



飞凡真题预测（阅读听力部分）·

2 月 7 日-2 月 20 日

(version 6.2.2)

飞凡英语·听力阅读·新题速递汇总（2026.2.7）

R-FIB	新题 2 题 #23257 #23258 老题新考 10 题 #20843 #18413 #22437 #22183 #18438 #21441 #18253 #22986 #18335 #18260 删除 13 题低频题	30%	☆☆☆☆	新题 老题新考
RW-FIB	老题新考 7 题 #19391 #19423 #19495 #19522 #21396 #21397 #22765 新题 6 题 #23281 #23282 #23283 #23284 #23285 #23286	30%	☆☆☆☆	新题 老题新考
RO	老题新考 2 题 #20802 #1003 删除 4 题低频题	30%	☆☆	老题新考
SST	老题新考 1 题 #18789	90%	☆☆☆☆☆	老题新考
WFD	老题新考 27 题 #7931 #7964 #8568 #21880 #20497 #21982 #8055 #8164 #7853 #8486 #22683 #8089 #8660 #8649 #8663 #8431	90%	☆☆☆☆☆	新题 老题新考



	<p>#8734 #8335 #8112 #8225 #8383 #8253 #8224 #20424 #22147 #22884 #8526</p> <p>新题10题 #23268-#23277</p> <p>修改4题 #8150 #8619 #8751 #8234</p> <p>删除8个低频题</p> <p>高频数量: 219 直接刷题，请同学们移步 PTEGO.com (网页版复制链接) 筛选WFD高频，直接进行刷题</p>			
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	题型重要性	题目难度	本机经命中率	建议练习时间	本次更新必看
本文件涉及题型如下					
FIB (R/RW)	☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆☆	10 约中 3	☆☆☆☆	R-FIB 新题 2 题 老题新考 10 题 删除 13 题低频 RW-FIB 新题 6 题 老题新考 7 题
RO	☆☆	☆☆☆☆	3 约中 1	☆☆	老题新考 2 题 删除 4 题低频题
SST	☆☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆☆	2 约中 1/2	☆☆☆☆☆	老题新考 1 题
FIB(L)	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	3 约中 1	☆☆☆	稳定
WFD	☆☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆	4 约中 3/4	☆☆☆☆☆	老题新考 27 题 新题 10 题 修改 4 题 删除 8 题

♥ 飞凡英语高频分享每两周周五更新，感谢大家持续关注！



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READING 阅读部分

Fill in the blanks (完形填空&拖拽填空)

	题型重要性	题目难度	机经 命中率	练习时 间 分配建 议	本次更新必看
FIB (R&RW)	☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆☆	10 约中 3	☆☆☆☆	R-FIB 新题 2 题 老题新考 10 题 删除 13 题低频 RW-FIB 新题 6 题 老题新考 7 题
备考要点	必备单词：务必掌握考察单词的意思和常见用法 分析考点：能够理解答案出现的原因				
练习顺序	命中率 20-40% 在口语 (RA) 稳定的情况下再开始阅读机经的准备 以高频文件为主，完整版机经辅助积累				
练习注意 事项	1、通读原文，理解机经文章大概主题和语境 2、查好空格中要选的单词，理解其含义和用法，积累相关的固定搭配， 可以多看看例句体会 3、找出所选单词对应的考点，强化理解和记忆 4、配合 PTEGO 练习平台进行检测练习				



READING 阅读部分

Fill in the blanks (完形填空)

1. #23279 Workplace Safety Regulations 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

Employees should adhere to regulations that **[define]** conditions of the working environment to ensure a safe and healthy workplace. These measures are intended to **[minimize]** hazards in the workplace. In some countries, companies are **[required]** to purchase insurance to protect employees' rights and interests.

【解题思路】

define：表示“界定、规定”，用于法规明确工作环境条件，是正式法律/政策语境的常用词；establish 更偏“建立”。

minimize：表示“尽量减少”，常用于风险与危害控制；reduce 语气较弱，不如 minimize 强调降到最低。

required：表示“被要求、被强制”，符合公司在法律上的义务；obliged 可用但不如 required 常见于法规表述。

【词汇解析】

2. #23278 Preparing Envelopes for Recycling 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

Make sure your shipping envelopes are clean and dry, and remember to remove any paper shipping **[labels]** prior to dropping off. Paper labels are detrimental to the Store Drop-off recycling **[process]**. If the labels don't peel off easily, you can cut them off with **[scissors]**.

【解题思路】

labels：指“(运输)标签”，与 shipping labels 为固定搭配；stickers 更口语，范围更泛。

process：指“回收流程”，是正式说明文中常用词；procedure 更偏具体步骤或规程，不如 process 概括。

scissors：指“剪刀”，是剪除标签的标准工具；shears 多指大型剪具，不符合日常场景。

【词汇解析】

3. #23258 Managing Time in Exams 高频 机经题 超高频

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).

【解题思路】

available：固定搭配 marks available，表示“可获得的分数”，是考试语境中的标准表达。



answering：与 spend time answering 构成自然搭配；responding 多用于回应意见或问题，不如 answering 贴合考试场景。

time：表示“时间”，与 have time to spare 构成固定搭配；opportunity 不符合此处语义。

valuable：强调时间的“宝贵性”，与 waste your valuable time 是常见固定表达；important 不如 valuable 具体。

【词汇解析】

4. #23257 Unlocking the Power of the Mind 高频 机经题 超高频

In the process of studying these techniques, I learned something [remarkable] : that there's far more potential in our [minds] than we often give them credit for. I'm not just talking about the fact that it's possible to memorize lots of [information] using memory techniques. I'm talking about a lesson that is more [general], and in a way much bigger: that it's possible, with training and hard work, to teach oneself to do something that might seem really [difficult].

【解题思路】

remarkable：表示“非凡的、令人惊讶的”，用于引出作者学到的重要体会；比 extraordinary 更自然、不夸张。

minds：强调人的思维与潜能，是抽象能力的概念；brains 更偏生理器官。

information：表示可被记忆的大量内容，是 memorize information 的固定搭配；facts 范围更窄。

general：表示“普遍的、总体性的”，强调该经验不仅限于记忆技巧；broad 不如 general 抽象。

difficult：表示“困难的”，是对学习新技能的客观描述；challenging 带有积极色彩，与原文语气略有差异。

【词汇解析】

5. #23201 Student Life and University Culture 高频 机经题 超高频

Universities have always been connected with political [society], and in many countries the student union provides a forum for [debate] and for discussion. The [accommodation] in which students want to live is one that reflects their [ideals]. There is so much [opportunity] in university for students to pursue their interests.

【解题思路】

society：政治与社会整体的关联，是固定搭配 political society；community 更偏“社区”。

debate：学生会常提供 forum for debate（辩论的场所），是正式且常见的学术表达；discussion 是讨论，不如 debate 准确。

accommodation：英式英语中指“住宿、住处”，用于学生住宿最自然；housing 更广泛，非特指学生居住环境。



ideals : 指学生“理想、价值观”，符合句子中“反映他们的理想”这一抽象概念；values 也可用，但强调伦理价值，语气不同。

opportunity : 表示“机会、可能性”，与大学环境提供的多样发展机会最契合；possibility 更偏“可能性”，语气不如 opportunity 强。

【词汇解析】

6. #23200 Electron Attraction and Flow 高频 机经题 超高频

The electrons that orbit closest to the nucleus are strongly **[attracted]**. They are called bound electrons. The electrons that are farther away from the pull of nucleus can be **[forced]** out of their **[orbits]**. These are called free electrons. Free electrons can move from one atom to another. This phenomenon is known as electron flow. Electricity is the movement or flow of electrons from one atom to another.

【解题思路】

attracted : 表示“被吸引”，与原子核的电荷吸引电子完全匹配；pulled 太口语化，不够科学严谨。

forced : 表示“被迫离开”，符合电子被外力或能量移出的物理过程；driven 更常用于驱动机制，不如 forced 精准。

orbits : 电子围绕原子核运动的轨道，是标准科学术语；paths 泛指轨迹，不具备原子结构含义。

【词汇解析】

7. #23199 Origins of Pop Art 高频 机经题 超高频

Pop art was a cultural **[movement]** that began in the mid-20th century, **[turning]** to everyday life as a source of inspiration. American artists often used **[familiar]** subjects from their surroundings, such as beer bottles, clothing, comic strips, and advertisements, to create bold and striking artworks. In the United Kingdom, however, pop art drew heavily from **[imagery]** found in magazines, **[as well as]** archives and mass media culture. Together, these approaches made pop art one of the most accessible and influential movements in modern art.

【解题思路】

movement : 艺术史专用词，指“艺术运动”；trend 更口语化，不具学术准确性。

turning : 短语 turning to... 表示“转向...作为灵感来源”，是自然、标准用法；shifting 更偏“改变方向”，语气不如 turning 稳定。

familiar : 表示“熟悉的、常见的”，恰好对应 pop art 从日常生活取材的特点；common 语气较弱，强调频率而非熟悉度。

imagery : 艺术术语，指“视觉图像内容”；比 pictures 更正式、专业。

as well as : 用于正式书面语，表示“以及”；比 together with 更自然流畅。

【词汇解析】

8. #23198 Automation at Bloc Hotel 高频 机经题 超高频

Is it a glimpse of a dystopian future or just a commonsense approach to technology? Either way, Gatwick airport's newest hotel offers something different,



a vision of a post-employee economy where **[tasks]** are automated by a computer. At Bloc, a hotel of 245 rooms, there are just two members of staff on duty. Despite its unglamorous location in a renovated office block above the airport's South Terminal, Bloc has grand **[plans]** to shake up the hotel industry. Thanks to a **[partnership]** with Korean technology giant Samsung, almost everything here can be controlled by smartphone.

【解题思路】

tasks：最符合“被自动化的工作内容”，用于描述可被计算机执行的操作；duties 更偏正式职责，不完全对应自动化语境。

plans：指“宏大计划/布局”，符合酒店“颠覆行业”的语境；goals 更偏目标，而非具体策略或计划。

partnership：表示正式、战略性的合作关系，完全符合酒店与三星之间的技术合作；collaboration 较宽泛，不一定用于商业战略合作。

【词汇解析】

9. #23197 Chimpanzee behavior, 高频 机经题 超高频

In studies of chimpanzee behavior, researchers seek to **[answer]**, how they learn to use tools, with finds **[applied]** to understanding primate cognition. In an experiment, signals were **[sent]** to test communication skills, and responses occurred **[without]** prior training.

【解题思路】

answer：研究者想“回答”某个研究问题，这是科学研究最标准的表达；explain 更偏“解释已知现象”。

applied：表示“被应用于”，符合“研究发现被用于理解认知”；used 太口语、学术味不足。

sent：用于“发送信号”最自然直接；transmitted 更技术化，多用于无线电或数据传输。

without：固定搭配 without prior training（没有事先训练），最自然地表达实验条件；lacking 通常作形容词，用法不如 without 常规。

【词汇解析】

10. #23192 Speed of sound 高频 机经题 超高频

The speed of sound (otherwise known as Mach 1) varies with temperature. At sea level on a “standard day,” the temperature is 59°F, and Mach 1 is approximately 761 mph. As the altitude increases, the temperature and speed of sound **[both]** decrease until about 36,000 feet, after which the temperature **[remains]** steady until about 60,000 feet. Within that 36,000–60,000 foot range, Mach 1 is about 661 mph. Because of the **[variation]**, it is possible for an airplane flying supersonic at high altitude to be slower than a subsonic flight at sea level. The transonic band (the “sound barrier”) extends **[from]** around Mach .8—when the first supersonic shock waves **[form on]** the wing—to Mach 1.2, when the entire wing has gone supersonic.

【解题思路】

both：表示“两者都……”，刚好对应 temperature 和 speed of sound 两项一起下降。



remains : 表示“保持”，气温在某高度区间保持稳定，是常见科学表达。

variation : 表示“变化幅度/变化情况”，符合因为变化导致速度判断出现差异的语境。

from : 固定搭配 extends from...to... (从.....延伸到.....)。

form on : 表示“在表面形成(冲击波)”，是航空工程中描述激波产生的标准表达。

【词汇解析】

11. #23184 Alpine Newt 高频 机经题 超高频

The Alpine Newt is native to much of central, continental Europe and [occurs] up the coasts of northeast France through to Holland. But it does not [appear] to have been native to the British Isles. As its name [suggests] it can be found in montane habitats up to 2,500 metres in altitude but it can also be abundant in lowlands, and it will use a [variety] of waterbodies including both shallow and deep ponds and slow flowing streams.

【解题思路】

【词汇解析】

occurs : 表示“分布、出现”，语境是“分布于法国东北沿岸至荷兰”，比 exists 更符合生态学和地理语境。

appear : 表示“似乎”，语境是“似乎并非英国本土物种”，比 seem 更自然且正式。

suggests : 表示“表明、暗示”，语境是“从名字可推测”，比 indicates 更符合轻微推断语气。

variety : 表示“多种多样”，语境是“多种水体类型”，比 range 更常见于生态类描述。

12. #23183 Paris 高频 机经题 超高频

Paris is very old—there has been a settlement there for at least 6000 years and its shape has been determined in [part] by the River Seine, and in part by the edicts of France's rulers. But the great boulevards we admire today are relatively new, and were constructed to prevent any more barricades being [created] by the rebellious population; that work was carried out in the middle 19th century. The earlier Paris had been in part a maze of narrow streets and alleyways. But You can imagine that the work was not only highly expensive, but caused great distress among the half a million or so residents whose houses were [simply] razed, and whose neighbourhoods disappeared. What is done cannot usually be undone, especially when buildings are torn [down].

【解题思路】

【词汇解析】

part : 表示“部分”，语境是“城市形状部分由塞纳河决定”，比 portion 更自然常用。

created : 表示“被创造、被建立”，语境是“防止叛乱者再筑街垒”，比 constructed 更贴切。

simply : 表示“仅仅、只是”，语境是“房屋被直接夷平”，比 merely 更自然口语化。

down : 短语“torn down”意为“拆毁”，是固定搭配，比 apart 更符合英语习惯表达。

13. #23159 Effective Leader 有效领导 高频 机经题

In search of lessons to [apply] in our own careers, we often try to [emulate] what effective leaders do. Roger Martin says this focus is misplaced, because moves



that work in one context may make little sense in another. A more productive, though more difficult, approach is to look at how such leaders **[think]**. After extensive interviews with more than 50 of them, the author discovered that most are **[integrative]** thinkers - that is, they can hold in their heads two opposing ideas at once and then come up with a new idea that contains elements of **[each]** but is superior to both.

【解题思路】

1. apply in our own careers 应用在我们自己的职业生涯中，词组搭配考点。
2. emulate 模仿，效法。原句意思是我们经常试图模仿有效的领导者所做的事情，词组搭配考点。
3. how such leaders think 那些领导人是怎么想的，考察词义理解。
4. integrative 综合的，原句意思是大多数人都是综合思考者，考察词义理解。
5. each 包含每一个元素，指代之前 ideas，语法考点。

【词汇解析】

14. #23031 Neuroscientists 高频 机经题 超高频

We now know through the work of neuroscientists that the human brain is wired to mimic other people, and this mimicry involves actual involuntary physiological **[experience]** in the observer. Human beings tend to **[imitate]** actions that they see. Physiologically, our brains include mirror neurons, which **[react]** to actions that are seen as if we are doing the action ourselves. It is largely an unconscious and automatic experience. When we hear people speak, observe their vocal **[nuances]**, watch their posture, gestures, and facial expressions, etc, neural networks in our brains are stimulated by the "shared representations" generating feelings within us that **[reflect]** the experience of those we are observing.

【解题思路】

1. experience
表示“体验”或“感受”，尤其是指心理或生理上真实发生的反应。在这里是指观察者因模仿而产生的无意识生理感受。
2. imitate
意为“模仿”，指人看到他人的动作后，会不自觉地复制这些动作。
3. react
表示“反应”，指神经系统（尤其是镜像神经元）对外界刺激做出自动的回应。
4. nuances
指“细微差别”，常用于描述语音、行为或表情中的微妙变化，能传达出更丰富的情绪或意义。
5. reflect
表示“反映”或“体现”，在此指大脑中的感觉与观察到的他人经历之间的一种情绪共鸣或对应。

【词汇解析】

15. #22986 Shrimp Farms 高频 新增高频 机经题 老题新考 超高频

[over] the past two decades, around a third of the world's mangrove swamps have been **[converted]** for human use, with many turned into valuable shrimp farms. In 2007 an economic study of such shrimp farms in Thailand showed that the commercial profits per hectare were \$9,632. If that were the only **[factor]**, conversion would seem an excellent idea. However, proper **[accounting]** shows that for each hectare government subsidies formed \$8,412 of this figure and there



were costs, too: \$1,000 for pollution and \$12,392 for losses to ecosystem services. These comprised damage to the supply of foods and medicines that people had taken from the forest, the loss of habitats for fish, and less buffering against storms. And because a given shrimp farm only stays **[productive]** for three or four years, there was the additional cost of restoring them afterwards.

【解题思路】

解析：

1. 在这 20 年间 Over 是固定搭配。
2. convert 转换，是质的变化，剩下都不是。
3. factor 因素，比 aspect 方面更加合适。
4. accounting 统计数据，比 number 更加精确。
5. productive 有产能有效率的，符合文意。

【词汇解析】

16. #22980 Botswana 高频 机经题 超高频

Although Botswana is rich in diamonds, it has high unemployment and stratified socioeconomic classes. In 1999, the nation **[suffered]** its first budget deficit in 16 years **[because]** of a slump in the international diamond market. Yet Botswana **[remains]** one of the wealthiest and most stable countries on the African **[continent]**.

【解题思路】

1. suffered (遭受)
搭配 “deficit” (赤字)，表示 “遭遇赤字” 是常见用法。用 “suffered” 强调这是一个不利的、被动发生的问题。
2. because (因为)
连接两个句子，说明前一个结果 (赤字) 发生的原因是 “钻石市场下滑”。
3. remains (仍然是)
表示尽管遇到困难，博茨瓦纳 “仍然” 保持其地位，用于表达持续状态。
4. continent (大陆)
指的是 “非洲大陆”，这是地理单位的常用表达。

【词汇解析】

17. #22962 Living away from home 高频 机经题

For lots of first-year students, the University may be their first experience living away from home for an **[extended]** period. It is a **[definite]** break from home. In my point of view, this is the best thing that you can do. I know you have to fend for yourself, cook and clean after yourself, basically look after yourself without your parents but the truth is some time in your life you are going to have to part with lovely Mummy and Daddy. But they are only just a phone call away, and it is really good to have some QUALITY TIME without them. The first few weeks can be a **[lonely]** period. There may be concerns about forming the friendship. When new students look around, it may seem that everyone else is self-confident and **[socially]** successful! The reality is that everyone has the same concerns. Increased personal freedom can feel both wonderful and **[frightening]**. Students can come and go as they choose with no one to hassle them. The strange environment with new kinds of procedures and new people can create the sense of being on an emotional roller coaster. This is normal and to be expected. You meet so many more people in the halls than if you stayed at home. The main points about living away from home are NO PARENTS! You don't have to tell them where you're



going, who you're going with, what time you'll be coming, why you're going etc. You learn various social skills you have to get along with your roommates Living with them can present special, sometimes intense, problems. Negotiating respect of personal property, personal space, sleep, and relaxation needs, can be a complex task. The complexity increases when roommates are of different **[backgrounds]** with very different values. It is unrealistic to expect that roommates will be best friends. Meaningful, new relationships should not be expected to develop overnight. It took a great deal of time to develop intimacy in high school friendships the same will be true of intimacy in university friendships. You have a phone! So if you ever get homesick or miss you, Mummy, then she's always at the end of a phone-line for you and so are your friends.

【解题思路】

extended : 表示“长时间的”，对应 extended period 的固定搭配，语义比 prolonged 更自然。

definite : 表示“明确的/确切的”，符合“明确的与家庭分离”的含义；certain 不够精准。

lonely : 指“孤独的”，描述刚离家时的情绪状态，比 isolated 更贴合个人心理感受。

socially : 表示“在社交方面”，符合 socially successful (社交上成功) 这一固定表达。

frightening : 表示“令人害怕的”，符合“自由既美好又令人害怕”的语境；scary 太口语。

backgrounds : 指“背景”，常用于文化、家庭、价值差异的表达，比 origins 更适合描述多元宿舍背景。

【词汇解析】

18. #22960 Mercury 高频 机经题

Mercury is not found in many common products that we buy because it can be very dangerous. The most common products that **[contain]** mercury are batteries, powerful outdoor lights, disinfectants and thermometers, which are used to measure our body's temperature. It can also be found in barometers, which are used to measure air pressure and **[show]** changes in weather, and thermostats, which **[regulate]** the temperature of buildings, Mercury can also be found in printer and photocopy toners.

【解题思路】

contain : 语境是“产品中含有汞”，需要表达“包含、含有”的意思。比 include 或 hold 更精确，常用于化学或物质成分语境。

show : 气压计用于“显示天气变化”，这里强调“显示、展示”数据结果，比 display 更口语化、更符合科学仪器的常用搭配。

regulate : 恒温器是“调节建筑温度”的工具，需要一个表示“控制、调节”的动词，比 control 更强调“保持稳定、调整”。

【词汇解析】

19. #22957 Blue sky 高频 机经题 超高频



The theme of contrast evident in Blue Skies is typical of Ms Vu's work. She explores organic structures using the newest technologies. She is inspired by **[minute]** detail but often works on a large scale. Her sculptures are **[ambiguous]**, yet familiar, blurring the boundaries between the real and the artificial. Organic structures and spirals are the starting point for my creative exploration. But my work extends these concepts to explore the **[overlap]** between the real and the artificial, and how we often don't differentiate between the two,' Ms Vu said.

【解题思路】

minute：这里不是“分钟”的意思，而是“极其微小的”，强调对细节的敏锐观察，比 tiny 更书面、更适合艺术语境。

ambiguous：雕塑既熟悉又陌生，模糊了真实与人工的界限，最恰当的词是“模棱两可的”，比 uncertain 或 vague 更契合艺术评论。

overlap：表达真实与人工之间的“交叠、重合”，比 intersection 更强调部分相同、界限模糊，正好呼应上下文。

【词汇解析】

20. #22956 Brain Bus 高频 机经题

These fascinating questions and more will be revealed by University of Manchester scientists when they take to the road on their 'Brain Bus'. The bus is taking hands on **[activities]** to test the senses to the suburbs, to show young and old alike how the brain works and how science can answer some of life's most captivating questions.

Organiser Dr Stuart Allan, lecturer at the Faculty of Life Sciences, explains: "Three-year-olds and upwards can understand the senses and it's an area that is **[intriguing]** to all ages. "It takes effort to get out of bed on a Saturday morning and go to the Museum. We are bringing science to your doorstep and going further afield this year in the hope of finding new and different **[audiences]**. "We want people to see that science is interesting as well as important in our lives, and to **[encourage]** people who may not consider it possible to go to University."

【解题思路】

activities：语境指“动手活动”，比 tasks 更适合科学互动体验，体现趣味性与参与性。

intriguing：强调“引人入胜、有吸引力”，比 fascinating 更正式学术，符合全龄段兴趣。

audiences：指“受众、观众”，比 spectators（旁观者）更广泛，符合“寻找新受众群体”的语境。

encourage：表示“鼓励、激励”，比 stimulate 更贴近日常用法，强调启发人们考虑上大学的可能性。

【词汇解析】

21. #22902 Quiet to read and study 高频 机经题

Some students say that they need complete quiet to read and study. Others study best in a crowded, noisy room because the noise actually **[helps]** them concentrate. Some students like quiet music playing; **[others]** do not. The point is,



you should know the level of noise that is optimal for your own studying. However, one general rule for all students is that the television seems to be more of a distraction than music or other background noise, so **[leave]** the TV off when you are reading or studying. **[Also]**, don't let yourself become distracted by computer games, email, or Internet surfing.

1. actually 转折，noisy 反而能够帮助 help concentrate.
2. others do not 语法，另外的人不喜欢。
3. leave TV off 把电视处于关闭状态。
4. Also 是并列的逻辑关系。

【解题思路】

helps：语境是“噪音实际上帮助他们集中注意力”，最贴切的词是 helps，比 assist 更自然常见。

others：句子对比“有些人……，其他人却不……”，固定表达用 others，比 another 更合适（another 通常指单数）。

leave：语境是“把电视关掉/保持关闭”，常用表达 leave the TV off，比 abandon 更口语、更贴切。

also：用于补充说明“此外，不要被游戏等分心”，是最自然的连接词，比 furthermore 更口语化，适合学习建议语境。

【词汇解析】

22. #22901 Bats 蝙蝠 高频 机经题

Of the more than 1,000 bat species worldwide, 22 are **[native]** to North America. And while there are no pollinator bats in our area, gardeners should **[champion]** those that do live here, because they're insectivorous. These bats **[consume]** moths, beetles and mosquitoes, and can eat up to 500 mosquito-sized insects per hour. They also protect gardens and crops from such **[pests]** as cucumber beetles, cutworms and leafhoppers.

【解题思路】

native：表示“原产的、本土的”，用来说明 22 种蝙蝠是北美特有的，比 local 更符合生态和物种描述语境。

champion：在这里不是“冠军”，而是“支持、捍卫”的意思，强调园丁应该积极保护蝙蝠，比 support 更生动有力。

consume：表示“消耗、摄取”，语境是蝙蝠捕食昆虫，比 eat 更正式，更符合科学说明。

pests：指“害虫”，符合农业语境，比 bugs 更专业，常用于作物保护。

【词汇解析】

native adj. 土著的

champion v. 捍卫

consume v. 吃

pest n. 害虫

23. #22900 Mayan Civilisation 高频 机经题 超高频



The Classic era of Mayan **[civilization]** came to an end around 900 AD. Why this happened is unclear; the cities were probably over-farming the land, so that a **[period]** of drought led to famine. Recent geological **[research]** supports this, as there appears to have been a 200-year drought around this time.

【解题思路】

civilization：语境是“玛雅文明的古典时期”，用来表示一个复杂的社会与文化系统，比 culture 或 society 更准确。

period：指“一个时期”，这里是“干旱时期”，比 phase 更贴合历史/地质语境。

research：指“科学研究”，支持这一历史结论，比 study 或 investigation 更符合正式学术用语。

【词汇解析】

24. #22899 Responses to colours 个人对颜色的反应 高频 机经题

Many tests have shown that, in a very broad way, people in most parts of the world have similar colour preferences. Blue is the most preferred and popular hue, followed in order by red, green, purple, yellow and orange. **[Overlaying]** this basic order of colour preference, however, are the responses of individuals, which of course vary **[widely]** and may also be very powerful. Children are likely to have strong **[preferences]** for some colours and aversions to others, but sometimes will not admit to them, since outside **[factors]** may be influential in determining both colour preferences and the way that they are expressed or suppressed. Current fashions in clothes and accessories, gender-stereotyping and peer-group pressure may all play a significant part. Boys in particular may be reluctant to admit to any strong preferences for colours **[other than]** those of favourite football teams, because colour awareness may be regarded by their peer-group as feminine.

【解题思路】

overlaying：指“叠加在.....之上”，语境是“个体差异叠加在基本颜色偏好顺序之上”，比 covering 更精准。

widely：表示“广泛地、大幅度地”，符合“个体差异变化很大”的语境，比 greatly 更自然。

preferences：指“偏好”，正好对应“对某些颜色的喜好”，比 choices 更贴合心理学和研究场景。

factors：指“影响因素”，语境是“外部因素会影响颜色偏好”，比 causes 更中性、广义。

other than：表示“除了.....之外”，这里指“除了足球队颜色以外”，比 apart from 更常见于正式说明语境。

【词汇解析】

overlaying 铺满

color preferences 颜色倾向

other than 除了，不同，而不是

25. #22897 Wrist watch 高频 机经题



The wrist watch works by **[tracking]** information such as a person's pulse or movement. When it **[detects]** a change in a person's health, the watch sends information to a touchscreen hub **[located]** in the home. The hub then **[alerts]** pre-determined contacts and calls for help immediately.

【解题思路】

tracking：强调“持续监测”，比 monitoring 更常用于手表、穿戴设备的语境。

detects：表示“检测、察觉到”，符合健康参数变化的自动发现，比 senses 更正式。

located：表示“位于”，用于说明触控中心的位置，比 positioned 更自然常用。

alerts：表示“报警、提醒”，语境是“立即通知联系人”，比 notifies 更紧急、有警示性。

【词汇解析】

26. #22893 Plate tectonics 板块结构学高频 机经题 超高频

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 more large and small plates that are moving **[relative]** to one another.

【解题思路】

1. Greek root 希腊词根，词组搭配。
2. which refers to 指的是，对前文板块构造学的解释。
3. the theory states 理论陈述... 词组搭配，后面解释理论内容。
4. be fragmented into... 破碎成..（从一个完成到多个细小的碎片），词组搭配。
5. relative to.. 相对，词组搭配，板块相对运动。

【词汇解析】

root n. 根
state v. 陈述
relative adj. 相对的
plate n. 板块
refer v. 指的是
fragment v. 破碎
geologic adj. 地质的
tectonic n. 构造

27. #22891 Giant Exoplanets 高频 机经题 超高频

Giant exoplanets, like the so-called 'hot Jupiters' that are similar in **[characteristics]** to the solar system's biggest **[planet]** and orbit very close to their host stars, are excellent targets for **[astronomers]** in their search for their extrasolar worlds. The size and proximity of these planets is easy to **[detect]** as they create a large decrease in brightness when passing in front of their parent stars.

【解题思路】

characteristics：表示“特征”，语境是“与木星相似的特征”，比 features 更正式，更符合科学语境。



planet：指“行星”，这里特指太阳系中最大的行星，比 world 更准确。

astronomers：指“天文学家”，语境是“研究系外行星的人”，比 scientists 更具体。

detect：表示“探测、检测”，语境是“通过亮度下降探测行星”，比 observe 更强调发现与测量。

【词汇解析】

28. #22888 Research 高频 机经题

Research is a process of investigation leading to new **[insights]** effectively shared and is central to the **[purpose]** of any university. Students have the right to be taught by acknowledged **[experts]** in their field, which requires that staff members operate at the most advanced level appropriate to their **[discipline]** and level. Research is, therefore, crucial to a **[positive]** student experience from further education to doctoral development.

【解题思路】

insights：强调“新的见解、洞察”，符合学术研究成果的语境，比 understandings 更正式。

purpose：指“根本目的”，语境是“大学的根本目标”，比 goal 更全面。

experts：指“专家”，语境是“公认的领域专家授课”，比 specialists 更普遍且权威。

discipline：学术用语，表示“学科”，比 field 更正式，更适合大学研究场景。

positive：强调“积极的、有益的”学习体验，比 beneficial 更自然，更常用于教育语境。

【词汇解析】

29. #22885 First-year students 高频 机经题 超高频

For many first-year students, the University may be their first **[experience]** living away from home for an extended period of time. It is a **[definite]** break from home. The individual's usual **[sources]** of support are no longer present to **[facilitate]** adjustment to the unfamiliar environment.

【解题思路】

experience：指“经历”，语境是“第一次离家生活”，比 encounter 更自然，涵盖长时间的生活体验。

definite：强调“明确的、确切的”，语境是“确实是一次与家庭的分离”，比 certain 更正式、更贴切。

sources：指“来源”，语境是“支持的来源”，比 origins 更符合心理和社会支持的表达习惯。

facilitate：表示“促进、帮助”，语境是“帮助适应新环境”，比 assist 更正式，常用于学术/教育语境。

【词汇解析】

30. #22749 Musicals 高频 机经题 超高频



One of the most popular forms of theater is musical. Combining drama, dance and music, the musical has been around for over a century, and in that time has kept pace with changing tastes and social **[conditions]**, as well as **[advances]** in theater technology. Many modern musicals are known for their spectacular **[sets]**, lighting and other effects.

【解题思路】

conditions：常用于表达“社会环境/社会状况”，固定搭配 social conditions，是文化与历史语境中的标准用法。

advances：表示“进步、发展”，常与 technology 搭配，用来强调技术上的提升；比 developments 更强调进步性。

sets：戏剧与音乐剧中的专业术语，指“舞台布景”；scenery 更泛指景色，不如 sets 精准。

【词汇解析】

31. #22531 Why are moths fatally attracted to the light? 高频 机经题

【解题思路】

1. 引出其中一个原因-one solution
2. 这个解释没有告诉-指代前文 This solution
3. What's more 作为句首代词代表递进

【词汇解析】

32. #22513 South Fremantle Power Station 高频 机经题

The ruins of the South Fremantle Power Station have stood empty since 1985, home only to urban explorers and street **[artists]**. Opened in 1951, the power station was once a pillar of progress for the expanding energy **[demands]** of Perth. Here it stood proud and strong for 34 years, supplying energy to its surrounding metropolis until 1985 when it was deemed to no longer be worth the **[money]**. The doors were shuttered, and the plant's four tall chimney stacks were demolished, leaving the rest of the plant to rot by the sea.

【解题思路】

1. street artists 街头艺术家
2. energy demands 能源需求
3. be worth the money 值钱

【词汇解析】

33. #22439 Kathryn Mewes 凯瑟琳·缪斯 高频 机经题 超高频

Kathryn Mewes does not meet bohemian, hippy parents in her line of work. Typically one, or both, of the parents she sees work in the City of London. "Professionals seek professionals," she says. Originally a nanny, Mewes is now a parenting consultant, advising couples privately on changing their child's behaviour, **[as well as]** doing corporate seminars for working parents. Her clients find they are unprepared for the chaos and unpredictability that having a child can entail. "Parents are getting older, they have been in control their **[whole lives]** and been successful. Suddenly a baby turns up and life turns on its head." Nicknamed the "Three-Day Nanny" **[because of]** her pledge to fix behavioural problems in children under the age of 12 within three days, she is filming a new Channel 4 television series demonstrating her techniques. The **[role]** of the parenting consultant - distinct from that of a nanny - has developed, she says, as



people are used to buying in expertise, such as personal trainers or, in her case, parenting advice.

【解题思路】

- 1.as well as 的涵义是“还有”、“不但...而且...”。advising couples 和 doing corporate, 是并列关系, 选择 as well as.
- 2.whole lives [n.] the period between birth and death 一生
entire life [n.] the total time that a person can live 总寿命,entire life 指的是一个人的总寿命, 不符合文意, 所以排除。
- 3.because of [prep]: 后面常接名词、代词、动名词
because: 后常用于引导让步状语从句, 后面必须接一个结构完整的句子
- 4.role 职能, 角色, 强调工作职能的区别

【词汇解析】

34. #22437 Performance appraisals 绩效评估高频 新增高频 机经题 老题新考 超高频

Performance appraisals have traditionally been considered the best way to **[evaluate]** employee performance, but increasingly organizations are finding them of little **[value]**. Employees find them stressful and unhelpful. Importantly, they also take up a lot of time. When Deloitte analyzed their own **[process]**, they found managers and employees spent around 2 million hours a year on performance reviews. A growing number of companies have decided to **[abolish]** performance reviews altogether, instead introducing more regular catch ups.

【解题思路】

Performance appraisals have traditionally been considered the best way to **[evaluate]** an employee's performance, but increasingly organizations are finding them of little **[value]**. 绩效评估历来被认为是**【评估】**员工表现的最佳方式, 但越来越多的组织发现它们的**【价值】**很少。
When Deloitte analyzed their own **[process]**, 当德勤分析他们自己的**【流程】**时
A growing number of companies have decided to **[abolish]** performance reviews altogether, instead introducing more regular catch ups. 越来越多的公司已经决定完全**【废除】**绩效考核, 取而代之的是更定期的补充考核。

【词汇解析】

35. #22186 Iceland Volcanic Events 高频 机经题 超高频

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.

【解题思路】

【词汇解析】

36. #22184 Dance 高频 机经题

Dance has played an important role in many musicals. In some **[cases]**, dance numbers are included as an excuse to add to the color and spectacle of the show, but dance is more effective when it forms an integral part of the **[plot]**. An early example is Richard Rodgers On Your Toes (1936) in which the story about classical ballet meeting the world of jazz enabled dance to be introduced in a way that **[enhances]**, rather than interrupts the drama.

【解题思路】



【词汇解析】

37. #22183 Genetically modified (GM) crops 高频 新增高频 机经题 老题新考 超高频

Almost no one regards corn with suspicion. But the [same] can't be said for humans' ingenious ability to engineer the plants we eat. Genetically modified (GM) crops are viewed with [such] hostility that they are barely grown in Europe. However, a new study by an independent group of scientists, who have done the most comprehensive [review] of the evidence so far, shows that our aversion to GM food is pointless, [unscientific] and harmful to farmers.

【解题思路】

same：固定结构 the same can't be said for...，用于对比前后态度，是地道表达；similar 不能用于该句型。

such：结构 such + 名词 + that，用于强调程度（如此强烈的敌意），语法上必选；so 不能直接修饰名词 hostility。

review：表示“系统性回顾、综述证据”，符合科学研究语境；assessment 更偏评价结果而非文献回顾。

unscientific：表示“缺乏科学依据的”，直接点出反对 GM 食品的态度问题；irrational 偏情绪判断，不如 unscientific 精准。

【词汇解析】

38. #21608 London's National Portrait Gallery 伦敦国家画像馆 机经题 高频

【解题思路】

1. the fifty-year career of photographer 做摄影师 50 年的职业生涯，词组搭配考点。
2. on display 在展览中，词组搭配考点。
3. key figures 主要人物，注意 figure 这个单词有很多含义，但是后面提到了文学，电影和时尚，按照前后文语境这 figure 表示人物的意思，逻辑考点。
4. feature in 占重要位置，起重要作用，词组搭配考点。
5. on films sets 在电影布景中，与下文在家 at home 对应，逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

career n. 事业

portrait n. 肖像，描写

on display 展览，公开展出

figures n. 人物

feature v. 特写，以...为特色

feature in 占重要位置，起重要作用

film sets 电影布景

unguarded adj. 大意的，不小心的，无防备的

39. #21463 Trees 树木 高频 机经题 超高频

Trees, as ever, are or should be at the heart of all [discussions] on climate change. The changes in carbon dioxide, in temperature, and in patterns of rainfall will each affect them in many ways, and each parameter [interacts] with all the others, so between them, these three main [variables] present a bewildering range of possibilities.

【解题思路】



1. at the heart of all discussions on climate change 是所有气候变化讨论的核心，at the heart of all discussions 位于所有讨论的中心，固定搭配考点。
2. each parameter interacts with all the others 每个参数与所有其他参数交互，interacts with 与.....相互作用，固定搭配考点。
3. these three main variables 这三个主要变量，因为后句提到了 range of possibilities 可能性的范围，所以需要考虑到变量，逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

at the heart of 位于...的中心

carbon dioxide n. 二氧化碳

parameter n. 参数

interact with 与.....相互作用

variable n. 变量；可变物

bewildering adj. 使人困惑的；令人产生混乱的

40. #21461 Temperature 温度高频 机经题 超高频

Green spaces contribute significantly to a [reduction] of soil and aerial temperatures during spells of hot weather, so contributing to human wellbeing. In the garden [context], there is, however, little information as to what extent various types of plants [differ] in their cooling potential and how certain planting combinations may maximise cooling under a scenario of [low] rainfall and minimal water inputs.

【解题思路】

1. Green spaces contribute significantly to a reduction of soil and aerial temperatures 绿色空间大大降低了土壤和空气的温度。这里降低温度与后面的 hot weather 炎热的天气对应。逻辑考点。
2. In the garden context 在花园的背景下，in the context 在大背景下，在前提下，固定搭配考点。
3. various types of plants differ in their cooling potential 不同类型的植物的冷却势不同，这里 differ 是动词，differ in 不同在；在...方面存在不同，固定搭配考点。
4. low rainfall 低降雨量，这里 and 表明了并列关系，low 和后面的 minimal 最低的 并列，逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

reduction n. 减少；下降

soil n. 土壤

aerial adj. 空中的

in the context 在大背景下，在前提下

differ in v. 不同在；在...方面存在不同

cooling adj. 凉快的，冷却的

under a scenario of 在一种情况下

41. #21457 The mind 思想高频 机经题

Let us then suppose the mind to be, as we say, white paper, [void] of all characters, without any ideas:—How comes it to be [furnished]? Whence comes it by that vast store which the busy and [boundless] fancy of man has painted on it with an almost endless variety? Whence has it all the materials of reason and knowledge? To this, I answer, in one word, from [experience]. In that all our knowledge is [founded]; and from that it ultimately [derives] itself.

【解题思路】



1. void of: 没有的, 缺乏的, 固定搭配, 对应后文 without any ideas, 逻辑和词组搭配考点。
2. to be furnished: 前句说 mind 是一张白纸, 后文意思是他是怎么被填满的, 用 to be furnished 来形容空间被填满, 逻辑考点。
3. boundless fancy: 无限的幻想。本句第一个意群: whence comes it 它 (指的是人类的大脑 mind) 是从哪里来的呢?
第二个意群: by that vast store 是定语从句先行词, 表示巨大的存储, 介词+先行词前置。
第三个意群: which the busy and boundless fancy of man has painted on it with an almost endless variety 人们的忙碌和无限的幻想在它上面画出了几乎无尽的变化, 定语从句在修饰 that vast store。
boundless fancy 与 endless variety 构成对应关系, 表示脑容量的巨大, 人类思想的无边无际。
4. experience: 经验, 对应前文所说的那些知识都是从经验得来的, 逻辑考点
5. is founded: 被建立, 对应前文的经验, 知识在经验中建立成体系。
6. derives: 衍生, 知识建立在经验上, 然后又衍生出更多, 逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

character n. 品质
vast adj. 巨大的, 广大的
material n. 材料, 原料

42. #21455 Network 人际网高频 机经题 超高频

Researchers suggest the following tips as you begin to network, seek common ground, [engage] with your network regularly, and consistently [apply] yourself to making your network work or it will wither. It is a skill that you need to [practice], not a talent.

【解题思路】

1. engage with: 与.....互动, 固定用法, 词组搭配考点。
2. apply to: 运用于....., 固定搭配, 词组搭配考点。
3. practice: 练习, 对应前文 skill, 技巧需要练习, 逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

researcher n. 研究人员
common adj. 共同的

43. #21443 Physical activity 体育活动高频 机经题

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 diseases 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.

【解题思路】

1. Individual's health and wellbeing 个人的健康和幸福, 词组搭配考点。
2. Chronic disease 慢性疾病, 后文 such as heart disease and stroke 解释说明前文的疾病类型。
3. 前文提到了一个体育活动指南, 指南建议成年人每周至少进行 30 分钟中等强度的体育活动。
4. Preferably 最好是。最好每天可以运动。
5. Obtain health benefits 得到健康益处。



【词汇解析】

Wellbeing n. 幸福
Chronic disease 慢性疾病
Obtain vt. 获得

44. #21441 Class participation 到课率 高频 机经题 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

Because 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.

【解题思路】

1. 因果关系考点。前文提到教学方法、课堂参与和课程的性质各不相同，所以没有固定的缺勤的数据可以适合所有情况。
2. instructor 讲师。每位讲师都有责任向全班讲清楚一些规则。
3. at the beginning of the semester 在学期最开始的时候，词组搭配。
4. in regard to class attendance 关于上课出勤率。与前文讨论的 class absence 上课缺勤构成对应关系。

【词汇解析】

instructional method 教学方法
class participation 课堂参与
vary vt. 改变
absence n. 没有；缺乏；缺席
applicable adj. 可适用的；可应用的
instructor n. 指导书；教员；指导者
procedure n. 程序，手续
attendance n. 出席；到场

45. #21391 Paris 巴黎 版本一 高频 机经题

In the preceding hundred years, Paris had been **[center]** stage for political and social **[movements]** that had deeply affected all of Europe. The many ways in which tradition had already been challenged and **[shaken]** during those years helped make it easier for those to achieve a break with tradition art.

【解题思路】

1. center stage 舞台的中心。对应到后文的 deeply affected all of Europe. 可以深刻地影响所有的欧洲。
2. political and social movement 政治与社会运动。考察词组搭配
3. shaken with challenged 构成并列关系。表示传统已经在许多方面受到挑战 and 动摇。

【词汇解析】

Political adj. 政治的
Movements n. 运动；活动
Tradition n. 惯例，传统

46. #20867 peace-loving states 爱好和平的国家 机经题 高频

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 with a total of 88,230 personnel. The small island nation of Fiji has taken part in virtually every UN peacekeeping operation, as has Canada.

【解题思路】

1. including 包括，后面列举了很多国家和地区，用来举例说明前面的 192 member nations，逻辑考点。
2. has been observed 被庆祝，这里用了现在完成时，同时加上了被动语态，语法考点。
3. engages in 参与，词组搭配考点。
4. influence 影响，这句话中的 though 表示了转折关系，虽然它的影响下降了，但是联合国仍然在世界政治中扮演重要的角色，逻辑考点。
5. peacekeeping operations 维和行动，词组搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

the United Nations 联合国

observe v. 观察，庆祝

engage in 参与，参加

conflict v. 冲突，矛盾

influence n. 影响

peacekeeping adj. 维护和平的

operation n. 行动

47. #20854 The Nature of Human 人的天性机经题 高频

Modern developments in areas such as neuroscience, artificial intelligence and evolutionary psychology have resulted in new **[ways]** of thinking about human nature. Can we explain the mind and consciousness in **[terms]** of brain function? Can we understand modern human behavior in terms of our evolutionary heritage? Is science even the right **[place]** to start if we want to understand human nature? Come along the Great Debate, hear the arguments and have your **[say]**.

【解题思路】

1. new ways of thinking 新的思维方式，考察词义理解和固定搭配。
2. in terms of 就...而言，考查固定搭配。
3. right place to start 正确的起始位置/地点，考察词义理解和固定搭配。
4. have your say 发表你的看法，考查固定搭配。

【词汇解析】

way n. 方法；行为方式；路线

in terms of 就.....而言

place n. 位置；地点；座位

say n. 决定权；发言权

48. #20843 Definition of Country 国家的定义机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

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.

【解题思路】

1. Whole 形容词，整个的，explore the whole planet 探索整个星球，与下文的 international 和 global 对应，逻辑考点。
2. Most people say 许多人说，但是其他人说，most people say, but others point out 固定句式考点。
3. So 总结前面的提出的所有的假设，逻辑关系考点。
4. Arise 问题出现，problem arises 词组搭配考点。
5. Find 一些国家发现它，词组搭配考点。
6. Other 其他国家，跟前面的 some countries 成对应关系，逻辑关系考点。

【词汇解析】

planet n. 星球
satellite n. 卫星，人造卫星
the United Nations 联合国
straightforward adj. 直接的，坦率的
arise v. 出现，上升

49. #19533 Life changes 生活变化 机经题 高频 超高频

Research has suggested that major stresses in our lives are life **[changes]**, for example, moving house, marriage or relationship breakdown. Work-related factors, **[including]** unemployment and boredom, are also common **[causes]** of stress. Differences in personality may also **[play]** a part.

【解题思路】

1. life changes 生活的变化，后文解释变化：搬家，结婚，失恋。上下文逻辑考点。
2. including 后面列举失业和令人厌烦的事情，词意用法考点，doing 做现在分词，表示状态。
3. common causes 常见原因，词组搭配考点。
4. play a part 起到一定作用，词组搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

marriage n. 结婚；婚姻生活
boredom n. 厌倦；令人厌烦的事物
personality n. 个性；品格；名人

50. #19514 Criminal acts 罪行 高频 机经题

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 analyzed. The problem is that so often analysis ends there, at the level of individual action, **[characterized]** in terms of responsibility, guilt, evil.



In few other areas of social life does individualism have this hold. To take but one **[instance]**, it would be absurd to restrict analysis of obesity, to individual greed. It should similarly be widely seen as absurd to restrict analysis of criminal justice issues to the culpability of individuals.

