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飞凡真题预测•2月07日 – 2月20日

(version 6.2.2)

口语部分 Re-tell Lecture

飞凡英语新题速递汇总 (2025.2.06)

RL	新题1题 #23280
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Retell Lecture (复述讲座)

	题型重要性	题目难度	机经 命中率	练习时 间 分配建 议	本次更新必看
RL	☆☆☆	☆☆	1-2 约中 1	☆☆	新题 1 题
备考要点	善用 RL 专用口语模版和防卡句，做到熟练且无脑代入笔记内容，保证发音和流利度 分数越高越好				
练习顺序	命中率 30-40% 以高频题目的练习为主，完整版机经辅助练习				
练习注意 事项	1、要记原文原词，尽量不要只记单词，至少记词组或句子； 2、笔记一定要清晰到可直接朗读； 3、10s 准备时间，把笔记快速过一遍，把要说的内容清楚地标记出来； 4、RL 模版的重音、发音和节奏一定要完美，把 RL 模版和笔记通顺结合，注意重音、 语速和流利度，从容淡定地读笔记； 5、如果不小心把 DI 的模版句带进来了，不要慌，继续假装若无其事地说完 DI 模版 再把 RL 模版说回来； 6、用 RA 的说话方式说 RL 也准没错！				



Retell Lecture (复述讲座)

1. #23280 Cosmic Civilization 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题

1.1 中文解析

1.2 词汇解析

1.3 疑似原文

It's older, it's getting hotter. So in 500 million to maybe a billion years, our oceans will boiled away along with our atmosphere and anything that hasn't evolved back into bacteria by that time. Well, sayonara. Life on Earth is already in old age. Maybe if you see my Sagan tastic Valentine's Day episode, you know that Frank Drake is also famous for the equation that he came up with to estimate how much intelligent life is out there in the universe.

The most important variable in that equation is the last one. Big L. L tells us how long a civilization lasts, how long it is that we could be found and we don't know what our L is. It might be very small. Maybe we're doomed to go extinct. Or maybe after thousands of years of trying, we'll finally destroy ourselves. But L can also be very big. Maybe we'll figure out warp drive or Mars colonies or world peace. The thing is, the good news is L is not fixed. It's up to us.

1.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly discussed about the future of life and civilization. In the first part, it explained that Earth and life are aging and may eventually disappear. In the second part, it introduced the Drake Equation and the importance of the variable L. In the last part, it emphasized that humanity's future survival depends on our own choices.

2. #22675 Instruments used in space observation 高频 机经题

2.1 中文解析

一位女士站着讲课的视频。

关于太空观测中使用的仪器。

望远镜应尽可能安装在高处。

通过安装在高处，特别是沙漠和山区的望远镜，人们可以更清晰地观测到远处的物体。



它们也可以被放置在太空中，比如哈勃望远镜，它有很多功能，比如将其他星球的图像传送回来，从而帮助我们了解地球（或太空？）

2.2 词汇解析

2.3 疑似原文

A video with a lady, standing, giving her lecture.

About instruments used in space observation.

Telescopes should be put as high as possible.

Via a telescope installed in higher areas, especially desert and mountainous areas, people can observe distant objects clearer.

They can also be placed in space, such as the Hubble telescope, which have many functions, like transferring other planets' images back, and thus helping us understand the earth or space.

2.4 参考答案

• This lecture talks about instruments used in space observation.

• In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Telescopes should be put as high as possible.

• In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about people can observe distant objects clearer via a telescope installed in higher areas, especially desert and mountainous areas.

• In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about telescopes can also be placed in space, such as the Hubble telescope.

• In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about telescopes can help us understand the earth or space.

3. #21485 Leadership and Management 机经题 高频

3.1 中文解析

- 关于管理与领导之间的深刻差异。
- 领导者经常不喜欢现状，并希望挑战一些方向。
- 但是，管理层保持现状，并遵循程序以确保一切正常。
- 换句话说，领导才能破坏管理。

3.2 词汇解析



3.3 疑似原文

- About profound differences between management and leadership.
- Leaders often dislike the status quo, and want to make some challenges to change directions.
- However, management stays in the status quo and follows procedures to make sure everything goes well.
- So in other words, leadership disrupts management.

3.4 参考答案

- This lecture talks about leadership and management .
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about profound differences between management and leadership.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about leaders often dislike the status quo, and want to make some challenges to change directions.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about however, management stays in the status quo and follows procedures to make sure everything goes well.
- In conclusion, the lecturer emphasizes that so in other words, leadership disrupts management.

4. #21484 Biological Forgetting 机经题 高频

4.1 中文解析

- 人们每天都会忘记包括经历，感受和思想在内的事物。
- 我们称这个过程为生物遗忘。
- 记住对人们来说很难，人们试图克服生物学上的遗忘。
- 人类的记忆不是固定的，但可以由过去重建和塑造。
- 自祖先以来，我们一直在努力改善记忆。

4.2 词汇解析

4.3 疑似原文

- People forget things every day including experiences, feelings and thoughts.
- We call this process biological forgetting.
- Remembering is hard for people, and people try to overcome biological forgetting.



- Human' memory is not fixed, but it can be reconstructed and shaped by the past.
- Since ancestors, we have always been trying to improve our memory.

4.4 参考答案

- This lecture talks about biological forgetting.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about people forget things every day including experiences, feelings and thoughts.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about we call this process biological forgetting.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about remembering is hard for people, and people try to overcome biological forgetting.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about human' memory is not fixed, but it can be reconstructed and shaped by the past.
- In conclusion, the lecturer emphasizes that since ancestors, we have always been trying to improve our memory.

5. #20976 Globalization 机经题 高频

5.1 中文解析

Key Points:

1. I've been thinking a lot about the world recently and how it's changed over the last 20, 30, 40 years.
2. We didn't imagine it would bring the global economic system to its knees for nearly a decade.
3. It brought a lot of bad stuff, but it's also brought a lot of good stuff.
4. That proves that this species of humanity is capable of achieving extraordinary progress if it really acts together and it really tries hard.

中文翻译:

- 1.最近我一直在思考世界，以及过去 20、30、40 年的变化。
- 2.我们没有想到它将使全球经济体系崩溃将近十年。
- 3.它带来了很多坏东西，但同时也带来了很多好东西。
- 4.这证明，如果人类共同行动并努力奋斗，就有能力取得非凡的进步。

5.2 词汇解析



5.3 疑似原文

I've been thinking a lot about the world recently and how it's changed over the last 20, 30, 40 years. Twenty or thirty years ago, if a chicken caught a cold and sneezed and died in a remote village in East Asia, it would have been a tragedy for the chicken and its closest relatives, but I don't think there was much possibility of us fearing a global pandemic and the deaths of millions. Twenty or thirty years ago, if a bank in North America lent too much money to some people who couldn't afford to pay it back and the bank went bust, that was bad for the lender and bad for the borrower, but we didn't imagine it would bring the global economic system to its knees for nearly a decade. This is globalization. This is the miracle that has enabled us to transship our bodies and our minds and our words and our pictures and our ideas and our teaching and our learning around the planet ever faster and ever cheaper. It's brought a lot of bad stuff, like the stuff that I just described, but it's also brought a lot of good stuff. A lot of us are not aware of the extraordinary successes of the Millennium Development Goals, several of which have achieved their targets long before the due date. That proves that this species of humanity is capable of achieving extraordinary progress if it really acts together and it really tries hard.

5.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about Globalization.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the world recently and how it's changed over the last 20, 30, 40 years.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about we didn't imagine it would bring the global economic system to its knees for nearly a decade.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about it's brought a lot of bad stuff, but it's also brought a lot of good stuff.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about species of humanity is capable of achieving extraordinary progress if it really acts together and it really tries hard.

In conclusion, this lecture is about Globalization.

6. #20973 Animal Behavior (B) 高频 机经题

6.1 中文解析

•We are interested in understanding why animals do what they do.



- Conservation biologists need to know what animals do if they' re going to save them.
- Yet his research eventually led to a complete overhaul of the entire field of neurobiology, a totally unanticipated yet utterly monumental effect.
- There are lots of new developments.

- 我们有兴趣了解动物为什么做自己的工作。
- 保护生物学家需要知道如果要保存的动物会做什么。
- 然而，他的研究最终导致对神经生物学的整个领域进行了全面改革，这是完全出乎意料的，但却是完全具有纪念意义的。
- 有很多新的发展。

6.2 词汇解析

6.3 疑似原文

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

6.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about Animal Behavior.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about we are interested in understanding why animals do what they do.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about conservation biologists need to know what animals do if they' re going to save them.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about his research eventually led to a complete overhaul of the entire field of neurobiology, a totally unanticipated yet utterly monumental effect.



•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about there are lots of new developments.

•In conclusion, this lecture is about Animal Behavior.

7. #20970 Truth and Rhetoric 高频 机经题

7.1 中文解析

- Aristotle says the reason we need rhetoric is we have to be able to use it.
- Truth is the spirit, is the soul, is abstract. It doesn't have a body. It's not particular.
- Rhetoric is something that is used to influence people.
- it's a kind of mentally promised a logic.

- 亚里斯多德说我们之所以需要修辞，是因为我们必须能够运用它。
- 真理是精神，是灵魂，是抽象。它没有身体。这不是特别的。
- 修辞是用来影响人的东西。
- 这是一种在心理上应允的逻辑。

7.2 词汇解析

7.3 疑似原文

参考原文：But Aristotle says the reason we need rhetoric is we have to be able to use it. To use rhetoric influence the ramble, we try to get them to understand truth. Truth is suggest ... is different than XX Rhetoric is the dressing, is the body, right? Truth is the spirit, is the soul, is abstract. It doesn't have a body. It's not particular. If you wanna get somebody to the truth, you might have to use some kind of tricks. Right? Because most of people are not sound and can see the truth. That's what we think. Most people are rambles. Really. Only the educated be erudite are actually capable of seeing the truth. If you wanna get the general mass there, you may have to do a little bit. So Aristotle that is rhetoric. Rhetoric is something that is used to influence people. Right? And it's a kind of mentally promised a logic.

7.4 参考答案

•This lecture is basically about Truth and Rhetoric.

•In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Aristotle says the reason we need rhetoric is we have to be able to use it.



- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Truth is the spirit, is the soul, is abstract. It doesn't have a body. It's not particular.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about we don't have the authority over what to do with that knowledge or what to do with other knowledge that the community produces.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Rhetoric is something that is used to influence people.
- In conclusion, this lecture is about Truth and Rhetoric.

8. #20967 Governmental Blogging 高频 机经题

8.1 中文解析

- 我们通常将博客视为双向互动，博客作者/作者创建内容，而读者则与作者互动或挑战。
- 但是，对于白宫这样的政府而言，情况将非常困难。
- 因为人们会在网上变得越来越粗俗，尤其是在评论区域。
- 因此，州长博客可能变得疯狂而混乱。

8.2 词汇解析

8.3 疑似原文

- We normally see blogging as a two-way interaction, in which the blogger/author creates the content and the readers interact or challenge the author.
- But the case will be much difficult when it comes to government, such as the White House.
- Because people will become coarser and ride online, especially in the comment area.
- Hence the governor blog may go wild and chaotic.

8.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about governmental blogging.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about we normally see blogging as a two-way interaction, blogger/author creates the content and the readers interact or challenge the author.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the case will be much difficult when it comes to government, such as the White House.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about people will become coarser and ride online, especially in the comment area.



•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the governor blog may go wild and chaotic.

•In conclusion, this lecture is about governmental blogging.

9. #20966 Oracle 机经题 高频

9.1 中文解析

1. Oracle 是世界上最大的数据库公司。
- 2.它具有许多服务，例如电子邮件，语音邮件和数据库。
- 3.它可以帮助商务人士四处旅行并在所需的任何地方开展业务。
- 4.手机让人们在交流的途中。

9.2 词汇解析

9.3 疑似原文

1. Oracle is the largest database company in the world.
2. It has many services such as emails, voice mails and database.
3. It helps business people travel around and do business anywhere they need.
4. Mobile phone let people communicate on the way.

9.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about technology.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Oracle is the largest database company in the world.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about it has many services such as emails, voice mails and database.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about it helps business people travel around and do business anywhere they need.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about mobile phone let people communicate on the way.

In conclusion, this lecture is about technology.

10. #20962 Loggerhead turtle 高频 机经题

10.1 中文解析

- 它是世界上最大的海龟之一，在美国几乎与众不同。



- 他们的脑袋大，脖子短
- 1986 年 9 月，科学家将跟踪器放在海龟的壳上，并使用卫星跟踪并找到了海龟的迁徙路线。
- 他们在不同的时间到达不同的地方。
- 从佛罗里达南部到北部迁移需要三个月。

10.2 词汇解析

10.3 疑似原文

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

10.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about turtle.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about it is one of the largest turtles in the world, and almost distinct in the USA.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about they have big heads and short necks.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about in September, 1986, scientists put a tracker on a turtle's shell, and use satellites to track and locate the migration route of the turtle.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about they reach different localities in different time.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the migration takes three months, from the south Florida to the north.
- In conclusion, this lecture is about turtle.

11. #20957 Australia's Export 高频 机经题

11.1 中文解析

- Asia's importance to Australia's economy is growing by the day.



- An investment from Asia has added to the productive capacity of the economy and to overall productivity in 2013.
- Asian markets and Australia's geographic proximity are critical
- FDI has grown markedly in Australia over the past decade.

- 亚洲对澳大利亚经济的重要性日益提高。
- 亚洲的投资增加了经济的生产能力和 2013 年的整体生产率。
- 亚洲市场和澳大利亚的地理位置接近至关重要
- 过去十年来，澳大利亚的外国直接投资显著增长。

11.2 词汇解析

11.3 疑似原文

Thanks for this opportunity to speak about Australia's engagement with Asia from the perspective of trade and in particular to say a few words about what trade is doing in this, in this space. And I'm particularly pleased to be addressing trade and investment not just of course because these two things are inextricably linked but also of course because Australia reports to Australia's first ever Minister for trade and investment. Asia's importance to Australia's economy is growing by the day. It is one of the most important factors to consider. When assessing the International conditions for national prosperity Asian demand for our exports has helped Australia manage the global financial crisis better than most other developed economies. In fact, probably better than all other developed economies. An investment from Asia has added to the productive capacity of the economy and to overall productivity in 2013. Seven of our top ten export markets were in Asia and represented 65 percent of our total exports. Asian markets and Australia's geographic, geographic proximity are critical not just for our trade ties and our capacity to access important global supply chains, but also to the level of foreign investment in Australia. FDI has grown markedly in Australia over the past decade. In fact it has more than doubled from about two hundred ninety two billion dollars to 630 billion dollars in 2013.

