选择 demanding。这里说的是：...使生活变得更轻松、更舒适，对身体的要求也大大降低。

解题思路：副词+形容词结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #122)

### 73. Children Skip School (预测) (解析)

Children who skip school are increasingly on family holidays, government figures revealed today. **fewer** children played truant this spring term compared with the spring term last year. Children missed 3m unauthorised days of school last term, compared with 3.7m days of school in the same period last year. But a **hardcore** group of truants – 6% of the school population – who account for more than three-quarters of all those on unauthorised absence, are more likely to be on a family holiday than they were in the same **period** last year. Some 1.2% of all absence was for family holidays not **agreed** by their school last term, compared with 0.9% for the same term last year. More than 60% of all absences were for illness, the same figure as last year.

**选项：**

hardcore, discussed, fewer, agreed, way, period, most

**解析：**

1. fewer

该空位于名词 children 之前，所以应当选择一个形容词。因此可以选择的单词有：hardcore“硬核的，顽固的”；fewer“较少的”；most“多数的”。根据原文：\_\_\_\_ children played truant this spring term compared with the spring term last year，由于该空后一句详细对比了两个数字（3m < 3.7m），表示上个学期的缺课的同学比去年少，所以今年春季缺课的同学比去年少，又因为有 compared with（比较），因此选择 fewer。这里的意思是：今年春季学期逃学的孩子比去年春季学期少。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

2. hardcore

该空位于名词 group 之前，所以应当选择形容词，因此可以选择的单词有：hardcore“硬核的，顽固的”；most“多数的”。根据原文：But a \_\_\_\_ group of truants – 6% of the school population – who account for more than three-quarters of all those on unauthorised absence, are more likely to be on a family holiday，由于英文中没有 a most group 的表达，所以选择 hardcore。这里说的是：但一群顽固的逃课者——占在校学生总数的6%——占所有擅离职守者的四分之三以上，比去年同期更有可能休家庭假。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

3. period

该空位于形容词 same 之后，所以应当选择一个名词，因此可以选择的单词有：way“方法，道路”；period“时期”。根据原文：are more likely to be on a family holiday than they were in the same \_\_\_\_ last year，由于该空位于比较结构than之中，与on a family holiday（表示一段时间）形成比较，且前文出现过 in the same period last year，因此选择表示时间的 period。这里的意思是：但一群顽固的逃课者——占在校学生总数的6%——占所有擅离职守者的四分之三以上，比去年同期更有可能休家庭假。

解题思路：比较级结构；单句理解

## 4. agreed

该空位于 was.....by 被动语态中，所以应当选择一个动词的过去分词形式，因此可以选择的单词有：discussed“讨论”；agreed“同意，允许”。根据原文：Some 1.2% of all absence was for family holidays not \_\_\_\_ by their school last term, 由于有 for，表示这些学生缺席的原因，既然是缺席说明是学校没有同意的，同意后是不会算作学生缺席，因此选择 agreed。这里的意思是：在所有缺课的学生中，约有1.2%是因为上学期学校不同意的家庭假期而缺课的，而去年同期的缺课率为0.9%。

解题思路：被动语态；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #119)

## 74. Colorful Poison Frogs (预测) (解析)

Colorful poison frogs in the Amazon owe their great **diversity** to ancestors that leapt into the region from the Andes Mountains several times during the last 10 million years, a new study from The University of Texas at Austin suggests. This is the first study to show that the Andes have been a **major** source of diversity for the Amazon basin, one of the largest **reservoirs** of biological diversity on Earth. The finding runs **counter** to the idea that Amazonian diversity is the result of evolution only within the **tropical** forest itself. "Basically, the Amazon basin is a melting pot for South American frogs," says graduate student Juan Santos, lead author of the study. "Poison frogs there have come from multiple places of origin, notably the Andes Mountains, over many millions of years. We have shown that you cannot understand Amazonian biodiversity by looking only in the basin. Adjacent regions have played a major role."

### 选项：

reservoirs, essential, major, diversity, accordant, tropical, counter, territories, rain

### 解析：

#### 1. diversity

位于形容词 great 后，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有 reservoirs—蓄水池，(大量的)储备，major—专业的，diversity—多样性，basin—盆，盆地，counter—柜台，territories—领土，rain—雨，又根据原文 Colorful poison frogs in the Amazon owe their great\_\_\_\_ to ancestors, owe...to 是归功于的意思，联系文中提到的 colorful，这种青蛙的颜色多种多样，再带入几个选项，明显 diversity 最符合语境。这里说的是：亚马逊河上五颜六色的毒蛙，它们的多样性归功于它们的祖先。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

#### 2. major

位于名词 source 前，选择形容词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词有 essential—重要的，major—主要的，accordant—一致的，tropical—热带的，又根据原文 This is the first study to show that the Andes have been a \_\_\_\_ source of diversity for the Amazon basin, 依据文意，这里表达的是安第斯是亚马逊盆地生物多样性的一个什么样的来源，而修饰来源，可以说来源的多少，重要与否，同时根据所提供的选项，major 最符合语意。干扰项是 essential 重要的，但因为形容词前面的不定冠词是 a，所以排除 essential。这里说的是：这是第一个表明安第斯山脉是亚马逊盆地多样性的主要来源的研究。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

#### 3. reservoirs

位于形容词 largest 后，又因为位于 one of 后，选择名词复数，因此可以选择的单词有 reservoirs—蓄水池，(大量的)储备，territories—领土，又根据原文...the Amazon basin, one of the largest\_\_\_\_ of biological diversity on Earth, 按照句意，这说的是亚马逊流域是地球上生物多样性丰富的地区，所以选择 reservoirs 更合适。这里说的是：亚马逊河流域，地球上最大的生物多样性储藏地之一。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；名词单复数；单句理解

#### 4. counter

考察固定搭配：run counter to 与...相反。这里说的是：这一发现与亚马逊多样性仅仅是热带森林自身进化的结果的观点背道而驰。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

### 5. tropical

位于名词 forest 前，选择形容词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词有 essential—重要的，accordant—一致的，tropical—热带的，又根据原文 that Amazonian diversity is the result of evolution only within the forest itself, 根据地理知识，亚马逊河流域处于热带地区，雨水阳光充足，所以生物多样也很丰富。又修饰森林，因此选择 tropical更合适，tropical forest 即热带雨林。同时需要区分 rainforest 表示热带雨林，但分开的 rain forest 并不是热带雨林，因此这里不能选择 rain。这里说的是：亚马逊河的多样性是热带森林自身进化的结果。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #117)

## 75. Steven Pinker (预测) (解析)

Steven Pinker, a cognitive psychologist best known for his book "The Language Instinct", has called music "auditory cheesecake, an exquisite confection crafted to tickle the sensitive spots of at least six of our mental faculties." If it vanished from our species, he said, "the rest of our lifestyle would be virtually unchanged." Others have argued that, on the contrary , music, along with art and literature, is part of what makes people human; its absence would have a brutalising effect. Philip Ball, a British science writer and an avid music enthusiast, comes down somewhere in the middle. He says that music is ingrained in our auditory, cognitive and motor functions. We have a music instinct as much as a language instinct, and could not rid ourselves of it if we tried.

**选项:**

sense, virtually, vanished, contrast, remained, avid, avoidable, ingrained, instinct, contrary

**解析:**

### 1. vanished

位于主语it后且在句中充当谓语动词，因此可以选择的单词有vanished—消失，remained—保留，ingrained—根深蒂固，又根据原文If it \_\_\_ from our species, he said, "the rest of our lifestyle would be...unchanged.前文说音乐是一种甜点(cheesecake)，说明乐感不重要，所以如果“消失了”，我们生活也没有影响，选择 vanished。这里说的是：如果它（音乐）消失了，他说，“我们的其他生活方式几乎不会改变。”

解题思路：主谓结构；语境理解

### 2. virtually

位于形容词unchanged前，选择副词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词只有有virtually—几乎地；虚拟地，这里说的是：我们的其他生活方式几乎不会改变。

解题思路：副词修饰形容词；单句理解

### 3. contrary

考察固定搭配on the contrary相反。这里说的是：相反，音乐连同艺术和文学，是能够成为人的一部分的。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

### 4. avid

位于名词enthusiast前，选择形容词做修饰，又因为不定冠词an,因此可以选择的单词有avid—热衷的，avoidable—可避免的，ingrained—根深蒂固的，又根据原文Philip Ball, a British science writer and an \_\_\_ music enthusiast,根据music enthusiast可以知道飞利浦十分热衷于音乐，由此确定积极意义的形容词，选择avid, ingrained一般表示扎根，根深于，而不用来修饰人，因此不符合语境。这里说的是：菲利普·鲍尔，英国科学作家，狂热的音乐爱好者。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

### 5. ingrained

位于is后，选择形容词，因此可以选择的单词有ingrained—根深蒂固的，remained—保留的，avoidable—可避免的，又根据原文He says that music is \_\_\_ in our auditory, cognitive and motor functions...and could not rid ourselves of it if we tried, 根据语意，音乐不能被除去 (get rid of) ,说明是根深在我们生命中的，

因此选择ingrained最合适，be ingrained in本身也是固定搭配。这里说的是：他说音乐在我们的听觉、认知和运动功能中根深蒂固。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

### 6. instinct

位于名词 music 后，选择名词一起构成名词短语，因此可以选择的单词有sense–感觉；instinct–直觉，本能。又根据原文We have a music \_\_\_ as much as a language instinct, and could not rid ourselves of it if we tried, 根据对比后面的language直觉可以确定前面应该是音乐直觉，因此选择instinct。这里说的是：我们有音乐和语言的本能，即使过我们试着去摆脱，也根本无法摆脱它。

解题思路：名词短语；并列结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #112)

## 76. Science Warn Global Warming (预测) (解析)

You may well ask why science did not warn us of global warming sooner; I think that there are several reasons. We were from the 1970s until the end of the century **distracted by** the important global problem of stratospheric **ozone** depletion, which we knew was manageable. We threw all our efforts into it and succeeded but had little time to spend on climate change. Climate science was also neglected because twentieth-century science failed to **recognize** the true nature of Earth as a **responsive** self-regulating entity. Biologists were so carried away by Darwin's great vision that they failed to see that living things were tightly coupled to their material environment and that evolution concerns the whole Earth system with living organisms an **integral** part of it. Earth is not the Goldilocks planet of the solar system sitting at the right place for life. It was in this favourable state some two billion years ago but now our planet has to work hard, against ever increasing heat from the Sun, to keep itself **habitable**. We have chosen the worst of times to add to its difficulties.

### 选项:

focusing on, ozone, integral, responsive, recognize, alive, distracted by, habitable, decide

### 解析:

#### 1. distracted by

我们来看这个空所在的句子主干：We were\_\_\_the important global problems. 位于were后，选择v-ing形式或者v-ed形式共同构成谓语动词，因此可以选择的单词有focusing on–专注于，distracted by–被...分散，又根据原文We were \_\_\_ the important global problem of stratospheric...depletion, which we knew was manageable. 前文说为什么科学没有早点提醒我们温室效应的危害，又根据后文threw all our efforts into it，可以知道在这个事情上我们花费了很多精力，被分散了注意力，所以没能关注温室效应。focusing on在语意上没有问题，但是时态是过去进行时，强调动作在过去某时刻正在进行或持续，而distracted是一般过去时，表示动作已经发生，根据the end of the century确定为过去时态，因此选择distracted by。这里说的是：我们被...耗竭这一重要的全球问题分散了注意力，而现在知道这个问题是可以处理的。

解题思路：主谓结构；时态；单句理解

#### 2. ozone

考察常用搭配：stratospheric ozone depletion 平流层臭氧耗竭（需要熟悉环境类的话题，且对词汇量要求较高）。这里说的是：从20世纪70年代到本世纪末，我们一直被平流层臭氧耗竭这一重要的全球问题所困扰，我们知道这是可以控制的。

解题思路：常用搭配；背景知识

#### 3. recognize

位于fail to do sth.的结构中，选择动词原形，因此可以选择的单词有recognize–认识，辨别，decide–决定，又根据原文because twentieth-century science failed to\_\_\_the true nature of Earth，动词搭配the nature of human，带入选项，科学并不能决定地球的本质，只能是认识到地球的本质，因此选择recognize。这里说的是：因为二十世纪的科学未能认识到地球的真实本质

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

**4. responsive**

位于名词entity前，选择形容词做修饰，又因为前面的冠词是a，排除integral—不可分割的，alive—活着的，因此可以选择的单词有responsive—反应的，habitable—适合居住的，又根据原文Climate science was also neglected because twentieth-century science failed to recognize the true nature of Earth as a \_\_\_ self-regulating entity，利用排除法，分别带入选项，忽视气候科学因为我们没能认识到地球是可居住的整体，并不符合语境跟逻辑，又根据self-regulating—自我调节的，因此是动态的，因此选择responsive最合适。这里说的是：气候科学也被忽视了，因为20世纪的科学未能认识到地球作为一个反应性的自我调节实体的真实本质。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

**5. integral**

位于名词part前，选择形容词做修饰，又因为前面的冠词是an，因此可以选择的单词有integral—不可分割的，alive—活着的，又根据原文evolution concerns the whole Earth system with living organisms an \_\_\_ part of it。有机生命和整个地球的关系应该是所属关系，因此选择integral。这里说的是：进化关系到整个地球系统，而有机体生命是其不可分割的一部分。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

**6. habitable**

位于keep sth. doing/adj.，选项中没有V-ing形式选择，因此可以选择的单词有habitable—可居住的，alive—活着的，又根据原文but now our planet has to work hard, against ever increasing heat from the Sun, to keep itself \_\_\_，联系前文sitting at the right place for life，所以最后应该是地球让自己变得宜居，而不是地球活下来，选择habitable。这里说的是：但现在我们的星球必须努力工作，抵御太阳不断增加的热量，以保持自己的宜居性。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #110)

## 77. Exams Looming (预测) (解析)

It's that time again! Exams looming, essays or reports outstanding and you wonder where the years gone already. You start **wondering** how you're going to cope with it all. A limited amount of **anxiety** can help you to be more motivated and more **purposeful**. It can help you to plan your work and to think more clearly and **logically** about it. In other words, it can help you stay on top of things. Sit down at your desk and make a start on writing down all the things you have to do to **prepare** for the exams.

### **选项:**

emotion, wondering, logically, imagining, purposeful, prepare, score, anxiety, carefully

### **解析:**

#### 1. wondering

位于动词start后，start doing sth.，因此可以选择的单词有wondering—想，imaging—想象；又根据原文You start \_\_\_ how you're going to cope with it all, 因为需要应对考试，所以应该是开始思考怎么处理，而不是想象怎么去处理。这里说的是：你开始思考你要怎么应付这一切。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

#### 2. anxiety

位于amount of sth.中，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有emotion—感情，anxiety—焦虑，score分数；又根据原文 A limited amount of \_\_\_ can help you to be more motivated, 对考试有帮助的，但又必须是 limited，因此选择anxiety最合适。这里说的是：一定的焦虑可以帮助你更有动力。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

#### 3. purposeful

位于be动词后，选择形容词，可以选择的单词只有purposeful—有目的的，跟and前面的形容词motivated—有动力的，构成并列。这里说的是：有限的焦虑可以帮助你更有动力，更有目的。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

## 4. logically

位于动词think后，选择副词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词有logically–有逻辑地，carefully–小心地；又根据原文It can help you to plan your work and to think more clearly and \_\_\_ about it,联系后文stay on top of things，说明可以帮助学生分清主次，先做最主要的，也就是有逻辑得做事情，选择logically。这里说的是：它可以帮助你计划你的工作，并更清楚和有逻辑地思考它。

解题思路：并列结构；上下文理解

## 5. prepare

位于动词不定式to do中，选择动词原形，因此可以选择的单词有prepare–准备，score–得分，又根据原文Sit down at your desk and make a start on writing down all the things you have to do to \_\_\_ for the exams，又搭配for the exams，选择prepare，score用作动词，后面直接加分数。这里说的是：坐在桌前，开始写下准备考试所必须做的一切。

解题思路：不定式；动宾搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #108)

## 78. Environmentalists (预测) (解析)

Although environmentalists have been **warning** about this situation for decades, many other people are finally beginning to realise that if we don't act soon it will be too late. The good news is that more and more businesses and governments are beginning to **understand** that without a healthy environment the global economy and everything that depends on it will be seriously endangered. And they are beginning to take **positive** action.

**选项：**

positive, explain, useful, neutral, warning, understand, caution

**解析：**

1. warning

位于have been后，选择形容词或者分词形式，因此可以选择的单词有positive–积极的，useful–有用的，neutral–中立的，warning–警告的，又根据原文Although environmentalists have been \_\_\_ about this situation for decades, many other people are finally beginning to realise that if we don't act soon it will be too late，后半句许多人才刚开始意识到，前半句与之形成对比，强调尽管一直在提醒警告，选择warning。这里说的是：尽管环保主义者几十年来一直在警告这种情况，但许多其他人才终于开始意识到，如果我们不尽快采取行动，那就太晚了。

解题思路：分词；单句理解

2. understand

位于begin to do结构中，选择动词原形，因此可以选择的单词有explain–解释，understand–理解，又根据原文The good news is that more and more businesses and governments are beginning to \_\_\_ that without a healthy environment the global economy and everything that depends on it will be seriously endangered，好消息是更多的企业和政府开始\_\_\_环境的重要性，显然政府“明白”环境的重要比政府“解释”环境的重要更符合语意。因此选择understand。这里说的是：好消息是，越来越多的企业和政府开始认识到，如果没有一个健康的环境，全球经济及其依赖的一切都将受到严重威胁。

解题思路：固定结构；单句理解

3. positive

位于名词action前，选择形容词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词有positive–积极的，useful–有用的，neutral–中立的，又根据原文And they are beginning to take \_\_\_ action.联系上文更多的企业和政府知道环境的重要性之后就会有所行动，确定这里的形容词是积极意义的形容词，排除neutral，政策的实施才开始，有用与否需要政策实施成功后才能判断，也排除useful，因此选择positive。这里说的是：他们开始采取积极行动。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #106)

## 79. Symbiosis (预测) (解析)

Symbiosis is a general term for interspecific interactions in which two species live together in a long-term, intimate association. In everyday life, we sometimes use the term symbiosis to mean a relationship that benefits both parties. However, in ecologist-speak, symbiosis is a broader concept and can include close , lasting relationships with a variety of positive or negative effects on the participants

### 选项:

connection, both, variety, either, distant, close, relationship

### 解析:

#### 1. relationship

该空位于冠词 a 后，且做 mean 的宾语，需要填入一个名词。因此可以选择的有 connection “联系，关联”； variety “多种式样，变种”； relationship “关系，联系”。又根据原文： We sometimes use symbiosis mean a \_\_\_. 说明这个词跟 symbiosis “共生（关系）”意义一致。虽然都有“关联”的含义，但relationship 侧重事物之间的相互作用而 connection 则强调的是事实之间的关联，因此选择 relationship。这里说的是：我们有时用“共生”这个词来指一种关系。

解题思路：动宾搭配；近义词辨析；单句理解

#### 2. both

该空位于名词 parties 前，需要填入一个限定修饰成分，所以可以选择的单词有 both –双方； either – （两者中的）任何一个； distant –遥远的； close –近的，亲密的。又根据原文： We sometimes use symbiosis mean a relationship that benefits \_\_ parties. 既然说到的是共生关系那么涉及到的一定不止是一方，因此选择 both，这里说的是，我们有时用“共生”这个词来指一种对双方都有利的关系。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

#### 3. close

该空位于名词 relationships 前，因此选择形容词，与 lasting 一起构成形容词+名词结构。所以可以选择的有 either “（两者中的）任何一个”； distant “遥远的”； close “近的，亲密的”。又根据前文对 symbiosis 的定义： two species live together in a long term, intimate association. 因此选择 close，跟intimate 语境一致，这里说的是：共生是一个更广泛的概念，可以包括密切，持久的关系。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；上下文理解；单句理解

#### 4. variety

考察固定搭配 a variety of –不同种类的，多种样式的；根据原文 However, in ecologist-speak, symbiosis is a broader concept and can include close , lasting relationships with a \_\_ of positive or negative effects on the participants. 这里说的是，然而，在生态学家看来，共生是一个更广泛的概念，可以包括对参与者产生各种积极或消极影响的密切，持久的关系。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #104)

## 80. The sun and the moon (预测) (解析)

In these distant times the sun was seen to make its daily journey across the sky. At night the moon appeared. Every new night the moon waxed or waned a little and on a few nights it did not appear at all. At night the great dome of the heavens was dotted with tiny specks of light. They became known as the stars. It was thought that every star in the heavens had its own purpose and that the secrets of the universe could be discovered by making a study of them. It was well known that there were wandering stars, they appeared in different nightly positions against their neighbours and they became known as planets. It took centuries, in fact it took millennia, for man to determine the true nature of these wandering stars and to evolve a model of the world to accommodate them and to predict their positions in the sky.

**选项:**

secret, determine, assume, predict, secrets, seemed, became, journey

**解析:**

1. journey

位于形容词daily后，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有secrets–秘密，journey–旅程，又根据原文...the sun was seen to make its daily\_\_ across the sky. At night the moon appeared,太阳每天都...天空，然后月亮又出现了，按照逻辑，这里应该是填入太阳每天穿越天空，因此journey最合适。这里说的是：在这些遥远的日子里，人们看到太阳每天都在穿越天空。晚上月亮出现了。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；背景知识

2. became

位于名词They后且在句中充当谓语，根据时态为一般过去时，因此可以选择的单词有seemed–似乎，became–成为，又根据原文At night the great dome of the heavens was dotted with tiny specks of light. They \_\_ known as the stars, 天空中的亮点应该是被称为星星，这是很确凿的事实，seemed在这里不合适，因此填入became。这里说的是：夜晚，天空的大圆顶上点缀着点点小光。它们被称为星星。

解题思路：主谓结构；单句理解

3. secrets

我们来看这个that从句：that the \_\_ of the universe could be discovered...of them. 因此填入一个名词构成of短语来作主语，由于同句的代词是them,因此可以选择的单词只有secrets 秘密。这里说的是：宇宙的秘密可以通过研究发现。

解题思路：名词of结构；代词；单句理解

4. determine

位于动词不定式标志to后，选择动词原形构成to do结构，因此可以选择的单词有determine–决定，确定，assume–假设，predict–预测，又根据原文in fact it took millennia, for man to \_\_ the true nature of these wandering stars, 表示过去很多年做了很久，且后文提到进化出了一种能够适应它们的模式，表明这件事情是处于完成了的状态，选择determine最合适。这里说的是：事实上，人类花了几千年的时间来确定这些游荡的恒星的真实性质。

解题思路：不定式；动宾搭配；单句理解

5. predict

位于动词不定式标志to后，选择动词原形构成to do结构，因此可以选择的单词有assume–假设，predict–预测，又根据原文 to evolve a model of the world to accommodate them and to \_\_ their positions in the sky., 带入选项，人们应该是预测恒星真实出现的位置，而不是假设它们的位置。这里说的是：进化出一个世界模型来适应它们并预测它们在天空中的位置

解题思路：不定式；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #103)

## 81. Surface Water (预测) (解析)

Chemicals used to control weeds in crops such as corn and soybeans may sometimes run off farmland and enter surface water bodies such as lakes and streams. If a surface water body that is used as a **drinking** water supply receives excess amounts of these herbicides, then the municipal water treatment plant must **filter** them out in order for the water to be safe to drink. This added filtration process can be expensive. Farmers can help control excess herbicides in runoff by choosing chemicals that bind with **soil** more readily, are less toxic, or degrade more quickly. Additionally, selecting the best tillage practice can help minimize herbicide **pollution**.

**选项:**

damages, sink, ground, filtration, drinking, filter, pollution, eating, absorbing, soil

**解析:**

## 1. drinking

位于名词前，选择形容词或过去分词，又因为前面的冠词是a，因此可以选择的单词只有drinking–饮用，drinking water也是常见搭配，表示饮用水。这里说的是：如果用作饮用水供应的地表水体中含有过量的此类除草剂...

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；常用搭配；单句理解

## 2. filter

位于情态动词must后，选择动词原形，因此可以选择的单词有damage–损坏，sink–下沉，filter–过滤，又根据原文then the municipal water treatment plant must \_\_\_ them out in order for the water to be safe to drink，为了使脏水变得可以喝，脏水应该需要处理然后变干净，因此选择filter。这里说的是：...则市政水处理厂必须将其过滤掉，以确保饮用水的安全。

解题思路：情态动词；单句理解

## 3. soil

位于动词bind with后，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有sink–洗碗槽，ground地面，filtration–过滤，pollution–污染，soil–土壤，又根据原文Farmers can help control excess herbicides in runoff by choosing chemicals that bind with \_\_\_ more readily, are less toxic, or degrade more quickly，这里列举了三种控制除草剂的办法，接着逻辑关系，第一种方法中，除草剂能与土壤混合的话，就不会进入水中，所以选择soil。这里说的是：农民可以通过选择与土壤更易结合、毒性更小、降解更快的化学物质来控制径流中过量的除草剂。

解题思路：动宾结构；单句理解

## 4. pollution

位于动词minimize后，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有sink–洗碗槽，ground地面，filtration–过滤，pollution–污染，damages–赔偿金，又根据原文selecting the best tillage practice can help minimize herbicide\_\_\_，这里承接上文，讨论减少除草剂的危害，选用合理的耕种方式必然是有利于控制除草剂的，因此需要minimize的就是除草剂污染，选择pollution。这里说的是：选择最佳耕作方式有助于减少除草剂污染

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #100)

## 82. Truancy (预测) (解析)

In reality, however, the causes of truancy and non-attendance are diverse and multifaceted. There are as many causes of non-attendance as there are non-attenders. Each child has her own **unique** story, and whilst there may often be certain identifiable factors in common, each non-attending child demands and **deserves** an individual response, tailored to meet her individual needs. This applies **equally** to the 14-year-old who fails to attend school because a parent is terminally ill, the overweight 11 -year-old who fails to attend because he is **embarrassed** about changing for PE in front of peers, the 15-year-old who is 'bored' by lessons, and to the seven-year-old who is teased in the playground because she does not wear the latest designer-label clothes.

### 选项:

reluctant, equally, same, deserves, explicit, implicit, unique, requires, embarrassed

### 解析:

## 1. unique

位于名词story前，选择形容词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词有reluctant–不情愿的，same–一样的，explicit直截了当的，implicit–含蓄的，unique–独特的，又根据原文Each child has her own \_\_\_ story, and whilst there may often be certain identifiable factors in common, whilst表转折，说这些故事都有一些共同的因素，根据转折关系，前面是与相同对立的，也就是不同的故事，因此选择unique。这里说的是：每个孩子都有自己独特的故事，虽然通常有一些共同的可识别的因素。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；逻辑关系；单句理解

## 2. deserves

and连接两个并列形式，and前为demands，因此and后可以选择的单词有deserves–值得，requires–要求，又根据原文each non-attending child demands and \_\_\_ an individual response, tailored to meet her individual needs.孩子的需求需要得到的回应，requires是指学校要求，并没有提到学生主动要求，而是讨论孩子应该得到，因此选择deserves。这里说的是：但每个不在场的孩子都有自己的要求，应该得到个人的回应，以满足她的个人需要。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

### 3. equally

位于动词applies后，选择副词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词只有equally–公平地，同样地。这里说的是：这同样适用于未上学的14岁儿童。

解题思路：副词修饰动词；单句理解

### 4. embarrassed

考察固定搭配be embarrassed about 对...感到尴尬，根据原文：the overweight 11 -year-old who fails to attend because he is \_\_\_ about changing for PE in front of peers, 这里说的是：11岁的超重孩子因为不好意思在同龄人面前换上体育课衣服而未能参加。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #98)

## 83. Just-in-time (预测) (解析)

'Just-in-time' is a management philosophy and not a technique. It originally referred to the production of goods to meet customer **demand** exactly, in time, quality and quantity, **whether** the 'customer' is the final purchaser of the product or another process **further** along the production line. It has now come to mean producing with **minimum** waste. 'Waste' is taken in its most general sense and includes time and resources as well as materials.

### 选项:

where, claim, demand, maximum, whether, further, minimum

### 解析:

#### 1. demand

位于动词 meet 后，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有claim–声称，demand–需求，minimum–最低值，又根据原文：It originally referred to the production of goods to meet customer \_\_\_ exactly, 跟顾客和产品有关，且搭配动词 meet，因此选择 demand 最合适。这里说的是：它最初指的是生产为了满足客户需求的商品。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

#### 2. whether

该空前后都是结构完整的句子，因此需要填入一个连接词，又搭配 or，确定考察搭配**whether...or...**无论是...还是...

这里说的是：无论“客户”是产品的最终购买者还是另一个过程。

解题思路：常见搭配；单句理解

#### 3. further

考察固定搭配：further along sth. 更深远。这里说的是：不论客户”是产品的最终购买者还是生产线上更远的另一个过程。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

#### 4. minimum

位于名词 waste 前，选择形容词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词有maximum–最大的，minimum–最小的，又根据原文 It has now come to mean producing with \_\_\_ waste. 后文解释 waste 包括时间，资源材料，生产产品应该是尽量不浪费这些才会获得效益，因此选择 minimum。这里说的是：现在，这意味着以最少的废物生产。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #114)

#### 84. Study space (预测) (解析)

You can study anywhere. Obviously, some places are better than others. Libraries, study lounges or private rooms are best. Above all, the place you choose to study should not be distracting . Distractions can build up , and the first thing you know, you're out of time and out of luck. Make choosing a good physical environment a part of your study habits .

**选项:**

nice, establish, attracting, part, better, show, member, habits, traditions, distracting, build up

**解析:**

1. better

考察固定搭配 better than 比...好, Obviously, some places are better than others. 说的是, 显然有些地方比其他地方好。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 形容词比较级; 单句理解

2. distracting

位于 be 动词后, 选择形容词, 因此可以选择的单词有 nice–好的, attracting–吸引人的, distracting–分心的, 又根据原文 the place you choose to study should not be \_\_\_, 学校的地方应该尽量安静有益于专注, 又由于前面的否定词not, 根据双重否定表肯定, 确定负面的形容词, 因此选择 distracting。这里说的是: 你选择学习的地方不应该让人分心。

解题思路: 主系表结构; 单句理解

3. build up

位于情态动词 can 后, 选择动词原形, 因此可以选择的单词有 establish–创办, show–展示, build up–使)积聚, 又根据原文 Distractions can \_\_\_, and the first thing you know, you're out of time and out of luck. 主语是名词Distractions (分心之事), 如果用前两个动词应该是被动关系。build up 和 establish 意思相近, 但 build up 表示”积聚”这个意思的时候不用被动语态, 因此是符合的。这里说的是: 分心的事情会越来越多, 你知道的第一件事就是, 你失去了时间和运气

解题思路: 情态动词; 近义词辨析; 单句理解

4. part

考察固定搭配 a part of 一部分。这里说的是: 选择一个好的物理环境是你学习...的一部分

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

5. habits

位于 a part of sth. 的结构中, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 habits–习惯, traditions–传统, 又根据原文 Make choosing a good physical environment a part of your study \_\_\_, 按照语意, 选一个好环境属于学习习惯而不是学习传统, 因此选择 habits。这里说的是: 把选择一个好的物理环境作为你学习习惯的一部分。

解题思路: 名词of结构; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #91)

#### 85. Shark's Personalities (预测) (解析)

Down the road, the study authors write, a better understanding of sharks' personalities may help scientists learn more about what drives their choice of things like prey and habitat . Some sharks are shy, and some are outgoing; some are adventurous , and some prefer to stick close to what they know, information that could prove useful in making sense of larger species-wide behaviour patterns .

**选项:**

personalities, habits, dangerous, habitat, patterns, habitant, inhabitants, traits, extrovert, adventurous

**解析:**

### 1. personalities

位于 sharks's 名词所有格后，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有 personalities–个性，habits–习惯，habitat–栖息地，habitant–居民，patterns–模式，inhabitants–居民，traits–特征，又根据原文 a better understanding of sharks' \_\_\_\_ may help scientists learn more about what drives their choice of things like prey，是为了知道什么驱使鲨鱼选择猎物，这有关鲨鱼的想法和意识，而不是呈现在表面的 habits, patterns, traits 等，因此选择 personalities 最为合适。这里说的是：更好地了解鲨鱼的性格可能有助于科学家进一步了解是什么驱使他们选择猎物。

解题思路：名词所有格；单句理解

### 2. habitat

位于 like 后的举例结构中，根据并列的名词 prey 可以确定选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有 habits–习惯，habitat–栖息地，habitant–居民，inhabitants–居民，patterns–模式，inhabitants–居民，traits–特征，又根据原文 what drives their choice of things like prey and \_\_\_\_，这里列举的是鲨鱼具体的日常活动，除了鲨鱼的“吃”外，另一个应该是“住”，因此选择 habitat。

这里说的是：...是什么驱使他们选择猎物和栖息地

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

### 3. adventurous

位于 are 后，选择形容词一起构成主系表结构，因此可以选择的单词有 dangerous–危险的，extrovert–外向的，adventurous–冒险的，又根据原文 some are \_\_\_\_，and some prefer to stick close to what they know，分号前面的句子是对比关系，因此分号后也是对比关系，与紧紧围绕自己知道的东西相反的就是去追逐并不知道的东西，未知的事物是不能确定危险与否的，因此排除 dangerous，选择 adventurous。这里说的是：有些鲨鱼喜欢冒险，有些鲨鱼更喜欢接近它们所知道的。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

### 4. patterns

位于形容词 species-wide 后，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有 habits–习惯，habitant–居民，inhabitants–居民，patterns–模式，inhabitants–居民，traits–特征，又根据原文 some prefer to stick close to what they know, information that could prove useful in making sense of larger species-wide behaviour\_\_\_\_, information 和 what they know 是代表同一事物，联系上下文，科学家研究鲨鱼，是希望找出它们一整套的行为，也就是行为规律或模式。这里填入 traits，语意上没有错，但是范围相比 patterns 更窄，选择 pattern 更合适。这里说的是：有些鲨鱼更喜欢接近他们所知道的信息，这些信息可能证明有助于理解更大的物种范围内的行为模式。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #89)

## 86. Omiscience (预测) (解析)

Omniscience may be a foible of men, but it is not so of books. Knowledge, as Johnson said, is of two **kinds**, you may know a thing yourself, and you may know where to find it. Now the amount which you may actually know yourself must, at its best, be limited, but what you may know of the **sources** of information may, with proper training, become almost boundless. And here come the **value** and use of reference books—the working of one book in connection with another—and applying your own **intelligence** to both. By this means we get as near to that omniscient volume which tells everything as ever we shall get, and although the single volume or work which tells everything does not exist, there is a vast number of reference books in existence, a knowledge and proper use of which is essential to every intelligent person. Necessary as I believe reference books to be, they can easily be made to be **contributory** to idleness, and too mechanical a use should not be made of them.

### 选项:

sides, output, property, expense, kinds, sources, value, intelligence, contributory, devoted

### 解析:

### 1. kinds

位于数词 two 后，选择名词复数，因此可以选择的单词有 sides–边、面，kinds–两种，sources–来源，又根据原文 Knowledge, as Johnson said, is of two \_\_\_, you may know a thing yourself, and you may know where to find it. 后面列举了两种知识，因此应该填入关于种类的词，即 kinds，其他选项都说不通。这里说的是：正如约翰逊所说，知识有两种，一种是你自己知道的，另一种是你知道在哪里可以找到的。

解题思路：数词+名词结构；近义词辨析；单句理解

### 2. sources

位于动词短语 know of 后，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有 property–性质，output–输出，expense–花费，value–价值，intelligence–才智，sides–边、面，sources–来源，又根据原文 but what you may know of the \_\_\_ of information may, with proper training, become almost boundless, 联系上文提到的两种知识，第二种知识是关于在哪里找到知识，因此选择 sources。其他的选项都说不通。这里说的是：但是你可能知道的信息来源，经过适当的训练，可能会变得几乎无限。

解题思路：近义词辨析；单句理解

### 3. value

位于 and 的并列结构中，选择名词构成和 use 的并列。因此可以选择的单词有 expense–花费，value–价值，property–性质，output–输出，intelligence–才智，又根据原文 and here come the \_\_\_ and use of reference books, and 后面是说参考书的用途，带入几个选项，能跟书的用途并列的应该是书的价值，因此选择 value 最合适。这里说的是：参考书的价值和用途来了。

解题思路：名词of结构；并列结构；单句理解

### 4. intelligence

位于形容词 your 后，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有 expense–花费，property–性质，output–输出，intelligence–才智，又根据原文 the working of one book in connection with another–and applying your own \_\_\_ to both, 能跟 apply 搭配且说得通的只有 intelligence。这里说的是：一本书与另一本书相互联 系，并将你自己的智慧应用于两者。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；近义词辨析；单句理解

### 5. contributory

位于 be 动词后，选择形容词，因此可以选择的单词有 contributory–促进的，devoted–忠诚的。又根据原文 Necessary as I believe reference books to be, they can easily be made to be \_\_\_ to idleness, 显然只有 contributory 说得通。这里说的是：虽然我认为参考书是必要的，但很容易使其成为懒惰的帮凶，而且不应使其过于机械化。

解题思路：系表结构；近义词辨析；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #85)

## 87. Sustainable Job Growth (预测) (解析)

"Sustainable Job Growth" is a motto for many governments, especially in the aftermath of a recession. The problem of 'job quality' is less often addressed and may be seen as hindering job growth. The sentiment 'any job is better than no job' may resonate with governments as well as people, especially in the context of high unemployment. However, if the balance between improving the quality of existing jobs and creating new jobs becomes greatly imbalanced towards the latter, this could increase work stress among current and future workers, which in turn has health, economic and social costs. A recent British Academy Policy Centre Report on Stress at Work highlights these concerns , and describes the context, determinants and consequences of work-related stress in Britain.

### 选项:

demolishing, balance, problems, existing, equality, current, matters, concerns, recent, obstruct, consisting, ongoing, hindering

### 解析:

1. hindering

位于名词job growth前, 选择形容词作修饰, 因此可以选择的单词有impeding阻碍的, existing现存的, 现行的, current当前的, recent最近的, consisting构成的, ongoing仍在进行的, hindering阻碍,; 又根据原文The problem of 'job quality' is less often addressed... (质量问题这个问题越来越不受重视) , 根据less addressed这个语境, 确定and后也需要填入一个负面的形容词, demolishing表示摧毁, 在这里说不通。这里说的是“质量问题”这个问题越来越不受重视, 这可能会阻碍就业增长。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

## 2. balance

位于between A and B之前, 选择一个名词构成something between A and B的结构, 因此可选择的单词有balance平衡, equality平等, problems问题, matters问题, 事项, concerns忧虑。根据这个句子的主要结构if sth. becomes imbalanced..., this could increase...., if从句中的动词是becomes, 所以从句主语应该是单数, 排除problems, matters和concerns。再根据句意, 需要搭配后面的become imbalanced, 因此只有balance最合适, 这里说的是当提升工作质量和增加就业岗位变的不平衡的时候。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

## 3. existing

位于名词job之前, 选择形容词做修饰, 因此可以选择的单词有demolishing摧毁的, existing现存的, 现行的, current当前的, recent最近的, consisting构成的, ongoing仍在进行的, 又根据原文if the balance between improving the quality of \_\_\_\_ jobs and creating new jobs becomes greatly imbalanced, and连接的并列结构, 后面接的是创造新工作, 按照前后逻辑关系, and前面应该表达提升现有工作的质量, 只有existing最合适。这里说的是当提升现有工作的质量和增加就业岗位变得不平衡的时候...

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 并列结构

## 4. current

位于名词workers之前, 选择形容词做修饰, 因此可选择的单词有current当前的, recent最近的, consisting构成的, ongoing仍在进行的, 又根据原文this could increase work stress among \_\_\_\_ and future workers, 需要和future有递进关系, 因此current最合适, 这里说的是这会增加当前以及未来工人工作压力。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 并列结构

## 5. concerns

位于形容词these之后, 选择名词, 构成highlight sth.的结构, 因此可选择的单词有equality平等, problems问题, matters问题, 事项, concerns忧虑, 又根据原文highlights these\_\_\_\_, and describes the context, determinants and consequences of work-related stress, 并列结构and后描述的是一种“工作相关的压力”(work-related stress), 因此and前选择负面语境的concerns最合适。这里说的是最近的一份来自英国学术政策中心报告的工作压力强调了这些忧虑。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #84)

## 88. Kids Distinguish Commercial Ads (预测) (解析)

From a child's point of view, what is the purpose of TV advertising? Is advertising on TV done to give actors the opportunity to take a rest or **practice** their **lines**? Or is it done to make people buy things? Furthermore, is the main **difference** between programs and commercials that commercials are for real, whereas programs are not, or that programs are for kids and commercials for adults? As has been shown several times in the literature (e.g. Butter et al. 1981 Donohue, Henke, and Donohue 1980 Macklin 1983 and 1987 Robertson and Rossiter 1974 Stephens and Stutts 1982), some children are able to **distinguish** between programs and commercials and are **aware** of the intent of TV advertising, whereas others are not.

### 选项:

known, distinguish, difference, exercise, disparity, lines, conflict, practice, tell, aware

### 解析:

1. practice

or 连接两个并列的结构，因此需要选择动词构成和 take a rest 的并列，可以选择的单词有 distinguish–区分，exercise–锻炼，conflict–冲突，practice–练习，tell–讲述，又根据原文 Is advertising on TV done to give actors the opportunity to take a rest or \_\_\_\_ their \_\_\_, their 是指演员，后面需要跟名词，选项中提供的复数名词且和演员有关的是 lines–台词。根据句意，这里指演员在广告时间，练习他们的台词，因此选择 practice。注意区分 exercise，做动词是锻炼身体的意思。这里说的是：在电视上做广告是为了给演员休息或练习台词的机会吗？

解题思路：并列结构；动宾搭配；语境理解

2. lines

参考第1题解析

3. difference

位于形容词 main 后且句中的动词是 is，选择单数名词，因此可以选择的单词有 difference–不同，exercise–练习，disparity–差异，conflict–冲突，又根据原文... is the main \_\_\_ between programs and commercials that commercials are for real, whereas programs are not,...这里 that 引导的定语从句修饰空缺的词，从句说的是节目和广告的不同，也就说明需要填入的词意思是不同，disparity 常指数量、等级、程度等的差别，例如 The old man ignored the disparity in their ages as he enjoyed the company of the young. (这位老人忽视了他们的年龄差距,他喜欢与公司的年轻人在一起)，difference 指某些事物通过比较，在本质、数量、范围等方面差异，这里没有数量等级上的比较，因此选择 difference 更合适。这里说的是：节目和广告的主要区别是不是在于广告是真实的，而节目不是呢？

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；近义词辨析；单句理解

4. distinguish

位于 be able to do 的结构中，选择动词原形，因此可以选择的单词有 distinguish–区分，exercise–锻炼，conflict–冲突，tell–讲述，又根据原文 some children are able to \_\_\_ between programs and commercials..., whereas others are not, 前面提出了几个关于孩子对广告和节目认识的问题，最后阐述一个研究得出的结论，结论应该是孩子们是否可以“区分”这两者的不同，根据后半句提到一些孩子是不可以的，那么前面应该是一些孩子可以区分，因此选择 distinguish。这里说的是：一些孩子能够区分节目和商业广告...而另一些孩子则不能。

解题思路：固定结构；语境理解。

5. aware

考察固定搭配 be aware of 知道。这里说的是：一些孩子能够区分节目和商业广告，并且知道电视广告的意图，而另一些孩子则不能。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #82)

## 89. Child-Centric Mother (预测) (解析)

The conducted study serves three objectives. The first objective is to reveal the values loaded to the child by the child-centric mother's attitude and the effect of 5–6-year-old nursery school children on the purchasing decision of families who belong to a high socio-economic class. The second objective is to develop a child centricity scale and the third object is to examine the attitude and behaviour differences between low child-centric and high child-centric mothers. Analysing the data gathered from 257 mother respondents, the researchers have found that the lowest influence of the child upon the purchasing decisions of the family are those which carry high purchasing risk and are used by the whole family, whereas the highest influence of the child upon the purchasing decision of the family are the products with low risk used by the whole family. Findings also reveal that there are statistically significant differences between the high child-centric and low child-centric mothers regarding purchasing products that are highly risky and used by the whole family.

**选项：**

prices, eliminate, remove, develop, similarities, omitting, misunderstanding, values, differences,

skimming, Analysing

### 解析:

#### 1. values

位于谓语动词 reveal 后, 选择名词充当宾语, 因此可以选择的单词有 prices–价格, similarities–相似处, misunderstanding–误解, values价值, differences–不同, 又根据原文The first objective is to reveal the \_\_\_ loaded to the child by the child-centric mother's attitude, 空缺的词是由一类母亲的态度造成的, 一般对孩子有较大的影响, 又和动词 reveal 搭配, 选择 values。这里说的是: 第一个目标是揭示以孩子为中心的母亲的态度给孩子带来的价值观

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 单句理解

#### 2. develop

位于不定式标志 to 后, 选择动词原形, 因此可以选择的单词有 eliminate–消除, remove–移除, develop–发展; 研制, 又根据原文 The second objective is to \_\_\_ a child centricity scale, 这是这项研究的第二个目标, 提供的选项给出两种方向, 一个是去除这个表, 另一个是研制这个表, 以儿童为中心的量表应该是对儿童有益的, 而非伤害儿童必须要被去掉的, 因此选择 develop。这里说的是: 第二个目标是发展一个以儿童为中心的量表。

解题思路: 动词不定式; 单句理解

#### 3. differences

位于动词 examine 后, 选择名词一起构成宾语, 因此可以选择的单词有 prices–价格, similarities–相似处, misunderstanding–误解, differences–不同, 又根据原文the third object is to examine the attitude and behaviour \_\_\_ between low child-centric and high child-centric mothers, 研究对象是是否以孩子为中心的母亲, 按照逻辑关系, 这两类差异很大的事物, 一般是研究他们的不同点, 因此选择 differences。这里说的是: 第三个目标是研究以孩子为中心程度低和以孩子为中心程度高的母亲的态度和行为差异。

解题思路: 动宾结构; 单句理解

#### 4. Analysing

位于句首, 第一个字母需大写, 选择 Analysing。这里说的是: 分析257名母亲的调查数据。

解题思路: 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #79)

## 90. Rampant Corruption (预测) (解析)

The inevitable consequences **include** rampant corruption, an absence of globally competitive Latin American companies, **chronic** waste of resources, rampant environmental **degradation** and soaring inequality. Above all, the monopoly over power of an ideologically bankrupt party is **inconsistent** with the pluralism of opinion, security of property and vibrant competition on which a dynamic economy depends. As a result, Latin American development remains parasitic on know-how and institutions developed elsewhere.

### 选项:

include, chronic, inconsistent, degradation, conclude, consistent, slowly, improvement, inconsiderate

### 解析:

#### 1. include

该空位于主语 consequences 之后, 宾语 rampant corruption 之前, 充当句子的谓语动词, 因此可以选择的有 include “包括, 包含”; conclude “推断, 得出结论”。根据原文: The inevitable consequences \_\_\_ rampant corruption, an absence of ... companies, ...waste of resources ... inequality. 根据空后罗列的多处内容, 可以判断是包含关系, 因此选择 include, 这里说的是: 不可避免的后果包括腐败猖獗, 缺乏具有全球竞争力的拉丁美洲企业, 资源浪费...

解题思路: 主谓宾; 单句理解

#### 2. chronic

该空位于名词 waste 前，因此选择形容词做修饰，可以选择的有 chronic “长期的，慢性的”； inconsistent “不一致，相矛盾”； consistent “一致的，连续的” inconsiderate “不体谅别人的”。又根据原文： \_\_ waste of resources. chronic waste 表示“长期的浪费”最符合。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

### 3. degradation

该空位于形容词 environmental 后，选择名词，因此可以选择的有 degradation “恶化，落魄” improvement “改进，改善”。又根据原文： rampant environmental \_\_，这个短语也是不好的后果之一，因此选择 degradation， rampant environmental degradation 即环境严重恶化。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

### 4. inconsistent

考察固定搭配 be inconsistent with something “与某事不一致，不符合”；根据原文 Above all, the monopoly over power of an ideologically bankrupt party is inconsistent with the pluralism of opinion... 这里说的是，最重要的是，意识形态破产的党派对权力的垄断与充满活力的经济所依赖的意见多元化...是不相符的。

解题思路：固定搭配，单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #76)

## 91. Kashmiri (预测) (解析)

Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the **prospect** of the annual influx of tourists. From May to October, the hyacinth-choked waters of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted Shikaras carrying Indian families, boho westerners, young travellers and wide-eyed Japanese. Carpet-sellers **honed** their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the house boats initiated by the British Raj provided unusual accommodation. Then, in 1989, separatist and Islamist militancy **attacked** and everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri business people bolted, at least 35,000 people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated, and the houseboats rotted. Any foreigners venturing there risked their **lives**, proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

### 选项:

lives, attacked, competed, honed, money, prospect, perspective

### 解析:

#### 1. prospect

原句是rubbed their hands every spring at the \_\_ of the annual influx of tourists，介词at后应该填入一个名词，符合这一条件的选项有lives 生命，money 金钱，prospect 前景，perspective 视角。其中只有prospect讲得通，意思是每年春天对游客的涌入暗自欢喜。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 2. honed

该空位于主语Carpet-sellers后，充当谓语动词，因此可以选择的选项有attacked攻击，competed竞争，honed磨练；又结合原文Carpet-sellers \_\_ their skills...，能够搭配skills的，只有“磨练”，这里指的是卖地摊的人磨练了他们的技能。

解题思路：主谓宾结构；单句理解

#### 3. attacked

句子缺少谓语，且时态是过去时，因此可以选择的选项有attacked攻击，competed竞争；又结合原文Then, in 1989, separatist and Islamist militancy \_\_ and everything changed.由everything changed确定所填词一定是负面的，所以选attacked。这里指的是分离主义分子和伊斯兰激进分子发动了袭击，一切都发生了改变。

解题思路：主谓结构；单句理解

#### 4. lives

原文是Any foreigners venturing there risked their \_\_，很容易判断应该填入一个名词，可选的选项有

money 金钱, perspective 视角和lives 生命。考虑到后文proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered, 五个年轻的欧洲人被绑架和谋杀, 显然应该选择lives, 其他选项都说不通。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #72)

## 92. Reality (Camus' text) (预测) (解析)

Surely, reality is what we think it is; reality is revealed to us by our experiences. To one extent or another, this view of reality is one many of us hold, if only implicitly. I certainly find myself thinking this way in day-to-day life; it's easy to be seduced by the face nature reveals directly to our senses. Yet, in the decades since first encountering Camus' text, I've learned that modern science tells a very different story.

**选项:**

seduced, explicitly, revealed, discovered, extent, thought, remembering, reveals, imposes, introducing, encountering, thinking, tells

**解析:**

1. revealed

该空位于 be 动词 (is) 之后, 可以填入的有形容词, 名词, V-ed 或 V-ing, 所以这里可以选择的单词有 seduced “诱骗, 吸引”; revealed “揭示, 揭露”; extent “程度, 面积”; thought “思考, 思想”; remembering “记得, 记起”; introducing “介绍, 提出”; encountering “相遇, 邂逅”。又根据原文: Surely, reality is what we think it is; reality is \_\_\_ to us by our experiences. 这里说的是, 当然, 现实就是我们所想的那样; 现实是通过我们的经验向我们\_\_\_的。这里可以明显发现该句缺少谓语动词, 又通过 by our experience 判断出“经验”是呈现出一个被动的状态, 缩小选项范围到, seduced “诱骗, 吸引”; revealed “揭示, 揭露”; thought “思考, 思想”。这里 revealed 刚好符合 reveal something to somebody 的常见用法而且现实被“揭露”也符合逻辑。

解题思路：被动语态；固定搭配；单句理解

2. extent

这里考察的是常见搭配 to one extent or another “某种程度上来说, 或多或少”。根据原文: To one extent or another, this view of reality is one many of us hold, if only implicitly. 这里说的是在某种程度上, 这种对现实的看法是我们许多人所持的看法, 即使只是含蓄地持这种看法。

解题思路：常见搭配；单句理解

3. thinking

该空位于 find myself 之后, 可以认为是myself的补足语。可以选择的单词有: seduced “被诱骗, 吸引”; discovered “被发现”; remembering “记忆”; introducing “引入”; encountering “遇到”; thinking “思考”。又根据原文: I certainly find myself \_\_\_ this way in day-to-day life, 很容易判断除了thinking其他选项都说不通, 所以选择thinking。

解题思路：宾语补足语；单句理解

4. reveals

该空位于从句主语 nature 之后, 充当从句的谓语动词, 又全篇是一般现在时态, 因此可以选择的单词有: reveals “揭示, 揭露”、tells“告诉”和 imposes “推行, 施加”。又根据原文: I certainly find myself thinking this way in day-to-day life; it's easy to be seduced by the face nature \_\_\_ directly to our senses. 这里说的是, 我当然发现自己在日常生活中也是这样想的; 很容易被大自然直接展现给我们感官的表面所诱骗。这里reveals 刚好符合 reveal something to somebody 的常见用法。另外tell在这里明显说不通, impose 更常见的用法是搭配介词 on。

解题思路：主谓一致；固定搭配；单句理解

5. encountering

这里考察的是 since 后加动名词的省略用法(当动名词的逻辑主语和主句的主语一致时); 比如: She's been working in a bank since (her) leaving school. 这里说的是她中学毕业后就一直在银行工作。因此可以选择

的单词有：remembering “记得，记起”；introducing “介绍，提出”；encountering “相遇，邂逅”。又根据原文：Yet, in the decades since first \_\_\_\_ Camus' test, I've learned that modern science tells a very different story. 这里说的是然而，自从第一次\_\_\_\_加缪的测试以来的几十年里，我了解到现代科学讲述了一个截然不同的故事。这里从全文来看，并没有提及remembering 和 introducing；而且前文也提到 I certainly find myself thinking this way in day-to-day life; it's easy to be seduced by the face...（我当然发现自己在日常生活中也是这样想的）。可知作者一开始也是抱着这种思维的，但是后来作者了解到现代科学讲述了一个截然不同的故事，是因为“遇到”了加缪的测试。所以encountering 在这里最符合逻辑，语法，和语境。

解题思路：动名词；上下文理解；单句理解

#### 6. tells

原文是modern science \_\_\_\_ a very different story, 考察对tell a story这个动宾搭配的掌握情况，很明显应该选tells，意思是“现代科学讲的是一个很不相同的故事”。

解题思路：动宾搭配

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #70)

### 93. Wind (预测) (解析)

gentle or fierce, wind always starts in the same way. Wind is formed by the circulation of air. The sun heats up some parts of the sea and the land. The air among the **hot** spot warms up and rises. The cold air drops because it is **heavy**. Some wind circulates within a small area. Others blow in the **entire** globe.

#### 选项:

heavy, soft, hot, warm, light, entire, all, weighted, cold, cool, gentle

#### 解析:

##### 1. Gentle

位于 or 的并列结构中，选择形容词与 fierce 并列，可以选择的单词有 heavy 沉重的，soft 柔软的，hot 炎热的，warm 温暖的，light 轻的，entire 整个的，all 所有的，weighted 加重的，cold 寒冷的，cool 凉爽的，gentle 温和的；又结合原文，wind always starts in the same way, 由关键词 always 推断风开始的方式与风如何无关，确定填一个 fierce 的反义词来体现此语意，只有 gentle。这里指的是：不管温和还是猛烈，风总是以同样的方式开始。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

##### 2. hot

位于名词 spot 前，选择形容词修饰，可以选择的单词有 heavy 沉重的，soft 柔软的，hot 炎热的，warm 温暖的，light 轻的，entire 全部的，all 所有的，weighted 加重的，cold 寒冷的，cool 凉爽的，又根据原文 The air among the\_\_\_\_ spot warms up and rises. 确定这里的空气因为变暖才上升，既然空气变暖了，那么一定是在热点地区了，所以选 hot。这里指的是热点地区的空气变暖并上升。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；常识判断；单句理解

##### 3. heavy

位于系动词 is 后，可接形容词表示主语的性质或状态，可以选择的单词有 heavy 沉重的，soft 柔软的，warm 温暖的，light 轻的，entire 整个的，all 所有的，weighted 加重的，cold 寒冷的，cool 凉爽的；又根据原文，The cold air drops because it is \_\_\_\_\_. 根据常识判断，冷空气因为质量重而下降，所以选 heavy。这里说的是冷空气下降是因为它很重。

解题思路：主系表结构；单句理解；常识判断；

##### 4. entire

位于名词 globe 前，选择形容词修饰，可以选择的单词有 soft 柔软的，warm 温暖的，light 轻的，entire 整个的，all 所有的，weighted 加重的，cold 寒冷的，cool 凉爽的；又结合原文 Some wind circulates within a small area. Others blow in the\_\_\_\_ globe. 前后两句话意相反，所以 small area 对应的是整个地球，在 all 和 entire 中选择，all 意为“所有的”，着重于整体，entire 意为“整个的”，可修饰有形状的整体，globe 就是一个有形状的整体，所以选 entire 最合适。这里说的是其他的风在整个星球上吹动。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；近义词辨析；上下文理解  
(猩际官网 / App FIBR #99)

#### 94. Sportswomen (预测) (解析)

Sportswomen's records are important and need to be preserved. And if the paper records don't **exist** , we need to get out and start interviewing people, not to put too fine a **point** on it, while we still have a **chance** . After all, if the records aren't kept in some form or another, then the stories are **lost** too.

**选项:**

Appear, focus, admit, exist, opportunity, point, chance, lost, disappear

**解析:**

1. exist

位于don't后，选择动词原型，可以选择的单词有focus关注，appear出现，admit承认,exist存在，point指向，disappear消失；又根据原文：If the paper don't \_\_\_, we need to get out and start interviewing people..既然需要走出去，那么说明纸质的记录没有被保存好，也就是不“存在”，选择exist。这里指的是如果纸质记录不存在，我们就需要出去并采访人们。

解题思路：主谓结构；单句理解

2. point

考察固定搭配not put too fine a point on it 意思是“坦率直白地说”，这里指的是我们需要出去并坦率直白地采访人们。

解题思路：固定搭配

3. chance

位于不定冠词a后，选择名词的单数形式，只有chance机会。这里指的是我们必须在还有机会时，坦率直白地去采访人们。

解题思路：不定冠词；单句理解

4. lost

位于系动词are后，选择形容词构成系表结构，可以选择的单词只有lost丢失的；又结合原文if the records aren't kept in some form or another, then the stories are \_\_\_\_\_.既然这些记录没有以某种形式保存，那么这些故事也会丢失。

解题思路：主系表结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #68)

#### 95. University Science (预测) (解析)

University science is now in real crisis – particularly the non-telegenic, non-ology bits of it such as chemistry. Since 1996, 28 universities have stopped offering chemistry degrees, according to the Royal Society of Chemistry. The society **predicts** that as few as six departments (those at Durham, Cambridge, Imperial, UCL, Bristol and Oxford) could remain open by 2014. Most recently, Exeter University closed down its chemistry department, blaming it on "market forces", and Bristol took in some of the refugees. The closures have been blamed on a **fall** in student applications, but money is a **factor** : chemistry degrees are expensive to provide – compared with English, for example – and some scientists **say** that the way the government concentrates research **funding** on a small number of top departments, such as Bristol, increases the **problem** .

**选项:**

predicts, concluded, motive, projects, fall, rise, say, problem, funding, factor

**解析:**

1. predicts

位于主语 The society 后充当谓语动词，且全篇为一般现在时态，因此可以选择的单词有predicts预

计, concluded断定, projects预计; 根据原文The society \_\_\_\_ that as few as six departments (those at Durham, Cambridge, Imperial, UCL, Bristol and Oxford) could remain open by 2014. 从by 2014 (到2014年之前) 可知还未到2014年, 既然事情还未发生, 只能预测而不能做出结论, 排除concluded, project作预测意思时一般用在被动语态, 所以选predicts最合适。这里指的是该协会预测, 到2014年, 只有6个部门(达勒姆, 剑桥, 帝国, 加州大学洛杉矶分校, 布里斯托和牛津)会继续开设。

解题思路: 主谓结构; 时态; 单句理解

## 2. fall

位于不定冠词a后, 选择一个名词的单数形式, 可以选择的单词有motive动机, fall减少, rise上升, problem问题, factor因素, funding资金; 又结合原文The closures have been blamed on a \_\_\_\_ in student applications, 由closure和blamed可推断所填词一定含有负面含义, 只有fall和problem在这里讲得通。但如果选problem, 则在后文中没有对其进行解释, 故不合适。因此只能选fall, 在这里指的是关闭被归咎于学生申请数量的下降。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 3. factor

位于不定冠词a后, 选择一个名词的单数形式, 可以选择的单词有motive动机, rise上升, problem问题, factor因素, funding资金; 又结合原文The closures have been blamed on a fall in student applications, but money is a \_\_\_\_, 可以判断rise和funding都说不通。由于前半句中的a fall in student applications已经是一个“问题”, 所以此空不再应该填入problem。因此只有factor合适, 意思是钱是(造成问题的)一个因素。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 4. say

位于主语scientists后且充当谓语动词, 且全篇为一般现在时态, 只有say。

解题思路: 主谓结构; 时态

## 5. funding

根据原文: the government concentrates research \_\_\_\_ on a small number of top departments, 此空应填入一个名词, 可能的选项有motive动机, projects工程, rise上升, problem问题, funding资金。考虑到此处是作为金钱问题的举例, 所以只有funding合适。这里意思是政府将研究资金集中在少数顶尖学科。

解题思路: 上下文理解

## 6. problem

根据原文: the way...increases the \_\_\_\_, 此空位于谓语动词increase后充当宾语, 应该填入一个名词, 可能的选项有motive动机, projects工程, rise上升, problem问题。考虑到前文说的是导致学生申请数量下降问题的因素, 如资金集中在少数学科, 可知此处应该填入problem次说得通。

解题思路: 上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #14)

## 96. Plainness (预测) (解析)

Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only good style, or that you should become a **slave** to spare, unadorned writing. Formality and ornateness have their place, and in **competent** hands complexity can carry us on a dizzying, breathtaking journey. But most students, most of the time, should **strive** to be sensibly simple, to develop a baseline style of short words, active verbs, and relatively simple sentences conveying clear actions or identities. It's faster, it makes arguments easier to follow, it increases the chances a busy reader will bother to pay attention, and it lets you **focus** more attention on your moments of rhetorical flourish, which I do not advise **abandoning** altogether.

**选项:**

slave, expert, competent, strive, pay, available, focus, abandoning, developing, saying, combining

**解析:**

## 1. slave

该空位于动词 become 后且有 a 来修饰，选择名词，所以可以选择的单词有 slave–奴隶； focus–焦点； saying–谚语。又根据原文 Now that doesn't mean that...unadorned writing. 这并不意味着只有平铺直叙才是好的，也不是说要你们成为简洁朴素写作的\_\_。根据语义，在这里选择 slave 是最合适的。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

## 2. competent

该空考察常见搭配 in competent hands–在有能力的人手中。在原文 Formality and ornateness ... breathtaking journey. 这里说的是：在文笔极佳的人手中，绚丽讲究，复杂多变的文风也能给我们带来精彩炫目的体验。

解题思路：常见搭配

## 3. strive

该空位于情态动词 should 后，选择动词原形，所以可以选择的有 strive–努力去做； pay–支付； focus–关注。又搭配介词 to，因此只有 strive to–努力做某事。根据原文： But most students, most of the time, should strive to be sensibly simple... 这里说的是：大多数学生很多时候需要尽可能做的是有意识地简单写。

解题思路：情态动词；固定搭配

## 4. focus

该空考察 let sb do 的用法，选择一个动词原形，因此可以选择的单词有 pay–支付； focus–关注；又搭配介词 on，因此只有 focus on–关注。根据原文： and it lets you focus more attention on your moments of rhetorical flourish. 这里说的是：这种基本功能能够让你在辞藻堆砌时更专注。

解题思路：固定结构；固定搭配。

## 5. abandoning

该空位于动词 advise，考察 advise doing sth 的结构，因此可以选择的有 conveying–传达； abandoning–舍去； developing–发展； combining–结合。根据原文....rhetorical flourish, which I do not advise \_\_ altogether. 前文提到了这种基本功能能够让你在辞藻堆砌时更专注，既然是有好处的，那么在这里当然是不建议“放弃”的，选择 abandoning。这里说的是：这些辞藻我不建议完全舍去。

解题思路：固定结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #13)

## 97. Reasoning Essence (预测) (解析)

One of the most eminent of psychologists, Clark Hull, claimed that the essence of reasoning lies in the putting together of two 'behavior segments' in some novel way, never actually performed before, so as to reach a goal. Two followers of Clark Hull, Howard and Tracey Kendler, devised a test for children that was explicitly based on Clark Hull's principles. The children were given the task of learning to operate a machine so as to get a toy. In order to succeed they had to go through a two-stage sequence.

### 选项:

conceived, devised, novel, operate, demonstrated, manipulate, new, claimed

### 解析:

## 1. claimed

该空充当句子的谓语动词，且全篇的时态为一般过去时，因此可以选择的单词有 conceived–构想，设想； devised–发明，设计； demonstrated–证明，表达； claimed–声称，宣称。又根据原文： ...Clark Hull, \_\_ that the essence of reasoning lies in putting together of two behavior segments..., Clark Hull \_\_ 推理的本质是将两个行为片段组合在一起，这里的内容更倾向于个人结论性的东西而非事实真理，且下文也提到了 Clark Hull's principles，因此这里选择“声称”最合适。

解题思路：主谓宾结构；时态；上下文理解

## 2. novel

位于名词 way 前，选择形容词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词有 novel—革新的；new—新的；又根据原文：...in some way. 虽然都有“新”的含义，但 novel 强调想法是“新颖的，与众不同的”，而 new 则表示物品的新旧，因此这里选择 novel，指的是以新颖的方式将两个行为片段组合在一起。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；近义词辨析；单句理解

### 3. devised

位于主语 Two followers 后，充当句子的谓语，因此可以选择的单词有 conceived—构想，设想；devised—发明，设计；demonstrated—证明，表达；又根据原文：Two followers of Clark Hull, Howard and Tracey Kendler, \_\_\_a test for children..., 搭配 test，只有 devised 最合适，这里说的是：Clark Hull 的两个追随者，霍华德和特蕾西·肯德勒，根据 Clark Hull 的原理为孩子们设计了一个测试。

解题思路：主谓宾结构；单句理解

### 4. operate

位于不定式标志 to 后，选择动词原形构成 to do 结构，因此可以选择的单词有 operate—操作，manipulate—操纵；又根据原文：The children were given the task of learning to \_\_ the machine. 搭配 machine 的话，选择 operate 更合适，operate a machine 也是常见的搭配。manipulate 虽然也有操作的意思，但侧重于熟练地操作，不符合文意。这里说的是：孩子们被赋予学习操作机器以获得玩具的任务。

解题思路：不定式；近义词辨析；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #185)

## 98. Chaucer's Tales (预测) (解析)

Chaucer's Tales quickly spread through England in the early fifteenth century. Scholars feel The Canterbury Tales reached their instant and continued success because of their accurate and oftentimes vivid portrayal of human nature, unchanged through 600 years since Chaucer's time. George Macy, founder of The Limited Editions Club wrote on The Canterbury Tales.