【解题思路】

1. personal responsibility and culpability 犯罪行为被视为责任和罪责，词组搭配考点，两个贬义词名词并列。
2. prosecution 国家通过抓捕、起诉、判决和惩罚做出回应，词组搭配考点，多个名词并列。
3. characterized in responsibility 以责任，邪恶和内疚程度为特征，修饰前文的个人行为，词组搭配考点。
4. to take but one instance, 仅举一例，固定搭配。

【词汇解析】

narrative n. 叙述；故事；讲述
culpability n. 可责；有过失；有罪
prosecution n. 起诉，检举；进行；经营
adjudication n. 裁定；判决；破产之宣告
punishment n. 惩罚；严厉对待，虐待
in terms of 依据；按照；在...方面；以...措词
obesity n. 肥大，肥胖

51. #18449 Maternal employment 女性就业 高频 机经题 超高频

Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies have found that countries with greater enrolment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also have higher maternal employment rates, although untangling causal relationships is complex.

From the point of view of the household, additional income, especially for the less well-off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty has been shown to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. From the point of view of the public purse, as mothers **[enter]** employment they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues **[through]** income tax.

【解题思路】

1. enter employment 进入雇佣关系，固定用法，词组搭配考点。
2. generate extra revenues through income tax 通过收入税产生额外收入。through 表示通过...方式，介词搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

enter v. 进入
affordable adj. 能负担起的
enrolment n. 入学
through prep. 通过
potentially adv. 可能地
maternal adj. 母亲的

52. #18442 Education and well-being 受教育与幸福 机经题 高频

Education and well-being have often been **[associated]**. The idea that education can promote individual well-being indirectly, by **[improving]** earnings and promoting **[social]** mobility, is an old one; so are notions of education helping to



promote the good society by **[contributing]** to economic growth and equality of opportunity.

【解题思路】

1. have been associated 是紧密联系的，考察词义理解。
2. by improving earnings 通过提高收入，与后面的 promoting social mobility 形成并列，考察词义理解和语法变形。
3. promoting social mobility 促进社交流动，考察词义理解和固定搭配。
4. by contributing to economic growth 通过为经济增长做出贡献，考察词义理解和语法变形。

【词汇解析】

associate v. 联想；联系

improve v. 改进；改善

social adj. 社会的；社交的

contribute v. 捐献；是...的原因之一；增加

53. #18438 Critical thinking 辩证思维机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

Critical thinking involves looking at something you may have seen many times and examining it from many different **[angles]** and perspectives. It involves going beyond the **[obvious]** or beyond “easy” to seek new understanding and rare **[solutions]**. It involves looking at common issues with uncommon eyes, known problems with new skepticism, everyday conflicts with probing **[curiosity]**, and daily challenges with greater attention to detail.

【解题思路】

angles：常与 from different angles 搭配，表示“不同角度”，是批判性思维的典型表达；views 更偏观点本身。

obvious：表示“显而易见的”，与 go beyond the obvious 构成固定搭配；apparent 语气较弱。

solutions：表示“解决方案”，符合“为问题寻找新解决方式”的语境；answers 更偏直接回应问题。

curiosity：表示“求知欲、好奇心”，与 probing curiosity（探索性的好奇心）是固定学术搭配；interest 语义不够深入。

【词汇解析】

critical thinking 辩证思维

angle n. 角度

obvious adj. 明显的，显著的

rare adj. 稀有的，罕见的

solution n. 解决方案

skepticism n. 怀疑，怀疑主义

probe v. 调查，探测

curiosity n. 好奇心

54. #18435 Linguistic effects 语言效果机经题 高频 超高频

An important corollary of this focus on language as the window to legal epistemology is the central role of **[discourse]** to law and other sociocultural processes. In particular, the **[ideas]** that people hold about how language works (**[linguistic]** ideologies) combine with linguistic structuring to create powerful,



often unconscious effects. In recent years, linguistic anthropologists have made much progress in developing more precisely analytic [tools] for tracking those

【解题思路】

discourse：专指语言在社会、法律中的使用方式，是语言学与法律研究的核心术语；discussion 只是“讨论”，不具学术含义。

ideas：表示人们所“持有的观念、想法”，符合语境；concepts 接近但更抽象。

linguistic：修饰 ideologies（语言意识形态），是语言学专业固定搭配；verbal 偏“口头的”。

tools：在学术语境中指“分析工具、研究方法”，最贴切；methods 更偏程序性步骤，不如 tools 准确。

【词汇解析】

discourse n. 演说

ideas n. 观点，想法

linguistic adj. 亚马逊盆地

tool n. 储藏，汇集

55. #18434 Smart organisms 聪明的微生物 机经题 高频

Some of the most basic organisms are smarter than we thought. Rather than moving about randomly, amoebas and plankton employ sophisticated _ to look for food and might travel in a way that _ their foraging.

Immediately after an amoeba turned right, it was twice as likely to turn left as right again, and vice versa, they told a meeting of the American Physical Society meeting in Denver, Colorado, last week. This suggests that the cells have a rudimentary _ being able to remember the last direction they had just turned in.

【解题思路】

1. employ sophisticated strategies 采用复杂的策略，和前面的 moving about randomly 形成对比，考察词义理解。
2. in a way that optimizes their foraging 优化它们的觅食，根据上下文判断得出这里应该填 optimizes，优化。考察词义理解。
3. a rudimentary memory 一个基本的记忆/内存，与下文 be able to remember 构成对应关系。

【词汇解析】

strategy n. 策略

optimize v. 优化

memory n. 内存，记忆

56. #18413 Healthcare 医疗保健 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

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

【解题思路】

medicine：指“医学”，语境是医生首先必须懂医学，比 healthcare 更精确。

balance：指“平衡、统筹”，语境是“平衡预算”，比 manage 更符合财务表达。



motivates：动词“激励”，语境是“激励多元化的团队”，比 inspire 更符合管理场景。

make：表示“做出决策”，语境是“做出艰难的市场和法律决定”，比 take 更自然常用。

【词汇解析】

chief executive 董事长

run hospital 经营医院

medicine n. 药；医学

motivate v. 刺激，使有动机

diverse adj. 不同的，相异的

57. #18401 Ice Age 冰川时代机经题 高频

At the end of the last ice age, the melting ice **[disrupted]** the ocean currents in the North Atlantic and **[caused]** a drop in temperature of almost 5 degrees. Even **[though]** the rest of the planet was warming UP, the North Atlantic region remained in a cold period for 1300 years. The same thing happened **[around]** 8000 years ago, when the cooling lasted about a hundred years, and it could happen again today. Even a short period of cooling in the North Atlantic could have a **[dramatic]** effect on the wildlife, and the human populations, living there.

【解题思路】

disrupted：表示“扰乱、打断”，语境是“扰乱了洋流”，比 disturbed 更贴合科学语境。

caused：指“导致”，语境是“导致气温下降”，比 triggered 更自然直白。

though：表示“虽然”，语境是“尽管其他地区在变暖”，比 although 更符合该句的轻量转折语气。

around：表示“大约”，语境是“大约 8000 年前”，比 approximately 更口语化、自然。

dramatic：表示“显著的、剧烈的”，语境是“对动植物和人类有重大影响”，比 severe 更强调冲击力。

【词汇解析】

ice age 冰川世纪

disrupt v. 破坏，使分裂

ocean currents 洋流

cause v. 引起

even though 虽然，即使，尽管

around ... year ago 大概...年以前

dramatic adj. 急剧的，戏剧的

58. #18400 Hippocrates 希波克拉底机经题 高频 超高频

【解题思路】

1. rationality 合理的行动，与前面的观察 (observation) 是并列关系，逻辑考点。

2. guide his practice 指导他的治疗，他非常尊重他的病人来指导他，逻辑考点。



3. recorded his patient' s symptoms 记录他的病人的症状，与上文尊重他病人的指导 (his own genuine respect for his patients to guide his practice) 是对应关系，逻辑考点。
4. responses to treatment 对治疗的反应，和 and 前面的症状是并列关系，逻辑考点。
5. the data gathered 被收集的数据，gather data，词组搭配考点。
6. medical practitioner 医师，词组搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

observation n. 观察
 rationality n. 合理性，合理的行动
 guide v. 指导，向导
 record v. 记录
 symptom n. 症状
 response n. 反应
 treatment n. 治疗
 gather v. 收集
 medical practitioner 医师

59. #18398 Musicals 音乐剧机经题 高频 超高频

【解题思路】

1. changing tastes 在变化的品味，与前面的动词词组保持同步 (kept pace) 搭配，逻辑考点。
2. social conditions 社会环境，与 and 前面的品味 (tastes) 是并列关系，变化的品味和社会环境，逻辑考点。
3. advances in technology，科技的发展，词组搭配考点。
4. spectacular sets 惊人的布景，与后面的灯光 (lighting)，特效 (effects) 都是并列关系，表达的意思要相似，逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

musical n. 音乐剧
 over a century 超过一个世纪
 taste n. 品味，审美，味道
 condition n. 情况，环境
 advance n. 发展，进步
 theater n. 剧院
 spectacular adj. 壮观的，惊人的
 sets n. 设置，布景

60. #18385 Psychoanalytic and behaviorist 精神分析与行为主义机经题 高频 超高频

Elements of both the psychoanalytic and behaviorist theories [arrange] 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.

【解题思路】

1. elements...arrange... 缩句看下句子结构，可得出适合 elements 的动词应是 arrange。翻译为精神分析和行为主义理论的元素都安排在现代人格研究方法中。
2. bridge the gap 消除分歧。词组搭配考点。



3. categorize risk takers 对冒险者进行分类，联系上下文可得出此处应填的正确的动词。

4. compare their genes with those of others... 把他们的基因和其他人的基因进行比较，逻辑关系考点。

【词汇解析】

arrange v. 安排

bridge the gap 消除分歧

categorize v. 给...分类

compare v. 类比

61. #18380 Teenage Brain 机经题 高频

Your teenage daughter gets top marks in school, captains the debate team, and volunteers at a shelter for homeless people. But while driving the family car, her text-messages her best friend and rear-ends another vehicle. How can teens be so clever, accomplished, and responsible—and reckless at the same time? Easily, according to two physicians at Children's Hospital Boston and Harvard Medical School (HMS), who have been **[exploring]** the unique structure and chemistry of the adolescent brain. "The teenage brain is not just an adult brain with fewer miles on it," says Frances E. Jensen, a professor of neurology. "It's a paradoxical time of **[development]**. These are people with very sharp brains, but they're not quite sure what to do with them." In animals, the movement is coordinated by a cluster of neurons in the spinal cord called the central **[pattern]** generator (CPG). This produces signals that drive muscles to **[contract]** rhythmically in a way that produces running or walking, depending on the pattern of pulses. A simple signal from the brain instructs the CPG to switch between different **[modes]**, such as going from a standstill to walking.

【解题思路】

【词汇解析】

62. #18370 Chimpanzees' gesture 大猩猩的行为 机经题 高频

Chimpanzee posture, gestures, and facial expressions communicate many messages and **[emotions]** between various individuals. When **[greeting]** a dominant individual following an absence or in response to an aggressive gesture, nervous **[subordinates]** may approach with submissive signals—crouching, presenting the hindquarters, holding a hand out—accompanied by pant-grunts or squeaks. In response, the dominant individual may make gestures of **[reassurance]**, such as touching, kissing, or embracing.

【解题思路】

emotions : 指“情绪”，语境是“通过姿势和表情传递情绪”，比 feelings 更学术、正式。

greeting : 表示“问候”，语境是“问候占优势的个体”，比 saluting 更符合动物行为研究。

subordinates : 指“下级、地位低的个体”，语境是“下位黑猩猩以顺从信号接近”，比 followers 更专业。

reassurance : 表示“安抚、保证”，语境是“支配者给予安抚性动作”，比 comfort 更正式。



【词汇解析】

facial adj. 脸部的
emotion n. 情绪，情感
greet v. 欢迎，致意
dominant adj. 占优势的，支配的
gesture n. 姿态，手势
subordinate n. 下属，下级
submissive adj. 顺从的，柔顺的
reassurance n. 肯定，保证，安慰
embrace v. 拥抱

63. #18359 Octopus 章鱼机经题 高频

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.

【解题思路】

1. injured 他们护理和保护受伤的身体部位，护理和保护都表明后面是受伤的，逻辑关系考点。
2. sophisticated 章鱼还拥有精细的感觉能力，sophisticated 经常用来修饰 sensory，词组搭配考点。
3. large nervous systems and complex behaviour 它们庞大的神经系统和复杂的行为，这里 and 表示了并列关系，逻辑考点。
4. The question ... is complicated 这个问题很复杂，词组搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

injured adj. 受伤的
sophisticate adj. 精细的
complex adj. 复杂的
complicate adj. 复杂的

64. #18352 Fingerprints 指纹高频 机经题 超高频

Fingerprints can **[prove]** that a suspect was actually at the scene of a crime. As long as a human entered a crime scene, there will be traces of DNA. DNA can help the police to **[identify]** an individual to crack a case. An institute in London can help **[reserve]** DNA and be used to match with the **[samples]** taken from the crime scenes.

【解题思路】

1. prove 指纹可以证明犯罪嫌疑人是否确实在犯罪现场，词组搭配考点。
2. identify 确定、识别嫌犯从而破案，词组搭配考点。
3. reserve 帮助保存 DNA，and 并列逻辑并且对比现场的样本，词组搭配考点。
4. samples 从犯罪现场采集的样本，词组搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

prove v. 证明
identify v. 确定
reserve v. 保留



sample n. 样本

65. #18351 Chaucer's Tales 乔叟的故事 机经题 高频 超高频

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.

【解题思路】

1. quickly spread through England 迅速传遍英国，quickly spread 迅速传播，词组搭配考点。
2. reached their success 取得成功，达到成功，固定搭配。
3. vivid portrayal of human nature 生动地描绘了人性，与 and 前面的 accurate 是并列关系，逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

spread v. 传播；伸展

instant adj. 立即的；紧急的

oftentimes adv. 时常地，经常地

vivid adj. 生动的；鲜明的

portrayal n. 描绘；画像

66. #18347 Volcanoes 火山 机经题 高频 超高频

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.

【解题思路】

1. harmless 转折考点，前文说 10 亿吨二氧化碳喷入大气层，后文说，但是往往气体无害 harmless。
- 2&3. 解释结构，isn't concentrated in one spot 并未集中于一点，解释前文 spread out 遍布。
4. underground 转折结构，前文喷到空气里，但是有些气体因压力在地下 (underground) 被压住。
5. dense cloud 气候术语，密云。

【词汇解析】

harmless adj. 无害的

dense adj. 稠密的

concentrate v. 集中精力

escape v. 逃离

67. #18339 The Allure of the Book 书的魅力 机经题 高频 超高频

The allure of the book has always been negative and _ , for the texts and pictures between the covers have helped many young readers to _ and grasp the world around them in a pleasurable and meaningful way. But the allure has also enabled authors and publishers to _ upon young readers' dispositions and desires and to _ them a menu that turns out to be junk food.

【解题思路】



1. negative and positive 书既消极，又积极，后文就这两个方面来解释，前后文逻辑考点。
2. discover and grasp the world 近义词并列结构，发现并且认知世界。
3. prey upon young readers 捕捉年轻的读者，考察 prey 的词义捕捉+词组搭配考点。
4. 目的关系考点，捕捉他们的愿望，为了让他们买单。

【词汇解析】

prey v. 捕捉

disposition n. 性情

allure n. 吸引力

68. #18335 Mathematics and statistics 数学与统计机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

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.

【解题思路】

1. play a part in almost all daily activities 参与几乎所有的日常活动，play a part in 参与，固定搭配考点。
2. at the heart of 它们是进步的核心，词组搭配考点。
3. indispensable problem-solving and decision-making tools 提供必不可少的解决问题和决策的工具，indispensable tools 不可缺少的工具，词组搭配考点。
4. in many areas of life 在生活的许多方面，词组搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

play a part in n. 参与，起作用

indispensable adj. 必不可少的

problem-solving adj. 解决问题的

decision-making adj. 决策的

69. #18330 Complementary therapies 补充疗法高频 机经题 超高频

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]**.

【解题思路】

1. practiced by naturopaths 被理疗师实行，这里的 those 指代上句话的治疗，therapy practiced 治疗被实行，词组搭配考点。
2. over the last few decades 在过去的几十年中，一个 decade 就是十年，词组搭配考点。
3. enthusiasm 热情，与前面的兴趣 interest 对应，逻辑考点
4. influence 影响，其他的生活方式，移民和与中国更多的接触和交易都有影响，逻辑考点。
5. efficacy 科学研究他们的功效，这里的 their 指代的就是文章的主题词 complementary therapies，逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】



complementary adj. 补足的，补充的
therapy n. 治疗
practice v. 练习，实行，时间
naturopath n. 理疗师
over the last few decades 在过去几十年
coincide with 符合，与...相一致
enthusiasm n. 热情，热心
influence n. 影响
status n. 地位，状态
efficacy n. 功效，效能

70. #18324 The Roman people 罗马人 机经题 高频

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.

【解题思路】

1. either indifference or derision 或冷漠或嘲笑，这里 either or 表示或者...或者...，所以这里的 indifference 和 derision 是并列关系，逻辑考点。
2. the emigres 这些流亡者，who remained in the city were less and less 留在城市中的流亡者越来越少了，与后句 less hopeful return home 对应，逻辑考点。
3. less hopeful of an early return home 对早日回家不太有希望，词组搭配考点。
4. dispatch envoys 派遣使者，词组搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

derision n. 嘲笑
emigre n. 流亡者
hopeful adj. 有希望的
antagonistic adj. 敌对的
assassin n. 刺客，暗杀
confiscation n. 没收，充公
territory n. 领土
paucity n. 缺乏，少量
pilgrims n. 朝圣者
exacerbation n. 恶化，激怒

71. #18303 Music 音乐 机经题 高频

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 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.

【解题思路】

1. reflects who we are 反映出我们是谁，进一步解释前文 projecting our self-identities 投射出我们的身份。
2. one leading researcher, 一个主要的研究员，词组搭配考点。
3. the playful voices mothers adopt when speaking to infants 对婴儿说话时母亲使用的嬉戏的声音，解释前文音乐是从妈妈语而来。
4. a critical need for... 一个重要的需求，词组搭配考点。
5. ensure an infant's survival, 确保新生儿存活，解释前文 fragile infants 脆弱的婴儿。

【词汇解析】

reflect v. 反应

adopt v. 采取

ensure v. 确保

systematic adj. 系统的

maternal adj. 母系的

leading adj. 领导的，主要的

critical adj. 重要的

endorse v. 认可

fragile adj. 脆弱的

spawn v. 产生

72. #18269 Sports Records 机经题 高频

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.

【解题思路】

【词汇解析】

73. #18260 Culture 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

Many people today think of culture in the way that it was thought of in Europe during the 18th and early 19th centuries. This **[concept]** of culture reflected inequalities within European societies and their colonies around the world. This understanding of culture equates culture with civilization and contrasts both with nature or non-civilization. According to this understanding of culture, some countries are more civilized than others, and some people are more cultured than others. Anything that doesn't fit into this category is labeled as chaos or anarchy. From this perspective, culture is closely tied to cultivation, which is the progressive



refinement of human **[behavior]**. In practice, culture referred to elite goods and activities such as haute cuisine, high fashion or haute couture, museum-caliber art and classical music. The word cultured referred to people who knew about and took part in these activities. For example, someone who used culture in this sense might **[argue]** that classical music is more refined than music by working-class people, such as jazz or the indigenous music traditions of aboriginal peoples.

【解题思路】

concept : 表示“概念、观念”，用于解释历史时期对“文化”的理解方式；idea 更口语，不如 concept 学术。

behavior : 指“人类行为”，是社会学与人类学中的常用术语；conduct 更偏正式行为规范。

argue : 表示“主张、论证”，常用于表达带有价值判断的观点；claim 更强调断言，论证意味较弱。

【词汇解析】

74. #18253 Business School 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

Deciding to go to business school is perhaps the simplest part of what can be a complicated process. With nearly 600 accredited MBA programmes on **[offer]** around the world, the choice of where to study can be overwhelming. Here we explain how to **[choose]** the right school and course for you and unravel the application and funding process. "Probably the **[majority]** of people applying to business school are at a point in their careers where they know they **[want]** to shake things up, but they don't know exactly what they want to do with their professional lives," says Stacy Blackman, an MBA admissions consultant based in Los Angeles. "If that's the case with you, look at other **[criteria]**: culture, teaching method, location, and then pick a place that's a good fit for you with a strong general management programme. Super-defined career goals don't have to be a part of this process."

【解题思路】

offer : 固定搭配 on offer，表示“可供选择的项目”；available 不能直接与 on 连用。

choose : 表示“选择”，用于说明如何选学校和课程；select 偏正式，但在说明性文本中不如 choose 自然。

majority : 表示“大多数”，用于统计或概括人群特征；most 口语化，学术说明中 majority of 更常见。

want : 表示“想要、希望”，贴合职业转型时的内在动机；wish 语气更弱、更理想化。

criteria : 指“评判标准”，是招生与决策语境中的专业用词；factors 更泛，不强调筛选标准。

【词汇解析】

75. #18237 Growth of the Internet 互联网的发展 机经题 高频 超高频

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.

【解题思路】

1. the exponential growth of the internet was heralded 互联网的飞速发展早被预料到了。后文说原因是制造业的发展和信息的传播。总分解释结构。
2. dissemination of information 信息散播，固定搭配。
3. democratizing access to knowledge 民主化获取知识，意为因特网是所有人都可以获取知识的途径。总分结构，后文解释通过这种途径可以跨越非洲与其他先进工业国的鸿沟。
4. 关注、关心非洲发展的人们，concerned with 固定搭配。
5. leapfrog over the technology gap 跨越科技鸿沟，词组搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

herald v. 预兆
 democratize v. 使民主化
 leapfrog v. 跳跃
 optimism n. 积极主义
 dissemination n. 宣传
 concerned with 涉及，与...有关
 industrialize v. 工业化
 separate A from B 把 A 和 B 分开

76. #18213 Plagiarism 抄袭机经题 高频 超高频

How is plagiarism detected? It is usually easy for lecturers to identify plagiarism within students works. The university also actively investigated plagiarism in students assessed work **[through]** economic detection software called Turnitin. This software **[compares]** students work against text on the Internet, in journal articles and within previously **[submitted]** work and highlights any matches it **[finds]**.

【解题思路】

1. through 通过，介词用法考察，后面接方式。
2. compare A with/against B 把 A 和 B 作比较，词组搭配考点。
3. previously submitted work 提前上交的作业，解释前文软件检测抄袭功。
4. highlights any matches it finds 高亮找到的匹配，解释前文。

【词汇解析】

plagiarism n. 抄袭
 compare v. 比较
 find v. 发现
 through 通过
 submit v. 上交
 investigate v. 调查

77. #18211 Woman 女性机经题 高频

With the increase in women's **[participation]** in the labor force, many mothers have less time **[available]** to undertake domestic activities. At the same time, there has been increasing **[recognition]** that the father's role and **[relationship]** with a child is important.

【解题思路】

participation n. 参与



recognition n. 认定
domestic adj. 家庭的，国内的
available adj. 可以获得的
relationship n. 关系

【词汇解析】

1. One's participation in 某人对于..的参与，词组搭配。
2. have less time available 空闲时间更少，解释前文女性参与劳动，家务时间少。
3. there has been increasing recognition 有更多的认可，并列关系，妈妈时间变少了，同时爸爸和孩子的关系重要。
4. relationship with somebody 与某人的关系，relationship with 固定的搭配。词组搭配考点。

78. #18209 Coffee 咖啡机经题 高频

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.

【解题思路】

1. culture 我们现代生活和文化的主要部分，词组搭配考点。
2. consumption 多样性的主要来源，词组搭配考点。
3. benefits of moderate coffee 温和的咖啡的潜在好处，与后文的 risk 构成对立关系。
4. outcomes 为大多数人的主要健康考虑，词组搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

culture n. 多样化
consumption n. 来源
benefits n. 亚马逊盆地
outcomes n. 储藏，汇集

READING 阅读部分

R&W: Fill in the blanks

1. #23286 Housing 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

Housing is a key component of individual and family. In addition to being a place where family and friends can gather, housing is important for a sense of security and [privacy]. One [significant] aspect of security is the wealth in the homes of owner occupiers.

The wealth of households [increases] as the wealth (or equity) in the homes of owner occupiers increases through paying off outstanding housing loans, or as property values rise. In 2003-04, the primary residence was, on average, the most



valuable asset of owner-occupier households, with the net value of owned homes **[accounting for]** an average of 55% of the net worth of those households.

【解题思路】

privacy : 与 sense of security 并列，语义自然且常见搭配。

significant : 表示“重要且有影响的”，语气比 important 更正式。

increases : 用于一般现在时，陈述普遍经济规律。

accounting for : 固定搭配，表示“占……比例”。

【词汇解析】

privacy n. 隐私；私人空间

significant adj. 重要的；显著的；有意义的

increases v. 增加；上升 (increase 的第三人称单数)

accounting for phr. 占据；构成 (某一比例或部分)

2. #23285 video game 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

IBM arranged a video game match between a supercomputer and human gamers. The fact that the computer has **[competed]** against humans made people worry whether scientific technologies could threaten us. **[However]**, the computer can only perform programs that are set by us. Even machine-learning has not **[yet]** developed enough to think independently like humans.

【解题思路】

competed : 与 against humans 搭配自然，准确表达“对抗、比赛”

However : 清晰标示前后语义转折，符合论证逻辑

yet : 常与否定句连用，表示“到目前为止仍未”

【词汇解析】

competed v. 竞争；对抗 (compete 的现在完成时用法)

However adv. 然而；但是 (用于句首，表示转折)

yet adv. 还；尚未 (多用于否定句和疑问句)

3. #23284 The Literary Paradox 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

The normal novel is dying. People nowadays prefer to engage in other forms of entertainment, such as music, rather **[than]** reading books during their leisure time. However, **[ironically]**, a survey conducted by a certain organisation or website reveals that the number of potential online writers, particularly in the genre of novels, is continuously increasing. This contradiction highlights the fact that despite the decline in reading books, global literacy rates are at an all-time high. This signals a shift in how people consume and engage with literature. While novels may be **[losing]** popularity as a medium, the rise of online writers and the overall improvement in literacy rates underscore the enduring importance and value of written communication. It also challenges the notion that literature is dying and suggests that it is merely evolving to adapt to the preferences and habits of modern readers. In conclusion, the novel, like any other art form, may transform in response to changing times but is far from fading **[away]**.

【解题思路】

than : 与 rather 构成固定结构 rather than，语法上不可替换

ironically : 准确体现“看似矛盾却并存”的逻辑关系

losing : 与 popularity 搭配自然，强调过程性变化

away : 与 fade 构成固定搭配 fade away，表示逐渐消失

【词汇解析】

than conj. 用于比较或对照 (常见结构：rather than)

ironically adv. 具有讽刺意味地；出人意料地

losing v. 失去；减少 (lose 的现在分词，表示正在发生的变化)

away adv. 离开；逐渐消失 (常用于 fade away)



4. #23283 Research Ship 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

The modern research ship takes its origins from the early exploration voyages such as HMS Endeavour and HMS Challenger, both of which were converted vessels, fitted with a range of research facilities to sample and measure across a range of disciplines in extreme environments. Early research vessels were fairly basic and simplistic compared to the state-of-the-art ships we see being developed today. Gradually, the trend of converting other vessels into research ships **[was challenged]** by the challenging demands of investigating increasingly complex areas of oceanographic research, such as physical, biological and chemical oceanography; marine geology and geophysics; ocean engineering and atmospheric science in one expedition. In order to carry **[out]** multi-disciplinary research in extreme environments, specially designed research vessels became a requirement. Research ships are the primary source of oceanographic observations and **[will remain]** so for the foreseeable future. As time **[goes on]**, science is likely to be conducted in increasingly remote and environmentally challenging areas, including the polar seas, so the ability to operate with minimal interruptions from the natural elements remains unchanged from the days of the Challenger Expedition.

【解题思路】

was challenged : 准确表达“原有趋势受到挑战”，符合被动语态和逻辑关系

out : 与 carry 构成固定搭配 carry out, 表示“开展、执行”

will remain : 表示对未来的明确判断，语气比 remain 更符合前瞻性语境

goes on : 常用于描述时间推移，搭配自然、语体中性

【词汇解析】

was challenged v. 被挑战；受到质疑（challenge 的一般过去时被动）

out adv. (构成短语) 完成；实施（用于 carry out）

will remain v. 将继续保持；仍然是（表示对未来状态的预测）

goes on phr. 持续；继续；时间流逝（常见于 as time goes on）

5. #23282 Two Types of Genes 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

Recently, research into embryonic development has given us an even better insight into how major structural changes might occur in a given population of organisms. We now understand that there are two major types of genes: developmental and ‘housekeeping’ genes. Developmental genes are those that are expressed during embryonic development, and their proteins **[control]** the symmetry, skeletal development, organ placement, and overall form of the developing animal. **[In contrast]**, ‘housekeeping’ genes are expressed during the animal's daily life to generate proteins which keep the cells, tissues, and organs in the body functioning properly. **[As]** you might suspect, mutations in developmental genes can have radical consequences for body form and function, whereas mutations in ‘housekeeping’ genes tend to **[affect]** the health and reproductive success of the post-embryonic animal.

【解题思路】

control : 准确表达蛋白质对发育过程的“控制作用”，语义最强且科学写作常用。

In contrast : 明确标志两类基因在功能上的对比关系。

As : 用于引出读者可预期的推论，语气自然、逻辑顺畅。

affect : 表示对健康和繁殖成功产生影响，是最中性、常用的动词。

【词汇解析】

control v. 控制；支配；调控（常用于生物学与机制描述）

In contrast phr. 相比之下；与之形成对照（用于明确对比）

As conj. 正如；如同；正如你所预料的那样

affect v. 影响；作用于（多指结果或状态的改变）



6. #23281 Repetitive syllables 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

Assessments of language learning in 18-month-olds suggest that children are better at grasping the names of objects with repeated syllables, over words with non-identical syllables. Researchers say the study may help explain **[why]** some words or phrases, such as 'train' and 'good night', have given rise to versions with repeated syllables, such as choo-choo and night-night. The researchers say such words are easier for infants to learn, and may provide them with a starting **[point]** for vocabulary learning. A team from the University of Edinburgh assessed the infants' language learning behavior in a series of visual and attention tests **[using]** pictures on a computer screen of two unfamiliar objects. The two objects were named with made-up words which were **[communicated]** to the infants by a recorded voice—one with two identical syllables, for example neenee, and the other without repeated syllables, such as bolay. The infants were then tested for their **[recognition]** of each made-up word. Recordings of their eye movements showed they looked more reliably at the object labeled with repeated syllables, than the other object. Researchers validated their results with a control test, in which the infants responded to pictures of familiar objects—such as a dog or an apple.

【解题思路】

why: 用于解释产生叠音词的原因, 语义与 explain 精确对应
point: 与 starting 构成固定搭配 starting point
using: 表示“通过使用某种方式”, 在方法说明中最自然
communicated: 强调信息被传递给婴儿, 符合被动结构和语境
recognition: 指对词语的“识别能力”, 是语言测试中的标准术语

【词汇解析】

why adv. 为什么; 用于引导原因说明
point n. 点; 起点; 阶段 (常见搭配: starting point)
using v. 使用; 运用 (use 的现在分词, 表示方式或手段)
communicated v. 传达; 交流 (communicate 的过去分词)
recognition n. 识别; 辨认; 认知能力

7. #23259 Contexts 高频 机经题 超高频

Contexts is a quarterly magazine of the American Sociological Association about society and social behavior. Directed to **[anyone]** interested in the latest sociological ideas and research, Contexts seeks to apply new knowledge, stimulate fresh thinking, and disseminate important information **[produced]** by the discipline. The publication's articles synthesize key findings, weave **[together]** diverse strands of work, draw out implications for policy, and debate issues of controversy. The hallmarks of Contexts are accessibility, broad appeal, and timeliness. By design, it is not a technical journal, **[but]** a magazine for diverse readers, **[those]** who wish to be current about social science knowledge, emerging trends, and their relevance.

【解题思路】

anyone: 表示面向所有感兴趣的人, 语义最广且自然。
produced: 与 information 和 discipline 搭配, 正式且准确。
together: 与 weave 构成固定搭配 weave together。
but: 用于否定前项并强调后项, 是最直接的对比连词。
those: 作同位语指代 readers, 引导限定性从句最恰当。

【词汇解析】

anyone pron. 任何人; 任何感兴趣的人
produced v. 产生; 制造; 生成 (produce 的过去分词)
together adv. 一起; 联合地; 连贯地



but conj. 但是；而是（用于对比或转折）
those pron. 那些人；指代前文提到的特定群体

8. #23221 Fieldwork 高频 机经题 超高频

The main purpose of fieldwork is to **[offer]** students a chance to **[apply]** what they have learned in the classroom to real-life situations. By doing so, they gain experience that cannot **[obtained]** from books alone.

【解题思路】

offer : offer students a chance 是固定且正式的表达，比 give 更自然。

apply : 强调将知识“应用”到现实中，符合学术语境。

obtained : experience 通常用 obtain 表示“获得”，语体正式准确。

【词汇解析】

offer v. 提供；给予（机会、帮助等）

apply v. 应用；运用（知识、技能、理论）

obtained v. 获得；取得（obtain 的过去分词，多用于正式语境）

9. #23217 Giant exoplanets 高频 机经题 超高频

Giant exoplanets, like the so-called 'hot Jupiters' that are similar in **[characteristics]** to the solar system's biggest **[planet]** and orbit very close to their host stars, are excellent targets for **[astronomers]** in their search for their extrasolar worlds. The size and proximity of these planets is easy to **[detect]** as they create a large decrease in brightness when passing in front of their parent stars.

【解题思路】

characteristics : 强调事物的典型特征，最符合科学描述语境。

planet : 与“the solar system's biggest”搭配，单数特指木星。

astronomers : 专指从事天体观测与研究的科学家。

detect : 与“is easy to”构成固定结构，表示“容易被探测到”。

【词汇解析】

characteristics n. 特征；特点（常用于科学或技术描述）

planet n. 行星（围绕恒星运行的天体）

astronomers n. 天文学家（研究宇宙与天体的科学家）

detect v. 探测；发现（尤指借助仪器或技术）

10. #23216 Tokyo' s Skytree 高频 机经题 超高频

Team Lab' s digital mural at the entrance to Tokyo' s Skytree, one of the world' s monster skyscrapers, is 40 meters long and immensely detailed. **[However]**, **[massive]** this form of digital art becomes—and it's a form subject to rampant inflation—Inoko's theories about seeing are based on more modest and often pre-digital sources. An early devotee of comic books and cartoons (no surprises there), then computer games, he recognized when he started to look at traditional Japanese art that all those forms had something in common: something about the way they captured space. In his discipline of physics, Inoko had been taught that photographic lenses, **[along with]** the conventions of western art were the logical way of transforming three dimensions into two, conveying the real world on to a flat surface, but Japanese traditions employed "a different spatial logic", as he said in an interview last year with Jcollabo. Orgthat is "uniquely Japanese" .

【解题思路】

However : 用于引出与前文形成转折的让步关系，语义最自然。

massive : 强调体量和规模巨大，常用于描述建筑或艺术装置的尺度。

along with : 表示“连同、以及”，用于并列两个共同作用的事物。

【词汇解析】



However adv. 然而；不过（表示转折或让步）
massive adj. 巨大的；庞大的（强调规模、体量或影响）
along with prep. 连同；以及（与.....一起）

11. #23215 Maternal employment 高频 机经题 超高频

Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies have found that countries with greater enrolment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also have higher maternal employment rates, although untangling causal relationships is complex. From the point of view of the household, additional income, especially for the less well-off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty has been shown to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. From the point of view of the public purse, as mothers **[enter]** employment they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues **[through]** income tax.

【解题思路】

enter：一般现在时，表示一种普遍情况或趋势，主语为复数 mothers。
through：表示“通过某种方式获得”，固定搭配 generate revenue through income tax 最自然准确

【词汇解析】

enter v. 进入；加入（某种状态或领域，如就业）
through prep. 通过；凭借（方式、途径）

12. #23214 Lute 高频 机经题 超高频

The lute, a plucked string instrument, **[played]** a central role in European music from the late Middle Ages through the Baroque period. Its pear-shaped body and fretted neck **[made]** it a versatile instrument for both solo and ensemble performances. Unlike the modern guitar, the lute typically has paired strings which **[produce]** a richer, more resonant tone. During the Renaissance, the lute was highly valued by both professional musicians and amateur players. Its popularity gradually declined in the 18th century, as keyboard instruments became more fashionable. **[Nevertheless]**, the lute remains an important subject of study for those interested in early music performance practices, and it **[is]** frequently used in historically informed concerts today.

【解题思路】

played：一般过去时，符合历史叙述中“曾经发挥重要作用”的语境。
made：过去时与前一分句保持时态一致，表示“使得”。
produce：定语从句中主语是复数 strings，需用原形。
Nevertheless：表示“尽管如此”，准确承接前文“衰落”与后文“仍然重要”的转折关系。
is：一般现在时，描述当今仍然成立的事实。

【词汇解析】

played v. 扮演；发挥（作用）
made v. 使得；造成
produce v. 产生；制造
Nevertheless adv. 然而；尽管如此
is v. 是；用于一般现在时，表示客观事实

13. #23213 Choice of Subjects 高频 机经题 超高频

The lack of interest among adolescents in school science courses is a complex issue, but two **[factors]** are particularly critical. Contemporary students live in a culture that increasingly emphasizes self-reflection and autonomy, and the range of subjects they are **[confronted]** with is far broader than in the past. Adolescence



is a key period for the formation of identity, and ample evidence shows that the way subject choices contribute to one's sense of self, particularly in how they reflect personal **[values]** — is crucial for young people. Specifically, science curricula need to more clearly demonstrate the career pathways that science can offer—both within scientific fields and in science-related professions — and articulate **[why]** these careers are valuable, meaningful, and rewarding.

【解题思路】

factors：常用于分析复杂问题中的关键原因或要素，学术语境最自然。
confronted：表示“被面对、被迫应对”，与 students 和 with 搭配恰当。
values：指个人重视的信念和标准，是身份认同研究中的核心概念。
why：用于引导原因说明，准确引出“这些职业为什么有价值”。

【词汇解析】

factors n. 因素；要素
confronted adj. / v. 面临；遭遇（常与 with 连用）
values n. 价值观；信念体系
why adv. / conj. 为什么；用于引导原因或解释

14. #23212 Transitions in Britain 高频 机经题 超高频

The transitions which occurred in Britain around 100 BC, and after 43 AD, when the Roman Army **[invaded]** Britain, represent the key points of socio-economic trend in Britain's past. During the first century BC, the traditional communal form of life **[shifted]** rapidly to a world where certain individuals **[become]** more important. During the first century AD, Britain **[became]** fully a part of the Roman Empire.

【解题思路】

invaded：一般过去时准确描述罗马军队在特定历史时间的入侵事件。
shifted：表示社会形态“发生转变”，与 rapidly 搭配自然、学术常见。
become：原文强调“变得更重要”这一状态变化，是该空所考查的核心动词意义。
became：一般过去时用于叙述英国在一世纪 AD 成为罗马帝国一部分的历史事实。

【词汇解析】

invaded v. 入侵；侵略
shifted v. 转变；改变方向或状态
become v. 变成；变得（状态变化动词）
became v. 成为；变成（become 的一般过去时）

15. #23210 Skill of Presentation 高频 机经题 超高频

Being able to give a good and clear presentation to a public audience is a skill that you and your future employer will value **[greatly]**. Prospective employers invariably ask for your experience in using these key skills during interviews. You need to be able to articulate what makes a good and poor presentation and offer evidence for your knowledge. So, when you are asked to give a task or produce a poster as part of your studies, recognize the importance of developing the skills of delivery **[as well as]** conveying the content. Posters and oral presentations are forms of presentation that enable you to develop your confidence in different ways. Posters check your ability to present information succinctly, and present it in an attractive and message-focused way, **[while]** oral presentations allow for more information and a more in-depth delivery. In both modes you will probably find yourself taking questions and **[explaining]** your ideas.

【解题思路】

greatly — 正确，因为这里修饰“value”，强调程度；其他如 highly、significantly 也可用，但原文选择 greatly 更自然。
as well as — 正确，表示“不仅...而且...”，其他选项语法或表达上不够贴切。



while — 正确，表示对比，强调两种展示形式的区别；whereas 也可，但 while 更口语化且常用。

explaining — 正确，表示解释观点的动作；clarifying、elaborating 语义偏向不同，不完全匹配。

【词汇解析】

greatly adv. 极大地；非常；很 — 修饰动词 “value”，强调重要性和程度，是最自然的选择。

as well as conj./prep. 以及；不仅...而且...；和...一样 — 表示并列关系，强调交付技能和内容同等重要。

while conj. 然而；同时；尽管 — 用于对比两种展示形式，突出 Posters 与 oral presentations 的区别。

explaining v. 解释；说明；阐述 — 描述回答问题时的动作，最符合上下文语义。

16. #23209 Elizabeth 高频 机经题 超高频

Portraiture played an important role in the Elizabethan era. Queen Elizabeth's portraits conveyed the regal image of a powerful monarch — the steadfast, ageless force **[behind]** England. Owning paintings of the Queen was viewed as a status symbol. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, displayed over 50 paintings at his castle in Kenilworth, Warwickshire — a bold reminder **[to]** guests that he was the man closest to the Queen. Although Elizabethan artists drew inspiration from the European Renaissance, **[it]** was Elizabeth herself who was the national preoccupation. Invoking her image in paintings and literature had the effect of elevating them to a higher level. Today, we like to think of art as an expression of feelings and beliefs. But in Elizabethan England, **[flattery]** was the order of the day — a time when most artists needed wealthy sponsors **[to survive]**.

【解题思路】

behind 表示“背后的力量”，符合语义，其余介词不符文学表达。

to 在 “a reminder to guests” 中为固定结构，其他介词意义偏离。

it 用作形式主语指代前句整体最自然，this/that/which 不符合句法。

to survive 不定式表目的，符合“为了生存”，其他结构不自然或语法不符。

【词汇解析】

behind prep. 在.....背后；作为.....的支撑力量

to prep. 给；对于；用于指向动作对象

it pron. 它；指代前面提到的事物或整体情况

to survive v. 为了生存；为维持生计而存在

17. #23208 Durham University Sailing club 高频 机经题 超高频

Durham University Sailing club **[was founded]** by Malcolm Dodds in 1966. We **[have grown]** a lot since then and now our members take part in team racing fleet racing, match racing and vacation events around the country. We have a jet **[flight]** of eleven fireflies and sail at Derwent Reservoir, which is about a 30-minute drive from Durham.

Any Durham University students can join the sailing club, and while most often sailing that we currently do is racing, there are other opportunities too, for example, **[enjoying]** the sunshine (hopefully!) in one of our summer sailing sessions. It is always possible to come along to one of our sailing socials whether you are part of the team or not and if you would like to do some sailing while at Durham then it couldn't be easier.

【解题思路】

“was founded” 叙述 1966 年发生的动作，明确过去时，必须使用一般过去时被动；其他选项不是过去被动结构或不合时间标志。

“have grown” 与 “since then” 搭配表示从过去到现在的持续发展，符合现在完成时用法；grow / grew 不符合持续性含义。



“flight” 在这里表示 “一队 (fireflies 的队列) ”，用作名词合适；“enjoying” 充当动名词，表示一种活动方式，结构自然，其他形式与句法不符。

【词汇解析】

was founded v. 被建立；被创立（一般过去时被动）

have grown v. 已经成长；已经发展（现在完成时）

flight n. 舰队/队列；（在此指）一组、一个编队

enjoying v. 享受；正在享受（动名词/现在分词）

18. #23207 Invention and innovation 高频 机经题 超高频

For our purposes the words 'invention' and 'innovation' can be used interchangeably. More **[specifically]**, however, the term 'invention' refers to the discovery of new products or processes, while 'innovation' refers to the commercialization (bringing to the market) of new products or processes.

[Furthermore], we can distinguish between product innovations and process innovations, product innovations result **[in]** the production of a new product such as the change from a three-wheel car to a four-wheel car, or the change from LP records to CDs. Process innovations increase the **[efficiency]** of the methods of production of existing products, for example the invention of the assembly-line technique.

The inventions and innovations that form industrial revolutions are those that open new doors and create new ways of doing things, not simply those that fill gaps in existing ways of doing things (Mokyr, 1997). The core of the first Industrial Revolution in the eighteenth century was a succession of technological changes that brought about material advances in three basic areas: 1) the substitution of mechanical devices (such as machines) for human labour; 2) the substitution of inanimate sources of power (such as steam) for animate sources of power (such as horse power); and (3) the substitution of mineral raw materials for vegetable or animal substances, and in general the use of new and more **[abundant]** raw materials.

【解题思路】

“More __, however” 要修饰整个前述内容，需用副词形式，specifically（副词）恰当；其它选项（specific 名词/形容词、specification 名词、specially 副词但意思偏“特别地”）都不完全匹配此处表达“更具体地说”的用法。句首的 Furthermore 做连接副词引出补充论点也合适；“Moreover/Additionally” 可行但与原文一致，“However” 则表达转折，与上下文衔接冲突。

“result __ the production” 要用介词短语，固定搭配是 result in（导致……），因此在正确；into/to/for 在习惯用法或语义上不匹配。“increase the __ of the methods” 描述“提高方法的某种性质”，名词 efficiency（效率）最贴切；effectiveness/productivity/performance 含义接近但不如 efficiency 与“方法改进”直接对应。

“new and more __ raw materials” 语境表示“数量/可得性上更多的原料”，abundant（丰富的）最贴切；plentiful 亦可用但原句用 abundant，available（可用的）侧重可获得性而非丰富程度，scarce 则是反义词，不合语境。

【词汇解析】

specifically adv. 具体地；明确地；特别是

Furthermore adv. 此外；而且；进一步来说

in prep.（用于 result in）导致；引起

efficiency n. 效率；效能；高效程度

abundant adj. 丰富的；大量的；充裕的

19. #23194 The amount of sleep 高频 机经题

The amount of sleep you need depends on many **[factors]**, especially your age. Newborns sleep between 16 and 18 hours a day and preschool children should sleep between 10 and 12 hours. Older children and teens need at least nine hours



to be well rested. For most adults, seven to eight hours a night appears to be the best amount of sleep. However, for some people "enough sleep" may be as few as five hours or as many as 10 hours of sleep.

As you get older, your sleeping **[patterns]** change. Older adults tend to sleep more lightly and awaken more frequently in the night than younger adults. This can have many causes including medical conditions and medications used to treat them. But there's no evidence that older adults need less sleep than younger adults.

Getting enough sleep is **[important]** to your health because it boosts your **[immune]** system, which makes your body better able to fight disease. Sleep is necessary for your nervous system to work properly. Too little sleep makes you drowsy and unable to concentrate. It also impairs memory and physical performance.

So how many hours of sleep are enough for you? Experts say that if you feel drowsy during the day—even during boring activities—you are not getting enough sleep. Also, quality of sleep is just as important as quantity. People whose sleep is frequently interrupted or cut short are not getting quality sleep.

If you experience frequent daytime sleepiness, even after increasing the amount of quality sleep you get, talk to your doctor. He or she may be able to **[identify]** the cause of sleep problems and offer advice on how to get a better night's sleep.

