# Unit title Doing research; industrial espionage; a legendary creature, like Eureka, Bigfoot

# Stop) CNN related news about xxx

## [H] A legendary creature – leprechaun['leprəkɔːn] = for my IELTS

Background: leprechaun ['leprəkɔːn] (爱尔兰民间传说中的）小妖精In Irish folklore, a leprechaun ['leprəkɔːn] is an imaginary “legendary creature” that looks like a little old man. (爱尔兰)小老头精灵

[](javascript:;) **V.S. leopard 'lepəd] n. 豹；美洲豹**

Leprechauns have a long history as a part of Irish folklore, and are considered to be lucky, if very reclusive, creatures. Thye are often pictures as very short, closer to a child’s height than an adult’s, with bright red hari and a re beard. They are usually shown weearing a green suit and narrow, pointed 尖头的shoes.

Legend has it that leprechauns**['leprəkɔːn]** hide all of their gold in pots at the end of rainbows, and those how can find it will be rich. It’s also believed by some that if a human catches a leprechaun, the leprechaun has the power to grant three wishes to the human, in exchange for the leprechaun’s freedom.

While there have been no reported **sightings** of the **elusive罕见的** leprehauns**['leprəkɔːn]** in modern times, these legendary creatures are a common them in children’s stories and are often menioned at the sight of a rainbow. **Whether or not** you actually believe in the existence of these sort of legendary creatures, like leprechauns, bigfoot, or pheonix, they are certainly an interesting aspect of the history and culture of a country. Most time, they also deliver a profound and meaningful fable['feɪb(ə).l]寓言.

**In a nutshell/In a word/In summary/To sum up,** **in this day and age**, you will be more likely to see thme in the advisisting material or tourist attraction or in **a hollywood blockbuster**, esp a cartoon, rather than at the end of a rainbow.

//**fable  ['feɪb(ə)l]** a traditional short story that teaches a moral lesson, especially a story about animals

〔一则〕寓言 e.g. •the fable of the fox and the crow 狐狸和乌鸦的寓言故事

## [H] A legendary creature – phoenix( 凤凰；死而复生的人) = for my IELTS

**[ Leading sentence: what is that legendary creature? What figurative meaning does it have, appearance? What doe it look like? ]** Phoenix has such a long and impressive history in Greek myths that I’m quite intrigued to dig into details about the origins, background, and figurative meaning of phoenix. According to ancient storie, phoenix is a magic long-lived bird that is cyclically regenerated and born again from a fire.

[Appearance of phoenix] Phoenix is mostly pictured or envisoned as **endowed with** a [**nimbus**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halo_%28optical_phenomenon%29)**['nɪmbəs]〔神像等头上的〕光轮，光环**, which emphasizes the bird's connection with the Sun. In the oldest images of phoenixes, these nimbuses often have seven rays. This glamorous bird, like a rooster or ostrich鸵鸟, has a crest of gorgeous feathers on its head.

**[Focus on the figurative meaning, expand the figurative meaning ]** Associated with the Sun, a phoenix obtains new life by arising from the [ashes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ash) of its predecessor. It’s said that the new born is sort of spiritual **reincarnation灵魂的〕转世化身 of** its previous generation who tided through a long, harsh **gruelling** period(受煎熬的). In the new generation, phoenix always symbolizes renewal in general, which means a creature would achieve success after experiencing a tough/torturous ordeal, especially symbolizes a person (who is trapped **in a tight spot/in the pickle在困境中** even with formidable challenges艰巨的挑战 for a long time) can successfully **bounce back from the predicament** by his or her **perserverant 谓锲而不舍 fight** fight.

While there have been no reported **sightings** of the **elusive罕见的** phoenix in modern times, these **legendary creatures传说的生物** are a common theme in **fable['feɪb(ə).l]寓言** and are often menioned as encouragement when people are in the pickle/in a tight spot/in a predicament.

**Whether or not** you actually believe in the existence of these sort of legendary creatures, like leprechauns, bigfoot, or pheonix, they are certainly an interesting aspect of the history and culture of a country. Most time, they also deliver a profound and meaningful **fable['feɪb(ə).l]寓言**.

**[ Conclusion] In a nutshell/In a word/In summary/To sum up,** **in this day and age**, you will be more likely to see them in the cartoon or in **a hollywood blockbuster** **to represent a hero who bounces back from desperation.**

## A legendary creature –Bigfoot = for my IELTS

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot>

|  |
| --- |
| **Bigfoot or Sasquatch ['sæskwætʃ] n. 萨斯科奇人；大脚野人；北美野人**  There are many names for it: Yeti, **Sasquatch**, Kaptar, Kikomba and, in North America, **Big Foot.** All around the world there have been **sightings of** a mysterious creature that stands 8-9 feet tall. Just like the Loch Ness Monster and Crop Circles, for centuries people have been searching for the truth on the legend of Big Foot.  chttps://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/15/36/63/v/153663/GE_16.6.4.3.1_yeti.jpgWhere does Big Foot come from? The researchers who believe in the existence of this creature believe that Big Foot is a relative of the Gigantopithecus, a giant ape which has been **extinct** for over 100,000 years. There have been hundreds of reported encounters with Big Foot worldwide, but critics ask for proof.  Most of the incidents related to **Big Foot** involve a lone camper or hiker. The trend seems to be that there is only one person who sees the creature at a time. Critics find this a bit **dubious**. Also, **skeptics** often ask, if there are so many occurrences with these creatures, why aren’t there more photographs of them?  **Supporters/proponents [prə'pəʊnənt]n. 支持者** of Big Foot counter these arguments. They say that the person who sees the creature is so surprised that they are not in a position to take a picture. They also claim that if these creatures have been around over 100,000 years then they have learned to adapt and survive in this world, **eluding** humans.  //propose => proponent**支持者** V.S. opponent 反对者，对手  We are still searching for the truth about **Big Foot/ Sasquatch**. As time continues, we may find the answers. |

**Bigfoot** (also known as **Sasquatch**) is a [cryptid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptozoology) in [American folklore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Folklore_of_the_United_States), supposedly a [simian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simian)-like creature[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Soucy-2) that inhabits forests, especially those of the [Pacific Northwest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Northwest). Bigfoot is usually described as a large, hairy, [bipedal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bipedalism) [humanoid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanoid). The term *sasquatch* is an [Anglicized](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglicization) derivative of the [Halkomelem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halkomelem) word *sásq'ets*.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Bright-3)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-5)

Scientists discount the existence of Bigfoot and consider it to be a combination of [folklore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Folklore), misidentification, and [hoax](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoax),[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-6) rather than a living animal. They note the lack of physical evidence after centuries of investigation, despite the fact that numerous creatures would have to exist in order to maintain a breeding population.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-skepdic-7)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-breedingpop-8) A small group of investigators are sustained in their interest by occasional new reports of sightings.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-SI_Radford-9) Such reports are attributed to persons seeing various animals, particularly [black bears](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_black_bear).

Description

Individuals claim to have seen Bigfoot, describing it as a large, hairy, muscular, bipedal ape-like creature, roughly 6–9 feet (1.8–2.7 m), covered in hair described as black, dark brown, or dark reddish.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-skepdic-7)[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Britannica-10) Some descriptions include details such as large eyes, a pronounced [brow ridge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supraorbital_ridge), and a large, low-set forehead. The top of the head has been described as rounded and crested, similar to the [sagittal crest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sagittal_crest) of the male [gorilla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gorilla).[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-11) The creature has been reported as having a strong, unpleasant smell.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-12)

The enormous footprints for which the creature is named are claimed to be as large as 24 inches (60 cm) long and 8 inches (20 cm) wide.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Britannica-10) Some footprint casts have also contained claw marks, making it likely that they came from known animals such as bears, which have five toes and claws.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-SI_Nickell-13)[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-14)

Proponents of Bigfoot's existence claim that the creature is [omnivorous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omnivore) and mainly [nocturnal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nocturnality).[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-15)

History

[Wild men](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wild_men) stories are found among the [Pacific Northwest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Northwest) coastal Indian tribes. [Anthropologist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthropologist) and [cryptozoologist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptozoologist) [Grover Krantz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grover_Krantz) has written that stories of the [Indians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Native_Americans_in_the_United_States) which can be confidently related to the Sasquatch correspond to the areas where white Americans have reported similar sightings.[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-16) According to [David Daegling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Daegling), the legends existed before there was a single name for the creature.[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Dae04_p28-17) They differed in their details both regionally and between families in the same community. Similar accounts and legends of wild men are found on every continent except [Antarctica](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antarctica).[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Dae04_p28-17)

Ecologist [Robert Pyle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Michael_Pyle) argues that most cultures have accounts of human-like giants in their folk history, expressing a need for "some larger-than-life creature."[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Goodavage-18) Each language had its own name for the creature featured in the local version of such legends. Many names meant something along the lines of "wild man" or "hairy man", although other names described common actions that it was said to perform, such as eating [clams](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clams) or shaking trees.[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Mil07-19) Chief Mischelle of the [Nlaka'pamux](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nlaka%27pamux) at [Lytton, British Columbia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lytton,_British_Columbia) told such a story to [Charles Hill-Tout](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Hill-Tout) in 1898; he named the creature by a [Salishan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salishan) variant meaning "the benign-faced-one".

Members of the [Lummi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lummi) tell tales about *Ts'emekwes*, the local version of Bigfoot. The stories are similar to each other in the general descriptions of *Ts'emekwes*, but details differed among various family accounts concerning the creature's diet and activities.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-20) Some regional versions tell of more threatening creatures. The *stiyaha* or *kwi-kwiyai* were a nocturnal race. Children were warned against saying the names, lest the monsters hear and come to carry off a person—sometimes to be killed.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Rigsby-21) In 1847, Paul Kane reported stories by the Indians about [*skoocooms*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skookum#monsters), a race of [cannibalistic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cannibalistic) wildmen living on the peak of [Mount St. Helens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_St._Helens) in southern Washington state.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-SI_Nickell-13)

Less-menacing versions have also been recorded, such as one by Reverend [Elkanah Walker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elkanah_Walker) from 1840. Walker was a Protestant missionary who recorded stories of giants among the Indians living near [Spokane, Washington](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spokane,_Washington). The Indians said that these giants lived on and around the peaks of nearby mountains and stole [salmon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salmon) from the fishermen's nets.[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-22)

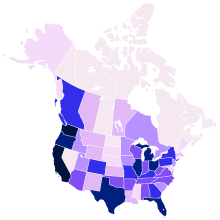
In the 1920s, Indian Agent J. W. Burns compiled local stories and published them in a series of Canadian newspaper articles. They were accounts told to him by the [Sts'Ailes people](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sts%27Ailes_people) of [Chehalis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chehalis,_British_Columbia) and others. The Sts'Ailes and other regional tribes maintained that the Sasquatch were real. They were offended by people telling them that the figures were legendary. According to Sts'Ailes accounts, the Sasquatch preferred to avoid white men and spoke the [Lillooet language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lillooet_language) of the people at [Port Douglas, British Columbia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port_Douglas,_British_Columbia) at the head of [Harrison Lake](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harrison_Lake). These accounts were published again in 1940.[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-23)[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-24) Burns borrowed the term Sasquatch from the [Halkomelem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halkomelem) *sásq'ets* (IPA: [[ˈsæsqʼəts]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA))[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Bright-3) and used it in his articles to describe a hypothetical single type of creature portrayed in the local stories.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-SI_Nickell-13)[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Mil07-19)[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-25)

Spotted Elk, bears, and the origin of the "Bigfoot" name

The name "Bigfoot" was first recorded by Americans in the late 19th century. [Spotted Elk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spotted_Elk), also called Chief Big Foot, was a well-known Lakota leader who was killed during the [Wounded Knee Massacre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wounded_Knee_Massacre) in 1890. He was famous in his time and may have been the namesake for two fabled bears in the West. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, at least two enormous marauding [grizzly bears](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grizzly_bear) were widely noted in the press and each nicknamed "Bigfoot". This may have inspired the common name of the ape-creature and been a matter of confusion in early stories.

The first grizzly bear Bigfoot was reportedly killed near [Fresno, California](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fresno,_California) in 1895 after killing sheep for 15 years; his weight was estimated at 2,000 pounds (900 kg).[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Had_Slain_His_Thousand-26) The second one was active in Idaho in the 1890s and 1900s between the Snake and Salmon rivers, and nearly supernatural powers were attributed to it.

Sightings

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Reported_Bigfoot_sightings_(updated).svg)

Distribution of reported Bigfoot sightings in the United States and Canada

About one-third of all claims of Bigfoot sightings are located in the [Pacific Northwest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Northwest), with the remaining reports spread throughout the rest of [North America](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_America).[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-SI_Nickell-13)[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-29)[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Car08_p118-30) Most reports are considered mistakes or hoaxes, even by those researchers who say that Bigfoot exists.[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Radford2012-31)

Bigfoot has become better known and a [phenomenon in popular culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot_in_popular_culture), and sightings have spread throughout North America. Rural areas of the [Great Lakes region](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Lakes_region) and the [Southeastern United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeastern_United_States) have been sources of numerous reports of Bigfoot sightings, in addition to the Pacific Northwest.[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-32) The debate over the legitimacy of Bigfoot sightings reached a peak in the 1970s, and Bigfoot has been regarded as the first widely popularized example of pseudoscience in American culture

*Gigantopithecus*

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Gigantopithecus_blacki_mandible_010112.jpg)

Fossil jaw of *Gigantopithecus blacki*, theorized to be from an extinct primate

Bigfoot proponents [Grover Krantz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grover_Krantz) and [Geoffrey H. Bourne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geoffrey_H._Bourne) believed that Bigfoot could be a [relict population](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relict_%28biology%29) of [*Gigantopithecus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gigantopithecus). All *Gigantopithecus* fossils were found in Asia, but according to Bourne, many species of animals migrated across the [Bering land bridge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beringia) and he suggested that *Gigantopithecus* might have done so, as well.[[60]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-60) *Gigantopithecus* fossils have not been found in the Americas. The only recovered fossils are of [mandibles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandible) and teeth, leaving uncertainty about *Gigantopithecus's* locomotion. Krantz has argued that [*Gigantopithecus blacki*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gigantopithecus) could have been bipedal, based on his extrapolation of the shape of its mandible. However, the relevant part of the mandible is not present in any fossils.[[61]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-61) An alternative view is that *Gigantopithecus* was [quadrupedal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quadrupedalism). The *Gigantopithecus's* enormous mass would have made it difficult for it to adopt a bipedal gait.

Extinct hominidae

[Primatologist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primatology) [John R. Napier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_R._Napier) and anthropologist Gordon Strasenburg have suggested a species of [*Paranthropus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paranthropus) as a possible candidate for Bigfoot's identity, such as [*Paranthropus robustus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paranthropus_robustus), with its gorilla-like crested skull and bipedal gait[[64]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-64) —despite the fact that fossils of *Paranthropus* are found only in Africa.

Michael Rugg of the Bigfoot Discovery Museum presented a comparison between human *Gigantopithecus* and [*Meganthropus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meganthropus) skulls (reconstructions made by [Grover Krantz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grover_Krantz)) in episodes 131 and 132 of the Bigfoot Discovery Museum Show.[[65]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-65) He favorably compares a modern tooth suspected of coming from a Bigfoot to the *Meganthropus* fossil teeth, noting the worn enamel on the [occlusal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occlusion_%28dentistry%29) surface. The *Meganthropus* fossils originated from Asia, and the tooth was found near Santa Cruz, California.

Some suggest [Neanderthal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neanderthal), [*Homo erectus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homo_erectus), or [*Homo heidelbergensis*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homo_heidelbergensis) to be the creature, but no remains of any of those species have been found in the [Americas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Americas).[[66]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-66)

Scientific view

The evidence that does exist supporting the survival of such a large, prehistoric ape-like creature has been attributed to hoaxes or delusion rather than to sightings of a genuine creature.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-skepdic-7) In a 1996 [*USA Today*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USA_Today) article, Washington State zoologist John Crane said, "There is no such thing as Bigfoot. No data other than material that's clearly been fabricated has ever been presented."[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Goodavage-18) In addition, scientists cite the fact that Bigfoot is alleged to live in regions unusual for a large, nonhuman primate, i.e., temperate latitudes in the northern hemisphere; all recognized apes are found in the [tropics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropics) of Africa and Asia.

Mainstream scientists do not consider the subject of Bigfoot an area of credible science[[67]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-67) and there have been a limited number of formal scientific studies of Bigfoot.

Evidence such as the 1967 [Patterson–Gimlin film](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patterson%E2%80%93Gimlin_film) has provided "no supportive data of any scientific value".[[68]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-68)

As with other similar beings, climate and food supply issues would make such a creature's survival in reported habitats unlikely.[[69]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Sj%C3%B6gren,_Bengt_1980-69) Great apes have not been found in the fossil record in the Americas, and no Bigfoot remains are known to have been found. Phillips Stevens, a [cultural anthropologist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_anthropologist) at the [University at Buffalo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_at_Buffalo), summarized the scientific consensus as follows:

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| **“** | It defies all logic that there is a population of these things sufficient to keep them going. What it takes to maintain any species, especially a long-lived species, is you gotta have a breeding population. That requires a substantial number, spread out over a fairly wide area where they can find sufficient food and shelter to keep hidden from all the investigators.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-breedingpop-8) | **”** |

In the 1970s, when Bigfoot experts were frequently given high-profile media coverage, Mcleod writes that the scientific community generally avoided lending credence to the theories by debating them.[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-McLeod_2009_4-33)

Researchers

[Ivan T. Sanderson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivan_T._Sanderson) and [Bernard Heuvelmans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernard_Heuvelmans) have spent parts of their career searching for Bigfoot.[[70]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Sci99-70) Later scientists who researched the topic included [Carleton S. Coon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carleton_S._Coon), George Allen Agogino and [William Charles Osman Hill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Charles_Osman_Hill), although they came to no definite conclusions and later drifted from this research.[[71]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Regal2008-71)

Anthropologist [Jeffrey Meldrum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeffrey_Meldrum) has said that the fossil remains of an ancient giant ape called *Gigantopithecus* could turn out to be ancestors of today's commonly known Bigfoot.[[72]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-72)[[73]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-73) John Napier asserts that the scientific community's attitude towards Bigfoot stems primarily from insufficient evidence.[[74]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-74) Other scientists who have shown varying degrees of interest in the creature are [David J. Daegling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patterson%E2%80%93Gimlin_film#David_J._Daegling_and_Daniel_O._Schmitt),[[75]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-75) [George Schaller](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Schaller),[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Goodavage-18)[[76]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-latimes-76)[[77]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-77) [Russell Mittermeier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russell_Mittermeier), [Daris Swindler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daris_Swindler), [Esteban Sarmiento](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esteban_Sarmiento),[[78]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-78) and [Carleton S. Coon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carleton_S._Coon).[[79]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-79)

Formal studies

The first scientific study of available evidence was conducted by John Napier and published in his book, *Bigfoot: The Yeti and Sasquatch in Myth and Reality,* in 1973.[[80]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-80) Napier wrote that if a conclusion is to be reached based on scant extant "'hard' evidence," science must declare "Bigfoot does not exist."[[81]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-81) However, he found it difficult to entirely reject thousands of alleged tracks, "scattered over 125,000 square miles" (325,000 km²) or to dismiss all "the many hundreds" of eyewitness accounts. Napier concluded, "I am convinced that Sasquatch exists, but whether it is all it is cracked up to be is another matter altogether. There must be *something* in north-west America that needs explaining, and that something leaves man-like footprints."[[82]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-82)

In 1974, the [National Wildlife Federation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Wildlife_Federation) funded a field study seeking Bigfoot evidence. No formal federation members were involved and the study made no notable discoveries.[[83]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-83)

Beginning in the late 1970s, physical anthropologist [Grover Krantz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grover_Krantz) published several articles and four book-length treatments of Sasquatch. However, his work was found to contain multiple scientific failings including falling for hoaxes.[[84]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-84)

A study published in the [*Journal of Biogeography*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journal_of_Biogeography) in 2009 by J.D. Lozier et al. used ecological niche modeling on reported sightings of Bigfoot, using their locations to infer Bigfoot's preferred ecological parameters. They found a very close match with the ecological parameters of the [American black bear](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_black_bear), *Ursus americanus*. They also note that an upright bear looks much like Bigfoot's purported appearance and consider it highly improbable that two species should have very similar ecological preferences, concluding that Bigfoot sightings are likely sightings of black bears.[[85]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Lozier2009-85)

In the first systematic genetic analysis of 30 hair samples that were suspected to be from bigfoot, yeti, sasquatch, almasty or other anomalous primates, only one was found to be primate in origin, and that was identified as human. A joint study by the [University of Oxford](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Oxford) and [Lausanne's Cantonal Museum of Zoology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9e_Cantonal_de_Zoologie) and published in the [*Proceedings of the Royal Society B*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proceedings_of_the_Royal_Society_B) in 2014, the team used a previously published cleaning method to remove all surface contamination and the [ribosomal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ribosomal) [mitochondrial DNA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mitochondrial_DNA) 12S fragment of the sample was sequenced and then compared to [GenBank](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GenBank) to identify the species origin. The samples submitted were from different parts of the world, including the United States, Russia, the Himalayas, and Sumatra. Other than one sample of human origin, all but two are from common animals. Black and brown bear accounted for most of the samples, other animals include cow, horse, dog/wolf/coyote, sheep, goat, raccoon, porcupine, deer and tapir. The last two samples were thought to match a fossilized genetic sample of a 40,000 year old polar bear of the [Pleistocene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pleistocene) epoch;[[86]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-86) however, a later study disputes this finding. In the second paper, tests identified the hairs as being from a rare type of brown bear.[[87]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-87)[[88]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-88)

Bigfoot claims

After what [*The Huffington Post*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Huffington_Post) described as "a five-year study of purported Bigfoot (also known as Sasquatch) DNA samples,"[[89]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-HuffingtonPost-89) but prior to [peer review](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peer_review) of the work, on November 24, 2012, DNA Diagnostics, a veterinary laboratory headed by [veterinarian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Veterinarian) Melba Ketchum, issued a press release claiming that they had found proof that the Sasquatch "is a human relative that arose approximately 15,000 years ago as a hybrid cross of modern [*Homo sapiens*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homo_sapiens) with an unknown primate species." Ketchum called for this to be recognized officially, saying that "Government at all levels must recognize them as an indigenous people and immediately protect their human and Constitutional rights against those who would see in their physical and cultural differences a 'license' to hunt, trap, or kill them."[[90]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Nicholson-90)

Failing to find a [scientific journal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scientific_journal) that would publish their results, Ketchum announced on February 13, 2013 that their research had been published in the *DeNovo Journal of Science*. *The Huffington Post* discovered that the journal's domain had been registered anonymously only nine days before the announcement. This was the only edition of DeNovo and was listed as Volume 1, Issue 1, with its only content being the Ketchum paper.[[90]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Nicholson-90)[[91]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-91)[[92]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Discovery.com-92)

Shortly after publication, the paper was analyzed and outlined by [Sharon Hill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sharon_A._Hill) of [Doubtful News](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sharon_A._Hill#Doubtful_News) for the [Committee for Skeptical Inquiry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Committee_for_Skeptical_Inquiry). Hill reported on the questionable journal, mismanaged DNA testing and poor quality paper, stating that "The few experienced [geneticists](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geneticists) who viewed the paper reported a dismal opinion of it noting it made little sense."[[93]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-CFI-93)

[*The Scientist*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Scientist_%28magazine%29) magazine also analyzed the paper, reporting that:

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| **“** | Geneticists who have seen the paper are not impressed. "To state the obvious, no data or analyses are presented that in any way support the claim that their samples come from a new primate or human-primate hybrid," Leonid Kruglyak of [Princeton University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princeton_University) told the [Houston Chronicle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Houston_Chronicle). "Instead, analyses either come back as 100 percent human, or fail in ways that suggest technical artifacts." The website for the DeNovo Journal of Science was setup [sic] on February 4, and there is no indication that Ketchum's work, the only study it has published, was peer reviewed.[[94]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-94) | **”** |

Bigfoot organizations

There are several organizations dedicated to the research and investigation of Bigfoot sightings in the United States. The oldest and largest is the [Bigfoot Field Researchers Organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bigfoot_Field_Researchers_Organization&action=edit&redlink=1) (BFRO).[[95]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-BFRO-95) The BFRO also provides a free database to individuals and other organizations. Their website includes reports from across North America that have been investigated by researchers to determine credibility.[[96]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-96)

In February 2016, the University of New Mexico at Gallup held a two-day Bigfoot conference, at a cost of $7,000 in university funds.[[97]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-97)

In his pursuit of Bigfoot, [David Paulides](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Paulides), author of two [self-published](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-published) books on the subject,[[98]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-98)[[99]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-99) created the research group "North America Bigfoot Search" for which he serves as director,[[100]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-100) and which Paulides says was instrumental[[101]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-101)[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] in the genesis of the Ketchum [paper published in 2013](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#Bigfoot_claims) claiming Bigfoot was real.[[90]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-Nicholson-90)

In popular culture

Main article: [Bigfoot in popular culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot_in_popular_culture)

Bigfoot has had a demonstrable impact as a [popular culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popular_culture) phenomenon. It has "become entrenched in American popular culture and it is as viable an icon as Michael Jordan" with more than forty-five years having passed since reported sightings in California, and neither an animal nor "a satisfying explanation as to why folks see giant hairy men that don't exist".[[102]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-102)

When asked for her opinion of Bigfoot in a September 27, 2002, interview on [National Public Radio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Public_Radio)'s "[Science Friday](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Science_Friday)", [Jane Goodall](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jane_Goodall) said "I'm sure they exist", and later said, chuckling, "Well, I'm a romantic, so I always wanted them to exist", and finally, "You know, why isn't there a body? I can't answer that, and maybe they don't exist, but I want them to."[[103]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-NPR-103) In 2012, when asked again by the [Huffington Post](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huffington_Post), Goodall said "I'm fascinated and would actually love them to exist," adding, "Of course, it's strange that there has never been a single authentic hide or hair of the Bigfoot, but I've read all the accounts."[[104]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfoot#cite_note-104)

A TV show about Sasquatch titled [Finding Bigfoot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finding_Bigfoot) began airing in 2011 and rose to some popularity on [Animal Planet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal_Planet).

## A legendary creature – Hulk

To watch the series of this Hollywood blockbuster大片。

《*绿巨人*》浩克（Hulk）<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hulk_(film)>

Hulk is a 2003 American [superhero](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superhero_film) [drama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drama) film based on the [fictional](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Character_%28arts%29) [Marvel Comics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marvel_Comics) [character of the same name](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hulk_%28comics%29). [Ang Lee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ang_Lee) directed the film, which stars [Eric Bana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eric_Bana) as Dr. Bruce Banner, as well as [Jennifer Connelly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jennifer_Connelly), [Sam Elliott](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sam_Elliott), [Josh Lucas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josh_Lucas), and [Nick Nolte](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nick_Nolte). The film explores the origins of Bruce Banner, who after a lab accident involving gamma radiation finds himself able to turn into a huge green-skinned monster whenever he gets angry, while he is pursued by the [United States military](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Armed_Forces) and comes into a conflict with his father.

Development for the film started as far back as 1990. The film was at one point to be directed by [Joe Johnston](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joe_Johnston) and then [Jonathan Hensleigh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jonathan_Hensleigh). More scripts had been written by Hensleigh, [John Turman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Turman), [Michael France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_France), [Zak Penn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zak_Penn), [J. J. Abrams](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._J._Abrams), [Scott Alexander & Larry Karaszewski](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scott_Alexander_and_Larry_Karaszewski), [Michael Tolkin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Tolkin), and [David Hayter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Hayter) before Ang Lee and [James Schamus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Schamus)' involvement. Hulk was shot mostly in [California](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California), primarily in the [San Francisco Bay Area](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Francisco_Bay_Area).

Hulk was a commercial success, grossing over $245 million worldwide, higher than its $137 million budget, and received mixed reviews from critics, earning praise for its visual effects, ambition, score, performances and complexity (especially compared with other superhero films released at that time), while the film's pacing, tone and lack of action were subjects of criticism. A reboot, titled [The Incredible Hulk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Incredible_Hulk_%28film%29), was released on June 13, 2008 as the second film of the [Marvel Cinematic Universe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marvel_Cinematic_Universe).



## [Industrial espionage/corporate espionage] Tech firm offers $25,000 reward after prototype laptops are stolen at CES

<http://money.cnn.com/2017/01/10/technology/ces-razer-gaming-laptop-stolen/index.html>

## It's a laptop with three screens built for gaming, a machine that claims to be the first of its kind. And it's been stolen.

California-based gaming firm Razer says two prototypes of its yet-to-be-released laptop were swiped from its booth at the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas on Sunday. And it's willing to pay $25,000 to find out who took them.

"Our teams worked months on end to conceptualize and develop these units," CEO Min-Liang Tan said on Facebook, describing the theft as potential industrial espionage.

"It is cheating, and cheating doesn't sit well with us," he said. "Anyone who would do this clearly isn't very smart."

Razer describes the laptop, named Project Valerie, as "a new standard for immersive entertainment." It says the device's three built-in 17-inch screens will replace the cluttered multiple-monitor setup that gamers favor.

It was unveiled at CES [on Thursday](http://www.razerzone.com/press/detail/press-releases/razer-unveils-project-valerie-worlds-first-concept-design-for-portable-multi-monitor-immersive-gaming), three days before the two prototypes were taken from Razer's press room at the annual tech conference, according to the company.

Razer is offering a reward of up to $25,000 for any information that leads to the identification, arrest and conviction of the thief.

"We have filed the necessary reports and are currently working with the show management as well as law enforcement to address this issue," Tan said.

The Consumer Technology Association, which produces CES, said it regretted the theft and would work with law enforcement officials and Razer.

"The security of our exhibitors, attendees and their products and materials is our highest priority," it said in a statement. "We use a wide variety of security measures at our show to combat theft."

## [Steal intellectual property] US charges 3 Chinese nationals with hacking, stealing intellectual property from companies

<http://edition.cnn.com/2017/11/27/politics/china-hacking-case/index.html>

The Justice Department on Monday unsealed an indictment against three Chinese nationals in connection with cyberhacks and the alleged theft of intellectual property of three companies, according to US officials briefed on the investigation.

But the Trump administration is stopping short of publicly confronting the Chinese government about its role in the breach. The hacks occurred during both the Obama and Trump administrations.

The charges being brought in Pittsburgh allege that the hackers stole intellectual property from several companies, including Trimble, a maker of navigation systems; Siemens, a German technology company with major operations in the US; and Moody's Analytics.

The three charged in the Pittsburgh case are presumed to live in China and are either employed or associated with Guangzhou Bo Yu Information Technology Co., known as Boyusec, court documents say. US intelligence and private cybersecurity experts say Boyusec works as a contractor for the Chinese ministry of state security, that nation's version of the National Security Agency. The court documents unsealed Monday don't mention the Chinese state links.

US investigators have concluded that the three charged by the US attorney in Pittsburgh were working for a Chinese intelligence contractor, the sources briefed on the investigation say. But missing from court documents filed in the case is any explicit mention that the thefts were state-sponsored.

A 2015 deal between then-President Barack Obama and Chinese President Xi Jinping prohibits the US and China from stealing intellectual property for the purpose of giving advantage to domestic companies.

In recent months some US intelligence agencies have concluded that China is breaking the agreement, sources briefed on the matter say. But there's debate among intelligence officials about whether there's sufficient evidence to publicly reveal the Chinese government's role in the infractions, these people say.

Obama administration officials had touted the Obama-Xi agreement, as well as 2014 Justice Department charges against members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army for commercial espionage, for reducing some of the Chinese cyberactivity against companies in the US.

But the 2015 Obama-Xi deal was met with skepticism inside the US agencies whose job it is to guard against Chinese cyberactivity targeting US companies. Some now say there was only a brief drop in the number of cyberspying incidents, if at all.

