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飞凡真题预测•2月7日-2月20日

(version 6.2.2)

听力部分•Fill in the blanks-listening

飞凡英语•听力阅读•新题速递汇总 (2026.2.6)

FIB-listening

稳定

根据目前已经考试的小伙伴反馈：考场中遇到的机经依旧比较稳定，高频预测命中很多，大家好好复习高频机经！

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LISTENING 听力部分

Fill in the Blanks (填空)

	题型重要性	题目难度	机经命中率	练习时间分配建议	本次更新必看
FIB(L)	★★★	★★★	3 约中 1	★★★	稳定
备考要点	熟悉单词：对于文章中出现的单词要牢记拼写和发音				
练习顺序	命中率约为 30% 以高频词为主，结合飞凡英语 APP 进行听写练习				
练习注意事项	<ol style="list-style-type: none">机经里出现的单词务必要理解意思，会拼写，懂发音，做题时可以做到识别单词（【飞凡英语听力 FIB 词汇】quizlet 可听写链接： https://quizlet.com/518336486/spell?funnelUUID=b5206b58-1ee8-4816-9d53-28aa7ed19649）配合 PTEGO 练习，做题时要注意单词结尾的变形情况可用本题机经文本练习 RA，加深印象				



Fill in the Blanks (填空)

1. #23189 Student Responsibilities 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 近似音频

At school, the students understood that [responsibilities] can help build strong [communities]. The teacher reminded them that [integrity] means keeping promises even in small matters. One day, they made a [discovery] of ancient [words] in a library book, which inspired the whole class. They realized that honest actions together with shared responsibilities can shape a brighter future.

2. #23188 Neo-Latin 高频 新题 新增高频 机经题 近似音频

Those of you who've never heard the term neo-Latin, may be forgiven for thinking it's a new South American dance craze. If you're [puzzled] when I tell you it has something to do with the language of Romans, take heart, over the years many classes who have [confessed] they are not really sure what it is either. Some have [assumed] that they are so-called 'Late-Latin', written at the end of the Roman Empire. Others have supposed it must have something to do with the middle ages. Or perhaps it's that [pseudo-Latin] which my five and seven-year-old boys seem to have [gleaned] from the Harry Potter books, useful for spells and curses that they zip one another with makeshift paper ash ones. No, in fact, neo-Latin is more or less the same as the Latin that was written in the [ancient] world, classical Latin. So, what's so new about it?

3. #22796 The Earlier Chocolate 高频 机经题 近似音频

The earlier chocolate was quite unpalatable. They used to add things to it to make it more palatable, so for the early chocolate, they didn't know how to extract all the [cocoa] fat from it, so it was, or could be quite [greasy] and if you made it as a drink you'd have this sort of scum on the top. So they used to try and add things to it, like [starch] and things, to make it a more palatable product. So there were a lot of [scandals] around the kind of things they were adding to chocolate in the nineteenth century. So by the sort of 1870s, 1880s, there are people like Cadbury's saying, 'Our chocolate is absolutely pure'. We have this new process, the Van Houten process which now extracts all this [horrible] fat that we can use to make eating chocolate. Now we have a pure product.

4. #22795 Entrepreneurs 高频 机经题 近似音频

Why do we need more entrepreneurs right now? The entrepreneurs who create and run our businesses, who play by the rules are in fact critical to our [success] as a nation. We need them especially today. Business not government, will end this [recession]. Government must help by creating fair rules, [sound] monetary policy, and by protecting our fellow citizens in



periods when they are jobless. We have to make way for the new entrepreneurial firms that will push us to [frontiers] of innovation.

5. #22794 Dr. Google vs ChatGPT 高频 机经题 近似音频

Doctors have been concerned for a long time about people googling their symptoms. There is this term “Dr. Google,” which is really frustrating to a lot of [physicians], because people come in and think that they know what they have without having the actual [expertise] or context, just by having looked up, “I have a headache. What does it mean?”

GPT software is much better at actually being accurate in [determining] what patients have and asking sometimes follow-up questions that will help it further hone in on the correct diagnosis.

