

# 猩际PTE 11月中旬

## 高频预测机经

一、口语-----	5
RA-----	5
1. MBA (🔥) -----	5
2. Marketing management -----	5
3. Lenient parents -----	5
4. Mental illness-----	5
5. Legal writing-----	5
6. Semiconductor industry (🔥) -----	6
7. Russia-----	6
8. Augustus -----	6
9. Father -----	6
RS:-----	6
DI: -----	7
1.Lamp (🔥) -----	7
2. World population development -----	7
3. CO2 and temperature -----	8
4. Egyptian Trading Goods-----	8
5. Library plan-----	9
6. Germination (🔥) -----	10
7. National Flags -----	10
8. Apple tree -----	10
RL:-----	11
1. Infinite monkey theory -----	11
2. Hadron collider -----	11
3. Early robot -----	11

4. Immigration control-----	12
5. Cloud (🔥) -----	12
6. Child birth rate (🔥) -----	12
7. Dimension-----	13
8. Shy fish-----	13
9. Science and scientist -----	13
10. Space time -----	14
11. Survey -----	14
12. Rice -----	14
13. Superman-----	15
14. Narratives-----	15
15. Stress response-----	15
16. Welsh speakers -----	15
17. Absolute zero-----	16
ASQ: -----	16
二、写作 -----	16
SWT:-----	16
1. Columbus -----	16
2. Beauty contest -----	17
3. Overqualified employees -----	17
4. Malaysia-----	18
5. Vividness of TV and Newspaper -----	19
6. Sleeping and napping-----	19
7. Children watching TV -----	20
8. Australian education -----	20
9. Armed police (🔥) -----	21
10. London coffeehouse-----	21
11. American English -----	22
12. Charging cars -----	22
13.US&Indian engineers -----	23
14. World wide web -----	23
15. Nobel Prize -----	23
16. Voting -----	24
WE: -----	24

三、阅读	25
Reading MCS:	25
1. Venus	25
2. Chinese culture course	25
Reading MCM:	25
3D Printing	25
RO:	26
1. Fibers	26
2. Indian IT	26
3. Heart attack	26
Reading FIB:	27
1. Paris	27
2. Gun violence	27
3. Climate	27
4. Lewis Carroll	27
5. Textile industry	28
Reading FIB_RW	28
1. History book	28
2. Film	28
3. Wine and ale	29
4. SpaceX	29
5. Question instruction	29
6. Spotted owls	30
7. Sales jobs	30
8. Video conference	30
9. Folklore	31
四、听力	31
SST:	31
1. Memory (🔥)	31
2. Housing price in Australia	31
3. Citizenship curriculum	32
4. Indian peasants' debt	32
5. Children's depression	33
6. Definition of risk	33
7. Talent war	33

8. Benefits of laugh -----	34
9. Faults and earthquake -----	34
10. Employees' performance (🔥) -----	35
11. Food and income -----	35
12. Ugly building -----	35
13. Adam Smith -----	35
14. Global warming -----	36
15. Voynich manuscript -----	36
16. Power devolution -----	36
17. International environment law (🔥) -----	36
Listening MCM:-----	37
Cultural tastes -----	37
Listening FIB: -----	37
Australia and New Zealand-----	37
Public view-----	38
Water crisis -----	38
HCS: -----	38
1. Nile -----	38
2. Kidney donation -----	38
Listening MCS: -----	38
Risk decision -----	38
SMW: -----	39
Water -----	39
HIW: -----	39
Health -----	39
WFD: -----	39

# 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. Mental illness

A mental illness is a health problem that significantly affects how a person feels, thinks, behaves, and interacts with other people. People who experience mental illnesses and their family and friends suffer a great deal due to these illnesses. According to the World Health Organization, depression will be one of the biggest health problems worldwide by the year 2020.

### 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. 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.

## 8. Augustus

Augustus was given the powers of an absolute monarch, but he presented himself as the preserver of republican traditions. He treated the Senate, or state council, with great respect, and was made Consul year after year. He successfully reduced the political power of the army by retiring many soldiers, but giving them land or money to keep their loyalty.