11.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about export.



- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Asia's importance to Australia's economy is growing by the day.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about an investment from Asia has added to the productive capacity of the economy and to overall productivity in 2013.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Asian markets and Australia's geographic proximity are critical
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about FDI has grown markedly in Australia over the past decade.
- In conclusion, this lecture is about export.

12. #20950 Melatonin 高频 机经题 近似音频

12.1 中文解析

Key points:

1. It is the size of a pea in your brain.
2. melatonin it has a rhythm as well.
3. It peaks at night. We call it as the darkness hormone.
4. in humans we sleep, but animals, they are awake

中文翻译:

- 1.它是大脑中的豌豆大小。
- 2.褪黑激素也有节律。
- 3.在晚上达到顶峰。我们称其为黑暗激素。
- 4.在人类中，我们睡觉，但动物却醒着

12.2 词汇解析

12.3 疑似原文

I'm just going to take on where stuff left off. The hormone I want to now talk about it's called melatonin. The synthesis is in the Pineal Gland, which is very small. It is the size of a pea in your brain. Descartes called it the 'seat of soul', and it is where melatonin is made. And it has a rhythm as well. And in the sense, it is the opposite of the cortisol. It peaks at night. We call it as the darkness hormone. In every species that we studied, melatonin occurs at night. And it's hormone that prepares you for the things, that your species, does at night.



So, of course, in humans we sleep, but animals, like rodents, they are awake. It's hormone that is related to darkness behavior.

12.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about melatonin.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about It is the size of a pea in your brain.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about melatonin it has a rhythm as well.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about It peaks at night. We call it as the darkness hormone.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about in humans we sleep, but animals, they are awake

In conclusion, this lecture is about melatonin.

13. #20949 Large Hadron Collider (LHC) 高频 机经题

13.1 中文解析

- Protons transferred to LHC for 20 minutes to 6.5 TeV
- Physicists try to count, track and characterize all particles
- Large Hadron Collider is the largest particle accelerator, which is about 28km long.
- protons accelerate to the speed of light, and they can be found in the atomic nucleus.
- electrical and magnetic fields are the key to a particle accelerator.

- 将质子转移到 LHC 到 6.5 TeV 需要 20 分钟
- 物理学家试图对所有粒子进行计数，跟踪和表征
- 大型强子对撞机是最大的粒子加速器，长约 28 公里。
- 质子加速到光速，并且可以在原子核中找到它们。
- 电场和磁场是粒子加速器的关键。

13.2 词汇解析

13.3 疑似原文

注：类似音频



Protons are finally transferred to the LHC (both in a clockwise and an anticlockwise direction) where they are accelerated for 20 minutes to 6.5 TeV. Beams circulate for many hours inside the LHC beam pipes under normal operating conditions.

For each collision, the physicist's goal is to count, track and characterize all the different particles.

The charge of the particle, for instance, is obvious since particles with positive electric charge bend one way and those with negative charge bend the opposite way. Also the momentum of the particle can be determined.

Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is the world's largest particle accelerator lies in a tunnel. The LHC is a ring roughly 28km around that accelerates protons almost to the speed of light before colliding them head-on. Protons are particles found in the atomic nucleus, roughly one thousand-million-millionth of a meter in size. The LHC starts with a bottle of hydrogen gas, which is sent through an electric field to strip away the electrons, leaving just the protons. Electric and magnetic fields are the key to a particle accelerator.

13.4 参考答案

• This lecture is basically about Large Hadron Collider.

• In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Protons transferred to LHC for 20 minutes to 6.5 TeV

• In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about physicists try to count, track and characterize all particles.

• In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Large Hadron Collider is the largest particle accelerator, which is about 28km long.

• In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about protons accelerate to the speed of light, and they can be found in the atomic nucleus.

• In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about electrical and magnetic fields are the key to a particle accelerator.

• In conclusion, this lecture is about Large Hadron Collider.

14. #20948 Animal Behavior 机经题 高频

14.1 中文解析

1. We can ask 2 fundamental questions about animal behavior they referred to as proximate and ultimate.



2. We can divide the proximate and ultimate into 2 sub-questions.
3. Together these comprise Tinbergen' s 4 questions about animal behavior.
4. understanding the difference between those 4 questions are fundamental to understanding behavior and indeed the whole of biology.

1. 我们可以问两个关于动物行为的基本问题，他们称之为近端行为和终极行为。
2. 我们可以把近因和终因分为两个子问题。
3. 这些组成了丁伯根的 4 个关于动物行为的问题。
4. 理解这四个问题之间的区别是理解动物行为乃至整个生物学的基础。

14.2 词汇解析

14.3 疑似原文

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

14.4 参考答案

1. This lecture is basically about Animal Behavior
2. In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about we can ask 2 fundamental questions about animal behavior they referred to as proximate and ultimate.
3. In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about divide the proximate and ultimate into 2 sub-questions.



4. In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about together these comprise Tinbergen' s 4 questions about animal behavior.

5. In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about understanding the difference between those 4 questions are fundamental to understanding behavior and indeed the whole of biology.

6. In conclusion, this lecture is about Animal Behavior.

15. #20946 Human Behavior 机经题 高频

15.1 中文解析

Key points:

1. human behavior is affected by internal and external factors.
2. psychologists are interested in explaining human behaviour
3. Personal factors include people' s belief on certain things and their individual thinking about it
4. while the environmental factors include temperature, air pressure and the others' thinking about them.

中文翻译:

1. 人的行为受到内部和外部因素的影响。
2. 心理学家对解释人类行为很感兴趣。
3. 个人因素包括人们对某些事情的信念和个人对它的思考。
4. 而环境因素包括温度、气压和其他因素。

15.2 词汇解析

15.3 疑似原文

Determinant, human behavior is affected by internal and external factors. At the end of lecture, the speaker mentioned that psychologists are interested in explaining human behavior. Determinant is influenced by two factors, the personal factors which are internal and the environmental factors which are external. The personal factors include people's belief on certain things and their individual thinking about it, while the environmental factors include temperature, air pressure and the others' thinking about them. In conclusion, one's determinants are affected by both himself and the environment.



Sample answer: This lecture is about determinants of human behavior. It is affected by both internal and external factors. At the end of lecture, the speaker mentioned that psychologists are interested in explaining human behavior. Generally, the personal factors are considered to be internal and environmental factors are external. Personal factors include people's belief on certain things and their individual thinking about it, while the environmental factors include temperature, air pressure and the others' thinking about them. In conclusion, human behavior is affected by both himself and the environment.

15.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about Human Behavior.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about human behavior is affected by internal and external factors.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about psychologists are interested in explaining human behaviour

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Personal factors include people's belief on certain things and their individual thinking about it.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about while the environmental factors include temperature, air pressure and the others' thinking about them.

In conclusion, this lecture is about Human Behavior.

16. #20942 Open Border 机经题 高频

16.1 中文解析

Key points:

1. Our borders should be open.
2. Europe should at least open up a legal route for people from developing countries to come work here.
3. The argument for free migration has to be made at several levels
4. Freedom of movement is not just a matter of human rights and international solidarity; it is in our self-interest.

中文翻译:

1. 我们的边境应该开放。



2. 欧洲至少应该为发展中国家的人来这里工作开辟一条合法途径。
3. 自由移民需要从几个层面形成这个观点。
4. 自由移民不仅是人权和国际团结的问题；这符合我们的自身利益。

16.2 词汇解析

16.3 疑似原文

I believe our borders should be open. But if that is not politically acceptable for now, Europe should at least open up a legal route for people from developing countries to come work here. Over time, hopefully, we can move to a position where borders are completely open. Persuading sceptics won't be easy. That's why I think the argument for free migration has to be made at several levels: a principled case: it increases freedom and reduces injustice; a humanitarian case: it helps people much poorer than ourselves; an economic case: it makes us richer; and a pragmatic case: it is inevitable, so it is in everyone's interests to make the best of it. Freedom of movement is not just a matter of human rights and international solidarity; it is in our self-interest. Opening our borders may seem unrealistic. But so too, once, did abolishing slavery or giving women the vote. Campaigning for people's right to move freely is a noble cause for our time.

16.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about free migration.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about our borders should be open.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Europe should at least open up a legal route for people from developing countries to come work here.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the argument for free migration has to be made at several levels.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about freedom of movement is not just a matter of human rights and international solidarity; it is in our self-interest.

In conclusion, this lecture is about free migration.

17. #20909 Freedom of Speech 机经题 高频

17.1 中文解析

Key points:



1. To be a British, the first important thing is the free of speech that we have.
2. There are people who come from a third world which wasn't a British colony where they didn't have democracy such way they grew up under what I called a law lord.
3. And there are still parts of Africa as well as Middle East where the system still exists.
4. in our British society, we can argue.

中文翻译:

1. 作为一个英国人，最重要的是我们拥有的言论自由。
2. 有些人来自第三世界，不是英国的殖民地，那里没有这样的民主，他们在我所谓的法律贵族的统治下长大。
3. 在非洲和中东的部分地区，这种制度仍然存在。
4. 在英国社会，我们可以争论。

17.2 词汇解析

17.3 疑似原文

To be a British, the first important thing is the free of speech that we have. It doesn't matter how small you are, how big you are, you are able to shout. I think security is very important. It's a society that has democracy as its basic value. There are people who come from a third world which wasn't a British colony where they didn't have democracy such way they grew up under what I called a law lord. A system where the king or the local headman was the ruler of that particular area and he laid down the laws. And there are still parts of Africa as well as Middle East where the system still exists. They have to follow that ritual and that's it, they cannot argue against it. Well, in our British society, we can argue. As the American saying, we can fight the city hall and this is one thing which is very unique among the western civilization. Is that any voice is heard, however small is, however big is, we have the equal authority.

17.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about Freedom of Speech.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about to be a British, the first important thing is the free of speech that we have.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about there are people who come from a third world which wasn't a British colony



In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about there are still parts of Africa as well as Middle East where the system still exists.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about in our British society, we can argue.

In conclusion, this lecture is about Freedom of Speech.

18. #20886 Air Pollution 机经题 近似音频 高频

18.1 中文解析

Key points:

1. by the 1950s, air pollution was very visible.
2. The main source of this pollution was from factories and it caused severe health problems.
3. in 1956 a Clean Air Act was introduced in Britain.
4. these days air pollution is still a big issue.
5. The main difference between now and the 1950s is that you can't see it - it's invisible.
6. the main source of pollution now is from cars and lorries.

中文翻译:

1. 到了 20 世纪 50 年代，空气污染非常明显。
2. 这种污染的主要来源是工厂，它造成了严重的健康问题。
3. 1956 年，英国颁布了《清洁空气法》。
4. 现在空气污染仍然是一个大问题。
5. 现在和 20 世纪 50 年代的主要区别在于你看不到它——它是无形的。
6. 现在主要的污染源是汽车和卡车。

18.2 词汇解析

18.3 疑似原文

In today's lecture I'm going to talk about changes in air pollution since the middle of the last century and what has created these changes.

So, um - by the 1950s, air pollution was very visible with frequent thick black fogs known as 'smogs' in many large cities around the world. The main source of this pollution was from factories and it caused severe health problems. For example, a particularly severe smog in London in 1952 caused over four thousand deaths. Obviously something had to be done



and in 1956 a Clean Air Act was introduced in Britain. This addressed the pollution from factories and the smogs soon disappeared.

However, as you know, these days air pollution is still a big issue. The main difference between now and the 1950s is that you can't see it - it's invisible. Also, the main source of pollution now is from cars and lorries, and although these don't produce visible signs, this air pollution is still a significant risk to health. And one of the key factors in the rise of this type of pollution is that we have all become much more vehicle-dependent. There are far more cars and lorries, trains and planes than in the 1950s and this is now the main source of air pollution around the world.

18.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about changes in air pollution.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about by the 1950s, air pollution was very visible.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the main source of this pollution was from factories and it caused severe health problems.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about in 1956 a Clean Air Act was introduced in Britain.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about these days air pollution is still a big issue.

In conclusion, this lecture is about changes in air pollution.

19. #20304 Early Robots 高频 机经题 原音频

19.1 中文解析

- 第一个机器人是由一位捷克作家编写的游戏角色
- 它们是一次创建和想象的
- 在第一次世界大战之后，人们正在思考什么使人成为人类。
- 机器人是在生产线上组装的。

19.2 词汇解析

19.3 疑似原文

- The first robots were characters in a play written by a Czech writer
- They were created and imagined in a time



- After the First World War, people were thinking about what makes human.
- The robots are assembled on a production line.

19.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about the first robots.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about
The first robots were characters in a play.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the first robots were
actually created and imagined in First World War
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about
assembled on a production line
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about robots are designed
to labor, and that is their primary purpose in society.
- In conclusion, this lecture is about the first robots.

20. #20104 A new weapon 机经题 高频

20.1 中文解析

1. This lecture talks about a new treatment for eradicating household pests: hot air.
2. The method was developed by two scientists in California, and eliminates insects without using dangerous chemicals.
3. To begin with, an infested house is covered in a tent, then pumped with air heated to around 65 degrees centigrade, which is continued for 6 hours.
4. Then, the insects, including cockroaches and termites, all die, and the house is left without toxic chemical residue.

1. 这节课讲的是一种消灭家庭害虫的新方法:热空气。
2. 这种方法是由加利福尼亚州的两名科学家发明的，可以在不使用危险化学品的情况下消灭昆虫。
3. 首先，一个被感染的房子被盖在一个帐篷里，然后用加热到 65 摄氏度左右的空气抽气，持续 6 个小时。
4. 然后，包括蟑螂和白蚁在内的昆虫全部死亡，房子没有有毒化学残留物。

20.2 词汇解析

20.3 疑似原文



Word comes from California of a new weapon in the war on household pests. Two scientists working for a firm in Anaheim, California, have developed a method to eliminate insects without using dangerous chemicals. The new poison? Hot air. The basic idea is that insects cannot adjust to temperatures much above normal. In laboratory experiments, cockroaches and termites can't survive much more than a quarter of an hour at 125 degrees Fahrenheit, or about 50 degrees centigrade. The new method involves covering a house with a huge tent and filling it with air heated to around 65 degrees centigrade. Hot air is forced in with fans, and the tent keeps the heat inside the house. Since termites try to escape by hiding in wooden beams, the heat treatment must be continued for a full six hours. But when it's all over, and the insects are dead, there are no toxic residues to endanger humans or pets, and no funny smells. Scientists claim that there is no danger of fire, either, since very few household materials will burn at 65 degrees centigrade. In fact, wood is prepared for construction use by drying it in ovens at 80 degree centigrade, which is substantially hotter than the air used in this procedure.