In the waning months of the Obama administration, intelligence officials briefed senior White House officials on information showing that the Chinese cyberattacks were back to levels previously seen, sources familiar with the matter told CNN. Early in the Trump administration, US intelligence officials briefed senior officials, including the President and vice president, as well as advisers Jared Kushner and Steve Bannon.

At the same time, some Trump administration officials have raised concerns about whether to confront China over the cyber intrusions at a time when the administration is trying to get cooperation from the Chinese government on North Korea and other issues.

## A spy program in U.S.

A key spy program will sunset at the end of the year pitting privacy advocates and national security hawks against each other once again. The showdown is over section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, which gives the US broad authority to intercept electronic communications from foreigners abroad, but has also incidentally intercepted communications between those individuals and Americans.

The intelligence community maintains that the program is essential to US national security and does not and is not allowed to target Americans in any way. But privacy advocates have argued it provides a backdoor to the US government to intercept the communications of its own citizens.

There are several competing proposals in the House and the Senate out there. Some reauthorize the program for several more years, but include additional protections or transparency provisions. Another proposal by Republican Sen. Tom Cotton of Arkansas -- backed by Trump administration officials -- would permanently extend the program as is.

It's hard to predict how this fight will end as the program scrambles traditional party lines and has attracted peculiar political pairings in the past. It's possible Congress could vote for a short-term extension of the program to allow themselves more time to negotiate next steps.

## Government reveals details about energy grid hacks

<http://money.cnn.com/2016/04/05/technology/energy-grid-hacks/index.html>

## [Economic espionage] Hackers have stolen sensitive information from American energy companies -- and have planted malware in the energy grid with the intent to turn off the lightsin the future.

They even managed to infect at least three energy companies with Cryptolocker [ransomware, a particularly nasty computer virus](http://money.cnn.com/2014/07/09/technology/security/ransomware/index.html?iid=HP_LN) that locks digital files and demands a ransom payment.

[Newly released documents from the Department of Homeland Security](https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/2785293-DHS-27-1-2016-Intelligence-Assessment.html) are finally shedding some light on what exactly hackers are doing when they sneak into the American electrical grid.

The DHS intelligence assessment -- originally dated January 27, 2016 -- was published by [Public Intelligence](https://publicintelligence.net/about/), a research project that shares secretive documents to educate people.

Some of the attacks described in the report are potentially serious.

Content by the UK’s Department for International Trade

Cutting edge engineering with a power to transform lives

Discover 21st century commercial solutions complemented by timeless technique.

Aggressive foreign government hackers broke into American companies 17 times between October 1, 2013 and September 30, 2014, according to DHS. In two cases they snuck into U.S. petroleum organizations, and hackers are "suspected of exfiltrating data" from one of them.

It's rare, but highly sophisticated foreign government hackers have gotten inside the energy grid, DHS said. They hack "primarily to conduct cyber espionage ... to conduct a damaging or disruptive attack in the event of hostilities with the United States," DHS stated in a recent internal "intelligence assessment."

That sounds alarming, but DHS is throwing cold water on any present worries. The agency concluded that damaging cyberattacks against the American energy sector is "possible but not likely."

That calm demeanor doesn't sit well with some cybersecurity experts. Ryan Duff is a researcher and former member of U.S. Cyber Command, the American military's hacking unit. He warned that once a hacker gets into a computer -- even if physical damage hasn't been caused yet -- the potential is there.

"While I agree with the DHS assessment overall, it's still pretty frightening," he said. "The fact is that the ability to cause destruction exists. Their assessment that attack is unlikely is based on political realities instead of technical realities. Attack is way more than technically possible."

DHS prefers to label these cyber incidents as "espionage or some other activity," rather than "cyberattacks." To date, there have been "no damaging or destructive attacks against the U.S. energy sector," DHS said.

"The majority of malicious activity occurring against the U.S. energy sector is low-level cybercrime that is ... not meant to be destructive," DHS analysts wrote.

Kyle Wilhoit, who investigates these types of hacks for Trend Micro ([TMICF](http://money.cnn.com/quote/quote.html?symb=TMICF&source=story_quote_link)), said criminal hackers sometimes gain access to sensitive machinery by mistake.

"Most of the attacks that we've witnessed against this sector are in fact criminal in nature," he told CNNMoney. "In some cases we even see criminals not realizing the importance of some of the machines [they gained access to.]"

The agency cautions against media using the term cyber "attack," although it's own [2013 advisory](https://ics-cert.us-cert.gov/sites/default/files/Monitors/ICS-CERT_Monitor_Apr-Jun2013.pdf) refers to cyber "attack" 56 times.

**Closely guarded secrets**

Government investigators typically keep silent about potentially destructive hacks targeting the U.S. energy sector.

[A CNNMoney investigation last year showed that Corporate America keeps huge hacks secret](http://money.cnn.com/2015/11/30/technology/secret-deals-hacked-companies/?iid=EL) by having the government deem any evidence "Protected Critical Infrastructure Information," which is then specially guarded from public view.

No companies with computers infected by hackers are mentioned by name. And details are slim.

For example, in 2014, CNNMoney reported that [the U.S. energy grid was attacked 79 times that year](http://money.cnn.com/2014/11/18/technology/security/energy-grid-hack/?iid=EL). Publicly available documents would only say that the government's talented computer hacking SWAT team "responded to... incidents." And "the majority of these incidents involved attacker techniques" like fake websites and spam email.

But it wouldn't say what those incidents were -- only that they were investigated by the Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team, otherwise known as ICS-CERT.

Retired General Michael Hayden, who led the NSA and later the CIA, told CNNMoney in January that [the country keeps too many hacks secret](http://money.cnn.com/2016/01/14/technology/secret-hacks/?iid=EL), which limits its ability properly guard the nation.

## [Political espionage] Edward Snowden hid in HK

Vanessa Rodel didn't realize she was sheltering the most wanted man in the world until the morning after he **showed up** **unexpectedly** at her door. Her houseguest from the United States had requested a newspaper. She discovered his **high-profile identity** when she recognized Edward Snowden's face on the front page of the Hong Kong daily.

"I said 'oh my God. The most wanted man in the world is in my house!"

Rodel -- who fled the Philippines -- is one of several **asylum seekers庇佑寻求者** in Hong Kong who are now going public with a secret they kept for years. For weeks in 2013, these **impoverished**穷困的 peopletook turns hiding the man behind one of the biggest intelligence leaks in US history. "We are part of history because we did good things," said Supun, an **asylum seeker** from Sri Lanka who gave up his family's bed for Snowden. Snowden's unlikely shelterershave all lived for years in Hong Kong [in a legal **limbo**.](http://cnn.com/2013/07/18/world/asia/hong-kong-refugees-exposed/) The city pays their rent and a small living allowance but it won't allow them to settle permanently and work.

The families and their lawyer are coming forward as their **brush with history**与历史擦肩而过is **immortalized**使名垂千古，使不朽 in a new **Hollywood blockbuster 好莱屋大片**. The film "Snowden" depicts the tense days when the NSA **whistleblower/debunker** went underground in Hong Kong, in a bid to **evade/dodge/avoid** US and Hong Kong authorities, as well as the world media. Snowden made his first **bombshell**爆炸性消息 revelations about controversial US surveillance programs in an interview with the Guardian newspaper in a room in Hong Kong's Mira Hotel.

"These are good people, they won't talk," the lawyer tells Snowden. "They're **stateless (without nationality or citizenship)."** "The first priority was to remove him from where he was in the Mira Hotel, and to do so without the media and any other third parties following him," The lawyer instructed Snowden to make an official refugee claim at the local office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. He then **came up with/brought up** an **unorthodox**不走寻常路的； 另类的 strategy to hide the **fugitive criminal逃犯** from the threat of possible **extradition** back to the US, where Snowden was branded a **traitor** //treason.

"I advised Mr. Snowden it would be in his best interest to be placed with the refugee families in a densely populated area, as that would be the last place that anybody would look. The lawyer hopes the film will bring fresh and widespread international attention to the **plight**困境 of an estimated 14,500 **asylum seekers**庇佑寻求者living in Hong Kong.

According to Rodel and her lawyers, she is about to be **evicted/ousted/deported**, after Hong Kong authorities **allegedly** refused to pay her electricity bills. Rodel's lawyers submitted a long letter to the Hong Kong authorities this week, accusing them of suspending payments to Rodel due to her refusal to answer questions about Mr Edward Snowden. "No we did not **withhold** any assistance" , a spokesperson for International Social Service in Hong Kong, told CNN. //If you **withhold** something that someone wants, you do not let them have it. 拒绝给

Tibbo **indicted the Hong Kong government for** forcing thousands of **asylum seekers** to live in "inhuman and degrading circumstances." "The Hong Kong government is completely non-compliant to its international accountabilities and obligations towards refugees."

Hong Kong does not formally recognize the United Nations Refugees Convention. And the Hong Kong Security **Bureau** told CNN in an email that **asylum seekers** will not be allowed to settle here permanently, **not mention** working here. The city authorities do provide monthly rent payments, as well as additional **stipends**['staɪpend] 定期津贴 for utilities, transport and food coupons. But **asylum seekers** are barred by law from seeking employment in the city. Their children are also born here **stateless**, denied citizenship and passports.

After leaving Rodel's home, Snowden fled to Moscow where his claim for seeking temporary **political asylum** was granted. The US continues to seek his **extradition** back to U.S. on charges of **espionage** and theft of government property. Snowden is clearly grateful for the **hospitality** he was shown. According to Rodel, he has helped pay for her daughter to go to kindergarten. "These were refugees who had nothing. They were living in incredibly tough situations and they still are today," Snowden said, speaking from Moscow in an interview with the New York Times last month. "They didn't hesitate to open the door. They protected me. They believed in me and but for that I might have had a very different ending

# [Political espionage] Flynn resignation: Fox, Breitbart focus on leaks

<http://money.cnn.com/2017/02/14/media/fox-news-michael-flynn-donald-trump/index.html>

## While most news outlets gave wall-to-wall coverage of the resignation of his national security adviser on Tuesday, President Donald Trump tried to draw attention to the "real story."

Why, Trump wondered on Twitter, "are there so many illegal leaks coming out of Washington?"

In this case, Trump was referring to the leaks to investigative journalists at the Washington Post, New York Times and other publications about Michael Flynn's ties to Russia. That [reporting ultimately led to Flynn's resignation](http://money.cnn.com/2017/02/14/media/michael-flynn-investigative-journalism/index.html?iid=EL) late Monday as Trump's national security adviser.

There were at least a couple of outlets, however, that gave ample coverage to what Trump described as the "real story." Fox News, in contrast to its cable news competitors, repeatedly framed Flynn's resignation as a betrayal of trust between the White House and intelligence community.

## [Economic espionage]US man 'gave top-secret information' to Chinese agent

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-40376067>

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| [律](court) 宣誓书 , 宣誓陈词 (经陈诉者宣誓在法律上可采作证据的)书面陈词 /呈堂证供 | affidavit [,æfi'deivit]; A written declaration made under oath before a notary public, like court, or other authorized officer, which is a legal evidence in law.  **[ 宣誓陈词 a sworn affidavit [,æfi'deivit]]**  e.g. Nicholas Young was arrested/**apprehended** by the FBI on Wednesday but was on law enforcement's radar (执法机关) since 2010, according to an **affidavit** released with Young's arrest. Young has been in contact with undercover(秘密的) **law enforcement officers** and **informants信息提供者/ɪnˈfɔːmənt/** since 2011 and was interviewed as early as 2010 about his relationship with a friend, Zachary, who **pleaded guilty** to supporting a foreign terrorist organization.  eg The **self-made millionaire**一位白手起家的百万富翁said he was filing提起诉讼 **[ a sworn affidavit]** that he **denies any wrong doing and indictment/accusation against him emphatically/flatly/categorically**. He even offered to **waive自动弃权** the statute of limitations and any political immunity/exemption.    //直截了当的/断然的否认（错事，指控): deny something (like wrongdoing, indictment, accusation) **flatly/emphatically/categorically**  //waive: If you waive your right to something, such as legal representation, you choose not to have it or do it. （自愿的）放弃 (权利) V.S. weave=knit  //information, 信息提供者 informant /ɪnˈfɔːmənt/ : An informant is someone who gives another person a piece of information. |
| 随身携带的，没有checkin的(行李，包) | [ carry-on luggage的 V.S. check-in luggage ] |
| 底子是清白的干净的(没有不良记录) | [ clearance ]  e.g. The FBI has confirmed he **was entrusted with** high-level **clearance(底子是清白的干净的)** when working for the government. |

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| **废除废止 (法令, 死刑)** | abolish /əˈbɒlɪʃ/ = repeal. If someone in authority abolishes or repeals a system, a law, some regulations, or practice, they formally put an end to it, repeal it 废除 (法令, 死刑) [ 废除法律repeal a law = abolish a law; 废除死刑 repeal/abolish the death penalty = abolish/repeal the the capital publishment ] => N (法令的) 废止撤销 repeal = abolishment, the repeal of capital punishment ] e.g. An Illinois House committee voted Thursday to abolish/repeal the death penalty/the capital punishment. 投票废除了死刑 e.g Turkey's President refuses to rule out排除 the death penalty/capital punishment for thousands of people who were **apprehended/arrested** after **a foiled/thwarted/failed** military coup 挫败的(政变） Friday, despite warnings that reintroducing **capital punishment(death penalty)** could impede/hamper/hinder Turkey's chances of joining the European Union. Speaking through his translator in an exclusive interview with CNN's. Turkish President called **the foiled/thwarted** military coup挫败的(政变） a "purge肃清 crime of treason". **The coup plotter** should be executed in the capital punishment/death penalty. President vows that those responsible "will **pay a heavy price for为xxx付出惨痛的代价** this crime of treason". Turkey **abolished/repealed the capital punishment** for peacetime crimes in 2002, followed by a series of human rights reforms. Finally, in Turkey, the military coup had been f**oiled/thwarted/failed挫败的(政变）**. With apprehension made in Turkey and eight soldiers who fled to Greece awaiting extradition引渡. e.g. Next year will be the 60th anniversary of the repeal/abolishment of capital punishment 明年将是死刑废止的60周年 // 引渡extradite /ˈɛkstrəˌdaɪt/ If sb. is extradited, they are officially sent back to their own or a broker country第三方斡旋国 to be tried for a crime that they have been indicted for. / /plot/scheme/conspiracy: A plotter is a person who secretly plans with others to do something illegal or wrong, usually against a person or government. 密谋者; 阴谋者 => 政变的策划者 the military coup plotter V.S. 优秀策划者 a mastermind |
| **废除废止 (法令; 规章制度；法律)** | repeal /rɪˈpiːl/ sth = abandon [ 废除法律repeal a law = abolish a law; 废除死刑repeal the death penalty = abolishthe the capital publishment; N. 撤销; (法令的) 废止 repeal = abolishment, the repeal of capital punishment; the abolishment of xxx] repeal sth V.S. appeal //死刑[ the capital punishment = death penalty 1. V-T If the government repeals a law, it officially ends it, so that it is no longer valid. 撤销; 废止 (法令) e.g. The government has just repealed the law segregating public facilities. 政府刚刚废除了隔离公共设施的法令 e.g. Next year will be the 60th anniversary of the repeal/abolishment of capital punishment 明年将是死刑废止的60周年 |
| **(政府或掌权团体 官方的)废除(法律或协议)；取消撤销(法律或协议)** | [rescind] [rɪ'sɪnd]: to officially abandon or repeal a law, or officially end a decision or agreement. If a government or a group of people in power **rescind** a law or agreement, they officially withdraw it and state that it is no longer valid. (政府或掌权团体 官方的)废除(法律或协议)；取消撤销(法律或协议) [rescind judgement 取消判决 ] V.S. [ abandon] V.S. [ repeal ] e.g. The governor does not have the authority to rescind the ruling. 该州长无权撤销这项裁决 |
| **1.** 拆卸分解一个设备/机器(成不同的部件) 2. **(逐步)废除 (一个系统/组织/服务）** | dismantle /dɪsˈmæntəl/ : dismantile sth = disassemble /ˌdɪsəˈsɛmbəl/ sth => N) dismantlement: the act of taking something apart (as a piece of machinery) 1. If you **[ dismantle a machine, dismantle a device, or dismantle structure ],** you carefully separate it into its different parts or small pieces 拆卸分解一个设备/机器(成不同的部件) = "disassemble /ˌdɪsəˈsɛmbəl/": To disassemble something means to take it apart, separate it into its different parts分解; 拆开 e.g. He asked for immediate help from the United States to dismantle the warheads. 拆除, 拆卸弹头。e.g. We dismantled the machine and shipped it in pieces. 我们拆开机器以零件运输。e.g. OMG, the naughty/ˈnɔːtɪ/ boy dismantled the TV set at home...which annoyed his mother. 2. To **[ dismantle an organization or system ]** means to cause it to stop functioning by gradually reducing its power or purpose, abolish or repeal the organization or system step by step. (逐步)废除 (一个系统/组织/服务）**[ dismantle the IBM Notes system; dismantle the IBM PBC system; dismantle this public service ]** e.g. Public services of all kinds are being dismantled. 各种公共服务正被(逐步)废除 e.g IBM is gonna dismantle its Notes email system by 2020, and will deploy its substitution/replacement, IBM Verse instead. e.g. Since Trump's inauguration, he decided to dismantle Obamacare health care system gradually by 2020, and start to offer a better replacement. |
| **(彻底)**根除(贫困,奴隶制,人口贩卖) (彻底)连根撕碎/拔除 | eradicate sth.. eradication; eradicate sth: to tear up sth by roots, root out sth; abolish/repeal sth completely. [ eradicate hunger; eradicate diseases; eradicate poverty (彻底)根除贫困; eradicate slavery (彻底)根除奴隶制; eradicate human trafficking(彻底)根除人口贩卖; eradicate children trafficking 彻底)根除儿童贩卖; eradicate drug trafficking 彻底)根除药品贩卖; Bacteria Eradication 杀菌功能 ; 细胞清除率 ; 细菌清除 => n) (彻底)根除贫穷eradication of poverty; (彻底)根除奴隶制eradication of slavery; (彻底)根除儿童贩卖eradication of children trafficking] eg By releasing her from judicial custody and dropping any charges against her, the justice ministry could send an important message: That it's finally getting serious about providing justice and eradicating slavery (彻底)根除奴隶制. |

A former US diplomatic [dɪp**lə**'mætɪk] officer has been arrested/**apprehended** and charged with giving top-secret documents to a Chinese agent. According to an **affidavit[,æfɪ'deɪvɪt](court) 宣誓, 宣誓书**, Kevin, a 60-year-old from Virginia, is said to have travelled to Shanghai in March and April 2017. He also failed to declare $16,500 in cash found in two **carry-on bags(随身携带的，没有checkin的)** when travelling through Chicago airport, said the Associated Press.

Under the federal Espionage Act, he could face life in prison. The FBI has confirmed he **was entrusted with** high-level **clearance(底子是清白的干净的)** when working for the government. His access was **rescinded(officially abolish or repeal)** when he ceased to be a state employee in 2012, after which he became a self-employed consultant.

The Washington Post said that, according to two government officials, Mr Mallory was employed by the CIA, but this information was not given in court. During a voluntary interview with FBI agents in May, Mr Mallory said the person he met in Shanghai told him he was working for a Chinese **think-tank**, the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS).

The FBI has, since at least 2014, believed that Chinese **spies** use SASS affiliations to **cover-up掩护** their identities to conduct some governmental **espionages**间谍行为, according to the [US Department of Justice](https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/virginia-man-arrested-and-charged-espionage). The **affidavit** also detailed a note Mr Mallory allegedly wrote to the individual, saying "your object is to gain information, and my object is to be paid".

Mr Mallory, who speaks Chinese **Mandarin**, made an initial appearance in court on Thursday, and will return for a preliminary hearing on Friday. "These charges should send a message to anyone who would consider violating the public's trust and **compromising/destroy our national security** by disclosing classified, confidential information," said Dana, **acting assistant attorney** general for national security.

## Australia unveils laws to prevent foreign interference

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-australia-42232178>

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| 损伤(fame, reputtion)；糟蹋；玷污 n. 污点；瑕疵 | mar /mɑː/(marring,marred,mars) To mar something means to spoil or damage it. 破坏 [ mar the peace in this city = destroy ] e.g. A number of problems **marred** the smooth running of this event. 许多问题**破坏**了该事件的顺利进行 to make something less attractive or enjoyable 玷污，损坏，毁坏 e.g. Their wedding was marred by the death of Jenny’s mother a week earlier. 周之前珍妮母亲的过世使他们的婚礼蒙上了一层阴影。 e.g. A frown marred his handsome features. 紧锁的眉头破坏了他俊美的面容。 |
| 玷污; 污渍 | stain /steɪn/ => stainless 没有污渍的， 不锈的；未被玷污的； stainless steel 1.N-COUNT A stain is a mark on something that is difficult to remove. 污渍 e.g. Remove stains by soaking in a mild solution of bleach. 用温和的漂白溶液浸泡以去除污渍。 2. V-T If a liquid stains something, the thing becomes coloured or marked by the liquid. (在某物上) 留下污渍 e.g Some foods can stain the teeth, as of course can smoking. 某些食物会使牙齿着色，吸烟当然也会。e.g. The watermelon juice stained my T-shirt...it's hard to remove these stain. 3. ADJ 沾了污渍的 stained .e.g His clothing was stained with mud. 他的衣服沾了泥 e.g. My white T-shirt was stained by watermelon juice. e.g. OMG, Jill got her **period/menstruatio**n and left stains on the sheet 床单, and we are fined by 6$ Singaporean dollars。 |
| tarnish | taint /teɪnt,tent/ v. [T usually passive 一般用被动态] 1. if something bad taints a situation or person, it makes the person or situation seem bad 使受负面影响；玷污，败坏 〔某人的名誉〕 e.g. Baker argues that his trial was tainted by negative publicity. 他的审判受到了负面宣传的影响。 2. taint sth: to damage something by adding an unwanted substance to it, like stains. 污染，沾污 taint sth with sth e.g The water had been tainted with a deadly toxin. 水被致命毒素污染。 taint 2 n. [singular 单数] 3. taint = stain, spot: the appearance of being related to something bad or morally wrong 污点，瑕疵；玷污 e.g. The city has suffered for many years under the taint of corruption. 该城市多年遭受腐败之苦。  tarnish: The condition of being stained or tainted 玷污; eg His reputation was tarnished/stained/tainted by the sexy scandal; and now he's a notorious/disreputable person. 他的声誉受到玷污 eFor decades, Bill Cosby was thought of in glowing terms as a perceptive comedian. His public personality made him more than rich -- it made him a role model, admired for his support of education and his no-nonsense talks on parenting and achievement. However, this week, his persona人格面貌 has been paired with another much darker image because of his sexy scandal. His reputation was tarnished/stained/tainted玷污 and now he became a notorious/disreputable person. |
| tarnish film (slang) 锈[氧化]膜 |
| 斑点; (皮肤上的) 小疙瘩; 斑; 地点; **一个固定节目档** | spot /spɒt/  1.N-COUNT Spots are small, round, coloured areas on a surface. 斑点 e.g. The leaves have yellow areas on the top and underneath are powdery orange spots. 橙色斑点。 2. N-COUNT Spots on a person's skin are small lumps or marks. (皮肤上的) 小疙瘩; 斑 My brother's face was covered with spots. 我弟弟曾满脸疙瘩。 //pimples, burst-out, flecks斑点 3. N-COUNT You can refer to a particular place as a spot or site 地点 e.g. They stayed at several of the island's top tourist spots. 他们在岛上几个最好的旅游景点呆过。 e.g. Though no airport has been able to knock Changi from the top spot, there's been a bit of movement in the rest of the top 10. Tokyo International Airport jumped two spots to push South Korea's Incheon International Airport from last year's second place position, moving Seoul's gateway to third.  4. N-COUNT A spot in a television or radio show is a part of it that is regularly reserved for a particular performer or type of entertainment. 固定节目档 e.g. He got a spot on a CNN show. 在CNN得到了一个固定节目档。 5. V-T If you spot something or someone, you notice them. 发现 E.G. Vicenzo failed to spot the error. 维森佐没能发现这个错误 E.g. Finally, after scouring the India ocean for 7 dats, searches finally spot the debris**(肉眼)发现** of MH370 fuselage机身 that ditched (飞机) 紧急迫降 into ocean last week e.g. Such atmospheric conditions are common in winter in Taipei's Yangmingshan mountain range, where the campus is located, making it an ideal place for **spotting肉眼)发现** long-lasting rainbows, Prof Chou said, which they have compelling/cogent evidences to apply for **Guinness World Record.** 6. N-COUNT A spot of a liquid is a small amount of it. 滴; 点 [雨点 spots of rain; 墨滴spots of ink] . Spots of rain雨点 had begun to fall. 雨点已经开始落下来了。 7. PHRASE If you do something on the spot, you do it immediately. 当即; 当场就(被录用了，斩首了，逮捕了) e.g.. james was called to see the producer and got the job on the spot. 詹姆斯被叫去见那个制片人，当即得到了那份工作。 |
| stigma; stigmata; stigmatic; stigmatize | A mark or token of **humiliation, disgrace, or disreputation:**  耻辱,恶名声、不名誉的标志 |
| A small mark; a scar or **birthmark.** 烙印：小的标记；伤疤或**胎记**  eg Orphans who were stigmatized/marked烙印 by Ebola are abandoned |
| Medicine:A mark or spot on the skin that bleeds as a symptom of hysteria[hɪ'stɪərɪə]. 皮肤上流血的伤痕或点，是歇斯底里的征兆 [ hysterical, hysterically 歇斯底里的experiencing strong emotions that are out of a person's control V.S. hilarious knee-slapper (funny)] //symptomatic ['sɪmptə'mætɪk] adj. 有症状的；症候的 |
| Archaic A mark burned into the skin of a criminal or slave; a brand. 【古语】 烙印：在罪犯或奴隶身上烙入皮肤的印记；烙印 |
| stigmatize | stigma: ['stɪɡmə] , stigmatize ['stɪɡmətaɪz]; stigmatization n /͵stɪgmətəˋzeɪʃən  N) stigma 1. [C usually singular, U,一般用单数] a strong feeling in society that being in a particular situation or having a particular illness is something to be ashamed of 耻辱，羞辱，见不得人的感觉 THESAURUS SHAME e.g. There is a social stigma attached to single parenthood. 单身父母在社会上的名声不光彩。 e.g. In the US, smoking carries a stigma . 在美国，吸烟是不光彩的。 the stigma of alcoholism/mental illness etc e.g. The stigma of alcoholism makes it difficult to treat. 酗酒的恶名令其很难治愈。 2. [C] technical the top of the centre part of a flower that receives the pollen which allows it to form new seeds 〔植物的〕柱头To characterize or brand as **disgraceful or humiliated** 诬蔑，污辱：使蒙受或被指控不名誉或耻辱 To mark with stigmata or a stigma. 打上烙印 V) stigmatize: be stigmatized['stɪɡmətaɪz]: to be treated by society as if you should feel ashamed of your situation or behaviour 被视为可耻，受到蔑视 e.g. Single mothers often feel that they are stigmatized by society. 单身母亲常常觉得自己受社会歧视。 |

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| (没有权利却想）干涉; 篡改 | tamper with sth /ˈtæmpə/ V.S. bad-temper/grumpy, grumpily 1. If someone tampers with something, they interfere with it干涉, meddle in it 多管闲事, or try to change it when they actually have NO right to do so. (没有权利却想）干涉, 多管闲事, 篡改 e.g. I don't want to be accused of tampering with/falsifying the evidence. 我不想被指控 篡改证据。 => 篡改证据 falsify evidence = tamper with evidence= manipulate evidence =>多管闲事 meddle in sth; meddlesome = nosy, keep your nose away from me 2.N a person or thing that tamps, esp an instrument for packing down tobacco in a pipe 拍压的人; 工具(尤指装填烟草) |
| v) 管闲事 | **[ meddle in sth = sb. be nosy in sth;**  **meddler = buttinsky / buttinski [bə'tinski]**: sb who likes to **meddle in** others' affairs, **interfere with other’s affairs; a buttinsky or meddler is meddlesome and nosy**.  **=> 别管闲事 Stop meddling in sth = Keep your nose away from me.**  **=> 好管闲事的: meddlesome = nosy; You're so nosy/meddlesome ]**  e.g. China has reacted angrily to a British report voicing concerns over Beijing influence on Hong Kong's legal affairs, demanding that London stop **meddling in** China's internal issues. The report "contains willful comments on Hong Kong affairs," Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman/mouthpiece said. "We by no means accept the **unwarranted [ʌn'wɒr(ə)ntɪd] accusations无根据的指控** against China."  e.g. Former Director of National Intelligence James Clapper said Sunday on CNN"s "State of the Union" that Trump's **downplaying** of the threat posed by Russia's **meddling in 多管闲事 l**ast year's election was dangerous to US national security and allows countries like Russia and China to "play" the President. Former CIA Director John Brennan said Trump is allowing Putin to get away with Russia's efforts to disrupt the presidential election.  eg. "I believe that he feels that he and Russia did not **meddle in** the U.S. presidential election," Trump said. "As to whether I believe it or not, I am with our agencies, especially as currently constituted with the leadership." |
| 爱管闲事的 | **nosy /ˈnəʊzɪ/ (nosier,nosiest) = meddlesome** ADJ If you describe someone as nosy, you mean that they are interested in things which do not concern them.  **[ be nosy in sth = meddle in sth; poke sb’s nose into everyone's business => 好管闲事的: You're so nosy/meddlesome => 别管闲事 Stop meddling in sth = Keep your nose away from me. ]**  E.g He was having to whisper in order to avoid being overheard by their **nosy/meddlesome neighbours.** 他不得不低声耳语，以免被他们 **爱管闲事的邻居们** 听见  e.g. She loves to **poke her nose into everyone's business**/meddle in others’ business. She also likes to be a **tattletale**, and Albert listens to most of what she says. 她好管閒事，还喜欢打小报告 //好管閒事 |
| [俚语]多管别人闲事的人 | A buttinsky / buttinski [**bə**'tinski] = a meddler: sb who likes to **meddle in** others' affairs or **pose nose into others’ business**, **interfere with other’s affairs. A buttinsky or meddler is meddlesome and nosy**. e.g. You're such a buttinsky/meddler, so nosy/meddlesome. |
| V) n | interfere, interference V.S. meddle in V.S. be nosy in sth |

The Australian government has proposed a wide-ranging crackdown on foreign interference in political activity. PM Malcolm Turnbull said rules policing **espionage**, counter-intelligence and political donations would undergo the most significant **overhaul** in decades.

Proposed new laws, which need parliamentary approval, would target "covert, coercive" activities, he said. He noted recent "disturbing reports" of Chinese influence, but stressed the laws would not target any one country. The prime minister cited allegations of Russian **meddling in** the US election as one **justification(acceptable reasons)** for reform.

"We should not be naive about this," Mr Turnbull said in Canberra on Tuesday. "Foreign powers are making **unprecedented** and increasingly sophisticated attempts to influence the political process, both here and abroad."

Criminal penalties

The proposed laws would include:

* New offences that target foreign **interference in (meddling in)** domestic politics and **economic espionage (industrial espionage),** or theft of **trade secrets商业秘密**
* A ban on foreign donations in Australian political campaigns
* Broadening espionage laws to target those who possess or receive sensitive information, rather than simply those who pass it on
* A US-style public register where foreign lobbyists must declare who they are working for.

"Being registered should not be seen as any kind of **taint/stain**, and certainly not as a crime," Mr Turnbull said. "If you fail to disclose your ties, then you will be liable for a criminal offence."

[US warns Australia about China influence](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-australia-37335545)

The foreign interference offences would target covert, **deceptive** or threatening actions by foreign actors, the government said. These are actions that fall short of **espionage** but are intended to **interfere with干涉/meddle in多管闲事** democratic processes or provide intelligence to overseas governments.　The proposed laws will be introduced to parliament through separate bills this week.