## 9. Father

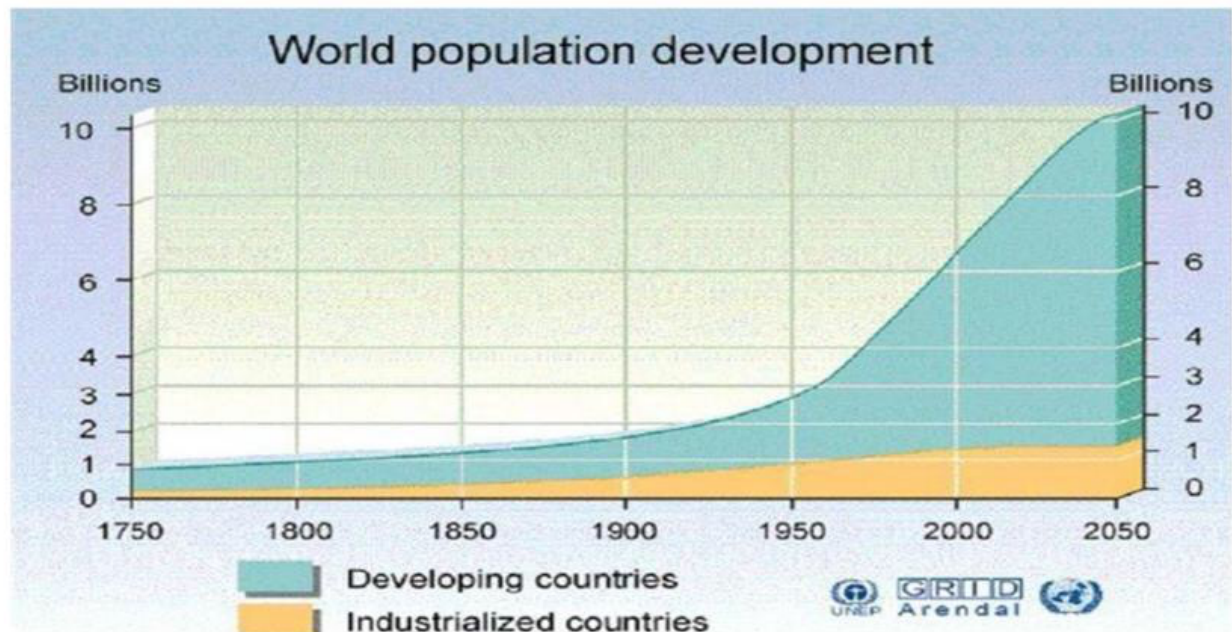
Ever since I remembered, father woke up at five thirty every morning, made us all breakfast and read newspaper. After that, he would go to work. He worked as a writer. It was a long time before I realized he did this for a living.

## RS:

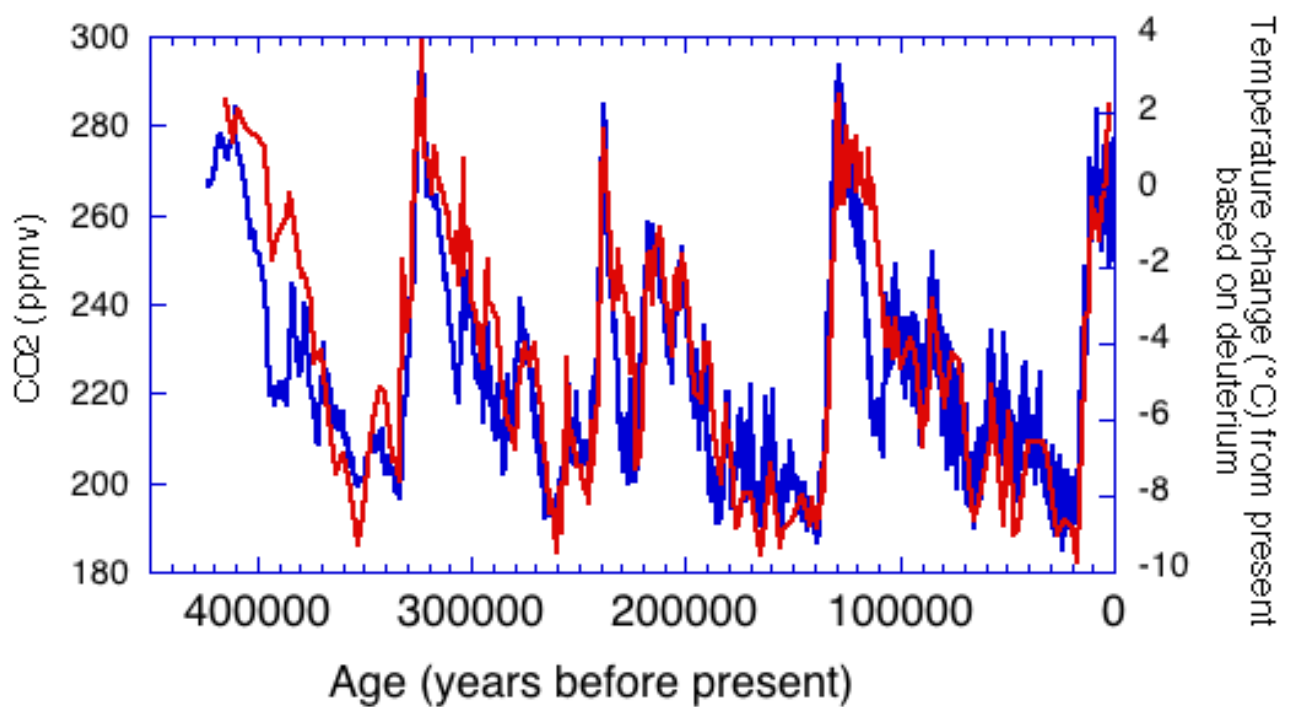
1. Various measures were proposed which would not have aggravated to the situation. (怀疑回忆有误，仅参考)
2. Our university has strong partnerships with industry as well as collaborative relationships with government bodies.
3. Our class is divided into two groups, you come with me, the others stay here.
4. It's 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.





