

# Summarize Spoken Text

命中率：	优先级： 高
2 中 1，或者 1 中 1	
备战策略	
中文梳理 + 三分钟课堂 + 逻辑梳理图（网站+App）	
当前趋势	
还有未完善的新题，有待更多回忆贡献	
本次更新	
本周与上周相比的变化请看《本周预测更新一览》表格。 所有最新更新请以网站/APP 为准。	



## SUMMARIZE SPOKEN TEXT - 76题

### 1.Sound Receptors 声音接收器 #111001 极高频

Sound receptors are small devices that are floppy and spiky in the ears. These receptors can translate vibrational energy that hits your eardrum into a vibration of the fluid in your ears. Then the physical motion of these receptors will be translated into electrical signals that go into your ear. MIT students are invited to learn more about sound receptors, who would find sound receptors remarkable.

#### 简易答案：

Sound receptors are small devices in the ears. These receptors can translate vibrational energy into the fluid. The energy will hit your eardrum. In the following step, the physical motion of the receptors will be translated into electrical signals. Therefore, the speaker invites MIT students to learn more about sound receptors, and they will find them remarkable.

#### 中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

##### 【定义】

声音接收器(sound receptors)是一种耳朵中蓬松又多刺(floppy and spiky)的小装置(small devices)。

##### 【解释 - 工作原理】

声音接收器的工作原理：

- 首先，它先将来自外耳(coming from your ear)，打在鼓膜上(hitting your eardrum)的振动能(vibrational energy)转换成为内耳中淋巴液的振动，即液波(a vibration into the fluid in your ear)。
- 接下来，液波将会被转换成物理运动(physical motion)，而这些物理运动又会被进一步转换为电信号(electrical signals)。

##### 【引申】

麻省理工学院的学生(MIT students)被邀请学习更多关于声音接收器的知识，他们会发现这些声音接受器的卓越(remarkable)之处。

### 2.A Mother's Student Loan 学生贷款 #111006 极高频

#### 完美答案：

A 43-year-old woman is still paying her student loan fifteen years after she graduated from college, where she got her college degree and without which she would not have her current job. Due to her financial burden, her children cannot rely on her for a college education. And she advised students to choose the college they can afford and take a realistic look at their anticipated income.

#### 简易答案：

A 43-year-old woman is still paying her student loan. She keeps doing this for fifteen years after graduating from college. And she would not have her current job without her college degree. However, due to her financial burden, her children cannot rely on her for a college education. And she advised students to choose the college they can afford and take a realistic look at their anticipated income.

#### 中文逻辑梳理（叙事类）：

一位43岁的女性(a 43-year-old woman)讲述了她自己的故事。

- 【时间点1】5年前  
因为要读大学所以借了助学贷款(student loan)。有了这笔钱，她成功地进入了大学，毕业了(graduated from college)，获得了学位(college degree)，并成功地得到了工作机会，现在也一直在做着这份工作(current job)。
- 【时间点2】至今

她都还在为还清她的贷款而努力。也因为她没有办法还清她的债务，每月她都入不敷出(financial burden)，她的孩子未来上大学的时候，她也没有办法为孩子支付学费(children cannot rely on her)，所以最后她的孩子可能也要走上她的老路，通过助学贷款来上大学。

因为她的经历，她给学生们提供了两个建议。

1) 建议1

选择一个自己的经济实力能负担的大学(choose the college they can afford)

2) 建议2

对自己未来的收入状况有一个现实的认知(take a realistic look at their anticipated income)，不要过分高估自己的挣钱能力。

### 3.Unfair trade 不公平贸易 #111017 极高频

【本题音频是并非真实音频，仅供参考；请以答案内容为准！】

完美答案：

Now more people have realized that the global economic and financial crisis also concerns common ethical values and standards. The speaker is concerned that the global economy has become unethical and unfair as the emergence of global capitalism has brought new risks. Core ethical values and standards are universal although they are culture-bound. The speaker believes that the global market economy must be socially acceptable before being accepted in different regions.

简易答案：

Now people think that the global economic and financial crisis is also related to common ethical values and standards. The speaker thinks that the global economy has become unethical and unfair. The emergence of global capitalism has brought new risks. The speaker believes that the core ethical values and standards are universal although they are culture-bound. He suggests that the global market economy must be socially accepted in different regions.

中文逻辑梳理（现象类）：

【现象描述】

概述

全球经济&金融危机(global economic and financial crisis) 和道德价值观和标准(ethical values and standards，简称EVS) 有关。

具体表现

国际经济(global economy)是不道德的(unethical)、不公平的(unfair)。

【原因分析】

全球资本主义的出现(the emergence of global capitalism)

【解决办法】

理论支撑

尽管道德价值标准是因文化而异的(culture-bound)，但总有一些核心价值观(core ethical values and standards，简称EVS) 是全球通用的(universal)。

实际行动

国际市场经济在进入任何地区之前，必须要先被当地的社会和文化所接受(socially accepted)才行。

### 4.Artificial intelligence 人工智能 #111031 极高频 今日预测

【本题音频是并非真实音频，仅供参考；请以答案内容为准！】

完美答案：

Humans used to tell a computer what to do and how to do it. When given the meaning of certain words, computers can operate as programmed and develop systems and symbols. In other words, computers turn messages into bytes. Computers function similarly to human brains since they are both symbol processors. Therefore, computers may have the potential to bring artificial intelligence.

简易答案：

Humans used to tell a computer what to do and how to do it. When a human gives a computer a message, the computer will develop systems and symbols, as

programmed. In this case, we can say that computers have similar functions to human brains because they are both symbol processors. Therefore, it is possible that computers may be able to bring artificial intelligence in the future.

中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

【定义】

人们(Human)告诉电脑(computer)要做什么并且如何去做

【解释 - 具体指令】

- 人给电脑下达具体的文字指令(the meaning of certain words)
- 电脑就会按照程序去完成这个指令(operate as programmed )
- 最终产生出来一些系统(systems)和符号(symbols)。
- 换句话说：电脑会把人给出的指令信息转换为字节( messages to bytes)

【总结评价】

- 这个过程跟人脑的功能是相似的(function similarly to human brains) ， 因为人脑和电脑都是一种符号处理器(symbol processors)。
- 所以，电脑是可以实现人工智能的(have the potential to bring artificial intelligence)。

## 5.The Definition of Risk 定义风险 #111043 极高频

完美答案：

The lecture on risk analysis focuses on the definition of risk and safety. There are two literal definitions of 'risk' in dictionaries. One means the possibility of loss or injury while the other means the consequences of some kinds of danger. Moreover, the definition of 'safe' or 'safety' means being free from harm, which is a simple notion of being either safe or not safe.

简易答案：

Risk analysis includes the definition of risk and safety. Risk has two literal definitions in dictionaries. One means the possibility of loss or injury, and the other means the consequences of some kinds of danger. Moreover, the definition of 'safe' or 'safety' means being free from harm. It is a simple notion about safe or not safe.

中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

这是一场关于风险分析(risk analysis主要)的讲座，介绍了风险(risk)和安全(safety)的定义。

【定义】

字典上面关于风险的书面定义(literal definition)有两个：

- 1) 造成损失或者伤害的可能性(the possibility of loss or injury)
- 2) 某种伤害带来的结果(the consequences of some kinds of danger)

【引申】

而安全的定义是指：

- 某事是安全的，或者听起来具有安全性。

实际上，安全和安全性(safe and safety)的定义和风险是一个循环论证(非此即彼)即是免于伤害和风险(free from harm or risks)。

## 6.Wildlife as food and income 野生动物 #111046 极高频 今日预测

完美答案：

Wildlife has an important role in livelihood, especially in most east and west Africa. All humans rely on wildlife as the source of food and income. Fish is the primary source of animal protein for billions of people in poverty. Therefore, the management of the fish resource is incredibly important to livelihoods and health. Besides, wildlife tourism can be the top source of income in many countries.

简易答案：

Wildlife has an important role in livelihood in Africa. All humans rely on wildlife as the source of food and income. Fish is the primary source of animal protein for poor people. Therefore, the management of fish resources is important to livelihoods and health. Besides, wildlife tourism is the top source of income in many countries.

中文逻辑梳理（现象类）：

【现象】

野生动物(wildlife)对于全人类的生活和生命(livelihoods)是至关重要的，尤其是针对于非洲来说(east and west Africa)。

【原因】

野生动物的重要性主要来自于两方面。

### 1) 方面1 - 食物

野生动物是人类的食物来源(source of food)。尤其是对于穷人(people in poverty)来说，鱼肉(fish)是他们主要摄取动物蛋白质(animal protein)的来源。因此，更好的鱼类养殖业的管理(the management of fish resources)会让食用鱼的质量更好，让人们能摄取更好的营养，从而变得更健康(health)。

### 2) 方面2 - 经济

野生动物为人类带来了更好的经济收入(income)。特别是在非洲和南美洲，野生动物旅游业项目(wildlife tourism)能够吸引更多的外国人到这些地方去旅游，从而刺激当地的经济(economy)，为那些地方的人们带来更多的收入。

## 7.Big Bang Theory 宇宙大爆炸 #111047 极高频 今日预测

完美答案：

In cosmology, scientists previously believed the Big Bang happened about 10 to 20 billion years ago. Now, we know the universe started in a Big Bang over 13.8 billion years ago. The laws of physics can explain how the stars work. It fits well as the universe is older than the oldest star. We know how the universe began, but we don't know what will happen in the future.

简易答案：

In cosmology, scientists used to think the Big Bang happened about 10 to 20 billion years ago. However, the universe started in a Big Bang over 13.8 billion years ago. The laws of physics can explain how the stars work. It fits well because the universe is older than the oldest star. We know how the universe began, but we don't know what will happen in the future.

### 中文逻辑梳理（叙事类）：

#### 【时间点1 - 过去】

在宇宙学中(cosmology)，科学家过去认为“大爆炸”(the Big Bang)发生在大约100亿至200亿年前(10 to 20 billion years ago)。

#### 【时间点2 - 现在】

- 我们了解到宇宙起源于138亿年前(13.8 billion years ago)的“大爆炸”
- 我们了解到宇宙(the universe)比最古老的恒星(oldest star)更古老。物理学定律(laws of physics)解释了恒星(stars)是如何运作的，而这也与宇宙比最古老的恒星更老是一致的。
- 我们了解到宇宙是如何起源的，但是我们不知道未来会发生什么。

### 8.Obese Women 女性体脂实验 #111049 极高频 今日预测

【本题音频是并非真实音频，仅供参考；请以答案内容为准！】

#### 完美答案：

Thirty-one obese women volunteered in a Canadian experiment to test their body fat changes. They followed strict daily diet requirements and did exercise as instructed every day. After six months, some of them lost weight, while others stayed the same, and some even gained weight. There are two explanations: some of them may have been cheating on the diet, or they did less exercise consciously or unconsciously due to psychological reasons.

(注：故事框架和老师录音基本一致，但具体细节以考试听到录音为准)

#### 简易答案：

Thirty-one obese women volunteered in a Canadian experiment. They wanted to test on body fat changes. They followed strict daily diet requirements and did the exercise every day. After six months, some of them lost weight, while others stayed the same, and some even gained weight. There are two explanations: maybe some of them have eaten more, or they did less exercise due to psychological reasons.

### 中文逻辑梳理（实验类）：

31位肥胖女性(thirty-one obese women)自愿参加了一个加拿大实验(a Canadian experiment)。

#### 【目的】

测试每位女性的体脂改变(body fat changes)。

#### 【方法】

管住嘴：每位实验者都被要求，要按照严格的食谱要求(followed strict daily diet requirements)来进食；

迈开腿：每位实验者都需要按照规定来进行锻炼(did the exercise as instructed)。

#### 【结果】

6个月(six months)后，三种情况都有：

- 1) 有的人减重了(lost weight)
- 2) 有的人不变(stayed the same)
- 3) 甚至有的人还增重(gained weight)了



### 【两种解释(two explanations)】

没管住嘴：有些人没忍住偷吃了(cheated on the diet)；

没迈开腿：有些人有意识(consciously)地偷懒了，而有些人可能因为身体机能不够，而导致无意识地(unconsciously)没有达到锻炼的要求(did less exercise)。

## 9. Human Rights Act in UK 英国人权法案 #111055 极高频

完美答案：

The Human Rights Act is far-reaching and controversial in the UK's history of rights, providing the starting point for a wider application of the law to rights. The 1998 Act introduces 15 specific rights and freedoms, which are also called positive and negative rights. The Human Rights Act does not expand on the provisions made by the European Convention but follows a baseline or minimum standards for human rights.