### 选项：

reached, arrived, spread, purged, pictographic, vivid

### 解析：

#### 1. spread

该空位于主语 tales 后充当谓语动词，所以可以选择的有 spread—传播；reached—到达；arrived—到达；purged—清除。根据原文 Chaucer's Tales quickly \_\_\_ through England in the early fifteenth century. 这里说到故事\_\_\_英国，且搭配 through，只有 spread。这里说的是：乔叟的故事集在十五世纪前叶的英国迅速传播。

解题思路：主谓结构；单句理解

#### 2. reached

该空位于主语 The Canterbury Tales 之后和宾语 success 之前，充当谓语动词。所以可以选择的有 reached—到达；arrived—到达和 purged—清除。前句说到乔叟的故事集快速传播，和该空的宾语 success—成功。可以知道此处想表达的是“达到成功”。reach 和 arrive 都可以表示到达的意思，但 arrive 是不及物动词需要与介词搭配，reached 则可以直接跟宾语，所以此处应选择 reached。

解题思路：主谓宾结构；近义词辨析；单句理解

#### 3. vivid

该空位于副词 oftentimes (时常地) 之后和名词 portrayal (描绘) 之前，选择形容词构成副词+形容词+名词结构。因此可以选择的有 pictographic—象形文字，vivid—生动的。根据原文 The Canterbury Tales reached their instant and continued success because of their accurate and oftentimes \_\_\_ portrayal of human nature... 这里说的是坎德布雷故事集在当时迅速地成名并延续至今，是因为作者对人类本质准确并且\_\_\_的描写，修饰描写往往会用到“生动的”，根据句意此处应选择 vivid.

解题思路：副词+形容词+名词结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #183)

## 99. Teenage Daughter (预测) (解析)

Your teenage daughter gets top marks in school, captains the debate team, and volunteers at a shelter for homeless people. But while driving the family car, she text-messages her best friend and rear-ends another vehicle. How can teens be so clever, accomplished, and responsible—and reckless at the same time? Easily, according to two physicians at Children's Hospital Boston and Harvard Medical School (HMS) who have been exploring the unique structure and chemistry of the adolescent brain. "The teenage brain is not just an adult brain with fewer miles on it," says Frances E. Jensen, a professor of neurology. "It's a paradoxical time of development. These are people with very sharp brains, but they're not quite sure what to do with them."

### 选项:

explored, adult, respectively, sharp, exploring, unique, adolescent, at the same time

### 解析:

1. at the same time

我们来看这个句子 How can teens be so clever, accomplished, and responsible—and reckless   ? 句子已经完整，所以此空充当状语，可以选择副词 respectively—分别地；和介词短语 at the same time—同时。根据原文：“青年人怎么能\_\_\_\_做到这么聪明，有才，有责任心和鲁莽的呢？”这些特质一般都是相反的，所以作者在这里问的是“怎么能同时做到的”而不是“分别做到的”，因此选择 at the same time 最合适。

解题思路：状语；单句理解

2. exploring

该空位于 been 后，且搭配宾语 structure，因此选择 v-ing 或者 v-ed 形式，构成 have been done 和 have been doing 的结构，可以选择的单词有 explored 和 exploring, 都是“探索”的意思。又根据原文：who have been   the structure..., who 指代的是前面的 two physicians, 内科医生一定是“主动探索”大脑，因此选择 exploring。

解题思路：动宾结构+主被动语态+句意分析

3. unique

此空位于冠词 the 之后，名词 structure 之前，选择形容词做修饰。可以选择的有 adult—成年的，发育成熟的；sharp—锋利的，清晰的；unique—独特的；adolescent—青年的，未成熟的。又根据原文 exploring the    structure of ...brain. 和前文提到的同时具有多种截然不同的特性，可以判定此处是在强调大脑的独特性，所以选择unique。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句分析

4. adolescent

该空位于名词 brain 前，选择形容词做修饰，可以选择的形容词有 adult—成年的，发育成熟的；sharp—锋利的，清晰的；adolescent—青年的，未成熟的。根据后文出现的 The teenage brain, 确定该空为 adolescent。这里说的是，探索青少年大脑的独特结构和化学特性。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

5. sharp

该空位于名词 brains 前，选择形容词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词有 adult—成年的，发育成熟的；sharp—锋利的，清晰的。根据原文 These are people with very    brains, but they're not quite sure what to do with them." 可以从 but 之后的语义推断出这里作者说的是：青年的头脑非常聪明，但是他们还不太知道怎么应用他们的头脑。所以选择 sharp。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #10)

## 100. Volcanoes (预测) (解析)

Volcanoes blast more than 100 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere every year but the gas is usually harmless. When a volcano erupts, carbon dioxide spreads out into the atmosphere and

isn't concentrated in one spot. But sometimes the gas gets trapped underground under enormous pressure. If it escapes to the surface in a dense cloud , it can push out oxygen-rich air and become deadly.

#### 选项:

cloud, focused, concentrated, dangerous, harmless, underground, aimed, air, harmful, atmosphere, underwater

#### 解析:

##### 1. harmless

位于动词is后，选择形容词，因此可以选择的单词有 dangerous–危险的，harmless–无害的，harmful–有害的，又根据原文 Volcanoes blast more than 100 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere every year but the gas is usually\_\_\_\_, but 表示前后的内容意思对立，前面说的大量气体喷发，那么与之相反的是这些气体对我们没有伤害，因此选择 harmless。这里说的是：火山每年向大气喷发超过1亿吨的二氧化碳，但气体通常是无害的

解题思路：主系表结构；转折关系；单句理解

##### 2. concentrated

位于 is 后，且主语为 carbon dioxide，选择 v-ed形式构成被动结构，因此可以选择的单词有 focused–关注，concentrated–积聚，aimed–以...为目标，又根据原文 When a volcano erupts, carbon dioxide spreads out into the atmosphere and isn't\_\_\_\_in one spot, 这里说二氧化碳进入大气层，在一个地点不会发生什么，带入选项，气体不会“聚集”在一个地方，最符合语意。这里需要区分 focused 和concentrated，作为集中精力，两者有时可以互换，但是 focused 没有人或物聚集在一个地方的意思，因此选择 concentrated。这里说的是：当火山爆发时，二氧化碳扩散到大气中，并不会集中在一个地点。

解题思路：被动语态；近义词辨析；单句理解

##### 3. underground

我们来看该空所在的句子主干：But sometimes the gas gets trapped. 主干部分完整，因此选择副词作为修饰，可以选择的单词有 underground–在地下，underwater–在水中，又根据原文 But sometimes the gas gets trapped\_\_\_\_ under enormous pressure, 由于二氧化碳在巨大的压力下，那应该是在地表下，而不是在水下承受巨大压力，因此选择 underground。这里说的是：但有时气体在巨大的压力下被困在地下。

解题思路：副词做状语；单句理解

##### 4. cloud

位于形容词 dense 后，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有 cloud–云，air–空气，atmosphere–大气层，又根据原文 If it escapes to the surface in a dense \_\_\_, it can push out oxygen-rich air and become deadly，根据前面的冠词 a 判断，air 和 atmosphere 是不可数的，因此选择 cloud。

这里说的是：如果它以浓稠云雾的形态逃逸出地表，就会排挤富含氧气的空气，从而变得致命。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #102)

## 101. Allure of book (预测) (解析)

The allure of the book has always been negative and positive , for the texts and pictures between the covers have helped many young readers to discover and grasp the world around them in a pleasurable and meaningful way. But the allure has also enabled authors and publishers to prey upon young readers' dispositions and desires and to sell them a menu that turns out to be junk food.

#### 选项:

prey, beneficial, sell, invent, positive, show, present, read, find, pray, discover

#### 解析:

##### 1. positive

位于 and 的并列结构中，选择形容词构成和 negative的并列～因此可以选择的单词有beneficial–有意

的, positive–积极的, present–当前的, 又根据原文 The allure of the book has always been negative and \_\_\_, and 连接两个并列的形式, 这里阐述书的诱惑有消极的, 那么必然也有积极的一面, 因此选择 positive 最合适。这里说的是: 这本书的吸引力一直是消极和积极的。

解题思路: 并列结构; 单句理解

## 2. discover

位于不定式标志 to 后, 选择动词原形, 因此可以选择的单词有 prey–掠夺, sell–卖, invent–发明, show–展示, present–提交, read–读, find–找, pray–祈祷, discover–发现, 又根据原文 for the texts and pictures between the covers have helped many young readers to \_\_\_ and grasp the world around them, and 后面说书帮助人们把握世界, 那么and前面应该是先发现或找到, 后面才能开始把握或理解, 这里注意区分 discover 和 find, 前者表示发现客观存在的事物、真理或错误, find 意为指对丢失的事物的找到, 也指某种事物的寻求, 因此选择 discover。这里说的是: 因为封面之间的文字和图片帮助许多年轻读者发现和把握周围的世界

解题思路: 不定式; 并列结构; 近义词辨析; 单句理解

## 3. prey

位于不定式标志 to 后, 选择动词原形, 因此可以选择的单词有 prey–抓住, 捕食, sell–卖, invent–发明, show–展示, present–提交, read–读, find–找, pray–祈祷, 又根据原文 But the allure has also enabled authors and publishers to \_\_\_ upon young readers' dispositions and desires, 作者和出版社是想知道读者喜欢什么样的书, 又因为句首的 But 表转折, 表示与前面讲述的优点相反, 因此选择 prey, prey on 也是固定搭配, 表示捕获。同时这里注意区分 pray (祈祷)。这里说的是: 但这种诱惑也使作者和出版商能够抓住年轻读者的性情和欲望

解题思路: 不定式; 转折关系; 单句理解

## 4. sell

位于不定式标志 to 后, 选择动词原形, 因此可以选择的单词有 sell–卖, invent–发明, show–展示, present–提交, read–读, find–找, pray–祈祷, 又根据原文 ...and to \_\_\_ them a menu that turns out to be junk food, them 代指的读者, 按照逻辑关系, 出版社和作者知道读者的喜好是想卖出更多的书, 以得到更多的利益, 因此选择 sell。这里说的是: ...向他们出售一份原来是菜单, 上面全是像垃圾食品一样无益的东西

解题思路: 不定式; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #96)

## 102. Microorganism (预测) (解析)

Although for centuries preparations derived from living **matter** were applied to wounds to destroy **infection**, the fact that a microorganism is **capable** of destroying one of another species was not **established** until the latter half of the 19th century. When Pasteur noted the antagonistic effect of other bacteria on the anthrax organism and pointed out that this action might be put to **therapeutic** use.

### 选项:

convinced, capable, infection, material, therapeutic, established, contamination, matter

### 解析:

#### 1. matter

位于形容词 living 后, 选择名词, 因此可以选择的单词有 infection–感染, material–材料, contamination–污染, matter–事情, 物质。又根据原文 Although for centuries preparations derived from living \_\_\_ were applied to wounds, 这里说的是治疗伤口的提取物, 又根据 living 可以知道, 这里指的是从活的生物中提取出的成分, 因此在 material 和 matter 中选择。material, 一般指构成某具体物体的物质, 如: raw material 原材料。matter 指某种实体或构成所有客观事物的“物质”, 与精神相对。这里的活的物质范围较广, 没有具体到某一物质, 因此选择 matter。这里说的是: 尽管几百年来从活物质中提取的制剂被用于伤口。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 近义词辨析; 单句理解

## 2. infection

位于动词 destroy 后，选择名词，因此可以选择的单词有 infection—感染，material—材料，contamination—污染，又根据原文 Although for centuries preparations derived from living matter were applied to wounds to destroy\_\_\_\_，提取物是用来治疗伤口的，治疗就需要避免伤口被其他细菌感染，因此选择 infection。这里说的是：尽管几百年来从活物质中提取的制剂被用于伤口以消灭感染

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

## 3. capable

考察固定搭配 be capable of 能够...这里说的是：直到19世纪后半叶，一种微生物能够摧毁另一种微生物的事实...

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

## 4. established

位于 was 后，选择形容词或过去分词，因此可以选择的单词有 convinced—坚信不移的，therapeutic—治疗的，established—建立，确立，又根据原文 the fact...was not\_\_\_\_until the latter half of the 19th century，微生物的功效是被证实了的，所以这个事实到19世纪后被证实了，因此选择 established。这里说的是：直到19世纪后半叶，这个事实才被证实。

解题思路：被动语态；单句理解

## 5. therapeutic

位于名词 use 前，选择形容词做修饰，因此可以选择的单词有 therapeutic—治疗的，convinced—坚信不移，又根据原文 When Pasteur noted the antagonistic effect of other bacteria on the anthrax organism and pointed out that this action might be put to\_\_\_\_use. 巴斯德发现细菌的这一作用，说明这一研究成果可以用于医疗领域去救治病人，因此选择 therapeutic。这里说的是：当巴斯德注意到其他细菌对炭疽菌的拮抗作用，并指出这种作用可能用于治疗。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBR #16)

## Fill in the Blanks (Reading & Writing)

命中率: 20%

备考策略: 最近FIBWR仍以老题为主。 备考策略: 精读本周预测 > 机经练习 注意: 近期考试中出现很多换词换空的情况, 一定要精读理解整篇文章, 不要背答案。

### 1. Mechanical Engineering (新题) (预测)

Mechanical engineering was at the heart of Taylor's theorizing, providing the context for its development, the world view by which it was sustained and, finally, the justification for its widespread application. Scientific management aimed to analyse and control the activities of people **in the same way that** engineers analysed and controlled machines. Central **to** Taylor's system was the desire **to rationalize** and standardize production techniques in the interests of economy, efficiency and mutual prosperity. His primary point of interest was the individual worker **pursuing** individual goals and motivated by incentive payments. **Undoubtedly** Taylor's view of human motivation was somewhat simplistic and his apprehension of the significance of groups limited and generally negative.

**选项:**

- 1) in the same way which, as far as which is concerned, to some extent in which, in the same way that
- 2) around, within, to, from
- 3) of rationalized, on rationalized, with rationalize, to rationalize
- 4) purchasing, purging, pursuing, pending
- 5) Unnecessarily, Undoubtedly, Undesirably, Unthinkably

**解析:**

1.in the same way that

首先, 观察前后句子我们可以发现, 空格前后是两个完整的句子。基于此, 空格处应该是具有衔接句子功能的连词, 又该空前后的2个句子都提到了analysed 和controlled, 这里将分析和控制机器与分析和控制人进行类比, 因此选择in the same way that “以...相同的方式”, 例如, We like them in the same way that we like pretty curtain material. 我们喜欢它们就像我们喜欢美丽的窗帘料子一样。根据原文: Scientific management aimed to analyze and control the activities of people, in the same way that engineers analyzed and controlled machines. 这里说的是“科学管理的目的是分析和控制人的活动, 就像工程师分析和控制机器一样。”其他选项: in the same way which, which不能跟在the same修饰的名词后面; as far as (which) is concerned “在...看来”, 语意不通顺; to some extent in which“在某种程度上”, 虽然放进去语意通顺, 但是to some extent in which不可以引导句子, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 连接词; 单句理解

2. to

主要考察固定搭配central to “核心、中心”。例如: Central to these efforts is a renewed focus on international trade. 这些工作中的一个重要部分就是进一步强调国际贸易。原文: Central to Taylor's system was the desire...泰勒体系的核心是为了....此处介绍泰勒体系。Around “在..附近; 在..左右”; within “在内部”; from “来自”; 这三个选项都不与central构成搭配, 且语意不通畅, 故不选。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

3. to rationalize

该空位于desire后, 考察desire to do结构, 并且该空也位于and的并列结构中, 与动词standardize (标准化) 并列, 结合这两点我们选择to rationalize, to rationalize and standardize 指的是合理化和标准化。原文: Central to Taylor's system was the desire \_\_\_\_\_ and standardize production techniques in the interests of economy, efficiency and mutual prosperity. 这里说的是, 泰勒体系的核心是为了经济、效率和共同繁荣而使生产技术合理化和标准化。其他选项: of rationalize 、on rationalize 和with rationalize 均是错误的形式。因为介词后的动词应该变为其动名词的形式。因此都不符合;

解题思路：固定搭配；and并列结构

#### 4. pursuing

该空填入的动词需要搭配individual goals，只有pursuing最合适，pursue one's goal表示追求某人的目标。根据原文：His primary point of interest was the individual worker \_\_\_\_ individual goals and motivated by incentive payments。这里说的是“他的主要兴趣点是个体工人追求个人目标，并且是由激励性报酬所激发的。”其他选项：purchase购买；purge清除、净化；pend吊着、悬而未决，均不与goals构成搭配，故不选。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

#### 5.Undoubtedly

前文讲到Taylor主要的兴趣点是追求个人目标且受奖励驱动（individual goals），我们不难推断出他的观点在某种程度上可能是偏简单和局限的。基于此，填入undoubtedly毫无疑问地，逻辑语义是合理的。根据原文：Undoubtedly, Taylor's view of human motivation was somewhat simplistic and his apprehension of the significance of groups limited and generally negative. 这里说的是：“毫无疑问，泰勒对人类动机的看法有些过于简单，他对群体重要性的理解有限且通常是消极的。”另外三个选项，Unnecessarily没有必要地，Undesirably讨厌地，不想要地；Unthinkably不可思议地、难以置信地，均不符合文意。

解题思路：上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #144)

## 2. Musical Experiences (预测) (解析)

The general perception is that children are surrounded by a variety of musical experiences. There are often fewer and fewer opportunities for children to actively engage in music making themselves. They are inundated with music emitting from a wide array of electronic devices, toys, and computers offering a limitless number of musical selections. However, much of the music in children's lives is 'unchosen', in other words they are passive recipients in much of the music in their lives, and not actively engaged in its selection. They experience background music in computer games, cartoons, TV shows, films, on iPads, radios, and ringtones. They listen to music choices of their parents or siblings, and even the schools they attend often play music before the school day begins or in classrooms while students are working. Studies are being conducted on the effects of the ubiquitous pre-recorded music they encounter and whether or not it is intruding on their desire to make their own music or interact with each other on the playground.

### 选项:

- 1) surrounded, deterred, deferred, characterized
- 2) array, appointment, access, arrangement
- 3) limitless, plunging, excessive, spacious
- 4) dormant, bilateral, active, passive
- 5) abandoned, culminated, confided, conducted
- 6) fretting, protruding, extruding, intruding
- 7) with, against, along, within

### 解析:

#### 1.surrounded

根据原文The general perception is that children are\_\_\_\_by a variety of musical experiences, 从句中，主语是孩子们，空格后是多样的音乐体验，两者的关系应该是：音乐氛围影响孩子，因此选择surrounded，即be surrounded by被包围。这里说的是：普遍的看法是孩子们被各种各样的音乐体验所包围。其他选项：be deterred by被组织;by deferred by被推迟;be characterized by以...为特征，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 2.array

根据原文They are inundated with music emitting from a wide\_\_\_\_of electronic devices, toys, and computers, 根据wide-宽广的，以及电子设备和电脑可以知道这里说的是孩子们被许多东西影响着，因此是

多种多样的，选择array，即a wide array of—各种各样的。这里说的是：各种各样的电子设备、玩具和电脑发出的音乐充斥着他们。其他选项：an appointment of约会;an access of一个入口;an arrangement of安排，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

### 3.limitless

根据原文offering a \_\_\_\_ number of musical selections, 这是状语从句，承接主句孩子们被各种工具环绕，因此他们能够得到的音乐选择是很多的，因此选择limitless—无限的。这里说的是：提供无限的音乐选择。其他选项：plunging低领的;excessive—过分的;spacious宽广的，多指空间，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

### 4.passive

根据原文in other words they are \_\_\_\_ recipients in much of the music in their lives, and not actively engaged in its selection, 根据and并列句中提到的他们不是积极的参与，是被动接受，因此选择passive—被动的。这里说的是：换言之，他们在生活中的许多音乐中都是被动的接受者，而不是积极参与音乐的选择。其他选项：dormant休眠的;bilateral双边的;active积极的，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

### 5.conducted

根据原文Studies are being \_\_\_\_ on the effects of the ubiquitous pre-recorded music they encounter, 前文提到pre-recorded music这个现象，因此这些实验是用来研究它们的效果，选择conducted,即be conducted on被执行。这里说的是：研究人员正在研究他们所遇到的无处不在的预先录制的音乐的影响。其他选项：abandoned抛弃;culminated结束;confided吐露（隐私），代入本句中都不合适。

解题思路：上下文理解

### 6.intruding

根据原文and whether or not it is \_\_\_\_ on their desire to make their own music or interact with each other on the playground, 研究的目的是看这些pre-recored music对孩子们欲望（desire）的影响，又因为搭配介词on，因此选择intruding—侵入，即intruding on desire—阻碍欲望。这里说的是：以及这些音乐是否妨碍了他们制作自己的音乐或在操场上相互交流的愿望。其他选项：fretting烦躁;protruding突出;extruding排出，代入本句中都不合适。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #118)

## 3. Trinity Sport and Fitness (预测) (解析)

Whether you want to exercise and stay **healthy**, train professionally with like-minded people, or indulge your competitive streak, Trinity Sport and Fitness **has it covered**. We've got a dedicated support development team on campus to support every student in taking part in sports. You might want to participate in sports competitions volunteer with a local sports class or simply play for **fun** with our social sport program. Trinity fitness members of our public-facing sports facility will also **entitle** you to discounts when you are booking a sports facility and fitness class. You will also get an opportunity to **benefit** from tailored personal training, free activities events, and lots more.

### 选项:

- 1) healthy, wealthy, humble, hungry
- 2) has it covered, makes covering, have covered, does it covering
- 3) idle, fun, kidding, exchange
- 4) enact, encourage, entitle, enroll
- 5) result, upgrade, benefit, proceed

### 解析:

#### 1. healthy

根据原文：Whether you want to exercise and stay \_\_\_, train professionally..., 文章的主题是运动与健

康, and 前面跟的是锻炼, 因此这里应该是保持健康, 选择 healthy。这里说的是, 无论你想锻炼身体还是保持健康, 都要进行专业训练...。其他选项: wealthy 富有的; humble 谦逊的; hungry 饥饿的, 均不符合主题。

解题思路: 并列结构; 单句理解

#### 2. has it covered

根据原文: Trinity Sport and Fitness\_\_\_\_\_, 根据备选项可以知道, 这里想表达的是这个俱乐部拥有这个健身功能, 因此选择 has it covered, 考察 have sth. done 的结构, 字面意思是让某事被做了, 也可以理解为主语参与完成了某事, 这里说的是。这里说的是, 三一运动与健身涵盖了你所有的需求。其他选项: makes covering, make 没有后面加动名词的用法; have covered 缺少宾语; does it covering, 如果把主动词 does 提前, 后面的动词应该是原型, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 单句理解

#### 3. fun

主要考察固定搭配 play for fun–娱乐, 因此选择 fun。这里说的是, 或者只是为了在我们的体育活动中找乐趣。其他选项: idle, adj. 闲暇的; kidding, kid 玩笑的现在分词形式; exchange 交换, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

#### 4. entitle

根据原文: Trinity fitness members of our public-facing sports facility will also\_\_\_\_you to discounts, 根据 discounts 可以知道, 这里指的是会员有折扣, 搭配 discounts, 因此选择 entitle 使...享有权利。这里说的是, 我们面向公众的体育设施的三一健身会员也可以享受折扣。其他选项: enact 颁布, 直接加宾语, 不用介词 to; encourage 鼓励, 语义不合适; enroll 注册, 直接加宾语, 不需要介词 to, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 单句理解

#### 5. benefit

根据原文: You will also get an opportunity to\_\_\_\_from tailored personal training, 私人定制的培训对于人们来说是有利的, 因此选择 benefit from。这里说的是, 您还将有机会受益于量身定制的个人培训。其他选项: result from 起因于; upgrade from 自...升级; proceed from 出自, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #91)

## 4. Mini Helicopter (预测) (解析)

A mini helicopter modelled on flying tree seeds could soon be flying overhead. Evan Ulrich and colleagues at the University of Maryland in College Park turned to the biological world for inspiration to build a scaled-down helicopter that could mimic the properties of full-size aircraft. The complex design of full-size helicopters gets less efficient when shrunk, meaning that standard mini helicopters expend most of their power simply fighting to stay stable in the air. The researchers realised that a simpler aircraft designed to stay stable passively would use much less power and reduce manufacturing costs to boot. It turns out that nature had beaten them to it. The seeds of trees such as the maple have a single-blade structure that allows them to fly far away and drift safely to the ground. These seeds, known as samaras, need no engine to spin through the air, thanks to a process called autorotation. By analysing the behaviour of the samara with high-speed cameras, Ulrich and his team were able to copy its design.

### 选项:

- 1) turned to, came across, stayed within, dropped in
- 2) overhaul, gauge, imagination, design
- 3) denying, meaning, objecting, proving
- 4) never leads, will drive, had beaten, is holding
- 5) charges, pushes, allows, hampers
- 6) spin, fluctuate, drift, bob

**解析:**

## 1. turned to

根据原文：Evan Ulrich and colleagues\_\_\_\_the biological world for inspiration to build a scaled-down helicopter, 根据 for inspiration 可以知道，他们在自然界寻找灵感，因此选择 turned to—求助于。这里说的是，埃文·乌尔里希和他的同事们转向生物界寻求建造一架小型直升机的灵感。其他选项：came across 偶然遇见; stayed within 呆在...之内; dropped in 顺道拜访，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

## 2. design

根据原文：The\_\_\_\_ of full-size helicopters gets less efficient when shrunk, 这里讨论关于老飞机性能的问题，由于涉及到性能，必然会有关于老版飞机的设计问题，因此选择 design—设计。这里说的是：全尺寸直升机的复杂设计在收缩时效率较低。其他选项：overhaul 检修; gauge 仪表; imagination 想像，因此都不合适。

解题思路：上下文理解

## 3. meaning

根据原文：\_\_\_\_that standard mini helicopters expend most of their power simply fighting to stay stable in the air, 这里是得出上句的问题，承接上下句，因此选择 meaning—意味着。这里说的是：也就是说，标准的小型直升机只需在空中保持稳定，就可以消耗大部分能量。其他选项：denying 否定; objecting 反对; proving 证明，并没有说证明，知识体现出了问题，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

## 4. had beaten

根据原文：It turns out that nature\_\_\_\_them to it, 结合上一句，Researchers realized that..., 本句中 nature 的动作明显发生在 realized 之前，即过去的过去，选择过去完成结构 had beaten, 这里说的是，原来是大自然打败了他们。其他选项：never leads 一般现在时态; will drive 一般将来时态; is holding 现在进行时态，因此都不合适。

解题思路：时态；单句理解

## 5. allows

根据原文：The seeds of trees have a single-blade structure that\_\_\_\_them to fly far away and drift safely to the ground, 种子能够安全着落是由于这种结构，因此选择 allows—允许，allow sb/sth to do sth 也是常见的结构。这里说的是，树木的种子有一个单叶结构，可以让它们飞得很远，安全地飘到地面上。其他选项：charges 要价; pushes 推; hampers 阻碍，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

## 6. spin

根据原文：These seeds need no engine to\_\_\_\_through the air, thanks to a process called autorotation, autorotation 意思是自旋，因此选择 spin—旋转。这里说的是：由于一种叫做自转的过程，这些种子不需要发动机在空气中旋转。其他选项：fluctuate 波动; drift 漂流; bob 摆动，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #70)

**5. Underground Houses (预测) (解析)**

Underground houses have many advantages over conventional housing. Unlike conventional homes, they can be built on **steep** surfaces and can maximize space in small areas by going below the surface. In addition, the materials excavated in construction can be used in the building process. Underground houses have less surface area so fewer building materials are used, and **maintenance** costs are lower. They are also wind, fire, and earthquake resistant, providing a secure and safe environment in extreme weather. One of the greatest benefits of underground living is energy **efficiency**. The earth's subsurface temperature remains stable, so underground dwellings benefit from geothermal mass and heat exchange, staying cool in the summer and warm in the winter. This saves around 80% in energy costs. By **incorporating** solar design this energy bill **can be**

**reduced** to zero, providing hot water and heat to the home all year round.

### 选项:

- 1) geometric, flat, overhead, steep
- 2) heating, sustenance, maintenance, facility
- 3) ratio, consistency, efficiency, renewal
- 4) intriguing, initiating, incorporating, inventing
- 5) has reduced, can be reduced, can reduce, has been reduced

### 解析:

#### 1. steep

根据原文: Unlike conventional homes, they can be built on \_\_\_\_ surfaces, 跟地面上建房子的情况不一样, 说明并不是很平缓的, 适宜建房子的地形, 因此选择 steep–陡峭的。这里说的是: 与传统住宅不同, 它们可以建在陡峭的地面上。其他选项: geometric 几何的; flat 平的; overhead 头上方的, 均不符合文意和逻辑。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 2. maintenance

根据原文: Underground houses have less surface area so fewer building materials are used, and \_\_\_\_ costs are lower. 因为房屋面积小, 建成后的维修花费自然也不高, 因此选择 maintenance–保养维护。这里说的是: 地下房屋的表面积较小, 因此使用的建筑材料较少, 维护成本也较低。其他选项: heating 加热; sustenance 养料; facility 设施, 在语意上都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 3. efficiency

根据原文: One of the greatest benefits of underground living is energy \_\_\_\_结合下文This saves around 80% in energy costs, 这将节省约80%的能源消耗, 可以判断此空应该填入efficiency 效率。其他选项中, ratio 比率, consistency 浓度, renewal 更新, 都无法说通。

解题思路: 上下文理解

#### 4. incorporating

根据原文: By \_\_\_\_solar design...providing hot water and heat to the home all year round, 有了太阳能的设计, 才会达到后面提供热水的结果, 因此选择 incorporating–包含纳入。这里说的是: 把太阳能设计纳入进来....会提供全年的热水和温度。其他选项: intriguing 引发, 密谋; initiating 发起, 创始; inventing 发明, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 单句理解

#### 5. can be reduced

根据原文: By incorporating solar design, this energy bill \_\_\_\_to zero, providing hot water and heat to the home all year round. 主语是能源账单, 它与动词–减少之间的关系是被动关系, 而且这个太阳能节能设计是在做假设, 通过做...,会达到某种结果, 并没有指出这件事情是已经完成了的, 因此排除现在完成时的选项, 选择 can be reduced, 这里说的是: 通过太阳能设计, 这种能源账单可以被减少到零, 全年为家庭提供热水和热量。其他选项: has reduced 现在完成时的主动表达; can reduce 表示主动; has been reduced 现在完成时态的被动表达, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 时态; 被动语态; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #50)

## 6. Brains or Brawn (预测) (解析)

While workers worry about whether robots will take their jobs, teachers are wondering how to use education to insulate the next generation from such a fate. This **has worked** before. When the last wave of automation swept the developed world at the start of the 20th century, policymakers decided education was the answer. If machines were going to substitute for brawn, **they reasoned**, more people would need to use their brains. The US invested **heavily** in education, with good results.

Workers reaped the benefits through better jobs and higher wages. Economists Andrew McAfee and Erik Brynjolfsson summed it up like this: 'The industrial revolution **started** a race between technology and education -- and, for most of the 20th century, humans won that race.'

### 选项:

- 1) would work, was working, has worked, has yet to work
- 2) it was, they objected, they reasoned, it were
- 3) inadvertently, heavily, stingily, expensively
- 4) started, installed, adapted, stalled

### 解析:

1.has worked

根据原文This \_\_\_\_ before, 又根据before,说明这件事情发生在过去并且已经结束, 因此选择完成时态, 表示一个过去发生的动作在过去已经完成, 并且这个动作对现在仍有影响或结果, 即has worked。这里说的是: 这曾经奏效过。其他选项: would work过去将来时;was working, 过去进行时, 但这件事情已经结束了;has yet to work, 仍然没成功, 根据上下文, 过去教育成功避免了下一代被机器取代, 因此这一方法是奏效的, 因此排除。

解题思路: 时态; 上下文理解

2.they reasoned

根据原文 If machines were going to substitute for brawn, \_\_\_\_ , more people would need to use their brains, 这里承接上文, 指policymakers的看法, 联系上下文, 因为机器的不断出现, 人们需要更加依靠头脑, 因此选择they reasoned–他们认为。这里说的是: 他们推断, 如果机器要取代体力, 更多的人将需要使用他们的大脑。其他选项: , 主语是复数, 因此排除it was, it were, they objected–他们反对, 代入本句中不合适。

解题思路: 上下文理解

3.heavily

根据原文The US invested\_\_\_\_ in education, with good results, 根据“good results”, 可以知道, 投资量是很大的, 因此选择heavily–大量地。这里说的是: 美国在教育方面投入了大量资金, 取得了良好的效果。其他选项: inadvertently无意地;stingily吝啬地;expensively昂贵地, 有贬义色彩, 代入本句中都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

4.started

根据原文The industrial revolution\_\_\_\_a race between technology and education, 由于后面提到: 结果是人类赢了这个race (竞赛), 按照时间顺序, 前面应该是这场比赛开始, 因此选择started–开始。这里说的是: 工业革命开始了技术和教育之间的竞赛。其他选项: installed安装; adapted适应; stalled拖延, 代入本句中都不合适。

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #34)

## 7. Giant Turtle (预测) (解析)

A giant turtle made from discarded plastic trash will greet visitors to the British Science Festival this week. The plastic containers, bottles and cups were collected locally in Hull, where the event is taking place at the city's university. Standing 3.5m tall (11.5ft), the art installation **was** commissioned by the University of Hull with the aim of raising awareness of plastic waste. Professor Dan Parsons, director of the university's Energy and Environment Institute, said: 'Marine pollution is a mounting global challenge, which is **already** having devastating consequences. We have a duty to protect these fragile environments and the marine life and ecosystems which we **call** home. The university has commissioned this installation as a physical **reminder** of what is ending up in the oceans, but also to ask visitors to campus to stop and think what they could do to try to reduce their own waste.'

**选项:**

- 1) has, being, have, was
- 2) only, already, otherwise, yet
- 3) settle, call, originate, go
- 4) reminder, receipt, reinforcement, recognition

**解析:**

## 1. was

根据原文: Standing 3.5m tall (11.5ft), the art installation \_\_\_\_ commissioned by the University of Hull with the aim of raising awareness of plastic waste, commission 做动词意思是; 谱写或制作、创作、完成), 这个艺术品是被该大学创造的, 也就是说 installation 和 commission 之间是被动关系, 因此选择was。这里说的是: 这座高3.5米 (11.5英尺) 的艺术装置是由赫尔大学委托建造的, 目的是提高人们对塑料垃圾的认识。其他选项: has commissioned 和 have commissioned 表示完成时, 而且是主动; being commissioned 不能单独做谓语动词, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 被动语态; 单句理解

## 2. already

根据原文: Marine pollution is a mounting global challenge, which is \_\_\_\_ having devastating consequences. 海洋污染带来毁灭性的后果, 这个后果是已经产生的了, 因此选择 already。这里说的是: 海洋污染是一个日益严峻的全球性挑战, 已经产生了毁灭性的后果。其他选项: only 仅仅; otherwise否则; yet 还, 用于否定句和疑问句, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 3. call

根据原文: We have a duty to protect these fragile environments and the marine life and ecosystems which we \_\_\_\_ home, which 引导的定语从句在进一步解释 ecosystems, 生态系统对于人类来说就像家一样, 因此选择call, 用到的是 call sth sth 的用法, 比如 call him teacher, call ecosystems home 也是一样的道理。这里说的是: 我们有责任保护这些脆弱的环境以及我们称之为家园的海洋生物和生态系统。其他选项: settle 定居; originate 起源; go 走, 在意思跟用法上均不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 4. reminder

根据原文: The university has commissioned this installation as a physical \_\_\_\_ of what is ending up in the oceans, 这里讨论修这个海龟的目的是什么, 根据of后面的内容: 什么正在海洋中消失, 是想告诉或提醒人们, 必须对海洋环境恶化采取措施, 保护海洋动物, 因此选择 reminder, 动词结构 remind of 也是表示提醒的含义。这里说的是: 大学已经委托安装这个装置, 是为了提醒人们, 在海洋中生命正在消失。其他选项: receipt 收据; reinforcement 加强; recognition 识别, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #15)

**8. Papal Reform (预测) (解析)**

Since the last papal reform, several **proposals** have been **offered** to make the Western calendar more useful or **regular**. Very few reforms, such as the rather different decimal French Republican and Soviet calendars, had gained official **acceptance**, but each was put out of use shortly after its introduction.

**选项:**

- 1) arguments, essays, assumptions, proposals
- 2) expected, accomplished, overthrown, offered
- 3) portable, strict, regular, abnormal
- 4) accepted, accept, acceptance, accepting

**解析:**

## 1. proposals

根据原文: Since the last papal reform, several \_\_\_\_ have been \_\_\_\_ to make the Western calendar more useful or \_\_\_\_\_. 这里说的是自从上一次教皇改革以来, 人们\_\_\_\_了几项使西历更有用...这里根据语境里提到的“改革”和后部分说到的“使西历更有用或者更有规律”这里可以判断 proposals “提议”在这里更符合语境; 因为提议是针对某个问题提出来的计划和建议。其他选项: arguments “争论, 论点”; essays “文章, 企图”; assumptions “假设”在这里都不能让西历更有用, 都不符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 2. offered

根据原文: Since the last papal reform, several proposals have been \_\_\_\_ to make the Western calendar more useful or \_\_\_\_\_. 一般来说, 提议是被“提出”的, 所以这里 offered “提出, 提供”在这里最符合逻辑和语境; 自从上一次教皇改革以来, 人们提出了几项使西历更有用或更有\_\_\_\_的建议。其他选项: expected “预料, 期盼”; accomplished “完成”; overthrown“推翻”在这里都不符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 3. regular

根据原文: Since the last papal reform, several proposals have been offered to make the Western calendar more useful or \_\_\_\_\_. 自从上一次教皇改革以来, 人们提出了几项使西历更有用或\_\_\_\_建议; 通过or判断, 前后连接的成分和语意应该一致, 所以该空的语意应该与偏褒义的 useful “有用的”保持一致, 只有 regular, 有规律的; 其他选项: abnormal “不正常的, 反常的”; portable “便携的”也和历法没什么关系的; strict “严格的”, 历法都是严格规定的, 所以这些选项在这里都不符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 4. acceptance

根据原文: Very few reforms, such as the rather different decimal French Republican and Soviet calendars, had gained official \_\_\_\_\_. 该空位于形容词 official “官方的”之后且做gained的宾语, 只有名词 acceptance (接受, 认可) 在这里最符合语法和语境, 说的是只有很少的改革, 如相当不同的十进制法国共和历法和苏联历法, 得到了官方的认可。其他选项: accepted、accept 以及 accepting 都是动词形式。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #14)

## 9. Good Looks in Votes (预测) (解析)

It is tempting to try to prove that good looks win votes, and many academics have tried.

The difficulty is that beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and you cannot behold a politician's face without a veil of extraneous prejudice getting in the way. Does George Bush possess a disarming grin, or a facetious smirk? It's hard to find anyone who can look at the president without assessing him politically as well as physically.

**选项:**

- 1) principle, idea, difficulty, concept
- 2) people, beholder, builder, audience
- 3) smell, complexion, smirk, binge
- 4) culturally, physically, economically, individually

**解析:**

## 1. difficulty

根据原文: The \_\_\_\_ is that beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and you cannot behold a politician's face without a veil of extraneous prejudice getting in the way, that 从句是在具体解释空格的内容, 不带偏见去评论政治人物是很难的, 因此选择 difficulty。这里说的是, 困难在于, 美在旁观者的眼中, 如果没有外来偏见的面纱挡住你的去路, 你就看不见政治家的脸。其他选项: principle 原则; idea 想法; concept 概念, 在语意上都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

## 2. beholder

主要考察固定搭配：beauty is in the eye of the beholder—情人眼里出西施。其他选项：people 人们；builder 建设者；audience 观众，因此都不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

## 3. smirk

根据原文：Does George Bush possess a disarming grin, or a facetious\_\_\_\_? facetious的意思是“不问场合耍聪明的”，属于有消极含义的形容词，因此后面需要接消极的名词，因此选择smirk—傻笑。这里说的是乔治·布什有没有一个令人放松的笑容，或者一个滑稽的笑容？其他选项：smell 气味；smart 聪明的（adj）；smile 微笑，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

## 4. physically

根据原文：It's hard to find anyone who can look at the president without assessing him politically as well as\_\_\_\_，根据前文讲述观众会评判竞选人的外貌，因此选择 physically—身体上地。这里说的是，很难找到一个人能够在看待总统时不对他进行政治和身体上的评估。其他选项：culturally 文化地；economically 经济地；individually 个人地，因此都不合适。

解题思路：上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #74)

## 10. Global Textile Industry (预测)

The environmental impact of the global textile industry is hard to overstate. One-third of the water used worldwide is spent fashioning fabrics. For every ton of cloth \_ produced 200 tons of water is polluted with chemicals and heavy metals. An estimated 1 trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity powers the factories that card and comb, spin and weave, and cut and stitch materials into everything from T-shirts to towels, leaving behind mountains of solid waste and a massive carbon footprint. “Where the industry is today is not really sustainable for the long term,” says Shreyaskar Chaudhary, chief executive of Pratibha Syntex, a textile manufacturer based outside Indore, India. With something of an “if you build it, they will come” attitude, Mr. Chaudhary has steered Pratibha toward the leading edge of eco-friendly textile production. Under his direction, Pratibha began making clothes with organic cotton in 1999. Initially, the company couldn't find enough organic farms growing cotton in central India to supply its factories. To meet production demands, Chaudhary's team had to convince conventional cotton farmers to change their growing methods. Pratibha provided seeds, cultivation instruction, and a guarantee of fair-trade prices for their crops. Today, Pratibha has a network of 28,000 organic cotton growers across the central states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Orissa.

**选项：**

- 1) produced, made, progressed, prohibited
- 2) moving, leaving, processing, looking into
- 3) against, onto, toward, behind
- 4) offer, buy, supply, provide
- 5) their, our, its, them

**解析：**

### 1. produced

根据原文For every ton of cloth\_\_\_\_200 tons of water is polluted with chemicals and heavy metals，根据is polluted可以知道这里是说的是水被污染了，原因就是前面的制作衣服，因此是用来制作衣服的水被污染，因此选择produced—制作。这里说的是：每生产一吨布料，就有200吨水被化学物质和重金属污染。其他选项：made做;progressed进程;prohibited禁止，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

## 2.leaving

根据原文\_\_\_\_behind mountains of solid waste and a massive carbon footprint, 大量的废物是前面这个句子(工厂制作各种材料)的结果, 因此选择leaving–留下。这里说的是: 留下了堆积如山的固体废物和大量的碳足迹。其他选项: moving移动;processing加工;looking into考察, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 介词搭配; 单句理解

## 3.toward

根据原文Mr.Chaudhary has steered Pratibha\_\_\_\_the leading edge of eco-friendly textile production, leading edge–前沿, 说明Mr.Chaudhary是领导 (steer) 公司走向更好的未来, 因此选择toward, 即steer toward–倾向。这里说的是: 乔杜里先生引领Pratibha走向环保纺织品生产的前沿。其他选项: against反对;onto一般指地理位置的上面;behind在...之后, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 4.supply

根据原文Initially, the company couldn't find enough organic farms growing cotton in central India to\_\_\_\_its factories, 棉花的目的是为了给工厂以满足其需求, 因此选择supply–提供。这里说的是: 最初, 该公司无法在印度中部找到足够的有机农场种植棉花, 以供应其工厂。其他选项: offer指的是主动提供;buy购买;provide提供, 常用于结构provide sth. For sb., 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 近义词用法辨析; 单句理解

## 5.their

根据原文To meet production demands, Chaudhary's team had to convince conventional cotton farmers to change\_\_\_\_growing methods, methods是棉农的种植方法, 因此选择their–他们的。这里说的是: 为了满足生产需求, 乔杜里的团队不得不说服传统的棉农改变他们的种植方式。其他选项: our我们的;its它的;them他们, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #87)

## 11. The Speech of Alchemy (预测) (解析)

To learn the speech of alchemy, an early form of chemistry in which people attempted to turn metals into gold, it helps to think back to a time when there was no **science**: no atomic number or weight, no periodic chart no list of elements. to the alchemists the **universe** was not made of leptons, bosons, gluons, and quarks. Instead it was made of substances, and one substance—say, walnut oil—could be just as **pure** as another—say, silver—even though modern **scientists** would say one is heterogeneous and the other homogeneous. Without knowledge of atomic structures, how would it be **possible** to tell elements from compounds?

**选项:**

- 1) biology, science, technology, history
- 2) universe, universal, worldwide, world
- 3) all, completed, pure, wholesome
- 4) affidavit, law, scientists, medicine
- 5) proper, necessary, impossible, possible

**解析:**

1. science

根据原文: To learn the speech of alchemy, an early form of chemistry in which people attempted to turn metals into gold, it helps to think back to a time when there was no \_\_\_\_: no atomic number or weight, no periodic chart no list of elements. 这里说的是炼金术是一种早期的化学形式, 人们试图在炼金术中把金属变成金子。要学习炼金术的语言, 可以回想一下那个没有\_\_\_\_的时代: 没有原子序数或重量, 没有周期图, 没有元素列表。这里可以根据该空后的补充解释 atomic number or weight, periodic chart , list of elements 这些都属于science “科学”范畴, 所以 science 在这里最符合语境。其他选项: biology “生物”

学”； technology “工艺， 技术”； history “历史”； 都不符合语境。

解题思路：单句理解

## 2. universe

根据原文： To the alchemists the \_\_\_\_ was not made of leptons, bosons, gluons, and quarks. 对炼金术士来说， \_\_\_\_不是由轻子，玻色子，胶子和夸克组成的。该空位于the后，充当句子的主语，通常都是the + 名词构成的名词词组，只有universe（宇宙）最符合科学的描述。其他选项：universal (adj) “普遍的，全世界的”； worldwide (adj) 也表示全世界的；而 world “世界”在这里不如 universe “宇宙”更具体，更符合科学的描述。

解题思路：主系表结构；近义词辨析；单句理解

## 3. pure

根据原文： Instead it was made of substances, and one substance—say, walnut oil—could be just as \_\_\_\_ as another—say, silver—...相反，它是由物质组成的，一种物质--比如核桃油--可能和另一种物质--比如银--一样\_\_\_\_， ... 通过前面说到的 made of one substance 可以判断 pure “纯粹的”（指物质成分单一）最符合逻辑和语境。其他选项：all “所有”； completed “完成的”； wholesome “有益健康的，有道德的” 在这里都不符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路：单句理解

## 4. scientists

根据原文：—even though modern \_\_\_\_ would say one is heterogeneous and the other homogeneous. 这里说的是尽管现代\_\_\_\_会说一种是异质的，另一种是同质的... 该空位于even though 之后与前面的 the alchemists “炼金术士”形成对比，所以 scientists “科学家”最符合语境。其他选项：affidavit “宣誓”； law “法律”； medicine “医学”在这里都不合适。

解题思路：逻辑关系；单句理解

## 5. possible

根据原文： Without knowledge of atomic structures, how would it be \_\_\_\_ to tell elements from compounds? 没有原子结构的知识，怎么\_\_\_\_区分元素和化合物呢？根据常识判断，原子结构的知识是区分元素和化合物的基础，没有这种知识是不能对元素和化合物进行区分的。这里是一个反问句，所以 possible “可能的”在这里最合适，这里说的是没有原子结构的知识，怎么可能区分元素和化合物呢？其他选项：proper “合适的”； necessary “必须的”； impossible “不可能的”在这里都不符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #115)

## 12. Origin of Music (预测) (解析)

Music is an important part of our lives. We connect and interact with it daily and use it as a way of projecting our self-identities to the people around us. The music we enjoy – whether it's country or classical, rock n' roll or rap – reflects who we are. But where did music, at its core, first come from? It's a puzzling question that may not have a definitive answer. One leading researcher, however, has proposed that the key to understanding the origin of music is nestled snugly in the loving bond between mother and child. In a lecture at the University of Melbourne, Richard Parncutt, an Australian-born professor of systematic musicology, endorsed the idea that music originally spawned from 'motherese' -- the playful voices mothers adopt when speaking to infants and toddlers. As the theory goes, increased human brain sizes caused by evolutionary changes occurring between one and 2,000,000 years ago resulted in earlier births, more fragile infants and a critical need for stronger relationships between mothers and their newborn babies. According to Parncutt, who is based at the University of Graz in Austria, 'motherese' arose as a way to strengthen this maternal bond and to help ensure an infant's survival.

**选项:**

- 1) means, convinces, shows, reflects
- 2) freelance, best, well-known, leading
- 3) adapt, adopt, sing, forge
- 4) infants, adolescents, children, teenagers
- 5) visual, critical, virtual, universal
- 6) confirm, improve, ensure, guarantee

**解析:**

## 1. reflects

根据原文: The music we enjoy...\_\_\_\_ who we are, 该空填入的动词需要搭配宾语从句 who we are 且符合语境, 只有 reflects 最合适, 这里说的是我们喜欢的音乐...反映了我们是谁。其它选项: means 意味着; convinces 说服; shows 展示, 一般是直接展示, 而音乐并不是直接展示人品性的, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 单句理解

## 2. leading

定位至句首, 这里填入修饰的是这位研究人员身份或者地位的形容词, 根据原文: ...has proposed the key to understanding the origin..., 研究人员提出了关键思路, 说明他在该领域有话语权, 是重要的, 因此选择 leading, 这里说的是然而, 一位顶尖的研究人员提出..... 其它选项: freelance 自由职业的; best 最好的; well-known 知名的, 不能体现出在该领域权威的含义, 都不太符合语境和逻辑。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 3. adopt

根据原文: the playful voices mothers\_\_\_\_when speaking to...toddlers, 该空和 mothers一起构成定语从句, 修饰前面的 the playful voices, 调整顺序后是: mothers\_\_\_\_the playful voices, 因此根据搭配的宾语, 选择 adopt, 表示“采用 (某种举止或者说话方式)”, 用在这里指的是母亲在和幼儿说话时所采用的调皮的声音, 符合语境。这里说的是母亲在和.....幼儿说话时所“采用”的调皮的声音。其它选项: adapt 改变, 适应; sing 唱; forge 锻造, 努力干成, 都不符合语境和逻辑

解题思路: 近义词辨析; 单句理解

## 4. infants

根据原文: the playful voices mothers adopt when speaking to the\_\_\_\_and toddlers, 由并列连词and连接, 后面是幼儿, 按照先后顺序, and 前面应该是比幼儿还小的孩子, 因此选择 infants 婴儿, 这里说的是母亲在和婴儿和幼儿说话时所采用的调皮的声音。其它选项: adolescent 青少年; children 孩子; teenagers 青少年, 这三个选项都是比 toddlers 大, 不太符合逻辑。

解题思路: 并列结构; 单句理解

## 5. critical

根据原文: and a\_\_need for stronger relationships between mothers and their newborn babies, 由于前文提到的人脑体积增大, 早产等因素, 婴儿变得更加脆弱, 因此这种需求是“极为重要和紧迫的”, 因此选择 critical –至关紧要的。这里说的是婴儿更加脆弱, 迫切需要加强母亲和新生儿之间的关系。其它选项: visual 视觉的; virtual 实际上的; universal 普遍的, 都不符合逻辑, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 上下文理解

## 6. ensure

根据原文: motherese' rose as a way to strengthen this maternal bond and to help \_\_\_\_an infant' survival , 加强母亲与孩子的联系, 最终也是为了孩子能够活下来, 因此选择 ensure 确保, 保证, 这里说的是母亲的出现是为了加强母爱的纽带, 帮助新生儿生存下来。其它选项: confirm 确认; improve 提升; guarantee 和 ensure 都有保证的意思, ensure 侧重是让人相信某个行为和力量产生的结果, 而 guarantee 指对事物的品质或人的行为履行义务, 承担责任的保证。因此其他三项均不符合。

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 近义词辨析; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #742)

### 13. Standard Language (预测) (解析)

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the relationship between standard and nonstandard language is, evidently, still an uncertain one. We are at a *transitional* point between two eras. We seem to be leaving an era when the rules of Standard English, as elected and defined by prescriptive grammarians, totally conditioned our sense of *acceptable* usage, so that all other usages and varieties were considered to be inferior or corrupt, and excluded from serious consideration. And we seem to be *approaching* an era when nonstandard usages and varieties, previously denigrated or ignored, are achieving a new presence and respectability within society, reminiscent of that found in Middle English, when dialect variation in literature was widespread and uncontentious. But we are not there *yet*. The rise of Standard English has resulted in a confrontation between the standard and nonstandard dimensions of the language which has lasted for over 200 years, and this has had traumatic *consequences* which will take some years to eliminate. Once people have been given an inferiority complex about the way they speak or write, they find it difficult to shake off.

#### 选项:

- 1) transcendent, compositional, evanescent, transitional
- 2) notable, irreversible, acceptable, preferential
- 3) approaching, revolutionizing, fathoming, transplanting
- 4) still, ever, yet, thus
- 5) concatenations, consequences, successions, sequences

#### 解析:

##### 1. transitional

根据下句 “We seem to be leaving an era when the rules of Standard English, as elected and defined by prescriptive grammarians”, 可知我们似乎正在离开一个只使用标准英语的时代，因此选“*transitional*过渡的”最为合适，因为过渡意味着人们既使用标准英语也使用非标准英语，符合我们正处在两个时代的过度阶段的 (between two eras)语境。其它选项 *transcendent* 卓越的, *compositional* 组成的, *evanescent* 瞬息即逝的，均不符合语境。

解题思路：上下文理解

##### 2. acceptable

由下文 so that all other usages and varieties were considered to be inferior..... (所有其他的用法都被认为是低劣的)，可知所选词不属于 all other usages 的范围内，那么一定含有积极意义，*acceptable* 含有受到社会认同的含义，标准英语在以前的时代就受到社会的普遍认可，所以是 *acceptable usage*。其它选项：*notable* 著名的, *irreversible* 不可逆转的，不符合语境；而 *preferential* 更多指一种偏好，如果人们只是偏好标准英语，那非标准英语也是可以接受的，则不符合下文的语境。

解题思路：上下文理解

##### 3. approaching

由下文 when nonstandard usages and varieties.... are achieving a new presence and respectability within society, when 引导的句子具体解释这是一个怎么样的时代 (不规范的用法和变体，以前被贬低或忽视的，正在社会中获得新的存在和尊重...)，由此可知我们正在进入这样一个时代，*approach* 有“逐渐接近”的意思，最为合适。其他选项：*revolutionizing* 指彻底的改革，但文中并未指出不使用标准英语，因此排除；*fathoming* 彻底了解；*transplanting* 指器官，植物的移植，均不符合语境。因此选 *approaching*。

解题思路：上下文理解

##### 4. yet

根据原文：But we are not there \_\_\_. 表达一种否定的情况，而 *yet* 可以用在否定句句尾来表明事件到现在还没有发生，符合语境。其他选项：*ever* 指永远不会发生，与语意冲突，故排除；*thus* 因此，该句表达转折而不是因果关系，所以排除；*still* 仍然，应位于形容词或 (be) 动词的前后，而不在句尾。因此选 *yet* 最为合适。

解题思路：副词；单句理解

## 5. consequence

根据原文：and this has had traumatic \_\_\_ which will take some years to eliminate. 既然是需要消除的，那么显然是一种不好的情况，consequence 指因为某事或某人而产生的后果，原文中指因为标准英语的兴起而导致了对抗，这便是引起的后果，所以 consequence 符合语意和语境。其他选项：concatenation 一系列相关事件，succession 连续的人（或事物），sequence 一系列，都不太符合语境和逻辑。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；语境理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #737)

## 14. Charles Darwin (预测) (解析)

Charles Darwin knew intuitively that tropical forests were places of **tremendous** intricacy and energy. He and his cohort of scientific naturalists were **awed** by the beauty of the Neotropics, where they collected tens of thousands of **species** new to science. But they couldn't have guessed at the complete contents of the rainforest, and they had no idea of its **value** to humankind.

### 选项：

- 1) colossal, various, tremendous, overwhelming
- 2) admired, influenced, awed, appreciated
- 3) specialities, species, spices, specifications
- 4) value, profit, price, power

### 解析：

#### 1. tremendous

根据原文：tropical forests were places of \_\_ intricacy and energy，这里主要强调热带森林是极具复杂和活力的地方，tremendous 不仅可以用于形容实体的巨大，也可以用于强调程度：extreme in degree and or impact，因此这里用于强调森林的复杂性和活力是符合语境的。其他选项：colossal 侧重于尺寸、规模和体积的无比巨大；various 强调种类多样且后面通常跟可数名词复数形式；overwhelming 则指的是无法抗拒的，因此都不合适。

解题思路：近义词辨析；单句理解

#### 2. awed

考察固定搭配 be awed by 对...感到敬畏，比如 be awed by one's courage 敬畏于某人的勇气。根据原文：He and his cohort scientific naturalists were owed by the beauty of the Neotropics...这里说的是，他和他的科学博物学家们对新热带的美丽感到敬畏，而且下文也提到他们无法猜测雨林的全部内容 (couldn't have guessed the complete contents of the rainforest) 也可以侧面验证对于雨林的这一感情。其他选项：admire (赞赏) appreciate (欣赏) 需要用到主动结构，而 be influenced by 虽然在形式上符合，但它强调的是受...的影响，文章并没有提及自然对他们的影响，因此都不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；主被动语态；全篇理解

#### 3. species

根据原文：where they collected tens of thousands of \_\_ new to science. 与自然、热带雨林以及科学这些主题直接相关的只有的 species (物种)，这里说的是他们在那收集了数万种新的科学物种。其他选项：specialties 特产、专业；spices 香料；specifications 规格，都与主题无关，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 4. value

根据原文：they had no idea of its \_\_ to mankind. 科学家们无法猜测雨林的全部内容，也并不清楚它对于人类的\_\_。根据全篇的内容以及逻辑，人们致力于研究热带雨林，是希望热带雨林跟人类之间产生联系，因此这个地方填入雨林对人类的“价值”最合适，从用法上来说 the value to sb. 也是常见的搭配。其他选项：profit 利润，收益；price 价格；power 力量，从意思上来说均不符合文意。

解题思路：固定搭配；全篇理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #740)

## 15. Conservancy (预测) (解析)

To qualify as a conservancy, a committee must define the conservancy's boundary, elect a **representative** conservancy committee, negotiate a legal constitution, prove the committee's ability to **manage** funds, and produce an acceptable plan for **equitable** distribution of wildlife-related benefits. Once approved, registered conservancies acquire the **rights** to a sustainable wildlife **quota**, set by the ministry.

### 选项:

- 1) information, representative, parliamentary, management
- 2) attract, freeze, borrow, manage
- 3) moral, equitable, equal, stable
- 4) integrity, agreement, rights, tools
- 5) limit, segment, quota, quotation

### 解析:

#### 1. representative

根据原文: elect a \_\_ conservancy committee (建立一个\_\_保护动物委员会), 既然是委员会那么往往是由代表们构成的, 因此选择 **representative** 典型的, 有代表性的。其他选项: information 信息, 无法与 a 搭配; parliamentary 议会的, 国会的, 文章讨论的主题是动物保护, 跟政治无关; management 管理, 均不符合语境。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解; 常识

#### 2. manage

根据原文: prove the committee's ability to \_\_ funds (要证明委员会在\_\_资金方面的能力), 委员会的职责应该是“管理”资金, 他们需要具备这个能力。其他选项: attract 吸引; freeze 冻结, 虽然都可以搭配 funds, 但与文意不符合; borrow 借 (钱) 一般与 money 搭配, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 单句理解

#### 3. equitable

根据原文: and produce an acceptable plan for \_distribution of wildliferelated benefits. 为 \_\_地分配与野生动物有关的利益制定一个可接受的计划, 保护动物委员会作为一个机构, 需要履行好自己的职责, 在分配利益方面也需要做到“公平公正”, 因此选择 **equitable**, 适用于比较正式的语境。其他选项: moral 道德的, 与主题无关; equal 相同的, 同样的, 这是个很强的干扰项, 但语境中无法得出需要同等数量地分配这样的结论; stable 稳定的, 也与主题无关, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 形近词辨析; 单句理解;

#### 4. rights

根据原文: Once approved, registered conservancies acquire the\_\_ to a sustainable wildlife \_\_...一旦获得批准, 注册的野生动物保护机构将获得可持续野生动物\_\_的\_\_。前面提到为了得到这样的资质, 该机构需要履行一系列的义务。因此这里说到一旦获得批准, 他们也获得了相应的“权利”, 选择 **rights**; 其他选项: integrity 完整, 完好; agreement 同意; tools 工具, 均不符合文意。

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 全篇理解

#### 5. quota

根据原文: Once approved, registered conservancies acquire the rights to a sustainable wildlife \_\_...一旦获得批准, 注册的野生动物保护机构将获得可持续野生动物\_\_的权利。选项中只有 **quota** 配额说得通, 其他的选项limit 限制, segment 环节, quotation 引用, 均不符合文意。

解题思路: 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #739)

## 16. Fresh Water (预测) (解析)

Everybody needs fresh water. **Without** water people, animals and plants cannot live. Although a few

plants and animals can make do with saltwater, all humans need a constant supply of fresh water if they are to stay **fit** and healthy. Of the total supply of water on the Earth, only about 3 percent of it is fresh, and most of that is stored as ice and snow at the poles, or is so **deep** under the surface of the Earth that we cannot get to it. Despite so much of the water being out of reach, we still have a million cubic miles of it that we **can** use. That's about 4,300,000 cubic kilometers of fresh water to share out between most of the plants, animals and people on the planet.

### 选项:

- 1) Without, Despite, As, With
- 2) excited, here, up, fit
- 3) wide, hard, deep, common
- 4) can, won't, don't, cannot

### 解析:

#### 1. Without

根据后半句, animals and plants cannot live, 就可以判断出来这里要表达的是“没有”水的话, 任何动物无法存活, 选择 Without。其他选项: despite 尽管; As 随着, 由于; With 具有, 在意思上均不符合文意。

解题思路: 逻辑关系; 单句理解

#### 2. fit

and 连接两个并列的结构, 因此需要选择一个形容词构成和 healthy 的并列, 只有 fit 健康的。这道题的关键是知道 stay 可以做系动词, 后面跟形容词, 表示处于某种状态下, 比如乔布斯的名言“Stay hungry, Stay foolish”。其他选项: excited、here、up 在意思上均不不通。

解题思路: 系动词; 并列结构; 单句理解

#### 3. deep

既然是处在地表下面, 而且我们无法到达 (under the surface of the earth, we cannot get to it), 因此选择 so deep, 强调埋得很深。其他选项: wide 宽的; hard 硬的, 艰难的; common 普遍的, 在意思上均不符合。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 4. can

根据原文: despite so much of the water being out of reach (尽管有这么多的水遥不可及), 根据这个转折的逻辑关系, 判断主句部分表达的是肯定语境, 因此选择 can, 我们仍然有一部分的水可以使用。其他选项 won't、don't、cannot 都是否定表达, 均不符合语境。

解题思路: 逻辑关系; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #738)

## 17. Amazon Basin (预测) (解析)

This is the first study to show that the Andes have been a **major** source of diversity for the Amazon basin, one of the largest **reservoirs** of biological diversity on Earth. The finding runs **counter** to the idea that Amazonian diversity is the result of evolution only within the **tropical** forest itself. " Basically, the Amazon basin is 'melting pot' for South American frogs," says graduate student Juan Santos, lead author of the study. "Poison frogs there have come from multiple places of **origin**, notably the Andes Mountains, over many millions of years. We have shown that you cannot understand Amazonian biodiversity by looking only in the basin. Adjacent regions have played a major role."

**选项:**

- 1) important, major, essential, special
- 2) pool, reservoirs, tank, territories
- 3) same, counter, accordant, similar
- 4) heliocentric, natural, tropical, temperate
- 5) living, life, origin, species

**解析:**

## 1. major

根据原文: This is the first study to show that the Andes have been a \_\_\_ source of diversity for the Amazon basin, 依据文意, 这里表达的是安第斯是亚马逊盆地生物多样性的一个什么样的来源, 而修饰来源, 可以说来源的多少, 重要与否, 因此 major 合适。其他选项: important 和 essential 都表示重要的, 意思虽然符合, 但不与 a 搭配; special 特殊的, 意思不符合。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

## 2. reservoirs

根据原文: ...the Amazon basin, one of the largest\_\_\_ of biological diversity on Earth, 按照句意, 这说的是亚马逊流域是地球上生物多样性丰富的地区, reservoirs 可以表示蓄水池, 也可以表示(大量的)储备, 因此符合语境, 这里说的是: 亚马逊河流域, 地球上最大的生物多样性储藏地之一。其他选项: pool 水池、共用的资源; tank 槽; territories 领土, 均与主题无关。

解题思路: 名词单复数; 单句理解

## 3. counter

考察固定搭配: run counter to 与...相反。这里说的是: 这一发现与亚马逊多样性仅仅是热带森林自身进化的结果的观点背道而驰。其他选项: same 同样的; accordant 一致的, 常搭配介词 with; similar 相似的, 虽然可以构成 be similar to 的结构, 但意思不符合;

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

## 4. tropical

根据原文... that Amazonian diversity is the result of evolution only within the\_\_\_ forest itself, 根据地理知识, 亚马逊河流域处于热带地区, 雨水阳光充足, 所以生物多样也很丰富, 而且下文也提及了它是 melting pot, 因此选择 tropical 更合适, tropical forest 即热带雨林。这里说的是: 亚马逊河的多样性是热带森林自身进化的结果。其他选项: heliocentric 日心的; natural 自然的; temperate 温和的; 均不符合文意。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

## 5. origin

根据原文: Poison frogs there have come from multiple places of\_\_\_, notably the Andes Mountains, over many millions of years. 那里的毒蛙来自多个\_\_\_, 特别是安第斯山脉, 已有数百万年的历史。根据 come from 以及举例子的 Andes Mountains, 可以知道这句话描述了毒蛙的来源地, 选择 origin; 其他选项: living 作为名词表示生计, 谋生; life 生活, 生命; species 物种, 均不符合文意。

解题思路: 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #736)

## 18. Guilt and Responsibility (预测) (解析)

The narrative of law and order is located fundamentally at the level of individual guilt and responsibility. Criminal acts are seen as individual issues of personal responsibility and **culpability**, to which the state responds by way of policing, **prosecution**, adjudication and punishment. This is but one level at which crime and criminal justice can be analysed. The problem is that so often analysis ends there, at the level of individual action, **characterised** in terms of responsibility, guilt, evil. In few other areas of social life does individualism hold. To take but one **instance**, it would be absurd to restrict analysis of obesity, to individual greed. It should similarly be widely seen as absurd to restrict analysis of criminal justice issues to the culpability of individuals.

**选项:**

- 1) stability, capability, culpability, reliability
- 2) persecution, prosecution, execution, inspection
- 3) combined, characterised, chosen, concluded
- 4) method, exemplify, instance, reason

**解析:**

## 1. culpability

根据原文: Criminal acts are seen as individual issues of personal responsibility and \_\_\_. 并列连词and前的内容是responsibility (责任), 那么and后填入的内容也是和责任或者罪责等相关, 因此选择culpability–罪责, 这里说的是: 犯罪行为被视为个人责任和罪责的个别问题。其他选项: stability 稳定性; capability 能力, 才能; reliability 可靠性, 均与犯罪话题无关。

解题思路: 并列结构; 单句理解

## 2. prosecution

根据原文: Criminal acts are seen as individual issues of personal responsibility and culpability , to which the state responds by way of policing, \_\_\_, adjudication and punishment. 同样是 and 的并列结构, 所选词汇跟 policing (治安)、adjudication (判决) 和 punishment (惩罚) 构成形式跟语意上的并列, 因此选择 prosecution (起诉, 检举), 这里说的是: 犯罪行为被视为个人责任和罪责的个别问题, 国家通过维持治安, 起诉, 判决和惩罚的方式对此作出反应。其他选项: persecution 迫害; execution 执行, 处决; inspection 检查, 视察, 均不如 prosecution 适合语境, 因此均排除。

解题思路: 并列结构; 单句理解

## 3. characterised

根据原文: The problem is that so often analysis ends there, at the level of individual action, \_\_ in terms of responsibility, guilt, evil. 该空与其后面的内容构成修饰成分, 且搭配介词in, 只有 characterised, characterised in 表示以...为特征。这里说的是, 问题是, 分析常常在个人行动的层面上结束, 其特点是责任, 内疚和邪恶。其他选项: combined 结合, 通常搭配介词 with; chosen 选择, 为及物动词, 不需要介词; concluded 搭配介词 with, 表示终止, 因此均不符合。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

## 4. instance

考察的固定搭配原形是 take an instance 举个例子, to take but one instance 则表示仅举一个例子。根据原文: To take but one instance, it would be absurd to restrict analysis of obesity, to individual greed. 仅举一个例子, 把对肥胖的分析局限于个人的贪婪是荒谬的。其他选项: method 方法; exemplify (v) 举例说明; reason 理由, 均不符合文意。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #734)

## 19. Transportation System (预测) (解析)

A sustainable transportation system is one in which peoples needs and desires for access to jobs, commerce, recreation, culture and home are accommodated using a minimum of resources. Applying principles of **sustainability** to transportation will reduce pollution generated by gasoline-powered engines, noise, traffic congestion, land devaluation, urban sprawl, economic segregation, and injury to drivers, pedestrians and cyclists. In addition, the costs of commuting, shipping, housing and goods will be **reduced** . Ultimately in a sustainable San Francisco, almost all trips to and **within** the City will be on public transit, foot or bicycle—as will a good part of trips to the larger Bay Region. Walking through streets designed for pedestrians and bicycles will be more pleasant than walking through those designed for the automobile. Street-front retail and commercial establishments will **prosper** from the large volume of foot traffic drawn to an environment enhanced by trees, appropriately designed 'street furniture' ( street lights, bicycle racks, benches, and the like) and other people. Rents and property

costs will be lowered as land for off-street parking is no longer required or needed.