【解题思路】

1) factors / patterns : depend on many factors 是固定搭配，“取决于很多因素”；patterns 对应 “sleeping patterns change (睡眠模式改变)”，habits/rhythms 虽有关联但不是该常用搭配。

2) important / immune : important to your health 为固定表达，“对健康很重要”；immune system 是标准生物学搭配，“免疫系统”，general/muscle system 都不准确。

3) identify : identify the cause 表示“找出原因”，符合医生帮助确诊的语境；predict (预测原因) 和 ignore (忽视原因) 都与“帮助解决睡眠问题”的逻辑不符。

【词汇解析】

20. #23193 Romans 高频 机经题

The Romans glorified the **[bravery]** shown in the arena, but **[trivialized]** the events and degraded the participants. Mosaic pictures of executions and combats, **[graphically]** violent to our eyes, were displayed in the public rooms and even dining rooms in the homes of wealthy Romans. How can the viewer today possibly understand such images? Until fairly recently, modern authors writing about the arena minimized its significance and **[represented]** the institutionalized violence as a sideline to Roman history. The **[tendency]** was also to view the events through our own eyes and to see them as pitiful or horrifying, although to most Romans empathy with victims of the arena was inconceivable. In the past few decades, however, scholars have started to analyze the complex motivations for deadly public entertainments and for contradictory views of gladiators as despised, yet beloved hero-slaves.

【解题思路】

bravery / trivialized / graphically : bravery 符合“赞扬竞技场表现”；trivialized 与前句的 glorified 形成对比；graphically 表“直观、生动地”，契合“violent to our eyes”。



represented / tendency : represented 表示“将.....描绘成”，符合“把暴力当成历史旁支”；tendency 表“倾向”，符合“人们常常以现代视角观看”。

其他选项要么语义反向（如 emphasized、celebrated），要么搭配不合语境（如 roughly、vaguely、solution）。

【词汇解析】

21. #23191 Pop art 高频 机经题 超高频

Pop art was a cultural **[movement]** that began in the mid-20th century, **[turning]** to everyday life as a source of inspiration. American artists often used **[familiar]** subjects from their surroundings, such as beer bottles, clothing, comic strips, and advertisements, to create bold and striking artworks. In the United Kingdom, however, pop art drew heavily from **[imagery]** found in magazines, **[as well as]** archives and mass media culture. Together, these approaches made pop art one of the most accessible and influential movements in modern art.

【解题思路】

movement : 艺术史中“艺术运动”固定用语；motion/trend 不符合专业表达。

turning : 短语 turning to... 表示“转向...作为灵感”，符合英语习惯；shifting 语气不如 turning 自然。

familiar : 表示“熟悉的/常见的”，对应 everyday life；common 太口语，well-known 不完全适用。

imagery : 艺术语境中常用来表达“视觉图像内容”；比 pictures、illustrations 更专业。

as well as : 自然连接词，表示“以及”；比 in addition to 更口语自然，比 together with 更正式。

【词汇解析】

22. #23190 The growth of the internet 高频 机经题 超高频

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.

【解题思路】

heralded : 表示“被宣布/被誉为...的开端”，常用于描述重大技术趋势；比 announced 更正式，比 forecast 更不强调未来预测。

dissemination : 学术词，意为“传播（信息）”，比 distribution、spread 更正式、契合信息技术语境。

democratizing : 表示“让所有人平等获取”，语境是知识民主化，正确搭配 access to knowledge。

concerned : 固定搭配 people concerned with... 表示“关心/关注...的人”。

leapfrogging : 发展经济学专业词，指“跨越式发展”，比 skipping、jumping 更正式。



separates : 表示“使...相互分隔”，最符合科技差距 (technology gap) 的语境。

【词汇解析】

23. #23103 Melting ice 高频 机经题

At the end of the last ice age, the melting ice disrupted the ocean currents in the North Atlantic and **[caused]** a drop in temperature of almost 5 degrees. **[Even though]** the rest of the planet was warming **[up]**, the North Atlantic region remained in a cold period for 1300 years. The same thing happened **[around]** 8000 years ago, when the cooling lasted about a hundred years, and it **[could]** happen again today. Even a short period of cooling in the North Atlantic could have a dramatic effect on the wildlife, and the human populations, living there.

【解题思路】

caused : 表示“导致、引起”。在句子里 : melting ice caused a drop in temperature = 融化的冰导致气温下降，突出因果关系。

Even though : 表示“尽管”。在句子里 : Even though the rest of the planet was warming up = 尽管地球其他地方在变暖，用来引出转折。

up : 在 warm up 里表示“逐渐升温”。在句子里 : was warming up = 正在逐渐变暖，说明温度变化的过程。

around : 表示“大约、左右”。在句子里 : around 8000 years ago = 大约 8000 年前，用来限定时间的近似值。

could : 表示“可能、会”。在句子里 : it could happen again today = 今天也可能再次发生，表达一种不确定的可能性。

【词汇解析】

caused : 表示“导致、引起”，强调因果关系。

Even though : 表示“尽管...”，体现转折对比。

up : 在 warm up 里表示“逐渐升温”。

around : 表示“大约、左右”，用于时间或数字。

could : 表示“可能、会”，语气不确定。

24. #23102 Private schools in the UK 高频 机经题

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.

【解题思路】

already

表示某种情况“已经”存在，而不是新的变化。

这里强调海外生源在英国私立寄宿学校里 本来就已经占有很大比例（三分之一），为后面“现在更加努力向外国招生”做铺垫，形成一种“在已有基础上进一步加强”的逻辑。

unwilling

不愿意（心理上拒绝）



句子对比了两种情况：有些英国居民“不愿意”花这么多钱。有些则“负担不起”。这样就覆盖了两类人群——主动不选择和被动无力承担。

edging

“逐渐接近”某个数值（带有渐进、逼近的意味）。
这里不直接用 reach（已经到达），而是用 edging towards，强调学费并非完全定在 £30,000，而是正在逐渐接近这个高位。这种表达更贴切市场动态。

shift

转变、变化（尤指观念、趋势上的变化）。
相比 change，shift 更强调方向性的变化，带有“逐渐从 A 转向 B”的意味。这里指英国社会中文化氛围从寄宿制转向其他教育方式。

account

占有、构成……的一部分。
在数据说明中，account for 是地道表达，比简单说 make up 或 represent 更正式，更常见于经济、教育、商业类语境。

【词汇解析】

25. #23038 Apartment Renting 高频 机经题

My name is Tonia. My roommate and I are looking for a nice apartment near my college's campus. We are very quiet and study a lot. I study history, and my roommate studies French. We are very interested **[in]** renting your apartment. We can **[pay]** the rent on time because we do a part-time work, too. Some of our friends live in the same building and have recommended your place to us. They mentioned that you are a kind and responsible landlord, and we hope to **[have]** the same positive experience.

I would **[like to make]** an appointment to view the apartment in person. **[Our]** application form is ready, and we are prepared to proceed with the process quickly.

We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards, Tonia

【解题思路】

in → 介词，固定搭配 be interested in We are very interested in renting your apartment. 表示“我们对租你的公寓非常感兴趣”。

pay → 动词，表示“支付” We can pay the rent on time...表示“我们可以按时交房租”。

have → 动词，这里表示“得到、拥有某种经历” 希望能像朋友们一样，在这里租房也能有好的体验。

like to make → 礼貌表达“想要做” I would like to make an appointment...表示“我想预约看房”，语气礼貌。

our → 物主代词，表示“属于我们” Our application form is ready... “我们的申请表已经准备好了”。

【词汇解析】

26. #23037 Driver License 高频 机经题

New B.C. residents will only be required to provide their driver licence history — proof of insurance is no longer required. However, their premiums will be adjusted for the first three years **[of]** driving in B.C. **[due to]** the increased risks associated with driving in a new area. Each year you remain crash-free, your discount increases. ICBC **[will credit]** you with up to 15 years of driving experience



(up from eight years) upon receipt of a driver's abstract **[showing]** the original date that you received your licence. When obtaining your B.C. licence, you can provide your original driver's abstract in person at a driver licensing office.

【解题思路】

of → 介词，表示时间范围“.....的” for the first three years of driving in B.C.表示“在不列颠哥伦比亚省驾驶的前三年”，即时间范围。

due to → 介词短语，表示原因“由于” ...premiums will be adjusted ... due to the increased risks...表示“因为在新地区开车风险增加”。

will credit → 将来时表达，表示“给予认可/记入” ICBC will credit you with up to 15 years of driving experience...表示“ICBC 将承认你最多 15 年的驾驶经验”。

showing → 现在分词作定语，表示“显示/表明” ...upon receipt of a driver's abstract showing the original date...表示“显示你最初拿到驾照日期的驾驶记录摘要”。

【词汇解析】

27. #23016 Austria 高频 机经题

Since Austria sits at a high elevation and spends a quarter of the year under **[snow]**, it should come as no surprise that heating is a matter of considerable **[importance]** in the country. What may be surprising, however, is that Vienna—a grand imperial city of music, art, and history—actually boasts a museum **[dedicated]** specifically to heating systems.

【解题思路】

snow → 名词，指覆盖地面的雪 spends a quarter of the year under snow 表示“一年四分之一时间被大雪覆盖”。

importance → 名词，表示“重要性” heating is a matter of considerable importance 表示“供暖在奥地利是一个非常重要的问题”。

dedicated → 形容词，表示“专门的/致力于的” a museum dedicated specifically to heating systems 表示“一个专门关于供暖系统的博物馆”。

【词汇解析】

28. #23015 Icebergs' Sound 高频 机经题

Twenty years ago, not so long before B-15 broke off from Antarctica, 'we didn't even know that icebergs made noise,' says Haru Matsumoto, an ocean engineer at NOAA who has studied these sounds. But in the past **[few]** years, scientists have started to learn to distinguish the eerie, haunting sounds of iceberg life — ice cracking, icebergs grinding **[against]** each other, an iceberg grounding on the seafloor — and measure the extent to **[which]** those sounds contribute to the noise of the ocean. While they're just now learning to listen, the sounds of ice could help them understand the behavior and breakup of icebergs and ice shelves as the poles warm **[up]**.

【解题思路】

few → “几个/少数的”，表示时间范围 in the past few years “在过去的几年里”。

against → 介词，这里表示“互相摩擦/撞击” icebergs grinding against each other “冰山相互摩擦/碰撞”

which → 关系代词，引导从句，表示“.....的程度” measure the extent to which those sounds contribute... “测量这些声音在多大程度上构成了海洋噪音”。

up → 副词，和 warm 构成“变暖/升温” as the poles warm up “随着两极逐渐变暖”。

【词汇解析】

29. #23005 Physical Activity 高频 机经题

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 **[recommends]** at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity, **[preferably]** every day of the week, to **[obtain]** health benefits.

【解题思路】

wellbeing → 健康幸福（身心整体状态）benefit an individual's health and wellbeing → “有益于个人的健康和幸福/身心状态”。

chronic → 慢性的，长期的（疾病）chronic diseases, such as heart disease and stroke... → “慢性疾病，比如心脏病和中风”。

recommends → 建议，推荐 The Guidelines recommends at least 30 minutes... → “指南建议成年人每天至少进行 30 分钟中等强度的体育锻炼”。

preferably → 最好，理想情况下 preferably every day of the week → “最好是一周的每一天都进行”。

obtain → 获得，取得（正式说法）to obtain health benefits → “以获得健康益处”。

【词汇解析】

30. #23004 Chemistry 高频 机经题

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.

【解题思路】

result → 结果，由于.....

常用搭配：as a result of ... = “由于.....，作为.....的结果”。

as the result of chemical changes... → “由于体内发生的化学变化”。

signal → 信号（这里指神经冲动）

可指物理信号（如光、电、声音），也可指生物学信号（如神经冲动）。

causing a signal to pass from one end to the other → “导致一个信号（神经冲动）从一端传到另一端”。

storage → 储存（氧气在血液中的储存）

the storage of oxygen in the blood by a protein → “血液中由蛋白质储存氧气的过程”。

usage → 使用，用途（供身体使用）

use 可以做动词或名词；usage 通常只做名词，表示“使用情况/方式/习惯”。

for usage throughout the body → “供全身使用”。

【词汇解析】

31. #22999 learning from history 高频 机经题

The prospect of learning something from history is what makes sociologists tick. It is through **[developing]** a systematic understanding of the forces which shape our lives that we **[can]** exercise control over them. The founding thinkers of sociology, who **[came]** to prominence during the development of what we are pleased to call modernity, thought so. It is the intimate relationship between the development of sociology and the development of modernity that the course begins with.

This relationship is an intimate one, because it is **[only]** with the social change instituted in the development of the modern world that a discipline such as



sociology and social science in general could either exist or have anything to study.

【解题思路】

developing → 用动名词，充当 through 的宾语，强调“通过.....的过程”

through + doing sth 是固定结构，强调“通过.....的过程”

It is through developing a systematic understanding... → “正是通过发展对塑造我们生活的力量的系统理解”

can → 表示能力/可能性，符合语境。

这里表达的是能力/可能性（我们有能力控制），所以要用 can

that we can exercise control over them → “我们才能对它们加以控制”

came → 过去式，叙述历史事实。

come to prominence = “变得突出，声名鹊起”指的是历史上的事实（已经发生），所以要用过去式 came

who came to prominence during the development of... → “那些在现代性发展过程中崭露头角的社会学奠基思想家”

only → 限定条件，强调“唯有如此”

only 强调限定条件（没有这些社会变革，社会学根本不会存在），表达独一性

because it is only with the social change... that a discipline such as sociology...

could exist → “因为只有随着现代世界的社会变革，像社会学这样的学科才能存在”

【词汇解析】

32. #22998 Basic organisms 高频 机经题

Some of the most basic organisms are smarter than we thought. Rather than moving about randomly, amoebas and plankton employ sophisticated **[strategies]** to look for food and might travel in a way that optimizes their foraging. Biophysicists have **[long]** tried to explain how creatures of all sizes search for food. However, single-celled organisms such as bacteria seem to move in no particular direction in their search. To investigate, Liang Li and Edward Cox at Princeton University studied the movements of amoebas (*Dictyostelium*) in a Petri dish, recording the paths travelled by 12 amoebas, including every turn and movement straight ahead, for 8 to 10 hours per amoeba. Immediately after an amoeba turned right, it was twice as **[likely]** to turn left as right again, and vice versa, they told a meeting of the American Physical Society meeting in Denver, Colorado, last week. This suggests that the cells have a **[rudimentary]** memory being able to remember the last direction they had just turned in, says Robert Austin, a biophysicist at Princeton who was not involved in the study.

【解题思路】

strategies → 复数，突出“有方法”而不是随机行为。

这里强调的是非随机行动，而是有计划、有技巧的方法，所以用 strategies（复数，表示它们可能有多种方式）

amoebas and plankton employ sophisticated strategies to look for food → “变形虫和浮游生物运用复杂的策略来寻找食物”

long → 副词，强调“长期以来”的研究持续性。

常见搭配 have long done sth = “长期以来一直做某事”

Biophysicists have long tried to explain... → “生物物理学家长期以来一直试图解释.....”

likely → 表示概率，说明实验结果的倾向性。

be likely to do sth = “很可能做某事”



it was twice as likely to turn left as right again → “它向左转的可能性是再次向右转的两倍”

rudimentary → 表示原始/基础，符合单细胞生物的简单记忆特点。
变形虫是低等生物，它们的“记忆”不像高级动物复杂，而是最原始、最基本的记忆功能，所以用 rudimentary 很贴切
the cells have a rudimentary memory → “这些细胞具有一种初步的记忆能力”

【词汇解析】

33. #22981 The incidence of Lightning Strikes 高频 机经题

A drop in the incidence of lightning strikes could **[impact]** on the frequency of wildfires, especially in tropical regions. It could also lower the incidence of lightning strikes to infrastructure and affect how greenhouse gases in the atmosphere contribute to climate change. Scientists from the Universities of Edinburgh and Leeds and Lancaster University used a newly devised method to calculate the likely incidence of lightning flashes from storm clouds. **[Unlike]** traditional calculations of lightning flashes at the global scale, which are based on the height of clouds, their approach takes into account the movement of tiny ice particles that form and move within clouds. Electrical charges **[build up]** in these ice particles, and in cold water droplets and soft hail formed inside clouds. These are **[discharged]** during storms, giving rise to lightning flashes and thunder.

【解题思路】

impact → 强调“强烈的影响”
这里要强调“直接影响”，所以用 impact 而不是较弱的 affect，突出闪电减少对野火频率的强作用

A drop in the incidence of lightning strikes could impact on the frequency of wildfires... → “闪电发生率的下降可能会影响野火的频率”

unlike → 引出“对比”
这里是在做对比（传统方法 vs. 新方法），所以用 unlike 引出差异
Unlike traditional calculations... their approach takes into account... → “不同于基于云高度的传统计算方法，他们的方法考虑了冰粒子的运动”

build up → 表示电荷逐渐“积累”的过程
闪电并不是瞬间产生的，而是逐渐积累电荷直到放电，所以用 build up 来强调过程性
Electrical charges build up in these ice particles... → “电荷在这些冰粒子里逐渐积累”

discharged → 被动释放，符合自然现象的特点
电荷不是主动去释放，而是在特定条件下被动释放，所以用被动语态 are discharged
These are discharged during storms, giving rise to lightning flashes... → “这些电荷在暴风雨中被释放，产生闪电”

【词汇解析】

34. #22977 Gauss 高频 机经题

Gauss was a child prodigy. There are many **[anecdotes]** concerning his precocity as a child, and he made his first ground-breaking mathematical **[discoveries]** while still a teenager. At just three years old, he **[corrected]** an error in his father's payroll calculations, and he was looking after his father's accounts on a regular basis by the age of 5. At the age of 7, he is reported to have amazed his teachers by summing the integers from 1 to 100 almost instantly (having quickly spotted that the sum was actually 50 pairs of numbers, with each pair summing to 101, total 5,050). By the age of 12, he was already attending gymnasium and criticizing Euclid's geometry.



【解题思路】

anecdotes → 趣闻、小故事，用于说明高斯童年的神奇经历
这里强调小故事或趣事来说明高斯的神童特质，而不是严肃的学术事实，所以用 anecdotes 而不是 facts
here are many anecdotes concerning his precocity... → “有许多关于他小时候才华横溢的趣闻”

discoveries → 学术发现，复数表示多个重要数学成果
指通过研究或探索得到的新知识或新成果
he made his first ground-breaking mathematical discoveries... → “他在青少年时期就做出了开创性的数学发现”

corrected → 过去式，指在过去已经完成的纠正行为
指修正错误或偏差
he corrected an error in his father's payroll calculations → “他纠正了父亲工资计算中的一个错误”

【词汇解析】

35. #22976 London's National Portrait Gallery 高频 机经题 超高频

London's National Portrait Gallery is currently celebrating the fifty-year **[career]** of photographer Sandra Lousada. The twenty-one portraits on display depict key **[figures]** in literature, film and fashion from the early 1960s. Subsequent to the acquisition of forty portraits by Lousada, the display at The National Portrait Gallery highlights shots taken between 1960 and 1964, many of which feature in Lousada's book Public Faces Private Places (2008). Formal commissioned portraits are shown alongside behind-the-scenes photographs taken on film **[sets]** and unguarded portraits of sitters captured at home.

【解题思路】

career → 职业生涯，强调长期成就
这里强调 Sandra Lousada 长期从事摄影工作的历程，比单纯的“工作”更正式、更有成就感
celebrating the fifty-year career of photographer Sandra Lousada → 庆祝摄影师 Sandra Lousada 长达五十年的职业生涯

figures → 知名人物，专业、正式表达
强调被拍摄者是领域内有影响力的人物，比用 people 更正式、专业
depict key figures in literature, film and fashion → “描绘文学、电影和时尚领域的重要人物”

sets → 拍摄场景，特指影视布景环境
常用于影视制作中，指拍摄场地或布置好的拍摄环境
behind-the-scenes photographs taken on film sets → “在电影拍摄现场拍摄的幕后照片”

【词汇解析】

36. #22970 Circular Time 高频 机经题

Each of us is born into and raised in a particular "time world" -- an environment with its own **[rhythm]** to which we entrain ourselves. Certain cultures have related to time as a **[cyclical]** phenomenon, in which there is no pressure or future anxiety. The whole of existence goes around: the cycle of **[the seasons]**, of planting and harvesting, the daily return of the sun, of birth and death. In circular time there is no pressing **[need]** to achieve and create newness, or to insatiably produce more than is needed to simply survive. Additionally, there is no fear of



death. Such societies have successfully integrated the past and future into a peaceful sense of the present. They also honored the wisdom of elders who held the knowledge of the past-- upon which the future was clearly linked.

【解题思路】

rhythm → 环境的规律或节奏，比喻生活或自然的连续性
an environment with its own rhythm to which we entrain ourselves → “一个具有自身节奏的环境，我们会逐渐与之同步”

cyclical → 循环的，强调时间或现象重复出现
这里强调时间不是线性推进，而是反复出现的循环模式，所以用 cyclical 非常贴切
Certain cultures have related to time as a cyclical phenomenon → “某些文化将时间视为循环的现象”

the seasons → 具体例子，体现自然周期
作为循环时间的一部分，the seasons 是自然循环的重要例子，用于具体化抽象概念 “循环时间”

the cycle of the seasons, of planting and harvesting... → “四季的循环、播种与收获的循环.....”

need → 迫切性或必需性，突出循环时间里没有压力
强调在循环时间观里，没有压力或紧迫感去追求超出生存所需的成就，所以用 need 来表达 “迫切需求”

there is no pressing need to achieve and create newness → “没有迫切的需要去取得成就或创造新事物”

【词汇解析】

37. #22950 Dark-silvery Rock 高频 机经题 超高频

People in parts of western Africa and southwestern Asia were the first to realize that the dark-silvery rocks poking out of the earth could be worked into tools and weapons, sometime around 1500 B.C., evidence shows. The metal was probably discovered there [by] accident when some ore was dropped into a fire and cooled into wrought iron, historians think. The eureka moment didn't reach Europe for [another] 500 years, traveling slowly north and west through Greece, Italy, central Europe and finally to the British Isles [with] the spread of the famous Celtic tribes. The Celts diffused iron technology over much of the continent through warfare, where their victory was assured due to the strength of iron weapons. Perhaps not the most peaceful of cultural exchanges, but where the technology did travel, it caught on fast.

Iron [made] life a lot easier in those days, when just living to the age of 45 was a feat. By that time, much of Europe had settled into small village life, [toiling] the soil with bronze and stone tools. Iron farming tools, such as sickles and plough tips, made the process more efficient and allowed farmers [to exploit] tougher soils, try new crops and have more time for other activities.

【解题思路】

by → 强调方式（偶然）
这里强调 “偶然的方式” 发现铁，用 by accident 表示 “通过意外方式”
discovered there by accident → “可能是偶然发现的”

another → 额外的，强调时间间隔
强调在原发现之后，还经历了额外的 500 年才到欧洲，所以用 another
didn't reach Europe for another 500 years → “又过了 500 年才传到欧洲”

with → 表示伴随关系



强调 铁技术的传播伴随凯尔特部落的扩张，用 with 表示伴随关系
finally to the British Isles with the spread of the famous Celtic tribes → “最终随着著名凯尔特部落的扩张传到不列颠群岛”

made → 表示因果，使生活更容易

强调 铁的出现改善了生活，使用过去式符合叙述过去历史事件的时态

Iron made life a lot easier in those days → “铁让当时的生活容易了很多”

toiling → 动名词，表示持续劳动状态

作为 with bronze and stone tools 的伴随状语，描述当时人们的劳动状态。

toiling the soil with bronze and stone tools → “用青铜和石制工具辛苦耕作土地”。

to exploit → 不定式，表示允许或目的

allow someone to do sth → “允许某人去做某事”

allowed farmers to exploit tougher soils → “让农民能够充分利用更难耕的土地”

【词汇解析】

38. #22947 well-being 高频 机经题 超高频

Life in the UK 2012 provides a unique overview of well-being in the UK today. The report is the first snapshot of life in the UK to be **[delivered]** by the Measuring National Well-being program and will be **[updated]** and published annually. Well-being is discussed in terms of the economy, people and the environment. Information such as the unemployment rate or **[number]** of crimes against the person are presented alongside data on people's thoughts and feelings, for example, satisfaction with our jobs or **[leisure]** time and fear of crime. Together, a richer picture on 'how society is doing' is provided.

【解题思路】

delivered → 被动，强调报告被提供

be delivered by... → 由.....发布或提供，强调报告是由官方项目提供的，使用被动语态突出动作的承受者（报告被提供），而不是强调谁做的动作

first snapshot of life in the UK to be delivered by the Measuring National Well-being program → “由国家幸福测量项目提供的首次英国生活快照”

updated → 被动，强调报告将定期更新

will be updated annually → “将每年更新” 表示定期修订和发布的动作，使用被动语态强调动作是针对报告的，而不需要特别说明执行者是谁

will be updated and published annually → “将每年更新并发布”

number → 数量指标，用于统计数据

指具体的统计数量，可用于不可数或可数事物前，这里是统计数据中的指标，用 number 表示具体的量，而不是抽象概念

number of crimes against the person → “针对个人的犯罪数量”

leisure → 闲暇时间，涉及生活质量

指不工作、自由支配的时间，用于讨论生活质量，与幸福感相关，强调除了工作之外人们自由支配的时间对幸福感的重要性

satisfaction with our jobs or leisure time → “对工作或闲暇时间的满意度”

【词汇解析】

39. #22946 Brain Bus 高频 机经题 超高频

These fascinating questions and more will be revealed by University of Manchester scientists when they take to the road on their 'Brain Bus'. The bus is taking hands on **[activities]** to test the senses to the suburbs, to show young and



old alike how the brain works and how science can answer some of life's most captivating questions.

Organizer Dr Stuart Allan, lecturer at the Faculty of Life Sciences, explains: "Three-year-olds and upwards can understand the senses and it's an area that is **[intriguing]** to all ages. "It takes effort to get out of bed on a Saturday morning and go to the Museum. We are bringing science to your doorstep and going further afield this year in the hope of finding new and different **[audiences]**. "We want people to see that science is interesting as well as important in our lives, and to **[encourage]** people who may not consider it possible to go to University."

【解题思路】

activities → 强调动手实践和参与性

指供参与者直接体验的事情，通常带有互动性质，强调参与性和实践性，比用 experiments 更生动、易于吸引公众

hands on activities to test the senses → “动手操作的活动来测试感官”

intriguing → 吸引好奇心、引人入胜

表示某事物激发好奇心或兴趣，强调科学和感官探索对所有年龄段的人都具有好奇心和吸引力

it's an area that is intriguing to all ages → “这是一个对各个年龄段都很吸引人的领域”

audiences → 多个群体的受众，强调扩展范围

强调团队希望 扩大参与者范围，用复数表示面向多个群体，而不仅仅是单一群体

finding new and different audiences → “寻找新的、不同的受众群体”

encourage → 鼓励、激励，积极引导行为

encourage someone to do sth → 鼓励某人做某事，强调 激发兴趣和信心，用 encourage 而不是 ask 或 tell 更能体现积极引导的作用

to encourage people who may not consider it possible to go to University → “鼓励那些可能认为自己无法上大学的人”

【词汇解析】

40. #22936 Antarctic 高频 机经题

At the height of summer in the Antarctic, tourist ships move gently around the coast. Even 30 years ago such sights would have been unthinkable, but today people are willing to pay large sums of money to see the last real wilderness in the world. In the Arctic, careless human exploitation **[in the past]** has damaged the fragile ecosystem. Today concerned governments are trying to find ways to develop the region **[while]** caring for the very special natural environment. **[Because]** the Antarctic is less accessible than the Arctic, it is still largely undamaged by humans, although holes in the ozone layer above the Antarctic have **[already been discovered]**. Many people believe that one way to preserve the area is to make the whole region into a world park, with every form of exploitation internationally **[banned]**.

【解题思路】

in the past → 强调发生在过去，与现在对比

强调 破坏行为发生在过去，与 “今天各国政府试图保护环境” 形成对比

careless human exploitation in the past has damaged the fragile ecosystem → “过去人类的粗心开发破坏了脆弱的生态系统”

while → 强调同时进行或平衡关系

develop the region while caring for the very special natural environment → “在开发该地区的同时，保护非常特殊的自然环境”



because → 引出原因

解释 南极未受破坏的原因，合理引出因果关系

Because the Antarctic is less accessible than the Arctic, it is still largely undamaged

→ “因为南极比北极更难到达，所以它仍然基本未受破坏”

already been discovered → 现在完成时，被动，表示过去发生且影响至今

突出 发现是过去发生但影响延续到现在的事实，所以用现在完成时的被动语态

holes in the ozone layer above the Antarctic have already been discovered → “南极上空的臭氧洞已经被发现”

banned → 表示正式禁止，过去分词作表语

强调 国际层面正式禁止，使用过去分词作表语，比用 not allowed 更正式、权威

every form of exploitation internationally banned → “所有形式的开发都被国际禁止”

【词汇解析】

41. #22935 The international journal of design 高频 机经题

The international journal of design is a peer-reviewed, open access journal devoted to publishing research papers in all fields of design, including industrial design, visual communication design, interface design, animation and game design, architectural design, urban design, and other design related fields. It aims to provide an international forum for the [exchange] of ideas and findings from researchers across different cultures and encourages research [on] the impact of cultural factors on design theory and practice. It also seeks to promote the [transfer] of knowledge between professionals in academia and industry by emphasizing research in [which] results are of interest or applicable to design practices.

【解题思路】

exchange → 学术交流或思想共享，正式用法

调不同文化、不同研究者之间的 双向互动和共享，比单纯的 sharing 更正式，适合学术语境

provide an international forum for the exchange of ideas and findings → “提供一个国际论坛以交流思想和研究成果”

on → 表示研究的主题或对象

标准搭配 research on sth，表示研究的主题或对象

encourages research on the impact of cultural factors → “鼓励研究文化因素对设计理论和实践的影响”

transfer → 知识或技能的传递，强调从学术到实践

强调 知识从理论到实践、从学术到行业的流动和应用，比用 sharing 更专业、更正式

promote the transfer of knowledge between professionals in academia and industry → “促进学术界与产业界专业人士之间的知识传递”

which → 关系代词，引导定语从句修饰先行词，突出结果的应用性

【词汇解析】

42. #22906 Charity 高频 机经题

Americans approached a record level of generosity last year. Of the \$260.28bn given to charity in 2005, 76.5 percent of it came from individual [donors]. These people gave across the range of nonprofit bodies, from museums to hospitals to religious organizations, with a heavy [emphasis] on disaster relief after the Asian



tsunami and US hurricanes. In total, Americans gave away 2.2 per cent of their household income in 2005, slightly above the 40-year **[average]** of 2.1 per cent.

【解题思路】

donors → 捐赠者，强调行为主体

指向慈善机构或公益项目捐赠金钱或物资的人，强调捐赠行为的主体是个人，比用 people 更具体、正式

76.5 percent of it came from individual donors → “其中 76.5% 来自个人捐赠者”

emphasis → 强调、重点，指出捐赠关注方向

说明捐赠的主要方向和重点领域，比用 focus 更正式、书面化

with a heavy emphasis on disaster relief → “特别强调灾难救援”

average → 平均值，用于统计对比

用于 对比当前数据与长期趋势，突出今年捐赠比例的历史意义

slightly above the 40-year average of 2.1 per cent → “略高于过去 40 年平均 2.1%”

【词汇解析】

43. #22771 Stressors 高频 机经题 超高频

Research has suggested that major stressors in our lives are life **[changes]**, for example, moving house, marriage or relationship breakdown. Work-related factors, **[including]** unemployment and boredom, are also common **[causes]** of stress. Differences in personality may also **[play]** a part.

【解题思路】

changes : 固定搭配 life changes，指重大生活变化本身就是压力来源。

including : 用于列举示例，表示“包括.....在内”。

causes : 固定表达 causes of stress，指导致压力的因素。

play : 固定搭配 play a part，意为“起作用/有影响”。

【词汇解析】

44. #22767 Early Humans 高频 机经题 超高频

Early humans were hunter-gatherers, roaming from place to place, but their movements were controlled by the need for water. When humans **[started]** to grow food and established permanent settlements, water was needed for crops and animals as well as for people, **[so]** settlements have always grown up near reliable sources of water. Most major towns lie on the banks of rivers, or, where there are no streams or rivers, settlements exist where underground water can be reached by digging wells. The management of water resources has a **[long history]**. The oldest known dam in the world was constructed in Egypt about 5000 years ago, and was used for storing drinking and irrigation water. Farmers in Arabia at this time used the craters of extinct volcanoes as storage tanks for irrigation water and dug deep wells for their drinking water. Excavated ruins in India of similar antiquity retain the remains of water supply and drainage systems, **[which]** included baths and swimming pools.

【解题思路】

started : 与 to grow food 搭配，表示“开始种植粮食”，标志人类定居的转折点。

so : 表示因果关系，“因为需要水 → 所以聚居在水源附近”。

long history : 固定表达，指“水资源管理历史悠久”，承接上文时间线。

which : 引导非限制性定语从句，补充说明印度遗迹中包含的设施内容。

【词汇解析】

45. #22765 Managing Performance 高频 新增高频 机经题 老题新考 超高频



Managing performance is about getting people into action so that they achieve planned and agreed results. It focuses on what has to be done, how it should be done and what **[is]** to be achieved. But it is equally concerned with **[developing]** people - helping them to learn - and providing them with the support they need to do well, now and in the future. The framework for performance management is provided by the performance agreement, **[which]** is the outcome of performance planning. The agreement provides the basis for managing performance throughout the year and for **[guiding]** improvement and development activities. It is used as a reference point **[when]** reviewing performance and the achievement of improvement and development plans.

【解题思路】

is : 构成被动结构 is to be achieved, 表示“应当被完成的目标”。
developing : 与 focusing on... 并列, 强调“同时关注培养人才”。
which : 引导定语从句, 说明 performance agreement 的身份和来源。
guiding : 与 managing... 并列, 表示“指导改进与发展活动”。
when : 引导时间状语从句, 表示“在回顾表现时”。

【词汇解析】

46. #22747 The speed of sound 高频 机经题 超高频

The speed of sound (otherwise known as Mach 1) varies with temperature. At sea level on a 'standard day', the temperature is 59°F, and Mach 1 is approximately 761 mph. As the altitude increases, the temperature and speed of sound **[both]** decrease until about 36,000 feet, after which the temperature **[remains]** steady until about 60,000 feet. Within that 36,000 – 60,000 foot range, Mach 1 is about 661 mph. Because of the **[variation]**, it is possible for an airplane flying supersonic at high altitude to be slower than a subsonic flight at sea level. The transonic band (the 'sound barrier') extends **[from]** around Mach 0.8 — when the first supersonic shock waves **[form on]** the wing — to Mach 1.2, when the entire wing has gone supersonic.

【解题思路】

both : 与 decrease 搭配, 强调“温度和音速都下降”, 属并列关系。
remains : 与 steady 搭配, 表示“保持稳定”, 说明变化停止。
variation : 指前文提到的“随高度变化导致音速不同”, 解释因果关系。
from : 用于起始范围表达“从...到...”。
form on : 固定搭配, 表示“在机翼上形成冲击波”。

【词汇解析】

47. #22740 UK Drivers 高频 机经题 超高频

In the UK, it is recommended that drivers should turn off their car engines when they expect to be stationary for more than 1 minute. To encourage drivers to turn off their **[engines]** while waiting at rail crossings, the Kent city council placed a permanent sign at the crossing asking drivers to "please switch off your engine when barriers are down to help improve air quality." **[On average]**, drivers had to wait between 2 and 3 minutes to cross after the barrier had gone down. However, the sign didn't seem to be convincing the **[majority]** of drivers to switch off their engines. "Although some research suggests that signs **[alone]** can change behaviour, the message on this sign was designed simply to be an informational request and was not guided by any particular behavioural theory," the researchers explain. So the **[research]** team, led by Rose Mellady of the University of East Anglia, designed an intervention study.

【解题思路】



engines : 准确指车辆的发动机，是最自然、专业的用法；其他选项不符合日常交通语境。

On average : 表示平均情况，用于统计描述最恰当；其他副词不强调数据平均值。

majority : 表示“多数人”，与 of drivers 固定搭配；其他词语用法或正式度不合适。

alone : 用于强调“仅凭某物”，符合 signs alone 的固定表达；其他选项不常用于该结构。

research : 名词作定语修饰 team，表示“研究团队”；其他形式在语法上不正确。

【词汇解析】

engines n. 发动机；引擎

on average adv. 平均来看；通常按平均值计算

majority n. 大多数；过半数

alone adv. 单独地；仅凭.....

research n. 研究；调查（学术语境中不可数）

48. #22736 European Culture 高频 机经题 超高频

Many people today think of culture in the way that it was thought of in Europe during the 18th and early 19th centuries. This **[concept]** of culture reflected inequalities within European societies and their colonies around the world. This understanding of culture equates culture with civilization and contrasts both with nature or non-civilization. According to this understanding of culture, some countries are more civilized than others, and some people are more cultured than others. Anything that doesn't **[fit]** into this category is labeled as chaos or anarchy. From this perspective, culture is closely tied to cultivation, which is the progressive refinement of human **[behavior]**.

In practice, culture referred to elite goods and activities such as haute cuisine, high fashion or haute couture, museum-caliber art and classical music. The word cultured referred to people who knew about and took part in these activities. For example, someone who used culture in this sense might **[argue]** that classical music is more refined than music by working-class people, such as jazz or the indigenous music traditions of aboriginal peoples.

【解题思路】

concept : 强调系统化、抽象的思想框架，最符合学术语境；其他词语不够正式或精确。

fit : 固定搭配 fit into a category，表示“符合某一分类”；其他动词搭配不自然。

behavior : 指人类行为的整体模式，符合社会文化分析语境；其他词语范围或语气不一致。

argue : 表示提出观点并加以论证，符合学术或价值判断语境；其他词语语气过强或偏口语。

【词汇解析】

concept n. 概念；观念；抽象思想

fit v. 符合；适合；归入

behavior n. 行为；举止（尤指群体或个体的行为方式）

argue v. 论证；主张；认为

49. #22722 Proto-Indo-European (PIE) 高频 机经题 超高频

No matter whether you speak English or Urdu, Walloon or Waziri, Portuguese or Persian, the roots of your language are the same. Proto-Indo-European (PIE) is the mother tongue — shared by several hundred contemporary languages, as well as many now extinct, and spoken by people who lived from about 6,000 to 3,500 BC on the steppes to the north of the Caspian Sea. They left no written texts and **[although]** historical linguists have, since the 19th century, painstakingly reconstructed the language from daughter languages, the question of how it actually sounded was assumed to be permanently out of reach. Now, researchers at the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford have developed a sound-based method to move back through the family tree of languages that stem from PIE.



They can simulate how certain words **would have sounded** when they were spoken 8,000 years ago. Remarkably, at the **heart** of the technology is the statistics of shape. 'Sounds have shape,' explains Professor John Aston, from Cambridge's Statistical Laboratory. 'As a word is uttered it vibrates air, and the shape of this soundwave can be measured and turned into a series of numbers. Once we have these stats, and the stats of another spoken word, we can start asking how similar they are and what it would take to shift from one to another.'

【解题思路】

although：引导让步从句，清楚表达“尽管……但是……”的逻辑关系；其他连词语义不够准确。

would have sounded：用于对过去情形的推测或假设，符合“8,000 年前的发音”这一语境；其他时态不符合时间逻辑。

heart：表示“核心、关键部分”，是 at the heart of 的固定搭配；其他词不如该表达自然。

【词汇解析】

although conj. 尽管；虽然（引导让步状语从句）

would have sounded v. 本会听起来……（对过去情况的推测）

heart n. 核心；中心；要点

50. #22719 Decision Making 高频 机经题 超高频

Decision making is central to the management of an enterprise. The manager of a profit making business has to decide on the manner of implementation of the objectives of the business, at least one of which may **well** relate to allocating resources so as to maximize profit. A non-profit-making enterprise (such as a department of central or local government) will be making decisions on resource allocation so as to be economical, efficient and effective in **its use of** finance. All organizations, whether in the private sector or the public sector, **take** decisions which have financial implications. Decisions will be about resources, which may be people, products, services or long-term and short-term investment. Decisions will also be about activities, including whether and how to **undertake** them. Most decisions will at some stage involve consideration of financial matters, **particularly** cost.

【解题思路】

well：may well 是固定搭配，表示“很可能”；其他副词不能自然用于该结构。

its use of：名词结构正确，明确指“对资金的使用”；其他形式语法或搭配不当。

take：一般现在时陈述客观事实，take decisions 是英式常用搭配。

undertake：正式用语，表示“着手进行（活动）”；其他词语正式程度或语义不够准确。

particularly：用于强调“尤其是”，自然引出 cost；其他词语强调角度不同。

【词汇解析】

well adv. 很可能；相当（用于 may well 结构）

its use of phr. 它对……的使用（名词性结构）

take v. 作出（决定）（英式英语常用）

undertake v. 承担；着手进行（正式用语）

particularly adv. 尤其；特别是

51. #22717 Dinosaurs 高频 机经题 超高频

What killed off the dinosaurs? The end of the Cretaceous Period saw one of the most dramatic mass **extinctions** the Earth has ever seen. The fossil record shows that throughout their 160-million-year **existence**, dinosaurs took on a huge variety of forms as the environment changed and new species evolved that were suited to these new conditions. Others that failed to adapt **went** extinct. But then 66 million years ago, over a relatively short time, dinosaurs disappeared



[completely] (except for birds). Many other animals also died out, including pterosaurs, large marine reptiles, and other sea creatures such as ammonites. **[Although]** the number of dinosaur species was already declining, this suggests a sudden catastrophic event sealed their fate, causing unfavorable changes to the environment more quickly than dinosaurs and other creatures could adapt. The exact nature of this catastrophic event is still **[open]** to scientific debate. The catastrophe could have been an asteroid impact, volcanic eruptions or the effect of both, together with more **[gradual]** changes in the Earth's climate over millions of years. Whatever the causes, the huge extinction that ended the age of the dinosaur left gaps in the ecosystem that were subsequently filled by mammals and birds, allowing them to evolve rapidly.

【解题思路】

existence：强调“存在的状态或时期”，与时间长度自然搭配；其他词不如准确或偏口语。

went：固定搭配 go extinct，表示“灭绝”；其他形式不符合常用表达。

completely：强调“彻底地消失”，与科学描述语境最贴切；其他词语语气重复或不自然。

Although：用于让步状语从句，逻辑清晰地引出对比关系；其他连词语义不够准确。

open：固定搭配 open to debate，表示“尚未定论”；其他词不能直接与 debate 搭配。

gradual：描述长期、缓慢发生的变化，符合气候变化语境；其他词不够正式或不精确。

【词汇解析】

existence n. 存在；生存状态

went v. 进入某种状态 (go extinct：灭绝)

completely adv. 完全地；彻底地

Although conj. 尽管；虽然 (引导让步从句)

open adj. 未定的；仍可讨论的

gradual adj. 逐渐的；缓慢发生的

52. #22670 Superhighway 高频 机经题 超高频

Even after thousands of years exploring Earth, we're still uncovering new things like an ancient "superhighway" in the Guatemalan rain forest. Hidden beneath a thick layer of vegetation, the **[network]** of roads stretches over 150 miles and was most likely built by the Mayan empire some 2,000 years ago.

The newly mapped roads are connected to the ruins of El Mirador (sometimes called the Kan Kingdom) in northern Guatemala. Archaeologists believe El Mirador **[was founded]** around the 6th century BCE, and was at its most powerful around the early first century CE. At that time, it had a population of as many as a quarter of a million, a quarter the size of Rome itself at the time. It also has some of the largest pyramids in the world. It was the **[heart]** of the Mayan civilization, and naturally needed some major roadways (Opens in a new window).

The roads of El Mirador have been known about since 1967, but scientists had no idea how extensive they were until now. The thick jungle obscured the remnants of the road, **[making]** it difficult to see from the air.

【解题思路】

network：强调相互连接的道路系统，符合考古与地理语境；其他词不如该词准确。

was founded：描述过去某一时间点建立城市的事实，用一般过去时最合适；其他时态不符合时间语境。

heart：表示“核心、中心”，常用于比喻文明或国家的中心；其他词语语气或搭配不够自然。

making：现在分词作结果状语，说明前句导致的结果；其他形式在语法或逻辑上不恰当。

【词汇解析】



network n. 网络；系统；相互连接的整体
was founded v. 被建立；被创立（一般过去时，被动语态）
heart n. 核心；中心；要害
making v. 造成；使得（现在分词，表示结果）

53. #22635 Kathryn Mewes 凯瑟琳·缪斯 高频 机经题 超高频

Kathryn Mewes does not meet bohemian, hippy parents in her line of work. Typically one, or both, of the parents she sees work in the City of London. "Professionals seek professionals," she says. Originally a nanny, Mewes is now a parenting consultant, advising couples privately on changing their child's behaviour, [as well as] doing corporate seminars for working parents. Her clients find they are unprepared for the chaos and unpredictability that having a child can entail. "Parents are getting older, they have been in control their [whole lives] and been successful. Suddenly a baby turns up and life turns on its head." Nicknamed the "Three-Day Nanny" [because of] her pledge to fix behavioural problems in children under the age of 12 within three days, she is filming a new Channel 4 television series demonstrating her techniques. The [role] of the parenting consultant - distinct from that of a nanny - has developed, she says, as people are used to buying in expertise, such as personal trainers or, in her case, parenting advice.

【解题思路】

1. as well as 的涵义是“还有”、“不但...而且...”。advising couples 和 doing corporate, 是并列关系，选择 as well as。
2. whole lives [n.] the period between birth and death 一生
entire life [n.] the total time that a person can live 总寿命, entire life 指的是一个人的总寿命，不符合文意，所以排除。
3. because of [prep]：后面常接名词、代词、动名词
because：后常用于引导让步状语从句，后面必须接一个结构完整的句子
4. role 职能，角色，强调工作职能的区别

【词汇解析】

as well as conj. 以及；同时；除.....之外还
whole lives n. 一生；整个生命阶段
because of prep. 因为；由于
role n. 角色；职责；作用

54. #22588 Teaching of language 高频 机经题 超高频

The teaching of languages could be revolutionised following ground-breaking research by Victoria University, New Zealand, PhD graduate Paul Sulzberger. Dr Sulzberger has found that the best way to learn a language is through frequent exposure to its sound patterns--even if you haven't a [clue] what it all means. "However crazy it might sound, just listening to the language, [nonetheless] you don't understand it, is critical. A lot of language teachers may not accept that," he says. "Our ability to learn new words is directly related to how often we have been exposed to the particular combinations of the sounds which [make up] the words. If you want to learn Spanish, for example, frequently listening to a Spanish language radio station on the internet will dramatically [boost] your ability to pick up the language and learn new words." Dr Sulzberger's research challenges existing language learning theory. His main hypothesis is that simply listening to a new language sets up the structures in the brain [required] to learn the words.

【解题思路】

1. have a clue 是固定搭配。
2. nonetheless 即使如此，as if 似乎 on the contrary 转折。
3. make up 组成
4. boost 激发，只有这个单词是正面词



5. required 代表脑内要求的因素。

【词汇解析】

55. #22578 Complementary therapies 补充疗法 高频 机经题 超高频

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].

【解题思路】

1. practiced by naturopaths 被理疗师实行，这里的 those 指代上句话的治疗，therapy practiced 治疗被实行，词组搭配考点。
2. over the last few decades 在过去的几十年中，一个 decade 就是十年，词组搭配考点。
3. enthusiasm 热情，与前面的兴趣 interest 对应，逻辑考点
4. influence 影响，其他的生活方式，移民和与中国更多的接触和交易都有影响，逻辑考点。
5. efficacy 科学研究他们的功效，这里的 their 指代的就是文章的主题词 complementary therapies，逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

complementary adj. 补足的，补充的

therapy n. 治疗

practice v. 练习，实行，时间

naturopath n. 理疗师

over the last few decades 在过去几十年

coincide with 符合，与...相一致

enthusiasm n. 热情，热心

influence n. 影响

status n. 地位，状态

efficacy n. 功效，效能

56. #22573 Linda Finch 琳达芬奇（飞行员） 高频 机经题 超高频

Over sixty years after Amelia Earhart vanished mysteriously in the Pacific during her attempt to become the first person to circumnavigate the world along the equator, Linda Finch, a San Antonio businesswoman, accomplished pilot, and aviation historian, recreated and completed her idol's last flight as a [tribute] to the aviation pioneer's spirit and vision. On March 17, 1997, Ms. Finch and a navigator took off from Oakland International Airport, California, in a restored Lockheed Electra 10E, the same make and model [aircraft] that Earhart used on her last journey. The mission to fulfill Amelia Earhart's dream was called "World Flight 1997." Although Ms. Finch was not the first to [attempt] Earhart's around-the-world journey, she was the first to do it in a historic airplane. Linda Finch closely followed the same route that Earhart flew, stopping in 18 countries before finishing the trip two and a half months later when she [landed] back at the Oakland Airport on May 28. Over a million school children and others were able to follow the flight [daily] through an interactive web site part of a free multimedia [educational] program called "You Can Soar," provided by the project's sponsor.