简易答案：

The Human Rights Act is far-reaching and controversial in the UK's history. The Act provides the starting point for a wider application of the law. The 1998 Act introduces 15 specific rights and freedoms, which are also called positive and negative rights. The Human Rights Act does not expand on the European Convention but follows a baseline for human rights.

中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

【概念介绍】

主体：人权法案(The Human Rights Act)

两个形容词：意义深远(far-reaching)，但也颇具争议(controversial)

一个名词：起点(the starting point)

【具体内容】

主体：The 1998 Act (也就是The Human Rights Act人权法案的另一种称呼)

总数：15个

两大方面：

1. 权力(rights) = positive rights (指“有权做某事”)

2. 自由(freedom) = negative rights (指“有权不做某事”)

【对比】

将《英国人权法案》和《欧洲公约》(the European Convention)对比：

并没有对《欧洲公约》进行扩充(expand on)；只是遵循了人权的基准(baseline)/最低标准(the minimum standards)。

## 10. Australian housing price 澳洲房价 #111056 极高频 今日预测

完美答案：

Australia has been through a long period of uninterrupted economic growth over the past 15 years when the mortgage rate was halved. Everyone could afford to borrow money from banks. Secondly, the increasing immigration and the falling size of the average household led to a higher demand for accommodation with increased purchasing power. With the additional purchasing power and the stable housing supply, the housing price has been pushed up.

简易答案：

Australia has experienced economic growth over the past 15 years. At that time, the mortgage rate was halved, and everyone could afford to borrow money. Therefore,

people had a higher demand for accommodation. The reasons included the increasing immigration and the falling size of an average household. In conclusion, with the additional purchasing power and the stable housing supply, the housing price has been pushed up.

中文逻辑梳理（现象类）：

【现象】

澳洲房价上涨。

【原因】

1) 经济原因

澳大利亚在过去15年经历了持续不间断的经济增长(uninterrupted economic growth), 抵押贷款利率(mortgage rate)减半, 每个人都能够从银行贷款。

2) 人口原因

增加的移民(increasing immigration)和平均家庭规模的减小(decreasing size of the average household), 伴随着增长的购买力( with increased purchasing power), 导致对住房的需求(demand for accommodation)增加。

由于买家的购买力不断增长, 而供给一直没怎么变, 所以澳大利亚住房价格已大幅上涨。

11.HTML 互联网内容 #111057 极高频

完美答案：

During the 1990s, thanks to Tim Berners Lee, normal people could get online. There was extraordinary creativity during the 90s. People created all sorts of content on the internet, such as webpages, social experiments, and lessons. They did it without a profit motive, religious factors, advertising, fears, or motivational schemes. People did it because they simply enjoyed it and it was a good idea.

简易答案：

Thanks to Tim Berners Lee, normal people could get online. During the 1990s, there was extraordinary creativity. People created enormous content on the Internet, including webpages, social experiments and lessons. They did it without profitable motives, religious factors or advertising. People did it because they simply enjoyed it and it was a good idea.

中文逻辑梳理（现象类）：

【现象】

1990年代(the 1990s), 极具创意(creativity)的人们开始在互联网上制作多样的线上内容(online content), 例如：

- 学习资源(lessons)
- 网站网页(webpages)

【否定原因】

那个时候的网上内容制作者和现在不一样, 做这些事情没有任何利益的驱使, 例如：

- 不是为了广告收入(no advertisings)
- 不受任何利益驱使(no profitable motive)
- 也不受任何宗教的影响(no religious factors)

【真正原因】



他们做这些事，就只是单纯地因为他们喜欢这件事(simply enjoy)。

## 12. Sign language 手语 #111058 极高频

完美答案：

This lecture talks about **abstraction** and **the origin of symbolic systems**. People used to use **sign language** for **a long time**, but it turned out that they could not **communicate** while they were **doing things**. For example, they needed to **ask for help** when they **strangled rhinoceros**. So, they needed to **communicate** and do something **with their hands at the same time**. That's how **words** and **language** came.

简易答案：

This lecture talks about **abstraction**, and language is a classic **symbolic system**. People used to use **sign language** for **a long time**. However, they needed to **communicate** and do something **with their hands at the same time**. For example, they needed to **ask for help** when they **strangled rhinoceros**. So, **words** and **language** came.

中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

【大概念】

抽象概念(abstraction)——使用电脑——符号语言(symbolic system)

【小概念】

人们说的语言就是一种典型的符号语言。

起源：一开始人类直接不说话，只做手势。

痛点：如果双手都在做事，就无法同时做手势与其他人沟通。

痛点举例：当人们想手擒犀牛的时候，需要远处同伴的帮助，他们无法同时抓住犀牛又做手势。

回到起源：人类由此发现必须用声音语言沟通，因此出现了文字和语言。

## 13. Genes affect human behaviors 基因影响人类行为 #111059 极高频 今日预测

【本题音频是并非真实音频，仅供参考；请以答案内容为准！】（注：故事框架和老师录音基本一致，但具体细节以考试听到录音为准）

完美答案：

Since **the discovery of DNA structure**, people have believed that **genes** have **an impact** only on people' s **physical structure**. However, 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 **integrated information**, and **the findings** can **benefit biology, psychology, and neuroscience**.

简易答案：

People used to believe that **genes** only have **an impact** on people' s **physical structure**. However, the study found that there is also **a genetic responsibility** to human **psychological behaviors**. It has **changed the way we understand our behaviors**. The research on genes has provided **integrated information**. In the future, **the findings** can **benefit biology, psychology, and neuroscience**.

### 中文逻辑梳理（叙事类）：

#### 【以前】

人们以为DNA只是单纯地影响我们的生理特征(physical structure)，比如我们的肤色(skintone)、头发的颜色(hair color)或是眼睛的颜色(eye color)。

#### 【现在】

2001年的一项研究(mapping of genes)表明，DNA不仅影响我们的外貌特征，还会影响我们的心理行为(psychological behaviors)。

#### 【展望未来】

这个发现未来将为多个领域带来深远影响：生物学(biology)、心理学(psychology)、神经科学(neuroscience)。

### 14. National wealth and Adam Smith 国家财富与亚当斯密 #111062 极高频

【本题音频是并非真实音频，仅供参考；请以答案内容为准！】

#### 完美答案：

Before the Industrial Revolution, British economists previously believed a nation's wealth was how much money people can pile up, but Adam Smith in 1776 believed that a nation's wealth included not only agriculture but also manufacture, and the nation's wealth was the ability to provide outputs. Overall, national wealth is equal to the nation's income since national income measures and equals national output.

#### 简易答案：

Before the Industrial Revolution, British economists believed a nation's wealth was how much money people can pile up. But in 1776, Adam Smith believed that a nation's wealth included not only agriculture but also manufacture. He believed the nation's wealth was the ability to provide outputs. Overall, national wealth is equal to the nation's income that measures and equals national output.

（注：故事框架和老师录音基本一致，但具体细节以考试听到录音为准）

### 中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

#### 【定义】

国家财富在工业革命之前(industrial revolution)的定义包括：

- 英国的经济学家(British economist)原先认为国家财富(nations' wealth)等于所有人民积累起来的钱财(how much money people can pile up)
- 但是亚当斯密(Adam Smith)认为，国家财富不仅仅包含农业(agriculture)也包含工业(manufacture)，而且国家的财富是产出(output)

总而言之，国家财富相对于国家的收入(is equal to nations' income)因为国家的收入衡量并且等于国家的产出。

### 15. Market Economy 市场经济 #111064 极高频

#### 完美答案：

The notions of pragmatism and democracy had succeeded in tempering the market economy in developed countries. The Industrial Revolution had negative effects on

the living standards of the working classes. However, legislation about working conditions and better environmental conditions was passed to circumscribe the worst behaviors, which reversed the damage. Nowadays, the benefits of the market economy are shared far more widely than 100 years ago.

#### 简易答案：

This lecture gives information about the market economy. The ideas about pragmatism and democracy have tempered the market economy in developed countries successfully. The Industrial Revolution negatively influences the living standards of the working classes. However, legislation about working conditions and better environmental conditions reversed the damage because it restrained the worst behaviors. Now, the benefits of the market economy are wider than 100 years ago.

(注：故事框架和老师录音基本一致，但具体细节以考试听到录音为准)

#### 中文逻辑梳理（现象类）：

实用主义(pragmatism)和民主(democracy)概念的普及成功缓和(tempering)了发达国家(developed countries)的市场经济(market economy)(所带来的问题)：

##### 【现象】

工业革命(industrial revolution)对工人阶级(working classes)的生活质量(living standards)带来了负面的影响。

##### 【解决】

但是，对于改善工作条件和更好工作环境的立法(legislation)的通过，限制了(circumscribe)一些不好的行为，从而扭转了一些损失(reversed the damage)。

##### 【影响】

现在，我们所享受的市场经济所带来的好处(benefits)比100年前的范围广泛多了。

#### 16.What makes people happy 快乐的原因 #111065 极高频

##### 完美答案：

Although people are skeptical about it, this survey on what makes people happy can be used as a valid example of happiness economics, because it found a consistent pattern that determines people's well-being across the world, including income, health, marital status, and employment status. Apart from that, other factors can affect people's well-being more, including the environment and equality, and the nature of original living.

##### 简易答案：

This lecture introduces a survey on what makes people happy. It is an example of happiness economics. There is a consistent pattern that determines people's well-being across the world, including income, health, marital status, and employment status. Apart from that, there are also other factors, including the environment and equality, and the nature of original living.

## 中文逻辑梳理（实验类）：

### 【调查介绍】

研究领域：幸福经济学

可信度：高，因为调查结果发现，影响幸福感的因素有一致的模式(consistent pattern)

### 【核心因素（四个）】

收入(income)，健康(health)，婚姻状况(marital status)，就业状况(employment status)

### 【其它因素（三个）】

环境(environment)、平等(equality)、本质原始的生活方式(the nature of original living)

17. We are animals 人类就是动物 #111067 极高频

### 完美答案：

Many people thought humans don't do things that animals do, in which the hidden assumption is that humans are not animals, but that's not true. **Humans are animals** because **we are living things**. We can **see humans in animals** and also we can **see an animal in humans**. Hence, the lecturer will talk about **animal behaviors** and **human nature**, saying that we can understand human nature by looking at animal behaviors.

### 简易答案：

Many people think humans are not animals because humans don't do things that animals do, but that's not true. **Humans are animals** because **we are living things**. We can **see humans in animals**, and also we can **see animals in humans**. Therefore, the lecturer will talk about **animal behaviors** and **human nature** to help us understand human nature by looking at animal behaviors.

## 中文逻辑梳理：

一位老师在上课的时候先用“反证法”证明了，“人类就是动物”(humans are animals)这个结论，然后引入了他想要讲的主题。

### 【反证法】

具体反证的方式为：

#### 1) Step 1 - 提出假设(hidden assumption)

很多人都因为人类和动物的行为不同，而认为人不是动物。

#### 2) Step 2 - 证伪假设

如果人不是动物的话，那么人是什么呢？通过一系列的推证，发现因为人不是植物，也不是微生物，所以得出的结论是人不是生物。

#### 3) Step 3 - 证明结论

因为上述得出的“人不是生物”(we are not living things)的结论与事实真理相反，所以原有假设不成立。

### 【结论】

所以最后证明，“人是动物”。

### 【引入正题】

得出结论后，老师就引入今天的主题，“动物行为”(animal behaviors)和“人类本质”(human nature)的关系。我们能发现我们和动物是同宗同源的(see humans in animals and see animals in humans)，所以我们可以了解动物的行为来了解人类的本质是什么。

## 18. Recording Music 录音技术 #111076 极高频

【本题音频是并非真实音频，仅供参考；请以答案内容为准！】

### 完美答案：

The **invention** of the **music recorder** had a similar function as paintings - to help **preserve** music for the future generation. Music was recorded on a **disk** and can be played in **phonographs** over and over again. **This changed the state of music**. It is hard to imagine how people educated music in the past. Now **people can learn music** and **the music record is a form of existence of memory**.