20.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about pests.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about a new treatment for eradicating household pests.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the method was developed by two scientists.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about an infested house is covered in a tent.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the house is left without toxic chemical residue.

In conclusion, this lecture is about pests.

21. #20078 Tutorial 机经题 近似音频 高频

21.1 中文解析

1. And today I'm going to speak about tutorials.
2. Before each tutorial we're asked to prepare in advance.
3. And then when we come into the tutorial we are put into small groups and we are asked to discuss our ideas, generate new ideas, and then feed back to the class.



4. The difference between lectures and tutorials is that in lectures you usually have about two hundred to three hundred students, whereas in tutorials it's about five to fifteen students.

1. 今天我要讲的是教程。

2. 在每个教程之前，我们都被要求提前准备。

3. 然后，当我们进入辅导课时，我们被分成小组，我们被要求讨论我们的想法，产生新的想法，然后反馈给全班。

4. 讲座和辅导课的区别在于，在讲座中，你通常有 200 到 300 名学生，而在辅导课中，只有 5 到 15 名学生。

21.2 词汇解析

21.3 疑似原文

类似音频

My name is Evie Carroll, I'm a second year studying International Business. My degree subject is made up of tutorials, lectures, and independent learning. And today I'm going to speak about tutorials. Before each tutorial we're asked to prepare in advance. We're usually given a reading lists which we have to complete before each tutorial. We are given websites to look at, e-journals to look at. And we have to prepare by writing our notes down. In every tutorial there's about five to fifteen students, and these are led by the tutors, which are usually Masters or PhD students. And then when we come into the tutorial we are put into small groups and we are asked to discuss our ideas, generate new ideas, and then feed back to the class. During our tutorials there's lots of support given. Our tutors are there so that we can ask questions at any time. We also have our peers there which we can also ask questions to. If we need help before the tutorial we can email in any of the tutors and they'll provide you with help. The difference between lectures and tutorials is that in lectures you usually have about two hundred to three hundred students, whereas in tutorials it's about five to fifteen students, which allows you to discuss matters, put your hand up, and talk to your tutors about any difficulties you may have with the subject.

21.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about tutorials.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about before each tutorial we're asked to prepare.



In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about there's lots of support.
In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about we are put into small groups.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the difference between lectures and tutorials.

In conclusion, this lecture is about tutorials.

22. #20064 Music and wellbeing 机经题 近似音频 高频

22.1 中文解析

1. Health, happiness, a sense of achievement and contentment
2. Well-being is not something that is purely limited to people who are facing extraordinary challenges in their lifestyle.
3. Music so often forms an intuitive part of our well-being management.
4. Music already works for us on so many levels.

- 1, 健康, 幸福, 成就感和满足感
- 2, 健康并不仅仅局限于面对自己生活方式中的巨大挑战的人们。
- 3, 音乐通常是我们幸福管理的直观组成部分。
- 4, 音乐已经可以在多个层面使用了。

22.2 词汇解析

22.3 疑似原文

So, what do we mean by well-being? Health, happiness, a sense of achievement and contentment, a state of mind and body where people can thrive. Well-being is not something that is purely limited to people who are facing extraordinary challenges in their lifestyle, health or personal circumstances, everybody here has a level of well-being. Music so often forms an intuitive part of our well-being management, music to pick us up, music to calm us down, music to heal our sorrows. Our aim through research is to move from this level of intuitive application of music through to informed use in our communities to take the next step in the understanding of the power of music in human life. Music already works for us on so many levels whether it's soothing and teaching our infants bringing people and communities together adding spirit to our work and personal endeavors, but there is no reason to stop here.



22.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about Music and wellbeing.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about health, happiness, a sense of achievement and contentment.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about well-being is not something that is purely limited to people who are facing extraordinary challenges in their lifestyle.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about music so often forms an intuitive part of our well-being management.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about music already works for us on so many levels.

In conclusion, this lecture is about Music and wellbeing.

23. #20059 Chest X-ray 高频 机经题 近似音频

23.1 中文解析

- The speaker shows a familiar looking image, a chest x-ray picture.
- It is a good example of Biomedical Engineering.
- It uses physical principle to develop a picture of what's inside your body.
- From the picture, we can see ribcage, heart, vessels, and lungs.

- 发言人展示了一张熟悉的图像，一张胸部 X 射线照片
- 这是生物医学工程的一个很好的例子
- 使用物理原理绘制人体内部的图像。
- 从图像中可以看到肋骨，心脏，血管和肺。

23.2 词汇解析

23.3 疑似原文

This is one picture that you probably you all know what it is when you see it. It's a familiar looking image. It's something that probably we all have some personal experience with, right? This is a chest x-ray that would be taken in your doctor's office, for example, or a radiologist's office. And it is a good example of Biomedical Engineering and that it takes a physical principle, that is how



do x-

rays interact with the tissues of your body, and it uses that physics, that physical principle to develop a picture of what's inside your body, so to look inside and see things that you could n't see without this device. And you'll recognize some parts of the image, you can see the rib cage here, the bones you can see the heart is the large bright object down here. If you, have good eyesight from the distance, you can see the vessels leading out of the heart and into the lungs, and the lungs are darker spaces within the ribcage.

23.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about Chest X-ray.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about a familiar looking image, a chest x-ray picture.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about it is a good example of Biomedical Engineering.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about it uses physical principle to develop a picture of what's inside your body.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about from the picture, we can see ribcage, heart, vessels, and lungs.
- In conclusion, this lecture is about Chest X-ray.

24. #20038 Gene& Protein 高频 机经题

24.1 中文解析

- 图片有两行关于 DNA 和基因的信息。
- 基因决定细胞中的蛋白质。
- 每个细胞中都有大量 2M 蛋白。
- 少数人类基因与 500 年前不同

24.2 词汇解析

24.3 疑似原文

- The lecture is about DNA and genes. The picture has two lines about DNA and genes.
- Genes decide the protein in the cells.
- From the picture we can see there are a lot of 2M protein in each cell.
- A small number of human genes are different from 500 years ago.



24.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about Gene& Protein
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about genes decide the protein in the cells.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about from the picture we can see there are a lot of 2M protein in each cell.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about a small number of human genes are different from 500 years ago.
- In conclusion, this lecture is about Gene& Protein.

25. #20037 Edmund Wilson 埃德蒙威尔逊 高频 机经题 原音频

25.1 中文解析

- 威尔逊是美国文化的焦点
- 他希望现代文学能被普通人阅读
- 他建立了与伟大文化相同的美国生活和文学
- 他有很高的艺术水准，并认为文学是生活的一部分
- 他是各种各样的人，曾经是新闻工作者，记者

25.2 词汇解析

25.3 疑似原文

- Wilson came then from a different world.
- He became the focal point of a broad mainstream American culture that thought that modern literature and wanted modern literature to be able to be read and appreciated by ordinary people.
- Wilson was a major player in the successful effort of his generation to establish at the heart of American life.
- He joined a high artistic standard with an openness to all experience and a belief that literature was as much a part of life for everyone as conversation.
- He was a dedicated a literary journalist, an investigative reporter, a brilliant memoirist and a dedicated journal keeper.

25.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about Edmund Wilson



- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about he became the focal point of a broad mainstream American culture that thought that modern literature and wanted modern literature to be able to be read and appreciated by ordinary people.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Wilson was a major player in the successful effort of his generation to establish at the heart of American life.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about he joined a high artistic standard with an openness to all experience and a belief that literature was as much a part of life for everyone as conversation.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about he was a dedicated a literary journalist, an investigative reporter, a brilliant memoirist and a dedicated journal keeper.
- In conclusion, this lecture is about Edmund Wilson.

26. #20036 Cloud Formation 高频 机经题

26.1 中文解析

- 讲座介绍了什么是云以及云的形成方式。
- 云可能包含污染物颗粒，并且是降水过程之一。
- 云是由海洋，海洋和空气污染形成的。（读出 PowerPoint 幻灯片中列出的单词。）
- 云的影响包括.....污染和高水平.....（读出 PPT 中列出的文字。）

26.2 词汇解析

26.3 疑似原文

- The lecture introduced what the cloud is and how the cloud is formed.
- Clouds may contain pollutant particles and is one of the precipitation process.
- Clouds are formed from ocean/sea and air pollution. (Read out the words listed in the PowerPoint Slides.)
- The impact of clouds include ... pollution and high level of ... (Read out the words listed in the PPT.)

26.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about Cloud Formation.



- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about what the cloud is and how the cloud is formed.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about clouds may contain pollutant particles and is one of the precipitation process.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about clouds are formed from ocean/sea and air pollution.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the impact of clouds include ... pollution and high level of ...
- In conclusion, this lecture is about Cloud Formation.

27. #20035 Aging 人口老龄化 高频 机经题

27.1 中文解析

- 随着世界人口的增长，人口老龄化问题日益严重。
- 美国目前的老龄化比例为 13%，预计到 2030 年将达到 23%。
- 日本和德国的情况也是如此。
- 到 2030 年，德国 65 岁以上的人口将超过 20%。
- 老龄化问题与工业化有关。

27.2 词汇解析

27.3 疑似原文

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

27.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about aging.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about as the world population growth, aging population has become more serious.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about aging percentage in the US is now 13% and is expected to be 23% in 2030.



•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the situation is the same in Japan and Germany, and there will be more than 20% of German population aged over 65 years old in 2030.

•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about aging problem is related to industrialization.

•In conclusion, this lecture is about aging.

28. #20034 Food Traffic Lights (Food Labelling) 食品颜色标签 机经题 高频

28.1 中文解析

交通信号灯颜色(红、黄、绿)代表食品健康标准。

不同的颜色代表不同的信息，并对食物类型进行分类，这样人们就会知道当他们需要某种类型的营养时该吃什么。

给食品贴上适当的标签是零售商的责任，这样消费者就可以准确地选择他们需要的食品。

这样，消费者就能意识到食物的含盐量和脂肪含量都比较低。

这个系统可以帮助消费者更容易地做出决定。

28.2 词汇解析

28.3 疑似原文

•Traffic light colours (red, amber and green) are used to represent food healthy standard.

•Different colours represent different information and categorize food types, so that people would know what to eat when they need some certain type of nutrients.

•It is the retailer' s responsibility to label food properly so that consumers can choose exactly what type of food they need.

•In this way, consumers can be aware of food with less salt or less fat.

•This system can help the consumer to make decisions easier.

28.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about Food Traffic Lights and Food Labelling.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about different colours represent different information and categorize food types, so that people would know what to eat when they need some certain type of nutrients.



In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about it is the retailer' s responsibility to label food properly so that consumers can choose exactly what type of food they need.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about in this way, consumers can be aware of food with less salt or less fat.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about this system can help the consumer to make decisions easier.

In conclusion, this lecture is about Food Traffic Lights and Food Labelling.

29. #20032 Warning Label 化学品的警示标签 高频 机经题

29.1 中文解析

正面的图片很可爱，没有危险的含义。警告信息显示在背面。

- 警告字体很小，这使得阅读起来更加困难。
- 60%的美国人无法识别小于 10 号的字体
- 人们看不懂，他们不会意识到危害

29.2 词汇解析

29.3 疑似原文

图片题：一罐 pesticide 的正反面图片，罐子正面是一片草地的图片，反面是化学产品的 warning label

- When you look at the label on a hazard chemical product, the lovely picture looks nice and won' t make people think of dangerous meanings. The warning information is only displayed at the back.
- This design is very concerning. The warning font is small, which makes it even more difficult to read.
- 60% of Americans cannot recognize fonts smaller than size 10, and 40% of Americans are illiterate.
- While people cannot recognize easily or cannot read, they won' t be aware of the hazard of these chemical products.

29.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about warning label.



•In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about when you look at the label on a hazard chemical product, the lovely picture looks nice and won't make people think of dangerous meanings. The warning information is only displayed at the back.

•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about this design is very concerning, the warning font is small, which makes it even more difficult to read.

•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about 60% of Americans cannot recognize fonts smaller than size 10, and 40% of Americans are illiterate.

•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about while people cannot recognize easily or cannot read, they won't be aware of the hazard of these chemical products.

•In conclusion, this lecture is about warning label.

30. #20031 Comparison of Earth and Mars 高频 机经题

30.1 中文解析

- 这节课比较了地球和火星的条件，以及火星的宜居性。
- 有一些相似之处，如极地帽，大气和水气候。
- 但是火星和地球也有很多不同。即使是地球上最适宜居住的地方也与火星上的地方大不相同。
- 讲座还介绍了地球和火星地表和地下不同形式的水(水文)。

30.2 词汇解析

30.3 疑似原文

- This lecture compares the conditions on the earth and Mars, as well as the habitability of Mars.
- There are some similarities such as polar caps, atmospheres and water climate.
- But Mars and the earth also have lots of difference. Even the most inhabitable areas on the earth are way different from those on Mars.
- The lecture also describes different forms of water (hydrology) on the surface and underground of the earth and Mars.

30.4 参考答案

•This lecture is basically about compares the conditions on the Earth and Mars



- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about there are some similarities such as polar caps, atmospheres and water climate.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Mars and the earth also have lots of difference. Even the most inhabitable areas on the earth are way different from those on Mars.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about different forms of water (hydrology) on the surface and underground of the earth and Mars.
- In conclusion, this lecture is about the conditions on the Earth and Mars

31. #20029 Teaching 老教授谈教学机经题 原音频 高频

31.1 中文解析

- 我的由 60 多名研究生进行的所有研究都是出于学习的需要，因此我们可以教书。
- 尽管有一些发明，但我一直认为这些发明是学习过程的副产品。最终产品始终是更好的理解。
- 我也将教学视为一种工具，尝试新的想法和新的做事方式。
- 根据我的经验，教学是对学生的激励和激励。

31.2 词汇解析

31.3 疑似原文

- All my research conducted by 60 plus graduate students were motivated by the need to learn, so that we can teach.
- Although there are some inventions along the way, I' ve always considered that these inventions are the by - products of the learning process. The end product is always the better understanding.
- I' ve also looked at teaching as a vehicle, to try new ideas and new ways of doing things.
- According to my experience, teaching is more stimulating and motivating students.

31.4 参考答案



- This lecture is basically about teaching.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about all the research conducted by 60 plus graduate students were motivated by the need to learn.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about he considered that these inventions are the by - products of the learning process. The end product is always the better understanding.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about he looked at teaching as a vehicle, to try new ideas and new ways of doing things.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about teaching is more stimulating and motivating students.
- In conclusion, this lecture is about teaching.

