

猩际PTE 10月下旬 高频预测机经

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一、口语

RA

1. Choice of book

This book is no ordinary book, and should not be read through from beginning to end. It contains many different adventures, and the path you take will depend on the choices you make along the way. The success or failure of your mission will depend on the decisions you make, so think carefully before choosing.

2. Russia

Long isolated from Western Europe, Russia grew up without participating in the development like the Reformation that many Russians taking pride in their unique culture, find dubious value. Russia is, as a result, the most unusual member of European family, if indeed it is European at all. The question is still open to debate, particularly among Russians themselves.

3. MBA

Exhilarating, exhausting and intense, there are just some of the words used to describe doing an MBA, everyone's experience of doing MBA is, of course, different through denying that it's hard and demanding work whichever course you do. MBA is one of the fastest growing areas of studying in the UK so that must be a sustainable benefit against form in one pain.

4. Marketing management

For any marketing course that requires the development of a marketing plan, such as Marketing Management, Marketing Strategy and Principles of Marketing, this is the only planning handbook that guides students through step by step creation of a customized marketing plan while offering commercial software to aid in the process.

5. Lenient parents (🔥)

Two sisters were at a dinner party when the conversation turned to upbringing. The elder sister started to say that her parents had been very strict and that she had been rather frightened of them. Her sister, younger by two years, interrupted in amazement. "What are you talking about?" she said. "Our parents were very lenient."

6. Vanilla (🔥)

The uniquely scented flavor of vanilla is second only to chocolate in popularity on the world's palate. It's also the second most expensive spice after saffron. But highly

labor-intensive cultivation methods and the plant's temperamental life cycle and propagation mean production on a global scale is struggling to keep up with the increasing demand for the product.

7. Legal writing

Legal writing is usually less discursive than writing in other humanities subjects, and precision is more important than variety. Sentence structure should not be too complex; it is usually unnecessary to make extensive use of adjectives or adverbs, and consistency of terms is often required.

8. Semiconductor industry

The semiconductor industry has been able to improve the performance of electric systems for more than four decades by making ever-smaller devices. However, this approach will soon encounter both scientific and technical limits, which is why the industry is exploring a number of alternative device technologies.

9. December sales

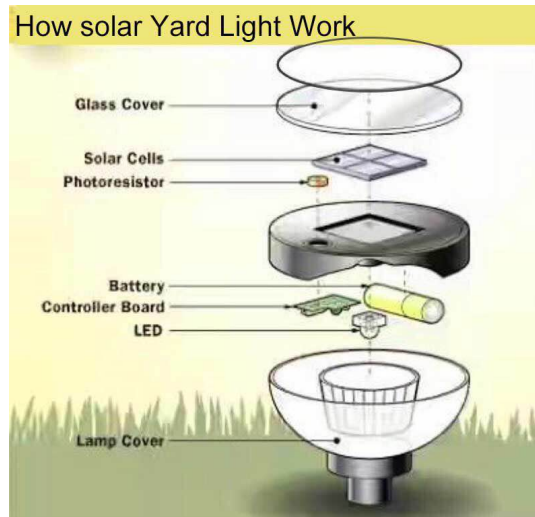
Weakness in electronics, auto and gas station sales dragged down overall retail sales last month, but excluding those three categories, retailers enjoyed healthy increases across the board, according to government figures released Wednesday. Moreover, December sales numbers were also revised higher.

RS:

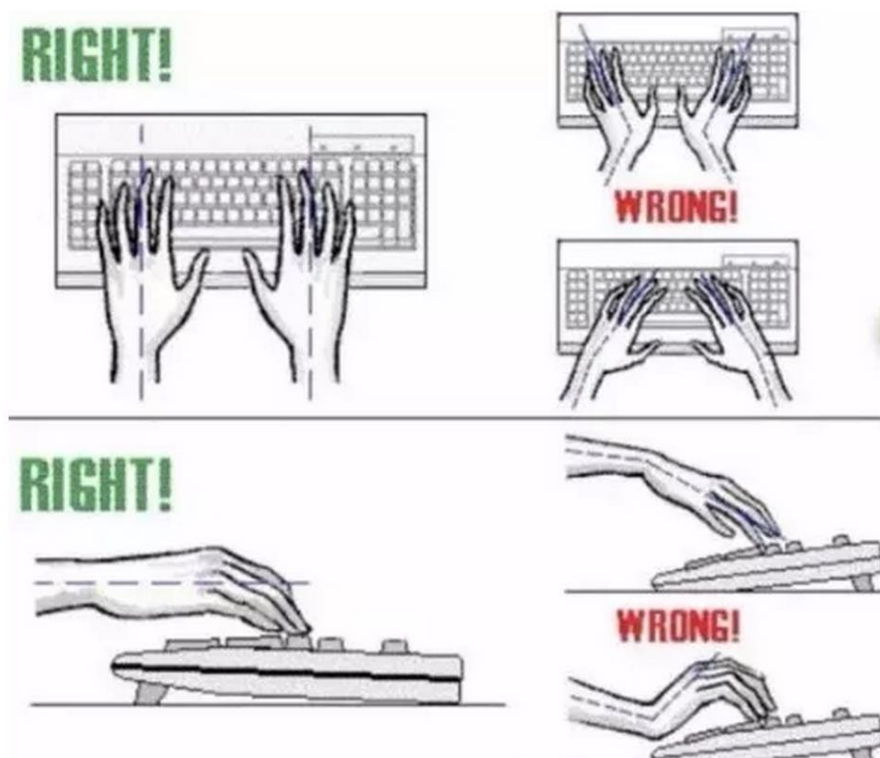
1. What distinguishes him and others is that he used black and white paper.
2. Most scientists believe that climate change threatens lives on the earth.
3. Various measures were proposed which would not have aggravated to the situation.
(怀疑回忆有误，仅参考)
4. Our university has strong partnerships with industry as well as collaborative relationships with government bodies.
5. The seminar papers should be submitted in the main office which is located behind the library.
6. Our class is divided into two groups, you come with me, the others stay here.
7. If you have problems, please contact your tutor.
8. The concepts in this thesis were not new.

DI:

1.Lamp (🔥)



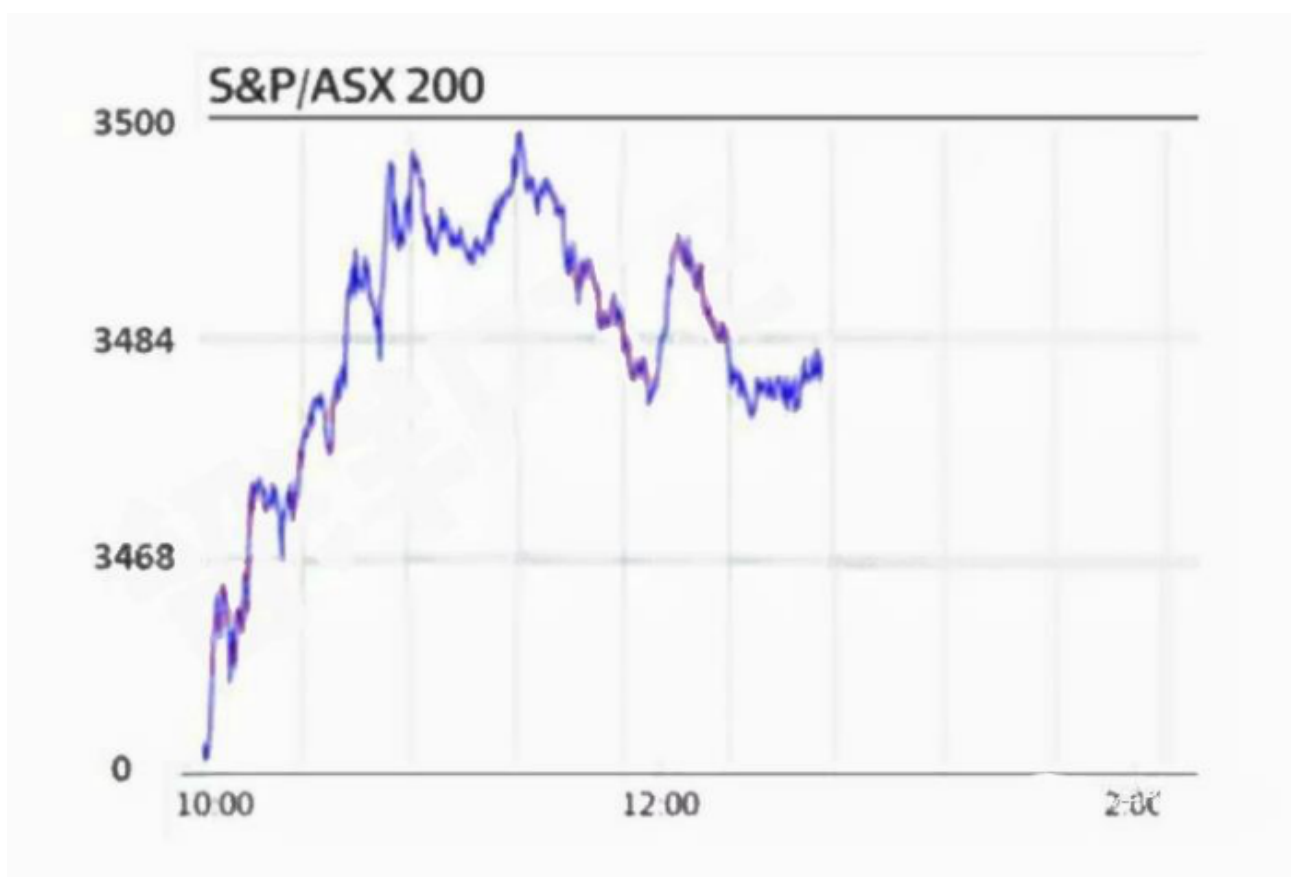
2. The typing hands (🔥)



