

# 猩际PTE 10月中旬 高频预测机经

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# 一、口语

## RA

### 1. Akimbo

Akimbo, this must be one of the odder-looking words in the language. It puzzles us in part because it doesn't seem to have any relatives. What's more, it is now virtually a fossil word, until recently almost invariably found in "arms akimbo", a posture in which a person stands with hands on hips and elbows sharply bent outward, one that signals impatience, hostility, and contempt.

### 2. Adulthood

Once most animals reach adulthood, they stop growing. In contrast, even plants that are thousands of years old continue to grow new needles, add new wood, and produce cones and new flowers, almost as if parts of their bodies remained "forever young". The secrets of plant growth are regions of tissue that can produce cells that later develop into specialized tissues.

### 3. Pluto

Pluto(冥王星) lost its official status as a planet yesterday, when the International Astronomical Union downsized the solar system from nine to eight planets. Although there had been a passionate debate at the IAU General Assembly Meeting in Prague about the definition of a planet- and whether Pluto met the specifications- the audience greeted the decision to exclude it with applause.

### 4. 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.

### 5. Diplomacy (🔥)

For diplomacy the starting point must be that globalisation requires bridges and removes barriers. A policy of containment is a difficult strategy in the age of the fibre-optic cable, the jumbo jet and the satellite dish. There will always be the exception, such as the murderous regime in Iraq where the only safe strategy is to keep it in the isolation ward until it accepts the norms of international behaviour. Or the military dictatorship in Burma which has persistently failed to respond to dialogue. It takes two to critically engage.

## 6. 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.

## 7. 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.

## 8. Tulip (🔥)

How do we imagine the unimaginable if we're asked to think of an object say, a yellow tulip a picture immediately forms in our mind's eye? But what if we try to imagine a concept such as the square root of a negative number?

## 9. Foreign plant

Although it hails from a remote region of the western Himalayas, this plant now looks entirely at home on the banks of English rivers. Brought to the UK in 1839, it quickly escaped from Victorian gardens and colonized river banks and damp woodlands. Now it is spreading across Europe, New Zealand, Canada and the US.

## 10. Flattened world

The beginning of the twenty-first century will be remembered, not for military conflicts or political events, but for a whole new age of globalization- a "flattening" of the world. The explosion of advanced technologies now means that suddenly knowledge pools and resources have connected all over the planet, leveling the playing field as never before.

## 11. 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.

## 12. 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."

### 13. Vanilla (🔥)

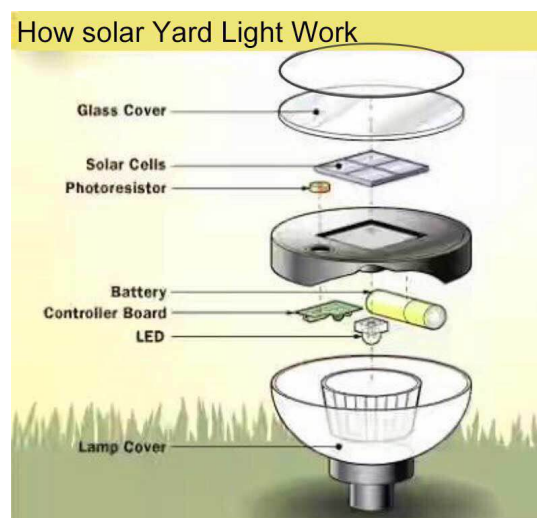
The uniquely scented flavor of vanilla is second only to chocolate in popularity on the world's palate. It's also the second most expensive spice after saffron. But highly labor-intensive cultivation methods and the plant's temperamental life cycle and propagation mean production on a global scale is struggling to keep up with the increasing demand for the product.