### 选项:

- 1) reliability, sustainability, sustain, sustainable
- 2) reduced, enhance, seduced, reducing
- 3) apart, within, among, away
- 4) origins, inject, control, prosper
- 5) smaller, longer, most, best

### 解析:

#### 1. sustainability

根据原文: applying principles of \_\_ to transportation will reduce pollution..., 要填入的单词会跟principles 构成短语, 且能够减轻污染, 因此选择 sustainability , principles of sustainability 即“可持续性原则”。其他选项: reliability 是“可靠性”; sustain 动词支撑或持续, sustainable 则是形容词 可持续的, 这两者均不能接在介词 of 后面, 因此均不合适。

解题思路: 名词of结构; 单句理解

#### 2. reduced

根据原文: In addition, the costs of commuting, shipping, housing and goods will be \_\_\_. 根据 In addition (另外) 这个语境, 可以看出它是上文提到的“将可持续性原则应用于交通系统会减少污染”的递进, 因此也是选择跟可持续或者环保相关的, 只有 reduced, 这里说的是, 通勤、船运、住房和货物的费用将被减少。其他选项: enhanced 提高; seduced 引诱、勾引, 放在此处与上下文意思不符合; reducing 是主动形式, 也不符合文意。

解题思路: 被动语态; 上下文理解

#### 3. within

根据原文: almost all trips to and \_\_ the city will be on public transit, and 连接两个并列的形式, 因此选择 within 跟 to 构成并列, 表示到这个城市以及在这个城市内部的旅行都会采用公共交通的方式。其他选项中, apart跟away需要跟 from 一起才能表示远离某地; among 后面不能接单数名词 the City, 因此均不符合文意。

解题思路: 并列结构; 单句理解

#### 4. prosper

根据原文: Street-front retail and commercial establishments will \_\_ from the large volume of foot traffic... 根据后半部分的enhanced by trees、appropriately designed (设计合理地) 均是正向的表达, 在这样的因素影响下, 沿街的零售跟商业机构会“兴旺”起来合乎情理, 因此选择 prosper。这里说的是, 临街的零售和商业机构会兴旺起来, 因为这样一个绿树掩映、街道设施设计合理的环境吸引来了大量的步行人流。其他选项中, origins 是名词, 表示起源, 不能用在 will 后; inject 表示“注入”, 是及物动词, 因为此处并没有宾语, 所以不符合要求; control 是“控制”, 不符合要求的理由同 inject。

解题思路: 情态动词; 单句理解

#### 5.longer

考察固定搭配 no longer, 意思是“不再...”, Rents and property costs will be lowered as land for off-street parking is no longer required or needed. 这里说的是, 因为不再需要临街泊车的用地, 所以租金和物业费用会实现降低。其他选项中, smaller是“更小”, 在上下文中讲不通; most 和 best 不符合要求的原因同 smaller, 因此均不符合文意。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #733)

## 20. EE&AVG (预测) (解析)

There has been increased research interest in the use of active video games (in which players physically interact with images onscreen) as a means to promote physical activity in children. The aim of this review was to assess active video games as a means of increasing energy expenditure and

physical activity behavior in children. Studies were obtained from computerized searches of multiple electronic bibliographic databases. The last search was conducted in December 2008. Eleven studies focused on the quantification of the energy cost associated with playing active video games, and eight studies focused on the utility of active video games as an intervention to increase physical activity in children. Compared with traditional non-active video games, active video games elicited greater energy expenditure, which was similar in intensity to mild to moderate intensity physical activity. The intervention studies indicate that active video games may have the potential to increase free-living physical activity and improve body composition in children; however, methodological limitations prevent definitive conclusions. Future research should focus on larger, methodologically sound intervention trials to provide definitive answers as to whether this technology is effective in promoting long-term physical activity in children.

**选项:**

- 1) examine, obstruct, inspect, promote
- 2) inversion, infusion, aversion, intervention
- 3) elicited, consumed, reduced, spread
- 4) composition, element, tissue, nutrition
- 5) optimal, definitive, positive, optimistic
- 6) obstructing, promoting, reviewing, assessing

**解析:****1. promote**

根据原文: There has been increased research in the use of active video games as a means to physical activity in children. 已有越来越多的研究对积极电子游戏这种“儿童体育活动的应用产生了兴趣”, 这句话的意思与下文中的“增加体能消耗和身体活动” (increasing energy expenditure and physical activity behavior) 呼应, 表达一种对于儿童有益的讯息, 因此选择正面的 promote 促进。其他选项中, obstruct 阻挡, examine 检查, inspect 视察, 均不符合上下文的逻辑。

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 上下文理解

**2. intervention**

根据原文: eight studies focused on the utility of active video games as an intervention to increase physical activity in children. 这里表达“主动电子游戏作为一种增加儿童体育活动的干预”。同样呼应上文中的 as a means to, 选择 intervention, 意思是“介入、干预”。其他选项中, aversion 是厌恶, infusion 灌输, inversion 倒置, 在上下文中均无法说通。

解题思路: 上下文理解

**3. elicited**

根据原文: Compared with traditional non-active video games, active video games elicited greater energy expenditure... 相比传统非积极电子游戏, 积极电子游戏更多的体能消耗。这句依然是在说 active video games 的益处, 它可以消耗体能, 程度上跟中度运动类似, 在表达这层意思的时候, elicited (引出) 最合适。其他选项中, consumed 虽然表示消费, 消耗, 但后面往往直接跟 energy, reduced 减少, spread 展开, 在上下文中均无法说通。

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 单句理解

**4. composition**

根据原文: active video games may have the potential to increase free-living physical activity and improve body composition in children, 积极电子游戏可能具有增加自由体育活动和改善儿童身体结构的潜力, 这里表达出积极电子游戏可以改善儿童的身体结构 (body composition), 这也是常见的搭配; 其它选项中, element 是“元素”, tissue 是“组织”, nutrition 是“营养”, 在上下文中均无法说通。

解题思路: 常见搭配; 单句理解

**5. definitive**

根据原文: however, methodological limitations prevent definitive conclusions. 然而方法论的约束妨碍了结论的

得出。下文提到需要 Future research，并且需要提供 definitive answers，因此这里选择 definitive，表示最终结论。其他选项中，optimal 是“最优的”，positive 是“正的”，optimistic 是“乐观的”，在上下文中均无法说通。

解题思路：上下文理解

#### 6. promoting

根据原文：whether this technology is effective in\_\_long-term physical activity in children. 该技术对于\_\_孩子的长期体育活动性是否有效。上文提到AVG对于儿童活动性的改善作用，所以此处只能选择 promoting，表示“提升”。其他选项中，obstructing 是“妨碍”，reviewing 是“复习”，assessing 是“评估”，在上下文中均无法说通。

解题思路：上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #732)

## 21. APS (预测) (解析)

The APS supports the development of an Australian curriculum for psychological science. The APS Division of Psychological Research, Education and Training, in **consultation** with teacher and curriculum representatives from every State and Territory in Australia, **has developed** a proposed framework for senior secondary school studies in psychological science. This framework **is modelled on** the current senior science curricula that were developed and published by the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority. The APS hopes that this framework will **facilitate** a dialogue between educators and their local curriculum authority, with the aim of working towards a more **consistent** approach to the teaching of psychological science at secondary school level and optimising the preparation for students going on to undergraduate psychology studies at university, as well as the effective use of psychological principles in everyday life.

**选项：**

- 1) confidence, consultation, consolation, condolence
- 2) has been developed, has developed, had been developing, have developed
- 3) has modelled on, to model on, is modelled on, modelled on
- 4) fertilize, facilitate, fascinate, fabricate
- 5) conjunctive, constituent, consistent, consequent

**解析：**

#### 1. consultation

主要考察固定搭配 in consultation with 经和...磋商；比如in consultation with all the departments involved 和所有相关部门磋商。根据原文：in consultation with teacher and curriculum representatives from every State and Territory in Australia 这里说的是跟澳大利亚各州和地区的教师与课程代表协商。其他选项：in confidence 表示秘密地，私下地；consolation 作为名词表示“安慰”，不与in搭配；condolence 表示“吊唁”，不与 in 搭配，因此都不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

#### 2. has developed

定位至句首，主语是 The APS Division，句子主干是 The APS division\_\_a proposed framework. 又全文的主要时态是一般现在时，APS Division 跟 develop 之间是主动关系，因此选择 has developed。这里说的是 The APS Division 制定了高中心理科学的研究的拟议框架。其他选项：has been developed 是被动结构；had been developing 是过去完成进行时；have developed是复数形式，因此都不合适。

解题思路：主谓一致；语态

#### 3. is modelled on

表示以...为模式的含义时，通常会用到 be modelled on这个结构，比如 The country's parliament is modelled on the British system. 这个国家的议会是模仿英国的体制建立的。根据原文 This framework\_\_the current senior science curricula 这里表达的是这一框架以现行高级科学课程为模式，这是一种事实描

述，因此选择一般现在时 is modelled on 最合适。其他选项：has modelled on 是现在完成时；to model on 不能作为谓语动词；modelled on 是过去时，因此都不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；主谓一致

#### 4. facilitate

根据原文：The APS hopes that this framework will \_\_\_\_ a dialogue between educators and their local curriculum authority...该空填入的动词需要搭配 a dialogue 且符合语境，只有 facilitate 最合适，这里说的是这一框架将促进教育工作者与地方课程当局之间的对话。其他选项：fertilize 施肥于、使授粉；fascinate 迷住；fabricate 编造，都不太符合语境和逻辑。

解题思路：动宾搭配；语境理解

#### 5. consistent

我们根据句子前一部分：APS 希望这个框架 (framework) 将促进教育工作者与地方课程当局之间的对话，目的是努力使用一种更 \_\_ 的方法来... (with the aim of working towards a more consistent approach to...)。这里是教育工作者与地方课程当局想要达到一种“统一的” (consistent) 的教学方法，会更合理。其他选项：conjunctive 连接的；constituent 组成的；consequent 随之发生的；都不太符合语境和逻辑。

解题思路：语境理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #730)

## 22. Bad Title (预测) (解析)

A good story may be given a bad title by its author, and so started toward failure. Novices are peculiarly liable to this fault, usually through allowing themselves to be too easily satisfied. They go to infinite pains to make the story itself fresh and individual, and then cap it with a commonplace phrase that is worse than no title at all. A good title is apt, specific, attractive, new, and short. A title is apt if it is an outgrowth of the plot—a text, as I have said. It stands definitely for that particular story, and gives a suggestion of what is to come—but only a suggestion, lest it should anticipate the denouement and so satisfy the curiosity of the reader too soon.

#### 选项：

- 1) able, responsible, liable, possible
- 2) disabling, asking, persuading, allowing
- 3) limited, vast, final, infinite
- 4) better, novel, commonplace, mystery
- 5) intensify, multiply, satisfy, notify

#### 解析：

##### 1. liable

根据原文：Novices are peculiarly\_\_\_\_ to this fault, usually through allowing themselves to be too easily satisfied, 因为新手容易满足，所以他们会犯这个错误，因此选择 be liable to 易于做某事。这里说的是：新手特别容易犯这种错误，通常是因为他们太容易满足。其它选项：be able to do sth., 能够做某事； be responsible to (向主管者或上级) 承担责任，例如 I will be responsible to my board of directors. 我会对董事会负责； be possible to do 可能做到，因此都不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；近义词辨析；单句理解

##### 2. allowing

根据原文：Novices are peculiarly liable to this fault, usually through \_\_\_\_ themselves to be too easily satisfied, 新手特别容易犯此种错误，往往在于纵容自己易于满足，此处allowing是最合适的。其它选项：disabling 使不能，此处逻辑说不通；asking 请求，也完全无法说通；persuading说服，还是逻辑上完全不成立。因此都不合适，只有allowing能传递出“纵容、不作为，坐视”的含义。

解题思路：近义词辨析；单句理解

##### 3. infinite

根据原文：They go to\_\_\_\_pains to make the story itself fresh and individual, 为了让他们写的故事新颖独

特，新手作家必定是费了很多工夫，吃了很多苦，因此选择 infinite 无限的，这里说的是：他们不遗余力地使故事本身新鲜而独特。其它选项：limited 有限的；vast 辽阔的，一般修饰具体的事物，例如 vast area of forest 莽莽苍苍的森林；final 最终的，因此都不合适。

解题思路：近义词辨析；单句理解

#### 4. commonplace

根据原文：and then cap it with a\_\_phrase that is worse than no title at all, 既然是比没有题目还糟糕，说明前面的空应该填入负面意义的词，因此选择 commonplace 俗语。这里说的是：然后用一个比没有标题更糟糕的俗语来结束它。其它选项：better 更好的；novel 新颖的；mystery 是名词，意思是神秘，形容词是 mysterious，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 5. satisfy

根据原文：so \_\_ the curiosity of the reader too soon, 这里说的是：这样过快地满足读者的好奇心。其它选项：intensify 加剧；multiply 增加；notify 通知。这些选项都无法形成成立的逻辑。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #729)

### 23. Computer (预测) (解析)

The purpose of this paper is to consider the claim, often made, that computer simulation exercises provide an excellent source of speaking practice. In so doing I shall first consider the properties of computer simulations from a theoretical point of view , then describe the experience of using a particular simulation with a general EFL class. On the basis of this experience, and of some very straightforward pedagogical considerations, I shall argue that the claim is justified, subject to a very important caveat: computer simulations can form the basis of excellent speaking exercises, provided you do not expect the computer to do all the work. Put in another way, many computer simulations only attain their full potential as language exercises if they are integrated into a larger, planned, teacher-managed activity.

**选项：**

- 1) combination of circumstances, train of thought, line of vision, point of view
- 2) used, being used, using, having been used
- 3) subject, reject, expect, inject
- 4) contain, attain, retain, remain
- 5) separated, included, participated, integrated

**解析：**

#### 1. point of view

根据原文：consider the properties of computer simulations from a theoretical\_\_\_, 考虑用排除法来做。选项中，combination of circumstances 各种环境因素，train of thought 思路，line of vision 视线，都无法说通，只有point of view 看问题的角度合适。这里说的是：从一个理论的角度看待电脑模拟的性质。

解题思路：被动语态；时态；上下文理解

#### 2. using

根据原文：then describe the experience of\_\_\_a particular simulation with a general EFL class, 介词of后面接动词的现在分词形式，表示“....的使用经验”是主动语态，又因为全文的主要时态是一般现在时，因此选择using，这里说的是：然后描述在一般EFL课程中使用特定模拟的经验。其它选项：used 是 use 的过去式；being used 是被动语态；having been used 是现在完成时的被动语态，因此都不合适。

解题思路：被动语态；时态；上下文理解

#### 3. subject

考察固定搭配 subject to 在符合...情况下，这里相当于副词的用法。根据原文： I shall argue that the claim is justified, \_\_\_to a very important caveat: computer simulations can form the basis of excellent

speaking exercises, 逗号前面是完整的句子，后面跟动词必须是非谓语形式，而不能直接用动词原形，因此只有 subject。这里说的是我认为这个说法是合理的，但有一个非常重要的警告：计算机模拟可以成为优秀口语练习的基础。其它选项：reject 拒绝；expect 期待；inject 注入，都是动词原形，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 4. attain

根据原文：many computer simulations only\_\_their full potential as language exercises if they are\_\_into a larger, planned, teacher-managed activity, if 引导的条件状语从句和前面的主句构成因果关系，因此我们可以先看第4题。if从句中的they指的是 many computer simulations（许多电脑模拟），许多电脑模拟是一个...的活动，因此前后的关系是由分变合，选择 be integrated into 融入，这里说的是：如果许多计算机模拟融入到一个更大的、有计划的、由教师管理的活动中。其它选项：be separated into 被分成，be included into 被纳入；participated 参加，一般用于主动语态，因此都不合适。

那么按照逻辑关系，当计算机模拟满足了条件后，它们就能够发挥潜力了，因此选择attain，attain可看作achieve的升级，跟目标、抱负等搭配，获得的东西更“高大上”，在这里搭配宾语 potential（潜力），意思是充分发挥潜能。这里说的是：许多计算机模拟才能充分发挥其作为语言练习的潜力。其它选项：contain 包含，此处说不通；retain 保留、保持，此处说不通；remain 保留，语境不合适。

解题思路：动宾搭配；近义词辨析；单句理解

#### 5. integrated

参考第4空解析

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #728)

## 24. High-protein Diet (预测) (解析)

In our studies, those people on a high-protein diet lost the same amount of weight as those on a higher-carbohydrate diet, since the two diets offered an equal amount of kilojoules and the same amount of fat. However, body composition (that is, the ratio of fat to muscle) showed greater improvement among those people on the higher-protein diet. When the participants in other studies were allowed to eat until they were no longer hungry, those on the higher protein diet lost more weight than those on the higher carbohydrate diet, even after more than a year. The reduction in hunger and the beneficial effect on muscle provided by the higher-protein diet is mostly related to its protein content, while the reduced triglyceride levels and enhanced fat-loss seem to be related to its lower amounts of carbohydrate. The diet is healthy because its protein comes from lean red meat, fish, chicken and low-fat dairy products, all of which provide good nutrition. A high-protein diet in which the protein comes from protein powders and supplements is unlikely to be healthy, unless the supplements are fortified with vitamins and minerals.

**选项：**

- 1) suffered, done, offered, created
- 2) researchers, audience, scientists, participants
- 3) provide, release, consisting, provides
- 4) supplied, fortified, interacted, teemed

**解析：**

#### 1. offered

根据原文：since the two diets\_\_an equal amount of kilojoules and the same amount of fat, 两种饮食和千焦耳以及脂肪间的关系应该是饮食提供了这两种能量，因此选择offered，这里说的是因为这两种饮食提供了等量的千焦耳和等量的脂肪。其它选项：supplied 供给，强调定期的提供补给一些生活用品，日常食物，例如 The company supplies fish to local shops and restaurants. 公司提供鱼给本地的商铺以及餐馆；done 做；created 产生，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 2. participants

根据原文：When the \_\_\_ in other studies were allowed to eat until they were no longer hungry, 由“直到他们不再感到饥饿”可以确定该空填入的词应该是人，且他们正在参与一项调查研究并且需要按照实验要求吃东西，因此选择 participants 最合适，这里说的是当其他研究的参与者被允许吃到不再饿的时候。其它选项：researchers 研究人员；audience 观众；scientists 科学家，在语境上都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

### 3. provide

根据原文：The diet is healthy because its protein comes from lean red meat, fish, chicken and low-fat dairy products, all of which \_\_\_ good nutrition, 这一题和第一题类似，all 代指的是前面提到的食物，后面是修饰 all 的定语从句，空中的词充当谓语，根据句意，这些食物是“提供”了好的营养，只有 provide 最合适，这里说的是这种饮食是健康的，因为它的蛋白质来自瘦肉、鱼、鸡和低脂乳制品，所有这些都提供了良好的营养。其它选项：release 释放；consisting 组成，动词 consist 的现在分词形式；provides 是 provide 的第三人称单数形式，但 all 代表的是 red meat, fish, chicken and low-fat dairy products，不选择第三人称单数，因此都不合适。

解题思路：主谓一致；定语从句；单句理解

### 4. fortified

根据原文：A high-protein diet in which the protein comes from protein powders and supplements is unlikely to be healthy, unless the supplements are \_\_\_ with vitamins and minerals, 这里说只有蛋白质粉末和补充剂的蛋白质是不健康的，补充剂还应该有维生素与矿物质，营养才会均衡，因此 fortified 最合适。be fortified with 表示（加入某物）强化（食品或饮料）；提高（食物）的营养价值。这里说的是：高蛋白饮食中的蛋白质来自蛋白质粉末和补充剂，不太可能是健康的，除非补充剂中含有维生素和矿物质。其它选项：be teemed with 充满，一般指大量的事物占据某一空间，例如The river is teemed with planktons. 河里满是浮游生物；be supplied with 被提供；be interacted with 相互作用，因此都不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #726)

## 25. Population Change (预测) (解析)

Populations can change through three processes: fertility, mortality and migration. Fertility involves the number of children that women have and differs from fecundity (a woman's childbearing potential). Mortality involves the causes, consequences and measurement of processes affecting death in a population. Demographers most commonly study mortality using the Life Table, a statistical device which provides information about the mortality conditions (most notably the life expectancy) in the population. Migration refers to the movement of persons from an origin place to a destination place across some pre-defined political boundary. Migration researchers do not designate movements as migrations' unless they are somewhat permanent. Thus demographers do not consider tourists and travelers to be migrating. While demographers who study migration typically do so through census data on place of residence, indirect sources of data including tax forms and labor force surveys.

**选项：**

- 1) contributes, rotates, involves, indicates
- 2) ingredient, room, factor, device
- 3) but, though, unless, however
- 4) commute, residence, life, health

**解析：**

### 1. involves

根据原文：Mortality \_\_\_ the causes, consequences and measurement of processes affecting death in a population, 这里在解释说明 mortality，联系上文解释 Fertility，两个句子的内容结构相似，根据上句的动词 involves，因此这里也选择 involves，这里说的是：死亡涉及人口中影响死亡的原因、后果和过程的衡量。其

它选项: contributes 贡献; rotates 旋转; indicates 暗示, 意思上都不合适。

解题思路: 上下文理解

## 2. device

根据原文: Demographers most commonly study mortality using the Life Table, a statistical\_\_which provides information about the mortality conditions in the population, 逗号后面的句子进一步解释说明 Life Table, which引导的从句修饰进一步修饰 a statistical \_\_, 也就是 Life Table。因为这个“生命表”可以提供相应信息, 所以应该是被科学家当作一种“工具”, 因此选择 device, 这里说的是人口统计学家通常使用生命表来研究死亡率, 生命表是一种统计工具, 它提供有关人口死亡率状况的信息。其它选项: ingredient 成分; room 房间; factor 因素, 都与主题无关。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 3. unless

根据原文: Migration researchers do not designate movements as migrations' \_\_they are somewhat permanent. Thus demographers do not consider tourists and travelers to be migrating, 该空前后都是完整的句子, 因此需要找出它们之间的逻辑关系, 根据Thus后面提到不具有永久性的旅客不是永久居民, 所以永久性的居民是移民的必备条件, 只有 unless–除非 最合适, 这里说的是: 移徙的研究者不会将移徙指定为“移徙”, 除非它是某种永久性的。其它选项: but 但是, though 尽管; however 然而, 在逻辑上都不合适。

解题思路: 逻辑关系; 单句理解

## 4. residence

根据原文: While demographers who study migration typically do so through census data on place of \_\_, indirect sources of data including tax forms and labor force surveys, 因为调查与人口和地形等有关系, 所以普查数据应该是在人居住的地方得来的, 因此选择 residence–住所, place of residence 表示居住地。这里说的是: 研究移徙的人口学家通常是通过关于居住地的人口普查数据, 间接数据的来源, 包括纳税表和劳动力来调查的。其它选项: commute 通勤; life 生命; health 健康, 意思上都不合适。

解题思路: 上下文理解; 常识判断

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #724)

## 26. Bones (预测)

Bones also protect the organs in our bodies. The skull protects the brain and forms the shape of the face. The spinal cord, a pathway for messages between the brain and the body, is protected by the backbone, or spinal column. The ribs form a cage that **shelters** the heart and lungs, and the pelvis helps protect the bladder, part of the intestines, and in women, the reproductive organs. Bones are made up of a framework of a protein called collagen , with a mineral called calcium phosphate that makes the framework hard and strong. Bones store calcium and release some into the bloodstream when it's needed by other parts of the body. The amounts of certain vitamins and minerals that you eat, especially vitamin D and calcium, directly affect how much calcium is stored in the bones. Joints are where **two** bones meet. They make the skeleton flexible -- without them, movement would be impossible. Joints allow our bodies to move in many ways. Some joints open and close like a hinge (such as knees and elbows), whereas others allow for more complicated movement -- a shoulder or hip joint, for example, allows for backward, forward, sideways, and rotating movement. Joints are classified by their range of movement: Immovable, or fibrous, joints don't move. The dome of the skull, for example, is made of bony plates, which move slightly during birth and then fuse together as the skull finishes growing. Between the edges of these plates are links, or joints, of fibrous tissue. Fibrous joints also hold the teeth in the jawbone. Partially movable, or cartilaginous, joints move a little. They are linked by cartilage, as in the spine. Each of the vertebrae in the spine moves in relation to the one above and below it, and together these movements give the spine its flexibility. Freely movable, or synovial (pronounced: sih-NO-vee-ul), joints move in many directions. The main joints of the body -- such as those found at the hip, shoulders, elbows, knees, wrists, and ankles -- are freely movable. They are filled with synovial fluid, which acts as a lubricant to help the joints move easily. **Three** kinds

of freely movable joints play a big part in voluntary movement: Hinge joints allow movement in one direction, as seen in the knees and elbows. Pivot joints allow a rotating or twisting motion, like that of the head moving from side to side. Ball-and-socket joints allow the greatest freedom of movement. The hips and shoulders have this type of joint, in which the round end of a long bone fits into the hollow of another bone.

#### 选项:

- 1) alleviates, incurs, moves, shelters
  - 2) that, which, one, two
  - 3) All, Two, one, Three
- (猩际官网 / App FIBRW #723)

### 27. Interdisciplinary Centre (预测) (解析)

A new interdisciplinary centre for the study of the frontiers of the universe, from the tiniest subatomic particle to the largest chain of galaxies, has been formed at The University of Texas at Austin. The Texas Cosmology Centre will be a way for the university's departments of Astronomy and Physics to **collaborate** on research that concerns them both 'This centre will bring the two departments together in an area where they **overlap** --in the physics of the very early universe,' said Dr. Neal Evans, Astronomy Department chair. Astronomical observations have **revealed** the presence of dark matter and dark energy, **discoveries** that challenge our knowledge of fundamental physics. And today's leading theories in physics involve energies so high that no Earth-bound particle accelerator can test them. They need the universe as their **laboratory**. Steven Weinberg, Nobel laureate and professor of physics at the university, called the Centre's **advent** a very exciting development for that department.

#### 选项:

- 1) separate, collaborate, participate, cooperative
- 2) overlapped, overload, overlap, folded
- 3) proved, release, revealed, illustrate
- 4) researches, discoveries, finding, studies
- 5) workshop, library, laboratory, basement
- 6) adventure, movement, advent, approach

#### 解析:

##### 1. collaborate

根据原文: The Texas Cosmology Centre will be a way for the university's departments of Astronomy and Physics to \_\_ on research that concerns them both, 这个中心将会让两个不同的系一起做研究, 所以填入的动词应该是 collaborate-合作, 这里说的是德克萨斯宇宙学中心将是大学天文学系和物理学系合作研究的一个途径, 这两个系都关注这一问题。其它选项: separate 分离; participate 参加; cooperative 合作的, 是形容词, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 不定式; 单句理解

##### 2. overlap

根据原文: 'This centre will bring the two departments together in an area where they \_\_--in the physics of the very early universe', where 引导的定语从句修饰 area, 空格中的词语在从句中充当谓语, 全文的时态主要是一般现在时, 带入选项中的overlap (重合) 和 (overload) 超载, 显然重合的领域比超载的领域更符合语意, 因此选择overlap, 这里说的是“这个中心将把这两个部门聚集在一个相互重叠的领域——在早期宇宙物理学中”。其它选项: overlapped 在形式上不符合; overload超载; folded折叠, 形式跟意思上均不合适。

解题思路: 定语从句; 时态; 上下文理解

## 3. revealed

根据原文：Astronomical observations have \_\_\_ the presence of dark matter and dark energy, 根据助动词 have 可以知道时态是现在完成时，选择动词的过去分词形式，因此在proved和revealed中选择，prove指用证据来证实某事，而 reveal 指的是揭露出之前不知道的事情，根据后面的宾语是暗物质，很难拿出切实的证据，因此选择 reveal 更合适，这里说的是天文观测揭示了暗物质和暗能量的存在。其它选项：proved 证明；release 释放，公开；illustrate 显示，因此都不合适。

解题思路：时态；单句理解

## 4. discoveries

根据原文：Astronomical observations have revealed the presence of dark matter and dark energy, \_\_\_ that challenge our knowledge of fundamental physics. 该空后的 that 从句是完整的定语从句，因此该空需要填入一个名词作为从句的修饰对象，再联系前半句，不难发现后半句是对前面dark matter and dark energy的具体解释，这些都是“发现”，因此选择 discoveries。这里其实涉及到的概念是同位语，举个简单的例子：Yesterday I met Tom, a friend of my brothers'. (a friend of my brothers 就是对 Tom 的解释，充当的就是同位语了)。这里说的是天文观测揭示了暗物质和暗能量的存在，这些发现挑战了我们的基础物理学知识。其它选项：researches调查；finding，首先它不是复数形式，其次在意思上表示调查结果，不符合。studies研究，因此都不合适。

解题思路：同位语；定语从句；单句理解

## 5. laboratory

根据原文：They need the universe as their\_\_\_，联系上句提到的“地球上的粒子加速器能够测试它们”，地球上已经不能满足实验条件了，因此科学家需要把宇宙当作实验室，因此选择laboratory—实验室，这里说的是：他们需要宇宙作为他们的实验室。其它选项：workshop工作坊；library图书馆；basement地下室，因此都不合适。

解题思路：上下文理解

## 6. advent

根据原文：Steven Weinberg called the Centre's \_\_\_ a very exciting development for that department, 考察的是call可以跟双宾语的用法，比如call German an easy language (称德语是简单的语言)。这里根据 exciting development可以知道，有了这个中心是非常有益的，也就是出现了这个中心，因此选择advent—出现。这里说的是史蒂文·温伯格称该中心的出现对该部门来说是一个非常令人兴奋的发展。其它选项：adventure冒险；movement移动；approach方法，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #722)

## 28. Spotted Owls (预测) (解析)

Our analysis of the genetic structure of northern spotted owls across most of the range of the subspecies allowed us to test for genetic discontinuities and identify landscape features that influence the subspecies' genetic structure. Although no **distinct** genetic breaks were found in northern spotted owls, **several** landscape features were important in structuring genetic variation. Dry, low elevation valleys and the high elevation Cascade and Olympic Mountains restricted gene flow, while the lower Oregon Coast Range **facilitated** gene flow, acting as a 'genetic corridor.' The Columbia River did not act as a barrier, **suggesting** owls readily fly over this large river. Thus, even in taxa such as northern spotted owls with potential for longdistance dispersal, landscape features can have an important impact on gene flow and genetic structure.

**选项：**

- 1) distinct, transparent, oblivious, vague
- 2) few, several, much, many
- 3) hindered, embedded, enabled, facilitated
- 4) suggesting, demonstrating, telling, stating

**解析:**

## 1. distinct

根据原文: Although no \_\_\_\_ genetic breaks were found in northern spotted owls, 空格处修饰名词 breaks, 选择形容词。又联系上文提到基因的不连续性对研究很重要, 这里的 although 表转折, 那就应该是猫头鹰不具有基因的不连续性或者有不太明显的不连续性, 因此选择 distinct (明显的) 跟 no 一起构成不明显的。这里说的是: 虽然在北方斑点猫头鹰中没有发现明显的遗传突变。其它选项: transparent 透明的; oblivious 未注意到的; vague 模糊的, 都说不通。

解题思路: 名词+形容词结构; 上下文理解

## 2. several

根据原文: Although..., \_\_\_\_ landscape features were important in structuring genetic variation. 根据前句的转折关系, 尽管猫头鹰的基因断层不明显, 但还是有“少量”的景观特征对构建遗传变异具有重要意义, 因此选择several。其它选项: few 很少, 单独的一个词有否定的含义, 表示几乎没有; much很多 (修饰不可数名词); many 很多, 语境跟逻辑上不合适

解题思路: 逻辑关系; 单句理解

## 3. facilitated

根据原文: Dry, low elevation valleys and the high elevation Cascade and Olympic Mountains restricted gene flow, while the lower Oregon Coast Range \_\_\_\_ gene flow, while表转折, 说明前后的情况是相反的, 因此根据前面的动词是 restricted–限制, 选择 facilitate–促进。这里说的是: 干旱、低海拔山谷、高海拔瀑布和奥林匹克山脉限制了基因流, 而俄勒冈州下海岸山脉则促进了基因流。其它选项: hindered 阻碍; embedded 嵌入; enable 使可能, 语意跟逻辑上都不合适。

解题思路: 逻辑关系; 单句理解

## 4. suggesting

根据原文: The Columbia River did not act as a barrier, \_\_\_\_ owls readily fly over this large river, 因为河没有屏障作用, 从而推导出猫头鹰容易飞过的结论, 因此选择 suggesting–表明。这里说的是: 哥伦比亚河并没有起到屏障的作用, 这表明猫头鹰很容易飞越这条大河。其它选项: demonstrating 显露; telling 讲述; stating 陈述, 在语意上都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #719)

## 29. Progressive Enhancement (预测) (解析)

Progressive enhancement is a design practice based on the idea that instead of **designing for** the least capable browser, or mangling our code to make a site look the same in every browser, we should provide a core set of functionality and information to all users, and then **progressively enhance** the appearance and behavior of the site for users of more capable browsers. It's very productive development practice. **Instead of spending** hours working out how to add drop shadows to the borders of an element in every browser, we simply use the standards-based approach for browsers that support it and don't even attempt to implement it in browsers that don't. After all, the users of older and less capable browsers won't know what they are missing. The **biggest challenge** to progressive enhancement is the belief among developers and clients that websites should look the same in every browser. As a developer, you can simplify your life and dedicate your time to more interesting challenges if you let go of this outdated notion and embrace progressive enhancement.

**选项:**

- 1) conflicting with, designing for, comparing with, confining within
- 2) moderately emphasize, progressively enhance, gently implicate, gradually dilapidate
- 3) In addition to taking, With respect to assuming, Instead of spending, Thanks to conserving
- 4) biggest challenge, finest opportunity, easiest issue, barest risk

**解析:**

### 1. designing for

根据原文 instead of \_\_the least capable browser, or mangling our code to make a site look the same in every browser, 可以判断只有designing for说得通，意思是，不要为最弱的浏览器为对象进行设计或者弄糟我们的代码以使一个网站在每个浏览器中都看起来一样。其它选项：conflicting with 与…冲突；comparing with, 与…比较；confining within, 局限于…，都无法说通。

解题思路：副词修饰动词；上下文理解

### 1. progressively enhance

根据原文 should provide a core ... and then\_\_the appearance and behavior of the site for users of more capable browsers, and意味着空格处需要填入动词或动词词组与前面的动词provide形成并列关系。又根据 more capable, 可以知道是想让网站一步步变得更好，并且文章一开始就提到了 Progressive enhancement, 因此这里选择 progressively enhance逐步地提升，这里说的是，然后逐步增强网站的外观和行为，让用户使用更强大的浏览器。其它选项：moderately emphasize 适度地强调；gently implicate 温柔地牵扯；gradually dilapidate 逐渐地损坏，容易判断出都说不通。

解题思路：副词修饰动词；上下文理解

### 2. Instead of spending

根据原文：\_\_hours working out how to add drop shadows to the borders of an element in every browser, we simply use the standards-based approach, 容易判断Instead of doing 不做某事… 是合适的。根据文中simply use, 可以知道前面说的是用比较复杂，费时费力的方法，因此选择 spending, 构成 spend time doing sth 的句式，意思是花费时间做某事。这里说的是：我们只是使用基于标准的方法，而不是花几个小时研究如何在每个浏览器中的元素边界添加阴影。其它选项：In addition to taking 在拿…之外；With respect to assuming 关于承担…；Thanks to conserving 得益于节省…，在形式和语意上均不符合。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

### 3. biggest challenge

根据原文：The \_\_to progressive enhancement is the belief among developers and clients that websites should look the same in every browser, 让网页在不同的浏览器里面都一样应该是比较困难的，所以这对渐进式增强是一个挑战，选择 biggest challenge。这里说的是：渐进式增强的最大挑战是开发人员和客户相信网站在每个浏览器中都应该看起来一样。其它选项：finest opportunity 最好的机会；easiest issue 最简单的问题；barest risk 最小的风险，语意上都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #645)

## 30. English in Change (预测) (解析)

English has been changing throughout its lifetime and it's still changing today. For most of us, these changes are fine as long as they're well and truly in the past. Paradoxically, we can be **curious** about word origins and the stories behind the structures we find in our language, but we **experience** a queasy distaste for any change that might be happening right under our noses. There are even language critics who are **convinced** that English is dying, or if not dying at least being progressively **crippled** through long years of mistreatment.

### 选项：

- 1) scared, cranky, worried, curious
- 2) have, with scare, deal, experience
- 3) satisfied, persuaded, reassured, convinced
- 4) crippled, lost, disabled, dented

### 解析：

#### 1. curious

根据原文：Paradoxically, we can be \_\_about word origins and the stories behind the structures we find in our language, but we experience a queasy distaste for any change, but表转折，根据后面的

distaste (反感) , 可以知道 but 前面是与 distaste 感情含义相反的, 因此选择 curious, be curious about 也是固定搭配, 表示对...好奇, 这里说的是: 自相矛盾的是, 我们可以对单词起源和我们在语言中发现的结构背后的故事感到好奇, 但是我们对任何改变都感到厌恶。其它选项: scared 害怕的; cranky 古怪的; worried 担忧的, 语境上都不合适。

解题思路: 逻辑关系; 固定搭配; 单句理解

## 2. experience

根据原文: but we\_\_a queasy distaste for any change that might be happening right under our noses, 句子缺少谓语成分, 需要填入动词。又根据前面的 be curious about–感到好奇, 可以知道此处应该是感到厌恶, 因此选择experience。这里说的是: 但我们会对眼前可能发生的任何变化感到厌恶。其它选项: have 有; with scare 害怕 (不做谓语) ; deal 处理, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 主谓宾结构; 单句理解

## 3. convinced

根据原文: There are even language critics who are\_\_that English is dying, 这里结尾表达语言学家对英语未来发展的看法和预测, 表达出一种态度, 因此选择 convinced–相信。be convinced 这里是被动表主动的用法, 而不是语言学家被相信。这里说的是: 甚至有语言评论家相信英语正在消亡。其它选项: satisfied 满意的; persuaded 说服; reassured 使...安心, 语意上都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 4. crippled

根据原文: or if not dying at least being progressively\_\_through long years of mistreatment, 这里有让步关系, 即比消失这个程度要轻一点, 因此选择 crippled–严重损害, 这里说的是: 或者语言即使没有消失, 至少在多年的错误使用中逐渐受损。其它选项: lost 丢失; disabled 残疾, 指动物的伤残; dented 损伤, 更多地指信心、热情等, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 逻辑关系; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #714)

## 31. Rocket (预测) (解析)

SpaceX's Falcon 9 rocket lifted off from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on Friday at 1845 GMT (1445 EDT), reaching orbit 9 minutes later. The rocket lofted an uncrewed **mockup** of SpaceX's Dragon capsule, which is designed to one-day carry both crew and cargo to orbit. 'This has been a good day for SpaceX and a **promising** development for the US human space flight programme,' said Robyn Ringuette of SpaceX in a webcast of the launch. In a teleconference with the media on Thursday, SpaceX's CEO, Paypal co-founder Elon Musk, said he would consider the flight 100 percent successful if it reached **orbit** . ' Even if we prove out just that the first stage functions correctly, I'd still say that's a good day for a test,' he said. ' It's a great day if both stages work correctly.' SpaceX hopes to win a NASA **contract** to launch astronauts to the International Space Station using the Falcon 9. US government space shuttles, which currently make these trips, are scheduled to **retire** for safety reasons at the end of 2010.

### 选项:

- 1) setup, mockup, setting, base
- 2) promising, hopefully, rapid, encouraging
- 3) track, orbit, path, trajectory
- 4) trust, contract, support, arrangement
- 5) accelerate, launch, resign, retire

### 解析:

#### 1. mockup

根据原文: The rocket lofted an uncrewed\_\_of SpaceX' s Dragon capsule, which is designed to one-day carry both crew and cargo to orbit, 这个太空舱是将来用于把宇航员和货物送出去的, 用于未来的载人

航天，仍处于试验阶段，因此送入的应该是它的模型，因此选择 *mockup*。这里说的是火箭发射了一个未搭载乘员的太空X“龙”号太空舱模型，该模型设计为有朝一日将宇航员和货物送入轨道。其它选项：*setup* 体制；*setting* 背景；*base* 根基，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 2. promising

根据原文：This has been a good day for SpaceX and a\_\_development for the US human space flight programme, 该空用于修饰名词 *development*，选择形容词，又根据 *a good day* 可以确定对载人航天来说是积极的，因此选择 *promising*。这里说的是这对 SpaceX 来说是个好日子，对美国载人航天计划来说也是一个有希望的发展。其它选项：*hopefully* (adv) 有希望地；*rapid* 快速的；*encouraging* 鼓舞人心的，此处是指对以后的发展很有帮助，所以从语意上也排除 *encouraging*。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

#### 3. orbit

根据原文：SpaceX's CEO, Paypal co-founder Elon Musk, said he would consider the flight 100 percent successful if it reached \_\_\_, 因为是航天器，所以进入到正确的轨道就是成功，因此选择 *orbit*-轨道。这里说的是 SpaceX 的首席执行官，Paypal 的联合创始人 Elon Musk 说，如果这次飞行进入轨道，他将认为它100%成功。其它选项：*track* 指车马留下的痕迹或轨道；*path* 道路；*trajectory* (射体在空中的)轨道，因此都不合适。

解题思路：近义词辨析；单句理解

#### 4. contract

根据原文：SpaceX hopes to win a NASA\_\_to launch astronauts to the International Space Station using the Falcon 9, SpaceX 是民营企业，想和NASA合作，运送宇航员，就需要签订正式的合同，因此选择 *contract*。这里说的是 SpaceX 希望赢得美国宇航局的合同，用猎鹰9号将宇航员送入国际空间站。其它选项：*trust* 信任；*support* 支持，虽然 *support* 的意思放在这里似乎也是合适的（赢得NASA的支持），但它是不可数名词，语法上错误；*arrangement* 安排，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 5. retire

根据原文：US government space shuttles, which currently make these trips, are scheduled to \_\_ for safety reasons at the end of 2010, 联系上文：SpaceX 想用自己的航天器运送宇航员进入太空站，是因为美国政府的一批航天器因为安全原因将会“停止使用”，因此选择 *retire*-退役。其它选项：*accelerate* 加速；*launch* 发射；*resign* 强调员工从公司辞职，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #713)

## 32. History Books (预测) (解析)

What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians *have selected*. They cannot put in everything; choices have to be made. Choices must similarly be made about which aspects of the past should be formally taught to the next generation in the shape of school history lessons. So, *for example*, when a national school curriculum for England and Wales was first discussed at the end of the 1980s, the history curriculum was the subject of considerable public and media *interest*. Politicians argued about it; people wrote letters to the press about it; the Prime Minister of the time, Margaret Thatcher, *intervened* in the debate. Let us think first about the question of content. There were two main camps on this issue – those who thought the history of Britain should take pride of *place*, and those who favored what was referred to as 'world history'.

**选项:**

- 1) be selected, have selected, been selected, select
- 2) as a result, in respect to, for example, subjectively
- 3) preference, tracks, interest, tastes
- 4) had intervened, intervened, was intervened, was intervening
- 5) location, place, culture, opportunity

**解析:**

## 1. have selected

根据原文: What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians\_\_\_\_, but 后面是一个表语从句 (What history books tell us about the past is what historians\_\_\_\_), 历史学家选择想要让我们知道的事情, 然后印在历史书上, 这是一个主动的动作, 而且是已经发生了的事情, 并且对我们的现在产生了影响, 因此选择现在完成时 have selected。这里说的是: 历史书告诉我们的不是过去发生的一切, 而是历史学家选择的。其它选项: be selected 和 been selected 不能作为谓语动词; select 时态不符合, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 时态; 单句理解

## 2. for example

根据原文: So,\_\_\_\_, when a national school curriculum for England and Wales was first discussed at the end of the 1980s, the history curriculum was the subject of considerable public, 空格后面是一个非常具体的事例, 联系前面“以学校历史课程的形式, 将过去的哪些方面正式传授给下一代”, 前后从虚到实, 是在以实际的例子论证前文, 因此选择 for example. 这里说的是: 例如, 当20世纪80年代末首次讨论英格兰和威尔士的国家学校课程时, 历史课程就成了公众关注的话题。其它选项: as a result 结果; in respect to 关于; subjectively 主观地, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 上下文理解

## 3. interest

根据原文: The history curriculum was the subject of considerable public and media\_\_\_\_, 这里说历史课程让公众和媒体都很关注, 吸引了他们的“兴趣”, 因此选择 interest。其它选项: preference 偏好; tracks 踪迹; tastes 品味, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 4. intervened

根据原文: Margaret Thatcher,\_\_\_\_in the debate, 格丽特·撒切尔是主动参与这次辩论, 且发生在过去, 动作已经结束了, 因此时态为一般过去时, 选择 intervened– 出面, 介入。这里说的是玛格丽特·撒切尔参加了辩论。其它选项: had intervened 表示过去完成时; was intervened 表示过去的被动语态; was intervening 表示过去进行时, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 时态; 单句理解

## 5. place

根据原文: There were two main camps on this issue \_ those who thought the history of Britain should take pride of\_\_\_\_, 这里主要考察固定搭配: take pride of place– 占有引人注目的地位, 因此选择 place。这里说的是: 在这个问题上有两大阵营, 一方认为认为英国的历史应该是值得骄傲的。其它选项: location 位置; culture 文化; opportunity 机会, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #708)

### 33. Online Campus (预测) (解析)

Remember when universities were bursting at the seams with students sitting in the aisles, balancing books on their knees? No more, it seems. E-learning is as likely to stand for empty lecture theatres as for the internet revolution , which has greatly increased the volume and range of course materials available online in the past five years. " The temptation now is to simply think, 'Everything will be online

so I don't need to go to class'," said Dr Kerri-Lee Krause, of the Centre for the Study of Higher Education at the University of Melbourne. The nation's universities are in the process of opening the doors for the new academic year and, while classes are generally well attended for the early weeks, it often does not last. " There is concern at the university level about student attendance dropping and why students are not coming to lectures," Dr Krause said. But lecturers' pride – and fierce competition among universities for students – mean few are willing to acknowledge publicly how poorly attended many classes are.

#### 选项:

- 1) revolution, period, change, time
- 2) interest, temptation, frustration, trigger
- 3) designed, placed, participated, attended
- 4) intensive, less, fierce, brutal

#### 解析:

##### 1. revolution

根据原文: No more, it seems. E-learning is as likely to stand for empty lecture theatres as for the internet\_\_\_\_, 在线学习的发展是因为互联网的进步，也就是互联网革命开始后，因此选择 revolution–革命。这里说的是：似乎再也没有了。由于互联网革命，在线学习也可能代表着空荡荡的讲堂。其它选项: period 周期; change 改变; time 时间，因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

##### 2. temptation

根据原文: The \_\_\_\_ now is to simply think, 'Everything will be online so I don't need to go to class'. 既然线上都有，那么学生不需要去课堂，这对于学生来说是很大的“诱惑”，因此选择 temptation–诱惑。这里说的是：现在的诱惑是简单地想，‘所有的东西都会在线，所以我不需要去上课’。其它选项: interest 兴趣; frustration 挫折; trigger 诱因，因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

##### 3. attended

根据原文: while classes are generally well\_\_\_\_ for the early weeks, it often does not last. 刚开学，但是这种情况不会持续很久，说的应该是学生来课堂，开始多后面就少了，因此选择 attended–出席, attend classes 也是常见的表达。这里说的是：虽然通常在最初几周大家都有很好地上课，但通常不会持续很久。其它选项: designed 设计; placed 放置; participated 参加，指参加活动，一般搭配介词 in，因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

##### 4. fierce

根据原文: But lecturers' pride – and\_\_\_\_competition among universities for students – mean few are willing to acknowledge publicly how poorly attended many classes are. 学校不愿意承认学生出勤率低，原因除了讲师自身的骄傲外，学校也不愿意因此传出不好的名声，输掉本来就很激烈的学校竞争，因此选择 fierce–激烈的，fierce competition 也是常见的表达。其它选项: intensive 强烈的; less 更少的; brutal 野蛮的，因此都不合适。

解题思路: 常见表达；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #706)

### 34. United Nations (预测) (解析)

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. Due to its unique international character, and the powers vested in its founding Charter, the organization can take action on a wide range of issues and provide a forum for its 193 Member States to express their views, through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies and committees. The work of the United Nations reaches every corner of the globe. Although best known for peacekeeping, peacebuilding, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance, there are many

other ways the United Nations and its System (specialized agencies, funds and programmes) affect our lives and make the world a better place.

### 选项:

- 1) advantage, recognition, action, promotion
- 2) reveal, release, contradict, express
- 3) war, corner, meeting, time
- 4) prediction, renovation, invention, prevention

### 解析:

#### 1. action

根据原文: the organization can take \_\_\_\_ on a wide range of issues, 组织和问题之间的关系应该是组织可以处理这些问题，因此选择 action, take action on 采取行动。这里说的是：组织可以对一系列问题采取行动。其它选项: advantage 优势; recognition 认识; promotion 促进，语意上都不合适。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 动宾搭配; 单句理解

#### 2. express

根据原文: ...provide a forum for its 193 Member States to\_\_\_\_their views, 联合国应该是一个成员国可以发表自己不同意见的地方，因此选择express–表达，express one's views/doubts (表达某人的观点/怀疑)也是常见的表达。这里说的是，(联合国)为其193个成员国提供一个发表意见的论坛。其它选项: reveal 揭露; release 释放; contradict 反驳，语意上都不合适。

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 单句理解

#### 3.corner

根据原文: The work of the United Nations reaches every\_\_\_\_of the globe, “every globe” 可以知道这里强调联合国在全球各个地方都在进行工作，因此选择 corner, every corner of the globe 全世界各个角落。这里说的是联合国的工作遍及世界的每一个角落。其它选项: war 战争; meeting 会议; time 时间，语意上都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 4. prevention

根据原文: Although best known for peacekeeping, peacebuilding, conflict\_\_\_\_and humanitarian assistance, 根据句中并列的名词: 维持和平, 建设和平, 都是为和平做出贡献, 因此冲突后面应该是阻止或预防, 因此选择 prevention–防止, 这里说的是: 尽管以维持和平、建设和平、预防冲突和人道主义援助闻名...。其它选项: prediction 预测; renovation 翻修; invention 发明，语意上都不合适。

解题思路: 并列关系; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #700)

## 35. Sleep Patterns (预测) (解析)

Children have **sound** sleep patterns. They can **successfully** sleep for 8–9 hours and get up at a fixed time. But teenagers don't. Their need of an early start to schools or other schedules can **influence** their sleep patterns. **Despite** these **factors**, they actually need longer sleep. So, parents should try and speak to their children, who are **suitable** to help them understand that a night of sound sleep is always helpful.

### 选项:

- 1) sound, loud, erratic, poor
- 2) periodically, successfully, hardly, barely
- 3) effect, influence, gained, diverge
- 4) However, Despite, Because, Unless
- 5) probabilities, factors, particles, forms
- 6) reinforced, suitable, lucky, linking

**解析:**

## 1. sound

根据原文: Children have \_\_\_\_ sleep patterns, 后一句提到孩子孩子睡眠时间长按时起床, 说明他们的睡眠是健康的, 因此选择 sound 健康的, sound 除了常表达声音, 还有明智的, 健康的, 合理的意思。这里说的是: 孩子们有健全的睡眠模式。其它选项: loud 大声的; erratic 不稳定的; poor 可怜的, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 上下文理解

## 2. successfully

根据原文: They can \_\_\_\_ sleep for 8–9 hours and get up at a fixed time, 根据后文But teenagers don't, 因为要早起上课。那么前面就应该是说孩子们可以睡这么久, 因此选择successfully, 这里说的是: 他们可以成功地睡8–9个小时, 并在固定的时间起床。其它选项: periodically 周期性地; hardly 几乎不; barely 很少, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 上下文理解

## 3. influence

根据原文: Their need of early start to schools or other schedules can \_\_\_\_ their sleep patterns, 青少年需要很早起床去学校, 或者其他的日常事务也会“影响”他们的睡眠模式, 因此选择 influence–影响。其它选项: effect作为及物动词的时候, 表示“使发生, 实现”; gained 得到; diverge 分叉, 因此语意或者形式上都不合适。

解题思路: 上下文理解

## 4. Despite

根据上文: Their need of early start to schools or other schedules can influence their sleep patterns, 即“青少年需要很早起床去学校, 或者其他的日常事务也会影响他们的睡眠模式”, 对 \_\_\_\_ these \_\_\_\_ 采用排除法, 只有 Despite these factors可以与下文they actually need longer sleep, 即“他们其实也需要更长的睡眠时间”, 形成转折, 且此处factors指的是影响其睡眠模式的因素。

解题思路: 上下文理解

## 5. factors

根据上文: Their need of early start to schools or other schedules can influence their sleep patterns, 即“青少年需要很早起床去学校, 或者其他的日常事务也会影响他们的睡眠模式”, 对 \_\_\_\_ these \_\_\_\_ 采用排除法, 只有 Despite these factors可以与下文they actually need longer sleep, 即“他们其实也需要更长的睡眠时间”, 形成转折, 且此处factors指的是影响其睡眠模式的因素。

解题思路: 上下文理解

## 6. suitable

根据原文: their children, who are \_\_\_\_ to help them understand ... , suitable–合适的, 这里说的是: 他们的孩子很适合帮助他们理解...。其他选项均说不通。

解题思路: 上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #699)

### 36. Politics Disciplines (预测) (解析)

This course provides students with an in-depth understanding of the exciting disciplines of politics and international relations and commerce. Students will learn about the **workings** of political institutions in countries around the world and explore the complex field of relations between nations. Topics in governance, public policy, public administration, national security, border control and commerce ensure that students receive a **broad** and current education in the range of issues which are covered under the label of politics and international relations and commerce. In addition to acquiring specialist **knowledge** and competencies in Politics and International Relations and Commerce, students will graduate with a range of generic skills such as critical thinking, enhanced communication abilities, problem solving and strong capacities to work with others. They will also develop ethically based and socially **responsible** attitudes and behaviors.

**选项:**

- 1) workings, principles, roles, structure
- 2) brood, confined, narrow, broad
- 3) information, experience, knowledge, abilities
- 4) responsible, accountability, responsibility, liable

**解析:**

## 1. workings

根据原文: Students will learn about the \_\_\_\_ of political institutions, 前句提到 an in-depth understanding, 即深入的了解, 那么对于一个政治机构深入的了解不应该局限于某一方面, 而是它整体的运作, 因此选择workings–运作, 工作方法。这里说的是: 学生将了解政治机构的运作。其它选项: principles 原则; roles 角色; structure 结构, 意思上都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 2. broad

根据原文: ...ensure that students receive a \_\_\_\_ and current education, 根据并列结构后的current (当前的) 以及选项, 可以知道学生接受的教育应该是广泛的和紧跟时事的, 因此选择宽广的–broad。这里说的是: 学生接受广泛和最新的教育。其它选项: brood 焦虑 (v.) ; confined 空间受限的; narrow 狹窄的, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 并列结构; 单句理解

## 3. knowledge

根据原文: In addition to acquiring specialist \_\_\_\_ and competencies in Politics and International Relations and Commerce, 根据 and 后面的 competencies–能力, 那么一般和能力并列的是知识, 因此选择 knowledge。这里说的是除了获得政治、国际关系和商业方面的专业知识和能力外。其它选项: information 信息; experience 经验; abilities 能力 , 因此都不合适

解题思路: 并列结构; 单句理解

## 4. responsible

根据原文: They will also develop ethically based and socially \_\_\_\_ attitudes and behaviors, 位于名词 attitudes 前, 选择形容词修饰, 又因为是学生需要培养的一种态度跟行为, 那么必然是积极的, 因此选择 responsible–负责任的。这里说的是: 他们还将培养基于道德和社会责任的态度和行为。其它选项: accountability (n.) 责任感; responsibility(n.) 责任; liable(adj.) 法律上负有偿付责任, 可能(做某事), 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 形容词+名词结构; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #642)

### 37. Australian Women Novelists (预测) (解析)

In the literary world, it was an accepted assumption that the 1970s was a time of unprecedented growth in homegrown Australian fiction. And everybody was reading and talking about books by young Australian women. But it was **not until** recently that a researcher was able to measure just how many novels were published in that decade, and she found that there had been a decline in novels by Australian writers overall, but confirmed an increase in women's novels. It is this sort of research – testing ideas about literary history – that **is becoming** possible with the spread of 'Digital Humanities.' The intersection of Humanities and digital technologies **is opening up** opportunities in the fields of literature, linguistics, history and language that **were not possible** without computational methods and digitized resources to **bring** information together in an accessible way. Transcription software is being developed for turning scans of books and documents into text, as the field of digital humanities really takes **off**.

**选项:**

- 1) not until, until, impossible, till
- 2) should become, must become, is becoming, will become
- 3) is opened to, is opening up, is opened up, is opening to
- 4) were not possible, was not possible, could be possible, can be possible
- 5) squeeze, bring, muddle, stow
- 6) in, off, on, over

**解析:**

## 1. not until

根据原文: “But it was \_\_ recently that a researcher was able to measure just how many novels were published in that decade.” 可知研究人员直到最近才能够衡量出在那十年出版了多少小说, not until 表示“直到.....才....”符合语意。其他选项: until 表示动作、状态的持续, 强调“一直到.....为止”, 无法体现出原句中 (was able to) “才”的含义, 而排除; till 相当于 until, 也排除; impossible 与原文首句“小说空前发展的时期”矛盾, 因而排除;

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

## 2. is becoming

根据原文: It is this sort of research —— that\_\_\_\_ possible with the spread of 'Digital Humanities. With 的复合结构在句中表示伴随, 因此两个动作同时发生——随着“数字人文科学”的传播, 这种研究正在成为可能, 所以选is becoming; 其他选项will become, must become, should become都表示猜测的程度, 没有成为事实, 因此不合适。

解题思路: with复合结构; 上下文理解

## 3. is opening up

根据原文: ‘The intersection of Humanities and digital technologies\_\_\_\_ opportunities the fields of’ 根据文意, 不管是人文科学还是数字科技都应该是主动提供机会, 因此排除被动选项is opened to和is opened up; open up表示提供(机会), 符合语意, 这里所表达的意思是, 人文科学和数字技术的交叉点在文学/语言/历史等领域开辟了机会, 因此选择is opening up。open to指对.....开放/愿意听取和接受, 意思上不合适, 因此排除is opening to。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 语态; 单句理解

## 4. were not possible

根据原文: in the fields of literature, linguistics, history and language that \_\_\_\_ without computational methods and digitized resources. 提到了好几个 field, 所以所选项的 be 动词一定是复数形式, 又联系前句可知人文科学和数字技术的结合正在这些领域开辟机会, 没有这个前提条件, 这些领域的研究是不可能的, 所以选were not possible (without...)。其他选项 was not possible, be动词是单数形式, 排除; could be possible 和 can be possible 和原文语意相反而排除。

解题思路: 单句理解; 主谓一致

## 5. bring

根据原文: without computational methods and digitized resources to \_\_\_\_ information together in an accessible way, 选项中只有bring 带来和后面的information together形成搭配, 构成动宾短语。意思是, 在没有计算机手段或数字化资源的情况下以一种可以实现的方法将信息汇聚到一起。其他选项: squeeze 挤压; muddle 弄乱; stow 放置, 均构不成搭配。

解题思路: 动宾短语; 单句理解

## 6. off

根据原文: Transcription software is being developed ......., as the field of digital humanities really takes\_\_\_\_. 正是由于数字人文科学领域的发展和成功, 转录软件才得以开发并将图书和文件扫描转换为文本, 因此所选项与 take 搭配的含义与“成功/发展”有关, take off 腾飞/取得成功, 符合语意, 为最佳选项。其他选项: take on 承担; take in 领会/接受; take over 接管, 均不符合语意。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #698)

### 38. Bizarre Universe (预测) (解析)

It seems we live in a bizarre universe. One of the greatest mysteries in the whole of science is the prospect that 75% of the Universe is made up from a mysterious **substance** known as 'Dark Energy', which causes an acceleration of the cosmic expansion. Since a further 21% of the Universe is made up from invisible 'Cold Dark Matter' that can only be **detected** through its gravitational effects, the ordinary atomic matter making up the rest is apparently only 4% of the total cosmic budget. These **discoveries** require a shift in our perception as great as that made after Copernicus' **revelation** that the Earth moves around the Sun. This lecture will start by reviewing the chequered history of Dark Energy, not only since Einstein's proposal for a similar entity in 1917, but by tracing the concept back to Newton's ideas. This lecture will **summarize** the current evidence for Dark Energy and future surveys in which UCL is heavily involved: the 'Dark Energy Survey', the Hubble Space Telescope and the proposed Euclid space mission.

#### 选项:

- 1) stuff, matter, substance, material
- 2) deducted, observed, seen, detected
- 3) innovations, studies, discoveries, theories
- 4) revelation, suspicion, conviction, revolution
- 5) overthrow, admit, summarize, focus

#### 解析:

##### 1. substance

根据原文: that 75% of the universe is made up from a mysterious\_\_ known as dark energy..., 选项前有不定冠词a来修饰, 可以确定所选词为可数名词, 当谈到宇宙, 总是会联系到“物质”, substance 表示“物质”时是可数名词, 且符合原文语意, 即75%的宇宙由一种神秘的物质组成。其他选项: matter表示物质时是不可数名词, 排除; material 常用于建筑, 生产时客观存在物的原料; 而 stuff 多用于指日常生活中无关紧要或事物明显时用的东西、物品, 它们的含义有限, 无法包括宇宙中75%的物质, 因此均不合适。

解题思路: 近义词辨析; 单句理解

##### 2. detected

根据原文: Since a further 21% of the Universe is made up from invisible 'Cold Dark Matter' that can only be \_\_ through its gravitational effects. 既然肉眼看不见, 所以只能通过探测发现了, 选 detected。其他选项: 既然另外21%的物质不可见, 那么肯定无法被 observed 观察, seen 看见; 通过逻辑判断, 重力作用不会使物质的质量减少, 排除 deducted。

解题思路: 常识判断; 单句理解

##### 3. discoveries

根据原文: These \_\_\_ require a shift in our perception.....可知所选词与上文所提到的宇宙物质有关, 这里表达出, 这些“发现”使得我们在感知上做出改变, 选discoveries。其他选项: studies 指详细的研究; innovation 指(新事物)的革新或创造; theories 理论知识, 文中只是简单的发现叙述, 没有研究调查, 事物创造, 也不是用来论证某个事实的理论, 因而不合适。

解题思路: 近义词辨析; 上下文理解

##### 4. revelation

根据原文: as great as that made after Copernicus'\_\_\_ that the Earth moves around the Sun. 这里表达的是哥白尼揭露地球围绕太阳转这一令人震惊的事实。选择 revelation (发现, 揭露) 最合适, 表达出: a fact that people are made aware of, especially one that has been secret and is surprising。其他选项: suspicion 怀疑, conviction 深信, revolution 革命, 当时人们观念的改变不是因为“哥白尼个人的改革, 怀疑或深信, 而是他有理有据的揭露”, 所以其余选项都不符合语境。

解题思路: 单句理解; 常识

## 5. summarize

根据原文：This lecture will \_\_\_\_\_ the current evidence for Dark Energy, 该空填入的动词需要搭配后面的介词for且符合语境，只有summarize最合适，这里指的是本讲座将总结暗能量的现有证据.....。其他选项：overthrow 推翻；admit 承认，不太符合语境和逻辑，故排除；而 focus 后面搭配的介词为 on，所以排除。

解题思路：固定搭配；语境理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #696)

## 39. Siblings (预测) (解析)

No two siblings are the same, not even **identical** twins. Parents often **puzzle** about why their children are so different from one another. They'll say, I **brought** them up all the same. They forget that what **determines** our behaviour isn't what happens to us but how we **interpret** what happens to us, and no two people ever see anything in exactly the same way.

### 选项：

- 1) alike, same as, identical, fraternal
- 2) confuse, guess, puzzle, inquiry
- 3) raised, brought, grew, fed
- 4) cause, determines, leads, limits
- 5) interpret, interrupt, interact, introduce

### 解析：

#### 1. identical

根据原文：No two siblings are the same, not even \_\_\_\_\_ twins. 这里指没有两个兄弟姐妹是一样的，even 暗示所选词对比起普通的兄弟姐妹相似度更进一步，identical twin指相似度最高的同卵双胞胎，符合语境。其他选项 alike 相似的；fraternal 异卵双胞胎；same as 相同的，相似度均低于 identical，无法体现原文中更进一步的语境，所以排除。

解题思路：常用搭配；单句理解

#### 2. puzzle

根据原文：Parents often \_\_\_\_\_ about why their children are so different from one another. 这里指的是父母常常困惑为什么他们的孩子如此不同，sb puzzle about sth 表示某人对某事苦思冥想而不解，因此 puzzle 符合语境。其他选项：guess 猜测，inquiry 询问，按照常识判断，父母普遍不会因为孩子之间存在差异寻求专业帮助或猜测背后的原因，因而排除；confuse 表示使...糊涂，通常的用法是 sth confuse sb，某物使某人迷惑不解，但这里是 parents 作主语，因此不合适，be confused about 是可以的。

解题思路：固定搭配；近义词辨析；单句理解

#### 3. brought

主要考察固定搭配 bring up 养育，比如 She brought four children up. 她养育了四个孩子。根据原文 They'll say, I \_\_\_\_\_ them up all the same. 这里指父母以同样的方式养育他们长大成人，而他们的孩子却不同才感到奇怪。其他选项：raise up 举起，不符合语境；grow up 长大，直接用于 sb grow up；feed up 供给食物，养育的过程不仅仅包括供给食物，因此均不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

#### 4. determine

根据原文：They forget that what \_\_\_\_\_ our behaviors isn't what happens to us. 这里指的是“决定我们行为的不是.....而是.....”，只有 determine 最合适。其他选项：cause 一般指造成消极的结果，而人类的行为并不都是消极的，所以排除；lead 作导致含义时是不及物动词，而原文中动词后没有介词，所以排除；limit 限制，不符合语境。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

#### 5. interpret

根据原文：They forget that what determines our behavior isn't what happens to us but how we \_\_\_\_\_ what happens to us. 这里指决定我们行为的不是发生在我们身上的事，而是我们如何去理解看待

(interpret) 这些事。其他选项：interrupt 打断；interact 互动；introduce 介绍，都不符合语境和逻辑。

解题思路：语境理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #695)

## 40. Joseph Engelberger (预测) (解析)

Joseph Engelberger, a pioneer in industrial robotics, once remarked 'I can't **define** a robot but I know one when I see one'. If you consider all the different **machines** people **call** robots, you can see that it's nearly impossible to come up with a **comprehensive** definition. Everybody has a **different** idea of what constitutes a robot.