The possibility of foreign influence has been widely discussed in Australia in recent months.　In October, [high-ranking intelligence and government officials warned universities to be vigilant](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-australia-41561893) about the stifling of debate on campuses - remarks widely interpreted to concern alleged Chinese interference. 　The debate has also crossed into politics, after [a senator was criticised over his dealings with a wealthy Chinese businessman.](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-australia-42175461)

Australians have long been relaxed, perhaps too relaxed, about aspects of the country's political system which would cause considerable consternation in many other western democracies.

Finally, on Tuesday, the government announced it was introducing new laws to ban foreigners from donating to Australian political campaigns, and to stop foreign powers from interfering in the country's policies.

The move -- [long overdue in the eye of most political scientists](http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-12-04/foreign-spies-political-donations-crackdown-long-overdue/9223854) -- is a direct response to revelations that a senior Labor senator has had untoward dealings with a Chinese businessman who has donated to Australian political parties.

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[China or the US? Australia's tricky balancing act](http://edition.cnn.com/2017/12/05/asia/australia-us-china-relationship-intl/index.html)

Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull has used powerful rhetoric to announce the laws, describing them as being designed to protect Australia's ["way of life."](http://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/australia-ban-foreign-interference-politics-51579940)

"Foreign powers are making unprecedented and increasingly sophisticated attempts to influence the political process, both here and abroad," Turnbull said.

Attorney-General George Brandis added: "If you act covertly on behalf of a foreign actor, in a way that harms Australia's national security, to influence the political process, or a Government decision, that conduct will be criminalized."

The government claims the laws will preserve the country's democratic system, free from foreign influence, which begs the question: How exposed has Australia been in recent years to foreign interference?

[Trump's Russia defense in disarray](http://edition.cnn.com/2017/12/05/politics/trump-russia-defense-in-disarray/index.html)

Americans well understand the potency of concerns about foreign influence in elections given the allegations about Russian interference in the US Presidential election.

Why didn't the Australian government support legislation the opposition Labor Party put forward a year ago to curb foreign donations?

Labor asked the question during Parliamentary Question Time on Tuesday, and the Prime Minister's answers quickly turned to [the untoward actions of Labor Senator Sam Dastyari.](http://www.abc.net.au/news/2016-09-05/sam-dastyari-chinese-donations-furore-explained/7816588)

Dastyari was revealed last year to have accepted money from a Chinese businessman. He also delivered a speech defending China's territorial claims in the South China Sea, in direct contravention of [Australia's foreign policy position](http://www.cnn.com/2017/12/05/asia/australia-us-china-relationship-intl/index.html) (and indeed Labor's party platform) on this issue.

The Senator was forced to stand down from his frontbench portfolio, but shortly after doing so he was promoted back into the senior parliamentary ranks within the Labor opposition, this time as deputy whip in the Senate.

But this week it was revealed that [not only did Dastyari understate the extent of his comments about the South China Sea](http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-11-29/sam-dastyari-secret-south-china-sea-recordings/9198044) (a recording of his comments was leaked to the mainstream media), but he also alerted a Chinese businessman that he might be under Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) surveillance.

Labor Party Senator Sam Dastyari makes a public apology in Sydney, on September 6, 2016 after it was found that his office asked a company tied to the Chinese government to pay a bill incurred by his office.

The optics are terrible for the Labor Party, and Dastyari has been [demoted again](http://www.abc.net.au/radio/programs/am/dastyari-demoted-again-after-further-revelations/9209960). It is worth noting that Dastyari had no access to security information to pass on. His comments were based on assumption, nothing more.

Australia has a long history of large political donations from abroad, including hefty payments to the current government. But such donations have usually come from ideological allies of the major parties -- overseas businessmen with links to the UK Conservative party for example, or trade unions in the United States collaborating with the Australian Labor Party.

These donations have culturally been viewed as little more than an extension of the open political exchanges that occur between similarly minded western democracies.

The rise of China, however, and efforts from within the emerging superpower to exercise soft diplomacy in the region and around the world, has raised new concerns.

The new laws announced Tuesday are being touted as "world leading," but it remains to be seen how effective they will be in practice.

Australian espionage laws have rarely resulted in prosecutions, and while the new laws are designed to address such historical impotency, we will need to see the full drafting of the bill to know how effective what comes next might be.

With the draft Bill expected to be presented to the House of Representatives on Thursday, it also remains to be seen how quickly the legislation will pass through the Senate. It's only likely to become law this year if Labor doesn't stand in the way.

That said, in the wake of the Dastyari saga, Labor will be loath to be seen to contribute to any delays.

## German court sentences Swiss tax spy

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-41928008>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **偷/逃税** | Putin's tactics are facing charges of **ta[x e]vasion/tax dodge/tax avoidance 偷/逃税**;   * **tax dodger:偷/逃税的人** [evade, evasion: dodge 逃避, 躲避] * //tax**ii**ng 滑行的v.s taxing: A taxing task or problem is one that requires a lot of mental or physical effort. 费劲的(任务，活） e.g. It's known that DP is such a taxing project 很费劲的项目 |
| 揭露(丑闻，不可告人的秘密, xxx) ；将(丑闻，不可告人的秘密, xxx)公开于众 | bring sth to light = debunk sth, reveal or expose sth, unveil sth, especially the false, fraudulent, or deceptive informaiton  **[ 揭露丑闻, bring the scandal to light; 揭露sb'的秘密, bring sb's secret to light]** |
| [美俚]暴露者; 揭穿真面目者 (告发者；检举者) | V) debunk, 揭穿真面目者(告发者；检举者) N.) debunker = whistleblower; to unveil, reveal, or expose sth, specially the false, fraudulent, or deceptive information.  **[戳穿他的谎话 debunk his lies; 揭穿真面: debunk the truth; 揭穿阴谋 debunk sb's conspiracy/scheme ]** V.S. tattletale 告密者；搬弄是非的人,大嘴巴 you're such as tattletale |
| 告发者；检举者 (揭穿真面目者 ) | **whistleblower = debunker :** an **informant** [in'fɔ:mənt] who exposes wrongdoing, such as fraudulent or deceptive information, in an organization in the hope of stopping the wrong things. //informant: a person who provides information 提供消息者 |
| 大嘴巴, 打小报告的人； 告密者；搬弄是非的人, | tattletale; ;someone who gossips indiscreetly  In school, a kid is called a **tattletale** for telling a teacher about another student's bad behaviour; In a household, a kid is called a tattletale for telling the parents about her/his sibling’s bad behaviour or wrongdoing that was hidden under the table e.g. She loves to **poke her nose into** everyone's business/meddle in others’ business. She also likes to be a **tattletale**, and Albert listens to most of what she says. 她好管閒事，还喜欢打小报告 //好管閒事 e.g. You're such a tattletale adj. be nosy= keep sb's nose into sth = meddle in sth |

A German court has given a Swiss intelligence agent **a suspended jail sentence** of a year and 10 months for **spying** on German tax officials. Daniel Moser, 54, admitted having spied for the Swiss intelligence service FIS. He targeted four officials in Germany's North Rhine-Westphalia state, who were tracing secret Swiss bank accounts held by suspected German **tax dodgers**.

The court in Frankfurt also fined him 25,000 euros (£22,200; $29,000). He was arrested/**apprehended** in the financial hub in April. Switzerland **objects to** the practice of buying data stolen from Swiss banks.

Moser gave the Swiss Federal Intelligence Service (FIS) information (the **informant**) about three tax inspectors and a lawyer suspected by Swiss authorities of obtaining so-called "tax CDs". Since 2010, North Rhine-Westphalia - Germany's most populous state - has paid **whistleblowers/debunkers** millions of euros for data CDs revealing secret Swiss bank accounts. They are trying to recover large sums hidden by German tax dodgers.

Moser paid a German security consultant for help in the **spying operation/espionage**. The court did not establish whether Moser had recruited a **mole内鬼** inside the state's finance ministry - something his FIS handler had requested. The data passed on by Moser helped Swiss prosecutors to build a case against the four German officials. He was paid 3,000 Swiss francs (£2,292) for the data and the same amount monthly to cover his expenses, during a five-month period.

# Lexical resouces from L16 unit test Lexical resource

* pious  /**'paɪəs,ˋpaɪəs**/ adj. DERIVATIVE 派生词 piously adv
* having strong religious beliefs, and **pledging allegiance to** religious beliefs, and showing this in the way you behave〔对宗教〕虔诚 e.g. He was a quiet, pious / **paɪəs** /man. 他是个文静、虔诚的人。
* if you describe what someone says as **pious talk, pious words, pious speech** etc, you mean that they are trying to sound good, ethical, or moral but you do not believe that they are sincere or will really do what they say 假虔诚的，虚伪的，伪善的 **[虚伪演讲pious speech; pious talk; pious words] V.S. [ a hypocritical person ]**e.g. pious speeches虚伪演讲 by politicians about ‘family values’, just full of **political r(h)etoric(政治的空谈)**
* 不大可能实现的希望/愿望 **[ pious hope; pious wish]** is something that you want to be true or to happen, but that is very unlikely because that thing **is normally eluded for you(=difficult to find,obtain, achieve)**.  
  e.g. All these agreements and ideas remain little more than **pious hopes** in the present climate. 所有这些协议和想法在目前的环境下都是 **不可能实现的愿望。**e.g. Bring DPRK back the 6-party talk and finally eradicate彻底根除the political rifts/fissure/cracks between DPRK and U,S？ **Wow, it’s sort of a pious hope/wish**
* 伪善的，虚伪的，假惺惺的〔含贬义〕hypocritical [‚h**ɪp**ə'krɪtɪk ə ]; hypocritically; **hypocrisy  N) [hɪ'pɑkrəsi]:** behaving in a way that is different from what you claim to believe – used to show disapproval(含贬义) [ **it’s hypocritical (of sb) to do sth; it’s hypocritical to do sth ]**

e.g. It’s hypocritical of these universities to call their football players student-athletes. 这些大学称自己的橄榄球队员是学生运动员，真虚伪。

e.g**. It’s hypocritical of sb. to** call all z IDs “the best ID in the world”

V.S. **[虚伪演讲a pious /'paɪəs/ speech; a pious talk; pious words] V.S. [ a hypocritical person ]**

* hypocrisy  N) [hɪ'pɑkrəsi] 虚伪(之举)；伪善(之举);  hypocrisies: when someone pretends to have certain beliefs or opinions that they do not really have – used to show disapproval伪善，虚伪〔含贬义〕 e.g. It would be sheer hypocrisy[hɪ'pɑkrəsi]虚伪之举 to pray for success, since I’ve never believed in God. 我从不相信上帝，因此为获成功而祈祷是纯粹的虚伪之举。
* incriminate /ɪnˈkrɪmɪˌneɪt/  [V-T](javascript:;)  
  1. [ incriminate sb.] If something incriminates you, it suggests that you are responsible for something bad or illegal, especially a crime. In this case, you would be accused.显示…有罪 e.g. He claimed that the drugs had been planted to **incriminate him,** in other words, he **was framed/set up(被陷害了**）  他声称那些毒品是有人为了栽赃陷害他而放在那里的。
* [ADJ](javascript:;)显示有罪的 **[ 罪证incriminating evidence]** e.g. Police had reportedly searched his house and found **incriminating evidence.** 并且发现了罪证。
* N) incrimination /in,krimi'neiʃən/; [ɪn,krɪmə'neʃən]: an accusation, a charge, or an indictment that you are responsible for some lapse or misdeed eg.. his incrimination was based on my testimon控告；连累 [charge](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=charge&lang=en), [accusation](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=accusation&lang=en), indictment
* With every fiber of my being = I firmly believe xxx
* pointless: worthless, meaningless, or not likely to have any useful result 无益的，无用的 e.g. Life just seemed pointless to me. 生活对我来说简直 没什么意义/没有用。

E.g. a pointless quarrel 无谓的争吵

**[ It is pointless doing sth ] 做<xxx事情>是没有用的/徒劳的白搭**

e.g. **It’s pointless telling** her to clean her room – she’ll never do it. 叫她打扫自己的房间 **没有用的/徒劳的白搭**，她绝对不会去干的。

e.g. In DP team, **it’s pointless assigning tasks** to Travis – he’ll never do it by himself or even will never to do.

**[ it is pointless to do sth] 做xxx事情毫无意义 = [ there is no point to do sth ] = it’s worthless and meaningless to do sth**e.g. I think it would be pointless to discuss this issue again. 我认为再讨论这个问题 毫无意义

* “nest egg” an amount of money that you have saved so that you can use it for something special in the future 个人储蓄金，储备金   
  e.g. They had to use part of their **retirement nest egg** to pay for their son’s college fees. 他们得动用部分退休金来支付儿子念大学的费用。
* [kleft]  cleft   
  1. a natural crack in something, especially the surface of rocks or the Earth 〔地球或岩石表面的〕裂缝，裂口 [ cleft sentence: what you need to do is just focus on DP doc enhancement //crack, fissure, rifts  
  2. an area on the chin or lip that goes slightly inwards〔下巴或嘴唇上的〕凹痕，凹口; **兔唇**
* zombie /ˈzɒmbɪ/

1. (literal meaning) In horror stories and some religions, a zombie is a dead person who has been brought back to life. 僵尸; 行尸走肉 V.S. vampire ['væmpaɪə] n. 吸血鬼
2. [(figurative meaning)](javascript:;)You can describe someone as a zombie if their face or behaviour shows no feeling, understanding, or interest in what is going on around them. 麻木迟钝/麻木不仁的人; 无精打采的人 e.g.  Without sleep you will become a zombie at work.   如果不睡觉，工作时会变得无精打采的。
3. informal someone who moves very slowly and does not seem to be thinking about what they are doing, especially because they are very tired 〔尤指因极度疲劳而〕行动迟缓的人，无精打采的人 e.g. I walked around l ike a zombie for most of the day. 我一天大部分时间里走到哪儿都(像个僵尸/行尸走肉一样)无精打采
4. a computer that someone has secretly gained control of and uses to do things such as send spam(= unwanted emails sent to a large number of people ) 僵尸（计算机）〔被某人暗中控制用来滥发垃圾邮件等的计算机〕

* **splurge (sth, money) on sth N/v  [splɜːdʒ]  = squander money,** to spend more money than you can usually afford 乱花钱，挥霍 [SYN](javascript:;) SPLASH OUT 【非正式】   
  e.g. Within a couple of months, I’d splurged about £2,500 on clothes. 就在几个月时间里，我买衣服花掉了 2,500 英镑。
* **[ control the purse strings: 控制财权; 控制财政大权；]**e.g. In your household, who **controls the purse strings**, you or your wife?
* **[ N] a coin toss = flip the coin into the air and guess “heads or tails”? 抛硬币猜正反面]**

e.g. He determined who will go first—Obama—with a coin toss.  他抛了一次硬币——用来决定先见哪个——结果是奥巴马。  
e.g. The formal name was determined by the gracious winner of a coin toss.  正式名称视 **抛硬币猜正反面** 幸运获胜者而定。

* [in my infancy](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=in%20my%20infancy&lang=en) 在开始阶段e.g. Some forms of robotics are still in our infancy. But we’ll develop them and roll out them asap
* Bandwagon ['bændwægən]

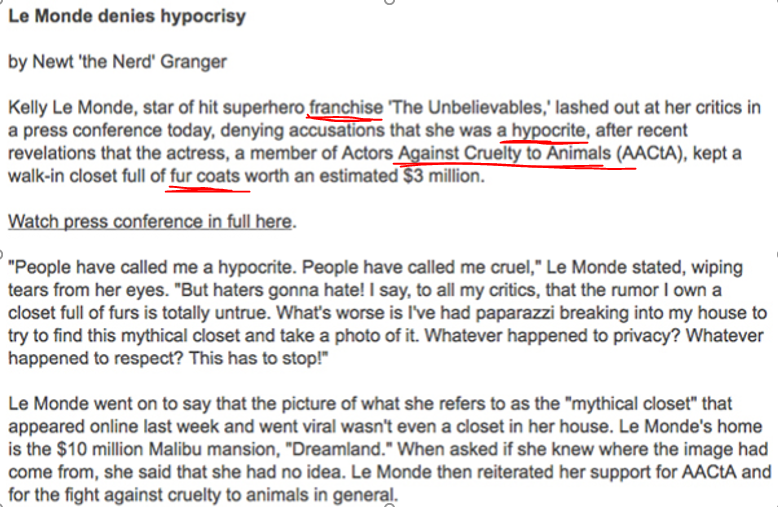
1. an activity that a lot of people are doing 风行的活动，风尚，浪潮 e.g. The keep-fit bandwagon started rolling in the mid-80s. 八十年代中期，健身热潮开始涌现。=> figurative meaning: 见风使舵;
2. [**bandwagon fans**](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=bandwagon%20fans&lang=en)**伪粉丝**
3. **climb/jump/get on the bandwagon**: to start doing or saying something that a lot of people are already doing or saying – used to show disapproval 赶浪头赶时髦，顺应潮流; 随波逐流〔含贬义〕 [[Bandwagon Appeal](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=Bandwagon%20Appeal&lang=en) 利用从众心理; 随波逐流]  
   e.g. I don’t want to look as if I’m jumping on a green bandwagon. 我不想显得我是在随大溜参与环保。
4. [Bandwagon](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=Bandwagon&lang=en)  乐队花车 V.S. floats花车

* 一点都不像啊，没有可比性啊  
  [ there is no comparison between A and B.

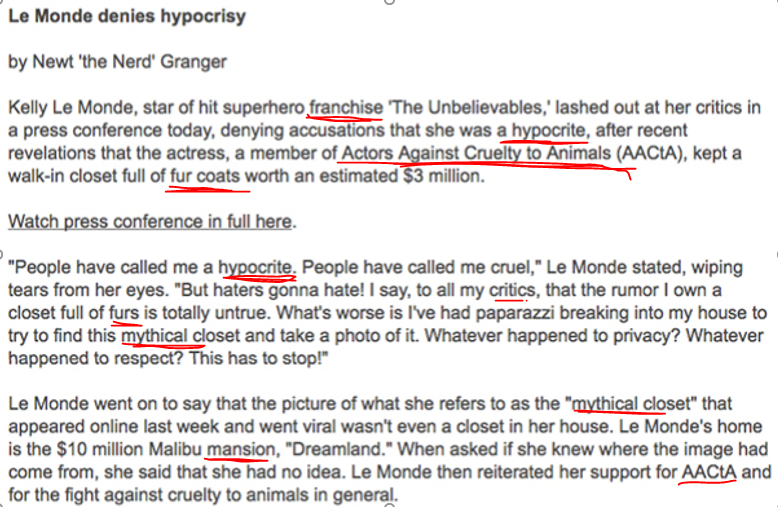
Comparing A and B is just like comparing an apple and an orange. /chalk and cheese.

A **bear no resemblance to** B. 一点都不像啊，没有可比性啊

A is really removed far way from B ]

* **[ fur coat] 皮毛大衣；皮草大衣**, which is not standing in side with “Against Cruelty to Animals”  
  
* AACtA: Actors Against Cruelty to Animals.

e.g.



# Part 1) Industrial espionage

## STOP\*\* Lexical resource

## Dic related with industrial espionage

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 强制；胁迫；迫使 | to coerce:  **coerce sb into (doing) sth** [kəʊ'ɜːs]: to **force or compel someone to do** something they do not want to do by threatening them 强制；胁迫；迫使  e.g. The rebels **coerced the villagers into hiding** them from the army. 叛乱者强迫村民将他们藏起来，以躲避军队。 |
| 使愠怒; 使不满 | **disgruntle person** /dɪsˈɡrʌntəl/  [V](javascript:;)to make sulky or discontented使愠怒; 使不满  disgruntled  [dɪs'ɡrʌntld] : annoyed or disappointed, especially because things have not happened in the way that you wanted, which doesn’t **satisfy/gratify sb**.〔尤因事情未如所愿发生而〕恼火的，不高兴的，失望的，不满的  **[ a disgruntled client 不满的客户; disgruntled employees 不满的员工]**  e.g. Disgruntled employees sometimes sell information, especially the “trade secret商业秘密/秘方” to the rival/opponent company. |
| 富有魅力的 | glamorous /ˈɡlæmərəs/: If you describe someone or something as glamorous, you mean that they are more attractive, gorgeous, exciting, or interesting than ordinary people or things. 富有魅力的 e.g.  ...some of the world's most beautiful and **glamorous women**.   …世界上最美最富有魅力的一些女人 |
|  | * retain [rɪ'teɪn] = keep; but “retain” is formal 【正式】 1. to keep something or continue to have something 保留，保有；继续拥有 e.g. You have the right to retain possession of the goods. 你有权保留这些物品。 E.g. The state wants to retain control of food imports. 政府想保留对食品进口的控制权。=> 在日常英语中，人们一般说keep，而不说retain e.g. Keep all your receipts. 请保留所有的收据。   2. to store or keep something inside something else 保存，储存 e.g. A lot of information can be retained in your computer. 电脑可以储存很多信息。 E.g. Limestone is known to retain moisture. 人们知道石灰岩能储存水分。  3. to remember information 记住 e.g. I find it very difficult to retain facts. 我觉得具体事实很难记住。E.g. In everyday English, people usually say keep rather than retain. |
| N, V. 愤恨，不满，憎恶 | resent, resentment [rɪ**'z**entmənt]  a feeling of anger because something has happened that you think is unfair  愤恨，不满，憎恶  [+ at/against/of etc]  •She was filled with deep resentment at being passed over for promotion. 没被考虑升职，她感到很气愤。  feel/harbour/bear resentment  •He felt considerable resentment towards Sheila for making him work late. 他很不满。  feeling angry and upset about something that you think is unfair  〔对不公平的事〕愤恨的，不满的，憎恶的  [SYN](javascript:;) BITTER  [+ of/about/at etc]  •She felt resentful  [rɪ'zentf ə l] ; resentfully adv  at not being promoted. 对于没有升职她感到愤愤不平 |
| Post=> | * lamppost /ˈlæmpˌpəʊst/: A lamppost is a tall metal or concrete pole that is fixed beside a road and has a light at the top. 灯杆; 路灯柱 |
| * Signpost ['saɪnpəʊst] 路标, 广告柱, 指示牌, 明显的线索**; a phrase that tell the reader where you are in the context and where you’re going承上启下的连接词**   1 . a sign at the side of a road showing directions and distances 路标. V be well/clearly/badly signposted  to be clearly or unclearly shown by signposts 路标指示清楚/不清楚  e.g. I’m sure that signpost is pointing the wrong way. 我敢肯定那块路标指错了方向。  e.g. Just follow the signposts to the city centre. 就按路标所指的方向去市中心。  e.g. The village isn’t very well signposted. 这个村子在路标上指示得不是很清楚。  2. something that helps you understand how something is organized, where to go, or what will follow – used especially in news reports 线索，迹象，征兆〔尤用于新闻报道〕 V) to show something clearly so that everyone will notice and understand it – used especially in news reports 清楚地表明〔尤用于新闻报道〕  e.g. They have signposted their conclusions in the report. 他们已在报告中清楚地表明了自己的结论  e.g. As yet, there are few signposts pointing to success. 到目前为止，几乎未见成功的迹象。 |

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| 谍报活动, 间谍行为：密探或使用间谍去得到一个政府或商业竞争者的秘密信息 | ['espiənɑːʒ] espionage is the activity of secretly finding out secret information and giving it to a country’s enemies or a company’s competitors. The act of spying or of using **spies or moles** to obtain secret, confidential, and classified机密的 information, as about another government or a business competitor. 谍报活动, 间谍行为：密探或使用间谍去得到一个政府或商业竞争者的秘密信息    **Industrial espionage**, **economic espionage**, **corporate spying** or **corporate espionage** is a form of [espionage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Espionage) conducted for [commercial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commerce) purposes instead of purely compromising another [national security](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_security).   * **Economic espionage** is conducted or orchestrated 精心设计by governments and is international in scope, while, * **industrial or corporate espionage, spying商业间谍(行为)**  is more often national and occurs between companies or corporations     e.g. Corporate espionage is getting more common.  e.g Thursday marks one year since the first revelations from **leaker (like “debunker”)** Edward Snowden were revealed. Alexander led the **espionage** organization until earlier this year, and has since founded a cybersecurity company, Ironnet.  eg"With respect to关于，至于；就…而言 China", clearly the issues of cybersecurity and cyber-**espionage**/spy will be prominent/noticeable on our bilateral agenda. This is a source of gave/serious concern to the United States". "We have reiterated on every occasion the fact that we oppose any efforts to engage in cyber-espionage for commercial gain or other purposes". "China is a victim of cyber attacks, and we hope that earnest measures can be taken to resolve this matter," Xi said last year.  e.g. A team of terrorists have **infiltrated** the country for conducting **espionage commission**一队恐怖分子渗入/潜入该国. // If people (esp. terrrorists) infiltrate a place, organization, or nation or infiltrate into it, they enter it secretly in order to spy on it or influence it, working as an espionage['espɪənɑːʒ; -ɪdʒ] ; 渗入; 潜入 (某地方或组织, 做间谍) |
| 1痣; 胎记;  2.鼹鼠  3(政府或机构内的) 间谍，内鬼内贼 | mole /ˈməʊleɪ/  1. A mole is a natural dark spot or small dark lump on someone's skin. 痣; 胎记 e.g Researchers studied moles on those aged between 12 and 50. 长的痣。  eg I have a mole on my nose. E.g. It's kind of **a superstition迷信** that the mole near the eyebrow represents "mishaps/calamity".  2. A mole is a small animal with black fur, lives underground.　鼹鼠 //hedgehog刺猬; groundhog土拨鼠 3. A mole is a member of a government or other organization who works as spy, giveing secret information to the press or to a rival organization. (政府或机构内的) 间谍  **[商业间谍(行为) industrial espionage= industrial spying; He’s a spy/a mole内鬼内贼]**  Eg There is **a mole内鬼** in police office. |
| 泄密者 | leaker /ˈliːkə/ A leaker is someone who lets people know secret information，like **the trade secret商业机密／秘方.**  e.g.  He found no direct evidence to identify a leaker.  他找不到直接证据来确认泄密者。 |
| 密探 | N密探an undercover ; ...undercover FBI agents.…联邦调查局的密探   * adj: Undercover work involves secretly obtaining information for the government or the police. 秘密的 **[秘密行动 underground operation; ]** * e.g. ...an **undercover operation** designed to catch drug smugglers. …一次为抓捕毒品走私贩而策划的秘密行动。 * Undercover is also an adverb. 秘密地   e.g. Swanson persuaded Hubley to work **undercover** to capture the killer. 斯旺森说服了赫布利秘密工作以捕获凶手 |
| 〔团体〕内部的知情人；圈内人,业内人士 | Insider: someone who has a special knowledge of a particular organization because they are part of it **[ insider trading 内部交易 ]**  e.g. an insider’s view of the way that a Japanese company works 业内人士对日本公司运作方式的看法  e.g. **Insider trading** is undoubtedly unethical. **内部交易是不道德的**  [OPP](javascript:;) OUTSIDER |
| **揭露(丑闻，不可告人的秘密, xxx) ；把丑闻，不可告人的秘密, xxx)公布于世** | bring sth(scandal) to light = debunk sth, reveal or expose sth, unveil sth, especially the false, fraudulent, or deceptive information  [ 揭露丑闻, bring the scandal to light; 揭露sb'的秘密, bring sb's secret to light ] |
| [美俚]暴露者; 揭穿真面目者 (告发者；检举者) | V) debunk, 揭穿真面目者(告发者；检举者) N.) debunker = whistleblower; to unveil, reveal, or expose sth, specially the false, fraudulent, or deceptive information.  **[戳穿他的谎话 debunk his lies; 揭穿真面: debunk the truth; 揭穿阴谋 debunk sb's conspiracy/scheme ]**  V.S. tattletale搬弄是非的人, 大嘴巴/告密者you're such as tattletale |
| **whistleblower = debunker :** an **informant** [in'fɔ:mənt] who exposes wrongdoing, such as fraudulent or deceptive information, in an organization in the hope of stopping the wrong things. //informant: a person who provides information 提供消息者 |
| 大嘴巴, 打小报告的人； 告密者；搬弄是非的人, | tattletale; someone who gossips indiscreetly; In school, a kid is called a tattletale for telling a teacher about another student's bad behavior; in a family, a kid is called a tattletale for telling the parents about his/her sibling’s bad behaviour.  eg You're such a tattletale/whistleblower  e.g. She loves to **poke her nose into everyone's business**/**meddle in** others’ business. She also likes to be a **tattletale**, and Albert listens to most of what she says. 她好管閒事，还喜欢打小报告  **//好管閒事 adj. be nosy/meddlesome; pose sb's nose into other’s business = meddle in sth;**  **a buttinsky [bə'tɪnskɪ] = a meddler; Don't be so nosy/meddlesome = Don't meddle into others' business so much. = Keep your nose away from my business** |
| 泄密者 | leaker /ˈliːkə/: A leaker is someone who lets people know secret information. E.g. He found no direct evidence to identify a leaker.  他找不到直接证据来确认泄密者。 |
| 信息提供者/ɪnˈfɔːmənt/ | Information=> **informant /ɪnˈfɔːmənt/** : An informant is someone who gives another person a piece of information. 信息提供者  e.g. Nicholas Young was arrested/**apprehended** by the FBI but was on **law enforcement'**s radar (执法机关) since 2010, according to an **affidavit** [,æfi'deivit] released with Young's arrest. Young has been in contact with undercover(秘密的) **law enforcement officers** and **informants信息提供者/ɪnˈfɔːmənt/** since 2011 and was interviewed as early as 2010 about his relationship with a friend, Zachary, who **pleaded guilty** to supporting a foreign terrorist organization.  //affidavit [,æfi'deivit]: A written declaration made under oath before a notary public, like court, or other authorized officer, which is a legal evidence in law. **[ 宣誓陈词 a sworn affidavit [,æfi'deivit]]** |

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| * 反向工程，逆向工程，〔指一个公司研究另外一个公司的某种产品的结构继而进行仿制〕 | * [reverse engineering] a situation in which a product is examined to see how it is made, so that it can be copied反向工程，逆向工程，〔指一个公司研究另外一个公司的某种产品的结构继而进行仿制〕 * “Reverse engineering” can be ethical or unethical, which is based on difference case. If you just use “reverse engineering” to study, **dissect/ daɪˌsɛkt] 解剖/仔细分析**, and **gather competitive intelligent**, this type of “reverse engineering” is ethical**. Gathering competitive intelligence** is important. What is more, “reverse engineering” is ethical after the patent has expired. |
| **价值工程, 工程经济学, 价值工程学** | [ value engineering: 价值工程, 工程经济学, 价值工程学 ] |
| 敲诈，勒索sb. | |  |  | | --- | --- | | *从sb. 敲诈勒索(赎金，钱财）* | extort /ɪkˈs**d**ɔːt/ If **someone extorts sth(esp money) from you = they blackmail you**, they get it(esp money) from you by using force, threats, intimidation, or other unfair or illegal means.  **[ extort money from sb.: 从sb. 敲诈勒索 (赎金，钱财）= blackmail sb; extort/ɪkˈsdɔːt/ ransom: 敲诈勒索赎金 ]**  e.g. Corrupt government officials were extorting money from him = blackmail him. 腐败的政府官员那时正 向他勒索钱财。  e.g. Her kidnapper extorted a $175,000 ransom for her release. 勒索175,000美元作为释放她的赎金  e.g Park is accused by prosecutors of helping Choi Soon-sil, a longtime confidante闺蜜, extort/ɪkˈstɔːt/ donations from South Korea's biggest conglomerates /kənˈglɒmərɪt/ 企业集团 in exchange for political favors. Prosecutors allege Park colluded with(秘密或非法地) 串通勾结sb. Choi to make Lotte's Shin give 7 billion won ($6.2 million) in bribes to a foundation Choi had set up. The corruption scandal has finally turned out to impeach 弹劾 Park over allegations of corruption and nepotism ['nepətɪz(ə)m]裙带关系 . Park was indicted/accused Monday on multiple charges, including abuse of power, coercion [kəʊ'ɜːʃ(ə)n]高压政治, receiving bribes from a third party, demanding bribes from a third party and the leaking of confidential official information, prosecutors said. | | *敲诈勒索sb* | [**extort money from sb.: 从sb. 敲诈勒索 (赎金，钱财）= blackmail sb**] to blackmail: to threaten to tell somebody's secret in order to get them to do something for you e.g. Blackmail is the action of threatening to reveal a secret about someone, unless they do something you tell them to do, such as giving you money. 敲诈  e.g. It looks like these confidential pictures were being used for blackmailing that politician. 看来这些照片正被用于敲诈勒索  e.g. He told her their affair would have to stop, because Jack Smith was blackmailing him/was estorting money from him. | |
| 商业秘密，行业秘密 | trade secret:  1. a piece of secret crucial information about a particular business, that is only known by the people who work there (insiders); secret information about a company's product or methods 商业秘密，行业秘密  e.g. The Coca-Cola formula is a well-kept trade secret. Coca的配方是一个严格保密的 商业机密。  2. trade secret is, informal, an a piece of information about how to do or make something, that you do not want other people to know 秘方  e.g. Could you give me the recipe for that ‘coq au vin’ or is it a trade secret? 你能把那道“红酒烩鸡”的食谱给我吗？还是这是个秘方？ |
| 知识产权 | intellectual property = IP: are ideas that are protected by the law; something which someone has invented or has the right to make or sell, especially something that cannot legally be copied by other people. |
| Literal meaning有竞争力的智能; figurative meaning: 指有竞争力的有价值的信息／人才 | **[competitive intelligent, gather competitive intelligence ]**  E.g. “Reverse engineering” can be ethical or unethical, which is based on difference case. If you just use “reverse engineering” to study, **dissect/ daɪˌsɛkt] 解剖/仔细分析**, and **gather competitive intelligent**, this type of “reverse engineering” is ethical**. Gathering competitive intelligence** is important. |