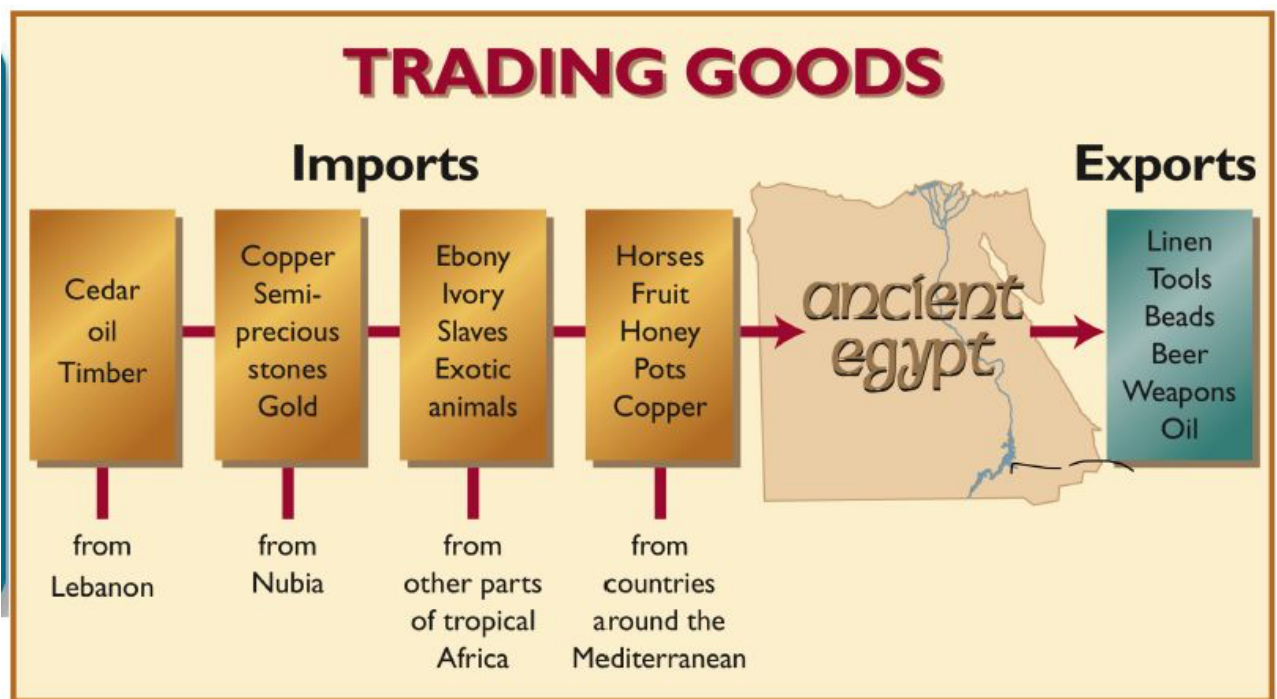


### 3. CO2 and temperature



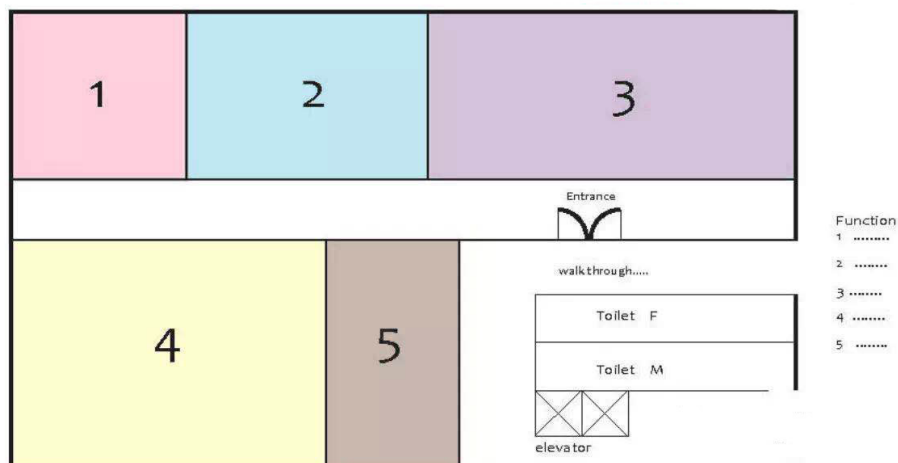
### 4. Egyptian Trading Goods





## 5. Library plan

\*\*\* library plan



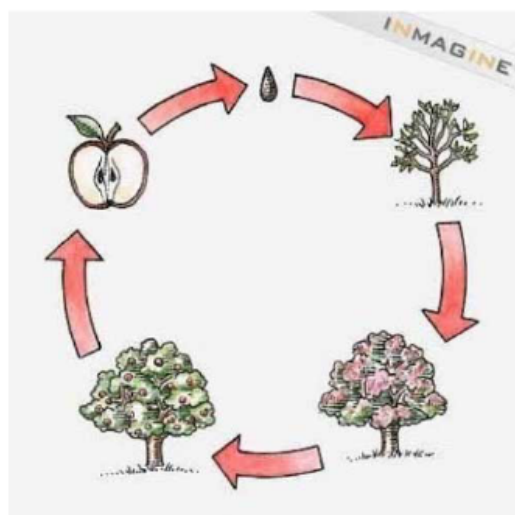
## 6. Germination (🔥)



## 7. National Flags



## 8. Apple tree



## 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 Welsh 133,000 Welsh-speakers living in England, about 50,000 of them in the Greater London area.

## 17. Absolute zero

要点：介绍科学家做关于absolute zero的scientific research的意义，并不在于得到一个predetermined end而是发现what you don't know exists，而且这关乎科学家钟爱的beauty。

We are not focusing on the goal of the experiment but the results.

### ASQ:

1. What kind of book is written by a person about their own life?

Autobiography

2. Which kind of people use periodic table to study?

Chemist

3. In the library, which books we are not allowed to bring them out with ourselves?

Non-circulation Books

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 term is used for the amount of money we owe, asset or debt?

Debt

## 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 Laurn 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. World wide web

原文： He is the man who has changed the world more than anyone else in the past hundred years. Sir Tim Berners-Lee may be a mild-mannered academic who lives modestly in Boston, but as the inventor of the world wide web he is also a revolutionary. He is a scientist who has altered the way people think as well as the way they live.

Since the web went global 20 years ago, the way we shop, listen to music and communicate has been transformed. There are implications for politics, literature, economics — even terrorism — because an individual can now have the same access to information as the elite. Society will never be the same.

The computer scientist from Oxford, who built his own computer from a television screen and spare parts after he was banned from one of the university computers, is a cultural guru as much as a technological one.

“It is amazing how far we’ve come,” he says. “But you’re always wondering what’s the next crazy idea, and working to make sure the web stays one web and that the internet stays open. There isn’t much time to sit back and reflect.”

