细节题

1. 举例

So, basically all mammals and birds sleep. But there are some unusual ways of sleeping.

Take marine mammals. Like dolphins, dolphins need to swim up for air once in a while, so they can't completely shut off all movement and sensation.

So, their brain can't shut down completely. But dolphins get around this. How?

won't they sleep one brain hemisphere at a time? Sleeping dolphins actually look like they're just resting, awake and occasionally swim up for air.

So how can we even tell their sleeping? Well, we measured their brain activity which showed that 1/2 was active while the other was sleeping. That's some adaptation, uh?

1. 列举（多选）

Let's take an example, say we have two countries and say they each make only two products, and they trade only with each other. Simplistic I know. But well, you'll see where I'm going with this in a moment. OK, so as I was saying, two countries, two products, one country can produce both products more efficiently than the other country. Should these two countries even trade at all?

Student Scott: Uh, well, no, I mean, like what's in it for the more efficient country?

Professor: Well, what is in it for them? Let's, um, well, let's call these countries um, X and Y. Country X makes both TVs and chairs more efficiently than country Y does. It has an absolute advantage in producing both commodities? No question.

But what economists also look at is relative efficiency.

And from that perspective, we see that country X is a lot more efficient at making TVs than it is at making chairs and in country Y, ah, well, it turns out they're more efficient at making chairs than TVs. So we say that country Y has a comparative advantage at chair making. And country X has a comparative advantage at TV making.

So what should happen? Well, first, both countries should specialize in the production of just one thing. The product they're most efficient at making.

Country X should make only TVs and country Y should make only chairs, then two of them should trade. Specialization and trade are going to lead to increase in production and increased overall supply of goods and generally lower prices. Right?

Listen to part of a lecture in an earth science class.

As you know from your reading, an air mass is, it's a large body of air that's got uniform properties in terms of temperature and moisture.

There are four types of air masses. And the one we will concentrate on today is the continental polar air mass.

Continental polar air masses originate form over continent near the poles over areas that are typically cold and dry.

1. 强调

Now, there are some very good reasons to approach the material in this way.

First, well, we don‘t have very much ancient Greek music studied.

Only about 45 pieces survived...uh...these are mostly records of poems and songs.

And we are not sure how well we can reproduce the melodies or rhythms, because they were apparently improvised in many cases. So we really don't know all that much about what the music sounded like.

What we do know about-and this really is the most important reason I am approaching today‘s lecture the way I am is the Greek philosophy about music and its continuing influence on western attitudes toward music.

1. 因果

Polar air masses generally move from the north and west to the south and east.

Okay, and warm air rises, right? so the warm, moist air from the lake rises up into the cold, dry air above it. Then the difference in temperature inside the air mass creates instability and unstable and turbulent situation in the atmosphere. As the warm air rises through the cold air, it cools down and condenses, forming clouds. In the clouds, snowflakes form, and snowfall occurs over the lake and on the downward shores.

And because they're downwind, cities to the south and east of the great lakes will get more snow.

So because of their location, Marquette, Buffalo, and Rochester get buried each winter, while Thunder Bay on lake superior's northern shore doesn't get hit as hard.

1. 对比转折

---I’m a transfer student. I've already done a year at another university, so I know how the research can go, I've spent a lot of time in the history section. So how long can I borrow books for?

---Our loan period is a month.

Oh, I should also mention that we have an interlibrary loan service, if you need to get hold of a book that's not in our library. There's a truck that runs between our library and a few other public and university libraries in this area.

It comes around three times a week.

---Hey that's great! At my last school, it could take a really long time to get the materials I needed, so when I had a project, I had to make a plan way in advance. This sounds much faster. Another thing I was wondering is… is there a place where I can bring my computer and hook it up? Hook钩子，hook up, 连接 connect

1. 负向

Listen to part of a lecture in an art history class.

MALE PROFESSOR: Alright, uh...so today we're moving on to Alice Neel, N-E-E-L.

Uh, Alice Neel painted portraits, um, she was born in Pennsylvania, and she lived from 1900 to 1984. And I guess you might say she experienced difficulties as an artist. She was in her 70s before she had her first major solo exhibition. Um, and this is due at least in part to, uh ?er, because of photography. After photography became regarded as an art form, portrait painting became less prestigious, um, less respected as an art form and well...art photography kind of took its place. So, you can imagine that a portrait artist would've had a hard time finding acceptance. Uh, but the real reason I want to look at Neel is that I really find her style, um, she had interesting ways of portraying people. She combined some elements of Realism.

1. 琐碎细节

Now, when Milankovitch first proposed this theory in the 1920s, many of his colleagues were skeptical. Milankovitch didn't have any proof,

Actually there wouldn't be any evidence to support his hypothesis until the 1970s, when oceanographers were able to drill deep into the seafloor and collect samples, samples which were then analyzed by geologists, and from these samples, they were able to put together a history of ocean temperatures going back hundreds of thousands of years, and this showed that the Earth's climate had changed pretty much the way Milankovitch's hypothesis suggested it would.

So this evidence was pretty strong support for the Milankovitch hypothesis, and by the 1980s, most people accepted this theory.

Um, however, in the late 1980s, some scientists were exploring Devils Hole, which is, ah, basically an extensive, water-filled cave, far from the ocean in Nevada in the western United States. Over millions of years, groundwater left deposits of a mineral called “calcite” on the rock within Devils Hole. And by studying these calcite deposits, we could determine the climate conditions... the temperatures over the last half-million years. Well, the Devils Hole findings contradicted the ones obtained during the 1970s. So, basically, the question was, were the ages of one or both of the samples wrong? Or were scientists misunderstanding the significance of the evidence?

Well, um, in the 1990s, a new study was done on the two samples, and the ocean floor samples were found to be correct, as were the samples from Devils Hole. And now it's generally believed that the samples from Devils Hole correspond to variations in local climate in the western United States, rather than global climate changes.