

猩际PTE 11月上旬

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一、口语

RA

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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."

4. 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.

5. Legal writing

Legal writing is usually less discursive than writing I 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.

6. 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.

7. Language appearance

It seems that language appeared from nowhere since no other species has anything resembling human language. However, other animals do possess basic systems for perceiving and producing sounds that enable them to communicate. These systems may have been in place before the appearance of language.

8. Economic situation

In his landmark account, first published over twenty years ago, the author argues that the ignorance and lethargy of the poor are direct results of the whole situation of economic, social and political domination. By being kept in a situation in which critical awareness and response are practically impossible the disadvantaged are kept 'submerged'.

9. Carbon emission

This is what needs to happen on climate change: the world needs to put a price on carbon emissions and let the market respond. If politicians pretend this can be done without pain, it will probably result in another five to ten years of pretending to take action.

10. Breeding areas

Major breeding areas, and breeding islands, are shown as dark green areas or darts. Open darts are shown on-breeding records on islands, and are also used for offshore sightings, that is from ships or boats. Other areas where species are not meant to be seen are plain pale green, with pale green hatching where records are usually sparse.

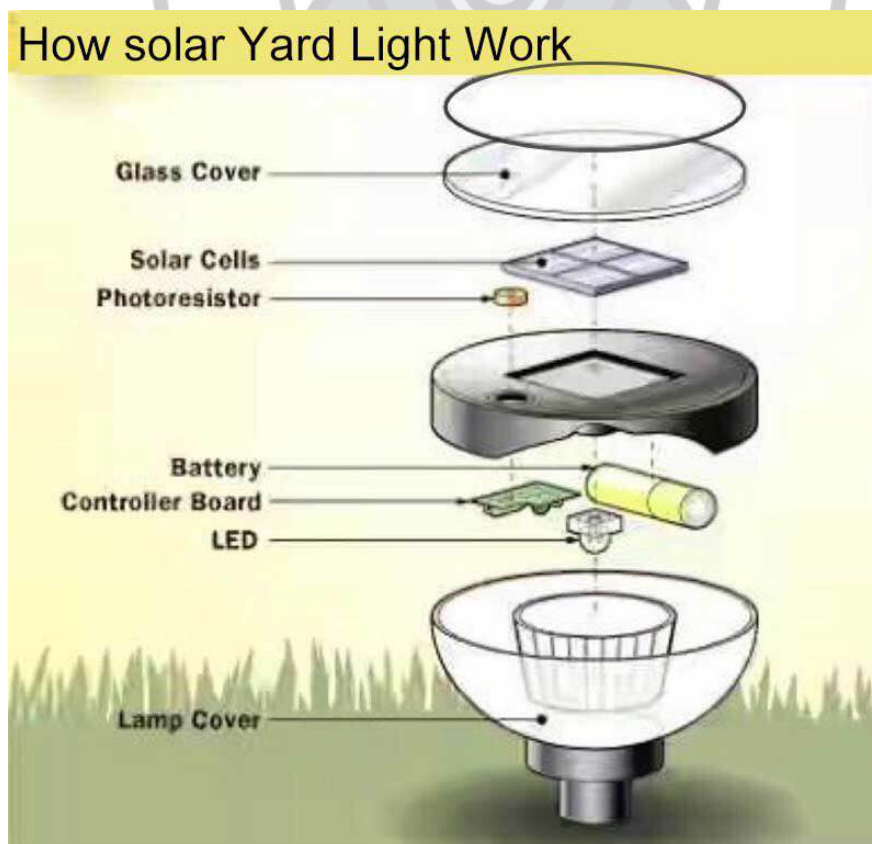
RS:

1. Various measures were proposed which would not have aggravated to the situation.
(怀疑回忆有误，仅参考)
2. Our university has strong partnerships with industry as well as collaborative relationships with government bodies.
3. Our class is divided into two groups, you come with me, the others stay here.
4. It's within that framework that we're making our survey.
5. Distinguish him from others is the dramatic use of black and white photography.
6. I used to have a cup of coffee with milk and one sugar.
7. Answering this complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible.
8. Please write your name on essay cover sheet.
9. Sport is the cause of traumatic brain injuries in the United States.
10. Students' identification cards will be issued today and tomorrow.

11. Weeding(?) is the important part of agriculture.
12. Your enrollment information, results and fees will be available online.
13. The concepts in this thesis were not new.
14. The topic next week on colonial will be the nuclear disarmament.
15. No crop responds more readily than careful husbandry and skillful cultivation.
16. The college welcomes postgraduate students from all over the world.
17. Does the college refectory offer vegetarian dishes on a daily basis?

DI:

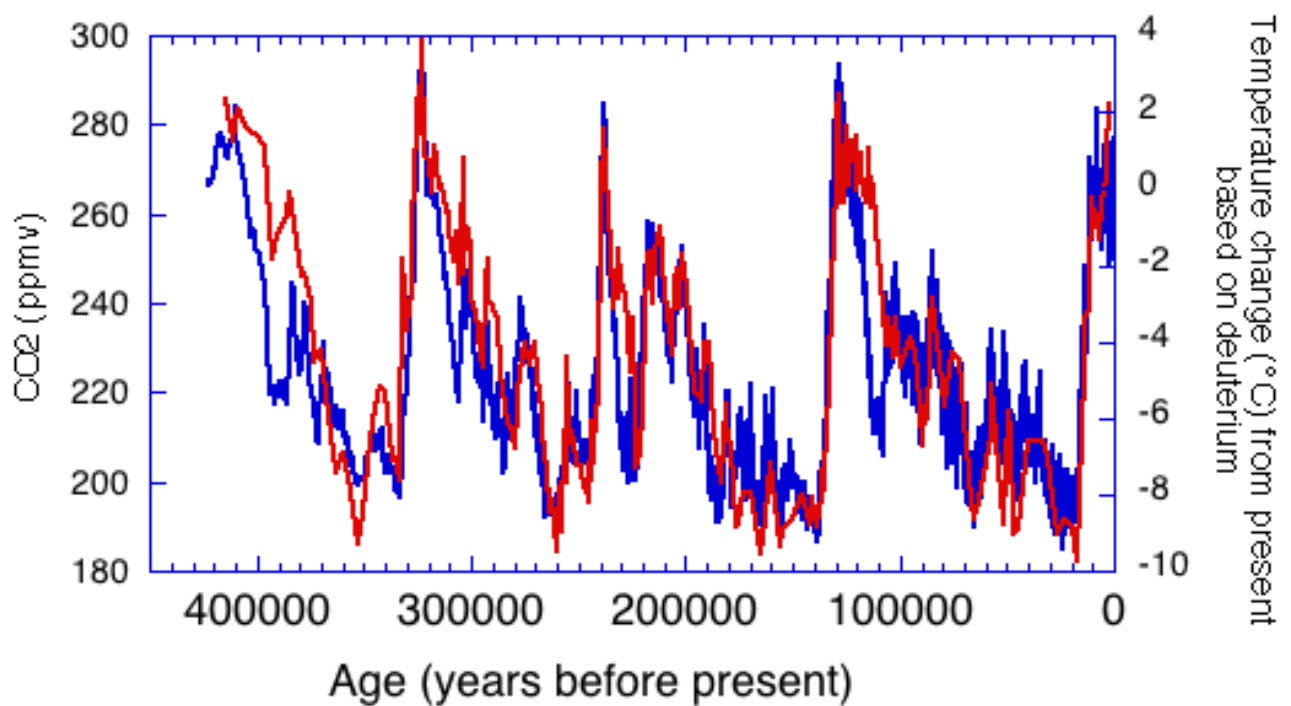
1.Lamp (🔥)