32. #20028 US Economy 美国经济高频 机经题

32.1 中文解析

- 美国经济超过中国，日本，英国和德国的总量。
- 美国的产出为 2.8 万亿美元
- 等于中国和日本的总和。

32.2 词汇解析

32.3 疑似原文

图文相符，可照着读

- In terms of the size of economy, US economy is more than the total amount of China, Japan, UK and Germany.
- In terms of the industrial output, US output is \$2.8 trillion, but it only equals to the sum of China and Japan.

32.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about US Economy.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the size of economy.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about US economy is more than the total amount of China, Japan, UK and Germany.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about US output is \$2.8 trillion.



•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the industrial output only equals to the sum of China and Japan.

•In conclusion, this lecture is about US Economy.

33. #20026 The Arctic And The Antarctic 北冰洋和南极洲 机经题 原音频 高频

33.1 中文解析

Arctic is at the top of the earth, and the Antarctic is at the bottom of the earth.

The Arctic and the Antarctica are opposite in many ways.

There is only a bit of land covered in ice, which is Greenland.

But the North Pole is on land, with water beneath it. people can stand on it.

北极在地球的顶部，南极在地球的底部。

北极和南极洲在许多方面是相反的。

北极实际上是陆地环绕的海洋。只有一小块土地被冰覆盖，那就是格陵兰岛。

但北极是在陆地上，它的下面是水。人们可以站在上面。

33.2 词汇解析

33.3 疑似原文

- Arctic is at the top of the earth, and the Antarctic is at the bottom of the earth.
- The name "Arctic" comes from Greek, meaning "Bear" . Obviously, it refers to the polar bear living in the Arctic.
- The Greeks also hypothesized that there might be an anti-Arctic, so that' s how the "Antarctica" was named. But Antarctic was discovered much much later.
- The Arctic and the Antarctica are opposite in many ways.
- Arctic is actually oceans surrounded by land. There is only a bit of land covered in ice, which is Greenland.
- But the North Pole is on land, with water beneath it. people can stand on it. People didn't know about this until the 1950s.



33.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about the Arctic and the Antarctic.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Arctic is at the top of the earth, and the Antarctic is at the bottom of the earth.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the Arctic and the Antarctica are opposite in many ways.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about there is only a bit of land covered in ice, which is Greenland.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the North Pole is on land, with water beneath it. people can stand on it.

In conclusion, this lecture is about the Arctic and the Antarctic.

34. #20025 Technology Erodes Privacy 科技入侵隐私 高频 机经题 原音频

34.1 中文解析

- We should debate how much privacy is enough but not too much, and how much security is enough but not too much. Privacy is a human right
- In the physical world, we've got all kinds of protections
- However, technology continues to erode the privacy in physical world
- This process is still going on and there has been already new technology to do more than that. Some new technologies can even see through walls or around the corners.
- new technologies are able to do gravitational sensing

- 我们可以讨论多少隐私是足够但又不太多
- 隐私是人权
- 我们有各种保护措施，例如门和衣服
- 科技继续侵蚀隐私
- 新技术能够进行重力感应

34.2 词汇解析

34.3 疑似原文

So that creates tensions and that's what I want to talk about. Because I think it's important that we are, as a society, able to have an informed debate about how much privacy is



enough but not too much, how much security is enough but not too much. Privacy as a human right, that's simply quoting the Universal Declaration.

In the physical world, we've got all kinds of protections. There is evidence that we care about our privacy. We've got doors, we've got obscured glass, we've got locks, we wear clothes, we put up shutters.

And technology continues to erode the privacy that exists in the real world, in the three spatial dimensions. Security cameras, automatic number plate recognition take away anonymity. Long lenses, paparazzi, take away distance and the privacy that it used to create. And body scanners are increasingly being used to see through clothes, for example.

This process isn't going to slow down and the new quantum technologies are actually being able to do gravitational sensing. And that's advancing at a remarkable rate. And you can't shield gravity. So some of the new quantum technologies are able already to see through walls. And there are technologies also for seeing around corners now using scattered light from lasers. Technology continues to erode privacy.

34.4 参考答案

•This lecture is basically about Technology Erodes Privacy.

•In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about we should debate how much privacy is enough but not too much, and how much security is enough but not too much. In **•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about privacy is a human right.**

•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about in the physical world, we' ve got all kinds of protections.

•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about some new technologies can even see through walls or around the corners.

•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about new technologies are able to do gravitational sensing.

•In conclusion, this lecture is about Technology Erodes Privacy.

35. #20021 Social Identity 社会认同机经题 高频

35.1 中文解析

这节课讲的是关于社会认同概念的信息。

他研究了社会认同的几个方面包括社会认同威胁。



社会身份是个人身份的一部分，包括年龄、性别、地域、宗教等。

他提出了两个问题，为什么社会身份很重要，它会对我们产生什么影响。这两个问题的答案是：视情况而定。

35.2 词汇解析

35.3 疑似原文

- The lecture talks about the information of the concept of social identity.
- He has studied several aspects of social identity including social identity threats.
- As for the social identity, it is part of the personal identity, including age, sex, region, religion, etc.
- He raised two questions about why social identity is important and what influence it will have on us. The answer of the both questions is: it depends.

35.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about the information of the concept of social identity.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about he has studied several aspects of social identity including social identity threats.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about as for the social identity, it is part of the personal identity, including age, sex, region, religion, etc.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about he raised two questions about why social identity is important and what influence it will have on us.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the answer of the both questions is: it depends.

In conclusion, this lecture is about Social Identity.

36. #20020 Sigmund Freud 西格蒙德·弗洛伊德 机经题 原音频 高频

36.1 中文解析

- 我们生活在一个深受西格蒙德·弗洛伊德 (Sigmund Freud) 影响的世界中。



•西格蒙德·弗洛伊德 (Sigmund Freud) 是有史以来最著名的心理学家，他对 20 世纪和 21 世纪产生了深远的影响。

•他出生于 1850 年代的奥地利维也纳。然后他逃到伦敦，因为他的家园被纳粹占领。第二次世界大战开始时，他在伦敦去世。

•他并不因任何发现而著称，但因数十年来涵盖心智理论的发展而闻名。

36.2 词汇解析

36.3 疑似原文

- We live in a world that is profoundly affected by Sigmund Freud.
- Sigmund Freud is the most famous psychologist ever and he has had a profound influence on the 20th and the 21st century.
- He was born in the 1850s in Vienna, Austria. Then he escaped to London because his homeland was occupied by Nazis. He died in London at the beginning of the Second World War.
- He was not known for any single discovery, but for the development of an encompassing theory of mind over the span of decades.

36.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about Sigmund Freud.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about we live in a world that is profoundly affected by Sigmund Freud.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Sigmund Freud is the most famous psychologist ever and he has had a profound influence on the 20th and the 21st century.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about he escaped to London because his homeland was occupied by Nazis.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about He was not known for any single discovery, but for the development of an encompassing theory of mind.



In conclusion, this lecture is about Sigmund Freud.

37. #20019 Science And Scientists 科学与科学家机经题 高频

37.1 中文解析

演讲者正在讨论一部科幻小说。科学就是证据。

他谈到了科学和科学家之间的区别，他说他喜欢科学家而不是科学。

因为科学家可以通过研究和提出问题来发现什么是真实的。

科学就像家具。

37.2 词汇解析

37.3 疑似原文

待补充

- The speaker is discussing about a science fiction. Science is all about evidence.
- He is talking about the difference between science and scientists, and he said he likes scientists rather than science.
- Because scientists can do research and propose questions to find out what is true.
- Science is like furniture. ... (to be continued)

37.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about a science fiction.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about science is all about evidence.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the difference between science and scientists, and he said he likes scientists rather than science.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about because scientists can do research and propose questions to find out what is true.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about science is like furniture.

In conclusion, this lecture is about Science And Scientists.



38. #20012 Library Tour 高频 机经题

38.1 中文解析

- 你进入图书馆后会看到服务台，你可以在服务台办理这些服务。
- 每层楼都有电脑。你可以用电脑上网，查阅电子邮件和图书馆目录。
- 跟着橙色的标志去找打印机。按照说明使用打印机。
- 记得带学生证。你可以用信用卡充值来使用打印机。

38.2 词汇解析

38.3 疑似原文

- You' ll see the service desk after entering the library and you can have these services at the service desk.
- There are computers on each floor. You can use computers to access the internet, check emails and library catalogues.
- Follow the orange signs to find printers. Follow the instructions to use the printers.
- Remember to bring student cards. You can charge the card to use printers.

38.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about Library Tour.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about you can have these services at the service desk.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about you can use computers to access the internet, check emails and library catalogues.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about follow the orange signs to find printers and follow the instructions to use the printers.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about remember to bring student cards.
- In conclusion, this lecture is about Library Tour.

39. #20005 Happiness & Social Relations 高频 机经题

39.1 中文解析

- 幸福和社会关系质量之间存在正相关关系。
- 当人们对自己的社会关系感到满意时，他们会感到更快乐。



- 快乐的人与朋友更加社交，家庭之间的互动也更多。
- 社交活动使他们更快乐或性格开朗会促使他们变得社交。

39.2 词汇解析

39.3 疑似原文

- There is a positive correlation between happiness and the frequency and the quality of their social relations.
- The higher the frequency of social relations, the more happiness they will have.
- When people feel more satisfied with the quality of their social relations, they will feel happier.
- In turn, happier people tend to be social more with friends and have more interaction between family.
- It is unsure whether it is the social activities make them happier or their happy personalities drive them to be social more.

39.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about Happiness & Social Relations.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about there is a positive correlation between happiness and the frequency and the quality of their social relations.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the higher the frequency of social relations, the more happiness they will have.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about when people feel more satisfied with the quality of their social relations, they will feel happier.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about happier people tend to be social more with friends and have more interaction between family.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about it is unsure whether it is the social activities make them happier or their happy personalities drive them to be social more.
- In conclusion, this lecture is about Happiness & Social Relations.

40. #20001 London Taxi Service 机经题 原音频 高频

40.1 中文解析



- 在 1851 年的大展览中，伦敦为我们提供了世界一流的出租车服务。
- 当时，来自世界各地的参观者都想参加展览，但是他们的马车太糟糕了，无法找到展览的路。
- 因此，伦敦管理局设立了公共运输办公室，该组织目前仍然存在。
- 该办公室为伦敦的所有出租车司机颁发了执照，并提供培训。
- 自 1851 年以来，所有出租车司机都必须通过伦敦知识测验，这意味着他们必须记住伦敦的 25000 条街道，并将它们相互连接，伦敦内外的所有主要道路以及 1000 个景点，公共办公室和咖啡馆。

40.2 词汇解析

40.3 疑似原文

- During the Great Exhibition in 1851, London gave us the world's premier taxi service.
- At that time, visitors from all around the world wanted to go to the exhibition, but horse-drawn carts were too terrible to find their way to the exhibition.
- So London Authority sets up Public Carriage Office, which is an organization that still exists.
- This office license all taxi drivers in London and provide training.
- All taxi drivers since 1851 must pass the London Knowledge Test, which means they have to remember 25000 streets in London and have them all interconnected, all the main roads in and out of London, plus 1000 places of interests, public offices and cafes.

40.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about London taxi service.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about during the Great Exhibition in 1851, London gave us the world's premier taxi service.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about horse-drawn carts were too terrible to find their way to the exhibition.



In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about London Authority sets up Public Carriage Office, which is an organization that still exists.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about office license all taxi drivers in London and provide training.

In conclusion, this lecture is about London taxi service.

41. #20000 Politics Of Happiness 幸福指数与政治 高频 机经题 原音频

41.1 中文解析

- 仅有一个国家，位于中国和印度之间的不丹，将国民幸福总值作为政府政策的中心指标
- 这在教育，健康，经济增长和环境保护方面都取得了成功。
- 不丹拥有衡量不同政策对幸福影响的复杂方法
- 不丹也是全世界唯一——一个一直贯彻这一标准的国家
- 但是现在，其他国家比如澳大利亚，法国和英国也对白皮书政策，幸福研究和公共政策带来的影响感兴趣。
- 因此，在不同国家中，政策制定者和立法者也渐渐对于将国民幸福总值作为政府政策的中心指标这件事有了兴趣。

41.2 词汇解析

41.3 疑似原文

- There is only one country - the tiny little Bhutan, located between China and India, has adopted the Gross National Happiness as the central index of the government policy.
- It has been quite successful in education, health, economic growth, and environmental preservation.
- Bhutan has very sophisticated methods of measuring of the effects of different policies on happiness
- Bhutan is the only country in the world who has gone that far.
- But now some other countries like Australia, France and Great Britain have become interested in white paper policies, happiness research, and the effects of public policies.
- So it has gradually become a subject of great interest for policy makers and legislators in different countries.

41.4 参考答案



- This lecture shows some information about there is only one country - the tiny little Bhutan, located between China and India, has adopted the Gross National Happiness as the central index of the government policy.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about it has been quite successful in education, health, economic growth, and environmental preservation.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Bhutan has very sophisticated methods of measuring of the effects of different policies on happiness, but Bhutan is the only country in the world who has gone that far.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about but now some other countries like Australia, France and Great Britain have become interested in white paper policies, happiness research, and the effects of public policies.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about so it has gradually become a subject of great interest for policy makers and legislators in different countries.

42. #19997 Glass Ceiling 高频 机经题

42.1 中文解析

- 一位女性外科医生的图片蓝色的。
- 玻璃天花板是一个隐喻，是指通常适用于少数群体的一种隐形屏障，以防止他们在工作场所中升至特定水平。
- 妇女的角色，在手术中的领导权，做出决定。

42.2 词汇解析

42.3 疑似原文

- A picture of a female surgeon in blue.
- A glass ceiling is a metaphor which refers to an invisible barrier typically applied to minorities to keep them from rising beyond a certain level in workplaces.
- women role, leadership in surgery, making decisions.

42.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about glass ceiling.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about a picture of a female surgeon in blue..



•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about a glass ceiling is a metaphor which refers to an invisible barrier typically applied to minorities to keep them from rising beyond a certain level in workplaces.

•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about women role, leadership in surgery, making decisions.

•In conclusion, this lecture is about a female surgeon in blue.

43. #19994 Doing Research 应用研究机经题 高频

43.1 中文解析

做研究的主要目的是在你的论文中支持你自己的观点。

如果你使用的研究论文只有一个来源，这并不意味着它是不准确的，但你应该小心。

为了节省时间，最好的方法是在最初就确保你使用的搜索是可靠的、最近的。

43.2 词汇解析

43.3 疑似原文

- The main goal of doing research is to support your own idea in your paper.
- If you use research paper that from only one source that does not mean it is not accurate, but you should be careful.
- To save time, the best way is to make sure the searches you use are reliable, recent and (adj.) at the first time.