### 简易答案：

This lecture gives information about **music recording**. This **invention** has a similar function as paintings and can help **preserve** music for future generations. Music was recorded in a **disk** and can be played in **phonographs**, which has **changed the state of music**. It is hard to imagine how people taught music in the past. Now **people can learn music**, and **the music record is a form of existence of memory**.

### 中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

#### 【发明目的】

录音机的发明(invention of music recorder)是希望它具有与绘画类似的功能(similar function as paintings)——为下一代(future generation)保存音乐(preserve music)。

#### 【使用方法】

音乐被记录在磁盘上(disk)，并且可以在留声机(phonographs)中反复播放(over and over again)。

#### 【深远意义】

- 录音机的发明改变了音乐的存在形式(changed the state of music)；
- 现在人们通过录音可以学习音乐(learn music)，很难想象人们在过去是如何学习音乐的；
- 录音作为载体，也可以成为一种记忆存在的形式(a form of existence of memory)。

## 19. Therapeutic Environment 治愈性环境 #111092 极高频

【本题音频是并非真实音频，仅供参考；请以答案内容为准！】

### 完美答案：

A long time ago, people began to study the **therapeutic environment**. They found that **fresh air** and **sunlight** can have **positive impacts** on **patients' recovery**, and **architecture** has the same positive impact, too. **Viewing hospital yards** can help people **rest well** and **sleep well**, and can also help **release their stress and pain** easily. 90% of **nurses in hospitals** agreed that the **designed hospital environment** links to patients' recovery.

### 简易答案：

People began to study the **therapeutic environment**. They found that **fresh air**, **sunlight** and **architecture** can have **positive impacts** on **patients' recovery**. To be more specific, **viewing hospital yards** can help people **rest well** and **sleep well**. Also, it can help **release stress and pain** easily. 90% of **nurses in hospitals** agreed that the



designed hospital environment is related to patients' recovery.

中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

【引入概念】

人们开始研究环境治疗法(therapeutic environment)有很长一段时间了。

【解释】

他们发现新鲜空气(fresh air)和阳光(sunlight)对病人的康复(patients' recovery)有积极的影响，建筑(architecture)也有同样的积极影响。

【作用】

参观医院的后院可以帮助人们更好地休息(rest)和睡眠(sleep)，也可以帮助他们轻松地释放压力和减缓疼痛(release their stress and pain)。

【数据支撑】

医院90%的护士同意，设计的医院环境与病人的康复有关。

20. Babies just want to be smiled at 婴儿喜欢笑容 #111093 极高频 今日预测

完美答案：

By studying the interactions between babies and their mothers, researchers determined that babies' smiles are strategic but not spontaneous. Specifically, babies smile in hopes others will smile at them, and they time it in a manner of sophisticated timing. In the study, researchers have found that mothers want interactions, while babies just want to be smiled at.

简易答案：

Researchers studied the interactions between babies and their mothers. They found that babies' smiles are strategic but not spontaneous. Specifically, babies smile at sophisticated timing because they hope others will smile at them. In the study, researchers have found that mothers want interactions, while babies just want to be smiled at.

中文逻辑梳理（实验类）：

【目的】

通过研究婴儿和母亲之间的互动(interactions between babies and their mothers)，

【成果】

研究人员确定婴儿的微笑(smiles)是有策略的(strategic)，而不是自发的(spontaneous)。具体来说，婴儿微笑是希望别人也会对他们微笑，并且会在一个十分精密的时间点(sophisticated timing)。

【结论】

在这项研究中，研究人员发现，母亲想要互动(interactions)，而婴儿只想让妈妈对自己笑(be smiled at)。

21. Automated Driving Systems 自动驾驶系统 #111097 极高频

【本题音频是并非真实音频，仅供参考；请以答案内容为准！】

完美答案：

Automation technology in vehicles is a hot topic because it is safe and more fuel-

efficient. According to the American Traffic Safety Regulation, there are different levels of automation. Level four is completely under the control of the vehicle, so people don't need to do anything. Level three is conditional automation, so drivers must intervene under some circumstances. The speaker thinks level three would be more acceptable for most of the public.

简易答案：

An automated vehicle is a hot topic because it is safe and more fuel-efficient. According to the American Traffic Safety Regulation, there are different levels of automation. Level four is completely under the control of the vehicle, so people don't need to do anything. Level three is conditional automation, so drivers must intervene. For most of the public, level three cars are more acceptable.

中文逻辑梳理：

【两大优点】自动驾驶系统 (Automation technology in vehicles) 的两个优点：

1. 更安全 (safe)
2. 节省燃料 (fuel-efficient)

【四级】完全自动驾驶，人不用管

【三级】有条件的自动驾驶，遇到特殊路况时需要人为干预

【民众接受程度】三级更好。

## 22. Chimpanzees Tommy 拯救大猩猩 #111100 极高频

完美答案：

Nonhuman Rights Project is an organization that fights for legal rights for nonhuman animals. We chose Tommy as the plaintiff at the New York Court and asked to release him, who was locked in a cage for research purposes. We proved to the court that chimpanzees also have cognitive capabilities, but the court didn't approve the appeal because they think chimpanzees are not human even though they have cognitive skills.

简易答案：

Nonhuman Rights Project is an organization. It fights for legal rights for nonhuman animals. They sued at the New York Court and asked to release Tommy. Tommy was a chimpanzee who was locked for research purposes. They proved that chimpanzees also have cognitive capabilities. However, the court didn't approve the appeal because they think chimpanzees are not human even though they have cognitive skills.

中文逻辑梳理（叙事类）：

【组织介绍】

非人类权利项目(Nonhuman Rights Project)：是一个为非人类动物(nonhuman animals)争取合法权利(legal rights)的组织(organization)。

【诉讼过程】

原告：Tommy

法庭：纽约法庭(the New York Court)

诉求：要求释放(release)用于研究被关在笼子里的黑猩猩(locked in a cage for research purposes)

理由：大猩猩也有认知能力(cognitive capacities)

【诉讼结果】

法院没有批准(didn't approve)我们的上诉(appeal),  
因为他们认为即使黑猩猩具有认知能力(cognitive skills)也不是人类(not human)。

### 23.Moral Objectivism and Moral Absolutism 道德客观主义与道德绝对主义 #111113 极高频

完美答案：

In **moral objectivism**, there are some **universal moral principles** that are **valid** for all people in **all social environments** and **all situations**. In **moral absolutism**, there is a **firm and absolute boundary** between **what is right and what is wrong**. Therefore, in **moral absolutism**, there are **non-overridable principles** that must be **followed** and never be **violated**. The notion of right and wrong is not subject to **different interpretations** or **situations**.

简易答案：

In **moral objectivism**, we are looking at some **universal moral principles** for **all people**. These **principles** are for **all social environments** and **all situations**. On the other hand, in **moral absolutism**, we are looking at **non-overridable principles**. These principles must be **followed** and never be **violated**. Nothing is subject to **interpretation**, and nothing is dependent on the **situation**.

中文逻辑梳理：（概念类）

【概念1】道德“客观主义”(moral objectivism)

【定义】普适性的(universal)

【应用】所有人(all people)、所有社会环境(all social environments)、所有情况(all situations)

【概念2】道德“绝对主义”(moral absolutism)

【定义】绝对的(firm and absolute), 不可逾越的(non-overridable), 必须遵守(must be followed), 绝不可违反(never be violated)

【应用】不会因为任何解读(interpretation)或情况(situation)而有所改变

### 24.Canned Food during the Great Depression 大萧条时期的罐装食品 #111121 极高频 今日预测

完美答案：

During **the Great Depression**, a lot of **canned food** came onto the **market**, and **refrigerators** were becoming extremely **popular** both in **cities** and in **rural areas**. Thanks to **the Rural Electrification Administration**, **farmers** could buy **appliances**, which meant **frozen foods** were becoming big. This was when **modern food technology** started and when **Americans** started to think about **supermarkets** with **freezer cases** and **canned foods**.

简易答案：

During **the Great Depression**, there were a lot of **canned food** in the **market**. **Refrigerators** became very **popular** both in **cities** and in **rural areas**. Thanks to **the Rural Electrification Administration**, **farmers** could buy **appliances**. This made **frozen foods** become big. Because of **modern food technology**, **Americans** started to think about **supermarkets** with **freezer cases** and **canned foods**.

中文逻辑梳理（现象类）：

【现象】

在大萧条时期(the Great Depression), 许多罐头食品(canned food)被投放进市场(market), 冰箱(refrigerators)在城市(cities)和农村地区(rural areas)都变得非常受欢迎。

### 【根源】

多亏农村电气化管理(the Rural Electrification Administration), 农民(farmers)才可以购买电器(appliances), 这意味着冷冻食品(frozen foods)正变得越来越大。

### 【历史意义】

那时是现代食品技术(modern food technology)开始发展的时代, 也是美国人(Americans)开始考虑发展带有冷冻箱(freezer cases)和罐头食品(canned foods)的超级市场(supermarkets)的时候。

## 25.Synthetic biology & genetic engineering 合成生物学与基因工程 (新增原音频) #111123 极高频

### 完美答案：

This lecture is about the applications of synthetic biology and doing things with biological systems. Biological engineering is the next level of engineering. Nowadays, scientists can engineer and design nature. While scientists could only cut and paste DNA from one organism to another 40 years ago, they can now write and synthesize DNA to create new organisms. Besides, scientists are building a cellular factory and cultivating millions of bacteria based on one bacterium.

### 简易答案：

This lecture is about the applications of synthetic biology and doing things with biological systems. Biology engineering is the next level of engineering. Nowadays, scientists can engineer and design nature. Scientists could only cut and paste DNA from one organism to another 40 years ago. Nowadays, they can write and synthesize DNA to create new organisms. Besides, scientists are building a cellular factory and cultivating millions of bacteria based on one bacterium.

### 中文逻辑梳理(叙事类)：

本文主要讲述了工程在生物系统(biological systems)中的应用(applications)。生物工程(Biological engineering)是更高等级的工程学(the next level of engineering)。

- 【40年前】

科学家只能将一种生物(organism)的DNA剪切并粘贴(cut and paste)到另一生物中, 但现在他们可以编写和合成DNA(write and synthesize DNA)以创建新的生物。

- 【如今】

科学家(scientists)可以改变自然界的基因(engineer)和设计自然界(design nature)。此外, 科学家正在建立一个细胞工厂(cellular factory), 并基于一种细菌(one bacterium)培养数百万种细菌(cultivating millions of bacteria)。

## 26.Mars and Earth 火星与地球 #111124 极高频

【本音频为近似音频, 话题与考题相似, 但并非完全一致。近似音频可用于培养自己对于相关话题的听力能力】

【参考答案与考题内容一致】

### 完美答案：

Mars is an interesting neighboring planet to Earth with a similar geological surface and landscape. Although there has not been evidence for the existence of water yet, the trace of heavy gases has existed on Mars for billions of years. The low gravity on Mars means there may be a thin layer of the atmosphere on Mars. Therefore, Mars might be the most ideal destination other than Earth.

### 简易答案：

Mars is a **neighboring planet** to Earth because Mars has a similar **geological surface** and **landscape**. There is no **evidence** of **water** on Mars, but **heavy gases** have existed on Mars for **billions of years**. **Gravity** on Mars is very low, which means that a **thin layer of the atmosphere** might be on Mars. Therefore, Mars might be the **most ideal destination**.

### 中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

#### 【定义】

火星(Mars)是地球(Earth)一个很有趣的邻居(neighboring planet)。

#### 【相似点】

1. 地表特征(geological surface) 地貌(landscape)：比如沙漠(desert)
2. 水文：暂无证明水的存在(the existence of water)
3. 大气：但是重气体(heavy gases)在火星上存在了很多年
4. 重力：极低的重力(low gravity)表明，火星外部可能存在一圈很稀薄的大气(thin layer of the atmosphere)

#### 【总结】

因此，火星可能是除地球外最适合我们生存的星球(the most ideal destination)。

### 27.The History of English 英语语言发展史 #111127 极高频

### 完美答案：

English is not a **pure language** as it has been **influenced** by other **350 languages** in history, so English is a **variety** of many languages. The history of **English language** is closely **connected** to the history of **English people**, so today we are learning about the **history**. However, different periods of people have **different views**. For example, during **Shakespeare's period**, people hated those **borrowed words** which were not **original English**.