**选项：**

- 1) distinguish, confirm, explain, define
- 2) units, mechanism, machines, items
- 3) assemble, create, call, fix
- 4) complicated, comprehensive, unique, simple
- 5) same, different, single, perfective

**解析：**

1. **define**

根据原文：'I can't \_\_\_\_ a robot but I know one when I see one'. 确认Joseph可以辨认出机器人，但是无法用语言来表述，即定义 (define) 它们是什么。其他选项：distinguish 辨认出；confirm 确认，Joseph 可以辨认出机器人，也不需要确认，所以这些选项与后半句矛盾而排除；explain 解释，原文侧重指机器人由什么组成而不是解释机器人是什么，所以排除。

解题思路：单句理解

2. **machines**

根据原文：If you consider all the different \_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_ robots, 该空填入的单词一定与 robot 有关且符合语境，只有 machines 最合适，这里说的是如果你考虑所有那些人们称之为机器人的不同机器。其他选项 mechanism：机械装置，该空被all修饰，因此一定是可数名词复数形式，mechanism 为单数而排除；units 部件，指一个大机器的组成部分，有特定功能而不单独运作，不适合指代独立运作的机器人；items 指商品或物品，和机器人的语境无关。

解题思路：名词单复数；近义词辨析；单句理解

3. **call**

根据原文：If you consider all the different machines people \_\_\_\_ robots, 该空填入的单词是一个定语从句中的谓语动词，且这个定语从句修饰的是前面的machines。只有 call最合适，robots作为谓语动词call的宾语的补足语，意思是被人们称为机器人的所有不同的机器。其他选项 assemble 组装，无法用于有robots作为宾语补足语的情况；create 创造，理由同上；fix 修理，理由同上且更加无法说通。

解题思路：宾语补足语；定语从句；单句理解

4. **comprehensive**

根据原文：If you consider all the different machines people call robots, you can see that it's nearly impossible to come up with a \_\_\_\_ definition. 如果把所有人关于机器人的看法都考虑在内，那么最后得出的定义几乎不可能是全面的 (comprehensive)，这个意思最合理；其他选项：complicated 复杂的；simple 简单的，人们对机器人的构成虽有不同概念，但这些概念并没有复杂和简单的分别，所以 complicated 和 simple 不合适；unique 独特的，不太符合语境，因为定义的最终目的是正确和全面，而不是独特，因此均不符合语境

解题思路：单句理解

5. **different**

根据原文：Everybody has a \_\_\_\_ idea of what constitutes a robot. 又结合上文可知，人们得不出一个全面的结论可推测这是因为人们对机器人的构成有不同的 (different) 想法，有时甚至是相反的，所以无法在一个 definition 里全面包含所有人的想法。其他选项 same 相同的，single 单个的，perfective 已完成的；如果

人们只有一个或者相同的，已经完成的 idea，那么早就有了一个 definition，与语境冲突而排除，因此选 different。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #694)

## 41. Business (预测) (解析)

One distinguishing feature of business is its economic character. In the world of business, we interact with each other not as family members, friends, or neighbors, but as buyers and sellers, employers and employees, and the like. Trading, for example, is often accompanied by hard bargaining, in which both sides conceal their full hand and perhaps engage in some bluffing. And a skilled salesperson is well-versed in the art of arousing a customer's attention (sometimes by a bit of puffery) to clinch the sale. Still, there is an "ethics of trading" that prohibits the use of false or deceptive claims and tricks such as "bait-and-switch" advertising.

**选项:**

- 1) sellers, solicitors, tellers, traders
- 2) accompanied, customized, complimented, accomplished
- 3) engage, thrive, flourish, conduct
- 4) informed, staffed, equipped, versed
- 5) hitch, solve, bust, clinch

**解析:**

1. sellers

根据原文：but as buyers and \_\_\_\_ , employers and employees, and the like.由 employer 和 employee 可推测所填词与 buyer 具有对应关系，构成并列，与 buyer (买方) 相对应的是 seller (卖方)。其他选项：solicitors 律师，tellers 出纳员；都不太符合语境和逻辑，traders 商人同时可以为买方和卖方，定义不够明确，因此排除选 sellers。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

2. accompanied

主要考察固定搭配 be accompanied by 伴随有；比如 be accompanied by evidence 有真凭实据。根据原文：Trading, for example, is often accompanied by hard bargaining 这里指交易往往伴随着艰难的讨价还价。其他选项：be customized by 表示通过.....定制，be complimented by 被.....称赞，be accomplished by 被.....完成，交易不会被讨价还价定制，称赞或完成，因此都不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

3. engage

主要考察固定搭配 engage in (从事，进行.....) ，比如 engage in fundamental research 进行基础性研究，根据原文：...in which both sides conceal their full hand and perhaps engage in some bluffing 指交易双方都掩饰了自己的实力，甚至可能在虚张声势。其他选项：thrive/flourish in 蓬勃发展，通过逻辑确定在虚张声势中蓬勃发展不合理，因而排除；conduct 是及物动词，后面直接加宾语而不用介词，原文中有介词 in，所以排除 conduct。

解题思路：固定搭配；及物动词不及物动词；单句理解

4. versed

根据原文：And a skilled salesperson is well- \_\_\_\_ in the art of arousing a customer's attention, 一个有技巧的销售员在唤起客户注意方面会如何，选项中只有 versed 合适，因为 well-verses 是熟知的、通晓的，用在此处表示销售员很擅长获取顾客注意。其他选项中，well-informed 是被充分告知的，well-staffed 是团队成员优秀的，well-equipped 是装备良好的，都说不通。

解题思路：单句理解；固定搭配

5. clinch

根据原文： (sometimes by a bit of puffery) to\_\_\_\_ the sale. 按照逻辑推断，销售员吹捧产品的最终目的

是成功“达成”这笔交易，只有 clinch（赢得，取得）最合适。其他选项：hitch 勾住（实物），solve 解决，bust 打碎/逮捕，都不太符合语境和逻辑。

解题思路：语境理解；动宾搭配

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #692)

## 42. Investment Choice (预测) (解析)

Men and women are making different choices about their retirement savings, which could lead to very different investment outcomes, according to Dr Claire Matthews, Director of Financial Planning at Massey University's Centre for Banking Studies. Speaking at the 2012 New Zealand Finance Colloquium, held at Massey University's Albany campus last week, Dr Matthews said demographic characteristics had a substantial impact on the choices people made about KiwiSaver funds and retirement savings more generally. When it came to fund selection, she found there were significant differences based on gender. Men are more likely to invest in aggressive and growth funds, while women are more likely to choose conservative funds. "Males are risk takers, whether it's in their choice of car or their investment fund," she says. "But when it comes to long-term savings, risk taking can actually be an advantage." Dr Matthews also found that men are more likely than women to have prior savings when joining KiwiSaver. Just over half of male respondents said they had savings already, while only 38% of women did. "These figures reflect and confirm, quite disappointingly, the difference between males and females and the level of interest they take in financial planning," Dr Matthews says. "It's important for all New Zealanders to be better educated about their personal finances, but this is particularly so for women." Other demographic factors, including age, ethnicity, education, and income, can also influence the choices being made about retirement savings. Dr Matthews found that those with bachelor and higher degrees, and those in households with a pre-tax income of \$100,000 or more, were more likely to choose aggressive and growth funds. On the other hand, both the youngest and oldest age groups were more likely to be invested in conservative funds. While this might be appropriate for the life-cycle stage of older investors, it might not be so appropriate for younger, longer-term investors.

### 选项:

- 1) Apart from, In spite of, As far as, When it came to
- 2) if, only, unless, whether
- 3) being, had, have, were
- 4) retrogressive, steady, challenging, growth
- 5) To be honest, Last but not least, For example, On the other hand
- 6) constructive, compensative, consecutive, conservative

### 解析:

#### 1. When it came to

原文是\_\_\_\_\_ fund selection, she found there were significant differences based on gender, 用排除法。选项中 apart from 是“除...外”，上下文并没有提到 fund 以外的什么对象，所以不合适；in spite of 是“尽管...”，放在此处也说不通；as far as 一般和... is concerned 搭配，在此处明显也说不通；只有 when it came to 是合适选项，表示“当说到基金选择时”。

解题思路：固定搭配；上下文理解

#### 2. whether

主要考察固定搭配 whether...or.... 无论....还是....；比如 whether young or old 无论老少。根据原文：Males are risk takers, whether it's in their choice of car or their investment fund 这里指男性无论在选择汽车还是投资基金方面，都是敢于冒险的人。其他选项：if 表示“是否”时用于 ask、know、find out、wonder 等动词之后而且不与 or 搭配；unless 除非；only 只有；限制了男性冒险的范围，与前文语境“男性更可能投资进取型和成长性基金（更愿意冒险）”不符。

解题思路：固定搭配；上下文理解

### 3. being

根据原文：Other demographic factors, including....., can also influence the choices \_\_\_\_\_ made about retirement savings. can influence 是谓语动词，句子主干结构完整，因此该空填入一个分词形式用来修饰choices，只有 being，这里说的是，其他人口因素，包括年龄，种族，教育和收入，也会影响人们对退休储蓄的选择。其他选择：have、had 以及 were 都是帮助构成谓语动词的，因此均不合适。

解题思路：分词；单句理解

### 4. growth

根据原文：Dr Matthews found that those with bachelor and higher degrees..... were more likely to choose aggressive and \_\_\_\_\_ funds. 位于 and 的并列结构中，句子描述的是同一人群，因此所选词含义与 aggressive（进取的）相近，只有 growth（发展）的最符合语境，growth funds 也是固定表达，表示成长型基金；其他选项：retrogressive 表示倒退的，steady 表示平稳的，与 aggressive 意义不相近而排除；challenging 用来形容有挑战性的目标/任务，不适合用来形容基金，因此也排除。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

### 5. On the other hand

根据原文：\_\_\_\_\_, both the youngest and oldest age groups were more likely to be invested in....，选项中 to be honest 是“老实说”，在此处明显说不通；Last but not least 是“最后但同样重要的”，而上下文中并没有体现出“列举若干情况分别讨论”的意思，所以也不合适；for example 是“例如...”，但此处的 both the youngest and oldest age groups 明显不成为上文所属情况的一种例子，所以也不能选。只有 on the other hand“另一方面...”最合适，表示与上文形成对比的一种情况。

解题思路：上下文理解

### 6. conservative

根据原文：On the other hand, both the youngest and oldest age groups were more likely to be invested in \_\_\_\_\_ funds. 由 on the other hand 可以确定所填词含义与前文提到的“进取成长型”相反，只有 conservative 最合适，conservative funds 也是固定搭配，表示保守型基金。这里说的是：另一方面，最年轻和最年长的年龄组更有可能投资于保守型基金。其他选项：constructive 建设性的，consecutive 连贯的，compensative 偿还的，都不太符合语境和逻辑。

解题思路：上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #691)

## 43. Delegation (预测) (解析)

The process of delegation comprises the decision to delegate, the briefing, and the follow-up. At each of these points, **anticipate** the potential problems. When you delegate, you are not delegating the right to perform an **action**, you are delegating the right to make decisions. It is important to be **flexible**, as the person to whom you delegate may have a better and faster way of completing a job than you. **Overall** responsibility for a delegated task remains with you. It is helpful to others if you can provide **constructive** feedback on their performance.

**选项：**

- 1) account, answer, arise, anticipate
- 2) aspiration, action, activity, articulation
- 3) fluid, feasible, flexible, fixed
- 4) Overlapping, Overestimated, Overall, Overarching
- 5) credential, conclusive, constructive, effusive

**解析：**

### 1. anticipate

根据原文：At each of these points, \_\_\_\_\_ the potential problems. 该空填入的动词需为及物动词且符合语境，只有 anticipate 预测最合适，这里说的是在每一个步骤，都要预测可能出现的问题。其他选项：answer

回答是较疑问而言，而 problem 指困难，需要去解决而无法回答，所以它们不搭配；arise 是不及物动词，后面不能直接跟宾语，所以排除；account 认为是/视为，普遍用于被动语态，而原文是主动的，所以排除选 anticipate。

解题思路：语态；及物动词与不及物动词；单句理解

## 2. action

根据原文：When you delegate, you are not delegating the right to perform an\_\_\_\_\_, you are delegating the right to make decisions. 该空所填入的名词需与 perform 搭配且符合语境，action 最合适，perform an action 是常见的搭配，即执行行动。这里说的是，委派时，不是委派执行行动的权利，而是委派决策的权利。其他选项：aspiration 抱负；articulation 清晰发音，perform 表示“做/执行”时，尤其指执行复杂的任务或行动，抱负和发音与此无关，所以排除。activity 表示一个具体的活动，而委派任务时，不一定是去策划一个活动，所以也不合适，选 action。

解题思路：近义词辨析；语境理解

## 3. flexible

根据原文：It is important to be\_\_\_\_\_, as the person to whom you delegate may have a better and faster way of completing a job than you. 既然委派的人可能更好地执行任务，那么灵活的（flexible）把适合他做的工作给他就显得尤为重要。其他选项：fluid 流畅的，形容动作/设计或音乐，不符合语境；fixed 固定的，与后半句安排任务给擅长者的内容相冲突，所以排除；feasible 可行的，来形容计划/建议/想法，不合适用来形容人，因此也不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

## 4. Overall

根据原文：\_\_\_\_ responsibility for a delegated task remains with you. 由 remain 可以推测虽然任务被委派给他人执行，但是委派者仍有总体的（overall）责任。其他选项：overlapping 重叠的；overestimated 高估的，overreaching 过度伸张的，都不太符合语境和逻辑。

解题思路：单句理解

## 5. constructive

根据原文：It is helpful to others if you can provide \_\_\_ feedback on their performance. 该空位于名词 feedback 前，选择形容词修饰；根据句子前半部分 It is helpful to others，既然这个 feedback 对别人是由帮助的，那么所选词一定是由积极意义的，constructive（有建设性的）最为合适。其他选项：credential 证书，不符合语境；conclusive 结论性的，effusive 热情洋溢的，有这些特征的反馈并不一定能对别人有帮助，因此不合适。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #690)

## 44. Crime (预测) (解析)

Crime is an integral part of everyday life. It is a prominent **feature** in the news and is a popular subject for fictional portrayal. Most students commencing legal studies will have some **experience** of crime, whether directly, as a victim of crime or indirectly through exposure to media coverage. This means that most offenses **covered** on the syllabus, such as murder, theft and rape will be familiar terms. This tends to give students the impression that they know more about criminal law than they do about other subjects on the syllabus. This can be a real disadvantage **in terms of** the academic study of criminal law because it tends to lead students to rely on preconceived notion of the nature and scope of the offenses and to reach instinctive, but often legally inaccurate, conclusions. It is absolutely **essential** to success in criminal law that you put aside any prior knowledge of the offenses and focus on the principles of law derived from statutes and cases. By doing this, you will soon appreciate just how much difference there is between everyday conceptions of crime and its actuality.

**选项:**

- 1) feature, point, headline, fuss
- 2) understanding, imagination, knowledge, experience
- 3) shed, covered, shaded, cast
- 4) in accordance with, in terms of, by comparison with, under guarantee of
- 5) inevitable, responsible, essential, coercive
- 6) For, Despite, By, Without

**解析:**

## 1. feature

根据原文: Crime is an integral part of everyday life. It is a prominent \_\_\_\_ in the news and is a popular subject for fictional portrayal. 这里指犯罪是新闻报道里的一个突出特征, feature可以指新闻中的特写或特别节目, 最为合适; 其他选项: point 观点, 新闻报道的是客观事实, 与个人观点联系不大, 所以排除; headline (尤指报纸的标题), 原文中提到的是新闻, 而新闻的报道形式不局限在报纸, 所以 headline 不全面; fuss (大惊小怪), 在此处说不通。

解题思路: 形容词+名词; 单句理解

## 2. experience

根据原文: Most students commencing legal studies will have some \_\_ of crime, whether directly as a victim of crime or indirectly ... 根据备选单词来看, 选择experience跟knowledge似乎都是可以的, 但是根据后半句, “不管是直接作为犯罪受害者, 还是通过接触媒体间接获得”, 就直接的这个层面来说, 直接接触肯定会有相关的经验, 但未必会有相关的知识, 因此选择 experience 更合理一些。其他选项: understanding (理解) 跟 imagination (想象) 均与文意关系不大。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 3. covered

根据原文: This means that most offenses \_\_\_\_ on the syllabus, such as murder, theft and rape will be familiar terms. 按照逻辑推断后面的举例murder, theft 等都会是学生们熟悉的术语, 为教学大纲“包含”的内容, 所以 covered 最合适。其他选项: shed 摆脱, shaded 遮盖, cast 投射; 都不太符合语境, 所以排除。

解题思路: 单句理解;

## 4. terms

根据原文: This can be a real disadvantage \_\_\_\_ the academic study of criminal law, 选项中in accordance with 符合, by comparison with 通过与...比较, under guarantee of 在...保证中 都无法说通, 只有in terms of 在...意义上 符合语境。意思是“这能成为一个关于刑法的学术研究的意义上的真正缺点”。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

## 5. essential

根据原文: It is absolutely \_\_\_\_ to success in criminal law that you put aside any prior knowledge.....最终的目的是要在刑法学习取得成功, 后面从句指抛开先前的知识显然是成功的必要条件, 因此所选词要有“重要”的含义, 只有essential; 其他选项: inevitable 不可避免的; responsible 有责任的; coercive 强制的, 都不太符合语境。

解题思路: 语境理解

## 6. By

根据原文: \_\_\_\_ doing this, you will soon appreciate just how much difference there is between everyday conceptions of crime and its actuality, 容易判断this指代的是put aside any prior knowledge of the offenses and focus on the principles of law。则可以进一步判断选项中, For 为了, Despite 尽管, Without 没有 都说不通, 只有By 靠...的方法 是合适的。意思是“把先前关于犯罪的知识都丢弃和聚焦法律原则, 你很快就会明白日常的犯罪概念与现实之间有多大的区别”。

解题思路: 上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #689)

## 45. Writing Style (预测) (解析)

Learning to write well in college means learning (or re-learning) how to write clearly and plainly. Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only good style, or that you should become a **slave** to spare, unadorned writing. Formality and ornateness have their place, and in **competent** hands complexity can take us on a dizzying, breathtaking journey. But most students, most of the time should **strive** to be sensibly simple to develop a baseline style of short words, active verbs and relatively simple sentence **conveying** clear actions or identities. It's faster, it makes arguments easier to follow, it increases the chances a busy reader will bother to pay attention, and it lets you **focus** more attention on your moments of rhetorical flourish which I do not advise abandoning altogether.

### 选项:

- 1) solder, person, staff, slave
- 2) helping, competent, comparative, heaving
- 3) commit, reject, strive, stick
- 4) concealing, conveying, defining, confining
- 5) rise, focus, pin, span

### 解析:

#### 1. slave

主要考察固定搭配 slave to 完全受（某事物）控制的人；比如 she is a slave to fashion. 她是个拼命赶时髦的人。根据原文：Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only good style, or that you should become a \_\_\_ to spare, unadorned writing, or 是并列结构，因此后半句含义与前半句类似---朴素并不是唯一的好文体，后半句表达出，不应该盲目去追求朴素文体，选slave。其他选项：person 人；staff 职员；solder 焊料，在语意上都不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；并列结构；单句理解

#### 2. competent

根据原文：and in \_\_\_ hands complexity can take us on a dizzying, breathtaking journey, 既然书写的复杂性既能令人眩晕又令人惊叹，那么一定是出自一双有能力有深度的手，确定所选词是一个有积极意义的形容词，只有competent有能力的；其他选项：helping 帮助，heaving 举起不是形容词，所以排除；comparative 比较的，无法体现出书写者的写作水平，因此都不合适。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

#### 3. strive

主要考察固定搭配 strive to 努力，比如 strive to acquire expertise 努力学习专业知识。根据原文：most of the time should strive to be sensibly simple to develop a baseline style of short word.....指（学生）大多数时间都应该努力做到简洁明了；其他选项commit to 承诺：reject to 拒绝；与语境不符排除；stick to 坚持指继续做之前已经在做的事，而原文是给学生未来发展的建议，也就是说学生之前并没有这样做，因此 stick 也不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

#### 4. conveying

根据原文：...to develop a baseline style of short words, active verbs and relatively simple sentence \_\_\_ clear actions or identities. 可以推断（学生需要）努力做到简洁明了，形成一种基本的语体，最终的目的是表达清晰，convey 指表达/传递（思想，感情），符合语境。其他选项：conceal 隐藏；confine 限制；与语境含义相悖而排除；define 指解释/定义某个词语或事物，不适合形容人们的思想感情，因此也排除。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

#### 5. focus on

主要考察固定搭配 focus attention on 关注...，比如 focus attention on health 关注健康。根据原文：...and it lets you focus more attention on your moments of rhetorical flourish 指它让你关注到你使用华丽修辞的

时刻；其他选项：rise（上升）是不及物动词，因此后面不可以直接跟宾语 attention；pin 指固定/按住，attention 不是物体，因此无法被固定；span 指持续一段时间或包括一系列东西，与语境无关。  
解题思路：固定搭配；及物动词和不及物动词；单句理解  
(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #688)

## 46. Distance Learning (预测) (解析)

Distance learning can be highly beneficial to a large variety of people from young students wanting to expand their horizons to adults looking for more job security, with programs that allow learners of all ages to take courses for fun, personal advancement and degrees, distance learning can **meet** the needs of a diverse population. Perhaps one of the most notable and often talked about **advantages** of distance learning is the flexibility the majority of programs allow students to learn when and where it's convenient for them. For **those** who are struggling to balance their distance learning goals with working a fulltime job and taking care of a family this kind of flexibility can allow many people to pursue education who would not otherwise be able to do so. **Since** there are no on-campus courses to attend, students can learn from their own homes, at work on their lunch breaks and from virtually anywhere with internet access. For some it can even be a big source of savings on the fuel costs and time required to commute to classes.

### 选项:

- 1) claim, achieve, devise, meet
- 2) definitions, factors, advantages, defaults
- 3) employers, them, those, teachers
- 4) Although, Thus, Nevertheless, Since

### 解析:

#### 1. meet

根据原文：with programs that allow learners of all ages to take courses for fun, personal advancement and degrees, distance learning can \_\_\_\_\_ the needs of a diverse population. 前半句描述了远程学习的诸多优点，按照逻辑推断这种学习方式一定适合不同的人群，meet 满足，放入原文指远程学习能满足不同人群的需求，符合语境，meet the needs 也是常见的搭配。其他选项：achieve 实现，指凭借努力达到某个目标，地位或标准，不适合搭配需求；devise 构思，claim 声明，在原文中不符合逻辑。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

#### 2. advantages

根据原文：Perhaps one of the most notable often talked about \_\_\_\_\_ of distance learning is the flexibility the majority of programs allow students to learn when and where it's convenient for them. 允许学生在方便的时间和地点学习明显是远程学习其中一个最显著的优点，只有 advantages。其他选项：definitions 定义，定义通常是客观事实，不涉及优点，所以排除；factors 因素，原文探讨的并非学生为什么选择远程学习；defaults 违约，明显不符合逻辑。

解题思路：名词 of 结构；语境理解

#### 3. those

根据原文：For \_\_\_\_\_ who are struggling to balance their distance learning goals with working a fulltime job and.....确定所选项指代那些无法平衡全职工作和照顾家庭的人，those 可以作为代词，who 引导的定语从句修饰 those，指那些将要详细谈到的人或物，符合语境。其他选项：employers 雇主，teachers 老师，按照逻辑确定并不是只有雇主和老师无法平衡家庭和工作，所以排除；them 是 they 的宾格，不做主语。

解题思路：语境理解；定语从句

#### 4. Since

根据原文：\_\_\_\_\_ there are no on-campus courses to attend, students can learn from their own homes....., 前句是后句的原因，由于没有校内课程可以参加，所以学生可以在家里，午餐休息时....学习，since 可以表示由于，可以用来引出原因或解释，符合语境。其他选项：Nevertheless 但是，明显不符合

逻辑； Thus 因此，远程学习本身就没有校内课程，这种学习模式并不是因为只对这类人群方便而产生的； although 表示让步关系，让步的事情应该是同一类别，而学校没课和在家中学习不是同类的事情，除非从句中是学生不能在学校上课，因此排除。

解题思路：逻辑关系；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #687)

## 47. Language (预测) (解析)

Language comes so naturally to us that it is easy to forget what a strange and miraculous gift it is. All over the world members of our **species** fashion their breath into hisses and hums and squeaks and pops and listen to others do the **same**. We do this, of course, not only because we like the sounds but because details of the sounds contain information about the **intentions** of the person making them.

We, humans, are fitted with a means of **sharing** our ideas, in all their unfathomable vastness. When we listen to speech, we can be led to think thoughts that have never been thought before and that never would have **occurred** to us on our own. Behold, the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed. Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains. Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence. Energy equals mass times the speed of light squared. I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge my duties as King without the help and support of the woman I love.

**选项：**

- 1) genre, category, group, species
- 2) same, so, liking, correspondence
- 3) intentions, interventions, determinations, attempts
- 4) rendering, loading, turning, sharing
- 5) appeared, occurred, risen, opened

**解析：**

1. species

根据原文：All over the world members of our \_\_\_\_\_ fashion their breath into hisses and hums and squeaks... 可以推断所选词包括所有人类，只有 species 物种最为合适。这里说的是，所有人类都会把呼吸塑造成嘶嘶/嗡嗡声。其他选项：genre 指（文学/艺术/电影/音乐）的体裁，把category 种类，group 团体代入原文，那只代表了人类中的一部分人，而不是所有人，因此不合适。

解题思路：近义词辨析；单句理解

2. same

表示同样的含义时，通常会用到 the same 这个结构，比如the same nationality 相同的国籍。根据原文：and listen to others do the \_\_\_\_\_. 这里表达的是听其他人把他们的呼吸塑造成嘶嘶声/嗡嗡声，这和自己做的事一样，因此选择 same 最合适。其他选项：so 不可以放在 the 后面；liking 爱好，correspondence 通信，与语境不符，所以排除，选 same。

解题思路：固定搭配；语境理解

3. intentions

根据原文：not only because we like the sounds but because details of the sounds contain information about the \_\_\_\_\_ of the person making them 的含义，按照逻辑推理，我们可以从声音的细节中判断说话人的“情感/意图”，因此选intention最为合适。其他选项：interventions 干涉，determination 决心，明显不符合语境，因为并不是所有声音都能包含干涉或决心，attempt 做名词通常指不成功的企图或尝试，不适合指代人们说话声音的变化，因此也不合适。

解题思路：名词 of 结构；单句理解

4. sharing

根据原文：We, humans, are fitted with a means of \_\_\_\_\_ our ideas, in all their unfathomable vastness.

When we listen to speech, we can be led to think thoughts that have never been thought before, 说明人们可以通过聆听他人而产生一些新的想法，那么这是一个思想分享的过程，所以选 sharing；其他选项： rendering 提供帮助，分享想法并不一定能帮到他人，因此不合适；loading 指装载，turning 转动，idea 不是实体，无法被装载或转动方向，因此均不合适。

解题思路：动宾搭配；上下文理解

### 5. occurred

主要考察固定搭配：occur to 想到，比如It occurs to me that I forgot to lock the door. 我想到我忘记锁门了。根据原文：we can be led to think thoughts that have never been thought before and that never would have occurred to us on our own. 这里指我们会被引导去想到一些之前自己不会想到的想法。其他选项：appeared to 似乎，risen to 恰当应对要求（尤指考验）；opened to 对.....开放；都不太符合语境和逻辑。

解题思路：；固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #686)

## 48. English Language (预测) (解析)

English is the world's language. Such dominance has its downside, of course. There are now about 6,800 languages left in the world, compared with perhaps twice that number back at the dawn of agriculture. Thanks in part to the rise of uber-languages, most importantly English, the remaining languages are now dying at the rate of about one a fortnight.

**选项：**

- 1) dominance, area, field, situation
- 2) once, representing, duplicating, twice
- 3) sense, terms, part, relation
- 4) growth, velocity, rate, development

**解析：**

### 1. dominance

根据原文：English is the world's language. Such \_\_\_\_\_ has its downside 可推测所选词一定与英语作为世界通用语言的性质有关，dominance 支配地位，体现了英语在世界上的广泛使用，符合语境。其他选项：area 地区，field 领域，明显不合适，因为英语不是一个地区或领域；situation 用来形容具体时间，具体地点发生的事，而原文陈述的是客观事实，所以 situation 不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

### 2. twice

根据原文：There are now about 6,800 languages left in the world, compared with perhaps \_\_\_\_\_ that number back at the dawn of agriculture. 既然上文说这种支配地位有其不利之处，原文又对比了现代和农业时代的语言数量，可以推测支配地位不利于语言多样性而导致语言的消失，只有 twice，表示农业时代存在的语言数量可能是现存数量的两倍。其他选项once表示语言数量未增多或减少，representing 代表，duplicating 复制；明显不符合语境，所以排除。

解题思路：上下文理解

### 3. part

主要考察固定搭配 thanks in part to 部分由于....., 比如 Their living standards have been improving, thanks in part to the handouts from the federal government. 他们生活水平的提高部分是由于联邦政府的救济品。根据原文：Thanks in part to the rise of uber-languages, most importantly English, the remaining languages are now dying...指部分由于 uber 语言（最主要是英语），剩下的语言正在消亡。其他选项：in terms 不与 to 搭配；in 与 sense 搭配时中间通常有一个 a；in relation to 涉及/与.....相比较，但是语言的消亡并不仅仅是因为英语的支配地位，in relation to 把原因都归于一点不够严谨，所以 part 最为合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；上下文理解

### 4. rate

主要考察固定搭配 at the rate of 以.....的速度，比如 The car was going at the rate of 40 miles an hour 轿车以每小时40英里的速度行驶。根据原文：the remaining languages are now dying at the rate of about one a fortnight 指剩下的语言以大约两周一种的速度消亡。其他选项：growth 增加；development 发展，语言既然在消失，那么其数量不会增加或发展，和语境相反；velocity 指物体运动的速度，均不符合文意。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #685)

## 49. Parasitic Plants (预测) (不完整)

**要点：**要点：关于寄生植物parasitic plants 与宿主植物host plants之间的互生关系。第一个空：Flowers are pollinated well and their seeds are (dispersed) 第二个空：they are (co-evolved) to 第三个空：the results will be (upsetting) for both species.

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #684)

## 50. Film (预测) (解析)

Film is where art meets commerce. **As** Orson Welles said:"A painter just needs a brush and the writer just needs a pen, but the producer needs an army." And an army needs money. A producer is just like an entrepreneur, and we **raise** money to make films. First, we need to find an original idea or a book or a play and purchase the rights, then we need money to develop that idea, often not a reasonably small sum. **Besides** , to commission a writer for the screenplay isn't something you would want to gamble your own money on, so you find a partner. We are lucky here in the UK, **as** we have Film 4, BBC Films and the UK Film Council, all of **which** are good places to develop an idea. Producing in Britain is very different to producing in America or **even** Europe because the economic dynamic is different.

**选项：**

- 1) As, Likely, Unlike, Despite
- 2) raise, arise, rise, raze
- 3) Nevertheless, Or, Besides, Thus
- 4) by, but, as, instead
- 5) them, that, those, which
- 6) until, even, unless, ever

**解析：**

1. As

根据原文：\_\_Orson Welles said:"A painter... ,这里需要填入的词能够引导后面的完整句子，选项中Likely 可能的（地）是形容词或副词，Unlike 不像 是介词，Despite 尽管 是介词，所以都不合适。只有As 正如，有连词属性，符合此空的要求。

解题思路：词性掌握

2. raise

主要考察固定搭配 raise money “筹集资金”；根据原文：A producer is just like an entrepreneur, and we raise money to make films. 这里说的是我们制片人就像企业家一样，筹资做电影。其他选项：arise表示“出现，上升”，作为不及物动词，后面不直接加宾语；rise 表示“升起，增加”，也是不及物动词；raze 表示“彻底摧毁，把...夷为平地”，意思不符合。

解题思路：固定搭配；及物动词不及物动词；单句理解

3. Besides

根据原文：\_\_to commission a writer for screenplay isn't something you would want to gamble your own money on (\_\_委托编剧写剧本也不是你想拿自己的钱去赌的事)。上文提到了First (首先)，因此根据逻辑，这一句表达的意思承接上文，选择Besides (此外)。其他选项：or表示转折；nevertheless表示转折或者让步；thus表示因果，因此都不符合。

解题思路：逻辑关系；上下文理解

4. as

根据原文：We are lucky here in the UK, \_\_\_we have Film 4, BBC Films and the UK Film Council...该空位于两个完整的句子间，因此需要填入连接词；后半句“我们拥有 Film4, BBC电影公司和英国电影协会”是对前半句“在英国我们很幸运”的具体解释，选择 as（因为，由于）。其他选项：but 表达转折和让步，不符合句意；而 instead 和 by 都不是连接词，因此都不符合。

解题思路：逻辑关系；单句理解

5. which

根据原文：all of \_\_\_are good places to develop an idea”，它和前文的完整句子as we have Film 4, BBC Films and the UK Film Council 之间没有连接词，因此判断该空需要填入一个从句连接词，又该从句缺少主语且跟前一句之间有逗号隔开，判断其为非限定性定语从句，只有 which 符合，等同于 and all of them are good places to develop an idea，这里说的是所有这些都是发展想法的好地方。其他选项：that 不能引导非限制性定语从句；them 和 those 前都需要连接词 and，因此都不符合。

解题思路：定语从句；单句理解

6. even

根据原文：Producing in Britain is different to America or \_\_\_Europe...这里说的是英国制片业和美国\_\_\_和欧洲都不一样。even “甚至”在这里语意最合适；其他选项：until “直到”；unless “除非”；ever “曾经”。在语意上均不符合。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #683)

## 51. Foreign Policy (预测) (解析)

The foreign policy of a state, it is often argued, begins and ends with the border. No doubt an exaggeration, this aphorism nevertheless has an **element** of truth. A state's relation with its neighbors, at least in the **formative** years, are greatly influenced by its frontier policy, especially when there are no **settled** borders. Empire builders in the past sought to extend imperial frontiers for a variety of reasons; subjugation of kings and princes to gain their **allegiance** (as well as handsome tributes or the coffers of the state), and, security of the core of the empire from external attacks by establishing a string of buffer states in areas **adjoining** the frontiers. The history of British empire in India was no different. It is important to note in this connection that the concept of international boundaries (between two sovereign states), demarcated and **delineated**, was yet to emerge in India under Mughal rule.

**选项:**

- 1) element, exertion, evidence, explanation
- 2) cultivating, early, formative, developing
- 3) disputed, irregular, nether, settled
- 4) fame, credit, allegiance, prestige
- 5) adjoining, joining, jointing, adjourning
- 6) delineated, divided, circled, deposited

**解析:**

1. element

根据原文：No doubt an exaggeration, this aphorism nevertheless has an \_\_\_ of truth, nevertheless-然而，表明前后有转折关系，即虽然这个格言有夸张，然而也有“些许”真理在里面。element 作为名词有“少量，一些”的意思，an element of-少许。其它选项：exertion 努力；evidence 证据；explanation 说明，语意上都不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；上下文理解

2. formative

根据原文：A state's relation with its neighbors, at least in the \_\_\_\_ years, are greatly influenced by its frontier policy, 一个国家刚成立时，是相对较弱的，因此与邻国的关系更易受影响，formative作为形容词表示对某物的发展有持续重大影响的，用在这个语境中可以准确的体现出一个新国家的状态，因此是最合适的选项。这里说的是：一个国家与邻国的关系，至少在形成时期，受其边境政策的影响很大。其它选项：cultivating 耕作的；early 早的；developing 发展中的，一般用来形容国家和世界，比如developing countries，因此都不合适。

解题思路：近义词辨析；单句理解

### 3. settled

根据原文：A state's relation with its neighbors, at least in the formative years, are greatly influenced by its frontier policy, especially when there are no \_\_\_\_ borders, 空格里的词修饰限定是怎样的边界让两国的关系极易受到影响，按照常识，在没有确定边界的时候，最容易引起争议。因此选择 settled–稳定的，固定的。这里说的是：一个国家与其邻国的关系，至少在形成时期，受到其边境政策的极大影响，特别是在没有固定边界的情况下。其它选项：disputed 有异议的；irregular 不规律的；nether 较低的，逻辑和语意上都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

### 4. allegiance

根据原文：subjugation of kings and princes to gain their \_\_\_\_ (as well as handsome tributes or the coffers of the state), 征服的目的往往是得到“臣服和效忠”，因此选择allegiance–忠诚，拥戴。这里说的是：征服国王和王子以获得他们的忠诚（以及漂亮的贡品或国库）。其它选项：fame 名声；credit 信誉；prestige 声望，逻辑和语意上都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

### 5. adjoining

根据原文：a string of buffer states in areas \_\_\_\_ the frontiers 这句话中the frontiers应该是areas的宾语，即空里应该填入一个及物动词的ing形式，与the frontiers组成动宾短语修饰前面的areas。joining 加入，jointing 切成大块，adjourning 休庭，都说不通；只有adjoining 与...相邻说得通。这里说的是：在邻近边境的区域建立一连串缓冲区。

解题思路：动宾短语修饰名词；单词理解

### 6. delineated

根据原文：It is important to note in this connection that the concept of international boundaries (between two sovereign states), demarcated and \_\_\_, was yet to emerge in India under Mughal rule, 这句话中 and 连接的两个分词形式是用来修饰前面的boundaries，demarcated–划分界限的，后面的词也应该是与划分边界相关的，因此选择 delineated–详细划定的。这里说的是：在这方面，必须指出的是，在莫卧儿王朝统治下，印度尚未出现（两个主权国家之间）划分和划定的国际边界概念。其它选项：divided 分成；circled 圈出；deposited 放下，语意上都不合适。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #682)

## 52. Allergies (预测) (解析)

What are allergies? Allergies are abnormal immune system reactions to things that are typically harmless to most people. When you're allergic to something, your immune system **mistakenly** believes that this substance is harmful to your body. (Substances that cause allergic reactions— such as certain foods, dust, plant pollen, or medicines— are known as allergens.) In an attempt to **protect** the body, the immune system produces IgE antibodies to that allergen. Those antibodies then cause certain cells in the body to **release** chemicals into the bloodstream, one of which is histamine (pronounced: HIS-tuh-meen). The histamine then **acts** on the eyes, nose, throat, lungs, skin, or gastrointestinal tract and causes the symptoms of the allergic reaction. Future exposure to that same allergen will trigger this **antibody** response again. This means that every time you come into contact with that allergen, you'll have some form of allergy symptoms.

**选项:**

- 1) mistakenly, misleadingly, involuntarily, unprovokedly
- 2) protect, strengthen, equip, hedge
- 3) dissolve, thicken, release, crystallize
- 4) stings, offends, reacts, acts
- 5) antigen, counter, antibody, physiological

**解析:**

## 1. mistakenly

根据原文: When you're allergic to something, your immune system \_\_\_ believes that this substance is harmful to your body, 过敏源通常并不是对我们的身体有害, 而是免疫系统错误地认为它有害, 因此选择 mistakenly–错误地。这里说的是: 当你对某些东西过敏时, 你的免疫系统错误地认为这种物质对你的身体有害。其他选项: misleadingly 误导地, 偏向于有欺骗性地; involuntarily 非自愿地; unprovokedly 无端地, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解; 近义词辨析

## 2. protect

根据原文: In an attempt to \_\_\_ the body, the immune system produces IgE antibodies to that allergen, 免疫系统产生这种抗体的目的是保护身体, 因此选择 protect。这里说的是: 为了保护身体, 免疫系统会产生针对这种过敏原的IgE抗体。其他选项: strengthen 加强; equip 装备; hedge 拐弯抹角, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 3. release

根据原文: Those antibodies then cause certain cells in the body to \_\_\_ chemicals into the bloodstream, 根据介词 into 到...里面可以知道, 细胞是使得某种化学物质进入了血液, 因此选择 release–释放。这里说的是: 这些抗体会导致体内某些细胞向血液中释放化学物质。其他选项: dissolve 溶解; thicken 变厚, 变浓; crystallize 结晶, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解; 常见搭配

## 4. acts

根据原文: The histamine then \_\_\_ on the eyes, nose, throat, lungs, skin, or gastrointestinal tract and causes the symptoms of the allergic reaction, 化学物质释放后, 就会开始在一个地方发挥作用, 因此选择 acts, act on 则表示作用于。这里说的是: 然后组胺作用于眼睛、鼻、喉、肺、皮肤或胃肠道, 引起过敏反应的症状。其他选项: stings 刺; offends 冒犯; reacts 反应, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 上下文理解

## 5. antibody

根据原文: Future exposure to that same allergen will trigger this \_\_\_ response again, 根据this可以知道空格处的单词是在上文提出的, 上文的 histamine 是由 antibodies 释放出的, 因此选择 antibodies。这里说的是: 未来暴露于同一过敏原将再次引发这种抗体反应。其他选项: antigen 抗原; counter 柜台; psychological (adj.) 心理的, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #680)

**53. Oxford Course (预测) (解析)**

When I enrolled in my master's course at Oxford last year, I had come straight from medical school with the decision to leave clinical science for good. Thinking back, I realize that I didn't put very much weight on this decision at the time. But today, I more clearly understand the **consequences** of leaving my original profession. When I meet old friends who are now physicians and surgeons, I sense how our views on medical problems have **diverged**. They scrutinize the effects of disease and try to eliminate or alleviate them; I try to understand how they come about in the first place. I feel happier working on this side of the problem, although I do occasionally miss clinical work and seeing patients. However,

when I think about the rate at which my medical skills and knowledge have **dissipated**, the years spent reading weighty medical textbooks, the hours spent at the bedside, I sometimes wonder if these years were partly a **waste** of time now that I am pursuing a research career. Nonetheless, I know the value of my medical education. It is easy to forget the importance of the biosciences when working with model organisms in basic research that seem to have nothing to do with a sick child or a suffering elderly person. Yet, I still have vivid memories of the cruel kaleidoscope of severe diseases and of how they can **strike** a human being. I hope to retain these memories as a guide in my current occupation.

### 选项:

- 1) subsequences, consequences, successors, successions
- 2) unified, diverged, converged, diversified
- 3) disappeared, disclosed, dipped, dissipated
- 4) consumption, waste, misuse, splash
- 5) strike, jar, pounce, simulate

### 解析:

#### 1.consequences

根据词意把单词带入原句, consequences “后果, 影响”最符合语境。I more clearly understand the consequences of leaving my original profession. 这里说的是我更清楚地理解了离开我原来职业的后果。其他选项: subsequences “随后, 子序列”; successors “继任者, 后继事物”; successions “连续, 继位”, 这些词的词意都不符合语境。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 2. diverged

根据原文: I sense how our views on medical problems have \_\_\_. 这里说的是我感觉到我们对医疗问题的看法是如何\_\_\_, ,当谈到对同一问题看法时, 结果往往是同样的态度或者不同的态度, 又根据后文 They scrutinize the effects ....; I try to understand...(他们仔细检查疾病的影响并设法消除或减轻这些影响; 我试着去理解它们是如何产生的。), 可知态度是不同的, 选择 diverged (背离) 最合适。其他选项: unified “统一”; converged “相似, 相同”; diversified “多样”, 而这里不是强调我们观点的多样性; 因此都不符合。

解题思路: 上下文理解

#### 3. dissipated

根据原文: When I think about the rate at which my medical skills and knowledge have \_\_\_, “我”已经离开了临床医学这个领域, 因此相关的医学技能和知识正在以一定的速度“消散”, 选择 dissipated “消散, 浪费”。其他选项: disclosed “揭露”; dipped “蘸, 浸”; disappeared “消失”, 但知识不会完全消失不见, 只是会消散浪费掉; 因此都不符合。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 4. waste

考察固定搭配 a waste of time “浪费时间”, 根据原文: I sometimes wonder if these years were partly a waste of time, 这里说的是我有时在想, 这些年算不算是“浪费了时间”。其他选项: consumption “消费, 消耗”; misuse “误用, 滥用”; splash “落水声, 光斑”; 语境上都不符合。

解题思路: 固定搭配

#### 5. strike

根据原文: how they can\_\_ a human being, they指代的是前面的the cruel kaleidoscope of severe diseases (骇人的变化莫测的严重疾病) , 将这一内容带入选项, 那么 strike “打击”最合适, 这里说的是“那些病能怎么打击一个人”; 其他选项: jar “撞击”; simulate “模仿”; pounce “猛扑”, 作为不及物动词, 常与 on 搭配; 因此都不符合。

解题思路: 近义词辨析; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #674)

## 54. Museum (预测) (解析)

The best way to experience the museum is from the top floor down. One emerges from the elevators into a spacious hallway. At some hours, museum staff members are giving small hands-on **demonstrations** of techniques such as quillwork. These activities take place near wall cases filled with objects. These small surveys of the museum's vast holdings are called "Windows on the Collection." Appearing on every floor in the halls that **overlook** the rotunda, these display cases serve as a kind of visible storage, presenting a panoply of objects and materials. Their arrangements are artistic, and their contents perhaps **intentionally** designed to jar the visitor. For example, the largest case on the fourth floor displays animal imagery of all sorts. Older **sculptures** of birds, mammals and sea creatures **appear** alongside witty contemporary works such as Larry Beck' s version of a Yup' ik mask made of rubber tire treads and metal tools, and Jim Schoppert' s "Walrus Loves Baby Clams" mask. Recently-made ivory carvings challenge the common distinction between so-called "authentic fine art" and commodity( a distinction which may be passe in the academic world, but which still **holds** strong among much of the general public).

**选项:**

- 1) articles, patterns, specimens, demonstrations
- 2) override, overwhelm, overturn, overlook
- 3) intentionally, inevitably, inadvertently, favourably
- 4) statutes, totems, images, sculptures
- 5) present, flourish, appear, scatter
- 6) insists, notes, holds, heaves

**解析:****1.demonstrations**

根据原文At some hours, museum staff members are giving small hands-on \_\_\_\_\_ of techniques such as quillwork, 由于是giving动作的发出者是博物馆职员，他们手动在做，又搭配techniques–技术，因此可以确定是他们在展示一些怎么做一些手工艺品，展示技艺，因此选择demonstrations–展示。这里说的是：在一些时间，博物馆的工作人员正在进行小规模的动手示范，如毛饰物。其他选项：articles文章；patterns样式；specimens样品，代入本句中都不合适。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

**2.overlook**

根据原文Appearing on every floor in the halls that \_\_\_\_\_ the rotunda, these display cases serve as a kind of visible storage, presenting a panoply of objects and materials, 根据“every floor”和“rotunda–圆形大厅”可以知道站在楼层上是可以俯瞰大厅的，选择动词overlook，因此选择overlook–俯瞰。这里说的是：这些陈列柜出现在可以俯瞰圆形大厅的每一层楼上，作为一种可见的储藏室，展示了各种各样的物品和材料。其他选项：override凌驾；overwhelm压倒；overturn推翻，代入本句中都不合适。

解题思路：形近词辨析；单句理解

**3.intentionally**

根据原文Their arrangements are artistic, and their contents perhaps \_\_\_\_\_ designed to jar the visitor, 由于这样的安排是艺术性的，又根据“designed”，所以这种安排来刺激游客是有意的，因此选择intentionally–故意地。这里说的是：继承人的安排是艺术性的，他们的内容可能是故意设计来激怒来访者的。其他选项：inevitably不可避免地；inadvertently无意地；favourably有利地，代入本句中都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

**4.sculptures**

根据原文Older \_\_\_\_\_ of birds, mammals and sea creatures appear alongside witty contemporary works such as Larry Beck' s version of a Yup' ik mask, 根据并排放的是面具，说明这里是立体物品的陈列区，因此选择sculptures–雕塑。这里说的是：古老的鸟类、哺乳动物和海洋生物的雕塑作品与拉里·贝克的一个Yup'ik面具等当代诙谐作品并排出现。其他选项：statutes条例；totems图腾；images图片，代入本句中都不合适。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

#### 5.appear

根据原文Older sculptures of birds, mammals and sea creatures \_\_\_\_ alongside witty contemporary works such as Larry Beck' s version of a Yup' ik mask, 空格前后是雕塑与面具两个对象，又因为搭配介词 alongside–在...旁边，因此选择appear–出现。这里说的是：古老的鸟类、哺乳动物和海洋生物的雕塑作品与拉里·贝克的一个Yup'ik面具等当代诙谐作品并排出现。其他选项：present呈现；flourish繁荣；scatter分散，代入本句中都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 6.holds

根据原文a distinction which may be passe in the academic world, but which still \_\_\_\_ strong among much of the general public, but 表明的是学术界和公众中的区别，搭配公众，因此选择holds。这里说的是：这种区别在学术界可能已经过时，但在大多数公众中仍然很普遍。其他选项：insists坚持；notes注解；heaves拖，代入本句中都不合适。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #671)

## 55. Dictatorship (预测) (解析)

Dictatorship is not a modern concept. Two thousand years ago, during the period of the Roman Republic, exceptional powers were sometimes given by the Senate to **individual** dictators such as Sulla and Julius Caesar. The **intention** was that the dictatorship would be temporary and that it would make it **possible** to take swift and effective action to deal with an emergency. There is some **disagreement** as how the term should be applied today. Should it be used in its original form to describe the temporary exercise of emergency powers? Or can it now be **applied** in a much broader sense as common usage suggests?

**选项：**

- 1) exclusive, individual, inclusive, special
- 2) significance, intention, effort, meaning
- 3) patient, urgent, immediate, possible
- 4) agreement, treatment, treaty, disagreement
- 5) applied, corresponded, avoided, responded

**解析：**

### 1. individual

根据词意把单词带入原句， individual “单独的，个别的”最符合语境。根据原文：exceptional powers were sometimes given by the Senate to \_\_dictators such as Sulla and Julius Caesar. 这里说的是元老院有时授予\_\_独裁官特殊权利。讨论的主题是独裁，且 such as 举例了个别的人，因此选择“individual”。其他选项：exclusive “独有的，排外的”，但独裁者 dictators 本身就有排外的意思，因此再修饰的话意思重复，排除；inclusive “包含的”；special “特殊的”，意义上都不符合。

解题思路：单句理解

### 2. intention

根据原文：The \_\_ was that the dictatorship would be temporary... \_\_是独裁将是暂时的，根据后文的 Should it be used in its original form... (应否原封不动的使用它或者...) 可以判断 dictatorship 在古罗马时期和现代社会的意思是不完全一样的。所以intention“用意，打算”最适合，因为隐含“最初的意图”的意思。其他选项：significance “重要性”；effort “努力”；meaning “意义”都不适合。

解题思路：上下文理解

### 3. possible

根据词意把单词带入原句， possible “可能的，能做到的”最符合语境。make it possible to take swift and effective action to deal with an emergency 使人们有可能采取迅速和有效的行动来处理紧急情况。其他选

项: patient “耐心的”; urgent “紧急的”; immediate “立刻的”都不符合文意。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 4. disagreement

根据原文: There is some \_\_\_ as how the term should be applied today. 这里说的是关于这一术语今天应该如何适用, 存在一些\_\_\_. 通常在这一语境, 根据逻辑判断会说存在一些看法不一致或者分歧。而后文中 Should it be used in its original form...Or can it now be... 可以看出对于这一术语的适用, 人们有不一样的看法; 所以 disagreement “不一致, 分歧”最合适。其他选项: agreement “一致, 协定”; treatment “治疗, 待遇”; treaty “条约”都不适合。

解题思路: 上下文理解

#### 5. applied

根据原文: Or can it now be \_\_\_ in a much broader sense as common usage suggests? 这里说的是, 这个术语现在能不能 \_\_\_ 于更广泛的意义上就如它的一般用法所表达的一样; 然后根据此句的 or 与前句形成并列的关系, 而且都是对同一事物的看法, 可以看出前句使用的 used “使用, 运用”在这里进行了近义词的替换; 所以 applied “适用, 应用”最合适。其他选项: corresponded “一致”; responded “回应”; avoided “避免”, 在语意上都不适合。

解题思路: 并列结构; 上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #669)

## 56. Ironbridge Gorge (预测) (解析)

The Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage property covers an area of 5.5 km<sup>2</sup> (550ha) and is located in Telford, Shropshire, approximately 50km north-west of Birmingham. The Industrial Revolution **had its 18th century roots in** the Ironbridge Gorge before spreading across the world, bringing with it some of the most far-reaching changes in human history. The site **incorporates a 5km length of** the steep-sided, mineral-rich Severn Valley from a point immediately west of Ironbridge downstream to Coalport, together with two smaller river valleys extending northwards to Coalbrookdale and Madeley. The Ironbridge Gorge **offers a powerful insight** into the origins of the Industrial Revolution and also contains **extensive** remains of that period when the area was the focus of international attention from artists, engineers, and writers. The site contains substantial remains of mines, foundries, factories, workshops, warehouses, ironmasters' and workers' housing, public buildings, infrastructure, and transport systems, together with traditional landscape and forests of the Severn Gorge. In addition, there **also remain extensive collections** of artifacts and archives relating to the individuals, processes, and products that made the area so important. Today, the site is a living working community with a population of approximately 4000 people. It is also a **historic landscape** that is interpreted and made accessible through the work of a number of organizations, in particular, the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust established in 1967 to preserve and interpret the remains of the Industrial Revolution within the Ironbridge Gorge) and the Severn Gorge Countryside Trust established in 1991 to manage the woodland and grassland in the Gorge.

### 选项:

- 1) overturned the fascinating image of, have its modern impression over, had its 18th century roots in, came to an abrupt halt in
- 2) fuses a 5km width of, incorporates a 5km length of, expands a lot of, adds a finishing touch to
- 3) presents an all-round explanation, offers a powerful insight, plays as an interference, performs an exploitation
- 4) intensive, sparse, extensive, spatial
- 5) is starting to be a range, must be a wide variety, also remain extensive collections, has to be a lot
- 6) an unravelled puzzle, a cultural panorama, a historic landscape, a prospective vista

**解析:**

1. had its 18th century roots in

根据原文： The Industrial Revolution \_\_\_\_\_ the Ironbridge Gorge before spreading across the world, bringing with it some of the most far-reaching changes in human history. 这里说的是工业革命\_\_\_\_\_铁桥峡谷，然后传播到世界各地，带来了人类历史上一些最深远的变化。had its 18th century roots in the Ironbridge Gorge “起源于18世纪的铁桥峡谷”最符合逻辑和语境，首先工业革命发生的时间肯定是在18世纪，这里只有此一项准确描述了工业革命和铁桥峡谷的关系。而 overturned the fascinating image of “颠覆迷人的形象”； have its modern impression over “具有现代化的印象”，在语境跟时态上不符合； came to an abrupt halt in “突然停滞”不符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路：常识判断；单句理解

2. incorporates a 5km length of

根据原文： The site \_\_\_\_\_ the steep-sided, mineral-rich Severn Valley from a point immediately west of Ironbridge downstream to Coalport... 这里说的是该遗址\_\_\_\_\_陡峭的，矿产丰富的塞文河谷，从铁桥西边的一个点向下游延伸到煤港... incorporates a 5km length of “包括一个5公里长的”在这里最符合逻辑和语境，因为这是对这个河谷的一个外观描述；而 fuses a 5km width of “融合一个5公里宽的”在这里不符合逻辑和语境； expands a lot of “扩大很多的”； adds a finishing touch to “画上最后一笔”在这里都不符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路：单句理解

3. offers a powerful insight

根据原文： The Ironbridge Gorge \_\_\_\_\_ into the origins of the Industrial Revolution... 这里说的是铁桥峡谷对工业革命起源\_\_\_\_\_... 各选项中，presents an all-round explanation, 意思是“提供一个全面的解释”； plays as an interference, 意思是“起着干扰作用”； performs an exploitation, 意思是“展开开发利用”。这些都与上下文不符，只有offers a powerful insight合适，意思是“提供强有力的深入了解”。

解题思路：单句理解

4. extensive

根据原文： The Ironbridge Gorge offers a powerful insight into the origins of the Industrial Revolution and also contains \_\_\_\_\_ remains of that period when the area was the focus of international attention from artists, engineers, and writers. 这里说的是铁桥峡谷提供了对工业革命起源的强有力洞悉，也包含那个时期的\_\_\_\_\_遗迹，当时该地区是艺术家，工程师和作家国际关注的焦点。既然在当时是关注的焦点，那么现在留有“大量的”遗迹最符合逻辑，因此选择 extensive “广泛的，大量的”。其他选项： intensive “短时间内紧张进行的，彻底的”； sparse “稀少的，匮乏的”； spatial “空间的”在这里都不符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路：单句理解，上下文理解

5. also remain extensive collections

根据原文： there \_\_\_\_\_ of artifacts and archives... 可以判断这是一个There be类型的句子。各选项中，is starting to be a range意思是“开始有一个范围”，这显然不符合本文正在讨论的“遗迹”的语境； must be a wide variety意思是“必然有多种”，从上下文中也看不出“必然”； has to be a lot意思是“必须有许多”，同理也得不到上下文的支持；只有also remain extensive collections符合要求，可认为是There be句型的一个变形，原句意思是“也保存了广泛的人工制品和档案材料”。

解题思路：There be句型，上下文理解

6. a historic landscape

根据原文： It is also \_\_\_\_\_ that is interpreted and made accessible through the work of a number of organizations , 这里说的是“让遗址成为被描绘得通俗易懂的\_\_\_\_\_”。选项中： an unravelled puzzle “一个未解之谜”，显然跟下文矛盾； a cultural panorama “一幅文化的全景”，文中也没有提到过什么文化相关的内容； a prospective vista “一幅未来的远景”，明显跟本文的“遗址”主题无关。所以只有a historic landscape, “一幅历史的画卷”符合要求。

解题思路：单句理解，上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #665)

## 57. Lumière Brothers (预测) (解析)

Our sense of cinema as a site of commercial entertainment can be traced back to the Lumière brothers. In December 1895 they **attracted** a fee-paying public in Paris to sit and watch flickering images on an illuminated screen. The commercial Pandora's Box they opened was to **blossom** in a few years into a world cinema **industry** and, at its peak, the fantastical Hollywood. Yet in the 30 years in which this miraculous construction was accomplished, audiences rarely **had to listen** to films, only watch them. **Hence**, the early decades of cinema were characterised by the title 'silent'. **In fact**, there was a lot of noise, machinery, audiences, musicians and commentators. Even so, the absence of the human voice and **dialogue** make the films seem rather strange when viewed by a modern audience.

### 选项:

- 1) attracted, claimed, summoned, incited
- 2) increase, bear, stage, blossom
- 3) industry, business, undertaking, venture
- 4) had to listen, listened, have listened, listen
- 5) Hence, However, Though, Moreover
- 6) In addition, Even though, In fact, If ever
- 7) discussion, information, dialogue, argument

### 解析:

#### 1. attracted

根据原文: In December 1895 they \_\_\_ a fee-paying public in Paris to sit and watch flickering images on an illuminated screen. **attracted** “吸引”在此处最合适; 这里说的是1895年的12月，他们在巴黎吸引了一群付费的民众坐在一个发光的屏幕前观看闪烁的图像。其他选项: **claimed** “宣称”; **summoned** “召唤”; **incited** “煽动”在这里都不符合语境。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 2. blossom

根据原文: The commercial Pandora's Box they opened was to \_\_\_ in a few years into a world... 文章说的是商业电影的繁荣, 因此 **blossom** “兴旺, 开花”在此处最合适, 并与 **into** 形成搭配: 发展成...; 这里说的是他们打开的商业潘多拉魔盒将在几年后开花, 成为一个世界电影... 其他选项: **increase** “增加”; **stage** “上演”; **bear** “忍受”; 所以都不符合。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 3. industry

根据原文: a world cinema \_\_\_ 可以通过逻辑判断出此处说的是世界级电影“产业”; **industry** “产业, 工业”最符合。其他选项: **business** “商业”; **undertaking** “项目”; **venture** “企业”都没有 **industry** 在这里适合。

解题思路: 单句理解; 近义词辨析

#### 4. had to listen

根据原文: audiences rarely \_\_\_ to film, only watch them. 根据前面的in the 30 years, 可以判断时态是一般过去时, 选项中只有 **listened** 和 **had to listen** 符合, 又根据 only watch them可以判断此处只有在 **had to** 后面可以接动词原形, 构成并列谓语, 完整形式为 **had to watch them**; 原句在这里的说的是然而, 在这一神奇的建设完成的30年里, 观众很少听电影, 只看电影。 (相比“听”来说, 满足“看”更重要) 。

解题思路: 一般过去时态; 并列结构; 单句理解

#### 5. Hence

根据原文: \_\_\_, the early decades of cinema were characterised by the title 'silent', 考虑到前文的 audiences rarely **had to listen to films**, only watch them, 这里的空应该填入 **Hence**, 体现 **characterised by the title 'silent'** 与前文的因果关系。其他选项: **However** “然而”; **Though** “尽管”; **Moreover** “再者”都

不符合语境。

解题思路：上下文理解

#### 6. In fact

根据原文：\_\_ there was a lot of noise, machinery, audiences, musicians and commentators ,意思是“还是有很多噪音，比如机器的、观众的、乐师的和评论员的”。考虑到上文the early decades of cinema were characterised by the title 'silent'，意思是“早期电影以‘无声’作为特征”，则明显此处有转折的意味，因此只有In fact合适。其他选项：In addition “另外”； Even though “即使”； If ever “如果有的话”都不符合语境。

解题思路：上下文理解

#### 7. dialogue

根据原文：Even so, the absence of the human voice and \_\_ make the films seem rather strange when viewed by a modern audience. 作为电影术语 dialogue 的意思是“对白”，这里说的是即便如此，缺乏人声和对白，使得那些电影在现代观众面前显得很奇怪。其他选项：discussion “讨论”； information “信息”； argument “争论”都不符合语境。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #663)

## 58. DNA (预测) (解析)

DNA is a molecule that does two things. First, it acts as the **hereditary** material, which is passed down from generation to generation. Second, it directs, to a considerable extent, the construction of our bodies, telling our cells what kinds of molecules to make and **guiding** our development from a single-celled zygote to a fully formed adult. These two things are of course connected. The DNA sequences that construct the best bodies are more likely to get passed down to the next generation because well-constructed bodies are more likely to survive and **thus** to reproduce. This is Darwin's theory of natural selection stated in the language of DNA.

**选项：**

- 1) functional, hereditary, nutritional, metabolic
- 2) establishing, guiding, pushing, determining
- 3) thus, yet, so, nevertheless

**解析：**

#### 1. hereditary

根据原文：it acts as the\_\_ material, which is passed down from generation to generation, 这里的 which 从句说的是代代相传，是对前一句的解释，所以 hereditary “遗传的”最合适。其他选项：functional “功能的”； nutritional “营养的”； metabolic “新陈代谢的”都不符合句意。

解题思路：定语从句；单句理解

#### 2. guiding

根据原文：...telling our cells...and\_\_ our development from a single-celled zygote to fully formed adult 这里说的是\_\_我们从单细胞合子到完全成熟的成人的发展。又根据前面的主句 it directs, to a considerable extent, the construction of our bodies 这里说的是它在相当大的程度上“指导”我们身体的构造，根据语意 guiding “指导”最合适。其他选项：establishing “建立”； pushing “推动”； determining “决定”都不如 guiding 符合句意。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 3. thus

根据原文：because well-constructed bodies are more likely to survive and \_\_ to reproduce 这里说的是因为构建良好的身体更有可能存活，\_\_繁殖；现存活继而才能繁殖，可以明显从选项判断出 nevertheless “但是”、yet “然而”和其他两项所表达的关系明显是不一致的，且在这里不符合逻辑。so 表示因果关系，但身体存活下来并不必然就会繁殖，所以说不通。所以只有thus “由此、这样”最合适。

解题思路：近义词辨析；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #662)

## 59. Language Deficit (预测) (解析)

This is a challenging time for UK students, and we should be making their transition from university to the globalized world easier, not harder. The British Academy has voiced its **concern** over the growing language deficit for some years, and the gloomy statistics speak for themselves. We need **decisive** action if we are remedying this worsening situation. The **roots** of the problem lie within schools, but Vice-Chancellors have the power to drive change and help their students recognize the importance of learning languages, and about the countries where they are spoken and the cultures they sustain. We **urge** them to act and protect this country's long term economic, social and cultural standing.

### 选项:

- 1) opinion, concern, criticism, expectation
- 2) inclusive, decisive, perfunctory, exclusive
- 3) roots, scourges, links, grounds
- 4) suppress, appeal, persuade, urge

### 解析:

#### 1. concern

根据原文: The British Academy has voiced its \_\_ over the growing language deficit for some years, and the gloomy statistics speak for themselves. 这里说的是英国国家学术院对语言亏损表达出一种态度, 根据gloomy这个语境, 判断是偏向于负面的情绪, 又根据前文, This a challenging time for UK students, 因此选择 concern“担心, 忧虑”在这里最符合语境; 这里说的是几年来, 英国国家学术院一直对日益严重的语言亏损表示担忧, 而悲观的统计数字不言而喻。其他选项: opinion “想法”; criticism “批评”; expectation “期待”都不符合语境。

解题思路: 上下文理解

#### 2. decisive

根据原文: We need \_\_ action if we are remedying this worsening situation. 既然是打算要补救这种糟糕的局势, 那么势必要采取一些偏正面的行动, 因此选择 decisive “果断的”最符合语境; 其他选项: inclusive “包含的”; perfunctory “敷衍的”; exclusive “专用的”都不符合语境。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 3. roots

根据原文: The \_\_ of the problem lie within schools 这里说的是问题的\_\_在于学校; 而后面给出的解决办法help their students recognize the importance of learning languages, and about the countries where they are spoken and the cultures they sustain (帮助学生认识到学习语言的重要性, 认识到他们所说的国家和他们所维持的文化)。其实这部分不足就是造成困境的“根源”, 所以 roots “根源”在这里最符合语境。其他选项: scourges “祸害”; link“联系”; grounds “根据”, 都不符合语境。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 4. urge

根据前文说到的 decisive action “果断的决定”可以知道事态紧急, 所以 urge “敦促”最合适, We urge them to act and protect this country's long term economic, social and cultural standing. 我们敦促他们采取行动, 保护我国的长期经济, 社会和文化地位。其他选项: suppress “镇压”; appeal “申诉”; persuade “劝说”都不符合语境。

解题思路: 全篇理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #661)

## 60. Chemistry (预测) (解析)

Chemistry is an extremely important topic in physiology. Most physiological processes occur as

the **result** of chemical changes that occur within the body. These changes include the influx/efflux of ions across a neuron's membrane, causing a **signal** to pass from one end to the other. Other examples include the **storage** of oxygen in the blood by a protein as it passes through the lungs for **usage** throughout the body.