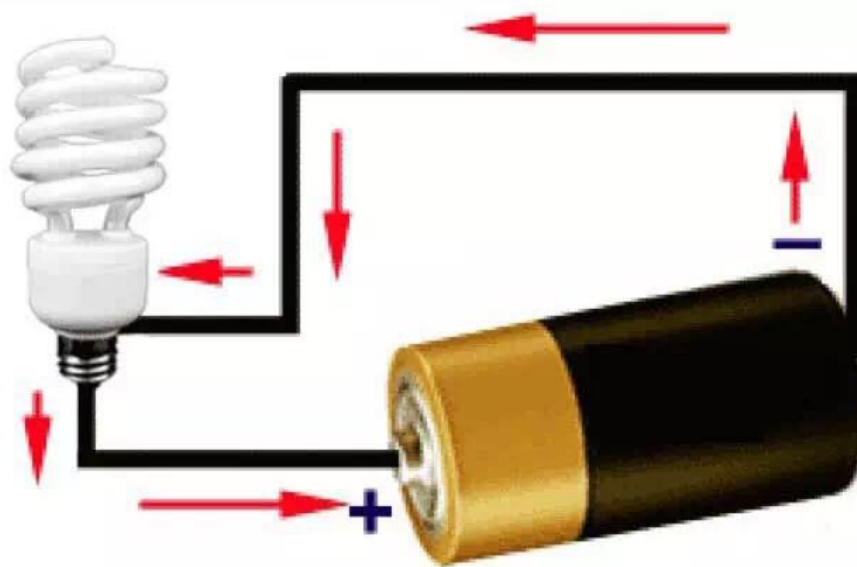
3. Pencil



4. S&P



5. Circuit



Simple circuit with light

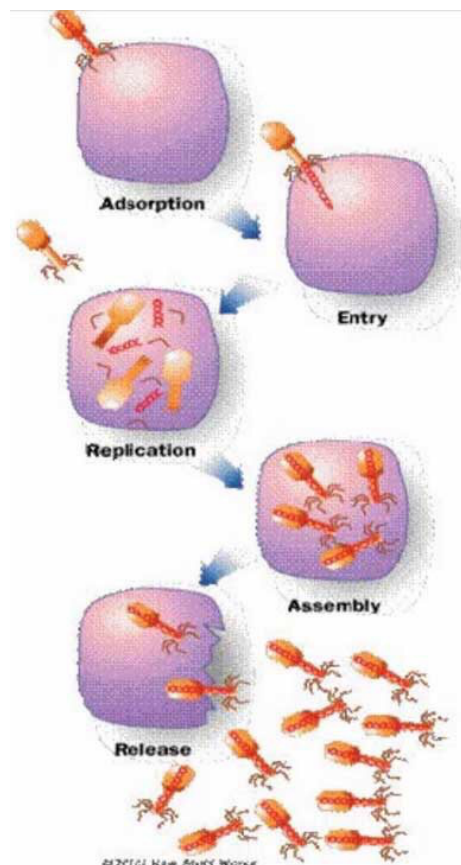
6. Bird feeder



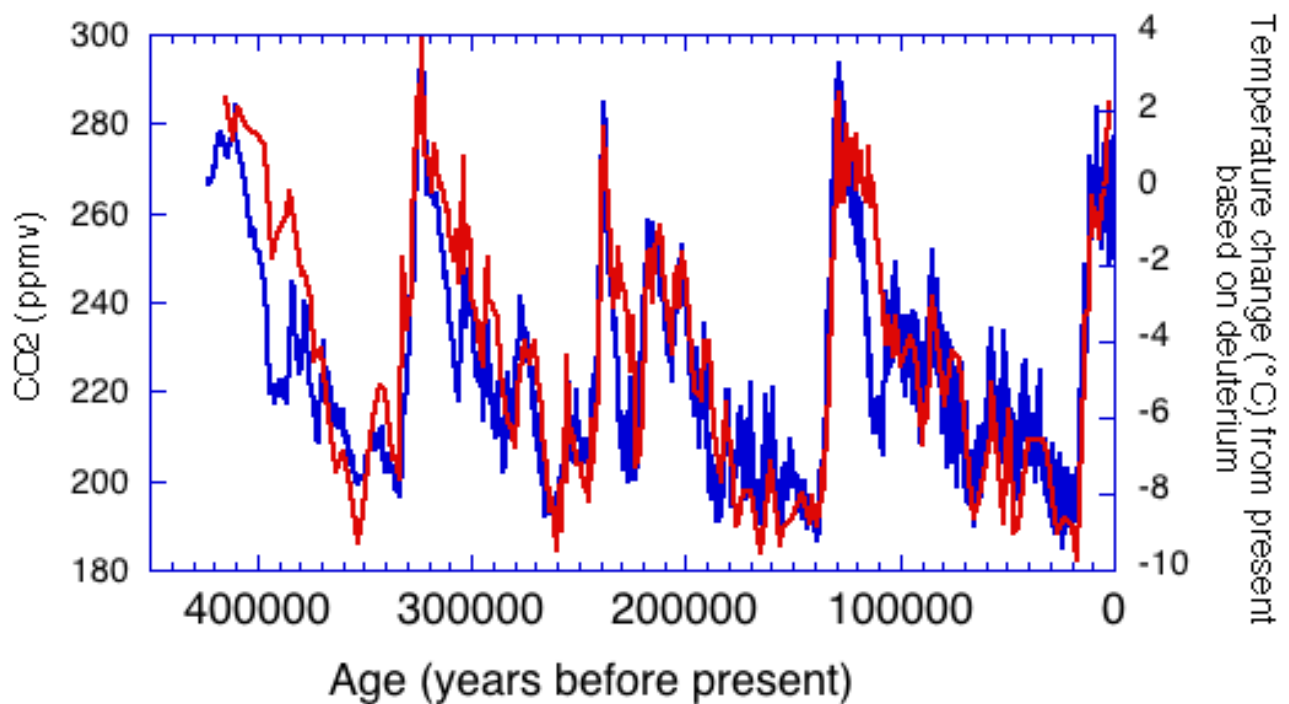
7. Today and yesterday of London



8. Replication of virus



9. CO2 and temperature

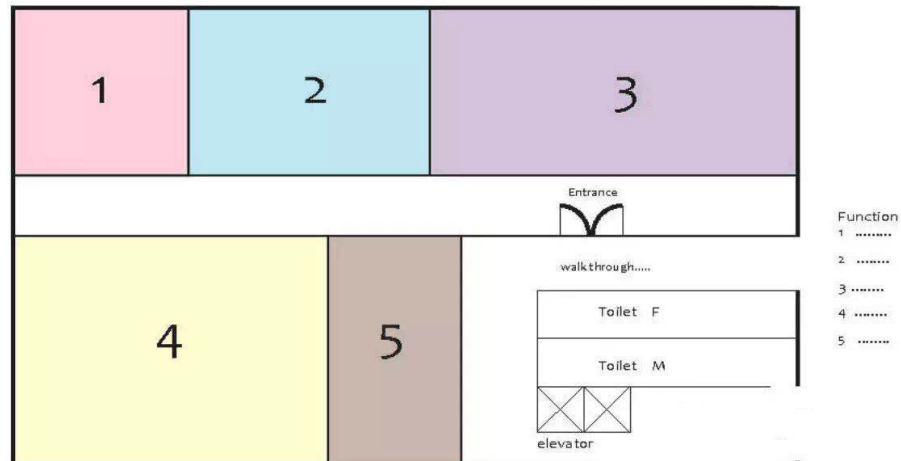


10. Egyptian Trading Goods



11. Library plan

*** library plan



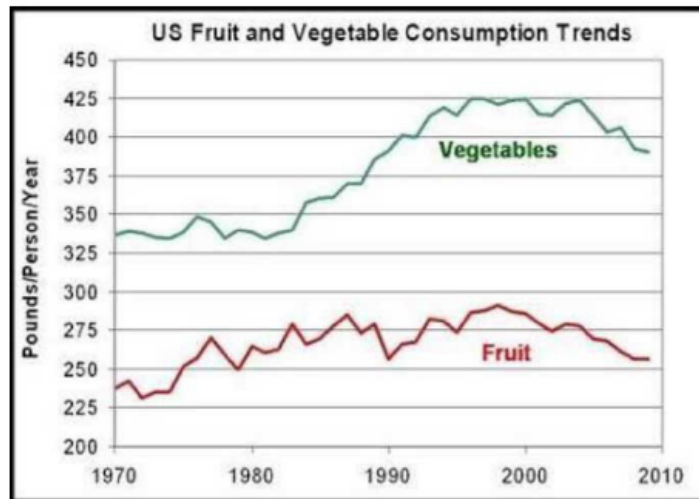
12. Leisure time

Hours of leisure time per year in Someland							
	Teens	20s	30s	40s	50s	60s	70s +
Watching TV/videos	1,200	700	400	500	600	700	1,100
Socialising with 4 or less people	150	150	300	250	250	200	200
Socialising with 4 or more people	350	350	50	50	25	25	25
Individual exercise	150	100	200	200	50	75	150
Group exercise/sport	450	350	200	150	50	0	0
Cinema	100	75	50	25	25	50	75