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| 黑暗中的一线光明；（不幸或失望中的）一线希望 | silver lining: literal meaning: 乌云周围的银光; figurative meaning: (不幸或失望中的）一线希望  1.If you say that **"every cloud has a silver lining"**, you mean that every sad or unpleasant situation has a positive side to it. (黑暗中的)一线光明 e.g. As they say, **"every cloud has a silver lining".** We have drawn lessons from the decisions taken. 黑暗中总有一线光明  2.N-SING If you talk about a silver lining, you are talking about something positive that comes out of a sad or unpleasant situation. (不幸或不快中的)一线希望 e.g. The fall in inflation is the silver lining of the prolonged recession. 通货膨胀率下降是长期经济衰退中的 一线希望 e.g. Yahoo (YHOO, Tech30) confirmed on Thursday data "associated with at least 500 million user accounts" have been stolen in what may be one of the largest cybersecurity breaches/violation ever. The silver lining一线希望/一线光明 for users -- if there is one -- is that sensitive financial data like bank account numbers and credit card data are not believed to be included in the stolen information. Yahoo is working with law enforcement (执法机关) to learn more about the breach. A large-scale data breach was first rumored in August when a hacker who goes by the name of "Peace" claimed to be selling data from 200 million Yahoo users online.  //the las straw （终于使人无法忍受的）最后一击, 压倒/压垮 xxx的最后一根稻草; 导火线 //the last resort最后的办法(没有办法的办法); 孤注一掷的行为;  //the last stand: 背水一战  //underwhelm sb. = disappoint sb; sth is underwhelming/disappointing |
| 简洁的线条 | **clean lines.**  E.g. Light, **soothing and serene color暖色/治愈的安静 色调**, or patsel color, and **clean lines** give yousort of **peace of mind** and a **tranquil feeling.** |
| 1. 划清界限, 画一条38线， 拒绝超过一步 ; 2. 给自己的行动划一条界限，说某事不能做 | [ draw a line; draw a hard line ] e.g. I have to **draw a line at this issue**, well, from now on, I don't wanna talk anything related to your ex-boyfriend. E.g. The president's budget will likely **draw a line** between which farmers receive subsidies and which don't. |
| [literal meaning ] 细线, 优美线条; [figurative meaning ] 分界线 | [a fine line] **There's a fine line between ethical and unethical.**  [ There is a fine line between A and B ] e.g. The mere act of traversing your daily routine places you evenly on **a fine line** between absolutetriumph and utter defeat.  研究你的日常行为，就像是在绝对胜利和彻底失败之间放置了 一根细线 来平衡。 2. It was clear that if I wanted to win in 1982, just two years after being thrown out of office, I had to walk **a fine line** with Arkansans. 我就必须在阿肯色州人民面前采取 安全的政治路线。 3. There is **a fine line** between “boiling the ocean” (trying to do too much) and being just a feature, andthat’s where you want to position yourself. “煮沸海洋”（意思是尝试做太多事情）和仅仅是一个特性之间有 一条细线，那正是你的自我定位。 |
| 1 (命悬一线) 处于危险中； 2 模棱两可；3在电话线上 | [ on the line ] e.g. My job is **on the line** because our company might go to bankruptcy soon and I would be made **redundant** then ( "redundancy" means: I will be **sacked/fired/laid off**) E.g. The lives of our soldiers are being put **on the line (in danger/in a hazard (命悬一线) 处于危险中)** because of our own security and that is the only reason that a government in any country would put our soldiers lives in danger. |
| 高招秒招，良方 | **[ a silver bullet ] figurative meaning: 高招秒招，良方** e.g. One reason seems to be that these efforts have generally relied on **a single silver bullet 一种高招秒招**, such as tax breaks from the government or small-business incubators set up by venture capitalists.   e.g. They understand that development is a difficult social activity that can be conquered not by **a silver bullet(一个高招秒招),** but rather by dedicated, skillful practitioners who know and leverage proven techniques. 开发是一项有难度的社会活动，不仅不能够通过一个高招来征服，而是由理解并实施可靠技术的那些专注且熟练的人们来解决。 |

## 1st row)

## Done mp3 Video) Industrial espionage商业间谍



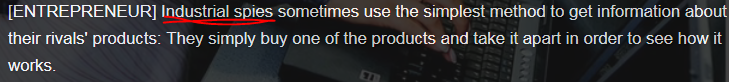
//glamorous: attractive, exciting, and related to wealth and success 有魅力的，令人向往的，奢华的









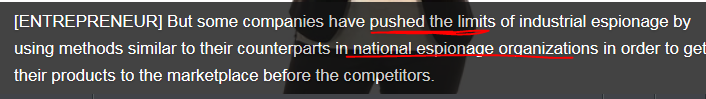




// [reverse engineering] a situation in which a product is examined to see how it is made, so that it can be copied反向工程，逆向工程，〔指研究某种产品的结构继而进行仿制〕









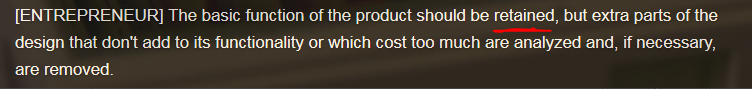
道德吗？

**//[ value engineering: 价值工程,工程经济学,价值工程学 ]**











## done mp3) “Industrial espionage” definition



## 2nd row)

## done mp3) A friend in trouble-conducting an industrial espionage

Two friends are talking about another friend who is in trouble.



## done mp3) A scandal in our company- industrial espionage



## 3rd row) Signpost

## Types of signpost (里启程转合的词语, give a hint where you are in the context):

Which of the following phrases is used to open a topic?

* **Let’s get started with xxx**
* **I'll start off by doing**
* Let’s begin with xxx

Which of the following is used to add additional information to a discussion?

* Additionally, in additional
* Moreover, what is more; furthermore
* **Last but not least,**

Which of the following is used to change topics?

* Move on to <another topic> e.g. Well, how about just **putting it on the back burner (postpone)** and **move on to** the next topic in our agenda.

Which of the following is used to review the main points of a discussion?

* **In a nutshell,** in a word
* In summary, To sum up, To summarize, To conclude,
* All in all,

## done mp3) Industrial espionage



Industrial espionage is one of the most unethical acts in the business field. It is a cowardly act(懦夫的行为), and it must be stopped. Today, I'll talk about the reasons why people engage in industrial espionage.  
Why do people do it? **I'll start off by/Let’s get started with** giving you reasons why some ex-employees commit industrial espionage. **First** , people commit **industrial espionage** to get money. If an employee loses his or her job, then he or she often looks for a way to get money out of their old company. They may turn to a rival and offer information for a fee. **Second** , people commit industrial espionage because they were fired, and they are tempted to get back at the employer. **In addition ,** some employees are bribed into committing industrial espionage by a rival company. **Again** , the main motivator here is money.  
**To conclude/To sum up/To summarize** , industrial espionage is unethical, and we all need to do our share to spread the word.

## 4th row) Talking about “industrial espionage”

Your friend's company just dealt with a case of corporate espionage. Talk about what happened.

## done mp3)

# STOP Part 2) Evaluate a product proposal(产品提案)

## STOP\*\* Lexical resource

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|  | pluck /plʌk/  1. V-T If you pluck a fruit, flower, or leaf, you take it between your fingers and pull it in order to remove it from its stalk where it is growing. 采摘(fruit) e.g. I plucked a lemon from the tree. 我从树上摘下一枚柠檬。  2. V-T If you pluck something from somewhere, you take it between your fingers and pull it sharply from where it is. 拔; 扯; 拉拽 e.g. He plucked the baby out of my arms. 他从我的怀中夺走了孩子。 e.g. Harvey has broken the US record for rainfall from a single storm, CNN senior meteorologist said. The coastal cities got pummeled (punch continuously) with 26 inches of rain by the tropical storm. "Life-threatening flash flooding ( 暴雨成灾) continues in far east Texas around coastal cities. "I'm in my home in Tyler County, and we could not get out unless a helicopter plucks/pull拉拽 me out or I get my boat and launch it.” On Wednesday afternoon, a US Navy helicopter plucked/pull拉拽 seven people from floodwaters.  e.g. Houston police had rescued 1,000 people since Monday morning, bringing the total number rescued to more than 3,000 since the storm flooded/deluged/submerged/inundated/ the city. ... State, local and military rescue units have plucked (pull sharply 摘；拔) thousands of stranded residents from the water and deluged/flooded homes (被(flood)淹没). //[ 洪水一般涌入的难民 an influx of refugees; an influx of migrants; 洪水一般多的邮件 influx of emails = floods of emails = deluge of emails ]  3. V-T If you pluck a guitar or other musical instrument, you pull the strings with your fingers and let them go, so that they make a sound. 弹; 拨 (乐器) e.g. Nell was plucking a harp. 内尔那时在弹竖琴。  4. V-T If you pluck a chicken, duck, or other dead bird, you pull its feathers out to prepare it for cooking. 拔除 (禽类的羽毛; 鸡毛) e.g. She looked relaxed as she plucked a chicken. 她 拔鸡毛 的时候看上去很轻松。  5. V-T If a woman [ plucks her eyebrows ], she pulls out some of the hairs using tweezers. (用镊子) 拔 (眉毛) ; 修眉e.g. You've plucked your eyebrows at last! 你终于 修了眉！  //ｍａｎｉｃｕｒｅ  6. If you pluck up the courage to do something that you feel nervous about, you make an effort to be brave enough to do it. 鼓起勇气 e.g. It took me about two hours to pluck up the courage to call.  大约两小时后我才鼓起勇气打了电话。 |
|  | [ aroma ]  e.g. I love the complex and exotic aroma of curries.  Not an early bird? Find it hard to get up in the morning? Never wake up late again with the “Breakfast Alarm Clock.” Wake up to the sound and **aroma of sizzling bacon and scrambled eggs!** Put in an egg and a piece of bacon, set the alarm and the sound and smell will wake you up! All you have to make is the coffee! |
| **真的不能再好用了／实在是太好用了** | **[ It couldn’t be easier to use 真的不能再好用了!]**  e.g. Live alone and feeling a bit **wary** at night? The next best thing to a dog is “Woof”, an alarm system that doesn’t sound an alarm when someone is trying to **intrude** but **barks狗叫** ferociously. **It couldn’t be easier to use不能再好用了**! Just place a bar against the door and once someone tries to push on the door, your “dog” starts to **bark**! Much more convenient than having a real dog, but just as safe. |
| 挂锁，扣锁 | N) padlock['pædlɒk] a lock that you can put on a gate, door, bicycle etc 挂锁，扣锁  E.G. My younger sister is always **snooping around窥探窥视** my room which I dislike so much. Then I put a **padlock** on my door. |
| 睡一会儿 | N) 睡眠 [ shuteye = sleep; shut-eye; **get some shut-eye = sleep for a while 睡一会儿**] 睡眠；人事不省  e.g. Go home and **get some shuteye**.   回家睡一会儿。  e.g. We’d better **get some shut-eye .** 我们最好能睡一会儿 e.g. I'm going to head home and **get some shut-eye**, since I didn't sleep well last nights.  V.S. **[ get a power nap: 工作日中的高效的睡眠，为使接下来的工作更有效率]** a short sleep taken during the working day with the intention of improving the quality of work later in the day |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | wary | wary: characterized as being alert and cautious, **prudent** 谨慎的机警的; **be wary of sth/sb提防 [提防陌生人 be wary of strangers]**  e.g. I'm taught to **be wary of stranger**s. 被教知 提防陌生人  e.g. Since I was young, my mother taught me to **be wary of** strangers. | | vary, various | vary: to change sth in order to give **variety** to; make **diverse:** 使变化使多样化; | |
| **压气机，压缩机** | Compress => compressor**(a machine or part of a machine that compresses air or gas压气机，压缩机)**  (//decompress sb. = reduce pressure)  e.g. e.g. Not getting enough sleep lately? Getting a little sleepy during the day but no place to lie down? Take along this new invention, the Napper **(have a “power nap工作中的高效睡眠”,)** and you can get some shut-eye anywhere. When (the air chair is) **deflated放气/松气**, the Napper can fit in one of your desk drawers at work, but when you need to get your nap in, just **inflate it** **使充气** or blow it up with the **compressor** and in seconds you have a comfy, portable bed to rest on. |
| Inflate V.S. deflate | e.g. Not getting enough sleep lately? Getting a little sleepy during the day but no place to lie down? Take along this new invention, the Napper **(have a “power nap工作中的高效睡眠”,)** and you can get some shut-eye anywhere. When (the air chair is) **deflated放气/松气**, the Napper can fit in one of your desk drawers at work, but when you need to get your nap in, just **inflate it** **使充气** or blow it up with the **compressor(a machine or part of a machine that compresses air or gas压气机，压缩机)**and in seconds you have a comfy, portable bed to rest on. **//inflamed gum发炎的/红肿的牙龈** |
| N/V . 窥 探, 窥视 | snoop /snuːp/   1. [V-I](javascript:;)**[snoop around somewhere**] If someone snoops around a place, they secretly look around it in order to find out things. 窥 探, **窥视** e.g.  Ricardo was the one she'd seen snooping around Kim's hotel room.   里卡多就是她曾见过的在金的旅馆房间里到处窥探的那个人。 2. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)Snoop is also a noun. 窥探 **[ have a snoop around someplace ]** e.g.  The second house that Grossman **had a snoop around** contained "strong simple furniture."   格罗斯曼窥探过的第二所房子有“结实简朴的家具。” 3. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)窥探者  Even if the information is intercepted by a snooper, it is impossible for them to decipher it.  即使信息被窥探者截获，他们也不可能将其破译。 reporters snooping on celebrities 窥探名人隐私的记者 = paparazzi 4. [V-I](javascript:;)[ snoop on sb = surveil sb. ] If someone snoops on a person, they watch them secretly in order to find out things about their life. 监视 e.g.  Governments have been known to snoop on and harass innocent citizens in the past. 政府过去一直监视和侵扰无辜市民 V.S.   V.S. surveil sb, surveillance: surveil /sɜːˈveɪl/ [V](javascript:;)to observe closely the activities of (a person or group) 监视(人或团体)  e.g. My younger sister is always **snooping around** my room, so I put a padlock挂锁 on the door. |
| 产品的品牌口号，产品的标语 | tagline: 产品的品牌口号，产品的标语 [ the product tagline]  e.g. What's **the product tagline**? |
|  | skim  vt. 略读；撇去…的浮物；从…表面飞掠而过；去除；（为逃税而）隐瞒（部分收入）  vi. 浏览；掠过  n. 撇；撇去的东西；表层物；瞒报所得的收入  adj. 脱脂的；撇去浮沫的；表层的 skim milk脱脂牛奶  skim /skɪm/    [V-T](javascript:;)If you skim something from the surface of a liquid, you remove it. 撇去 (液体表面的浮物)  •  Rough seas today prevented specially equipped ships from skimming oil off the water's surface.   今天汹涌的海浪使特别装备的船只无法撇去浮在水面上的石油。  2.  [V-T/V-I](javascript:;)If something skims a surface, it moves quickly along just above it. 掠过  •  ...seagulls skimming the waves.   …掠过海浪的海鸥。  3.  [V-T/V-I](javascript:;)If you skim a piece of writing, you read through it quickly. 略读; 浏览  •  He skimmed the pages quickly, then read them again more carefully.   他很快浏览了几页，然后又仔细地读了一遍。 |
| 1. 位于xx东西(e.g.技术)的前沿,  **2. <xxx>是某人思考、关注的 重心** | forefront /ˈfɔːˌfrʌnt/ the forefront of something 位于xx东西(e.g.技术)的前沿, (思考、关注的) 重心  **[ 位于<xxx>技术的前沿 at the cutting edge of xxx technology = at the forefront of xxx technology; ]**  **[at the forefront of a campaign or other activity 处于(运动、活动的) 前沿 ]**  1. If you are at the forefront of a campaign or other activity, you have a leading and influential position in it. (运动、活动的) 前沿  e.g. They have been **at the forefront of the campaign** for political change. 他们一直处于政治变革运动的前沿。  e.g. 他们处于可持续发展的前沿 They're **at the forefront of** sustainable development.  Eg 她的工作将处于生物技术的前沿She will be **working at the forefront of biotechnology**.  Eg. IBM established the UX studio department, that works aT **the forefront of the global UX design**.  2.If **something is at the forefront of people's minds or at the forefront of sb’s attention**, they think about it a lot because it is particularly important to them. <xxx>是某人思考、关注的 重心 e.g. The pension issue is exactly **at the forefront of his mind** nowadays. 养老金**是他思考的重心**  e.g. Finding a BF is exactly **at the forefront my attention**. |
| 1. 位于<xxx>技术的前沿 2.尖端的(技术/设备) | cutting-edge  1. N-SING If you are at the cutting edge of a particular field of activity, you are involved in its most important or most exciting developments.  **[ 位于<xxx>技术的前沿 at the cutting edge of xxx technology = at the forefront of xxx technology]**  e.g. This shipyard造船厂 is **at the cutting edge/at the forefront of** world shipbuilding technology. 造船厂 位于<世界造船>技术的前沿。  2.ADJ **[ cutting-edge techniques 尖端(的)技术 ] or [cutting-edge equipment 尖端(的)设备]** are the most advanced that there are in a particular field. 尖端的(技术/设备)  e.g. What we are planning is **cutting-edge technology** never seen in Australia before. 我们正在筹划的是澳大利亚前所未见的 **尖端(的)技术。** |

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| 对撞机〔用于科学研究的机器〕 | 对撞机〔用于科学研究的机器〕  collide, collision, collider:  [kə'laɪdə] a machine used in scientific studies in which parts of atoms are made to move very fast and crash into each other |
| 理论上的；推想的，臆测的 | theory, theoretical, theoretically [θ**ɪə'**retɪk ə l] :  1.relating to the study of ideas, especially scientific ideas, rather than with practical uses of the ideas or practical experience  理论的 **[理论物理theoretical physics; 理论模型theoretical model; 理论知识theoretical knowledge V.S. 实际经验practical experience ]**  e.g. She just has **theoretical knowledge** of teaching, but no **practical experience**. 她有教学方面的**理论知识**，但没有**实际经验**。  e.g. I just have **theoretical knowledge** of project mgmt., but sadly no **practical experience.**  2. **[ a theoretical situation or a theoretical condition]** could exist but does not really exist 理论上(存在的/有的)但实际没有；推想的，臆测的 |
| 起源；起因 | Origin:  ['ɒrɪdʒɪn,] => aboriginal  [**æbə**'rɪdʒɪn(ə)l] adj./n 土著的；原始的  1.[plural,复数] the place or situation in which something begins to exist起源；起因 **[ 宇宙起源 the origins of the universe ]**  e.g. The tradition has its origins in the Middle Ages. 这一传统源于中世纪。  E.g. Old folk tales of unknown origin 起源不明 的古老民间传说  e.g. Here comes a new theory to **solve the riddle of** **the origins of the universe** 有一个新的理论 **对 <宇宙起源 >进行解密 //对 <xxx >进行解密: solve the riddle of sth**  eg..  2. **[ in origin ]**  e.g. Most coughs are viral **in origin**. 咳嗽大多由病毒引发。E.g. The word is French **in origin.** 这个单词**源于**法语。  country/place of origin (=where something came from)原产国/原产地  •All meat should be clearly labelled with its country of origin. 所有肉类都要清楚地标出原产国。  2. [plural,复数] the country, race, or type of family which someone comes from  出身，血统；族裔  •The form asks for information about the person’s ethnic origin. 这张表格要求填写本人所属族裔的信息。  •Immigrants rarely return to their country of origin. 移民很少有人会返回出生国。  •She never forgot her humble origins (= low class or social position ). 她从未忘记自己的卑微出身。  of French/German/Asian etc origin  •Two thirds of the pupils are of Asian origin. 这些小学生中有三分之二是亚裔。  => aboriginal  [**æbə**'rɪdʒɪn(ə)l] adj./n 土著的；原始的 |
| 黑洞; 无底洞〔指极耗钱的事物〕 | black hole   * Literal meaning: an area in outer space into which everything near it, including light, is pulled黑洞〔指宇宙中包括光线在内的一切事物都会被吸入的区域〕 * **Figurative meaning: informal something that uses up/consumes a lot of money however without good return, like gambling 无底洞〔指极耗钱的事物〕** e.g. I’m worried that the project could become a financial **black hole**. 我担心这个项目会成为财政上的 **大黑洞/无底洞**。 |
| 臭氧层空洞 | [ the hole in the ozone layer 臭氧层空洞 ] ozone layer: is a layer of gases in the sky that prevents harmful radiation from the sun from reaching the Earth, that is prevent **the ultraviolet (UV) radiation**臭氧层 (防止紫外线) |
| 灾祸; 灾难，大祸 | **灾祸(天灾) plague**: is any large scale calamity[kə'læməti]灾难 or catastrophe (especially when thought to be sent by God) |
| 灾难; 痛苦的事件；一场灾难 calamity: is an event that brings terrible loss, lasting distress, or severe affliction/pain痛苦; a disaster, catastrophe： e.g. A hurricane would be a calamity for this low-lying coastal region.  // **afflict s**b = torture sb, make sb painful, bring sb. a sort of spiritual torture |
| 灾难，大祸，严重的不幸catastrophe  [kə'tæs**d**rəfɪ]; catastrophic [kætə's**d**rɒfɪk]   1. [C,U] a terrible event in which there is a lot of destruction, suffering, or death 灾难，大祸，严重的不幸 [SYN](javascript:;) DISASTER; environmental/nuclear/economic etc catastrophe e.g. The Black Sea is facing ecological catastrophe as a result of pollution. 污染导致黑海面临生态灾难。 prevent/avert a catastrophe e.g. Sudan requires food immediately to avert a humanitarian catastrophe. 苏丹急需食物以避免出现人道主义灾难。 2. [C] an event which is very bad for the people involved 麻烦，困境，不利的局面[SYN](javascript:;) DISASTER  [+ for] e.g. If the contract is cancelled, it’ll be a catastrophe for everyone concerned. 如果合同取消，对每位相关人员都将是个灾难。 |

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| particles V.S. molecules  V.S.  Proton  V.S.  atom | N) molecule **['mɒlɪkjuːl]** => adj) **molecular /məʊˈlɛkjʊlə/** [ADJ](javascript:;)Molecular means relating to or involving molecules. 分子的 **[分子结构 molecular structure ]** [ the molecular structure of fuel …燃料的分子结构] |
| particle ['pɑːtɪk ə l]   1. a very small piece of something 微粒 •dust particles 尘埃 [+ of] •tiny particles of soil 细小的土壤颗粒 2. **[ not a particle of truth 没有一点真实性(没有半点是真的); not a particle of evidence: 没有一点证据**] e.g. There’s **not a particle of truth** in what he says. 他说的话 **没有半点是真的**。 3. technical one of the very small pieces of matter that an atom consists of粒子，质点 |
| 质子proton **['prəʊtɒn]** : a very small piece of matter with a positive electrical **charge** that is in the central part of an atom |
| 原子Atom [ˈætəm]: the smallest part of an **element** that can exist alone or can combine with other substances to form a **molecule** |

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| [律](court) 宣誓书 , 宣誓陈词 (经陈诉者宣誓在法律上可采作证据的)书面陈词 /呈堂证供 | affidavit [,æfi'deivit]; A written declaration made under oath before a notary public, like court, or other authorized officer, which is a legal evidence in law.  **[ 宣誓陈词 a sworn affidavit [,æfi'deivit]]**  e.g. Nicholas Young was arrested/**apprehended** by the FBI on Wednesday but was on law enforcement's radar (执法机关) since 2010, according to an **affidavit** released with Young's arrest. Young has been in contact with undercover(秘密的) **law enforcement officers** and **informants信息提供者/ɪnˈfɔːmənt/** since 2011 and was interviewed as early as 2010 about his relationship with a friend, Zachary, who **pleaded guilty** to supporting a foreign terrorist organization.  eg The **self-made millionaire**一位白手起家的百万富翁said he was filing提起诉讼 **[ a sworn affidavit]** that he **denies any wrong doing and indictment/accusation against him emphatically/flatly/categorically**. He even offered to **waive自动弃权** the statute of limitations and any political immunity/exemption.    //直截了当的/断然的否认（错事，指控): deny something (like wrongdoing, indictment, accusation) **flatly/emphatically/categorically**  //waive: If you waive your right to something, such as legal representation, you choose not to have it or do it. （自愿的）放弃 (权利) V.S. weave=knit  //information, 信息提供者 informant /ɪnˈfɔːmənt/ : An informant is someone who gives another person a piece of information. |
| 随身携带的，没有checkin的(行李，包) | [ carry-on luggage的 V.S. check-in luggage ] |
| 底子是清白的干净的(没有不良记录) | [ clearance ]  e.g. The FBI has confirmed he **was entrusted with** high-level **clearance(底子是清白的干净的)** when working for the government. |

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| **废除废止 (法令, 死刑)** | abolish /əˈbɒlɪʃ/ = repeal. If someone in authority abolishes or repeals a system, a law, some regulations, or practice, they formally put an end to it, repeal it 废除 (法令, 死刑) [ 废除法律repeal a law = abolish a law; 废除死刑 repeal/abolish the death penalty = abolish/repeal the the capital publishment ] => N (法令的) 废止撤销 repeal = abolishment, the repeal of capital punishment ]  e.g. An Illinois House committee voted Thursday to abolish/repeal the death penalty/the capital punishment. 投票废除了死刑  e.g Turkey's President refuses to rule out排除 the death penalty/capital punishment for thousands of people who were **apprehended/arrested** after **a foiled/thwarted/failed** military coup 挫败的(政变） Friday, despite warnings that reintroducing **capital punishment(death penalty)** could impede/hamper/hinder Turkey's chances of joining the European Union. Speaking through his translator in an exclusive interview with CNN's. Turkish President called **the foiled/thwarted** military coup挫败的(政变） a "purge肃清 crime of treason". **The coup plotter** should be executed in the capital punishment/death penalty. President vows that those responsible "will **pay a heavy price for为xxx付出惨痛的代价** this crime of treason". Turkey **abolished/repealed the capital punishment** for peacetime crimes in 2002, followed by a series of human rights reforms. Finally, in Turkey, the military coup had been f**oiled/thwarted/failed挫败的(政变）**. With apprehension made in Turkey and eight soldiers who fled to Greece awaiting extradition引渡.  e.g. Next year will be the 60th anniversary of the repeal/abolishment of capital punishment 明年将是死刑废止的60周年 |
| **废除废止 (法令; 规章制度；法律)** | repeal /rɪˈpiːl/ sth = abandon [ 废除法律repeal a law = abolish a law; 废除死刑repeal the death penalty = abolishthe the capital publishment; N. 撤销; (法令的) 废止 repeal = abolishment, the repeal of capital punishment; the abolishment of xxx] repeal sth V.S. appeal //死刑[ the capital punishment = death penalty 1. V-T If the government repeals a law, it officially ends it, so that it is no longer valid. 撤销; 废止 (法令)  e.g. The government has just repealed the law segregating public facilities. 政府刚刚废除了隔离公共设施的法令  e.g. Next year will be the 60th anniversary of the repeal/abolishment of capital punishment 明年将是死刑废止的60周年 |
| **(政府或掌权团体 官方的)废除(法律或协议)；取消撤销(法律或协议)** | [rescind] [rɪ'sɪnd]: to officially abandon or repeal a law, or officially end a decision or agreement. If a government or a group of people in power **rescind** a law or agreement, they officially withdraw it and state that it is no longer valid. (政府或掌权团体 官方的)废除(法律或协议)；取消撤销(法律或协议**) [rescind judgement 取消判决 ] V.S. [ abandon] V.S. [ repeal ]** e.g. The governor does not have the authority to **rescind the ruling**. 该州长无权 撤销这项裁决 |
| **1.** 拆卸分解一个设备/机器(成不同的部件) 2. **(逐步)废除 (一个系统/组织/服务）** | dismantle /dɪsˈmæntəl/ : dismantile sth = disassemble /ˌdɪsəˈsɛmbəl/ sth => N) dismantlement: the act of taking something apart (as a piece of machinery) 1. If you **[ dismantle a machine, dismantle a device, or dismantle structure ],** you carefully separate it into its different parts or small pieces 拆卸分解一个设备/机器(成不同的部件) = "disassemble /ˌdɪsəˈsɛmbəl/": To disassemble something means to take it apart, separate it into its different parts分解; 拆开  e.g. He asked for immediate help from the United States to dismantle the warheads.拆卸弹头。  e.g. We dismantled the machine and shipped it in pieces. 我们拆开机器以零件运输。  e.g. OMG, the naughty/ˈnɔːtɪ/ boy dismantled the TV set at home...which annoyed his mother.  2. To **[ dismantle an organization or system ]** means to cause it to stop functioning by gradually reducing its power or purpose, abolish or repeal the organization or system step by step. (逐步)废除 (一个系统/组织/服务）**[ dismantle the IBM Notes system; dismantle the IBM PBC system; dismantle this public service ]**  e.g. Public services of all kinds are being dismantled. 各种公共服务正被(逐步)废除  e.g IBM is gonna **dismantle its Notes email system** by 2020, and will deploy its substitution/replacement, IBM Verse instead. e.g. Since Trump's inauguration, he decided to dismantle Obamacare health care system gradually by 2020, and start to offer a better replacement. |
| **(彻底)**根除(贫困,奴隶制,人口贩卖) (彻底)连根撕碎/拔除 | eradicate sth; eradication; eradicate sth: to tear up sth by roots, root out sth; abolish/repeal sth completely.  **[ eradicate hunger; eradicate diseases; eradicate poverty (彻底)根除贫困; eradicate slavery (彻底)根除奴隶制; eradicate human trafficking(彻底)根除人口贩卖; eradicate children trafficking 彻底)根除儿童贩卖; eradicate drug trafficking 彻底)根除药品贩卖; Bacteria Eradication 杀菌功能 ; 细胞清除率 ; 细菌清除 => n) (彻底)根除贫穷eradication of poverty; (彻底)根除奴隶制eradication of slavery; (彻底)根除儿童贩卖eradication of children trafficking]** |