【解题思路】



1. 前文说道 Linda 重现了她偶像的最后一次飞行，as a tribute 为了致敬，上下文逻辑和词组搭配考点。
2. 上下文可以看出来应该是飞机而不是其他交通工具，aircraft。
3. 即使 Linda 不是第一尝试，attempt to do sth 尝试，企图；试图做某事，固定搭配。
4. landed 落地在奥克兰机场，词义考点。
5. 这里的 follow 指的是网上的粉丝关注偶像活动的动作，所以是 daily，每天 follow。
6. educational program 前文提到超过一百万学校孩子们，可推测出来这里是教育项目。

【词汇解析】

attempt v. 企图，试图；尝试
 equator n. 赤道
 tribute n. 礼物；[税收] 贡物；颂词
 pioneer n. 先锋；拓荒者
 navigator n. 航海家；领航员；驾驶员
 interactive adj. 交互式的；相互作用的

57. #22488 Climate change 高频 机经题 超高频

First, the scientific community that studies climate change is quietly panic-stricken, because things are moving much faster than they expected. Greenhouse gas emissions are going up faster than **[predicted, known, reported, intended]** both from industrialising countries in Asia and from melting permafrost in Siberia and Canada. The Arctic Sea ice is melting so fast that the whole ocean may be ice-free in late summer in five years' time. Most climate scientists now see last year's report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, whose forecasts are used by most governments for planning purposes, as a **[purely, totally, overall, independently]** historical document.

Second, the biggest early impact of global warming will be on the food supply, both locally and globally. When the global average temperature hits one and a half degrees hotter - and it will, the carbon dioxide already in the atmosphere **[takes, reads, entitles, commits]** us to that much warming - some countries will no longer be able to feed their people. Others, further from the equator, will still have enough food for themselves, but none to **[spare, left, invest, go]**.

【解题思路】

1. 比预测的更快，predicted
2. 表示纯（100%）只能用 purely
3. commit to 固定搭配
4. have time to spare 空闲时间，固定搭配。

【词汇解析】

58. #22487 Shrimp farms 高频 机经题 超高频

[Over, In, With, Out] the past two decades, around a third of the world's mangrove swamps have been **[transferred, returned, converted, stayed]** for human use, with many turned into valuable shrimp farms. In 2007 an economic study of such shrimp farms in Thailand showed that the commercial profits per hectare were \$9,632. If that were the only **[factor, weight, aspect, part]**, conversion would seem an excellent idea. However, proper **[accounting, display, number, reform]** shows that for each hectare government subsidies formed \$8,412 of this figure and there were costs, too: \$1,000 for pollution and \$12,392 for losses to ecosystem services. These comprised damage to the supply of foods and medicines that people had taken from the forest, the loss of habitats for fish, and less buffering against storms. And because a given shrimp farm only stays **[productive, restored, produced, interested]** for three or four years, there was the additional cost of restoring them afterwards.

【解题思路】



1. 在这 20 年间 Over 是固定搭配。
2. convert 转换，是质的变化，剩下都不是。
3. factor 因素，比 aspect 方面更加合适。
4. accounting 统计数据，比 number 更加精确。
5. productive 有产能有效率的，符合文意。

【词汇解析】

59. #22486 Cultural studies 高频 机经题 超高频

Cultural studies is a new way of engaging in the study of culture. In the past many academic subjects –including anthropology, history, literary studies, human geography and sociology – have brought their own disciplinary concerns to the study of culture. However, in recent decades there has been a renewed interest in the study of culture that has crossed disciplinary **[boundaries, aspect, part, result]**. The **[resulting, reasoning, archiving, teaching]** activity, cultural studies, has emerged as an intriguing and exciting area of intellectual inquiry that has already shed important new light on the character of human cultures and that **[bound, proves, tells, promises]** to continue so to do. While there is little doubt that cultural studies is coming to **[be best said, be best received, be less interested, be widely recognized]** as an important and distinctive field of study, it does seem to encompass a potentially enormous area. This is because the term ‘culture’ has a complex history and range of usages, which have provided a legitimate focus of inquiry for several academic disciplines.

【解题思路】

1. 学术的边界只能是 boundary，固定的单词搭配。
2. resulting 的意思是前文的内容导致的 activity，符合文意。
3. promise to do 固定搭配
4. 被认为固定搭配 be recognized

【词汇解析】

60. #22476 Global Textile Industry 高频 机经题

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.

【解题思路】

1. 生产布料，只有 produce 符合文意。
2. leave behind 固定搭配。



3. 只有 toward “方向” 符合文意
4. supply 是给到货物，support 还不够准确。

【词汇解析】

61. #22471 Mayan Civilisation 高频 机经题 超高频

The Classic era of Mayan [civilization] came to an end around 900 AD. Why this happened is unclear; the cities were probably over-farming the land, so that a [period] of drought led to famine. Recent geological [research] supports this, as there appears to have been a 200-year drought around this time.

【解题思路】

1. 第一个空能够搭配的只有“文化” civilization，而 ruling 代表统治，和 era 基本不搭配使用，times 和 era 意思重复。
2. times，era 都时间跨度过大，interval 代表时间间隔。
3. 这里 reports 不能代表学术上面的知识反馈，剩下的 studied 语法错误，indication 词义不符。

【词汇解析】

civilization n. 文明；人类社会发展到较高阶段的形态

period n. 时期；一段时间

research n. 研究；调查（学术或科学研究）

62. #22002 Green spaces 绿化地带 高频 机经题 超高频

Green spaces contribute significantly to a reduction in soil and aerial temperatures during spells of hot weather, so contributing to human wellbeing. In the garden context, there is, however, little information as to what extent various types of plants differ in their cooling potential and how certain planting combinations may maximize cooling under a scenario of low rainfall and minimal water inputs.

【解题思路】

在炎热天气期间，绿地有助于降低土壤和空气温度，从而为人类福祉做出贡献。然而，在花园环境中，关于各种类型的植物在其冷却潜力方面的差异程度以及某些种植组合如何在低降雨量和最少水输入的情况下最大限度地冷却的信息很少。

1. 前后文判断应该填写名词，排除 reducing。在炎热的气候中，绿地可以显著降低土壤和空中温度。排除 growth 和 increase
2. In the garden context, 表示在花园的环境中
3. 语法判断，缺动词。differ 使...相异；不同于符合语境
4. 应该与【minimal water inputs 最少的入水量】互为并列关系，所以形容降雨量很少用 low

【词汇解析】

1. 前后文判断应该填写名词，排除 reducing。在炎热的气候中，绿地可以显著降低土壤和空中温度。排除 growth 和 increase
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4. 应该与【minimal water inputs 最少的入水量】互为并列关系，所以形容降雨量很少用 low

63. #21439 Standard language 标准语言 高频 机经题 超高频

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.

【解题思路】

1. at a transitional point: 在一个过渡点，固定用法，词组搭配考点。
2. acceptable usage: 可接受的用法，因果关系，前文因为可接受的用法，所以后面的其他用法才被认为有问题，逻辑考点。
3. exclude from: 排除，介词固定搭配，词组搭配考点。
4. approaching an era: 接近一个时代，固定搭配，词组搭配考点。
5. respectability: 体面，名望，对比关系，之前是被忽视的，诋毁的，现在变成了新的存在和受人尊重。
6. But we are not there yet: 但我们还没有到那一步。固定用法，词组搭配考点。
7. consequences: 结果，因果关系，前文原因：两种类别英语的对抗，后文结果：有了创伤性后果，逻辑关系考点。

【词汇解析】

transitional adj. 过渡的，转折的

exclude v. 排除

traumatic adj. 创伤的

reminiscent adj. 暗示的，提醒的

64. #21406 Mendeleev 门捷列夫 高频 机经题 超高频

Uniquely stable, they **[seemed]** to participate in no chemical reactions. But by understanding the stability of the noble gases, physicists discovered the key to chemical bonding **[itself]**. Dmitri Mendeleev added the noble gases to his periodic table in 1902, where he arranged the elements in rows and columns **[according]** to their atomic weight.

Mendeleev was able to see repeating (or periodic) patterns in their properties. The noble gases appeared **[regularly]** in the periodic table, occurring in every eighth position, at least amongst the lighter elements.

【解题思路】

1. seemed: 好像，仿佛，似乎不参与任何化学反应，seem to，词组搭配考点。
2. itself: 本身，反身代词，指代 chemical bonding，物理学家发现了化学键本身的关键，语法考点。
3. according to: 按照；他根据元素的原子量，将元素排成行和列，固定搭配，词组搭配考点。
4. regularly: 定期的，稀有气体定期出现在元素周期表中，对应后文 every eighth position，逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

seem v. 似乎

participate v. 参与

chemical reaction 化学反应

chemical bond 化学键

periodic table 元素周期表

65. #21402 Paraphrasing 意译 高频 机经题 超高频

Paraphrasing is often defined as putting a passage from an author into your own words. However, what are your own words? How different must your paraphrase



be from the **[original]**? The answer is it should be considerably different. The whole point of paraphrasing is to show you have read and understood another person's ideas, and can summarize them in your own writing style rather than **[borrowing]** their phrases. If you just change a few words, or add some bits of your own to an **[otherwise]** identical passage, you will probably be penalized for plagiarism. You should aim to condense and simplify a writer's ideas and describe them **[using]** completely different sentence structures and expressions.

【解题思路】

1. original: 原来的，初始的，前文提到改写 (paraphrasing) 是将原作者 (an author) 的话变成自己的，所以 the original 这里指代的就是前文说的原来的作者，逻辑考点。
2. borrowing: 从.....借来，转折逻辑，跟前文作对比，前文说的是将改写是将别人的观点理解后做总结，而不是 (rather than) 直接从别人那里借过来，且介词后动词+ing，逻辑和语法考点。
3. otherwise: 或者是，前后文都表达同样的意思，所以是并列结构，用 otherwise 作连接词，列举两种情况，逻辑考点。
4. using: describe sb doing sth 固定用法，词组搭配考点

【词汇解析】

original adj. 原来的，初始的
borrow v. 借来
paraphrase v. 改写
considerably adv. 相当地，非常地

66. #21397 Music and pop stars 音乐与流行歌手 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

A MUSIC student at the University of Salford who wrote a song in two weeks is celebrating **[after]** being featured on a compilation album produced by Metropolis Studios. Pop mega-stars including Adele, Michael Jackson and Sir Elton John have all recorded music at the world-famous Metropolis Studios. Last year, the recording studios set **[about]** compiling an album called 'Lost Songs', which features songs from relatively unknown musicians. First-year student Zak Taylor Fray decided to submit his song demo to be included in Volume Two of the Lost Songs album which was released this year, after he saw **[how]** successful Volume One had been. Zak 24, said: "I found this competition when simply **[searching]** the internet for songwriting competitions one day, and was lucky that there was still **[time]** to enter. It amazes me that people who have worked with huge pop stars thought my song was good and worth something."

【解题思路】

1. is celebrating after being featured on a compilation album 在歌曲被收录在一张合集专辑里之后，这个音乐系的学生正在庆祝，逻辑考点。
2. set about 着手，开始做，词组搭配考点。
3. after he saw how successful Volume One had been 在他看到第一卷的成功之后，这里是宾语从句，语法考点。
4. searching the internet for songwriting competitions 在网上搜索写歌比赛，这里的 search for 是固定搭配，表示寻找，搜索的意思，词组搭配考点。
5. there was still time to enter 仍然有时间进入，前句提到 lucky 幸运的，说明还有时间参加比赛，逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

compilation n. 编辑；汇编
album n. 唱片集
set about 着手；开始做...
song demo 歌曲小样
search for v. 寻找；搜索

67. #21396 Supreme Court 最高法院 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频



One of the Supreme Court' s most important **[responsibilities]** is to decide cases that raise questions of constitutional interpretation. The Court decides if a law or government **[action]** violates the Constitution. This is known as judicial review and enables the Court to invalidate both federal and state laws when they **[conflict]** with the Constitution. Since the Supreme Court stands as the ultimate authority in constitutional interpretation, its decisions can be **[changed]** only by another Supreme Court decision or by a constitutional amendment.

【解题思路】

1. one of the the Supreme Court' s most important responsibilities 最高法院的最重要的职责之一，后面半句说明了 decide case，解决案件就是法院的指责，逻辑考点。
2. if a law or government action violates the Constitution. 法律或政府行为是否违反宪法。与下句的 judicial review 司法审查 是解释说明的关系，逻辑考点。
3. enables the Court to invalidate both federal and state laws when they conflict with the Constitution. 当联邦法律和州法律与宪法相冲突时，法院可以使它们无效，逻辑考点。
4. its decisions can be changed 它的决定可以被更改，与后半句的 amendment 修正对应，逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

the Supreme Court' s 最高法院
constitutional adj. 宪法的；本质的
violate vt. 违反；妨碍；
the Constitution 宪法
judicial review n. 司法审查；复审
amendment n. 修正案；改善；改正

68. #19623 Progressive enhancement 渐进增强机经题 高频 超高频

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.

【解题思路】

1. designing 设计，对应前文 design，同时并列结构考点，与 mangling code 装饰编码并列。
2. progressively enhance 逐步地提高，对应第一句 progressive enhancement。
3. spend hours (on) doing something 花时间做某事。
4. the biggest challenge 最大挑战的挑战，对应后文 more interesting challenges。

【词汇解析】

enhancement n. 增加；放大
progressively adv. 渐进地；日益增多地
appearance n. 外貌，外观；出现，露面
browser n. [计] 浏览器；吃嫩叶的动物；浏览书本的人

69. #19618 David Lynch 高频 机经题



David Lynch is professor and head of education at Charles Darwin University. Prior to this, he was sub-dean in the Faculty of Education and Creative Arts at Central Queensland University and foundation head of the University's Noosa **[campus]**. David's career in education began as a primary school teacher in Queensland in the early 1980's and **[progressed]** to four principal positions before **[entering]** higher education. David's research interests predominate in teacher education with particular interest in building teacher capability to meet a changed world.

【解题思路】

1. 上下文理解。作为某校区的校长 head of xxx campus
2. 对应 began 起初，之后逐步升职至 four principal positions
3. 需要动词 ing 形式，且对应“进入”高等教育 higher education

【词汇解析】

campus 校园（校区）

progress 进步、行进、进展（n. / v.）

capability n. 能力

70. #19587 Settlement 定居高频 机经题 超高频

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.

【解题思路】

1. mark 标志，标记。这句话的意思是这座新城标志着一个新的政治开端，动词搭配考点。
2. unless 除非，这句话的意思是除非它的发展几乎完全是偶然的，之前介绍很多碎片证据在每个城市都有，这里一个转折，逻辑关系考点。
3. was surveyed 19 世纪被调查，过去时+被动，语法考点。
4. no one came 没有人来，固定搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

mark n. 标志

unless conj. 除非

survey v. 调查

71. #19584 Teens writing 青少年写作高频 机经题 超高频

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]** that writing for an audience motivates them to write and write well.



【解题思路】

1. get a good grade 取得好成绩，固定搭配考点。
2. select topics 他们可以选择主题，考察词义理解。
3. present sb. with sth. 给某人提供某物，考察动词含义与搭配。
4. report 这里考察的是 report 的动词含义，意思是报告，声称，提出。整句话的意思是青少年也提出为特定读者写作可以激励他们创作出更好的作品。

【词汇解析】

get v. 得到
select v. 选择
present v. 提供
report v. 报告

72. #19548 Gender discrimination 性别歧视 机经题 高频 超高频

Discrimination against women has been alleged in hiring practices for many occupations, but it is extremely difficult to demonstrate sex-biased hiring. A change in the way symphony orchestras **[recruit]** musicians provides an unusual way to test for sex-biased hiring. To overcome possible biases in hiring, most orchestras **[revised]** their audition policies in the 1970s and 1980s. A major change involved the use of blind' auditions with a screen' to conceal the identity of the candidate from the jury. Female musicians in the top five symphony orchestras in the United States were less than 5% of all players in 1970 but are 25% today. We ask whether women were more likely to be advanced and hired with the use of blind' auditions. Using data from actual auditions in an individual fixed-effects framework, we find that the screen **[increases]** by 50% the probability a woman will be advanced out of certain preliminary rounds. The screen also enhances, by severalfold, the likelihood a female contestant will be the winner in the final round. Using data on orchestra personnel, the switch to blind' auditions can explain between 30% and 55% of the increase in the proportion female among new hires and between 25% and 46% of the increase in the percentage female in the orchestras since 1970.

【解题思路】

1. orchestra recruit musicians 管弦乐队招募音乐家，词组搭配考点。
2. revise audition policy 修订试音规则，前文说要克服偏见，所以要修订，改善。解释说明关系考点-总分。
3. increase by 50%, 筛选增加女人出众机会的 50%，与 advance 对应关系。

【词汇解析】

recruit v. 招募；吸收（新成员、员工）
revised v. 修订；修改（正式文件或政策）
increases v. 增加；提高（数量、概率、程度）

73. #19547 Wind 风 高频 机经题 超高频

Wind is air moving around. Some winds can move **[as]** fast as a racing car, over 100 miles an **[hour]**. Winds can travel around the world. Wind can make you feel cold because you lose heat from your body **[faster]** when it is windy. Weather forecasters need to **[know]** the speed and direction of the wind. The strength of wind is measured using the Beaufort scale from wind force 0 when there is no wind, to wind force 12 which can damage houses and buildings and is called hurricane force.

【解题思路】

1. as far as... 和...一样远，词组搭配考点。
2. 100 miles an hour 100 里每小时，an hour 相当于 per hour 词组搭配考点。



3. 风会让你觉得冷，因为刮风时你身体的热量流失得更快，此处 because 构成因果关系。

3. know sth 知道某事，天气预报员需要知道风的方向和速度。

【词汇解析】

as prep. 和..一样

fast adj. 快速的

forecaster n. 预报员

hour n. 小时

know v. 知道

measure v. 衡量

74. #19522 Evolution 进化机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频

In The Origin of Species, Darwin provided abundant evidence that life on Earth has evolved over time, and he proposed natural selection as the primary mechanism for that change. He observed that individuals [differ] in their inherited traits and that selection acts on such differences, leading to [evolutionary] change. Although Darwin realized that variation in heritable traits is a prerequisite for [evolution], he did not know precisely how organisms pass heritable traits to their offspring. Just a few years after Darwin published The Origin of Species, Gregor Mendel wrote a groundbreaking paper on inheritance in pea plants. [In] that paper, Mendel proposed a model of inheritance in which organisms transmit discrete heritable units (now called genes) to their offspring. [Although] Darwin did not know about genes, Mendel's paper set the stage for understanding the genetic differences on which evolution is based.

【解题思路】

1. individuals differ in their inherited traits 个体的遗传特性不同，词组搭配考点

2. evolutionary change 导致进化变化，词组搭配考点

【词汇解析】

inherited trait 遗传特质

evolutionary adj. 进化的；发展的；渐进的

variation n. 变化；[生物] 变异，变种

75. #19520 Great Engineers 伟大的工程师机经题 高频 超高频

Great engineers have a passion to improve life; a burning conviction that they can make life better for everyone. Engineers need to have a talent for invention and innovation, but what [drives] them is the conviction that they can find a better way to do things; a cheaper and more efficient solution to the problems of human existence on this planet of [limited] resources that we call Earth.

Many of us [spend] a lot of time complaining about the difficulties and problems of life. It is easy to find fault with things that make daily life arduous. For an engineer, these difficulties can be opportunities. How can this be made to work better? How can that process be made more efficient? How can [components] be made more cheaply, more accurately and more fit-for-purpose? Great engineers are convinced that everything can be [improved]. Instead of complaining, they think of ways to make things better.

【解题思路】

1. what drives them is the conviction 是什么驱使他们坚信（动态），转折逻辑考点，与前文 talent（才华-静态）形成转折。

2. limited resources 有限的资源，词组搭配考点。

3. spend... doing something time 花费时间做某事，词组搭配考点。

4. components 怎么能组件制作成本更低，解释前文 efficient，上下文逻辑考点。

5. everything can be improved 伟大的工程师确信一切都可以改进，对应后文 make things better，上下文逻辑考点。



【词汇解析】

conviction n. 定罪；确信；证明有罪；确信，坚定的信仰

limited adj. 有限的

component n. 组成部分；成分；组件，元件

76. #19517 Seminars 研讨会机经题 高频 超高频

Seminars are not designed to be mini-lectures. Their educational [role] is to provide an opportunity for you to discuss interesting and difficult aspects of the course. This is founded on the [assumption] that it is only by actively trying to use the knowledge that you have acquired from lectures and texts that you can achieve an adequate understanding of the subject. If you do not understand a point it is highly [unlikely] that you will be the only person in the group in that position, you will invariably be undertaking a [service] for the entire group if you come to the seminar equipped with questions on matters which you feel you did not fully understand. The seminar is to introduce and [provoke] discussion.

【解题思路】

1. educational role 教育的作用，词组搭配考点。
2. be founded on the assumption 建立在假设之上。
3. it is highly unlikely that... 是不太可能的，词组搭配考点，解释前文如果你有不懂的地方，你不太可能是组里唯一在这个位置的人。
4. undertake a service 你要为团队提供服务，词组搭配考点。
5. provoke discussion 研讨会目的是引起讨论，词组搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

assumption n. 假定；设想；担任；采取

invariably adv. 总是；不变地；一定地

entire adj. 全部的，整个的；全体的

undertake v. 承担，保证；从事；同意；试图

provoke v. 驱使；激怒；煽动；惹起

77. #19513 Neuroscientists 神经系统学家高频 机经题 超高频

We now know through the work of neuroscientists that the human brain is wired to mimic other people, and this mimicry involves actual involuntary physiological experience in the observer. Human beings tend to [imitate] actions that they see. Physiologically, our brains include mirror neurons, which [react] to actions that are seen as if we are doing the action ourselves. It is largely an unconscious and automatic experience. When we hear people speak, observe their vocal [nuances], watch their posture, gestures, and facial expressions, etc, neural networks in our brains are stimulated by the "shared representations" generating feelings within us that [reflect] the experience of those we are observing.

【解题思路】

1. imitate actions 模仿他们所看到的行为，词组搭配考点，同时解释前文 mimicry 模仿。
2. react to action 对动作做出反应，react 作为不及物动词，需要加介词 to 再接宾语，词意用法考点。
3. observe their vocal nuances 观察声音细微差别，词组搭配考点，同时与观察他们的动作表情形成并列关系。
4. reflect experience 反射到观察的人的经历，reflect 及物动词，直接加宾语，词意用法考点。

【词汇解析】

tend to 趋向；注意；易于；有...的倾向

imitate v. 模仿，仿效；仿造，仿制

neuron n. [解剖] 神经元，神经单位



vocal n. 声音

nuance n. 细微差别

78. #19511 Scientific Method 科学方法 机经题 高频 超高频

The logic of the scientific method was set out by John Stuart Mill in 1843 and was named the method of difference. A simple example of what he meant by this is to take two glasses of water which are **[identical]** in every respect. Introduce a few drops of ink into one of these glasses. The water changes color! According to Mills method of difference it is safe to assume that the change in the color of the water is due to the **[introduction]** of a new factor—the **[independent]** variable—in this case, the ink.

【解题思路】

1. identical in every respect 各个方面相同，解释前文 difference 不同，以两杯相同的水，一杯滴墨水，作为不同对比。词组搭配考点+上下文逻辑考点。
2. the introduction of a new factor 引入一个新的因素，词组搭配考点
3. independent variable 自变量/独立变量，固定搭配。

【词汇解析】

identical adj. 同一的；完全相同的

independent adj. 独立的；单独的；无党派的；不受约束的

variable n. [数] 变量；可变物，可变因素

79. #19495 Human's farming 人类农耕 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

When humans began farming some 12,000 years ago, they altered the future of our **[species]** forever. Our ancestors were ecological **[pioneers]**, discovering and cultivating the most valuable crops, scaling them up to feed entire communities and transforming wild crops so fundamentally that they became dependent on humans for their survival. Farming, in the words of National Geographic's Genographic Project, "sowed the seeds for the modern **[age]**."

【解题思路】

1. the future of our species 我们这个物种的未来改变了，是因为我们开始种植，物种对应前文的 humans 所有人类，词组搭配考点。
2. pioneer 是先驱/开拓者的意思，与 our ancestors 我们的祖先对应，逻辑考点。
3. for the modern age 为了现代/当代，词组搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

alter v. 改动，变动

species n. 物种

ecological adj. 生态的

pioneer n. 先驱，开拓者

cultivate v. 培养

survival n. 生存

sow the seeds 播种种子

age n. 年代，年纪

80. #19494 Ozone damage 臭氧层破坏 机经题 高频

Clones of an Eastern cottonwood (Populus deltoides) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones **[planted]** outside small towns upstate or on Long Island, says Jillian Gregg, now of the Environmental Protection Agency's western-ecology division in Corvallis, Ore. The growth gap comes from ozone damage, she and her New York colleagues report. Ozone chemists have known that **[concentrations]** may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from **[urban]** pollution that **[blows]** in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hang-around ozone is the **[overwhelming]** factor in tree growth,



the researchers say in the July 10 Nature. "This study has profound importance in showing us most vividly that rural areas **[pay]** the price for urban pollution," says Stephen P. Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "This work should be a wake-up call," he adds.

【解题思路】

1. clones planted 被培育的克隆，这里动词 plant 用了 ed 的形式表示修饰，语法考点。
2. concentrations 空气中臭氧的浓缩物会非常高，于上句话的 ozone damage 是对应关系，逻辑考点
3. urban pollution 城市的污染和 rural 农村的进行了比较，逻辑考点。
4. blows in 表示城市污染被风吹进农村，词组搭配考点。
5. overwhelming factor 压倒性因素，臭氧是树木生长的一个压倒性因素，逻辑考点。
6. pay the price 农村需要为城市污染付出代价，为.....付出代价，固定表达考点。

【词汇解析】

clone n. 克隆
 plant v. 培养，种植
 ozone n. 臭氧
 concentration n. 浓度，浓缩
 cumulative adj. 累计的
 exposure n. 暴露，曝光
 urban adj. 城市的
 rural adj. 农村的，乡下了
 blow in 吹，吹进
 overwhelming adj. 压倒性的，势不可挡的
 profound v. 意义深远的，深厚的
 pay the price 付出代价

81. #19480 Benjamin Banneker 本杰明·班纳克机经题 高频 超高频

Benjamin Banneker has been called the first African American intellectual. Self-taught, after studying the inner workings of a friend's watch, he made one of wood that accurately **[kept]** time for more than 40 years. Banneker taught himself astronomy well enough to correctly **[predict]** a solar eclipse in 1789. Also a surveyor and mathematician, Banneker was appointed by President George Washington to the District of Columbia Commission, which was responsible for the survey work that established the city's original **[boundaries]**. When the chairman of the committee, Pierre Charles L'Enfant, suddenly resigned and left, taking the plans with him, Banneker **[reproduced]** the plans from memory, saving valuable time.

【解题思路】

1. a watch accurately kept time 表示一个表的走时很准确，固定搭配考点。
2. predict 语法上来看，副词在前用来修饰这个动词，预测了日食，语法考点。
3. boundaries 这个指本杰明确认了城市最初的边界，与上半句在 Columbia District 哥伦比亚行政区工作对应，逻辑考点。
4. reproduced the plans from memory 根据记忆复制了计划，给到了提示，逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

intellectual n. 知识份子
 self-taught adj. 自学的
 accurately adv. 准确地
 keep time 按时，走得准
 predict v. 预言，预知
 solar eclipse 日食
 boundary n. 边界，范围
 reproduce v. 复制，再生



82. #19472 Wine and ale 葡萄酒和啤酒高频 机经题 超高频

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. The wine was thus added to the list of mood-altering beverages, such as mead and ale, available to establish social networks in Iron Age Europe. Attic pottery fragments found at hill forts 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 traveled 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.

【解题思路】

1. The Greek colony 希腊的殖民地，词组搭配考点。
2. Luxury goods 奢侈品，后面出现了 such as 举例子都是当时的奢侈品，逻辑考点。
3. Organic containers 有机的容器，然后用 such as 举例子说了皮质和木质的酒桶，用了例子来解释说明，逻辑考点。
4. Wine barrels 酒桶，词组搭配考点。
5. Traded 交易，与 in return 对应，词组搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

colony n. 殖民地
Greek adj. 希腊的
fort n. 堡垒，要塞
luxury adj. 奢侈的
organic adj. 有机的
container n. 容器
wine barrel 酒桶
trade v. 交易

83. #19463 Architectural Museum 建筑博物馆机经题 高频 超高频

The Edo-Tokyo Tatemono En is an open-air architectural museum but could be better thought of as a park. Thirty buildings from the 19th and early 20th centuries from all around Tokyo were restored and relocated to the space, where they can be explored by future generations to come. The buildings are a collection of houses and businesses, shops, and bathhouses, **[all]** of which would have been present on a typical middle-class street from Edoera to Showa-era Tokyo. The west section is **[residential]**, with traditional thatched roof bungalows of the 19th century. Meiji-era houses are also on view, constructed in a more Western style after Japan opened its borders in 1868. The Musashino Sabo Cafe occupies the **[ground]** floor of one such house, where visitors can enjoy a cup of tea. Grand residences like that of Korekiyo Takahashi, an early 20th century politician assassinated over his controversial policies, demonstrate how the upper class lived during that time period. The east section is primarily businesses from the 1920s and 1930s, preserved with their wares on display. Visitors are free to wander through a kitchenware shop, a florists, an umbrella store, a bar, a soy sauce shop, a tailor's, a cosmetics shop, and an inn complete with an operational noodle shop.

【解题思路】

1. all of which 不定代词 all 指三者以上，包括三者，在本句中作表语，考察从句语法。



2. the west section is residential 西边的区域是住宅区，与下文提到的 the east section 是对应关系，逻辑考点。

3. the ground floor，表示第一层楼，固定搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

restore v. 恢复；修复

residential adj. 适合居住的；住宅的

ground floor 底层，相当于中国的一层

controversial adj. 争论的；有争议的

84. #19444 Leadership 领导机经题 高频 超高频

Leadership is all about being granted permission by others to lead their thinking. It is a bestowed moral authority that gives the right to organize and direct the efforts of others. But moral authority does not come from simply managing people effectively or communicating better or being able to motivate. It comes from many [sources], including being authentic and genuine, having integrity, and showing a real and deep understanding of the business in question. All these [factors] build confidence. Leaders lose moral authority for three reasons: they behave [unethically]; they become plagued by self-doubt and lose their conviction; or they are blinded by power, lose self-awareness and thus lose [connection] with those they lead as the context around them changes. Having said all this, it has to be assumed that if someone becomes a leader, at some point they understood the difference between right and wrong. It is up to them to [abide] by a moral code and up to us to ensure that the moment we suspect they do not, we fire them or vote them out.

【解题思路】

1. many sources 对应上文说这种权威不只是来自于....，而是来源于不同的方面。source 来源 origin 起源，source 更加合适

2. all these factors 对应上文提到的很多不同因素，逻辑考点。

3. behave unethically 动词后面需要副词来修饰，不道德的表现，语法考点。

4. lose connection with 与...失去联系，词组搭配考点。也可以看前面出了 thus 表示因果关系，因为他们被权利盟主双眼，失去了自我意识，所以和他们周遭的环境失去了联系，逻辑考点。

5. to abide by 遵循，遵照固定，词组搭配考点

【词汇解析】

moral adj. 道德的，精神上的

authority n. 权威，当局

unethically adv. 不道德地

plague v. 是折磨，纠缠

self-doubt n. 自我怀疑

conviction n. 定罪，确信有罪

self-awareness n. 自我意识

lose connection with 与...失去联系

abide v. 忍受，容忍

85. #19425 Australia and New Zealand 澳大利亚和新西兰机经题 高频

Australia and New Zealand have many common links. Both countries were recently settled by Europeans, are predominantly English speaking and in that sense, share a common culture [heritage]. Although in close proximity to one another, both countries are geographically isolated and have small populations by world [standards]. They have similar histories and enjoy close relations on many fronts. In terms of population [characteristics], Australia and New Zealand have much in common. Both countries have minority indigenous populations, and during the latter half of the 20th century have seen a steady stream of migrants from a variety of regions throughout the world. Both countries have



[experienced] similar declines in fertility since the high levels recorded during the baby boom, and alongside this have enjoyed the benefits of continually improving life expectancy. One consequence of these trend is that both countries are faced with an aging population, and the **[associated]** challenge of providing appropriate care and support for this growing group within the community.

【解题思路】

1. common cultural heritage 共同的文化传统，与前文的 have many common links 是对应关系，逻辑考点。
2. by world standards 根据国际标准，词组搭配考点。
3. characteristics 第二段是总分关系，第二段第一句总起人口特点，然后之后几句话具体解释了人口的构成，逻辑考点。
4. have experienced，现在完成时，have 后面加过去分词，语法考点。
5. associated challenge，指的是与人口老龄化相关的挑战，逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

heritage n. 遗产，传统
by world standards 根据世界标准
characteristics n. 特点，特征
have much in common 有很多共同点
experience v. 经历，经验
life expectancy 预计寿命
aging population 人口老龄化
associated adj. 相关的，有关联的

86. #19423 intelligence of animals 动物灵性机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

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 a social groups are always smarter and have large EQ's than solitary animals.

【解题思路】

1. intelligence 是单数，且上下文是用一般现在时的，因此 do 变形为 does 即可。考察动词变位和语法。
2. comparing across species 物种之间的比较，考察介词常用搭配。
3. instead 不是...而是...，与上文形成对比关系，考察逻辑。
4. followed by great apes 之后是类人猿，考察 followed by 这个固定搭配。
5. a general rule 普遍的规律，考察词义理解，也是一个较常见的词组搭配。

【词汇解析】

reasonable adj. 公平的，合理的
across prep. 从...一边到另一边；横过
instead adv. 代替；反而
follow v. 跟随
rule n. 规则

87. #19413 Allergies 过敏高频 机经题 超高频



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.

【解题思路】

1. mistakenly believe 错误地认为，考察词义理解与词性。
2. protect the body 保护躯体，考察词义理解。
3. release chemicals 释放化学成分，考察词义理解和固定搭配。
4. acts on... 作用于...，考察词汇用法。
5. antibody 抗体，考察词义理解。

【词汇解析】

mistakenly adv. 错误地
protect v. 保护；防护
release v. 释放；放出；放走
act v. 做事；行动；行为；举止
antibody n. 抗体

88. #19398 Foreign policy 外国政策高频 机经题 超高频

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.

【解题思路】

1. an element of truth 有真实的成分/有可信之处，首先 an 可以确定是一个元音开头的单词，然后 an element of truth 是固定搭配，考察词组搭配。
2. in the formative years, 在形成时期，前文说国家的外交政策始于边界，这里提到国家与邻居关系，可以知道，这里是对前面的观点进行解释，说明一个国家边界形成过程，考察文章理解和逻辑关系。
3. be influenced by 被...影响，国家与邻国的关系受到边境政策的极大影响，前文是关系，后文是政策，明显是政策影响关系，用被动语态，考察文章理解和逻辑关系。
4. no settled borders 尤其是 (especially) 没有固定的边界线，顺着前文思路下来，在没有固定边界的时候，边界政策影响邻国关系，考察句意理解和文章逻辑。
5. gain their allegiance 获得他们的同盟，效忠，前文说以前的皇帝为了各种原因扩充边界，原因之一就是为征服国王和王子以获得他们的效忠，考察词义理解。
6. areas adjoining the frontiers 紧靠边境线的区域，整句意思：通过在紧靠边境的地区建立一系列缓冲国来保护帝国核心免受外部攻击，考察句意理解。



7. delineated 是动词 delineate 的过去分词，在这里意思是被解释的，考察词义理解。

【词汇解析】

exaggeration v. 夸张
element n. 成分；要素；基础
formative adj. 有重大影响的
influence v. 影响
settled adj. 稳定的
a variety of 多种多样的
subjugation n. 镇压；征服
allegiance n. 忠诚；拥戴
adjoin v. 紧挨，紧靠
delineate v. (详细地) 描述，解释

89. #19391 Bronze medallists vs Silver medallists 铜牌获得者和银牌获得者高频 机经题 老题新考 新增高频

In an often-cited study about counterfactuals, Medvec, Madey, and Gilovich (1995) found that bronze medalists appeared happier than silver medalists in television coverage of the 1992 Summer Olympics. Medvec et al. [argued] that bronze medalists compared themselves to 4th place finishers, whereas silver medalists compared themselves to gold medalists. These counterfactuals were the most [salient] because they were either qualitatively different (gold vs. silver) or categorically different (medal vs. no medal) from what [actually] occurred. Drawing on archival data and experimental studies, we show that Olympic athletes (among others) are more likely to make counterfactual comparisons based on their [prior] expectations, consistent with decision affect theory. Silver medalists are more likely to be disappointed because their personal expectations are higher than [those] of bronze medalists. We provide a test between expectancy-based versus category-based processing and discuss circumstances that trigger each type of processing.

【解题思路】

1. argue 争论/论证，考察词义理解，表达自己的观点：获得铜牌的运动员比获得银牌的要开心一些。
2. 这些“反事实论点 counterfactuals”等同于前文说的第二名会与第一名比较，第三名会与第四名比较。这样的反事实想法是每个人处在这种境遇下都会有的，所以非常突出。这里选择 salient 显著的，apparent 表示某件事情是透明的可见的，在这里反事实的想法很强烈但是不会可见。考察词义理解。
3. 实际上发生的 actually occurred，考察词义理解。
4. 奥运会运动员更容易基于自己之前的表现出现这种“反事实”的比较，based on their prior expectations 基于之前的预期，考察词义理解和习惯用法。
5. those 指代得到铜牌运动员的期待(personal expectations of bronze medalists)。

【词汇解析】

argue v. 争论；论证
salient adj. 重要的；显著的
actually adv. 的确，真实地；居然；实际上
prior adj. 先前的，较早的；优先的
counterfactual n. 反事实

90. #19389 Emerald green 翡翠祖母绿高频 机经题

Emerald is defined by its green color. To be an emerald, a specimen must have a [distinctly] green color that falls in the range from bluish green to green to slightly yellowish green. To be an emerald, the specimen must also have a rich color. Stones with weak saturation or light tone should be called “green beryl.” [If] the beryl's color is greenish blue then it is an “aquamarine.” if it is greenish yellow it is “heliodor.” This color [definition] is a source of confusion. Which



hue, tone, and saturation combinations are the dividing lines between “green beryl” and “emerald”? Professionals in the gem and jewelry trade can disagree on where the lines should be **[drawn]**. Some believe that the name “emerald” should be used when chromium is the cause of the green color, and that stones colored by vanadium should be called “green beryl.” Calling a gem an “emerald” instead of a “green beryl” can have a significant **[impact]** upon its price and marketability. This “color **[confusion]**” exists within the United States. In some other countries, any beryl with a green color—no matter how faint—is called an “emerald.”

【解题思路】

1. distinctly 明显地，独特的。作为副词修饰 green colour，表示祖母绿是一种独特的绿色。
2. 与后文 if 从句构成并列关系
3. 前文说明了 “beryl” 与 “heliodor” 两种绿的区别，所以后文指代前文说的两种颜色的定义。
4. draw the line, 划定界限。词组搭配考点
5. 句子大意为宝石被叫做不同的颜色会对它的价格和市场有很大的影响，且前文有 a，填空单词必是名词单数。
6. 前文提过两种绿很难区分，所以后文说这种困惑一直存在。上下文逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

emerald n. 绿宝石，祖母绿 distinctly adv. 明显地，独特地 specimen n. 样品
saturation n. 饱和度
beryl n. 浅绿色
heliodor n. 黄绿色
confusion n. 困惑
marketability n. 市场性

91. #19317 Requirement of being a Doctor 高频 机经题

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

【解题思路】

1. balance budgets 平衡支配预算
2. motivate 对应后面的 staff 激励、推动员工（因为比较多样且队伍庞大 large and diverse）
3. make decisions 固定搭配 做决定

【词汇解析】

budget 预算
motivate 激励

92. #19272 Population Change 人口变动高频 机经题 超高频

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.

【解题思路】

1. involve 包含，死亡率包含起因，后果和影响死亡的过程。句意逻辑考点。
2. Life Table 生命统计表，是一个衡量死亡率的工具，所以用 statistical device 表示。解释说明逻辑考点。
3. unless 表示转折关系考点。移民研究者不会把普通移民算在内，除非他们是永久移民者。
4. place of residence 居住地，词组搭配考点。

【词汇解析】

fertility n. 生育力
mortality n. 死亡率
migration n. 移民
fecundity n. 繁殖力
life expectancy 预期寿命
permanent adj. 永久的
demographer n. 人口统计学家
census data n. 人口普查资料
place of residence n. 居住地

93. #19265 Edible Insects 机经题 高频 超高频

Fancy a 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 per cent 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 per cent 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.

【解题思路】

served : 与 "are ... up" 构成固定搭配，表示 "被端上餐桌"。
delicacy : 指 "地方珍馐"，符合文化饮食语境。
consumed : 正式用语，常用于学术或统计性描述 "被食用"。
fetch : 表示 "卖到某个价格"，常用于商品价值描述。
nutritional : 修饰 "sense"，强调营养层面的合理性。
inadvertently : 表示 "无意中"，符合语境中非故意行为。
accidental : 形容 "意外的"，修饰 tourists 表示非刻意混入。
acceptable : 表示 "在标准允许范围内"，符合官方规定语境。

【词汇解析】

served v. 被供应；被端上（食物）
delicacy n. 珍馐；美味佳肴



consumed v. 被食用；被消耗
fetch v. 售得（某价格）
nutritional adj. 营养的；与营养有关的
inadvertently adv. 无意地；非故意地
accidental adj. 意外的；非计划的
acceptable adj. 可接受的；符合标准的

94. #19244 Push and pull factors 拉动与推动因素高频 机经题

People move to a new region for many different reasons. The **[motivation]** for moving can come from a combination of what researchers sometimes call 'push and pull factors' - those that encourage people to leave a region, and those that attract people to a region. Some of the factors that motivate people to move **[include]** 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.

【解题思路】

1. motivation for moving 搬家的动机，motivation 是动机的意思，与上句的 for many different reasons 为了很多原因对应，逻辑考点。
2. include 鼓励人们移居包括更好的气候，因为上句提到了 some of the factors 有一些因素，然后用 include 来进一步举例解释，逻辑考点。
3. leaving the congestion of city leaving 离开拥挤的城市生活，与 want a more pleasant life 想要更舒适的生活等好几个因素是并列关系，逻辑考点。
4. many complex factors 很多复杂的因素，与上文 some of the factors that motivate people to move 促使人们搬家的一些因素对应，逻辑考点。
5. interact 相互作用，前面提到了两个原因 many complex factors 和 personal reasons，个人原因可能相互作用促使一个人或家庭搬家，这两个因素的互相作用，逻辑考点。

【词汇解析】

motivation n. 动机
include v. 包括
congestion n. 拥挤
factor n. 因素
interact v. 相互作用

95. #18341 Estée Lauder 雅诗兰黛高频 机经题

Leonard Lauder, chief executive of the company his mother founded, says she always thought she "was growing a nice little business." And that it is—a little business that **[controls]** 45% of the cosmetics market in U.S. department stores. A little business that sells in 118 countries and last year grew to be \$3.6 billion big in sales. The Lauder family's shares are worth more than \$6 billion. But early on, there wasn't a burgeoning business; there weren't houses in New York, Palm Beach, Fla., or the south of France. It is said that at one point there was one person to answer the telephones who **[changed]** her voice to become the shipping or billing department as needed. You more or less know the Estée Lauder story because it's a chapter from the book of American business folklore. In short, Josephine Esther Mentzer, daughter of immigrants, lived above her father's hardware store in Corona, a section of Queens in New York City. She started her **[enterprise]** by selling skin creams concocted by her uncle, a chemist, in beauty shops, beach clubs and resorts. No doubt the potions were good—Estée Lauder was a quality fanatic—but the saleslady was better. Much better. And she simply outworked everyone else in the cosmetics industry. She **[stalked]** the bosses of New York City department stores



until she got some counter space at Saks Fifth Avenue in 1948. And once in that space, she utilized a personal selling approach that proved as **[potent]** as the promise of her skin regimens and perfumes.

【解题思路】

1. 上下文有一种“对照幽默”，控制了美国百分之 45 美妆市场的“小生意”。controls 是 a little business 的动词，第三人称单数。
2. 早些时候，公司没有人，她需要改变声音装做不同的部门“changed her voice”过去时态。
3. start enterprise 词组搭配考点，开始她的企业。
4. stalked 考察词义，表示“跟踪”，表示做生意的执着，追着商场老板要一个柜台。
5. potent 考察词义，as potent as 与...一样有奇效，表示产品质量好。

【词汇解析】

cosmetic adj. 化妆品的

enterprise n. 事业

stalk v. 追踪，跟踪

potent adj. 有效果的，有说服力的



Re-order Paragraph (段落排序)

	题型重要性	题目难度	机经 命中率	练习时间 分配建议	本次更新必看
RO	☆☆	☆☆☆☆	3 约中 1	☆☆	老题新考 2 题 删除 4 题低频题
备考要点	<p>理解大意：对于文章整体的意思和逻辑有所理解</p> <p>分析考点：能够找出段落之间的客观关系</p>				
练习顺序	<p>命中率 30-40%</p> <p>在口语（RA）稳定的情况下再开始阅读机经的准备</p> <p>以高频文件为主，完整版机经辅助积累</p>				
练习注意 事项	<p>1、通读原文，理解机经文章大概框架</p> <p>2、找到段落间的指代词，对应指代关系</p> <p>3、找出段落间的逻辑关系</p> <p>4、配合 PTEGO 练习平台进行检测练习</p>				



READING 阅读部分

Re-order Paragraph (段落排序)

1. #23267 Contour Lines 高频 机经题

- (1) Topographic maps use contour lines to represent elevation.
- (2) These lines connect points that are at the same level, so you know that when you travel from one line to another, you are either going up or down in elevation.
- (3) The lines also have numbers on them, specifying which elevation is represented by the points connected by that line.
- (4) If the numbers become lower as you move toward the center of an area, they represent the site of a depression and have hash marks on them to distinguish them from hills.

【解题思路】

先总起 / 定义概念 (What)

第 1 句先说明 what contour lines are used for —— 等高线用来表示海拔高度。

再解释原理 (How it works)

第 2 句解释等高线 how they work，即连接相同高度的点，从而显示上坡或下坡。

补充读图信息 (How to read)

第 3 句说明等高线上的数字 tell the exact elevation，让高度变得具体、可量化。

最后讲特殊情况 (Special case)

第 4 句介绍 a special case——洼地 (depression)，并说明用 hash marks 与山丘区分。

总体逻辑：

What → How → How to read → Special case

2. #23219 How to Review 高频 机经题

新题，不完整 (待补充)

- 1: The best time to review is right after class.
- 2: Don't wait until the very end just right before the exam to start reviewing.
- 3: If your time is limited ...
- 4: ...

【解题思路】



3. #23218 Gender Stereotypes 高频 机经题 超高频

Gender-typed toy play leads to the promotion of different skills in boys and girls, with girls practicing communal roles and boys practicing agentic roles.

This guides children's activities in accordance with gender stereotypes and thus restricts their individual development potential.