### RS:

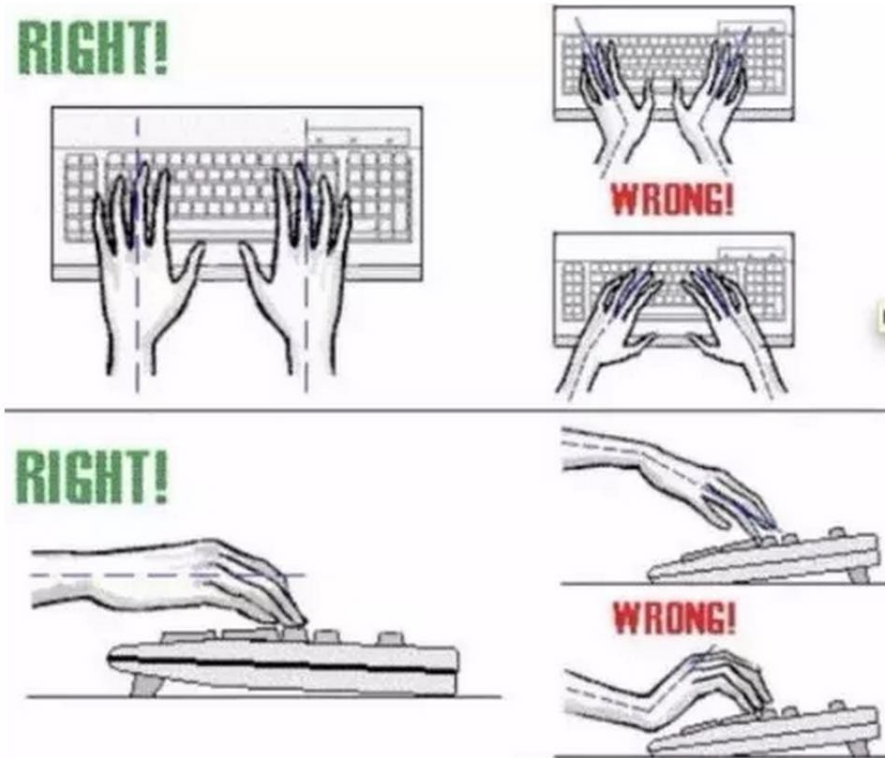
1. Any text or references you make you should be cited appropriately in the bibliography.
2. The doctor was not here today.
3. The seminar papers should be submitted in the main office which is located behind the library.
4. What distinguishes him and others is that he used black and white paper.
5. I used to have a cup of coffee with one sugar.
6. Most scientists believe that climate change threatens lives on the earth.
7. Students' identification cards will be issued today and tomorrow.