He invented the web, he says, because he was frustrated that he couldn’t find all the information he wanted in one place. It was an imaginary concept that he realised.

### 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. Voting

要点：选举投票不应该是compulsory的，但是有少部分国家会强制公民投票，不投票就罚款。强制投票的结果就是人们会乱选(quickest and easiest choice)，比如看哪个候选人的last name顺眼。人们在被逼迫的环境下做出的选择往往是错误的，哪怕只有20%的人关心政治仔细研究后投票选出来的结果也比全部人看心情乱选的好。所以应当给予公民放弃投票的权利。澳洲是强制投票的国家，但是美国和菲律宾等都不是强制投票国家。

## WE:

1. Experience is more effective and useful than books and formal education. To what extent do you agree with this opinion?
2. 'National happiness index' has better performance than economic increase in a nation's development. Do you agree and how to measure 'national happiness'?
3. Some students choose university near where they live and continue to stay at home with families, other students choose university away from family, what is the advantages and disadvantages for both sides?

4. 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.
5. Should government build more roads to allow more vehicle owner or improve the network of public transport? (🔥)
6. Whether design of buildings will have a positive or negative impact on people's life and work?
7. Large shopping malls are replacing small shops. What is your opinion about this? Discuss with appropriate examples?
8. All countries should bid to host a popular sports events such as Olympic and Football World Cup. Do you agree or disagree?

## 三、阅读

### Reading MCS:

#### 1. Venus

要点: Venus has no intrinsic magnetic field/ internally generated magnetic field, 但是在大约几亿年前是有一层物质保护着金星。

选项: D 说到Magnetic field in Venus changed the atmosphere, Altering the surrounding atmosphere of Venus。 (答案)

#### 2. Chinese culture course

要点: 介绍中国文化课程, 时间、地点、授课人姓名等。

介绍课程的assessment包括什么, 包括4个written work和参加tutorial class。

问: 课程的assessment的构成是什么。

选项: B 要写作业和class involvement。 (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. Fibers**

- 1) Fibers suitable for clothing have been made for the first time from the wheat protein gluten.
- 2) The fibers are as strong and soft as wool and silk, but up to 30 times cheaper.
- 3) Narendra Reddy and Yiqi Yang, who produced the fibers at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.
- 4) He says that because they are biodegradable, they might be used in biomedical applications such as surgical sutures.

### **2. Indian IT**

- 1) Innovation in India is as much due to entrepreneurialism as it is to IT skills, says Arun Maria, chairman of Boston Consulting Group in India.
- 2) Indian businessmen have used IT to create new business models that enable them to provide services in a more cost-effective way.
- 3) This is not something that necessarily requires expensive technical research.
- 4) He suggests the country's computer services industry can simply outsource research to foreign universities if the capability is not available locally.
- 5) "This way, I will have access to the best scientists in the world without having to produce them myself," said Mr. Maria.

### **3. Heart attack**

- 1) Heart attack is caused by the sudden blockage of a coronary artery by a blood clot.
- 2) When the clot is formed, it will stay in the blood vessels.
- 3) The clot in blood vessels will block blood flow.
- 4) Without the normal blood flow, it will cause muscle contraction.



## 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. Climate

Climate is the word we **use** for weather over a long period of time. The desert has a dry climate because there is very **little** rain. The UK has a temperate climate, **which** means winters are overall mild **and** summers generally don't get too hot.

### 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 overall result of two or **more** forces acting on an object is called the resultant force the resultant of two forces is a single force, which has the same effect as the two forces combined, if two forces pull an object in **opposite** directions, the size of the resultant can be found by subtracting one force from the other. If the forces are **equal**, they balance each other.

## 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. Wine and ale

By the Bronze Age, drinking vessels were being made of sheet metal, primarily bronze or gold. However, the peak of feasting - and in particular, of the 'political' type of feast - came in the late Hallstatt period (about 600-450 BC), soon after the foundation of the Greek colony of Massalia (Marseille) at the mouth of the Rhine. From that date on, the blood of the grape began to make its way north and east along major river systems together with imported metal and ceramic drinking vessels from the Greek world.