## 1st) row Discovering origins

## Done mp3) Origins of the universe





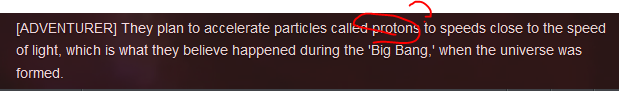




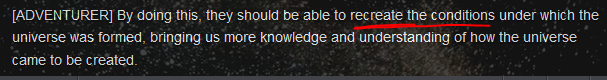








Proton原子 **['prəʊtɒn]** : a very small piece of matter with a positive electrical **charge** that is in the central part of an atom质子







## 2nd row)Scanning and skimming略读

## Reading: Give a nice **product tagline产品的品牌口号，标语** for the following inventions

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| Living the **dormitory life**? Your whole life is on your laptop: your school papers, contacts, financial information, music, and pictures. If you don’t want anyone **snooping around窥探窥视**, copying your homework or stealing your financial information, then the “Laptop Vault” is for you! This isn’t just a little **padlock**挂锁扣锁that can easily be cut off, this is serious **armour**. You put your laptop inside a metal box with a lock that **bolts to** your bed or furniture. **Not only can（倒装）** you keep your laptop safe, but you can also keep your phone, wallet or anything else inside it. It’s genius! |

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| Not getting enough sleep lately? Getting a little sleepy during the day but no place to lie down? Take along this new invention, the Napper **(have a “power nap工作中的高效睡眠”,)** and you can get some shut-eye anywhere. When (the air chair is) **deflated放气/松气**, the Napper can fit in one of your desk drawers at work, but when you need to get your nap in, just **inflate it** **使充气** or blow it up with the **compressor(a machine or part of a machine that compresses air or gas压气机，压缩机)**and in seconds you have a comfy, portable bed to rest on. **//inflamed gum发炎的/红肿的牙龈** | https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/10/31/94/v/103194/16.8.2.2.1_magazine_image02.jpg |

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| https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/10/31/95/v/103195/16.8.2.2.1_magazine_image03.jpg | Live alone and feeling a bit **wary** at night? The next best thing to a dog is “Woof”, an alarm system that doesn’t sound an alarm when someone is trying to **intrude** but **barks狗叫** ferociously. **It couldn’t be easier to use不能再好用了**! Just place a bar against the door and once someone tries to push on the door, your “dog” starts to **bark**! Much more convenient than having a real dog, but just as safe. |

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| A little hot under the collar? Not anymore! The “tie fan” helps you keep cool while wearing a tie. Just plug it in and your tie gives you a breeze! Easy to clip on and take off. You’ll be the coolest in the office! | https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/10/31/96/v/103196/16.8.2.2.1_magazine_image04.jpg |

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| https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/10/31/92/v/103192/16.8.2.2.1_magazine_image05.jpg | Not an early bird? Find it hard to get up in the morning? Never wake up late again with the “Breakfast Alarm Clock.” Wake up to the sound and **aroma of sizzling bacon and scrambled eggs!** Put in an egg and a piece of bacon, set the alarm and the sound and smell will wake you up! All you have to make is the coffee! |

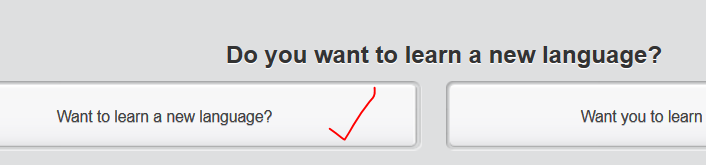
## Product tagline (产品的品牌口号，标语)

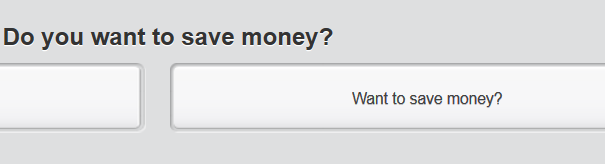
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| --- | --- |
| Product | **Product tagline** |
| A little hot under the collar? Not anymore! The 'Tie Fan' can help you keep cool. Just plug it in, and your tie gives you a breeze! Easy to clip on and take off. You'll be the coolest in the office! | Cool it! |
| Do you live alone? Do you feel unsafe at night? Get the new 'Woof' alarm system! When someone tries to enter your house at night, the alarm barks ferociously just like a dog! | Beware! |
| Not getting enough sleep? With the 'Napper,' you can get some shut-eye anywhere. Just blow it up with the compressor, and in seconds you have a comfy, portable bed. | Take a break! |
| Finding it hard to get up in the morning? Never wake up late again with the 'Breakfast Alarm Clock.' Wake up to the sound and aroma of sizzling bacon and scrambled eggs! | Breakfast in bed! |

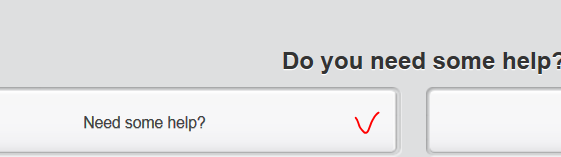
## 3rd row) Ellipsis question

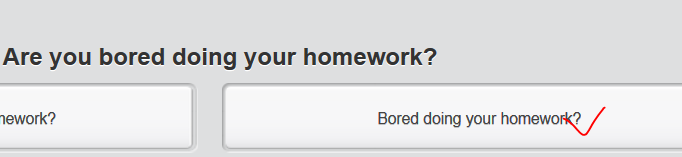
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| **Using ellipsis to ask informal questions** |
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| We sometimes drop **auxiliary verbs** like **do** or **be** and the subject from the beginning of a question when we are speaking **informally**. For example, the full form of the first question below would be, **Are you living the dormitory life?** |

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| Living the dormitory life? |
|  |
| Not getting enough sleep lately? |
|  |
| A little hot under the collar? |
|  |
| Not a morning person? |









## Auxiliary verbs辅助动词

like **do** or **be**

## 4th row) Evaluate a product proposal

You're meeting with a product developer to talk about some ideas you have. Tell her about your invention and ask for her advice. Be professional! Listen and respond appropriately.

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| Starting sentence: so seek other’s advice on your product proposal | I'd like to **run some ideas by you.** |
| The PM’s questions/advice | Who's your **target audience**? |
| What's **the product tagline**?  //tagline: 产品的品牌口号，标语 |
| Ending sentence | I'd love to get your opinion. And I’ll get a **prototype** for your test soon. |

# Part 3) Uncover/disclose/unveil the truth behind myths

## STOP\*\* Lexical resource

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| --- | --- |
| 1. 寓言；寓言故事 2谣传 | fable /ˈfeɪbəl/  \* A fable is a story which teaches a moral lesson. Fables sometimes have animals as the main characters. 寓言；寓言故事  e.g. ...the fable of the tortoise and the hare.  …乌龟和兔子的寓言。  \* You can describe a statement or explanation that is untrue but that many people believe as fable. 谣传，不可数名词( fable = a rumor)  e.g.  Is reincarnation fact or fable?  转世投胎是事实还是 谣传？ e.g. Urban legends are just fables. |
| 1. (希腊)神话 2**谬见** | Myth     1. [N-VAR](javascript:;)A myth is a well-known story which was made up in the past to explain natural events or to justify religious beliefs or social customs. **神话 [ Greek myth: 希腊神话]** e.g.  There is a famous **Greek myth** in which Icarus flew too near to the Sun.  一个著名的希腊神话中说  e.g. Prometheus is famous hero from **Greek myth,** who stole fire from Olympus to give to mankind and in punishment was chained to a rock, where an eagle tore at his liver until Hercules freed him   e.g. Myths can be metaphors暗喻 for society.   1. **If you describe a belief or explanation as a myth, you mean that many people believe it but it is actually untrue. 谬见** e.g.   Contrary to the popular myth, women are not reckless spendthrifts.  与盛行的谬见相反，女人们并非挥霍无度 |
| 都市传奇 | [ urban legend] 都市传奇  e.g. Some **urban legends** aren't very realistic.  e.g. Urban legends都市传奇are just fables/ˈfeɪbəl/ 谣传. |
| 1. 童话神话；神仙故事 2. 骗人的话/谎言；不可信的事 | Fairy tale   * (Literal meaning): a children’s story in which magical things happen 童话神话；神仙故事 * (figurative meaning) a story that someone has invented and is difficult to believe骗人的话/谎言；不可信的事 |
| **(尤指老妇人所持的）无稽之谈；愚蠢的迷信** | [**old wives' tale**](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=old%20wives'%20tale&lang=en)**： （尤指老妇人所持的;没有科学依据的）无稽之谈愚蠢的迷信** |

* **我们尊重不同的意见,看法We’ll have to agree or disagree. We’ve got to agree or disagree.**

e.g. Anyway, we’ll have to agree or disagree.

* contention /kənˈtɛnʃən/

1. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)Someone's contention is the idea or opinion that they are expressing in an argument or discussion. (辩论或讨论中表达的) 观点 e.g **[我的观点是: It is my contention that = I think that = I’d like to point out that]** death and murder always lurk as potentials in violent relationships.   我的观点是，在暴力关系中总是潜伏着死亡和谋杀的可能。
2. [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)If something is **[一个争论的缘由a source of contention],** it is a cause of disagreement or argument. **一个争论的缘由**e.g. His case has become **a source of contention** between civil liberties activists and the government.  他的案子已变成了公民自由活动家们和政府之间的 争论缘由

* scam sb. = deceive sb normally by conducting **business fraud/scam/shenanigan.**
* trickster /ˈtrɪkstə/:
  + a trickster is a person who deceives, scams, or cheats people, often in order to get money from them by conducting **business fraud/scam/shenanigan**. (常指诈骗钱财的)骗子; [骗术师](javascript:;);
  + a trickster = magician  [mə'dʒɪʃ(ə)n][魔术师](javascript:;)
* **[ be heedless /ˈhiːdlɪs/ of sth ]** If you are heedless of someone or something, you do not take any notice of them. 对xxx不注意的; 掉以轻心的 => N) heedlessness   
  e.g. Heedless of time or any other consideration, they began to search the underwater cave.   他们根本没考虑时间或任何其他因素就开始寻找水下洞穴了。

E.g  She was **rummaging through乱翻** the letters, scattering them about the table in her heedless haste.   
 她在信件里乱翻，匆匆忙忙不管不顾地扔得满桌都是。

* [法] 道义上的责任 moral obligations
* rebe**[l a]**gainst
* ['rʌmɪdʒ**][ rummage through sth = rummage around sth ]: 在 xxx里面翻找，乱翻**: to search for something by moving things around in a careless or hurried way **V.S. rampage, school rampage**  
  e.g.  She was **rummaging through乱翻 the letters,** scattering them about the table 她在信件里乱翻，匆匆忙忙不管不顾地扔得满桌都是  
  e.g. Looks like someone’s been **rummaging around** in my desk. 好像有人翻过我的书桌
* prometheus /prəˈmiːθɪəs/   普罗米修斯（**希腊神话Greek myth**中人名，为人类盗火种甘受罚）[N](javascript:;)a Titan, who stole fire from Olympus to give to mankind and in punishment was chained to a rock, where an eagle/hawk tore at his liver until Hercules freed him 普罗米修斯; 一个巨人，他从奥林匹斯山偷到火送给人类，并因此遭罚被捆绑到巨石上，一只老鹰啄食他的肝，直至海克里斯把他释放  
  e.g. The Prometheus myth still carries a powerful message.

V.S.   
**Archimedes  [,a:ki'mi:di:z] n. 阿基米德（Old Greece古希腊数学家、物理学家、发明家、学者）** e.g. Archimedes worked out the weighing and distinguishing pure golds.

* N. **[ quest for sth /kwɛst/ = pursuit [pə'sjuːt]of ]: A quest is a long and difficult search for something or pursuit[pə'sjuːt] of sth. (长久而艰难的) 搜寻; 探求** e.g. My quest for a better bank continues.  我继续在搜寻一家更好的银行。 E.g. ..the quest for the Holy Grail.   …对圣杯的探求

[PHRASE](javascript:;)If you [ go in quest of something], you try to find or obtain it. 寻找; 寻求

[V-I](javascript:;)If you are **questing for something**, you are searching for it. 搜寻; 探求

•  He had been **questing for religious belief** from an early age.  他从早年开始就一直在寻求宗教信仰。

•  ...his questing mind and boundless enthusiasm.  …他的探索型头脑和无限的热情

e.g. Scientists are defined by their **quest for knowledge**.

**V.S. glean information:  to find out and collect information slowly and with difficulty 费力地搜集〔信息〕**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| N/V/adj 1.幻想, 2.错觉假象 adj. (错觉的；幻影的；迷惑人的) | V) illude [ɪ'l(j)uːd] 1. vt. 置…于幻觉中 2 to trick or deceive 欺骗; 蒙骗 |
| illude =>N) illusion; illusive /ɪˈluːʒən / 1. An illusion is a false idea or false belief. 假象, 错觉;  **[ 我有一种 错觉 I'm under the delusion/illusion that xxx ]** e.g. I was under the delusion/illusion that he intended to marry me. 我有一种 错觉，他要娶我。 2. An illusion is something that appears to exist or appear to be a particular thing but does not actually exist or is in reality something else. 假象/幻觉 eg His mind could no longer **discern/distinguish** between illusion/delusion and reality. 不再能分清幻觉和现实。 Eg They have the **illusion错觉/假象** that I am very wealthy; actually, I'm a poor. => idis+illusion=> disillusion sb. [,di**si'**lju:ʒən] 使sb错觉幻觉破灭; 使sb醒悟,不再抱幻想; 打破sb'白日梦 |
| 1. 海市蜃楼; 2. 幻觉幻境 | mirage /mɪˈrɑːʒ/ ; [mə'rɑʒ] 1.N (literal meaning) a mirage is something that you see when it is extremely hot, for example in the desert, and which **appears to** be quite near but is actually a long way away or does not really exist. 海市蜃楼; 幻境 **[ desert mirage 沙漠海市蜃楼]**  e.g. It hovered before his eyes like the mirage of an **oasis.** 它在他眼前晃动，好像海市蜃楼里的 **绿洲。** 2.N **(figurative meaning)** If you describe something as a mirage, you mean that it is not real or true, although it may seem to be. 幻想; 妄想 **mirage = illusion** e.g. The girl was a mirage/illusion, **envisioned想像** by his troubled mind. 那个女孩是他的幻觉 |
| vt.打破sb'白日梦 /打破sb's梦想; 使sb错觉/幻觉破灭; 使sb醒悟,不sb再抱幻想; **N. 幻灭，幻灭感** | illude, illusion + dis =>disillude [**,disi**'lju:d]=> disillustion N/v [**,disi'**lju:ʒən]=> disllusioned (adj)  **[ 打破sb'白日梦 /打破sb's梦想; 使sb错觉/幻觉破灭 (让你失望）: disillusion sb. = disillude sb. ] [ sth leave me feeling totally disilluisoned (about xxxx) 让我感到对xxxx的幻想破灭了]** If a person or thing disillusions or disilludes you, they make you realize that something is not as good as you thought, normally making you feel disappointed a little; and you normally discern/recognize the reality 打破sb's幻想, 打破sb'白日梦 e.g I'd hate to be the one who **disillusions him**. 我不愿做 **打破他梦想**的人。 e.g. I hate to **disillusion you**, but I don’t think she’s coming back. 我真不愿意打破你的幻想（让你失望），但我想她是不会回来了 2. N) disillusion 幻灭，幻灭感(失望感） = feel disillusioned and disappointed with and discouraged (泄气的) e.g. I'd have some disillusion有幻灭感 (失望感） for IBM ID's prospective outlook... |
| **V) 1. 自欺欺人**  2.哄骗sb.相信假的东西 N) 错觉; 妄想 | delude oneself [dɪ'l(j)uːd] /dɪˈluːd/ ] **V.S. disillude/disillusion sb. 使sb错觉/幻觉破灭; 打破sb'白日梦 /打破sb's梦想** 1. If you delude yourself, you convince/persuade yourself to believe that something is true, even though it is not actually. **自欺欺人, 欺骗自己 [ delude oneself]** e.g. Well, you know what. We jusst **delude ourselves欺骗自己** that the project is under control without risks... but actually, there're some potentially f**ormidable challenges艰巨的挑战 and daunting obstacles可怕的让人畏惧的,** in other words, there are huge risks ahead. e.g. I'm just **deluding myself** that I'm happy with my marriage. 我只是 自欺欺人 说我对自己的婚姻很满意。 2. To **delude sb. into thinking something** means to make them believe something that is not true actually. **哄骗sb.相信假的东西** e.g. Television **deludes you into thinking** that you have experienced reality, when you haven't. 电视诱使你相信你体验到了你实际上并没有体验过的真情实景 |
| V) delude, N) delusion /dɪˈluːʒən/ , Adj) delusive 1. A delusion is a false idea,a delusion = an illusion or mirage/mɪˈrɑːʒ/ ; [mə'rɑʒ] 错觉 **[ 我有一种 错觉 I'm under the delusion/illusion that xxx ]**  e.g. **I was under the delusion/illusion that** he intended to marry me. 我有一种 错觉，他要娶我。 2. Delusion is the state of believing things that are not true. 妄想 e.g. Insinuations about her mental state, about her capacity for delusion, were being made. 时有对她的精神状态的影射——说她有妄想症的影射 |
| (间接的)暗示/暗指xxx，转弯抹角/含沙射影的说到xxx | allude [ə'l(j)uːd], [ə'lʊd] => allusion, allusive **[ allude to sth ]:** mention sth by indirect reference, not in a straigtforward way but **in a detour绕路**; to mention something or someone indirectly (间接的)暗示/暗指xxx，转弯抹角/含沙射影的说到xxx e.g. Rick didn’t want to discuss his past, though he **alluded to** some bad things that happened darkly. 不过他曾伤感地 **(间接的)暗示/暗指** “发生过一些不幸的事情”。 e.g. He **alluded [ə'lʊd] to** the problem of salary increasing/hike but did not mention it directly when F2F with his manager.  E.g. He **alluded [ə'lʊd] to** his hope of being a manager in future, with proper promotion. 他 **转弯抹角/含沙射影的** 说相当经理 |

Table: 骄傲自满； 张狂

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 自鸣得意的；自以为是的； n. 自以为是/自命不凡的家伙 ；　[英国俚语] 不喜活动死用功的学生 | a) 自鸣得意的；自以为是的 be smug = be complacent, If you say that someone is smug, you are criticizing the fact they seem very pleased or arrogant with how good, clever, or lucky they are. 自鸣得意的(表不满)  **[**自鸣得意的满足 smug satisfaction ]  **[ smug V.S. mug sb. V.S. smuggle ]**  e.g. Thomas and his wife looked at each other in **smug satisfaction**. 托马斯和他妻子互相看着对方，面带着 自鸣得意的满足  n) a smugness 一个 自命不凡的家伙; 自以为是的家伙 , [英国俚语] 不喜活动死用功的学生(书呆子) V.S. a complacent person盲目自满的; 盲目乐观的(人)(表不满), a smugness/bookworm/nerd　smug: marked by excessive complacency ( 自满；自鸣得意), who is big-headed, arrogant, cocky, or self-satisfaction.  e.g.She got so carried way**得意忘形. She needs taking down a peg or two**. => which is an **idiomatic expression地道的惯用表达**，indicates she has become too **big-headed/arrogant/cocky** or **she’s a complacent person**盲目自满的; 盲目乐观的(人)(表不满) or sb thinks himself **a smugness (一个 自命不凡的家伙; 自以为是的家伙).**    //mug: Na mug of sparkling coffee 马克杯, she's a mugger/robber行凶抢劫者 V.S. smuggle, smuggler |
| 盲目自满的; 盲目乐观的(人)(表不满) | complacent, complacency [kəm'pleisənsi] **[ a complacent person ]**  **A complacent [kəm'pleisənt] person** is very pleased or satisfied with themselves or feels that they do not need to do anything about a situation, even though the situation may be uncertain or dangerous. 盲目自满的; 盲目乐观的(人)(表不满) = **arrogant, cocky, big-headed, complacent [kəm'pleisənt] smug.**  **[ a smugness 一个 自命不凡的家伙; 自以为是的家伙 , [英国俚语] 不喜活动死用功的学生(书呆子) V.S. a complacent person盲目自满的; 盲目乐观的(人)(表不满) ]**  **e.g. Travis is such a complacent person.**  e.g.She got so carried way**得意忘形. She needs taking down a peg or two**. => which is an **idiomatic expression地道的惯用表达**，indicates she has become too **big-headed/arrogant/cocky** or **she’s a complacent person**盲目自满的; 盲目乐观的(人)(表不满) **or** sb thinks himself **a smugness (一个 自命不凡的家伙; 自以为是的家伙).**  e.g. Australia has refused to apologize after an Olympic swimmer sparked national outrage/fury暴怒 by accusing China's Sun Yang of being a "drug cheat." Speaking to the media after beating Sun by a mere .16 of a second to win the 400m freestyle自由泳 gold, Mack Horton described his win as one "for the good guys." Prior to the race, Horton said Sun, who served a three-month ban for testing positive for a banned doping in 2014, was a "drug cheat." , this rude words sparked national outrage/fury among CHINA netizens. Horton's Facebook and Instagram posts were flooded/deluged with comments attacking him and demanding he apologize to Sun. "You are too complacent/big-headed/cocky”, especially the comments with the snake emoji. e.g. Some celebrities realize that their dream and becoming famous just wasn’t as amazing as they thought it would be. However, some other celebrities **get so carried way得意忘形,** they begin to believe their own hype炒作 and become totally arrogant/big-headed/cocky/complacent, thinking they are really superhuman. [ Start to use some idiomatic expressions to criticize sb.] Well, I don’t wanna back-mouth someone, but I’d like to give them a piece of my mind , blar bar. Additionally, I think she needs taking down a peg or two, which is an idiomatic expression地道的惯用表达 to indicate that she has become too big-headed/arrogant/cocky/complacent. //freestyle, breaststroke蛙式, butterfly蝶泳; backstroke:仰泳; medley混合泳; Men's 4x200m freestyle relay 接力 |
| **得意忘形** | [ She **was/got so carried way得意忘形 ]**.  e.g.She got so carried way**得意忘形. She needs taking down a peg or two**. => which is an **idiomatic expression地道的惯用表达**，indicates she has become too **big-headed/arrogant/cocky** or **she’s a complacent person**盲目自满的; 盲目乐观的(人)(表不满) **or** sb thinks himself **a smugness (一个 自命不凡的家伙; 自以为是的家伙).**  e.g. Some celebrities realize that their dream and becoming famous just wasn’t as amazing as they thought it would be. However, some other celebrities get so carried away得意忘形, they begin to believe their own hype炒作 and become totally arrogant/big-headed/cocky/complacent, thinking they are really superhuman. [ Start to use some idiomatic expressions to criticize sb.] Well, I don’t wanna back-mouth someone, but I’d like to give them a piece of my mind , blar bar. Additionally, I think she needs taking down a peg or two, which is an idiomatic expression地道的惯用表达 to indicate that she has become too big-headed/arrogant/cocky/complacent. |
| 大头症/自满的/自以为是，骄傲自打的 | [big-headed] |
| 骄傲自大的，趾高气扬的 | cocky; cockily; cockiness n [U] too confident about yourself and your abilities, especially in a way that annoys other people 骄傲自大的，趾高气扬的 e.g. He’s a cocky little man and I don’t like him. 他是个傲慢自大的小子，我不喜欢他。 e.g. Some celebrities realize that their dream and becoming famous just wasn’t as amazing as they thought it would be. However, some other celebrities **get so carried away得意忘形**, they begin to believe their own **hype炒作** and become totally **arrogant/big-headed/cocky/complacent**, thinking they are really superhuman. [ Start to use some **idiomatic expressions** to criticize sb.] Well, **I don’t wanna back-mouth someone**, but **I’d like to give them a piece of my mind** , blar bar. Additionally, I think she **needs taking down a peg or two**, which is an idiomatic expression地道的惯用表达 to indicate that she has become too big-headed/arrogant/cocky/complacent. |
| 自负的，骄傲自满的，自高自大的〔含贬义〕 ；狂想的；逞能的 | conceited [kən'siːtɪd] adj. 自负的，骄傲自满的，自高自大的〔含贬义〕 ；狂想的；逞能的 someone who is conceited thinks they are very clever, skilful, beautiful etc – used to show disapproval. e.g. You’re the most conceited, selfish person I’ve ever known. 你是我认识的人当中最自负、最自私的。 |
| adj. 张狂无礼的；傲慢的  n. 傲慢；傲慢无礼的行为 | Adj) insolent, insolently  ['ɪns(ə)l(ə)nt] : [ADJ insolent:](javascript:;)If you say that someone is being insolent, you mean they are being rude to someone they ought to be respectful to; be rude without respect and reverence to sb. 粗鲁傲慢的; 张狂无礼的  [ her insolent stare.她那傲慢无礼的凝视; an insolent tone of voice 傲慢无礼的语气; You insolent child! 你这个没礼貌的孩子  insolence (N) ['ɪns(ə)l(ə)ns] n. 傲慢；傲慢无礼的行为 |

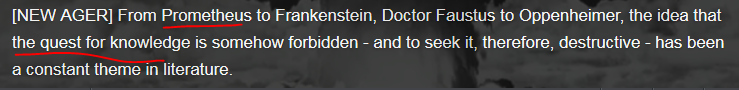
## STOP\*\* Dic-related with “Believe it or not”

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|  | give the benefit of doubt  既有疑点，利归某人（法律用语）;  即使有怀疑，因为未能证实，所以还是相信,且往好的一面想     1. Give the benefit of the doubt to say I love you. 53.   说出我爱你，要以最大的善意度人。   1. And persuading a jury to give the benefit of the doubt to a multi-millionaire banker is exceedinglydifficult, making it easy for the government to win a case on thin evidence.   并且，很难说服陪审团相信一个亿万富翁银行家的清白，这使得政府可以轻松打赢一场缺乏证据的官司。  3.  In other words, we give the benefit of the doubt to others, because we want to believe what they'retelling us.  换言之，我们把怀疑的好处给了别人，因为我们想相信别人我们的。 |
|  | Plausible ['plɔːzɪb ə l,'plɔːzəb ə l]   1. reasonable and likely to be true or successful 貌似有理的/可以相信的；似乎是真的   •His story certainly sounds plausible. 他的叙述听上去当然很合理。  •a plausible explanation 说得过去的解释   1. someone who is plausible is good at talking in a way that sounds reasonable and truthful, although they may in fact be lying　〔人〕花言巧语的；能言善辩的，能说会道的   •a plausible liar 一个能说会道的撒谎者  DERIVATIVE　[dɪ'rɪvətɪv] 派生词  plausibly adv  plausibility n /͵plɔzəˋbɪlətɪ ; ‚plɔːzɪ'bɪlɪti,‚plɔːzɪ'bɪləti,‚plɔːzə'bɪlɪti,‚plɔːzə'bɪləti / [U] |
| Implausible [ɪm'plɔːzɪbəl,ɪm'plɔːzəbəl] implausibly adv  difficult to believe and therefore unlikely to be true  难以置信的；不可能真实的  It’s not entirely implausible that a galaxy could be identical to our own. 某个星系和我们这个星系完全相同并非完全不可能。  implausible theory/idea/explanation etc  •Margaret found his excuse somewhat implausible. 玛格丽特认为他的借口有些站不住脚。  DERIVATIVE[dɪ'rɪvətɪv] 派生词implausibility n /ɪm͵plɔzəˋbɪlətɪ |
|  |  |
|  | gullible /ˈɡʌləbəl/  1.[ADJ](javascript:;)If you describe someone as gullible, you mean they are easily tricked because they are too trusting. 轻信的 e.g.  What point is there in admitting that the stories fed to the gullible public were false?   承认向轻信的公众提供的报道不实又有什么意义呢？ [ a gullible person = a naïve persion容易受骗上当的人；易轻信(别人)的人  2. [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)轻信 e.g.  Was she taking part of the blame for her own gullibility?   她因为自己的轻信而承担部分责任了吗？  e.g. I was always childlike, always gullible, always without guile, and never able to really understand the kinds of games that people seemed to find necessary.  我用一颗赤子之心，总是轻信，总是无邪，也从不能真正理解那些被人们认为是必须的各种竞争   * N) gullibility 容易上当受骗／容易轻信他人   e.g. The tactic was groundbreaking because it doesn't rely on malware; instead it takes advantage of computer users' gullibility 容易上当to collect information like credit-card numbers and passwords.  e.g. Grumpy(发脾气) people paid closer attention to details, showed less gullibility容易受骗, were less prone to errors o fjudgment and formed higher-quality, persuasive arguments than their happy counterparts. |



## 1st row) The myth of Prometheus普罗米修斯（希腊神话人名，为人类盗火种甘受罚

## done mp3

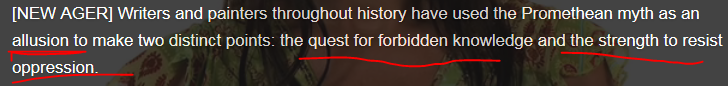




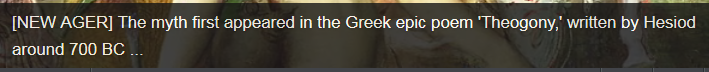
Why?



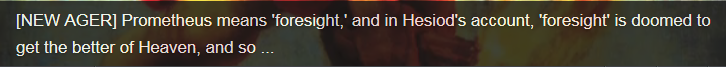




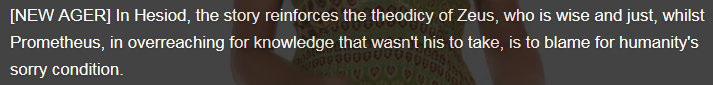
















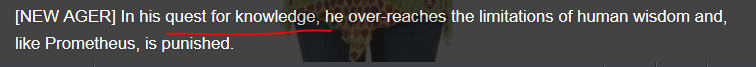


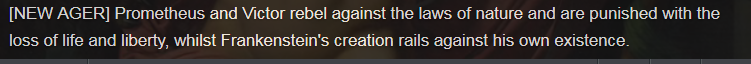


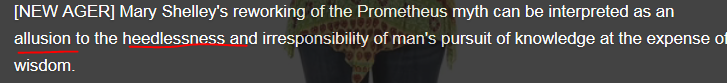


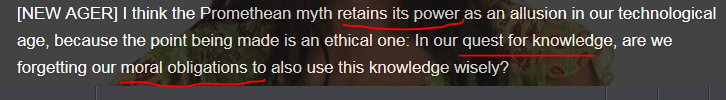












## 2nd row) Words relating to truth

## done mp3

## 3rd row) Stating an opinion (contention: a strong opinion)

## done mp3

## done mp3 4th row) Express opinions about fairy tales, myths, **old wives’ tales**, and urban legend

You are having coffee with your literature professor. You are debating the meaning of fairy tales, myths, **old wives' tales** and urban legends.