### 简易答案：

English is not a **pure language**. It has been **influenced** by other **350 languages** in history. English is a **variety** of many languages. Today we will focus on **history** because the history of **English language** is closely **connected** to the history of **English people**. However, different periods of people have **different views**. For example, during **Shakespeare's period**, people hated those **borrowed words** which were not **original English**.

### 中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

#### 【定义】

英语在其发展史上一直被其他350种语言所影响着，因此英语不是一个单纯或者单一(pure)的语言。这个理论最明显的证据就是我们会发现英语从其他语言中借鉴了很多词汇(vocabulary)和词组(phrases)。

#### 【发展历史】

英语(English language)的历史其实就是英国人(English people)的历史，两者紧密相连



(closely connected)。所以今天这节课我们不仅是要学习英语这门语言，我们会关注它的整个发展历史(history)。

### 【发展史的重要性】

学习了发展史之后我们就会发现：不同时期的人们会对语言有不同的见解(views)。比如说，在莎士比亚时期，人们不喜欢使用那些从其他语言借鉴来的外来词汇(borrowed words)，因为那不是原版的英文，不是地道的英文。

## 28.Food crisis 粮食危机 #111128 极高频 今日预测

【此音频仅为近似音频，仅供大家练习。真题参考答案请见下文】

### 完美答案：

It is **projected** that people are going to **suffer from** a serious **food crisis** for the **next 30 years** until **2030**. We must **double** the **yield of our production** to **feed a growing global population**. This is an **urgent matter**, and people should **elevate** food production now. **Scientists** have predicted an **increase** in food production by **30% to 50%** for **developing countries** in the **next three years**.

### 简易答案：

There will be a serious **food crisis** for the **next 30 years** until **2030**. We must **double** the **yield of our production** to **feed a growing global population**. This is an **urgent matter**, and people should **elevate** food production now. In **developing countries**, **scientists** have predicted an **increase** in food production by **30% to 50%** in the **next three years**.

### 中文逻辑梳理（叙事类）：

#### 【未来30年】

预计(projected)在接下来的30年，直到2030年，人们将遭受严重的粮食危机(food crisis)。我们必须将产量(yield of our production)提高一倍，以养活(feed)不断增长的全球人口(growing global population)。这是当务之急(urgent matter,)，人们现在就需要提高粮食产量。

#### 【未来3年】

科学家预测，未来三年发展中国家(developing countries)的粮食产量将增加30%至50%。

## 29.Negativity bias 消极偏差 #111131 极高频

【此音频仅为近似音频，仅供大家练习。真题参考答案请见下文】

### 完美答案：

**Negativity bias** means humans usually **pay more attention** to **negative emotions** such as **fears** rather than **positive emotions**. We feel **content** and **pleasant** more frequently, but these positive emotions are **lighter**, which means they **cannot be easily recalled** or **stay in our minds**. However, negative emotions happen **less frequently**, but they are **strong** and **intense**. Negativity bias can help us **evaluate** the environment and **survive** when facing **life-threatening issues**.

### 简易答案：

**Negativity bias** means people **pay more attention** to **negative emotions**, such as **fears**. We often feel **positive emotions**, such as **content** and **pleasant**, but positive emotions are **lighter**. However, negative emotions are **less** but **strong** and **intense**. We can recall negative emotions easily, and they **stay in our minds**. Negativity bias can help us **evaluate** and **survive**, especially when we face **life-threatening issues**.

中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

【定义】**Negativity bias** 消极偏差

消极偏差指的是，人们会更容易记住消极情绪（比如恐惧），而不太会记得积极情绪。

【解释1】**Positive emotions** 正面情绪

其实生活中，好事比坏事多，正面情绪也更常见（比如满足、快乐）。但是这些感情很难给我们留下深刻的印象，很容易就被忘掉。

【解释2】**Negative emotions** 负面情绪

负面情绪虽然出现的次数不多，但是每次一产生，这种情绪来得都很强烈（从而更容易让人对这种负面经历印象深刻）。

【意义】**life-threatening** 为了生存

人的心理为什么会有这种消极偏差？从进化史来看，对于负面经历印象深刻，更能帮助人类评估环境风险，有效避免危机和灾难，从而得以生存。

30. Language and Basic Vocabulary 语言与基本词汇 #111132 极高频 今日预测

完美答案：

According to the lecture, **historical linguists** compare **languages** at **several levels** by looking for **basic vocabulary**. Some languages may have **words** that **other languages** don't. So, when you are looking for a **basic vocabulary**, you should refer to **the most comparable words**, or **the most universal notions**. You may also look for **sounds that correspond**.

简易答案：

According to the lecture, **historical linguists** compare **languages** at **several levels** by looking for **basic vocabulary**. Some languages may have **words** that **other languages** don't. So, when you are looking for a basic vocabulary, you should refer to **the most comparable words**, or **the most universal notions**. You may also look for **sounds that correspond**.

中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

【抛出概念】

语言历史学家(Historical linguists)通过寻找基本词汇(basic vocabulary)，从不同的层面比较语言(languages)。

【概念特征】

因为有些语言里的词汇在其他语言里是不存在的，所以我们可以寻找以下单词类别来找基本词汇(a basic vocabulary)：

1. 完全可比的词汇 (most comparable)，也就是全世界最通用的概念 (most universal notions)
2. 发音相似的词汇 (words that sound the same)

31. Inequality in Children 儿童成长的不平等 #111136 极高频

完美答案：

According to the professor's sociology research, the capacity of well-educated parents will remain in their prosperous children because these children have sufficient educational capacity and support since they were born. According to studies, the life chance of a child has been set by five years old, which is a compelling and disturbing fact. The professor cannot find obvious ways to address this deep root of inequality in our society.

#### 简易答案：

According to the professor's sociology research, the capacity of well-educated parents will remain in their prosperous children. This is because these children have sufficient educational capacity and support since they were born. According to studies, the life chance of a child has been set by five years old. This is a compelling and disturbing fact. The professor cannot find ways to address this deep root of inequality in our society.

#### 中文逻辑梳理（现象类）：

##### 【现象1】

根据这位教授社会学的研究(the professor's sociology research), 受过良好教育的父母(well-educated parents)的能力(capacity)将保留在他们富裕的孩子(prospers children)身上

##### 【根源】

因为这些孩子从出生起就有足够的教育能力和支持(sufficient educational capacity and support)。

##### 【现象2】

研究还表明, 一个孩子生命中的机会(the life chance)在五岁的时就会确定下来, 这是一个不容置疑却让人不安的事实。

##### 【遗留问题】

这位教授找不到明确的方法来解决我们社会不平等的这个深层根源(deep root of inequality)。

#### 32.Drop out of school 辍学 #111141 极高频

【此音频仅为近似音频, 仅供大家练习。真题参考答案请见下文】

#### 完美答案：

Low achievers are more likely to drop out of schools, especially boys. The two main factors are push and pull. The pull factor is the economy because some jobs can be easily acquired by boys. As for girls, they are less likely to leave school early because not many jobs prefer girls. Girls will be facing only two options, being unemployed or doing part-time jobs.

#### 简易答案：

Low achievers are more likely to drop out of schools, especially boys. The two main factors are push and pull. The pull factor is the economy because boys can acquire some jobs easily. As for girls, they are less likely to leave school early because not

many jobs prefer girls. Girls will be facing only two options, being unemployment or doing part-time jobs.

中文逻辑梳理（现象类）：

【现象】

低成就者(Low achievers)更容易辍学(drop out of schools)，尤其是男孩(boys)。

【男生】

两个主要的因素(factors)是推力因素(push)和拉动因素(pull)。拉动因素是经济(economy)，因为有些工作男孩很容易获得。

【女生】

至于女孩(girls)，她们不太可能早退，因为没有多少工作青睐女孩。女孩们将面临两种选择(two options)，失业(unemployment)或做兼职(part-time jobs)。

### 33. Two types of motivation 两类动机 #111143 极高频

【此音频仅为近似音频，仅供大家练习。真题参考答案请见下文】

完美答案：

The lecture described two types of motivation, which are approach motivation and avoidance motivation. She first mentioned that approach motivation means moving to positive things, such as vocational plans or holidays. Secondly, avoidance motivation is driving away things that are negative, the purpose of which is to reduce anxiety. Finally, she emphasized that avoidance motivation is quite intense.

简易答案：

There are two types of motivation: approach motivation and avoidance motivation. Approach motivation means moving to positive things, such as vocational plans or holidays. Avoidance motivation is driving away things that are negative. The purpose of avoidance motivation is to reduce anxiety. Finally, the speaker mentioned that avoidance motivation is quite intense.

中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

本文主要讲述了两类动机(two types of motivation)，即趋近动机(approach motivation)和回避动机(avoidance motivation)。

【定义】

· 【趋近动机】

意味着要转向积极的事情(moving to positive things)，例如职业计划(vocational plans)或者假期(holidays)。

· 【回避动机】

意味着远离负面的事物(driving away things that are negative)，其目的是减少焦虑(reduce anxiety)。回避动机是非常强烈的(intense)。

### 34. Internet and Email system 互联网与电子邮件 #111144 极高频

完美答案：

Internet was invented by people who are good at programming, and people keep

optimizing it for different purposes. So, the internet has been growing organically. The email system was designed by a group of researchers who know and trust each other. Initially, the email system didn't consider security because there was no suspicion among people at that time, and there was no authentication process built into this system.

#### 简易答案：

Internet was invented by people who are good at programming. People keep optimizing it for different purposes. So the internet has been growing organically. The email system was designed by a group of researchers. They know and trust each other. Initially, the email system didn't consider security because there was no suspicion among people, and there was no authentication process built in this system.

#### 中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

##### 【定义】

互联网(The internet)是由擅长编程(programming)的人发明的，人们为了不同的目的(purposes)不断优化(optimizing)它。因此，互联网一直在有机地发展(growing organically)。

##### 【展开】

电子邮件系统(The email system)是由一批科研人员(a group of researchers)设计的，他们彼此了解，相互信任。最初，电子邮件系统没有考虑安全问题，因为当时人们之间没有猜疑(suspicion)，而且系统中没有内置的认证过程(authentication process)。

#### 35. Industrial Revolution 工业革命 #111146 极高频 今日预测

#### 完美答案：

During the 1950s and 1960s, the idea of the Industrial Revolution was the creation of machines, primarily in the textile and mining industries. Past analyses viewed industrialization as a situation of winners and losers, which has been rejected because the Industrial Revolution was the intensification of forms of production that were already there, whose rapid rise was tied to traditional forms of production.

#### 简易答案：

During the 1950s and 1960s, the idea of the Industrial Revolution was the creation of machines. Previously, people believed that industrialization was a situation of winners and losers. These had been rejected because the Industrial Revolution is actually the intensification of forms of production. The rapid rise was tied to traditional forms of production.

#### 中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

##### 【错误的观点】

- 在20世纪50年代和60年代，大家觉得工业革命(Industrial Revolution)就是发明机器(the creation of machines)，消除流水线生产(assembly line production)的障碍(blocks)，主要集中是在纺织和采矿行业
- 过去的分析认为工业化(industrialization)是一种赢家和输家的局面(a situation of winners and losers)



### 【正确的观点】

但这种观点被否决了，因为工业革命实际是将已经存在的生产形式高度集中化(the intensification of forms of production)，它的迅速崛起(rapid rise)与传统的生产形式(traditional forms of production)是密不可分的。

### 36.Organizational study 组织研究 #111147 极高频

【此音频仅为近似音频，仅供大家练习。真题参考答案请见下文】

#### 完美答案：

The two speakers are talking about **organization studies** and how they **appreciate** it. Organization study is about **a whole family of disciplines**, such as **social science, psychology, sociology, history, and cultural studies**. The speaker enjoys studying organization studies because of its **broad range** and its **breadth**. What organization study has taught him is **liberating ideas** without **disciplinary boundaries**.