Whereas play with stereotypically masculine toys, such as blocks and toy soldiers, is generally associated with the development of spatial skills and more aggressive behavior, playing with stereotypically feminine toys, such as baby dolls and stuffed animals, is associated with more nurturing behavior.

Play with sexualized dolls, such as Fashion Barbies, is even associated with a narrowing of perceived career options in girls.

In general, strongly gender-typed toys are less supportive of the development of children's physical, cognitive, and artistic skills than are gender-neutral or moderately gender-typed toys.

Therefore, playing predominantly with same-gender-typed toys limits the development of children's action repertoires in accordance with gender stereotypes and thus contributes to the perpetuation of gender stereotypes.

【解题思路】

总论点 (general claim) : 首先提出核心观点——性别定型玩具 (gender-typed toy play) 会让男孩和女孩发展出不同的技能和角色取向。

机制解释 (causal mechanism) : 接着说明原因，这些玩具通过性别刻板印象 (gender stereotypes) 来引导儿童的活动，从而限制个体发展。

举例说明 (examples / contrast) : 然后用对比的方式 (whereas) ，分别说明男性化玩具和女性化玩具对行为和能力发展的不同影响。



递进影响 (further consequence) : 进一步指出，一些高度性别化甚至性化的玩具 (如 Fashion Barbies) 会带来更严重的后果，比如缩小女孩的职业想象。

总体概括 (generalization) : 再用 In general 对前面的例子进行总结，评价强性别定型玩具整体上不利于多方面能力发展。

结论收束 (conclusion) : 最后用 Therefore 得出结论，回扣主题，指出这种玩具选择会固化并延续性别刻板印象。

4. #23211 Velcro 高频 机经题 超高频

1. Swiss engineer George de Mestral once returned from a hike with his dog and found many burrs clinging tightly to his trousers and the dog's fur.
2. Curious about this attachment, he took some burrs home and examined them with a magnifying glass first, then a microscope.
3. The discovery revealed the burrs were covered with tiny hooks that could latch onto fabric loops and fur firmly.
4. This mechanism inspired him to create Velcro, a fastener with hooks on one side and soft loops on the other, named by combining French "velours" and "crochet".

【解题思路】

5. #23156 Rule before leave 高频 机经题

- (1). You need to give four weeks' notice before you intend to ask for a leave.
- (2). Upon returning, you will be assigned to the previous position if you leave for 60 days or less than 60 days.
- (3). If you leave for more than 60 days, you will be put in a comparable position.
- (4). Employees should have the same wage and benefits.

【解题思路】

先定规则 (Rule before leave)

- (1) You need to give four weeks' notice... 请假前必须 提前四周申请。

短期请假 (Short leave ≤ 60 days)

- (2) ...assigned to the previous position if... ≤ 60 days 回来后 原岗位保留。



长期请假 (Long leave >60 days)

(3) ...if you leave for more than 60 days...回来后只能 分配到相当岗位。

待遇保障 (Equal treatment)

(4) Employees should have the same wage and benefits.无论哪种情况，工资和福利相同

6. #23030 Bank Account 高频 机经题

(1).ID is required to open a bank account.

(2).You can deposit money into the new account.

(3).If you want to withdraw money, you can go to the ATM.

(4).Withdrawing money means to remove money from a bank account.

【解题思路】

(1) ID is required to open a bank account.

开户需要身份证，这是第一步，没有账户后面什么都做不了。

(2) You can deposit money into the new account.

开好账户后，下一步就是存钱 (deposit money)，这是账户的基本用途之一。

(3) If you want to withdraw money, you can go to the ATM.

有了钱后，如果你想取钱 (withdraw money)，可以去 ATM，这是一种常见的操作方式。

(4) Withdrawing money means to remove money from a bank account.

这句是对 “withdraw” 这个词的解释，补充说明上面说的 “取钱” 是什么意思。

7. #23023 Locomotion 运动 高频 机经题

(1).Researchers need to understand why different forms of locomotion evolved.

(2).Long-held assumptions, such as the need for energy efficiency, have already been overturned.

(3).For example, a mechanical ankle brace can improve the metabolic efficiency of human walking, implying that walking is inefficient.

(4).But variation of movement is important, too: such an ankle brace holds you back if you try to skip, gallop or skitter.

(5).Similarly, legged robots struggle to deploy different gaits, just as roboticists struggle to enumerate them.

【解题思路】

(1) Researchers need to understand why different forms of locomotion evolved.

? 引出主旨：研究人员需要理解为什么会有不同形式的运动演化。



(2) Long-held assumptions, such as the need for energy efficiency, have already been overturned.

? 挑战旧观点：以往认为“节能”是主要原因，但这一假设已经被推翻。

(3) For example, a mechanical ankle brace can improve the metabolic efficiency of human walking, implying that walking is inefficient.

? 举例说明旧观点的问题：即使装了助力装置提高效率，说明人类的步行其实并不高效。

(4) But variation of movement is important, too: such an ankle brace holds you back if you try to skip, gallop or skitter.

? 引出新观点：多样化的运动方式同样重要，而不是只追求单一效率。

(5) Similarly, legged robots struggle to deploy different gaits, just as roboticists struggle to enumerate them.

? 类比扩展观点：机器人同样面临运动方式多样化的挑战。

8. #23022 Education Services 高频 机经题

(1).School has different ways to let parents know how they provide education services.

(2).One of the common ways is open days.

(3).Open days are good chances for parents to ask what they want to know.

(4).These are times when parents can know what works for their children will be doing at school.

【解题思路】

(1) School has different ways to let parents know how they provide education services.

? 总述：引入主题，学校如何让家长了解他们的教育服务。

(2) One of the common ways is open days.

? 具体方法：在总述之后，列举一个常见的方式——开放日。

(3) Open days are good chances for parents to ask what they want to know.

? 作用说明：解释开放日的好处，是家长提出问题的好机会。

(4) These are times when parents can know what work their children will be doing at school.

? 细节补充：进一步说明开放日的内容，例如家长能了解孩子的学习内容

9. #22928 Vaccines 高频 机经题

(1).A healthy school setting gives all students the best chance to learn and grow.



- (2).Vaccines are very important to this effort.
- (3).They protect children from getting and spreading diseases that can make them very sick.
- (4).For this reason, we require children aged 2-months to 18-years old who are entering or attending child care, public school, or private school be vaccinated against certain diseases.

【解题思路】

第一句 (1): 引入核心概念

原文关键词: "A healthy school setting gives all students the best chance to learn and grow"
介绍了一个健康学校环境对学生成长和學習的重要性，设定了话题的背景。

第二句 (2): 强调疫苗的重要性

原文关键词: "Vaccines are very important to this effort"

进一步说明，疫苗在创造健康学校环境中的关键作用。

第三句 (3): 解释疫苗的作用

原文关键词: "They protect children from getting and spreading diseases"

具体解释疫苗如何保护儿童，避免他们生病并传播疾病。

第四句 (4): 说明疫苗接种的要求

原文关键词: "we require children aged 2-months to 18-years old... be vaccinated"

最后，介绍了要求儿童接种疫苗的规定，补充具体实施细节。

10. #22926 Gallaudet 高频 机经题 超高频

(1).In 1815, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet got to know the Dr. Mason Fitch Cogswell family and their deaf daughter, Alice Cogswell, and they wanted to find educational methods towards the deaf.

(2).Gallaudet went to Europe, and got acquaintance of Braidwood methods in Scotland (The Braidwood family, formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland, operated a school for the deaf in London as a family business).

(3).In 1817, The Connecticut Asylum for the Education and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons, the first permanent school for deaf Americans, opened.

4) This school aimed to...

【解题思路】

第一句 (1): 提出背景和动机



介绍 Gallaudet 与 Cogswell 家庭的相识及寻找聋人教育方法的动机。

第二句 (2): 寻求解决方案

Gallaudet 前往欧洲学习 Braidwood 家族的教育方法。

第三句 (3): 实现结果

1817 年，美国第一所聋人学校建立。

第四句 (4): 补充学校目标

说明学校的教育宗旨和目标。

11. #22925 Sea Turtles 高频 机经题 超高频

(1).The bony shell of a sea turtle can actually sense when something touches it.

(2).A series of thin nerves run along the shell and detect pressure changes associated with touch.

(3).The nerves do not contain pain receptors so scientists do not think sea turtles feel pain when touched on the shell, but these thin nerves could transmit information to other parts of the sea turtle' s body.

(4).In addition, researchers and scuba divers have observed sea turtles respond to the stimulation of being touched on the skin of their head and their flippers.

【解题思路】

第一句 (1): 引入核心主题

这句通过描述 “the bony shell” 和 “sense when something touches it” ，引出海龟壳可以感知触摸的主要概念。

第二句 (2): 解释机制

进一步细化，使用 “a series of thin nerves” 和 “detect pressure changes” ，说明这些神经如何感知压力变化。

第三句 (3): 拓展机制影响

通过 “do not contain pain receptors” 和 “transmit information” ，补充说明这些神经不会引起疼痛，但能将信息传递到其他部位。

第四句 (4): 扩展观察现象



最后，使用 “respond to the stimulation” 和 “skin of their head and their flippers” ，将讨论从壳延伸到海龟头部和鳍的触觉反应。

总结排序逻辑：

从主题引入（shell sense）到机制解释（nerves detect），再到功能拓展（transmit information），最后补充观察（respond to stimulation）。

一句话口诀记忆：

“壳能感触（sense），神经解读（detect），无痛传递（transmit），扩展全身（respond）。”

12. #22871 Wind in the valleys 高频 机经题 超高频

(1).Around 1 billion people depend on water resources originating from the Hindu-Kush Karakoram Himalayan region, attributable to both rainfall and melting of snow and ice.

(2).The wind in the valleys in the region plays an important role in transporting clouds and moisture and redistributing snow in the valleys, and so understanding what drives this wind is crucial.

(3).Around the world, wind in valleys generally travels up the valley, and up the sides of mountains, during the day.

(4).This is often driven by differences in pressure caused by the slopes of the mountains and the shape of the valleys.

【解题思路】

(1) Around 1 billion people depend on water resources originating from the Hindu-Kush Karakoram Himalayan region... - 这是背景信息，说明这个地区的重要性以及水资源的来源。

(2) The wind in the valleys in the region plays an important role in transporting clouds and moisture... - 紧接着进一步描述该地区的特殊情况，即风在水资源运输和再分配中的作用。

(3) Around the world, wind in valleys generally travels up the valley... during the day. - 接下来提供一般情况的说明，即全球范围内山谷中的风的常见流动模式。



(4) This is often driven by differences in pressure caused by the slopes of the mountains... - 最后解释这种风流模式背后的原因，为前面的描述提供科学依据。

13. #22672 Writing a book 高频 机经题 超高频

For many years, I had been thinking of writing a book.

Not an ordinary book, but a literature book.

I would do extensive literature reading and think about how I could do as well as they had done.

What I did is what you will need to do.

【解题思路】

For many years, I had been thinking of writing a book.

这句话设定了背景和起点，揭示了作者长期以来的一个愿望或梦想——写一本书。这是整个叙述的自然起始点，因为它表明了一个内在的动机和愿望。

Not an ordinary book, but a literature book.

紧接着第一句，这里进一步明确了作者想要写作的书籍类型，即不是一本普通书籍，而是一部文学作品。这一细化说明了作者的目标不仅高远，而且具有一定的专业性和艺术追求，为读者提供了对作者动机和期望的更深理解。

I would do extensive literature reading and think about how I could do as well as they had done.

这句话描述了作者为了实现这个目标所采取的具体行动——广泛阅读文学作品，并思考如何能够达到先前作家的成就。它顺理成章地跟在前面的句子后面，因为它展示了从梦想到实现这一梦想的行动步骤，是实现目标过程中的自然下一步。

What I did is what you will need to do.

最后，这句话将个人经历转化为对他人的建议或指导，意味着作者通过自己的经验教训，提出了一条普遍适用的原则或建议。这句话作为结尾，因为它不仅总结了作者的个人经历，还将这一经历扩展为对读者的指导，从而为整个叙述画上了完美的句号。

14. #22401 Plato 高频 机经题 超高频

(1).Although usually remembered today as a philosopher, Plato was also one of ancient Greece' s most important patrons of mathematics.

(2).Inspired by Pythagoras, he founded his Academy in Athens in 387 BCE, where he stressed mathematics as a way of understanding more about reality.



(3).In particular, he was convinced that geometry was the key to unlocking the secrets of the universe.

(4).The sign above the Academy entrance read: "Let no-one ignorant of geometry enter here" .

【解题思路】

句子 1 和句子 2 之间存在因果关系。句子 1 提到了柏拉图作为数学庇护人的身份，然后句子 2 进一步解释了他是如何受到毕达哥拉斯的启发，并创办了学院，强调数学对于认识现实的重要性。

句子 2 和句子 3 (In particular, he was convinced that geometry was the key to unlocking the secrets of the universe.) 之间存在进一步的解释关系。句子 2 提到了柏拉图对数学的强调，而句子 3 进一步阐述了他对几何学的信念，即几何学是揭示宇宙奥秘的关键。

句子 3 和句子 4 (The sign above the Academy entrance read: "Let no-one ignorant of geometry enter here" .) 之间存在一种结果关系。句子 3 提到了柏拉图对几何学的信念，而句子 4 通过引用学院门口的标语，强调了几何学的重要性，即学院只允许懂得几何学的人进入。

综上所述，这四个句子通过因果关系、进一步解释关系和结果关系相互衔接，构成了一个连贯的逻辑关系链。

【一句话顺口溜，快速记忆】

柏拉图 Plato , in 387 BCE 于公元前 387 年，(探索) the secrets of the universe 宇宙奥秘与几何 geometry.

15. #22253 MBTI 高频 机经题

Some psychologists believe that independent, peer-reviewed research in the decades since the MBTI was devised has provided something better than Myers-Briggs.

They champion the notion of the "Big Five" personality traits — openness, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness and neuroticism.

Of these, only one trait is closely shared with the MBTI — extroversion.

Myers-Briggs does not focus on "neuroticism" or, indeed, any similarly negative trait, which may point to one of the reasons why the criticisms lobbed at the test by modern science have yet to undermine its popularity.

【解题思路】



一些心理学家认为，自 MBTI 被设计以来的几十年里，独立的、同行评审的研究提供了比 Myers-Briggs 更好的东西。

他们拥护“五大”人格特质的概念——开放、尽责、外向、随和和神经质。

其中，只有一个特征与 MBTI 密切相关——外向。

Myers-Briggs 并不关注“神经质”，或者实际上，任何类似的负面特征，这可能是现代科学对测试的批评尚未削弱其受欢迎程度的原因之一。

16. #22252 Poincaré 庞加莱 高频 机经题 超高频

Poincaré had an especially interesting view of scientific induction.

Laws, he said, are not direct generalizations of experience; they aren't mere summaries of the points on the graph.

Rather, the scientist declares the law to be some interpolated curve that is more or less smooth and so will miss some of those points.

Thus a scientific theory is not directly falsifiable by the data of experience; instead, the falsification process is more indirect.

【解题思路】

逻辑很清晰：

庞加莱对科学归纳有一个特别有趣的观点。

他说，法律不是经验的直接概括；它们不仅仅是图表上的点的总结。

相反，科学家宣称该定律是一些或多或少平滑的插值曲线，因此会遗漏其中的一些点。

因此，科学理论不能被经验数据证伪；相反，伪造过程更为间接。

【一句话顺口溜】

Poincaré 庞加莱他说 he said 这个科学家 the scientist (只知道) 科学理论 scientific theory.

17. #22163 History is selective 高频 机经题

History is selective.

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.

【解题思路】

历史是有选择性的。

历史书告诉我们的关于过去的不是所有发生的事情，而是历史学家选择的。

他们不能把所有东西都放进去：必须做出选择。

同样必须做出选择，以学校历史课的形式将过去的哪些方面正式传授给下一代。

【一句话顺口溜，快速记忆】

选择性 selective 历史书 history books 不能 cannot 给下一代 next generation.

18. #22136 Re-reading 高频 机经题

A review is a survey of what you have covered.

It is a review of what you are supposed to accomplish not what you are going to do.

Re-reading is an important part of the review process.

Re-read with the idea that you are measuring what you have gained from the process.

【解题思路】

评论是对您所涵盖内容的调查。

这是对你应该完成的事情的回顾，而不是你将要做的事情。

重读是复习过程的重要组成部分。

重新阅读你正在衡量你从这个过程中获得了什么的想法。

19. #22134 Playwrights 高频 机经题

Playwrights come to their craft with different aesthetic sensibilities.



They create recognizable worlds with troubling relevance to human behavior and social themes.

Others dismiss the “illusion of the real” to engage us in political arguments or absurdist metaphors.

Thornton Wilder and Tennessee Williams, on the one hand, and Bertolt Brecht and Samuel Beckett, on the other, are playwrights with very different approaches to empathy and aesthetic distance.

However, these writers have in common their means of artistic expression – the play.

【解题思路】

剧作家以不同的审美感受来到他们的手艺。

他们创造了与人类行为和社会主题有着令人不安的相关性的可识别世界。

其他人则摒弃“真实的幻觉”，让我们参与政治争论或荒谬的隐喻。

一方面，桑顿·怀尔德和田纳西·威廉姆斯，另一方面，贝托尔特·布莱希特和塞缪尔·贝克特是同理心和审美距离截然不同的剧作家。

然而，这些作家有一个共同的艺术表达方式——戏剧。

20. #22094 Vision and Echolocation 高频 机经题

Vision and echolocation have many features in common.

One narrow range of radiation — light in the case of vision, ultrasounds in the case of echolocation — provides information relevant to a wide variety of cognitive and practical goals.

Why, then, is vision so common and echolocation so rare?

Because, in most environments, vision is much more effective.



Echolocation is adaptive only in an ecological niche where vision is impossible or badly impaired—for instance, when dwelling in caves and hunting at night, as bats do.

【解题思路】

视觉和回声定位有许多共同特征。

一种狭窄范围的辐射——视觉中的光，回声定位中的超声波——提供了与各种认知和实际目标相关的信息。

那么，为什么视觉如此普遍而回声定位如此罕见呢？

因为，在大多数环境中，视觉效果要好得多。

回声定位仅在视力不可能或严重受损的生态位中具有适应性 - 例如，当蝙蝠居住在洞穴和夜间狩猎时。

21. #22084 Agricultural Revolution 高频 机经题

1. Historians are now agreed that beginning in the 17th century and continuing throughout the 18th century, England witnessed an agricultural revolution.

2. English (and Dutch) farmers were the most productive farmers of the century and were continually adopting new methods of farming and experimenting with new types of vegetables and grains.

3. They also learned a great deal about manure and other fertilizers.

4. In other words, many English farmers were treating farming as a science, and all this interest eventually resulted in greater yields.

【解题思路】

1. 历史学家现在一致认为，从 17 世纪开始，一直持续到 18 世纪，英格兰见证了一场农业革命。

2. 英国（和荷兰）农民是本世纪生产力最高的农民，他们不断采用新的耕作方法并试验新型蔬菜和谷物。

3. 他们还学到了很多关于肥料和其他肥料的知识。

4. 换句话说，许多英国农民将农业视为一门科学，所有这些兴趣最终都带来了更高的产量。

22. #21986 LiDARs 激光雷达 高频 机经题



Cameras help autonomous vehicles read street signs and the color of traffic lights.

But LiDARs, aka light detection and ranging systems, do the important work of sensing and helping cars avoid obstacles, whether that's a fallen tree, drunk driver, or a child running out into the road.

Now, a startup called Luminar Technologies Inc., is unveiling a high-resolution LiDAR sensor that was five years in the making.

The startup, which has raised \$36 million in seed-stage funding so far, built its LiDAR systems from scratch.

【解题思路】

这篇文章整体逻辑是非常明显的。

陈述，转折引出主题 LiDARs，一家公司，公司融资。

Cameras help autonomous vehicles read street signs and the color of traffic lights.

摄像头帮助自动驾驶汽车读取路标和交通信号灯的颜色。

But LiDARs, aka light detection and ranging systems, do the important work of sensing and helping cars avoid obstacles, whether that's a fallen tree, drunk driver, or a child running out into the road.

但是激光雷达，也就是光检测和测距系统，在感知和帮助汽车避开障碍物方面发挥着重要作用，无论是倒下的树、醉酒的司机还是跑到路上的孩子。

Now, a startup called Luminar Technologies Inc., is unveiling a high-resolution LiDAR sensor that was five years in the making.

现在，一家名为 Luminar Technologies Inc. 的初创公司正在推出一款制作了五年的高分辨率 LiDAR 传感器。

The startup, which has raised \$36 million in seed-stage funding so far, built its LiDAR systems from scratch.

迄今为止，这家初创公司已经筹集了 3600 万美元的种子期资金，它从零开始构建了 LiDAR 系统。

23. #21985 Research Project 研究项目 高频 机经题



So now that you' ve completed the research project, what do you do?
I know you won' t want to hear this, but your work is still far from done.
In fact, this final stage – writing up your research – may be one of the most difficult.
Developing a good, effective and concise report is an art form in itself.
And, in many research projects, you will need to write multiple reports that present the results at different levels of detail for different audiences.

【解题思路】

So now that you' ve completed the research project, what do you do?
既然你已经完成了研究项目，你会做什么？
I know you won' t want to hear this, but your work is still far from done.
我知道你不想听到这个，但你的工作还远未完成。
In fact, this final stage – writing up your research – may be one of the most difficult.
事实上，这个最后阶段(写研究报告)可能是最困难的阶段之一。
Developing a good, effective and concise report is an art form in itself.
编写一份好的、有效的、简洁的报告本身就是一种艺术形式。（解释为什么最难）
And, in many research projects,...
而且，在许多研究项目中，您将需要编写多份报告来呈现
针对不同受众的不同详细程度的结果。

24. #21650 Pidgins 高频 机经题

In some areas, the standard chosen may be a variety that originally had no native speakers in the country.

For example, in Papua New Guinea, a lot of official business is conducted in Tok Pisin.

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.

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.

【解题思路】

第一句主题句，在某些地区，所选择的标准可能是该国原本没有母语的品种。
举个例子，例如，在巴布亚新几内亚，很多公务都在托克皮辛进行。



总结一下，引出 pidgin。

具体解释什么是：pidgin。

【一句话顺口溜，快速记忆】

In some areas, official 'contact' language English

在一些地区，（规定的）官方的“合同”语言，是英语。

25. #20803 Blue halo 蓝光晕机经题 高频 超高频

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.

These nanostructures scatter light particles in the blue to ultraviolet colour spectrum, generating a subtle effect that scientists have christened the 'blue halo'.

By manufacturing artificial surfaces that replicated 'blue halos', scientists were able to test the effect on pollinators, in this case foraging bumblebees.

They found that bees can see the blue halo, and use it as a signal to locate flowers more efficiently.

【解题思路】

1. 最新的研究发现作为第一句引出文章的主题，一些常见的花卉品种的花瓣表面有纳米级的脊状突起，从特定角度看，这些脊状突起会干扰光线。
2. These nanostructures 指代上文 nanoscale，这些纳米结构将蓝色的光粒子散射到紫外光谱中，产生一种微妙的效果，科学家们将其命名为“蓝晕”。
3. 解释实验的过程，通过制造能够复制“蓝色光晕”的人工表面，科学家们能够测试其对传粉者的影响，在这个案例中是对大黄蜂的影响。
4. They 指代上文 scientists，他们发现蜜蜂可以看到蓝色的光晕，并利用它作为一个信号来更有效地定位花朵。

【一句话顺口溜】

Latest research has found nanostructures bumblebees more efficiently

最新的研究发现纳米结构的大黄蜂更有效。

26. #20802 Ants' prediction 蚂蚁预测 高频 机经题 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

It's often said that ants can predict impending rain and respond by changing their behavior.

Some people say that if you see ants building their mounds higher, or building them from different materials, this might signal the coming of rain.



But is there any scientific evidence to support this piece of folk wisdom?

The short answer is “no”, although it is a difficult question to answer partly because of the sheer diversity of ants—there are 13,000 named species on the planet!

【解题思路】

1. 首先提出蚂蚁可以预测即将到来的降雨，并通过改变它们的行为做出反应。
2. 有些人说，如果你看到蚂蚁把它们的土堆得更高，或者用不同的材料堆起来，这可能是下雨的信号。用了一个基本的句型，some people say but others think...
3. 但有没有科学证据支持这一民间智慧呢？But 同上文解释。
4. 简而言之用作总结 the short answer is，答案是“不”，尽管这是一个很难回答的问题，部分原因是蚂蚁的多样性——地球上有 13000 个被命名的物种!

27. #20800 Define gender 父母定义性别 机经题 高频

本题仅有些许回忆，仅供参考

回忆要点 1：

讲的是大人给小孩玩具的时候往往是根据自己的判断小孩子是 boy 还是 girl；顺序不明，网上找到两句原话顺序如下：

the infant was dressed in blue and was called Adam and sometimes it was dressed in pink and was called Beth. There were three toys in the room: a train (boy stereotype), a doll (girl stereotype) and a fish (neutral). 剩下两句一句是 research by XXX (一个人名，网上资料显示是 Will and his colleague, 我不记得是不是这人)；另一句是 this study XXXX；

回忆要点 2：

1. research by XXXX —
2. 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 ... (这句里面好像提到 adult 怎么样怎么样来着，具体细节实在不记得，有考过的朋友们可以一起回忆下)

回忆要点 3

有 4 句话，基本内容是 toys and gender。我排的第三句是 boys 喜欢 tank 那些玩具，girls 喜欢 dolls 那些玩具，第四句是这些玩具不仅定义性别，还参与了别的 activity。其他不记得了。

疑似原文：



- (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".

【解题思路】

28. #20792 Hudson 哈德森 机经题 高频 超高频

1. Aboard the ship Discovery, Hudson left England in April 1610.
2. He and his crew, which again included his son John and Robert Juet, made their way across the Atlantic Ocean.
3. After skirting the southern tip of Greenland, they entered what became known as the Hudson Strait.
4. The exploration then reached another of his namesakes, the Hudson Bay.

【解题思路】

回忆要点：

1. 一个叫 Hudson 的人 1641 年离开了 England
2. 他和他的朋友们 还有他的儿子 去外部探险（有很多人名）这句以 he 开头
3. 当 They 离开 Greenland（格林兰岛）时遇到一个地方 这个地方的名字也带个 Hudson
4. 最后他们把这个地方的名字改成了 Hudson Bay.

29. #20779 5 hertz 5 赫兹 机经题 高频 超高频

- (1) Previous studies have shown that humans are unable to recognize melodies whose notes have a fundamental tone above 5 kilohertz.
- (2) It was thought that, at frequencies this high, the rapidly cycling sound wave was too fast for the auditory nerve to cope with.
- (3) To test this theory, Andrew Oxenham and his colleagues at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis asked a group of six students whether two four-note melodies were identical or not.



(4).As in previous studies, the volunteers could not recognize melodies with fundamental tones above 5 kHz.

【解题思路】

句子 (1) ——提出事实 “Previous studies have shown ...” → 先告诉读者已有研究发现的現象：人类无法识别基频高于 5 kHz 的旋律。这是整个段落的背景/引入。

句子 (2) ——解释假设 “It was thought that ...” → 解释之前研究给出的理论原因：声音波过快，听觉神经无法跟上。逻辑上紧跟在事实之后，因为解释是针对已有研究结果的假设。

句子 (3) ——实验验证 “To test this theory ...” → 描述新的实验是如何验证前述理论的。这里出现了实验目的与方法，自然跟在提出理论之后。

句子 (4) ——实验结果 “As in previous studies ...” → 说明实验结果和之前研究一致，志实验证明了先前的发现。这是对实验的总结，也呼应了开头的 “previous studies”。

30. #20767 Marshmallow test 棉花糖实验机经题 高频

(1).A four-to-six-year-old child sits alone in a room at a table facing a marshmallow on a plate.

(2).The child is told: If you don't eat this treat for 15 minutes you can have both this one and a second one.

(3).Kids on average wait for five or six minutes before eating the marshmallow.

(4).The longer a child can resist the temptation has been correlated with higher general competency later in life.

【解题思路】

(1). 一个四到六岁的孩子独自坐在房间里的一张桌子旁，面对盘子里的棉花糖。

(2). 告诉孩子：如果你 15 分钟不吃这个零食，你可以同时吃这个和第二个。

(3).孩子们平均要等五六分钟才能吃到棉花糖。

(4). 孩子抵抗诱惑的时间越长，与以后生活中的综合能力越高相关。

【一句话顺口溜，快速记忆】

4-6 岁小孩 A four-to-six-year-old child 花 15 分钟 15 minutes 吃棉花糖 eating the marshmallow，越吃越长 longer。

31. #20493 A certain speed 速度高频 机经题



- To overcome the pull of gravity and reach another body in space you need to achieve a certain speed.
- A journey to Mars from Earth's surface requires a minimum total speed of nearly 30,000mph.
- This requires large rockets, tonnes of fuel, and complex orbital maneuvering.
- Due to the moon's weaker gravitational field, the same journey from the lunar surface would "only" require a speed of 6,500mph (2.9km/s).
- This is roughly one third of that necessary to reach the International Space Station from Earth.

【解题思路】

- 为了克服重力并到达太空中的另一个物体，您需要达到一定的速度。
- 从地球表面前往火星的旅程至少需要近 30,000 英里/小时的总速度。
- 这需要大型火箭、数吨燃料和复杂的轨道操纵。
- 由于月球的引力场较弱，从月球表面出发的相同旅程“仅”需要 6,500 英里/小时（2.9 公里/秒）的速度。
- 这大约是从地球到达国际空间站所需的三分之一。

【一句话顺口溜，快速记忆】

克服 overcome 30000 的大火箭 large rockets 需要以 6500 的速度到达国际空间站 International Space Station.

32. #1018 Innovation in India 印度的创新高频 机经题

Innovation in India is as much due to entrepreneurialism as it is to IT skills, says Arun Maria, chairman of Boston Consulting Group in India.

Indian businessmen have used IT to create new business models that enable them to provide services in a more cost-effective way.

This is not something that necessarily requires expensive technical research.

He suggests the country's computer services industry can simply outsource research to foreign universities if the capability is not available locally.



"This way, I will have access to the best scientists in the world without having to produce them myself," says Mr. Maria.

【解题思路】

1. 发表观点：波士顿咨询集团(Boston Consulting Group)驻印度董事长阿伦·玛利亚(Arun Maria)表示，印度的创新不仅源于 IT 技能，也同样源于创业精神。
2. 具体例子：印度商人利用 IT 创造了新的商业模式，使他们能够以更有效的方式提供服务。
3. 结论：这 (this 指代上句用 IT 创造了新的商业模式) 并不一定需要昂贵的技术研究。
4. 根据上面的说法提出新的观点：他 (指代 Arun Maria) 建议中国的计算机服务行业可以简单地将研究外包给外国大学 (country's computer services industry can simply outsource research) ，如果本地无法提供这种能力的话。
5. 上一句衍生：“这样 (This way 指代计算机外包业务) ，我就可以接触到世界上最好的科学家，而不必亲自培养他们，” 玛丽亚说。

【一句话顺口溜，快速记忆】

AM Arun Maria 和印度商人 Indian businessmen 一起研究 research 地方 locally 最好的科学家 best scientists.

33. #1009 Jet Stream 喷射气流 (一种地理现象) 高频 机经题

Jet stream, narrow, swift currents or tubes of air found at heights ranging from 7 to 8 miles above the surface of the earth.

They are caused by great temperature differences between adjacent air masses.

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.

Since the progress of an airplane is aided or impeded depending on whether tail winds or head winds are encountered.

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.

【解题思路】



1. Jet stream 是啥，一般在 7，8 英里的高度有。
2. 它形成是因为周围温度不太一样
3. 它不走直线 而是曲线 比风速慢一点点
4. 由于 jet stream 可以帮助或者阻碍飞机前进，取决于飞机头还是翅膀碰到
5. 北半球会利用它加速，节省燃料，南半球这边就会避免和它接触。

【解题思路】

1. 介绍新概念：急流 (jet stream)、狭窄而迅速的洋流或气流 (currents or tubes) 在地表以上 7 至 8 英里高空盘旋。
2. 什么原因造成的：它们 (they 指代上句 jet stream) 是由相邻气团 (adjacent air masses 跟上一句的 current 和 tube 相互对应) 之间的巨大温差造成的。
3. 具体怎么运动的：急流 (the jet stream 指代 jet stream) 不是沿着直线运动，而是以波状的方式流动；波向东传播(在北半球)的速度比风速本身要慢得多。
4. 跟飞机的关系：因为 (since) 飞机的前进是受到顺风还是逆风的帮助。
5. 具体解释怎么有关：在北半球，东行的飞机为了加快速度和节省燃料，会寻求急流，西行的飞机则会避开急流。

【一句话顺口溜，快速记忆】

8 英里 8 miles 的气温差 temperature differences 是一条直线 straight line，过程 the progress 也很快速 speed。

34. #1004 Sepahua 塞帕华 高频 机经题

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.

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.

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.

It abolished the previous system of annual control.



Instead, it auctioned 40-year concessions to areas ruled off on a map, with the right to log 5% of the area each year. The aim was to encourage strict management plans and sustainable extraction.

【解题思路】

1. 塞帕华，秘鲁亚马逊丛林边缘的一个破败小镇，依偎在地图上的一个口袋里，一条同名的河流流入乌鲁班巴。
2. 这个小块区域指的是夹在四个自然保护区之间的一小块合法可伐木的土地，这些自然保护区都是桃花心木资源丰富，从镇上可以进入。“地图上有边界，”一位当地的伐木工说，“地图只在首都利马。”
3. 2001 年，政府在环保组织世界自然基金会(WWF)的怂恿下，试图在秘鲁亚马逊相对较小的允许伐木的地区对伐木进行监管。
4. 它废除了以前的年度合同制度。
5. 相反，它拍卖了 40 年的特许权给地图上划掉的区域，每年有权砍伐该区域 5% 的原木。其目的是鼓励严格的管理计划和可持续的开采。

【一句话顺口溜，快速记忆】

塞帕华 (SEPAHUA) 表示 (denotes) 在 2001 年废除 (abolished) 了 40 年。

【解题思路】

1. 塞帕华，秘鲁亚马逊丛林边缘的一个破败小镇，依偎在地图上的一个口袋里 (a pocket)，一条同名的河流流入乌鲁班巴。
2. 这个小块区域 (that pocket 指代上一句 a pocket) 指的是夹在四个自然保护区之间的一小块合法可伐木的土地 (legally loggable land 具体介绍什么样的地方)，这些自然保护区都是桃花心木资源丰富，从镇上可以进入。“地图上有边界，”一位当地的伐木工说，“地图只在首都利马。”
3. 2001 年，政府在环保组织世界自然基金会(WWF)的怂恿下，试图在秘鲁亚马逊相对较小的允许伐木的地区对伐木进行监管 (the relatively small part of the Peruvian Amazon where this is allowed 就是上一句可以伐木的区域)。
4. 它 (it 指代上一句的伐木监管) 废除了以前的年度合同制度。
5. 相反 (instead)，它 (it 指代废除合同后的行动) 拍卖了 40 年的特许权给地图上划掉的区域，每年有权砍伐该区域 5% 的原木。其目的是鼓励严格的管理计划和可持续的开采。

35. #1003 The Innateness Hypothesis 天生假说 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频



A simple way to disprove this Innateness Hypothesis, as linguists call it, is to demonstrate that other species have the capacity to speak but for some reason simply have not developed speech.

A logical candidate for such a species is the chimpanzee, which shares 98.4% of the human genetic code.

Chimpanzees cannot speak because, unlike humans, their vocal cords are located higher in their throats and cannot be controlled as well as human vocal cords.

It does not follow from their lack of speech, however, that chimpanzees are incapable of language.

Perhaps they can acquire grammar and speak if they could only use grammar some other way.

【解题思路】

反驳这种语言学家所说的先天假说的一个简单方法是证明其他物种具有说话的能力，但由于某种原因根本没有发展出语言。

这种物种的合理候选者是黑猩猩，它拥有 98.4% 的人类遗传密码。

黑猩猩不能说话，因为与人类不同，它们的声带位于喉咙较高的位置，无法像人类声带那样受到控制。

然而，黑猩猩不会说话并不意味着它们没有语言能力。

如果他们只能以其他方式使用语法，也许他们就能掌握语法并说话。

【一句话顺口溜，快速记忆】

一个简单 A simple 的 98.4% 的声音 vocal 不能出声 cannot speak，因为缺少 lack of 语法 grammar。

36. #1001 A Pilot Delivering Mails 送邮件的飞行员 高频 机经题



After finishing first in his pilot training class, Lindbergh took his job as the chief pilot of an airmail route operated by Robertson Aircraft Co. of Lambert Field in St. Louis, Missouri.

He flew the mail in a de Havilland DH-4 biplane to Springfield, Illinois, Peoria and Chicago

During his tenure on the mail route, he was renowned for delivering the mail under any circumstances.

After a crash, he even salvaged bags of mail from his burning aircraft and immediately phoned Alexander Varney, Peoria's airport manager, to advise him to send a truck.

【解题思路】

1. 林德伯格在飞行员培训班上取得了第一名的成绩，随后担任密苏里州圣路易斯罗伯逊飞机公司运营的一条航空邮件航线的首席飞行员。
2. 他乘坐一架德哈维兰 DH-4 双翼飞机飞往伊利诺斯州的斯普林菲尔德、皮奥里亚和芝加哥。
3. 在任期间，他以在任何情况下投递邮件而闻名。
4. 坠机后，他甚至从燃烧的飞机上捡回了几袋邮件，并立即打电话给皮奥里亚机场经理亚历山大·瓦尔尼(Alexander Varney)，建议他派一辆卡车过去。

【解题思路】

1. 第一句介绍人物和背景：在完成了他的飞行员训练班的第一名后，林德伯格 (Lindbergh) 接受了他的工作，担任一个航空邮件航线的首席飞行员的兰伯特菲尔德罗伯逊飞机公司在圣路易斯，密苏里。
2. 他 (Lindbergh 的指代) 乘坐 de Havilland DH-4 双翼飞机飞往斯普林菲尔德、伊利诺斯州、皮奥里亚和芝加哥
3. 在他任职期间 (During his tenure on the mail route, 对上一句的指代)，他以在任何情况下都能投递邮件而闻名。
4. 上一句的衍生，举例说明：坠机后 (After a crash)，他甚至从燃烧的飞机上回收了几袋邮件，并立即打电话给皮奥里亚的机场经理亚历山大·瓦尼，建议他派一辆卡车过来。

【一句话顺口溜，快速记忆】

路易斯 Louis 用 DH-4 运送 delivering 经理 manager。

37. #1000 Marine Creatures 海洋生物高频 机经题 超高频

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.



They have spent the past three years crunching all the numbers they could lay on their hands on.

These ranged from the current UN Food and Agriculture Organization's database to information hundreds of years old, gleaned from kitchen records and archeology.

The results of this comprehensive analysis have been published in Science.

【解题思路】

1. 为了确定多样性在海洋和陆地上是否重要，11 名海洋生物学家和三位经济学家联合起来。
2. 他们花了三年的时间来处理他们手上的数据。
3. 这些（数据是）从目前的联合国粮食及农业组织数据库到数百年前的信息，从厨房记录和考古学中收集到。
4. 这一全面分析的结果已经公布在科学杂志上

【解题思路】

1. 情况介绍，发生了什么：为了（in order to）确定多样性在海洋和陆地中是否同样重要，11 名海洋生物学家和 3 名经济学家联合起来。
2. 在过去的三年里，they 指代上一句科学家们，一直在研究他们所能得到的所有数据（all the numbers）。
3. 这些信息（these 指代上一句 all the numbers）包括目前联合国粮农组织的数据库，以及从厨房记录和考古学中收集的数百年的信息。
4. the results of this 指代之前的研究，这项综合分析的结果已经发表在《科学》杂志上。

38. #989 Bankrupt 破产机经题 高频 超高频

In Montana as elsewhere, companies that have acquired older mines respond to demands to pay for cleanup in either of two ways.

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.



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.

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.

【解题思路】

1. 总起句：在蒙大拿州和其他地方，收购老矿井的公司会对以两种方式支付清理费用（to pay for cleanup in either of two ways）的要求作出回应。
2. 介绍第一种方法：如果公司规模较小的（If the company is small），其所有者可以宣告公司破产，在某些情况下可以隐匿财产，将其经营成果转让给其他公司或者不承担旧矿山清理责任的新公司。
3. 介绍第二种方法：如果公司规模太大（If the company is too large），（跟上一句的情况做对比）无法宣称其将因清理成本而破产，公司则否认其责任，或寻求将成本降至最低。
4. 总结句：在任何一种情况下（In either case），矿区及其下游地区仍然有毒，从而危及人民，或者美国联邦政府和蒙大拿州政府（最终所有纳税人）通过联邦超级基金和相应的蒙大拿州基金支付清理费用。

【一句话顺口溜，快速记忆】

Montana 一会小 small 一会大 large，但都有毒 toxic。

39. #984 Heart attack 心脏病发作机经题 高频

Heart attack is the caused by the sudden blockage of a coronary artery by a blood clot.

When the clot is formed, it will stay in the blood vessels.

The clot in blood vessels will block blood flow.

Without the normal blood flow, it will cause muscle contraction.

【解题思路】

1. 第一句总起：心脏病发作是由于冠状动脉（coronary artery）被血凝块（a blood clot）突然阻塞（the sudden blockage）而引起的。



2. the clot 指代上一句的 blood clot，堵塞一旦形成，会附着在血管里（will stay in the blood vessels）。这里第一次提到 blood vessels。
3. The cloth in blood vessels 指代上一句的血管里的堵塞，会阻塞血流（block blood flow）。
4. 血流被堵塞的后果：没有正常的血液流动（Without the normal blood flow），就会导致肌肉收缩（it will cause muscle contraction）。

40. #981 Arcelor 阿赛洛集团版本二 高频 机经题 超高频

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.

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.

The story tells us two things about European business, both positive.

Shareholder activism is increasing in a continent where until recently it was depressingly rare.

And more important, the Arcelor Mittal deal demonstrates Europe's deepening integration into the global economy.

【解题思路】

1. 首先提出收购公司这件事情，它被米塔尔收购（It was taken over by Mittal）。米塔尔是一家在荷兰注册的公司。
2. The takeover battle 指代上文收购公司这事情，收购战（The takeover battle）持续了6个月，直到阿塞洛的老板们最终听取了股东们的意见，股东们希望董事会接受米塔尔的第三次出价。
3. 得出结论，这个故事告诉我们（The story tells us）关于欧洲商业的两件事，都是积极的。
4. 得出第一个优点，股东维权行动日益增多（Shareholder activism is increasing）。
5. 得出第二个优点，更重要的是（And more important），欧洲正日益融入全球经济。

41. #980 Arcelor 阿赛洛集团版本一 高频 机经题

Arcelor, established in Dutch, had been the largest European steel maker by 2006.

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.



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.

The Arcelor-Mittal deal demonstrates Europe's deepening integration into the global economy.

【解题思路】

1. 介绍 Arcelor 这个公司，成立于荷兰，到 2006 年已成为欧洲最大的钢铁制造商。
2. 它被米塔尔(Mittal)收购 (It was taken over by Mittal)。
3. 收购战 (The takeover battle)，指代上文被收购的事情持续了 6 个月，直到阿塞洛的老板们最终听取了股东们的意见，股东们希望董事会接受米塔尔的第三次出价。
4. 最后得出结论，阿塞洛-米塔尔的交易表明，欧洲正日益融入全球经济 (global economy)。

42. #970 Debt 贷款机经题 高频

【版本一】

有很多种借贷，不要过多贷款

Some people 有 student loan，20-30 岁花了很多

In their early life，一直还钱每月花光

Young people should not take any other loan except for house loan

【版本二】

Many people face serious financial crisis when they are only 20-30years 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 then laying piling credit card loan and monthly payments.

Although they can have student loan, people should be very cautious. (giving suggestion)

【解题思路】

1. 提出问题，许多人 20-30 岁就财务危机 (face serious financial crisis)。
2. This is because 指代上文财务危机这件事情，因为他们没有注意日常开销。
3. 这讲导致 (This will lead to) 更多的贷款要偿还。
4. 提出解决办法 although 他们能有学生贷款，但是还是要小心谨慎并给出建议 (giving suggestion)。

【一句话顺口溜，快速记忆】

20-30 岁 20-30years old 的人买东西 buying 用信用卡 credit card，应该小心一点 cautious。



43. #957 Hip hop culture/嘻哈文化机经题 高频

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.

It necessarily embodies and values resilience, understanding, community and social justice.

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.

Yet, the hip hop project is not yet free from these difficult circumstances.

【解题思路】

1. 提出嘻哈文化，嘻哈是 (Hip hop emerged) 对 20 世纪 70 年代南布朗克斯的帮派文化和暴力的一种反应，也是对贫困、种族主义、排斥、犯罪、暴力和忽视的日常体验。
2. 提出嘻哈文化的内涵，它必然体现和重视 (It necessarily embodies and values) 弹性、理解、社区和社会正义。
3. 没有这些，这些指代上文的 values (Without these)，嘻哈文化将永远不会存在，正是因为这些价值观仍然是其核心，所以嘻哈是世界各地积极社会变革的强大推动力。
4. 然而，嘻哈还没有摆脱这些困难的环境 (these difficult circumstances)。

【一句话顺口溜，快速记忆】

在 1970 年代 1970s 明白 understanding 嘻哈文化 Hip Hop culture 是非常困难 difficult 的。

44. #938 Reading 阅读机经题 高频 超高频

Humans appear to be the only species which is able to translate their communication into another medium, and in this case the medium provides a semi-durable record of the elements of the communication.

So reading is a very special ability that we have.

Reading also is special because, unlike language, most children have to be taught to read, write and spell.



So though we may be predisposed to being able to read and usually have the abilities necessary to master reading, it is something that most of us only accomplish through the direct help of others.

【解题思路】

1. 人类似乎是唯一能够将他们的交流转化为另一种媒介的物种，在这种情况下，媒介提供了一种半持久的交流元素记录。
2. 所以阅读是一种非常特殊的能力。
3. 阅读也很特别，因为不像语言，大多数孩子都要学习阅读、写作和拼写。
4. 因此，尽管我们可能倾向于能够阅读，通常也有必要的能力来掌握阅读，但这是我们大多数人只有通过他人的直接帮助才能完成的事情。

45. #925 Fair Access to Higher Education 公平获得高等教育机经题 高频

England' s most selective universities must do more to attract teenagers from disadvantaged backgrounds if they want to charge higher tuition fees, the country' s fair access watchdog has warned.

Professor Les Ebdon, director of Fair Access to Higher Education, has said universities can no longer make excuses about the number of poorer students they take on.

In a statement issued yesterday, Prof Ebdon dismissed the argument from the country' s most selective universities, which claim that young people from poorer backgrounds generally secure worse grades.

Such defenses from the country' s most elite universities "do not hold water" , Prof Ebdon said, as he urged the institutions to do more to widen their intakes.

【解题思路】

1. England' s most selective universities (英国的最好的一些大学) 是泛指，总领全文，所以是第一句。
2. Les Ebdon 教授在本句中说明其观点，认为学校不应该再找借口不招穷学生。Universities 指的是上文提到的 England' s most selective universities。同时本句也介绍了 Les Ebdon 教授的职位，因此排在第二句。
3. 接着第二句，Ebdon 教授在昨日发表的一份陈述中 (In a statement issued yesterday) 驳斥上文所说的英国最好的一些大学的观点 (Prof Ebdon dismissed the argument from the country' s



most selective universities) , 反对穷学生成绩不好的言论 (which claim that young people from poorer backgrounds generally secure worse grades) 。

4. Such defenses (学校的辩护) 指的是第三句中说的穷学生成绩不好的言论 (young people from poorer backgrounds generally secure worse grades) 。这句接第三句说明了 Ebdon 教授如何反驳，所以排在第四句。

46. #921 English Speaking 英语口语高频 机经题

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.