### DI:

#### 1.Lamp (🔥)



2. The typing hands (🔥)

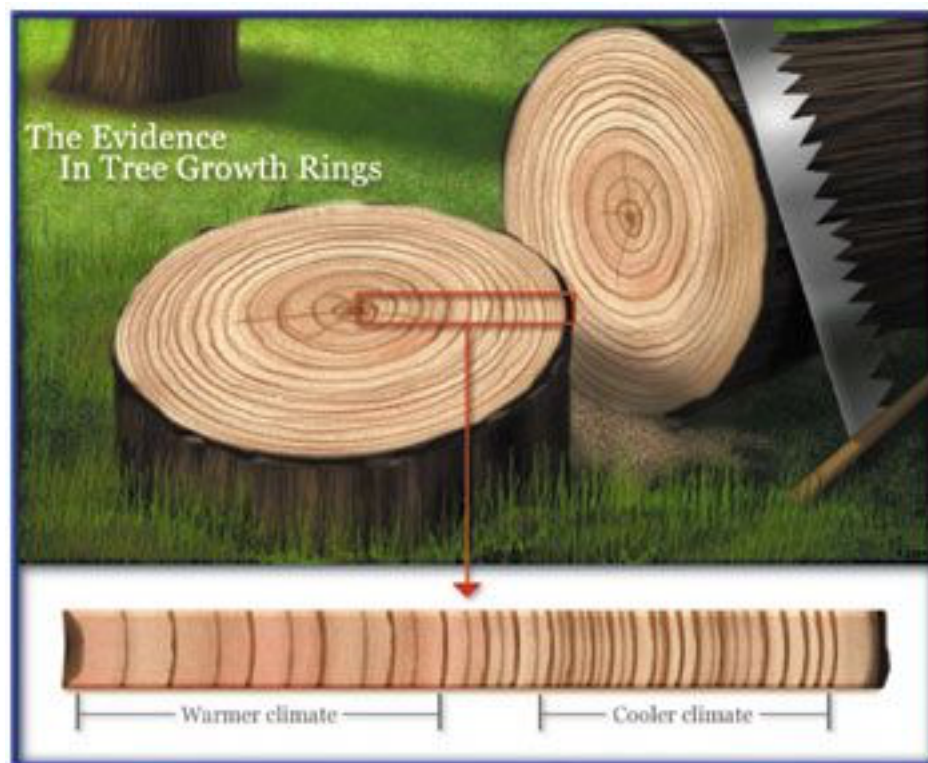


3.Pencil





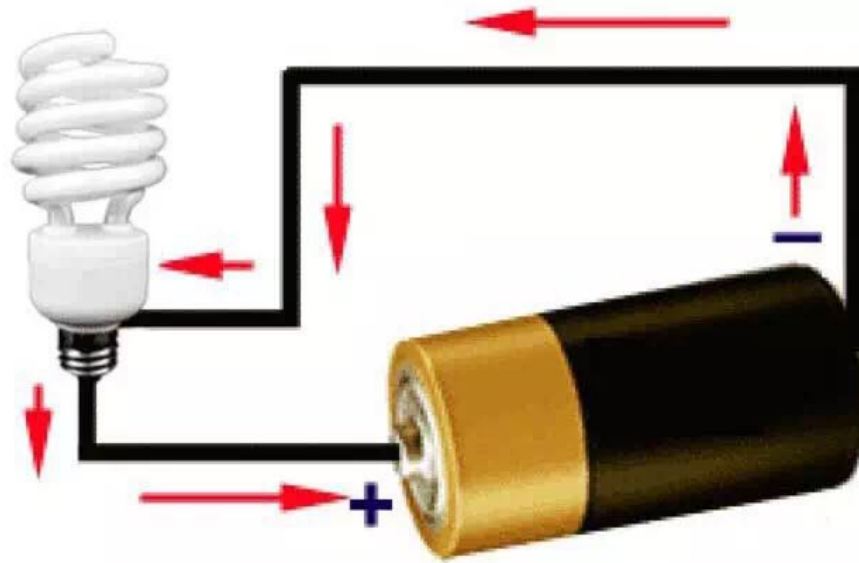
#### 4. Tree ring



#### 5. S&P



## 6. Circuit



**Simple circuit with light**

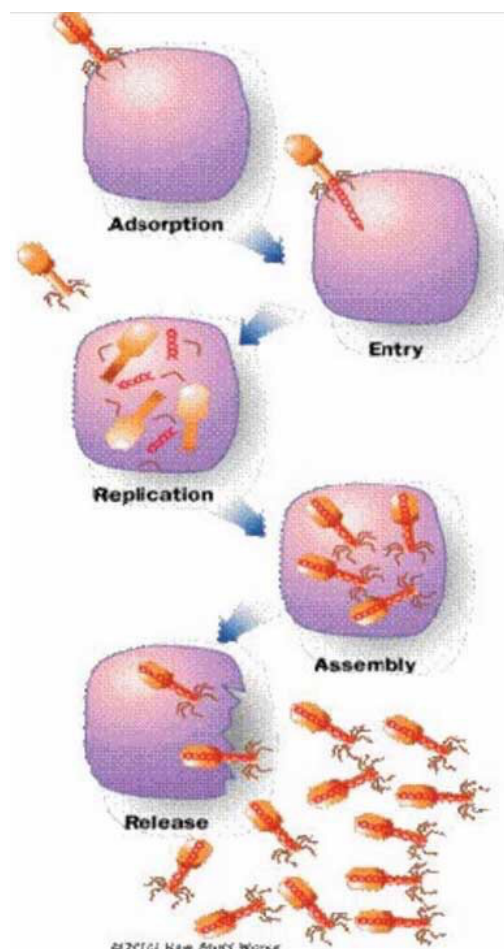
## 7. Bird feeder



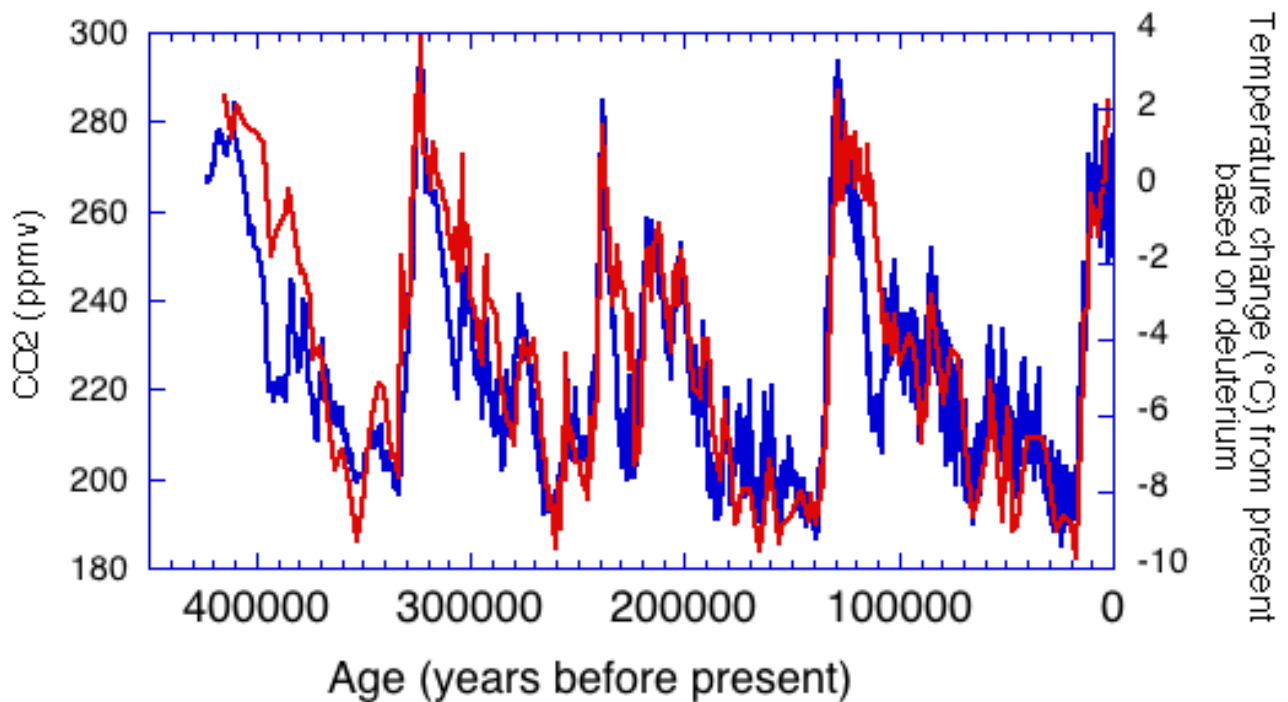
## 8. Today and yesterday of London



## 9. Replication of virus



## 10. CO2 and temperature



### RL:

#### 1. Space time

要点： There is a black and white picture in which there are several colorful lines.  
In a four-dimension space, time is included.

#### 2. 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.

### 3. Language disorder

要点：一张图配有文字language disorder in the UK，图中有个数字是10%，并且音频非常长。

The language disorder is a kind of children's disability, and people can not take it for granted.

We need to ask some questions about language: what is language? How can it be learned?

### 4. 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.

### 5. Survey

要点：Let's say if I'm asking which source do you often use to get information. Newspaper? Radio? -TV?

And the survey shows 62% of the people chose internet.

You might be thinking I am going to say, how important the internet is, or how quickly it has changed the world for a few years.

But what if I tell you this survey is conducted on the website globalandmail.com?

Our answer will be different. Because the people who did this survey on a website must be frequent users of internet.

This sample is a biased sample. So we have to pay attention to how a survey is conducted.

### 6. New instrument (🔥)

The Skoog is a new university accessible musical instrument. It is designed to use by children or adults with special needs or in fact be used by anyone. It's soft, it's easy to play, it's robust and it can be customized to suit anyone's abilities. The Skoog helps students with special needs by allowing them to get involved in making music themselves. It's an instrument that they can play it and they can take ownership of and start creating their own sounds and music. Traditional instruments are the shape and size and made of the materials they are because of the sound that they need to make. If you want to make a sound like a plucked string, you need a string and it