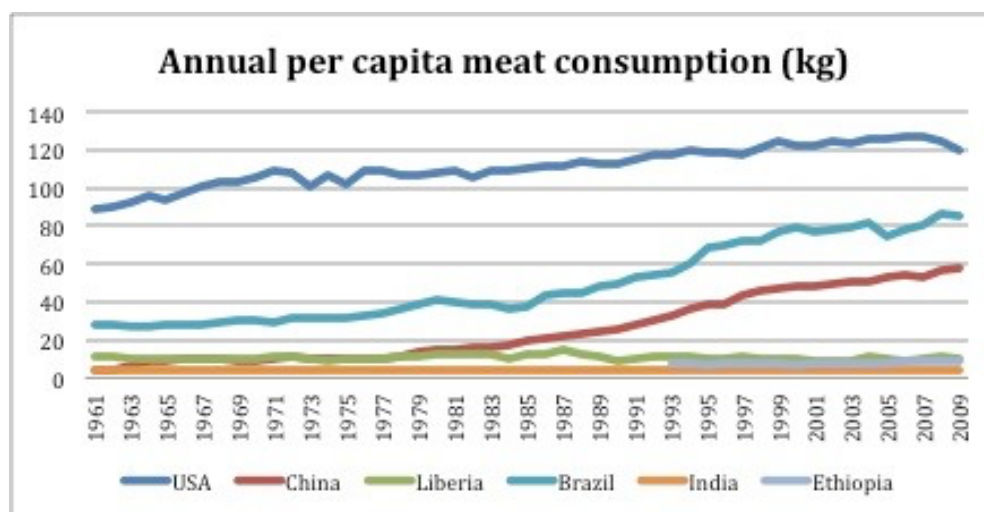
13. Germination



14. Fruit&vegetable consumption

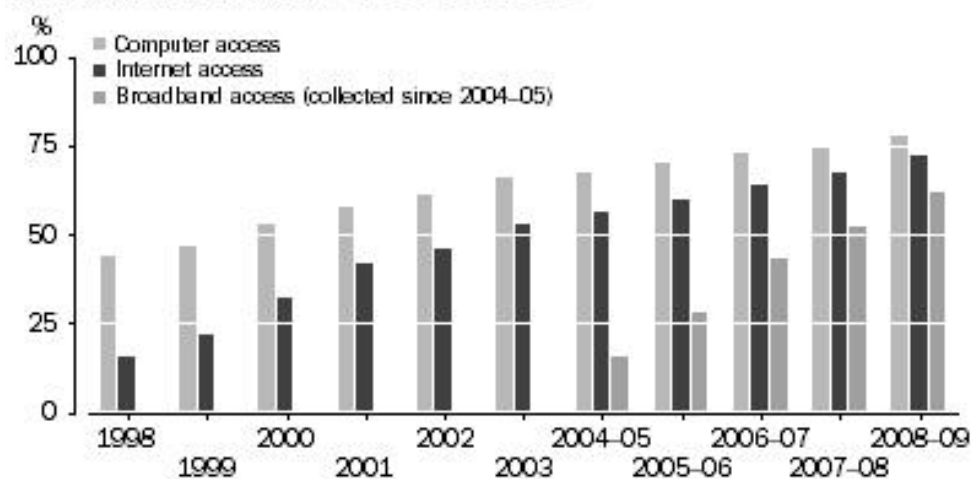


15. Meat consumption



16. Household Internet Access

FIGURE 1.1: HOUSEHOLD COMPUTER OR INTERNET ACCESS,
Proportion of all households—1998 to 2008–09



RL:

1. Infinite monkey theory (🔥)

原文：The infinite monkey theorem states that a monkey hitting keys at random on a typewriter keyboard for an infinite amount of time will almost surely type a given text, such as the complete works of William Shakespeare. In this context, "almost surely" is a mathematical term with a precise meaning, and the "monkey" isn't an actual monkey, but a metaphor for an abstract device that produces a random sequence of letters ad infinitum(无限循环的) . The theorem illustrates the perils of reasoning about infinity by imagining a vast but finite number, and vice versa. The probability of a monkey exactly typing a complete work such as Shakespeare's Hamlet is so tiny that the chance of it occurring during a period of time of the order of the age of the universe is minuscule, but not zero. But technologies can help monkeys to write. If the monkeys are given a pen and some papers to spell the word monkey, they can only scratch on the paper. By contrast, if they are given a typewriter, it will take them over 10 years to produce the right spelling. However, if they can use computer programing, they can finish the task within a day.

2. Hadron collider (🔥)

要点：The collider has a 27-kilometer-long tunnel, buried 100 meters underground.

The collider can accelerate protons to the speed of light and create 1.4 million times of collisions per second.

Each collision generates 7 tev(tera electron volt 兆兆电子伏特), the largest energy in man-made particle collisions.

The main magnets operate at a temperature of 1.9 degrees Kelvin above the absolute zero, colder than that of outer space, 2.7 degrees Kelvin.

By observing the collisions, scientists may find new particles and have a better understanding of early universe.

3. British policy

要点：In the 18th century, the British policy encouraged freedom of speech.

People can talk about anything like politics, military, and the government in public space, in a coffee houses or on the streets.

In coffee houses, people can read newspapers, criticize on politics.

That period of time marked the significant peak for public freedom.

4. Early robot

原文：This is a kind of object that you're probably all familiar with when you had the term robot, but I'm gonna show you the very, very first robots. These were the

very first robots. They were characters in a play in the 1920s called Rossum's Universal Robots and they, the play was written by Czech writer called Karel Capek. And basically, these robots, you know, people tend to think of robots as kind of cute cuddly toys or, you know, Hollywood depictions kind of devoid of politics. But the first robots were actually created and imagined in a time of absolute political turmoil. You just had the First World War, you know, it finished had a devastating impact across Europe and so people will kind and people are kind of reflecting on what does it mean to be human, what makes us human, those kinds of question. And this kind of context is what inspired Capek to kind of write this play. And interestingly, these robots being human, they are actually in the play assembled on a production line, a bit like the Ford manufacturing production line. So even though they are human, they are assembled and these robots are designed to labor, and that is their primary purpose in society.

5. Immigration control

原文： Now the economists' calculated, it's a back of the envelope calculation, that removing all immigration controls would double the size of the world relaxation of economy, and even a small immigration controls would lead to disproportionately big gains. Now for an ethical point of view, it's hard to argue against a policy that will do so much to help people that are much poorer than ourselves. The famous Rand Study reckons that a typical immigrant who arrives in US ends up with \$20,000 a year, that's rough. It's not just the migrants themselves who gain, it's the countries they come from. Already, the migrants working for poor countries working in rich countries send home around 200 billion dollars a year, through formal channels, and about twice as that through informal channels. And that compares to the neat a hundred million dollars that Western governments give in aid. These remittances are not wasted on weapons or siphoned of into Swiss bank accounts; they go straight into the pockets of local people. They pay for food, clean water, and medicines, they help kids in school, they help start up new business.

6. Cloud (🔥)

要点： Every cloud drops particles and the key question is what actually forms cloud. Sea xxx and sea salt are effective elements to form clouds. When going inland, different sources form clouds more effectively than others.

Cloud is an important player for climate change, reflecting lights back to space, to keep things much cooler.

When more pollution is put into clouds, it has impact on water patterns and precipitation.

有一张静态的蓝底PPT，列出两大要点。PPT上内容很多，可以不记笔记照着念，足够念40秒。

7. Dissociation of personality

要点： Morton Prince was an American physician and psychologist, his book “Dissociation of a Personality” was the best-seller at that time. It tells a story of Miss Christine Beauchamp, who was suffering from MPD (Multiple Personality Disorder) .

Miss Beauchamp have several personalities, namely B1, B2 and B3. There was hidden memory in these 3 personalities.

Miss Beauchamp was B2. B2 knows about B1, B3 knows both B1 & B2, but B1 knows nothing about B2 or B3.

The strongest personality account for most of the time and it will take over the others and become the main personality at the end.

