



飞凡真题预测·2月7日-2月20日 (version 6.2.2)

阅读部分·Reorder paragraphs

飞凡英语·听力阅读·新题速递汇总 (2026.2.6)

RO	老题新考 2 题 #20802 #1003 删除 4 题低频题
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根据目前已经考试的小伙伴反馈：考场中遇到的机经依旧比较稳定，高频预测命中很多，大家好好复习高频机经！

♥飞凡英语高频分享每两周周五更新，感谢大家持续关注！



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

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学学习的重要性，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，” 玛利亚说。

【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 (Lindergh) 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 (Lindergh 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 have 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。