needs to be under tension, whereas with a Skoog, because it's a mixture of software and a sensor, then thus the computer can handle making the sound. And so we can design an object that's designed to be touched and designed to be played with. In developing the screen and working with kids in the schools and in the classrooms, it's really helped us make the Skoog something that's usable by the children themselves. They've informed us massively on how it needs to work and they've given their opinions on colors and designs. And just the feedback they've given to us has been just marvelous. It's just so enriching and it's really inspiring to actually work with these kids, particularly when you can provide them with an ability to start to playing their own music as opposed to just taking part through listening and listening to other musicians and really learning from.

## 7. Superman

要点: Some heroic tales are from real facts and anecdotal.

Superman has the following powers and limitations: super strength, such as lifting cars, trains and ships; super speed, such as running faster than an express train.

In a moment of danger or fear, human can temporarily have super human strength influenced by adrenaline(肾上腺素) to do things.

But after that they can not do the same thing again.

## 8. Bilingual education

要点: Many parents use more than one language communicating with their children in the family.

Some parents can speak in different languages, or come from different countries.

They believe using two languages benefits children.

But using two languages to explain and talk about the same content gets children confused.

On the other hand, either of the parents speaking in only one language without changing can avoid children being confused.

## 9. 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.

## ASQ:

1. What can bring astronauts to space?
2. Where is the crossword normally seen?

[Spacecraft](#)  
[Newspaper](#)

3. If a parent have a couple of children , how many children does he have? [Two](#)
4. What term is used for the amount of money someone owes, asset or debt? [Debt](#)
5. What is the 1st paragraph of a report? [Introduction](#)
6. When the writer of a book is unknown , what word is used for the author?  
[Anonymous](#)
7. How do you describe the desert, humid or aridity? [aridity](#)

## 二、写作

### SWT:

#### 1. Tree ring (🔥)

原文： Here's how tree-ring dating, known to scientists as dendrochronology works. If you cut a tree down today, it's straightforward to count the rings inwards, starting from the trees outside (corresponding to this years growth ring), and thereby to state that the 177th ring from the outermost one towards the center was laid down in the year 2005 minus 177, or 1828. But its less straightforward to attach a date to a particular ring in an ancient Anasazi wooden beam, because at first, you don't know in what year the beam was cut. However, the widths of tree growth rings vary from year to year, depending on the rain or drought conditions in each year.