# Part 4 ) A legendary creature, like Eureka, Bigfoot

## STOP\*\* Lexical resource

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| dubious | [du:] or ['djuːbiəs]  probably not honest, not ethical不道德的, or not true, right etc （xxxsth）是可疑的，靠不住的；不诚实（ 行为）  •The firm was accused of dubious accounting practices. 该公司被指控有 不诚实的会计行为。  •Many critics 批评家regard this argument as dubious or, at best, misleading. 批评家认为这一论点靠不住，或者说至少有误导性。  •The assumption that growth in one country benefits the whole world is highly dubious . 一国的经济增长会对全世界有益的假设是很 值得怀疑的。  [not before noun, 不用于名词前, sb is dubious; sb looks dubious] not sure whether something is good or true 在犹豫无把握的，吃不准的  •I can see you are dubious; take some time to think about it. 我看得出你在犹豫，花点时间考虑一下吧。  •‘Are you sure you know what you are doing?’ Andy said, looking dubious . 安迪有点疑虑地说道。  [ be dubious about sth: 对xxx有所犹豫 ]  •Some universities are dubious about accepting students over the age of 30. 有些大学对录取30岁以上的学生有所犹豫。  the dubious honour/distinction/pleasure (of doing sth)  a dubious honour etc is the opposite of an honour – used about something unpleasant that happens  （做某事的）污名，耻辱，不幸  •The Stephensons had the dubious honor of being the 100th family to lose their home in the fire. 斯蒂芬森一家不幸地成为第100个在火灾中失去家园的家庭。  DERIVATIVE  [dɪ'rɪvətɪv] 派生词 dubiously adv; dubiousness n [U]  e.g. Most of the incidents related to Big Foot involve a lone camper or hiker. The trend seems to be that there is only one person who sees the creature at a time. Critics find this a bit dubious. Also, skeptics often ask, if there are so many occurrences with these creatures, why aren’t there more photographs of them? |
|  | 英 ['tentətɪv]  MEANINGS 义项  1.  not definite or certain, and may be changed later  不确定的；暂定的 [ a tentative plan 暂定的计划； a tentative schedule 暂定的xxx ]  [OPP](javascript:;) DEFINITE  [SYN](javascript:;) PROVISIONAL  •I passed on my tentative conclusions to the police. 我把我的初步结论递交给了警方。  •The government is taking tentative steps towards tackling the country’s economic problems. 政府正在采取临时性措施来解决国家的经济问题。  2.  done without confidence  踌躇不决的，犹豫的  [SYN](javascript:;) HESITANT  •a tentative smile 犹疑的微笑 |
|  | Sightings:   occasions when something elusive(〔人或动物〕难找的，不常见到的, 罕见) is seen  an occasion on which something is seen, especially something rare or something that people are hoping to see  看见发现xxx; 尤指见到罕见elusive的或希望见到的事物  •Where was the latest sighting? 最近一次是在哪里发现的？  [+ of]  •There were two unconfirmed sightings of UFOs in the area. 这个地区有两起未经证实的目击不明飞行物的事件  In fact, one recent sighting was of a mother cat and her cub together.  事实上，最近的一次目击报告就是一只母兽带着幼兽。   1. The perfectly formed peak of Mount Fuji is notoriously shy, so any sighting has to be counted as ablessing.   富士山峰造型完美，但是它的害羞却是声名远播，所以任何能看见它的人都似有神助。   1. Crop circle researcher Andrew Russell, who is investigating the bizarre sighting on behalf of theofficer, described the moment his sighting was made.   麦田怪圈研究人员安德鲁·罗素代表这位警官调查他的离奇发现。 他描述了警官当时看到的情形。 |
| 经营场所; 办公场所, 营业场所 (including cafeteria, KTVs, restaurants) | premise, premises['premɪs], e.g. bars, cafe houses, restaurants, hotels, KTVs. The premises of a business or an institution are **all the buildings and lands** that it occupies in one place. 经营场所; 办公场所  e.g. There is a kitchen on the **premises**. **营业场所** 内有一个厨房 e.g. In Singapore, many people live in **densely populated apartment/ populous ['pɒpjʊləs]人口稠密的blocks** so it's easy for high numbers of people to get infected **even if /whereas/though** there are only a few mosquitoes flying around. As of August 29, Singapore's MOH had screened roughly 5,000 **premises营业场所 (including cafeteria, KTVs, restaurants)** to check for mosquito breeding grounds. |
| **1(机敏地〕逃避，躲避sb/甩掉sb. 2没有得到/实现自己想要的东西 3. 不记得xxx/想不起来xxx；(一个事实，一个问题) 把sb.难住** | [ɪ'luːd] [ɪ'ljuːʒən] elude, elusive <animals>罕见的, elusion   1. [ elude sb.] : to escape from someone or something, especially by tricking them (机敏地〕逃避躲避sb; 甩掉sb. [SYN](javascript:;) ESCAPE  **[ elude paparazzi (机敏地〕甩掉了狗仔]** e.g. **Supporters/proponents [prə'pəʊnənt]支持**者 of Big Foot(a legendary creature) encounter these arguments. They say that the person who sees the creature is so surprised that they are not in a position to take a picture. They also claim that if these creatures have been around over 100,000 years then they have learned to adapt and survive in this world, esps **eluding humans机敏地躲避人类.**  E.g. He **eluded his pursuers** by escaping into a river. 他逃到河里，甩掉了追踪他的人。 e.g. He, one of the most **sought-after 吃香的**stars, learned how to **elude paparazzi甩掉了狗仔. e.g.** He **eluded cops** for 9 years by **impersonating sb**. else . 他躲了警察9年 **//impersonate sb.尤指为fraud, scam而假扮，假冒他人; ID impersonation身份假冒** 2. If **something (that you want) eludes you**, you fail to find, obtain, or achieve it 没有得到/实现自己想要的东西; xxx 不为sb.所获得 ;  e.g. She took the exam again, but once more, success **eluded her.** 还是没有成功  e.g. Sleep **eluded her = she got insomnia**她失眠了 3. If **a fact or the answer to a problem eludes you**, you cannot remember, understand, realize, or solve it**不记得xxx/想不起来xxx；(一个事实，一个问题) 把sb.难住** e.g. My mind is stuck now; the exact DP terminology **eludes me** for the moment. 确切的术语我一时想不起来。 E.g.  The appropriate word **eluded him.**  他想不起来那个合适的词 |
| 1.不常见到的; 罕见的〔人或动物〕  2**xxx是**难以实现的  难以表述的；难懂的 | V. elude sb. => elusive [ɪ'luːsɪv]: sth or sb that is elusive is difficult to find, to describe and understand, to remember, or achieve. Xxx是很难找的/是难形容的/是很难能记住的/是很难能取得)/成功的   1. an elusive person or animal is difficult to find or not often seen罕见的〔人或动物〕; 神出鬼没**的人; 行踪飘忽的人 [ elusive animals罕见的动物V.S. endangered species 濒临灭绝的物种 ]** e.g. She managed to get an interview with that **elusive man. 那个行踪飘忽的人**。  e.g. Normally, **elusive animals**, like white rhinos白犀牛, racoons[rə'kuːn]浣熊 are also **endangered species.** 2. Sth is elusive: something is very difficult to find, to otabin or to achieve **xxx是难以实现的 [an elusive result]** e.g. She enjoys a firm reputation in this country but wider international success has **been elusive**. 但却一直 **很难** 在国际上取得更大的成功。 e.g. In Denver late-night taxis **are elusive (difficult to find)** and far from cheap.  在丹佛，深夜出租车 **很难找**，而且绝不便宜。 3. an elusive idea or quality is difficult to describe or understand 难以表述的; **难以捉摸**难懂的  e.g. For me, the poem has **an elusive quality**. 对我来说，这首诗有点 **难以捉摸** e.g. For me, this DP security task is so **elusive** (difficult to describe and understand) that it’s beyond my technical skills. I think we should **defer to F** who is the **tech guru/tech savvy**大牛/大拿in that realm   e.g. Try to catch **the elusive charm难以捉摸的风韵** of the original in translation.  e.g. Despite all the goodwill in the world, the Middle East peace process remains as **elusive难以捉摸** and frustrating as ever.  // [ 听从专家的意见 defer to experts; 听从技术大牛的意见 defer to the technical savvy ] If you defer to someone, you accept their opinion or do what they want you to do, even when you do not agree with it yourself, because you respect them or their authority. |
| 1. 评论家; 2批评者 | critic /ˈkrɪtɪk/   1. [可数名词](javascript:;)A critic is a person who writes about and expresses opinions about things such as books, movies, music, or art. 评论家 **critic = commentator**   e.g.Mather was **a film critic** for many years.   马瑟做过多年的**电影评论家**。 **[电影评论家 a film critic V.S. political commentators 政治评论员]** 2. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)Someone who is a critic of a person or system disapproves of them and criticizes them publicly. 批评者  e.g.  The newspaper has been one of the most consistent **critics** ever of the government.   该报纸是政府最坚持的 **批评者** 之一 |
| 怀疑者； 怀疑论者； 吹毛求疵者； 怀疑派 | Skeptics: are people who don't believe in something or people who **cast doubts about** the truth or **likelihood/probability[prɒbə'bɪlɪtɪ]可能性** of something  e.g. Skeptics say that xxxx 怀疑论者说，  e.g So if at some point this year or next the White House decides that the dconomy needs more stimulus, skeptics 怀疑论者们 will surely brandish that old forecast. |
| 支持者 V.S. 反对者，对手 | propose => pro**ponent**= supporter支持者 V.S. oppose => op**ponent** 反对者，对手 |
| 教堂唱诗班 | * **[ church choir['kwaɪə]教堂唱诗班 ]** V.S. **chorus合唱/队 [ chorus in my university大学的合唱队]** * **hymnbook ['hɪmbʊk] n. 赞美诗集**   e.g. One of Silver’s coworkers, Art Fry, was a singer I his **church choir教堂唱诗班** and was frustrated by the way his paper bookmarks kept falling out of him **hymn book**. |
| n. 阿基米德（古希腊数学家、物理学家、发明家、学者）； | Archimedes  [,a:ki'mi:di:z] n. 阿基米德（**Old Greece古希腊数学家、物理学家、发明家、学者）** e.g. Archimedes worked out the weighing and distinguishing pure golds.  V.S. prometheus /prəˈmiːθɪəs/   普罗米修斯（**Greek myth希腊神话中人名**，为人类盗火种甘受罚）[N](javascript:;)a Titan, who stole fire from Olympus to give to mankind and in punishment was chained to a rock, where an eagle/hawk tore at his liver until Hercules freed him 普罗米修斯; 一个巨人，他从奥林匹斯山偷到火送给人类，并因此遭罚被捆绑到巨石上，一只老鹰啄食他的肝，直至海克里斯把他释放 |
| 并吞 | annex [V] /əˈnɛks/ ] => **derivative [dɪ'rɪvətɪv]派生词: annexation n /ænekˈseɪʃ ə n /** 1. V-T 合并吞并：把（一个地区）并入一个政治单位，如国家，州，郡或城市; If a country annexes /əˈnɛks/ another country or an area of land, it seizes it and takes control of its power or even sovereignty主权; To incorporate (territory) into an existing political unit such as a country, state, county, or city.  e.g. Rome **annexed** the Nabatean kingdom in AD 106. 罗马帝国于公元106年 并吞了 纳巴泰王国。  2. N-COUNT 并吞 annexation n /ænekˈseɪʃ ə n /  **[ annexation of someplace: 对xxx的并吞 ]** e.g. Indonesia's **annexation of** East Timor never won the acceptance/recognition of the United Nations. 印度尼西亚**对东帝汶的并吞**从未获得联合国的认可。  e.g. Western nations have **decried/denounced/condemned/excoriated[ɪk'skɔːrɪeɪt]** Russian military intervention in Ukraine's southern region. They say a huge vote Sunday by Crimeans [krai'miən] 克里米亚 in favor of joining Russia was illegal, and warned of further **sanction** 制裁 action if Moscow takes steps to **annex the Black Sea peninsula.**  eg The Russia's **annexation/ænek'seɪʃn]/吞并 of** Crimea "is not a done deal" because it's not internationally recognized/acknowledged认可. But he acknowledged that the Russian military controls Crimea, and said the world can make sure, through diplomacy and sanctions制裁, that Russia **pays a heavy price付出(惨痛的 ) 代价.**  **//decry sb= denounce, slam, condemn, excoriate [ɪk'skɔːrɪeɪt] sb** |
| 有刺铁丝网；棘铁丝 | **[ bared wired] ['bɑ:b'waiə] 有刺铁丝网；棘铁丝**  e.g. Local media reported that some protesters had tried to break through the entrance to the compound, climbing **barbed wire**. The demonstrators, many wearing black and white scarves, **chanted slogans(游行的时候反复呼喊xxx口号) denouncing** Mr Trump.  **//decry sb. = denounce, slam, condemn, excoriate [ɪk'skɔːrɪeɪt] sb.** |
| broker | broker /ˈbrəʊkə/  1. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A broker is a person whose job is to buy and sell securities, foreign money, real estate, or goods for other people. 经纪人; 掮客 2. [V-T](javascript:;)If a country or government brokers an agreement, a ceasefire, or a round of talks, they try to negotiate or arrange it. 斡旋 e.g. The United Nations **brokered a peace** in Mogadishu at the end of March.   联合国于3月底在摩加迪沙促成了一场和平谈判。  e.g. Palestinian officials have said Mr Trump's announcement has disqualified the US from **brokering斡旋future negotiations**. |
| adv. 在战场上；去野外; 更远地方 | further afield = farther afield;  e.g. There have been three days of protests by Palestinians and their supporters since Mr Trump's announcement, both in the region and in nations **further afield.**  e.g. The Zika virus is **on a rampage（暴力/疾病的）横冲直撞/横行** in Singapore. The proportion of our population **that are immune to** the Zika virus is likely to be low in Singapore and if you don't have the immunity to provide the roadblocks, then it's likely that the virus will spread fast,". Tuesday the MOH reported 26 new cases that showed how the Zika virus had spread to nearby residential areas, raising concerns that the virus could travel even **further/farther afield**. Singapore is known to suffer widely from dengue**['deŋgɪ] ] 登革热**virus, a mosquito-borne xxx**承载传播的** tropical disease that triggers high fevers, headaches, vomiting and skin **rashes皮疹** in those infected. Zika is very closely related to dengue [**'deŋgɪ] ] 登革热.** It has all the genetic traits/characteristics**基因特征** that would allow it to spread where dengue thrives 繁荣，兴旺. In Singapore, many people live in **densely populated apartment/ populous ['pɒpjʊləs]adj. 人口稠密的 blocks** so it's easy for high numbers of people to get infected even if /whereas/though there are only a few mosquitoes flying around. As of August 29, Singapore's MOH had screened roughly 5,000 **premises营业场所 (including cafeteria, KTVs, restaurants)** to check for mosquito breeding grounds. So far, the agency has detected and destroyed 39 breeding habitats. |
| （暴力/疾病的）横冲直撞/横行 | （暴力/疾病的）横冲直撞/横行 [ on a rampage ] [ school rampage 校园暴力的横行 ] |
| 人口稠密的 | a densely populated area = a populous ['pɒpjʊləs] area人口稠密的 area V.S.  sparsely populated area |

## Legend (urban legend; legendary creature)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | ['ledʒənd]   1. [C,U] an old, well-known story, often about brave people, adventures, or magical events 传说，传奇(故事) RELTD [MYTH](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=myth) e.g. Local legend has it that (= says that ) the island was the original Garden of Eden. 当地传说这个岛就是伊甸园的原型。 [+ of] e.g. a book of ancient Greek legends 一本讲述古希腊传说的书 e.g. the legend of St George and the dragon 圣乔治和龙的传说 2. **[ according to legend ]**  e.g. According to legend, he escaped by leaping from the cliffs into the sea. **据传**，他是跳崖入海逃生的。 3. **[a tennis/footballing/music legend]** A legend is [C] someone who is famous and admired for being extremely good at doing something 传奇人物 e.g. A marvellous player who was a legend in his own lifetime 在世的时候是一名传奇人物的杰出球员 e.g. We must put more money into the sport if we want to create **the tennis legends** of the future. 我们若想造就未来网坛的传奇人物， 4. legend: [C] literary words that have been written somewhere, for example on a **sign (匾额等上的〕镌刻文字，铭文** e .g. A sign above the door bore the legend ‘Patience is a Virtue’. 门的上方有一块匾额，上面写着“忍耐即美德”。 5. [urban legend] 6. [a legendary creature, like Eureka, Bigfoot, phoenix, leprechaun] |
| 都市传奇 | [ urban legend] 都市传奇  e.g. Some **urban legends**都市传奇aren't very realistic. e.g. **Urban legends都市传奇**are just fables/ˈfeɪbəl/ 谣传. |
| A legendary creature 传说中的生物 | A legendary creature: is an animal described in non-historical or yet to be verified stories that sometimes involve the supernatural.  Other legendary animals, such as the unicorn, were documented in accounts of natural history by various scholars of antiquity. Due to the lack of fossils of these creatures, the veracity of these historical recordings is questioned by modern zoologists. Some of these creatures can also be cryptids, although the terms are not synonymous.  The definitions of legendary and mythological have been debated with no widely agreed upon application. Some legendary creatures have their origin in traditional mythology and have been believed to be real creatures, for example dragons, griffins, and unicorns. [not in citation given][not in citation given] Others were based on real encounters, originating in garbled accounts of travelers' tales, such as the Vegetable Lamb of Tartary, which supposedly grew tethered to the earth (and was actually a type of fern).  e.g. Eureka, Bigfoot, phoenix  /'fiːnɪks,ˋfinɪks/ |
| A legendary creature – Eureka | * (literal meaning) eureka /jʊˈriːkə/  Someone might say "eureka" when they suddenly find or realize something, or when they find an **inspirational** solution solve a problem; used to show how happy you are that you have discovered the answer to a problem, found something etc 我发现了〔因找到问题的解决方法或发现某物等而发出的欢呼〕**[ Eureka = Finally, I got it. (欢呼)找到了; 有了]**   **[顿悟的那一刻a Eureka moment; a Eureka experience]**  E.g. Sometimes the best ideas come when you least expect them, like **a flash of lightning**灵光一现 = 顿悟. Well, what is the most important is you should **jot it down草草的记下** quickly。This flashing moment is called “Eureka moment**顿悟的那一刻**” = I got it~ 灵光一显 = 顿悟  e.g.  "**Eureka**! I've got it!"   “找到了！**我找到了！**” e.g. After he discovered his principle of buoyancy浮力原理, the ancient Greek scholar Archimedes allegedly yelled out "**Eureka**!**我找到**” e.g. So far, no one knows why problems sometimes trigger an insight or what makes us more inclined **to the Eureka experience 顿悟**at some moments but not at others.  e.g. When scientists are stuck, they often **take a breather** (short break) or **have a power nap (工作日中的小睡，为使接下来的工作更有效率)** in the hopes of having **a Eureka moment顿悟的那一刻**.   * (literal meaning) 尤里卡; 灵异之城 , a legendary creature   ??? <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eureka_(U.S._TV_series)>  ***Eureka*** is an American science fiction television series that premiered on [Syfy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syfy) on July 18, 2006. The fifth and final season ended on July 16, 2012. The show was set in a fictional town of Eureka  For details, see |
| A legendary creature – Bigfoot  [词条图片](javascript:;) | bigfoot  ['bɪɡfʊt] n. 大脚；【人类学】长毛巨足人(假设的人类祖先) (= Sasquatch)传说中生存于北美洲西北部太平洋沿岸森林中的野人 Sasquatch ['sæskwætʃ] n. 萨斯科奇人；大脚野人；北美野人  e.g. Bigfoot, the Loch Ness Monster and crop circles are legends. e.g. Critics don't believe in the \_existance\_\_ of Bigfoot. e.g. Bigfoot is always able to \_elude\_ human contact.  V.S.  **Chimpanzee [‚tʃɪmpæn'ziː, -pən-] chimp**: in intelligent African animal that is like a large monkey without a tail〔非洲的〕黑猩猩  V.S.  **Gorilla [ɡə'rɪlə]** a very large African monkey that is the largest of the **ape**s 大猩猩  For details, see |
| A legendary creature – phoenix | phoenix  /'fiːnɪks,ˋfinɪks/ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phoenix_(mythology)>   1. a magic bird that is born from a fire, according to ancient stories 凤凰 2. rise like a phoenix from the ashes: to become successful again after seeming to have failed completely 如凤凰般重生，浴火重生   For details, see |
| A legendary creature – Monkey king | 孙悟空 in CHINA |
| A legendary creature – Hulk, **green-skinned monster** | 《*绿巨人*》浩克（Hulk, **green-skinned monster**）<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hulk_(film)>  Hulk is a 2003 American [superhero](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superhero_film) [drama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drama) film based on the [fictional](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Character_%28arts%29) [Marvel Comics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marvel_Comics) [character of the same name](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hulk_%28comics%29). [Ang Lee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ang_Lee) directed the film, which **stars** [Eric Bana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eric_Bana) as Dr. Bruce Banner, as well as [Jennifer Connelly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jennifer_Connelly), [Sam Elliott](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sam_Elliott), [Josh Lucas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josh_Lucas), and [Nick Nolte](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nick_Nolte).  The film explores the origins of Bruce Banner**, who after a lab accident involving gamma radiation finds himself able to turn into a huge green-skinned monster whenever he gets angry, while he is pursued by the** [**United States military**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Armed_Forces) **and comes into a conflict with his father**.  Hulk was a commercial success, such as **Hollywood blockbuster**, grossing over $245 million worldwide in box office, higher than its $137 million budget, and received mixed reviews from **critics**, earning praise for its visual effects, ambition, score, performances and complexity (especially compared with other superhero films released at that time), while the film's pacing, tone and lack of action were subjects of criticism. |
| A legendary creature - leprechaun[词条图片](javascript:;) | leprechaun [**'leprəkɔːn]** (爱尔兰民间传说中的）小妖精In Irish folklore, a leprechaun ['leprəkɔːn] is an imaginary “legendary creature” that looks like a little old man. (爱尔兰)小老头精灵  V.S. **leopard 'lepəd] n. 豹；美洲豹**  For details, see |
| 白雪公主和七个小矮人 | Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs 《白雪公主和七个小矮人》 |

## 1st row) Eureka moment顿悟

## done mp3



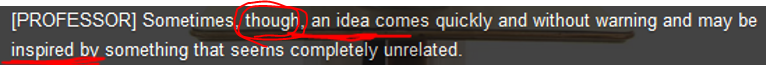




//[,a:ki'mi:di:z] n. 阿基米德（古希腊数学家、物理学家、发明家、学者）

But how did he do it?

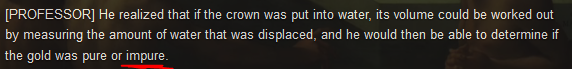


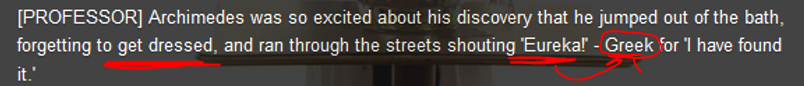




























Sometimes the best ideas come when you least expect them, like **a flash of lightning**灵光一现 = 顿悟. Well, what is the most important is you should **jot it down草草的记下** quickly。This flashing moment is called “Eureka moment” = I got it~ 灵光一显 = 顿悟



## 2nd row) phenomenon, phenomena /fɪˈnɒmɪnə/: the plural of . phenomenon 的复数

## done mp3) Bigfoot, a legendary creature 传说中的生物

For the video scripts, see the following “**Reading) Legendary creature-Bigfoot (长毛巨足人(假设的人类祖先) )”** chapter

## 3rd row) Searching for the truth

* The first step to discovery is **research**.
* Data analysis helps scientists **determine** the truth about a situation.
* When scientists are stuck, they often **take a breather (short break)** or **have a power nap (工作日中的小睡，为使接下来的工作更有效率)** in the hopes of having a **Eureka moment顿悟的时刻**.  
  A good scientist must have dedication.

## Reading) Legendary creature传说中的生物-Bigfoot (**长毛巨足人(假设的人类祖先)** )

**Bigfoot or Sasquatch ['sæskwætʃ] n. 萨斯科奇人；大脚野人；北美野人**

There are many names for it: Yeti, **Sasquatch['sæskwætʃ]**, Kaptar, Kikomba and, in North America, **Big Foot.** All around the world there have been **sightings of (见到比较罕见的东西)** a mysterious creature that stands 8-9 feet tall. Just like the Loch Ness Monster and Crop Circles, for centuries people have been searching for the truth on the legend of **Big Foot/ Sasquatch['sæskwætʃ].**



Where does **Big Foot/ Sasquatch['sæskwætʃ]** come from? The researchers who believe in the existence of this creature believe that **Big Foot/ Sasquatch['sæskwætʃ]** is a relative of the Gigantopithecus, a giant ape which has been **extinct** for over 100,000 years. There have been hundreds of reported encounters with Big Foot worldwide, but **critics** ask for proof.

Most of the incidents related to **Big Foot/ Sasquatch['sæskwætʃ]** involve a lone camper or hiker. The trend seems to be that there is only one person who sees this **legendary creature** at a time. Critics find this a bit **dubious(questionable with doubts)**. Also, **skeptics怀疑者** often ask, if there are so many occurrences with these creatures, why aren’t there more photographs of them?

**Supporters/proponents [prə'pəʊnənt]支持者** of **Big Foot/ Sasquatch['sæskwætʃ]**counter these arguments. They say that the person who sees this **legendary creature** is so surprised that they are not in a position to take a picture. They also claim that if these creatures have been around over 100,000 years then they have learned to adapt and survive in this world, **eluding躲避/甩掉** humans.

**//propose => proponent支持者 V.S. opponent 反对者，对手**

We are still searching for the truth about **Big Foot/ Sasquatch**. As time continues, we may find the answers.

## done map3)

## 4th row) Write about a legendary creature

Writing about a legendary creature. Write a description of a legendary creature that’s popular in your country, or one you find interesting. Type in the input box. Write 150-200 words.

We take your privacy seriously. Please don’t share any personal information (race, religion, health status, etc.) about yourself.

## Sample: Leprechauns – nice for IELTS

Background: leprechaun ['leprəkɔːn] (爱尔兰民间传说中的）小妖精In Irish folklore, a leprechaun ['leprəkɔːn] is an imaginary “legendary creature” that looks like a little old man. (爱尔兰)小老头精灵

[](javascript:;) **V.S. leopard 'lepəd] n. 豹；美洲豹**

**[ Leading sentence: what is that legendary creature? What figurative meaning does it have? What doe it look like? ]** Leprechauns**['leprəkɔːn]** have a long history as a part of Irish folklore, and are considered to be lucky, is very **reclusive . 隐居的；隐遁的 creatures**. Thye are often pictured as very short, closer to a child’s height than an adult’s, with bright red hari and a re beard. They are usually shown weearing a green suit and narrow, pointed 尖头的shoes.

**[Focus on the figurative meaning, expand the figurative meaning ]** Legend has it that leprechauns**['leprəkɔːn]** hide all of their gold in pots at the end of rainbows, and those who can find it will be rich and luky. It’s also believed by some that if a human catches a leprechaun, the leprechaun has the power to **grant three wishes to** the human, in exchange for the leprechaun’s freedom.

While there have been no reported **sightings** of the **elusive罕见的** leprehauns**['leprəkɔːn]** in modern times, these **legendary creatures传说的生物** are a common theme in children’s fairy tale and are often menioned at the sight of a rainbow.

**Whether or not** you actually believe in the existence of these sort of legendary creatures, like leprechauns, bigfoot, or pheonix, they are certainly an interesting aspect of the history and culture of a country. Most time, they also deliver a profound and meaningful **fable['feɪb(ə).l]寓言**.

**[ Conclusion] In a nutshell/In a word/In summary/To sum up,** **in this day and age**, you will be more likely to see them in the advisisting material or tourist attraction or in **a hollywood blockbuster**, esp a cartoon, rather than at the end of a rainbow.

//**fable  ['feɪb(ə)l]** a traditional short story that teaches a moral lesson, especially a story about animals

〔一则〕寓言 e.g. •the fable of the fox and the crow 狐狸和乌鸦的寓言故事

## My writing- phoenix

(figurative meaning) rise like a phoenix from the ashes: to become successful again after seeming to have failed completely 如凤凰般重生，浴火重生

//reincarnate, reincarnation

**[ Leading sentence: what is that legendary creature? What figurative meaning does it have, appearance? What doe it look like? ]** Phoenix has such a long and impressive history in Greek myths that I’m quite intrigued to dig into details about the origins, background, and figurative meaning of phoenix. According to ancient storie, phoenix is a magic long-lived bird that is cyclically regenerated and born again from a fire.

[Appearance of phoenix] Phoenix is mostly pictured or envisoned as **endowed with** a [**nimbus**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halo_%28optical_phenomenon%29)**['nɪmbəs]〔神像等头上的〕光轮，光环**, which emphasizes the bird's connection with the Sun. In the oldest images of phoenixes, these nimbuses often have seven rays. This glamorous bird, like a rooster or ostrich鸵鸟, has a crest of gorgeous feathers on its head.

**[Focus on the figurative meaning, expand the figurative meaning ]** Associated with the Sun, a phoenix obtains new life by arising from the [ashes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ash) of its predecessor. It’s said that the new born is sort of spiritual **reincarnation灵魂的〕转世化身 of** its previous generation who tided through a long, harsh **gruelling** period(受煎熬的). In the new generation, phoenix always symbolizes renewal in general, which means a creature would achieve success after experiencing a tough/torturous ordeal, especially symbolizes a person (who is trapped **in a tight spot/in the pickle在困境中** even with formidable challenges艰巨的挑战 for a long time) can successfully **bounce back from the predicament** by his or her **perserverant 谓锲而不舍 fight**.

While there have been no reported **sightings** of the **elusive罕见的** phoenix in modern times, these **legendary creatures传说的生物** are a common theme in **fable['feɪb(ə).l]寓言** and are often menioned as encouragement when people are in the pickle/in a tight spot/in a predicament.

**Whether or not** you actually believe in the existence of these sort of legendary creatures, like leprechauns, bigfoot, or pheonix, they are certainly an interesting aspect of the history and culture of a country. Most time, they also deliver a profound and meaningful **fable['feɪb(ə).l]寓言**.