Equally, any native English speaker wanting to deal with these new high achievers needs to know how to talk without baffling them.

Because so many English-speakers today are monoglots, they have little idea how difficult it is to master another language.

Many think the best way to make foreigners understand is to be chatty and informal.

This may seem friendly but, as it probably involves using colloquial expressions , it makes comprehension harder.

【解题思路】

1. Anyone (任何人) 泛指，总领全文。任何想要成为国际商业、医学或学术界(但可能不是体育界)顶尖人物的人，都需要具备相当高的英语水平。
2. 同样的 (Equally) ，引起的句子和上一句并列，排在第二句。
3. 本句中说英语的人 (English-speakers) 是承接上一句中的英语母语者 (native English speaker) ，因此是第三句。
4. 很多人 (Many) 指的是上一句提到的 English-speakers。
5. This 指代的是第四句中说的许多人认为让外国人理解的最好方式是表现得健谈和随意 (the best way to make foreigners understand is to be chatty and informal) 。

【一句话顺口溜，快速记忆】

任何 Anyone 平等的 Equally 研究生 master 都明白 understand 要友好 friendly。

47. #917 Foreign aid 外国援助机经题 高频

At the beginning of the 1990s, foreign aid had begun to improve slowly.



Scrutiny by the news media shamed many developed countries into curbing their bad practices.

Today, the projects of organizations like the World Bank are meticulously inspected by watchdog groups.

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.

【解题思路】

1. 上世纪 90 年代初 (At the beginning of the 1990s)，定下时间，因此本句是第一句。
2. 新闻媒体的审查使许多发达国家抑制了他们的不良做法 (Scrutiny by the news media shamed many developed countries into curbing their bad practices)。本句接上一句说的外国资金救援开始缓慢增加 (foreign aid had begun to improve slowly)。
3. 按时间顺序说到了今天 (Today)，因此本句排在第三句。
4. 这一体系 (the system) 指代上文说的一些项目会被监控，所以是最后一句。

【一句话顺口溜，快速记忆】

在 1990 年代 1990s，新闻媒体 news media 说世界银行 World Bank 非常完美 perfect。

48. #885 Price Carbon 碳的价格 机经题 高频 超高频

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.

There are, however, challenges associated with the political acceptability of carbon pricing.

If Canada implements a carbon price on its own, there are worries that Canadian factories will relocate to other countries to avoid the regulation.

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.

【解题思路】



1. 文章先提出主要想法，如果要减少加拿大的温室气体排放，就必须对这些排放收取价格（to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Canada, a price must be applied）。
2. 第二段出现了转折词（however），然而收钱会有很多问题。
3. 然后做了假设如果加拿大收取费用（if Canada implements a carbon price），会产生后果，这段是对上一段提到的问题（challenges）进行了进一步的解释。
4. 即使其他国家与加拿大联合行动为碳排放定价（Even if other countries act in concert with Canada to price carbon），做了另一个假设，与上文搬到其他国家对应（relocate to other countries）。

【一句话顺口溜，快速记忆】

GHG（迎来挑战）challenges，（加拿大工厂即将）Canadian factories will（受到威胁）threaten。



LISTENING 听力部分

Summarize Spoken Text (总结口语文本)

	题型重要性	题目难度	机经 命中率	练习 时间 建议	本次更新必看
SST	☆☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆☆	3 约中 2/3	☆☆☆ ☆☆	老题新考 1 题
备考要点	理解大意：对于文章整体的意思有所理解（可参考本文件中标注的原文重点） 写作细节：熟记评分标准，在准备时注意写作上的小细节				
练习顺序	命中率高于 90% 以高频文件为主，完整版机经辅助积累 在整个备考过程中应处于优先准备的地位				
注释说明	1. 基础比较薄弱的考生，建议先理解【中文解析】部分 2. 参考原文中，灰色为信号词，黄色为重点信息 3. 【参考答案】为飞凡英语教研组给出，以便大家整理自己答案时进行参考				
练习注意事项	1. 务必以理解文章意思为主，切记不理解下死记硬背 2. 挑选重点信息的标准要明确，秉承“挑三拣四”的心态，只要有用的重点 3. 高频链接配套全部有音频的机经音频，练习时可搜索标题对应音频进行识别				



4. 写好文章后注意检查，积累任何粗心错误或知识盲点，以免重蹈覆辙。

Summarise Spoken Text (总结口语文本)

1. #23241 Multiculturalism 高频 机经题 超高频

1.1 中文解析

1.2 词汇解析

1.3 疑似原文

Multiculturalism is an important aspect of our society, as it encourages us to embrace and appreciate the diverse cultures that make up our world. This concept promotes the idea that we should not only tolerate, but also celebrate and learn from the differences in our society. Rather than expecting everyone to conform to one dominant culture, multiculturalism encourages respect for individual traditions and beliefs. This approach has a powerful positive effect. By recognizing and valuing cultural diversity, we can create a more inclusive and harmonious society where everyone feels they belong. This is in contrast to the idea of a melting pot, where diversity is expected to disappear as everyone assimilates into one homogeneous culture. Embracing multiculturalism allows us to broaden our understanding of the world and fosters a sense of unity and acceptance amongst different groups. Ultimately, it is through respecting and celebrating our differences that we can create a more vibrant and enriching society for all.

1.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed multiculturalism in modern society. In the first part, it explained the meaning of multiculturalism and the importance of respecting cultural differences. In the second part, it compared multiculturalism with the melting pot concept. In the last part, it emphasized that celebrating diversity helps build an inclusive, harmonious, and enriching society. (54 words)

2. #23240 Globalization gap between goods and services 高频 机经题 超高频

2.1 中文解析

2.2 词汇解析



2.3 疑似原文

The journey of globalization has been far smoother for goods than for services. The lack of globalization in your job can be attributed to the challenges involved in transporting services across borders, which is more complicated than shipping goods. This difference comes down to a fundamental characteristic: services face difficulties in crossing borders due to the inherent nature of their delivery. We can understand this through two main arguments. First, many services require the physical presence of both the provider and the buyer at the same location and time. Second, overcoming the technical obstacles of bringing service providers from one country into contact with service buyers from another country has limited the globalization of services, compared to the globalization of goods. Thus, the focus of globalization has predominantly been on the production of physical goods rather than service-related activities. However, this old limitation is rapidly disappearing. The advent of digital technology is revolutionizing this landscape by enabling individuals in one nation to easily conduct activities in another.

2.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the globalisation gap between goods and services. In the first part, it explained why services are harder to globalise due to physical presence and technical barriers. In the second part, it analysed how these factors limited service trade. In the last part, it highlighted how digital technology is rapidly reducing these barriers and transforming global services. (60 words)

3. #23239 washing fruit 高频 机经题 超高频

3.1 中文解析

水果和蔬菜必须清洗。否则会摄入细菌，这有助于预防食源性疾病。那么如何有效清洗呢？通常用冷水冲洗即可，但对于马铃薯或瓜类等表皮较硬的蔬果，有时需要用刷子刷洗以清除泥土和微生物。

清洗前请阅读包装说明。若产品标注已清洗，则无需重复操作。许多包装蔬菜都经过预处理，例如菠菜和生菜在生产环节已进行三重清洗。在家再次清洗不仅多余，反而可能增加水槽污染的风险。

虽然流水冲洗通常足够，市面上也有专用产品。超市可能有专用的蔬果清洗剂，包括喷雾或洗涤剂，旨在帮助去除农药和蜡质。但对大多数人而言，最佳做法仍是使用冷水冲洗并配合清洁刷具处理特定蔬果——这种方法被健康专家广泛推荐，既有效又人人可及。



3.2 词汇解析

3.3 疑似原文

Fruits and vegetables are required to be washed. If not, you will take bacteria. This can help prevent food-borne illnesses. So, how do we do it effectively? Usually, it is all right to wash them with cold water, but sometimes a brush is needed for produce with tougher skins, like potatoes or melons, to scrub away dirt and microbes.

Before washing, read the instruction on the packaging. You don't have to wash them if they have already been washed. Many packaged greens are pre-cleaned. For instance, spinach and lettuce are triply washed by the producer. Washing them again at home is often unnecessary and can actually increase the risk of contamination from your sink.

While running water is usually sufficient, there are specialized products on the market. There may be special washer for fruits and vegetables available at the grocery store. These can be sprays or washes designed to help remove pesticides and waxes. However, for most people, the best practice remains using cold running water and a clean brush for certain items, as this method is widely recommended by health experts as both effective and accessible for everyone.

3.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed proper ways to wash fruits and vegetables. In the first part, it explained why washing produce is necessary to prevent bacteria and illness. In the second part, it emphasized checking packaging instructions and pre-washed items. In the last part, it concluded that cold running water and brushes are the most effective methods. (56 words)

4. #23227 Social skills 高频 机经题 超高频

4.1 中文解析

社交能力对个人建立并维持积极的人际互动至关重要。其中许多技能对建立和维系友谊尤为关键。社交互动并非总能顺利进行，当互动中出现困难时，个人需要能够采取适当策略，例如冲突解决。具备"同理心"同样重要，它使人能够以理解和关怀的方式回应他人的感受。儿童面临着特殊的社交风险。那些与家庭成年人关系疏离的青少年，其风险更为显著。某高中开展了一项为期 8 至 12 周的实验：要



求学生扮演电影导演并自主设计故事结构。学生们通过协作完成创作，过程中运用了多种技能并进行社交互动。最终完成的电影作品相当出色。研究人员随后测试干预效果，发现该项目能有效提升学生的自我调节能力，并增强其批判性思维技能。

4.2 词汇解析

4.3 疑似原文

Social skills are vital in enabling an individual to have and maintain positive interactions with others. Many of these skills are crucial in making and sustaining friendships. Social interactions do not always run smoothly and an individual needs to be able to implement appropriate strategies, such as conflict resolution when difficulties in interactions arise. It is also important for individuals to have 'empathy' as it allows them to respond in an understanding and caring way to how others are feeling. Children are facing social difficulties with particular risks. Young people who do not have strong relationships with the adults in their family are even more at risk. In an experiment in a high school, which lasted for 8 to 12 weeks, the students were told to be a movie director and to choose their own story structure. The students worked with each other, which involved lots of different skills, and social interactivity. The movies they had made were actually cool. Then, the researchers tested the intervention effect, finding this can improve their self-regulation, and they found this can improve their self-regulation and critical thinking skills.

4.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the importance of social skills in children and adolescents. In the first part, it explained how social skills, empathy, and conflict resolution help maintain positive relationships and reduce social risks. In the second part, it introduced a school experiment involving collaborative movie-making. In the last part, it showed that this intervention improved students' self-regulation and critical thinking skills. (62 words)

5. #22983 Modern Poetry 高频 机经题 原音频 超高频

5.1 中文解析

1. 这是对一个文学时期、尤其是现代诗歌的入门介绍。
2. 我们将对几位诗人的作品进行细致深入的学习。
3. 我们需要了解现代主义作为在英语文学中极为丰富的重要领域。



4. 我的目标是向你们介绍具体的诗歌作品，教你们掌握它们、欣赏它们，也可能会困惑或受挫；

5.2 词汇解析

5.3 疑似原文

My lectures are going to presume no special knowledge on your part. I see this as a course that's an introduction to the literature of a period, to modern poetry. We'll be studying several poets in some detail. The presumption is that they all reward and demand a certain amount of close reading. At the same time, I do mean to give you some sense of the period in which they're writing, some sense of modernism as a field, as one of the richest fields in English language writing. Finally, though, this really is a course in poetry, plain and simple. I mean to introduce you to particular poems, to give you ways to possess them, enjoy them, be puzzled or frustrated by them too, to learn something from them and to care about them and to carry them with you as you go forward after this class.

5.4 参考答案

This lecture is mainly about an introduction to the literature of a period of modern poetry. Firstly, we will study several poets in some detail. After that, we need to have some sense of modernism as one of the richest fields of English language writing. Finally, we will be introduced to poems, and will try to enjoy them, be puzzled by them, and learn from them. (66words)

6. #22868 The Origin of Species 高频 机经题 超高频

6.1 中文解析

达尔文在《物种起源》一书中提供了大量证据，证明地球上的生命随着时间的推移不断进化，他提出自然选择是这种变化的主要机制。他观察到，个体在遗传性状上存在差异，选择作用于这些差异，从而导致进化变化。尽管达尔文意识到遗传性状的变异是进化的先决条件，但他并不清楚生物如何将遗传性状传递给后代。就在达尔文发表《物种起源》几年后，格里高尔-孟德尔写了一篇关于豌豆植物遗传的突破性论文。在这篇论文中，孟德尔提出了一种遗传模式，即生物将离散的遗传单位（现在称为基因）传递给后代。虽然达尔文当时还不知道基因，但孟德尔的论文为理解进化所依据的遗传差异奠定了基础。

6.2 词汇解析

6.3 疑似原文



In the Origin of Species, Darwin provided abundant evidence that life on Earth has evolved over time, and he proposed natural selection as the primary mechanism for that change. He observed that individuals differ in their inherited traits and that selection acts on such differences, leading to evolutionary change. Although Darwin realized that variation in heritable traits is a prerequisite for evolution, he did not know precisely how organisms pass heritable traits to their offspring. Just a few years after Darwin published The Origin of Species, Gregor Mendel wrote a groundbreaking paper on inheritance in pea plants. In that paper, Mendel proposed a model of inheritance in which organisms transmit discrete heritable units (now called genes) to their offspring. Although Darwin did not know about genes, Mendel's paper set the stage for understanding the genetic differences on which evolution is based.

6.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the Origin of Species. First, the speaker highlighted Darwin that life on Earth changes over time and suggested that natural selection is the main cause of this change. However, he didn't know how traits were passed from parents to offspring. Lastly, Mendel later explained that organisms pass on traits through discrete units called genes. His work helped explain the genetic differences that drive evolution.

7. #22819 tree rings 高频 机经题 超高频

7.1 中文解析

7.2 词汇解析

7.3 疑似原文

不完整 待补充

About dendrochronology.

Dendrochronology can be used to date the year of the tree.

Dendrochronology studies hidden information in tree rings, by cutting down and counting the rings inward.

The year when the tree was cut could be ambiguous.

The sequence message of narrow and wide gaps between rings is like Morse Code with richer content, and the information of tree rings is more abundant and more diagnosable.



The information indicates the climate then because the widths of tree ring shows patterns of rain and drought

So, tree rings allow people to reconstruct the climate pattern in the past.

7.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed dendrochronology. First, the speaker mentioned that dendrochronology studies hidden information in tree rings. After that, the speaker highlighted that the narrow and wide gaps between rings indicate information such as climate. Finally, the speaker believed that tree rings allow people to reconstruct the climate pattern in the past.

8. #22723 Population Growth 高频 机经题 超高频

8.1 中文解析

8.2 词汇解析

8.3 疑似原文

I hereby not even to elaborate too much why I think it is that population matters in the world. These are the kind of topics which are normally cited when when thinking about the population, its challenges, its problems, its opportunities, its own problems. After all, pressure on resource is a very obvious point. When world population has reached now 7 billion and is increasing by 7 to 8 million people per year, a diminishing number of course. But nonetheless it's still quite a challenge, particularly when global population is almost certain to add another 3 billion to that 6 billion with all kinds of questions as to the adequacy of of resources, water, particularly in global climate change, but also food and other aspects of resources. These are all problems of security because this growth will not be equally distributed between different parts of the world. Some parts of the world will grow. Other parts of the world will shrink. The balance of power, therefore, will correspondingly change for demographic reasons, as we will see. Urban growth is remarkable. We already have megacities of 20 million people. These are going to grow even further in due course. One wonders just how far they can grow before certain aspects of the infrastructure start breaking down.

8.4 参考答案



This lecture mainly discussed that population matters. First, the speaker mentioned the pressure on resources is a point. After that, he talked about the security problem because the growth would not be equally distributed. Finally, he believed the balance of power would change. For example, he worried about how far a megacity could grow before the infrastructure started breaking down.

9. #22519 Bees waggle dance 高频 机经题 超高频

9.1 中文解析

9.2 词汇解析

9.3 疑似原文

注意：这一题和#21307 比较相似，可能是不同版本，但还在具体确认中。

This lecture mainly discussed bees do a waggle dance as their communication system. First, the speaker highlighted when bees find a good food source, they will do a waggle dance to tell other bees. After that, the speaker mentioned a behavior study regarding bees' dancing behaviors. Finally, the speaker stated bees can use their dance and the sounds to describe different flowers and the environment. (66 words)

9.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed bees do a waggle dance as their communication system. First, the speaker highlighted when bees find a good food source, they will do a waggle dance to tell other bees. After that, the speaker mentioned a behavior study regarding bees' dancing behaviors. Finally, the speaker stated bees can use their dance and sounds to describe different flowers and the environment. (66 words)

10. #22451 Symmetry in mathematics 数学中的对称性 高频 机经题 超高频

10.1 中文解析

1. 数学中的对称性。
2. 博物馆里的历史物件也和数学息息相关。
3. 5000 年前在苏格兰发现了一些石头，很有可能象征着人类历史上第一次尝试理解数学里的“对称性”概念。



4.我们还不知道这个石头是用来做什么的可能那个年代已经有数学家了，这些石头是他们制造出来的小玩意儿。

10.2 词汇解析

10.3 疑似原文

This lecture mainly discussed symmetry in mathematics. First, the speaker highlighted that historical objects in museums can have lots of mathematical significance. After that, the speaker also mentioned the stones discovered in Scotland 5000 years ago are the first examples of humans exploring the concept of symmetry. Finally, we don't know what these stones are for. Maybe they were mathematical objects for joy and beauty. (65words)

10.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed symmetry in mathematics. First, the speaker highlighted that historical objects in museums can have lots of mathematical significance. After that, the speaker also mentioned the stones discovered in Scotland 5000 years ago are the first examples of humans exploring the concept of symmetry. Finally, we don't know what these stones are for. Maybe they were mathematical objects for joy and beauty. (65words)

11. #21945 Leadership 领导力 机经题 高频 超高频

11.1 中文解析

- 1.由于一些判断，一个伟大的领导者是一个困难的话题。
- 2.人们需要学习更多的技能，比如规划未来和帮助团队内的人。
- 3.一些失控的因素也很重要，人周围的组织也很重要。

11.2 词汇解析

judgement n.判断; 判决; 判断力; 评价; 识别力; 意见; 裁决;

people onboard 入伙的人、参与团队的人

11.3 疑似原文

根据飞凡学员考试回忆：

成为一个 great leader is a difficult topic, 因为 judgments.

你得学很多 skills, 比如 engage in people. planning the future, convincing people, help people onboard.



但是除此之外其他 out of control 的 factors 也非常重要，people and organizations around you are important.

(核心意思：leader 是玄学，除非你自己有 skills，其他 out of control 的因素也很重要)

飞凡老师们建议大家在考场上注意分辨，此篇与# 21112 / # 18681 均不同，大家考场上注意查缺补漏。

11.4 参考答案

The lecture mainly discussed leadership. Firstly, the speaker mentioned that a great leader is a difficult topic due to some judgements. After that, the speaker highlighted that people need to learn more skills, such as planning the future and helping people onboard. In the last part of the lecture, the speaker concluded that some out-of-control factors are also important, and organizations around people are important. (65 words)

12. #21919 Motivation 动机【版本 2】机经题 高频 近似音频 超高频

12.1 中文解析

1. 两种动机，即接近动机和回避动机。
2. 方法动机是指转向积极的事情，例如职业计划。
3. 避免动机驱赶消极的事情，其目的是减少焦虑。
4. 回避动机非常强烈。

【近似音频只作为听力练习+背景知识参考，并非原文原音频】

12.2 词汇解析

Avoidance Motivation 回避动机

Approach Motivation 方法动机

12.3 疑似原文

本篇文章是原 RL 老题：

1. two types of motivation, which are Approach Motivation and Avoidance Motivation.
2. Approach Motivation means moving to positive things, such as vocational plans.
3. Avoidance Motivation is driving away things that are negative and whose purpose is to reduce anxiety.
4. Avoidance Motivation is quite intense.

12.4 参考答案



This lecture mainly discussed two types of motivation. Firstly, the speaker mentioned that two types of motivation are Approach Motivation and Avoidance Motivation. After that, the speaker highlighted that Approach Motivation means moving to positive things. After that, the speaker stated that Avoidance Motivation is driving away negative things. Finally, the speaker concluded that Avoidance Motivation is quite intense.

13. #21907 Glass Ceiling 玻璃天花板 机经题 高频 超高频

13.1 中文解析

玻璃天花板是一种隐喻，指的是一种无形的障碍，通常适用于少数群体，以防止他们在工作场所上升超过一定水平。

其他内容：女性的角色，外科手术中的领导，决策，最高管理职位。

13.2 词汇解析

ceiling n. 天花板

metaphor n. 隐喻

barrier n. 障碍

13.3 疑似原文

回忆不全，待补充

核心词汇：

一张蓝色的图片：在手术的女性

A glass ceiling is a metaphor that refers to an invisible barrier typically applied to minorities to keep them from rising beyond a certain level in workplaces.

women's role, leadership in surgery, making decisions, top of the management positions.

13.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the glass ceiling. Firstly, the speaker mentioned a glass ceiling is a metaphor that refers to an invisible barrier. After that, the speaker highlighted that the glass ceiling is typically applied to minorities to keep them from rising beyond a certain level in workplaces. In the last part of the lecture, the speaker stated top of the management positions. (63 words)

14. #21902 Inequality in Children 儿童不平等 高频 机经题 近似音频 超高频



14.1 中文解析

一位社会学教授发现，受过良好教育的父母的能力将留在他们富裕的孩子身上，因为这些孩子从出生起就有足够的教育能力和支持。

一个孩子的生命机会被设定为五岁，这是一个非常令人信服和不安的事实。

教授找不到明显的方法来解决我们社会不平等的深层根源。

【近似音频只作为听力练习+背景知识参考，并非原文原音频】

14.2 词汇解析

inequality n. 不平等

prosperous adj. 繁荣的

sufficient adj. 足够的、充足的

capacity n. 能力

14.3 疑似原文

回忆不全，待补充

A professor in sociology found out the capacity of well-educated parents will remain in their prosperous children because these children have sufficient educational capacity and support since they are born.

The life chance of a child has been set by five years old, which is a very compelling and disturbing fact.

The professor cannot find obvious ways to address this deep root of inequality in our society.

14.4 参考答案

The lecture mainly discussed inequality in children. First, the speaker highlighted that the capacity of well-educated parents will remain in their prosperous children because these children have sufficient educational capacity and support since they are born. After that, the life chance of a child has been set by five years old. Finally, there are no obvious ways to address this deep root of inequality in our society. (67 words)

15. #21655 Darwin and bees 达尔文进化论与蜜蜂 机经题 高频 超高频

15.1 中文解析

关于蜜蜂的基因及其进化。

为了保护蜂巢中的下一代，工蜂会攻击入侵者并献出生命。



工蜂还帮助提高蜂王的繁殖力，但它们自己却放弃了繁殖能力。

蜂后是名副其实的生育机器。

达尔文意识到提升蜂后繁殖力有助于保存蜂群基因。

达尔文深感忧虑的是.....

结尾句：.....即便为此牺牲生命也在所不惜。

关键词：遗传学、姐妹、兄弟。

15.2 词汇解析

15.3 疑似原文

About the genes of the bee and its evolution.

In order to protect the next generation in the hive, worker bees attack intruders and then sacrifice their lives.

And worker bees also help improve the queen's reproductivity but they give up their own reproductivity.

A queen bee is a baby-making machine.

Darwin realized that improving the reproductivity of the queen bees could help save the bees' genes.

Darwin was distressed about ...

Final sentence: ... even you give up your life to do it.

Key words: genetic, sister, brother.

15.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the genes of bees and their evolution. First, the speaker illustrated that to protect the next generation in the hive, the worker bees attack intruders and then die. After that, the speaker also mentioned that worker bees sacrifice their lives to protect the next generation. Finally, the speaker stated Darwin realised that by improving the reproductivity of the queen bees, the bees' genes could be saved.

(70 words)

16. #21621 Negative bias 负面偏见 机经题 近似音频 高频 超高频

16.1 中文解析

1. 负面偏见是如何产生的。
2. 人们常常更加注重负面情绪。



3. 我们更常经历的是正面情绪，但是它们的用途很有限。

4. 负面情绪更少见，但是更强烈，更具有危险性。

【近似音频只作为听力练习+背景知识参考，并非原文原音频】

16.2 词汇解析

16.3 疑似原文

(已确认不是 fight-or-flight #18778，但是逻辑类似)

Why we are negative bias?

People are more likely to sense negative emotions. The negative effects such as fears promote self-evaluations.

We frequently experience positive emotions but they are quite limited in utility.

However, negative emotions are less frequent but very intensive.

据考生回忆：先讲了 negative. 然後提到 positive 再提 negative 再繞回去 positive. 很短感覺一直在重複。可提前准备相关单词。

16.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed negative bias. The speaker mentioned that we are more likely to sense negative emotions, such as fears, and they help us to survive and evaluate. After that, he highlighted the positive emotions we experience more are limited. Finally, he believed negative emotions are less frequent but more intensive.(52 words)

17. #21466 Society diversity 社会多元化 机经题 高频 超高频

17.1 中文解析

17.2 词汇解析

more or less 或多或少

multiculturalism 多元文化论

17.3 疑似原文

感谢 Yujing 同学贡献内容，回忆于 20 年 11 月 29 日。



- 1.讲了 society diversity，提到所有的 societies 都或多或少有 diversity，因此产生了 multiculturalism；
- 2.然后接着说 what cause, how diversity would cause，these difficult questions are hard to answer；
- 3.比起单纯看 counting the numbers，有别的 xx 方面更重要（这个重点没听到）；
- 4.总之 most of societies 都在不同方面有不同程度的 diversity。

Sissi 老师补充：确认不是#18832 Super-Diverse New Zealand，但是类似的内容和词汇可以参考。
本录音是一位男性声音。全程没有提到任何国家名词。

17.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed society diversity. Firstly, the speaker mentioned all societies more or less have diversity, causing multiculturalism. After that, he highlighted what causes diversity and how diversity would cause it. These questions are difficult to answer. Simply counting the number is not that important. Finally, most of the societies have diversity to some extent. (56 words)

18. #21450 Paper rejection 论文遭拒机经题 高频 超高频

18.1 中文解析

18.2 词汇解析

give advice on.... 在...方面给出意见

career path 职业道路

funding n.提供资金

18.3 疑似原文

回忆版本 1：

Rejection of your paper

Publishing does not mean funding

how to attract young researchers

The chance to success in publishing paper is smaller and smaller

回忆版本 2：

（感谢堪培拉 Rosalie 于 11 月 24 日回忆并贡献真题，已经顺利八炸！）



作者提到 give some advice on publishing paper

然后说到的 paper rejection, rejection 多了就 get better 了（此处逻辑不确定，请大家在考场上仔细听）

要鼓励 young researcher, 资助他们

最后一句类似：(we need to) keep young researcher engaging

回忆补充 3:

学生补充：有一句：if you are rejected more,automatically becomes better.

Sissi 老师补充：该题的主题比较明确，讲到现在发表文章，文章遭到拒绝，以及年轻学者的现状。但是需要注意的是，该题可能有两个逻辑线：

其一，（鼓励）作者希望鼓励年轻学者，越挫越勇，尽力避免发表被拒，但是也不要灰心丧气；

其二，（严肃）作者认为现在年轻（资历较浅）学者论文遭拒，因为太着急要经费。总体希望年轻人能更加专注学术。

根据目前仅有的回忆，我个人倾向于鼓励逻辑，希望能帮助到大家，也希望大家到考场上认真记笔记。

18.4 参考答案

The lecture mainly discussed paper rejection. First, the speaker is giving some advice on publishing a paper. Second, she/he mentioned that rejection would lead to a better result and be good for the career path. After that, the success rate in publishing is smaller and smaller, but publication does not mean funding. Finally, it is important to attract young researchers and keep them engaged. (64 words)

19. #21307 Bees waggle dance and communication 蜜蜂“摇尾舞”和交流机经题 高频 超高频

19.1 中文解析

1. 人们很好奇花有这么多种类，蜜蜂是如何分辨的；
2. 蜜蜂通过在蜂巢内跳“摇尾巴”舞，震动身体传递食物信息；
3. 摇尾巴舞会告诉同伴食物距离多远，以及和太阳形成什么角度（定位）；
4. 这是一种种族基因遗传的，非常独特的交流形式。

19.2 词汇解析

waggle dance n. 摇尾巴舞（注意 waggle 这个单词，摇摆的意思）



figure 8 dance n. 八字舞

angle n. 角度

distance n. 距离

length n. 长度 (本文表示时长)

gene n. 基因

19.3 疑似原文

11 月 10 日更新，90%确保精准，感谢堪培拉 Kenzi 小姐姐回忆。

1. When a worker bee identifies the types of flowers(food resource), he knows the direction of the sun, and the distance from the hive(蜂巢);
2. It is curious that how they communicate the information with other bees;
3. They go back to the hive and dance in a specific way: we call it "waggle dance" or "figure 8 dance". They vibrate on the cone to let other bees know where the food is.
4. This is a very unique communication system. (结尾句)

19.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed how bees communicate. Firstly, the speaker mentioned it is very curious to know how bees find out what types of flowers and how they communicate with each other. After that, he said bees do waggle dance to indicate the distance and direction of the food resource. Finally, he believed it is a very unique communication system. (60 words)

20. #21121 Food Waste 食物浪费 机经题 近似音频 高频 超高频

20.1 中文解析

1. 美国浪费的食物最多。
2. 超市会有大量食物浪费。
3. 了解我们买什么和我们怎样使用很重要。

20.2 词汇解析

food waste 食物浪费

supermarket n. 超市

20.3 疑似原文

(飞凡学员回忆，待完善)



1. 美国浪费的食物最多（还提到另一个国家）。
2. 超市会有大量的食物浪费。
3. 我们买什么和我们怎样使用（what we buy and how we use）。

参考内容如下：

1. America wasted the most food.
2. There was a lot of food wasted in the supermarket.
3. It is important to know what we buy and how we use.

20.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed food waste. In the first part of the lecture, the speaker stated that America wasted the most food. In the second part of the lecture, he stated that there was a lot of food wasted in the supermarket. In the last part of the lecture, he stated that it is important to know what we buy and how we use it. (64 words)

21. #21119 The machine 's development 机器的发展 机经题 高频 超高频

21.1 中文解析

主题：机器的发展 machines' development

1. 机器能够比人类更好地完成一些事情。machines are able to do a lot of things better than most people
2. 在后工作时代，人类可能会成为多余的员工。human would become the redundant employees in post-job world
3. 在未来，机器会越来越好，这是一个缓慢的过程。machines would become better and better in the future, and it is a slow built-up process
4. 终有一天我们将无处可去。there would be nowhere else to go for us one day

21.2 词汇解析

redundant adj. 多余的，过剩的；失业的

21.3 疑似原文

The advancement of machines serves as a critical indicator of a nation' s development and progress. Today, machines have become incredibly sophisticated, with technologies like face recognition and natural language processing transforming how we live and work. Our dependence on machines has grown significantly, not only improving daily life but also providing avenues for economic gain and innovation. However, this growing reliance on



automation brings challenges, particularly in employment. The increased use of machines often results in job displacement, creating a pressing need to address rising unemployment rates. To balance these advancements, it is essential to develop new industries and opportunities that can absorb the workforce affected by automation. Without proactive measures, the societal and economic consequences of machine dependency may leave us with limited options for progress.

21.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the development of machines. First, the speaker mentioned machines ought to do things better than most people. It means we would become redundant employees. After that, he highlighted machines had replaced many industries and become better and better. Finally, he believed when there are no new jobs, there is nowhere else for humans to go. (59 words)

22. #21117 Mood 心情机经题 高频 超高频

22.1 中文解析

1. 不同人的情绪稳定性是不同的。
2. 一些人很容易变得紧张，他们的心情就像坐过山车。另外一些人的心情可以一直很放松。
3. 根据研究表明，快乐的秘诀在于温和的控制。
4. 我们应该在紧张和轻松的心情之间寻找平衡。

22.2 词汇解析

stability n. 稳定性

intense adj. 紧张的

roller coaster n. 过山车

loose adj. 放松的

containment n. 控制

22.3 疑似原文

(飞凡学员回忆，待完善)

感谢 Xxm·?同学 11.25 日回忆

主题是 “the stability of mood” 情绪的稳定性的

第二点肯定和 containment (控制) 有关，mood relied on containment (不确定细节词汇)，最后说要 review the secret of happiness



参考回忆：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.

这篇很难，大家可以准备相关词汇。

22.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the stability of mood. Firstly, it 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. Secondly, according to the research, the secret of happiness is mild containment. Finally, we should find a balance between intense and loose emotions. (61 words)

23. #21115 Stock market and modern business 股市与现代企业 机经题 高频 超高频

23.1 中文解析

1. 这节课是关于股票市场和现代商业的。
2. 在 18 世纪，制造公司进入市场。
3. 现代公司包括苹果、谷歌和微软，它们已经足够大了。
4. 股票市场和现代商业公司有一些不同：
 - (1) 股票市场把钱投入市场。
 - (2) 大公司把钱投给公司。

23.2 词汇解析

stock market 股票市场

manufacturing adj. 制造的

23.3 疑似原文

不完全回忆：

1. This lecture is about the stock market and modern businesses.
2. In the 18th century, the manufacturing companies came in.
3. Modern companies include Apple, Google and Microsoft, and they are big enough.
4. There are some differences between the stock market and modern businesses:
 - (1) The stock markets put money into the market.
 - (2) Big companies put the money into the companies.



23.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the stock market and modern business. Firstly, the speaker mentioned that in the 18th century, the manufacturing companies came in. Secondly, the speaker stated that big modern companies include Apple, Google and Microsoft. Thirdly, the speaker summarized that there are some differences between them. The stock market puts money into the market, while big companies put the money into the companies. (65 words)

24. #21113 Migration history in Australia 澳大利亚的移民历史 机经题 近似音频 高频 超高频

24.1 中文解析

1. 澳大利亚的第一批居民是现在土著居民的祖先。
2. 这次迁移是在更新世末期完成的，当时的海平面通常比现在低得多。
3. 澳大利亚和新几内亚形成了一块陆地。
4. 澳大利亚原住民的祖先就这样建立了很长时间，并继续发展、多样化，并在大陆的大部分地区定居下来。
5. 在这二十年中，澳大利亚首先开始采取移民部长所称的“多元文化主义”政策。
6. 大多数移民来自亚洲，以中国和印度为首。

24.2 词汇解析

inhabitant n. 居民，居住者

ancestor n. 始祖，祖先

ancestral adj. 祖先的；祖传的

indigenous people 原住民

landmass n. 大陆

multiculturalism n. 多元文化论

24.3 疑似原文

疑似原文，请同学们以考场题目为准：

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 100150 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 200405) moved to Sydney. **The majority of immigrants came from Asia, led by China and India.**

24.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed migration history in Australia. First, the speaker stated that the first inhabitants of Australia were ancestors of Indigenous people, and the migration was achieved when sea levels were much lower. Second, when Australia and its surrounding region formed a single landmass, the Aboriginal peoples were long-established and settled. After that, Australia adopted the multiculturalism policy and the majority of immigrants came from Asia. (68 words)

25. #21110 Luxury brand 奢侈品牌 机经题 高频 超高频

25.1 中文解析

1.如今，奢侈品牌是怎样形成的，我们如何区分它，这个问题很难回答。



- 2.我能真正回答你的是，这都是相对的。
- 3.问题的答案很复杂，这取决于你和谁交谈。
- 4.这也取决于我们对他们的看法。

25.2 词汇解析

luxury brand 奢侈品牌

distinguish vt. 区分；辨别

relative adj. 相对的；有关系的

complicated adj. 难懂的，复杂的

25.3 疑似原文

The question today of what makes a luxury brand and how do we distinguish it is very hard to answer. The standard business response is to say, they are more exclusive. And we get exclusivity by having high price and relatively small amounts of the product available. The reality, however, of luxury brands is that they are sold in their millions, and in some cases, are not priced that much higher than the standard output. **The only way I can really answer your question is to say, it is all relative.** As you said in your introduction, it wasn't that long ago in Australia that we would have considered two televisions to be a luxury, or even further back, one colour television. And you can make a strong argument, for example, that Starbucks in China, right now, is a luxury purchase, because of its cost, because of how frequently it is purchased by many people. **So, I think the long answer is a complicated one, but the answer is, it depends who you talk to.** I think in the business community what we would say, is that there is a small cluster of more expensive brands? which have a distinct strategy that we would identify as being luxury brands? and they start with the Rolls Royces and the Tiffanys and the Louis Vuittons of the world. **And, I think that tends to be how we see them.**

25.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed luxury brands. First, the speaker said that how we distinguish luxury brands is a difficult question. Second, the speaker stated that the answer is relative. Finally, the speaker highlighted that the answer is complicated and depends on whom you talk to and how we see them. (52 words)

26. #20496 Albert Einstein's Theory of Universe 爱因斯坦的宇宙理论 机经题 高频 超高频

26.1 中文解析



1. 以前的人们认为宇宙的空间不会发生变化。
2. 在 20 世纪，人们对于宇宙的观念发生了彻底的变化。
3. 空间本身是一直在动态变化的。
4. 是哈勃而不是爱因斯坦发现了这一理论。

26.2 词汇解析

Einstein 爱因斯坦

transform v. 改变

dynamic adj. 动态的

Hubble 哈勃

26.3 疑似原文

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 it wasn't Einstein. **Hubble is the owner of making the discovery that our universe was really like that.**

26.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly talked about Einstein's theory of the universe. For thousands of years, people thought that space was fixed and unchangeable. However, in the 20th century, the view of the universe was completely transformed. In fact, space itself is dynamically changing. Lastly, the lecture stated that Hubble made the discovery of the universe. (53)

27. #18827 Why Read Plato's "The Republic" ? 为什么要读柏拉图的《理想国》? 机经题 原音频 高频 超高频

27.1 中文解析



1. 我们有很多好的原因需要读《理想国》。
2. 这个书及其可读的，因为柏拉图是写了生动的对话，并且有非常重要的想法。
3. 想法和内容是另一个需要读这本书的原因。
4. 柏拉图解答了一个绝对基础的问题：“为什么我们要做好人？”

27.2 词汇解析

the Republic n. 《理想国》(书名，首字母大写)

immensely adv. 非常地

readable adj. 易读的；可读的

fundamental adj. 基本的；重要的

27.3 疑似原文

Why should we read the Republic? I met lots of students asked this question to themselves when they' re given it as a set of books at the beginning of their university course. **But in fact, there are many good reasons to read the Republic.** And the first one I would pick on is just that **it is immensely readable.** It' s not Plato did not write philosophy like a dry textbook. **He wrote it like a living conversation.** The whole of the Republic which is a fairly fat book is a living conversation written in short almost soundbite type answers, **but nevertheless, developing some very very important ideas.** So, my first answer then we should read the Republic just because it is readable. It is readable it was written by a genius and it' s worth reading. It' s easy to read. It' s not difficult. **But then there's also obviously the thoughts, the content of the book** and he's asking this absolutely fundamental question "why should we bother to be good?" "what's in it for us effectively?". It seems when we look at the world, it looks as though injustice pays. It looks as though crime pays whereas the good people get trodden down. **So, Plato addresses this absolutely fundamental question "why should we be good".** I' m not going to tell you his answer. Read the book.

27.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the reasons to read the Republic. Firstly, the book is immensely readable. This is because Plato wrote it like a living conversation, and he developed some very important ideas. Secondly, thoughts and content are the other reason to read the book. Finally, Plato addresses the absolutely fundamental question "why should we be good" . (59 words)



28. #18799 Roman City 机经题 高频 原音频 超高频

28.1 中文解析

1. 罗马城以一种相当特别的方式发展起来。
2. 因为它不是一下子就计划好的。而是随着时间而成长起来的。
3. 他们以非常有条理的方式来构造它。
4. 那基本上是基于军事策略和军事规划。
5. 因此，当罗马人建立自己的理想城市时，他们使用军事营地的设计。

28.2 词汇解析

ad hoc adj. 特别的

methodical adj. 有条理的

military adj. 军事的

geometric adj. 几何图形的

rectangular n. 矩形

28.3 疑似原文

But you can see from the relatively crooked and narrow streets of **the city of Roma** as they look from above today. You can see that again, **the city grew in a fairly ad hoc way**, as I mentioned. **It wasn't planned all at once. It just grew up over time**, beginning in the eighth century BC. Now this is interesting because what we know about the Romans is when they were left to their own devices and they could build the city from scratch, they didn't let it grow in an ad hoc way. **They structured it in a, in very careful, very methodical way. That was basically based on military strategy, military planning.** The Romans they couldn't have conquered the world without obviously having a masterful military enterprise and everywhere they went on their various campaigns, their various military campaigns. They would build, build camps and those camps were always laid out in a very geometric plan along a grid, usually square or rectangular. **So, when we begin to see the Romans building their ideal Roman city, they turn to that so call Castrum or military camp design.**

28.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the city of Rome. First, the city grew in a fairly ad hoc way. Because it wasn't planned all at once, and it just grew up over time. Second, the Romans structured the city in a very methodical way, and that was basically based on



military strategy and military planning. So, when Romans built their ideal Roman city, they turned to military camp design. (68 words)

29. #18798 The History Of Software 软件历史 机经题 高频 原音频 超高频

29.1 中文解析

1. 软件的历史非常新，只有六七十年。
2. 并且，是一个蜂拥而来的进程。
3. 因为计算能力的快速扩展和成本的快速下降。
4. 这使得信息技术进入生活的各个领域成为可能。
5. 这指导了过去和未来的软件和信息技术的发展。

29.2 词汇解析

progression n. 进程

stampede adj. 踩踏的，蜂拥的

envisage v. 想象

feasible adj. 可行的，可能的

29.3 疑似原文

The history of software is of course very very new. And the whole IT industry is really only 60, 70 years old which is extraordinary and to be so close to the birth of a major new technology, a major new discipline is quite remarkable given where we got to in those 60, 70 years. And the progression has been not so much a progression as a stampede because Moore's Law, the rapid expansion in the power of computing and the rapid fall of the cost of computing and storage and communications has made it feasible for information technology to move into all sorts of areas of life that were never originally envisaged. What has happened is that there has been as I said a stampede for people to pick the low-hanging fruit. And that is what's guided the development of software and information technology over the past decades and continues to do so with a number of consequences that we will explore.

29.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the history of software. First, the speaker mentioned the history of software is very new, and the progression is a stampede progression. After that, the speaker highlighted the rapid expansion of computing power and the rapid



decline in cost. Finally, the speaker stated this made it feasible for information technology to move into all areas of life.

30. #18797 Application In Biology 生物学应用 机经题 高频 原音频 超高频

30.1 中文解析

- 1、科学家可以改造自然，因为他们可以将 DNA 从一个生物体剪切并粘贴到另一个生物体上
- 2、40 年前，科学家就可以编写 DNA 并创造新的生物和细胞
- 3、科学家在实验室的细菌实验中使用微尺度工具，第二天就能得到数百万个细菌

30.2 词汇解析

biology system n. 生物系统

micro-scale n. 微尺度

organism n. 有机物，生物

bacteria n. 细菌

30.3 疑似原文

My lab works on the applications of synthetic biology, so we're very interested in doing useful things with biological systems.

Up to now, life has evolved, and now we actually have the ability and the power to engineer it, to design it.

And so I'm curious about what the natural world is going to look like in the future.

So synthetic biology is sort of the next level of genetic engineering.

So about 40 years ago, we being scientists and engineers, developed techniques to basically move pieces of DNA from one organism to another.

And this was sort of done by physically cutting and pasting.

Now we're moving beyond that where we can write DNA so we're no longer limited to the pieces.

We can cut from one and put in another.

We can chemically synthesize this DNA on a machine and put that into an organism.

And now we can even create new organisms completely from scratch.

So if you imagine a cell that's programmed to make a useful compound, say, material or drug, then what you have is basically a micro-scale manufacturing unit.

It's basically a cellular factory.



And the cool thing about cellular factory is that when you want more factories, you love that cell grow and divide.

So in in the lab, if we have one bacteria, we put it in a flask.

The next day we come in. We have millions, if not billions of bacteria.

30.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the applications used in the biology system. Nowadays, scientists can engineer nature, because they could just cut and paste DNA from one organism to another. After that, the speaker stated scientists can write DNA and create new organisms and cells 40 years ago. Finally, scientists use micro-scale tools in bacteria experiments in the labs and get millions of bacteria the next day. (66 words)

31. #18796 Mars and the earth 火星与地球 高频 机经题 超高频

31.1 中文解析

1. 火星是太阳系内第二小的行星，它是离地球最近的行星。
2. 火星和地球具有相似的地质特征，其表面上有山脉和丘陵，季节和高温天气都不适宜居住。
3. 火星有火星大气层，我们在其中发现了稀有气体和重气体。
4. 火星需要宇航员去探索。我们是否是唯一的活着的物种这个问题需要被解决。

31.2 词汇解析

geological adj. 地质的

surface n. 表面

planet n. 行星

features n. 特征

atmosphere n. 大气层

rare gas n. 稀有气体，惰性气体

heavy gas n. 重气体（比空气重的气体）

31.3 疑似原文

- Mars is the second smallest planet in the solar system, which is the closest neighbouring planet to the earth.
- Mars and the earth have similar geological features, with mountains and hills on their surface. Mars has seasons and weathers, but it is not suitable to live on Mars because of the high temperature.



- Mars has a Martian atmosphere, and we have found rare gases and heavy gases in it.
- Mars needs to be explored by astronauts. The question of whether we are the unique living species needs to be addressed.

31.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed Mars. First, Mars is the second smallest planet in the solar system and close to the earth. After that, Mars has hills, seasons, and weather. But it is not suitable for living because of the high temperature. Also, Mars has rare gas in the atmosphere. Finally, Mars needs to be explored to find out whether we are the unique living species.

32. #18795 Credit Card Experiment 机经题 高频 超高频

32.1 中文解析

1. 在一项关于客户行为的实验中，一组不活跃的信用卡用户收到一条消息，提供给他们使用信用卡可以获得的益处，而另一组收到一条消息，表示如果不使用其卡将受到处罚。
2. 结果显示，不使用信用卡的潜在损失更有可能激发客户的积极性。

32.2 词汇解析

behaviour n. 行为

inactive adj. 不活跃的

imply v. 暗示

penalty n. 惩罚，损失

motivate v. 激励

32.3 疑似原文

- In an experiment on customers' behaviors, one group of inactive credit card users received a message offering benefits that they could gain by using their cards, while another group received a message implying a penalty if their cards are not used.
- The result shows customers are more likely to be motivated by the potential loss for not using their cards than the benefits of using their cards.

32.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed a credit card experiment. First, the speaker highlighted that some inactive credit card users received a message offering benefits that they could gain by using their cards. After that, the speaker mentioned that other users



received a message implying a penalty if their cards are not used. Finally, the lecturer stated that customers are more likely to be motivated by potential loss.

33. #18793 Canned Food During The Great Depression 经济大萧条时期的罐头食物机经

题 原音频 高频 超高频

33.1 中文解析

1. 经济大萧条的过程中现代食物科技开始发展。罐头食品和冰箱开始在城市和农村地区流行。
2. 因为电气化，人们开始买家用电器，冷冻食物开始流行。
3. 在最初的几年里，几乎没有人可以负担得起，但是慢慢的这些东西开始普及。
4. 超市开始出现了。

33.2 词汇解析

great depression n. 经济大萧条

technology n. 科技

canned food n. 罐头食物

refrigerator n. 冰箱

rural adj. 农村的

electrification n. 电气化

appliance n. 家用电器

gradually adv. 慢慢地

33.3 疑似原文

During the great depression, was the beginning of this sort of modern food technology that rules, you know, the way Americans eat today. That is there are a lot of canned foods were becoming onto the market at the time. And also, refrigerators were really becoming very, very popular during the great depression, both in cities and in rural parts of the country.