This case and theory give great help to crime investigation.

8. Visual description

要点： The comics I show you with lots of people chatting around a room is a form of description.

Sometimes we have to use visual description, especially when we cannot witness the scenario.

I was born during the Second World War. I always asked my mom about the war. I often asked my mom “you have mentioned this or that when talked to me.” I will ask her about what the shelter was like and ‘when did you go to the shelter’.

From her response I could get more visual evidence, so that I can experience as if I were there. This is how I can write my book.

9. Frog deformity

原文： Frogs are a diverse and largely carnivorous group of short-bodied, tailless amphibians composing the order Anura. The oldest fossil proto frog appeared in the early Triassic of Madagascar, but molecular clock dating suggests their origins may extend further back to the Permian, 265 million years ago. Frogs are widely distributed, ranging from the tropics to subarctic regions, but the greatest concentration of species diversity is found in tropical rain forests. There are approximately 4,800 recorded species, accounting for over 85% of extant amphibian species. They are also one of the five most diverse vertebrate orders. Besides living in fresh water and on dry land, the adults of some species are adapted for living underground or in trees. Adult frogs generally have a carnivorous diet consisting of small invertebrates, but omnivorous species exist and a few feed on fruit. Frogs are extremely efficient at converting what they eat into body mass. They are an important food source for predators and part of the food web dynamics of many of the world’s ecosystems. The skin is semipermeable, making them susceptible to dehydration, so they either live in moist places or have special adaptations to deal with dry habitats. Frogs produce a wide range of vocalizations, particularly in they are breeding season, and exhibit many different kinds of complex behaviors to attract mates, to fend off predators and to generally survive. Frog populations have declined significantly since the 1950s. More than one third of species are considered to be threatened with extinction and over one hundred and twenty are believed to have become extinct since the 1980s. The number

of malformations among frogs is on the rise and an emerging fungal disease, chytridiomycosis, has spread around the world. Conservation biologists are working to understand the causes of these problems and to resolve them. Frogs are valued as food by humans and also have many cultural roles in literature, symbolism and religion.

10. Child birth rate

要点： The western countries women are becoming more and more reluctant to give birth to babies.

However, the male's status in society remains as strong as it ever has been in recent years.

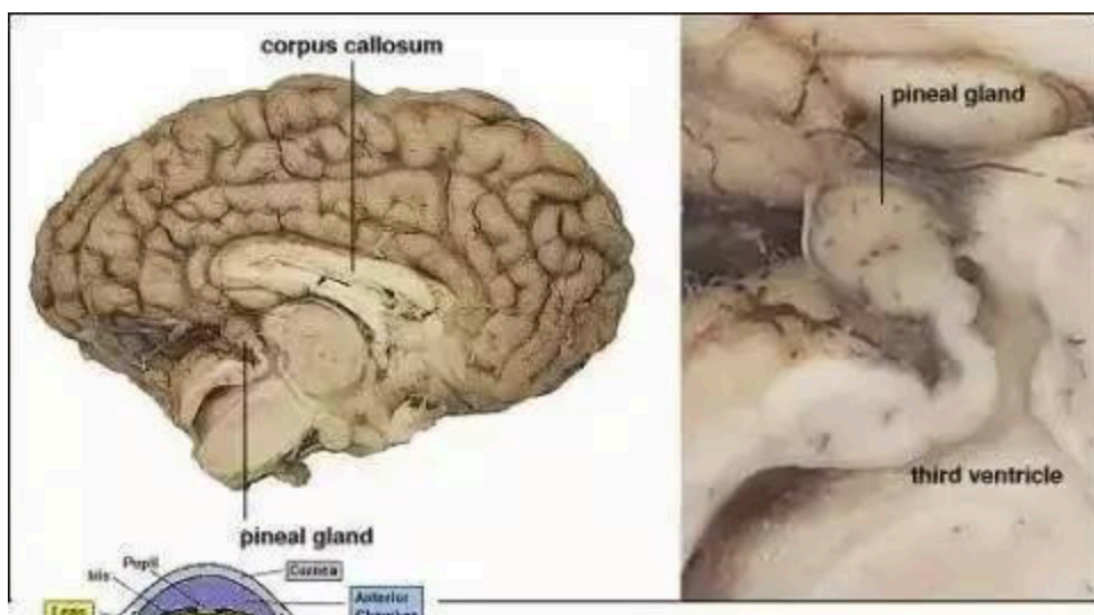
The birth rates increased during 20th century but it started to decrease over the last two decades.

In 2000, as an example, the birth rate remained at around 1%.

There are even some negative birth rates in other countries. Birth rates dropped to its lowest point that has never been seen in the society.

It also has impacts on male in the society especially young man, and it might have some connection with unemployment rates as well.

11. Melatonin



原文： I'm just going to take on where the stuff left off. The hormone I want to talk to you about is called melatonin and it's synthesized in the Pineal Gland（松果体）， which is very small. It is the size of a pea in your brain， and the core called the seat of the soul, and is where melatonin is made. And it has a rhythm as well. And in the sense, it is the opposite of the cortisol(皮质醇) . It peaks at night. We call it the darkness hormone. In every species that we studied, melatonin occurs at night. And

it's hormone that prepares you for the things, that your species, does at night. So, of course, in humans we sleep, but animals, like rodents (啮齿动物), they are awake. It's hormone that is related to darkness behavior.

ASQ:

1. If a figure is pentagon, how many sides does it have? [Five](#)
2. What is called our planets such as sun, earth and moon? [Solar system](#)
3. What is the opposite word of "stale"? [Fresh](#)
4. Which one is the renewable energy, solar energy or fuel energy? [Solar energy](#)
5. What do we call the dictionary that contains synonyms and antonyms? [Thesaurus](#)

二、写作

SWT:

1. Voting

原文: Compulsory voting is often suggested as a solution to the problem of declining turnout. But how are individuals and countries affected by compulsory voting beyond boosting electoral participation? Shane Singh investigates the social, economic, and political consequences of compelling citizens to vote. There has been a lot of discussion about compulsory voting these days. In the United Kingdom, in particular, as voter turnout rates have declined, many commentators and politicians have begun advocating for mandatory electoral participation. Those in favor of compulsory voting often adduce the importance of participation among all segments of society. Citizens of democracies are forced to do many things in the interest of the public good, they maintain, including serving on juries and educating their children, and full participation serves the country as a whole. Those opposed to compulsory voting often argue that, from a democratic theory perspective, the right to vote implicitly includes a right not to vote. Such a right of abstention, they argue, is more important than any societal good that might accompany high turnout. In fact, opponents of compulsory voting often contend that the country may be better off if those who are disinclined to vote are not pushed to participate in public affairs. Regardless of whether one of these sets of arguments is more persuasive than the other, compulsory voting is commonly used around the world. Several European democracies mandate voting, as do Australia and most of the countries in Latin America. By evaluating results from these countries, it is possible to assess the mechanics and effects of compulsory voting.

2. Columbus (🔥)

When Christopher Columbus arrived at Hispaniola during his first transatlantic voyage in the year A.D. 1492, the island had already been selected by Native Americans for about 5,000 years. The occupants in Columbus's time were a group of Arawak Indians called Tainos who lived by farming, were organized into five chiefdoms, and numbered around half a million (the estimates range from 100,000 to 2000,000). Columbus initially found them peaceful and friendly, until he and his Spaniards began mistreating them.

Unfortunately for the Tainos, they had gold, which the Spanish coveted but didn't want to go to the work of mining themselves. Hence the conquerors divided up the island and its Indian population among individual Spaniards, who put the Indians to work as virtual Slaves, accidentally infected them with Eurasian diseases, and murdered them. By the year 1519, 27 years after Columbus's arrival, that original population of half a million had been reduced to about 11,000, most of whom died that year of small pox to bring the population down to 3,000 and those survivors gradually died out or became assimilated within the next few decades. That forced the Spaniards to look elsewhere for slave laborers.

3. Beauty contest

原文: Since Australians Jennifer Hawkins and Lauryn Eagle were crowned Miss Universe and Miss Teen International respectively, there has been a dramatic increase in interest in beauty pageants in this country. These wins had also sparked a debate as to whether beauty pageants are just harmless reminders of old-fashioned values or a throwback to the days when women were respected for how good they looked. Opponents argue that beauty pageants, whether its Miss Universe or Miss Teen International, are demeaning to women and out of sync with the times. They say they are nothing more than symbols of decline. In the past few decades, Australia has taken more than a few faltering steps toward treating women with dignity and respect. Young women are being brought up knowing that they can do anything, as shown by inspiring role models in medicine such as 2003 Australian of the Year Professor Fiona Stanley. In the 1960s and 70s, one of the first acts of the feminist movement was to picket(在...外抗议) beauty pageants on the premise that the industry promoted the view that it was acceptable to judge women on their appearance. Today many young Australian women are still profoundly uncomfortable with their body image, feeling under all kinds of pressures because they are judged by how they look. Almost all of the pageant victors are wafer thin, reinforcing the message that thin equals beautiful. This ignores the fact that men and women come in all sizes and shapes. In a country where up to 60% of young women are on a diet at any one time, and 70% of school girls say they want to lose weight, despite the fact that most have a normal BMI, such messages are profoundly hazardous to the mental health of young Australians.