**选项:**

- 1) result, rule, background, cause
- 2) circuit, change, shortcut, signal
- 3) dissolution, creation, storage, consumption
- 4) share, coverage, transmission, usage

**解析:**

## 1. result

考察固定搭配: as the result of 作为...的结果。根据原文: Most physiological processes occur as the result of chemical changes that occur within the body. 这里说的是: 大多数生理过程都是由于体内发生的化学变化而发生的。其他选项: rule 可以构成 as a rule 的结构 (不跟 of 搭配) 表示通常来说; background 不与 of 构成搭配且意思不符合; cause 则通常跟介词 for 搭配, 因此均不符合文意。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

## 2. signal

根据原文: These changes include the influx/efflux of ions across a neuron's membrane, causing a \_\_ to pass from one end to the other. 这些变化包括离子通过神经元膜的流入/流出, 导致\_\_从一端传递到另一端。这一题并没有非常明显的语境, 因此可以利用排除法来确定。circuit 表示电路, 线路, 跟主题生理学无关; change 虽然符合文意, 但这一句本身就是在讨论“changes”, 因此重复; 而shortcut 表示捷径, 也与主题无关, 因此确定 signal, 信号从一端传到另一端。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 3. storage

根据原文: Other examples include the \_\_ of oxygen in the blood by a protein as it passes through the lungs for..., 这里说到在蛋白质在血液中\_\_氧气, 且后面提到氧气会通过肺部并用于全身, 因此前提必须得是具备一定的氧气, 选择“储存” storage; 其他选项: dissolution 消失, 消亡; creation 创造, 蛋白质并不会创造氧气; consumption 消耗, 消费, 也与as后的语意不符合。

解题思路: 单句理解; 背景知识

## 4. usage

前面说到蛋白质在血液中储存氧气, 那么按照逻辑关系, 这些氧气的最终目的是在身体内部发挥作用, 因此选择 for usage throughout the body. 其他选项: share 分享; coverage 覆盖范围; transmission 传输; 均不符合逻辑跟语境。

解题思路: 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #660)

## 61. Nutrition Scientists (预测) (解析)

Since nutrition scientists are constantly making new discoveries, we need to revise our **recommendations** for healthy eating from time to time. However, nutrition is an art as well as a **science**. It's an art because it requires creativity to develop a healthy eating plan for people who differ in their food preferences, beliefs and culture, let alone in their nutritional needs according to their genes and life stage. As we discover more about how our genes and our environment **interact**, it's becoming increasingly difficult to provide a single set of dietary recommendations that will be **suitable** for everyone.

**选项:**

- 1) recommendations, purposes, criticism, comments
- 2) technology, science, topic, philosophy
- 3) collaborate, intermingle, interact, disrupt
- 4) convenient, cheap, accessible, suitable

**解析:**

## 1. recommendation

根据原文: we need to revise our \_\_\_\_ for healthy eating from time to time, 根据后文提到的“eating plan, dietary recommendation”, 可以知道营养方面新的发现导致我们要更新关于饮食的建议, 因此选择 recommendation–建议。这里说的是: 我们需要不时修改健康饮食的建议。其它选项: purposes 目的; criticism 批评; comments 评论, 语意上都不合适。

解题思路: 上下文理解

## 2. science

根据原文: However, nutrition is an art as well as a \_\_\_, as well as 相当于 and, 除艺术外, 营养学是需要科学知识才能建立起来的, 因此选择 science。这里说的是: 然而, 营养是一门艺术也是一门科学。其它选项: technology 技术; topic 话题; philosophy 哲学, 语意上都不合适。

解题思路: 并列结构; 单句理解

## 3. interact

根据原文: As we discover more about how our genes and our environment \_\_\_, 按照逻辑关系, 基因和环境相当于内在和外在, 人们应该是发现它们之间如何“相互作用”从而得出对人类有益的发现, 因此选择 interact。其它选项: collaborate 合作, 基因和环境之间不只有合作关系, 语意过窄; intermingle 混合; disrupt 扰乱, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 4. suitable

根据原文: it's becoming increasingly difficult to provide a single set of dietary recommendations that will be \_\_\_ for everyone, that 引导的定语从句修饰recommendations, 前面提到关于基因和环境之间相互作用的信息越来越多, 那么意味着给人们提供合适的饮食建议是会加困难, 因此选择 suitable–合适的, be suitable for 也是固定搭配, 表示对...适合, 这里说的是: 越来越难以提供一套适合每个人的饮食建议。其它选项: convenient 方便的; cheap 便宜; accessible 可接近的, 语意上都不合适。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #659)

## 62. Granular Material (预测) (解析)

Part of the fun of experimenting with granular materials, says Stephen W. Morris, is the showmanship. In one stunt that he has demonstrated in settings ranging from high school classrooms to television studios, the University of Toronto physicist loads clear plastic tubes with white table salt and black sand and starts them rotating. What transpires in the tubes usually knocks the socks off of any unsuspecting bystander. Instead of mixing into a drab gray sameness, the sand particles slowly separate into crisp black bands cutting across a long, narrow field of salt. As the spinning continues, some bands disappear and new ones arise. "It's a parlor trick," Morris says. Not to deny its entertainment value, this demonstration of how strangely granular materials can behave is also an authentic experiment in a field both rich in fundamental physics and major practical consequences. Yet granular mixing today remains more of an art than a science , says chemical engineer Fernando J.

**选项:**

- 1) psychologist, physicist, pharmacists, physicians
- 2) unprecedented, unsuspecting, representing, suspecting
- 3) theory, demonstration, exhibition, notion
- 4) traditional, authentic, acoustic, fake
- 5) tradition, science, hobby, computation

**解析:**

## 1. physicist

根据原文: the University of Toronto\_\_\_\_loads clear plastic tubes with white table salt and black sand, 空格后面是做实验的具体过程, 动词为loads, 因此空格处是某一个人, 根据后文做的是有关物理的实验, 因此选择physicist–物理学家。这里说的是: 多伦多大学物理学家用白色食盐和黑色沙子装上透明的塑料管。其它选项: psychologist 心理学家; pharmacists 药剂师; physicians 医师, (尤指)内科医生, 因此都不合适。  
解题思路: 主谓一致; 单句理解

## 2. unsuspecting

根据原文: What transpires in the tubes usually knocks the socks off of any\_\_\_\_ bystander, bystander 是名词, 表示旁观者, 因此该空填入一个形容词, 用于修饰 bystander, 只有 unsuspecting–毫不怀疑的, 无危险意识的, 无戒备心的, 最合适。这里说的是: 在管道中发生的事情通常会让任何毫无戒心的旁观者大吃一惊。其它选项: unprecedented 前所未有的; representing 代表, represent 的现在分词; suspecting 怀疑的, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 3. demonstration

根据原文: Not to deny its entertainment value, this\_\_\_\_of how strangely granular materials can behave, 代词“this”表明是上文中提到过的, 又因为这个行为表明了颗粒物质的行为, 因此指的是上文的颗粒物质的实验, 选择 demonstration–演示。这里说的是: 不否认它的娱乐价值, 这个关于奇怪的颗粒状物质的行为的演示...。其它选项: theory 理论; exhibition 展览; notion 概念, 语义上都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 4. authentic

根据原文: this demonstration of how strangely granular materials can behave is also an\_\_\_\_experiment in a field both rich in fundamental physics and major practical consequences, 空格处修饰后面的名词experiment–实验, 根据并列连词and后的“practical”实际的, 可以知道这个实验是真实的, 因此选择authentic (真实的)。这里说的是: 这个关于奇怪的颗粒状物质的行为的演示, 也是一个真实的实验, 在一个既有丰富的基础物理, 又有重大的实际后果的领域。其它选项: traditional 传统的; acoustic 声音的; fake 假的, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 并列结构; 单句理解

## 5. science

根据原文: Yet granular mixing today remains more of an art than a\_\_\_\_, 这里主要需要关注remain more of A than B这种结构, 意思是“更多地是A而非B”。空格待填的就是B, 而前面的art就是A, 显然B应该是和science能形成对比的一个名词。根据这个要求, 选项中只有science合适。其他选项是, tradition 传统; hobby 爱好; computation 计算。

解题思路: remain more of A and B; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #655)

**63. Questionnaire (预测) (解析)**

The How I Feel About My School questionnaire, designed by experts at the University of Exeter Medical School, is [available](#) to download for free. It [uses](#) emoticon-style faces with options of happy, ok or sad. It asks children to rate how they feel in seven situations including on the way to school, in the classroom and in the playground. It is [designed](#) to help teachers and others to [communicate](#) with

very young children on complex emotions. The project was supported by the National Institute for Health Research Collaboration for Applied Health Research and Care South West Peninsula ( NIHR PenCLAHRC). Professor Tamsin Ford, Professor of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at the University of Exeter Medical School, led the design, involving children to give feedback on which style of questionnaire they could relate to best. She said: "When we're carrying out research in schools, it can be really hard to meaningfully assess how very young children are feeling. We couldn't find anything that could provide what we needed, so we decided to create something."

### 选项:

- 1) portable, legal, approachable, available
- 2) transmits, uses, symbols, tells
- 3) noticed, designed, influenced, consigned
- 4) satisfy, communicate, calm, bargain
- 5) led, received, investigated, knew
- 6) deducing, making, carrying, setting

### 解析:

#### 1. available

根据原文: The How I Feel About My School questionnaire, is\_\_\_\_ to download for free, 问卷和免费下载之间应该是能不能的关系, 因此选择 available–可获得的。这里说的是: 《我对学校的感觉》的问卷...可以免费下载。其它选项: portable 便携式的; legal 合法的; approachable 和蔼可亲的, 易理解的, 可接近的, 语义上都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 2. uses

根据原文: It\_\_\_\_emoticon-style faces with options of happy, ok or sad, “it” 代指问卷, 这里是指问卷采用了或使用了某种方法, 因此选择 uses。这里说的是: 它使用表情符号风格的脸, 可以选择快乐, 确定或悲伤。其它选项: transmits 传输; symbols 象征; tells 讲述, 语义上都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 3. designed

根据原文: It is\_\_\_\_to help teachers and others to..., 此处是在表达问卷的目的和功能, 也就是说问卷被设计出来适用于哪一方面的, 因此选择 designed。这里说的是: 它旨在帮助教师和其他人....。其它选项: noticed 通知; influenced 影响; consigned 把...交付给, 语义上都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 4. communicate

根据原文: It is designed to help teachers and others to\_\_\_\_with very young children on complex emotions, 后文提到“assess how very young children are feeling”, 因此这个问卷的目的是帮助人们更好地了解小孩子地感受, 老师和其他人了解小孩子就需要沟通, 因此选择 communicate–沟通交流。这里说的是: 它旨在帮助教师和其他人与非常年幼的儿童就复杂的情感进行交流。其它选项: satisfy 使满意; calm 使镇静; bargain 讨价还价, 语义上都不合适。

解题思路: 上下文理解

#### 5. led

根据原文: Professor Tamsin Ford, Professor of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at the University of Exeter Medical School,\_\_\_\_the design, involving children to..., involving是非谓语动词形式, 因此这个句子的谓语是空格处的单词。单独指出这个教授, 说明她对这个设计很重要, 也就是她是领导了这个设计的人。因此选择led。这里说的是: 埃克塞特大学医学院儿童和青少年精神病学教授塔姆辛福特 (Tamsin Ford) 领导了这项设计, 让孩子们参与到...。其它选项: received 接受; investigated 调查; knew 知道, 语义上都不合适。

解题思路: 主谓宾结构; 单句理解

#### 6. carrying

根据原文：She said: "When we're\_\_\_\_out research in schools, it can be really hard to meaningfully assess how very young children are feeling, 学校是一个地点，因此这里指的应该是在学校做实验的时候，又根据后面搭配的介词 out，选择carrying, carry out—实施，执行。这里说的是：她说：“当我们在学校进行研究时，很难有意义地评估非常年幼的孩子的感受。其它选项：deducing out 推导出；making out 弄清；setting out 启程，语义上都不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #649)

## 64. Romans (预测) (解析)

Over many centuries and across many territories the Romans were able to win an astonishing number of military victories and their success was due to several important factors. Italy was a peninsula not easily attacked, there was a huge pool of fighting men to draw upon, a disciplined and innovative army, a centralized command and line of supply, expert engineers, effective diplomacy **through** a network of allies, and an **inclusive** approach to **conquered** peoples which allowed for the strengthening and broadening of the Roman power and logistical bases. **Further**, her allies not only supplied, equipped and paid for additional men but they also supplied vital materials such as grain and ships. On top of all, this Rome was more or less in a continuous state of war or readiness for it and believed absolutely in the necessity of defending and **imposing** on others what she firmly believed was her cultural superiority.

**选项：**

- 1) on, through, over, across
- 2) allusive, inclusive, offensive, elusive
- 3) conquered, conferred, overturned, converted
- 4) Further, Recent, Because, So
- 5) coercing, executing, imposing, promulgating

**解析：**

1. **through**

根据原文：expert engineers, effective diplomacy\_\_\_\_a network of allies, 这里指罗马在自己的盟国网络里面进行有效的外交，因此选择 **through**—(表示位置)在…之中，在…各处，遍及。其它选项：on 在…上；over 在…上面；across 从…一边到另一边，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

2. **inclusive**

根据原文：an\_\_\_\_approach...which allowed for the strengthening and broadening of the Roman power and logistical bases, 因为这种方法对罗马的权力和后勤都有好处，所以这种方法是积极的，因此选择 **inclusive** 包容的，与 and 前的 **effective** 也形成对应。这里说的是：加强和扩大罗马权力和后勤基础的包容性方法。其它选项：allusive 暗指的；offensive 冒犯的；elusive 难以解释的，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

3. **conquered**

根据原文：an inclusive approach to\_\_\_\_peoples which allowed for the strengthening and broadening of the Roman power and logistical bases, to\_\_\_\_peoples...是指 approach 的对象，按照逻辑，只有对被征服的人采取包容的方法是有利的，因此选择 **conquered**—被征服的。这里说的是：对被征服的民族采取的一种包容的方法，它加强和扩大了罗马的军事力量和后勤基础。其它选项：conferred 授予；overturned 推翻；converted 转换，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

4. **Further**

根据原文：\_\_\_\_, her allies not only supplied, equipped and paid for additional men but they also supplied vital materials such as grain and ships, 这里继续在讨论罗马当时拥有的优势，和前面的优势条件

不是因果关系，而是并列，因此选择 Further—此外。这里说的是：此外，她的盟友不仅提供、装备和支付额外的人力，而且还提供粮食和船只等重要物资。其它选项：Recent 最近的；Because 因为；So 所以，因此都不合适。

解题思路：上下文理解

### 5. imposing

根据原文：and believed absolutely in the necessity of defending and \_\_\_\_ on others what she firmly believed was her cultural superiority, 罗马坚信自己的文化是无比优越的，因此会强加于别人，又根据空格后搭配的介词 on，选择 imposing—强加于，impose on 即表示“把...强加于”。这里说的是：她坚信有必要捍卫并把将她坚信的文化优越性强加于他人。其它选项：coercing 胁迫，一般搭配 into, coerce sb into sth/ into doing sth; executing on 执行；promulgating 传扬，一般不跟介词，因此都不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #648)

## 65. Cardona Salt Mountain (预测) (解析)

Formed two million years ago when low-density salt was pushed up through the much harder materials surrounding it, the Cardona Salt Mountain is one of the largest domes of its kind in the world, and unique in Europe. While small amounts of other minerals pervade the savory hill, the salt pile **would have** a near **translucent** quality if not for the thin layer of reddish clay coating the exterior.

The **significance** of the mountain was recognized as early as the middle ages when Romans began exploiting the mountain for its salt, which began to bolster the young Cardonian **economy**. With the invention of industrial mining techniques, a mine was built into the side of the mountain and a thriving facility formed at its base as excavators dragged enormous amounts of potash (water-soluble) salt from the innards of the hill. **In addition to** the mineral export, the locals of Cardona began making salt sculptures to sell and invented a number of hard, salty pastries unique to the area.

**选项：**

- 1) would have, have had, has, is having
- 2) translucent, evanescent, opaque, iridescent
- 3) performance, significance, vibration, maintenance
- 4) correspondence, economy, accordance, trend
- 5) Contrary to, In addition to, Because of, In spite of

**解析：**

### 1. would have

根据原文：the salt pile \_\_\_\_ a near translucent quality if not for the thin layer of reddish clay coating the exterior, if 后面说如果没有红色粘土，也就是对现在的情况做了相反的假设（盐山上有红色粘土），因此使用虚拟语气，主句为 would do sth，因此选择 would have。这里说的是：如果没有一层薄薄的红色粘土覆盖在外面，盐堆将具有近乎半透明的颜色。其他选项：have had 表示现在完成时态；has, 表示第三人称单数；is having, 表示正在进行时态，因此都不合适。

解题思路：虚拟语气；单句理解

### 2. translucent

承接上一题，这一句在说盐山的颜色，由于盐本身是白色晶体状，因此如果没有红色粘土，那盐山的颜色应该是半透明状的，因此选择 translucent—半透明。这里说的是：如果没有一层薄薄的红色粘土覆盖在外面，盐堆将具有近乎半透明的颜色。其他选项：evanescent 转瞬即逝的；opaque 不透明的；iridescent 色彩斑斓的，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

### 3. significance

根据原文：The \_\_\_\_ of the mountain was recognized as early as the middle ages when Romans began exploiting the mountain for its salt，空格中应该填入罗马人开采盐山的动机，应该是认识到它的地位，用途

才会开采，因此选择 significance–重要性。这里说的是：早在中世纪罗马人就认识到了这座山的重要性，当时罗马人开始开采这座山的盐分。其他选项：performance 表现；vibration 震动；maintenance 维护，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 4. economy

根据原文：..., which began to bolster the young Cardonian\_\_\_\_, 这个定语从句，解释说明人们开采盐山这一行为的意义，从句中的动词 bolster–加强，那么开采盐山能够加强的应该是这一地区的生产和经济，因此选择 economy。这里说的是：..., 开始支持年轻的卡登尼亚人的经济。其他选项：correspondence 应和；accordance 一致；trend 趋势，因此都不合适。

解题思路：上下文理解

#### 5. in addition to

根据原文：\_\_\_\_the mineral export, the locals of Cardona began making salt sculptures to sell, 逗号前面说出口矿产，后面开始具体说做盐雕，开启另一个话题，因此前后是承上启下的递进关系，因此选择 in addition to。这里说的是：除了矿产出口外，卡多纳当地人还开始制作盐雕出售。其他选项：Contrary to... 相反；Because of 因为；In spite of 尽管，因此都不合适。

解题思路：逻辑关系；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #647)

## 66. Global Leadership (预测) (解析)

Education for Global Leadership: The Importance of International Studies and Foreign Language Education for U.S. Economic and National Security Committee for Economic Development.

To **confront** the twenty-first century challenges to our economy and national security, our education system must **be strengthened** to increase the foreign language skills and cultural awareness of our students. America's continued global leadership will depend on our students' abilities to **interact** with the world community both inside and outside our borders.

**选项：**

- 1) confront, accept, mount, rise
- 2) be strengthened, strengthen, have strengthened, have been strengthened
- 3) interact, exchange, benefit, respond

**解析：**

#### 1.confront

根据原文：To \_\_\_\_ the twenty-first century challenges to our economy and national security, 后面提出要加强外语学习，这是提出应对挑战的一个策略，因此选择 confront–对抗。这里说的是：迎接二十一世纪对我国经济和国家安全的挑战。其它选项：accept 接受；mount 发起；rise 升起，表示应对挑战时需跟 to, rise to the challenge，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 2. be strengthened

根据原文：our education system must\_\_\_\_to increase the foreign language skills and cultural awareness of our students, 这里说到：为了应对挑战，我们的教育接下来应该做怎么做，因此排除完成时态，又因为教育系统和提高是被动关系，因此选择 be strengthened–被加强。这里说的是：我们必须加强教育体系，提高学生的外语技能和文化意识。其它选项：strengthened 表示过去；have strengthened 表示完成时态；have been strengthened 表示被动完成，因此都不合适。

解题思路：被动语态；时态；单句理解

#### 3. interact

根据原文：America's continued global leadership will depend on our students' abilities to\_\_\_\_with the world community both inside and outside our borders, 学习外语是为了学生能跟国内外的社会有更多的“沟通互动”，又该空搭配介词with，因此选择 interact–互动。这里说的是：美国继续在全球发挥领导作用，将取

决于我们的学生在国内外与国际社会互动的能力。其它选项：exchange sth with sth 交换，交换; benefit 受益，不与 with 搭配; respond 应对，常搭配介词 to，因此都不合适。

解题思路：上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #646)

## 67. Emperor Penguin (预测) (解析)

The emperor is the giant of the penguin world and the most iconic of the birds of Antarctica. Gold patches on their ears and on the top of their chest **brighten up** their black heads. Emperors and their closest relative, the king penguin, have unique breeding cycles, with very long chick-rearing periods. The emperor penguins breed the furthest south of any penguin species, forming large colonies on the sea-ice surrounding the Antarctic continent. They are true Antarctic birds, rarely **seen** in the subantarctic waters. So that the chicks can fledge in the late summer season, emperors breed during the cold, dark winter, with temperatures as low at – 50°C and winds **up** to 200 km per hour. They trek 50–120 km (30–75 mls) over the ice to breeding colonies which may include thousands of individuals. The female lays a single egg in May then passes it over to her mate to incubate **whilst** she goes to sea to feed. For nine weeks the male fasts, losing 45% of his body weight. The male balances the egg on his feet, which are **covered** in a thick roll of skin and feathers. The egg can be 70°C warmer than the outside temperature.

**选项：**

- 1) clear up, brighten up, trade off, match up to
- 2) have seen, seen, see, seeing
- 3) up, on, out, off
- 4) whilst, where, so, after
- 5) covering, protected, covered, protecting

**解析：**

1. **brighten up**

根据原文：Gold patches on their ears and on the top of their chest **\_\_\_** their black heads, 耳朵和胸前的金黄色块令它们的黑色头部也显得\_\_\_\_了。这里只有brighten up合适，为“使...亮眼”的意思。其它选项：clear up是“天气放晴”，trade off是“利用；权衡”，match up to是“符合；和...一样好”，很明显都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

2. **seen**

根据原文：They are true Antarctic birds, rarely **\_\_\_** in the subantarctic waters, 企鹅很少在亚南极水域被看见是一个普遍存在的现象。逗号前面是完整的句子，因此后面的动词需使用非谓语形式，又因为“企鹅”和“看见”是被动关系，因此选择 see 的过去分词形式，即 seen。这里说的是：它们是真正的南极鸟类，在亚南极水域很少见到。其它选项：have seen 和 see 都是谓语动词形式，但原句结构完整，因此排除；seeing 表示主动，也不合适。

解题思路：非谓语动词；单句理解

3. **up**

根据原文：emperors breed during the cold, dark winter, with temperatures as low at – 50°C and winds **\_\_\_** to 200 km per hour, 根据南极地区的特点，除了温度极低，风速还极高。表达风速最高达到多少，选择 up, up to—多达。这里说的是：帝企鹅们在寒冷黑暗的冬季繁殖，温度低至–50°C，风速高达每小时200公里。其它选项：on 在...上面; out 在...外面; off 从(某处)落下、离开，因此都不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

4. **whilst**

根据原文：The female lays a single egg in May then passes it over to her mate to incubate **\_\_\_** she goes to sea to feed, 雌性企鹅把蛋给雄性，然后她去捕食，这两者之间存在一定的转折关系，因此选择 whilst—然而，表示某个事件进行的同时另外一个截然不同的事件也在发生。这里说的是：雌性在5月份产下一

个卵，然后在出海觅食时将卵交给配偶孵化。其它选项：where 哪里；so 所以，没有体现出这样的因果关系；after 在...之后，因此都不合适。

解题思路：逻辑关系；单句理解

### 5. covered

根据原文：The male balances the egg on his feet, which are\_\_\_\_in a thick roll of skin and feathers, which 代指的是 feet, 脚和覆盖是被动关系，因此选择 covered。这里说的是：雄鸟把蛋放在脚上，脚上覆盖着厚厚的一卷皮和羽毛。其它选项：covering 是现在分词；protected 保护；protecting 是现在分词，因此都不合适。

解题思路：被动语态；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #644)

## 68. Opportunity Cost (预测) (解析)

Opportunity cost incorporates the notion of scarcity: No matter what we do, there is always a trade-off. We must trade off one thing for another because resources are limited and can be used in different ways. By acquiring something , we use up resources that could have been used to acquire something else. The notion of opportunity cost allows us to measure this tradeoff. Most decisions involve several alternatives. For example, if you spend an hour studying for an economics exam, you have one fewer hour to pursue other activities. To determine the opportunity cost of an activity, we look at what you consider the best of these 'other' activities. For example, suppose the alternatives to studying economics are studying for a history exam or working in a job that pays \$10 per hour. If you consider studying for history a better use of your time than working, then the opportunity cost of studying economics is the four extra points you could have received on a history exam if you studied history instead of economics. Alternatively, if working is the best alternative, the opportunity cost of studying economics is the \$10 you could have earned instead.

**选项：**

- 1) Despite spending nothing, When deserting something, By acquiring something, Upon sustaining anything
- 2) probability, use, notion, ideal
- 3) exclude, fragment, involve, validate
- 4) pursue, host, launch, change
- 5) reduce, raise, grasp, determine
- 6) better, worst, best, worse

**解析：**

### 1. By acquiring something

根据原文：\_\_\_\_we use up resources that could have been used to acquire something else, 容易判断空格里应该填入By acquiring something, 整句意思是：由于获得某样东西，我们消耗了本来可以用于获得其他什么东西的资源。其它选项：Despite spending nothing 尽管没花费什么；When deserting something 当丢弃某样东西；Upon sustaining anything 在支撑任何东西方面，都说不通。

解题思路：单句理解

### 2. notion

根据原文：The \_\_\_\_ of opportunity cost allows us to measure this tradeoff, 容易判断空格应该填入 notion, 整句意思是：机会成本的概念允许我们权衡这样的取舍。其它选项：probability 可能性，没有包含“主观认识到...”的含义，因此说不通；use 使用，无法allow我们去权衡利弊，反而权衡利弊才是机会成本概念的“应用”；ideal 理想，显然说不通。

解题思路：单句理解

### 3. involve

根据原文：Most decisions\_\_\_\_ several alternatives, 备选方案会对最终的决策产生影响，而不是决策中包含

了备选方案，又根据全篇的时态大多是一般现在时，因此选择 involve 涉及。这里说的是：大多数决策涉及到几个备选方案。其它选项：exclude 排除；fragment 分裂；validate 使生效，显然都说不通。

解题思路：时态；单句理解

#### 4. pursue

根据原文：if you spend an hour studying for an economics exam, you have one fewer hour to\_\_other activities, 当你把时间用在一门课上，那么自然你从事其他活动的时间就会减少，因此表达参加，从事某些活动，选择pursue–追求，从事。这里说的是：如果你花一个小时学习经济考试，你就少了一个小时从事其他活动。其它选项：host 主人；launch 发射，启动；change 改变，因此都不合适。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

#### 5. determine

根据原文：To\_\_the opportunity cost of an activity, we look at what you consider the best of these 'other' activities, 逗号后面的主句是说将研究其他活动中最好的活动，那么这一动作的目的应该是为了弄清楚它的机会成本。因此选择 determine–决定，查明。这里说的是：为了确定一项活动的机会成本，我们将研究您认为这些“其他”活动中最好的活动。其它选项：reduce 减少；raise 举起；grasp 抓住，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 6. better

根据原文：If you consider studying for history a\_\_use of your time than working, 后一句的“Alternatively–或者”引出与此句相反的假设，即学习历史比工作更好的话，又因为冠词为 a，排除形容词最高级，因此选择 better–更好的。这里说的是：如果你认为学习历史比工作更能利用时间。其它选项：worst 最糟糕的，形容词最高级前面的冠词是 the；best 最好的；worse 糟糕的，因此都不合适。

解题思路：形容词比较级；上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #643)

## 69. Tutankhamun (预测) (解析)

The last tourists may have been leaving the Valley of the Kings on the West Bank in Luxor but the area in front of the tomb of Tutankhamun remained far from deserted. Instead of the **tranquillity** that usually descends on the area in the evening it was a hive of activity. TV crews trailed masses of equipment, journalists milled and photographers held their cameras at the ready. The reason? For the first time since Howard Carter **discovered** the tomb in 1922 the mummy of Tutankhamun was being prepared for public display. Inside the subterranean burial chamber Egypt's archaeology supremo Zahi Hawass, **accompanied** by four Egyptologists, two restorers and three workmen, were slowly lifting the mummy from the golden sarcophagus where it has been rested -- mostly undisturbed -- for more than 3,000 years. The body was then placed on a wooden stretcher and **transported** to its new home, a high-tech, climate-controlled plexi-glass showcase located in the outer chamber of the tomb where, covered in linen, with only the face and feet exposed, it now greets visitors.

**选项：**

- 1) equality, peace, equivalence, tranquillity
- 2) showed, founded, discovered, invented
- 3) accomplished, complimented, accompanied, affected
- 4) commuted, moved, transported, convey

**解析：**

#### 1. tranquility

根据原文：Instead of the \_\_that usually descends on the area in the evening it was a hive of activity, “Instead of” 表示跟...相反，这里指的是因为现在是繁忙喧闹的环境，和以前的安静形成对比，因此选择 tranquility–宁静。这里说的是：傍晚时分，这里不再像从前一样宁静，而是一片繁忙的景象。其它选项：equality 平等；peace 和平；equivalence 对等，语意上都不合适。

解题思路：逻辑关系；单句理解

## 2. discovered

根据原文：For the first time since Howard Carter\_\_\_\_the tomb in 1922 the mummy of Tutankhamun was being prepared for public display, 后文提到这座墓已经沉寂了三千多年，因此在1922年它应该是首次被人发现，因此选择 discovered。这里说的是：自从1922年霍华德·卡特发现这座陵墓以来，图坦卡蒙的木乃伊首次准备公开展出。其它选项：showed 展示；founded 建立；invented 发明，语意上都不合适。

解题思路：上下文理解

## 3. accompanied

根据原文：Zahi Hawass, \_\_\_\_ by four Egyptologists, two restorers and three workmen, 选择 accompanied, 表示Zahi Hawass在若干人的陪同下。其它选项：accomplished 技术高超的；complimented 恭维；affected 影响，都无法说通。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

## 4. transported

根据原文：The body was then placed on a wooden stretcher and\_\_\_\_to its new home, a high- tech, climate-controlled plexi-glass showcase, 尸体被放到担架上，然后应该是被“送到”新家，一个高科技、气候控制的丛式玻璃陈列柜。又根据and前面的 was placed, 因此选择 transported–运送。其它选项：commuted 通勤；moved 移动；convoy 护送，因此都不合适。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #639)

## 70. Seatbelt (预测) (解析)

I am a cyclist and a motorist. I fasten my seatbelt when I drive and wear a helmet on my bike to reduce the risk of injury. I am convinced that these are prudent safety measures. I have persuaded many friends to wear helmets on the grounds that transplant surgeons call those without helmets, "donors on wheels". But a book on 'Risk' by my colleague John Adams has made me re-examine my prejudices .Adams has completely undermined my confidence in these apparently sensible precautions. What he has persuasively argued, particularly in relation to seat belts, is that the evidence that they do what they are supposed to do is very suspect. This is in spite of numerous claims that seat belts save many thousands of lives every year. There is remarkable data on the years 1970 and 1978 countries in which the wearing of seat belts is compulsory have had on average about 5 per cent more road accident deaths following the introduction of the law. In the UK, road deaths have decreased steadily from about 7,000 a year in 1972 to just over 4,000 in 1989. There is no evidence in the trend for any effect of the seat belt law that was introduced in 1983. Moreover, there is evidence that the number of cyclists and pedestrians killed actually increased by about 10 per cent.

### 选项：

- 1) decisions, prejudices, minds, obsessions
- 2) supported, revoked, damaged, undermined
- 3) front of, spite of, contrast with, accordance with
- 4) introduced, approved, accepted, compulsory

### 解析：

#### 1. prejudices

根据原文：But a book on 'Risk' by my colleague John Adams has made me re-examine my\_\_\_\_, 联系上下文，作者最开始认为系安全带是非常谨慎的安全措施 (prudent safety measures) , 但是后文解释他原来的看法是错误的，又根据“re-examine重新检查”这个语境，因此选择 prejudices–偏见。这里说的是：但是我的同事约翰·亚当斯的一本关于“风险”的书让我重新审视了我的偏见。其它选项：decisions 决定；minds 思想，头脑；obsessions 着迷之物，这三个备选项都没能体现作者这一想法是不对的，有偏见的，因此都不合适。

解题思路：上下文理解

## 2. undermined

根据原文：Adams has completely \_\_\_\_ my confidence in these apparently sensible precautions, 根据前文因为Adams，作者重新审视了自己的偏见，又搭配宾语confidence，所以这里应该是指“削弱”了他对这一做法的信心，因此选择undermined—逐渐削弱。这里说的是：亚当斯完全破坏了我对这些明显明智的预防措施的信心。其它选项：supported支持；revoked废除；damaged破坏，也可搭配 confidence，侧重指摧毁对市场的信心，例如：But the business was obliged to shut instantly, and the destruction of value and damage to confidence worldwide was enormous. 但雷曼被迫立刻倒闭，此举摧毁了价值观，严重挫伤了全球金融市场的信心。因此其他三个选项都不合适。

解题思路：动宾搭配；近义词辨析；上下文理解

## 3. spite of

根据原文：This is in \_\_\_\_ numerous claims that seat belts save many thousands of lives every year, 安全带拯救无数生命和后文“no evidence in the trend for any effect of the seat belt law”是相反的，所以前文缺少“虽然，尽管”的关系词，因此选择in spite of—尽管。这里说的是：尽管有很多人声称安全带每年拯救成千上万人的生命。其它选项：(in )front of 在...前面；(in ) contrast with与...对比；(in ) accordance with 与...一致，都说不通。

解题思路：上下文理解

## 4. compulsory

根据原文：There is remarkable data on the years 1970 and 1978 countries in which the wearing of seat belts is \_\_\_\_ have had on average about 5 percent more road accident deaths following the introduction of the law, 根据“the introduction of the law”说明法律规定必须系安全带，因此系安全带是“强制性的”，选择 compulsory—强制的。这里说的是：有关1970年和1978年强制佩戴安全带的国家的显著数据表明，该法实施后，这些国家的交通事故死亡人数平均增加了约5%。其它选项：introduced 引入；approved 同意；accepted 接受，语意上都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #634)

## 71. Private Schools (预测) (解析)

Private schools in the UK are redoubling their marketing efforts to foreigners. Almost a third of the 68,000 boarding pupils at such schools **already** come from overseas. But now, with many UK residents **unwilling** or unable to afford the fee – top boarding schools **edging towards** £30,000 (\$49,759) a year – and a cultural **shift** away from boarding, many schools are looking abroad to survive. Overseas students now **account** for about £500m of fee income a year for boarding schools in the UK.

**选项：**

- 1) never, already, yet, often
- 2) incapable, eager, unwilling, afraid
- 3) edging along, edging down, edging towards, edging away
- 4) switch, transfer, shift, change
- 5) count, allocate, account, portion

**解析：**

1. already

根据原文：Almost a third of the 68,000 boarding pupils at such schools \_\_\_\_ come from overseas, 外国学生进入英国寄宿学校是开始很久了的，后文也是基于这一事实展开讨论，因此选择 already—早已经。这里说的是：在这类学校的68000名寄宿学生中，近三分之一来自海外。其它选项：never 从不；yet 然而；often 经常，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

2. unwilling

根据原文：with many UK residents \_\_\_\_ or unable to afford the fee, or 后面说英国居民支付不起，那么 or 前面也应该是否定含义的词，因此选择 unwilling–不情愿，构成搭配 unwilling to do 不情愿做某事。这里说的是：由于许多英国居民不愿意或无力负担这些收费。其它选项的搭配：incapable of 没有能力；eager to do 渴望；be afraid of 害怕，因此都不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

### 3. edging towards

根据原文：the fee – top boarding schools \_\_\_\_ £30,000 (\$49,759) a year, 人们支付不起学费，是因为学费逐年增高，因此选择 edging towards–逐渐向...移动。这里说的是：收费最高的寄宿学校每年接近3万英镑（合49759美元）。其它选项：edging along 沿着...移动；edging down 逐渐降低；edging away 逐渐消失，因此都不合适。

解题思路：常见搭配；单句理解

### 4. shift

根据原文：a cultural \_\_\_\_ away from boarding, many schools are looking abroad to survive, 除了本地人付不起钱，导致寄宿学校在国内困境的应该是人们对寄宿文化看法的变化，因此选择 shift–转移。这里说的是：寄宿制文化的转变，许多学校都在寻求海外生存。其它选项：switch 转换，指根本的转变；transfer 搬迁，强调从一方到另一方；change，泛指改变，因此都不合适。

解题思路：近义词辨析；单句理解

### 5. account

根据原文：Overseas students now \_\_\_\_ for about £500m of fee income a year for boarding schools in the UK, 海外的收入为英国的寄宿学校带来的收入，也就是占比，因此选择 account, account for 占到。这里说的是：来自海外学生每年的收入约占英国寄宿学校的5亿英镑。其它选项：count 数数；allocate 分配；portion 部分，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #633)

## 72. Hairstyles (预测) (解析)

With their punk hairstyles and bright colors, marmosets and tamarins are among the most attractive primates on earth. These fast-moving, lightweight animals live in the rainforests of South America. Their small size **makes** it easy for them to dart about the trees, catching insects and small animals such as lizards, frogs, and snails. Marmosets have another unusual food **source** – they use their chisel-like incisor teeth to dig into tree bark and lap up the gummy sap that seeps out, leaving telltale, oval-shaped **holes** in the **branches** when they have finished. But as vast tracts of rainforest are cleared for plantations and cattle ranches marmosets and tamarins are in serious **danger** of extinction.

### 选项：

- 1) brings, makes, takes, claims
- 2) originality, provenience, source, origin
- 3) swell, ramp, holes, bump
- 4) grasses, branches, trees, roots
- 5) fatal, endangered, safe, danger

### 解析：

#### 1.makes

主要考察固定搭配 make it easy for...使做...很容易。根据原文：Their small size **makes** it easy for them to dart about the trees, catching insects and small animals such as lizards, frogs, and snails, 这里说的是：它们个头小，很容易在树上飞来飞去，捕捉昆虫和小动物，如蜥蜴、青蛙和蜗牛。其他选项：brings带来；takes 带去；claims 宣称，因此都不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

## 2. source

根据原文：Marmosets have another unusual food\_\_ they use their chisel-like incisor teeth do dig into tree bark... 根据破折号后面可以知道狨猴吸食树皮后的汁液，也就是它们不同寻常的食物“来源”，因此选择 source. 这里说的是：狨猴还有另一个不寻常的食物来源。其他选项：originality 独创性；provenience 原始；origin 起源，这三个词都更偏向起源，而非食物来源，因此都不合适。

解题思路：近义词辨析；上下文理解

## 3. holes

根据原文：leaving telltale, oval-shaped\_\_in the... when they have finished, 根据上文提到狨猴利用牙齿钻入树皮，应该说是会留下一个洞，因此选择 holes. 这里说的是：当它们吃完后，在树枝上留下椭圆形的洞。其他选项：swell 凸起，肿胀；ramp 斜坡；bump 肿块，因此都不合适。

解题思路：上下文理解

## 4. branches

根据原文：leaving telltale, oval-shaped holes in the\_\_when they have finished, 猩猴是吸树皮后的汁液，因此吃完后，留下的洞因该是在树枝树干上，因此选择 branches-树枝。这里说的是：当它们吃完后，在树枝上留下椭圆形的洞。其他选项：grasses 草；trees 树；roots 根，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

## 5. danger

根据原文：But as vast tracts of rainforest are cleared for plantations and cattle ranches marmosets and tamarins are in serious\_\_of extinction, 空格前是形容词serious-严重的，因此空格处只能填入名词，又提到了灭绝，因此选择 danger. 这里说的是：但随着大片雨林被开垦成种植园，牛场里的狨猴和罗望子面临着严重的灭绝危险。其他选项：fatal 致命的；endangered 濒危的；safe 安全的，都是形容词，因此都不合适。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #630)

### 73. Questions (预测) (解析)

You have about 30 minutes to answer each question. You must take **account** of how many marks are **available** for each part when you answer it. Even if you think you can write more, don't spend 15 minutes **answering** a part worth only 5 marks. Leave space at the end of your answer and come back to it if you have **time to spare** later. And if you can't think of an answer to some part, leave a space and move on to the next part. Don't write about something else if you don't know the correct answer -- this is just a waste of your **valuable** time (and the examiner's).

**选项：**

- 1) care, grant, charge, account
- 2) reasonable, rational, possible, available
- 3) scoring, marking, answering, ignoring
- 4) life, space, time, mind
- 5) use, waste, left, spare
- 6) available, valuable, useful, beneficial

**解析：**

1. account

根据原文You must take \_\_\_\_ of how many marks are ....for each part when you answer it, 因为考试的时候时间有限，需要把分数考虑清楚，因此选择account，构成固定搭配 take account of 考虑到。这里说的是：当你回答时，你必须考虑每个部分有多少分数。其它选项：take care of 照顾；take grant of 认为...理所当然；take charge of 掌管，语意上都不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

2. available

根据原文： You must take account of how many marks are \_\_\_\_ for each part when you answer it, 考试的时候应该考虑清楚每个部分的分值，因此选择 available–可获得的。这里说的是：当你回答时，你必须考虑每个部分有多少分数。其它选项： reasonable 合理的； rational 理智的； possible 可能的，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

### 3. answering

根据原文： Even if you think you can write more, don't spend 15 minutes \_\_\_\_ a part worth only 5 marks, 因为时间是有限的，所以尽管你可以写更多，也不要再继续答下去，因此选择 answering–回答。这里说的是：即使你认为你可以写得更多，也不要花15分钟回答一个只有5分的部分。其它选项： scoring 得分； marking 标记； ignoring 忽略，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

### 4. time

根据原文： Leave space at the end of your answer and come back to it if you have \_\_\_\_ to...later, 写答案的时候留些空白，是为了后面做完题还有多余的“时间”，再回过来做这一提，补充答案，相信大家也会有这方面的经历，因此选择 time–时间。其它选项： life 生命； space 空间； mind 思想，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

### 5. spare

根据原文： Leave space at the end of your answer and come back to it if you have time to \_\_\_\_ later, 首先根据have time to do sth.的结构确定该空选择动词原形，又因为这个时间应该是做完题后还剩多余的时间再回过头来看没做完的题，因此选择 spare–留出have time to spare 也是常见的搭配，表示时间空余。这里说的是：在你的答案后面留点空间，如果你以后有空的话，再来看看。其它选项： use 使用； waste 浪费； left 离开，或者 leave 的过去式，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

### 6. valuable

根据原文： this is just a waste of your \_\_\_\_ time (and the examiner's), 修饰时间，前面提到不知道答案就不要乱写，因为时间是有限的，宝贵的，不要浪费双方的时间，因此选择 valuable–宝贵的。这里说的是：这只是浪费你宝贵的时间（和考官的时间）。其它选项： available 可得到的； useful 有用的； beneficial 有益的，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #628)

## 74. Water Security (预测) (解析)

Equally critical is the challenge of water security. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) has pointed out that about one-third of the world's population lives in countries with moderate to high water stress, with a disproportionate impact on the poor. With current projected global population growth, the task of providing water for human sustenance will become increasingly difficult. And increasing competition over this scarce but vital resource may fuel instability and conflict within states as well as between states. The UN is doing a great deal in both areas to proactively foster collaboration among Member States. UNEP has long been actively addressing the water issue together with partner UN agencies and other organizations. Looking ahead, the UN can do more to build synergies of technology, policy and capacity in this field. In this regard, events like the annual World Water Week in Stockholm come to the forefront of the public mind when talking about championing water issues.

### 选项：

- 1) singular, equal, disproportionate, improper
- 2) sustainability, living, maintenance, sustenance
- 3) conflict, collaboration, association, merging
- 4) agencies, cooperates, partners, companies
- 5) regard, speculation, consideration, level

**解析:**

## 1. disproportionate

根据原文: about one– third of the world's population lives in countries with moderate to high water stress, with a \_\_\_\_ impact on the poor, 通过给出的数据可以看出人口分布和水资源的比例极度不平衡, 对穷人产生极大的影响, 又因为前面的冠词为a, 因此选择 disproportionate–不相称的, 不成比例的。这里说的是: 世界上大约三分之一的人口生活在中度到重度水资源紧张的国家, 对穷人的影响极大。其它选项: eccentric 怪异的; equal 平等的; proper 合理的, 都说不通, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 2. sustenance

根据原文: With current projected global population growth, the task of providing water for human \_\_\_\_ will become increasingly difficult, 由于更多的人需要消耗水资源, 这意味着人类能够使用的生活用水将会越来越少, 因此选择 sustenance–养料, 这里指用水。这里说的是: 随着目前预计的全球人口增长, 为人类提供生活用水的任务将变得越来越困难。其它选项: sustainability 可持续性; living 生计; maintenance 保持, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 3. collaboration

根据原文: The UN is doing a great deal in both areas to proactively foster \_\_\_\_ among Member States, 联合国为解决水资源危机, 各个成员国之间应该是相互“合作”才能更有效, 因此选择 collaboration。这里说的是: 联合国在这两个领域都做了大量工作, 积极促进会员国之间的合作。其它选项: conflict 冲突; association 协会、关联; merging 结合, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 4. agencies

根据原文: UNEP has long been actively addressing the water issue together with partner UN \_\_\_\_ and other organizations, and 后面连接的是其他机构, 说明前面是联合国的组织, 因此选择 agencies–局, 处, 署, 专业行政部门。这里说的是: 环境署长期以来一直与联合国伙伴机构和其他组织一道积极处理水问题。其它选项: cooperates, 动词 cooperate (合作) 的第三人称单数形式; partners 伙伴; companies 公司, 联合国内的机构为 agencies, 其他两个选项用法不够正式, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 并列结构; 单句理解

## 5. regard

根据原文: In this \_\_\_\_, events like the annual World Water Week in Stockholm come to the forefront of the public mind when talking about championing water issues, 用于句首, 表明话题, 因此选择 regard, 即 in this regard 在这一点上, 关于这个问题。这里说的是: 在这方面, 像斯德哥尔摩一年一度的世界水周这样的活动成为公众谈论水资源问题时的首要话题。其它选项: speculation 猜测, consideration 考虑, level 水平, 都不能与in this形成搭配。

解题思路: 单词搭配; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #627)

## 75. Jury (预测) (解析)

Serving on a jury is normally compulsory for individuals who are **qualified** for jury service. A jury is **intended** to be an impartial panel capable of reaching a verdict. There are often **procedures** and requirements, including a fluent understanding of the language and the opportunity to test juror's neutrality or otherwise exclude jurors who are perceived as likely to be less than **neutral** or partial to one side.

**选项:**

- 1) equalled, qualified, able, capable
- 2) intended, failed, used, likely
- 3) procedures, processes, necessities, steps
- 4) neutral, natural, central, supportive

**解析:**

## 1. qualified

根据原文: Serving on a jury is normally compulsory for individuals who are\_\_\_\_for jury service, 这里的 who 引导定语从句, 解释说明 individuals。能够成为陪审团成员, 是需要有资质的, 因此选择 qualified。这里说的是, 在陪审团中任职通常是有资格担任陪审员的人的义务。其他选项: equalled 平等的; able 能够, 常构成 be able to do 结构; capable 有才能的, 常构成 be capable of 结构, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

## 2. intended

根据原文: A jury is\_\_\_\_to be an impartial panel capable of reaching a verdict, 陪审团和公正的裁决的关系是后者为前者的目的, 因此选择 intended, 即 be intended to 旨在, 目的是。这里说的是, 陪审团的目的是作出公正的裁决。其他选项: failed 失败; used 习惯; likely 可能的, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 3. procedures

根据原文: There are often\_\_\_\_and requirements, including a fluent understanding of the language, 根据 and 后的 requirements–要求, 可以知道这里在说选择陪审团的要求, 与之形成并列的最合适的是“程序”, 选择 procedures。这里说的是, 通常有程序和要求, 包括对语言的流利理解。其他选项: processes 过程; necessities 必须; steps 步骤, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 并列结构; 单句理解

## 4. neutral

根据原文: to test juror's neutrality or otherwise exclude jurors who are perceived as likely to be less than\_\_\_\_or partial to one side, 成为陪审团不能够偏向任何一方, 又根据 exclude–排除, 说明要排除的陪审团是不那么中立性的, 因此选择 neutral。这里说的是测试陪审员的中立性, 或以其他方式排除被认为可能不中立或偏袒一方的陪审员。其他选项: natural 自然的; central 中心的; supportive 支持的, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #625)

**76. Herbal (预测) (解析)**

A herbal is a book of plants, describing their appearance, their properties and how they may be used for preparing ointments and medicines. The medical use of plants is **recorded** on fragments of papyrus and clay tablets from ancient Egypt, Samaria and China that date back 5,000 years but document traditions far older still. Over 700 herbal remedies were detailed in the Papyrus Ebers, an Egyptian text written in 1500 BC. Around 65 BC, a Greek physician called Dioscorides wrote a herbal that was **translated** into Latin and Arabic. Known as ‘De materia medica’, it became the most influential work on medicinal plants in both Christian and Islamic worlds until the late 17th century. An illustrated manuscript copy of the text made in Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul) **survives** from the sixth century. The first printed herbals date from the dawn of European printing in the 1480s. They provided valuable information for apothecaries, whose job it was to make the pills and potions **prescribed** by physicians. In the next century, landmark herbals were produced in England by William Turner, considered to be the father of British botany, and John Gerard, whose illustrations would **inspire** the floral fabric, wallpaper and tile designs of William Morris four centuries later.

**选项:**

- 1) registered, recorded, memorised, kept
- 2) moved, interpreted, translated, removed
- 3) leaves, duplicates, suffers, survives
- 4) instructed, pointed, prescribed, determined
- 5) simulate, wake, inspire, stimulate

**解析:**

1.recorded

根据原文 The medical use of plants is\_\_\_\_on fragments of papyrus and clay tablets, **herbal**的意思是草本书，这里说的是第一次有记录的草本书雏形，因此选择recorded—记录。这里说的是：植物的药用价值记录在纸莎草和粘土碎片上。其他选项：registered注册；memorised记忆；kept保持，不能突出草本书的特点，因此都不合适。

解题思路：上下文理解

2.translated

根据原文 a Greek physician called Dioscorides wrote a **herbal** that was\_\_\_\_into Latin and Arabic, 宾语是希腊语和阿拉伯语，而作者是希腊人，因此选择translated—翻译。这里说的是：一位名叫迪奥斯科里德斯的希腊医生写了一种草药，被翻译成拉丁语和阿拉伯语。其他选项：moved移动；interpreted口译，诠释；removed移除，代入本句中都不合适。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

3.survives

根据原文 An illustrated manuscript copy of the text made in Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul) \_\_\_\_ from the sixth century, made是修饰text的后置定语,主句 (An copy\_\_\_\_from 6th century.) 的意思是这个版本是出现于6世纪，因此选择survives—存活。这里说的是：一份在君士坦丁堡（今伊斯坦布尔）制作的插图手稿，保存于六世纪。其他选项：leaves离开；duplicates复制；suffers经受，代入本句中都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

4.prescribed

根据原文 They provided valuable information for apothecaries, whose job it was to make the pills and potions \_\_\_\_ by physicians, 药是医生开的，因此选择prescribed—开药。这里说的是：他们为药剂师提供了有价值的信息，药剂师的工作是制造医生开出的药丸和药水。其他选项：instructed指导；pointed指；determined决定，代入本句中都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

5.inspire

根据原文 and John Gerard, whose illustrations would\_\_\_\_the floral fabric, 由于前文提到他是植物学之父，因此他的插画是启发性的，因此选择inspire—启发。这里说的是：还有约翰·杰拉德，他的插图将启发花卉织物。其他选项：simulate模仿；wake苏醒；stimulate刺激，代入本句中都不合适。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #622)

## 77. Fluid Behavior (预测) (解析)

If you see a movie, or a TV advertisement, that involves a fluid behaving in an unusual way, it was probably made using technology based on the work of a Monash researcher. Professor Joseph Monaghan who **pioneered** an influential method for interpreting the behavior of liquids that underlies most special effects involving water has been **honored** with election to the Australian Academy of Sciences. Professor Monaghan, one of only 17 members elected in 2011, was recognized for developing the **method** of Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH) which has applications in the fields of astrophysics, engineering and physiology, as well as movie special effects. His research started in 1977 when he tried to use computer **simulation** to describe the formation of stars and stellar systems.

The algorithms available at the time were **incapable** of describing the complicated systems that evolve out of chaotic clouds of gas in the galaxy. Professor Monaghan, and his colleague Bob Gingold, took the novel and effective approach of replacing the fluid or gas in the simulation with large numbers of particles with properties that **mimicked** those of the fluid. SPH has become a central tool in astrophysics, where it is currently used to simulate the evolution of the universe after the Big Bang, the formation of stars, and the processes of planet building.

### 选项:

- 1) pioneered, proceed, opened, disclose
- 2) gifted, credited, presented, honored
- 3) platform, method, system, medium
- 4) action, stimulation, equation, simulation
- 5) impossible, incapable, capable, inapplicable
- 6) presented, showed, liked, mimicked

### 解析:

1. pioneered

根据原文: Professor Joseph Monaghan who        an influential method for interpreting the behavior of liquids, 前面提到“unusual way”, 说明这种方法并不常见, 是教授“首创”的, 因此选择 **pioneered**–当开拓者, 开创。这里说的是: 约瑟夫·莫纳汉教授, 他开创了一种解释液体行为的有影响力的方法。其它选项: **proceed** 接着做; **opened** 打开; **disclose** 揭露, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 上下文理解

2. honored

根据原文: Professor Joseph Monaghan...has been        with election to the Australian Academy of Sciences, 这个句子很长, 要分清主干结构。这里很明显是指教授被“选为”这个机构的院士。因此选择 **honored**, 即 **be honored with**–被授予。其它选项: **gifted** 有天赋的; **credited** 把...归功于; **presented** 呈现, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

3. method

根据原文: Professor Monaghan...was recognized for developing the        of Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH) which has applications in the fields of..., SPH是一种物理方法, 这种方法被应用于诸多领域, 因此选择 **method**。这里说的是: 莫纳汉教授因开创了光滑粒子流体力学 (SPH) 方法而被公认, 该方法在...。其它选项: **platform** 平台; **system** 系统; **medium** 媒介, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

4. simulation

根据原文: His research started in 1977 when he tried to use computer        to describe the formation of stars and stellar systems, 描述恒星系统的形成, 在电脑上能通过“模拟”来实现, 因此选择 **simulation**。这里说的是: 他的研究始于1977年, 当时他试图用计算机模拟来描述恒星和恒星系统的形成。其它选项: **action** 动作; **stimulation** 刺激; **equation** 等式, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

5. incapable

根据原文: The algorithms available at the time were        of describing the complicated systems that evolve out of chaotic clouds of gas in the galaxy, 在当时技术条件没有现在好, 因此是不能够完成这一复杂任务的, 因此选择 **incapable**–没有能力的 考察固定搭配 **be incapable of**。这里说的是: 当时可用的算法无法描述星系中由混沌气体云演化而来的复杂系统。其它选项: **impossible** 不可能; **capable** 有能力的; **inapplicable** 不适用的, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

6. mimicked

根据原文: Professor Monaghan, and his colleague Bob Gingold, took the novel and effective approach

of replacing the fluid or gas in the simulation with large numbers of particles with properties that\_\_\_\_those of the fluid, 因为这种方法新颖而有效, 说明是最大限度还原原来条件的实验, 因此选择 mimicked–模仿。这里说的是: Monaghan 教授和他的同事 Bob Gingold 采取了一种新颖有效的方法, 用大量具有类似于流体性质的粒子来代替模拟中的流体或气体。其它选项: presented 呈现; showed 展示; liked 喜欢, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #621)

## 78. Canadian Arctic (预测) (解析)

This summer, 41 UBC alumni and friends participated in expeditions to the Canadian Arctic and the legendary Northwest Passage. Presentations, conversations and learning accompanied their exploration of the great **outdoors** aboard the Russian–flagged Akademik Ioffe, designed and built in Finland as a scientific research vessel in 1989. Her bridge was open to passengers virtually 24 hours a day. Experts on **board** presented on topics including climate change, wildlife, Inuit culture and history, and early European explorers. UBC professor Michael Byers presented on the issue of Arctic sovereignty, a **growing** cause of debate as ice melts, new shipping routes open, and natural resources **become** accessible. Recommended pre-trip reading was late UBC alumnus Pierre Berton's book, *The Arctic Grail*.

**选项:**

- 1) outdoors, indoors, outside, inside
- 2) board, broad, list, aboard
- 3) slight, growing, disappearing, tiny
- 4) cease, turn, become, come

**解析:**

1. outdoors

根据原文: Presentations, conversations and learning accompanied their exploration of the great\_\_\_\_aboard the Russian–flagged Akademik Ioffe, 乘坐轮船去户外, 进行的应该是户外活动, 因此选择outdoors–户外的。这里说的是: 在他们乘坐悬挂俄罗斯国旗的Akademik Ioffe 号探索伟大的户外活动时, 进行了介绍、交谈和学习。其它选项: indoors 室内; outside 外面的; inside 里面的, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

2. board

根据原文: Experts on\_\_\_\_presented on topics including climate change, wildlife, Inuit culture and history, and early European explorers, 专家发表各种演说, 地点还是在船上, 因此选择 board, 即 on board 在船上。这里说的是: 船上的专家就气候变化、野生动物、因纽特人的文化和历史以及早期欧洲探险家等主题发表了演讲。其它选项: broad 宽广的; list 名单; aboard 国外的, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 形近词辨析; 单句理解

3. growing

根据原文: UBC professor Michael Byers presented on the issue of Arctic sovereignty, a\_\_\_\_cause of debate as ice melts, new shipping routes open, 因为冰层融化和新航线的开通, 对北极的主权问题的影响是越来越大的, 因此选择 growing–增长的。这里说的是: UBC教授迈克尔拜尔斯 (Michael Byers) 就北极主权问题发表了演讲, 随着冰层融化, 新的航线开通..这一问题越来越引起争论。其它选项: slight 轻微的; disappearing 消失的; tiny 微小的, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

4. become

根据原文: UBC professor Michael Byers presented on the issue of Arctic sovereignty, a growing cause of debate as ice melts, new shipping routes open, and natural resources\_\_\_\_accessible, as 后面是举例北极地区的变化, 使得主权问题越来越有争议, 那么它的是可获得的状态才导致大家想要争夺主权, 因此选择

become—变得。这里说的是：UBC 教授迈克尔拜尔斯（Michael Byers）就北极主权问题发表了演讲，随着冰层融化，新的航线开通，自然资源变得容易获得，北极主权问题日益成为争论的焦点。其它选项：cease 暂停；turn 转向；come 来，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #611)

## 79. Business Schools (预测) (解析)

Top business schools are **recruiting** younger, less experienced **candidates** in an effort to boost **applications** and head off competitions for the best students from other graduate programs such as law and public policy. In an attempt to **lure** new students, leading business schools – including Harvard, Stanford, the University of Chicago and Wharton – have moved away from the unofficial admissions and **prerequisite** of four years' work experience and **instead** have set their sights on recent college graduates and so-called 'early career **professionals**' with only a couple years of work under the **belt**.

**选项：**

- 1) funding, employing, searching, recruiting
- 2) rivals, electorates, peers, candidates
- 3) advertisements, endorsements, operations, applications
- 4) punish, teach, encourage, lure
- 5) offer, exclusion, prepare, prerequisite
- 6) rather than, instead, hardly, no longer
- 7) professionals, winners, leaders, teachers
- 8) bell, belt, management, protect

**解析：**

1. recruiting

根据原文：Top business schools are \_\_\_\_\_ younger, less experienced\_\_\_\_\_ in an effort to boost\_\_\_\_\_ and head off competitions for the best students from other graduate programs such as law and public policy..从competitions for the best students可以大致断定这三个空与“招聘、学生、申请”有关。第一个空选项中funding 资助，但本文中没有提到对学生经济方面的扶持；employing 雇佣，显然不符合学校语境；searching 搜索，考虑到younger, less experienced这样的限定语，“更年轻和更没经验的”显然也不需要“搜索”；只有recruiting 招生最符合上下文。

解题思路：单句理解

2. candidates

根据原文：Top business schools are recruiting younger, less experienced\_\_\_\_\_ in an effort to boost\_\_\_\_\_ and head off competitions for the best students from other graduate programs such as law and public policy..从competitions for the best students可以大致断定这两个空与“招聘、学生、申请”有关。第二个空选项中rivals 对手，没有“向对手招生”的说法；electorates 选民，peers 同辈，明显不符合上下文；只有candidates 候选人最合适。

解题思路：单句理解

3. applications

根据原文：Top business schools are recruiting younger, less experienced candidates in an effort to boost\_\_\_\_\_ and head off competitions for the best students from other graduate programs such as law and public policy..从competitions for the best students可以大致断定这个空与“招聘、学生、申请”有关。第三个空选项中 advertisements 广告，endorsements 认可，operations 操作，都与上下文不符，只有applications 申请，是合适的选项。原文是为了尝试避免不重复其他专业，比如法律和公共政策，的优生招收竞争，顶尖商学院正在招收更年轻更没经验的候选人。

解题思路：单句理解

## 4. lure

根据原文: In an attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ new students, leading business schools including Harvard, Stanford..... — have moved away from the unofficial admission .... 为了( )新的学生,一些领先的商学院包括哈佛,斯坦福.....已经放弃了非官方录取,由“move away from 抛弃”可以推断这些大学降低了录取要求,按照逻辑,大学降低录取要求是为了吸引学生来就读,所以lure吸引最为合适。其他选项: punish 惩罚; teach 教授不符合语境, encourage 激励指鼓舞某人继续做某事,原文没有阐述新学生具体做一件事,因此不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 5. prerequisite

根据原文: the University of Chicago and Wharton —have moved away from the unofficial admissions and \_\_\_\_\_ of four years' work experience 芝加哥大学和沃顿商学院放弃了非官方录取和四年工作经验的( ),既然降低录取标准,可以确定学校一定取消了有四年工作经验的“前提”,prerequisite 指先决条件,最为合适。其他选项 exclusion of sth 指排除可能性,原文中已经有否定,为符合语意不能双重否定,offer of sth 主动提议,四年工作经验是录取条件,而不是提议,prepare 准备明显不符合语境。

解题思路: 名词of 结构; 单句理解

## 6. instead

根据原文: and\_\_\_\_\_ have set their sights on recent college graduates 将目光转向了刚刚毕业的大学生,这和之前大学录取的有经验的群体相反,因此“instead相反”是最佳选项。其他选项 rather than 而不是,hardly 几乎不,no longer 不再;都与语境表达意思相反,所以排除。

解题思路: 逻辑关系; 单句理解

## 7. professionals

根据原文: and so-called early career \_\_\_\_\_ 所谓的早期职业( ),按照逻辑推断,刚刚进入职场的大学生是早期职场专业人士,只有professionals; 其他选项: winners 胜利者, leaders 领导者,对于刚毕业的学生来说并不现实; teacher 老师,并不是所有学生都从事教育行业,因此均不合适。

解题思路: 语境理解

## 8. belt

主要考察固定搭配: under the belt 完成;比如 You need to get a few more qualifications under your belt. 你还需要完成几项资格证明。根据原文: and so-called 'early career professionals with only a couple years of work under the belt. 这里说的是这些早期职场专业人士只有几年的工作经验。其他选项: bell 钟, management 管理, protect 保护,都不太符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #602)

## 80. Painting Movement (预测) (解析)

Movement in painting that originated in France in the 1860s and had enormous influence in European and North American painting in the late 19th century. The Impressionists wanted to depict real life, to paint straight from nature, and to capture the changing effects of light. The term was first used abusively to describe Claude Monet's painting Impression: Sunrise (1872). The other leading Impressionists included Paul Camile, Edgar Degas, Edouard Manet, Camille Pissarro, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, and Alfred Sisley, but only Monet remained devoted to Impressionist ideas throughout his career. The core of the Impressionist group was formed in the early 1860s by Monet, Renoir, and Sisley, who met as students and enjoyed painting in the open air – one of the hallmarks of Impressionism. They met other members of the Impressionist circle through Paris café society. They never made up a formal group, but they organized eight group exhibitions between 1874 and 1886, at the first of which the name Impressionism was applied. Their styles were diverse, but all experimented with effects of light and movement created with distinct brush strokes and fragments of color dabbed side-by-side on the canvas rather than mixed on the palette. By the 1880s the movement's central impulse had dispersed, and a number of new styles were emerging, later

described as post-impressionism. British Impressionism had a major influence on the more experimental and **progressive** British painters in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Many of the painters were affected in the circle of Walter Sickert, who spent much of his career in France and was an influential figure who inspired many younger artists. His friend and exact contemporary Philip Wilson Steer is generally regarded as the most outstanding British Impressionist.

### 选项:

- 1) originated, initiated, oriented, appreciated
- 2) deepen, depict, simplify, contrary
- 3) describe, descent, satirize, transcribe
- 4) experimented, supplemented, experienced, examined
- 5) frige, fragile, combination, fragments
- 6) progressive, stubborn, predictable, promoted

### 解析:

#### 1. originated

根据原文: Movement in painting that\_\_\_\_in France in the 1860s and had enormous influence in European and North American painting in the late 19th century, 并列连词and后面说到这个运动在19世纪产生巨大影响，那么按照时间顺序，在18世纪应该是产生了该运动，因此选择 originated–起源。这里说的是：绘画运动起源于19世纪60年代的法国，在19世纪末的欧洲和北美绘画中产生了巨大的影响。其它选项：initiated 发起; oriented 定向; appreciated 欣赏，因此都不合适。

解题思路: 并列结构；单句理解

#### 2. depict

根据原文: The Impressionists wanted to\_\_\_\_real life, to paint straight from nature, and to capture the changing effects of light. 从自然中直接绘画就可以看出，印象派是想“描述”真实的生活，因此选择depict–描写。这里说的是：印象派画家想描绘现实生活，直接从自然中绘画，并捕捉光线的变化效果。其它选项：deepen 加深; simplify 简化; contrary (adj.) 相反的，因此都不合适。

解题思路: 并列结构；动宾搭配；单句理解

#### 3. describe

根据原文: The term was first used abusively to\_\_\_\_Claude Monet's painting Impression: Sunrise (1872). 该空位于不定式标志to之后，因此选择动词原形。The term指的是impressionists，又因为莫奈画的是印象派的画，所以印象派画家指的就是莫奈，因此选择 describe–描述。这里说的是：这个词最初被滥用来描述克劳德·莫内的绘画印象：日出（1872）。其它选项：descent (n.) 下降，出身; satirize 讽刺; transcribe 抄写，因此都不合适。

解题思路: 不定式；单句理解

#### 4. experimented

根据原文: Their styles were diverse, but all\_\_\_\_with effects of light, 因为光是变换的，印象派画家不同于以前的画家，他们更多样化，利用更多的光影，也就是用光影做更多的尝试和实验，因此选择experimented–实验。这里说的是：他们的风格多种多样，但都是用光的效果做实验。其它选项：supplemented 补充; experienced 体验; examined 检查，因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 5. fragments

根据原文: and movement created with distinct brush strokes and\_\_\_\_of color dabbed side-by-side on the canvas rather than mixed on the palette, “rather than”后面说这些色彩不是混合在一起的，说明是分开的，因此选择fragments–碎片。这里说的是：用不同的笔触和色彩碎片在画布上并排涂抹而不是混合在调色板上。其它选项：frige冷藏库; fragile (adj.) 易碎; combination组合，因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 6. progressive

根据原文: British Impressionism had a major influence on the more experimental and \_\_\_\_British

painters in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, 根据并列连词and前面是experimental, 表明这些画家是愿意去试验不同的方法, 是进步的, 因此选择 progressive–进步的。这里说的是: 19世纪末20世纪初, 英国印象派对英国画家产生了重大影响, 影响了他们的实验性和进步性。其它选项: stubborn 顽固的; predictable 预测的; promoted 提升的, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 并列结构; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #597)

## 81. Farms (预测) (解析)

Both farms were by far the largest, most prosperous, most technologically advanced farms in their respective districts. In particular, each was centred around a magnificent state-of-the-art barn for sheltering and milking cows. Those structures, both neatly divided into opposite facing rows of cow stalls, dwarfed all other barns in the district. Both farms let their cows graze outdoors in lush pastures during the summer, produced their own hay to harvest in the late summer for feeding the cows through the winter, and increased their production of summer fodder and winter hay by irrigating their fields.