43.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about Doing Research.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the main goal of doing research is to support your own idea in your paper.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about if you use research paper that from only one source that does not mean it is not accurate, but you should be careful.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about to save time, the best way is to make sure the searches you use are reliable, recent at the first time.

In conclusion, this lecture is about Doing Research.



44. #19991 Civilization 人类文明进程 机经题 高频

44.1 中文解析

- 随着航运和贸易的发展，船舶和贸易可以把人和货物运送到很远的地方。
- 智能可以让世界变小，但这会给地球带来很多环境问题。
- 人类文明是一个尝试和错误的过程，但我们不能再重复尝试和错误。
- 现在是停止破坏环境的时候了。

44.2 词汇解析

44.3 疑似原文

- With the development shipping and trade, ships and trades can take people and goods to places that are very far away.
- Intelligence can make the world smaller but this will bring a lot of environmental problems on the planet.
- Human civilization is a process of trial and error but we cannot afford to trail and error anymore.
- It is the time now to stop damaging the environment.

44.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about civilization.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about ships and trades can take people and goods to places that are very far away.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about intelligence can make the world smaller.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about a lot of environmental problems.



In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about it is the time now to stop damaging the environment.

In conclusion, this lecture is about civilization.

45. #19987 Bilingual Parents 双语父母 高频 机经题

45.1 中文解析

- 许多父母喜欢使用两种语言交流和教育孩子。
- 这可能是因为父母双方会几种不同的语言或是因为父母来自不同的国家。
- 大部分父母认为使用两种语言可以提高语言学习能力。
- 当父母使用不同的语言来描述相同的内容时，孩子会感到困惑。
- 但如果父母一方用一种语言，另一方用另外一种语言，他们的孩子不会感到困惑

45.2 词汇解析

45.3 疑似原文

- Many parents now like to use two languages to communicate and educate their children.
- It might because the parents know several different languages, or each of them comes from different countries.
- Most of these parents thought using two languages with their children can benefit their children' s language learning ability.
- But actually kids will get confused when each of their parents uses different language to describe the same content.
- But if one parent uses stick to one language, and the other one uses another language, their children will not be confused any more.

45.4 参考答案

- This lecture shows some information about many parents now like to use two languages to communicate and educate their children.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about it might because the parents know several different languages, or each of them comes from different countries.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about most of these parents thought using two languages with their children can benefit their children' s language learning ability.



• In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about but actually kids will get confused when each of their parents uses different language to describe the same content.

• In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about but if one parent uses stick to one language, and the other one uses another language, their children will not be confused any more.

46. #19983 Absolute Zero 绝对零度 高频 机经题

46.1 中文解析

- 绝对零度是指粒子具有最小的振动运动。
- 绝对零度是无法实现的，也不存在。
- 科学家正在努力创造绝对零度。
- 他们没有专注于实验目标。

46.2 词汇解析

46.3 疑似原文

- Absolute zero is the point at which the fundamental particles of nature have minimal vibrational motion.
- Absolute zero, theoretically, is not achievable and does not exist. But scientists are putting a lot of efforts in designing experiments trying to achieve or create absolute zero.
- The reason they do so is not for a predetermined end.
- They are not focusing on the goal of the experiment.

46.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about absolute zero.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about absolute zero is the point at which the fundamental particles of nature have minimal vibrational motion.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about scientists are putting a lot of efforts in designing experiments trying to achieve or create absolute zero.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the reason they do so is not for a predetermined end.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about they are not focusing on the goal of the experiment.



• In conclusion, this lecture is about absolute zero.

47. #19981 The Increasing Productivity 科技提高生产力降低成本 机经题 高频

47.1 中文解析

- 技术的发展缩短了生产时间，提高了生产率。
- 因此单位成本下降了，所以产品变得更便宜
- 举个例子，过去，计算机生产成本相对较高，因为半导体价格昂贵。
- 随着先进技术的增加，电脑零件(半导体)的成本下降，生产力提高，电脑的单一销售价格变得更便宜。

47.2 词汇解析

47.3 疑似原文

- The development of technology has shortened the production time and increased productivity.
- Thus the unit cost has gone down, so that products are becoming more affordable.
- Take example, in the past, the cost of computer production was relatively high because the price of semiconductors was expensive.
- With increased advance technology, the cost of computer parts (semiconductor) declined, and the productivity has increased, so the single selling price of computer has become cheaper.

47.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about productivity.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the development of technology has shortened the production time and increased productivity.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the unit cost has gone down.



In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about products are becoming more affordable.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the single selling price of computer has become cheaper.

In conclusion, this lecture is about productivity.

48. #19979 Knee Injury 高频 机经题 原音频

48.1 中文解析

- The cracking sound of knees is not pleasant, but it gives information with rehab.
- we could put tiny microphones into people's knees
- engineers built a prototype with microphones and sensors.
- the sounds in an injured knee are more irregular than in a healthy knee.
- the application help understand when they can perform particular activities

- 膝盖响声音不好听，但可以提供康复信息。
- 我们可以将微型麦克风放在人们的膝盖上
- 工程师使用麦克风和传感器构建了原型。
- 受伤的膝盖的声音比健康的膝盖更不规则。
- 应用程序有助于了解他们何时可以执行特定的活动

48.2 词汇解析

48.3 疑似原文

此音频为近似音频，请以考场录音为主

The sound of a cracking knee isn't particularly pleasant. But it gets worse when you listen up close. "It does for most people. But for me, it just makes me excited." Omer Inan, an electrical engineer at Georgia Tech. "I actually feel like there's some real information in them that can be exploited for the purposes of helping people with rehab."

Inan's experience with cracking knees goes back to his days as an undergrad at Stanford, where he threw discus. "If I had a really hard workout, then the next day of course I'd be sore, but I'd also sometimes feel this catching or popping or creaking every now and then in my knee."



A few years later, he found himself building tiny microphones at a high-end audio company. So when he got to Georgia Tech and heard the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, DARPA, wanted better tech for knee injuries, he thought: Why not strap tiny microphones to people's knees, to eavesdrop as their legs bend? "What we think it is, is the cartilage and bone rubbing against each other, the surfaces inside the knee rubbing against each other, during the movements."

He and a team of physiologists and engineers built a prototype with stretchy athletic tape and a few tiny mics and skin sensors. And preliminary tests on athletes suggest the squishy sounds the device picks up are more erratic, and more irregular, in an injured knee than in a healthy one. Which Inan says might allow patients and doctors to track healing after surgery.

"The primary application we're targeting at first is to give people a decision aid during rehabilitation, following an acute knee injury, to help them understand when they can perform particular activities, and when they can move to different intensities of particular activities." A useful thing to take a crack at.

48.4 参考答案

- This lecture shows some information about the cracking sound of knees is not pleasant, but it gives information with rehab.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about we could put tiny microphones into people's knees
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about engineers built a prototype with microphones and sensors.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the sounds in an injured knee are more irregular than in a healthy knee.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the application help understand when they can perform particular activities

49. #19976 Instrument 高频 机经题 原音频

49.1 中文解析

- A new invention is helping children who cannot use traditional instruments to make music of their own.



- It is an object that can be touched and played.
- Traditional musical instruments are in specific shapes and sizes
- students cannot play traditional musical instruments because they have difficulties in movements.
- new invention is designed with software and sensors

- 一项新发明正在帮助无法使用传统乐器创作自己音乐的孩子。
- 这种新乐器是可以触摸和弹奏。
- 传统乐器具有特定的形状和大小。
- 学生不能弹奏传统乐器，因为他们在指法上有困难。
- 新发明是通过软件和传感器设计的。

49.2 词汇解析

49.3 疑似原文

The Skoog is a new university accessible musical instrument. It is designed use by children or adults with special needs or in fact be used by anyone. It's soft, it's easy to play and it's robust and it can be customized to suit anyone's abilities. The school helps students with special needs by allowing them to get involved in making music themselves. They can play it and they can take ownership of and start creating their own sounds and music. Traditional instruments are the shape and size and made of the materials they are because of the sound that they need to make. If you want to make a sound like a plucked string you need a string and it needs to be under tension, whereas with Skoog, because it's a mixture of software and a sensor, then computer can handle making the sound. And so we can design an object that's designed to be touched and designed to be played with. In developing the screen and working with kids in the schools and in the classroom, it's really helped us make the Skoog something that's usable by the children themselves. They've informed us massively on how it needs to work and they've given their opinions on colors and designs. And the feedback they've given to us has been marvelous. It's just so enriching and it's really inspiring to actually work with these kids, particularly when you can provide them with an ability to start to playing their own music as opposed to just taking part through listening and listening to other musicians and really learning from.

49.4 参考答案



- This lecture shows some information about a new invention is helping children who cannot use traditional instruments to make music of their own.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about it is an object that can be touched and played.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about traditional musical instruments are in specific shapes and sizes
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about students cannot play traditional musical instruments because they have difficulties in movements.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about new invention is designed with software and sensors

50. #19974 Green Revolution: Rice 高频 机经题 原音频

50.1 中文解析

- it is unable to feed its growing population
- a new rice called IR8 was feeding people all over the world
- IR8 was created by carefully crossing existing varieties
- IR36 resisted pests and grew fast enough to allow two crops a year, doubling the yield

- 墨西哥无法养活其不断增长的人口
- 一种名为 IR8 的新米正在成为了全世界人民的食物来源。
- IR8 是通过仔细杂交现有品种而制造的
- IR36 能够抵抗害虫，并且生长速度快，足以一年收获两次，使产量翻倍

50.2 词汇解析

50.3 疑似原文

In 1943, what became known as the Green Revolution began when Mexico, unable to feed its growing population, shouted for help. Within a few years, the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations founded the International Rice Research Institute in Asia, and by 1962, a new strain of rice called IR8 was feeding people all over the world. IR8 was the first really big modified crop to make a real impact on world hunger. In 1962 the technology did not yet exist to directly manipulate the genes of plants, and so IR8 was created by carefully crossing existing varieties: selecting the best from each generation, further modifying them, and



finally finding the best. Here is the power of modified crops: IR8, with no fertilizer, straight out of the box, produced five times the yield of traditional rice varieties. In optimal conditions with nitrogen, it produced ten times the yield of traditional varieties. By 1980, IR36 resisted pests and grew fast enough to allow two crops a year instead of just one, doubling the yield. And by 1990, using more advanced genetic manipulation techniques, IR72 was outperforming even IR36. The Green Revolution saw worldwide crop yields explode from 1960 through 2000.

50.4 参考答案

•This lecture shows some information about Mexico is unable to feed its growing population

•In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about a new rice called IR8 was feeding people all over the world

•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about IR8 was created by carefully crossing existing varieties

•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about IR36 resisted pests and grew fast enough to allow two crops a year, doubling the yield

51. #19973 Venus 机经题 原音频 高频

51.1 中文解析

•起初，科学家认为金星适合人类居住。但是经过研究，金星和地球很不一样。

•金星非常热，没有水循环，因为很多地震而不安静。

•总之，金星与我们想象的完全不同。金星不是一颗适于居住的行星。

51.2 词汇解析

51.3 疑似原文

- At first, scientists think Venus is suitable for people to live. But after research, Venus is quite different from Earth.
- Venus is extremely hot, no water cycles, not quiet because of a lot of earthquakes.



- In conclusion, Venus is entirely different from what we thought it is. Venus isn't a livable planet.

51.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about Venus.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Venus is suitable for people to live.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Venus is quite different from Earth.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Venus is extremely hot, no water cycles.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Venus isn't a livable planet.

In conclusion, this lecture is about Venus.

52. #19971 Authority And Language 高频 机经题

52.1 中文解析

1. we have to recognize that the communities have to be the authority in their language.
2. a woman in the class I'm teaching at Sydney at the moment
3. but we don't have the authority over what to do with that knowledge or what to do with other knowledge that the community produces.
4. the bottom line is languages are lost.

1. 我们必须认识到，社区必须成为他们语言的权威。
2. 我现在在悉尼教的那个班的一位女士
3. 但是我们没有权力来决定如何使用这些知识或者如何使用社区产生的其他知识。
4. 底线是语言会消失。

52.2 词汇解析

52.3 疑似原文

But when we move into working with communities, we have to recognize that the communities have to be the authority in their language. Actually a woman in the class I'm teaching at Sydney at the moment, a career woman, expressed this very nicely, although she



was talking about something else, she was distinguishing expertise from authority. And certainly linguists because of our training we do have expertise in certain very narrow areas of language, but we don't have the authority over what to do with that knowledge or what to do with other knowledge that the community produces.

I guess for me the bottom line is languages are lost because of the dominance of one people over another. That's not rocket science, it's not hard to work that out. But then what that means is if in working with language revival we continue to hold the authority, we actually haven't done anything towards undoing how languages are lost in the first place, so in a sense the languages are still lost if the authority is still lost.

52.4 参考答案

1. This lecture is basically about authority and language.
2. In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about we have to recognize that the communities have to be the authority in their language.
3. In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about a woman in the class.
4. In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about we don't have the authority over what to do with that knowledge or what to do with other knowledge that the community produces.
5. In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the bottom line is languages are lost.
6. In conclusion, this lecture is about authority and language.

53. #19970 Fishing 高频 机经题 近似音频

53.1 中文解析

- Aquaculture, the farming of fish, shrimp, shellfish and seaweeds, has been the sources of human protein for nearly four thousand years, especially in Asia.
- there is been unprecedented growth in aquaculture production, more than 300% since 1984.
- And globally, more than 25% of the odd fishing and shellfish production in 1999 was attributable to aquaculture.
- Virtually all farmed fish are used as human food.



- overfishing and environmental damage.

- 水产养殖，鱼、虾、贝类和海藻的养殖，近四千年来一直是人类蛋白质的来源，尤其是在亚洲。
- 水产养殖产量出现了前所未有的增长，自 1984 年以来增长了 300%以上。
- 在全球范围内，1999 年 25%以上的捕捞和贝类生产是由水产养殖造成的。
- 几乎所有的养殖鱼都是人类的食物。
- 过度捕捞和环境破坏。

53.2 词汇解析

53.3 疑似原文

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

53.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about fish.

- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about aquaculture, the farming of fish, shrimp, shellfish and seaweeds, has been the sources of human protein.

- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about there is been unprecedented growth in aquaculture production.

- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about virtually all farmed fish are used as human food.

- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about overfishing and environmental damage.



•In conclusion, this lecture is about fish.

54. #19969 Language Disorder 机经题 高频

54.1 中文解析

- 我们的孩子有语言障碍，人们应该强调这个问题。
- 我们需要知道什么是语言以及如何学习。
- 这是一个关于不造句的哲学问题。
- 这是一个逻辑问题。儿童的逻辑与成人不同。

54.2 词汇解析

54.3 疑似原文

- Children has language disability in US, people should emphasize this problem.
- We need to know what is language and how to learn.
- It is a philosophical question regarding not generating sentences.
- It is a logical question. Children' s logic is different from adults.