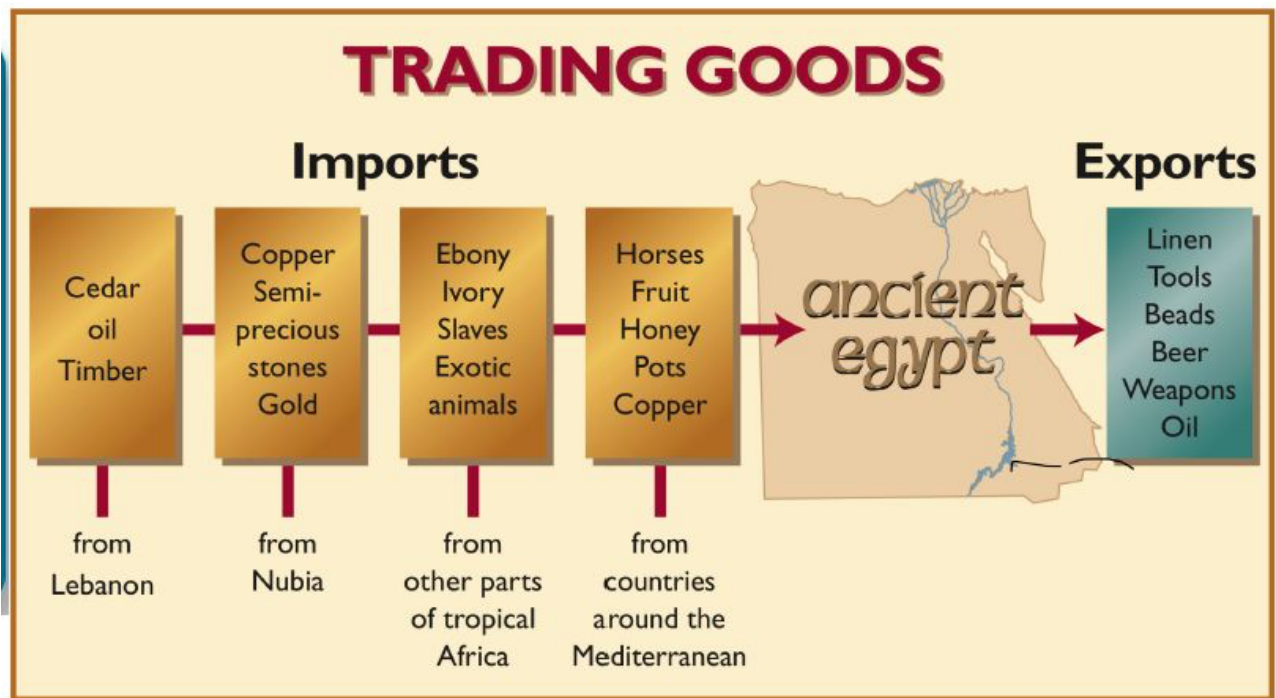
2. S&P



3. CO₂ and temperature

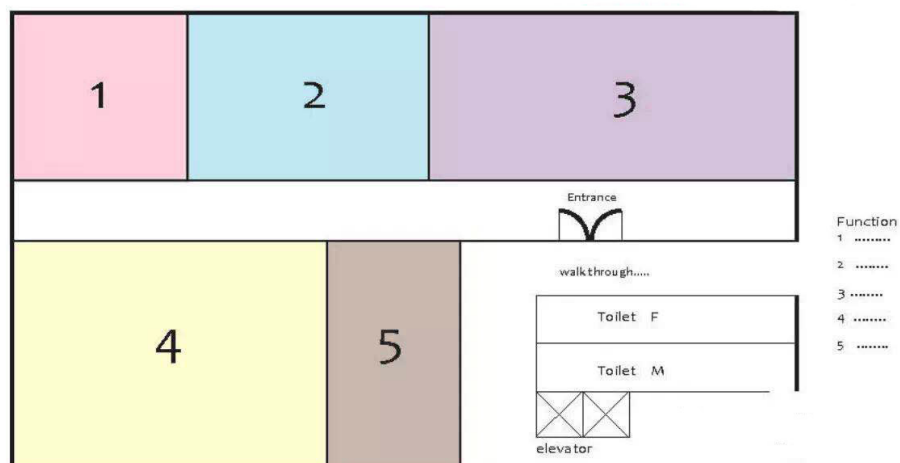


4. Egyptian Trading Goods



5. Library plan

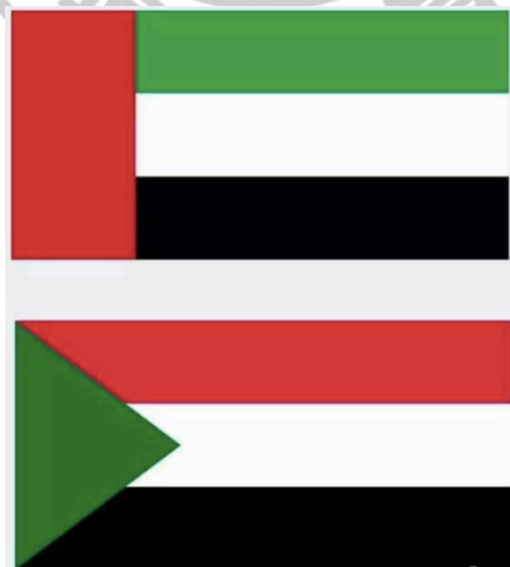
*** library plan



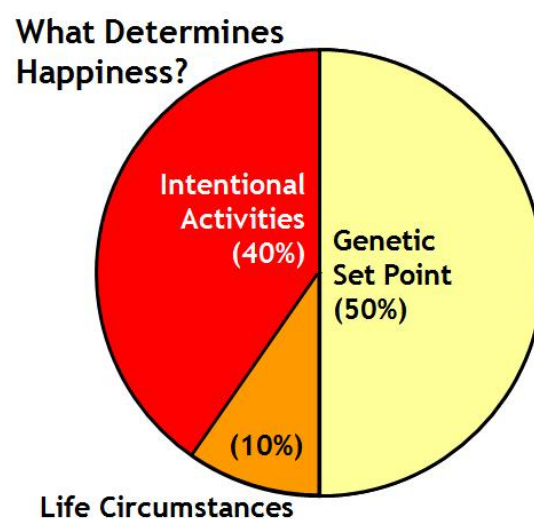
6. Germination (🔥)



7. National Flags



8. Happiness



9. Sleep hour

Age	Nighttime sleep	Daytime sleep*	Total sleep
1 month	8.5	7(3)	15.5
6 months	10	3.5 (2)	13.5
18 months	11.25	1.25 (1)	12.5

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 programming, 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. 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.

4. 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 off 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.

5. 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。

6. 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.

7. Dimension

要点： Dimensions can be defined as the number of space or variables used to describe events.

One dimension refers to one variable, which means longitude.

Two dimensions contain two variables: namely, longitude plus latitude.

Three dimensions contains 3 variables: longitude, latitude and attitude.

Four dimensions include the above-mentioned variables and time.

We can use these dimensions to represent every event; however, we seldom use 4 dimensions.

8. Shy fish

原文： When you think of a leader, you may think of an individual who is above all bold. But a new study of fish called sticklebacks shows that shy individuals actually prefer to follow fish that are similarly timid. Researchers had trios of sticklebacks with known personalities play follow the leader. The fish were placed in a tank that had some plastic plants at one end and some food hidden at the other. In some of the groups, a bold fish and a shy fish acted as leaders, while another shy fish followed. And in other groups, it was a bold fish that did the following. The researchers recorded whether the follower sallied forth more frequently with the fish that was behaviorally similar or the one that was different. What they found is that shy fish were more likely to emerge from undercover when an equally wary fellow was already out there. Bold follower fish did not seem to care which leader they followed. Of course, no matter which fish a stickleback chose to stick with, the bold fish did lead more expeditions over the course of the experiment than their more retiring friends. That's because the bold fish initiated more trips, regardless of who might be tailing them. The findings are in the journal Biology Letters. The researchers write that "when offered a choice of leaders, sticklebacks prefer to follow individuals

whose personality matches their own, but bolder individuals may, nevertheless, be able to impose their leadership, even among shy followers, simply through greater effort." We may soon see if such tendencies also hold true in humans, when Americans decide who they'll follow in November. Unless, of course, something fishy happens.

9. Science and scientist

要点: The difference between science and scientist is mentioned, and loving science is different from being a scientist.

Scientific fiction writing is not the same as journal writing, and science is complex.

The interviewees' inclination towards scientists is also mentioned.

A man interviewed says that he does not like science very much, and science is like furniture, while scientist is like focal point.

Scientists can tell the story and do research about happy family.

Scientists can propose questions to find what is true.

10. 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.

11. Survey

原文(?): Let's say if I'm asking which source do you often use to get information. Newspaper? Radio? 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 global and mail.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.

(屏幕上有topic: what's the most common way that you get access to information?

结果62%的受访者反馈是internet。)

12. Rice

原文: In 1943, what became known as the Green Revolution began when Mexico, unable to feed its growing population, shouted for help. Within a few years, the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations founded the International Rice Research Institute in Asia, and by 1962, a new strain (品种) of rice called IR8 was feeding people all over the world. IR8 was the first really big modified crop to make a real impact on world hunger. In 1962 the technology did not yet exist to directly manipulate the

genes of plants, and so IR8 was created by carefully crossing existing varieties: selecting the best from each generation, further modifying them, and finally finding the best. Here is the power of modified crops: IR8, with no fertilizer, straight out of the box, produced five times the yield (产量) of traditional rice varieties. In optimal conditions with nitrogen (氮), it produced ten times the yield of traditional varieties. By 1980, IR36 resisted pests and grew fast enough to allow two crops a year instead of just one, doubling the yield. And by 1990, using more advanced genetic manipulation techniques, IR72 was outperforming (胜过) even IR36. The Green Revolution saw worldwide crop yields explode from 1960 through 2000.

13. 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.

14. Narratives

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

We use different kinds of methods to describe a situation. Sometimes we have to use visual description, particularly when we do not witness the scenario. I was born during the Second World War and my hometown is X, for example when I asked my mother about the war, I always ask her you have mentioned this or that when you talked to me when asked her about the shelter, I asked her what the shelter looks like and when did you go to the shelter.