4. Wine industry in the U.S.

原文：In 1920, the Eighteenth Amendment (修正案) to the United States Constitution was enacted (通过), creating yet another serious setback to the American wine industry. The National Prohibition Act, also known as the Volstead Act, prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, exportation, delivery, or possession of intoxicating (致醉的) liquors for beverage purposes, and nearly destroyed what had become a thriving (兴旺的) national industry. In 1920 there were more than seven hundred wineries (葡萄酒厂) in California. By the end of Prohibition, there were 160.

If Prohibition had lasted only four or five years, its impact on the wine industry might have been negligible (可忽略的). But it continued for thirteen years, during which time grapes went underground literally (字面上讲) and figuratively (打比方地), becoming an important commodity in the criminal economy. The fruit juice, which was sometimes made into concentrate (浓缩物), was ideal for making wine. Some of this yield found its way to bootleggers (酒私贩) throughout America who did just that. But not for long, because the government stepped in and banned the sale of grape juice, preventing illegal wine production. Vineyards stopped being planted, and the American wine industry ground to a halt (停止).

5. Overqualified employees

原文：If your recruiting efforts attract job applicants with too much experience—a near certainty in this weak labor market—you should consider a response that runs counter to most hiring managers' MO: Don't reject those applicants out of hand. Instead, take a closer look. New research shows that overqualified workers tend to perform better than other employees, and they don't quit any sooner. Furthermore, a simple managerial tactic—empowerment (授权)—can mitigate (减轻) any dissatisfaction they may feel.

The prejudice against too-good employees is pervasive (无处不在的). Companies tend to prefer an applicant who is a “perfect fit” over someone who brings more intelligence, education, or experience than needed. On the surface, this bias makes sense: Studies have consistently shown that employees who consider themselves overqualified exhibit higher levels of discontent. For example, over-qualification correlated well with job dissatisfaction in a 2008 study of 156 call-center reps (服务代表) by Israeli researchers Saul Fine and Baruch Nevo. And unlike discrimination based on age or gender, declining to hire overqualified workers is perfectly legal.

But even before the economic downturn, a surplus (富余) of overqualified candidates was a global problem, particularly in developing economies, where rising education levels are giving workers more skills than are needed to supply the growing service sectors. If managers can get beyond the conventional wisdom, the growing

pool of too-good applicants is a great opportunity. Berrin Erdogan and Talya N. Bauer of Portland State University in Oregon found that overqualified workers' feelings of dissatisfaction can be dissipated (消除) by giving them autonomy in decision making. At stores where employees didn't feel empowered, "overeducated" workers expressed greater dissatisfaction than their colleagues did and were more likely to state an intention to quit. But that difference vanished where self-reported autonomy was high.

6. Malaysia

原文: Malaysia is one of the most pleasant, hassle-free countries to visit in Southeast Asia. Aside from its gleaming 21st century glass towers, it boasts some of the most superb beaches, mountains and national parks in the region. Malaysia is also launching its biggest-ever tourism campaign in effort to lure 20 million visitors here this year.

Any tourist itinerary would have to begin in the capital, Kuala Lumpur, where you will find the Petronas Twin Towers, which once comprised the world tallest buildings and now hold the title of second-tallest. Both the 88-story towers soar 1,480 feet high and are connected by a sky-bridge on the 41st floor. The limestone temple Batu Caves, located 9 miles north of the city, have a 328-foot-high ceiling and feature ornate Hindu shrines, including a 141-foot-tall gold-painted statue of a Hindu deity. To reach the caves, visitors have to climb a steep flight of 272 steps. In Sabah state on Borneo island not to be confused with Indonesias Borneo you'll find the small mushroom-shaped Sipadan island, off the coast of Sabah, rated as one of the top five diving sites in the world. Sipadan is the only oceanic island in Malaysia, rising from a 2,300-foot abyss in the Celebes Sea. You can also climb Mount Kinabalu, the tallest peak in Southeast Asia, visit the Sepilok Orang Utan Sanctuary, go white-water rafting and catch a glimpse of the bizarre Proboscis monkey, a primate found only in Borneo with a huge pendulous nose, a characteristic pot belly and strange honking sounds.

While you're in Malaysia, consider a trip to Malacca. In its heyday, this southern state was a powerful Malay sultanate and a booming trading port in the region. Facing the Straits of Malacca, this historical state is now a place of intriguing Chinese streets, antique shops, old temples and reminders of European colonial powers. Another interesting destination is Penang, known as the Pearl of the Orient. This island off the northwest coast of Malaysia boasts of a rich Chinese cultural heritage, good food and beautiful beaches.

7. Biomimicry

原文: Biomimicry (from bios, meaning life, and mimesis, meaning to imitate) is a new science that studies nature's best ideas and then imitates these designs and processes to solve human problems. Studying a leaf to invent a better solar cell is an example. I think of it as 'innovation inspired by nature.' The core idea is that nature, imaginative by necessity, has already solved many of the problems we are grappling with. Animals, plants, and microbes are the consummate engineers. They have found

what works, what is appropriate, and most important, what lasts here on Earth. This is the real news of biomimicry: After 3.8 billion years of research and development, failures are fossils, and what surrounds us is the secret to survival. Like the viceroy butterfly imitating the monarch, we humans are imitating the best and brightest organisms in our habitat. We are learning, for instance, how to harness energy like a leaf, grow food like a prairie, build ceramics like an abalone, self-medicate like a chimp, compute like a cell, and run a business like a hickory forest. The conscious emulation of life's genius is a survival strategy for the human race, a path to a sustainable future. The more our world looks and functions like the natural world, the more likely we are to endure on this home that is ours, but not ours alone.

8. Mini war

原文： In such an environment, warfare is no longer purely directed against the military potential of adversarial states. It is rather directed at infiltrating all areas of their societies and to threaten their existences. The comparatively easy access to weapons of mass destruction, in particular relatively and low-cost biological agents, is of key concern. Both governmental and non-governmental actors prefer to use force in a way that can be characterized as “unconventional” or also as “small wars.” War waged according to conventions is an interstate phenomenon. The “small war” is the archetype of war, in which the protagonists acknowledge no rules and permanently try to violate what conventions do exist. The protagonists of the “small war” observe neither international standards nor arms control agreements. They make use of territories where they do not have to fear any sanctions because there is no functioning state to assume charge of such sanctions or because the state in question is too weak to impose such sanctions. This type of war does not provide for any warning time. It challenges not only the external security of the nation states and international community, but also their internal safety.

9. Vividness of TV and Newspaper

原文： To understand the final reason why the news marketplace of ideas dominated by television is so different from the one that emerged in the world dominated by the printing press, it is important to distinguish the quality of vividness experienced by television viewers from the “vividness” experienced by readers. I believe that the vividness experienced in the reading of words is automatically modulated by the constant activation of the reasoning centers of the brain that are used in the process of concreating the representation of reality the author has intended. By contrast, the visceral vividness portrayed on television has the capacity to trigger instinctual responses similar to those triggered by reality itself—and without being modulated by logic, reason, and reflective thought. The simulation of reality accomplished in the television medium is so astonishingly vivid and compelling compared with the representations of reality conveyed by printed words that it signifies much more than an incremental change in the way people consume information. Books also convey compelling and vivid representations of reality, of course. But the reader actively participates in the conjuring of the reality the book's author is attempting to depict.

Moreover, the parts of the human brain that are central to the reasoning process are continually activated by the very act of reading printed words: Words are composed of abstract symbols—letters—that have no intrinsic meaning themselves until they are strung together into recognizable sequences.

Television, by contrast, presents to its viewers a much more fully formed representation of reality—without requiring the creative collaboration that words have always demanded.

10. Technology prediction

原文: As far as prediction is concerned, remember that the chairman of IBM predicted in the fifties that the world would need a maximum of around half a dozen computers, that the British Department for Education seemed to think in the eighties that we would all need to be able to code in BASIC and that in the nineties Microsoft failed to foresee the rapid growth of the Internet. Who could have predicted that one major effect of the automobile would be to bankrupt small shops across the nation? Could the early developers of the telephone have foreseen its development as a medium for person to person communication, rather than as a form of broadcasting medium? We all, including the 'experts', seem to be peculiarly inept at predicting the likely development of our technologies, even as far as the next year. We can, of course, try to extrapolate from experience of previous technologies, as I do below by comparing the technology of the Internet with the development of other information and communication technologies and by examining the earlier development of radio and print. But how justified I might be in doing so remains an open question. You might conceivably find the history of the British and French videotext systems, Prestel and Minitel, instructive. However, I am not entirely convinced that they are very relevant, nor do I know where you can find information about them online, so, rather than take up space here, I've briefly described them in a separate article.