#### 简易答案：

The two speakers are talking about **organization studies** and how they **appreciate** it. Organization study is about **a whole family of disciplines**. It includes **social science, psychology, sociology, history, and cultural studies**. The speaker enjoys studying organization studies because of its **broad range** and its **breadth**. What organization study has taught him is **liberating ideas** without **disciplinary boundaries**.

#### 中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

两位演讲者谈论了关于组织研究(organization studies)，并且讲授了这个研究的价值(appreciate)。

#### 【什么是组织研究？】

组织研究是关于一整套的学科综合(a whole family of disciplines)，比如社会科学(social science)，心理学(psychology)，社会学(sociology)，历史学(history)以及文化研究(cultural studies)。

#### 【组织研究的特征是什么？】

演讲者喜欢进行组织研究是因为在这类研究需要对相关学科的研究有足够的宽度(broad range)和广度(breadth)。

#### 【组织研究的理念是什么？】

组织研究告诉研究者们要解放思想 (liberating ideas)，不要限制于学科间的界限(disciplinary boundaries)从而只研究某一类学科。

课外知识补充：组织研究是“研究个人如何构建组织结构，过程和做法，以及这些又如何形成社会关系并创建最终影响人的机构”。组织研究是管理学研究的基础。

### 37.A good computer engineer 电脑工程师 #111182 极高频

#### 完美答案：

**Engineers** should know **how to work with a complicated system**, and sometimes, the **inspirations** are from their **personal life experience**. A complicated system cannot see, so **engineering** is to help **virtualize** it by using systems. As **complicated systems** are becoming **reliable**, engineers should deliver **reliable outcomes** as well. To **develop a reliable system**, engineers need to consider the **risks, potential, predictability** and

accuracy.

简易答案：

Engineers should know how to work with a complicated system. Sometimes, the inspirations are from their personal life experience. A complicated system cannot see, so engineering is to help virtualize it by using systems. As complicated systems are becoming reliable, engineers should deliver reliable outcomes as well. To develop a reliable system, engineers need to consider the risks, potential, predictability and accuracy.

中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

【工程师的职责】

工程师应该要知道如何使用一套复杂的系统(how to work with a complicated system)，尤其是设计和开发一套新的系统。

【想】

创建和使用这些复杂系统的过程往往都需要从个人的生活经历(personal life experience)中找到灵感(inspirations)。

【做】

工程学(engineering)就是一套复杂系统的眼睛，工程师要通过这些系统的运用来把工作成果呈现出来(virtualize)。

【检验】

随着这些复杂系统(complicated systems)变得越来越可靠(reliable)，工程师也应该提供出可靠的结果(reliable outcomes)。

要想开发一套可靠的系统(develop a reliable system)，工程师需要考虑风险(risks)、潜力(potential)、可预测性(predictability)和准确性(accuracy)。

38. Stock market and modern business 股市与现代企业 #111183 极高频 今日预测

请注意，本题音频并非原音频，而是网络搜索的“近似音频”。目的是为了让大家提前熟悉相关话题词汇。

下方答案是根据考生回忆的内容，请以答案为准进行记忆：

完美答案：

This lecture is about the different uses of the stock market before and after. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, manufacturing companies came into the market. However, modern companies, including Apple, Google, and Facebook, use stocks differently. Traditional companies used stocks to raise money, and input money into companies, while modern companies used stocks to output money.

简易答案：

There are different uses of the stock market before and after. In the 18th century, manufacturing companies came into the market. However, modern companies, including Apple, Google, and Facebook, use stocks differently. Traditional companies used stocks to raise money, and input money into companies. Modern companies used stocks to output money.

### 中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

这节课是关于股票市场(stock market)在之前和之后的不同用途。

**18世纪**：制造企业(manufacturing companies)进入市场。

**现在**：然而，包括苹果、谷歌和Facebook在内的现代公司(modern companies)使用股票的方式却有所不同(differently)。

#### 【对比】

传统公司(traditional companies)利用股票来筹集资金(to raise money)，并将资金投入公司(input money)，而现代公司则利用股票来输出资金(output money)。

39.A luxury brand 奢侈品 #111184 极高频 今日预测

#### 完美答案：

It's hard to answer what makes a luxury brand and how we distinguish it. The standard business response is that luxury brands are exclusive and expensive, but they are not always like that in reality. In Australia, people once had considered two televisions to be a luxury; and Starbucks is seen as a luxury brand in China. So, the real answer depends on whom you talk to.

#### 简易答案：

It's hard to answer what makes a luxury brand and how we distinguish it. The standard business response is that luxury brands are exclusive and expensive. However, they are not always like that in reality. In Australia, two televisions were thought to be luxury. In China, Starbucks is seen as a luxury brand. So, the real answer depends on whom you talk to.

### 中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

到底如何定义奢侈品牌(what makes a luxury brand)，以及如何分辨它们(how we distinguish it)，其实是个很难界定的问题。

#### 【商业定义】

标准的商业定义(the standard business response)将其定义为“独家的”(exclusive)并且昂贵的(expensive)。

#### 【现实定义】

然而，现实生活中(in reality)，在某些情况里，很多所谓的奢侈品牌并没有比常规的产出的价格高多少。

比如，在过去的澳大利亚，可能有两个电视就能被称为是奢侈；而在中国，星巴克也能被称为奢侈品牌。

#### 【作者心目中的定义】

所以，作者认为，到底如何界定奢侈品牌，就要看对象是谁(depends on whom you talk to)。

40.The stability of mood 情绪稳定 #111185 极高频

注：网站提供音频为“近似音频”，仅供考生提前熟悉相关词汇。真实考题内容请见下方参考答案：

#### 参考答案：

The stability of mood may vary among different people. Some people easily get

intense, and their moods are like riding a roller coaster, while some others may be loose all the time. According to the research, the secret of happiness is mild containment. We should find a balance between intense and loose emotions.

简易答案：

The stability of mood may vary among different people. Some people easily get intense, and their moods are like riding a roller coaster. Some others may be loose all the time. According to the research, the secret of happiness is mild containment. We should find a balance between intense and loose emotions.

中文逻辑梳理（实验类）：

【研究内容】

不同的人情绪的稳定性(the stability of mood)可能不同。

具体的不同：有些人很容易变得紧张(easily get intense)，他们的情绪就像坐过山车(riding a roller coaster)，而有些人可能一直都很放松(may be loose)。

【研究结论】

根据这项研究，幸福的秘诀是温和的包容(the secret of happiness is mild containment)。我们应该在紧张和放松的情绪之间找到一个平衡(balance)。

#### 41. Women's Leadership 女性领导力 #111186 极高频

【近似音频与真实考题内容接近，但不完全一致，仅供参考。真实考题内容请见参考答案：】

完美答案：

This lecture talks about leadership, especially women's leadership. Leadership can be seen as a spectrum and can be simply split into two forms: out in front and behind the scenes. In the past, men were out in front while women were behind the scenes. However, nowadays women begin to come out in front.

简易答案：

This lecture talks about leadership, especially women's leadership. Leadership can be seen as a spectrum. Also, it can be simply split into two forms: out in front and behind the scenes. In the past, men were out in front while women were behind the scenes. However, nowadays women begin to come out in front.

中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

【主题引入】

这节课讲的是领导力(leadership)，尤其是女性领导力(women leadership)。

【类比】

领导力可以被看作是一个光谱(spectrum)，可以简单地分为两种形式(two forms):在前台(out in front)和幕后(behind the scenes)。

【男女变化】

过去(in the past)：男人站在前面(men were out in front)，而女人在后面(women are behind the scenes)。

现在：妇女开始崭露头角(women begin to come out in front)。

## 42.MPA 保护鱼群 #111187 极高频 今日预测

参考答案：

2.3 billion people take fish as the single primary source of protein. 90% of fish are living in small scale in developing countries. In 23 years, there will be a catastrophic collapse of fish stock. Therefore, experts established MPA marine campaign networks to protect the fish stock. However, we are facing a lot of challenges due to the lack of management resources.

中文逻辑梳理（现象类）：

【数字一：2.3 billion】

世界上有2.3 billion的人们以鱼肉作为最主要的蛋白质来源（as the single primary source of protein）

【数字二：90%】

90% 的鱼类都是 small scale（也许意思是每一种鱼类的数量都不多）；  
且生活在发展中国家（developing countries），发展中国家缺乏管理（lack of management）；

【数字三：23 years】

23年后，鱼类数量会出现灾难性的下降。（In 23 years, there will be a catastrophic collapse fish stocks.）

【解决方案：MPA】

所以专家们建立了MPA marine campaign的网络（network）来保护海洋生物。

【遗留问题：缺乏管理】

但是现在这些国家还缺乏管理资源（lack of management resources），致使我们面临着许多挑战。

萤火虫备注：

MPA (Marine Protected Areas), 指被划为重点保护对象的海域。文章里有可能提到了MPA的完整全称，也可能只提到了缩写MPA。

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marine\\_protected\\_area](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marine_protected_area)

## 43.Social difficulties in Children 儿童的社交困难 #111189 极高频 今日预测

注：网站提供音频为“近似音频”，仅供考生提前熟悉相关词汇。真实考题内容请见下方参考答案：

参考答案：

Children are facing social difficulties with particular risks. In an experiment in a high school, the students were told to be a movie director and to choose their story structure. The students worked with each other, which involved lots of different skills. The movies they had made were actually cool. Then, the researchers tested the intervention effect, and they found this can improve their self-regulation and critical thinking skills.

简易答案：

Children are facing social difficulties with particular risks. In an experiment in a high school, the students were told to be movie directors and to choose their story structure. The students worked with each other, which involved lots of different skills.



The movies they had made were actually cool. Then, the researchers tested **the intervention effect**. They found this can **improve** the **self-regulation** and **critical thinking skills** of students.

### 中文逻辑梳理（实验类）：

#### 【实验目的】

因为现在儿童面临着具有特殊风险的社会困难(social difficulties)，所以一所高中将对此进行实验。

#### 【实验过程】

在这一次实验中，学生们被要求担任电影导演(a movie director)，并选择自己的故事结构。学生们相互合作(worked with each other)，这涉及到很多不同的技能(involved lots of different skills)。

#### 【实验结果】

他们最后拍的电影真的很酷。

#### 【实验结论】

研究人员测试了干预效果(the intervention effect)，他们发现这可以提高(improve)学生们的自我调节能力(self-regulation)和批判性思维技能(critical thinking skills)。

### 44. English language in poem 诗歌语言 #111190 极高频

#### 参考答案：

We often talk about the knowledge about **the literature in the poem**. The English language in poems and poetry is **difficult to understand**, and often gives readers a feeling of **frustration** and makes it hard for readers to enjoy poetry. This is because poems **use literary expressions**. However, the speaker suggests that **we should learn to simply enjoy it** and to know more about **literature knowledge**.

#### 简易答案：

People often talk about the knowledge of **literature in the poem**. The English language in poems and poetry is **difficult to understand**. It often gives readers a feeling of **frustration** and makes it hard for readers to enjoy poetry. This is because poems **use literary expressions**. However, the speaker suggests that **we should learn to simply enjoy it**. People need to know more about **literature knowledge**.

### 中文逻辑梳理（现象类）：

我们经常去谈论关于诗歌文学(the literature in the poem)的一些知识。

#### 【现象】

诗歌里的英文通常都比较难以理解(difficult to understand)，所以会给读者带来无法读懂诗歌的挫败感(frustration)，从而很难使得读者去欣赏诗歌。

#### 【根源】

会出现这个现象的原因在于，诗歌中的语言通常会使用文学表达(literary expressions)，这样的表达不贴近生活。

#### 【解决】

作者就建议读者们应该不要太咬文嚼字，要学会简单地享受它(learn to simply enjoy it)，并且应该学会去了解更多的文学知识(literature knowledge)，这样才能更好地读懂诗歌。

#### 45. Food waste in USA 美国食物浪费 #111191 极高频 今日预测

注：网站提供音频为“近似音频”，仅供考生提前熟悉相关词汇。真实考题内容请见下方参考答案：

完美答案：

The United States is considered the biggest food waste country in the world, and 60% of food waste comes from general consumption. There are two main sources of food waste. The majority of food waste comes from supermarkets, especially in the use-by section. The other factor is what people purchase and how they eat, so purchasing all items is not a good idea.