Thanks to electrification, the rural electrification administration, people could buy appliances. You know, farmers could buy appliances. And that meant frozen foods were becoming big. And, you know, at that time, few people could afford to buy them during the early years of the great depression. But, you know, gradually, these things pick up. And so this was, like, the sort of beginning of the era when people were starting to think about supermarkets with rows and rows of freezer cases and rows and rows of canned foods



33.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed canned foods during the great depression. Firstly, the speaker highlighted that modern food technology began during the Great Depression, and canned foods and refrigerators became popular. After that, the speaker mentioned that thanks to electrification, people could buy appliances and frozen foods became popular. Finally, the lecturer stated that supermarkets gradually became a new fashion.

34. #18792 Online Research 机经题 高频 超高频

34.1 中文解析

1. 该讲座讲述了在线研究的优缺点。
2. 在线研究比传统方法更快，并且数量和质量之间没有差距。
3. 但是，缺点是我们无法面对面交流。
4. 我们也无法通过肢体语言等反应获得信息，这意味着我们不知道对方是谁。

34.2 词汇解析

drawback n. 缺点

conventional adj. 传统的

reaction n. 反应

body language n. 肢体语言

34.3 疑似原文

- The lecture is about the advantages and drawbacks about online research.
- Online research is quicker than conventional methods, and there are no gaps between quantities and qualities.
- However, the drawback is that we cannot communicate face to face.
- And we cannot get information through reactions such as body language, which means we don't know who is on the other side.

34.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed advantages and drawbacks of online research. First, the speaker highlighted that online research is quicker than conventional methods, with no differences between quantities and qualities. After that, the speaker mentioned that the drawback is that we cannot communicate face-to-face. Finally, the lecturer stated that



we cannot get information through reactions such as body language, and we don't know who is on the other side.

35. #18791 The History of English 英语的历史 机经题 原音频 高频 超高频

35.1 中文解析

1. 英语不是一种纯粹的语言，历史上还受到其他 150 种语言的影响。
2. 英语借用其他语言的词汇和短语。
3. 我们不会学习语言，而是专注于历史。
4. 不同时期的人对语言借用有不同的看法。例如，在莎士比亚时期，人们讨厌那些借来的单词。

35.2 词汇解析

pure adj. 纯粹的

influence v. 影响

vocabulary n. 词汇

period n. 时期，时代

Shakespeare n. 莎士比亚

35.3 疑似原文

English, as you have already read, is not a pure language. I don't think there 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.

35.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the history of English. First, the speaker mentioned that English is not a pure language. Second, the speaker mentioned that it has been influenced by other languages, and it borrowed vocabulary and phrases. Thirdly, the



speaker illustrated that we need to focus on the history of language, and people have different views about language borrowing in different periods. (62 words)

36. #18789 Great Ideas 好主意 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

36.1 中文解析

1. 一个好主意应该具有几个特征。
2. 一个好点子应该是新颖的。
3. 一个好点子应该是独特的，这意味着没有人想到过。
4. 一个好点子应该富有成效，这对于变革是至关重要的。

36.2 词汇解析

feature n. 特征

novel adj. 新颖的

unique adj. 独特的

productive adj. 富有成效的

essential adj. 至关重要的

transformative adj. 改革的

36.3 疑似原文

- A great idea should have several features.
- A great idea should be novel.
- A great idea should be unique, which means no one has thought of it.
- A great idea should be productive, which is essential to be transformative.

36.4 参考答案

参考答案：

This lecture mainly discussed the features of a great idea. Firstly, the speaker highlighted that a great idea should be novel. After that, the speaker mentioned that a great idea should be unique, which means no one has thought of it. Finally, the lecturer stated that a great idea should be productive, which is essential to be transformative. (58 words)

37. #18788 Design Of Buildings 建筑设计 机经题 高频 超高频

37.1 中文解析



- 1.根据建筑教科书，建筑物的设计很重要。
- 2.建筑的存在是为了创造物理环境，建筑是我们文化的一部分。
- 3.建筑物应该适应新世界才能生存，否则就被拆除。
- 4.即使在现代建筑中，尊重建筑环境中的文化差异仍然很重要。

37.2 词汇解析

relatively adv. 相对而言

impact v. 影响

appearance n. 外观

health condition n. 健康状况

withstand v. 经受，承受

demolish v. 摧毁，拆除

function n. 功能

nature n. 性质

37.3 疑似原文

Design of buildings is important according to architectural textbooks. At its roots, architecture exists to create the physical environment in which people live, but architecture is more than just the built environment, it's also a part of our culture. It stands as a representation of how we see ourselves, as well as how we see the world. There are poorly designed buildings, but also some great building works. In the Victoria Era, architects designed buildings based on bricks and other materials. The design of flaws was based on lighting as it would not only affect appearance but also health conditions. The materials that buildings are made of also matter. For example, the design of ground floors must ensure that the building is able to withstand the weight of the higher levels. In the 20th century, many old buildings with design flaws were demolished or modified through a natural selection process, which means they are an altered state rather than an original state. This is an application of Darwin's theory of natural selection to modification of old buildings, which means buildings should adapt to the new world to survive, or be pulled down. So, it's argued to be unfair to criticize the demolition, although some people believe that whether to be remained should be decided based on their nature and functions. As the world became more and more connected, the styles evolved, but even in modern construction, there is still an importance in honoring the cultural nuances in the built environment.

37.4 参考答案



This lecture mainly discussed the design of buildings. First, the speaker highlighted that design of buildings is important. After that, architecture exists to create the physical environment, and architecture is a part of our culture. Buildings should adapt to the new world to survive, or be pulled down. Finally, in modern construction, there is still an importance in honoring the cultural nuances in the built environment. (66 words)

38. #18787 Water Recycling 水的循环利用 机经题 高频 原音频 超高频

38.1 中文解析

1. 我们需要循环水，因为氢太昂贵，并且因为水的总量有限。
2. 有可用于工业的技术，但几乎没有可用于家庭的技术。
3. 在地方层面上，在家中进行水回收很重要，但我们必须承认，在这一层面上我们几乎无能为力。

38.2 词汇解析

recycling n. 再循环

impact v. 影响

generate v. 产生

hydrogen n. 氢

volume n. 体积，容量

38.3 疑似原文

Why do we need to **recycle water**? Because we don't generate much new water.

Chemically the process of generating water, which is basically taking hydrogen and oxygen and burning them to produce water, is not a process that happens a lot anymore.

So in terms of our **total volume of water** in the world, yes it is changing, but it's not changing significantly relative to the rate at which we are using or demanding fresh new water. Now there are a lot of different areas of technology involved in water recycling, and we are later in the interview going to get to **industrial use and the reclamation of**

sewerage. What about in the home at the moment; what sort of technology is being utilized in the home when we talk about water recycling? Well very little on average.

Typically in a modern home, we turn on the tap, we take a glass of water, we probably in turning on that tap flush ten glasses of water down the sink. We take a shower, we use fresh water, we do a whole range of things, and there is nominally very little recycling of that. It goes down the drain and it goes off to a wastewater treatment plant. **There is actually very, very little recycling at a local level.** People don't actually say well I'm now going to take



the water. I just used, put it through a sophisticated process and reuse it and have a closed loop. It's not a closed loop in the home.

38.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed water recycling. First, the speaker highlighted that water recycling is needed because burning hydrogen is costly, and the total volume of freshwater is limited. After that, the speaker mentioned that there is technology available for industrial use, but there is little technology available for home use. Finally, the lecturer stated that on the local level, water recycling at home is important. (65 words)

39. #18781 The Separation of Power 分权 机经题 高频 超高频

39.1 中文解析

1. 分权是指将政府职责划分为完全分开的部门，包括立法权，行政权和司法权。
2. 立法部门负责制定法律，行政部门负责执行法律，而司法部门负责解释法律。
3. 过去，这些分支机构之间的界限很模糊，但是今天它们可以明确自己应该做什么。

39.2 词汇解析

separation n. 分离，分开

division n. 部门

responsibility n. 责任

distinct adj. 完全分开的

legislative adj. 立法的

executive adj. 行政的

judicial adj. 司法的

interpret v. 解释说明

blurring adj. 模糊不清的

39.3 疑似原文

- Separation of powers refers to the division of government responsibilities into distinct branches, which includes legislative, executive and judicial powers.
- The legislative branch is to make the laws, the executive branch is to put the laws into operations, while the judicial branch is to interpret the laws.



- In the past, there was a blurring line among these branches, but today they can clarify what they should do.

39.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the separation of power. First, the speaker highlighted that separation means dividing government responsibilities into legislative, executive, and judicial powers. After that, the speaker mentioned that the legislative branch is to make the laws, the executive branch is to put the laws into operation, and the judicial branch is to interpret the laws. Finally, the lecturer stated that the line is now clear among the powers. (70 words)

40. #18777 Newspaper 报纸机经题 高频 超高频

40.1 中文解析

1. 报纸行业正在萎缩，因为许多报纸找不到买家。
2. 一个原因是经济模式发生了变化。尽管报纸增加了现金流量，报纸行业仍然亏损。
3. 因此，小型报纸决定放上网，一些报纸消失了。
4. 此外，报纸工作人员下降了 30-50%。

40.2 词汇解析

the newspaper industry 报纸行业

economic model 经济模式

shrink v. 收缩

cash flow 现金流

40.3 疑似原文

不完全回忆：

- In some American states, the newspaper industry is shrinking, because many newspapers can't find buyers.
- One reason is that economic models change. Although newspapers increase the cash flow, the newspapers industry still loses money.
- Therefore, small newspapers decided to go online, and some newspapers disappeared.
- Moreover, the staff worked in newspaper dropped by 30-50%.

疑似原文，请同学们以考场实际听到的内容为主：



The decline of newspapers has been widely debated. The newspaper industry was facing a mortal threat from the rise of the Internet, advertising revenue, and a long-term decline in readership, as the habit of buying a daily paper dwindled from one generation to the next.

While economic models have changed, advertising has dropped down. Although newspapers have an increase in cash flow, the newspaper industry lost money because they can't find buyers. Small newspapers go online, and some newspapers disappeared.

If one looks at the USA one sees that over the last decade or so roughly 30-60 percent of staff and **journalists have lost their jobs** retired and not been replaced or whatever. It's fallen because advertising has moved to a more efficient place. It's moved essentially online. This market failure requires local government intervention in the form of subsidies for newspapers.

40.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed newspapers. First, the speaker highlighted that the newspaper industry is shrinking, because many newspapers can't find buyers. After that, the speaker mentioned that economic models change. Although newspapers increase the cash flow, the newspaper industry still loses money. Finally, the lecturer stated small newspapers decided to go online, and some newspapers disappeared. And the staff working in the newspaper dropped by 30-50%. (68 words)

41. #18776 Need 需求 机经题 高频 超高频

41.1 中文解析

1. 我们可以将需求定义为强烈的愿望和本质。例如设计一个带有阳光和水，有机物等的星球。
2. 在社交环境中，它是一个多功能词。
3. 在心理术语上，它意味着来自自然的需求。

41.2 词汇解析

desire n. 欲望

essential adj. 必需的

multifunctional adj. 多功能的

psychological adj. 心理学的

41.3 疑似原文



- We can define need as a strong desire and an essential thing. e.g. design a planet with sunlight and water, organic things and so on.
- In social environment, it is a multifunctional word.
- In psychological terms, it means the requirement from nature.

41.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the need. In the first part of the lecture, the speaker highlighted that need is a strong desire and an essential thing. After that, the speaker mentioned that in a social environment, it is a multifunctional word. Finally, the lecturer stated that in psychological terms, it means the requirement from nature. (55 words)

42. #18772 Absolutism 专制主义 机经题 高频 原音频 超高频

42.1 中文解析

1. 客观主义和绝对主义
2. 在道德客观主义中，有一些普遍的原则，在所有情况下对所有人都有效。
3. 在道德绝对主义中，在对与错之间有一个绝对的界线。
4. 这些不可逾越的原则必须遵守，不会因为任何解读或者情况产生改变。

42.2 词汇解析

absolutism n. 专制主义

moral system 道德体系

road map 路线图

violate v. 违反

42.3 疑似原文

参考原文：

With the concept of moral objectivism, what we're looking at is the idea that there can be some universal moral principles: some rules, some ideas and guidelines that are valid for all people in all social environments and all situations. The idea that we can essentially have some signposts or a road map to guide behavior is going to be consistent across all individuals. Now if we take a look at this in another perspective, we can come up with a view of moral absolutism. In the area of moral absolutism, basically, what we have is illustrated on the right-hand side of this slide, is a very firm and unyielding boundary between what is right and what is wrong. And so, within moral absolutism, basically what you have are these



non-overridable principles. They must be followed. They must never be violated and there were no exceptions. It is always right. It is always wrong. And nothing is subject to interpretation, and nothing is dependent upon the situation.

42.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed moral objectivism and moral absolutism. First, in moral objectivism, some universal moral principles are valid for all people in all situations. After that, in moral absolutism, there is firm and unyielding boundary between what is right and what is wrong. Finally, these non-overridable principles must be followed, and nothing is subject to interpretation or dependent upon the situation. (62words)

43. #18764 Internet and Journalism 网络和新闻机经题 高频 超高频

43.1 中文解析

1. 由于网络的兴起，新闻业发生了变化。
2. 人们对于这种改变很热情，他们认为互联网可以提升新闻的传播并帮助人们获得信息。
3. 新闻业现已成为一个协作过程。
4. 如今，即使是一小段普通的视频也可以成为一种新型的新闻业。

43.2 词汇解析

journalism n. 新闻

enthusiastic adj. 热情的

spread of news 新闻传播

collaborative adj. 协作的

ordinary adj. 普通的，平凡的

43.3 疑似原文

不完全回忆：

- Journalism has changed since the rising of the internet.
- People become enthusiastic about such changes. And they think the internet can improve the spreading of news and help people to gain information.
- Journalism now becomes a collaborative process.
- Nowadays, even a small piece of ordinary video can be a new type of journalism.

疑似原文，请同学们以考场实际听到的内容为主：



Journalism has changed since the rising of the Internet, including how it is produced and how it is consumed. People become enthusiastic about such changes, viewing it improving the spreading of news and helping people to gain information. Journalism becomes now a collaborative process, and in a marginal way, this is unexpected. Nowadays, even a small piece of ordinary video can be a new type of journalism.

43.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed how journalism has changed since the rising of the internet. First, the speaker highlighted that people become enthusiastic about such changes, and they think the internet can improve the spreading of news and help people to gain information. After that, the speaker mentioned that journalism now becomes a collaborative process. Nowadays, even a small piece of ordinary video can be a new type of journalism. (69 words)

44. #18759 Globalization And De-Traditionalization 全球化和非传统化 机经题 高频 近似 音频 超高频

44.1 中文解析

1. 全球化意味着我们生活在一个地球村中，我们分享思想并消费世界各地的文化产品。
2. 世界在缩小，且全球化导致了去传统化，因为传统文化和传统的做事方式受到了侵蚀。
3. 比方说，年轻人倾向于否定自己的文化。

44.2 词汇解析

consume vt. 消耗；消费

shrink v. 收缩；缩小

de-traditionalization n. 去传统化

erosion n. 侵蚀，腐蚀

conventional adj. 常规的；传统的

44.3 疑似原文

So, I think you all know what I mean by globalization, don't you? This is the idea that we all live in a global village. With instant communications, we can share ideas, and consume cultural artifacts from countries all over the world, just by going into the Internet and all dream up, basically. The world is shrinking. In terms of speeds, it is accelerating, but in terms of distance, it's shrinking. What do I mean by detraditionalization? I mean the



disappearance or the erosion, for the better word to use, **the erosion of traditional cultures, of conventional ways of doing things**, of conventional moralities. **More and more young people around the world are rejecting the culture they grow up in**, and it's probably a little bit cruel. But some imitating a Hollywood model of society, rather than the one which they inherit from their local tradition background. OK?

44.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed globalization. First, the speaker highlighted that it means we live in a global village, share ideas, and consume cultural products all over the world. After that, the speaker mentioned that the world is shrinking, and globalization has led to de-traditionalization because of the erosion of traditional culture and conventional ways of doing things. For example, young people tend to reject their local culture. (67 words)

45. #18758 Automated Driving 自动驾驶机经题 高频 超高频

45.1 中文解析

1. 车的自动化是一个在第三到四级的自动化系统。
2. 第三级是全自动模式，驾驶时人可以按下按钮，一边看书一边开车。
3. 第四级自动化可以节省燃料，并且比第三级更高效。它可以将人从控制系统中解放出来。
4. 汽车可以完成所有驾驶任务并监控周围环境。

45.2 词汇解析

automation n. 自动化技术

free sb. from sth. 把某人从某事中解放出来

monitor v. 监控，监视/ n. 显示器

45.3 疑似原文

- Automation is a system at level three and four.
- Level three is full-automatic mode, and human can press buttons and read books while driving.
- Level four automation can save fuels, and it is more efficient than level three. It can free human from the control system.
- An automobile can do all the driving tasks and monitor the environment.

45.4 参考答案



This lecture mainly discussed automation. First, the speaker highlighted that level three is the full-automatic mode, and humans can press buttons and read books while driving. After that, the speaker mentioned that level four automation can save fuel so more efficient than level three. It can free humans from the control system. Finally, the lecturer stated that an automobile can do all the driving tasks and monitor the environment. (69 words)

46. #18755 The Decline Of Bees 蜜蜂数量的下降 高频 机经题 原音频 超高频

46.1 中文解析

1. 蜜蜂数量在下降，并且是被记录证实的，他们有充分的科学依据。
2. 下降的原因因物种而异。
3. 传粉者（也就是蜜蜂数量）的损失可能是巨大的而且可能是灾难性的。
4. 积极的一面是人们意识到这个问题并正在采取行动。

46.2 词汇解析

various adj. 可变的；各式各样的

pollinator n. 传粉者

catastrophe n. 灾难

documented adj. 被记录

46.3 疑似原文

So, there are the conclusions. **Yes, bees are in decline. These declines are well documented. They are supported by the strong scientific evidence.** It is the only evidence that counts. **The drives to decline are various and depend on species. The loss of pollinator could be absolutely huge.**

So is it a catastrophe? Not yet, but it could be. **On the positive side, we' re aware of the problem and people are taking actions fast.** We' ve recognised the problem.

46.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the decline of bees. First, the speaker mentioned that bees are in decline, and the decline is documented and supported by scientific evidence. Second, the reasons of the decline are various. Thirdly, the speaker illustrated that the loss of pollinators can be huge. Lastly, the speaker stated that people are aware of it and are taking action. (59 words)



47. #18752 Industrialization 工业化 高频 机经题 原音频 超高频

47.1 中文解析

1. 最发达的民主国家已成功地缓和了市场经济。
2. 工业革命对人们，特别是世界各地的工人阶级产生非常不利的影响。
3. 人们的预期寿命和生活水平下降。
4. 现在，许多发达国家开始通过立法并制定法规以扭转这种损害，与 100 年前相比，人们从中受益更多。

47.2 词汇解析

notion n. 概念

temper v. 调和；缓和

pragmatism n. 实用主义

working class n. 工人阶级

working condition n. 工作环境

regulation n. 规则

environmental condition n. 环境情况

market economy n. 市场经济

47.3 疑似原文

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 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 and ways that the benefits of the all is far more what we shared in the world a hundred years ago.

47.4 参考答案



This lecture mainly illustrated industrialisation. Firstly, the speaker mentioned that notions of democracy tempered the market economy. However, the Industrial Revolution has a negative effect on people, particularly the working classes. Therefore, people passed legislation about working conditions and improved environmental conditions. In the end, the speaker concluded that people made the market economy work. (54 words)

48. #18743 Managers 经理机经题 高频 超高频

48.1 中文解析

- 经理应该多读一些书，然后回到大学提高自己的水平。
- 管理知识和技能比经验更重要。
- 最好的管理者不仅要更好地了解他们的组织，还要成为一名管理学专家。
- 学习管理技能是最重要的一点。

48.2 词汇解析

Perspective n. 观点；远景；透视图

A broad prospective 开阔的视野

Organization n. 组织；机构；体制；团体

48.3 疑似原文

- How to be a good manager.
- The manager should have a broad perspective by reading more books and going back to university to improve themselves.
- Management knowledge and skills are more important than experience.
- The best manager is not only to know their organization better but also to be a professor of management.
- Learning management skills is the most important point.

48.4 参考答案

The lecture mainly discussed how to be a good manager. First, the manager should have a broad perspective by reading more books and going back to university to improve themselves. Moreover, management knowledge and skills are more important than experience. Additionally, the best manager is not only to know their organization better



but also to be a professor of management. Finally, learning management skills is the most important point. (69 words)

49. #18742 Baby Smile 机经题 原音频 高频 超高频

49.1 中文解析

- 婴儿的微笑不是自发的，而是有目的性的。
- 原因是他们希望与他们互动的人也能微笑回应，这被称为复杂的时机。
- 在研究中，研究人员定义了母亲和婴儿之间的四类互动。
- 母亲想要互动，而婴儿只是想要微笑，但婴儿知道他们在微笑的时候会做什么。

49.2 词汇解析

Spontaneous adj. 自发的；自然的；无意识的

Strategic adj. 战略上的，战略的

Sophisticated adj. 复杂的；精致的；久经世故的；富有经验的

Interaction n. 相互作用，相互影响；交流；[数] 交互作用；互动

Simultaneously adv. 同时地

49.3 疑似原文

Ever try to get a baby to smile? It can seem close to impossible—and then suddenly there it is: that elusive, seemingly joyous grin. Well it turns out those **smiles aren't spontaneous—they're strategic.**

Researchers have found that **when babies smile, it's for a reason. They want whoever they're interacting with—typically a parent—to smile back.** And they time it just so, a smile here and a smile there. The researchers call it **sophisticated timing.** The study is in the journal PLoS ONE. [Paul Ruvolo, Daniel Messinger, Javier Movellan, Infants Time Their Smiles to Make Their Moms Smile]

The researchers enlisted real mothers and infants and quantified their interactions, which fell into four categories. One: babies wanted to maximize the amount of time smiling at their mothers. Two: they wanted to maximize the time the mothers smiled at them. Three: they wanted to experience simultaneous smiling, and four: no smiling at all. By studying when smiles happened and what the subsequent effect was, the investigators were able to figure out that for mothers the goal **70 percent of the time was to be smiling simultaneously—while for babies' 80 percent of the time they just wanted their**



mother smiling at them. So, mothers want the interaction, while babies just want to be smiled at.

So, your baby may not be able to feed itself, talk or even turn over yet. But when it comes to smiles, babies seem to know exactly what they're up to.

49.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed baby smiles are not spontaneous, but strategic. Firstly, they want whoever they are interacting with to smile back, which is called sophisticated timing. Secondly, the researchers defined four categories between mothers and infants. Finally, mothers want interaction, while babies just want to be smiled at, but babies know what they are up to when it comes to smiles. (62 words)

50. #18737 Global Warming and Climate Change 高频 机经题 近似音频 超高频

50.1 中文解析

50.2 词汇解析

Carbon dioxide 二氧化碳

Atmosphere n. 气氛；大气；空气

Outpace v. 赶上；超过...速度

Prediction n. 预言；预测；预告

Take risk of 冒风险做...

Take place 发生

50.3 疑似原文

There can now be no reasonable, science-based, doubt about **the reality of global climate change effects brought on by the cumulative and rapidly growing emission of so-called 'greenhouse' gasses**—primarily carbon dioxide—into the atmosphere.

As these effects become increasingly more obvious worldwide, **so commercial interests, groups of concerned individuals and national governments have been gripped by what amounts to mass panic about what to do about it.**

To many, Paul Ehrlich's Malthusian 'Population Bomb' of 1968 appears about to explode in the world's face in an indirect version of his millenarian vision of **population growth which outpaces agricultural production capacity** with predictably catastrophic results for



humanity. And his three-part crisis scenario does indeed seem now to be present: a rapid rate of change, a limit of some sort, and delays in perceiving that limit.

Ehrlich's work was roundly criticized at the time, and later, from many quarters, and much of what he predicted did not come about. Nevertheless, **can the world afford to take the risk that the climate scientists have got it wrong?** Is it not in everyone's interests to apply the Precautionary Principle in attempting to avoid the worst of their predictions now rather than at some future time?

As the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Mr. Rajendra Pachauri, has recently pointed out, eleven of the warmest years since instrumental records began have occurred in the past twelve years, while **major precipitation changes are taking place on a global scale.**

50.4 参考答案

Climate change is becoming a severe problem due to increased carbon dioxide and greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, so commercial interests, groups of concerned individuals and national governments should take action. Moreover, population growth outpaces agricultural capacity. Despite some predictions did not come true, people cannot afford to take the risks of ignoring scientists' predictions. In conclusion, some major changes are taking place on a global scale. (68 words)

51. #18731 Symbolic Systems 符号系统 机经题 高频 超高频

51.1 中文解析

1. 符号语言是计算机语言里重要的一层。
2. 语言就是最原始的一种符号语言。
3. 语言会进化的一个重要原因就是人们使用手语和动作沟通（此处举犀牛和恐龙沟通的例子）。
4. 交流时用手是个好主意。

本文中出现的例子对于主旨内容得分是没有实质性帮助的，大致了解就好，不需要写到答案当中。

51.2 词汇解析

symbolic adj. 符号的

verbal adj. 口头的

posture n. 姿势

abstraction n. 抽象



gesture n. 手势

layer n. 层

51.3 疑似原文

So, the topic for today is **abstraction**. And this is a very important layer of computers because you can't do anything with a computer unless you have a symbolic system in place.

Right. So, we're talking about the origin of symbolic systems. **Language is a classic symbolic system.** Apparently one theory for **why language evolved is that people communicated with sign language and with movement** quite well for a long time. And it turned out that they wanted to communicate even while they were doing things. So, while they were trying to strangle the dinosaur, not the dinosaurs, the rhinoceros, they wanted to say "Come help me" and they use sign language to do it. They had to let go the rhinoceros and the rhinoceros ran away. So, you can see that **it's a good idea to be able to do something with your hands and be able to communicate at the same time.** Hence, words and language.

51.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the symbolic system. First, the speaker mentioned language is the origin of a classic symbolic system. After that, he highlighted the reason why language evolved is that people communicated with sign language and with movement. Finally, he believed it was a good idea to do something with hands and to communicate at the same time. (59 words)

52. #18720 Dangers of Keeping Drugs at Home 剩余药品在家的危害 机经题 近似音频 高频 超高频

52.1 中文解析

1. 主旨：把药品放（剩余）在家里是很危险的。
2. 原因 1：由于储存方式不当，小孩可能会误食。
3. 原因 2：人们容易由于错误理由吃放在家里的剩药。比如病毒感染的病吃治疗细菌感染的药物。
4. 原因 3：如果在错误的剂量和处方下服用药物，可能会产生耐药性。
5. 医生建议：医生应该给正确的处方，正确的剂量和正确的时长。病人应该坚持吃完的整个疗程的药。

52.2 词汇解析



enclose v. 把.....封存

properly adv. 适当地

access v. 接近，取得

bacterial adj. 细菌的

avoid v. 避免

accidentally. 偶然地

infection n. 传染

virus n. 病毒

prescription n. 处方

allergic reaction 过敏反应

dosage n. 剂量

resistance n. 抵抗能力

recommendation n. 建议

physician n. 内科医生

stress v. 强调

antibiotic adj. 抗生素

52.3 疑似原文

"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."

52.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the dangers of keeping leftover drugs at home. Firstly, the speaker mentioned leftover drugs are dangerous because children might accidentally ingest them. The leftover drugs may be taken for the wrong reasons. The inappropriate use of drugs promotes drug resistance. Finally, the speaker believed physicians should give the correct amount of drugs, and the full course of the drug must be taken. (68 words)

53. #18719 Smart Consumer 聪明的消费者 高频 机经题 超高频

53.1 中文解析

消费者是任何企业的核心部分，事实上，企业的整个理念都是由消费者的行为所围绕的，而消费者的价值是至关重要的因素。

现在，我们必须明白，消费者是不能掉以轻心的。他知道自己想要什么产品。消费者非常聪明。他们可以在几分钟甚至几秒钟内就对产品的价格和价值做出决定。因此，企业需要提升其品牌形象。消费者愿意为优质产品支付 15 倍的费用。然而，冲突开始于制造商没有达到预期。这是设计产品的工程基础。消费者希望卫生纸这样的产品是最柔软的，但同时又要轻且坚固，容易撕破。品牌汰渍就是一个很好的例子。洗衣粉放入机器前摇晃有问题，因为这会损坏衣服的材质。汰渍必须不辜负消费者的很多期望。

53.2 词汇解析

Brand image 品牌形象

Fundamental adj. 基本的

Contradiction n. 矛盾

53.3 疑似原文

参考原文：

Consumers are the core section of any business. In fact, the whole concept of a business is surrounded by the behavior of consumers, and the value for the consumer is a crucial factor.

Now, we have to understand a consumer is not to be taken lightly.



He knows what product he wants. Consumers are extremely smart. They could make decisions about the price and value of products in minutes or sometimes even a few seconds. So a business therefore needs to uplift its brand image. Consumers are willing to pay 15 times more for quality products. However, the conflict starts when manufacturers failed to meet the expectations. This lies in the basic fundamental of engineering in designing a product. Consumers want products like toilet papers to be the softest, but at the same time to be light and strong, something that can be easily torn. The brand tide is a really good example. There was a problem with shaking the washing powder before being put into the machine as it causes damage to the material of the clothes. Tide had to live up to a lot of expectations from consumers.

53.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed smart consumers and the brand. First, a brand is essential to smart consumers because they would pay more for a better brand. After that, the Second Moment of Truth is also important, the product must be of great quality. Finally, the speaker stated there are fundamental engineering contradictions as consumers want products that are both strong and soft, or both light and strong. (67 words)

54. #18717 An experiment about female body fat 关于女性体脂的实验 机经题 高频 近似
音频 超高频

54.1 中文解析

1. 本节课主要讲述加拿大研究人员对人体脂肪变化进行的实验。
2. 31 名肥胖妇女自愿参加了该计划，并被要求不要改变目前的状况饮食并定期运动六个月。
3. 6 个月后，有些人减轻了体重，有些人增加了体重，剩下的人则没有改变。
4. 有两种解释，第一种是人们吃得更多或撒谎了。第二种是他们有意识地或下意识地少运动。

54.2 词汇解析

experiment n. 实验

conduct v. 实施，进行

volunteer v. 自愿做.....

current adj. 现在的

diet n. 日常饮食

consciously adv. 有意识的



subconsciously adv. 潜意识的

54.3 疑似原文

- An experiment on female body fat change.
- This lecture is mainly about an experiment conducted by Canadian researchers on body fat changes.
- 31 obese women volunteered in the program and was asked not to change their current diet and exercise regularly for 6 months.
- After 6 months, some people lost weight and some people gained weight, others did not change.
- Two explanations
- A. People ate a lot more or cheated on diet.
- B. Consciously or subconsciously exercised less.

54.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed an experiment about female body fat. First, the speaker highlighted 31 obese women who volunteered in the experiment. They were asked not to change their current diet, and they needed to exercise regularly. After 6 months, some people gained weight, some lost weight, and others did not change. Finally, the speaker explained some people ate more or cheated, or they consciously or subconsciously exercised less. (69 words)

55. #18713 Fishing Industry In Africa 非洲渔业 高频 机经题 原音频 超高频

55.1 中文解析

1. 谈论野生动物，不可能不考虑它们与人类的生计。
2. 在大多数东非和西非国家，所有人都把野生动植物作为食物的来源，同时也是收入的来源。
3. 超过 10 亿人依赖鱼类作为动物蛋白质的主要来源。
4. 从这个意义上说，野生动物的鱼类资源管理对生计和健康非常重要。
5. 此外，野生动物旅游是数十亿美元的产业，可以成为第一的收入来源。

55.2 词汇解析

Wildlife n. 野生动物

Livelihood n. 生计

Rely on 依赖于



primary adj. 主要的

Animal protein 动物蛋白

Tourism n. 旅游业

Incredibly adv. 难以置信的

55.3 疑似原文

- It's impossible to talk about wildlife, and not think about its role in livelihood.
- All the humans rely on wildlife as the source of food and also the source of income in most eastern-west Africa.
- More than a billion people rely on fish as their primary source of animal protein.
- So the management of fish resources of wildlife in that sense causing incredibly important to livelihoods and health.
- And also, wildlife tourism is the multiple billion-dollar industry, can be the No.1 source of income.

疑似原文，请同学们以考场实际听到的内容为主：

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

55.4 参考答案

The lecture mainly discussed how people rely on wildlife as the source of food and the source of income in most of eastern-west Africa. First, more than a billion people rely on fish as their primary source of animal protein. Then, the management of fish resources of wildlife incredibly influences livelihoods and health. Finally, the wildlife tourism industry is the most important source of foreign income. (66 words)



56. #18710 The Big Bang Theory 大爆炸理论 机经题 高频 原音频 超高频

56.1 中文解析

- 1) 研究宇宙天文学是无比神奇的。
- 2) 我们有非常充分的科学理由说，宇宙始于 137 亿年前的大爆炸。
- 3) 物理定律也可以解释大爆炸中发生的事情。
- 4) 一切论证都非常恰当。我们知道宇宙是如何开始的，我们已经开始理解它的运行方式。

本篇 SST 主要内容介绍了宇宙学中的大爆炸理论，可以算是提出这个学说的科学家自述，细节较多，考场上注意选取重点信息即可。可划分为描述解释类文章。

56.2 词汇解析

prediction n. 预言

cosmology n. 宇宙学

sound adj. 合理的

the Big Bang theory n. 大爆炸理论

stunning adj. 极好的

achievement n. 成就

56.3 疑似原文

One of the most amazing things that's 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 in a big bang, although some people doubted that theory 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 started in a Big bang over 13.7 billion years ago. So it's not 14, not 13, because of the decimal point in there, and it's a stunning achievement to know that. And we also know that the laws of physics that apply to tiny particles inside atoms can also explain 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, the 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've done it and counted in the other way around and said that the stars were older than the universe, we would say science were in deep trouble. But it's not, everything fits together and we know how the universe began, we have come to understand the



way it is. We don't know quite so well what will happen in the future, but we have some ideas, which are as good as those ideas we had 40 years ago about how big bang happened.

56.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed the Big Bang theory. Firstly, the speaker highlighted one of the most amazing things is the prediction of cosmology. After that, the speaker also mentioned scientific reasons showing that the universe started in a Big Bang over 13.7 billion years ago. The laws of physics can also explain what happened in the Big Bang. Finally, the speaker concluded everything fits, and we can understand the universe. (70 words)

57. #18702 English tea & Coffee In London 茶和咖啡在伦敦 机经题 高频 超高频

57.1 中文解析

1. 在英国，喝茶是社会自由的象征。
2. 男人们在咖啡馆喝茶时谈论生意和做交易。
3. 女性在私人场合喝茶。
4. 男士可以为妻子带一包茶回家。
5. 在英国三种最受欢迎的饮料，分别是咖啡、茶和热巧克力。

57.2 词汇解析

Symbol n. 象征，标志

Social freedom 社会自由

Coffee house 咖啡馆

A pack of 一包...一副...

57.3 疑似原文

不完全回忆

- Drinking tea in England was a symbol of social freedom.
- Men chat business and make trades when they drink tea in the coffee house.
- Women drink tea in private places.
- A man can take a pack of tea back home for his wife.
- There were three favorite drinks in England, which are coffee, tea and hot chocolate.

57.4 参考答案



This lecture mainly discussed tea in England. Firstly, the speaker highlighted drinking tea in England as a symbol of social freedom. After that, the speaker mentioned men talk about business and trades when they drink tea in the coffee house while women drink tea in private places. Finally, there were three favorite drinks in England, which are coffee, tea, and hot chocolate. (62 words)

58. #18683 Vitamin D 机经题 原音频 高频 超高频

58.1 中文解析

1. 维生素 D 实际上是一种脂溶性激素，它被叫做“阳光维他命”。
2. 如果维生素 D 可以从阳光中充分获取，那么人们就不必从饮食中摄取维生素 D。
3. 维生素 D 其实不是一种维生素，它是个激素原。
4. 当人们从赤道迁徙出去的时候，他们需要从食物中摄取维生素 D，因为光照不够了。

58.2 词汇解析

hormone n. [生理] 激素，荷尔蒙

ingest v. 摄取；吸收

dietary adj. 饮食的

sufficiently adv. 充分地；足够地

equator n. 赤道

migrate v. 移动

expose v. 使曝光

58.3 疑似原文

So today we' re going to finish talking about the fat-soluble vitamins. I' m going to start with vitamin D. And I think probably most of you know that vitamin D is called the "sunshine vitamin" . And it's called that because there' s absolutely no dietary need for vitamin D if you get adequate sunshine. And the real important word there is "it" because it turns out that in climates which aren' t near the equator there' s a big question as to whether or not using these you get adequate sunshine. And that' s important because foods are not naturally abundant in vitamin D. And that' s why milk is fortified but the fortification may not be enough. So again, just exposure to sunlight is adequate, no need for vitamin D. So, vitamin D really isn' t the vitamin, it's a prohormone when human beings evolve, we evolved in tropical climates and ran around naked. There was plenty of skin exposure to sunlight. And so, there was no dietary need for vitamin D. As humans migrated



away from that tropical regions, they actually created a need for vitamin D in food because sunlight was inadequate, particularly during the winter.

58.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed vitamin D. Firstly, the speaker mentioned vitamin D is called the sunshine vitamin. After that, the speaker said people don't need vitamin D if they get adequate sunshine. Moreover, vitamin D is a prohormone instead of vitamin. Finally, people created a need for vitamin D in food when they migrated away from tropical regions. (58)

59. #18671 Marketing 市场营销机经题 高频 超高频

59.1 中文解析

1. 营销是商品和服务从供应商转移到最终用户或客户的过程和活动。
2. 与此同时，盈利公司和非盈利公司为了达到双赢，交换他们的服务和产品。
3. 此外，有一个盈利模式可以确保利润。
4. 因此，公司可以产生更多的回报资本。
5. 所以，营销等于增加销售。

59.2 词汇解析

Goods n. 商品

Transfer from. 从.....转移到

Supplier n. 供应商

Interchange v. 交换事物

In order to. 为了.....

Win-win n. 双赢

Generate v. 产生

Return capital n. 回报资本

59.3 疑似原文

不完全回忆

- Marketing is the process and activity that goods and services transfer from the suppliers to the end user or customer.
- Meanwhile profit and nonprofit companies interchange their services and products in order to meet win-win.



- Besides, there is a profit model can ensure profit.
- Therefore, companies can generate more return capital.
- So, marketing equals to increasing in sales.

59.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed marketing. Firstly, the speaker mentioned marketing is the process and activity that goods and services transfer from the suppliers to the end-user or customer. After that, the speaker stated a profit model could ensure profit to generate more return capital. Finally, the speaker illustrated marketing equals to increase in sales. (54 words)



Fill in the Blanks (填空)

	题型重要性	题目难度	机经命中率	练习时间分配建议	本次更新必看
FIB(L)	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	3 约中 1	☆☆☆	稳定
备考要点	熟悉单词：对于文章中出现的单词要牢记拼写和发音				
练习顺序	命中率约为 30% 以高频词为主，结合飞凡英语 APP 进行听写练习				
练习注意事项	1. 机经里出现的单词务必要理解意思，会拼写，懂发音，做题时可以做到识别单词（【飞凡英语听力 FIB 词汇】quizlet 可听写链接： https://quizlet.com/518336486/spell?funnelUUID=b5206b58-1ee8-4816-9d53-28aa7ed19649 ） 2. 配合 PTEGO 练习，做题时要注意单词结尾的变形情况 3. 可用本题机经文本练习 RA，加深印象				



Fill in the Blanks (听力填空)

1. #23189 Student Responsibilities 高频 机经题 近似音频

At school, the students understood that [responsibilities] can help build strong [communities]. The teacher reminded them that [integrity] means keeping promises even in small matters. One day, they made a [discovery] of ancient [words] in a library book, which inspired the whole class. They realized that honest actions together with shared responsibilities can shape a brighter future.

2. #23188 Neo-Latin 高频 机经题 近似音频

Those of you who've never heard the term neo-Latin, may be forgiven for thinking it's a new South American dance craze. If you're [puzzled] when I tell you it has something to do with the language of Romans, take heart, over the years many classes who have [confessed] they are not really sure what it is either. Some have [assumed] that they are so-called 'Late-Latin', written at the end of the Roman Empire. Others have supposed it must have something to do with the middle ages. Or perhaps it's that [pseudo-Latin] which my five and seven-year-old boys seem to have [gleaned] from the Harry Potter books, useful for spells and curses that they zip one another with makeshift paper ash ones. No, in fact, neo-Latin is more or less the same as the Latin that was written in the [ancient] world, classical Latin. So, what's so new about it?

3. #22796 The Earlier Chocolate 高频 机经题 近似音频

The earlier chocolate was quite unpalatable. They used to add things to it to make it more palatable, so for the early chocolate, they didn't know how to extract all the [cocoa] fat from it, so it was, or could be quite [greasy] and if you made it as a drink you'd have this sort of scum on the top. So they used to try and add things to it, like [starch] and things, to make it a more palatable product. So there were a lot of [scandals] around the kind of things they were adding to chocolate in the nineteenth century. So by the sort of 1870s, 1880s, there are people like Cadbury's saying, 'Our chocolate is absolutely pure'. We have this new process, the Van Houten process which now extracts all this [horrible] fat that we can use to make eating chocolate. Now we have a pure product.

4. #22795 Entrepreneurs 高频 机经题 近似音频

Why do we need more entrepreneurs right now? The entrepreneurs who create and run our businesses, who play by the rules are in fact critical to our [success] as a nation. We need them especially today. Business not government, will end this [recession]. Government must help by creating fair rules, [sound] monetary policy, and by protecting our fellow citizens in



periods when they are jobless. We have to make way for the new entrepreneurial firms that will push us to **[frontiers]** of innovation.

5. #22794 Dr. Google vs ChatGPT 高频 机经题 近似音频

Doctors have been concerned for a long time about people googling their symptoms. There is this term “Dr. Google,” which is really frustrating to a lot of **[physicians]**, because people come in and think that they know what they have without having the actual **[expertise]** or context, just by having looked up, “I have a headache. What does it mean?”

GPT software is much better at actually being accurate in **[determining]** what patients have and asking sometimes follow-up questions that will help it further hone in on the correct diagnosis.

Companies are starting to study this. And **[preliminary]** research suggests the AIs are surprisingly accurate. Studies have shown that they work better than online symptom checkers—which are websites that let you input your symptoms and spit out a diagnosis. They’re also better than some **[untrained]** humans.

6. #22793 The growth of the modern state 高频 机经题 近似音频

The growth of the modern **[state]** brought with it the development of mass political parties and the emergence of professional politicians. A man whose occupation is the **[struggle]** for political power may go about it in two ways. First, a person who relies on their political activities to supply their main **[source]** of income is said to live off politics, while a person who **[engages]** in full-time political activities, but who doesn't receive an income from it, is said to live for politics. Now, a political system in which **[recruitment]** to positions of power is filled by those who live for politics is necessarily drawn from a property-owning elite, who are not usually entrepreneurs. However, this is not to imply that such politicians will necessarily pursue policies which are wholly **[biased]** towards the interests of the class they **[originate]** from.

7. #22792 Biological Theme 高频 机经题 近似音频

We've decided to adopt, just as a loose theme for the course, a **[biological]** theme so that you can see the **[connections]** between chemistry and biology and the things you might consider doing in the future. We want you to think about the **[molecules]** that are relevant to your body, the processes that occur in your body, the chemistry that's going on and how



[energy] plays a role. And we divided the course into four sections and after each section there will be a mid-term. The first one, or an exam. The first one is about **[matter]**.

8. #22791 Difference in policy 高频 机经题 近似音频

One seminal difference in policy remains; the **[coalition]** has not matched what is Labor's most important innovation promise. That is to bring together responsibilities for innovation, industry, science and research under one single federal minister. Innovation responsibilities **[currently]** lie within the powerful Department of Education and Science, and while there is a **[separate]** industry department, it has little influence within Cabinet. This has **[hampered]** policy development and given Australia's innovation policies a distinct science and research **[bias]**. It is the scientists rather than the engineers who call the tune-in innovation policy in Canberra, so it's no surprise our policies are all about **[boosting]** government-funded research and later **[commercializing]** their results.

9. #22640 Brad and Lisa 高频 机经题

Brad: As I was saying, Professor Mitchell...

Lisa: Oh, please call me Lisa.

Brad: Yes, well Lisa, well I'm still trying to get my head around the choice of **[electives]** for the optional part of the third year program. I was thinking of taking personal taxation law, and company tax, together with the extra five-credit-point course on goods and services and VAT type taxes, but I'm a bit **[concerned]** that I'm going to pigeon-hole myself too early in the course.

Lisa: Yeah, hmmm.

Brad: As you know there are going to be **[interviews]** for summer clerkships coming up and I really don't want to come across as too focused on certain areas that a lot of firms don't even do, you know, have a practice in.

Lisa: Well, don't forget, um. only about 25% of the course at this stage is elective-based and you'll still have that core of subjects - crim, legal institutions, **[evidence]**, property law, general commercial and fed-con law, all of which would be of interest to a lot of firms. So if I were you, which I'm not, I'd really just go with what my interests are, and enjoy the chance to undertake some work in an area that I'm **[motivated]** to pursue. Don't you think? There's an awful lot of time in this profession where you'll be undertaking long, stressful hours on projects that don't really interest you as much.

10. #22639 Lead-in time 高频 机经题



Lead-in time is the amount of time that elapses between a business placing an order with a supplier for more stock or raw **[materials]** and the delivery of the goods to the business. Businesses want the lead-in time to be as short as possible, so that they can meet their customer orders and **[minimize]** the time between paying for the stock and receiving the **[revenue]** from the customer. However, this may not happen due to a number of **[factors]**, such as delays in the supplier receiving the order, or the breakdown of the suppliers' lorries **[delivering]** the stock to the business.

11. #22637 Malaria 高频 机经题

Also, malaria is something that is a very complex disease with this complex life cycle. That means that if you're going to **[eliminate]** it, you have to be able to target cute parasites and humans. You have to be able to target parasites in the mosquitoes, that mosquito **[population]**. And so that requires a lot of resources. It requires really good planning and a health system across all these different **[levels]**. And so I think the political capital that you need for that, the educational **[infrastructure]** you need for that, the economic resources you need for that are quite a **[challenge]**.

12. #22636 Strong corporate culture 高频 机经题

For a long time now, it's been a widely accepted and **[rarely]** questioned belief that a strong corporate culture goes hand in hand with success. However, a recent study has **[cast]** some doubt on this principle. After all, the **[authors]** of the report argue for culture. A company builds up may be strong, but wrong. There is little point in every **[employee]** marching to the same tune if they are all marching in the wrong direction.

13. #22624 Burials 高频 机经题

So between 4,000 and 3,000 BC the Mesopotamian Samarian cultures do not **[practice]** any kind of burial. And then, about 3,000, in the early Dynastic Period, these burials start to reappear, and they reappear with a certain amount of **[conspicuous]** consumption, and this is the context for the royal burials at Ur. OK, so, the royal **[cemetery]** erm, consists of quite a number of pits, so these are little people, um, these are the, er, **[excavation]** workers who are coming down into the pits. So you get some sense of how really deep and how really difficult it was to construct these **[chambers]**.

14. #22621 Bjorn Lomborg 高频 机经题

Some years ago, Bjorn Lomborg, a young Danish statistician, published a book called The Sceptical Environmentalist. It became a **[bestseller]** and generated a lot of heat. Lomborg was attacked, abused and **[accused]** of all manner of things; not because he denied the fact



of global warming - in fact he **[affirmed]** it - but because, on his analysis, the devil and, he says, a lot of **[deviousness]** was contained in the details presented concerning the size of the problem and what were the most **[responsible]** steps to take in response to global warming.