Companies are starting to study this. And [preliminary] research suggests the AIs are surprisingly accurate. Studies have shown that they work better than online symptom checkers—which are websites that let you input your symptoms and spit out a diagnosis. They’re also better than some [untrained] humans.

6. #22793 The growth of the modern state 高频 机经题 近似音频

The growth of the modern [state] brought with it the development of mass political parties and the emergence of professional politicians. A man whose occupation is the [struggle] for political power may go about it in two ways. First, a person who relies on their political activities to supply their main [source] of income is said to live off politics, while a person who [engages] in full-time political activities, but who doesn't receive an income from it, is said to live for politics. Now, a political system in which [recruitment] to positions of power is filled by those who live for politics is necessarily drawn from a property-owning elite, who are not usually entrepreneurs. However, this is not to imply that such politicians will necessarily pursue policies which are wholly [biased] towards the interests of the class they [originate] from.

7. #22792 Biological Theme 高频 机经题 近似音频

We've decided to adopt, just as a loose theme for the course, a [biological] theme so that you can see the [connections] between chemistry and biology and the things you might consider doing in the future. We want you to think about the [molecules] that are relevant to your body, the processes that occur in your body, the chemistry that's going on and how



[energy] plays a role. And we divided the course into four sections and after each section there will be a mid-term. The first one, or an exam. The first one is about [matter].

8. #22791 Difference in policy 高频 机经题 近似音频

One seminal difference in policy remains; the [coalition] has not matched what is Labor's most important innovation promise. That is to bring together responsibilities for innovation, industry, science and research under one single federal minister. Innovation responsibilities [currently] lie within the powerful Department of Education and Science, and while there is a [separate] industry department, it has little influence within Cabinet. This has [hampered] policy development and given Australia's innovation policies a distinct science and research [bias]. It is the scientists rather than the engineers who call the tune-in innovation policy in Canberra, so it's no surprise our policies are all about [boosting] government-funded research and later [commercializing] their results.

9. #22640 Brad and Lisa 高频 机经题

Brad: As I was saying, Professor Mitchell...

Lisa: Oh, please call me Lisa.

Brad: Yes, well Lisa, well I'm still trying to get my head around the choice of [electives] for the optional part of the third year program. I was thinking of taking personal taxation law, and company tax, together with the extra five-credit-point course on goods and services and VAT type taxes, but I'm a bit [concerned] that I'm going to pigeon-hole myself too early in the course.

Lisa: Yeah, hmm.

Brad: As you know there are going to be [interviews] for summer clerkships coming up and I really don't want to come across as too focused on certain areas that a lot of firms don't even do, you know, have a practice in.

Lisa: Well, don't forget, um. only about 25% of the course at this stage is elective-based and you'll still have that core of subjects - crim, legal institutions, [evidence], property law, general commercial and fed-con law, all of which would be of interest to a lot of firms. So if I were you, which I'm not, I'd really just go with what my interests are, and enjoy the chance to undertake some work in an area that I'm [motivated] to pursue. Don't you think? There's an awful lot of time in this profession where you'll be undertaking long, stressful hours on projects that don't really interest you as much.

10. #22639 Lead-in time 高频 机经题



Lead-in time is the amount of time that elapses between a business placing an order with a supplier for more stock or raw [materials] and the delivery of the goods to the business. Businesses want the lead-in time to be as short as possible, so that they can meet their customer orders and [minimize] the time between paying for the stock and receiving the [revenue] from the customer. However, this may not happen due to a number of [factors], such as delays in the supplier receiving the order, or the breakdown of the suppliers' lorries [delivering] the stock to the business.

11. #22637 Malaria 高频 机经题

Also, malaria is something that is a very complex disease with this complex life cycle. That means that if you're going to [eliminate] it, you have to be able to target cute parasites and humans. You have to be able to target parasites in the mosquitoes, that mosquito [population]. And so that requires a lot of resources. It requires really good planning and a health system across all these different [levels]. And so I think the political capital that you need for that, the educational [infrastructure] you need for that, the economic resources you need for that are quite a [challenge].