简易答案：

The United States is considered the biggest food waste country in the world. It is suggested that 60% of food waste comes from general consumption. There are two main sources of food waste. The majority of food waste comes from supermarkets, especially in the use-by section. The other factor is what people purchase and how they eat. Therefore, purchasing all items is not a good idea.

中文逻辑梳理（现象类）：

【现象】

美国(The United States)被认为是世界上最大的食物浪费国(the biggest food waste country)，60%的食物浪费来自普通消费(general consumption)。

【根源】

食物浪费的主要来源有两个(two main sources)：

- 1) 大部分的食物浪费来自超市(supermarkets)，尤其是已过期食物的区域(the use-by section)；
- 2) 与人们购买的东西(what people purchase)和他们的饮食方式(how they eat)有关，所以购买所有的东西并不是一个好主意(purchasing all items is not a good idea)。

#### 46. Sleep and brain 睡眠有助于大脑 #111193 极高频 今日预测

完美答案：

The lecture talks about the benefits of getting enough sleep, and consequences of not getting enough sleep. Firstly, the speaker explained the function of sleep. Secondly, the speaker said people need to sleep both before and after learning. This is because sleeping after learning can help you remember, and sleeping before learning can help your brain focus better, and absorb more new information.

简易答案：

Getting enough sleep has lots of benefits. Not getting enough sleep has some consequences. Firstly, the speaker explained the function of sleep. Secondly, the speaker said people need to sleep both before and after learning. This is because sleeping after learning can help you remember. Sleeping before learning can help your brain focus better. It can also absorb more new information.

中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

【讲座主题】

这个讲座讲的是充足睡眠(getting enough sleep)的好处(benefits)，以及睡眠不足(not

getting enough sleep)的后果(consequences)。

### 【讲座内容 – 睡眠的功能】

说话人解释了睡眠的功能(function)。

他表明：说话者说人们在学习前后(before and after learning)都需要睡觉，这是因为

- 在学习后(after)睡觉：可以帮助你记忆(remember)，
- 在学习前(before)睡觉：可以帮助你的大脑更好地集中注意力(focus)，吸收(absorb)更多的新信息。

### 47. Paper Rejection 论文遭拒 #111194 极高频 今日预测

完美答案：

The speaker is giving advice on paper rejection and publishing for young scientists. According to the speaker, the chance of getting a paper published is becoming smaller and smaller. However, rejections will lead to a better result and will be good for the career path. In the end, the speaker talked about how to attract and engage young researchers.

简易答案：

The speaker is giving advice for young scientists about paper rejection and publishing. According to the speaker, the chance is getting smaller and smaller to publish your paper. However, rejections will lead to a better result. Also, it will be good for the career path. In the end, the speaker told us how to attract and engage young researchers.

中文逻辑梳理（现象类）：

#### 【讲座主题】

演讲者正在为年轻的研究人员(young scientists)提供退稿(paper rejection)和出版方面的建议。

#### 【论文现状】

根据演讲者的说法，论文发表的机会越来越小(smaller and smaller)。

然而，论文被退稿发表反而会带来更好的结果(lead to a better result)，这对职业道路(career path)也有好处。

最后，演讲者还谈到了如何吸引和让更多年轻的研究人员参与进来(attract and engage)。

### 48. Bees' genes and Darwin 蜜蜂基因与达尔文 #111195 极高频 今日预测

注：网站提供音频为“近似音频”，仅供考生提前熟悉相关词汇。真实考题内容请见下方参考答案：

完美答案：

This lecture mainly talks about the genes of bees and their evolution. In order to protect the next generation in the hive, the worker bees attack intruders and then die. Worker bees sacrifice their lives to protect the next generation. Darwin realized that by improving the reproductivity of the queen bees, the bees' genes could be saved.

简易答案：

This lecture mainly talks about the genes of bees and their evolution. The worker bees attack intruders, but they will die for it. In other words, worker bees sacrifice their lives to protect the next generation. Darwin realized that bees' genes can be saved if the reproductivity of the queen bee is improved.

中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

#### 【主题】

这节课主要讲的是蜜蜂的基因(genes of bees)及其进化(evolution)。

**演变方式：**为了保护蜂巢里的下一代，工蜂(worker bees)会攻击入侵者，然后死去。工蜂牺牲自己的生命(sacrifice their lives)来保护下一代(to protect the next generation)。

### 【应用】

达尔文(Darwin)意识到，通过提高蜂后的繁殖能力(improving the reproductivity of the queen bees)，蜜蜂的基因(genes)可以得到保存(saved)。

## 49.Machines increase unemployment 机器增加失业率 #111196 极高频 今日预测

**注：**网站提供音频为“近似音频”，仅供考生提前熟悉相关词汇。真实考题内容请见下方参考答案：

### 完美答案：

The development of machines is a sign of the development of the country. Machines are getting more advanced with examples of face recognition or language processing techniques. Now our life is highly dependent on machines from which people also make a profit. However, the use of machines will increase the unemployment rate, which means that we need to create more jobs, or we would have nowhere else to go.

### 简易答案：

The development of machines is a sign of the development of the country. Machines are getting better such as face recognition or language processing techniques. Now our life is dependent on machines and people make money from them. However, the use of machines will increase the unemployment rate. Therefore, we need to create more jobs for people. Otherwise, we will have nowhere else to go.

### 中文逻辑梳理（现象类）：

#### 【现象】

机器的发展(development of machines)是国家发展的标志(sign)。人脸识别(face recognition)或语言处理(language processing)技术等机器正在变得越来越好。

#### 【影响】

**正面影响：**现在我们的生活依赖于机器，人们从中赚钱(make money)。

**负面影响：**然而，机器的使用会增加失业率(increase the unemployment rate)。

#### 【解决】

我们需要为人们创造更多的就业机会(create more jobs)，否则我们将无处可去。

## 50.Symmetry in mathematics 数学中的对称性 #111199 极高频 今日预测

2023年7月2日根据更新后的原音频，重新改写答案：

The historical objects in museums can have lots of mathematical significance. The stones discovered in Scotland 5000 years ago are the first examples of humans exploring the concept of symmetry. The speaker spends his life trying to understand what symmetry is in nature. But we don't know what these stones are for. Maybe they were starting to be mathematicians and mathematicians made mathematical objects for the joy and the beauty.

### 中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

#### 【主旨】历史与数学也是好朋友。

博物馆(museums)里的历史物件(historical objects)也和数学息息相关(have mathematical significance)。

### 【典型案例】石头 & 对称性

在苏格兰 (Scotland) 发现了一些石头，很有可能象征着人类历史上第一次 (first examples) 尝试理解 (explore) 数学里的“对称性”概念 (the concept of symmetry)。

### 【深度探究】这些石头的目的

我们还不知道这个石头是用来做什么的 (what they are for)。

作者猜想，搞不好那个年代已经有数学家了 (mathematicians)，这些石头是他们制造出来的小玩意儿 (mathematical objects for the joy and the beauty)。

### 51. Multiculturalism in society 多元文化社会 #111200 极高频

注：网站提供音频为“近似音频”，仅供考生提前熟悉相关词汇。真实考题内容请见下方参考答案：

#### 参考答案：

The speaker in this interview is talking about multiculturalism in society. According to the speaker, diversity is in society and multiculturalism is in a diverse society.

Multiculturalism means that many cultures are interacting with each other in society.

There are many factors for multiculturalism, but there is no point to count how many cultures there are in society.

#### 简易答案：

The speaker in this interview is talking about multiculturalism in society. According to the speaker, diversity is in society and multiculturalism is in a diverse society.

Multiculturalism means that many cultures are interacting with each other in society.

There are many factors for multiculturalism, but there is no point to count how many cultures there are in society.

#### 中文逻辑梳理（现象类）：

##### 【现象】

只要一个社会(society)是有多元性(diversity)的，那么多元文化(multiculturalism)就会存在于这种多元性社会(a diverse society)中。

##### 【定义】

多元文化是指在一个社会中，多种文化互相交融(interact with each other)。

##### 【根源】

多元文化的产生有许多因素(many factors)导致。

##### 【但是】

没有必要(no point)去计算一个社区里到底存在多少种文化。

### 52. Hook 议论文开篇 #111206 极高频 今日预测

#### 完美答案：

An essay can identify what you have read and learned. To attract your readers, it's important to polish the introduction. Try to add an essay hook to build an emotional connection with your reader from the start. A hook is a catchy sentence or paragraph that is a perfect method to start a persuasive essay. An excellent hook often includes an interesting quote, a strange fact or a statistic.



**简易答案：** An **essay** can **identify** what you have **read** and **learned**. To **attract your readers**, it's important to **polish the introduction**. Try to add an **essay hook** to build an **emotional connection** with your **reader**. A hook is a **catchy sentence** or **paragraph**. This is a perfect method to start a **persuasive essay**. An excellent hook often includes an **interesting quote**, a **strange fact** or a **statistic**.

**中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：**

**【论文的好处】**

写论文可以明确你读过的或学过的内容。

**【论文开篇】**

好的开篇可以吸引你的读者。

论文开篇的hook可以在文章一开始，就建立起你和读者之间的情感联系。

**【hook的定义】**

1. 抓眼球
2. 通常是开篇第一句，或第一段
3. 常用于议论文
4. 可以包含：有趣的引言，新奇的事例，或数据。

**53.The internet requires energy**互联网需要能源 #111207 极高频

**完美答案：**

The **internet** has the most **complicated structure** and is the most **powerful tool** in terms of **engineering**. The internet can be **connected** to a **MODEM**, or an **ADSL switch**, and then to a local landline **telephone exchange**. It can connect us from **Sydney** to **Melbourne** and then to the **U.S**. However, **information transmission** requires **energy**. For example, the longer **email** you write, the more energy is **consumed**.

**简易答案：**

The **internet** has the most **complicated structure**. It is also the most **powerful tool** in **engineering**. The internet can be **connected** to a **MODEM** or an **ADSL switch**. After that, it is connected to a local landline **telephone exchange**. It can connect us from **Sydney** to **Melbourne** and then to the **U.S**. However, **information transmission** requires **energy**. For example, the longer **email** you write, the more energy is **consumed**.

**中文梳理（概念类）：**

**【定义】**

互联网(the internet)：复杂(complicated structure) + 强大(powerful)

**【原理】**

通过MODEM或ADSL连接到电话线，进行信号传输。

**【影响】**

信息传输(information transmission)的过程需要消耗能源(requires energy)。信息越多，能耗越大。

**54.Blackfly 黑蝇** #111253 极高频

**临时答案：**

The lecture introduces a disease that is caused by a roundworm. This round worm is a parasite that can be transmitted by a blackfly. In West Africa, one person can get ten thousand bites each year. This infection will cause visual impairment, and the ultimate result is blindness. There are two ways to control it: don't get bitten by blackflies, or get rid of the parasite.

中文逻辑梳理（现象类）：

现象：

黑蝇(blackflies) 传播(transmit) 寄生虫(parasites)，寄生虫进入人体内就会导致人类染病(infection)。

在西非(West Africa)，一个人每年可能会被黑蝇咬上一万次(ten thousand bites)。

影响：

一旦感染，轻则影响视力(visual impairment)，重则直接失明(blindness)。

解决：

1. 别被黑蝇咬；2. 杀死寄生虫

### 【萤火虫备注】

blackfly 和 black fly 两种写法都是正确的。

行文时，请注意blackfly/blackflies以及parasite/parasites的单复数问题。

7.25更新：roundworm 应该合并写，中间没有空格，意为“蛔虫”

## 55.Multiculturalism & Cultural Diversity 多元文化主义 & 文化多样性 #111254 极高频

Multiculturalism is the idea that we should respect and even celebrate different cultures in a society. Multiculturalism is just one of the ways of approaching cultural diversity. To multiculturalists, we should accept other cultures and respect their differences. Besides, cultural differences are regarded as a positive thing. This idea is different from the melting pot idea where everyone is expected to be the same.