From her response I could get more visual evidence as I can to write my book.

15. Stress response

要点: Differences in stress reactivity of adult rats are determined by maternal licking and grooming (LG) during infancy.

L means licking and G means grooming.

High LG will bring modest stress reactivity, which can reduce the risk for poor development and diseases.

Low LG will increase the stress reactivity, which can increase the risk for heart disease, type II diabetes, alcoholism, affective disorders and brain aging, etc.

16. Welsh speakers

原文： Welsh is a Celtic language spoken in Wales by about 740,000 people, and in the Welsh colony in Patagonia, Argentina by several hundred people. There are also Welsh speakers in England, Scotland, Canada, the USA, Australia and New Zealand. At the beginning of the 20th century about half of the population of Wales spoke Welsh as an everyday language. Towards the end of the century, the proportion of Welsh speakers had fallen to about 21%. According to the 2001 census 582,368 people can speak Welsh, 659,301 people can either speak, read or write Welsh, and 797,717 people, 28% of the population, claimed to have some knowledge of the language. According to a survey carried out by S4C, the Welsh language TV channel, the number of Welsh speakers in Wales is around 750,000, and about 1.5 million people can 'understand' Welsh. In addition, there are an estimated

ASQ:

1. Who is a physician who performs surgical operations? [Surgeon](#)
2. Which kind of people use periodic table to study? [Chemist](#)
3. What can bring astronauts to space? [Spacecraft](#)
4. What do we call a festival which is held every four years gathering people together as a sporting event? [The Olympic Games](#)
5. What do you call the document that tells your qualification and work experience? [CV, Resume](#)
6. What organ controls your speech, feelings, body movement and thoughts? [Brain](#)

二、写作

SWT:

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. Sleeping and napping

原文：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.

7. Children watching TV

原文： Why and to what extent should parents control their children's TV watching? There is certainly nothing inherently wrong with TV. The problem is how much television a child watches and what effect it has on his life. Research has shown that as the child watches and what effect it has on his life. Research has shown that as the amount of time spent watching TV goes up, the amount of time devoted not only to homework and study but other important aspects of life such as social development and physical activities decreases. Television is bound to have it tremendous impact on a child, both in terms of how many hours a week he watches TV and of what he sees. When a parent is concerned about the effects of television, he should consider a number of things: what TV offers the child in terms of information and knowledge, how many hours a week a youngster his age should watch television, the impact of violence and sex, and the influence of commercials. What about the family as a whole? Is the TV set a central piece of furniture in your home! Is it flicked on the moment someone enters the empty house? Is it on during the daytime? Is it part of the background notice of your family life? Do you demonstrate by your own viewing that television should be watched selectively?

8. Australian education

原文： When Australians engage in debate about educational quality or equity, they often seem to accept that a country cannot achieve both at the same time. Curriculum reforms intended to improve equity often fail to do so because they increase breadth or differentiation in offerings in a way that increases differences in quality. Further, these differences in quality often reflect differences in students' social backgrounds because the 'new' offerings are typically taken up by relatively disadvantaged students who are not served well them. Evidence from New South Wales will be used to illustrate this point. The need to improve the quality of education is well accepted across OECD and other countries as they seek to strengthen their human capital to underpin their modern, knowledge economies. Improved equity is also important for this purpose, since the demand for high level skills is widespread and the opportunities for the low skilled are diminishing. Improved equity in education is also important for social cohesion. There are countries in which the education system seems primarily to reproduce existing social arrangements, conferring privilege where it already exists and denying it where it does not. Even in countries where the diagnosis might be less extreme, the capacity of schooling to build social cohesion is often diminished by the way in which schools separate individuals and groups.

9. Armed police (🔥)

原文： 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. Organisers 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 behaviour, 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 School's 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 positive interaction. We are coming to the school and giving them knowledge to improve their own safety." Parents' groups responded to the program positively, but said it may 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.

10. London coffeehouse

原文： Who would have thought back in 1698, as they downed their espressos, that the little band of stockbrokers from Jonathan's Coffee House in Change Alley EC3 would be the founder members of what would become the world's mighty money capital?

Progress was not entirely smooth. The South Sea Bubble burst in 1720 and the coffee house exchanges burned down in 1748. As late as Big Bang in 1986, when bowler hats were finally hung up, you wouldn't have bet the farm on London surpassing New York, Frankfurt and Tokyo as Mammon's international nexus.

Yet the 325,000 souls who operate in the UK capital's financial hub have now overtaken their New York rivals in size of the funds managed (including offshore business); they hold 70% of the global secondary bond market and the City dominates foreign exchange trading. And its institutions paid out £9 billion in bonuses in December. The Square Mile has now spread both eastwards from EC3 to Canary Wharf and westwards into Mayfair, where many of the private equity 'locusts' and their hedge fund pals now hang out.

For foreigners in finance, London is the place to be. It has no Sarbanes Oxley and no euro to hold it back, yet the fact that it still flies so high is against the odds. London is one of the most expensive cities in the world to live in, transport systems groan and there's an ever present threat of terrorist attack. But, for the time being, the deals just keep on getting bigger.

11. American English

原文：American English is, without doubt, the most influential and powerful variety of English in the world today. There are many reasons for this. First, the United States is, at present, the most powerful nation on earth and such power always brings with it influence. Indeed, the distinction between a dialect and a language has frequently been made by reference to power. As has been said, a language is a dialect with an army. Second, America's political influence is extended through American popular culture, in particular through the international reach of American films (movies, of course) and music. As Kahane has pointed out, the internationally dominant position of a culture results in a forceful expansion of its language... the expansion of language contributes... to the prestige of the culture behind it. Third, the international prominence of American English is closely associated with the extraordinarily quick development of communications technology. Microsoft is owned by an American, Bill Gates. This means a computer's default setting for language is American English, although of course this can be changed to suit one's own circumstances. In short, the increased influence of American English is caused by political power and the resultant diffusion of American culture and media, technological advance, and the rapid development of communications technology.