15. #22620 Cerberus 高频 机经题

I think that's not going to be such uh, a **[viable]** option for Cerberus, but, uh, that may be the way that they're gonna approach it. Private **[equity]** of course is supposed to have the advantage of taking, uh, management out of the spotlight of, uh, quarterly profits, uh, and industry **[analysts]**, and, and, uh, prying shareholder eyes, and that, **[hypothetically]**, gives them a chance to take, uh, slower, more **[patient]** routes to doing something to turn a company around. I would, uh, I would hope, and I have some, I guess **[optimism]**, that some of the Cerberus team will have some creativity and imagination.

16. #22619 Marie Curie 高频 机经题

My hero is Marie Curie. She was a Polish physicist and chemist working in France, and she did **[conduct]** pioneering research on radioactivity. She was also the first woman who won a Nobel prize. Marie Curie is my hero because she showed a lot of **[determination]** in following her career path and her **[passions]**. She also showed a lot of **[patience]** in working for years to receive results from her experiments. And Marie Curie, she designed and built the first **[mobile]** X-Ray machines. She worked on the front lines of the first World War along with her daughter saving soldiers.

17. #22617 Life on Mars 高频 机经题

The thing that makes it difficult is because even if life had evolved on Mars, the chances of being preserved are very small. If we use Earth as a **[reference]** and our planet is teeming with life, yet it rarely preserves evidence of life of the fossil record. And the focus now is on exploring for **[habitable]** environments. If you're looking for water, a **[source]** of energy, either solar energy or thermal energy or chemical energy, and then **[organic]** carbon, assuming life as we know it on Earth based on carbon. So those are sort of the three things that we're looking for in the course of our mission.

18. #22616 Green chemistry 高频 机经题

Green chemistry is a concept designed to develop **[technologies]** which allow chemistry to be practiced with minimal damage to the environment or in an environmentally **[compatible]** way. And it's meant to cover both chemical processes and chemical **[products]**. The center, if you would, set up about seven or eight years ago, and the idea was



to provide a hub of activities that covered [fundamental] research work, industrial collaboration, but also educational developments. So we work with schools and on public [understanding] projects as well, and also networking. So we network out to well over 1000 people around the globe.

19. #22580 What is quantum mechanics ? 高频 机经题 近似音频

So, what is quantum mechanics? Even though it was discovered by [physicists], it's not a physical theory in the same sense as electro [magnetism] or general relativity. In the usual "[hierarchy] of sciences" -- with biology at the top, then chemistry, then physics, then maths -- quantum mechanics sits at a [level] between maths and physics that I don't know a good name for. Basically, quantum mechanics is the [operating] system that other physical theories run on as application software (with the [exception] of general relativity, which hasn't yet been successfully ported to this particular OS).

20. #22322 Locomotion 高频 机经题

We are trying to understand the locomotion of one of our closest living [relatives], which is the orangutan, and also the locomotion of all of the apes and the common ancestor of humans and the other apes. And in that area, we have had a big problem [traditionally], and that we know a lot about how they move around the forest. I've been out to the forest and spent a year recording the [different] types of locomotion they use, but we have no idea about the [energetic] cost of how they move around the forest and the solutions that they find to problems of moving around the canopy. And what we're doing here is using the park or athletes as an analogy for a large bodied ape moving around a complex [environment] and getting them to move around in the course that we've made that they've never seen before. And we're going to record their energetic expenditure while they're doing it.

21. #22321 Tremendous increases in Productivity 高频 机经题

I'm going to argue that the [tremendous] increases in productivity that we [associate] with the industrial revolution originate not so much from changes in science or [technology] or new inventions, where England was far from [unique] as from changes in attitudes, attitudes towards morality, towards what constituted the good. Attitudes towards property, which became in England individuals long before it did on the [continent]. Attitudes toward the proper role of government. And [together], these attitudes constitute much of what the Luddites were protesting against.

22. #22246 Dogs 高频 机经题



Dogs aren't just man's best friend. Previous studies have shown that kids with dogs are less likely to develop asthma. Now a new study may show how—if results from mice apply to us. The work was presented at a meeting of the American Society for Microbiology. The study tests what's called the **hygiene** hypothesis. The idea is that extreme cleanliness may actually promote disease later on. Researchers collected dust from homes that had a dog. They fed that house dust to mice. They then infected the mice with a **common** childhood infection called **respiratory** syncytial virus—or RSV.

23. #22245 Beekeeper 高频 机经题

Dave Hackenberg, a beekeeper since 1962, can usually tell what killed his bees just by looking at them. If they're lying on the **ground** in front of a hive, it's probably pesticides, he says. If the bees are **deformed** and wingless, it's probably **vampire** mites. But last fall, Hackenberg saw something he had never seen before. Thousands of his bee colonies simply **disappeared**. He was in Florida at the time, pulling the lids off some of his commercial hives. To his **horror**, they were all empty.

24. #22244 250 million Cars in America 高频 机经题

There are some 250 million cars in America, 250 million cars in the country with just over 300 million people. And most of those vehicles, of course, are gas **powered**. This poses a huge challenge given the limited supplies of oil and the growing **urgency** of the global warming crisis.

But there is good news, according to our guests today. And that is we have the know-how and the technology to build **sleek**, fast automobiles that don't use gasoline. These vehicles of tomorrow are powered by **hydrogen**, electricity, bio-fuels, and digital technology. And they already exist. So what's stopping us from putting them on the roads? Our guests today will help answer that.

25. #22243 Rebuilding Soils 高频 机经题

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.

26. #22242 Sunflowers 高频 机经题



These two paintings, both called “Sunflowers,” are generally accepted as the finest of several **depictions** of the thick-stemmed, nodding blooms that Van Gogh made in 1888 and 1889 during his time in Arles. The first is now in the collection of the National Gallery in London, and the second is in the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam. Van Gogh referred to this work as a “**repetition**” of the London painting. But art historians and **curators** have long been curious to know how different this “repetition” is from the first. Should it be considered a copy, an independent artwork or something in between? An **extensive** research project conducted over the past three years by conservation experts at both the National Gallery and the Van Gogh Museum has concluded that the second painting was “not intended as an exact copy of the **original** example,” said Ella Hendriks, a professor of conservation and restoration at the University of Amsterdam, who was the lead researcher on the project.

27. #21946 career 高频 机经题

career

historical

inspired

confess

28. #20455 Online Dating 高频 机经题

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.

29. #20402 Planet 高频 机经题

Planet



green

warmer

30. #20401 Determine 高频 机经题

Determine

dealing

individual

supportive

classic

31. #20400 Uncovered 高频 机经题

Uncovered

prestige

range

sequence

nearly

breeding

32. #20399 Flexible 高频 机经题

Lots

tracked

travelling

habit

flexible

33. #20398 Tremendous 高频 机经题

Associated

allowed

tremendous

consumption

34. #20397 Frontiers 高频 机经题

Success

crisis

frontiers

challenge

35. #20396 Pedal 高频 机经题

communities



demographic(transition)

pedal (boat)

origin(s)

dawn

36. #9084 Virus 高频 机经题

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].

37. #9082 Nanotechnology 高频 机经题

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 out last summer, [identified] two topics. Nano-science is the study of [phenomenon] 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.

38. #9080 Candace Galen 高频 机经题

Candace Galen is based at the University of Missouri, in Columbia. And, being a biologist, she thought, why not use this astronomical [phenomenon] to study a biological one? Specifically: as the skies [darkened] would daytime pollinators, like bumblebees and honeybees, call it [quits] "What better activity during an eclipse than to go out with a recorder and record the bees?" So Galen asked 400 citizen scientists- including young students- to place audio recorders in 16 flower patches along the path of totality, in Oregon, Idaho and Missouri. When they analyzed the audio, they found that during [partial] eclipse, bee buzzing continued. But when totality hit, the bees went silent and only the conversational buzz of human observers could be heard. Then, as the moon passed and the sun again lit up the sky, the bees [regained] their buzz.

39. #9076 Demographic 高频 机经题



situation

investigate

demographic

dramatically

40. #9045 Financial Markets 高频 机经题

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.

41. #9043 Oceanographer 高频 机经题

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.

42. #9012 Phenomenon 高频 机经题

phenomenon

understand

departure

figurative

awoke

43. #8973 H1N1 高频 机经题

ill/sick

spread

global

500000

44. #8968 Contract Patterns Generator 高频 机经题

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.

45. #8967 Beautiful Buildings 高频 机经题

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 allows 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.

46. #8966 Nutrients 机经题 高频

nutrients

months

subsiding

discuss

sociable

depth

shallow

47. #8957 蜜蜂养殖 机经题 高频

此题目没有找到对应文本，但是挖空位置为以下单词，同学们复习时需对以下单词重点有印象，在考场上注意查缺补漏、谨慎随机应变：

ground

deformed

horror

disappeared

48. #8938 Rammer 装填器 高频 机经题

temporary (box)

rammer

popular

project

vernacular

concrete

49. #8936 William Shakespeare 高频 机经题



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.

50. #8935 CEO 高频 机经题

That brings us to the CEO's second duty: building [everyone] or more accurately, building the senior team. All the executives report to the CEO, so it's the CEO's job to [hire], fire, and manage the executive team. From [coaching] CEOs, I actually think this is the most important skill of all. Because when a CEO hires an excellent senior team, that team can keep the company running. when a CEO [hire] a poor senior team, the CEO in [spending] up all of their time trying to do with the team, and not nearly enough time trying to do with other elements of their job. The senior team can and often does [develop] the strategy for the company, but ultimately it's always the CEO who has the final "go-no-go" decision on strategy.

51. #8933 Laurence Stephen Lowry 高频 机经题

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 urban landscapes peopled with human figures often referred to as [matchstick] man. He painted mysterious unpopulated landscapes, brooding [portraits] and the unpublished "marionette" works, which were only found after his death.

52. #8932 Bar Code Scanners 高频 机经题

Many different types of bar code scanning machines exist, but they all work on the same fundamental principles. They all use the [intensity] of light reflected from a series of black and white stripes to tell a computer what code it is [seeing]. White stripes reflect light very well, while black stripes reflect hardly any light at all. The bar code scanner [shines] light [sequentially] across a bar code, simultaneously detecting and recording the pattern of reflected and non-reflected light. The scanner then [translates] this pattern into an electrical signal that the computer can understand. All scanners must include computer software to interpret the bar code once it's been entered. This simple principle has transformed the



way we are able to **[manipulate]** data and the way in which many businesses handle recordkeeping.

53. #8931 Neo-Latin 高频 机经题

Those of you who've never heard the term neo-Latin, may be forgiven for thinking it's a new South American dance craze. If you're **[puzzled]** when I tell you it has something to do with the language of Romans, take heart, over the years many classes who have **[confessed]** they are not really sure what it is either. Some have **[assumed]** that they are so-called 'Late-Latin', written at the end of the Roman Empire. Others have supposed it must have something to do with the middle ages. Or perhaps it's that **[pseudo-Latin]** which my five and seven-year-old boys seem to have **[gleaned]** from the Harry Potter books, useful for spells and curses that they zip one another with make shift paper ash ones. No, in fact, **[neo-Latin]** is more or less the same as the Latin that was written in the **[ancient]** world, classical Latin. So, what's so new about it?

54. #8930 Foreshadow 高频 机经题

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 realised. Is their **[predicament]** something we have to face up to as a nation?

55. #8929 Traffic Jam 高频 机经题

For the first time, Japanese researchers have conducted a real-life experiment that shows how some traffic jams appear for no apparent reason. They placed the 22 vehicles on a **[single]** track, and asked the drivers to cruise around at a **[constant]** speed of 30 kilometers an hour. At first, traffic moves smoothly, but soon, the distance between cars started to **[vary]**, and vehicles clumped together at one point on the track, but the jams **[spread]** backward around the track, like a shockwave at a rate of about 20 kilometers an hour. Real-life jams move backward at about the same speed.

56. #8928 Smart Card 高频 机经题

Well in 2004 we integrated ticketing in South East Queensland, so we **[introduced]** a paper ticket that allowed you to travel across all the three **[modes]** in South East Queensland, so



bus, train and [ferry], and the second stage of integrated ticketing is so to put value on the card, and then to use the card for [travelling] around the system.

高频词汇：

Legal, battery, electronically, constructive, separately, aftermath, staged, administrative, convincible, nauseating, curriculum, colloquial, aggressive, subordinated, fears, equities, heavy, insurance, getting, branding, unconventional, ridiculous, passive, negative, apologies, Influence, technological, relatives, solutions, foundation, environment, electronics, journalist, agency, scary, permanent, repetition, brilliant, identical, developmental, individuality, boost, habit, intentional, intentionally, colorful, poison frogs, mutate, key straightforward, popular, essential, dyslexia, disorder, portraits, distinctive, premium, overseas, infrastructure, demographic, Intensive, coercive, dead, dependence, growing, occurring, accumulating, automatic, nutrition, intensive, nutrients, social, whatever, ultimately, radically, consciousness, critically, similar, conversion, Atlantic, spirit, movement, psychological, neighbor, neighboring/neighbouring, generation, factory, nitrogen, biology, alphabet, subscribed, operational, galaxies, intelligent, difficulty, rare, followers, introduced, behalf, primarily, elementary, exploring, subsidize, empathy, professionally, sculpture, emulation, emit, problems, campaign, spotted, restore, thick, lays, philosophy, relying, beneath, traditionally, weird, naval, dividend, paradox, forecast, extreme, subordinate.



Write from Dictation (听写句子)

	题型重要性	题目难度	机经 命中率	练习时间 分配建议	本次更新必看
WFD	☆☆☆☆☆	☆☆☆☆	4 约中 3/4	☆☆☆☆☆	老题新考 27 题 新题 10 题 修改 4 题 删除 8 题
备考要点	<p>熟知大意：对于句子的意思在理解的基础上背过</p> <p>单词积累：句子中的单词拼写和发音都需要记住</p> <p>应对新题季：不可忽视听力硬实力，练习时切忌死记硬背</p>				
练习顺序	<p>平均命中率高 于 90%</p> <p>以高频文件为主，完整版机经辅助积累</p> <p>结合飞凡英语 APP 进行听写练习</p> <p>非常重要！可强刷！</p>				
练习注意事项	<p>1. 基础比较薄弱的同学可以先查好机经单词，通读机经句子，以理解为主</p> <p>2. 对于本高频，配合高频音频，进行句子听写，务必做到全对</p> <p>3. 制定适合自己学习状态的练习计划量，每天保证质量地完成</p> <p>4. 非高频句子请参考飞凡英语完整版机经，并结合 PTEGO 随身听功能循环洗脑</p>				



Write from Dictation (听写句子)

1. #23277 Students often conduct research to enhance their knowledge. 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

学生经常进行研究以增进知识。

2. #23276 You need to make sure that all your essays are handed in on time. 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

你需要确保所有论文都按时提交。

3. #23275 The next lecture will take place at a different location. 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

下一堂课将在另一个地点举行。

4. #23274 The essay assignments are given in the midterm and final exams. 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

期中和期末考试都会布置论文题目。

5. #23273 The article illuminates the intricate relationship between culture and language. 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

这篇文章阐明了文化与语言之间错综复杂的关系。

6. #23272 Having enough sleep has many positive benefits. 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

充足的睡眠有很多益处。

7. #23271 All accounting students must submit their dissertations before the end of the week. 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

所有会计专业的学生都必须在本周结束前提交毕业论文。

8. #23270 Plastic pollution is very dangerous to ocean lives. 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

塑料污染对海洋生物非常危险。

9. #23269 The tutor has canceled the lecture for geography students. 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 超高频

这位导师已经取消了给地理专业学生的讲座。

10. #23268 Farming is affected by changes in seasonal patterns. 高频 新题 新增高频 超高频

11. #23256 The lectures today were carried out in the field of global warming. 高频 机经题 超高频

今天的讲座主题是全球变暖。



12. #23255 The financial market reacts wildly to political uncertainty. 高频 机经题 超高频
金融市场对政治不确定性反应剧烈。

13. #23253 The field of social development includes description of social behavior. 高频 机经题 超高频
社会发展领域包括对社会行为的描述。

14. #23251 Assessment procedure has been changed slightly since last year. 高频 机经题 超高频
评估程序与去年相比略有变化。

15. #23250 Safety is most important in the biology lab. 高频 机经题 超高频
在生物实验室里，安全至关重要。

16. #23249 At university students can make friends for life. 高频 机经题 超高频
在大学里，学生可以结交终生挚友。

17. #23247 Students and staff will automatically become a member in their library. 高频 机经题 超高频
学生和教职工将自动成为图书馆会员。

18. #23246 The glittering of the lake surface camouflages the fish. 高频 机经题 超高频
湖面波光粼粼，使鱼儿隐蔽起来。

19. #23236 The art course has been cancelled due to the new policy. 高频 机经题 超高频
由于新政策，艺术课程已被取消。

20. #23235 Please return the textbooks to the correct bookshelves in the library. 高频 机经题 超高频
请将课本归还到图书馆正确的书架上。

21. #23234 The contract will be signed by the owner of the company. 高频 机经题 超高频
合同将由公司所有者签署。

22. #23228 The program helps students develop a better understanding of geography. 高频 机经题 超高频
该课程帮助学生更好地理解地理知识。

23. #23226 Your boss wants you to finish this report by Monday. 高频 机经题 超高频
你的老板要求你在周一之前完成这份报告。

24. #23225 Some economists think that the whole economic system is failing. 高频 机经题 超高频
一些经济学家认为整个经济体系正在崩溃。

25. #23224 Please put your bags on the table next to the door. 高频 机经题 超高频



请把包放在门口的桌子上。

26. #23177 Students should take their time to study. 高频 机经题 超高频

学生应该花时间学习。

27. #23137 Meteorology is the detailed study of the Earth's atmosphere. 高频 机经题 超高频

气象学是对地球大气层的详细研究。

28. #22904 It is argued that students can learn more by collaboration rather than as individuals. 高频 机经题 超高频

有人认为，相比自己个人学习，学生可以通过合作而学到更多。

29. #22884 Rising inflation leads to increasing goods prices and decreasing demand for products. 高频 新增高频 机经题 老题新考 超高频

通货膨胀上升导致商品价格上涨，产品需求下降。

类似版本：Rising inflation may indicate an increase in the demand for consumer products.

30. #22804 Urban planning emphasizes efficiency and expansion of community. 高频 机经题 超高频

城市规划强调社区的效率和扩张。

31. #22756 The transformation of media has changed the way information is both used and studied. 高频 机经题 超高频

媒体的变革改变了信息的使用和研究方式。

32. #22755 We learned through observations and the analysis of human behaviors. 高频 机经题 超高频

我们通过观察和分析人类行为来学习。

33. #22683 All answers must be thoroughly examined and supported by relevant theory. 高频 老题新考 新增高频 机经题 超高频

所有答案都必须经过彻底检验并得到相关理论的支持。

类似版本：All answers must be thoroughly researched and supported by relevant theories.

/All answers must be examined and supported by relevant theory.

34. #22552 The student union hosts a variety of social events. 高频 机经题 超高频

学生会举办各种社交活动。

35. #22444 Auditions for the university choir will be held next week. 高频 机经题 超高频

大学剧团的试镜将于下周举行。

36. #22427 The college operates a system of continuous assessments. 高频 机经题 超高频

学院实行持续评估制度。



37. #22419 Calculators allow us to add numbers without making mistakes. 高频 机经题 超

高频

计算器使我们能够在不出错的情况下添加数字。

38. #22315 Time and distance are used to calculate speed. 高频 机经题 超高频

时间和距离用于计算速度。

39. #22312 The tutorial timetable can be found on the course website. 高频 机经题 超高频

教程时间表可以在课程网站上找到。

40. #22300 Sea levels are expected to rise during the next century. 高频 机经题 超高频

预计海平面将在下个世纪上升。

41. #22285 It is a debate about the value of knowledge. 高频 机经题 超高频

这是一场关于知识价值的辩论。

42. #22266 We encourage students to complete their applications before the deadline. 高

频 机经题 超高频

我们鼓励学生在截止日期前完成他们的申请。

类似：We encourage students to complete applications before the deadline.

43. #22262 Visual aid can be really helpful when you are revising. 高频 机经题 超高频

在复习时，视觉辅助工具可能非常有帮助。

类似：Visual aid is really helpful for revising.

44. #22236 Please note that the seminar has now been canceled. 高频 机经题 超高频

请注意，研讨会现已取消。

45. #22198 There is a great deal of debate on that topic. 高频 机经题 超高频

关于这个话题有很多争论。

46. #22189 Scientists have found all parts of society today. 高频 机经题 超高频

科学家们已经发现了当今社会的各个部分。

47. #22168 His analysis study appears to be based on the false premise. 高频 机经题 超

频

他的分析研究似乎是基于错误的前提。

48. #22164 A good academic paper should have a clear argument. 类似版本：A good academic paper should present a clear argument. 高频 机经题 超高频

一篇好的学术论文应该有明确的论据。

49. #22147 Accountancy students have to hand in their dissertations this week. 高频 新增

高频 机经题 老题新考 超高频

会计专业的学生本周必须交论文。



50. #22120 An introduction is an essential element of a presentation. 高频 机经题 超高频
介绍是演示文稿的基本要素。

51. #22118 We have not yet achieved equality in our society. 高频 机经题 超高频
我们的社会还没有实现平等。

52. #22105 A world-renowned expert in financial management will give a guest lecture. 高频 机经题 超高频
一位世界著名的经济和营销专家将进行讲座。

53. #22102 Parents' talk to children tends to be simplified. 高频 机经题 超高频
父母和孩子的交流通常较为简单化。

54. #21998 Calculators may not be used in the examination. 高频 机经题 超高频
考试中不得使用计算器。

55. #21993 The subject was complex and difficult to explain. 类似版本：This problem is complex and difficult to explain. 高频 机经题 超高频
这个项目复杂且难以解释。

56. #21982 We have sophisticated ways of studying the brain in action. 高频 机经题 老题
新考 新增高频 超高频
我们拥有研究大脑活动的各种先进方法。

57. #21980 The lecture will cover the reason of climate change. 高频 机经题 超高频
本次讲座将探讨气候变化的原因。

58. #21915 Being a vegan means not consuming any animal products. 机经题 高频 超高频
吃素意味着不吃任何动物产品。

59. #21880 Application forms should be submitted in one week. 机经题 高频 老题新考 新
增高频 超高频
申请表应在一周内提交。

60. #21856 Nowadays, accounting is far more important for businesses than ever before. 机经题 高频 超高频
如今，会计对企业来说比以往任何时候都重要得多。

61. #21830 Organization failure is considered in various perspectives in academic literature. 高频 机经题 超高频
在学术文献中，组织失败被从不同的角度考虑。

【飞凡老师建议：拼写注意 perspective】

62. #21796 The university provides excellent leisure facilities for students and staff. 高频 机经题 超高频



学校为学生和员工提供优良的休闲设施。

63. #21687 Climate change is a fierce phenomenon concentrated on by scientists. 机经题 高频 超高频

气候变化是科学家们关注的一个激烈现象。

64. #21674 To gain access to the facilities, student cards must be shown. 机经题 高频 超高频

要进入这些设施，必须出示学生证。

65. #21628 Please close the door behind you when you leave the room. 机经题 高频 超高频

离开房间时请把你身后的门关上。

66. #21350 There is an accounting assignment for finance students. 类似版本：There is a financial accounting assignment for the finance students. 机经题 高频 超高频

金融专业的学生有一份会计作业。

67. #21346 Please move us to the meeting room for the next hour. 机经题 高频 超高频

下一个小时请把我们移到会议室。

68. #20988 The students will meet their new teachers after the summer vacation. 机经题 超高频

暑假结束后，学生们将与新老师见面。

类似：Students can meet their new teachers after the vacation.

69. #20735 It is an integrated course with several main elements. 机经题 高频 超高频

这是一门包含多个核心要素的综合课程。

70. #20497 I thought it was thrown in the small meeting room. 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增 高频 超高频

我以为它被扔在小会议室了。

类似回忆：I thought we would meet in the small meeting room.

71. #20470 Mechanical engineering first became prominent during the Industrial Revolution. 机经题 高频 超高频

机械工程在工业革命期间首次变得重要起来。

72. #20458 Coastal communities are particularly vulnerable to rising sea levels. 机经题 超高频

沿海社区特别容易受到海平面上升的影响。

73. #20437 That means we have so many struggling overlaps. 机经题 高频 超高频

这意味着我们有许多费解的重叠之处。



74. #20424 Students should take the training course to use the gym. 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

学生们在使用健身房之前应该先参加训练课程。

75. #20406 At that time, people moved from their towns and villages. 机经题 高频 超高频
那时候，人们搬出了他们的城镇。

76. #20344 The economic predictions turned out to be incorrect. 机经题 高频 超高频
这些经济预测事实上是不正确的。

【飞凡老师建议：固定搭配 turn out】

77. #20341 Rising inflation may indicate an increase in the demand for consumer products. 高频 机经题 超高频

通货膨胀上升可能表明对消费产品的需求在增加。

78. #8827 Rising sea temperature is a sign of climate change. 机经题 高频 超高频
海水温度上升是气候变化的标志。

79. #8773 The university library holds a number of collections of geological maps 机经题 高频 超高频

大学图书馆拥有许多地质地图的集锦。

80. #8761 Art and design is a competitive field to work in. 机经题 高频 超高频
艺术和设计是竞争很激烈的工作领域。

81. #8755 Relying on natural ability will not get you far in science. 机经题 高频 超高频
依靠天赋不能使你在科学上取得很大的成就。

82. #8752 A good abstract highlights the key points of your paper. 机经题 高频 超高频
一个好的摘要突出了你论文的要点。

类似回忆：A good structure shows the key points of a paper.

83. #8751 The department works closely with its partners in business communities. 机经题 高频 新增高频 超高频

该部门与商业界的合作伙伴密切合作。

84. #8744 Students are required to have an undergraduate degree in Biology to be enrolled in this course. 机经题 高频 超高频

学生必须拥有生物学本科学位才能注册这门课程。

类似版本：Students require an undergraduate biology degree to enroll in this course.

85. #8734 People have been dependent on using phones in their everyday life. 高频 机经题 新增高频 老题新考 超高频

人们在日常生活中一直依赖于使用手机。



类似回忆：People are becoming dependent by using phones in everyday life.

86. #8731 New media journalism is an exciting area of study. 高频 机经题 超高频

新媒体新闻学是一个令人兴奋的研究领域。

类似回忆：New media journalism is an interesting (也可能是 exciting) area for (有可能是 to) study.

87. #8728 Marine environments have been destroyed by pollution and unsustainable development. 机经题 高频 超高频

海洋环境已被污染和不可持续的发展破坏。

还有版本：Marine environment has been destroyed by pollution and unsustainable development.

88. #8727 Many university lectures can now be viewed on the internet. 机经题 高频 超高频

现在许多大学讲座可以在互联网上观看。。

89. #8725 Listening is the key skill needed to succeed in this course. 机经题 高频 超高频

听力是在此课程中取得成功的关键技能。

90. #8722 Human beings compete with other living things for resources and space. 机经题 高频 超高频

人类与其他生物争夺资源和空间。

91. #8706 Our view is that educational reforms have been inadequately implemented. 机经题 高频 超高频

我们的观点是教育改革没有得到充分实施。

92. #8702 All dissertations must be accompanied with a submission form. 机经题 高频 超高频

所有论文必须随附提交表格。

还有版本，注意区分

All dissertations must be accompanied by a submission form.

93. #8701 Air pollution is a serious problem all over the world. 高频 机经题 超高频

空气污染是全世界的一个严重问题。

94. #8699 A visit to the designed museum is of great value. 机经题 高频 超高频

参观设计博物馆非常有价值。

95. #8697 A new collection of articles has just been published. 机经题 高频 超高频

一组新的文集刚刚出版。

96. #8690 Gravity is the force that attracts two bodies toward one another. 机经题 高频 超高频



重力是一种将两个物体相互吸引的力。

97. #8682 Castles were designed to intimidate both local people and the enemies. 机经题 高频 超高频

城堡旨在震慑当地人和敌人。

98. #8680 Artists need to make their works both original and accessible. 机经题 高频 超高频

艺术家需要使其作品既原创又可以被理解。

99. #8669 The news will not be received until the following week. 机经题 高频 超高频

100. #8665 Technology is changing the way media is used and studied. 机经题 高频 超高频

科技正在改变媒体的使用和研究方式。

类似回忆：Technology changes the way media used and studied.

101. #8663 Social psychology is concerned with the understanding of human behavior. 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

社会心理学关注对人类行为的理解。

类似版本：Social psychology is concerned with the understanding of human behaviors.

/Social psychology has been considered by human behavior.

102. #8662 Scientists were unsure when the early men first left Africa. 高频 机经题 超高频

科学家不确定第一个人何时离开非洲。

103. #8660 Request for late applications will not be accepted under any circumstances. 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

在任何情况下都不接受延迟申请。

类似回忆：Late applications are not accepted under any circumstances.

104. #8658 Most of the lectures begin promptly, so do not be late. 也有可能是：punctually 机经题 高频 超高频

大多数讲座都会立即开始，所以不要迟到。

105. #8656 Much of this research is carried out in the laboratory. 机经题 高频 超高频

许多研究是在实验室中进行的。

106. #8653 (注意 Minister of Culture 大写格式) 注意另外版本：His appointment as Minister of Culture is seen as a demotion. 高频 机经题 超高频

他被任命为文化部长被视为降职。

107. #8649 Continuing students will be sent necessary application forms. 高频 机经题 老题新考 新增高频 超高频



在读学生将会收到所需的申请表格

108. #8639 Your ideas are discussed and debated in seminars and tutorials. 机经题 高频 超高频

你的想法将在研讨会和教程中进行讨论和辩论。

109. #8628 There is a widely believed perception that engineering is for boys. 机经题 高频 超高频

人们普遍认为工程学是针对男孩的。

【飞凡老师建议：拼写注意 perception】

110. #8626 The reception staff can give advice on renting private accommodation. 类似版本：University staff provide advice on renting and accommodation. 机经题 高频 超高频

接待人员可以提供关于租赁私人住宿的建议。

类似版本：University staff provide advice on renting and accommodation.

111. #8624 The printers automatically print both sides of each page. 高频 机经题 超高频

打印机自动每张纸打印两面。

类似回忆：The printers automatically print two sides of each page./The printers automatically print on both sides of each page.

112. #8623 The opening hours of the library are reduced during summer. 机经题 高频 超高频

在夏天，图书馆的开放时间减少了。

113. #8622 The north campus car park could be closed on Sunday. 高频 机经题 超高频

北校区停车场可能在周日关闭。

类似回忆：The north side of the campus car parks will be closed on Sunday.

114. #8619 The elective course introduces engineering students to construction practices and concepts. 机经题 高频 新增高频 超高频

选修课程向工程专业的学生们介绍如何构建实践和概念。

115. #8615 The collapse of the housing market caused recessions. 机经题 高频 超高频

住房市场的崩溃导致了经济衰退。

116. #8614 The coffee machine on the third floor is not working today. 机经题 高频 超高频

三楼的咖啡机今天不能用。

117. #8613 The chemistry building is located near the entrance to the campus. 机经题 高频 超高频

化学楼位于校园入口附近。



类似回忆：The chemistry/chemical building is located near the entrance of/to the campus. 或者 The chemical building is in the interior of the campus.

118. #8609 The area has a variety of underwater habitats and species. 机经题 高频 超高频

这片区域有许多物种的水下栖息地。

还有版本：The area has a variety of underwater habitats and species.

119. #8608 Sugar is a compound including carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen atoms. 类似：Sugar is a compound including carbon, hydrogen and oxygen items. 机经题 高频 超高频

糖是包含碳、氧和氢原子的化合物。

120. #8607 Students should leave their bags on the table by the door. 机经题 高频 超高频

学生应将书包放在门旁的桌子上。

121. #8600 Speak to your tutor if you need further assistance. 高频 机经题 超高频

如果你需要进一步的帮助，请与你的导师交流。

类似回忆：Speak to your tutor if you require further assistance./You can ask your tutor for a further assistance.

122. #8593 Salt is produced from seawater or extracted from the ground. 类似：Salt is extracted from seawater from the ground. Salt is produced from the seawater and extracted from the ground. 机经题 高频 超高频

盐是从海水中产生或者地下提取的。

123. #8578 International exchange formed the important part of our study program. 机经题 高频 超高频

国际交流构成了我们学习项目的重要部分。

124. #8568 Essays and assignments are spread out across the academic year. 高频 机经题 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

论文和作业分布在整个学年里。

125. #8567 Distance learning allows you to develop a career around your commitments. 机经题 高频 超高频

远程学习使你能够在兼顾各项事务的同时发展职业。

类似回忆：Distance learning allows you to develop your career among your other commitment.

126. #8566 Criminal charges will be brought against all of the men. 机经题 高频 超高频

所有这些人都会面临刑事指控。

127. #8561 Blue whales are the largest animals that have ever lived. 高频 机经题 超高频

蓝鲸是有史以来最大的哺乳动物。



128. #8558 Many food crops require large amounts of water and fertilizer. 高频 机经题 超高频
高频

许多农作物需要大量的水和肥料。

类似回忆：Most food constructions require a large amount of water or fertilizer.

fertiliser/fertilizer 英美拼写区别，都可以。

129. #8554 All medical students must clean their hands before entering the room. 机经题 高频 超高频

所有医科学生在进入房间之前必须洗手。

130. #8543 You will acquire new skills during your academic studies. 机经题 高频 超高频

在学习期间，你会学到新的技能。

类似回忆：You were required many skills during the academic studies.

131. #8526 The rising of the sea level indicates climate change. 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增
高频 超高频

海平面上升意味着气候变化。

132. #8515 We study science to understand and appreciate the world around us. 机经题 高频 超高频

我们学习科学是为了理解和欣赏我们周围的世界。

133. #8505 The university has invested in new technologies designed to support learning. 机经题 高频 超高频

大学投资了新技术以支持学习。

134. #8489 Those who are considering a career in marketing should attend the talk. 高频 机经题 超高频

那些正在考虑从事市场营销的人应该参加这个讲座。

135. #8486 This paper challenged the previously accepted theories. 高频 机经题 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

这篇论文对以前公认的理论提出了挑战。

类似回忆：The new paper challenged many previously accepted theories.

136. #8478 This class will look at the structure of the essay. 机经题 高频 超高频

这门课将讨论这篇文章的结构。

137. #8465 There is clearly a need for further research in the field. 类似回忆：There is a clear need for further research in this field. 机经题 高频 超高频

这一领域显然需要进一步的研究。

138. #8461 There have been many changes recently in the mathematics department. 机经题



题 高频 超高频

最近数学系发生了许多变化。

139. #8457 There are some doubts about whether these events actually occurred. 机经

题 高频 超高频

有人对这些事件是否真实发生过表示怀疑。

140. #8447 The ways in which people communicate are constantly changing. 机经题 高

频 超高频

人们的沟通方式在不断变化。

141. #8446 Water filters on campus will discourage the unnecessary use of plastic bottles.

机经题 高频 超高频

校园内的滤水器将阻止不必要地使用塑料瓶。

类似版本：Water taps on the campus will discourage the frequent use of plastic bottles.

142. #8431 The lecture today will cover all the main reasons for global warming. 机经题 高

频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

今天的讲座将涵盖全球变暖的所有主要原因。

143. #8424 The faculty staff are very approachable, friendly and extremely helpful. 机经

题 高频 超高频

教职员工非常平易近人，友好且乐于助人。

144. #8406 The rising temperature is changing the wildlife population. 类似回忆：Rising (in) temperature is changing the wildlife population. 机经题 高频 超高频

气温上升正在改变野生动物的数量。

类似回忆：Rising (in) temperature is changing the wildlife population.

145. #8405 The results of the study underscored the importance of the discoveries from early detection. 机经题 高频 超高频

该研究结果凸显了早期检测发现的重要性。

146. #8399 A professor took one year off to work on her book. 类似回忆：The professor took a year off to work on her book. 机经题 高频 超高频

教授请了一年的假来准备她的书。

类似回忆：The professor took a year off to work on her book.

147. #8383 The most popular courses still have a few places left. 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

广受欢迎的课程还有很少的位置。

148. #8379 The massive accumulation of data was converted into a communicable



argument. 机经题 高频 超高频

大量的数据积累转化成了一个广为传播的论点。

【飞凡老师建议：拼写注意 accumulation / communicable】

149. #8371 The island is located at the south end of the bay. 高频 机经题 超高频

这个岛独立于海湾的南端。

150. #8367 The history of the university is a long and interesting one. 机经题 高频 超高频

这所大学的历史悠久而有趣。

151. #8366 The history of the movement was recorded by several writers. 机经题 高频 超高频

这场运动的历史是由几位作家记录的。

152. #8350 The director of the gallery was grateful for the anonymous donation. 机经题 高频 超高频

美术馆馆长很感激匿名的捐赠。

153. #8340 The cooperator operates a continuous assessment. 机经题 高频 超高频

合伙人进行了持续的评估。

154. #8335 The celebrated theory is still the source of great controversy. 机经题 高频 老题 新考 新增高频 超高频

这个著名的理论仍然是引起巨大争议的根源。

类似回忆：The celebrated theory is still the source of great controversy.

【飞凡老师建议：拼写注意 celebrated / controversy】【固定搭配 the source of】

155. #8331 The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, chicken and fish. 机经题 高频 超高频

自助餐厅以三明治、沙拉、汤、鸡肉和鱼为特色。

【飞凡老师建议：拼写注意 cafeteria】

156. #8320 The article considers the leisure habits of teenagers in rural areas. 机经题 高频 超高频

这篇文章考虑了偏远地区青少年的休闲习惯。（areas 有可能换成 places, 考试请小心）

类似：The article considered the leisure habits of teenagers in rural areas.

157. #8317 Our aim is to reduce the risks that people take. 机经题 高频 超高频

我们的目的是减少人们承担的风险。

158. #8312 That brief outline takes us to the beginning of the 20th century. 机经题 高频 超高频

那篇简短的概要把我们带到了 20 世纪初。（20 世纪写成 20th 或者 twentieth 都可以哦）



159. #8300 Students who are successful have a good strategy for learning. 机经题 高频 超高频

可以成功的学生都有很好的学习方法。

160. #8297 You should have awareness of how the business operates globally. 机经题 高频 超高频

你应该了解企业在全球的发展情况。

类似版本：Students should have an awareness of how the business develops globally.

161. #8294 Students have the options to live in college residences or apartments. 高频 机经题 超高频

学生可以选择住在学校宿舍或公寓。

类似回忆：The students have options to live in the college residences or apartments.

162. #8284 Strangely, people are simultaneously impressed by and are skeptical about statistics. 机经题 高频 超高频

奇怪的是，人们对统计数据既印象深刻又持怀疑态度。

类似版本：

Strangely, people are simultaneously impressed by and skeptical about statistics.

Strangely, people are simultaneously impressed by and skeptical of statistics.

163. #8276 Many departments have their own special book collections. 机经题 高频 超高频

很多部门有自己的藏书。

另有版本：Some departments have their own special book collections.

164. #8262 Safety glasses should be worn while doing experiments in the lab. 高频 机经题 超高频

在实验室做实验时应戴防护眼镜。

165. #8257 Remember to sign the attendance register before leaving the lecture hall. 机经题 高频 超高频

离开演讲厅之前，记得在签到簿上签名。

166. #8256 Remember, the prestigious election of stewardship has strict eligibility criteria. 机经题 高频 超高频

请记住，享有盛誉的管理者选举具有严格的资格标准。

【飞凡老师建议：拼写注意 prestigious / eligibility / criteria】

167. #8255 Resources and materials are on hold at the library reference desk. 高频 机经题 超高频



相关资源和材料在图书馆的咨询台。

168. #8253 Read the student safety instructions before using any equipment in the workshops. 类似回忆：Read the safety instructions before using any equipment in the workshop. 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

在使用车间设备前，请阅读学生安全须知。

169. #8250 Public perception about biotechnology is crucial for developing scientific consensus. 机经题 高频 超高频

公众对生物技术的看法对于形成科学共识至关重要。

170. #8235 Please confirm that you have received the textbook. 机经题 高频 超高频

请确认你已经收到教材。

171. #8234 Plants are the living things that can grow on land or in water. 机经题 高频 新增高频 超高频

植物是生长在陆地或水中的生物。

172. #8228 Parents are financially responsible for their children until they reach adulthood. 机经题 高频 超高频

在孩子成年之前，父母在经济上要为孩子们承担。

173. #8227 Packaging is very important to attract the attention of a buyer. 机经题 高频 超高频

包装对于吸引有意向的购买者是非常重要的。

174. #8225 Our professor is hosting the business development conference. 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

我们的教授正在主持业务发展会议。

175. #8224 Our new medical school students must attend the talk about optional courses. 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

我们医学院的学生必须参加选修课的讨论。

176. #8223 A group meeting will be held tomorrow in the library conference room. 机经题 高频 超高频

明天在图书馆会议室召开小组会议。

177. #8215 Nurses can specialize in clinical work and management. 机经题 高频 超高频

护士可以专门从事临床工作和管理。

178. #8214 Novelists write about the best things that they know about. 机经题 高频 超高频

小说家们总是描写他们所了解的最好的事物。



179. #8206 Mutually exclusive events can be described as either complementary or opposite.机经题 高频 超高频

互斥事件可以描述为互补的或者对立的。

类似回忆：Mutually exclusive events can be described as neither complementary nor opposite.

180. #8202 Most scientists believe that climate change threatens lives on the earth.机经题 高频 超高频

大多数科学家认为气候变化威胁着地球上的生命。

181. #8199 More research is needed before any definitive conclusions can be drawn.机经题 高频 超高频

在得出任何明确结论之前，还需要进行更多的研究。

【飞凡老师建议：拼写注意 definitive】

182. #8197 Medical researchers have focused on the different treatments and disease.机经题 高频 超高频

医学研究人员已经把重点放在不同的治疗方法和疾病上。

183. #8170 We should never underestimate the power of creative design.机经题 高频 超高频

我们永远不应低估创意设计的力量。

184. #8168 In this language course, we focus on both fluency and accuracy.机经题 高频 超高频

在这门语言课程中，我们既注重流利性又注重准确性。（考生回忆可能没有 both，请注意）

185. #8164 Important details from the argument are missing in the summary.机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

摘要中缺少该论点的重要细节。（考生回忆 from 可能换成 in，请注意）

186. #8163 If you need additional help, visit the student resolution centre.机经题 高频 超高频

如果你需要额外的帮助，请访问学生解决方案中心。（考生回忆 resolution 会换成 resolve）

187. #8160 If finance is a cause of concern, scholarships may be available.机经题 高频 超高频

如果经济状况是担忧的起因，可以提供奖学金。

188. #8150 Graduates from this course typically pursue careers in the financial sector.机经题 高频 新增高频 超高频

该课程的毕业生通常会在金融行业发展。



189. #8147 Good research delivers practical benefits for real people. 机经题 高频 超高频
优秀的研究为人们带来实际的好处。

类似回忆：A good research paper delivers practical benefits to real people.

190. #8144 Geography is generally divided into two branches: human and physical. 高频 机经题 超高频

地理通常分为两个分支：人类和物质。

类似版本：Geography is generally divided into two main branches, human and physical.

191. #8139 Farming methods across the world have greatly developed recently. 类似回忆：Farming methods around the world have greatly developed recently. 机经题 高频 超高频
世界各地的耕作方法最近有了很大的发展。

192. #8133 Every student has a regular meeting with his or her personal tutor. 机经题 高频 超高频

每个学生都与他或她的私人导师有一个定期会议。

193. #8129 Enrolling in a second major will increase your career options. 机经题 高频 超高频

攻读第二个专业将增加你的职业选择。

194. #8126 Education and training provide important skills for the labor force. 机经题 高频 超高频

教育和培训为劳动力提供了重要技能。

【飞凡老师建议：拼写注意 labor 美式拼写/ labour 英式拼写】

195. #8117 Daily practice can build confidence and improve skills. 机经题 高频 超高频
每天练习可以建立信心和提高技能。

196. #8112 Consumer confidence has a direct influence on sales. 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

消费者的信心对销售有直接的影响。

197. #8107 Collaboration between departments is a feature of successful companies. 机经题 高频 超高频

部门之间的协作是成功公司的一个特征。

198. #8101 Certain scientific principles need to be learned verbally or by logical deduction. 机经题 高频 超高频

某些科学原理需要通过口头或逻辑推理来学习。

类似回忆：Certain scientific principles must be learned verbally or by logical deduction.

199. #8089 Before attending the lecture, you must register online or by post. 机经题 高频



频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

在参加讲座之前，你必须在网上登记或邮寄报名。

200. #8081 Art is an expression of creative skills and imagination. 机经题 高频 超高频

艺术是创造力和想象力的表达。

201. #8078 And in that regard, as well as in other regards, it stands as an important contribution. 机经题 高频 超高频

并且在这方面，以及其他方面，它都是一项重要的贡献。

202. #8074 The archaeologist's new discoveries stand out in the previous overlooked foundations. 机经题 高频 超高频

考古学家的新发现与之前被忽视的遗址形成了鲜明对比。

203. #8064 All of the assignments should be submitted in person to the faculty office. 机经题 高频 超高频

所有作业都要亲自交到学院办公室。

204. #8055 Educational level is found to be related to social and economic background. 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

教育水平与社会经济背景有关联。

还有版本，注意区分：1.A person's educational level is closely related to his economic background.

2.Educational level is found to be associated with social and economic background.

205. #8051 A good research assistant is not afraid to ask questions. 机经题 高频 超高频

一个好的研究助手不怕问问题。

206. #8046 He landed his job in a very prestigious law firm. 机经题 高频 超高频

他在一家非常有名望的律师事务所找到了工作。

207. #8034 Some economists argue that the entire financial system is fatally flawed. 一些经济学家认为，整个金融体系存在致命的缺陷。 机经题 高频 超高频

一些经济学家认为，整个金融体系存在致命的缺陷。

208. #7964 Momentum is defined as the combination of mass and velocity. 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

动量被定义为质量和速度的组合。

类似回忆：Momentum is defined as a combination of mass and velocity.

209. #7959 A laptop computer has been found in the biology lab. 在生物实验室里发现了一台笔记本电脑。 机经题 高频 超高频

210. #7958 The study center in the library has all the latest technologies. 高频 机经题 超高频



频

图书馆的学习中心有所有最新的技术。

211. #7953 You do not need specialist knowledge to enjoy this book 类似：You don't need to have specialist knowledge to be able to read the book. 机经题 高频 超高频

你不需要专业知识就可以享受这本书

212. #7939 The new research has produced some unexpected results. 机经题 高频 超高频
这项新研究产生了一些意想不到的结果。

213. #7931 The commissioner will apportion the funds among all the authorities. 高频 机经题 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

专员将在所有当局之间分配资金。

类似回忆：The commissioner will portion the funds among all the authorities.

214. #7906 Classical mechanics is sometimes considered as a branch of applied mathematics. 高频 机经题 超高频

经典力学有时被认为是应用数学的一个分支。

classical mechanics 经典力学，注意拼写！

215. #7900 Designers need to keep up with the social trends. 机经题 高频 超高频

设计师需要跟上社会潮流。

216. #7872 Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline. 高频 机经题 超高频

作业必须在截止日期前交到部门办公室。

还有版本：

The assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadlines.

217. #7863 Linguistics is the scientific study and analysis of language. 机经题 高频 超高频
语言学是对语言的科学研究和分析。

218. #7854 The application processes may take longer than expected. 机经题 高频 超高频
申请过程可能需要比预期更长的时间。

219. #7853 You will be tested via continuous assessments and examinations. 机经题 高频 老题新考 新增高频 超高频

你将通过持续的评估和解释接受测试。