**选项:**

- 1) restrictive, respective, relevant, responsible
- 2) sheltering, keeping, gathering, hiding
- 3) gathered, separated, cut, divided
- 4) eat, move, graze, live
- 5) sharpened, narrowed, widened, increased

**解析:**

1. respective

根据原文: Both farms were by far the largest, most prosperous, most technologically advanced farms in their \_\_\_\_ districts. 两个农场都是( )地区最大, 最繁荣, 技术最先进的农场, 一个地区只能有一个最大, 最繁荣...., 很明显这两个农场在不同的两个地区, 所以选 respective 分别的; 其他选项“restrictive 限制的”, “relevant 相关的”不太符合逻辑, “responsible 有责任心的”用来形容人, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

2. sheltering

根据原文: each was centred around a magnificent state-of-the-art barn for \_\_\_\_ and milking cows. 每一个中心都围绕着一个宏伟先进的牛棚, 为奶牛提供( )和产奶, 由barn牛棚可以推测它的主要功能是居住, 所以选sheltering 庇护。其他选项: keeping 保持, gathering 聚集, hiding 躲藏, 均不是建立牛棚的主要目的。

解题思路: 单句理解

3. divided

主要考察固定搭配: divide into 把....分成, 比如 The city is divided into 8 districts. 城市被分成8个区域。

根据原文: Those structures, both neatly divided into opposite facing rows of cow stalls. 指这两座建筑被整齐地划分在牛栏前, 位置相对; 其他选项: “gathered into 聚集”, “cut into 打断”明显不符合语境而排除; separate into 分离, separate 通常指把原来连在一起或靠近的东西分隔开来, 两个牛棚从建立开始就一直矗立于互相的对面, 因此 separated 不合适。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 近义词辨析; 单句理解

4. graze

根据原文: Both farms let their cows \_\_\_\_ outdoors in lush pastures during the summer. 两个农场都在夏季让奶牛在室外茂盛的牧场( ), 按照逻辑推断, 奶牛在牧场上放牧, 只有graze指(牛, 羊等)动物在草地上吃青草; 其他选项“move 移动”, “live 居住”, “eat 吃”未能精准表现出奶牛在吃草的语境。

解题思路: 动宾搭配; 单句理解

5. increased

根据原文：and \_\_\_\_\_ their production of summer fodder and winter hay by irrigating their fields 通过灌溉农田（）夏季饲料和冬季干草的产量，通过常识判断，灌溉农田有利于增加干草和饲料的产量，所以选“increased 增加”最合适。其他选项：sharpened 指（感觉或感情）增强或使某物更锋利，widened 和 narrowed 指在空间上变宽和变窄，都不太符合语境和逻辑。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #588)

## 82. Complementary Therapies (预测) (解析)

Complementary therapies – such as those **practiced** by naturopaths, chiropractors and acupuncturists – have become increasingly popular in Australia over the last few **decades**. Interest initially coincided with **enthusiasm** for alternative lifestyles, while immigration and increased contact and trade with China have also had an **influence**. The status of complementary therapies is being re-visited in a number of areas: legal regulation; the stances of doctors' associations; their inclusion in medical education; and scientific research into their **efficacy**.

**选项：**

- 1) practiced, conducted, expected, recommended
- 2) hours, decades, moments, records
- 3) enthusiasm, confidence, interest, occupation
- 4) earning, idea, effect, influence
- 5) efficacy, practice, efficiency, experiment

**解析：**

1. practiced

根据原文：Complementary therapies – such as those \_\_\_\_\_ by naturopaths, chiropractors and acupuncturists have become increasingly popular in Australia. 辅助疗法，比如那些（）自然疗法，脊椎推拿疗法，针灸疗法——在澳大利亚越来越受欢迎，既然被受到追捧，就一定是已经被实践证明是有效的成熟疗法了，因此“practiced 实践”符合语境。其他选项：“conducted”通常指组织并实施一项需要提前组织的活动或任务，不适合形容辅助疗法；“expected”预料，与语境符；“recommended”推荐，已经被实践的疗法比只是被推荐的更容易受到人们的欢迎。

解题思路：单句理解

2. decades

根据原文：Complementary therapies.....have become increasingly popular in Australia over the last few \_\_\_\_\_. 辅助疗法在过去（）在澳大利亚越来越流行。治疗并被实践证明有效，然后越来越多的人开始采用，这本身是一个漫长的过程，因此选decades十年。其他选项：“hours”小时，“moments”时刻，时间太短，而“records”记录，说不通。

解题思路：单句理解；常识判断

3. enthusiasm

根据原文：Interest initially coincided with \_\_\_\_\_ for alternative lifestyles. 起初，人们的兴趣与改变生活方式的（）不谋而合。兴趣使人们想做某事，同时热情推动人们去积极实践，所以“enthusiasm 热情”最为合适；其他选项“confidence 信任”；“occupation职业”，明显不符合语境，生活方式不是人，无法信任，也不是一个职业；而“interest 兴趣”不足以推动人们去积极实践，选 enthusiasm 更符合语意。

解题思路：单句理解

4. influence

主要考察固定搭配 have an influence 有影响，比如 all these factors have an influence 这些因素都有影响。根据原文：while immigration and increased contact and trade with China have also had an influence. 移民以及与中国越来越多的接触和贸易往来也有影响；其他选项：“earning 收入”；“idea 想法”，不太符合语境和逻辑；effect 也表示影响，区别在于 influence 是指经长期的，深刻地影响，对被影响者产生一时难以改变的结果。如父母对孩子的影响。effect 是指一事物对另一事物产生的短暂的，直接的影响。因此在文中的

语境下选择 influence 更合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

### 5. efficacy

根据原文: and scientific research into their\_\_\_\_\_对它的( )进行科学的研究，并定位首句 The status of complementary therapies is being re-visited in a number of areas (理疗法在若干领域正在被重新评估)，可推断对它进行科学的研究的目的是确认是否有功效，“efficacy (尤指药物或治疗方法的) 功效”最符合语境。其他选项：“practice 实践”； efficiency 指做事的效率；“experiment 实验”明显不符合语境跟逻辑。

解题思路：上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #587)

## 83. Dog (预测) (解析)

A DOG may be man's best friend. But man is not always a dog's. Over the centuries **selective** breeding has pulled at the canine body shape to produce what is often a grotesque distortion of the underlying wolf. Indeed, some of these distortions are, when found in people, regarded as **pathologies**. Dog breeding does, though, offer a chance to those who would like to understand how body shape is controlled. The ancestry of pedigree pooches is well recorded, their generation time is short and their **litter** size reasonably large, so there is plenty of material to work with. **Moreover**, breeds are, by definition, inbred, and this simplifies genetic analysis. Those such as Elaine Ostrander, of America's National Human Genome Research Institute, who wish to identify the genetic basis of the features of particular pedigrees thus have an **ideal** experimental animal.

**选项:**

- 1) selected, excessive, selective, excellent
- 2) epidemics, pathologies, medications, diseases
- 3) lit, littering, litters, litter
- 4) Hence, Moreover, So, However
- 5) representative, reprehensive, general, ideal

**解析:**

### 1. selective

根据原文: Over the centuries\_\_\_\_breeding has pulled at the canine body shape to produce what is often a grotesque distortion of the underlying wolf. 现在的狗是经过人类长时间的不断筛选保留下来的，在这个过程中狗的体型也在不断变化。因此选择 selective–选择性的，严格筛选的。这里说的是：几个世纪以来，有选择的繁殖一直在拉扯狗的体形，产生了一种通常是潜在狼的怪异扭曲。其它选项：selected是 selected 的分词形式，并不是严格意义上的形容词； excessive 过度的； excellent 优秀的，因此都不合适。

解题思路：形近词辨析；单句理解

### 2. pathologies

根据原文: Indeed, some of these distortions are, when found in people, regarded as\_\_\_\_, 发生在狗身上的变化如果被发现发生在人身上，一定是会被视为有问题的，也就是“病态的”，因此选择 pathologies–变态，反常。其它选项： epidemics 流行病； medications 药物； diseases 疾病，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

### 3. litter

根据原文: their generation time is short and their\_\_\_\_size reasonably large, so there is plenty of material to work with. 前面提到有大量材料可以研究，除了产仔时间短，每次产仔数量多也会使它们的后代数量很多。litter 作为名词，可以表示“动物一胎所生的”一窝幼崽，符合语境，因此选择litter。这里说的是：它们的繁殖时间短，产仔数也相当大，因此有大量的材料可供研究。其它选项： lit 点燃； littering 乱扔； litters, litter 的复数形式，因此都不合适。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

### 4. Moreover

根据原文：\_\_\_\_, breeds are, by definition, inbred, and this simplifies genetic analysis, 前句提到通过狗的变异可以研究控制体型，有几个有利因素，除了产仔数量多，它们还是近亲繁殖，可以简化遗传分析，因此该空前后都是在讨论有利因素，选择并列的逻辑词 Moreover—此外。其它选项：Hence 因此; So所以; However 然而，逻辑上都不合适。

解题思路：逻辑关系；上下文理解

### 5. ideal

根据原文：Those such as Elaine Ostrander, of America's National Human Genome Research Institute, who wish to identify the genetic basis of the features of particular pedigrees thus have an\_\_\_\_experimental animal, 因为狗的这些优点，它们很适合科学家的研究，是“理想的”的研究对象，选择 ideal。这里说的是：像美国国家人类基因组研究所的伊莱恩·奥斯特兰德这样的人，他们希望能够确定特定系谱特征的遗传基础，因此他们有一个理想的实验动物。其它选项：representative 有代表性的; reprehensive 贬责的; general 一般的，都不符合语境。

解题思路：上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #585)

## 84. Wine and Ale (预测) (解析)

By the Bronze Age drinking **vessels** were being made of sheet metal, primarily bronze or gold. However, the peak of feasting — and in particular, of the “political” type of feast came in the late Hallstatt period (about 600 – 450 BC), soon after the foundation of the Greek **colony** of Massalia (Marseille) at the mouth of the Rhine. From that date on, the blood of the grape began to make its **way** north and east along major river systems together with imported metal and ceramic drinking vessels from the Greek world. **Wine** was thus added to the list of mood-altering beverages — such as ale available to establish social networks in Iron Age Europe. Attic pottery fragments found at hillforts such as Heuneburg in Germany and luxury goods such as the monumental 5th century Greek bronze krater (or wine mixing vessel) found at Vix in Burgundy supply archaeological evidence of this interaction. Organic **containers** such as leather or wooden wine barrels may also have travelled north into Europe but have not survived. It is unknown what goods were **traded** in return, but they may have included salted meat, hides, timber, amber and slaves.

### 选项:

- 1) vehicles, boats, vessels, ships
- 2) group, jungle, colony, place
- 3) method, pace, way, direction
- 4) Wine, Grape, Milk, Food
- 5) food, market, places, containers
- 6) exchanged, bought, made, traded

### 解析:

#### 1. vessels

根据原文：By the Bronze Age drinking \_\_\_\_ were being made of sheet metal, primarily bronze or gold. 本篇的话题是欧洲古代饮酒器具材质，开头一句总领全文，说的是饮酒器皿是由什么构成的，因此选择 vessels—器皿, drinking vessels 表示酒器。这里说的是：到了青铜时代，酒器是由金属片制成的，主要是青铜或黄金。其它选项：vehicles 车辆; boats 船; ships 大船舰，因此都不合适。

解题思路：上下文理解

#### 2. colony

根据原文：the peak of feasting — and in particular, of the “political” type of feast came in the late Hallstatt period, soon after the foundation of the Greek \_\_\_\_ of Massalia (Marseille) at the mouth of the Rhine, “foundation”在这里指建立，成立，希腊当时航海技术发达，建立了许多“殖民地”。因此选择 colony。这里说的是：盛宴的巅峰——尤其是“政治”式宴会的高潮发生在哈尔斯塔特晚期，不久后，希腊殖民

地Massalia（马赛）在莱茵河口成立。其它选项：group—群；jungle—丛林；place—地方，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

### 3. way

根据原文：the blood of the grape began to make its\_\_\_\_north and east along major river systems together with imported metal and ceramic drinking vessels from the Greek world. 葡萄的血液开始向不同的地方流动，也就是葡萄酒开始向其他地方普及和流行，因此选择way，make its way即流动的方向。这里说的是：葡萄的血液开始沿着主要的河流系统向北和向东流动，以及从希腊世界进口的金属和陶瓷饮水器。其它选项：method—方法；pace—节奏；direction—方向，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

### 4. Wine

根据原文：\_\_\_\_ was thus added to the list of mood-altering beverages — such as ale available to establish social networks in Iron Age Europe, thus表示因此，也就是基于上文提到的原因，上文讨论的是葡萄酒向其他地方普及，又联系...像“ale—麦芽啤酒”一样，说明这也是一类酒，因此选择Wine—葡萄酒。这里说的是：因此，葡萄酒被列入改变情绪的饮料之列，例如，在铁器时代的欧洲，可以用来建立社交网络的啤酒。其它选项：Grape—葡萄；Milk—牛奶；Food—事物，因此都不合适。

解题思路：上下文理解

### 5. containers

根据原文：Organic\_\_\_\_such as leather or wooden wine barrels may also have travelled north into Europe but have not survived, “wine barrels”是酒桶，说明前面的大类指的是装酒的容器，因此选择containers—容器。这里说的是：皮革或木制酒桶等有机容器可能也曾北上欧洲，但没有幸存下来。其它选项：food—事物；market—市场；places—地方，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

### 6. traded

根据原文：It is unknown what goods were\_\_\_\_in return, but they may have included salted meat, hides, timber, amber and slaves, “in return”说明是双方交换，有生意，贸易的性质，因此选择traded—交易。这里说的是：目前还不清楚什么商品是作为回报进行交易的，但这些商品可能包括咸肉、兽皮、木材、琥珀和奴隶。其它选项：exchanged—交换，没有做生意的含义；bought—买；made—制作，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #583)

## 85. Australia Higher Education Funding (预测) (解析)

Financing of Australian higher education has undergone dramatic change since the early 1970s. Although the Australian Government provided regular funding for universities from the late 1950s, in 1974 it **assumed** full responsibility for funding higher education – **abolishing** tuition fees with the intention of making university accessible to all Australians who had the ability and who wished to participate in higher education. Since the late 1980s, there has been a move towards greater private contributions, **particularly** student fees. In 1989, the Australian Government introduced the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) which included a loans scheme to help students finance their contributions. This enabled university to remain accessible to students by delaying their payments until they could afford to pay off their loans. In 2002, the Australian Government **introduced** a scheme similar to HECS for postgraduate students – the Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme (PELS). Funding for higher education comes from various sources. This article examines the three main sources – Australian Government funding, student fees and charges, and HECS. While the proportion of total **revenue** raised through HECS is relatively small, HECS payments are a significant component of students' university costs, with many students carrying a HECS debt for several years after leaving university. This article also focuses on characteristics of university students based on their HECS liability status, and the level of accumulated HECS debt.

**选项:**

- 1) assumed, clarified, paid, represented
- 2) accomplishing, combining, including, abolishing
- 3) without, specially, with, particularly
- 4) produced, carried, remembered, introduced
- 5) expenses, expenditure, profit, revenue

**解析:**

## 1. assumed

根据原文: Although the Australian Government provided regular funding for universities from the late 1950s, in 1974 it \_\_\_\_\_ full responsibility for funding higher education. 虽然澳大利亚政府在1950年代末开始定期为大学提供资金，但在1974年，它（）了资助高等教育的全部责任，assume 有“承担”的意思，与“responsibility 责任”搭配，意为“承担责任”，符合语境；其他选项：clarified 澄清，paid 支付，represented 代表都不太符合语境。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

## 2. abolishing

根据原文: in 1974 it assumed full responsibility for funding higher education – \_\_\_\_\_ tuition fees with the intention of making university accessible to all Australians who had the ability and who wished to participate in higher education. 1974年澳大利亚政府承担了资助高等教育的全部责任——（）学费，目的是为了让所有有能力和希望接受高等教育的澳大利亚人都能上大学。既然政府承担了全部责任，可以推断政府替教育买单，意味着学费的“取消”，只有 abolishing 废除。其他选项：accomplishing 完成，combining 结合，including 包括，都不太符合逻辑。

解题思路：单句理解

## 3. particularly

根据原文: Since the late 1980s, there has been a move towards greater private contributions, \_\_\_\_\_ student fees. 自1980年末以来，私人贡献，（）杂费，有所增加。结合后文时间表，政府之后提出了一系列关于杂费支付的贷款计划，可以推断在私人贡献增长中，学费增加最多，选择particularly，表示举例。其他选项：without 没有，明显与语境冲突；with 不能体现强调作用；specially 不放于句首。

解题思路：上下文理解

## 4. introduced

根据原文: In 2002, the Australian Government \_\_\_\_\_ a scheme similar to HECS for postgraduate students. 2002年，澳大利亚政府（）一项类似于HECS的计划。“introduce提出”和“scheme方案”搭配，符合语境。其他选项：produce 生产；remember 以及 carry 和 scheme 都不搭配。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

## 5. revenue

根据原文: Funding for higher education comes from various sources..... While the proportion of total \_\_\_\_\_ raised through HECS is relatively small. 高等教育的资金来源多种多样.....，虽然通过HECS筹集的总（）所占比例相对较小。这一句在讨论资金的来源，并且是通过某种渠道筹集来的，因此可以推测所选项应填“收入”，只有 revenue。其它选项：expenditure–支出，expense–消费”明显不符合语境，因为原文谈论的是资金筹集，筹措的资金是为了资助大学生上学，并非以盈利为目的，所以 profit–利润也不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #580)

## 86. Hard Work (预测) (解析)

It is important to emphasize the need for hard work as an essential part of studying law, because far too many students are tempted to think that they can succeed by relying on what they imagine to be their natural ability, without bothering to add the **expenditure** of effort. To take an analogy some people prefer the more or less instant **gratification** which comes from watching television adaptation of

a classic novel to the rather more **laborious** process of reading the novel itself. Those who **prefer** watching television to reading the book are less likely to study law successfully, unless they rapidly acquire a **taste** for text-based materials.

**选项:**

- 1) expenditure, engagement, explanation, employment
- 2) gratification, excitement, temptation, obsession
- 3) simple, complex, effortless, laborious
- 4) prefer, Enjoy, interest, like
- 5) knowledge, idea, motivation, taste

**解析:**

## 1. expenditure

根据原文: because far too many students are tempted to think that they can succeed by relying on what they imagine to be their natural ability, without bothering to add the \_\_\_\_\_ of effort. 因为太多的学生倾向于认为他们可以依靠想象中的天分取得成功, 而不是通过努力的( )。可以推断空格和后天付出努力有关, 只有“expenditure付出, 消耗”最合适, expenditure of effort 即耗费努力。其他选

项: “engagement: 婚约/参与度”; “explanation 解释”, 明显不符合语意, “employment of 指使用……, 比如employment of artillery 使用大炮, “努力”不是一个具体的工具, 无法使用, 因此也不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 2. gratification

主要考察固定搭配 instant gratification 即时满足, 比如 Money can bring instant gratification. 金钱能带来即时满足。根据原文: To take an analogy some people prefer the more or less instant gratification which comes from watching television adaptation of a classic novel. 指的是有些人更喜欢看电视改编的小说所带来的即时满足感。其他选项: excitement 兴奋, 不是所有电视改编的小说都能让观众兴奋, 比如有的是悲剧; temptation 诱惑 和 obsession 痴迷都明显在这里说不通。

解题思路: 近义词辨析; 固定搭配; 单句理解

## 3. laborious

根据原文: some people prefer the more or less instant gratification which comes from watching television adaptation of a classic novel to the rather more \_\_\_\_\_ process of reading the novel itself. 有些人更喜欢看电视改编的小说所带来的即时满足感, 而不是阅读小说本身, 按照逻辑推断, 和看电视比起来, 阅读小说需要更多时间和精力, 只有laborious费时费力的最符合。其他选项: “simple简单”, “effortless容易的”与语境不符, “complex复杂的”通常指难以理解, 阅读小说不一定难, 但是一定会花更多时间和精力。

解题思路: 单句理解

## 4. prefer

主要考察固定搭配 prefer....to.... 喜欢....而不喜欢...., 比如 prefer milk to coffee 我喜欢牛奶而不喜欢咖啡。根据原文: Those who prefer watching television to reading the book are less likely to study law successfully. 指的是那些喜欢看电视而不喜欢阅读书籍的人, 不太可能成功地学习法律。其他选项: “enjoy 享受”不与 to 构成搭配; “interest 使....感兴趣”以及“like 喜欢”也不与后面的 to 构成搭配, 且无法体现原文语意。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

## 5. taste

主要考察固定搭配 acquire a taste 对....感兴趣, 比如 I'm beginning to acquire a taste for this beer. 我开始对这啤酒感兴趣。根据原文: unless they rapidly acquire a taste for text-based materials 指的是除非他们很快对阅读文本材料感兴趣。其他选项: “knowledge 知识”是不可数名词, “idea 主意”前要用 an 来修饰; “motivation 动机”, 对阅读文本材料产生动机不符合逻辑。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 语境理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #582)

## 87. Sales Activities (预测) (解析)

Organizations need to integrate their sales activities more both internally and with customers' needs according to a new book co-authored by an academic at the University of East Anglia. The book **addresses** how sales can help organizations to become more customer oriented and considers how they are responding to challenges such as increasing competition, more **demanding** customers and a more complex selling environment. Many organizations are facing escalating costs and a growth in customer power, **which** makes it necessary to allocate resources more strategically. The sales function can provide critical customer and market knowledge to help inform both innovation and marketing. However, the authors say that within the industry **there** is still uncertainty about the shape a future sales team should take, how it should be managed, and how it **fits** into their organizations business model.

### 选项:

- 1) predicts, illustrates, addresses, mentions
- 2) demanding, aggressive, friendly, needy
- 3) which, this, that, where
- 4) that, there, which, this
- 5) applies, segregates, fits, develops

### 解析:

#### 1. addresses

根据原文: The book \_\_\_\_\_ how sales can help organizations to become more customer oriented. 本书 ( ) 了销售如何帮助组织更好地以顾客为导向。address指考虑并解决 (问题) , 是一种比较正式的表达, 符合语境。其他选项: “illustrate 举例说明”, 书并不是例子; “predict 预言”指预测尚未发生的事, 明显和语境不符; “mention 指简单地提及”, 但书中写到了销售在多方面对组织的作用, 不仅仅是提及。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 2. demanding

根据原文: challenges such as increasing competition, more \_\_\_\_\_ customers and a more complex selling environment 比如竞争加剧, 更加\_\_\_\_\_的客户, 更复杂的销售环境等挑战。既然是挑战, 根据逻辑推理, 客户一定会有比之前更高的要求, 所以选 demanding 苛求的, 构成 and 后跟 more complex 的并列。其他选项: “friendly 友好的”; “needy 需要精神支持的”; “aggressive 好斗的/志在必得的”, 按照逻辑, 顾客与组织并不是竞争关系, 并不合适用来形容顾客。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 3. which

根据原文: Many organizations are facing escalating costs and a growth in customer power, \_\_\_\_\_ makes it necessary to allocate resources more strategically. 许多组织都面临着成本上升和客户力量的增加, ( ) 使战略性地分配资源变得很有必要。这是考察非限制性定语从句, 先行词指的是空前面的整个主句, 且在从句中作主语, 因此选择which。其他选项: this, that 不引导非限制性定语从句; where 引导的非限制性定语从句指代主句中表示地点的词语, 原文中主句并没有地点词, 所以不合适。

解题思路: 非限制性定语从句; 单句理解

#### 4. there

根据原文: However, the authors say that within the industry \_\_\_\_\_ is still uncertainty about the shape a future sales team should take. 然而, 作者表示, 在这个行业, 未来销售团队应该采取什么样的形式仍然存在不确定性。销售团队是这个行业的一部分, 在表示结构上的含有时, 可以用 there be 句型, 所以选 there。其他选项 which, that, this, 都无法体现“含有或者存在”的含义, 因此不合适。

解题思路: there be 句型; 单句理解

#### 5. fits

主要考察固定搭配 fit into 适应, 根据原文: and how it fits into their organizations business model 指的是

组织在未来应该如何适应销售的组织业务模式。其他选项：apply into 把.....应用到.....； develop into 发展成为； segregate 使分离，和into不形成搭配。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #581)

## 88. Settlement (预测) (解析)

Over the last ten thousand years there seem to have been two separate and conflicting building sentiments throughout the history of towns and cities. **One** is the desire to start again, for a variety of reasons: an earthquake or a tidal wave may have demolished the settlement, or fire destroyed it, or the new city **marks** a new political beginning. The other can be likened to the effect of a magnet: established settlements attract people, who tend to come whether or not there is any planning for their arrival. The clash between these two sentiments is evident in every established city **unless** its development has been almost completely accidental or is lost in history. Incidentally, many settlements have been planned from the beginning but, for a variety of reasons, no settlement followed the plan. A good example is Currowan, on the Clyde River in New South Wales, which **was surveyed** in the second half of the 19th century, in expectation that people would come to establish agriculture and a small port. But no **one** came.

**选项:**

- 1) It, This, One, As
- 2) highlights, starts, marks, protrudes
- 3) after, until, if, unless
- 4) were monitored, showed, has shown, was surveyed
- 5) which, that, nobody, one

**解析:**

1. One

根据原文：...there seem to have been two separate and conflicting building sentiments.... \_\_\_\_\_ is the desire to start again, ....The other can... 很容易判断出空格里的词和下文的The other都指代前文中的two...sentiments, 所以直接可以选择One填入空中。其他选项：It、This均无法和下文的The other呼应；As则无法使该句话成为一个合法的句子，因此都不合适。

解题思路：语境理解

2. marks

根据原文：One is the desire to start again, for a variety of reasons: an earthquake or a tidal wave may have demolished the settlement....or the new city\_\_\_\_\_ a new political beginning一个是重新开始的愿望，原因有很多，地震或潮汐可能摧毁了定居点....，或者新城市( )一个新的政治开端，根据 a new political beginning 可推断所选词为标志或象征，只有 mark。其他选项：highlights 指强调，使人们能注意到其重要性，原文并不涉及是否重要的问题，因此不合适；starts 开始，新城市不太可能是政治开端的原因；protrude指物理上的突起，明显不符合语境。

解题思路：语境理解

3. unless

根据原文：The clash between these two sentiments is evident in every established city \_\_\_\_\_ its development has been almost completely accidental or is lost in history. 这两种情绪之间的冲突在每一个已建立的城市中都显而易见，（ ）它的发展几乎完全是偶然或在历史中消失了，城市的建立有发展历程（情绪对立在城市发展的过程中产生），那么如果没有这个过程或者纯属偶然的话，可推测两种情绪的对立就不存在，所以选“unless 除非”。其他选项“after 后来”，“until 直到”，“if 如果”都不符合语境跟逻辑。

解题思路：逻辑关系；单句理解

4. was surveyed

根据原文：A good example is Currowan....., which \_\_\_\_\_ in the second half of the 19th century, in

expectation that people would come to establish agriculture and a small port.一个很好的例子是库罗万，它在19世纪下半叶 \_\_\_\_，曾被预计人们会来建立农业和一个小港口，which 指代的是 Currowan，从句缺乏谓语动词；in expectation是对未来的预测，按照逻辑推断，预测是经过对Currowan的调查后作出的，所以选第三人称单数的被动态的was surveyed。其他选项：“were monitored 被监督”不符合单复数，“showed 显示”和“has shown 显示”在作为不及物动词时含义与上下文不符。

解题思路：语态；上下文理解

5. one

根据原文：In expectation that people would come to establish agriculture and a small port. But no \_\_\_\_ came. 预计人们会来建立农业和一个小港口，但是没有（）来，由 but 转折可以推测，没有人来，one 可以做代词指代人们，符合语境。其他选项 which, that, nobody 都不与 no 搭配。

解题思路：上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #579)

## 89. Good Schools (预测) (解析)

A big rise in state schools rated among the best institutions in the country is revealed in the latest edition of the Good Schools Guide. Middle-class parents facing financial pressures in the **downturn** are increasingly looking beyond the private sector to educate their children. The 23 year-old Good Schools Guide — a **popular** reference book for fee-paying families set on the best private school — has increased the number of state schools in this year's edition to 251, pushing the figure to more than a quarter of its 1,000 entries for the first time, **explaining** why the guide has more than doubled the number of schools it features outside the private sector in only five years, Sue Fieldman, regional editor, told the Financial Times: "The parents we speak to want more information on the state **sector** and the best it has to offer. "

**选项：**

- 1) period, upturn, downtown, downturn
- 2) diverse, ubiquitous, complete, popular
- 3) demonstrating, asking, complaining, explaining
- 4) part, branch, division, sector

**解析：**

1. **downturn**

根据原文：Middle-class parents facing financial pressures in the \_\_\_\_ are increasingly looking beyond the private sector to educate their children. 这里说的是在经济 \_\_\_\_ 面临经济压力的中产阶级家长越来越多地将目光投向私营部门以外的地方，以教育他们的子女。既然已经面临着经济压力，那么此时的经济环境一定是不好的，选择 **downturn** “低迷时期”最符合逻辑和语境。而其他选项：upturn “回升，好转”刚好是 **downturn** 的反义词；period “时期，周期”在这里过去的宽泛；downtown “市中心”在这里并没有人提及居住地的影响；因此都不符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路：单句理解

2. **popular**

根据原文：The 23 year-old Good Schools Guide — a \_\_\_\_ reference book for fee-paying families set on the best private school — has increased the number of state schools in this year's edition to 251... 这里说的是有23年历史的“好学校指南”是一本 \_\_\_\_ 的参考书，它以最好的私立学校为背景，将今年的公立学校数量增加到251所... 要对这一部指南的描述或者评价，**popular** 刚好是一个带有正面意味的评价，在这里符合一本指南的正面评价，因为一部指南可以发行23年足以证明其受欢迎程度。其他选项：diverse “不同的，多样的”在这里太过宽泛，且在文中没有具体的论据支撑；complete “完整的，全套”在这里全套这个概念也是没有体现的，另外全套也不是对一本书的评价；ubiquitous “无处不在的，十分普遍的”这一项相对 **popular** 来说，它不强调喜恶，只强调普遍性，在这里亦不如 **popular** 符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路：单句理解，全文理解

### 3. explaining

根据原文：...pushing the figure to more than a quarter of its 1 ,000 entries for the first time, \_\_\_\_ why the guide has more than doubled the number of schools it features outside the private sector in only five years... 这里说的是“好学校指南”这本书，也首次将这一数字推至1000份参赛作品的四分之一以上，并 \_\_\_\_了为什么在短短5年内，这份指南将私立企业以外的学校数量增加了一倍以上。以往指南上多是私立学校，现在公立学校的数据在五年内就翻了一倍，这里是需要“解释”原因的，这里 explaining “解释”最符合逻辑和语境。其他选项：

demonstrating “证明，证实”则是强调用证据来表明，说明某事，也有通过行为来表明某种情绪和态度，在这里需要的解释原因，而不是证明结果；asking “询问”与 explaining 的角色相反；complaining “抱怨”在这里不符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路：逻辑关系；单句理解

### 4. sector

根据原文：Sue Fieldman, regional editor, told the Financial Times: "The parents we speak to want more information on the state \_\_\_\_ and the best it has to offer." 这里说的是我们采访的家长希望了解更多有关公立部分的信息，以及公立\_\_\_\_所能提供的最好的信息。这里 sector 最符合逻辑和语境，且与第一段的 private sector 形成对比，sector “部门”一般指一个国家部门，行业，领域，而 state sector 在这里指的则是“公立学校”。其他选项：part “部分”是一个相对更抽象的词，不如 sector 具体；branch “分支”；division “部门”通常是指一个机构或者公司的部门。在这里都不符合逻辑和语境

解题思路：近义词辨析；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #578)

## 90. Teen Writing (预测) (解析)

Teens write for a variety of reasons—as part of a school assignment, to **get** a good grade, to stay in touch with friends, to share their artistic creations with others or simply to put their thoughts to paper (whether virtual or otherwise). In our focus groups, teens said they are motivated to write when they can **select** topics that are relevant to their lives and interests, and report greater enjoyment of school writing when they have the opportunity to write creatively. Having teachers or other adults who challenge them, **present** them with interesting curricula and give them detailed feedback also serves as a motivator for teens. Teens also **report** writing for an audience motivates them to write and write well.

### 选项:

- 1) get, skip, maintain, avoid
- 2) debate, communicate, use, select
- 3) meet, educate, present, blame
- 4) regard, learn, report, provide

### 解析:

#### 1. get

根据原文：Teens write for a variety of reasons—as part of a school assignment, to \_\_\_\_ a good grade 青少年写作的原因多种多样——作为学校学业的一部分，为了（）好成绩，按照逻辑推断，青少年常常为了获得好成绩而写作，所以选“get 获得”。其他选项“skip 逃避”，“avoid 避免”明显不符合语境，“maintain 维持”维持好成绩适用于已经有好成绩的学生，但并不是所有写作的学生都有好成绩，所以不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 2. select

根据原文：teens said they are motivated to write when they can \_\_\_\_ topics that are relevant to their lives and interests 青少年说，当他们能（）与生活和兴趣相关的话题时，他们就会有写作的动力。可以推断选项与“选择”有关，只有“select 挑选”最合适。其他选项：“communicate 交流”，“debate 争论”明显与写作无关而排除，“use”指带有目的的使用，原文中的写作动力是选择与生活相关话题时自然产生的，并非目

的。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

### 3. present

主要考察固定搭配 present sb with sth 把某物呈现给某人，根据原文：Having teachers or other adults who challenge them, present them with interesting curricula.....also serves as a motivator for teens指的是教师或其他成年人向他们提出挑战，给他们呈现有趣的课程，也能激励青少年的动力。其他选项“meet with 表示偶然遇见”，“educate 教育”，“blame 责备”都不太符合语境和逻辑。

解题思路：固定搭配；语境理解

### 4. report

根据原文：Teens also\_\_\_\_ writing for an audience motivates them to write and write well. 青少年还（），为观众写作能激励他们去写并写得更好；这里明显是青少年在告诉他人自己的一些看法，只有“report 告知”最符合语境，原文 and report greater enjoyment of school writing.....中的 report 也是相同用法。其他选项：“regard 看待”，“learn 学习”，“provide 提供”都不符合语意。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #576)

## 91. Vedio Conference (预测) (解析)

Never has the carbon footprint of multi-national corporations been under such intense scrutiny. Inter-city train journeys and long-haul flights to **conduct** face-to-face business meetings contribute significantly to greenhouse gases and the resulting **strain** on the environment. The Anglo-US company Teliris has introduced a new video-conferencing technology and partnered with the Carbon Neutral Company, enabling corporate outfits to become more environmentally responsible. The innovation allows simulated face-to-face meetings to be held across continents without the time **pressure** or environmental burden of international travel. Previous designs have enabled video-conferencing on a point-to-point, dual-location basis. The firm's VirtuaLive technology, however, can bring people together from up to five **separate** locations anywhere in the world – with **unrivaled** transmission quality.

### 选项:

- 1) create, conduct, produce, generate
- 2) gases, strain, affect, steam
- 3) pressure, limit, stress, press
- 4) separate, each, single, respectively
- 5) unreasonable, unrealistic, unreliable, unrivaled

### 解析:

#### 1. conduct

根据原文：Inter-city train journeys and long-haul flights to\_\_\_\_ face-to-face business meetings contribute significantly to greenhouse gases 城市间的火车旅行和为了（）面对面商务会谈的长途飞行加剧了温室气体的排放。按照逻辑推断，能够和meeting 搭配的动词，往往是“进行”或者“召开”等，因此 conduct (进行) 符合。其他选项：produce 生产，明显不符合语境，商务会谈不是一个产品；create 创造，generate 形成，与商务会谈也不搭配。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

#### 2. strain

根据原文：Inter-city.....,face-to-face business meetings contribute significantly to greenhouse gases and the resulting \_\_\_\_ on the environment. 城市间的火车旅行和为了进行面对面商务会谈的长途飞行加剧了温室气体的排放，因而对环境造成（）。由此可以推断所填项与温室气体排放产生的后果有关，只有“strain”，指对环境造成了压力。其他选项：gases 气体，steam 蒸汽，不是对环境造成的后果；affect 作名词时的意思是情感，明显与文意不符。

解题思路：单句理解

### 3. pressure

根据原文：The innovation allows simulated face-to-face meetings to be held across continents without the time \_\_\_\_\_ or environmental burden of international travel. 这一创新使得模拟面对面的会议能够跨越各大洲而举行，而不必承受国际旅行的时间（）或环境负担，按照逻辑，与会者在国际旅行时停留时间有限，模拟会议使他们没有这个时间压力，pressure 可指因为任务紧，时间短而感到的压力，符合语境。其他选项：stress 倾向于形容人的精神压力，原文并不涉及；limit 指必须在某刻前完成的时限；press 指物理上的推和压，在这里不符合逻辑。

解题思路：近义词辨析；单句理解

### 4. separate

根据原文：The firm's VirtuaLive technology, however, can bring people together from up to five \_\_\_\_\_ locations anywhere in the world. 然而，该公司的 virtualive 技术可以将世界上五个（）地点的人们聚集在一起，既然人们不需要国际旅行就可以模拟会议，那么这些人一定在不同的地点 separate 作为形容词表示“分开的，单独的”，符合语境。其他选项：“respectively 分别地”是副词，所填项在名词location前，用形容词修饰，因此不合适；“single 单一的”，与语境不符；“each 则用于单数名词前，所以也不合适。

解题思路：近义词辨析；形容词+名词结构；单句理解

### 5. unrivaled

根据原文：The firm's VirtuaLive technology, however, can bring people together from up to five separate locations anywhere in the world – with （） transmission quality. 然而，该公司的 virtualive 技术可以将世界上五个不同地点的人们聚集在一起，其传输质量是\_\_\_\_\_. 既然这项技术如此先进，可以推测所选词一定含有积极意义，只有 unrivaled–无与伦比的 最符合。其他选项：“unrealistic 不现实的”，“unreliable 不可靠的”，“unreasonable 不合理的”都含有消极意义，所以都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #574)

## 92. Egg-eating Snakes (预测) (解析)

Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose **diet** consists only of eggs. Some eat only small eggs, which they have to swallow **whole**, as the snake has no teeth. Instead, some other snakes eat bigger eggs, but it requires special **treatment**. These snakes have spines that stick out from the backbone. The spines crack the egg **open** as it passes through the throat.

**选项：**

- 1) food, consists, dietitian, diet
- 2) slow, fast, whole, all
- 3) thinking, treatment, food, supplement
- 4) down, up, close, open

**解析：**

### 1. diet

根据原文：Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose \_\_\_\_\_ consists only of eggs. 食蛋蛇是一小群只吃蛋的蛇，可推测所填词与该类蛇的饮食有关，只有 diet。其他选项：food 泛指一切可以吃的食，而 diet 着重于固定饮食，原文强调该类蛇的固定饮食为蛋，所以选择 diet 更准确；“consists 组成”和“dietitian 营养学家”明显不符合文意。

解题思路：近义词辨析；单句理解

### 2. whole

根据原文：Some eat only small eggs, which they have to swallow \_\_\_\_\_, as the snake has no teeth. 有些只吃小型蛋，因为蛇没有牙齿，所以他们必须（）吞下去。既然没有牙齿，就无法咀嚼，可以推断蛇要把蛋整个吞下去，选 whole。其他选项：“fast 快”，“slow 慢”与文意——蛇没有牙齿无关，“all 全部的”表示一个群体的所有个体，因此都不符合文意。

解题思路：近义词辨析；单句理解

### 3. treatment

根据原文：Instead, some other snakes eat bigger eggs, but it requires special \_\_\_\_\_. 相反，其他一些蛇吃更大的蛋，但它需要特殊\_\_\_\_\_. 可推断大的蛋有不同吃法，即特殊处理，选 treatment。其他选项：“thinking 思考”，“food 食物”，“supplement 补充物”都不太符合逻辑和文意。

解题思路：单句理解

### 4. open

主要考察固定搭配：crack open 用力敲破，根据原文：The spines crack the egg open as it passes through the throat, 这里指蛇的脊柱会在蛋通过喉咙时把蛋挤破。其他选项：“crack down 镇压”，“crack up (因精神压力)崩溃”明显不符合语境，close 不与 crack 作搭配。

解题思路：固定搭配；语境理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #570)

## 93. Carski Award (预测) (解析)

In 2001 he received the SIUC Outstanding Scholar Award. In 2003 he received the Carski Award for Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching from the American Society for Microbiology. Mike's research is focused on bacteria that inhabit extreme environments, and for the past 12 years he has studied the microbiology of permanently ice-covered lakes in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Antarctica. In addition to his research papers, he has edited a major treatise on phototrophic bacteria and served for over a decade as chief editor of the journal Archives of Microbiology. He currently serves on the editorial board of Environmental Microbiology. Mike's non-scientific interests include forestry, reading, and caring for his dogs and horses. He lives beside a peaceful and quiet lake with his wife, Nancy, five shelter dogs (Gaino, Snuffy, Pepto, Peanut, and Merry), and four horses (Springer, Feivel, Gwen, and Festus).

**选项：**

- 1) moved, focused, wafted, shifted
- 2) negative, extreme, trouble, bad
- 3) treaty, treatment, treatise, treasure
- 4) magazine, journal, quotes, newspaper
- 5) interests, majors, jobs, considerations

**解析：**

### 1. focused

主要考察固定搭配 focus on 集中于，根据原文：Mike's research is focused on bacteria 迈克的研究集中在细菌上。其他选项：“move on 停下来去做别的事”，由前文 mike 获得美国微生物学会颁发奖项可知，他一直研究的都是微生物，所以 moved 不合适；“waft 飘荡”，“shift 移动”明显与语境不符。

解题思路：固定搭配；上下文理解

### 2. extreme

根据原文：Mike's research is focused on bacteria that inhabit \_\_\_\_ environments and for the past 12 years he has studied the microbiology of permanently ice-covered lakes in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Antarctica. 在过去的十二年里，他研究了南极洲永久冰封湖里的微生物学，可确定迈克研究的是在“极端”环境中的细菌，选 extreme (极端的)。其他选项：“negative 消极的”、“bad 坏的”不适合用来形容自然的极端环境，environment 是名词，通常情况下要用形容词来修饰，trouble environment 也说不通，所以也排除。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；单句理解

### 3. treatise

根据原文：In addition to his research papers, he has edited a major \_\_\_\_ on phototrophic bacteria 除了他的研究论文，他还编辑了一片关于光养细菌的（），动词edit搭配的往往是文章等，treatise指长篇的，正式的专题论文，符合文意。其他选项：“treaty 条约”，“treatment 治疗/对待”，“treasure 财富”都不符合逻

辑。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

#### 4. journal

根据原文：he has..... served for over a decade as chief editor of the\_\_\_\_ Archives of Microbiology  
他担任“微生物学档案”（）的主编已经超过了十年了，根据全文来看，大写的 Archives of Microbiology 表示的一种刊物，选择 journal—尤指（某学科或专业的）刊物，符合文意。其他选项：“newspaper 报纸”；“magazine 杂志”，通常可以包含各种各样的主题； quote 指书，诗，演讲词的引文，在这里不符合逻辑。

解题思路：近义词辨析；全篇理解

#### 5. interests

根据原文：Mike's non-scientific\_\_\_\_ include forestry, reading, and caring for his dogs and horses 迈克的非科学（）包括林业，阅读，并照顾他的狗和马，这些明显是迈克在工作之余的兴趣爱好，interests 符合文意。其他选项：“majors 主修科目”；“jobs 工作”；“consideration 考虑因素”都不符合原文语境。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #568)

### 94. Peter Garrett (预测) (解析)

No one in Parliament would know better than Peter Garrett what largesse copyright can confer so it may seem right that he should announce a **royalty** for artists, amounting to 5 percent of all sales after the original one, which can go on giving to their families for as much as 150 years. But that ignores the truth that copyright law is a **scandal**, recently **exacerbated** by the Free Trade Agreement with the US which required extension of copyright to 70 years after death. Is it scandalous that really valuable copyrights end up in the ownership of corporations (although Agatha Christie's no-doubt worthy great-grandchildren are still **reaping** the benefits of West End success for her whodunnits and members of the Garrick Club enjoy the continuing fruits of A.A. Milne's Christopher Robin books)? No. The **scandal** is that bien pensants politicians have attempted to appear cultured by creating private assets which depend on an act of Parliament for their existence and by giving away much more in value than any public benefit could **justify**. In doing so they have betrayed our trust.

**选项：**

- 1) floaty, royalty, loyalty, bravery
- 2) insult, scandal, slander, humiliation
- 3) achieved, exacerbated, accumulated, exercised
- 4) reaping, garnishing, gaining, reaching
- 5) scandal, explanation, merit, misconception
- 6) justify, exceed, spoil, counterfeit

**解析：**

#### 1. royalty

根据原文：No one in Parliament would know better than Peter Garrett what largesse copyright can confer, so it may seem right that he should announce a\_\_\_\_ for artists, amounting to 5 percent of all sales after the original one. 议会中没有人比 Peter Garrett 更清楚慷慨版权带来的利益，所以他宣布针对艺术家的（）似乎是对的，版税占总销售额的5%，可确定选项与针对版权的税收有关，只有 royalty（版权的）使用费。其他选项：“floaty 轻薄的”，“loyalty 忠诚”；“bravery 勇气”都与税收无关，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 2. scandal

根据原文：But that ignores the truth that copyright law is a\_\_\_\_. 这忽略了版权法是个\_\_\_\_。定位至后文：Is it scandalous that really valuable copyrights end up in the ownership of corporations? No. The scandal is that being peasants politicians have attempted to appear cultured by creating private assets 真正有价值的版权最终归公司所有，这是不是很可耻？不，真正可耻的是政治家通过创造征收版权税来为作家创造财

富显得自己尊重知识文化（而实际上最受益的是出版商）可以体现笔者认为版权法是可耻的，是一项“丑闻”，选 scandal。其他选项：insult 指无礼的侮辱；slander 诽谤；humiliation 指人们感到的羞耻感，都与这项法案无关，因为法案本身并没有侮辱，诽谤，或使任何人感到羞耻，因此都不合适。

解题思路：上下文理解

### 3. exacerbated

根据原文：But that ignores the truth that copyright law is a scandal , recently \_\_\_ by the Free Trade Agreement with the US which required extension of copyright to 70 years after death. 但这忽略了这样一个事实，版权法是一桩丑闻，而最近与美国签订的自由贸易协定又（）了这一丑闻，该协定要求将版权期限延长至作者死后70年（版权税由作家和出版商所有，长期来看，版权归出版商所有并有利于出版商的利益，政客以5%的回扣给予原作者家人为借口为法案的正当性作掩护，显得自己尊重文化，实则为出版商的利益而考虑），因此版权的延长使得这个丑闻变得更加糟糕，即 exacerbate 加剧。其他选项：achieved 实现，版权法并不是因为这个协议而变成了丑闻，而是在这之前就已经很糟糕，所以 achieved 不合适；accumulated 积累；exercised 行使都不太符合逻辑。

解题思路：理解

### 4. reaping

主要考察固定搭配 reap the benefits 获利，根据原文：although Agatha Christie's no-doubt worthy great-grandchildren are still reaping the benefits of West End success 指的是虽然 Agatha Christie 的曾孙们仍然从伦敦西区的成功中获利。其他选项：garnishing 装饰（尤指食物）；reaching 在空间上够得到或达到某一水平或数量，明显不符合语境；gaining 指“通过努力得到”，而原文中的曾孙是因为家人以前的成就自动受益，因此不合适。

解题思路：近义词辨析；固定搭配；单句理解

### 5. scandal

根据前文：Is it scandalous that really valuable copyrights end up in the ownership of corporations, 可以知道此处应该填入scandalous“丑闻的”的名词形式scandal。其他选项中，explanation “解释”、merit “美德”和misconception “误解”都明显说不通。

解题思路：上下文理解

### 6. justify

根据原文：giving away much more in value than any public benefit could \_\_\_, 结合上文可知此处说的是关于scandal，所以可以判断justify “使...合理正当”合适，意思是“大大超出公共利益能够合理化的价值”。其它选项中，exceed “超过”、spoil “毁掉”和counterfeit “伪造”都明显说不通。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #567)

## 95. Job Hunting (预测) (解析)

When it comes to job-hunting, first impressions are critical. Remember, you are marketing a product – yourself – to a potential employer. The first thing the employer sees when greeting you is your attire ;thus, you must make every effort to have the proper dress for the type of job you are seeking. Will dressing properly get you the job? Of course not, but it will give you a competitive edge and a positive first impression. Should you be judged by what you wear? Perhaps not, but the reality is, of course, that you are judged. Throughout the entire job-seeking process employers use short-cuts — heuristics or rules of thumb — to save time. With cover letters, it's the opening paragraph and a quick scan of your qualifications. With resumes, it is a quick scan of your accomplishments. With the job interview, it's how you're dressed that sets the tone of the interview. How should you dress? Dressing conservatively is always the safest route, but you should also try and do a little investigating of your prospective employer so that what you wear to the interview makes you look as though you fit in with the organization. If you overdress (which is rare but can happen) or under dress (the more likely scenario), the potential employer may feel that you don't care enough about the job.

**选项:**

- 1) attire, make-up, suit, appearance
- 2) grudging, gratuitous, positive, punctilious
- 3) tongue, tone, key, taste
- 4) prospective, prosper, proactive, projective
- 5) fit, keep, jump, suit

**解析:**

## 1. attire

根据原文: The first thing the employer sees when greeting you is your\_\_\_ ; thus, you must make every effort to have the proper dress for the type of job you are seeking. 这里说的是雇主问候你的第一件事就是你的\_\_\_；因此，你必须尽一切努力为你所寻求的工作找到合适的着装。根据语境可知该空为 the proper dress “合适的着装”的替换词，所以选择 attire “着装”最合适。其他选项: appearance “外貌”在这里太宽泛，并没有具体到“着装”的语意；suit “西装”在文中并没有体现；make-up “化妆”从词义上来说明显跟上下文不匹配。

解题思路：近义词辨析；单句理解

## 2. positive

根据原文: Of course not, but it will give you a competitive edge and a\_\_\_ first impression. 这里说的是当然不是，但它会给你一个竞争优势和\_\_\_的第一印象。选项中只有positive “积极的”合适。其他选项，grudging “勉强的”，gratuitous “无谓的”，punctilious “拘谨的”，明显都说不通。

解题思路：单词掌握；单句理解

## 3. tone

这里考察的是固定搭配 set the tone “定下基调”。根据原文: With the job interview, it's how you're dressed that sets the tone of the interview. 面试时，你的穿着决定了面试的基调。其他选项: tongue “舌头”；key “钥匙”；taste “品味”在这里都不与 set 形成固定搭配。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

## 4. prospective

根据原文: Dressing conservatively is always the safest route, but you should also try and do a little investigating of your \_\_\_ employer... 这里说的是保守着装永远是最安全的选择，但你也应该试着对你\_\_\_的雇主做一点调查。既然是面试前的着装思考，那么说明还没有见到雇主，也就是说是“未来的”雇主，只有 prospective “预期的，未来的”在这里最符合语境；其他选项: prosper “繁荣”（动词）；proactive “积极主动的”；projective “投影的”；根据原文解题思路：形近词辨析；单句理解

## 5. fit

这里考察的是固定搭配 fit in (with somebody/something) “适应，融入”。根据原文... so that what you wear to the interview makes you look as though you fit in with the organization. 这里说的是这样你在面试中的穿着就会让你看起来像是融入了公司。其他选项: keep in with somebody “讨好某人”在这里不符合语境且为不正式用法；jump “跳”；suit “适合”在这里都不与 in 形成固定搭配。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #562)

**96. UN (预测) (解析)**

Founded after World War II by 51 "peace-loving states" combined to oppose future aggression, the United Nations now counts 192 member nations, **including** its newest members, Nauru, Kiribati, and Tonga in 1999, Tuvalu and Yugoslavia in 2000, Switzerland and East Timor in 2002, and Montenegro in 2006. United Nations Day has been **observed** on October 24 since 1948 and celebrates the objectives and accomplishments of the organization, which was established on October 24, 1945. The UN **engages** in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions across the globe. Though some say its **influence** has declined in recent decades, the United Nations still plays a tremendous role in world

politics. In 2001 the United Nations and Kofi Annan, then Secretary-General of the UN, won the Nobel Peace Prize "for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world." Since 1948 there have been 63 UN peacekeeping **operations**; 16 are currently underway.

### 选项:

- 1) consists, includes, consisting, including
- 2) selected, selecting, observed, observing
- 3) engages, picks, observes, maintains
- 4) influence, importance, affect, effect
- 5) operations, manipulations, abstainances, forbearances

### 解析:

#### 1. including

根据原文 ...the United Nations now counts 192 member nations, its newest members... 可以判断空前为该句主句 (counts是谓语动词)，所以此空不能再次出现谓语动词，只能选用非谓语形式，including 在这里最符合，这里说的是，联合国现在有192个会员国，其中包括1999年的瑙鲁...。其他选项：consists “包含”和 includes “组成”在这里都不符合语法规则。而 consist 为不及物动词，常与 of 和 in 构成搭配，因此也排除。

解题思路：非谓语动词；及物动词

#### 2. observed

根据原文：United Nations Day has been on October 24 since 1948 and celebrates the objectives and accomplishments of the organization, which was established on October 24, 1945. 这里说的是自1948年以来，联合国日一直在10月24日举行，以庆祝成立于1945年10月24日的联合国的目标和成就。

observe 常见含义是“观察”，但也可以表示“庆祝”，意思在这里是合适的，又节日和庆祝之间是被动关系，因此选择 observed。其他选项：selected 和 selecting 意思不符合；observing 形式上不符合，因此都排除。

解题思路：常见词语偏僻用法；被动语态；单句理解

#### 3. engages

这里考察的是固定搭配 engage in “从事”；根据原文 The UN engages in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions across the globe. 这里说的是联合国在全球执行维和和人道主义任务。其他选项：picks “选择”；observes “观察”；maintains “维持”都不与 in 形成固定搭配，因此都不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

#### 4. influence

根据原文： Though some say its has declined in recent decades, the United Nations still plays a tremendous role in world politics. its 指代的是联合国，这里表达的是联合国的“影响力”下降，虽然 influence 和 effect 作为名词都有“影响”的意思，但 influence 多指潜移默化的影响，类似“近朱者赤”这种；effect 则多指事物变化产生的后果。有时间因果的先后，有结果、效果、效力的意思，所以 influence 更符合语境。这里说的是尽管有人说，联合国的影响力在最近几十年有所下降，但它在世界政治中仍然发挥着巨大作用。其他选项：importance 重要性，在意义上不符合；affect 是动词，词性上也不符合。

解题思路：形容词+名词结构；近义词辨析；单句理解

#### 5. operations

根据原文： Since 1948 there have been 63 UN peacekeeping ; 16 are currently underway. 选项中，operations 是“行动”；manipulations 是“操纵”；abstainances 是“戒除”；forbearances 是“克制”。容易判断只有operations 是说得通的，句子的意思是“1948年以来已有63起联合国维和行动，其中16起正在进行中”。

解题思路：单词掌握；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #560)

## 97. Definition of Country (预测) (解析)

What is a country, and how is a country defined? When people ask how many countries there are in the world, they expect a simple answer. After all, we've explored the **whole** planet, we have

international travel, satellite navigation and plenty of global organizations like the United Nations, so we should really know how many countries there are! However, the answer to the question varies according to whom you ask. **Most** people say there are 192 countries, but others point out that there could be more like 260 of them. **So** why isn't there a straightforward answer? The problem arises because there isn't a universally agreed definition of 'country' and because, for political reasons, some countries find it convenient to recognize or not recognize **other** countries.

### 选项:

- 1) very, whole, only, total
- 2) Few, Most, More, No
- 3) For, While, But, So
- 4) those, many, other, these

### 解析:

#### 1. whole

根据原文 After all, we've explored the \_\_\_\_ planet, 根据 so 中提到我们应该知道有多少国家, 所以前面应该是原因: 我们非常了解这个星球, 因此选择 whole—全部的。这里说的是, 我们已经探索了整个星球。其他选项: very 非常; only 唯一的; total 全部的, 侧重指全部的数量, 而 whole 指整体, 因此不合适。

解题思路: 逻辑关系; 单句理解

#### 2. Most

根据原文 \_\_\_\_ people say there are 192 countries, but others point out that there could be more like 260 of them, 根据 but 可以知道前后是转折关系, 又因为 could be 是猜测, 因此前面是肯定语气, 因此选择 Most—大多数的。这里说的是: 大多数人说有 192 个国家, 但也有人指出其中可能有 260 多个。其他选项: Few 少量; More 更多的, 不跟 others 连用; No 不是, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 逻辑关系; 单句理解

#### 3. So

根据原文 \_\_\_\_ why isn't there a straightforward answer? 承接上一句人们对于国家的数量有争议, 因此体现出疑问, 选择 So—因此。这里说的是: 那么为什么没有一个直接的答案呢? 其他选项: For 对于; While 然而; But 但是, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 逻辑关系; 上下文理解

#### 4. other

根据原文 and because, for political reasons, some countries find it convenient to recognize or not recognize \_\_\_\_ countries, 主语是 some countries, 他们不承认的对象, 是除了他们自己的一些国家, 数量是不定的, 因此选择 other—其他的。这里说的是: 而且, 由于政治原因, 一些国家认为承认或不承认其他国家是很方便的。其他选项: those 那些, 前文没有提到有哪些国家, 因此不可以使用 those, these 来代指; many 许多; these 这些, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #559)

## 98. Jean Piaget (预测) (解析)

Jean Piaget, the pioneering Swiss philosopher and psychologist, spent much of his professional life listening to children, watching children and **poring** over reports of researchers around the world who were doing the same. He found, to put it most succinctly, that children don't think like grownups. After thousands of interactions with young people often barely old enough to talk, Piaget began to **suspect** that behind their cute and seemingly illogical **utterances** were thought processes that had their own kind of order and their own special logic. Einstein called it a **discovery** "so simple that only a genius could have thought of it." Piaget's insight opened a new window into the inner workings of the mind. By the end of a wide-ranging and remarkably **prolific** research career that spanned nearly 75 years, from his first scientific publication at age 10 to work still in progress when he died at 84, Piaget

had developed several new fields of science: developmental psychology, cognitive theory and what came to be called genetic epistemology. Although not an educational reformer, he **fashioned** a way of thinking about children that provided the foundation for today's education-reform **movements**. It was a shift comparable to the displacement of stories of "noble savages" and "cannibals" by modern anthropology. One might say that Piaget was the first to take children's thinking seriously.

### 选项:

- 1) poring, studying, learning, investigating
- 2) suspect, dictate, stipulate, chart
- 3) language, utterances, speaking, communications
- 4) tale, discovery, mistrust, distress
- 5) written, reviewed, prolific, proved
- 6) guided, designed, opened, fashioned
- 7) movements, application, transformation, revolution

### 解析:

#### 1. poring

考察固定搭配 pore over some thing 认真研读。根据原文: Jean Piaget, the pioneering Swiss philosopher and psychologist, spent much of his professional life listening to children, watching children and over reports of researchers around the world who were doing the same. 这里说的是瑞士开拓性哲学家和心理学家让·皮亚杰的职业生涯大部分时间都在倾听儿童的声音，观察儿童，认真研读世界各地从事同样工作的研究人员的报告。其他选项: studying “学习，研究”； learning “学习，学到”； investigating “调查”一般不与 over 构成固定搭配。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

#### 2. suspect

根据原文: Piaget began to suspect that behind their cute and seemingly illogical processes were thought processes that had their own kind of order and their own special logic. 容易判断选择suspect “怀疑”。这里说的是皮亚杰开始怀疑...他们可爱和看起来没有逻辑的processes 背后其实有他们自己的逻辑。其他选项: dictate “口授”； stipulate “规定”； chart “记录，跟踪”均不能说得通。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 3. utterances

根据原文: After thousands of interactions with young people often barely old enough to talk, Piaget began to suspect that behind their cute and seemingly illogical utterances were thought processes that had their own kind of order and their own special logic. 这里说的是皮亚杰和几千个年纪还不到说话年龄的年轻人进行了交流之后，开始怀疑，在他们可爱的，看似不合逻辑的utterances背后，是有他们自己的秩序和特殊逻辑的思维过程。在这里 utterances “言语”最符合逻辑和语境；其他选项: language “语言”通常指某一具体语言，比如：中文，英语等； speaking “演讲”； communications “通信”在这里都不符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路：近义词辨析；单句理解

#### 4. discovery

根据原文: Einstein called it a discovery "so simple that only a genius could have thought of it.", 选项中，tale “故事”，discovery “发现”，mistrust “不信任”，distress “苦难”，容易判断只有discovery合适，意思是“爱因斯坦把他叫做一个平常得只有天才才能想到的发现”，其他选项都说不通。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 5. prolific

根据原文: By the end of a wide-ranging and remarkably prolific research career that spanned nearly 75 years, from his first scientific publication at age 10 to work still in progress when he died at 84...从这一句的 spanned nearly 75 years 以及后面提到的 several new fields of science 可以发现，皮亚杰是一个非常“多产的”科学家，因而 prolific 多产的在这里最符合逻辑和语境。这里说的是皮亚杰的研究生涯持续了近75年，从他10岁时的第一本科学著作到84岁去世时仍在进行中...。其他选项: written “书面的”； reviewed “复

习”； proved “证实的”在这里都不符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路：上下文理解

#### 6. fashioned

根据原文： Although not an educational reformer, he \_\_ a way of thinking about children that provided the foundation for today's education-reform \_\_ .这里说的是尽管他不是一位教育改革家，但他 \_\_ 了一种思考儿童的方式，为今天的教育改革\_\_奠定了基础。通过前文所说的皮亚杰一直在致力于这方面的研究，且这里有个让步的语境，因此判断出他“塑造”了一种新的思考方式，选择 fashioned 在这里最符合逻辑和语境。其他选项：guided “引导，指导”； designed “设计”； opened “打开”在原文中都没有体现。

解题思路：单句理解；全文理解

#### 7. movements

根据原文中的educational-reform “教育改革”可以判断 movements “运动”在这里最符合语境和表达，educational-reform movements即“教育改革运动”，这里说的是为今天的教育改革运动奠定了基础。其他选项：application “应用”； transformation “转型”； revolution “改革”在这里都不符合表达和语境。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #558)

### 99. Kimbell (预测) (解析)

The first section of the book covers new modes of assessment. In Chapter 1, Kimbell (Goldsmith College, London) responds to **criticisms** of design programs as formalistic and conventional, stating that a focus on risk-taking rather than hard work in design innovation is equally problematic. His research contains three parts that include preliminary exploration of design innovation qualities, investigation of resulting classroom practices, and development of evidence-based assessment. The assessment he describes is presented in the form of a structured worksheet, which includes a collaborative **element** and digital photographs, in story format. Such a device encourages stimulating ideas, but does not recognize students as design **innovators**. The assessment sheet includes holistic impressions as well as details about “having, growing, and proving” ideas. **Colloquial** judgments are evident in terms such as “wow” and “yawn” and reward the quality and quantity of ideas with the term, “sparkiness”, which fittingly is a pun as the model project was to design light bulb packaging. In addition, the assessment focuses on the process of optimizing or complexity control as well as proving ideas with thoughtful criticism and not just generation of novel ideas. The definitions for qualities such as “technical” and “aesthetic” pertaining to users, are too narrow and ill-defined. The author provides **examples** of the project, its features and structures, students' notes and judgments, and their sketches and photographs of finished light bulb packages, in the Appendix.

#### 选项:

- 1) results, criticisms, praise, compliments
- 2) element, figure, factor, line
- 3) students, makers, leaders, innovators
- 4) Colloquial, Subjective, Formal, Traditional
- 5) examples, results, ideas, themes

#### 解析:

##### 1. criticisms

根据原文： In Chapter 1, Kimbell (Goldsmith College, London) responds to \_\_ of design programs as formalistic and conventional,... 可以看出 formalistic and conventional (形式主义和墨守成规) 含有贬义语意，所以此处 选择criticisms “批评”最合适；这里说的是在第一章中，Kimbell (伦敦金史密斯学院) 回应了对设计项目形式主义和墨守成规的批评。其他选项：results “结果”； praise “赞扬”； compliments “称赞”；这些词在这里都是“中性”或“褒义”色彩，所以都不合适。

解题思路：褒贬态度；单句理解

## 2. element

把单词带入原文，element “元素”在这里最合适。根据原文：The assessment he describes is presented in the form of a structured worksheet, which includes a collaborative element and digital photographs, in story format. 这里说的是他所描述的评估以结构化工作表的形式呈现，其中包括故事形式的协作“元素”和数字照片。其他选项：figure “数字”；factor “因素”；line “线”在这里都比较片面。

解题思路：单句理解

## 3. innovators

根据原文：Such a device encourages stimulating ideas, but does not recognize students as design innovators. 这里说的是这种策略鼓励激发趣味盎然的想法，但不认可学生是设计\_\_。这里可以从 but 的转折语意中看出，即使有 stimulating ideas “趣味盎然的想法”也不会被直接当成design innovators “设计创新者”，比较符合语境。其他选项：students “学生”；makers “制造者”；leaders “领导者”在这里都不符合语境。

解题思路：转折关系；单句理解

## 4. Colloquial

根据原文 \_\_\_\_ judgments are evident in terms such as “wow” and “yawn” and reward the quality and quantity of ideas with the term, “sparkiness”, which fittingly is a pun as the model project was to design light bulb packaging. 在such as 后的 wow 和 yawn 都是在对\_\_\_\_ judgment 的举例，可以判断此处 Colloquial “口语的”最合适，因为 wow 和 yawn 都是非正式用词。其他选项：Subjective “主观的”；Formal “正式的”；Traditional “传统的”在这里都不符合语境。

解题思路：单句理解

## 5. examples

根据原文：The author provides examples of the project, its features and structures, students' notes and judgments, and their sketches and photographs of finished light bulb packages, in the Appendix. 这里说的是作者在附录中提供了该项目的\_\_，项目的特点和结构，学生的笔记和判断，以及他们完成的灯泡包装的草图和照片。因为前文说到了The definitions for qualities such as “technical” and “aesthetic” pertaining to users, are too narrow and ill-defined. (与用户有关的“技术”和“美学”等质量的定义过于狭窄和模糊)；所以根据逻辑这里最合适出现的是清晰的 examples “实例”。其他选项：results “结果”；ideas “想法”；themes “主题”都没有 examples 在这里符合语境。

解题思路：上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #556)

## 100. Burger King (预测) (解析)

Drive down any highway, and you'll see a proliferation of chain restaurants—most likely, if you travel long and far enough you'll see McDonald's golden arches as well as signs for Burger King, Hardee's, and Wendy's the “big four” of burgers. Despite its name, though Burger King has fallen short of **claiming** the burger crown, unable to surpass market leader McDonald's No. 1 sales status. Always the bridesmaid and never the bride, Burger King remains No.2. Worse yet, Burger King has experienced a six-year 22 percent decline in customer traffic, with its overall quality rating dropping while ratings for the other three **contenders** have increased. The decline has been **attributed** to inconsistent product quality and poor customer service. Although the chain tends to throw advertising dollars at the problem, an understanding of Integrated Marketing Communication theory would suggest that internal management problems (nineteen CEOs in fifty years) need to be **rectified** before a unified, long-term strategy can be put in place. The **importance** of **consistency** in brand image and messages, at all levels of communication, has become a basic tenet of IMC theory and practice. The person who takes the customer's order must communicate the same message as Burger King's famous tagline, "Have it your way," or the customer will just buzz up the highway to a chain restaurant that seems more consistent and, therefore, more **reliable**.