12. Charging cars

原文：Here's a term you're going to hear much more often: plug-in vehicle, and the acronym(首字母缩略) PEV. It's what you and many other people will drive to work in, ten years and more from now. At that time, before you drive off in the morning you will first unplug your car - your plugin vehicle. Its big on-board (搭载的) batteries will have been fully charged overnight, with enough power for you to drive 50-100 kilometers through city traffic.

When you arrive at work you'll plug in your car once again, this time into a socket (插座) that allows power to flow from your car's batteries to the electricity grid. One of the things you did when you bought your car was to sign a contract with your favorite electricity supplier, allowing them to draw a limited amount of power from your car's batteries should they need to, perhaps because of a blackout (停电), or very high wholesale spot power prices. The price you get for the power the distributor buys from your car would not only be most attractive to you, it would be a good deal for them too, their alternative being very expensive power from peaking stations. If, driving home or for some other reason your batteries looked like running flat, a relatively small, but quiet and efficient engine running on petrol, diesel or compressed natural gas, even bio-fuel, would automatically cut in, driving a generator that supplied the batteries so you could complete your journey. Concerns over 'peak oil', increasing greenhouse gas emissions, and the likelihood that by the middle of this century there could be five times as many motor vehicles registered worldwide as there are now, mean that the world's almost total dependence on petroleum-based fuels for transport is, in every sense of the word, unsustainable.

13.US&Indian engineers

原文： Consider the current situation: like their counterparts in the United States, engineers and technicians in India have the capacity to provide both computer programming and innovative new technologies. Indian programmers and high-tech engineers earn one-quarter of what their counterparts earn in the United States; Consequently, India is able to do both jobs at a lower dollar cost than the United States: India has absolute advantage in both. In other words, it can produce a unit of programming for fewer dollars than the United States, and it can also produce a unit of technology innovation for fewer dollars. Does that mean that the United States will lose not only programming jobs but innovative technology job, too? Does that mean that our standard of living will fall if the United States and India engage in the international trade? David Ricardo would have answered no to both questions - as we do today. While India may have an absolute advantage in both activities, that fact is irrelevant in determining what India or the United States will produce. India has a comparative advantage in doing programming in part because of such activity requires little physical capital. The flip side is that the United States has a comparative advantage in technology innovation partly because it is relatively easy to obtain capital in this country to undertake such long-run projects. The result is that Indian programmers will do more and more of what U.S. programmers have been doing in the past. In contrast, American firms will shift to more and more innovation.

14. Parents' born order (🔥)

原文： Parents' own born order can become an issue when dynamics in the family they are raising replicate the family in which they were raised. Agati notes common examples, such as a firstborn parent getting into "raging battles" with a firstborn child. "Both are used to getting the last word. Each has to be right. But the parent has to be the grown up and step out of that battle," he advises. When youngest children become parents, Agati cautions that because they "may not have had high expectations placed on them, they in turn may not see their kids for their abilities." But he also notes that since youngest children tend to be more social, "youngest parents can be helpful to their firstborn, who may have a harder time with social situations. These parents can help their eldest kids loosen up and not be so hard on themselves. Mom Susan Ritz says her own birth order didn't seem to affect her parenting until the youngest of her three children, Julie, was born. Julie was nine years younger than Ritz's oldest, Joshua, mirroring the age difference between Susan and her own older brother. "I would see Joshua do to Julie what my brother did to me," she says of the taunting and teasing by a much older sibling." I had to try not to always take Julie's side." Biases can surface no matter what your own birth position was, as Lori Silverstone points out. "As a middle myself, I can be harder on my older daughter. I recall my older sister hitting me," she says of her reactions to her daughters' tussles.

15. Nobel Prize

原文：This year's Nobel Peace Prize justly rewards the thousands of scientists of the United Nations Climate Change Panel (the IPCC). These scientists are engaged in excellent, painstaking work that establishes exactly what the world should expect from climate change.

The other award winner, former US Vice President Al Gore, has spent much more time telling us what to fear. While the IPCC's estimates and conclusions are grounded in careful study, Gore doesn't seem to be similarly restrained.

Gore told the world in his Academy Award winning movie (recently labelled "one sided" and containing "scientific errors" by a British judge) to expect 20 foot sea level rises over this century. He ignores the findings of his Nobel co-winners, the IPCC, who conclude that sea levels will rise between only a half foot and two feet over this century, with their best expectation being about one foot. That's similar to what the world experienced over the past 150 years.

Likewise, Gore agonizes over the accelerated melting of ice in Greenland and what it means for the planet, but overlooks the IPCC's conclusion that, if sustained, the current rate of melting would add just three inches to the sea level rise by the end of the century. Gore also takes no notice of research showing that Greenland's temperatures were higher in 1941 than they are today.

The politician turned movie maker loses sleep over a predicted rise in heat related deaths. There's another side of the story that's inconvenient to mention: rising temperatures will reduce the number of cold spells, which are a much bigger killer than heat. The best study shows that by 2050, heat will claim 400,000 more lives, but 1.8 million fewer will die because of cold. Indeed, according to the first complete survey of the economic effects of climate change for the world, global warming will actually save lives.

16. Reading

原文：It might seem a little eccentric, but reviewing your work by reading it aloud can help to identify the woolliest areas. This works best if you perform your reading in a theatrical way, pausing at the commas and ends of sentences. If you run out of breath during a sentence, it is probably too long. You ought to be able to convert your writing into a speech in this way if it sounds too stilted and convoluted, perhaps you could rework these parts until they sound fluid. It is unlikely that your reader will be fooled by the idea that long words make you sound clever. Cluttering a sentence with too many complicated words can prevent its meaning from being understood at all. A short word is always preferable to a long one. Why should anyone choose the word erroneous over the word wrong in an essay? Usually, writers who employ more obscure words are trying to sound impressive but can appear pretentious. Direct words enable you to control what you are saying, and are not necessarily babyish, but the most appropriate ones for the job. When you read your writing aloud, you will notice that the key stress comes at the end of your sentence. It is, therefore, most effective to end with a short and emphatic word to secure your point. Try to resist the impulse to waffle at the end of your sentence by trailing off into qualifying clauses. It

might be worth relocating the clause to the beginning of the sentence or losing it altogether if you feel that it adds little to its meaning.