**[ Conclusion] In a nutshell/In a word/In summary/To sum up,** **in this day and age**, you will be more likely to see them in the cartoon or in **a hollywood blockbuster** **to represent a hero who bounces back from desperation.**

# \*\*Industrial business-Research\*\*

[https://ec.ef.com.cn/school/studyunit#school/e5a45db6-975a-47c4-b60c-24e2835a3b7b/e5a45db6-975a-47c4-b60c-24e2835a3b7b/7499ca5d-01cb-4238-be0f-3873814420b5/db038c47-c019-45d2-9165-694fb91b210c/e457db57-ba98-45f6-a544-c9e735106276/d187b03d-de13-4072-9cca-696b4b102dbe/3b04eec7-8922-4cb1-888f-89130c9dd193](https://ec.ef.com.cn/school/studyunit#school/e5a45db6-975a-47c4-b60c-24e2835a3b7b/e5a45db6-975a-47c4-b60c-24e2835a3b7b/7499ca5d-01cb-4238-be0f-3873814420b5/db038c47-c019-45d2-9165-694fb91b210c/e457db57-ba98-45f6-a544-c9e735106276/d187b03d-de13-4072-9cca-696b4b102dbe/3b04eec7-8922-4cb1-888f-89)

## Lexical

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| 详细阐明xxx, 使某事更为清楚( 使人避免困惑和歧义) | **Shed/throw light on sth = elaborate on sth:** when you're introducing or explaining sth, you try to add more details to elaborate **on** it 详细阐述, particularly clarify it to make it clear from confusion or ambiguity歧义  e.g. The ultimate aim of this research is to **shed light on/elaborate on** current leisure and employment patterns and to add to the overall body of academic literature in the field of leisure studies.  e.g. It will be a year or two before climate scientists publish definitive analyses of the Russian heat wave and the Pakistani floods, which might **shed light on/elaborate on** the role of climate change, if any. 这可能有利于阐明气候变化在这些事件中扮演的角色  e.g. Great news! The team's just put in **a research proposal** for that controversial local government initiative related to library closures. We've made a pitch for a combination of **qualitative and quantitative research methods** and hope to do some **analytical comparisons** with previous stats [stæts]  collected over the last decade. We'll be **conducting s/undertaking surveys** and holding personal interviews, so I'm really hoping you'll be able to come on board at that stage. We could really use your expertise! You might be able to help us **throw light on/shed light on/elaborate on** current and emerging trends.  // endow:   1. someone **is endowed with**a particular desirable ability, characteristic, or possession when they have it by chance or by birth. 天生赋予(才能) 2. If sb. endows an institution/a scholarship/a project, they provide a large amount of money that will produce the income needed to pay for it. 资助(一个项目， 一个学金项目) |

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| n. 参考书目；文献目录 [,bɪblɪ'ɒgrəfɪ] bibliography; 复数 bibliographies  [词条图片](javascript:;)   1. A bibliography is a list of books on a particular subject. 书目 e.g.   At the end of this chapter, there is a select bibliography of useful books. 本章末尾附着有用书籍的精选书目。 2. A bibliography is a list of the books and articles that are referred to a particular book. 参考书目 e.g. ...the full bibliography printed at the end of the second volume.  …印在第二卷最后的完整参考书目。 |
| appendix=>plural [ə'pendɪ**siːz**] appendices   1. a small organ near your bowel , which has little or no use阑尾 e.g. Christine had to go into hospital to have her appendix out (= have it removed ) . 切除阑尾。 2. an appendix is a part at the end of a book containing additional information 〔书末的〕附录 e.g. See Appendix 2.6. 见附录2.6。 |
| acknowledge /əkˈnɒlɪdʒ/    1.[V-T](javascript:;)If you acknowledge a fact or a situation, you accept or admit that it is true or that it exists. 承认 (事实或情况)  •  Naylor acknowledged, in a letter to the judge, that he was a drug addict.  在一封写给法官的信中，内勒 **承认** 他是一个吸毒者。  •  Belatedly, the government has acknowledged the problem.  政府过晚地 **承认** 了这个问题。  2. [V-T](javascript:;)If someone's achievements, status, or qualities are acknowledged, they are known about and recognized by a lot of people, or by a particular group of people. 认可 (某人的成就、地位或品质) **[ sb被认可为一名xxx: sb. be acknowledged/recognized as xx]**  •  He **is also acknowledged/recognized as** an excellent goalkeeper.  被认可 为一名优秀的守门员。  3. [V-T](javascript:;)If you acknowledge a message or letter, you write to the person who sent it in order to say that you have received it. 确认收到  •  The army sent me a postcard acknowledging my request. 给我一张明信片以确认收到了我的请求。  4.[V-T](javascript:;)If you acknowledge someone, for example, by moving your head or smiling, you show that you have seen and recognized them. (点头或微笑) 向…致意  •  He saw her but refused to even acknowledge her.  他看到了她，但甚至都拒绝向她致意。  e.g. Normally, in a report, there is an optional section “Acknowledgements”.  **## Acknowledgement (optional)** [**致谢**](javascript:;) If you want to **acknowledge/appreciate/thank anyone** in particular, or the funding organization itself, then you can do it here. Keep your audience in mind at all times, and what you want the report to accomplish for you and your client. **Acknowledgements** are optional. |

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| [ 就xxx事情进行<某种类型的>研究: conduct/undertake <types of research> into sth ]  e.g. 就xxx事情进行“定性的研究” conduct/undertake **qualitative research** into sth;  e.g.就xxx事情进行“定量的研究” conduct/undertake **quantitative research** into sth.  e.g. This research proposal will outline/work out a plan to **conduct <quantitative> research into** contemporary leisure trends, work hours and social demands. **Surveys** and **interviews** (//two types of quantitative methodology) will be **conducted/undertaken** in order to evaluate the amount of time people spend engaged in work and leisure activities. Research of this size and scope is both necessary and **timely及时的** since no similar work has been **conducted/undertaken** in many years.  e.g. Great news! The team's just put in **a research proposal** for that controversial local government initiative related to library closures. We've made a pitch for a combination of **qualitative and quantitative research methods** and hope to do some **analytical comparisons** with previous stats [stæts]  collected over the last decade. We'll be **conducting s/undertaking surveys** and holding personal interviews, so I'm really hoping you'll be able to come on board at that stage. We could really use your expertise! You might be able to help us **throw light on/shed light on** current and emerging trends. |
| undertake /ˌʌndəˈteɪk/ (past simple: undertook; past perfect: undertaken)  1. [V-T](javascript:;)When you **[ undertake a task or job],** you start doing it and accept responsibility for it. 从事; 承担(工作/项目) e.g.  She undertook the task of monitoring the elections.  她承担了监督选举的任务。 e.g. You work for a market research firm. You take a call from a potential new client who wants your company to **undertake/conduct some research into** student attitudes toward e-learning in comparison with traditional classroom learning.  **[ conduct a survey = undertake a survey; 就xxx事情进行“定性的研究” conduct/undertake qualitative research into sth; 就xxx事情进行“定量的研究” conduct/undertake quantitative research into sth ]**  2. [V-T](javascript:;)If you **[ undertake to do something ],** you promise that you will do it. 承诺/保证做xxx e.g.  He **undertook to edit** the text himself. 他 承诺 亲自编辑正文。 e.g. He **undertook to pay** the money back in six months. 他 承诺/保证 在六个月之内还钱。 |
| 适时的，及时的Timely (adj): done or happen at exactly the right time; If you describe an event as **timely**, it happens exactly at the moment when it is **most** useful, effective, or relevant.  **[(对某事的）及时提醒: a timely reminder (of sth); a timely reminder that xxx;  及时的: in a timely manner/fashion (=as quickly as is reasonable in a particular situation): ]**  e.g. The fight ended only with **the timely arrival** of the police. 幸亏警察 **及时赶到**，打斗总算停止。  e.g. We aim to settle all valid claims **in a timely manner**. 我们力求做到 **及时** 处理所有有效索赔。  [ADJ](javascript:;) e.g. The recent outbreaks of cholera/ ˈkɒlərə/ 霍乱 are **a timely reminder** that this disease is still a serious health hazard.  最近几次爆发的霍乱是一个 **适时的提醒**  e.g. This **research proposal** will outline/work out a plan to **conduct/undertake <quantitative> research into** contemporary leisure trends, work hours and social demands. Surveys and interviews (//the quantitative methodology) will be conducted/undertaken in order to evaluate the amount of time that people spend in work and leisure activities. Research of this size and scope is both necessary and **timely** since/because no similar work has been conducted in many years. e.g. The crash served as **a timely reminder of** the dangers of drinking and **reckless driving**. Many people also believe **reckless drivers** are treated too **leniently (not strictly)**. 这场车祸 **及时地提醒** 了人们酒后驾车的危险。很多人认为对 **鲁莽的(粗心大意，不记后果的)司机** 处理得太宽大了 |
| **[口语]咱们私下说；不为外人道；关起门来说**  Between you and me, xxx |

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| gag /ɡæɡ/     1.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)A gag is something such as a piece of cloth that is tied around or put inside someone's mouth in order to stop them from speaking. 塞口物  e.g.  His captors had put a gag of thick leather in his mouth.  俘获他的人在他嘴里塞了一块儿厚皮革。  2.[V-T](javascript:;)If someone gags you, they tie a piece of cloth around your mouth in order to stop you from speaking or shouting. 堵住…的嘴  e.g. I gagged him with a towel.  我用一条毛巾塞住他的嘴。  e.g. He’s so noisy. Just gag him. 让他闭嘴  3. [V-T](javascript:;)If a person is gagged by someone in authority, they are prevented from expressing their opinion or from publishing certain information. 压制言论自由 **[ a gag order: 封嘴令; slap a gag order on sth ]**  e.g. Judges must not be gagged.   法官绝不能被压制言论自由。  4. [V-I](javascript:;)If you gag, you cannot swallow and nearly vomit or throw up (吐不出来)作呕  •  I knelt by the toilet and gagged.  我跪在马桶边作呕。  5. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A gag is a joke. 笑话 , A comic effect or remark.噱头：滑稽的效果或言谈  •  The running gag is that the band never gets to play.  那个流传的笑话说那支乐队从未演奏过。  6. A gag is a humorous trick/prank/hoax that you play on someone. (幽默的)恶作剧 **gag= a humorous trick/prank/mischief**  **[对<sb>搞恶作剧: play a gag on sb ]**  e.g. Richard must have thought colleagues were **playing a gag on** him.  理查德一定以为同事们在 对<他>搞恶作剧。  V.S. 胡闹, 开玩笑, 恶作剧 prank V.S. hoax V.S. shenanigan V.S. trick V.S. mischief   |  |  | | --- | --- | | prank | 〔尤指使人难堪的〕玩笑，恶搞, 恶作剧 prank: a trick or mischief, especially one which is played on someone to make them look silly.  (prank call)  e.g. The Web was full of counterfeit products赝品 and other April Fools pranks . … | | gag | A gag is a humorous trick/prank/mischief that you play on someone. (幽默的)恶作剧  **[对<sb>搞恶作剧: play a gag/trick/prank/mischief on sb ]** | | mischief | 1. Mischief is playing **harmless tricks** on people or doing things you are not supposed to do. It can also refer to the desire to do this. (无害的)恶作剧; 捣乱 e.g. The little boy was naughty. He was always up to **mischief/gag/trick**. 总是在搞恶作剧。 2. Mischief is behaviour that is intended to cause trouble for people. It can also refer to the trouble that is caused. 制造麻烦/事端 **[ make mischief]** e.g.  He is about to **make mischief** in the Middle East again. 他又要在中东 **制造事端**。 | | hoax | hoax: a false warning about something dangerous(虚假的)恶作剧，假警告 = “狼来了”  a bomb hoax  虚假炸弹恶作剧 | | shenanigan[ʃɪ'nænɪɡən] | (具有欺骗性的) 恶作剧 Shenanigan: the use of malicious tricks to deceive someone (usually to extract money from them) | |

# STOP

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| [ xxx事情/东西**开始起作用, 发挥作用:**  sth come into play ]  e.g. Every time you use an Internet search engine to find out information about a particular subject, you’re doing research. **To be more precise**, you’re doing **secondary research**. This kind of research also includes collecting information from reference sections of libraries and looking at statistical findings in trade books and journals. **Here, the data already exists**, and your aims is to analyze it according to the question you want answered. But **what (would you do) if** the data that you need to analyze doesn’t exist? That’s where **primary research**, the act of actually gathering the information and creating data, **comes into play开始起作用, 发挥作用** |
| [(代表公众的) 焦点小组(常用于市场调研) focus group ]  A focus group is a specially selected group of people inteding to represent the general public. Focus groups have discussions in which their opinions are recorded as a form of market research.  e.g. The market research company BMRB conducted 12 focus groups for the project.  市场调研公司BMRB为此项目采用了12个焦点组。  e.g. e.g. A third research methodolgoy, the **qualitative research methodology** this time, would be to organize an hour-long “**focus group**" meeting about the entire **adversting campaign**. A “**focus group”** is usually made of around/roughly 8 to 12 people from the relevant **demographc(特定年龄的人群),** guided by a moderator/broker, the person in charge of the meeting or seminar, to answer questions that provide insight about the topic – in this case, what the successful parts of the advertising campaign are. |
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| 演讲/讲述的重点提示符“discourse markers”  Discourse markers signal to the listener about something important.  e.g. During an interview, one way to make sure you don’t miss what the interviewee is saying is to **liste[n o]ut for / 'nɔːt/留心听** special phrases known as **discourse markers**, which signal to the listener that something important. |
| **[ listen out for sth ] / 'nɔːt/**  e.g. During an interview, one way to make sure you don’t miss what the interviewee is saying is to **liste[n o]ut for / 'nɔːt/留心听** special phrases known as **discourse markers**, which signal to the listener that something important.  e.g. So we continue to **liste[n o]ut for / 'nɔːt/**the signal from aliens through ever more sophisticated methods.  我们用更精巧的方法继续聆听外星人发出的信号。 |

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| [rʌg] rug n. 小地毯；毛皮地毯；男子假发(wig)  e.g. I wanna buy a blue rug.  [词条图片](javascript:;)  V.S  Rugged, rocky, mountainous area |
| zombie /ˈzɒmbɪ/   1. You can describe someone as a zombie if their face or behaviour shows no feeling, understanding, or interest in what is going on around them. 麻木迟钝的人; 无精打采的人  e.g. Without sleep you will become a zombie at work. 工作时会变得无精打采的。 2. In horror stories and some religions, a zombie is a dead person who has been brought back to life.  行尸走肉/僵尸 |
| ['rek(ə)n] reckon   1. spoken to think or suppose something 认为，以为 [ 认为…是…be reckoned to be sth ]   e.g. **Do you reckon/think (that)** he’ll agree to see us? 你认为他会同意见我们吗？ e.g. The police **reckon/think** that whoever killed Dad was with him earlier that day. 警方认为杀害爸爸的人那天早些时候就和他在一起。 e.g. The Lowsons **were reckoned to be** very good farmers. 洛森一家被认为是非常出色的农场主。 e.g. An earthquake of magnitude 7 **is reckoned as** a major quake 7级地震被认为是大地震   1. reckon: to guess a number or amount, without calculating it exactly 估算，估计; If something is reckoned to be a particular figure, it is calculated to be roughly that amount. 估算  e.g.  The market **is reckoned to be worth** $1.4 bn in the U.S. alone.   这个市场仅在美国的价值估计就有14亿美元。 e.g. We **reckon that** sitting in traffic jams costs us around 9 billion a year in lost output. 我们估计，交通堵塞造成的延误使我们每年损失90亿美元左右的产值。 e.g. Hmm, I **reckon** about 3 or 4 times a week, depending on how busy I’m at work. e.g. The average selling price for flats in the area **was reckoned to be around £200,000.** 这个地区公寓房的平均售价 估计在20万英镑左右。 2. reckon without sb/sth: if you are reckoning without something, you do not expect it and are not prepared for it 没有考虑到 = [ not reckon with sb/sth]: not consider a possible problem when you are making plans   没有考虑到某人/某事物 e.g. I had not reckoned with the excitement in the popular press. 我没有料到会在通俗报刊上引起如此轰动。  e.g. They doubted that Fiona could finish the course, but they reckoned without her determination. 他们怀疑菲奥娜能否读完课程，但他们没有考虑到她的决心。   1. reckon on sth/doing sth: to expect something to happen, when you are making plans 指望，预料 e.g. We were reckoning on a profit of about half a million a year. 我们预计每年能赢利约50万。 e.g. I was reckoning on getting at least 60% of the votes. 我希望能获得至少60%的选票。 2. [ reckon sth]: to add up amounts, costs etc in order to get a total 把…加起来，计算…的总数 e.g.Pat was reckoning up the cost of everything in her mind. 帕特在心算全部花销。 3. [ reckon with sb/sth]: sb/sth to be reckoned with someone or something that is powerful and must be regarded seriously as a possible opponent, competitor, danger etc   必须认真考虑[对待]的某人/某事物  e.g. Barcelona will be a force to be reckoned with this season. 巴塞罗那队将是这个赛季不可忽视的一支球队。  e.g. The principal was certainly a woman to be reckoned with. 校长无疑是一个厉害的女人。   1. [ have sb/sth to reckon with] to have to deal with someone or something powerful   必须对付某人/某事物  e.g. Any invader would have the military might of NATO to reckon with. 任何入侵者都将面对北约的军事力量。 |

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| 人口统计学 | demography /dɪˈmɒɡrəfɪ/ demographer V.S. Geography 地理；地形  Demography is the study of the changes in numbers of births, deaths, marriages, and cases of disease in a community over a period of time. 人口统计学. |
| Adj 人口统计学的； N. 人口统计数据 ; **（一个特定地方的）人口统计数据 ； （一个特定年龄层的）人口统计数据** | demographic [,demə'ɡræfik,-kəl] 1. N-PLURAL The demographics of a place or society are the statistics relating to the people who live there. （一个特定地方的）人口统计数据 ；特定年龄段的人口; **（一个特定年龄层的）人口统计数据 (e.g. 观看(电视剧/电影/广告)的（一个特定年龄层的）人口统计数据**。  e.g. ...the changing demographics of the United States. …变化的美国人口统计数据。  e.g. In business, a demographic is a group of people in a society, **especially people in a particular age group. 特定年龄段的人口**  e.g. The station has won more listeners in the 25-39 target demographic. 这个电台吸引了更多25-39岁年龄段的听众  e.g. A third research methodolgoy, the **qualitative research methodology** this time, would be to organize an hour-long “**focus group**" meeting about the entire **adversting campaign**. A “**focus group”** is usually made of around/roughly 8 to 12 people from the relevant **demographc(特定年龄的人群),** guided by a moderator/broker, the person in charge of the meeting or seminar, to answer questions that provide insight about the topic – in this case, what the successful parts of the advertising campaign are.  e.g. "Rogue One", a new **Hollywood blockbuster好莱芜大片**, hit the big screen last weekend, exceeded Disney's expectations. The studio projected that the film would debut in the range of $120 million to $150 million in box office. The **audience demographics** for "Rogue One" were 59% male and 41% female, while 26% were between the age of 26 and 34. The U.S. opening is roughly $100 million less than the record-breaking $248 million that "Star Wars: The Force Awakens" made its opening weekend last year. But with "Rogue One" being Disney's first "Star Wars" **spinoff**, the **movie premiere['premɪeə]** is a great start to what should be a successful theatrical run into January. 　//(电视剧, 电影的）续集:sequel, spinoff; 电影首映: movie premiere; (电影）上映 hit the big screen |
| censor; censorship | censor: 检查员, 审查 [movie censorship 电影审查] A person authorized to examine and inspect books, films, or other material and to remove or suppress what is considered not being compliance with the national laws and regulations, normally from the point of ethical, ethnics, morally, politically, or otherwise objectionable.  eg That movie is inhibited in China mainland coz it's not passing the "movie censorship 电影审查". eg In January 2010, Google threatened to shut down its Chinese search site at Google.cn, citing censorship rules and the discovery of a cyber attack on its network infrastructure. Two months later, the company said it would stop censoring searches on Google.cn and automatically redirect Chinese users to its uncensored Hong Kong site. eg The news, articles, social media images, any HK protest related posts are being heavily censored and clogged/blocked by CHINA's notorious/disreputable声名狼藉的，恶名昭彰的 internet firewall. |
| census | [ population census 人口普查 ]  An official, usually periodic enumeration of a population, often including the collection of related demographic [,demə'ɡræfik] information. |
| consensus | **/**kənˈsɛnsəs/ [N-SING](javascript:;)A consensus is general agreement among a group of people. 共识  •  The consensus among the world's scientists is that the world is likely to warm up over the next few decades.   全世界科学家的共识是地球可能在未来几十年中变暖。  ： reach the consensus on xxx 达成一直意见 //concur with sb. = agree with sb.  an opinion that everyone in a group agrees with or accepts  共同意见，一致看法，共识  [SYN](javascript:;) AGREEMENT  •The EU Council of Finance Ministers failed to reach a consensus on the pace of integration. 欧盟财政部长会议未能就一体化的进度达成共识。  •the current consensus of opinion 目前观点上的一致  •The general consensus was that technology was a good thing. 大家都认为科技是好东西。  •the consensus politics of the fifties 50年代的共识政治  [+ on/about]  •a lack of consensus about the aims of the project 在该计划的目标上缺乏共识  consensus that  •There is a consensus among teachers that children should have a broad understanding of the world. 教师们一致认为儿童应该对世界有广泛的了解。 |

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| qualitative  V.S quantitative | Quality => ['kwɒlɪtətɪv,'kwɒlətətɪv]  qualitative /ˈkwɒlɪtətɪv/  [ADJ](javascript:;)Qualitative means relating to the nature or standard of something, rather than to its quantity. 质的; 品质上的  •  There are qualitative differences in the way children of different ages and adults think.   不同年龄的儿童和成人在思维方式上有着质的差异。  relating to the quality or standard of something rather than the quantity  质量的；定性的；性质的  a qualitative analysis/study  •a qualitative study of educational services 对教育服务的定性研究  qualitative research  DERIVATIVE 派生词  qualitatively adv  •Women’s experiences are qualitatively different from men’s. 女性的经历与男性的经历有实质上的差别。  e.g. There are a number of research methodologies that you could use to find out the answer. Some of these are **quantitative**, which means they result in actual numbers that can be analysed, while others are **qualitative** and result in a better understanding of the buyers’ opinions and behaviour.  e.g. Great news! The team's just put in **a research proposal** for that controversial local government initiative related to library closures. We've made a pitch for a combination of **qualitative and quantitative research methods** and hope to do some **analytical comparisons** with previous stats [stæts] collected over the last decade. We'll be **conducting s/undertaking surveys** and holding personal interviews, so I'm really hoping you'll be able to come on board at that stage. We could really use your expertise! You might be able to help us **throw light on/shed light on** current and emerging trends. |
| Quantity => quantitative /ˈkwɒntɪtətɪv/ :  [ADJ](javascript:;)Quantitative means relating to different sizes or amounts of things. 数量的; 与数有关的  •  ...the advantages of quantitative and qualitative research.   …定量和定性研究的优点。  relating to amounts rather than to the quality or standard of something  (数)量的；与数量有关的；定量的  quantitative analysis/methods/data etc  •We need to do a proper quantitative analysis of this problem. 我们需要对这个问题作一个正确的定量分析。  e.g. **## Section: plan, like what is to be researched; and what “**[**research methodology**](#_##_Research_methodologies)**” is used.** This research proposal will outline/work out a plan to **conduct <quantitative> research into** contemporary leisure trends, work hours and social demands. **Surveys** and **interviews** (//the quantitative methodology) will be conducted in order to evaluate the amount of time people spend engaged in work and leisure activities. Research of this size and scope is both necessary and timely since no similar work has been conducted in many years.  e.g. There are a number of research methodologies that you could use to find out the answer. Some of these are **quantitative**, which means they result in actual numbers that can be analysed, while others are **qualitative** and result in a better understanding of the buyers’ opinions and behaviour.  e.g. Great news! The team's just put in **a research proposal** for that controversial local government initiative related to library closures. We've made a pitch for a combination of **qualitative and quantitative research methods** and hope to do some **analytical comparisons** with previous stats [stæts] collected over the last decade. We'll be **conducting s/undertaking surveys** and holding personal interviews, so I'm really hoping you'll be able to come on board at that stage. We could really use your expertise! You might be able to help us **throw light on/shed light on** current and emerging trends. |

## Lexical-ResearchRelatedWords

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| questionnaire /ˌkwɛstʃəˈnɛə/  A questionnaire is a written list of questions which are answered by a lot of people in order to provide information for a report or a survey. 调查问卷  [fill in/fill out/complete a questionnaire (=answer all the questions in it)填写/完成调查表]  e.g  Teachers will be asked to fill in a questionnaire.  教师们将被要求填写一份调查问卷。  e.g. All staff were asked to fill in a questionnaire about their jobs. 所有员工都被要求填写一张有关他们工作情况的调查表。 |
| **[介质的本性/本质： the nature of the medium ]**  e.g. Part of this is just the nature of the Internet medium.  部分要归因于（互联网）这一介质的本性。  e.g. In online community settings, where **the nature of the medium** ensures you retain a copy of any files you give to someone else, gift giving becomes sharing.  在网上社区的设定里，介质的本性/本质 允许你保留任何文件的副本并发送给他人，于是送礼就变成了共享。 |
| **[抽样总体: a sample population ]**  e.g. **Primary or secondary research** This refers to whether the market researchers **undertake/conduct** original research directly with a new **sample population抽样总体**, or draw on existing research **undertaken** by others and already in existence.   * Primary research: involves gathering new data from **a sample population抽样总体**. * Secondary research: involve analzying existing data. |
| methodology /ˌmɛθəˈdɒlədʒɪ/  1.[N-VAR](javascript:;)A methodology is a system of methods and principles for doing something, for example for teaching or for carrying out research. 方法论  •  Teaching methodologies vary according to the topic.   教学方法因题目而不同。  2. [ADJ](javascript:;)方法的  •  ...theoretical and methodological issues raised by the study of literary texts.   …文学文本研究提出的理论和方法方面的问题 |
| [诱导性问题: a leading question]  **Leading question**is expressed in such a way that it suggests what the answer should be. A leading question **forces a choice (A or B)** instead of offering one 诱导性(提供一个选择的)问题. Therefore, a leading question is usually symbolized by the “or” word.  e.g. |
| * Data: is information, especially facts or numbers, collected for analysis, evaluation, examination, inspection, dissection [dɪ'sekʃn], and consideration. * Limitaton: is any factor, barrier, obstacle, or hurdle that constrains a plan or goals. * Trend: is general development or change in a situation, like the trends in fashion, trends in global economy, trends in IT industry, trends in pharmateutical industry. |
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## Part1) Research by internet search engine

**Ref: The L14 > unit “advertising” in C:\Tracy\TW related\English\IETLS\oral topic\2 EF oral topics - Script based on Level\EF L14**

Every time you use an Internet search engine to find out information about a particular subject, you’re doing research.

**## Primary research V.S. secondary research**

**To be more precise**, you’re doing **secondary research**. This kind of research also includes collecting information from reference sections of libraries and looking at statistical findings in trade books and journals. **Here, what really matters ithat the data already exist**, and your aims is to analyze the existing data according to the question you want answered. But **what (would you do) if** the data that you need to analyze doesn’t exist? That’s where **primary research**, the act of actually gathering the information and creating data, **comes into play开始起作用, 发挥作用.**

For example, let’s say you work at a market research firm. You’re **undertaking a task** to find out which part of a new cross-media **advertising campaign**系列广告 has been mainly responsible for the sharp rise in sales of a particular product or service. Is the increase in sales because of the TV commercials, the magazine ads, the online ads or some other media channel? // [ undertake a task or job ] is to start working on that task or job and accept responsibilities of that task of ojb.

**## Types of reseach and Research methodologies**

There are a number of **research methodologies** that you could use to find out the answer. Some of these are **quantitative**, while others are **qualitative:**

* Quantitative refers, for example, to **numerical data** to generate **statistics** and ‘**hard’ facts**, like creating a database or drawing a **linear graph**, which means they result in actual numbers that can be analysed.
* Qualitative refers to ‘**softer’ data** generated by questions asked to a sample population in order to **elicit attitudes, idea, opinions and perceptions**, which results in **a better understanding of the buyers’ opinions and behaviour.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Types of research | Types of research methodologies |
| Quantity=>  quantitative research: [定量研究](javascript:;): is the collection of data **based on figures and number** rather than opinions or feelings; Quantitative research: focuses on **objective data** that are collected. | Quantitative methodology:   * + - Method 1: Ask questions.  In these places, after someone has bought the product, you could ask them questions about the product’s **advertising campaign系列广告** to find out how it **factored** in the purchase (在购买中是一个因素).     - Method 2: Create a survey questionnaire  Another **quantitative methodology** would be to create a survey questionnaire about **the advertising campaign**. The questionnaire could be given over the phone to members of the population segment that you’re interested in, and it could focu on how often the different types of advertisments are seen and if they have succeeded in turning the interviewing into a buyer. |
| Quality  => qualitative research:[定性研究](javascript:;) relating to **the nature or standard of something**, rather than to its quantity | Qualitative methodology, e.g. organize an hour-long “focus group” meeting  A third research methodolgoy, the qualitative this time, would be to organize an hour-long “focus group" meeting about the entire **adversting campaign**. A “focus group” is usually made of around/roughly 8 to 12 people from the relevant **demographic(e.g. 观看(电视剧/电影/广告)的（一个特定年龄层的）人口统计数据**, guided by a moderator/broker, the person in charge of the meeting or seminar, to answer questions that provide insight about the topic – in this case, what the successful parts of the advertising campaign are. |
| * Quasi-research / ˈkwɑːzi]/ **类似的,**  似是 | [**Research methodology**](#_##_Research_methodologies) will focus on using surveys, interviews, sampling, data analysis and analytical comparisons. |

**## Ending sentence**

In this way, research helps a company make informed decisions on the future direction of their product. Deciding on the right **research methodology and** **conducting/undertaking that research** efficiently and without bias, helps a company find out what their customers think, need, and want accurately.

## Market research techniques调研技巧

When **conducting market research**, there are several parameters that need to be **taken into account** at an early stage. This will lead to decisions about:

### Primary or secondary research

This refers to whether the market researchers **undertake/conduct** original research directly with a new **sample population抽样总体**, or draw on existing research **undertaken** by others and already in existence.

* Primary research: involves gathering new data from **a sample population抽样总体**.
* Secondary research: involve analzying existing data.

### Quantitative or qualitative approaches

This refers to the kind of data that researchers wish to collect.

* Quantitative refers, for example, to **numerical data** to generate **statistics** and ‘**hard’ facts**, like creating a database or drawing a **linear graph**, which means they result in actual numbers that can be analysed.
* Qualitative refers to ‘**softer’ data** generated by questions asked to **a sample population** in order to **elicit attitudes, idea, opinions and perceptions**, which results in **a better understanding of the buyers’ opinions and behaviour.**
* Quasi-research / ˈkwɑːzi]/ **类似的,**  似是

### Nature of the medium介质的本性/本质

This refers to whether the data is collected **in spoken and/or written form.**

### Types of the questions

This refers to the kind of **question type(s)** utilized in an interview, survey or focus group. These can range **from “open questions” to “closed questions”.**

There two main kinds of question:

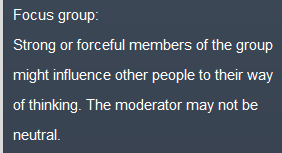
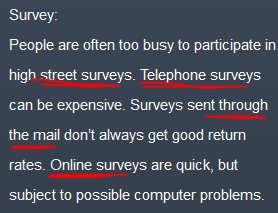
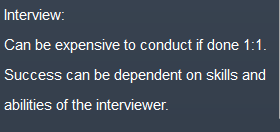
* Closed question: generate a simple “yes” or “no” answer. E.g. “Do you get married”: yes/no
* Open question: which elicit a more wide-ranging and unpredictable answer. E.g. “How do you like this movie? – I don’t like that movie because the plot/story is so boring.