12. #22636 Strong corporate culture 高频 机经题

For a long time now, it's been a widely accepted and [rarely] questioned belief that a strong corporate culture goes hand in hand with success. However, a recent study has [cast] some doubt on this principle. After all, the [authors] of the report argue for culture. A company builds up may be strong, but wrong. There is little point in every [employee] marching to the same tune if they are all marching in the wrong direction.

13. #22624 Burials 高频 机经题

So between 4,000 and 3,000 BC the Mesopotamian Samarian cultures do not [practice] any kind of burial. And then, about 3,000, in the early Dynastic Period, these burials start to reappear, and they reappear with a certain amount of [conspicuous] consumption, and this is the context for the royal burials at Ur. OK, so, the royal [cemetery] erm, consists of quite a number of pits, so these are little people, um, these are the, er, [excavation] workers who are coming down into the pits. So you get some sense of how really deep and how really difficult it was to construct these [chambers].

14. #22621 Bjorn Lomborg 高频 机经题

Some years ago, Bjorn Lomborg, a young Danish statistician, published a book called The Sceptical Environmentalist. It became a [bestseller] and generated a lot of heat. Lomborg was attacked, abused and [accused] of all manner of things; not because he denied the fact



of global warming - in fact he [affirmed] it - but because, on his analysis, the devil and, he says, a lot of [deviousness] was contained in the details presented concerning the size of the problem and what were the most [responsible] steps to take in response to global warming.

15. #22620 Cerberus 高频 机经题

I think that's not going to be such uh, a [viable] option for Cerberus, but, uh, that may be the way that they're gonna approach it. Private [equity] of course is supposed to have the advantage of taking, uh, management out of the spotlight of, uh, quarterly profits, uh, and industry [analysts], and, and, uh, prying shareholder eyes, and that, [hypothetically], gives them a chance to take, uh, slower, more [patient] routes to doing something to turn a company around. I would, uh, I would hope, and I have some, I guess [optimism], that some of the Cerberus team will have some creativity and imagination.

16. #22619 Marie Curie 高频 机经题

My hero is Marie Curie. She was a Polish physicist and chemist working in France, and she did [conduct] pioneering research on radioactivity. She was also the first woman who won a Nobel prize. Marie Curie is my hero because she showed a lot of [determination] in following her career path and her [passions]. She also showed a lot of [patience] in working for years to receive results from her experiments. And Marie Curie, she designed and built the first [mobile] X-Ray machines. She worked on the front lines of the first World War along with her daughter saving soldiers.

17. #22617 Life on Mars 高频 机经题

The thing that makes it difficult is because even if life had evolved on Mars, the chances of being preserved are very small. If we use Earth as a [reference] and our planet is teeming with life, yet it rarely preserves evidence of life of the fossil record. And the focus now is on exploring for [habitable] environments. If you're looking for water, a [source] of energy, either solar energy or thermal energy or chemical energy, and then [organic] carbon, assuming life as we know it on Earth based on carbon. So those are sort of the three things that we're looking for in the course of our mission.

18. #22616 Green chemistry 高频 机经题

Green chemistry is a concept designed to develop [technologies] which allow chemistry to be practiced with minimal damage to the environment or in an environmentally [compatible] way. And it's meant to cover both chemical processes and chemical [products]. The center, if you would, set up about seven or eight years ago, and the idea was



to provide a hub of activities that covered [fundamental] research work, industrial collaboration, but also educational developments. So we work with schools and on public [understanding] projects as well, and also networking. So we network out to well over 1000 people around the globe.

19. #22580 What is quantum mechanics? 高频 机经题 近似音频

So, what is quantum mechanics? Even though it was discovered by [physicists], it's not a physical theory in the same sense as electro [magnetism] or general relativity. In the usual "[hierarchy] of sciences" -- with biology at the top, then chemistry, then physics, then maths -- quantum mechanics sits at a [level] between maths and physics that I don't know a good name for. Basically, quantum mechanics is the [operating] system that other physical theories run on as application software (with the [exception] of general relativity, which hasn't yet been successfully ported to this particular OS).

