



# 飞凡真题预测•2 月 07 日-2 月 20 日

( version 6.2.2 )

听力部分•Summarize spoken text

飞凡英语•听力阅读•新题速递汇总 ( 2025.2.06 )

		命中率	重要性	更新来源
SST	老题新考 1 题 #18789	90%	☆☆☆☆☆	老题新考



## LISTENING 听力部分

### 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

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 programed 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. 在英国有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)