## 56.Cosmology and maths 宇宙和数学 #111256 极高频

本题内容尚不完整，绿色的单词是考生明确听到的内容，其余内容是为了凑够字数而填补的内容。请大家在考场上多注意听，可能还有其他内容。欢迎大家继续补充。

临时答案：

The speaker is talking about the relationship between maths and cosmology. During the 1970s, the lecturer was a physician and he was working on cosmology. According to the speaker, scientists have been trying to use maths to explain the universe. Actually, according to the speaker, we can find maths almost everywhere in nature. In conclusion, maths is the underlying system to explain the universe and nature.

注意：

nature, maths, cosmology之前不加the；

universe之前一定要加the。

math 是美国的写法，maths是英国及更广泛的国际用法，两者皆可，考试时可以任选其一，全文内保证一致即可。

## 57.The sound of words 文字的读音 #111257 极高频

本文回忆尚不完整，表意还不够明确，有待更多补充。

当前答案是根据考生回忆所写：

The lecture mainly talks about the importance of words and the sound of words. According to the speaker, the sound of words is a key element to the brain. This is because the sound can help with the representation of the world and yourself. Besides, words can express a large number of concepts. In the end, the speaker takes high school graduates as an example.

## 58.International trading system 国际贸易系统 #111259 极高频

本文回忆尚不完整，有待更多补充。

当前答案是根据考生回忆所写：

The lecture is talking about **international trading system**. Since **WTO**, **countries** have been **opening up** and started **international trade** with each other. Thanks to **globalization**, countries open their **ports** and **trade** with different countries. This **development** has finally benefited **consumers** globally. In conclusion, the speaker believes that **opening and trading is a good thing**.

#### 59. Bees waggle dance (女声版) #111260 极高频

本文回忆尚不完整，有待更多补充。

当前答案是根据考生回忆所写：

Bees do a **waggle dance** as their **communication system**. When bees find a **good food source**, they will do a waggle dance to tell other bees. The lecture has mentioned a **behavior study** regarding bees' **dancing behaviors**. According to the lecture, bees can use their dance and the **sounds** to describe **different flowers** and **the environment**.

考生回忆确认出现的单词是：

different flowers, good food source, waggle dance, communication system, behavior study, absorbing, environment, sounds, good food source

#### 60. Business Enterprise and Marketing 商业本质与营销 #111027 极高频 重回

【本题音频并非真实音频，仅供参考；请以答案内容为准！】

完美答案：

The **nature** of the business entity is to **exchange** something you have for something you desire. The **function** of **marketing** is to **transfer** products from **suppliers** to **consumers** to **meet their demands**. Meanwhile, the **capital gain** is crucial, and it is important to assure **capital return** because that is **how investment and production can continue**.

简易答案：

The **nature** of the business entity is to **exchange** something you have for something you desire. The **function** of **marketing** is to **transfer** products from **suppliers** to **consumers** to **meet their demands**. Meanwhile, **capital gain** is crucial, and it is important to ensure **capital return** because that is **how investment and production can continue**.

中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

【定义1 - 对外 - 面对消费者】

商业的本质(nature of business entities)就在于“交换”(exchange)。公司通过市场营销的方式(marketing)来为它们的产品打广告，从而吸引对它们产品有需求(demands)的客户，以达到商品(products)从供应商(suppliers)到消费者(consumers)的转换(transfer)。

【定义2 - 对内 - 公司运营】

对于公司来说，盈利(capital gain)对于公司维持并发展它们的产业至关重要。这些利润可以帮助它们维持甚至是提高生产(production)，更多的收益(capital return)还可以作为公司投资(investment)的资本，从而获取更多资金。

#### 61. Fight-or-flight response 迎战或逃跑反应 #111103 极高频 重回

### 完美答案：

Understanding the fight-or-flight response can help us think about the role of emotions. Our basic emotions evolved as signals for the purpose of self-preservation and safety. The primitive, reactive parts of our brain control instinctive responses without much thinking and communicate with our body to create signals. Therefore, the fight-or-flight response is a normal physiological response to fear or anxiety with appropriate actions, to run away or to fight.

### 简易答案：

Understanding the fight-or-flight response can help us understand the role of emotions. Our basic emotions can create signals for our safety. The reactive parts of our brain control instinctive responses. Then, they communicate with the body to create signals. Therefore, when we face fear or anxiety, the fight-or-flight response is a normal physiological response. It makes us run away or fight.

### 中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

#### 【FFR和情绪的关系】

了解迎战或逃跑反应(Fight-or-Flight response)，可以帮助我们了解情绪的作用(the role of emotions)。

#### 【情绪的作用】

我们最基本的情感(basic emotions)是逐步形成信号(signals)来满足我们自我保护(self-preservation)和安全(safety)的基本需求。

#### 【情绪的步骤】

- 大脑中最初步做出反应的区域(the most primitive, reactive parts)控制本能反应(instinctive responses)
- 然后 传输(communicate)给身体其他部位
- 从而产生信号(signals)，让我们做出相应的动作

#### 【FFR的定义】

- 面对：恐惧(fear) or 焦虑(anxiety)
- 动作：逃跑(run away) or 迎战(fight)
- 性质：正常的(normal)，生理上的(physiological)

62. Why should we read the Republic? 为什么要读《理想国》 #111139 极高频 重回 今日预测

### 完美答案：

There are many good reasons to read the Republic. First, it is readable because the genius Plato wrote it like a living conversation written in short answers, developing very important ideas. The second reason is the content of the book, as Plato is asking the fundamental question “why we should bother to be good” in a world where crime and injustice tread down good people.

### 简易答案：

There are many good reasons to read the Republic. First, it is readable because the genius Plato wrote it like a living conversation with short answers. It helped developing very important ideas. The second reason is the content of the book. Plato is asking the fundamental question “why we should bother to be good” in the world. Good people are influenced by crime and injustice in this world.

### 中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

阅读《理想国》(the Republic)有很多充分的理由(reasons)：

1) 原因1 - 它是易读的(readable)

天才柏拉图(Plato)像生动活泼的对话(a living conversation)一样写着简短的答案(short answers)，提出了非常重要的想法(important ideas)。

2) 原因2 - 是这本书的内容

我们现在所生活在一个犯罪(crime)和不公正的行为(injustice)会压倒(tread down)好人的世界上。而在这样的世界中，柏拉图提出了一个非常重要的问题(fundamental question)：“为什么我们应该努力成为一个好人”(why we should bother to be good)。

### 63.Alternative energy 替代性能源 #111145 极高频 重回

【此音频仅为近似音频，仅供大家练习。真题参考答案请见下文】

#### 完美答案：

The natural resources we consumed are not sustainable, so we need to develop alternative energy, such as wind power, biological energy, and hydropower. However, among all of them, solar energy should be placed as the priority because it's not only reusable and renewable but also can be easily acquired from the land. However, these types of energy are hard to store, so new technology is required.

#### 简易答案：

The natural resources are not sustainable, so we need to develop alternative energy, such as wind power, biological energy, and hydropower. However, solar energy should be placed at the first priority because it is reusable and renewable. Moreover, it can be easily acquired from the land. However, these types of energy are hard to store, so new technology is required.

### 中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

#### 【替代性能源的必要性和类型】

我们消耗的自然资源(The natural resources)是不可持续的(not sustainable)，因此我们需要开发替代能源(develop alternative energy)，例如风能(wind power)，生物能(biological energy)和水力发电(hydropower.)。

#### 【替代性能源的优点】

然而，在这些替代能源中，应该将太阳能(solar energy)放在第一位(the first priority)。因为太阳能不仅可重复使用(reusable)和可再生(renewable)，而且可以很容易地从土地上获取(easily acquired from the land)。

#### 【替代性能源的缺点】

但是，这些类型的能量很难存储(hard to store)，因此需要新技术(new technology)来对此进行改善。

### 64.Development Of Genes 基因五千年变化 #111012 降频区

#### 完美答案：

The pace at which human minds have evolved has been rapid and the evolution of cognitive function and perception can only occur in a small number of genes. Therefore, it is suspected that the genetic differences of cognitive functions between our ancestors and us are not as large, which means a small number of genes may be responsible for the powerful minds that humans now possess.



### 简易答案：

Human minds have evolved at a rapid pace. The evolution of cognitive function and perception happens in a small number of genes. Therefore, the genetic differences of cognitive functions between our ancestors and us are not as large. This means a small number of genes may be responsible for the powerful minds that humans now have.

### 中文逻辑梳理（现象类）：

#### 【现象】

人类思想(human minds)进化(evolved)的速度(pace)非常快，而认知功能和知觉(cognitive function and perception)的进化(evolution)其实只发生于少数基因(genes)中。

#### 【推测】

因此，我们推测：

1. 祖先和我们(our ancestors and us)的认知功能基因差异(genetic differences of cognitive functions)很小
2. 少数基因(a small number of genes)决定了(be responsible for)人类现在拥有的强大头脑(powerful mind)

### 65.Smart Consumers and Brand 品牌与顾客需求 #111053 降频区

### 完美答案：

A brand is essential to smart consumers because they make decisions based on brands and would pay more for a better brand. However, the Second Moment of Truth is also important, which means after they went home with products bought, the product must be of great quality. However, there are fundamental engineering contradictions as consumers want products that are both strong and soft, or both light and strong.

### 简易答案：

A brand is essential to smart consumers. People make decisions based on brands. Consumers would pay more for a better brand, but the product must have great quality. If consumers went home with the products, the Second Moment of Truth is important. However, there are fundamental engineering contradictions for the products to be both strong and soft, or both light and strong.

### 中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

#### 【第一步】

顾客购买商品时，第一眼，看重品牌(brands)，顾客愿意为了一个名牌而花更多的钱(pay more for a better brand)。

#### 【第二步】

但是，第二眼(SMOT)也很重要，花重金买名牌回家后，就要看商品质量好不好了。

#### 【例外】

但是总是存在“鱼与熊掌不可兼得”(engineering contradictions)的情况，比如顾客希望卫

生纸又柔软又有韧性，希望飞机零件可以又轻又耐用。

## 66.Spectacles 眼镜 #111068 降频区

完美答案：

**Spectacles** are part of an assemblage of items that can **give people an overall look**. In **fashion** terms, they are classified as **accessories**, while in **healthcare** terms, they are defined as a **medical device**. In other languages, spectacles are described as a **prosthesis**. Picking spectacles has become a major decision, and people have more glasses for different occasions, which is called **lifestyle dispensing**.

简易答案：

This lecture gives information about **spectacles** that can **give people an overall look**. In **fashion** terms, they are used as **accessories**. However, they are regarded as **medical devices** in the **healthcare** industry. In other languages, spectacles are described as a **prosthesis**. It is a major decision for people to pick spectacles because they have more glasses for different situations, and that is called **lifestyle dispensing**.

中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

眼镜(spectacles)是人整体搭配中的一项单品(an assemblage of items that can give people an overall look)。

### 【作用1 - 理论上】

在时尚(fashion)术语里，眼镜属于配饰(accessories)；在医学(healthcare)术语里，眼镜是一种医疗设备(a medical device)；在一些语言(languages)里，眼镜被视为一种人工假体(a prosthesis)。

### 【作用2 - 事实上】

人们选择佩戴什么样的眼镜已经成为了一项重要的决定，并且人们会依据不同的场合变换所佩戴的眼镜，这就叫做生活方式的调剂(lifestyle dispensing)。

## 67.Time traveling 时间旅行 #111070 降频区

【本题音频是并非真实音频，仅供参考；请以答案内容为准！】

完美答案：

The main problem of **time traveling/travelling** is that **people need to understand what time is**, but nobody can explain it. People know what time means when they talk about it, but **no one can explain it in specific**. Talking about what time is has been a **popular topic** in **modern society**. However, time is **not a new subject** because it **started around 600 years ago**.

简易答案：

This lecture gives information about time **traveling/travelling**. The main problem of it is that **people need to understand what time is**, but nobody can explain it. People know what time means when they talk about it, but **no one can explain it specifically**. It is a **popular topic to talk** about what time is in **modern society**. However, time is **not a new subject** because it **started around 600 years ago**.