**选项:**

- 1) filing, claiming, winning, getting
- 2) members, contenders, cooperators, speculators
- 3) dedicated, contributed, devoted, attributed
- 4) rectified, ratified, realized, recognized
- 5) importance, pressure, incumbency, ignorance
- 6) quality, service, consistency, management
- 7) available, reliable, quality, reputable

**解析:**

## 1. claiming

根据原文: Despite its name, though Burger King has fallen short of \_\_\_\_ the burger crown, unable to surpass market leader McDonald's No. 这句话中的 fall short of 表示“短缺，达不到”，这里说的是，尽管汉堡王叫做汉堡王，但它并没有“夺得”汉堡王的桂冠，也没有超过市场领头羊麦当劳。作为动词，claim有“获得，赢得，取得”的意思，并且 claim the crown 是固定搭配，最符合文意。其他选项：filing (原形file) 归档；winning 赢得；getting 获得，意义上均符合，但并不是固定的搭配。

解题思路：固定搭配；近义词辨析；单句理解

## 2. contenders

根据原文: Burger King has experienced a six-year 22 percent decline in customer traffic, with its overall quality rating dropping while ratings for the other three \_\_\_\_ have increased, 容易判断while前的 Burger King 和 while后的 the other three \_\_\_\_ 形成对比，则只有 contenders 竞争者是合适的，其他选项 members 成员，cooperators 合作者，speculators 投机者显然都说不通。

解题思路：单词掌握；单句理解

## 3. attributed

根据原文: The decline has been attributed to inconsistent product quality and poor customer service. 前一句介绍了汉堡王经历了6年22%的客户流量下降，这一句则具体解释下降的原因是什么。固定搭配 attribute to 表示把...归因于，符合文意。这里说的是，下降乃由于产品质量不一致及客户服务欠佳所致。其他选项：dedicate to 献身于；contribute to 做贡献，是...的原因之一，在表示解释的时候，前面是因，后面是果，与文中的逻辑相反。devoted to 专心于、忠于，明显说不通。

解题思路：固定搭配；近义词辨析；上下文理解

## 4. rectified

根据原文: ... that internal management problems (nineteen CEOs in fifty years) need to be \_\_\_\_ before a unified, long-term strategy can be put in place. 这里描述对于问题 (problems) 的处理，那么表达的应该是问题需要被“解决”或者“纠正”，继而才能采取下一步的行动，只有rectify，表示矫正，改正。这里说的是，在制定统一的长期战略之前，内部管理问题（50年中有19位CEO）需要得到纠正。其他选项：rectify 正式批准；realize 意识到，问题早已经被意识到，而且仅仅意识到也是不够的；recognize 辨认出，承认，因此均不符合文意。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

## 5. importance

根据原文: The \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_ in brand image and messages, at all levels of communication, has become a basic tenet of IMC theory and practice, basic tenet是“基本原则”的意思，能与其形成搭配的只有 importance 重要性，其他选项pressure 压力，incumbency 任期，ignorance 忽视显然都无法说通。

解题思路：上下文理解

## 6. consistency

根据原文: The importance of \_\_\_\_ in brand image and messages, at all levels of communication, has become a basic tenet of IMC theory and practice. 既然是作为一个基本的原则，那么必然是正面的要求，且是体现在品牌形象和信息上的，因此“一致性”是最恰当的，而且下文也提到了“the same message”和“more consistent”，这里说的是，品牌形象和信息在各个传播层次上的一致性已经成为整合营销

传播理论和实践的一个基本原则。其他选项：quality（品质）和service（服务）和品牌形象无法搭配；management（管理）偏中性，无法作为一个原则。

解题思路：上下文理解

### 7. reliable

根据原文：... or the customer will just buzz up the highway to a chain restaurant that seems more consistent and, therefore, more \_\_\_\_\_. and 连接2个并列的形式，and 前是consistent，因此确定后面为形容词且前后构成因果关系，只有reliable，表达更一致因而更可靠的意思。这里说的是，...否则顾客就会在高速公路上蜂拥而至，来到一家连锁店，这家连锁店似乎更稳定，因此也更可靠。其他选项：available 可得到的；quality (n) 质量；reputable 声誉好的，意思上均不符合。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #554)

## 101. Edible Insects (预测)

Fancy locust for lunch? Probably not, if you live in the west, but elsewhere it's a different story. Edible insects — termites, stick insects, dragonflies, grasshoppers and giant water bugs — are on the menu for an **estimated** 80 percent of the world's population. More than 1000 species of insects are **served** up around the world. For example, "kungu cakes" — made from midges — are a **delicacy** in parts of Africa. Mexico is an insect-eating — or entomophagous — hotspot, where more than 200 insect species are consumed. **Demand** is so high that 40 species are now under **threat**, including white agave worms. These caterpillars of the tequila giant-skipper butterfly **fetch** around \$250 a kilogram. Eating insects makes **nutritional** sense. Some contain more **protein** than meat or fish. The female gypsy moth, for instance, is about 80 percent protein. Insects can be a good **source** of vitamins and minerals too: a type of caterpillar (*Usta Terpsichore*) eaten in Angola is rich in iron, zinc and thiamine. What do they taste like? Ants have a lemon tang, apparently, whereas giant water bugs taste of mint and fire ant pupae of watermelon. You have probably, inadvertently, already tasted some of these things, as insects are often accidental tourists in other types of food. The US Food and Drug Administration even issues guidelines for the number of insect parts allowed in certain foods. For example, it is **acceptable** for 225 grams of macaroni to contain up to 225 insect fragments.

**选项:**

- 1) amount, estimated, estimation, average
- 2) taken, served, caught, piled
- 3) folk, desert, dedication, delicacy
- 4) Demand, Usage, Reputation, Supply
- 5) stress, regulation, operation, threat
- 6) catch, fetch, weigh, count
- 7) valuable, nutritional, many, no
- 8) minerals, protein, vitamins, fat
- 9) cause, resource, reason, source
- 10) acceptable, illegal, believed, banned

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #553)

## 102. Ocean Floor (预测) (解析)

The ocean floor is home to many unique communities of plants and animals. Most of these marine ecosystems are near the water surface, such as the Great Barrier Reef, a 2,000-km long coral **formation** off the northeastern coast of Australia. Coral reefs, like nearly all complex living communities, depend on solar energy for growth (photosynthesis). The sun's energy, however, penetrates at most only about 300 m below the surface of the water. The relatively shallow

penetration of solar energy and the sinking of cold, subpolar water combine to make most of the deep ocean floor a **frigid** environment with few life forms. In 1977, scientists discovered hot springs at a depth of 2.5 km, on the Galapagos Rift (spreading ridge) off the coast of Ecuador. This exciting discovery was not really a **surprise**. Since the early 1970s, scientists had predicted that hot springs (geothermal vents) should be found at the active spreading centers along the mid-oceanic ridges, where magma, at temperatures over 1,000° Presumably was being erupted to form new oceanic crust. More exciting, because it was totally **unexpected**, was the discovery of abundant and unusual sea life – giant tube worms, huge clams, and mussels – that **thrived** around the hot springs.

### 选项:

- 1) system, reality, structure, formation
- 2) versatile, frigid, warm, perfect
- 3) surprise, discovery, shock, climax
- 4) perfect, undermined, unexpected, predictable
- 5) struggling, died, thrived, exists

### 解析:

#### 1. formation

这里考察的是常见搭配 coral formation “珊瑚群，珊瑚丛”；根据原文 Most of these marine ecosystems are near the water surface, such as the Great Barrier Reef, a 2,000–km long coral formation off the northeastern coast of Australia. 这里说的是这些海洋生态系统大多位于水面附近，如澳大利亚东北部海岸外2000公里长的珊瑚礁大堡礁。其他选项：system “系统”；reality “现实”；structure “结构”在这里都不与 coral 构成常见搭配，且不符合语境，因此都不合适。

解题思路：常见搭配；单句理解

#### 2. frigid

根据原文：The relatively shallow penetration of solar energy and the sinking of cold, subpolar water combine to make most of the deep ocean floor a \_\_ environment with few life forms. 通过常识判断阳光照射不足，接近极点且根据冷下沉，环境应该是冷的，所以 frigid “寒冷的”在这里最合适，这里说的是，相对较浅的太阳能渗透和寒冷的次极地海水的下沉，使大部分深海海底成为一个寒冷的环境，几乎没有生命。其他选项：versatile “多功能的”；warm “温暖的”；perfect “完美的”在这里都不符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路：常识判断；单句理解

#### 3. surprise

根据原文：This exciting discovery was not really a \_\_\_. 这里说的是这一令人兴奋的发现并不\_\_\_. 然后根据后文给出的 Since the early 1970s, scientists had predicted that hot spring... (自20世纪70年代初以来，科学家们就预测，应该在大洋中脊的活动扩张中心发现温泉。) 根据语境分析；人们在发现一个已经被预测过的事物的时候不会真的很“吃惊”，因此选择surprising。其他选项：discovery “发现”；climax “高潮”在这里并不符合语境；而 shock “震惊”相较于 surprise “吃惊”来说，surprise 更突出“惊喜”的含义，因此都不符合。

解题思路：上下文理解；近义词辨析

#### 4. unexpected

根据原文：More exciting, because it was totally \_\_\_, was the discovery of abundant and unusual sea life... 这里说的是更令人兴奋的是，在温泉周围发现了丰富而不寻常的海洋生物；然后通过前文所说的在那里，温度超过1000°的岩浆可能正在喷发，形成新的海洋地壳。根据常识判断温度这么高是罕有生物存活的，那么真的存在的话就属于很“出乎意料”了，所以 unexpected 在这里最符合逻辑和语境。其他选项：perfect “完美的”；undermined “被破坏的”；predictable “可预测的”；都不符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路：上下文理解；常识判断；单句理解

#### 5. thrived

根据原文：More exciting, because it was totally unexpected ,was the discovery of abundant and unusual sea life – giant tube worms, huge clams, and mussels – that \_\_\_around the hot springs. 首先

判断该空位于that后做定语从句的谓语动词，所以首先排除 struggling “奋斗”；然后该句时态为一般过去时，保持时态一致，排除 exists “存在”；然后根据前文所说“到发现存在生物”，所以排除 died “死去”；根据排除法最后选择 thrived “茁壮成长”。这里说的是更令人兴奋的是，在温泉周围发现了丰富而不寻常的海洋生物——巨型管虫，巨型蛤和贻贝——这是完全出乎意料的。

解题思路：主谓一致；过去时态；上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #552)

### 103. Indian Onion (预测) (解析)

The most **vital** ingredient in Indian cooking, the **basic** element with which all dishes begin and, normally, the cheapest vegetable available, the pink onion is an essential item in the shopping basket of families of all classes. A popular saying holds that you will never starve because you can always afford a roti (a piece of simple, flat bread) and an onion. But in recent weeks, the onion has started to seem an unaffordable **luxury** for India's poor. Over the past few days, another sharp **surge** in prices has begun to unsettle the influential urban middle classes. The sudden spike in prices has been caused by large exports to neighboring countries and a shortage of **supply**. With its capacity for bringing down governments and scarring political careers, the onion plays an explosive role in Indian politics. This week reports of rising onion prices have made front-page news and absorbed the attention of the governing elite.

**选项:**

- 1) vital, ordinary, impressive, affordable
- 2) simple, basic, great, only
- 3) element, luxury, ingredients, material
- 4) surge, plummet, fluctuation, decrease
- 5) supply, demand, need, price

**解析:**

1. **vital**

根据原文：The most \_\_\_ ingredient in Indian cooking, ...., the pink onion is an essential item in the shopping basket of families of all classes. 这里说的是粉红洋葱是印度烹饪中最\_\_\_的原料。它是所有阶层家庭购物篮中的必需品。根据理解，vital “必不可少的，重要的”在这里最合适，也是和 essential “必不可少的，极其重要的”形成了同义替换。其他选项：ordinary “普通的”；impressive “令人赞叹的”；affordable “负担得起的”都不符合语境。

解题思路：单句理解

2. **basic**

根据原文：the \_\_\_ element with which all dishes begin and, normally, the cheapest vegetable available... 这里说的也是所有菜肴开始的\_\_\_元素，通常也是最便宜的蔬菜。根据语境，basic “基本的”最符合语境。其他选项：simple “简单的”；great “极好的”；only “唯一的”在原文中都没有体现。

解题思路：单句理解

3. **luxury**

根据原文：But in recent weeks, the onion has started to seem an unaffordable \_\_\_ for India's poor. 在这里 seem (看起来) 是一个帮助判断的单词，因为这种洋葱本身就是 ingredients “食材”和 material “材料”所以不需要“看起来是”；而 element “元素，要素”也不符合语境。luxury “奢侈品”最符合语境。说的是但最近几周，洋葱开始好像变成了印度穷人买不起的奢侈品。

解题思路：单句理解

4. **surge**

根据原文：Over the past few days, another sharp \_\_\_ in prices has begun to unsettle the influential urban middle classes. 这里需要对价格的变化进行一个描述。根据前文的 an unaffordable luxury “买不起的奢侈品”可以判断价格是在上涨；所以 surge “猛涨，激增”在这里最符合语境。这里说的是，在过去的几天

里，价格的又一次猛涨开始扰乱有影响力的城市中产阶级。其他选项：plummet “暴跌，速降”；decrease “减少”；fluctuation “波动”都不符合语境。

解题思路：上下文理解

### 5. supply

根据原文：The sudden spike in prices has been caused by large exports to neighboring countries and a shortage of \_\_\_. 这里说的是价格的突然飙升是由于对邻国的大量出口和\_\_\_短缺造成的。

通过常识判断，供不应求才会导致价格激增，而不是供过于求。所以 supply “供给”在这里最符合逻辑和语境。其他选项：demand “需求”；need “需要”；price “价格”都不符合逻辑和语境。

解题思路：常识判断；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #550)

## 104. Poverty (预测) (解析)

Measuring poverty on a global scale requires establishing a uniform poverty level across extremely divergent economies, which can result in only rough comparisons. The World Bank has defined the international poverty line as U.S. \$1 and \$2 per day in 1993 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), which adjusts for differences in the prices of goods and services between countries. The \$1 per day level is generally used for the least developed countries, primarily African; the \$2-per-day level is used for middle-income economies such as those of East Asia and Latin America.

**选项：**

- 1) requires, relates, asks, expects
- 2) quality, prices, expenses, quantity
- 3) limited, more, most, least
- 4) medium-income, lowest-income, high-income, middle-income

**解析：**

### 1. requires

根据原文：Measuring poverty on a global scale \_\_\_ establishing a uniform poverty level across extremely divergent economies, which can result in only rough comparisons. 这里说的是要在全球范围衡量贫困，就\_\_\_在极为不同的经济体中确定统一的贫困标准，这只能导致粗略的比较。通过语意 requires “需要”最符合语境；且是这里唯一能够形成 V+Ving 搭配 (require doing sth) 的选项。其他选项：relates “联系”；asks “询问，要求”；expects “盼望”都不符合语境和搭配。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

### 2. prices

根据原文：The World Bank has defined the international poverty line as U.S. \$1 and \$2 per day in 1993 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), which adjusts for differences in the \_\_\_ of goods and services between countries. 可知世界银行要想定义国际贫困线的话，就需要通过参考不同国家的商品和服务的“价格”来进行调整；所以 price “价格”在这里最符合语境和逻辑。其他选项：quality “质量”；expenses “花费”；quantity “数量”在这里都不符合语境和逻辑。

解题思路：单句理解

### 3. least

根据原文：The \$1 per day level is generally used for the \_\_\_ developed countries, primarily African; 该空符合副词+形容词+名词的结构；所以此空需要一个副词，首先排除形容词 limited “有限的”；然后根据 primarily African “主要是非洲国家”来进行常识判断，那些国家应该不是发达的国家；所以 more “更”；和 most “最”在这里都不符合语境。因此选择 least “最少， 程度最小”。这里说的是每天1美元的水平一般用于最不发达国家，主要是非洲国家。

解题思路：单句理解，常识判断

### 4. middle-income

根据原文：the \$2-per-day level is used for \_\_\_ economies such as those of East Asia and Latin

America. 这里说的是每日2美元的水平用于东亚和拉丁美洲等\_\_\_\_收入经济体。由于前文已经提到了\$1的非洲国家，所以排除 lowest-income “最低收入”；同时根据常识判断，东亚和拉丁美洲不是高收入国家，所以排除 high-income “高收入”；所以从意义上来说只能选择“中等收入”。medium 和 middle 都有“中等”的含义，但是 medium 一般指大小，尺寸，较具体。而 middle 一般表示教育，学校，阶层，较抽象，且 middle-income 也会被算为固定搭配来使用，所以middle “中等”在这里最合适。

解题思路：近义词辨析；上下文理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #549)

## 105. Impressionist (预测) (解析)

Impressionism was a nineteenth century art movement that began as a loose association of Paris-based artists who started publicly exhibiting their art in the 1860s. Characteristics of Impressionist painting include visible brush strokes, light colours, open composition, **emphasis** on light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, and unusual visual angles. The name of the movement is **derived** from Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (Impression, soleil levant). Critic Louis Leroy inadvertently coined the term in a satiric review published in Le Charivari. Radicals in their time, early Impressionists broke the rules of academic painting. They began by giving colours, freely brushed, primacy over line, drawing **inspiration** from the work of painters such as Eugene Delacroix. They also took the **act** of painting out of the studio and into the world. Previously, not only still-lives and portraits, but also landscapes had been painted **indoors**, but the Impressionists found that they could **capture** the momentary and transient effects of sunlight by painting air (in plain air).

**选项:**

- 1) emphasized, emphasis, rely, depending
- 2) related, come, attribute, derived
- 3) inspiration, paintings, lines, enlightenment
- 4) act, notion, thought, fact
- 5) indoors, everywhere, outdoors, randomly
- 6) capture, remember, notice, memorize

**解析:**

1. **emphasis**

根据原文： Characteristics of Impressionist painting include visible brush strokes, light colours, open composition, \_\_\_\_ on light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, and unusual visual angles. 可以看出该空所在的短语，应该与前后的visible brush strokes (可见的笔触) 以及 ordinary subject (浅色) 构成并列结构，保持词性上的一致，都为名词词组，所以此空需要选入一个名词词性单词，emphasis “强调”在这里最合适；这里说的是，印象派绘画的特征包括可见的笔触，浅色，开放的构图，强调光的变化性质（通常强调时间流逝的效果），普通的题材和不寻常的视角。其他选项：emphasised 谓语动词形式； rely 依靠，是动词原形； depending 依靠，是分词形式，在形式上都不符合。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

2. **derived**

这里考察的是固定搭配 be derived from something “来源于，从...衍生出”；根据原文： The name of the movement is derived from Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (Impression, soleil levant). 这里说的是这个运动的名字来源于克劳德·莫奈的日出·印象（法语：日出·印象）。其他选项：related “相关的”，通常与 to 搭配； come “来”，常见搭配是 come from “来自”； attribute “归因于”，通常与 to 搭配，因此都不符合。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

3. **inspiration**

根据原文： They began by giving colours, freely brushed, primacy over line, drawing \_\_\_ from the work of painters such as Eugene Delacroix. 这里说的是他们首先赋予色彩，自由地刷，凌驾于线条之上，从尤金·德拉克鲁瓦等画家的作品中汲取\_\_\_；根据语境，inspiration “灵感”在这里最符合。其他选项：paintings “图画”；lines “线条”；enlightenment“启蒙”在这里都不符合语意。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 4. act

根据原文： They also took the \_\_\_ of painting out of the studio and into the world. 这里说的是他们还把绘画的\_\_\_从画室带到了户外。通过后文所说的Previously, not only still-lives and portraits, but also landscapes had been painted indoors以前，不仅是静物画和肖像画，还有风景画都是在室内画的；可知印象派把这一绘画“动作”带到了户外，所以 act “动作”在这里最合适。notion “观念”； thought “想法”； fact “事实”都不符合语境。

解题思路：上下文理解

#### 5. indoors

根据原文： Previously, not only still-lives and portraits, but also landscapes had been painted \_\_\_, 容易判断这里的Previously是相对前文They also took the act of painting out of the studio and into the world来说的，具体来说应该跟其中的out of the studio形成对比。并且本句中的but also也暗示着这里的landscapes不是在一般人认为的场所里画的，所以应该填outdoors 室内地。其他选项：everywhere “到处”；outdoors “室外地”；randomly “随意地” 都不符合上下文。

解题思路：单句理解

#### 6. capture

根据原文： but the Impressionists found that they could \_\_\_ the momentary and transient effects of sunlight by painting air (in plain air). the momentary and transient effects of sunlight指的是阳光的瞬间和短暂的效果，因为很短暂，所以需要被“捕捉”，capture 在这里最符合逻辑和语境。这里说的是，不过印象派画家们发现，他们可以通过画空气（在清新的空气中）来捕捉阳光的瞬间和短暂的效果。其他选项：remember “记得”；notice “注意”；memorize “记忆”在这里都不如 capture “捕捉”更生动，更符合语境。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #547)

## 106. Edison (预测) (解析)

Thomas Alva Edison was **both** a scientist and an inventor. Born in 1847, Edison would see **tremendous** changes take place in his lifetime. He was also to be responsible for making many of those changes occur. When Edison was born, society still thought of electricity as a **novelty**, a fad. By the time he died, entire cities were lit by electricity. Much of the credit for that progress goes to Edison. In his lifetime, Edison **patented** 1,093 inventions, earning him the nickname “The Wizard of Menlo Park.” The most famous of his inventions was the incandescent light bulb. Besides the light bulb, Edison developed the phonograph and the “kinetoscope,” a small box for viewing moving films. Thomas Edison is also the first person in the US to make his own filmstrips. He also improved upon the original design of the stock ticker, the telegraph, and Alexander Graham Bell’s telephone. He believed in hard work, sometimes working twenty hours a day. Edison was quoted as saying, “Genius is one percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration.” In **tribute** to this important American, electric lights in the United States were **dimmed** for one minute on October 21, 1931, a few days after his death.

**选项:**

- 1) neither, never, both, almost
- 2) experimental, moderate, tremendous, trenchant
- 3) news, miracle, tradition, novelty
- 4) processed, copyright, made, patented
- 5) order, tribute, addition, regard
- 6) dimmed, switched, on, lit

**解析:**

## 1. both

根据原文：考察 both...and...的固定结构，Thomas Alva Edison was both a scientist and an inventor. 这里说的是爱迪生既是科学家又是发明家。其他选项：neither “两者不”； never “从不”； almost “几乎”在这里都不符合语境。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

## 2. tremendous

根据原文：Edison would see\_\_changes take place in his lifetime. 根据常识应用排除法，选项中 experimental “实验的”、moderate “温和的”和trenchant “（批评、评论等）鲜明的”都在这里说不通，只有 tremendous “极大的”合适。句子意识是爱迪生将目睹他的时代经历巨大的变化。

解题思路：单句理解；单词掌握

## 3. novelty

根据原文：When Edison was born, society still thought of electricity as a \_\_, a fad. 这里说的是爱迪生出生时，社会仍然认为电是一种\_\_的事物，一种时尚。根据常识判断，和后面的补充 a fad （一种时尚）来判断此空应该表达是“新奇的事物”，只有novelty 最合适。其他选项：tradition “传统”；而 miracle “奇迹”在语意上有点太过了，因为已经是一种时尚了，是人们可以享受的了；new 为形容词“新的”。

解题思路：单句理解

## 4. patented

根据原文：In his lifetime, Edison \_\_ 1,093 inventions, earning him the nickname “The Wizard of Menlo Park. 该空充当谓语动词，所以排除名词copyright “版权”；然后这里说的是爱迪生和1093项发明的关系，根据语意排除 processed “处理”； made “制造”，因为制造发明不太符合表达习惯；只有patented “获得专利”最合适，这里说的是在他有生之年，爱迪生获得了1093项发明的专利，使他赢得了“门罗公园巫师”的绰号。

解题思路：动宾搭配；单句理解

## 5. tribute

考察固定搭配 in tribute to “向...致敬”。根据原文：In tribute to this important American,... 这里说的是为了向这位重要的美国人致敬....。其他选项：in order to “为了”后需要跟动词；in addition to “除...以外”；in regard to “关于”在这里都不符合语境。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

## 6. dimmed

根据原文：In tribute to this important American, electric lights in the United States were \_\_ for one minute on October 21, 1931, a few days after his death. 这里说的是为了向这位重要的美国人致敬，1931年10月21日，在他去世几天后，美国的电灯被\_\_了一分钟。人们致敬爱迪生，采取了熄灯一分钟的方式，所以 dimmed “（使）变暗淡”符合语境。其他选项：switched “转换”；be on “上映，灯（亮着）”和 lit “点亮”在这里都不符合语境和常识。

解题思路：单句理解；常识判断

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #546)

**107. Push and Pull (预测) (解析)**

People move to a new region for many different reasons. The motivation for moving can come from a

combination of what researchers sometimes call 'push and pull factors' – those that encourage people to leave a region, and those that attract people to a region. Some of the them that motivate people to move **include** seeking a better climate, finding more affordable housing, looking for work or retiring from work, leaving the **congestion** of city living, wanting a more pleasant environment, and wanting to be near to family and friends. In reality, many complex **factors** and personal reasons may **interact** to motivate a person or family to move.

### 选项:

- 1) accommodation, combination, abbreviation, motivation
- 2) factors, generators, margins, settings
- 3) include, as, enclose, about
- 4) congestion, confluence, concoction, conjunction
- 5) factors, reasons, features, messages
- 6) interlock, able, interact, attract

### 解析:

#### 1. motivation

根据原文: People move to a new region for many different reasons. The \_\_\_\_ for moving can come from a combination of ..., 前文提到人们出于不同的理由移动到别的地区, 又根据后面的“Some of the them that motivate people...”, 说明这里在解释人们移动的原因或动机, 因此选择 motivation–动机。移动的动机可能来自于研究人员有时称之为“推拉因素”的组合。其它选项: accommodation 住宿; combination 联合; abbreviation 缩写, 语意上都不合适。

解题思路: 上下文理解

#### 2. factors

根据原文: a combination of what researchers sometimes call 'push and pull \_\_\_\_', – those that encourage people to leave a region, and those that attract people to a region, 此处应填入一个名词作为call的宾语。选项中: generators 发生器, margins 边缘, settings 设置 都说不通, 只有factors 因素合适, 意思是“推拉因素促使人们离开某地和吸引人们来到某地”。

解题思路: 动宾结构; 单句理解

#### 3. include

根据原文: Some of the factors that motivate people to move \_\_\_\_ seeking a better climate, finding more affordable housing, “that motivate people to move”是修饰 factors 的定语从句, 主句的谓语就是空格处的单词, 选择动词。又因为后面列举了搬家的原因, 因此选择 include–包括。这里说的是: 促使人们搬家的一些因素包括寻求更好的气候、找到更多负担得起的住房。其它选项: as像, 不能做谓语动词; enclose 围住, 附上; about 关于, 不能做谓语动词, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 主谓结构; 单句理解

#### 4. congestion

根据原文: leaving the \_\_\_\_ of city living, wanting a more pleasant environment, 意思是离开城市的 \_\_\_\_, 向往一个更舒适的环境。选项中confluence 汇合, concoction 调和物, conjunction 联结从含义上均说不通, 只有congestion 拥挤符合上下文, 和向往舒适环境的意思一致。

解题思路: 单词理解; 单句理解

#### 5. factors

根据原文: In reality, many complex \_\_\_\_ and personal reasons may...to motivate a person or family to move, and 并列连词后面是 personal reasons–个人原因, 那么 and 前面也应该是跟原因或因素相关, 构成并列关系, 因此选择 factors–因素。这里说的是: 在现实中, 许多复杂的因素和个人原因可能会..., 促使一个人或一个家庭搬家。其它选项: reasons 原因, 与 and 后面内容重复; features 特点; messages 信息, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 并列结构; 单句理解

#### 6. interact

根据原文：In reality, many complex factors and personal reasons may\_\_\_\_to motivate a person or family to move, 位于情态动词后，因此选择动词原形。又因为动词是描述“复杂因素和个人原因”间的关系，因此选择 interact–相互作用。这里说的是，在现实中，许多复杂的因素和个人原因可能会相互作用，促使一个人或一个家庭搬家。其它选项：interlock 紧扣；able (adj.) 能够的；attract 吸引，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #5)

## 108. Intelligence Comparison (预测) (解析)

Comparing the intelligence of animals of different species is difficult, how do you compare a dolphin and a horse? Psychologists have a technique for looking at intelligence that **does** not require the cooperation of the animal involved. The relative size of an individual's brain is a reasonable indication of intelligence. Comparing **across** species is not as simple an elephant will have a larger brain than a human simple because it is a large beast, **instead** we use the Cephalization index, which compare the size of an animal's brain to the size of its body. Based on the Cephalization index, the brightest animals on the planet are humans, **followed** by great apes, porpoises and elephants. As a general **rule**, animals that hunt for a living (like canines) are smarter than strict vegetarians (you don't need much intelligence to outsmart a leaf of lettuce). Animals that live in social groups are always smarter and have large EQ's than solitary animals.

**选项：**

- 1) done, do, did, does
- 2) across, to, through, over
- 3) then, instead, because, otherwise
- 4) followed, follows, follow, following
- 5) theory, principal, rule, principle

**解析：**

1. **does**

根据原文：Psychologists have a technique for looking at intelligence that\_\_\_\_not require the cooperation of the animal involved, that 从句修饰的是单数名词 technique，又因为全篇的时态大多是一般现在时，因此选择 does。这里说的是：心理学家有一种观察智力的方法，不需要相关动物的配合。其它选项：done 是过去分词形式；do 是原型；did 是过去时态，因此都不合适。

解题思路：主谓一致；时态；单句理解

2. **across**

根据原文：Comparing\_\_\_\_species is not as simple an elephant will have a larger brain than a human simple because it is a large beast, 大象和人类是不同的物种，是一种横向比较，因此选择 across。这里说的是：不同物种之间的比较并不是那么简单，大象的大脑比人类的大脑要大，因为它是一头巨大的野兽。其它选项：to ; through; over 在语意上都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

3. **instead**

根据原文：\_\_\_\_we use the Cephalization index, which compare the size of an animal's brain to the size of its body\_ 我们使用的是头部指数，它将动物的大脑大小与其身体大小进行比较。这里使用的比较方法与前面形成对比，因此选择转折关系的 instead–相反。其它选项：then 然后；because 因为；otherwise 否则（一般后面的情况还没有发生），因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

4. **followed**

根据原文：Based on the Cephalization index, the brightest animals on the planet are humans, \_\_\_\_ by great apes, porpoises and elephants, 主干部分结构完整，因此选择分词形式作为修饰，由humans跟follow之间是被动的关系（人类被类人猿跟着），因此选择 followed。这里说的是：根据头化指数，地球上最聪明的

动物是人类，其次是类人猿、江豚和大象。其它选项：follows 和 follow 都是谓语动词形式，不符合；following 是现在分词表示主动，因此也不合适。

解题思路：过去分词；单句理解

### 5. rule

主要考察固定搭配：as a general rule—一般来说。根据原文：As a general rule , animals that hunt for a living (like canines) are smarter than strict vegetarians这里说的是：一般来说，以狩猎为生的动物（如犬科动物）比严格的素食者更聪明。其它选项：theory 理论; principal 校长; principle 法则，因此都不合适。

解题思路：固定搭配；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #3)

## 109. Climate (预测) (解析)

Climate is the word we **use** for weather over a long period of time. The desert has a dry climate because there is very **little** rain. The UK has a ‘temperate climate’, **which** means winters are, overall, mild and, **summers** generally, don’t get too hot.

**选项：**

- 1) estimates, predict, cares, use
- 2) torrential, often, little, heavy
- 3) what, these, that, which
- 4) summers, winter, desert, dessert

**解析：**

### 1. use

根据原文：Climate is the word we **use** for weather over a long period of time, word后面是一个从句，主语是we，因此排除动词三单形式，气候是用于预测天气的，它们之间是代指的关系，因此选择use—用来。这里说的是：气候是我们长期以来用来指天气的词。其它选项：estimates 估计; predict 预测; cares 关心，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

### 2. little

根据原文：The desert has a dry climate because there is very **little** rain, 沙漠气候干燥而是因为几乎没有降雨，因此选择 little。这里说的是：沙漠气候干燥，因为很少下雨。其它选项：torrential 倾泻的; often 经常; heavy 重的，因此都不合适。

解题思路：单句理解

### 3. which

根据原文：The UK has a ‘temperate climate’, **which** means winters are, overall, mild.后面的从句在修饰什么是“温和的气候”，又因为从句前有逗号，因此是非限制性定语从句，选择 which。这里说的是：英国有一个“温和的气候”，这意味着冬天总体上是温和的。其它选项：what 什么，不引导定语从句; these 这些，不引导定语从句; that 不引导非限制性定语从句，因此都不合适。

解题思路：定语从句；单句理解

### 4. summers

根据原文：The UK has a ‘temperate climate’, which means winters are, overall, mild and, **summers** generally, don’t get too hot. 冬天不太冷，与之对应的应该是夏天也不太热。因此选择 summers—夏天。这里说的是：英国有一个“温和的气候”，这意味着冬天总体上是温和的，夏天一般不会太热。其它选项：winter 冬天; desert 沙漠; dessert 甜点，因此都不合适。

解题思路：并列结构；单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #11)

## 110. Cloth-making (预测) (解析)

About 10,000 years ago, people learned how to make cloth. Wool, cotton, flax, or hemp was first spun

into a thin thread using a spindle. The thread was then woven into a fabric. The earliest weaving machines **probably** consisted of little more than a per of sticks that held a set of parallel threads, called the wrap, while the cross-thread, called the weft, was inserted. Later machines called looms had roads that separated the threads to allow the west to be inserted more **easily**. A piece of wood, called the shuttle, holding a spool of thread, was passed between the separated threads. The basic **principles** of spinning and weaving have stayed the same until the present day, though during the industrial revolution of the 18th century many ways were found of **automating** the processes. With new machines such as the spinning mule, many threads could be spun at the same time, and, with the help of devices like the flying shuttle, broad pieces of cloth could be woven at great speed.

### **选项:**

- 1) doubtless, probably, possible, possibility
- 2) precise, accuracy, easily, accurate
- 3) role, principles, foundation, criteria
- 4) automating, slower, faster, existing

### **解析:**

#### 1. probably

根据原文: The earliest weaving machines\_\_\_\_consisted of little more than a per of sticks that held a set of parallel threads, called the wrap, 最早的织机的构成是不清楚的, 这里是在做猜测, 又因为空格中的词用来修饰动词consisted, 因此选择副词probably–可能地。这里说的是: 最早的织机可能只包括一根以上的木棍, 上面有一组平行的线, 叫做包线。其它选项: doubtless (adj) 毫无疑问的, 过于绝对; possible (adj) 可能的; possibility (n) 可能性, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 副词修饰动词; 单句理解

#### 2. easily

根据原文: Later machines called looms had roads that separated the threads to allow the west to be inserted more\_\_\_\_, 空格中的词是在修饰inserted, 因此选择副词easily–容易地, 简单地, more easily表示更简单地。这里说的是: 后来被称为织布机的机器有一条路, 把线分开, 以便更容易地插入西方。其它选项: precise(adj.) 精确的; accuracy (n) 准确性; accurate(adj.) 正确无误的, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 副词修饰动词; 单句理解

#### 3. principles

根据原文: The basic\_\_\_\_of spinning and weaving have stayed the same until the present day, though during the industrial revolution of the 18th century...尽管进行了工业革命, 许多方面得到了提升, 但是作为纺织, 它最基本的运作原理是不会因此而改变的。因此选择 principles–原则。这里说的是: 纺织的基本原理直到今天都没有变。其它选项: role 角色; foundation 基础; criteria 标准, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

#### 4. automating

根据原文: though during the industrial revolution of the 18th century many ways were found of\_\_\_\_the processes, 该空位于介词 of 后, 选择名词或者v-ing形式。又根据 though, 这里存在让步关系, 表达出尽管技术在工业革命时进步了, 因此选择 automating–自动化的。这里说的是: 尽管在18世纪的工业革命中, 人们发现了许多自动化过程的方法。其它选项: slower (adj) 缓慢的; faster (adj) 快速的; existing 存在, 不符合文意, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #9)

## **111. Honorary Degree (预测) (解析)**

Victoria University of Wellington has conferred an honorary degree on a distinguished astrophysicist in a recent graduation ceremony. Professor Warrick Couch **received** the honorary degree of Doctor of Science for his remarkable contribution to our knowledge of galaxies and dark energy. Professor

Couch is a distinguished astrophysicist who has **played** a crucial role in the discovery that the Universe is expanding at an accelerating rate, a finding which led to the lead scientists being awarded a Nobel Prize in Physics in 2011, which he attended in recognition of his contribution. In his research, Professor Couch uses large ground-based and spaced-based telescopes to observe galaxy clusters, **which** are the largest Structures in the Universe. He is also involved in a number of national and international committees overseeing the management of these telescopes. **In addition to** his own research activities, Professor Couch has worked to support young researchers and provide public comment on astronomy internationally.

**选项:**

- 1) was receiving, received, had received, is received
- 2) led, played, done, found
- 3) who, they, those, which
- 4) As a result of, Instead of, In addition to, Regarding

**解析:**

## 1. received

根据原文: Professor Warrick Couch **\_\_\_\_\_** the honorary degree of Doctor of Science for his remarkable contribution to our knowledge of galaxies and dark energy, 因为教授做出了卓越贡献, 因此他是获得了这个荣誉学位, 而且这一动作是发生在过去, 选择一般过去时态, 因此选择 received–接受。这里说的是: Warrick Couch 教授获得了科学博士荣誉学位, 因为他对我们对星系和暗能量的认识做出了卓越的贡献。其它选项: was receiving 表示过去进行时; had received, 过去完成时在时间上强调“过去的过去”; 比较: is received 则是被动语态, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 时态; 单句理解

## 2. played

考察固定搭配 play a role–起作用, 根据原文: Professor Couch is a distinguished astrophysicist who has played a crucial role in the discovery that the Universe is expanding at an accelerating rate, 这里说的是: Couch 教授是一位杰出的天体物理学家, 他在发现宇宙正在加速膨胀的过程中发挥了关键作用。其它选项: led 领导; done 做, 完成; found 找到, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 固定搭配; 单句理解

## 3. which

根据原文: Professor Couch uses large ground-based and spaced-based telescopes to observe galaxy clusters, **\_\_\_\_\_** are the largest Structures in the Universe, 宇宙中最大的结构就是指的 galaxy clusters, 即逗号后是定语从句, 进一步说明 galaxy clusters, 因此选择 which。这里说的是: Couch 教授使用大型地面和空间望远镜观测星系团, 它们是宇宙中最大的结构。其它选项: who 谁, 修饰人; they 和 those 均不引导定语从句, 因此都不合适。

解题思路: 定语从句; 单句理解

## 4. In addition to

根据原文: **\_\_\_\_\_** his own research activities, Professor Couch has worked to support young researchers and provide public comment on astronomy internationally, 教授致力于支持年轻研究人员, 和他自己的研究是不同的事业, 意思是除了做研究, 教授还在支持年轻研究人员。因此选择 In addition to–除了...之外。这里说的是: 除了自己的研究活动外, Couch 教授还致力于支持年轻的销售人员, 并在国际上对天文学发表公开评论。其它选项: As a result of 作为...的结果; Instead of 而不是; Regarding 至于, 在语意上都不合适。

解题思路: 逻辑关系; 单句理解

(猩际官网 / App FIBRW #1)

# 四、听力

## Summarize Spoken Text

命中率: 80%

备考策略: 最近新题较多出现, 必须做好心理准备。 备考策略: 模版正确使用(注意语法拼写, 猩际AI批改)  
> 熟练本周预测 > 机经练习

完整音频: 该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 1. Inhabitants in Australia (预测) (完整音频)

原文:

The first inhabitants in Australia were the ancestors of the present indigenous people. Whether these first migrations involved one or several successive waves and distinct peoples is still subject to academic debate, as is its timing. The minimum widely accepted time frame places presence of humans in Australia at 40,000 to 43,000 years Before Present, while the upper range supported by others is 60,000 to 70,000 years BP. In any event, this migration was achieved during the closing stages of the Pleistocene epoch, when sea levels were typically much lower than they are today. Repeated episodes of extended glaciation resulted in decreases of sea levels by some 100–150 m. The continental coastline therefore extended much further out into the Timor Sea than it does today, and Australia and New Guinea formed a single landmass (known as Sahul), connected by an extensive land bridge across the Arafura Sea, Gulf of Carpentaria and Torres Strait. The ancestral Australian Aboriginal peoples were thus long established and continued to develop, diversify and settle through much of the continent. As the sea levels again rose at the terminus of the most recent glacial period some 10,000 years ago the Australian continent once more became a separated landmass. However, the newly formed 150 km wide Torres Strait with its chain of islands still provided the means for cultural contact and trade between New Guinea and the northern Cape York Peninsula. During the 1970s and 1980s around 120,000 southern Asian refugees migrated to Australia. During that twenty years, Australia first began to adopt a policy of what Minister of Immigration AI Grassby termed "multiculturalism". In 2004–05, Australia accepted 123,000 new settlers, a 40% increase over the past 10 years. The largest number of immigrants (40,000 in 2004–05) moved to Sydney. The majority of immigrants came from Asia, led by China and India.

答案:

This lecture mainly talks about the first inhabitants in Australia. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes the first inhabitants in Australia were the ancestors of the present indigenous people. Also, he mentions that this migration was achieved during the closing stages of the Pleistocene epoch. Lastly, the speaker believes that the majority of immigrants came from Asia, led by China and India. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了【】括号中

【The first inhabitants in Australia were the ancestors of the present indigenous people】. Whether these first migrations involved one or several successive waves and distinct peoples is still subject to academic debate, as is its timing. The minimum widely accepted time frame places presence of humans in Australia at 40,000 to 43,000 years Before Present, while the upper range supported by others is 60,000 to 70,000 years BP.

In any event, 【this migration was achieved during the closing stages of the Pleistocene epoch】,

when sea levels were typically much lower than they are today. Repeated episodes of extended glaciation resulted in decreases of sea levels by some 100–150 m. The continental coastline therefore extended much further out into the Timor Sea than it does today, and Australia and New Guinea formed a single landmass (known as Sahul), connected by an extensive land bridge across the Arafura Sea, Gulf of Carpentaria and Torres Strait.

The ancestral Australian Aboriginal peoples were thus long established and continued to develop, diversify and settle through much of the continent. As the sea levels again rose at the terminus of the most recent glacial period some 10,000 years ago the Australian continent once more became a separated landmass. However, the newly formed 150 km wide Torres Strait with its chain of islands still provided the means for cultural contact and trade between New Guinea and the northern Cape York Peninsula.

During the 1970s and 1980s around 120,000 southern Asian refugees migrated to Australia. During that twenty years, Australia first began to adopt a policy of what Minister of Immigration Al Grassby termed "multiculturalism". In 2004–05, Australia accepted 123,000 new settlers, a 40% increase over the past 10 years. The largest number of immigrants (40,000 in 2004/05) moved to Sydney. 【The majority of immigrants came from Asia, led by China and India】.

(猩际官网 / App SST #82)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 2. Intuition (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: intuition是一种关于本能的思维方式, 人们都具有却缺乏足够的了解。intuition源自右脑, 和理解有关。左脑是控制logic和consciousness的。

(猩际官网 / App SST #226)

## 3. History of English (预测) (完整音频)

### 原文:

English, as you have already read, is not a pure language. I don't think there really are any pure languages in the world. But English is definitely not a pure language. English, in fact, has borrowed from over 350 languages in its history. So it's a variety of many languages. Some people say it's like a dog, a mongrel dog, a dog that has been made up of many different dogs. The English language is like that. By looking at the history of the English language we learn about the history of the English people. The two things are closely connected. So, in fact, today we are not only learning about language but we are learning about history. The fact that English has borrowed words from over 350 languages has been viewed differently throughout history. So for example in Shakespeare's time people were very angry about words which were not, they thought, original English words — words which came from other languages, they didn't like them.

### 答案:

This lecture mainly talks about the English language's history. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes English is definitely not a pure language, which has borrowed from many languages. Also, she mentions we are not only learning about language but we are learning about history, which are closely connected. Lastly, the speaker believes borrowed words have been viewed differently throughout history. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了 【】 括号中

English, as you have already read, is not a pure language. I don't think there really are any pure languages in the world. But 【English is definitely not a pure language】. English, in fact, 【has

borrowed from over 350 languages in its history】 . So it's a variety of many languages. Some people say it's like a dog, a mongrel dog, a dog that has been made up of many different dogs. The English language is like that. By looking at the history of the English language we learn about the history of the English people. 【The two things are closely connected】 . So, in fact, today 【we are not only learning about language but we are learning about history】 . 【The fact that English has borrowed words from over 350 languages has been viewed differently throughout history】 . So for example in Shakespeare's time people were very angry about words which were not, they thought, original English words — words which came from other languages, they didn't like them.

(猩际官网 / App SST #223)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

#### 4. Genetic Impact (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: Since the discovery of DNA structure, people have believed that genes have an impact only on people's physical structure. But the study of mapping of genes in 2001 found that there is a genetic responsibility to human's physical and psychological behaviors, which has changed the way we understand our behaviors. The research on genes has provided integrating information, and the findings can benefit biologists, psychologists and neuroscientists.

(猩际官网 / App SST #222)

#### 5. Sign Language (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: Abstraction is an important layer of computer because people cannot do anything on computers without symbolic system. Language is a classical symbolic system. People use sign language and movements when they do something at the same time. For example, people asked for help by waving hands when they repelled rhinoceros at the same time. Thus, human can use hands to communicate when they do things simultaneously.

(猩际官网 / App SST #221)

#### 6. HTML (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: When the 90's was coming around, more and more normal people could get online. Thanks to the UK, the invention of HTML allowed people to create a wide variety of extraordinary works. During the first decade, people created web pages, learning resources and other online contents without normal factors, such as fears, religious concerns, advertisement, profitability or traditional promotion schemes. It is because they thought it was a good idea. 参考: Today in our class, we will discuss hyper text markup language, popularly known as HTML. It is the computer language device to allow website creation. These websites can then be viewed by anyone else connected to the internet. It is relatively easy to learn with the basics being accessible to most people in one setting, and quite powerful in what it allows you to create. The group of people started to use HTML to write web pages. These group of people do these without advertisement, but only because they enjoyed it. Because of them, today we have access to web pages.

(猩际官网 / App SST #220)

#### 7. Housing Price in Australia (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

##### 原文:

Well, it's like, why is Australian housing is so expensive? Essentially, it's showing of how well the Australian economy has been doing over the last 15 years. We have had 15 years more or less of an uninterrupted economic growth during which average earning has been raised by close to 90 percent. While over the course of that period, the standard variable mortgage rate has roughly halved. That meant that the amount which a typical home buying household can afford to borrow under rules which

aren't strictly applied as they used to be had more than doubled. Over the same period, rising immigration in falling average household size has meant that the number of households looking for accommodation has risen by about one and a half million. That's around 200 thousand more than the number of dwellings has increased by. So you have had a substantial increase in the purchasing power of households. No net increase in the supply of housing enhance all that addition purchasing power has gone into pushing up the price of housing.

### 答案:

This lecture mainly talks about why Australian housing is so expensive. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that an uninterrupted economic growth is a main reason. Also, he mentions that the standard variable mortgage rate has roughly halved. Lastly, the speaker believes that rising immigration in falling average household leads to a substantial increase in the purchasing power of households. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

### 解析:

\* Key points are shown in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

Well, it's like, why is **【Australian housing is so expensive】**? Essentially, it's showing of how well the Australian economy has been doing over the last 15 years. We have had 15 years more or less of an **【uninterrupted economic growth】** during which average earning has been raised by close to 90 percent. While over the course of that period, **【the standard variable mortgage rate has roughly halved】**. That meant that the amount which a typical home buying household can afford to borrow under rules which aren't strictly applied as they used to be had more than doubled. Over the same period, **【rising immigration in falling average household size】** has meant that the number of households looking for accommodation has risen by about one and a half million. That's around 200 thousand more than the number of dwellings has increased by. So you have had **【a substantial increase in the purchasing power of households】**. No net increase in the supply of housing enhance all that addition purchasing power has gone into pushing up the price of housing.

(猩际官网 / App SST #219)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 8. Misuse of Drugs (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

### 原文:

"But what are the dangers of keeping these drugs at home?" "There are a number of dangers. Parents should know that leftover drugs are dangerous because they may be accidentally ingested by children. Either adults don't keep the bottles properly closed and stored or because even many kids can sometimes open childproof lids. Patients may use the drugs after their expiration date. The leftover drugs may be taken for the wrong reasons. For example, someone may have a viral infection and self-prescribed to left over into microbial that was prescribed for a bacterial infection. But that drug will have no effect as the viral infections. Drugs that are left over might be given to or taken by someone else who may have a serious allergy to the medicine and who for that reason would not be prescribed to medicine under the supervision of a physician. Finally, inappropriate use of drugs promotes drug resistance if the drug is taken for the wrong indication, the wrong duration, or in the wrong dosage. "Todd, what can people do about this how can the situation be improved?" "I think physicians, patients and parents of patients can take steps to improve the situation. First of all, physicians should prescribe the drug only when appropriate, only in the correct amount and only for the correct duration. Also, the physician must stress to the patient that the full course of the drug must be taken. This is recommended even if symptoms resolved before the end of the prescription and parents of children on antibiotics need to ensure they complete their course as well."

**答案:**

This lecture mainly talks about inappropriate use of drugs. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that there are a number of dangers of keeping drugs at home, like being accidentally ingested by children and taken after expiration. Also, he mentions that leftover drugs may be taken for the wrong reasons. Lastly, the speaker believes that inappropriate use of drugs promotes drug resistance. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

**解析:**

\* Key points are shown in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

“But what are **【the dangers of keeping these drugs at home】** ?” “There are a number of dangers. Parents should know that leftover drugs are dangerous because they may be **【accidentally ingested by children】** . Either adults don’t keep the bottles properly closed and stored or because even many kids can sometimes open childproof lids. Patients may **【use the drugs after their expiration date】** .

**【The leftover drugs may be taken for the wrong reasons】** . For example, someone may have a viral infection and self-prescribed to left over into microbial that was prescribed for a bacterial infection. But that drug will have no effect as the viral infections. Drugs that are left over might be given to or taken by someone else who may have a serious allergy to the medicine and who for that reason would not be prescribed to medicine under the supervision of a physician. Finally, **【inappropriate use of drugs promotes drug resistance】** if the drug is taken for the wrong indication, the wrong duration, or in the wrong dosage. “Todd, what can people do about this? How can the situation be improved?” “I think physicians, patients and parents of patients can take steps to improve the situation. First of all, physicians should prescribe the drug only when appropriate, only in the correct amount and only for the correct duration. Also, the physician must stress to the patient that the full course of the drug must be taken. This is recommended even if symptoms resolved before the end of the prescription and parents of children on antibiotics need to ensure they complete their course as well.”

(猩际官网 / App SST #218)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 9. Decline of Bees (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

So various conclusions. Yes, bees are in decline. These declines are well-documented. They are real and supported by good, strong scientific evidence, which is the only of these counts. The drivers of decline on many varied depending on species. The effects of pollinator loss could be absolutely huge. So is it a catastrophe? Not yet. But it could be. On the positive side, we are aware of the problem. Awareness is being raised all the time and people are taking actions. Before fixing is missing, you can recognize the problem. At least it's been done.

**答案:**

This lecture mainly talks about bees in decline. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that these declines are well-documented, supported by good, strong scientific evidence. Also, he mentions that the effects of pollinator loss could be absolutely huge. Lastly, the speaker believes that awareness is being raised all the time and people are taking actions. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

**解析:**

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

So various conclusions. Yes, **【bees are in decline. These declines are well-documented】** . They are real and **【supported by good, strong scientific evidence】** , which is the only of these counts. The

drivers of decline on many varied depending on species. 【The effects of pollinator loss could be absolutely huge】. So is it a catastrophe? Not yet. But it could be. On the positive side, we are aware of the problem. 【Awareness is being raised all the time and people are taking actions】. Before fixing is missing, you can recognize the problem. At least it's been done.

(猩际官网 / App SST #217)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 10. Change of Body Fat (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: This topic is described as an experiment on body fat change. 31 obese women volunteered in a study by Canadian researchers, in which they were provided with healthy diet and asked to keep to it, and exercise regularly for 6 months in order to burn 2000 calories weekly. After six months, some lost weight, some remained the same, while others gained weight. The researchers tracked their records and gave two explanations about why some women gained weight. One was that they ate too much or cheated on diet, and the other was that they did less exercise consciously or subconsciously.

(猩际官网 / App SST #216)

## 11. Memory (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

### 原文:

There are two main categories. Explicit memory is a memory that can be intentionally and consciously recalled. This is your memory of riding a bike and falling over the handlebars, and skinning your knee. The other is implicit memory which is an exponential functional form of memory that cannot be consciously recalled. This is your memory of how to ride a bike or how to balance. These are often not tied to a visual memory, but more like muscle memory. Examples of implicit memory include using language naturally, driving and reading, and answering multiple questions in the test. Let's look at explicit and implicit memory in a little more detail, and see how age influences these. It is an experimental or functional form of memory. Explicit memory consists of a great deal of highly personal memories related to time, space and people. It is totally different from implicit memory. Now, if we look at the examples of explicit memory, it includes remembering people's birthdays and answering multiple questions in a test.

### 答案:

This lecture mainly talks about two main categories of memory. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that explicit memory can be intentionally and consciously recalled. Also, he mentions that implicit memory is an exponential functional form of memory that cannot be consciously recalled. Lastly, the speaker believes that explicit memory consists of highly personal memories related to time, space and people. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

### 解析:

\* Key points are shown in brackets []

\* 关键点被标注在了 [] 括号中

There are 【two main categories】. 【Explicit memory is a memory that can be intentionally and consciously recalled】. This is your memory of riding a bike and falling over the handlebars, and skinning your knee. The other is 【implicit memory which is an exponential functional form of memory that cannot be consciously recalled】. This is your memory of how to ride a bike or how to balance. These are often not tied to a visual memory, but more like muscle memory. Examples of implicit memory include using language naturally, driving and reading, and answering multiple questions in the test. Let's look at explicit and implicit memory in a little more detail, and see how age influences these. It is an experimental or functional form of memory. 【Explicit memory consists of a great deal of highly personal memories related to time, space and people. It is totally different from implicit

memory】. Now, if we look at the examples of explicit memory, it includes remembering people's birthdays and answering multiple questions in a test.

(猩际官网 / App SST #215)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 12. Einstein (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

**原文:**

For thousands of years, philosophers and astronomers and thinkers of all sorts have imagined that the universe, the space around us was rather like this floor in front of us. It was fixed and unchangeable and things happen on it, just as people walk around. So the stars, the comets, and the planets, and the other heavenly bodies moved around and traced down their parts on this completely unchanging stage of space. In the 20th century, as the result of Einstein's work, that view of the universe was completely transformed. We began to understand that there was no absolutely fixed stage of space at all on which all celestial notions were played out. But in some sense on the larger scale in the universe, the space itself was in this state of a continuous dynamic change. That was a prediction made by Einstein, but wasn't Einstein held the honor of making the discovery that the universe was really like that.

**答案:**

This lecture mainly talks about the transformation of views of the universe. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that for thousands of years the universe and space was thought to be fixed and unchangeable. Also, he mentions that in the twentieth century there was no fixed stage of space based on Einstein's theory. Lastly, the speaker believes that the space was in a dynamic change. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

**解析:**

\* Key points are shown in brackets []

\* 关键点被标注在了 [] 括号中

【For thousands of years】 , philosophers and astronomers and thinkers of all sorts have imagined that 【the universe, the space】 around us was rather like this floor in front of us. It was 【fixed and unchangeable】 and things happen on it, just as people walk around. So the stars, the comets, and the planets, and the other heavenly bodies moved around and traced down their parts on this completely unchanging stage of space. 【In the 20th century, as the result of Einstein's work, that view of the universe was completely transformed】 . We began to 【understand that there was no absolutely fixed stage of space】 at all on which all celestial notions were played out. But in some sense 【on the larger scale in the universe, the space itself was in this state of a continuous dynamic change】 . That was a prediction made by Einstein, but wasn't Einstein held the honor of making the discovery that the universe was really like that.

(猩际官网 / App SST #214)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 13. Stanford Management (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

**原文:**

The Education Leadership Initiative was started by Dean Bob Joss, of Stanford Graduate School of Business. He talked a lot about the importance of education leadership. Education leaders need to be dynamic and entrepreneurial change agents. Managing is not enough --increasingly leaders must rise to the challenge of changing their organizations through innovative, problem-solving strategies. So we are combining forces from our School of Education and School of Business to support the development of management skills and leadership capacity for current superintendents and other

central office leaders. The purpose of School of Education is learning while the purpose of School of Business is management. Now many institutes are providing education leadership learning opportunities, for profit or non-profit. We want to make sure that here at Stanford, we are not only delivering the services but with good quality. The program incorporates case-studies and research-based presentations, discussions, and exercises. Participants also collaborate and build relationships through group work. However, they must realize that it is their own responsibility to achieve and accomplish — what others can do does not indicate what you are capable of.

#### 答案:

This lecture mainly talks about education leadership. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that education leaders need to be dynamic and entrepreneurial change agents. Also, he mentions that many institutes are providing education leadership learning opportunities and participants collaborate and build relationships through group work. Lastly, the speaker believes that it is their own responsibility to achieve and accomplish. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

#### 解析:

\* Key points are shown in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了【】括号中

The 【Education Leadership】 Initiative was started by Dean Bob Joss, of Stanford Graduate School of Business. He talked a lot about the importance of education leadership. 【Education leaders need to be dynamic and entrepreneurial change agents】. Managing is not enough —increasingly leaders must rise to the challenge of changing their organizations through innovative, problem-solving strategies. So we are combining forces from our School of Education and School of Business to support the development of management skills and leadership capacity for current superintendents and other central office leaders. The purpose of School of Education is learning while the purpose of School of Business is management. Now 【many institutes are providing education leadership learning opportunities】 , for profit or non-profit. We want to make sure that here at Stanford, we are not only delivering the services but with good quality. The program incorporates case-studies and research-based presentations, discussions, and exercises. 【Participants also collaborate and build relationships through group work】. However, they must realize that 【it is their own responsibility to achieve and accomplish】 — what others can do does not indicate what you are capable of.

(猩际官网 / App SST #131)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 14. Agriculture and Urbanization (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

#### 原文:

I am trying here to capture the dynamics that is conventionally being associated with urbanization developments. And get back once again, to this question of agriculture. Once you have cities and you also have the reverse of the cities, you have countryside. You have rural areas and have this relationship with urban areas, and it needs to develop agricultural goods. And you trade with increasing industrial goods. Increasing agriculture productivity, reduces labour needs and opportunities in the rural areas, pushing people towards to the cities. There is this notion that in order to have progress and development in cities, you need people. If everybody is busily growing to crops, growing food that exists, you can't have people all going into the city. You need to increase productivity in the countryside. You need to have one farmer producing enough food for more than one family. And then you will have growth and productivity in the countryside, which will free up people to move to the cities. In fact, in many ways, it will compel it. They will go to the cities and search for jobs and provide labour force for the production of all kinds of things.

**答案:**

This lecture mainly talks about the dynamics of urbanization developments. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that once you have cities you have countryside. Also, he mentions that it needs to develop agricultural goods and trade with industrial goods. Lastly, the speaker believes that people go to cities, search for jobs and provide labor force. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

**解析:**

\* Key points are shown in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了【】括号中

I am trying here to capture 【the dynamics】 that is conventionally being associated with 【urbanization developments】. And get back once again, to this question of agriculture. 【Once you have cities and you also have the reverse of the cities, you have countryside】. You have rural areas and have this relationship with urban areas, and 【it needs to develop agricultural goods. And you trade with increasing industrial goods】. Increasing agriculture productivity, reduces labour needs and opportunities in the rural areas, pushing people towards to the cities. There is this notion that in order to have progress and development in cities, you need people. If everybody is busying growing to crops, growing food that exists, you can't have people all going into the city. You need to increased productivity in the countryside. You need to have one farmer producing enough food for more than one family. And then you will have growth and productivity in the countryside, which will free of people move to the cities. In fact, in many ways, it will compel it. 【They will go to the cities and search for jobs and provide labour force】 for the production of all kinds of things.

(猩际官网 / App SST #143)

该题有完整音频，在猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 15. Human Memory (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点：People forget things every day including experiences, feelings and thoughts, and we call this process biological forgetting. Remembering is hard for people, and people try to overcome biological forgetting. Humans' memory is not fixed, but it can be reconstructed and shaped by the past. People can capture precise things for a long period.

(猩际官网 / App SST #201)

## 16. Poverty in China (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点：关于poverty phenomenon of China。Poverty control is important in emerging world. In the development in 2000 China has promised to half the poverty and the goal has been met. China has moved and taken actions to make poverty reduction. China also created a lot of middle income people and opportunities to other countries. China also benefits other economies, such as Australia.

(猩际官网 / App SST #199)

## 17. Curator (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

**原文:**

I am going to talk today mostly about what I do as a curator here at the National Museum of Australia but I want to draw some generalities from that in terms of a series of curatorial practices, tools, techniques and methods that I think could be of interest to your students and to you in developing extension history courses. I want to talk about what I do as a curator and then from that also talk a bit about the kinds of history that I think museums are particularly good at creating and communicating. I think this is something I would really like to discuss because it is not necessarily very well understood is that I think museums, as Dave insisted by putting up my quote in his slide, create a very particular kind of history. It's not the kind of history that gets created in books or in dating films or in

compositions, it's a very particular kind of history that grows out of the fact that museums are centrally interested and defined by their collections. I should say that is not an uncontested view of museums but it is certainly my view of museums. Curators try to understand material culture as an evidence of other people's lives as a means to try to understand other people – what they look like, what they did, how they made a living, what they hoped for in their lives, how they tried to construct their world and why they made particular choices. One way in which curators differ from other historians is therefore in terms of how we interrogate the past, what elements we use to communicate the past. Most academic historians are trained very much in the discipline of words and they concentrate on words still today, although it is changing a little bit. If you go through university history primarily you are encouraged to draw on things like archival accounts, manuscripts and now oral histories, and most of that work is actually promulgated in the form of books. There are also other kinds of historians. Obviously, filmmakers and photographers concentrate on creating images of the world and arranging them in meaningful sequences, but curators attend to objects. We look at objects as evidence of the past and try to arrange objects in meaningful ways called exhibitions.

### 答案:

This lecture mainly talks about what he does as a curator at the museum. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes it is a particular kind of history that grows out of the fact that museums are centrally interested and defined by their collections. Also, she mentions academic historians are trained in the discipline of words. Lastly, the speaker believes there are other kinds of historians. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

I am going to talk today mostly about **【what I do as a curator here at the National Museum of Australia】** but I want to draw some generalities from that in terms of a series of curatorial practices, tools, techniques and methods that I think could be of interest to your students and to you in developing extension history courses. I want to talk about what I do as a curator and then from that also talk a bit about the kinds of history that I think museums are particularly good at creating and communicating. I think this is something I would really like to discuss because it is not necessarily very well understood is that I think museums, as Dave insisted by putting up my quote in his slide, create a very particular kind of history. It's not the kind of history that gets created in books or in dating films or in compositions, **【it's a very particular kind of history that grows out of the fact that museums are centrally interested and defined by their collections】**. I should say that is not an uncontested view of museums but it is certainly my view of museums.

Curators try to understand material culture as an evidence of other people's lives as a means to try to understand other people – what they look like, what they did, how they made a living, what they hoped for in their lives, how they tried to construct their world and why they made particular choices. One way in which curators differ from other historians is therefore in terms of how we interrogate the past, what elements we use to communicate the past. **【Most academic historians are trained very much in the discipline of words】** and they concentrate on words still today, although it is changing a little bit. If you go through university history primarily you are encouraged to draw on things like archival accounts, manuscripts and now oral histories, and most of that work is actually promulgated in the form of books.

**【There are also other kinds of historians】**. Obviously, filmmakers and photographers concentrate on creating images of the world and arranging them in meaningful sequences, but curators attend to objects. We look at objects as evidence of the past and try to arrange objects in meaningful ways called exhibitions.

(猩际官网 / App SST #197)  
该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 18. Ugly Building (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

**原文:**

It seems to me that architecture is very much something that causes us both pleasure and trouble. I live in the part of western London where I think many of the streets are, where I live are really really ugly, and this distresses me every time I walk to a supermarket or walk to a tube. I think why did they built that and with terribly without architecture. It last so long, and if you write a bad book or do a bad play, you know, I will be shocked when it be showed and then no one would suffer. A bad building has a serious impact for, could be hundreds of years on the people around it. And suppose the book arose a little bit from the frustration, almost anger than there is so much bad architecture around. And then I realize if you talk about architecture, you will say why building are not more beautiful. Then you will say I can use such word as "beauty", that's a really arrogant word. And no one knows what beautiful is. It's all in the eye of beholder. I couldn't help but think that actually. Well, you know that we all attempt to agree that Rome is nice than Milkykings, and San Francisco has the edge of Frankfurt, so we can make that sort of generalization, surely they are something we can say about why a building work or why it doesn't. So the book's really attempt to suggest why architecture works when it does and what might be going to be wrong when it doesn't work.

**答案:**

This lecture mainly talks about architecture's emotional impacts. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that a bad building has a serious impact for hundreds of years on the people around it. Also, he mentions that no one knows what 'beautiful' is. Lastly, the speaker believes that the architecture works when it does and might be going to be wrong when it doesn't work. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

**解析:**

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

It seems to me that **【architecture】** is very much something that causes us both pleasure and trouble. I live in the part of western London where I think many of the streets are, where I live are really really ugly, and this distresses me every time I walk to a supermarket or walk to a tube. I think why did they built that and with terribly without architecture. It last so long, and if you write a bad book or do a bad play, you know, I will be shocked when it be showed and then no one would suffer. **【A bad building has a serious impact for, could be hundreds of years on the people around it】**. And suppose the book arose a little bit from the frustration, almost anger than there is so much bad architecture around. And then I realize if you talk about architecture, you will say why building are not more beautiful. Then you will say I can use such word as "beauty", that's a really arrogant word. And **【no one knows what beautiful is】**. It's all in the eye of beholder. I couldn't help but think that actually. Well, you know that we all attempt to agree that Rome is nice than Milkykings, and San Francisco has the edge of Frankfurt, so we can make that sort of generalization, surely they are something we can say about why a building work or why it doesn't. So the book's really attempt to suggest why **【architecture works when it does and what might be going to be wrong when it doesn't work】**.

(猩际官网 / App SST #178)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 19. Definition of Risk (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

**原文:**

What's the literal definition of "risk"? Business schools use risk analysis. So, what do you mean by "risk", and we need a dictionary. When you look at dictionary, this is literal, literal definition of risk. What it says is, the definition for example, the possibility of injury, a dangerous element or factor, chance of, degree or possibility of such loss, and so on. So, risk has two parts, as you look at the literal definition of risk. One part is the consequence of some kind of particular danger, hazard loss. And the other is about the probability, of it: chance and consequence, OK? And then at least just as English language concerns, when you look up the word of safe and safety, which you'll earn as, it's a little bit of a loop, a little circular argument that free from harm or risks, secure from danger, harm or loss, the condition of being safe and so on for all. And why we take out of it? At least when we talk about safe at least in English language, we are talking absolute something is safe, or it sounds safe.

**答案:**

This lecture mainly talks about the literal definition of risk. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes risk has two parts, the consequence of particular danger and the probability. Also, he mentions it is a little bit of a loop, a little circular argument that free from harm or risks. Lastly, the speaker believes when talking about 'safe', we are talking something safe, or sounding safe. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

**解析:**

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

What's **【the literal definition of "risk"】**? Business schools use risk analysis. So, what do you mean by "risk", and we need a dictionary. When you look at dictionary, this is literal, literal definition of risk. What it says is, the definition for example, the possibility of injury, a dangerous element or factor, chance of, degree or possibility of such loss, and so on. So, **【risk has two parts】**, as you look at the literal definition of risk. One part is **【the consequence of some kind of particular danger】**, hazard loss. And the other is about **【the probability】**, of it: chance and consequence, OK? And then at least just as English language concerns, when you look up the word of safe and safety, which you'll earn as, **【it's a little bit of a loop, a little circular argument that free from harm or risks】**, secure from danger, harm or loss, the condition of being safe and so on for all. And why we take out of it? At least when **【we talk about safe at least in English language, we are talking absolute something is safe, or it sounds safe】**.