54.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about language disorder.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about children has language disability in US, people should emphasize this problem.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about we need to know what is language and how to learn.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about it is a philosophical question regarding not generating sentences.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about it is a logical question. Children' s logic is different from adults.

In conclusion, this lecture is about language disorder.

55. #19968 A Survey 高频 机经题

55.1 中文解析

- 假设我问你经常用那种方式来获取信息，报纸？无线电？电视？
- 调查显示 62%的人选择了互联网。
- 你可能会想我要说的是，互联网的重要性，或者它改变世界的速度有多快。



- 但是，如果我告诉你该调查是在 globalandmail.com 网站上进行的呢？
- 我们的答案将有所不同。因为在网站上进行此调查的人肯定经常使用互联网。在网站上所收集的样本是有偏差的样本。
- 因此，我们必须注意开展调查的方式。

55.2 词汇解析

55.3 疑似原文

- Let' s say if I' m asking which source do you often use to get information, Newspaper? Radio? TV?
- And the survey shows 62% of the people chose internet.
- You might be thinking I am going to say, how important the internet is, or how quickly it has changed the world for a few years.
- But what if I tell you this survey is conducted on the website globalandmail.com?
- Our answer will be different. Because the people who did this survey on a website must be frequent users of internet. This sample is a biased sample.
- So we have to pay attention to how a survey is conducted.

55.4 参考答案

- This lecture shows some information about which source do you often use to get information.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the survey shows 62% of the people chose internet.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about this survey is conducted on the website globalandmail.com.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about our answer will be different. Because the people who did this survey on a website must be frequent users of internet. This sample is a biased sample.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about we have to pay attention to how a survey is conducted.

56. #19965 City Lights Trick Trees Into An Earlier Spring 机经题 原音频 高频

56.1 中文解析



地球的温度正在上升。正因如此，预示春天到来的迹象出现的（例如第一朵花的盛开）越来越早。但是，温度升高并不是唯一的因素。城市的光污染也加快了春天的到来。“因此，温度和光确实让所有的事物的来临都变早了一些。” 埃克塞特大学昆虫学家 Richard French-Constant。

他和他的同事从英国公民科学家那里收集了 13 年的数据，科学家们追踪了四棵常见树木的萌发第一株新芽的时间。事实证明，来自城市和街道上的光污染让树木萌芽的时间提前了整整一周。远远超出了气温上升所能达到的效果。生长时间的混乱有可能在整个生态系统中蔓延开来。

“以树木为食的毛虫想要在树木发芽的时候产卵。因为幼虫想要以最多汁农药最少的树叶为食。当然，重要的不仅是孵化幼虫。这种连锁反应对筑巢的鸟类产生了影响，它们也在想要在毛毛虫数目最多的时候孵化雏鸟。” 因此，数目发芽时间提早最终会影响鸟类而且不止于此。研究结果载于《皇家学会学报 B》。

世界正变得越来越城市化，光污染也正在增加。French-Constant 表示，这可能会诱使树木越来越早地萌芽。但是，更智能的照明（例如可以调低特定波长的 LED）可能会有帮助。“也许令人兴奋的事情是，如果我们更多地了解光如何影响发芽，我们也许能够设计出更智能的街道照明，其红色成分更少，从而改善发芽时间提早的状况。” 这能让春天的迹象真正意味着春天的到来。

56.2 词汇解析

56.3 疑似原文

The Earth's temperature is rising. And as it does, springtime phenomena—like the first bloom of flowers—are getting earlier and earlier. But rising temperatures aren't the only factor. Urban light pollution is also quickening the coming of spring. "So temperature and light are really contributing to a double whammy of making everything earlier." Richard French-Constant, an entomologist at the University of Exeter.

He and his colleagues compiled 13 years of data from citizen scientists in the U.K., who tracked the first bud burst of four common trees. Turns out, light pollution—from streetlights in cities, and along roads—pushed bud burst a full week earlier. Way beyond what rising temperatures could achieve. This disruptive timing can ripple through the ecosystem.



"The caterpillars that feed on trees are trying to match the hatching of their eggs to the timing of bud burst. Because the caterpillars want to feed on the juiciest and least chemically protected leaves. And it's not just the caterpillars, of course, that are important. But the knock-on effect is on nesting birds, which are also trying to hatch their chicks at the same time that there's the maximum number of caterpillars." So earlier buds could ultimately affect the survival of birds, and beyond. The findings are in the Proceedings of the Royal Society B.

The world's becoming increasingly urbanized, and light pollution is growing—which French-Constant says could trick trees into budding earlier and earlier. But smarter lighting—like LEDs that dial down certain wavelengths—could help. "Perhaps the exciting thing is, if we understand more about how light affects this bud burst, we might be able to devise smarter sort of street lighting that has less red components, and therefore less early bud burst." Thus keeping springtime an actual springtime phenomenon.

56.4 参考答案

This lecture shows some information about the results of rising temperature and light pollution.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about light pollution pushed bud burst a full week earlier, way beyond what rising temperatures could achieve. This disruptive timing can ripple through the ecosystem.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about if we understand more about how light affects this bud burst, we might be able to devise smarter sort of street lighting that has less red components, and therefore less early bud burst.

57. #19963 Practice And Performance 机经题 高频

57.1 中文解析

你必须练习 10000 小时才能达到国际水平。
即使是天赋，你也要不断练习才能取得更好的表现。



你必须知道你的弱点，例如，学习数学，如果你不擅长几何，你必须练习你的几何知识，然后它会提高你的数学。

57.2 词汇解析

57.3 疑似原文

图片题：一个小女孩在拉小提琴

- You have to practice 10,000 hours to an international level. Even a talent, you have to practice to achieve better performance.
- You have to know your weakness, for example, learning math, if you are not good at geometry, you have to practice your knowledge about geometry, then it will improve your math.

57.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about Practice And Performance.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about you have to practice 10,000 hours to an international level.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about even a talent, you have to practice to achieve better performance.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about you have to know your weakness, for example, learning math, if you are not good at geometry, you have to practice your knowledge about geometry, then it will improve your math.

In conclusion, this lecture is about Practice And Performance.

58. #19961 Smell Of Books 高频 机经题 近似音频

58.1 中文解析

- 人们喜欢图书馆里的气味，并要求图书馆保留这种气味。
- 气味是人们与环境沟通的重要方式。
- 视觉，嗅觉和听觉是与环境进行交流的前三种方式。
- 嗅觉位于我们大脑的中央，与边缘系统离的很近。
- 我们通过气味感知环境的方式不仅重要还是出于本能的。

58.2 词汇解析



58.3 疑似原文

- People enjoy the smell in the library and ask library to preserve this smell.
- Smell is an important way for people to communicate with environment.
- According to an advertising research, sight, smelling and hearing are the top three ways we communicate with heritage environment.
- The sense of smell is located in very central of our brain and close to limbic system in our brain.
- The way we perceive the environment through smell is not only important, but also instinctive.

58.4 参考答案

- This lecture shows some information about people enjoy the smell in the library and ask library to preserve this smell.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about smell is an important way for people to communicate with environment.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about according to an advertising research, sight, smelling and hearing are the top three ways we communicate with heritage environment.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the sense of smell is located in very central of our brain and close to limbic system in our brain.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the way we perceive the environment through smell is not only important, but also instinctive.

59. #19960 Shy Fish Bold Fish 高频 机经题 原音频

59.1 中文解析

- shy individuals prefer to follow fish that are similarly timid.
 - when offered a choice of leaders, the fish prefer to follow individuals
 - bolder individuals will impose their leadership.
 - Scientists may see such tendencies hold true in humans.
-
- 害羞的个体更喜欢胆小的相似的鱼类。
 - 当选择领导者时，鱼更喜欢跟随个体
 - 更大胆的个体将发挥领导作用。



•科学家可能会发现这种倾向在人类中是正确的。

59.2 词汇解析

59.3 疑似原文

When you think of a leader, you may think of an individual who is above all bold. But a new study of fish called sticklebacks shows that shy individuals actually prefer to follow fish that are similarly timid.

Researchers had trios of sticklebacks with known personalities play follow the leader. The fish were placed in a tank that had some plastic plants at one end and some food hidden at the other. In some of the groups, a bold fish and a shy fish acted as leaders, while another shy fish followed. And in other groups, it was a bold fish that did the following. The researchers recorded whether the follower sallied forth more frequently with the fish that was behaviorally similar or the one that was different.

What they found is that shy fish were more likely to emerge from under cover when an equally wary fellow was already out there. Bold follower fish did not seem to care which leader they followed.

Of course, no matter which fish a stickleback chose to stick with, the bold fish did lead more expeditions over the course of the experiment than their more retiring friends. That's because the bold fish initiated more trips, regardless of who might be tailing them. The findings are in the journal Biology Letters. [Shinnosuke Nakayama et al, Who directs group movement? Leader effort versus follower preference in stickleback fish of different personality]

The researchers write that "when offered a choice of leaders, sticklebacks prefer to follow individuals whose personality matches their own, but bolder individuals may, nevertheless, be able to impose their leadership, even among shy followers, simply through greater effort." We may soon see if such tendencies also hold true in humans, when Americans decide who they'll follow in November. Unless, of course, something fishy happens.

59.4 参考答案

•This lecture shows talks about a shy fish



- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about shy individuals prefer to follow fish that are similarly timid.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about when offered a choice of leaders, the fish prefer to follow individuals
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about bolder individuals will impose their leadership.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about scientists may see such tendencies hold true in humans.

60. #19953 Sales People' S Incentive Plan 高频 机经题

60.1 中文解析

- 在“直接工资”计划中，您像普通员工一样向销售人员支付直接工资，而没有任何奖金或佣金。
- 在“仅佣金”计划中，您要向销售人员支付他们带来的销售，而没有其他费用。
- 工资加佣金销售补偿计划可能是当今最常用的计划。

60.2 词汇解析

60.3 疑似原文

- straight salary sales compensation which means you'd pay your sales people a straight albeit competitive salary like all of your other employees, and nothing else.
- plus commission sales compensation which means sales people receive a lower base salary along with commission pay that makes up the majority of the total compensation.
- Commission only sales compensation plans which means you pay your sales people for the sales they bring in and nothing else.

60.4 参考答案

- This lecture shows some information about three salary compensation plans.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about straight salary sales compensation which means you'd pay your sales people a straight albeit competitive salary like all of your other employees, and nothing else.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about salary plus commission sales compensation which means sales people receive a lower base salary along with commission pay that makes up the majority of the total compensation.



•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Commission only sales compensation plans which means you pay your sales people for the sales they bring in and nothing else.

61. #19951 Water On Mars **机经题** **高频**

61.1 中文解析

回忆一：

- 这堂课讲的是火星.....
- 在火星上，有水.....
- 火星上的天气温暖而潮湿.....
- 他们进行这项研究的原因是为了.....
- 他们得到的结果表明.....

回忆二：

- 在火星上进行的研究表明之前存在液态水。
- 证据是研究人员发现了几种形成水的必要元素，如碳酸钙、盐、矿物和高氯酸盐。
- 因此，我们可以推测火星上曾经有水以液态的形式存在，而且很久以前火星可能是一个适合居住的星球。

61.2 词汇解析

61.3 疑似原文

回忆一：

- This lecture talks about Mars...
- On the Mars, there is water...
- The weather on the Mars is warm and wet...
- The reason they carried out this research is for...
- And the result they get shows that...

回忆二：

- The research conducted on the Mars the indicates the prior existence of liquid water.



- The evidence is that researchers found several elements which are essential to form water, such as calcium carbonate, salt, mineral, and perchlorate.
- Consequently, we can speculate that there used to be water existed on Mars as liquid form and Mars may be a hospitable planet long time ago.

61.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about Mars.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the weather on the Mars.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the reason they carried out this research.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about several elements which are essential to form water.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Mars may be a hospitable planet long time ago.

In conclusion, this lecture is about Mars.

62. #19950 Dark Energy 高频 机经题

62.1 中文解析

- 暗能量是一种未知的能量形式
- 密度低
- 暗能量的两种形式是恒定的和非恒定的
- 类似于暗能量的场称为大爆炸

62.2 词汇解析

62.3 疑似原文

- Dark energy is an unknown form of energy
- Its density is low
- Two forms of dark energy are constant and inconstant
- A field similar to dark energy is called big bang.

62.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about dark energy.



- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about dark energy is an unknown form of energy.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about its density is low.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about two forms of dark energy are constant and inconstant.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about a field similar to dark energy is called big bang.
- In conclusion, this lecture is about dark energy.

63. #19947 The Challenge For Conservation 机经题 高频

63.1 中文解析

- 野生动物保护协会、扶贫运动、新化身。
- 包容、取代保护，这一未被注意的趋势，对保护目标的威胁。
- 保护生物圈，继续工作，分神，同等重要，不同性别，减少贫困。
- 伦敦国际环境与发展研究所的英国社会科学家 Dilys Roe 为非洲野生动物基金会工作。
- 辩论的本质，双赢的解决方案，经济增长，在不损害生物多样性的情况下减少贫困，将其作为一个目标。
- 发达国家的工业化国家，第三次进入。

63.2 词汇解析

63.3 疑似原文

- Wildlife Conservation Society, poverty alleviation movement, new incarnation.
- Subsumed, supplanted conservation, the trend, unnoticed, threat to conservation objectives.
- Protect the biosphere, get on with that job, distracted, equally significant, different genders, reducing poverty.
- British Social Scientist, Dilys Roe, the International Institute for Environment and Development, London, wildlife works for African Wildlife Foundation.
- The nature of debate, a win-win solution, economic growth, cut poverty without damaging biodiversity, focus on that as a goal.
- Developed country's industrialized countries, a third access.

63.4 参考答案



This lecture is basically about conservation.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about wildlife Conservation Society, poverty alleviation movement, new incarnation.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about threat to conservation objectives.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about protect the biosphere.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about a win-win solution.

In conclusion, this lecture is about conservation.

64. #19946 Dogs Tell Growls Apart 机经题 原音频 高频

64.1 中文解析

- 当狗接近食物时，播放不同的咆哮声。
- 有时候，狗在听到咆哮声的时候还会继续叼走骨头，在其他情况下，它不会叼走骨头。
- 狗可以分辨不同的咆哮声。

64.2 词汇解析

64.3 疑似原文

- When a dog approaches some food, different snarls are played back.
- Sometimes a dog doesn't stop from taking the bones when hearing the voices, in other cases, it will be deterred.
- A dog can tell different growls.