11. Sleeping and napping

Could midday napping save your life? If the experience of Greek men is any guide, the answer just may be yes. In a study released yesterday, researchers at the Harvard School of Public Health and in Athens reported that Greeks who took regular 30-minute napping were 37% less likely to die of heart disease over a six-year period than those who never napped. The scientists tracked more than 23,000 adults, finding that the benefits of napping were most pronounced for working men. Researchers have long recognized that Mediterranean adults die of heart disease at a rate lower than Americans and Northern Europeans. Diets rich in olive oil and other heart-healthy foods have received some of the credit, but scientists have been intrigued by the potential role of napping.

The study concluded that napping was more likely than diet or physical activity to lower the incidence of heart attacks and other like-ending heart ailments.

Specialists not involved with the study said there are sound biochemical reasons to believe that a nap may help protect against heart disease. Essentially, they said, sleep at any time of day acts like a valve to release the stress of everyday life.

WE:

1. Medical technology can increase life expectancy. Is it a blessing or curse?
(🔥)
2. Experience is more effective and useful than books and formal education. To what extent do you agree with this opinion? (🔥)
3. Whether design of building will have a positive or negative impact on people's life and work?
4. It is important to maintain the balance between work and other aspects of one's life such as family and leisure activities. Please give your opinion about how important to maintain the balance and why some people think it is hard to do it?

三、阅读

Reading MCS:

Labour force participation

要点：最近young people's participation in labour force变低了4%。

问：young people怎么回事。

选项包括unemployment rate rose。

Reading MCM:

Physical exercise

要点：澳大利亚本地人和海外人士的日常运动量，按照age group分别以柱状图显示。

选项包括：有一半65岁以上的人还在进行体育运动；

柱状图中最高的那个年龄组（25~30?）的运动人数最多。

RO:

1. Easier said than done

1) Many of us know what we should be doing to live healthily, yet many of us struggle to actually actively manage our health.

2) In 'Easier Said than Done', we set out some of the reasons why we might find it hard to live in a healthy way, exercising, eating well, getting adequate sleep, and checking for early warning symptoms.

3) Perhaps most importantly, we look to the field of behavioral science for strategies that people can use to overcome those hurdles and to initiate lifestyle changes.

4) Changing existing behavior can be a difficult task, but with the help of these strategies new behaviors can become habitual, facilitating a long-term sustained healthy lifestyle.

2. Photography project

1) In 1997 Lisa McKeon, a physical scientist with the United States Geological Survey who works in the park, came across a pair of historic photographs depicting the glaciers she studies.

2) Over the years, countless photos of the majestic park have been snapped, and many of those have become part of the park's official archive, spanning over a century.

3) It was a lightbulb moment: Why not use the old photos to create a timeline of the morphing glaciers, and add new photos every year?

4) The Repeat Photography Project was born.

3. Top executives

1) The top executives of the large, mature, publicly held companies hold the conventional view when they stop to think of the equity owners' welfare.

2) They assume that they're using their shareholders' resources efficiently if the company's performance - especially ROE and earning per share - is good and if the shareholders don't rebel.

3) They assume that the stock market automatically penalizes any corporation that invests its resources poorly.

4) So companies investing well grow, enriching themselves and shareholders alike, and ensure competitiveness; companies investing poorly shrink, resulting, perhaps, in the placement of management.

5) In short, stock market performance and the company's financial performance are inexorably linked.

4. Hypothesis

1) Another common mistake is to ignore or rule out data which do not support the hypothesis.

2) Ideally, the experimenter is open to the possibility that the hypothesis is correct or incorrect.

- 3) Sometimes, however, a scientist may have a strong belief that the hypothesis is true (or false), or feels internal or external pressure to get a specific result.
- 4) In that case, there may be a psychological tendency to find \"something wrong\", such as systematic effects, with data which do not support the scientist's expectations, while data which do agree with those expectations may not be checked as carefully.
- 5) The lesson is that all data must be handled in the same way.

5. 3D print

- 1) Researchers have developed a system that can 3-D print the basic structure of an entire building.
- 2) Structures built with this system could be produced faster and less expensively than traditional construction methods allow.
- 3) Even the internal structure could be modified in new ways; different materials could be incorporated as the process goes along.
- 4) Ultimately, the researchers say, this approach could enable the design and construction of new kinds of buildings that would not be feasible with traditional building methods.

Reading FIB:

1. Paris

Paris is very old — there has been a settlement there for at least 6,000 years and its shape has been determined in part by the River Seine, and in part by the edicts of France's rulers. But the great boulevards we admire today are relatively new, and were constructed to prevent any more barricades **being created** by the rebellious population; that work was carried out in the middle 19th century. The earlier Paris had been in part a maze of narrow streets and alleyways. But you can imagine that the work was not only highly expensive, but caused great distress among the half a million or so whose houses were **simply** razed, and whose neighborhoods disappeared. What is done cannot usually be undone, especially when buildings are torn **down**.

2. Bizarre universe

We live in a bizarre Universe. One of the greatest mysteries in the whole of science is the prospect that 75% of the Universe is made up from a mysterious **substance** known as Dark Energy, which causes an acceleration of the cosmic expansion. Since a further 21 % of the Universe is made up from invisible 'Cold Dark Matter' that can only be **detected** through its gravitational effects, the ordinary atomic matter making

up the rest is apparently only 4% of the total cosmic budget. These discoveries require a shift in our perception as great as that made after Copernicus revelation that the Earth moves around the Sun. This lecture will start by reviewing the chequered history of Dark Energy, not only since Einstein's proposal for a similar entity in 1917, but by tracing the concept back to Newton's ideas. This lecture will summarise the current evidence for Dark Energy and future surveys in which UCL is heavily involved: the "Dark Energy Survey" the Hubble Space Telescope and the proposed Euclid space mission.

3. Australian fiction

In the literary world, it was an accepted assumption that the 1970s was a time of unprecedented growth in homegrown Australian fiction. And everybody was reading and talking about books by young Australian women.

But it was not until recently that a researcher was able to measure just how many novels were published in that decade, and she found that there had been a decline in novels by Australian writers overall, but confirmed an increase in women's novels.

It is this sort of research - testing ideas about literary history - that is becoming possible with the spread of 'Digital Humanities.'

The intersection of Humanities and digital technologies is opening up opportunities in the fields of literature, linguistics, history and language that were not possible without computational methods and digitised resources to bring information together in an accessible way.

Transcription software is being developed for turning scans of books and documents into text, as the field of digital humanities really takes off.

4. Shark bite

Shark bite numbers grew steadily over the last century as humans reproduced exponentially and spent more time at the seashore. But the numbers have remained unvaried over the past five years as over fishing thinned the shark population near shore and swimmers learned about the risks of wading into certain areas, Burgess said.

5. Distance learning

Distance learning can be highly beneficial to a large variety of people from young students wanting to expand their horizons to adults looking for more job security, with programs that allow learners of all ages to take courses for fun, personal

advancement and degrees, distance learning can meet the **needs** of a diverse population. Perhaps one of the most notable and often talked about **advantages** of distance learning is the flexibility the majority of programs allow students to learn when and where it's convenient for them. For **those** who are struggling to balance their distance learning goals with working a fulltime job and taking care of a family this kind of flexibility can allow many people to pursue education who would not otherwise be able to do so. **Since** there are no on-campus courses to attend, students can learn from their own homes, at work on their lunch breaks and from virtually anywhere with internet access. For some it can even be a big source of savings on the fuel costs and time required to commute to classes.

6. Appropriate price

Once an organization has its product to sell, it must then **determine** the appropriate price to sell it at. The price is set by balancing many **factors** including supply-and-demand, cost, desired profit competition, perceived value, and market behavior. Ultimately, the final price is determined by what the market is willing to **exchange** for the product. Pricing theory can be quite complex because so many factors influence what the purchaser **decides** is a fair value.

Reading FIB_RW

1. Fluid (🔥)

If you see a movie, or a TV advertisement, that involves a fluid behaving in an unusual way, it was probably made using technology based on the work of a Monash researcher. Professor Joseph Monaghan who pioneered an influential **method** for interpreting the behavior of liquids that underlies most special effects involving water has been **honored** with election to the Australian Academy of Sciences. Professor Monaghan, one of only 17 members elected in 2011, was recognized for developing the **method** of Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH) which has applications in the fields of astrophysics, engineering and physiology, as well as movie special effects. His research started in 1977 when he tried to use computer simulation to describe the formation of stars and stellar systems. The algorithms available at the time were **incapable** of describing the complicated systems that evolve out of chaotic clouds of gas in the galaxy. Professor Monaghan, and his colleague Bob Gingold, took the novel and effective approach of replacing the fluid or gas in the simulation with large numbers of particles with properties that **mimicked** those of the fluid. SPH has become a central tool in astrophysics, where it is currently used to simulate the evolution of the universe after the Big Bang, the formation of stars, and the processes of planet building.