中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

时空穿梭(time traveling/traveling)的最主要的问题是人们需要知道时间到底是什么(what time is)。

### 【定义】

但是事实上，没有人能解释时间，人们能够在日常对话中谈论时间，但是没人可以具体的提供解释(explain it in specific)。

### 【引申】

整体来说，谈论时间的定义在现在社会是个很流行的话题(a popular topic in modern society)，但其实这并不是新话题(not a new subject)，因为早在600年前(around 600 years ago)，人们就已经开始讨论时间了。

## 68.Face recognition 面部识别 #111081 降频区

### 完美答案：

Today we are going to talk about **how we can recognize the human face**. We can think about how we take the **visual information** and then **transform it** into a form that allows us to put a name to a face. **Face recognition** is a really hard problem but a clever thing. We can recognize all the different types of faces and get different types of information from faces.

### 简易答案：

This lecture gives information about **how we can recognize the human face**. We can think about how we take the **visual information** and then transform it into a **form** so that we can put a name to a face. **Face recognition** is a really hard problem but a clever thing. We can see all the different types of faces and get different types of information from faces.

### 中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

#### 【主题】

我们今天的主题是如何识别人脸(how we can recognize the human face)。

#### 【定义】

关于人脸识别，我们需要把视觉上的信息(visual information)转化(transform)成为一个形式，这个形式就是把一个人脸对应到一个人名上边。

#### 【总结】

因此，人脸识别(Face recognition)是一个很难的项目，同时也是一个智能化的东西。

#### 【展望】

如果实现了人脸识别，我们就可以辨认出所有不同的人脸，并且从人脸上收集到所有不同的信息。

## 69.Newspaper Industry 新闻业下滑 #111096 降频区

【本题音频是并非真实音频，仅供参考；请以答案内容为准！】

### 完美答案：

The **economic models** of **newspapers** are **crumbling**. The **newspaper industry** has been **shrinking** dramatically in the last half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Some **newspaper publishers' cash flow** was in **red** or just maintained **at the breakeven point** due to the **decreasing** number of **advertising** and **buyers**. Some newspapers are no longer

published **daily**, and some are **online only**. The **staff** in the newspaper industry have **dropped** by 30% to 40%.

#### 简易答案：

The **newspaper industry** has been **shrinking** dramatically in the last half of the 20th century. Firstly, some **newspaper publishers' cash flow** was **in red** or just maintained **at the breakeven point**. This is because of the **decreasing** number of **advertising** and **buyers**. Secondly, some newspapers are no longer published **daily**, and some are **online only**. Thirdly, the **staff** in the newspaper industry have **dropped** by 30% to 40%.

#### 中文逻辑梳理（现象类）：

##### 【现象】

根据经济模型(economic model)，在20世纪的后50年(last 50 years of the 20th century)，美国报纸行业(the newspaper industry in the U.S.)一直在急剧萎缩(shrinking dramatically)。

##### 【影响】

##### 盈利状况：

由于广告量和购买者的减少(a decrease in advertising and buyers)，大多数报纸出版商(newspaper publishers)现金流量(cash flow)：

- 有些报社呈赤字(in red)，即亏损
- 有些报社勉强维持收支平衡 (the breakeven point)
- 有些报社虽然有盈利 (positive cash flow)，但他们已经没有什么读者了 (individual readers/buyers)。

##### 发行状况：

很多报社不再每日发行报纸，而是改为一周三天(three days a week)，有些小报社直接转为线上发行(publish online)，而有些报纸则消失了(disappeared)。

##### 就业状况：

在报纸行业工作的员工(staff)下降了30%至40%，甚至更多(even more)。

#### 70.The Separation of Power 三权分立 #111101 降频区

【此音频仅为近似音频，仅供大家练习。真题参考答案请见下文】

#### 完美答案：

The lecture talks about **the separation of power** which is related to the **checks and balances** of the country. The **Constitution** is made up of the **legislative branch** that **makes the law**, the **president** who is **appointed** by the **Senate** to **carry out the law**, and the **judicial authorities** who **interpret the law**. However, there is a **blurry line** between the legislative and **executive roles** in the past 100 years.

#### 简易答案：

The lecture talks about **the separation of power**, as well as **checks and balances** of the country. The **Constitution** is made up of three branches: the **legislative** to **make the law**, the **president** to **carry out the law**, and the **judicial authorities** to **interpret the law**. However, there is a **blurry line** between the legislative and **executive roles** in the past

100 years.

中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

【定义】

三权分立(The separation of power)是指宪法(the Constitution)将国家权力分为立法(legislative)、行政(executive)和司法三种(judicial authority)。

【解释】

立法权(legislative)：负责制定法律(make the law)；

总统(president)：由参议院(Senate)委任，负责执行法律(carry out the law)；

司法权(judicial authorities)：负责解释法律(interpret the law)。

【现状】

本来三权力分立是为了明确不同的角色(roles)，但是在过去的100年，立法(legislative)和行政(executive)的界限是模糊的(a blurry line)。

71.What happened to Journalism 网络影响传媒 #111110 降频区

【此音频仅为近似音频，仅供大家练习。真题参考答案请见下文】

完美答案：

The rise of the Internet has great impacts on journalism in terms of how it's produced and how it's consumed. However, it took steps for people to enthusiastically feel the change in journalism. The internet has not only improved the speed of news spreading but also helped people gain information in various ways. Nowadays, even a small piece of ordinary video can be a new type of journalism.

简易答案：

The rise of the Internet has a great impact on journalism. It influences how information is produced and consumed. However, it took steps for people to feel the change in journalism. The internet has improved the speed of news spreading. Also, it helped people gain information in various ways. Nowadays, even a small piece of ordinary video can be a new type of journalism.

中文逻辑梳理（现象类）：

【表现】

网络的普及(The rise of the Internet)对传媒(journalism)的产生(produced)和消费(consumed)有着巨大的影响，但是人们需要一点时间真切地感受到传媒的变化。

【根源】

网络不仅仅加快了新闻传播的速度(the speed of news spreading)，而且帮助人们通过不同的途径获取信息(gain information)。

【举例】

现在，就算是一个小小的普通的视频(ordinary video)也可以成为传媒的新新式(new type)。

72.Credit Card Experiment 信用卡实验 #111114 降频区

【此音频仅为近似音频，仅供大家练习。真题参考答案请见下文】



### 完美答案：

In an **experiment** on **customers' behaviors**, one group of **inactive credit card users** received a **message offering benefits** that they could **gain** by **using the cards**, while the **other group** received a **message** implying a **penalty** if it' s not used. The **result** shows that **customers** are more **motivated by a potential loss** when not using this card than the **benefit** they could gain by **using the card**.

### 简易答案：

The lecture talks about an **experiment** on **customers' behaviors**. The **samples** are **inactive credit card users**. One **group** received a **message offering benefits** by **using the cards**. The **other group** received a **message** with a **penalty** if it' s not used. The **result** shows that **customers** are more **motivated by a potential loss** than **potential benefit**.

### 中文逻辑梳理（实验类）：

#### 【目的】

在一个研究客户行为的实验中(experiment on customers' behaviors)。

#### 【过程】

一组停滞使用信用卡的用户(inactive credit card users)收到信息说如果他们使用信用卡就可以得到福利(a message offering benefits)，另一组收到信息说如果他们不适用信用卡就会得到罚款(implying a penalty)。

#### 【结果】

表明：相较于潜在的福利，客户更容易被潜在的损失所激发(more motivated by a potential loss)。

### 73. Online research 线上调研 #111126 降频区

【此音频仅为近似音频，仅供大家练习。真题参考答案请见下文】

### 完美答案：

The rapid growth of **the internet** has changed our **lives** in terms of both **quality** and **quantity**. As for the **advantages** of **online research**, it is **quick**, **less expensive**, and can help us **access hard-to-reach groups**. However, **online research** has some **drawbacks**, as there are **no face-to-face communications** or **body language**, and the other side is **not real people**, so we don't know **who they are**.

### 简易答案：

The rapid growth of **the internet** has changed our **lives** in terms of both **quality** and **quantity**. As for the **advantages** of **online research**, it is **quick**, **less expensive**, and can help us **access hard-to-reach groups**. However, **online research** has some **drawbacks**. There are **no face-to-face communications** or **body language**. So we don't know **who they are** because the other side is **not real people**.

### 中文逻辑梳理（概念类）：

互联网的迅速发展(The rapid growth of the internet)和通过互联网收集的数据(the data collected)从质量和数量上(in terms of both quality and quantity)都改变了我们的生活

(changed our lives)。

【优势(advantages)】：

- 1) 速度快捷(quick) ,
- 2) 价格低廉(less expensive) ,
- 3) 可以帮助我们接触到(access)难以接触到的群体(hard-to-reach groups)。

【弊端(drawbacks)】：

- 1) 没有面对面的交流(no face-to-face communications)或肢体语言(body language) ,
- 2) 对方不是真实的人(not real people) , 所以我们不知道他们是谁。

74.Dialects 方言 #111255 降频区

参考答案（依据满分考生提供信息所写）：

The lecture is discussing **dialects** and **how they differ from accents**. First of all, dialects are **the vocal manifestation of who we are**. Dialects pertain to **grammar** and **syntax**, whereas accents are all about **pronunciation**. Dialects are influenced by various factors, such as **geography**, **society**, **parents**, and **schools**. Furthermore, sometimes even those who speak **Received Pronunciation** have to **borrow words** from other **dialects**.

中文逻辑梳理：

【概念对比】方言(dialects) V.S 口音(accents)

【概念一 方言】

1. 定义：the vocal manifestation of who we are
2. 内容：语法(grammar) + 句法(syntax)
3. 影响因素：
  - 地域(geology)
  - 社会(society)
  - 父母(parents)
  - 学校(schools)

【概念二 口音】

1. 定义：纯粹关于“发音” (all about pronunciation)

【补充】

就连标准英语发音(Received Pronunciation)的人，有时候也要借用(borrow)某方言的用词。

科普：

Received Pronunciation 为语言学专有名词，意为“标准发音”，基于英格兰南部受教育阶层的发音需要首字母大写。“RP” (Received Pronunciation) is the standard form of British pronunciation, based on educated speech in southern England.

75.Singapore 新加坡 #111261 降频区

临时答案：

The lecture is talking about **Singapore** and **globalization**. Firstly, the lecture introduced the **population** and **multiculturalism** in Singapore. Secondly, the lecture mentioned a **professor** from **the University of Chicago**. Thirdly, the lecture mentioned **how the cities will be implemented in the future**. Besides, many **professors'** names are mentioned in the end.

【萤火虫备注】本题暂无音频。只能根据考生的回忆写答案，但无法保证是否一定准确。

演讲者特征：young male, British accent 年轻男声，英式口音

76.International law 国际法 #111262 降频区

临时答案：

This lecture introduces **international law** from **a historical perspective**. First, the lecture



mentioned a painful lesson leading to the creation of a new set of rules. There has been no peace for 30 or even 100 years. The lecture also discussed the roles of United States and Australia. International law was established in 1648, ended the wars between states and the military force.

【萤火虫备注】本题暂无音频。只能根据考生的回忆写答案，但无法保证是否一定准确。  
演讲者特征：old male 老年男声，快，糊。

# SST 残缺新题（有待补充）

---

以下题目暂且没有完整的回忆，仅收集到部分考生回忆的关键词。

## **International law 国际法**

演讲者特征：old male 老年男声，快，糊。

关键词：

painful lesson, set of rules, 30 years, 100 years, no peace, implication function, power, international law, dominant power, historical perspective, united states, Australia, 1648, between states, 结尾是 military force

---

## **City 城市**

关键词：

city, place people major the first city, 有一个数字 product standard economy, the greatest creation of the first city in the human history, how the lecturer appreciate the city

---

## **Major cities in the future 大城市的未来**

关键词：

globalization: Mexico, Moscow, Chicago, 全球化意味着什么，这些城市如何在未来生存，Therefore in the future...homes and cities ...wide range of people including world banks, governmetns and politicians.

---

## **Questions and answers 问题与答案（主旨不明）**

关键词：

question, answer, relatives, available, introduction, more expensive, in China, many people, 中间反复穿插 question 和 answer 两个词