64.4 参考答案

- This lecture shows some information about dogs' growls.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about when a dog approaches some food, different snarls are played back.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about sometimes a dog doesn't stop from taking the bones when hearing the voices, in other cases, it will be deterred.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about a dog can tell different growls.

65. #19937 Wage, Consumption and Household Debt 高频 机经题 近似音频

65.1 中文解析



- 发言人说，工资增长了 5%，这是非常微弱的。
- 消费量约为 15%，这似乎相当不错。
- 房屋债务约为 40%，这是不寻常的。
- 但是在工资和消费增加之后这是可以理解的。

65.2 词汇解析

65.3 疑似原文

有图,完全就跟 describe image 一样.

- According to the speaker, the wage increase is 5%, which is very weak.
- The consumption is about 15%, which seems quite decent.
- The house debt is about 40%, which is unusual.
- But it can be understandable after the wage and consumption increase.

65.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about Wage, Consumption and Household Debt.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the wage increase is 5%, which is very weak.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the consumption is about 15%, which seems quite decent.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the house debt is about 40%, which is unusual.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about it can be understandable after the wage and consumption increase.
- In conclusion, this lecture is about Wage, Consumption and Household Debt.

66. #19934 Children' S Obesity 儿童肥胖 高频 机经题 近似音频

66.1 中文解析

- 超重问题：5 岁以下的人群中有 20%患有疾病。
- 演讲者提到，当今有 20%的儿童有超重问题，这导致心脏病在儿童中越来越普遍，最小的是 5 岁。
- 因此，这会使心脏病发作和其他健康问题越来越早地发生。由于超重问题会在更严重的情况下发生，例如 2 型糖尿病和失明，因此需要解决此问题。

66.2 词汇解析

66.3 疑似原文



- The problem of overweight: 20% less than 5 years old, diseases..
- The speaker mentioned that 20% of children today have overweight problems, which leads to the heart diseases are becoming more and more common among children, the smallest is 5 years old.
- This consequently makes the heart attack and other health problems happened earlier and earlier. This issue needs to be solved for the reason that the overweight problems will in more serious situations such as diabetes type 2 and blindness.

66.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about Children' s Obesity.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the problem of overweight: 20% less than 5 years old, diseases..
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about 20% of children today have overweight problems, which leads to the heart diseases.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about this consequently makes the heart attack and other health problems happened earlier and earlier.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the overweight problems will in more serious situations such as diabetes type 2 and blindness.
- In conclusion, this lecture is about Children' s Obesity.

67. #19933 A Lecture About Pavlov' S Experiment And Further Exploration 高频 机

经题 近似音频

67.1 中文解析

- 一位教授介绍了如何进一步探索狗的大脑。
- 他引用了一个世纪前巴甫洛夫所做的著名实验
- 然后，他希望学生们思考狗的大脑功能以及大脑中相关的动机和认知动态

67.2 词汇解析

67.3 疑似原文

- The lecture is about a professor introducing how to further explore dog' s brain.
- He quoted the famous experiment done by Pavlov a century ago.
- Then he wanted the students to think how will the dog' s brain function and the relevant motivational and cognitive dynamics in their brain



67.4 参考答案

- The lecture is about a professor introducing how to further explore dog's brain.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about he quoted the famous experiment done by Pavlov a century ago.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about then he wanted the students to think how will the dog's brain function and the relevant motivational and cognitive dynamics in their brain

68. #19930 Use Visual Narratives To Draw/Write 高频 机经题

68.1 中文解析

- 我们使用不同种类的方法来描述情况。
- 有时我们必须使用视觉描述，尤其是当我们没有见证场景时。
- 我问避难所是什么样的，什么时候去避难所。
- 从她的回应中，我可以写到更多的视觉证据。

68.2 词汇解析

68.3 疑似原文

- We use different kinds of methods to describe a situation.
- Sometimes we have to use visual description, particularly when we did not witness the scenario.
- I ask what does the shelter look like and when did you go to the shelter.
- From her response I could get more visual evidence as I can to write my book.

68.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about Use Visual Narratives To Draw.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about we use different kinds of methods to describe a situation.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about sometimes we have to use visual description, particularly when we did not witness the scenario.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about ask what does the shelter look like and when did you go to the shelter.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about from her response I could get more visual evidence as I can to write my book.



•In conclusion, this lecture is about Use Visual Narratives To Draw.

69. #19926 Randomness Of Flipping Coin 抛硬币的随机性机经题 原音频 高频

69.1 中文解析

69.2 词汇解析

抛硬币可能不是解决争端的最好的办法。大概 10 年前，统计学家 Persi Diaconis 开始怀疑抛硬币是否真的是随机事件。他让哈佛大学的工程师给他造了一个抛硬币机。Diaconis，现在任职于斯坦福大学，发现如果抛硬币的方式相同，硬币就会以同样的方式落地。只有人在抛硬币的时候，抛硬币这件事才存在随机性。每个人在抛硬币的时候都有不同的高度，速度，接硬币的时候都会有不同的角度，也就会得到不同的结果。

但是通过使用高速摄像机和方程式的计算，Diaconis 和他的同事们发现，尽管人抛硬币的结果是不可预测的，但还是存在偏差。如果抛硬币的时候硬币正面朝上，那么接到硬币正面朝上的次数要远超硬币背面朝上的次数。

69.3 疑似原文

Flipping a coin may not be the fairest way to settle disputes. About a decade ago, statistician Persi Diaconis started to wonder if the outcome of a coin flip really is just a matter of chance. He had Harvard University engineers build him a mechanical coin flipper. Diaconis, now at Stanford University, found that if a coin is launched exactly the same way, it lands exactly the same way.

The randomness in a coin toss, it appears, is introduced by sloppy humans. Each human-generated flip has a different height and speed, and is caught at a different angle, giving different outcomes.

But using high speed cameras and equations, Diaconis and colleagues have now found that even though humans are largely unpredictable coin flippers, there's still a bias built in: If a coin starts out heads, it ends up heads when caught more often than it does tails. NPR's David Kestenbaum reports.

69.4 参考答案

This lecture mainly talks about randomness of flipping a coin.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about flipping a coin may not be the fairest way to settle disputes



In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about results of mechanical coin flippers show that if a coin is launched exactly the same way, it lands exactly the same way.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the randomness in a coin toss is introduced by humans due to different height, angle and speed.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about even though humans are largely unpredictable coin flippers, there's still a bias built in: If a coin starts out heads, it ends up heads when caught more often than it does tails.

70. #19919 Dissociation Of Personality (Morton Prince) 高频 机经题 近似音频

70.1 中文解析

- 在美国医师和心理学家莫顿·普林斯 (Morton Prince) 的著作中，史蒂文森 (Stevenson) 的文字对解离话语的强大影响力显而易见。
- Rieber 认为 Prince 具有开创性的现象，即 MPD 的普及现象在一个壮观的案例中得到了体现。
- 王子的人格分离 (1905 年) 讲述了克里斯蒂娜·博尚小姐的故事。

70.2 词汇解析

70.3 疑似原文

【有个人像图】

- The powerful influence of Stevenson' s text on the discourse of dissociation is strikingly apparent in the work of American physician and psychologist Morton Prince.
- Rieber credits Prince with pioneering the phenomenon of popularising MPD as embodied in a spectacular case.
- Prince' s Dissociation of a Personality (1905) tells the story of Miss Christine Beauchamp.

70.4 参考答案

- This lecture is basically about Dissociation Of Personality.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the powerful influence of Stevenson' s text on the discourse of dissociation is strikingly apparent.



• In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Rieber credits Prince with pioneering the phenomenon of popularising MPD as embodied in a spectacular case.

• In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Prince's Dissociation of a Personality (1905) tells the story of Miss Christine Beauchamp.

• In conclusion, this lecture is about Dissociation Of Personality.

71. #19907 Frogs 青蛙 高频 机经题 近似音频

71.1 中文解析

- 有许多青蛙生活在淡水中。
- 一些青蛙生活在干燥的土地，地下和树木中。
- 他们有不同的外表和习惯
- 青蛙的数量在不断增加
- 它将影响水的质量和人类的健康。

71.2 词汇解析

71.3 疑似原文

- This lecture talks about frogs.
- There are many kinds of frogs living in fresh water.
- Some of frogs live on the dry land, underground and in the trees. They have different appearances and habits
- The number of malformations of frog is continuously increasing. Some of them have more limbs, while others have less.
- People are worrying that these malformations would affect the quality of water and the health of human beings.

Key words: frog, toad, biology, ecosystem, appearances, living habits, inhabit, inhabitant, habitat, species, diversity, toxic, lay eggs, aquatic, semi-aquatic, diet, survive, spread, digestion, life cycle, perspective, divergence

71.4 参考答案



- This lecture is basically about frogs.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about there are many kinds of frogs living in fresh water.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about some of frogs live on the dry land, underground and in the trees. They have different appearances and habits
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the number of malformations of frog is continuously increasing. Some of them have more limbs, while others have less.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about people are worrying that these malformations would affect the quality of water and the health of human beings.
- In conclusion, this lecture is about frogs.

72. #19906 Infinite Monkey Theorem 无限猴子定理 高频 机经题 原音频

72.1 中文解析

- This lecture talks about infinite monkey theorem.
 - The theorem states that a monkey hitting keys at random on a typewriter keyboard for an infinite amount of time will almost type a five text, such as works of William Shakespeare.
 - 'Almost surely' is a mathematical term with a precise meaning, and the 'monkey' is not an actual monkey but a metaphor for a device.
 - Technologies can help monkeys to write, and they can learn to use typewriters and computers.
-
- 定理说猴子敲到打字机上的随机键无限时间量将几乎输入五个文本。
 - “几乎可以肯定”是一个有确切的意思数学术语
 - 不是真正的猴子，而是设备的隐喻
 - 技术可以帮助猴子写作，他们可以学习使用打字机和电脑。

72.2 词汇解析

72.3 疑似原文

This illustration often used is the one that the monkeys and the typewriters. Ok, we have a monkey sitting at a typewriter and the claim here is basically if you leave chance in time long enough you will get life, don't worry about it, yes, its's strange, yes, it's wonderful, but leave



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

72.4 参考答案

- This lecture talks about infinite monkey theorem.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the theorem states that a monkey hitting keys at random on a typewriter keyboard for an infinite amount of time will almost type a five text, such as works of William Shakespeare.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about 'Almost surely' is a mathematical term with a precise meaning, and the 'monkey' is not an actual monkey but a metaphor for a device.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about technologies can help monkeys to write, and they can learn to use typewriters and computers.

73. #19904 Influence Of Climate Change 气候变化的影响 机经题 高频

73.1 中文解析

702/5000

- 本讲座讨论气候变化的影响。气候变化将导致产量减少和粮食减少。



- 发展中国家由于其财务状况和其他问题而难以应对气候变化。
- 气候对世界经济造成毁灭性影响。
- 气候变化导致洪水和飓风等极端天气条件，使粮食生产恶化。
- 有很多人生活在饥饿中，特别是在非洲。

关键词：天气，温度，统计，平均值，变化，农业，自然灾害，贫穷，饥荒，全球变暖，沙尘暴，森林砍伐，龙卷风，海啸，地震，财政赤字，生活水平

73.2 词汇解析

73.3 疑似原文

- This lecture talks about the influence of climate change. Climate change will result in a less production and less food.
- It is difficult for developing countries to deal with climate change due to their financial status and other issues.
- The climate has devastating effects on world economy.
- The change of the climate lead to extreme weather conditions such as flood and hurricane, which worsen food production.
- There are many people living in hungry especially in Africa.

Key words: weather, temperature, statistic, average, variation, agriculture, natural disaster, poverty, famine, global warming, sandstorm, deforestation, tornado, tsunami, earthquake, financial deficit, living standard

73.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about Influence Of Climate Change.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about climate change will result in a less production and less food.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about it is difficult for developing countries to deal with climate change due to their financial status and other issues.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about climate has devastating effects on world economy.



In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about many people living in hungry especially in Africa.

In conclusion, this lecture is about Influence Of Climate Change.

74. #19903 Marshmallow Test 棉花糖测试 高频 机经题 原音频

74.1 中文解析

- This lecture talks about marshmallow test. Children in this test are 4 to 6 years old.
- They are told that they if they don't eat a marshmallow in 15 minutes, they can get one more marshmallow.
- Scientists found that the ability to resist temptation is not strictly innate—it's highly influenced by environment.
- Experience factor has impact children's ability to delay gratification.

- 演讲的主题是棉花糖测试，参加这项测试的儿童为 4 至 6 岁。
- 告诉他们，如果 15 分钟内不吃棉花糖，他们可以再得到一个棉花糖。
- 科学家们发现抵制诱惑的能力在很大程度上受到环境的影响。
- 经验因素影响孩子延迟满足的能力。

74.2 词汇解析

74.3 疑似原文

类似音频

Let's take a look at this video of these little kids they were offered the option of having one marshmallow immediately now or two marshmallows 15 minutes later and you've got some very cute video tape of this experiment. So let's take a look okay, what we found is a very simple and direct way of measuring a competence that seems to make an important life difference a researcher tells these preschoolers that she's going to leave the room if they wait for her to come back without eating the marshmallows. They'll get two marshmallows or they can ring the bell and she'll come back right away but then they only get one marshmallow. I would baby though you won't ring the bell. okay, looking at children over time. Dr. Michelle has found that being able to wait longer at four has some pretty powerful implications and what are those powerful implications is that that later in life. They're more discipline and have more self-control is that pretty much it. Well, they are more likely to achieve their life goals. They have better relationships. They did better on their SI is crazy all



because they waited 15 minutes for don't wash me, and I think it is crazy. I probably would have eaten all three but yeah me too. But um you know actually yes, the ability to be able to pursue your goals in this case it was stabbed two marshmallows versus one and not going automatic and just grabbed the marshmallow is a very important skill, but I think a main point in mind in the making is that these skills can be caught, taught if you're 14 or 40 or or four it's not ever too late and any child can learn the many adult can teach them and it's never too late.

74.4 参考答案

- This lecture talks about marshmallow test. Children in this test are 4 to 6 years old.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about they are told that they if they don't eat a marshmallow in 15 minutes, they can get one more marshmallow.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about scientists found that the ability to resist temptation is not strictly innate—it's highly influenced by environment.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about experience factor has impact children's ability to delay gratification.