20. #22322 Locomotion 高频 机经题

We are trying to understand the locomotion of one of our closest living [relatives], which is the orangutan, and also the locomotion of all of the apes and the common ancestor of humans and the other apes. And in that area, we have had a big problem [traditionally], and that we know a lot about how they move around the forest. I've been out to the forest and spent a year recording the [different] types of locomotion they use, but we have no idea about the [energetic] cost of how they move around the forest and the solutions that they find to problems of moving around the canopy. And what we're doing here is using the park or athletes as an analogy for a large bodied ape moving around a complex [environment] and getting them to move around in the course that we've made that they've never seen before. And we're going to record their energetic expenditure while they're doing it.

21. #22321 Tremendous increases in Productivity 高频 机经题

I'm going to argue that the [tremendous] increases in productivity that we [associate] with the industrial revolution originate not so much from changes in science or [technology] or new inventions, where England was far from [unique] as from changes in attitudes, attitudes towards morality, towards what constituted the good. Attitudes towards property, which became in England individuals long before it did on the [continent]. Attitudes toward the proper role of government. And [together], these attitudes constitute much of what the Luddites were protesting against.

22. #22246 Dogs 高频 机经题



Dogs aren't just man's best friend. Previous studies have shown that kids with dogs are less likely to develop asthma. Now a new study may show how—if results from mice apply to us. The work was presented at a meeting of the American Society for Microbiology. The study tests what's called the **hygiene** hypothesis. The idea is that extreme cleanliness may actually promote disease later on. Researchers collected dust from homes that had a dog. They fed that house dust to mice. They then infected the mice with a **common** childhood infection called **respiratory** syncytial virus—or RSV.

23. #22245 Beekeeper 高频 机经题

Dave Hackenberg, a beekeeper since 1962, can usually tell what killed his bees just by looking at them. If they're lying on the **ground** in front of a hive, it's probably pesticides, he says. If the bees are **deformed** and wingless, it's probably **vampire** mites. But last fall, Hackenberg saw something he had never seen before. Thousands of his bee colonies simply **disappeared**. He was in Florida at the time, pulling the lids off some of his commercial hives. To his **horror**, they were all empty.

24. #22244 250 million Cars in America 高频 机经题

There are some 250 million cars in America, 250 million cars in the country with just over 300 million people. And most of those vehicles, of course, are gas **powered**. This poses a huge challenge given the limited supplies of oil and the growing **urgency** of the global warming crisis.

But there is good news, according to our guests today. And that is we have the know-how and the technology to build **sleek**, fast automobiles that don't use gasoline. These vehicles of tomorrow are powered by **hydrogen**, electricity, bio-fuels, and digital technology. And they already exist. So what's stopping us from putting them on the roads? Our guests today will help answer that.

25. #22243 Rebuilding Soils 高频 机经题

Rebuilding carbon-rich agriculture soils is the only real productive, **permanent** solution to taking excess carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. She's **frustrated** that scientists and politicians don't see the same opportunities she sees. This year Australia will **emit** just over 600 million tonnes of carbon. We can sequester 685 million tonnes of carbon by **increasing** soil carbon by half a percent on only 2% of the farms. If we increased it on all of the farms, we could sequester the **whole** world's emissions of carbon.

26. #22242 Sunflowers 高频 机经题



These two paintings, both called "Sunflowers," are generally accepted as the finest of several **depictions** of the thick-stemmed, nodding blooms that Van Gogh made in 1888 and 1889 during his time in Arles. The first is now in the collection of the National Gallery in London, and the second is in the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam. Van Gogh referred to this work as a "**repetition**" of the London painting. But art historians and **curators** have long been curious to know how different this "**repetition**" is from the first. Should it be considered a copy, an independent artwork or something in between? An **extensive** research project conducted over the past three years by conservation experts at both the National Gallery and the Van Gogh Museum has concluded that the second painting was "not intended as an exact copy of the **original** example," said Ella Hendriks, a professor of conservation and restoration at the University of Amsterdam, who was the lead researcher on the project.