### Research methodology/Modes of research techniques

This refers to the various methods through which **research data can be gathered**.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type of research methodology** | **Description** |
| Survey (survey questionnaire) | Quantitative methodology:   * + - Method 1: Ask questions.  In these places, after someone has bought the product, you could ask them questions about the product’s **advertising campaign系列广告** to find out how it **factored** in the purchase (在购买中是一个因素).     - Method 2: Create a survey questionnaire  Another **quantitative methodology** would be to create a survey questionnaire about **the advertising campaign**. The questionnaire could be given over the phone to members of the population segment that you’re interested in, and it could focu on how often the different types of advertisments are seen and if they have succeeded in turning the interviewing into a buyer.   The survey consists of some form of **questionnaire** which can **be delivered in person, by mail, online, over the telephone or on the street like “street survey”.** Each kind of question choice will result in a different outcome in terms of results. For example, telephone surveys can be relatively inexpensive to conduct, but many people do not like the kind of ‘cold calling’ or telemarketing that has come to be associated with the phone survey. The public is often too busy to stop on the street to answer questions about a product, unless they are offered a reward or incentive, such as a free sample of the product being surveyed. Postal surveys generally rate low in terms of return rate, whilst online surveys suggest they are time-efficient, but are subject to the whims of technology.  **## Disadvantage of the “survey/questionnair” research methodology:** |
| Interviews | These may be 1 to 1 interviews, which may involve a survey questionnaire or could take the form of group interviews such as those found within the focus group. They can be costly to conduct, time-inefficient, and often dependent on the skills of the interviewer and their ability to set the interviewees at ease.  **## Disadvantage of the “interview” research methodology:** |
| “focus group” | Qualitative methodology: e.g. organize an hour-long “focus group” meeting  A third research methodolgoy, the qualitative this time, would be to organize an hour-long “focus group" meeting about the entire **adversting campaign**. A “focus group” is usually made of around/roughly 8 to 12 people from the relevant **demographic**, guided by a moderator/coordinator, the person in charge of the meeting or seminar, to answer questions that provide insight about the topic – in this case, what the successful parts of the advertising campaign are.  Increasingly common within the business community as a means of data collection, the “focus group” research methodology is very popular **within the fields of product testing, advertising, the entertainment industry and the political domai**n, to name but a few. The **focus group** is a person-centered approach to research techniques which first made its appearance in the mid 20th century (see Stewart et al, 2007: Module 1 reading list), though it takes the form of a group discussion **facilitated by a moderator/coordinator**.  A number of participants are **selected randomly or by intent** to join the group meeting (normally “by intent” instead of “randomly”), and **their ideas, opinions, attitudes, and perceptions on the product in question or the policy in mind, are canvassed (//so “focus group” is a qualitative research methodology).** They are encouraged to engage in honest and frank discussion with the other members of the group. Because of the nature of group dynamics, strong personalities may influence other people to change their mind about the topic / product. The **moderator/coordintor**, who should be uninvested in any outcomes, adopts a non-directive role throughout the exchanges.  **## Disadvantage of th “focus group” research methodology:**    **Note: “focus group” is different from “sampling” mentioned below:**   * Sampling: is the process of **randomly** selecting a small group from **a full population** so that the small group can be used to drawn conclusions about the population as a whole. * “focus group”: made up of 8-12 people from the **relevant demographich**, which indicates this group is not selected **randomly** |
| sampling | Sampling: is the process of **randomly** selecting a small group from a full population so that the small group can be used to drawn conclusions about the population as a whole.  **Note: Sampling is different from the “focus group” mentioned above:**   * Sampling: **randomly** selecta small group from a full population * “focus group”: made up of 8-12 people from **the relevant demographich,** which indicates this group is not selected **randomly** |
| data analysis | Data analysis: is the evaluation, examination, and interpretation on data and stats/ stæts/. |
| analytical comparisons. | **Analytical comparison**: is an analytical way of doing something involves the use of logical reasoning to concern stats[stæts]. 分析比较  e.g. Great news! The team's just put in **a research proposal** for that controversial local government initiative related to library closures. We've made a pitch for a combination of **qualitative and quantitative research methods** and hope to do some **analytical comparisons** with previous stats [stæts] collected over the last decade. We'll be **conducting s/undertaking surveys** and holding personal interviews, so I'm really hoping you'll be able to come on board at that stage. We could really use your expertise! You might be able to help us **throw light on/shed light on/elaborate on** current and emerging trends. |

### Disadvantages of these research methodoloty/modes of research: focus group, survey and interview.

## Part2)A research proposal研究提案

## Template of a research proposal

|  |
| --- |
| **## Section: Introduction: begin by briefly explaining who you are, why I write this research proposal and who the research is for, like I’ll report this proposal to.**  This research proposal is a result of/emerges in reponse to < *a government decision to collect information regarding work and leisure patterns in the general population*>. The research will be **conducted/undertaken** on behalf of *<the U.S. Office of Sport and Leisure>.*  **## Section: plan, like defining what is to be researched; and genereally tell what “**[**research methodology**](#_##_Research_methodologies)**” is used; and clearly explain why this research is necessary and important**  This research proposal will outline/work out a plan to **conduct <*quantitative*/qualitative> research into** <*xxx*>. <*Surveys and interviews, focus group or other research methodologies*> will be conducted in order to <*do sth>.* Research of this size and scope is both necessary and **timely** (at the exactly right time适时的) because <*xxx*>.  **## Section: further outline your research goals/aims, like what questions the research proposal will answer as “goals/aim”**  The research will analyze *trends <in sth>.* The aim of this research is to answer the following questions:   * Question 1 * Question 2   **## Section: Details of the “research methodologies” used in your research, limitation to the research, and what material is used as the fundamental base for your research. Research methodologies** will focus on using *<surveys, interviews, sampling, focus group, data analysis and analytical comparisons>.*  **Limitations** to this research include <xxx, e.g. a maximum timeframe of six months for research>.  **Material for this research** will be based on <research undertaken in the previous decade, as well as statistics held on file by local libraries and councils>.  Therefore, this is a typical <“secondary research” instead of “primary research”>.  **## Section: Ending, summary the ultimate aim/goal of the research, summarize the overall reason for the research.**  **In a nutshell,** the ultimate aim of this research is to **shed/throw light on/elaborate on** *<xxx>.* |

## A research proposal-Work and leisure patterns

|  |
| --- |
| **Work and Leisure Patterns** in the USA/<China>  **## Section: Introduction: begin by briefly explaining who you are, why I write this research proposal and who the research is for, like I’ll report this proposal to**  **This research proposal is a result of** a government decision to collect information regarding **work and leisure patterns** in the general population. The research will be **conducted/undertaken** on behalf of the U.S. Office of Sport and Leisure.  **## Section: plan, like defining what is to be researched; and genereally tell what “**[**research methodology**](#_##_Research_methodologies)**” is used; and clearly explain why this research is necessary and important**  This research proposal will outline/work out a plan to **conduct <quantitative> research into** contemporary leisure trends, work hours and social demands. **Surveys** and **interviews** (//the quantitative methodology) will be conducted in order to evaluate the amount of time that people spend in work and leisure activities. Research of this size and scope is both necessary and timely(at the exactly right time适时的) because no similar work has been conducted in many years.  //[ 就xxx事情进行<某种类型的>研究: conduct <types of research> into sth ] e.g. conduct qualitative research into sth;  e.g. conduct quantitative research into sth.  **## Section: further outline your research goals/aims, like what questions the research proposal will answer as “goals/aim”**  **The research will analyze** trends in leisure time over recent decades in the United States to determine whether the average amount of leisure time is changing **in this day and age**在当今这个年代. **The aim of this research** is to answer the following questions:   -    Does the current generation work longer hours than the previous generation? -    How much time do people **engage in** leisure activities, and how do they spend their leisure time? -    How much do people value their leisure time?  By conducting surveys with employers and those employed, and comparing this data with existing statistics/stats, we will attempt to highlight the trends in leisure and work commitments.  **## Section: Details of the “research methodologies” used in your research, limitation to the research, and what material is used as the fundamental base for your research.  Research methodologies** will focus on using surveys, interviews, sampling, data analysis and analytical comparisons.  **Limitations to this research include** a maximum of three months for conducting research and data analysis.  **Material for this research** will originate from research carried out in the past, as well as readily accessible government data.  Therefore, this is a typical “**secondary research**” instead of “**primary research**”.  **## Section: Ending, summary the ultimate aim/goal of the research, summarize the overall reason for the research.**  **In a nutshell,** the ultimate aim of this research is to **shed/throw light on/elaborate on** current leisure and employment patterns and to add to the overall body of academic literature in the field of leisure studies.  **// Shed light on sth = elaborate on sth:** when you're introducing or explaining sth, you try to add more details to elaborate on it 详细阐述(来澄清，使更清楚), particularly clarify it, make sth free from confusion or ambiguity; clarify sth to make it clear |

## A research proposal- Trends in Library Usage

|  |
| --- |
| Trends in Library Usage  **## Section: Introduction: begin by briefly explaining who you are, why I write this research proposal and who the research is for, like I’ll report this proposal to.** **This proposal has emerged in response to /is a result of** a local government initiative to collect data on the feasibility of closing local libraries in areas where the **demographics** indicate average user figures have witnessed more than a ten percent decrease in the last decade.  **## Section: plan, like defining what is to be researched; and clearly explain what will be studied and why; and genereally tell what “**[**research methodology**](#_##_Research_methodologies)**” is used.** **This research proposal will outline/work out a plan to conduct quantitative and qualitative research into** current trends amongst library users. **Surveys and individual interviews will be conducted in order to** ascertain how much time people spend at their local libraries, the main purposes of their visits, and what value they attach to their local community library. **Research of this scope and focus is both timely and critical because** further national and local government cutbacks to local services have been proposed.  **## Section: further outline your research goals/aims, like what questions the research proposal will answer as “goals/aim”** **The research will analyze trends in** library-visiting habits over the last decade in Vancouver to determine whether the average number of visits is continuing to decrease. **The aim of this research is to address the following questions:**  -    How much time do people spend at their local library per week? -    What facilities do people use at their local library? -    Are there any trend differentials in library usage between people from different generations? -    What value do people of different generations place on their local library?  By conducting surveys with library users from different age groups/**demographics** in conjunction with library staff, and by undertaking **analytical comparisons** of existing data, this research project will attempt to highlight current overall trends in library usage.  **## Section: Details of the “research methodologies” used in your research, limitation to the research, and what material is used as the fundamental base for your research.**  **Research methodology will focus on the use of** surveys, personal interviews, sampling, data analysis and analytical comparisons.  **Limitations to this research include** a maximum timeframe of six months for research and analysis purposes.  **Material for this research will be based on** the research **undertaken** in the previous decades, as well as statistics held on file by local libraries and councils.  **## Section: Ending, summary the ultimate aim/goal of the research, summarize the overall reason for the research. In a nutshell, the ultimate aim of this research is to shed/throw light on/elaborate on** current and emerging trends in library usage in addition to offering insights into literacy habits in urban populations in a digital age, thereby adding to the existing body of academic literature in the field. |

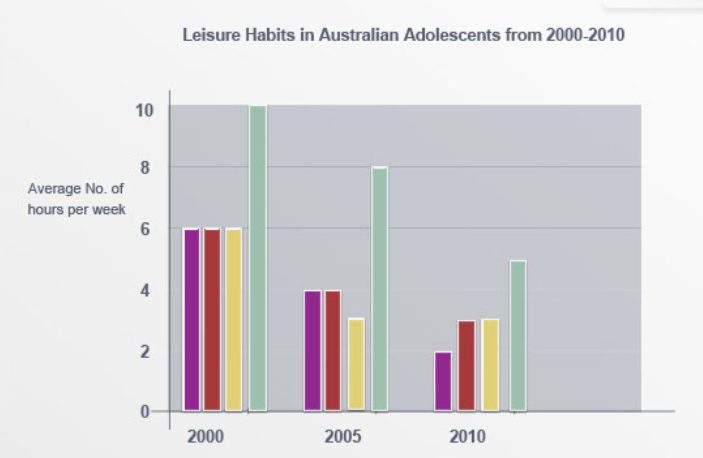
## Data and analysis by using “visual aids”

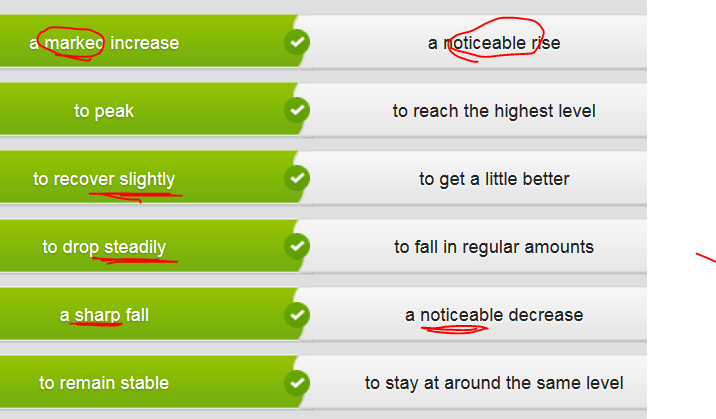
Your findings of a research are set out in the ‘data and analysis’ section. You can use **visual aids** such as pie charts, bar charts, graphs (like linear graphs) or tables, just as long as you lay out the data clearly and let the facts speak for themselves.

| **Types of “visual aids”** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
|  | A **pie chart** is a circle divided into sections to show the relative proportions of a set of things. (显示各部分比例关系的) 饼分图 |
|  | A bar chart is a picture of boxes of different heights, in which each box represents a different amount or quantity  条形图，柱状图〔用不同高度的条形表示数量的图表〕 |
|  | Linear graph |

## Describing trends illustrated by “visual aids”

Look at the bar chart ( a type of “visual aids”), then complete the sentences.





Look at the chart and read the data analysis. Fill in the gaps.

all-time low  -  remained stable   -  peak  -  marked decrease  -   similar  -  fell steadily

|  |
| --- |
| Leisure Habits in Australian Adolescents 2000-2010; weekly hours   The research undertaken in 2010 confirmed the trends illustrated in earlier research in 2005 and 2000, also funded by the Parent-Teacher Australian Association.   Skateboarding was at its **peak** in 2000, with adolescents spending ten hours per week on this activity. The rate **fell steadily** to five hours a week in 2010. There was a similar trend for walking, cycling and swimming, although adolescents only spent six hours per week on these activities.   Walking saw the lowest figures on record at only two hours per week, an **all-time low** for any of the four adolescent leisure pursuits.   The number of hours spent swimming **remained stable** from 2005 to 2010.  The figures reveal **a marked decrease** in the number of weekly hours adolescents were involved in leisure activities over the ten year period. |

Sentences:

Walking has decreased **dramatically/sharply** **by** 60%since 2000.

Cycling dropped **slightly** from 2005 to 2010.

Cycling has fallen **by** 50% over a ten-year period.

Skateboarding was at its **peak** in 2000.

Skateboarding fell **steadily** over the ten-year period.

## Research processes

## Practice

Read the email. Fill in the gaps.

personal interviews  -  **analytical comparisons**  -  quantitative methods  -  research proposal  -  conducting surveys  -  emerging trends

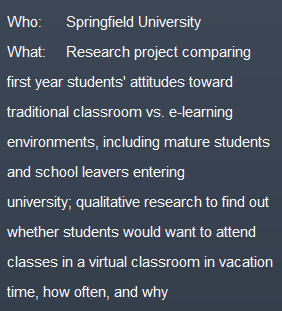
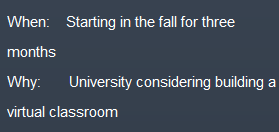
|  |
| --- |
| Dear Tom,   Great news! The team's just put in a for that controversial local government initiative related to library closures. We've made a pitch for a combination of qualitative and and hope to do some with previous stats collected over the last decade. We'll be and holding , so I'm really hoping you'll be able to come on board at that stage. We could really use your expertise! You might be able to help us throw light on current and .   I'll be in back in touch when we get the green light. Keep your diary clear for the next few months!   Sarah |

**Answers**

|  |
| --- |
| Dear Tom,   Great news! The team's just put in **a research proposal** for that controversial local government initiative related to library closures. We've made a pitch for a combination of **qualitative and quantitative research methods** and hope to do some **analytical comparisons** with previous stats collected over the last decade. We'll be **conducting surveys** and holding personal interviews, so I'm really hoping you'll be able to come on board at that stage. We could really use your expertise! You might be able to help us **throw light on/shed light on** current and emerging trends .   I'll be in back in touch when we get the **green light**. Keep your diary clear for the next few months! |

## Writing a research proposal

You work for **a market research firm**. You take a call from a potential new client who wants your company to **undertake/conduct some research into** student attitudes toward e-learning in comparison with traditional classroom learning. Listen to the voicemail message left by the client and take notes on what she wants.

## Part3) Survey questionnaire- a quantitative research methodology定量的调研方法

## Practice

Fill in the gaps with the words below.

surveys  -  interview  -  quantitative  -  closed  -  primary  -  focus group  -  secondary  -  qualitative  -  open

1. Original research is considered research while research based upon existing documentation is referred to as research.   
  
2. refers, for example, to numerical data to generate statistics and 'hard' facts. refers to 'soft' data generated by questions asked to a sample population in order to elicit attitudes, opinions and perceptions.   
  
3. consist of some form of questionnaire which can be delivered in person, by mail, online, over the telephone or on the street.   
  
4. A method of research increasingly common within the business community, where a group of people are asked in a meeting about their ideas, attitudes and perceptions on a product or topic, is called a .   
  
5. An can be one to one, and may involve a survey questionnaire.   
  
6. There two main kinds of question: , which generate a simple yes or no answer, and which elicit a more wide-ranging and unpredictable answer.

Answer

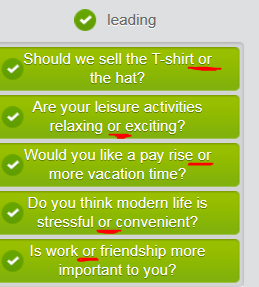
1. Original research is considered primary research while research based upon existing documentation is referred to as secondary research.   
  
2. quantitative refers, for example, to numerical data to generate statistics and 'hard' facts. qualitative refers to 'soft' data generated by questions asked to a sample population in order to elicit attitudes, opinions and perceptions.   
  
3. surveys consist of some form of questionnaire which can be delivered in person, by mail, online, over the telephone or on the street.   
  
4. A method of research increasingly common within the business community, where a group of people are asked in a meeting about their ideas, attitudes and perceptions on a product or topic, is called a focus group .   
  
5. An interview can be one to one, and may involve a survey questionnaire.   
  
6. There two main kinds of question: closed , which generate a simple yes or no answer, and open which elicit a more wide-ranging and unpredictable answer.

# STOP: MY STUDY

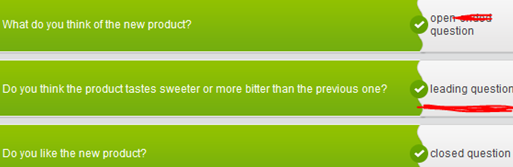
## Types of questions

This refers to the kind of **question type(s)** utilized in an interview, survey or “**focus group**”. These can range **from “open questions” to “closed questions”.**

* **Closed question:** generate a simple “yes” or “no” answer.   
  E.g. “Do you get married” => yes, I got married/no, I don’t.
* **Open question:** which elicit a more wide-ranging and unpredictable answer, usually started with “Wh-“ or “How”.   
  E.g. “**How** do you like this movie? – I don’t like that movie because the plot/story is so boring.  
  E.g. **When and how** will you arrive at the airport tomorrow?   
  E.g. **Who** is your favorite female celebrity?  
  E.g. **Where** are you going later?
* **Leading question**is expressed in such a way that it suggests what the answer should be. A leading question **forces a choice (A or B)** instead of offering one 诱导性(提供一个选择的)问. Therefore, a leading question is usually symbolized **by the “or” word in the sentence.**

e.g. 

e.g.



## Research questions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **LECTURE 2: RESEARCH QUESTIONS**  Two popular research methods are the survey and the interview.  **The** **Survey**  Surveys usually involve some kind of questionnaire. A qualitative questionnaire aims to collect information from the sampled population about attitudes, beliefs and reactions to the research questions; it focuses on answers to questions framed using words such as  'why,' 'how' and 'where.' A quantitative questionnaire wants hard data and uses questions such as 'how much,' 'how many,' 'when,' and so on. Quantitative research is used primarily in order to gather measurable results.  Questionnaires can contain closed options or open-ended questions.  •Closed options typically involve questions which require only a yes/no answer. This means they are closed in terms of the kind of answers and data which respondents will give.  •Open-ended questions are those which may typically be represented by the ‘WH-questions’ and 'how.' They provide the respondents with a wider choice as to how they answer the questions.  **The Interview**  The interview shares many characteristics with questionnaires in terms of a continuum, as follows:   |  | | --- | | closed --------------------------------------- open-ended |   •Structured interviews are controlled by the interviewer(s). They usually have an agenda which has been decided in advance and try to discover data on specific topic areas. This makes subsequent data collection and analysis easier.  •Semi-structured interviews allow more opportunity for the interviewee(s) to add something to the process of data collection. They are therefore more flexible, as the questions are not wholly predetermined   in advance. This allows respondents to elaborate on their answers rather than supply only a binary yes/no answer.  •The unstructured interview is completely open-ended. The interviewer’s main job is to follow up leads which emerge during the course of the interview. This lends unpredictability to the proceedings, and can sometimes mean that the data collected is more disparate as a result, but possibly also more informative as the sample population may well suggest some issues and points that the research team may not have anticipated.  **Warning!**  Whether market research uses qualitative or quantitative research questions to obtain subjective or objective data, includes open-ended or closed questions, or provides structured, semi-structured or unstructured formats in surveys or interviews, care must be taken to avoid the ‘leading question’ which can reflect researcher bias.  Many leading questions look like ‘yes / no’ questions but they make assumptions or offer a binary choice, when the answer might be ‘neither’ or ‘both’. ‘Would you prefer the University shop to sell University T-shirts or University caps?’ is one example; you might wish to say ‘neither’. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Types of interview |  |
| **Structured** interviews | Structured interviews are **planned in advance.** Structured interviews are controlled **by interviewers** rather than interviewees. |
| **Semi-structured** interviews |  |
| **Unstructured** interviews | Unstructured interviews are **unpredictable**. |

## Practice: anwer the different types of questions

* + 1. Tell the type of the questions: closed/open/leading question
    2. Answer the question properly

**Research Questionnaire: Work and Leisure Habits**

1.    How many hours a week do you spend engaged in paid work?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
2.    How much time do you spend commuting to work every day?    
  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.    Would you prefer a 10% salary increase or five more hours   
a week of leisure time?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
4.    What time do you usually start working and what time do you   
usually finish working?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     
  
5.    How often are you involved in leisure activities every week?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
6.    How many days of vacation do you take every year?     
  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
7.    What type of leisure activities do you do on a daily basis?     
  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_                            
  
8.    What type of leisure activities do you do on a weekly basis?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
9.    Why do you prefer these types of leisure activities?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
10.    Do you find your leisure activities to be relaxing or physically demanding?                                                                                
  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
11.    Would you prefer to have more time for leisure activities every week?                                                                                                   
  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
12.    Would you describe your favorite leisure activity as expensive?                                                                                                
  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
  
13.    Roughly how much do you spend each week on leisure activities?

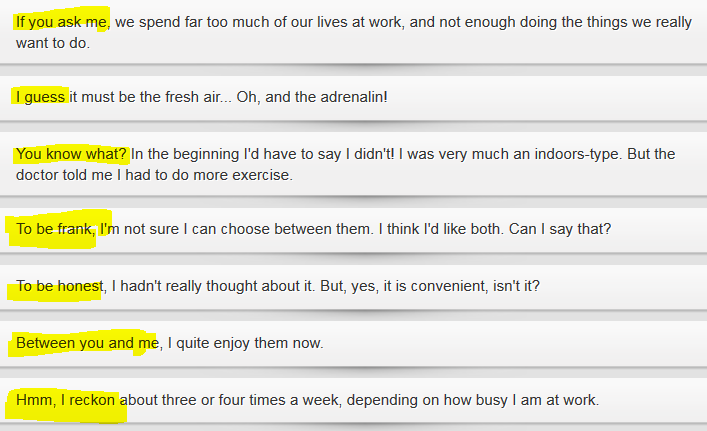
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Carry out a questionnaire about a gym

## **“Discourse markers”** 演讲/讲述的重点提示符

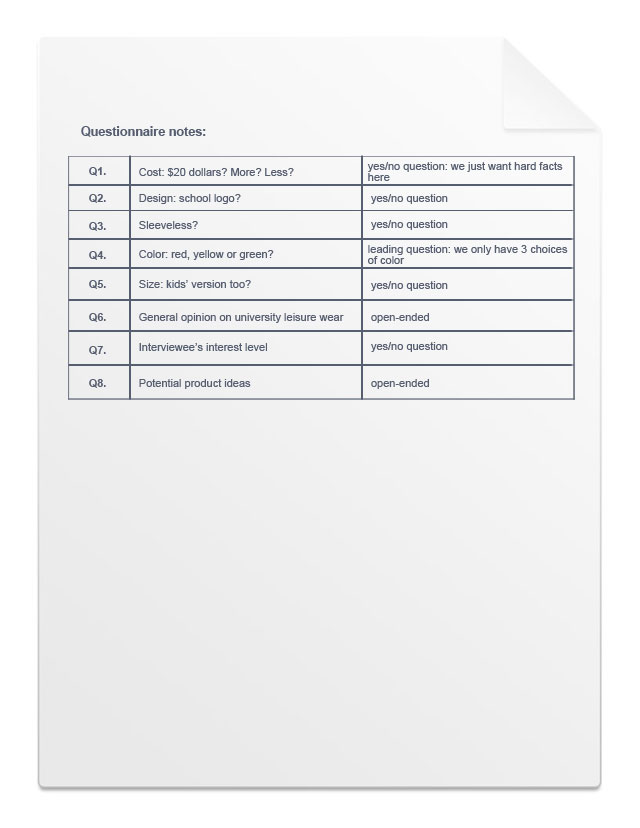
One way to make sure you don’t miss what the interviewee is saying is to **listen out / 'nɔːt/ for 留心听**special phrases known as **discourse markers**, which signal to the listener that something important.

* I think/I’d like to point out that/It’s my **contention** that xxx
* I **reckon**/I think ….
* From my perspective/from my point of view, xxx
* To be frank/frankly speaking/To be honest, xxx
* If you ask me, xxx
* Let me just say xxx
* I guess…
* **What if** I told you xxx = **what would you do if** I told you xx
* You know what?
* Between you and me, xxx **[口语]咱们私下说；不为外人道；关起门来说**



## Carry out market research on the viability of a new university T-shirt

You have been asked to help Hult Business School **carry out/conduct/undertake market research** on the viability of a new university T-shirt. You’ve made some notes on the questions to ask. Use the notes to help you ask the correct type of question each time.

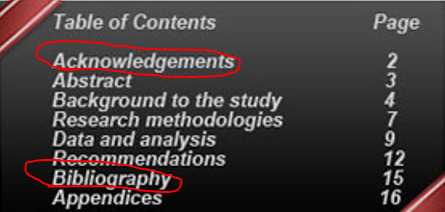


## Part4) Research report

Research report V.S. [A research proposal研究提案](#_Part2)A_research_proposal研究提案)

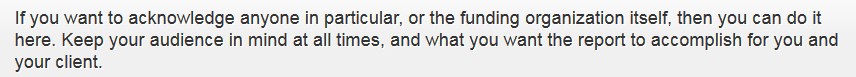
## Template of a research report

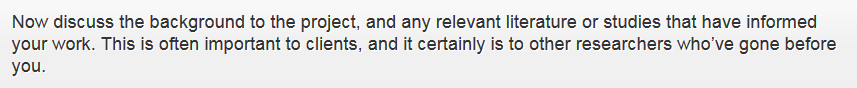
**## First: the Title page**Include the title of the project, your name, the date the report has been published, and don’t forget your funding organization or client.

   
  
**## TOC**  
Next, you’ll need a Table of Contents page. This is where you list the different sections of the report along with the page numbers.

**## Acknowledgement (optional)** [**致谢**](javascript:;)  
This next section is where you have some flexibility. If you want to **acknowledge/appreciate/thank anyone** in particular, or the funding organization itself, then you can do it here. Keep your audience in mind at all times, and what you want the report to accomplish for you and your client. **Acknowledgements** are optional.

**## Abstact (required)**This is a one-page summary of the whole project - its purpose, key words for attention, research questions and methodologies, results, conclusions and/or recommendations.

  
  
**## Background to the study**  
Now discuss the background to the project, and any relevant literature or studies that have informed your work. This is often important to clients, and it certainly is to other researchers who’ve gone before you.

  
  
**## Research methodologies (see** [**Market research techniques调研技巧**](#_Market_research_techniques调研技巧) **section)**  
After that, introduce the methodologies you used to collect your data. Describe **the data-gathering tools** you used and analyze any problems you encountered on the way. Reflecting on what was effective and what went wrong is an important part of the wider process.

**## Data and analysis by using “visual aids” (see** [**Data and analysis by using “visual aids”**](#_Data_and_analysis) **)**  
Your findings are set out in the ‘data and analysis’ section. You can use **visual aids** such as pie charts, bar charts, graphs (like linear graphs) or tables, just as long as you lay out the data clearly and let the facts speak for themselves.

**## Recommendations**Your recommendations should be to the point. Your client may want to act on these in the future, so it’s important to be clear and concise.

**## bibliography** (a list of the books and articles that are referred to a particular book参考书目)  
The final sections are a bibliography, laid out **in alphabetical order [ælfə'betɪk(ə)l]**, of all the materials you used in the course of your research, followed by the appendices**[ə'pendɪsiːz]**

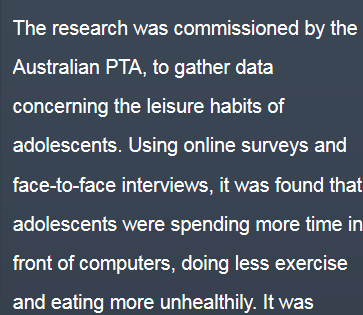
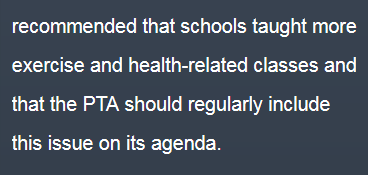
**## appendices [ə'pendɪsiːz]**Follwing the bibliography, appendices**[ə'pendɪsiːz]** are labeled and numbered neatly, with copies of any surveys, questionnaires, data charts and questionnaire responses you may have used.

## Note-taking and summarizing

Abstract

This **quantitative research** project sets out to gather data on changing leisure habits amongst adolescents in Australia and to ascertain any correlation between these changes and the increasing obesity statistics evident in this age group. The Parent-Teacher Association of Australia funded the project, which took place between January-March 2010.  
  
Using a variety of research methodologies including online surveys and face-to-face questionnaires, the study found that changing leisure habits and patterns of social interactions contribute significantly to the growth of this phenomenon. Compared to figures available from the Australian PTA for 2000 and 2005, main trends identified include a marked reduction in the number of hours per week adolescents engage in walking, cycling, swimming or skateboarding; a 65% increase in the number of hours per day spent at a computer or in other sedentary leisure pursuits; and a dramatic 80% rise in daily calorie consumption. As family units continue to undergo change in form, a drop in available parent-adolescent play time hours also impacts the latter’s leisure pursuits, which tend to become more solitary and marked by inactivity as a result.  
  
The report recommends that more physical education classes  be reintroduced into schools between the ages of ten to sixteen, and that more attention should be put on health skills classes for all age groups and genders in school. The report concludes by calling for local Parent-Teacher associations to extend their meeting agendas to include regular discussions of each child’s academic and physical well-being in an effort to co-ordinate home and school efforts to deal with this growing epidemic.

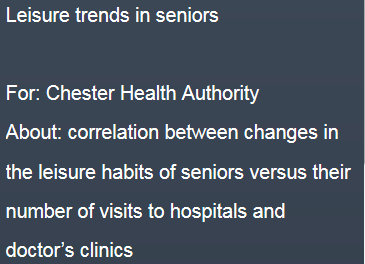
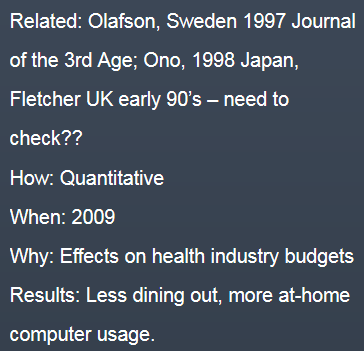
Summary

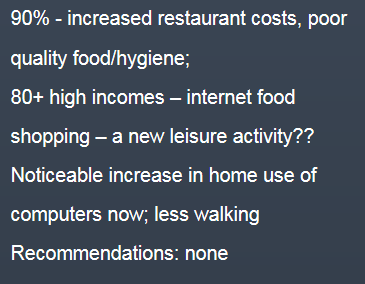
 

## Summarize a research report

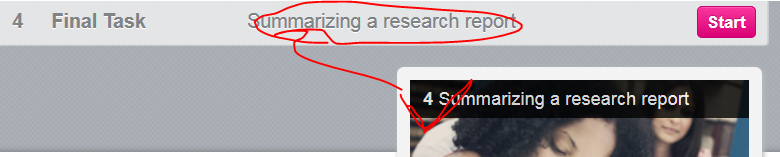
Your research team is investigating the leisure habits of people of different age groups. You are attending a seminar on research done into the leisure trends of seniors citizens. Look at the note paper you’ve prepared to remind yourself of the key points you want to know, then listen to the seminar and take notes.

|  |
| --- |
| Gemma Banks’ Seminar on Leisure Trends in Seniors  For:         About: correlation between :     How:      When:     Why: Results:      Recommendations: |



## Summary a research report



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gemma Banks’ Seminar on Leisure Trends   |  |  | | --- | --- | | For: | Chester Health Authority | | About: | Correlation between changes in the leisure habits  of seniors and their number of visits to hospitals and doctor’s clinics | | Related: | Olafson , Sweden 1997 Journal of the 3rd Age ; Ono, 1998 Japan ; Fletcher UK early 90’s – need to check?? | | How: | Quantitative | | When: | 2009 | | Why: | Effects on health industry budgets | | Results： | Less dining out, more at home computer usage 90% - increased restaurant costs, poor quality food/hygiene  80+ high incomes – internet food shopping – a new leisure activity?? Noticeable increase in home use of computers now; less walking | | Recommendation： | none | |