Your sentences might be the most grammatically perfect in the world, but still, cause your writing to sound wrong if you have misjudged its tone. A colloquial style, which uses slang and exclamations, is an inappropriately chatty tone for an essay. However, style can be equally jarring if your vocabulary is too formal or ambitious for its context. It is much more impressive to make complicated points using simple language and grammar.

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. The time people devote in job leaves very little time for personal life. How widespread is the problem? What problem will this shortage of time causes?
4. In a cashless society, people use more credit cards. Cashless society seems to be a reality, and how realistic do you think? What are the advantages and disadvantages of this phenomenon?
5. With the increase of digital media available online, the role of the library has become obsolete. Universities should only procure digital materials rather than constantly textbooks. Discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of this position and give your own point of view.
6. Should government build more roads to allow more vehicle owner or improve the network of public transport? (🔥)

三、阅读

Reading MCS:

1. Graffiti

要点：一个postgraduate做的一个关于graffiti的study。

Ms. Rowles is studying graffiti tags to find a way of identifying the perpetrators and eventually building a statewide database of offenders and their tags.

She says a common defence among taggers is to admit to one offence but deny multiple tags, claiming them to be forgeries.

Her aim is to be able to disprove that tags can be forged, so that offenders can be prosecuted for multiple tags.

选项包括：acclaim artists; crime consequences (答案)。

2. Campus service

要点：文章介绍学校里的一个服务，一些重要信息比如时间、地点的字体被加粗了。

问：加粗字体的目的是什么？

选项包括：makes it stand out（答案）。

Reading MCM: 3D Printing

要点：关于3D打印骨骼的技术。

一个thumb受损，可以通过建立一个mirror过来的3D image和3D 打印来重建骨骼。或者也可以通过DNA分析来建立所需的3D image。

3D 打印机先打出一个scaffold再由细胞慢慢replace这个scaffold。

3D打印机里面load的是XX（人体中天然存在的某种物质）。

选项包括：3D打印机可以打印3D image（干扰项）；

打印机打印出来的scaffold是biodegradable（不确定）；

打印机里的ink是自然存在的化学物质（答案）。

RO:

1. Mother of Storms

1) Unlike Barnes' previous books, Mother of Storms has a fairly large cast of viewpoint characters.

2) This usually irritates me, but I didn't mind it here, and their interactions are well-handled and informative, although occasionally in moving them about the author's manipulations are a bit blatant.

3) They're not all necessarily good guys, either, although with the hurricanes wreaking wholesale destruction upon the world's coastal areas, ethical categories tend to become irrelevant.

4) But even the Evil American Corporate Magnate is a pretty likable guy.

2. Artificial intelligence

1) Researchers in the field of artificial intelligence have long been intrigued by games, and not just as a way of avoiding work.

2) Games provide an ideal setting to explore important elements of the design of cleverer machines, such as pattern recognition, learning and planning.

- 3) Ever since the stunning victory of Deep Blue, a program running on an IBM supercomputer, over Gary Kasparov, then world chess champion, in 1997, it has been clear that computers would dominate that particular game.
- 4) Today, though, they are pressing the attack on every front.

3. Solution of issue

- 1) In general, there is a tendency to underestimate how long it takes to discuss and resolve an issue on which two people initially have different views.
- 2) The reason is that achieving agreement requires people to accept the reality of views different from their own and to accept change or compromise.
- 3) It is not just a matter of putting forward a set of facts and expecting the other person immediately to accept the logic of the exposition.
- 4) They (and probably you) have to be persuaded and helped to feel comfortable about the outcome that is eventually agreed.
- 5) People need time to make this adjustment in attitude and react badly to any attempt to rush them into an agreement.

4. Sea level rise

- 1) Sea level raise led to 36 thousand people died every year.
- 2) This number can be raised if sea level ceaseless goes up, scientists notified.
- 3) According to the research, if sea level raises 50 centimeters, 86 million people will die.
- 4) If sea level raises 1 meter, 168 million people will die all around the world.

5. Monash students

- 1) Mechanical engineering student Ne Tan is spending the first semester of this year studying at the University of California, Berkeley as part of the Monash Abroad program.
- 2) Ne (Tan), an international student from Shanghai, China, began her Monash journey at Monash College in October 2006.
- 3) There she completed a diploma that enabled her to enter Monash University as a second-year student.
- 4) Now in her third year of study, the Monash Abroad program will see her complete four units of study in the US before returning to Australia in May 2009.

6. Harvard business review

- 1) When Vijay Govindarajan and Christian Sarkar wrote a blog entry on Harvard Business Review in August 2010 mooting the idea of a "\$300-house for they were merely expressing a suggestion.
- 2) Of course, the idea we present here is an experiment," wrote Prof Govindarajan, a professor of international business at the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth and Mr Sarkar, a marketing consultant who works on environmental issues an almost apologetic disclaimer for having such a "far-out" idea.
- 3) Who could create a house for \$300 and if it was possible, why hadn't it been done before?
- 4) Nonetheless, they closed their blog with a challenge: "We ask chief executives,

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. Gun violence

Exposure to gun violence makes adolescents twice as **likely** to perpetrate serious violence in the next two years, according to a University of Michigan **study**. Researchers found there is a **substantial** cause and **effect** relationship between exposure and perpetration of violence. Jeffrey B. Bingenheimer, a doctoral student in health behavior and health education, analyzed five years of data from adolescents living in 78 neighborhoods in Chicago. Bingenheimer is lead author on a paper in this week's journal Science.

3. Wind

Wind is formed by the circulation of air. The sun heats up some parts of the sea and the land. The air among the hot spot warms up and rises. The cold air drops because it is heavy. Some wind circulates within a small area. Others blow in the entire globe.