2. Alchemy

To learn the speech of alchemy, an early form of **chemistry** in which people attempted to turn metals into gold, it helps to think back to a time when there was no science: no atomic number or weight, no periodic chart no list of elements, to the **alchemists** the universe was not made of leptons, bosons, gluons, and quarks. Instead, it was made of substances, and one substance-say, walnut oil - could be just as **pure** as another - say, silver - even though modern **chemistry** would say one is heterogeneous and the other homogeneous. Without knowledge of atomic structures - how would it be **possible** to tell elements from compounds?

3. Tomb

The last tourists may have been leaving the Valley of the Kings on the West Bank in Luxor but the area in front of the tomb of Tutankhamun remained far from deserted. Instead of the **tranquillity** that usually descends on the area in the evening, it was a hive of activity. TV crews trailed masses of equipment, journalists milled and photographers held their cameras at the ready. The reason? For the first time since Howard Carter **discovered** the tomb in 1922 the mummy of Tutankhamun was being prepared for public display. Inside the subterranean burial chamber Egypt's archaeology supremo Zahi Hawass, accompanied by four Egyptologists, two restorers and three workmen, were slowly lifting the mummy from the golden sarcophagus where it has been rested -- mostly undisturbed for more than 3,000 years. The body was then placed on a wooden stretcher and **transported** to its new home, a high-tech, climate-controlled plexi-glass showcase located in the outer chamber of the tomb where, covered in linen, with only the face and feet exposed, it now greets visitors

4. Egg-eating snakes

Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose **diet** consists only of eggs. Some eat only bird's eggs, which they have to swallow **whole**, as the snake has no teeth. Instead, these snakes have spines that stick out from the backbone. The spines **crack** the egg **open** as it passes through the throat.

四、听力

SST:

1. Memory

要点： There are two different systems of memory, implicit(隐式的) memory and explicit (显式的) memory.

Implicit memory is also called procedural (程式的) memory, which can not be consciously recalled.

It is an experimental or functional form of memory.

With implicit memory, people have automatic behavior, unaware of using it.

Examples of implicit memory include using languages naturally, driving and reading. When people try to describe the behavior of driving, they may even mislead themselves.

Explicit memory is also called declarative (陈述的) memory, consisting of a great deal of highly personal memories related to time, space and people. It is totally different from implicit memory.

Examples of explicit memory include remembering people's birthdays and answering multiple questions on the test.

2. Drug ad. (🔥)

原文：The amount of money drug companies spend on TV ads has doubled in recent years. And it's no wonder: studies show the commercials' work: consumers go to their doctors with a suggestion for a prescription drug they saw advertised on TV. Now a study in the Annals of Family Medicine raises questions about the message these ads promote, NPR's Patty Neighmond reports. You're most likely to see drug ads during prime time, especially around the news. Researchers analyzed 38 ads aimed at people with conditions like hypertension, herpes, high cholesterol, depression, arthritis, and allergies. The drug industry says the ads arm consumers with information. But researchers found that though the information was technically accurate, the tone was misleading. UCLA psychologist Dominick Frosch headed the study. "What we would see in these ads is that before taking the prescription drug, the character's life was out of control and the loss of control really extended beyond just the impact of the health condition. For example, herpes patients were portrayed as being incapacitated for days, insomniacs utterly out of synch on the job and depressed patients friendless and boring at parties. "When the character is then shown taking the drug, he then magically regains complete control of his life. None of the ads, of course, mentioned lifestyle changes that could also help treat the condition. After all, it's mass marketing. But in this case, Frosch says, prescription medications are not soap.

3. Housing price in Australia (🔥)

要点：The economy of Australia has been in uninterrupted increase for 15 years.

Over the period, housing has been getting more unaffordable for ordinary Australian households as a byproduct of economy.

The typical price has increased by 90% and additional expenses have increased to 1.5 million (单位?) compared with those in 2003.

The rates of mortgage (按揭利率) have halved, so the mortgage trade has increased, which means people can borrow more money.

More people immigrate to Australia, which means that needs of accommodation increase.

There is no additional supply in housing market.

All the purchase powers push up the housing price in Australia.

4. Big Bang Theory (1025)

要点: The Big Bang Theory is a stunning achievement in cosmology, and physical laws inside atom help to explain the Big Bang, which people used to think happened 10 to 20 billion years ago, but actually happened 13.8 billion years ago.

The universe began with the Big Bang, after which, the universe keeps changing.

The universe is about 50 billion years old, and after 40 years of studying the star bank, people have found that the oldest star is about 30 billion years old, which perfectly matches the Big Bang Theory.

We still do not know how the Big Bang happened, and we do not know the future.

5. Indian peasants' debt (🔥)

原文: The debt today is so high, it's two hundred thousand rupees, three hundred thousand rupees of peasant who have no capital. They who know within a year or two, when they accumulate that kind of debt. Where is the debt coming from? It's coming from a seed that is costing a hundred thousand to two hundred thousand rupees per kilogram, depending on what you got. Seed that used to be free, used to be theirs. Pesticides each time, the more they use, the more they have to use, 12 sprays, 15 sprays, 20 sprays. Pesticides used in just the last five years in the land areas of India has showed up by 2000 percent. That's why the free market and globalization have brought and since we are talking about peasants, who have no money, who have no capital, they can only by expensive seeds and expensive pesticides by borrowing. And who lend that money? The seed companies that sell the pesticides, which are the same companies that sell the seeds, as you know, are now also the major creditors.

6. Sound receptor

原文: You've got sound receptors in your ear, and they are beautiful. We're not going to talk about them at any length, but there's little flappy, these little spiky things going along in your ear and they can translate vibrational energy coming from your ear, hurting your eardrum, being translated into a vibration into the fluid in your ear into a physical motion of these little receptors there into an electrical motion, into an electrical signal that goes into your ear. So, all of that, all of that's pretty impressive stuff. We are not going to talk about the details of it, but I invite some of you who want to learn more about this, particularly MIT students I think to find receptors really quite remarkable kinds of devices.

7. Vitamin D (🔥)

原文: Vitamin D refers to a group of fat -- soluble secosteroids responsible for enhancing intestinal absorption of calcium, iron, magnesium, phosphate and zinc. In

humans, the most important compounds in this group are vitamin D3 and vitamin D2. Cholecalciferol and ergocalciferol can be ingested from the diet and from supplements. Very few foods contain vitamin D; synthesis of vitamin D (specifically cholecalciferol) in the skin is the major natural source of the vitamin. Dermal synthesis of vitamin D from cholesterol is dependent on sun exposure. Vitamin D from the diet or dermal synthesis from sunlight is biologically inactive; activation requires enzymatic conversion (hydroxylation) in the liver and kidney. Evidence indicates the synthesis of vitamin D from sun exposure is regulated by a negative feedback loop that prevents toxicity, but because of uncertainty about the cancer risk from sunlight, no recommendations are issued by the Institute of Medicine (US), for the amount of sun exposure required to meet vitamin D requirements. Accordingly, the Dietary Reference Intake for vitamin D assumes no synthesis occurs and all of a person's vitamin D is from food intake, although that will rarely occur in practice. As vitamin D is synthesized in adequate amounts by most mammals exposed to sunlight, it is not strictly a vitamin, and may be considered a hormone as its synthesis and activity occur in different locations. Vitamin D has a significant role in calcium homeostasis and metabolism. Its discovery was due to effort to find the dietary substance lacking in rickets.

8. Misuse of drugs (🔥)

要点：Drugs used at home can be dangerous.

Drugs should be stored properly in closed boxes with lids so that children do not get access to it, and some children can even open a child proof (防小孩的) cap.

Some people take drugs for wrong reasons. For example, some drugs used for bacterial infection can not be used for virus infection.

If drugs are taken wrong, allergy (过敏) might happen.

If drugs are taken at a wrong dosage (剂量) under a wrong indication, drug resistance may develop.

Physicians (医生) should give correct indications and stress the importance of taking the drugs right to the patients. For example, patients should finish the whole course of their antibiotic (抗菌) treatments.

9. Definition of risk

要点：This topic is described as the definition of risk.

In the dictionary, there are two different definitions of risk. One is the situation of being in danger, and the other is the consequence or possibility of being in danger.

Risk can be broken down into challenge and chance. Also, there is a difference between safety and safe. Safe means being out of dangerous situation, and safety is a condition of being safe.

10. Talent war

原文：The war for talent refers to an increasingly competitive landscape for recruiting and retaining talented employees. In the book, Michaels et al., describe not a set of superior Human Resources processes, but a mindset that emphasizes the importance of talent to the success of organizations.

The war for talent is intensified by demographic shifts (primarily in the United States and Europe). This is characterized by increasing demand along with decreasing supply (demographically). There are simply fewer post-baby-boom workers to replace the baby boom retirement in the US and Europe (though this is not the case in most of East Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, Central America, South America, or the Middle East. Eastern Europe also tends to have similar demographics, namely an aging and shrinking labor force).

While talent is vague or ill-defined, the underlying assumption is that for knowledge-intensive industries, the knowledge worker is the key competitive resource.