27. #21946 career 高频 机经题

career

historical

inspired

confess

28. #20455 Online Dating 高频 机经题

Bruch and her colleague Mark Newman studied who swapped messages with whom on a popular online dating platform in the month of January 2014. They **categorized** users by desirability using PageRank, one of the algorithms behind search **technology**. Essentially, if you receive a dozen messages from desirable users, you must be more desirable than someone who receives the same number of messages from average users.

Then they asked: How far "out of their league" do online daters tend to go when pursuing a partner? "I think people are **optimistic** realists."

In other words, they found that both men and women tended to pursue mates just 25 percent more desirable than themselves. "So they're being optimistic, but they're also taking into account their own relative position within this overall desirability hierarchy."

And the study did have a few more **lessons** for people on the market: "I think one of the take-home messages from this study is that women could probably afford to be more aspirational in their **[mate]** pursuit.

29. #20402 Planet 高频 机经题

Planet



green

warmer

30. #20401 Determine 高频 机经题

Determine

dealing

individual

supportive

classic

31. #20400 Uncovered 高频 机经题

Uncovered

prestige

range

sequence

nearly

breeding

32. #20399 Flexible 高频 机经题

Lots

tracked

travelling

habit

flexible

33. #20398 Tremendous 高频 机经题

Associated

allowed

tremendous

consumption

34. #20397 Frontiers 高频 机经题

Success

crisis

frontiers

challenge

35. #20396 Pedal 高频 机经题

communities



demographic(transition)

pedal (boat)

origin(s)

dawn

36. #9084 Virus 高频 机经题

So a virus is something that you can't see by normal light microscopy, you need very advanced [techniques] for electron microscopy to see it, but that virus is not able to reproduce itself without a host and us as human beings are made up of lots of different cell [types] and we are interested in understanding at the molecular level how that virus infects the liver and why does it infect the liver and it doesn't infect the heart or it doesn't infect other [tissues].

37. #9082 Nanotechnology 高频 机经题

What is nanotechnology? Well, a report that was put together by a [combination] of the Royal Society and the Royal Academy of Engineering that came out last summer, [identified] two topics. Nano-science is the study of [phenomenon] and the manipulation of materials at atomic, molecular and [macromolecular] scales, where properties differ significantly from those at a larger scale. Nanotechnologies are the design characterization, production and application of [structures], devices and systems by controlling shape and size at the nanometer scale. So I'll talk a little bit more in a moment about what a nanometer is, but [loosely] speaking people think of nanotechnologies as being a sort of a hundred nanometers or less.

38. #9080 Candace Galen 高频 机经题

Candace Galen is based at the University of Missouri, in Columbia. And, being a biologist, she thought, why not use this astronomical [phenomenon] to study a biological one? Specifically: as the skies [darkened] would daytime pollinators, like bumblebees and honeybees, call it [quits] "What better activity during an eclipse than to go out with a recorder and record the bees?" So Galen asked 400 citizen scientists- including young students- to place audio recorders in 16 flower patches along the path of totality, in Oregon, Idaho and Missouri. When they analyzed the audio, they found that during [partial] eclipse, bee buzzing continued. But when totality hit, the bees went silent and only the conversational buzz of human observers could be heard. Then, as the moon passed and the sun again lit up the sky, the bees [regained] their buzz.

39. #9076 Demographic 高频 机经题



situation
investigate
demographic
dramatically

40. #9045 Financial Markets 高频 机经题

Financial markets swung wildly yesterday in frenzied trading market by further selling of [equities] and [fears] about an unraveling of the global carry trade. At the same time trading in the European credit markets in London was exceptionally [heavy] as traders frantically reassessed their appetite for risk-prompting wild [swings] in the prices of the key derivatives. It was the third day of frenetic activity in the European credit markets, suggesting that equity market swings were prompting a wider repositioning of investors in a host of asset classes.