75. #19897 Wind Power 风能高频 机经题 原音频

75.1 中文解析

- This lecture talks about a device that can convert wind energy to mechanical energy, thus we can use it for water power pump or electricity generator.
- The power which the turbine generates depends on the wind speed, the number of sails, the area of the sails and the angles of sails against wind.
- As bending the angle of the blades, the wind hits them and could turn the blades, which can be used for powering things.
- We could make simple windmills to drive electronically devices.
- 风力涡轮机可以将风力转换为机械运动
- 功率取决于风速，风帆的数量和风帆的面积。
- 它也取决于风向的角度。
- 我们可以使用涡轮为电子设备供电。



75.2 词汇解析

75.3 疑似原文

Wind turbine is a device that will convert wind into mechanical movement, which we can use to power water pump or electricity generator. Now the power that the turbine creates is obviously depended on the wind speed, it also depended obviously on the number of sails, the area of the sails and the angle of the sails makes to the wind. So you can imagine if the turbine blades flat onto the wind, the wind's going to just bend it, if there is slight angle when the wind hits it, it's going to turn the blades. We can use that for powering things. Now, we're going to have a go, making some of the very, very simple paper windmills, a sort of things that you can make from the bits and pieces lying around home, and use that to drive very small generator to power electronic devices.

75.4 参考答案

- This lecture talks about a device that can convert wind energy to mechanical energy, thus we can use it for water power pump or electricity generator.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the power which the turbine generates depends on the wind speed, the number of sails, the area of the sails and the angles of sails against wind.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about as bending the angle of the blades, the wind hits them and could turn the blades, which can be used for powering things.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about we could make simple windmills to drive electronically devices.

76. #19896 Solar Energy 太阳能机经题 高频

76.1 中文解析

- don't need to consider supply
- expensive, can not be used 24/7
- it's a big problem that how to use solar energy at night



- the best way to store it is to turn it into chemical fuel
- 无需考虑供应

• 价格昂贵，不能 24/7 使用

• 晚上如何使用太阳能是一个大问题

• 储存的最佳方法是将其转化为化学燃料

76.2 词汇解析

76.3 疑似原文

优点是不需要考虑 supply 缺点是价格昂贵,并不是 24/7 都能使用 怎样在晚上使用 solar energy 是一个问题

Solar energy 最好的储存方法是把它变成化学 fuel

参考答案:

This lecture is basically about Solar Energy.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about don't need to consider supply.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about expensive, can not be used 24/7.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about it's a big problem that how to use solar energy at night.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the best way to store it is to turn it into chemical fuel.

In conclusion, this lecture is about Solar Energy.

76.4 参考答案

This lecture is basically about Solar Energy.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about don't need to consider supply.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about expensive, can not be used 24/7.



In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about it's a big problem that how to use solar energy at night.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the best way to store it is to turn it into chemical fuel.

In conclusion, this lecture is about Solar Energy.

77. #19893 Biology 生物学/ DNA & RNA 机经题 原音频 高频

77.1 中文解析

生物是学习动物，人类及他们周边环境的学科。虽然生物看起来是不同的，比方说海豚和花，但它们之间的联系非常的紧密。

所有的生物都依靠 DNA 和 RNA 储存并传递遗传信息。

DNA 和 RNA 的基础是细胞，细胞又是建立器官的基础。

所有的器官都有着相似的代谢系统将能量从一种形式转换为另一种形式。

所有的组织都依赖于基因和遗传信息。他们共享化学成分，分子和反应来形成能量。

77.2 词汇解析

77.3 疑似原文

类似音频

- Biology is a subject that studies animals, human and the environment around them. Although creatures, such as dolphins and flowers, look differently, they are closely related to each other.
- Animals all rely on DNA and RNA to store and pass genetic information.
- DNA and RNA are based on cells, and cells are the foundation of building organs.
- All organs have similar metabolism system converting energy from one form to another.
- All organisms rely on genetic and inherited information. They all share chemical components, molecules and chemical reactions to generate energy.



Key words: biology, cell, organs, blood, gene, genetic, heart, lung, stomach, liver, gallbladder, intestine, kidney, spine, bone, waist, wrist, breast, chest, knee, ankle, elbow, shoulder, fist, thigh, joint, muscle, nerve, immune system

77.4 参考答案

This lecture shows some information about Biology.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about biology is a subject that studies animals, human and the environment around them.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about although creatures, such as dolphins and flowers, look differently, they are closely related to each other.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about animals all rely on DNA and RNA to store and pass genetic information.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about DNA and RNA are based on cells, and cells are the foundation of building organs.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about all organs have similar metabolism system converting energy from one form to another.

78. #19887 Different Performance Of Boys And Girls In Math And English 男女生数学和英语成绩的不同 机经题 高频

78.1 中文解析

- 演讲的主题是男孩和女孩的数学和英语成绩。对于英语成绩，女孩的表现比男孩高 10%。
- 对于数学，男孩和女孩表现相当。
- 影响此差异的因素有 3 个，其中的生物学因素和社会因素紧密相关。

78.2 词汇解析

78.3 疑似原文

- This lecture talks about grades of math and English for boys and girls. For English results, girls perform 10% higher than boys.



- For math, boys and girls have no real difference.
- There are 3 factors affect this difference, and biological factors and social factors are closely linked.

Key words: mathematics, gender, focus, performance, grade, marks, distinctive, implication, linguistic, perception, highlight, internal and external factors, perceive, attribute, unattractive, biological factors, social factors, attitudes, beliefs, emotions

78.4 参考答案

- This lecture talks about grades of math and English for boys and girls. For English results, girls perform 10% higher than boys.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about for math, boys and girls have no real difference.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about there are 3 factors affect this difference, and biological factors and social factors are closely linked.

79. #19885 High Lg And Low Lg 高频 机经题 近似音频

79.1 中文解析

- 舔舐和梳毛不足会引起很多疾病
- 舔舐和梳毛与压力反应性有关。
- 平静与焦虑之间的差异不是遗传的，
- 来自母亲频繁的舔舐和梳毛可以减轻孩子的压力

79.2 词汇解析

79.3 疑似原文

- Low level licking and grooming can cause several disease
- Licking and grooming is related to stress reactivity.
- The difference between a calm and an anxious rate is not genetic
- high level licking and grooming of mothers can reduce stress of their children

79.4 参考答案

- This lecture shows some information about low level licking and grooming can cause several disease



•In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about licking and grooming is related to stress reactivity.

•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the difference between a calm and an anxious rate is not genetic

•In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about high level licking and grooming of mothers can reduce stress of their children

80. #19884 Brain Development 大脑发育 高频 机经题 近似音频

80.1 中文解析

- 该演讲的主题是大脑的发育。
- 大脑的某些功能在一岁前就已经形成了但是其他一些功能的形成需要花些时间。
- 儿童时期的发育在三个方面对承认的大脑由显著的影响：感知途径，语言和更高级的认知功能。
- 感知途径在四岁的时候发育完全，但是认知功能可能在十六岁才发育完全。

80.2 词汇解析

80.3 疑似原文

- This lecture talks about brain development.
- Some of the brain functions were formed before one year old while other developments take times.
- Childhood development has great impact on adult brain in 3 terms: sensory pathway, language and higher cognitive function.
- Sensory pathway comes to maturation at the age of 4 whereas cognition may become mature at around 16 years old.

80.4 参考答案

- This lecture talks about brain development.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about some of the brain functions were formed before one year old while other developments take times.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about childhood development has great impact on adult brain in 3 terms: sensory pathway, language and higher cognitive function.



• In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about sensory pathway comes to maturation at the age of 4 whereas cognition may become mature at around 16 years old.

81. #19881 Australian Export 澳大利亚出口 (线图) 机经题 近似音频 高频

81.1 中文解析

- 演讲的主题是澳大利亚的出口。
- 澳大利亚的主要出口国是欧洲和美国。
- 日本已经成为了最大最重要的出口市场，中国则位列第二。
- 中国将会取代日本成为最大的出口国。

81.2 词汇解析

81.3 疑似原文

- This lecture talks about Australia' s export.
- Australia' s major destinations were Europe and America.
- Japan has become the most important and biggest market and China has come to the second.
- China will overtake Japan and become the largest export country.

81.4 参考答案

- This lecture talks about Australia' s export.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Australia' s major destinations were Europe and America.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Japan has become the most important and biggest market and China has come to the second.
- In the next part of the lecture, China will overtake Japan and become the largest export country.

82. #19877 Fish Farming/Camera/Remote Technology 鱼类养殖 机经题 高频

82.1 中文解析

- 演讲的主题是一项远程技术，水下探测器
- 探测器可用于观察周围环境的变化和水温的变化。
- 将相机放在水下的笼子里，可以检测鱼对喂食的反应



- 如果鱼不吃食，人们便能够迅速改变喂养策略
- 我们从海上带走了很多东西
- 我们还把其他东西放回海里，例如污染物。

82.2 词汇解析

82.3 疑似原文

- The lecture is about a kind of remote technology - underwater Antares detectors.
- Detectors can be used to observe the surrounding environment change and water temperature change.
- The detectors/cameras are put in a cage, which is put under water, to monitor fish' reaction to feeding.
- This makes it possible for people to change their feeding strategy quickly when fish do not react to the feeding.
- We have taken away many things from the sea, and at the same time, we also put back other things into the sea such as pollutant.

82.4 参考答案

- The lecture is about a kind of remote technology - underwater Antares detectors.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about detectors can be used to observe the surrounding environment change and water temperature change.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the detectors/cameras are put in a cage, which is put under water, to monitor fish' reaction to feeding.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about this makes it possible for people to change their feeding strategy quickly when fish do not react to the feeding.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about we have taken away many things from the sea, and at the same time, we also put back other things into the sea such as pollutant.

83. #19874 Bomb Calorimeter 弹式测热计 机经题 近似音频 高频

83.1 中文解析

食物的营养价值可以用食物的吉布斯能来衡量。



测量食物吉布斯能的单位是卡路里，1 卡路里等同于将 1 毫升水升高 1 度所需要的能量。

食物在受控的条件下燃烧，断开化学链，并释放能量。虽然食物燃烧的过程发生的非常的快并且是在未严格受控的条件下燃烧，但从化学的角度来看，食物燃烧的过程和食物消化的过程是相似的。

食物置于装有水的容器中，并由电能引燃。

研究人员会使用温度器测量水温的升高以检测食物燃烧释放了多少能量。

83.2 词汇解析

bomb, explosion, heat, thermal, parameter, chemical reaction, boil, thermometer, calorimeter, calculate, calorie, temperature, cylinder, electrode, lid, stirrer, oxygen, tank, combustion, substance

83.3 疑似原文

类似音频

- The nutritional value of food can be measured on the free energy content of the food.
- The energy content of food is measured in calories, the amount of kinetic energy required to raise the temperature of one ml of water by one degree C.
- Food is burned under controlled conditions, breaking chemical bonds, and releasing free energy. The burning is chemically similar to the breakdown of food in cellular respiration although the process occurs much more quickly and in a less controlled fashion during ignition.
- The process involves placing the food in a sealed container filled with water, then it can burn the food with electrical energy.
- They will use thermometer to measure the water temperature to see how much energy is released.

83.4 参考答案

This lecture shows some information about measuring free energy content of the food.

In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about The energy content of food is measured in calories, the amount of kinetic energy required to raise the temperature of one ml of water by one degree C.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Food is burned under controlled conditions, breaking chemical bonds, and releasing free energy. The burning



is chemically similar to the breakdown of food in cellular respiration although the process occurs much more quickly and in a less controlled fashion during ignition.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about The process involves placing the food in a sealed container filled with water, then it can burn the food with electrical energy.

In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about They will use thermometer to measure the water temperature to see how much energy is released.

In conclusion, This lecture shows some information about measuring free energy content of the food.

84. #19873 Napoleon 拿破仑/ Renovation Of Paris 巴黎改造机经题 高频

84.1 中文解析

- 该演讲的主题是巴黎的整修和拿破仑。
- 对巴黎的整修是由拿破仑三世发起，豪斯曼指挥的一个宏大的公共项目。
- 拿破仑三世让豪斯曼把空气和阳光带到巴黎的市中心，让这座城市更安全更美丽。
- 这次整修拆除了一些不健康的社区，修建了道路，公园和广场，种植了许多树并且修建了新的基础设施
- 最后，演讲者提到了对巴黎整修的原因是因为旧的巴黎市由许多严重的问题，比如拥挤，疾病和犯罪

84.2 词汇解析

84.3 疑似原文

- This lecture mainly talks about the renovation of Paris and Napoleon.
- The renovation was a vast public program introduced by Napoleon the third and directed by Haussmann.
- Napoleon the third told Haussmann to bring air and light to the center of Paris to make the city safer and more beautiful.
- The renovation removed the unhealthy neighborhood and it built roads, parks and squares, planted more trees and constructed new infrastructures.
- Finally, the speaker mentions that the reason for doing this is that the old Paris had many serious problems such as overcrowding, disease and crime.



84.4 参考答案

- This lecture mainly talks about the renovation of Paris and Napoleon.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the renovation was a vast public program introduced by Napoleon the third and directed by Haussmann.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Napoleon the third told Haussmann to bring air and light to the center of Paris to make the city safer and more beautiful.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the renovation removed the unhealthy neighborhood and it built roads, parks and squares, planted more trees and constructed new infrastructures.
- Finally, the speaker mentions that the reason for doing this is that the old Paris had many serious problems such as overcrowding, disease and crime.
- In conclusion, this lecture mainly talks about the renovation of Paris and Napoleon.

85. #19871 Darkness Between Galaxies 机经题 高频

85.1 中文解析

该演讲的主题为星系间的黑暗。

由哈勃望远镜观测到的银河系的图片没有版权，可以在网站，媒体和报纸上使用。

这些图片已经被使用了上千次。

最神秘的事情就是星系间的黑暗，很多科学家也想尝试去理解这种黑暗。

宇宙的扩张导致光线转到了更低的频段，我们的眼睛没有办法看到这一频段的光纤，这就是黑暗。

85.2 词汇解析

85.3 疑似原文

- This lecture talks about the darkness between galaxies.
- Hubble images of the galaxy are copyright free and are used by websites, media and newspapers.
- The picture has been produced a thousand of times.



- The greatest mystery is that the darkness between each galaxy is what every scientist is trying to understand.
- The expansion of the universe causes lights to be shifted to lower frequencies, which our eyes could not see, and this is the dark.

Key words: Astronomer, astronaut, milky way, detectable, galaxy, intergalactic, distinct, mass, radio telescope, optical, hydrogen, dust, numerous, invisible, permeate, merger

85.4 参考答案

- This lecture talks about the darkness between galaxies.
- In the first part of the lecture, the speaker said something about Hubble images of the galaxy are copyright free and are used by websites, media and newspapers.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the picture has been produced a thousand of times.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the greatest mystery is that the darkness between each galaxy is what every scientist is trying to understand.
- In the next part of the lecture, the speaker said something about the expansion of the universe causes lights to be shifted to lower frequencies, which our eyes could not see, and this is the dark.