Knowledge-based theories of organizations consistently place knowledge workers as a primary, competitive resource. Talent is never explicitly defined in the book, though the Preface notes, "A certain part of talent elude description: You simply know it when you see it." After several further caveats (事先说明), the authors go on: "We can say, however, that managerial talent is some combination of a sharp strategic mind, leadership ability, emotional maturity, communications skills, the ability to attract and inspire other talented people, entrepreneurial instincts, functional skills, and the ability to deliver results." The authors offer no outside support for this assertion.

A 2006 article in The Economist, which mentions the book, notes that "companies do not even know how to define "talent," let alone how to manage it. Some use it to mean people like Aldous Huxley's alphas in Brave New World those at the top of the bell curve. Others employ it as a synonym for the entire workforce, a definition so broad as to be meaningless."

The War for talent is seen by various sources as becoming irrelevant during economic downturns. However, there have been highly visible talent poaching (挖人) by solvent (无负债的) firms of others who have economic hardship.

11. Political words

要点：Socialism started in 1880s, while communism started in 1840s.

But either of them were not worded until the French Revolution.

The political words "left" and "right" originated from the national assembly during the French Revolution.

Political left referred to the left side of the speaker podium, while political right referred to the right side.

Political left means being progressive while political right means being conservative to the old regime (政体).

12. Benefits of laugh

原文：Laughter is one of the greatest therapies（疗法）in combatting adversity（逆境）；and whole communities and nations have frequently relied on humor to get them through their bleakest（惨淡的）times. On August 13, 1961, the barbed wire（铁丝网）was rolled out（架设）of Berlin to create the Berlin wall（柏林墙）. For nearly 30 years, until it was dismantled（拆除）, wall jokes proliferated（激增）-especially among those living in the east. Laughing was all that was left. Jokes about those who rule you - and sometimes those who tyrannise（残暴统治）you - are a form of folklore（民俗）that has existed in societies as seemingly different as communist eastern Europe, Czarist Russia, modern Egypt, 12-century Persia, and modern day Iran. Humor can also be wonderfully subversive（颠覆性的）. It can protect self-respect and identity.

13. Faults and earthquake

要点：The center of earthquake is called the focus, also the hypocenter, which is vertically beneath the crust inside the earth's interior.

Faults（断层）are fractures in the earth's crust（地壳）.

Earthquakes will happen when faults move.

The epicenter（震中）is located on the surface of the earth.

The position of epicenters can be identified by using fault maps and looking down from the surface of the earth.

14. Employees' performance

要点：Competition can improve employees' performance and motivate employees.

Top 10% employees get bonus or rewards, but cohorts in the middle fear and hope.

The practice is predominant, and ranking was widely used in good cooperations.

Most of companies think that employees competing each other can improve productivity, which is a common mistake.

Even when employees are faced with simple work, they are full of fear, and inspiration and creation are impossible.

15. Voynich manuscript

原文：Well, the Voynich manuscript does have many different theories proposed for it. Some people think that it's a complete hoax. It's now been carbon dated from the 15th century. So it's most likely if it is hoped to have been a 15th-century hoax which I personally don't believe. But some people think it's just gobbledygook. It's just an invention to make money. Somebody made it to fool people and make money. Other people think it's probably a code. In other words, someone encoded lots of secrets in it, hoping that no one would find out. And if so, that's been very successful because

no one has corrected it so far. But, in my opinion, it is actually a genuine script. Obviously, a human devised script but masking behind it a genuine human language. In a language, it seems to me to have more if you like Near Eastern, maybe Caucasian Asian aspects, to it rather than European because of some of the words that I've decoded. So I would imagine that once we've actually managed to decode the script, we'll find that the language underneath is a natural human language probably from that part of the world.

16. Endangered language

原文： Language death is not mainstream theatre. It is not mainstream anything. Can you imagine Hollywood taking it on? It is so far outside the mindsets (思维模式) of most people that they have difficulty appreciating what the crisis is all about, because they are not used to thinking more about language as an issue in itself. Somehow we need to change these mindsets. We need to get people thinking about language more explicitly, more intimately (透彻地), more enthusiastically. Interest in language is certainly there, in the general population - most people are fascinated by such topics as where words come from, or what the origin of their town's name is, or whether their baby's name means anything; they are certainly prepared to play Scrabble and a host of other language games ad infinitum (无休止地); and language games are often found on radio and television, too - but a willingness to focus that interest on general issues, a preparedness to take on board (采纳) the emotion and drama inherent in the situation of language endangerment, is not something that happens much.

17. Female novelist

原文： I have been writing non-fiction for years actually, but secretly wanting to be a novelist. When I first started writing at the age of 30, it was with the intention of writing fiction, but I took a little detour (弯路) for 10 or 12 years, and write non-fiction which I absolutely have no regret about at all. I think it's exactly the right thing for me to do. But there's this dream tucked away (藏于) inside of me to do this. Now I was remembering reading something that xxx (人名) wrote, who is a great novelist from Mississippi who had a big influence on me actually. She said, "no art ever came out of not risking your neck." And I think she's absolutely right about that. It felt that way to me at the time; it actually feels that way every time I sit down to write something. Finally, in the early 90s, I took my deep breath and started writing fiction. It felt risky to me at the time to do that. And one of the very first things that I wrote was, what I thought was going to be the first chapter of a novel, called "The Secret Life of Bees." I wrote it in 1992, and it is actually essentially the first chapter of the novel as it is now.

18. Food and income

要点：Most residents in Africa suffer from poverty and wildlife is important for people's livelihood.

Billions of people in the world rely on fish as their major source of food and animal protein.

Fish is also the major source of their income since fishing industry can attract tourists around the world, which can effectively facilitate the economic development.

Fish will become the top one source of income in Africa, even the income for foreign economies. Therefore, in Africa, their income is closely associated with food.

Listening MCM: Odors

要点：味道可能勾起小时候的回忆。

动物间能通过气味判断对方信息。

人类没这种能力，但能闻一些气味，如cigarette, sewage, garden的气味。

最后一句提到了bakery和cut grass in garden。要注意听最后一段。选项就是上面提到的5个名词。

问：What odors are mentioned in the lecture for the past events.

Listening FIB:

1. Library

The Dag Hammarskjöld Library at United Nations Headquarters in New York is a library designated to facilitate the work of the United Nations and focuses mainly on the needs of the UN secretariat and diplomatic missions. Anyone with a valid United Nations Headquarters grounds **pass**, including specialized agencies, accredited media and NGO (=non-governmental organizations) staff, is able to visit the library. Due to **security** constraints in place at the United Nations Headquarters complex, the library is not open to the general **public**.

2. Australia and New Zealand

Australia and New Zealand have many common links. Both countries were recently settled by Europeans, are predominantly English speaking and in that sense, share a common cultural **heritage**. Although in close proximity to one another, both countries are geographically isolated and have small populations by world **standards**. They have similar histories and enjoy close relations on many fronts.

In terms of population **characteristics**, Australia and New Zealand have much in common. Both countries have minority indigenous populations, and during the latter half of the 20th century have seen a steady stream of migrants from a variety of regions throughout the world. Both countries have **experienced** similar declines in

fertility since the high levels recorded during the baby boom, and alongside this have enjoyed the benefits of continually improving life expectancy. One consequence of these trends is that both countries are faced with an ageing population, and the **associated** challenge of providing appropriate care and support for this growing group within the community.

HCS: (无)

Listening MCS:

Risk decision

要点: Managers always avoid making risk decisions, it is not hard to understand.

For example, in Britain, some industries disappeared and were given to the overseas hands due to management path in the past.

问main idea是什么?

选项包括: Basic actions in Britain business could be dangerous.

Making wrong decisions could be as dangerous as making no actions.

SMW:

Greenhouse gas

要点: Without greenhouse gases, solar radiance can be reflected back from the earth.

But the fact is that solar radiance is kept between the earth surface and the atmosphere by greenhouse gases.

选项包括: atmosphere; greenhouse; air; gas。

HIW: (无)

WFD:

1. Tribes worked with each other to make monolithic statues.

2. She used to be an editor of the student newspaper. (🔥)

或She used to be the editor of students' newspaper.

或She used to be the editor of the student newspaper.

3. Traffic is the main cause of pollution in main cities.

4. Those seeking for a further extension should contact their faculty for more information.
5. The aerial photographs were promptly registered for thorough evaluations. (🔥)
6. Participants initially select from a range of foundation subjects.
7. Mutually exclusive events are neither complementary nor opposite.
8. The sociology department is highly regarded worldwide.
9. The placement test of mathematics and statistics is offered every semester. (🔥)
10. Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations.
11. Native speakers are examined by their language tests in their own languages.
(🔥)
12. The business plan seminar includes an internship with a local firm.
13. You may need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement.
14. Novelists write things about things they know about.
15. An architect requires of problem-solving skills and an eye of design.
16. There are many branches of medical studies.
17. Supply and demand is one of the most fundamental factors in economics.
18. Good research delivers practical benefits for real people.
19. The city's founder created a set of rules that became the law.
20. It is absolutely vital to allocate your resources.
21. University departments should carefully monitor articles and publications by faculty.

*感谢您的阅读，下期再见！

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