41. #9043 Oceanographer 高频 机经题

For many years, the favorite horror story about [abrupt] climate change was that a shift in ocean currents could [radically] cool Europe's climate. These currents, called the overturning [circulation] bring warm water and warm temperatures north from the equator to Europe. Susan Loosier, an [oceanographer] at Duke University, says scientists have long worried that this ocean circulation could be disrupted.

42. #9012 Phenomenon 高频 机经题

phenomenon
understand
departure
figurative
awoke

43. #8973 H1N1 高频 机经题

ill/sick
spread
global
500000

44. #8968 Contract Patterns Generator 高频 机经题

In animals, a movement is coordinated by a [cluster] of neurons in the spinal cord called the central contract [patterns] generator (CPG). This produces signals that drive muscles to contract rhythmically in a way that produces running or walking, depending on the [pattern]

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of pulses. A simple signal from the brain instructs the CPG to switch between [modes] such as going from a standstill to walking.

45. #8967 Beautiful Buildings 高频 机经题

Along the way, we have built [unashamedly] beautiful buildings, two of which have won and been runner-up in the prestigious United Nations World Habitat Award: the first time an Australian building has received that international honor. We rely on older [concepts] of Australian architecture that are heavily influenced by the bush. All residents have private verandas which allows them to [socialize] outdoors and also creates some "defensible space" between their bedrooms and public areas. We use a lot of [natural] or soft materials and build beautiful landscaped gardens.

46. #8966 Nutrients 机经题 高频

nutrients

months

subsiding

discuss

sociable

depth

shallow

47. #8957 蜜蜂养殖机经题 高频

此题目没有找到对应文本，但是挖空位置为以下单词，同学们复习时需对以下单词重点有印象，在考场上注意查缺补漏、谨慎随机应变：

ground

deformed

horror

disappeared

48. #8938 Rammer 装填器 高频 机经题

temporary (box)

rammer

popular

project

vernacular

concrete

49. #8936 William Shakespeare 高频 机经题



For all his fame and celebration, William Shakespeare remains a [mysterious] figure with regards to personal history. There are just two primary [sources] for information on the Bard: his works, and various legal and [church] documents that have survived from Elizabethan times. Naturally, there are many [gaps] in this body of information, which tells us little about Shakespeare the man.

50. #8935 CEO 高频 机经题

That brings us to the CEO's second duty: building [everyone] or more accurately, building the senior team. All the executives report to the CEO, so it's the CEO's job to [hire], fire, and manage the executive team. From [coaching] CEOs, I actually think this is the most important skill of all. Because when a CEO hires an excellent senior team, that team can keep the company running. When a CEO [hire] a poor senior team, the CEO is [spending] up all of their time trying to do with the team, and not nearly enough time trying to do with other elements of their job. The senior team can and often does [develop] the strategy for the company, but ultimately it's always the CEO who has the final "go-no-go" decision on strategy.

51. #8933 Laurence Stephen Lowry 高频 机经题

Laurence Stephen Lowry RBS RA was an English artist. Many of his drawings and paintings depict Pendlebury, Lancashire, where he lived and worked for more than 40 years, and also Salford and its surrounding areas. Lowry is famous for painting scenes of life in the [industrial] districts of North West England in the mid-20th century. He developed a distinctive style of painting and is best known for his urban landscapes peopled with human figures often referred to as [matchstick] man. He painted mysterious unpopulated landscapes, brooding [portraits] and the unpublished "marionette" works, which were only found after his death.

52. #8932 Bar Code Scanners 高频 机经题

Many different types of bar code scanning machines exist, but they all work on the same fundamental principles. They all use the [intensity] of light reflected from a series of black and white stripes to tell a computer what code it is [seeing]. White stripes reflect light very well, while black stripes reflect hardly any light at all. The bar code scanner [shines] light [sequentially] across a bar code, simultaneously detecting and recording the pattern of reflected and non-reflected light. The scanner then [translates] this pattern into an electrical signal that the computer can understand. All scanners must include computer software to interpret the bar code once it's been entered. This simple principle has transformed the



way we are able to [manipulate] data and the way in which many businesses handle recordkeeping.