Hence the sequence of the rings in a tree cross-section is like a message in Morse code formerly used for sending telegraph messages wide-wide-narrow-wide-narrow in the tree ring sequence. Actually, the tree ring sequence is even more diagnostic and richer in information than the Morse code, because trees actually contain rings spanning many different widths, rather than the Morse code choice between dot and dash.

Tree-ring specialists (known as dendrochronologists) proceed by noting the sequence of wider and narrower rings in a tree cut down in a known recent year, and also noting the sequences in beams from trees cut down at various times in the past. They then match up and align the tree ring sequences with the same diagnostic wide, narrow patterns from different beams. In that way, dendrochronologists have constructed tree-ring records extending back for thousands of years in some parts of the world. Each record is valid for a geographic area whose extent depends on local weather patterns because weather and hence tree growth patterns vary with location. For instance, the basic tree-ring chronology of the American Southwest applies (with some variation) to the area from Northern Mexico to Wyoming.

## 2. 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.

## 3. Preserved frog

原文：MEXICO CITY A miner in the state of Chiapas found a tiny tree frog that has been preserved in amber for 25 million years, a researcher said. If authenticated, the preserved frog would be the first of its kind found in Mexico, according to David Grimaldi, a biologist and curator at the American Museum of Natural History, who was not involved in the find. The chunk of amber containing the frog, less than half an inch long, was uncovered by a miner in Mexico's southern Chiapas state in 2005 and was bought by a private collector, who loaned it to scientists for study. A few other preserved frogs have been found in chunks of amber a stone formed by ancient tree sap mostly in the Dominican Republic. Like those, the frog found in Chiapas appears to be of the genus *Craugastor*, whose descendants still inhabit the region, said biologist Gerardo Carbot of the Chiapas Natural History and Ecology Institute. Carbot announced the discovery this week. The scientist said the frog lived about 25 million years ago, based on the geological strata where the amber was found. Carbot would like to extract a sample from the frog's remains in hopes of finding DNA that could identify the particular species, but doubts the owner would let him drill into the stone.



## 4. 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.

## 5. 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.

## 6. Country living

原文： I knew it was a good idea because I had been there before. Born and reared on a farm I had been seduced for a few years by the idea of being a big shot who lived and worked in a city rather than only going for the day to wave at the buses. True, I was familiar with some of the minor disadvantages of country living such as an iffy private water supply sometimes infiltrated by a range of flora and fauna-including, on one memorable occasion, a dead lamb, the absence of central heating in farmhouses and cottages, and a single-track farm road easily blocked by snow, broken-down machinery or escaped livestock. But there were many advantages as I told Liz back in the mid-Seventies. Town born and bred, eight months pregnant and exchanging a warm, substantial Corstorphine terrace for a windswept farm cottage on a much lower income, persuading her that country had it over town might have been difficult.

## 7. Armed police

Armed police have been brought into NSW schools to reduce crime rates and educate students. The 40 School Liaison Police (SLP) officers have been allocated to public and private high schools across the state.

Organizers say the officers, who began work last week, will build positive relationships between police and students. But parent groups warned of potential dangers of armed police working at schools in communities where police relations were already under strain.

Among their duties, the SLPs will conduct crime prevention workshops, talking to students about issues including shoplifting, offensive behavior, graffiti and drugs, and alcohol. They can also advise school principals. One SLP, Constable Ben Purvis, began work in the inner Sydney region last week, including at Alexandria Park Community Schools senior campus. Previously stationed as a crime prevention officer at The Rocks, he now has 27 schools under his jurisdiction in areas including The Rocks, Redfern and Kings Cross.

Constable Purvis said the full-time position would see him working on the broader issues of crime prevention. I am not a security guard, he said. I am not there to patrol the school. We want to improve relationships between police and schoolchildren, to have a positive interaction. We are coming to the school and giving them the knowledge to improve their own safety. " The use of fake ID among older students is among the issues he has already discussed with principals. Parents' groups responded to the program positively but said it might spark a range of community reactions.

"It is a good thing, and an innovative idea and there could be some positive benefits, " Council of Catholic School Parents executive officer Danielle Cronin said. Different communities will respond to this kind of presence in different ways.

## 8. 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).

## 9. Cow and grass

The co-evolutionary relationship between cows and grass is one of nature's under-appreciated wonders it also happens to be the key to understanding just about everything about modern meat.

For the grasses, which have evolved to withstand the grazing of ruminants, the cow maintains and expands their habitat by preventing trees and shrubs from gaining a foothold and hogging the sunlight the animal also spreads grass seed, plants it with his hooves, and then fertilizes it with his manure.

In exchange for these services, the grasses offer ruminants a plentiful and exclusive supply of lunch. For cows (like sheep, bison, and other ruminants) have evolved the special ability to convert grass which single-stomached creatures like us can't digest into high-quality protein. They can do this because they possess what is surely the most highly evolved digestive organ in nature the rumen. About the size of a medicine ball, the organ is essentially a forty-five-gallon fermentation tank in which a resident population of bacteria dines on grass.