4. Lewis Carroll

Fans of biographical criticism have a luxurious source in the works of Hans Christian

Andersen. Like Lewis Carroll (and, to a lesser extent, Kenneth Grahame), Andersen was near-pathologically uncomfortable in the company of adults. Of course, all three had to work and **interact** with adults, but all three really related well to children and their simpler worlds. Andersen, for a time, ran a puppet theater and was incredibly popular with children, and, of course, he wrote an impressive body of fairy tales which have been produced in thousands of editions since the 19th century. Most everyone has read or at least knows the titles of many of Andersen's works: "The Ugly Duckling," "The Emperor's New Clothes," "The Nightingale," "The Little Mermaid," "The Match Girl," and many others. Though, as with most folk and fairy tales, they **strike** adult re-readers much differently than they do young first-time readers. Charming tales of ducks who feel **awkward** because they don't fit in, only to exult in the discovery that they are majestic swans, gives child readers clearly-identifiable messages: don't tease people because they're different; don't fret about your being different because someday you'll discover what special **gifts** you have.

A closer, deeper look at many of Andersen's tales (including "The Ugly Duckling," which is not on our reading list), reveals a darker, harder, more **painful** thread. People are often cruel and unfeeling, love is torturous--in general, the things of the material world cause suffering. There is often a happy ending, but it's not conventionally happy. Characters are rewarded, but only after they manage (often through death) to transcend the rigors of the mortal world.

5. Textile industry

The environmental impact of the global textile industry is hard to overstate. One-third of the water used worldwide is spent fashioning fabrics. For every ton of cloth **produced**, 200 tons of water is polluted with chemicals and heavy metals. An estimated 1 trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity powers the factories that card and comb, spin and weave, and cut and stitch materials into everything from T-shirts to towels, **leaving** behind mountains of solid waste and a massive carbon footprint.

"Where the industry is today is not really sustainable for the long term," says Shreyaskar Chaudhary, chief executive of Pratibha Syntex, a textile manufacturer based outside Indore, India. With something of an "if you build it, they will come" attitude, Mr. Chaudhary has steered Pratibha **toward** the leading edge of eco-friendly textile production. Under his direction, Pratibha began making clothes with organic cotton in 1999. Initially, the company couldn't find enough organic farms growing cotton in central India to supply its factories. To meet production demands, Chaudhary's team had to convince conventional cotton farmers to change **their** growing methods. Pratibha provided seeds, cultivation instruction, and a guarantee of

fair trade prices for **their** crops. Today, Pratibha has a network of 28,000 organic cotton growers across the central states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Orissa.

Reading FIB_RW

1. History book

What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians **have selected**. They cannot put in everything: choices **have** to be made. Choices must similarly be made about which aspects of the past should be formally taught to the next generation in the shape of school history lessons. So, for example, when a national school curriculum for England and Wales was first discussed at the end of the 1980s, the history curriculum was the subject of considerable public and media **interest**. Politicians argued about it; people wrote letters to the press about it; the Prime Minister of the time, Margaret Thatcher, **intervened** in the debate. Let us think first about the question of content. There were two main camps on this issue - those who thought the history of Britain should take **pride of place**, and those who favored what was referred to as 'world history'.

2. Film

Film is where art meets commerce. As Orson Welles said: "A painter just needs a brush and the writer just needs a pen, but the producer needs an army." And an army needs money. A producer is just like an entrepreneur, we **raise** money to make films. First we need to find an original idea or a book or a play and purchase the rights, then we need money to develop that idea often a reasonably small sum. Besides, to commission a writer for the screenplay isn't something you would want to gamble your own money on, so you find a partner. We are lucky here in the UK, **as** we have Film 4, BBC Films and the UK Film Council, all of **these** are good places to develop an idea. Producing in Britain is very different to producing in America or **even** Europe because the economic dynamic is different.

3. Water security

Equally critical is the challenge of water security. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) has pointed out that about one- third of the world's population lives in countries with moderate to high water stress, with a **disproportionate** impact on the poor. With current projected global population growth, the task of providing water for human **sustenance** will become increasingly difficult. And increasing competition over this scarce but vital resource may fuel instability and conflict within states as well as between states. The UN is doing a great deal in both areas to proactively foster **collaboration** among Member States. UNEP has long been actively addressing the water issue together with partner UN **agencies** and other organizations. Looking ahead, the UN can do more to build synergies of technology, policy and capacity in this field. In this regard, events like the annual World Water Week in Stockholm come to the forefront of the public mind when talking about championing water issues.

4. SpaceX

SpaceX's Falcon 9 rocket lifted off from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on Friday at 1845 GMT (1445 EDT), reaching orbit 9 minutes later.

The rocket lofted an uncrewed mockup of SpaceX's Dragon capsule, which is designed to one day carry both crew and cargo to orbit. "This has been a good day for SpaceX and a promising development for the US human spaceflight program," said Robyn Ringuette of SpaceX in a webcast of the launch.

In a teleconference with the media on Thursday, SpaceX's CEO, Paypal co-founder Elon Musk, said he would consider the flight 100 percent successful if it reached orbit. "Even if we prove out just that the first stage functions correctly, I'd still say that's a good day for a test," he said. "It's a great day if both stages work correctly."

SpaceX hopes to win a NASA contract to launch astronauts to the International Space Station using the Falcon 9. US government space shuttles, which currently make these trips, are scheduled to retire for safety reasons at the end of 2010.

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. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. Ugly building

要点：The lecturer used to live in West London, and every time he walked through the streets there, he saw many ugly buildings on the both sides.

Those ugly buildings last hundreds of years and had long-term negative impacts on beholders (观者) by causing frustration(沮丧) and anger, unlike a bad book, which last just several years.

Architects should learn from some buildings in Rome, which are beautiful and have last since ancient times.

But architects say beauty is an arrogant word and do not think their works are ugly, because beauty is in the eye of the beholders.

13. Adam Smith

要点：发达国家很早就建立了民主的思想，但是industrial revolution造成了严重污染，affect整个社会，所以living expectancy and standard declined。

Therefore some legislations about working conditions and environmental conditions were introduced to rectify our behaviors.

Some damages have been reversed and we have more benefits compared to those 100 years ago.