53. #8931 Neo-Latin 高频 机经题

Those of you who've never heard the term neo-Latin, may be forgiven for thinking it's a new South American dance craze. If you're [puzzled] when I tell you it has something to do with the language of Romans, take heart, over the years many classes who have [confessed] they are not really sure what it is either. Some have [assumed] that they are so-called 'Late-Latin', written at the end of the Roman Empire. Others have supposed it must have something to do with the middle ages. Or perhaps it's that [pseudo-Latin] which my five and seven-year-old boys seem to have [gleaned] from the Harry Potter books, useful for spells and curses that they zip one another with make shift paper ash ones. No, in fact, [neo-Latin] is more or less the same as the Latin that was written in the [ancient] world, classical Latin. So, what's so new about it?

54. #8930 Foreshadow 高频 机经题

Now that story's been scotched, as only part of contingency planning. But it was a symptom of the dramatic turn of events in South Australia, and it flushed out other remarks from water [academics] and people like Tim Flannery, indicating that things were really much worse than had been [foreshadowed], even earlier this year. So is Adelaide, let alone some whole [regions] of South Australia, in serious bother? Considering that the vast amount of its drinking water comes from the [beleaguered] Murray, something many of us outside the State may not have quite realised. Is their [predicament] something we have to face up to as a nation?

55. #8929 Traffic Jam 高频 机经题

For the first time, Japanese researchers have conducted a real-life experiment that shows how some traffic jams appear for no apparent reason. They placed the 22 vehicles on a [single] track, and asked the drivers to cruise around at a [constant] speed of 30 kilometers an hour. At first, traffic moves smoothly, but soon, the distance between cars started to [vary], and vehicles clumped together at one point on the track, but the jams [spread] backward around the track, like a shockwave at a rate of about 20 kilometers an hour. Real-life jams move backward at about the same speed.

56. #8928 Smart Card 高频 机经题

Well in 2004 we integrated ticketing in South East Queensland, so we [introduced] a paper ticket that allowed you to travel across all the three [modes] in South East Queensland, so

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bus, train and [ferry], and the second stage of integrated ticketing is so to put value on the card, and then to use the card for [travelling] around the system.

高频词汇：

Legal, battery, electronically, constructive, separately, aftermath, staged, administrative, convincible, nauseating, curriculum, colloquial, aggressive, subordinated, fears, equities, heavy, insurance, getting, branding, unconventional, ridiculous, passive, negative, apologies, Influence, technological, relatives, solutions, foundation, environment, electronics, journalist, agency, scary, permanent, repetition, brilliant, identical, developmental, individuality, boost, habit, intentional, intentionally, colorful, poison frogs, mutate, key straightforward, popular, essential, dyslexia, disorder, portraits, distinctive, premium, overseas, infrastructure, demographic, Intensive, coercive, dead, dependence, growing, occurring, accumulating, automatic, nutrition, intensive, nutrients, social, whatever, ultimately, radically, consciousness, critically, similar, conversion, Atlantic, spirit, movement, psychological, neighbor, neighboring/neighbouring, generation, factory, nitrogen, biology, alphabet, subscribed, operational, galaxies, intelligent, difficulty, rare, followers, introduced, behalf, primarily, elementary, exploring, subsidize, empathy, professionally, sculpture, emulation, emit, problems, campaign, spotted, restore, thick, lays, philosophy, relying, beneath, traditionally, weird, naval, dividend, paradox, forecast, extreme, subordinate.

来自飞凡英语高频负责人 Rachel 老师、Amy 老师 和 Jason 老师：

感谢看到这里的你们，一定是明智地选择了飞凡！或许在备考 PTE 的路上，你放弃了很多，也承受了很多，但飞凡一直在你身边，你只管安心学习，其他一切交给我们！

风里雨里，飞凡陪你！

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