(猩际官网 / App SST #166)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 20. Government Tricks (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

**原文:**

I suppose it's the truism to point out that citizens need to be well informed. Maybe it's something we take for granted in our liberal western democracies. But there will be plenty of societies, well, that is run counter to explicit government policy. Many areas of the world still suffer from the reverie of the deliberate missing information. Governments, especially the unelected ones, but also some elected ones, have denied the events that have ever taken place. They pretend that other events did take place. They would help spin what they cannot deny. Ensure they've used every trick of the book, to pull the eyes of the world, and in an attempt to cover up their mistakes.

**答案:**

This lecture mainly talks about citizens being well informed. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that it is something taken for granted in western liberal democracies. Also, he mentions that many areas of the

world still suffer from the reverie of the deliberate missing information. Lastly, the speaker believes that governments would help spin what they cannot deny. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

#### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了【】括号中

I suppose it's the truism to point out that 【citizens need to be well informed】. Maybe 【it's something we take for granted in our liberal western democracies. But there will be plenty of societies, well, that is run counter to explicit government policy.】 Many areas of the world still suffer from the reverie of the deliberate missing information】. Governments, especially the unelected ones, but also some elected ones, have denied the events that have ever taken place. They pretend that other events did take place. 【They would help spin what they cannot deny】. Ensure they've used every trick of the book, to pull the eyes of the world, and in an attempt to cover up their mistakes.

(猩际官网 / App SST #158)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 21. Pandemic (预测) (完整音频)

#### 原文:

What we know is that the impact of the pandemic would be catastrophic if it is similar to what we had in 1918. In the United States, there has been unprecedented amount of preparation so far. It's ..um, affects every aspect of public health. We have efforts for treatment, efforts for better prevention, clinical management, key communications, the domestic and international responses, and also efforts to try to prevent transmission within community. The federal government has had tremendous amount of resources that they have put into development of the new antiviral drugs, antiviral drugs stock piles; development of new vaccines and manufacturing facilities for vaccines. So, there's quite a lot that's happening in the United States. However, developing countries do not have the level of resources found in more developed countries. That's the real challenge.

#### 答案:

This lecture mainly talks about the pandemic. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that the pandemic affects every aspect of public health. Also, he mentions that the federal government has had tremendous amount of resources put into the development of the new antiviral drugs. Lastly, the speaker believes that developing countries do not have the level of resources found in more developed countries. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

#### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了【】括号中

What we know is that the impact of 【the pandemic】 would be catastrophic if it is similar to what we had in 1918. In the United States, there has been unprecedented amount of preparation so far. It's ..um, 【affects every aspect of public health】. We have efforts for treatment, efforts for better prevention, clinical management, key communications, the domestic and international responses, and also efforts to try to prevent transmission within community. 【The federal government has had tremendous amount of resources that they have put into development of the new antiviral drugs】 , antiviral drugs stock piles; development of new vaccines and manufacturing facilities for vaccines. So, there's quite a lot that's happening in the United States. However, 【developing countries do not have the level of resources found in more developed countries】. That's the real challenge.

(猩际官网 / App SST #118)

该题有完整音频，在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 22. Big Bang (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

### 原文:

One of the most amazing things that have happened even in my lifetime is the prediction of cosmology. When I started out forty-odd years ago, we thought we knew that the universe began a big bang, some people doubted even then. We thought the universe was about ten or twenty billion years old. But now for really very sound scientific reasons, we can say that the universe did start in a Big bang and it's 13.8 billion years old. So it's not 14, it's not 13 because a decimal point in there and that's a stunning achievement to know that. And we also know that the laws of physics that apply to tiny particles inside atoms also explains what happened in the big bang, you can't have one without the other. A very neat example of this is that when you apply nuclear physics, that kind of physics to understand how stars work, you find out that the oldest star in the universe is about 13 billion years old. So their universe is just a little bit older than the stars. Fantastic, if we done it and counted in the other way around and said that the stars were older than the universe, we would say science was in deep trouble. But it's not, everything fits together and we know how the universe began, we got to know how the way it is. The future that it 'll suspects we don't know quite well what's going, but we got some ideas, which are as good as those ideas we had 40 years ago about how big bang happened.

### 答案:

This lecture mainly talks about the prediction of cosmology. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that the universe did start in a big bang. Also, he mentions that the laws of physics that apply to tiny particles also explain the big bang. Lastly, the speaker believes we got some ideas as good as those ideas we had 40 years ago about how big bang happened. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了【】括号中

One of the most amazing things that have happened even in my lifetime is 【the prediction of cosmology】. When I started out forty-odd years ago, we thought we knew that the universe began a big bang, some people doubted even then. We thought the universe was about ten or twenty billion years old. But now for really very sound scientific reasons, we can say that 【the universe did start in a Big bang】 and it's 13.8 billion years old. So it's not 14, it's not 13 because a decimal point in there and that's a stunning achievement to know that. And we also know that 【the laws of physics that apply to tiny particles inside atoms also explains what happened in the big bang】, you can't have one without the other. A very neat example of this is that when you apply nuclear physics, that kind of physics to understand how stars work, you find out that the oldest star in the universe is about 13 billion years old. So their universe is just a little bit older than the stars. Fantastic, if we did it and counted in the other way around and said that the stars were older than the universe, we would say science was in deep trouble. But it's not, everything fits together and we know how the universe began, we got to know how the way it is. The future that it 'll suspects we don't know quite well what's going, but 【we got some ideas, which are as good as those ideas we had 40 years ago about how big bang happened】.

(猩际官网 / App SST #138)

该题有完整音频，在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 23. Mars and Earth (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点：关于Earth 和 Mars, 关键词 geological surface/ rock formation/ lower gravity evidence of

water, billion years ago 就有水了 第一句是 we are going to look at an interesting place today. It is called the Mars which is not far away from the earth. 然后说landscape 是像dessert covered with Rock。再说found trace amount of water in icy form just like the mountain. 那里not much of atmosphere. But found rare gasses. Possible guess: heavy gasses did not evaporate because of low gravity.

(猩际官网 / App SST #127)

## 24. Earthquake and Fault (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

**原文:**

So, faults are breaks in the earth's crust. We can identify them because of the discontinuity in the structure within the earth crust across faults. And earthquakes occur on these faults, so varied processes by which these faults move to a large extent are due to earthquakes. So, we have a fault plane and the earthquake is so focused on this fault plane. And the earthquake starts at the particular point on the fault plane and we call that the focus of the earthquake. The rocks propagate out from that point on the rupture to cover the entire fault plane. The rupture is in that particular earthquake. We talked about the epicenter of the earthquake a lot. The epicenter is just the surface projection of the focus of the earthquake. So, if you wanted to look at map view where the earthquake was located, we would be able to look that into the earth. We would see the focus down some depth in the earth or the epicenter just a point vertically above that focus at the surface of the earth. So, this is the relationship between the faults and the earthquakes.

**答案:**

This lecture mainly talks about faults in the earth crust. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that these faults move to a large extent are due to earthquakes. Also, he mentions that the epicenter is just the surface projection of the focus of the earthquake. Lastly, the speaker believes that we would see the focus down some depth in the earth. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

**解析:**

\* Key points are labeled in brackets []

\* 关键点被标注在了 [] 括号中

So, [faults are breaks in the earth crust] . We can identify them because of the discontinuity in the structure within the earth crust across fault. And earthquakes occur on these faults, so varied processes by which [these faults move to a large extent are due to earthquakes] .

So, we have a fault plane and the earthquake is so focused on this fault plane and the earthquake starts at the particular point on the fault plane and we call that the focus of the earthquake. The rocks propagate out from that point on the rupture to cover the entire fault plane. The rupture is in that particular earthquake.

We talked about the epicenter of the earthquake a lot. [The epicenter is just the surface projection of the focus of the earthquake] . So, if you wanted to look at map view where the earthquake was located, we would be able to look that into the earth. [We would see the focus down some depth in the earth] or the epicenter just a point vertically above that focus at the surface of the earth. So, this is the relationship between the faults and the earthquakes.

(猩际官网 / App SST #107)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 25. Talent War (B) (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

**原文:**

I think there is an intense 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 adventures in the world. That

involves the companies' world. It was the bosses' world. Now I think it reverses the case. We have a shortage in talent base within countries and between countries, have an intense battle between companies to hire 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 out, and immigrants want to get in, climb of the walls. I think the opposite isn't that the case. And the topic is that countries are trying to lure bright young people to get them to go to universities and get them to become immigrants. So, on many levels, talent is a premium. There is a shortage of talent, and so countries, companies, all sorts of organizations, of course, volunteer organizations as well as, are competing to hire the best and the brightest. You know we have a baby-boom population which is aging. We have an economy which is becoming more sophisticated. And so, for all those sorts of reasons, talent is a premium.

### 答案:

This lecture mainly talks about an intense competition. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that we have a shortage in talent base within countries and between countries. Also, she mentions that on many levels, for all those sorts of reasons, talent is a premium. Lastly, the speaker believes that we have an economy which is becoming more sophisticated. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets []

\* 关键点被标注在了 [] 括号中

I think there is 【an intense 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 adventures in the world. That involves the companies' world. It was the bosses' world.

Now I think it reverses the case. 【We have a shortage in talent base within countries and between countries】 , have an intense battle between companies to hire 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 out, and immigrants want to get in, climb of the walls. I think the opposite isn't that the case. And the topic is that countries are trying to lure bright young people to get them to go to universities and get them to become immigrants. So, 【on many levels, talent is a premium】 . There is a shortage of talent, and so countries, companies, all sorts of organizations, of course, volunteer organizations as well as, are competing to hire the best and the brightest. You know we have a baby-boom population which is aging. 【We have an economy which is becoming more sophisticated】 . And so, 【for all those sorts of reasons】 , talent is a premium.

(猩际官网 / App SST #104)

该题有完整音频，在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 26. Indian Peasant Debt (2) (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

### 原文:

The debt today is so high, it's two hundred thousand rupees, three hundred thousand rupees of peasant who have no capital. They who know within a year or two, when they accumulate that kind of debt. Where is the debt coming from? It's coming from a seed that is costing a hundred thousand to two hundred thousand rupees per kilogram, depending on what you got. Seeds that used to be free, used to be theirs. Pesticides each time, the more they use, the more they have to use, 12 sprays, 15 sprays, 20 sprays. Pesticides used in just the last five years in the land areas of India has shown up by 2000 percent. That's why the free market and globalization have brought and since we are talking about peasants, who have no money, who have no capital, they can only buy expensive seeds and expensive pesticides by borrowing. And who lend that money? The seed companies that sell the

pesticides, which are the same companies that sell the seeds, as you know, are now also the major creditors.

#### 答案:

This lecture mainly talks about Indian peasant debt. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that it is three hundred thousand rupees of peasants who have no capital. Also, she mentions that It is coming from a seed that is costing a hundred thousand to two hundred thousand rupees per kilogram. Lastly, the speaker believes the seed companies that sell the pesticides are the major creditors. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

#### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

The **【debt】** today is so high, it's two hundred thousand rupees, **【three hundred thousand rupees of peasant who have no capital】**. They who know within a year or two, when they accumulate that kind of debt. Where is the debt coming from? **【It's coming from a seed that is costing a hundred thousand to two hundred thousand rupees per kilogram】**, depending on what you got. Seeds that used to be free, used to be theirs. Pesticides each time, the more they use, the more they have to use, 12 sprays, 15 sprays, 20 sprays. Pesticides used in just the last five years in the land areas of India has shown up by 2000 percent. That's why the free market and globalization have brought and since we are talking about peasants, who have no money, who have no capital, they can only buy expensive seeds and expensive pesticides by borrowing. And who lend that money? **【The seed companies that sell the pesticides】**, which are the same companies that sell the seeds, as you know, **【are now also the major creditors】**.

(猩际官网 / App SST #101)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 27. Vitamin D (2) (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

#### 原文:

Okay, to understand what Vitamin D does, we need to understand the central concept. The function of Vitamin D is to maintain blood calcium. You probably think the function of Vitamin D is to maintain strong bones and teeth. But it does that by accident. Its real function is to maintain your blood calcium level in a very narrow range. And the reason for that is if your blood calcium level falls below about 9 milligrams per 100 milliliters, then you're longing to be in a big trouble, and die rather quickly. And that's because blood calcium is important for muscle contraction and nerve transmission. And if you don't have enough of it, you can't contract muscles normally. There can't be normal nerve impulses. And this results in a disease called tetany, where you got these uncontrolled convulsions followed by rapid death. Calcium is also important for enzymic activities and blood clotting.

#### 答案:

This lecture mainly talks about Vitamin D, which maintains strong bones. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that the function of Vitamin D is to maintain blood calcium. Also, she mentions that Its real function is to maintain your blood calcium level in a very narrow range. Lastly, the speaker believes that calcium is also important for enzymic activities and blood clotting. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

#### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

Okay, to understand what **【Vitamin D】** does, we need to understand the central concept. **【The**

function of Vitamin D is to maintain blood calcium】. You probably think the function of Vitamin D is to 【maintain strong bones】 and teeth. But it does that by accident. 【Its real function is to maintain your blood calcium level in a very narrow range】. And the reason for that is if your blood calcium level falls below about 9 milligrams per 100 milliliters, then you're longing to be in a big trouble, and die rather quickly. And that's because blood calcium is important for muscle contraction and nerve transmission. And if you don't have enough of it, you can't contract muscles normally. There can't be normal nerve impulses. And this results in a disease called tetany, where you got these uncontrolled convulsions followed by rapid death. 【Calcium is also important for enzymic activities and blood clotting】.

(猩际官网 / App SST #100)

[该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频](#)

## 28. University Competition (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

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, too, for staff. The academic job market is one of the most global 25 there is. And in the 21st century English is the new Latin, so universities in 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 LSEs requests alongside those of other charities to which they are committed. That is a competitive environment which is particularly visible to a vice-Chancellor.

**答案:**

This lecture mainly talks about university competition. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that universities are in competition for the best students and staff. Also, he mentions that universities in English speaking countries are exposed to more intensive competition than those elsewhere. Lastly, the speaker believes that we are in competition for research contracts, from public and private sectors. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

**解析:**

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了 【】 括号中

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, too, for 【staff】 . The academic job market is one of the most global 25 there is. And in the 21st century English is the new Latin, so 【universities in 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 LSEs requests alongside those of other charities to which they are committed. That is a competitive environment which is particularly visible to a vice-Chancellor.

(猩际官网 / App SST #96)

[该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频](#)

## 29. Market Economy (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

**原文:**

Within most developed countries, notions of pragmatism, notions of the fact that we have democracies, have succeeded in tempering the market economy. In the 19th century, 18th century, the Industrial Revolution has a very negative effect on people, particularly working classes all over the world. We see data where life expectancy was reduced, hikes we were reduced, we were looking at the medical record. We can see that actually, living standards, much among large fractions of population, actually went down. But eventually, we pass the legislation about working conditions. And eventually, we circumscribe some of the worst kinds of behavior. We eventually, in the 20th century, we put regulations that composed better environmental conditions. And so some of the damage was reversed, and that we have made the market economy work in ways that the benefits of the all is far more what we shared in the world a hundred years ago.

**答案:**

This lecture mainly talks about the market economy. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes Within most developed countries, notions of pragmatism have succeeded in tempering the market economy. Also, he mentions that the industrial revolution had a negative effect on people, particularly working classes. Lastly, the speaker believes in the 20th century, we put regulations that composed better environmental conditions. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

**解析:**

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

【Within most developed countries, notions of pragmatism】 , notions of the fact that we have democracies, 【have succeeded in tempering the market economy】 . In the 19th century, 18th century, 【the Industrial Revolution has a very negative effect on people, particularly working classes】 all over the world. We see data where life expectancy was reduced, hikes we were reduced, we were looking at the medical record. We can see that actually, living standards, much among large fractions of population, actually went down. But eventually, we pass the legislation about working conditions. And eventually, we circumscribe some of the worst kinds of behavior. We eventually, 【in the 20th century, we put regulations that composed better environmental conditions】 . And so some of the damage was reversed, and that we have made the market economy work in ways that the benefits of the all is far more what we shared in the world a hundred years ago.

(猩际官网 / App SST #74)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 30. Citizenship Development (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

**原文:**

Last month I published alongside my annual report a subject report on the development of citizenship in schools. The report celebrates the success of some schools in implementing the citizenship curriculum. It praises those schools where there have been substantial developments in the subject, and which now go a long way towards fulfilling national curriculum requirements. In the report we are critical of schools which have not taken citizenship seriously, either through reluctance or lack of capacity to make appropriate provision in the curriculum. Citizenship is marginalised 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.

### 答案:

This lecture mainly talks about the development of citizenship in schools. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes citizenship is marginalized in the curriculum in one-fifth of schools. Also, he mentions the reasons for introducing citizenship are both worthwhile and can be fulfilled. Lastly, the speaker believes citizenship can address core skills, attitudes, and values. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

Last month I published alongside my annual report a subject report on **【the development of citizenship in schools】**. The report celebrates the success of some schools in implementing the citizenship curriculum. It praises those schools where there have been substantial developments in the subject, and which now go a long way towards fulfilling national curriculum requirements. In the report we are critical of schools which have not taken citizenship seriously, either through reluctance or lack of capacity to make appropriate provision in the curriculum. **【Citizenship is marginalised 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.

(猩际官网 / App SST #72)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 31. Environmental Law (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

### 原文:

Before we consider international environmental law and climate change we need to consider domestic legislation, as it is within the sovereign states that international law is put into practice. This reflects the environmentalists' maxim, 'think globally act locally'. United Kingdom legislative control over the impacts of 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'. 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.

### 答案:

This lecture mainly talks about international environmental law and climate change. Firstly, the speaker

emphasizes that we need to consider domestic legislation, where international law is put into practice. Also, he mentions that the legal duties and standards without any appropriate enforcement merely indicated good intentions. Lastly, the speaker believes the result was the need for statutory controls on the discharge of pollutants. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

#### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

Before we consider **【international environmental law and climate change】** **【we need to consider domestic legislation, as it is within the sovereign states that international law is put into practice】**. This reflects the environmentalists' maxim, 'think globally act locally'. United Kingdom legislative control over the impacts of mans' activity on the environment is not new. As long ago as the reign of Charles II the main concern was the production of smoke from the burning of 'sea coal. Almost all areas of trade and industry were subject to very detailed legislative controls at that time, although some were governed by 'self-regulation' in the form of guilds, 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】**.

(猩际官网 / App SST #71)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 32. Economic Globalization (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

#### 原文:

Globalization, what is globalization? I think that it takes on a few different definitions in one sense of the word. Globalization means proliferation of transactions across country. So, one way of thinking about globalization is a way to describe, increase international communications, more trade happening between countries and be less self-sufficient in providing goods and services to their people and more companies that have offices in multiple countries, which we call multinationals. So, the source of growth in travel and communication and corporate trade across borders. And this way of thinking about globalization is the continuation of thinking that has been around for a long time, such as when the Europeans went to the Orient, to find spices, which was also an example of global trade and communication. Another way to think of globalization though, is an economic system. It is a system in which countries become integrated in a way that never had been before. In this system, we see a global split in the process between consuming and producing goods. Some countries produce goods, some countries consume goods, and then these countries in different areas of the globe depend on each other in a kind of organic solidarity rather than having an economic system being just inside your country. The system is the way economy in your country functions depends on economy of another country. And in fact this way of thinking about globalizations represents a new area of economic progression. The past industrialist economy has been a global issue.

#### 答案:

This lecture mainly talks about what globalization is. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that globalization

means proliferation of transactions across the country. Also, he mentions that another way to think of globalization though, is an economic system. Lastly, the speaker believes that the past industrialist economy has been a global issue. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

#### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets ()

\* 关键点被标注在了 () 括号中

Globalization, 【what is globalization】 ? I think that it takes on a few different definitions in one sense of the word. 【Globalization means proliferation of transactions across country】 . So, one way of thinking about globalization is a way to describe, increase international communications, more trade happening between countries and be less self-sufficient in providing goods and services to their people and more companies that have offices in multiple countries, which we call multinationals. So, the source of growth in travel and communication and corporate trade across borders. And this way of thinking about globalization is the continuation of thinking that has been around for a long time, such as when the Europeans went to the Orient, to find spices, which was also an example of global trade and communication. 【Another way to think of globalization though, is an economic system】 . It is a system in which countries become integrated in a way that never had been before. In this system, we see a global split in the process between consuming and producing goods. Some countries produce goods, some countries consume goods, and then these countries in different areas of the globe depend on each other in a kind of organic solidarity rather than having an economic system being just inside your country. The system is the way economy in your country functions depends on economy of another country. And in fact this way of thinking about globalizations represents a new area of economic progression. 【The past industrialist economy has been a global issue】 .

(猩际官网 / App SST #70)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 33. Mr. Green (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

#### 原文:

Amory Lovins is an American consultant experimental physicist and he has been active at the nexus of energy, resources, economy, environment, development and security in more than 50 countries for over 40 years. He pays attention on energy saving and how to use energy in a more efficient and sustainable way. He built a house with plenty of energy-saving concepts. He's an unusual character with a wide range of knowledge and a genius, but he's not a scientist. He has a consulting company and lives mountain. For 30 years, he used a lot of ways to save energy and solved problems with technologies that already existed and demonstrate them. Some people think he is so crazy. A female writer wrote a book about him which is called Mr Green.

#### 答案:

This lecture mainly talks about an American consultant experimental physicist. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes he has been active at the nexus of energy, resources, economy, environment, development and security. Also, he mentions he pays attention on energy saving and how to use energy more efficiently. Lastly, the speaker believes that a female writer wrote a book about him called Mr Green. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

#### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets ()

\* 关键点被标注在了 () 括号中

Amory Lovins is 【an American consultant experimental physicist】 and 【he has been active at the nexus of energy, resources, economy, environment, development and security】 in more than 50

countries for over 40 years. 【He pays attention on energy saving and how to use energy in a more efficient and sustainable way】 . He built a house with plenty of energy-saving concepts. He's an unusual character with a wide range of knowledge and a genius, but he's not a scientist. He has a consulting company and lives mountain. For 30 years, he used a lot of ways to save energy and solved problems with technologies that already existed and demonstrate them. Some people think he is so crazy. 【A female writer wrote a book about him which is called Mr Green】 .

(猩际官网 / App SST #69)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 34. DNA&RNA (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

**原文:**

Now, the study of biology is responsible for some of the most profound insights that humans have, about the world around them. So, take a look at these four panoramas. In the upper left, you see some bacteria this happen to be equal line, you obviously see a butterfly, a flower, a dolphin. If you see that at the outer space, just looks these different forms and structures. You have no idea that they were all related to one another. So one of the most profound thing that biology told us is that all life on earth is exceptionally related similar to one another. So, for example, all of these life forms rely on DNA and RNA for storing and transmitting in using their genetic and inherited information. They are all based on cell. Cell is the fundamental building blocks of all life. All of these organisms consist of cells, and the cells essentially have the same chemicals inside of them – carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, and the whole bunch of other stuff and much smaller amount. All these organisms conducted metabolism, in other words, chemical reactions that using convert energy from one form to another. And the basic chemistry is all very similar to one another. The type of molecule is used very similar to one another.

**答案:**

This lecture mainly talks about DNA and RNA. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes the study of biology is responsible for some of the most profound insights that humans have. Also, he mentions that all life on earth is related similar to one to another, all based on cell. Lastly, the speaker believes the type of molecule is used very similar to one and another. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

**解析:**

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了 【】 括号中

Now, 【the study of biology is responsible for some of the most profound insights that humans have】 , about the world around them. So, take a look at these four panoramas. In the upper left, you see some bacteria this happen to be equal line, you obviously see a butterfly, a flower, a dolphin. If you see that at the outer space, just looks these different forms and structures. You have no idea that they were all related to one another. So one of the most profound thing that biology told us is that 【all life on earth is exceptionally related similar to one another】 . So, for example, all of these life forms rely on DNA and RNA for storing and transmitting in using their genetic and inherited information. They are 【all based on cell】 . Cell is the fundamental building blocks of all life. All of these organisms consist of cells, and the cells essentially have the same chemicals inside of them – carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, and the whole bunch of other stuff and much smaller amount. All these organisms conducted metabolism, in other words, chemical reactions that using convert energy from one form to another. And the basic chemistry is all very similar to one another. 【The type of molecule is used very similar to one another.】

(猩际官网 / App SST #64)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 35. Laughter (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

#### 原文:

Laughter is one of the greatest therapies in combating adversity; and whole communities and nations have frequently relied on humour to get them through their bleakest times. On august 13,1961, the barbed wire was rolled out of Berlin to create the Berlin wall. For nearly 30 years, until it was dismantled, wall jokes proliferated –especially among those living in the east. Laughing was all that was left. Jokes about those who rule you – and sometimes those who tyrannise you – are a form of folklore that has existed in societies as seemingly different as communist eastern Europe, Czarist Russia, modern Egypt, 12–century Persia, and modern day Iran. Humour can also be wonderfully subversive. It can protect self-respect and identity.

#### 答案:

This lecture mainly talks about the functions of laughter. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that laughter is one of the greatest therapies to combat adversity. Also, he mentions that jokes about those who rule people and sometimes those who tyrannize people are a form of folklore. Lastly, the speaker believes that humor can be subversive and can protect self-respect and identity. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

#### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets []

\* 关键点被标注在了 [] 括号中

【Laughter is one of the greatest therapies in combating adversity】 ; and whole communities and nations have frequently relied on humour to get them through their bleakest times.

On august 13,1961, the barbed wire was rolled out of Berlin to create the Berlin wall. For nearly 30 years, until it was dismantled, wall jokes proliferated –especially among those living in the east. Laughing was all that was left.

【Jokes about those who rule you – and sometimes those who tyrannise you – are a form of folklore】 that has existed in societies as seemingly different as communist eastern Europe, Czarist Russia, modern Egypt, 12–century Persia, and modern day Iran. 【Humour can also be wonderfully subversive. It can protect self-respect and identity】 .

(猩际官网 / App SST #63)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 36. Sound Receptor (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

#### 原文:

You've got sound receptors in your ear, and they are beautiful. We're not going to talk about them at any length, but there's little flappy, these little spiky things going along in your ear and they can translate vibrational energy coming from your ear, hurting your eardrum, being translated into a vibration into the fluid in your ear into a physical motion of these little receptors there into an electrical motion, into an electrical signal that goes into your ear. So, all of that, all of that's pretty impressive stuff. We are not going to talk about the details of it, but I invite some of you who want to learn more about this, particularly MIT students I think to find receptors really quite remarkable kinds of devices.

#### 答案:

This lecture mainly talks about sound receptors. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that these spiky things can translate vibrational energy coming from your ear. Also, he mentions that an electrical signal goes into your ear. Lastly, the speaker believes he invite some people wanting to learn more to find receptors quite remarkable kinds of devices. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

**解析:**

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了 【】 括号中

You've got 【sound receptors】 in your ear, and they are beautiful. We're not going to talk about them at any length, but there's little flappy, these little 【spiky things】 going along in your ear and 【they can translate vibrational energy coming from your ear】, hurting your eardrum, being translated into a vibration into the fluid in your ear into a physical motion of these little receptors there into an electrical motion, into 【an electrical signal that goes into your ear】. So, all of that, all of that's pretty impressive stuff. We are not going to talk about the details of it, but I 【invite some of you who want to learn more】 about this, particularly MIT students I think 【to find receptors really quite remarkable kinds of devices】

(猩际官网 / App SST #35)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 37. Secret Bee Life (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

**原文:**

I have been writing non-fiction for years, and secretly wanting to be a novelist. When I first started writing at the age of 30, it was with the intention of writing fiction, but I took a little detour for 10 or 12 years, and write non-fiction which I absolutely have no regret about at all. I think it's exactly the right thing for me to do, but there's this dream tucked away inside of me to do this. Now I remember reading something that Eudora Welty wrote, who is a great novelist from Mississippi who had a big influence on me actually. She said, "no art ever came out of not risking your neck." And I think she's absolutely right. It felt that way to me at the time, it actually feels that way every time I sit down to write something. Finally, in the early 90s, I took my deep breath, and started writing fiction. It felt risky to me at the time to do that. And one of the very first things I wrote was, what I thought was going to be the first chapter of a novel, called "The Secret Life of Bees". I wrote it in 1992, and it is actually essentially the first chapter of the novel as it is now.

**答案:**

This lecture mainly talks about a female novelist. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that it was with the intention of writing fiction, but she took a detour for years. Also, she mentions that no art ever came out of not risking your neck. Lastly, the speaker believes that one of the very first things she wrote was called 'The Secret Life of Bees'. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

**解析:**

\* Key points are labeled in brackets 【】

\* 关键点被标注在了 【】 括号中

I have been writing non-fiction for years, and secretly wanting to be 【a novelist】. When I first started writing at the age of 30, 【it was with the intention of writing fiction, but I took a little detour for 10 or 12 years】, and write non-fiction which I absolutely have no regret about at all. I think it's exactly the right thing for me to do, but there's this dream tucked away inside of me to do this. Now I remember reading something that Eudora Welty wrote, who is a great novelist from Mississippi who had a big influence on me actually. She said, "【no art ever came out of not risking your neck】." And I think she's absolutely right. It felt that way to me at the time, it actually feels that way every time I sit down to write something. Finally, in the early 90s, I took my deep breath, and started writing fiction. It felt risky to me at the time to do that. And 【one of the very first things I wrote was, what I thought was going to be the first chapter of a novel, called "The Secret Life of Bees】". I wrote it in 1992, and it is actually essentially the first chapter of the novel as it is now.

(猩际官网 / App SST #34)

该题有完整音频，在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 38. Drug Advertisement (预测) (解析) (完整音频)

#### 原文:

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, NPRs Patty Neighmond reports. You're most likely to see drug ads during prime time, especially around the news. Researchers analyzed 38 ads aimed at people with conditions like hypertension, herpes, high cholesterol, depression, arthritis, and allergies. The drug industry says the ads arm consumers with information. But researchers found that though the information was technically accurate, the tone was misleading. UCLA psychologist Dominick Frosch headed the study. "What we would see in 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 the health condition, " For example, herpes patients were portrayed as being incapacitated for days, insomniacs utterly out of sync 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 that, it's mass marketing. But in this case, Frosch says, prescription medications are not soap.

#### 答案:

This lecture mainly talks about the amount of money drug companies spend on TV advertisements. Firstly, the speaker emphasizes that you are most likely to see drug ads during prime time. Also, he mentions that the tone of the advertisement was misleading. Lastly, the speaker believes that none of the advertisements mentioned lifestyle changes that could also help treat the condition. In conclusion, this lecture is very informative.

#### 解析:

\* Key points are labeled in brackets **【】**

\* 关键点被标注在了 **【】** 括号中

【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, NPRs Patty Neighmond reports. 【You're most likely to see drug ads during prime time】 , especially around the news. Researchers analyzed 38 ads aimed at people with conditions like hypertension, herpes, high cholesterol, depression, arthritis, and allergies. The drug industry says the ads arm consumers with information. But researchers found that though the information was technically accurate, 【the tone was misleading】 . UCLA psychologist Dominick Frosch headed the study. "What we would see in 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 the health condition, " For example, herpes patients were portrayed as being incapacitated for days, insomniacs utterly out of sync 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 that, it's mass marketing. But in this case, Frosch says, prescription medications are not soap.

(猩际官网 / App SST #31)

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## Multiple Choice (Multiple)

命中率: 5%

备考策略: 最近LMCM仍以老题为主。 备考策略: 熟悉题型 > 优先学习其他题型 > 大致浏览本周预测 > 练习题

完整音频: 该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 1. Singapore (预测) (不完整)

要点: 要点: 关于Singapore和Hong Kong的相似之处。 选项: emphasized on public transport; (答案) highly or densely populated。 (答案)  
(猩际官网 / App LMCM #79)

### 2. Pregnant Women (预测) (不完整)

要点: 要点: 一段采访, 关于对pregnant women产生影响的因素。 受访者提到说season不同, location不同, 比如美国东西海岸提到LA和...。 还有expose的时间也不同, 如一名孕妇从开始pregnant就一直expose, 另一名孕妇是expose三个月后去了其它没那个物质的地方。 问: 那个受访者怎么做这个研究? 选项: different seasoning; (答案) region (答案)。  
(猩际官网 / App LMCM #78)

### 3. Theory and Practice (预测) (不完整)

要点: 要点: 关于 theory 和 practice 的关系, 前面说 theory is different from practice, as practice applies the theory。中间提到 etymology (语源学)。后面说 methodology (方法论) 和 theory 的区别。 Methodology must have hypothesis, 而theory 是不需要这些的, 又提到 application 等。  
(猩际官网 / App LMCM #77)

### 4. Group (预测) (不完整)

要点: 要点: 关于什么是group。 group的人数不一样, 每个group都有以下三个特点: conflict、culture和...。 选项: culture是group最重要的东西 (没听到最重要, 疑似干扰项) ; 每个group有characteristic (答案) ; lecturer说没时间讲detail了 (没听到说“没时间”, 只听到说了“talk later” )。  
(猩际官网 / App LMCM #76)

### 5. Einstein (预测) (不完整)

要点: 要点: 关于爱因斯坦的理论研究, 理论一关于微观世界, 例如 neutron, 不受重力影响; 理论二关于大的物体。 这两个理论不compatible。

(猩际官网 / App LMCM #75)

### 6. Democracy (预测) (不完整)

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

(猩际官网 / App LMCM #74)

## 7. Timetable (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 一男一女对话。男声说: 你的schedule怎么样? 女声表示没听懂, 问他是否为timetable。男声抱怨一周7天5天都有课, 最后一节课下午4点, 中午只有半小时休息时间。整个对话前面为废话, 答案来自中间几句话。

(猩际官网 / App LMCM #73)

## 8. Penguin (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 关于企鹅, 一开始提到他们住在低温水域, 耐寒耐饿。选项: ....depends on their species; all lived in low temperature water; 给小企鹅保暖; ...可以不吃东西。

(猩际官网 / App LMCM #72)

## 9. Aviation Technology (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 采访一个科学家, 讲航空技术。选项: A. It takes 10–15 years to ...orbit; (干扰项) B. 这些科学家想要develop their own measurement/way to measure; (答案) C. Something is inexpensive; (干扰项, 原文提了反义词not inexpensive) D. It takes time for technology to develop (答案, 原文提了科技需要跟上步伐)

(猩际官网 / App LMCM #71)

## 10. Made in China (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 中国从模仿制造到创造制造。选项: 中国吸引海外专家回国; (答案) 中国认识到了创新的重要性; (答案) 中国在manufacturing和engineering行业比其他行业更加运用了创造力。 (答案)

(猩际官网 / App LMCM #70)

## 11. Sharks (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 视频题, 一个青年(奥克兰的鲨鱼博士)介绍自己为什么要研究鲨鱼和学习相关知识。鲨鱼的种类实在是太多了, 你看这片水域就有XXX, 那片水域有XXX, 这些都对生物链有重要的影响。sharks at risk。提到fierce。问题: 这人刚开始研究鲨鱼时, 觉得鲨鱼如何? 选项: amazing; at risk。

(猩际官网 / App LMCM #69)

## 12. Lizard (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 关于lizard, 一个视频播放分上下屏对比, 分别是蜥蜴在常温和低温下用舌头捕捉猎物的慢动作, 当蜥蜴把舌头伸出去到抓到猎物这一瞬间时间几乎是相同的, 但是当把舌头缩回来的时候, 低温下明显比常温下所用的时间多的多。后面好像说了低温对舌头肌肉收缩影响较大, 还有好像舌头收缩消耗能量高(这条不太确定), 最后一句是因此就算是在寒冷的环境蜥蜴还是可以生存(因为舌头捕捉猎物的时间几乎没变, 只是拽回来费点劲)。选项: 高温伸出得快; 低温回缩慢; (答案) 不适宜在寒冷地方生存。

(猩际官网 / App LMCM #67)

## 13. Course Counseling (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 一名女士咨询课程, 说她之前有两份工作的经验。曾在大公司做manager, 后来在小公司需要自己掌控全局所以才来学习理论知识。选项: 她之前的公司比现在大;(正确答案) 她只有一份工作。(干扰项)

(猩际官网 / App LMCM #59)

## 14. Mozzie (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 讲mosquito吸血。也许人的不同肤色对蚊子会有影响, 但最吸引蚊子的是人体散发的carbon dioxide。并不是所有蚊子都是以吸血为生, 也有吃nectar的; 母蚊子是为了繁衍后代, 需要protein才吸血。选项: only female mosquitos bite;(正确答案) people's reactions vary; (正确答案) particular body parts会吸引

蚊子。(干扰项)  
(猩际官网 / App LMCM #58)

### 15. Translating Software (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 一个软件可以把French翻译成English, 只需要把text放进去, within 5 minutes, 可以识别出某个词语是否为academic。还可以把text take a picture。选项: 这个软件可以把French interpret成English in 5 minutes; 这个软件可以在很快时间内分析text; 这个软件可以挑出重复的词; 这个软件可以用photo和text分析。

(猩际官网 / App LMCM #57)

### 16. Surgery (预测) (完整音频) (不完整)

**要点:** 一个Melbourne University的男老师介绍他们的医学系, 说他们do surgery with money elephants等动物, 说他们partnerships with zoos, 有什么imaging 设备。选项: The university gains more than zoos. Imaging devices; Students get别的地方得不到的experience。

(猩际官网 / App LMCM #53)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 17. British Library (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 关于大英图书馆的导游音频, 介绍了进门后左边是什么, 往前走是the Sir John Ritblat Gallery。  
(猩际官网 / App LMCM #49)

## Multiple Choice (Single)

命中率: 5%

备考策略: 最近LMCS仍以老题为主。 备考策略: 熟悉题型 > 优先学习其他题型 > 大致浏览本周预测 > 练习题

[完整音频: 该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频](#)

### 1. Complaint (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 女人总抱怨男人没注意听她们说话, 或者就给出好多解决方法。男人则说女人总在抱怨同一件事, 即使给她们出了好多次主意了。问: The author suggests men ...  
(猩际官网 / App LMCS #77)

### 2. Media (预测) (完整音频)

**原文:**

Now let's talk a video, video and audio as a tool for mobile and here is the thing. It also works beautifully for social media and web too. It kills three birds in one stone. Do you know why TV does so well and films do so well? So really easy answer, we humans react best to seeing the picture, other human beings talking back to us, and playing all these stories or what not. Yet you will find that most of the web is texted, yet when I have a four-minute video, it does better or when I have the slide show that an audio track to it. They do so much better than all my other content because we need that. This is a flat screen, we need to live it up somehow. This is a small screen, it's not easy to read Lengthy text, but if I create a Lengthy article, and then I create a three-minute video or a set of three-minute videos about it. Then I am not re-purposed to the use, I have differentiated from all my competitors and I use a fancy QR code to link to these, oh my god, we're innovating at the spear. OK.

**问题:**

According to the speaker, the main reason why TV and films work so well is that \_\_\_\_.

**选项:**

- A) They integrate well with social media and web.
- B) We humans respond best to video and audio.
- C) They get more information across than texts.
- D) Their flat and small screens are easy to operate.

**答案:**

B

(猩际官网 / App LMCS #76)

[该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频](#)

### 3. Graduation (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 一个对话中男生恭喜女生毕业, 问女生要不要接着读硕士, 女生说要休息一下。男生问休息有什么计划, 女生说不知道, 反问有什么建议。男生建议说去旅行, 周游世界。选项: He is congratulating her. (答案)

(猩际官网 / App LMCS #73)

### 4. Major in Engineering (预测) (完整音频) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点: 视频题, 问主要说了什么, 注意视频的标题 选项: 选择学习工程专业的原因, 参加比赛的好处。  
(猩际官网 / App LMCS #31)

该题有完整音频，在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 5. Dialogue (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 要点：校园里一男一女对话，男的问mechanical engineering library怎么走，女的告诉他要直走过了某个building后右转，一直走到左手边第二个建筑，进去之后上三楼。然后他说自己不是学这个的，是来找朋友。女的说自己一开始读过junior engineering course，所以知道路线，现在转读math了。男的表示女的很了不起，并邀请她喝咖啡，女的说好，但是现在不行，等下课后，也许是晚上。选项：穿过xxx后右转；（正确答案） take the second left; library在他右手边。

(猩际官网 / App LMCS #65)

## Highlight Correct Summary

命中率: 5%

备考策略: 最近LHCS仍以老题为主。 备考策略: 熟悉题型 > 优先学习其他题型 > 大致浏览本周预测 > 练习题

完整音频: 该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 1. Airline Cost (预测) (不完整)

要点: 要点: 航空公司要降低cost, 顾客可以有options去选择自己要的服务, 于是机票价格降低。

(猩际官网 / App HCS #40)

### 2. Global Climate (预测) (不完整)

要点: 要点: Global climate and temperature change until 2005. 视频显示一个大学教室的讲课大屏幕, 一个线图, 横坐标是1990 (?) 到2005年, 纵坐标是温度。男教授讲过去十几年全球变暖和温度的变化, 提出有几个时间点温度变化很突然, 结论是担忧以后温度继续上升。

(猩际官网 / App HCS #63)

### 3. Extrovert or Introvert (预测) (不完整)

要点: 关于management。manager要考虑到员工是extrovert还是introvert, 奖励他们时要有所不同, 有人可能喜欢被公开表扬, 有些人却更倾向于私下写个note。It is more important to recognize if the staff is introvert or extrovert than...

(猩际官网 / App HCS #43)

## Select Missing Word

命中率: 5%

备考策略: 最近LSMW仍以老题为主。 备考策略: 熟悉题型 > 优先学习其他题型 > 大致浏览本周预测 > 练习题

完整音频: 该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 1. Impacts of Globalization (预测) (不完整)

要点: 要点: 全球化的影响, 对于有教育背景的人来说是好事, 对于没有良好教育的人来说...(Beep)。选项: protest; suffer。  
(猩际官网 / App SMW #79)

### 2. Packaging (预测) (不完整)

要点: 要点: 国际货运流程包括了packaging和shipping等环节。 通过优化流程并采用新的packaging方式降低成本和提升效率。 接下来我们来说..... (beep) 答案在开头几句话里面说shipping包括了packaging and XXXXX。

(猩际官网 / App SMW #78)

## Fill in the Blanks

命中率: 32%

备考策略: 最近LFIB仍以老题为主。 备考策略: 练习题精听练习 > 本周预测

完整音频: 该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 1. Rebuilding Soils (预测) (完整音频)

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

(猩际官网 / App FIBL #108)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 2. Interest Rates (预测) (完整音频)

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

(猩际官网 / App FIBL #101)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 3. Nanotechnology (预测) (完整音频)

What is nanotechnology? Well, a report that was put together by a combination of the Royal Society and the Royal Academy of Engineering that came our last summer, identified two topics. Nano-science is the study of phenomena and the manipulation of materials at atomic, molecular and macromolecular scales, where properties differ significantly from those at a larger scale. Nanotechnologies are the design characterization, production and application of structures , devices and systems by controlling shape and size at the nanometer scale. So I'll talk a little bit more in a moment about what a nanometer is, but loosely speaking people think of nanotechnologies as being a sort of a hundred nanometers or less.

(猩际官网 / App FIBL #99)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 4. Virus (预测) (完整音频)

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

(猩际官网 / App FIBL #98)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 5. Financial Markets (预测) (完整音频)

Financial markets swung wildly yesterday in frenzied trading market by further selling of equities and fears about an unraveling of the global carry trade. At the same time trading in the European credit markets in London was exceptionally heavy as traders frantically reassessed their

appetite for risk—prompting wild **swings** in the prices of the key derivatives. It was the third day of frenetic activity in the European credit markets, suggesting that equity market swings were prompting a wider repositioning of investors in a host of asset classes.

(猩际官网 / App FIBL #96)

该题有完整音频，在猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 6. Oceanographer (预测) (完整音频)

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

(猩际官网 / App FIBL #95)

该题有完整音频，在猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 7. Beautiful Building (预测) (完整音频)

Along the way, we have built **unashamedly** beautiful buildings, two of which have won and been runner-up in the prestigious United Nations World **Habitat** Award: the first time an Australian building has received that international honor. We rely on older **concepts** of Australian architecture that are heavily influenced by the bush. All residents have private verandas which allow them to **socialize** outdoors and also creates some "defensible space" between their bedrooms and public areas. We use a lot of **natural** or soft materials and build beautiful landscaped gardens.

(猩际官网 / App FIBL #94)

该题有完整音频，在猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 8. CPG (预测) (完整音频)

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

(猩际官网 / App FIBL #92)

该题有完整音频，在猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 9. Rammer (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 第一个词应该是temporary，后面跟的是box，说的是把什么东西放到box里。发音类似craft的那个单词后面是aspect of knowledge。这个词前面是说一个theory很popular, but I think it's a mistake, because there is still a \_\_ aspect of knowledge. 确定考到了popular, vernacular。

(猩际官网 / App FIBL #91)

## 10. Planting Bananas (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** 关于香蕉种植史。 单词有:communities; demographic; transition; pedal; origin。

(猩际官网 / App FIBL #90)

## 11. Laurence Stephen Lowry (预测) (完整音频)

Laurence Stephen Lowry RBS RA was an English artist. Many of his drawings and paintings depict Pend Lebury, Lancashire, where he lived and worked for more than 40 years, and also Salford and its surrounding areas. Lowry is famous for painting scenes of life in the **industrial** districts of North West England in the mid-20th century. He developed a **distinctive** style of painting and is best known for

his **city** landscapes peopled with human figures often referred to as **matchstick** man. He painted mysterious unpopulated landscapes, brooding **portraits** and the unpublished "n Marionette" works, which were only found after his death.

(猩际官网 / App FIBL #89)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 12. Water Crisis (预测) (完整音频)

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

(猩际官网 / App FIBL #88)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 13. Shakespeare (预测) (完整音频)

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

(猩际官网 / App FIBL #86)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## 14. Online Dating (预测) (完整音频)

Bruch and her colleague Mark Newman studied who swapped messages with whom on a popular online dating platform in the month of January 2014. They **categorized** users by desirability using PageRank, one of the algorithms behind search technology. **Essentially** if you receive a dozen messages from desirable users, you must be more desirable than someone who receives the same number of messages from average users. Then they asked: How far "out of their league" do online daters tend to go when pursuing a partner? "I think people are optimistic **realists**" In other words, they found that both men and women tended to pursue mates just 25 percent more desirable than themselves. "So they're being optimistic, but they're also taking into account their own relative position within this overall desirability hierarchy." And the study did have a few more **lessons** for people on the market: "I think one of the take-home messages from this study is that women could probably afford to be more aspirational in their **mate** pursuit."

(猩际官网 / App FIBL #73)

该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

## Highlight Incorrect Words

命中率: 2%

备考策略: 最近HIW仍以老题为主。 备考策略: 海量练习题精练 (1.2 倍速, 争取全对)

完整音频: 该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

### 1. Article (预测) (不完整)

**要点:** What's an article? I was asking myself this very question in the post office yesterday, standing in line waiting to sign for, as it so happens, an article. A postal article. Not the postal article. Now before we get ahead of ourselves, an article in English is a word that precedes a noun, and simply indicates specificity. This sounds quite complicated, and to be honest, it's quite complicated to say without spraying everyone within 15 feet, but the concept's quite simple. The definite article in English is the word "the", and indicates a specific thing or type; for example, the train is an hour late. By contrast, the indefinite article in English is any of the words "a", "an" or "some", and the indefinite article indicates a non-specific thing; for example, would you please pass me an apple. We always precede a word with "a" if it doesn't start with a vowel sound. For example, take a hike; I'm spending a Weekend at Burnie's; or there's a Knight in Shining Armour. Similarly, we precede words with the indefinite article "an" if they do start with a vowel sound, for example, an ostrich, an enormous mess or an Occupational Health and Safety Policy.

(猩际官网 / App HIW #16)

## Write From Dictation

命中率: 99%

备考策略: 最近WFD新题出现较多。 备考策略: 全部机经精听精练 > 本周预测 注意: 考试中经常出现题目变种, 几个词会被替换, 考试中还是要注意听, 不要盲目写机经原句。

完整音频: 该题有完整音频, 在 猩际官网 / App 搜索题号收听音频

1. University departments carefully monitor articles and other publications by faculty. #1385 (新题) (预测) (完整音频)
2. Physics students will do an additional module if their marks are low. #1370 (预测) (完整音频)
3. Time was needed to process complex lectures. #1366 (预测) (完整音频)
4. A national collection center is currently being built. #1365 (预测) (完整音频)
5. Communication skills are increasingly important in recent years. #1358 (预测) (完整音频)
6. The university canteen offers different healthy meal options. #1356 (预测) (完整音频)
7. Remember to sign the attendance prior to the class. #1355 (预测) (完整音频)
8. The balance in diet and exercise makes good health. #1354 (预测) (完整音频)
9. More time will be needed to process the topic of the project. #1351 (预测) (完整音频)
10. There are places on campus where you can get meals. #1350 (预测) (完整音频)
11. Foods containing too much sugar and calories have little or no nutritional value. #1349 (预测) (完整音频)
12. Findings show that cocoa in dark chocolate improves memory, immunity and mood. #1348 (预测) (完整音频)
13. The untapped potential way of monitoring the sun's rise is phenomenal. #1347 (预测) (完整音频)
14. We are continuing to provide postgraduate online learning resources. #1345 (预测) (完整音频)
15. Libraries provide lots of services for students. #1344 (预测) (完整音频)
16. The use of dictionary is not allowed during the examination. #1342 (预测) (完整音频)
17. Undergraduate students can select what interests them most in the scientific program. #1341 (预测) (完整音频)
18. There is a separate reading list for each course. #1340 (预测) (完整音频)
19. **要点:** The first commercial airport is built on an island recently. #1339 (预测) (完整音频) (不完整)
20. She has been in the library for a long time. #1336 (预测) (完整音频)
21. New media has an impact on human communications. #1085 (预测) (完整音频)
22. The library has a number of collections of historical and social statistical publications. #1334 (预测) (完整音频)
23. You should submit your essay by midnight tomorrow. #1333 (预测) (完整音频)
24. Mechanical engineering has become predominant since the Industrial Revolution. #1330 (预测) (完整音频)
25. The capacity of programming computers is expanding enormously every year. #1328 (预测) (完整音频)
26. The paper has the potential to transform life science. #1327 (预测) (完整音频)
27. The tutorial timetable can be found on the course website. #1326 (预测) (完整音频)
28. New media journalism is an exciting area for study. #1323 (预测) (完整音频)
29. The feedback from the students was extremely positive. #1319 (预测) (完整音频)
30. The content is to define the combination of maths and philosophy. #1316 (预测) (完整音频)
31. The world is now getting warmer at a fast rate. #1314 (预测) (完整音频)
32. Parents today are involved in the education of their children. #1313 (预测) (完整音频)
33. Water is heated to boiling in the flask and added to the mixture. #1312 (预测) (完整音频)
34. Our new medical students must attend the talk about optional courses. #1310 (预测) (完整音频)

35. The prevailing wind ensures the temperature extremes unwell. #1309 (预测) (完整音频)
36. When the court announces the sentence, the judge will see if she is regretting. #1306 (预测) (完整音频)
37. New media is to find new areas to study in. #1304 (预测) (完整音频)
38. Many experts think that the world climate is changing. #1302 (预测) (完整音频)
39. The workshop will show you how to search the library catalogues. #1301 (预测) (完整音频)
40. We are more able to accommodate postgraduate students than previously possible. #1299 (预测) (完整音频)
41. Social policies describe the ways in which the society meets human's needs. #1296 (预测) (完整音频)
42. According to the law of gravity, all objects attract to each other. #1256 (预测) (完整音频)
43. Reading lists will be available before the course begins. #632 (预测) (完整音频)
44. Food that contains antibiotics provides few or no nutrition values. #1295 (预测) (完整音频)
45. At that time, people moved from towns to villages. #1293 (预测) (完整音频)
46. Coastal communities are vulnerable to the rising sea level. #1292 (预测) (完整音频)
47. Years of training are required to become a medical specialist. #572 (预测) (完整音频)
48. People will never learn that the life exists on the other planets. #1291 (预测) (完整音频)
49. One of the key conclusions is that the development needs were met. #1290 (预测) (完整音频)
50. Artificial intelligence has made significant progress for the last few years. #1289 (预测) (完整音频)
51. Politicians need to be more practical when they are addressing the issues. #1268 (预测) (完整音频)
52. For any written assignment, a detailed literature review must be performed. #1282 (预测) (完整音频)
53. Mobile devices are not allowed during the examination. #1279 (预测) (完整音频)
54. The key witnesses to the event have conflicting recollections. #1278 (预测) (完整音频)
55. Before architecture was invented, humans lived in underground houses. #1277 (预测) (完整音频)
56. Changing your interest is a natural part of the learning process. #1276 (预测) (完整音频)
57. There are many concerns about the research, for example, financial considerations. #1275 (预测) (完整音频)
58. Participation rate on studying language learning exceeded expectations. #1274 (预测) (完整音频)
59. Rail transport is becoming more and more popular. #1271 (预测) (完整音频)
60. There are so many fast food outlets on campus nowadays. #1269 (预测) (完整音频)
61. The cafeteria will only serve cold milk on Friday this week. #1267 (预测) (完整音频)
62. Democracy is constantly offering a stable form of government. #1266 (预测) (完整音频)
63. There have been long streams of extreme weather since human history. #1265 (预测) (完整音频)
64. All the equipment must be returned to the laboratory by Wednesday. #1264 (预测) (完整音频)
65. The new biology course will be starting in February. #1262 (预测) (完整音频)
66. There are many exciting developments occurring in the industry. #1261 (预测) (完整音频)
67. Electronic devices can help students to complete their assignments faster than ever before. #1260 (预测) (完整音频)
68. These regions were both areas of economic development. #1259 (预测) (完整音频)
69. If you need a parking ticket, see me after the lecture. #1255 (预测) (完整音频)
70. The post office will be closed on Monday and Friday afternoons. #1254 (预测) (完整音频)
71. There is an overlap between chemistry and other subjects. #1253 (预测) (完整音频)
72. The summer school allows some students to accelerate their studies. #1252 (预测) (完整音频)
73. You can buy a ticket for the lecture from the school secretary. #1251 (预测) (完整音频)
74. International aid programs have been reduced by the new government. #1250 (预测) (完整音频)
75. The study of history can provide unique insight. #1248 (预测) (完整音频)

76. The sociology exam will take place in week thirteen. #1247 (预测) (完整音频)
77. Many cities are actively working on ways to reduce air pollution. #1246 (预测) (完整音频)
78. The digital revolution has changed the way we read. #1245 (预测) (完整音频)
79. Reading widely is an important part of the undergraduate study. #1241 (预测) (完整音频)
80. Many companies use personality tests in interview process. #1240 (预测) (完整音频)
81. Having snow means no flight can take off or land. #1239 (预测) (完整音频)
82. You must inform your professor if you are absent in your class. #1237 (预测) (完整音频)
83. Cells are the basic building blocks of all animals and plants. #1234 (预测) (完整音频)
84. Students should take the training course to use the gym. #1233 (预测) (完整音频)
85. All mobile devices must be switched off during the examination. #1232 (预测) (完整音频)
86. The economic predictions turned out to be incorrect. #1231 (预测) (完整音频)
87. Having clean water for the human is vital for health. #1230 (预测) (完整音频)
88. The research was investigating the great impact of gender on social attitude. #1227 (预测) (完整音频)
89. Sympathy is a feeling of sorrow for someone who is not happy. #1226 (预测) (完整音频)
90. New developments in technology are influencing current research. #1217 (预测) (完整音频)
91. The university main library will be open till midnight until next Monday. #1214 (预测) (完整音频)
92. We are phasing out the disposable cups on campus. #1200 (预测) (完整音频)
93. The study of utilizing projects is funded by the university. #1207 (预测) (完整音频)
94. The media play a significant role in shaping public opinion. #1205 (预测) (完整音频)
95. The teaching staff are actively engaged in original research. #1202 (预测) (完整音频)
96. Businesses must obey contemporary general regulations. #1196 (预测) (完整音频)
97. The commissioner will portion the funds to all sovereignties. #1195 (预测) (完整音频)
98. We are continuing to provide learning resources. #1194 (预测) (完整音频)
99. The university provides legislation for students and staff. #1066 (预测) (完整音频)
100. There are places on campus where you can get milk. #1154 (预测) (完整音频)
101. The urban geography degree includes the study of demography. #1201 (预测) (完整音频)
102. These words recognized the excellence of undergraduates' research projects. #1190 (预测) (完整音频)
103. You will portray your plan and sign off on your paper. #1188 (预测) (完整音频)
104. Rising sea temperature is a sign of climate change. #1187 (预测) (完整音频)
105. The public is often misled by the biased coverage. #1186 (预测) (完整音频)
106. Rising inflation means increasing goods prices and decreasing demand for products. #1183 (预测) (完整音频)
107. Money and how it is paid can be the motivation for the work. #1182 (预测) (完整音频)
108. You shall be studying economies of several developing countries. #1179 (预测) (完整音频)
109. This course can help to deepen your appreciation of art. #1177 (预测) (完整音频)
110. The university library holds a number of collections of geological maps. #1176 (预测) (完整音频)
111. The finding shows that chocolate can improve immunity and mood. #1175 (预测) (完整音频)
112. The degree is taught by using a mixture of lectures and seminars. #1174 (预测) (完整音频)
113. He was regarded as the foremost economist at that time. #1169 (预测) (完整音频)
114. An essay should use evidence from both primary and secondary sources. #1168 (预测) (完整音频)
115. It is an integrated course with three different elements. #1158 (预测) (完整音频)
116. Thousands of people turned out ahead of the prestigious election. #1153 (预测) (完整音频)
117. Academic journals are often edited by subject specialists. #1152 (预测) (完整音频)
118. There is no economic recognition that borrowing is necessarily bad. #1151 (预测) (完整音频)
119. Understanding visual media has never been more challenging. #1148 (预测) (完整音频)
120. The student magazine is looking for a new editor. #1146 (预测) (完整音频)

121. There are a variety of different ways to present statistical information. #1143 (预测) (完整音频)
122. The deadline of the marketing assignment has been extended. #1139 (预测) (完整音频)
123. Rivers provide habitats and water pathways for numerous species. #1135 (预测) (完整音频)
124. The Internet has transformed the nature of publishing. #1131 (预测) (完整音频)
125. The British students need to study mathematics in secondary school. #1128 (预测) (完整音频)
126. Water is heated to boiling and added to the mixture. #1121 (预测) (完整音频)
127. Education is not just about learning skills for employment. #1119 (预测) (完整音频)
128. You have the freedom to study what interests you most. #1117 (预测) (完整音频)
129. All students have their own styles of learning. #1115 (预测) (完整音频)
130. Career mobility is very important for new graduates. #1113 (预测) (完整音频)
131. The artistic ties to conservative politicians earned their own roles of critics. #1109 (预测) (完整音频)  
132. The article consists of a number of interesting experiments. #1108 (预测) (完整音频)
133. That means we have several structural overlaps. #1107 (预测) (完整音频)
134. The renowned journalism will last for half of the century. #1093 (预测) (完整音频)
135. The school canteen sells a large variety of water and food. #1084 (预测) (完整音频)
136. The universities provide excellent facilities for students and staff. #1079 (预测) (完整音频)
137. Philosophy uses a lot of logics and reasoning to analyze human experiences. #1075 (预测) (完整音频)  
138. The history department is very active in research. #1055 (预测) (完整音频)
139. The commissioner will portion the funds among all the sovereignties. #1052 (预测) (完整音频)
140. The celebrated theory is still the source of great controversy. #1050 (预测) (完整音频)
141. They were struggling last year to make their service pay. #1049 (预测) (完整音频)
142. The article extrapolates a number of very interesting experiments. #1048 (预测) (完整音频)
143. Review all your sources before drawing any conclusions. #1047 (预测) (完整音频)
144. A good abstract highlights the key points of your paper. #1041 (预测) (完整音频)
145. Renovation work is currently being undertaken throughout the whole building. #937 (预测) (完整音频)  
146. For any written assignment, a detailed literature review is very important. #906 (预测) (完整音频)
147. New media journalism is an interesting area for study. #868 (预测) (完整音频)
148. The bank is hoping to tap into a fast-growing market. #862 (预测) (完整音频)
149. The career service provides suggestions on how to pass the job interview. #848 (预测) (完整音频)  
150. The toughest part of postgraduate education is funding. #844 (预测) (完整音频)
151. Tribes vied with each other to build up monolithic statues. #815 (预测) (完整音频)
152. Being bilingual does not mean having the ability to analyze the language. #743 (预测) (完整音频)
153. We can all meet in the office after the lecture. #729 (预测) (完整音频)
154. Undergraduates may need to pursue some specific interests within the specific program. #966 (预测) (完整音频)  
155. The library holds a substantial collection of materials on economic history. #919 (预测) (完整音频)
156. Many graduates studying journalism get jobs in communications field. #914 (预测) (完整音频)
157. The nation achieved prosperity by opening its exports for trade. #873 (预测) (完整音频)
158. We can have a lecture on the morning of Thursday. #845 (预测) (完整音频)
159. This paper challenged the previously accepted theories. #818 (预测) (完整音频)
160. I thought it was thrown in a small meeting room. #764 (预测) (完整音频)
161. Remember, a prestigious selection has strict eligibility criteria. #720 (预测) (完整音频)
162. Resources and materials are on hold at the library reference desk. #721 (预测) (完整音频)
163. Native speakers are exempt from the language tests in their own languages. #714 (预测)

**(完整音频)**

164. Human beings compete with other things for resources and space. #707 **(预测) (完整音频)**

165. Everyone must evacuate the premises during the fire drill. #700 **(预测) (完整音频)**

166. Climate change is now an acceptable phenomenon among reputable scientists. #696 **(预测)**

**(完整音频)**

167. Time and distance are used to calculate speed. #660 **(预测) (完整音频)**

168. The poster of this play is hung in the large lecture theater. #651 **(预测) (完整音频)**

169. Industrial experts will discuss job opportunities in an automatic labor force. #613 **(预测)**

**(完整音频)**

170. Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations. #592 **(预测) (完整音频)**

171. You will need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement. #590 **(预测) (完整音频)**

172. You must submit your assignments by next Friday at the latest. #583 **(预测) (完整音频)**

173. Good nutrition is crucial to the general health and vitality. #240 **(预测) (完整音频)**

174. His appointment as culture minister was seen as demotion. #186 **(预测) (完整音频)**

175. Art students often exhibit their works on the university buildings. #566 **(预测) (完整音频)**

176. You can contact all your tutors by email. #576 **(预测) (完整音频)**

177. You are required to complete the research paper by Monday. #574 **(预测) (完整音频)**

178. While reconciliation is desirable, basic underlying issues must first be addressed. #569 **(预测)**

**(完整音频)**

179. When workers ask for higher wages, companies often raise their prices. #567 **(预测) (完整音频)**

180. We study science to understand and appreciate the world around us. #559 **(预测) (完整音频)**

181. We can't consider any increase in our price at this stage. #556 **(预测) (完整音频)**

182. Traffic is the main cause of air pollution in many cities. #539 **(预测) (完整音频)**

183. Those who are considering a career of marketing should attend the talk. #531 **(预测) (完整音频)**

184. Those seeking for formal extension should contact their faculty for information. #530 **(预测)**

**(完整音频)**

185. This morning's lecture on economic policy has been cancelled. #527 **(预测) (完整音频)**

186. The ways in which people communicate are constantly changing. #496 **(预测) (完整音频)**

187. The theme of the instrumental work exhibited more of a demure, compositional style. #478

**(预测) (完整音频)**

188. The teacher asked the group to commence the task. #473 **(预测) (完整音频)**

189. The synopsis contains the most important information. #471 **(预测) (完整音频)**

190. The students were instructed to submit their assignments before Friday. #467 **(预测) (完整音频)**

191. The sociology department is highly regarded worldwide. #464 **(预测) (完整音频)**

192. The school's summer programs help students to accelerate their studies. #459 **(预测) (完整音频)**

193. The same issue featured both explanations of the problem. #456 **(预测) (完整音频)**

194. The railway makes long-distance travel possible for everyone. #446 **(预测) (完整音频)**

195. The qualification will be assessed by using a conference criterion approach. #444 **(预测)**

**(完整音频)**

196. The placement test of mathematics and statistics is offered every semester. #438 **(预测)**

**(完整音频)**

197. The nation achieved prosperity by opening its ports for trade. #427 **(预测) (完整音频)**

198. The massive accumulation of data was converted into a communicable argument. #420 **(预测)**

**(完整音频)**

199. The island is located at the south end of the bay. #411 **(预测) (完整音频)**

200. The first assignment is due on the fourteenth of September. #404 **(预测) (完整音频)**

201. The extent of advertising for children is open to much debate. #397 **(预测) (完整音频)**

202. The evaluation forms will be reviewed by university personnel. #394 **(预测) (完整音频)**

203. The city's founder created a set of rules that became the law. #362 (预测) (完整音频)
204. The chemistry building is located near the entrance of the campus. #360 (预测) (完整音频)
205. The business policy seminar includes an internship with a local firm. #355 (预测) (完整音频)
206. The artists tied with the conservative politicians earned the roles of critics. #346 (预测) (完整音频)
207. The application process may take longer than expected. #332 (预测) (完整音频)
208. The aerial photographs were promptly registered for thorough evaluation. #330 (预测) (完整音频)
209. The advertisement for children is open to much debate. #329 (预测) (完整音频)
210. Teaching assistants will receive a monthly stipend for housing. #324 (预测) (完整音频)
211. Students who are successful have a good strategy for learning. #314 (预测) (完整音频)
212. Students have the options to live in college residences or apartments. #308 (预测) (完整音频)
213. Students' concession cards can be obtained by completing an application form. #307 (预测) (完整音频)
214. She used to be the editor of the student newspaper. #287 (预测) (完整音频)
215. Scientists are always asking the government for more money. #277 (预测) (完整音频)
216. Remember to sign the attendance register before leaving the lecture hall. #265 (预测) (完整音频)
217. Radio is a popular form of entertainment throughout the world. #258 (预测) (完整音频)
218. Participants are initially selected from a range of foundation subjects. #234 (预测) (完整音频)
219. Our professor is hosting the business development conference. #227 (预测) (完整音频)
220. Observers waited nervously and bated their breath for the concert. #214 (预测) (完整音频)
221. Mutually exclusive events can be described as either complementary or opposite. #206 (预测) (完整音频)
222. Most of these features were part of the previous system. #200 (预测) (完整音频)
223. Most of the students have not considered this issue before. #198 (预测) (完整音频)
224. Members should make concentrated contributions to operating funds. #195 (预测) (完整音频)
225. Making a mistake is fine as long as you've learnt from it. #187 (预测) (完整音频)
226. Lectures' outlines are available on the college internal website. #180 (预测) (完整音频)
227. It was hard to anticipate how all the different characters would react. #175 (预测) (完整音频)
228. It is absolutely vital that you acknowledge all your sources. #164 (预测) (完整音频)
229. If finance is a cause of concern, scholarships may be available. #150 (预测) (完整音频)
230. Human beings compete with other species for spaces and resources. #142 (预测) (完整音频)
231. Free campus tours run daily during summer for prospective students. #125 (预测) (完整音频)
232. Control systems in manufacturing provide a high level of accuracy. #93 (预测) (完整音频)
233. Clinical placement in nursing prepares students for professional practice. #86 (预测) (完整音频)
234. Please click the logo above to enter the site. #83 (预测) (完整音频)
235. Before submitting your dissertation, your advisor must approve your application. #69 (预测) (完整音频)
236. Assignments should be submitted to the department before the deadline. #62 (预测) (完整音频)
237. Animals raised in captivity behave differently than their wild counterparts. #59 (预测) (完整音频)
238. All industries consist of input, process, output and feedback. #41 (预测) (完整音频)
239. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating. #31 (预测) (完整音频)