To summarize it, The co-evolutionary relationship means cows can spread seed and fertilize grass, in exchange, the grass offer exclusive supply of lunch for cows, and the progression of rumen enables cows to convert grass.

## 10. 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.

## WE:

1. “National happiness index” has better performance than economic increase in a nation’s development. Do you agree and how to measure “national happiness”?
2. In a cashless society, people use more credit cards. Cashless society seems to be a reality, and how realistic do you think it might be? What are the advantages and disadvantages of this phenomenon? (🔥)
3. Medical technology can increase life expectancy. Is it a blessing or curse? (🔥)
4. Some people say music promote children learning. However, there are mixed results on impact of music generated from researchers. To what extent do you agree or disagree that: music has impacts on humans’ life?
5. Experience is more effective and useful than books and formal education. To what extent do you agree with this opinion?
6. Should governments build more roads to allow more vehicle owners or improve the network of public transport? (🔥)
7. Being a journalist is one of the most difficult jobs in the world. To what extent, you agree with it?
8. A good listener is better than a good talker in a social situation. Do you agree or disagree?

## 三、阅读

### Reading MCS:

#### Portrait of Elizabeth

要点：问哪幅画像会被展示？

选包含unknown的选项，对应正文中的mysterious。

### Reading MCM: (无)

### RO:

#### 1. Foreign aid

- 1) At the beginning of the 1990s, foreign aid had begun to improve slowly.
- 2) Scrutiny by the news media shamed many developed countries into curbing their bad practices.
- 3) Today, the projects of organizations like the World Bank are meticulously inspected by watchdog groups.
- 4) Although the system is far from perfect, it is certainly more transparent than it was when foreign aid routinely helped ruthless dictators stay in power.

#### 2. Sustainable Development

- 1) Whatever happened to the idea of progress and a better future? I still believe both.
- 2) The Brundtland Report, our Common Future (1987) defines sustainable development as "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."
- 3) Implicit in this definition is the idea that the old pattern of development could not be sustained. Is this true?
- 4) Development in the past was driven by growth and innovation. It led to new technologies and huge improvements in living standards.
- 5) To assume that we know what the circumstances or needs of future generations will be is mistaken and inevitably leads to the debilitating (使虚弱的) sense that we are living on borrowed time.

### 3. Memory wiped

- 1) In 1992 a retired engineer in San Diego contracted a rare brain disease that wiped out his memory.
- 2) Every day he was asked where the kitchen was in his house, and every day he didn't have the foggiest idea.
- 3) Yet whenever he was hungry he got up and propelled himself straight to the kitchen to get something to eat.
- 4) Studies of this man led scientists to break through: the part of our brains where habits are stored has nothing to do with memory or reason.
- 5) It offered proof of what the US psychologist Willian James noticed more than a century ago that humans "are mere walking bundles of habits. "

### 4. Fostered child

- 1) According to the Australian Institute of Family Studies in 2014 a 11-year- old boy was unable to live with his family, due to child abuse.
- 2) But upbringing in the foster care system means he has no-one to help him. It's not his fault, yet he is being penalised for something he can't change.
- 3) He went to two schools while he was in foster care and one was Barr Beacon School, formerly Barr Beacon Language College, is a mixed comprehensive for foster children.
- 4) Children like him involved with child protective services were shown to have consistently low average math and reading standardized test scores.
- 5) One of the recommendations was to send him to his relatives who were willing to take care until he was 18. This resulted a positive outcome in academic achievement.

### 5. Tutorial purpose

- 1) Many students sit in a tutorial week after week without saying anything.
- 2) Why is that?
- 3) Maybe they do not know the purpose of a tutorial.
- 4) They think it is like a small lecture where the tutor gives them information.
- 5) Even if students do know what a tutorial is for, there can be other reasons why they keep quiet.



## Reading FIB:

### 1. The United Nations

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. Due to its unique international character, and the powers vested in its founding Charter, the organization can take **action** on a wide range of issues and provide a forum for its 193 Member States to **express** their views, through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies and committees.

The work of the United Nations reaches every **corner** of the globe. Although best known for peacekeeping, peacebuilding, conflict **prevention** and humanitarian assistance, there are many other ways the United Nations and its System (specialized agencies, funds and programmes) affect our lives and make the world a better place.

### 2. William Shakespeare

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

### 3. Agrarian parties

Agrarian parties are political parties chiefly representing the interests of peasants or, more broadly, the rural sector of society. The extent to which they are important, or **whether** they even exist, depends mainly **on** two factors. One, obviously, is the size of an identifiable peasantry, or the size of the rural relative to the urban population. The other is a matter of social integration: **for** agrarian parties to be important, the representation of countryside or peasantry must not be integrated with the other major sections of society. Thus a country might possess a sizable rural population but have an economic system in which the interests of the voters were predominantly related to their incomes, not to their occupations or location.