尽管所处时代以农业为主，Unlike other people, Adam Smith also included manufacturing industry in his theory, exactly handmade manufacturing.

development是output, national income和output是equal的。

14. Global warming

要点：Climate change has been proven to have taken place in global scale, and has become a severe problem.

This is caused by increased carbon dioxide and other discharges of greenhouse gas.

The increasing population, limited resources and poverty will exacerbate (恶化) the environmental problems.

In conclusion, people cannot take the risk of ignoring scientists' prediction.

And commercial organizations and national governments should assume the responsibilities and take actions.

15. Free human rights

要点: During the second world war, UK was the first country that mentioned free rights among other countries.

It set up the baseline and minimum standards.

The positive aspects of human rights include rights to marry and free religion, and the negative aspects include sex.

Other aspects that UK government mentioned include voting, election, tourism and trading.

Lawyers drove the human rights after the second world war.

16. Power devolution

要点: Devolution of power is considered differently by two parties.

The need to modify government power from federal to state level is a philosophical question, which also addressed the disputes between Democrats and Republicans.

Democrats think government should hold the strong power and entitlements, while Republicans believe that government power should be shared with the states and people.

17. International environment law (🔥)

原文: Before we consider international environmental law and climate change we need to consider domestic legislation, as it is within the sovereign states that international law is put into practice. This reflects the environmentalists' maxim, 'think globally, act locally'.

United Kingdom legislative control over the impacts of mans' activity on the environment is not new. As long ago as the reign of Charles II the main concern was the production of smoke from the burning of 'sea coal'. Almost all areas of trade and industry were subject to very detailed legislative controls at that time, although some were governed by 'self-regulation' in the form of guilds, who regulated both supply and methods of production. However, the measures implemented were mostly ineffective because then, as now, the specifying of legal duties and standards without providing any appropriate enforcement merely indicated good intentions but were of little practical effect.

The next stage was prompted by the Industrial Revolution with the urbanization of society and its profound effects on the environment. Local industrialists used the Adam Smith model to maximize their economic benefit, but this was to the detriment of the local environment with the operation of 'Gresham's Law' that is, the bad drives out the good. Those industrialists who were concerned for either the health of their employees or the local environment faced higher costs than their competitors. The result was the need for increasingly comprehensive statutory controls on the discharge of pollutants into various receiving media.

18. Citizenship curriculum

原文： Last month I published alongside my annual report a subject report on the development of citizenship in schools. The report celebrates the success of some schools in implementing the citizenship curriculum. It praises those schools where there have been substantial developments in the subject, and which now go a long way towards fulfilling national curriculum requirements. In the report we are critical of schools which have not taken citizenship seriously, either through reluctance or lack of capacity to make appropriate provision in the curriculum.

Citizenship is marginalized in the curriculum in one fifth of schools. It is less well established in the curriculum than other subjects, and less well taught and some critics have seized on this as a reason for wanting to step back from supporting it. Yet, the progress made to date by the more committed schools suggests that the reasons for introducing citizenship are both worthwhile and can be fulfilled, given the time and resources.

Indeed, those reasons are given added weight by national and global events of the past few months. While not claiming too much, citizenship can address core skills, attitudes and values that young people need to consider as they come to terms with a changing world.

19. Children's depression

原文： A depression in a child dates back as far as the 16th century when the first concept of children's depression was discovered. A research was taken at that time to find out what happened to children who suffer from depression. The study revealed that a dramatic increase in children's depression can increase the risk of life. For example, long-term illness such as diabetes and heart disease are caused by depression. One of the studies shows children with depression behave differently and respond differently to medical treatment. This is why many specialists respond differently to medical treatment. This is why many specialists have tried bringing a cure but no one found a perfect medicine. It is quite rare that children suffer from depression but in the recent study the number has dramatically increased. Nowadays

no one doubt about children's depression. It has become a common sickness in a child. Children's depression is still a puzzle for scientists and specialists that needs to be resolved sooner than later.

Listening MCM: Cultural tastes

要点：speaker三十几年来研究文化对品味的影响。

提到他既爱xxx也爱hip hop，children在museum看到的和大人不一样。

Listening FIB:

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:

1. Archaeological site

要点：讲York University的一个archaeological site，key words包括bronze age, human remain.

最后讲到surprisingly... found a human skull.

2. Babies' mood

要点：讲婴儿的情绪和妈妈的语气。

在陌生人怀里，妈妈如果语气好，婴儿会笑；如果妈妈的语气不好，宝宝就会哭。

婴儿会识别母亲的情绪。

3. Bad architecture

要点：The lecture talks about a book regarding to the design of architecture.

An awful design of the building is negatively influential on the mood of people, and that results in frustration and anger.

Nonetheless, architects have different perspectives on beauty which is an arrogant word since it is in the eye of the beholder, and thus it is difficult for architects to realize a bad architectural design.

4. Communication

要点：人类的communication大多数是通过body language并非word，其中文字只占6~7%，讲话时的语气和表情占了70%左右。

动物亦然，但它们表达得更好，因为它们没有别的alternatives。

body language只能表达当前的心情，而无法传递对过去和未来的看法。

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:

Water

要点：跟water相关的主题。

...early childhood...(beep)

选项包括：memory; life; ...。

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. While reconciliation is desirable, the basic underlying issues must be addressed.

4. Free campus tour runs daily during summer for prospective students.

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. Review all sources before drawing any conclusions.

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. The massive accumulation of data was converted to a communicable argument.

15. An architect requires of problem-solving skills and an eye of design.

16. Everyone must evacuate the premises during the fire drill.

17. Supply and demand is one of the most fundamental factors in economics.

(🔥)

18. The sociology department is highly regarded worldwide.

19. The city's founder created a set of rules that became the law.

20. Scientists are always asking governments for more money.

21. University departments should carefully monitor articles and publications by faculty.

22. Clinical placement in nursing prepares students for professional practice. (🔥)

23. The students were instructed to submit their assignments by Friday.

24. Control systems in manufacturing provide a high level of accuracy.

*感谢您的阅读，下期再见！

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