### 4. Planes

By 2025, government experts say, America's skies will swarm with three **times** as **many** as planes, and not just the kind of traffic flying today. There will be **thousands** of tiny jets, seating six or fewer, at airliner **altitudes**, competing for space with remotely operated drones that need help avoiding midair **collisions**, and with commercially operated rockets carrying **satellites** and tourists into space.

### 5. 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**.

## 6. Investment

One city will start to attract the **majority** of public or private investment. This could be due to **natural** advantage or political decisions. This, in turn, will **stimulate** further investment due to the multiplier effect and **significant** rural to urban migration. The investment in this city will be at the **expense** of other cities.

## 7. Estée Lauder

Leonard Lauder, chief executive of the company his mother founded, says she always thought she "was growing a nice little business." And that it is. A little business that **controls** 45% of the cosmetics market in U.S. department stores. A little business that sells in 118 countries and last year grew to be \$3.6 billion big in sales. The Lauder family's shares are worth more than \$6 billion.

But early on, there wasn't a burgeoning business, there weren't houses in New York, Palm Beach, Fla., or the south of France. It is said that at one point there was one person to answer the telephones who **changed** her voice to become the shipping or billing department as needed. You more or less know the Estée Lauder story because it's a chapter from the book of American business folklore. In short, Josephine Esther Mentzer, daughter of immigrants, lived above her father's hardware store in Corona, a section of Queens in New York City. She started her **enterprise** by selling skin creams concocted by her uncle, a chemist, in beauty shops, beach clubs and resorts.

No doubt the potions were good — Estée Lauder was a quality fanatic — but the saleslady was better. Much better. And she simply outworked everyone else in the cosmetics industry. She **stalked** the bosses of New York City department stores until she got some counter space at Saks Fifth Avenue in 1948. And once in that space, she utilized a personal selling approach that proved as **potent** as the promise of her skin regimens and perfumes.

## 8. University science

University science is now in real crisis - particularly the non-telegenic, non-ology bits of it such as chemistry. Since 1996, 28 universities have stopped offering chemistry degrees, according to the Royal Society of Chemistry. The society predicts that as



few as six departments (those at Durham, Cambridge, Imperial, UCL, Bristol, and Oxford) could remain open by 2014. Most recently, Exeter University closed down its chemistry department, blaming it on "market forces," and Bristol took in some of the refugees. The closures have been blamed on a **fall** in student applications, but money is a **factor**: chemistry degrees are expensive to provide - compared with English, for example - and some scientists **say** that the way the government concentrates research **funding** on a small number of top departments, such as Bristol, exacerbates the **problem**.

## Reading FIB\_RW

### 1. Opportunity cost

Opportunity cost incorporates the **notion** of scarcity: No matter what we do, there is always a trade-off. We must trade off one thing for another because resources are limited and can be used in different ways. By acquiring something, we use up resources that could have been used to acquire something else. The notion of opportunity cost allows us to measure this trade-off. In most decisions we choose from several alternatives. For example, if you spend an hour studying for an economics exam, you have one fewer hour to **pursue** other activities. To **determine** the opportunity cost of an activity, we look at what you consider the best of these "other" activities. For example, suppose the alternatives to studying economics are studying for a history exam or working in a job that pays \$10 per hour. If you consider studying for history a **better** use of your time than working, then the opportunity cost of studying economics is the four extra points you could have received on a history exam if you studied history instead of economics. Alternatively, if working is the best alternative, the opportunity cost of studying economics is the \$10 you could have earned instead.

### 2. Dairy farms

A few summers ago I visited two dairy farms, Huls Farm and Gardar Farm, which despite being located thousands of miles apart were still remarkably **similar** in their strengths and vulnerabilities. Both were by far the largest, most prosperous, most technologically advanced farms in their **respective** districts. In particular, each was centered around a magnificent state-of-the-art barn for **sheltering** and milking cows. Those structures, both neatly **divided** into opposite-facing rows of cow stalls, dwarfed all other barns in the district. Both farms let their cows **graze** outdoors in lush pastures during the summer, produced their hay to harvest in the late summer for feeding the cows through the winter, and **increased** their production of summer fodder and winter hay by irrigating their fields. The two farms were **similar** in an area (a few square miles) and barn size, Huls barn holding somewhat more cows than Gardar barn (200 vs. 165 cows, respectively). The owners of both farms were viewed as leaders of their respective societies. Both owners were deeply religious. Both farms were located in gorgeous natural settings that attract tourists from afar, with

backdrops of high snow-capped mountains drained by streams teeming with fish, and sloping down to a famous river (below Huls Farm) or 30rd (below Gardar Farm).

### 3. 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.

### 4. Pinker

In a sequence of bestsellers, including *The Language Instinct* and *How the Mind Works*, Pinker has argued the swathes of our mental, social and emotional lives may have **originated** as evolutionary adaptations, well suited to the lives our ancestors eked out on the Pleistocene savannah. Sometimes it seems as if nothing is **immune** from being explained this way. Road rage, adultery, marriage, altruism, our tendency to reward senior executives with corner offices on the top floor, and the smaller number of women who become mechanical engineers all may have their **roots** in natural selection, Pinker claims. The controversial implications are obvious: that men and women might **differ** in their inborn abilities at performing certain tasks, for example, or that parenting may have **little** influence on personality.

## 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 increase 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

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. Description

要点： There are two methods of description: symbolic language and body language.

The abstraction is an important layer of computers.

Computers use symbolic systems.

The origin of symbolic system was developed when people try to communicate with each other.

Sign language was developed, which means hand words in language.

Sign language and movements could help people ask for help when they encountered rhinoceros (犀牛) .

Hands were language.

Oral languages developed while people's hands were busy in hunting.

## 6. 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.

## 7. 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.

## 8. University competition

原文： Today a university like the LSE certainly has to acknowledge that it is in competition for the best students, all of whom have choices they can exercise, and many of them choices which run across national and continental borders. We are in competition, too, for staff. The academic job market is one of the most global there is. And in the 21st century English is the new Latin, so universities in English speaking countries are exposed to more intensive competition than those elsewhere. We are in competition for government funding, through the assessment of research quality. We are in competition for research contracts, from public and private sector sources, and indeed we are in competition for the philanthropic pound. Many of our own donors were at more than one university, and indeed think of the LSEs requests alongside those of other charities to which they are committed. That is a competitive environment which is particularly visible to a Vice-Chancellor.

## 9. 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.

## 10. 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.

## 11. 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.

## 12. 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.

### 13. 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).

### 14. 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.

## 15. Genes

要点：Mapping(排序) of genes was completed in 1920.

Recent research has shown that genes can determine not only humans' physical features, such as height and hair, but also psychological features, such as our behavior.

Our research on genes can contribute to biology, psychology, sociology and neuroscience, and provides some integrating information.

## 16. 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.

## Listening MCM:

### 1. 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.

### 2. Conversation between male professor and female student

要点：Do you have any outsources, references in your dissertation?

Yes, I do have.

You should include references in your paper, otherwise these words would be seen as your opinions.

Next week, I will see your revision.

选包含amend your paper和include reference in the paper的答案。

## Listening FIB:

### 1. Neo-Latin

Those of you who've never heard the term neo-Latin, may be forgiven for thinking it's a new South American dance craze. If you're puzzled when I tell you it has something to do with the language of Romans, take heart, over the years many classes who have



**confessed** they are not really sure what it is either. Some have assumed that they are so-called 'Late-Latin', written at the end of the Roman Empire. Others have supposed it must have something to do with the middle ages. Or perhaps it's that pseudo-Latin which my five and seven-year-old boys seem to have **gleaned** from the Harry Potter books, useful for spells and curses that they zip one another with makeshift paper ash ones. No, in fact, neo-Latin is more or less the same as the Latin that was written in the **ancient** world, classical Latin. So, what's so new about it?

## 2. Boredom

A majority of U.S. high school students say they get **bored** in class every day, and more than one out of **five** has considered dropping out, according to a survey released on Wednesday. The survey of 81,000 students in **26** states found two-thirds of high school students complain of boredom, usually because the subject matter was **irrelevant** or their teachers didn't seem to care about them.

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: (无)

## WFD:

1. The application process may take longer than expected.
2. Tribes worked with each other to make monolithic statues.
3. 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.

4. Clinical placement in nursing prepares students for professional practice.
5. University departments should carefully monitor articles and publications by faculty.

6. Everyone must evacuate the premises during the fire drill. (🔥)
7. You may need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement.
8. The railway made long-distance travel possible for everyone.
9. Traffic is the main cause of pollution in main cities.
10. Native speakers are examined by their language tests in their own languages.
11. The library holds a substantial collection of materials of economic history.
12. The theme of the instrumental work exhibits more of a demure, compositional styles.
13. The aerial photographs were promptly registered for thorough evaluations. (🔥)
14. Participants initially select from a range of foundation subjects.
15. Behind the group, there is a flat cart drawn by the mules.
16. Climate change is now an acceptable phenomenon among reputable scientists.
17. Mutually exclusive events are neither complementary nor opposite.
18. Animals raised in captivity behave differently than their wild counterparts. (🔥)
19. Control systems in manufacturing provides a high level of accuracy.
20. The sociology department is highly regarded worldwide.
21. They have been struggling since last year to make their service paid.

\*感谢您的阅读，下期再见！

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