The wine was thus added to the list of mood-altering beverages, such as mead and ale, available to establish social networks in Iron Age Europe. Attic pottery fragments found at hill forts such as Heuneburg in Germany and luxury goods such as the monumental 5th century Greek bronze krater (or wine-mixing vessel) found at Vix in Burgundy supply archaeological evidence of this interaction. Organic containers such as leather or wooden wine barrels may also have traveled north into Europe but have not survived. It is unknown what goods were traded in return, but they may have included salted meat, hides, timber, amber, and slaves.

### 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.

### 5. Question instruction

You have about 30 minutes to answer each question. You must take account of how many marks are available for each part when you answer it. Even if you think you can write more, don't spend 15 minutes answering a part worth only 5 marks. Leave space at the end of your answer and come back to it if you have time to spare later. And if you can't think of an answer to some part, leave a space and move on to the next part. Don't write about something else if you don't know the correct answer this is just a waste of your valuable time and the examinees.

## 6. Spotted owls

Our analysis of the genetic structure of northern spotted owls across most of the range of the subspecies allowed us to test for genetic discontinuities and identify landscape features that influence the subspecies' genetic structure. Although no **distinct** genetic breaks were found in northern spotted owls, **several** landscape features were important in structuring genetic variation. Dry, low elevation valleys and the high elevation Cascade and Olympic Mountains restricted gene flow, while the lower Oregon Coast Range **facilitated** gene flow, acting as a "genetic corridor." The Columbia River did not act as a barrier, **suggesting** owls readily fly over this large river. Thus, even in taxa such as northern spotted owls with potential for long-distance dispersal, landscape features can have an important impact on gene flow and genetic structure.

## 7. Sales jobs

Sales jobs allow for a great deal of discretionary time and effort on the part of the sales representatives - especially when compared with managerial, manufacturing, and service jobs. Most sales representatives work independently and outside the immediate presence of their sales managers. Therefore, some form of goals needs to be in place as **motive** and **guide** their performance. Sales personnel are not the only professionals with performance goals or quotas. Health care professionals operating in clinics have daily, weekly, and monthly goals in terms of patient visits. Service personnel are assigned a number of service calls they must **perform** during a set time period. Production workers in manufacturing have output goals. So, why are achieving sales goals or quotas such a big deal? The answer to this question can be found by examining how a firm's other departments are affected by how well the company's salespeople achieve their performance goals. The success of the business **hinges** on the successful sales of its products and services. Consider all the planning, the financial, production and marketing efforts that go into **producing** what the sales force sells. Everyone depends on the sales force to sell the company's products and services and they eagerly anticipate knowing things are going.

## 8. Video conference

Never has the carbon footprint of multi-national corporations been under such intense scrutiny. Inter-city train journeys and long-haul flights to **conduct** face-to-face business meetings contribute significantly to greenhouse gases and the resulting **strain** on the environment.

The Anglo-US company Teliris has introduced a new video-conferencing technology and partnered with the Carbon Neutral Company, enabling corporate outfits to become more environmentally responsible. The innovation allows simulated face-to-face meetings to be held across continents without the time **pressure** or environmental burden of international travel.

Previous designs have enabled video-conferencing on a point-to-point, dual-location basis. The firm's VirtuaLive technology, however, can bring people together from up to five separate locations anywhere in the world - with unrivaled transmission quality.



## 9. Folklore

Folklore, a modern term for the **body** of traditional customs, superstitions, stories, dances, and songs that have been adopted and maintained within a given **community** by processes of repetition is not reliant on the written **word**. Along with folk songs and folktales, this broad **category** of cultural forms embraces all kinds of legends, riddles, jokes, proverbs, games, charms, omens, spells, and rituals, especially those of pre-literate societies or social classes. Those forms of verbal expression that are handed on from one generation or locality to the next by **word** of mouth are said to constitute an oral **tradition**.

## 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. 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.

### 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. 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.

## 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. Voynich manuscript

原文：Well, the Voynich manuscript does have many different theories proposed for it. Some people think that it's a complete hoax. It's now been carbon dated from the 15th century. So it's most likely if it is hopes to have been a 15th-century hoax which I personally don't believe. But some people think it's just gobbledygook. It's just an invention to make money. Somebody made it to fool people and make money. Other people think it's probably a code. In other words, someone encoded lots of secrets in it, hoping that no one would find out. And if so, that's been very successful because no one has corrected it so far. But, in my opinion, it is actually a genuine script. Obviously, a human devised script but masking behind it a genuine human language. In a language, it seems to me to have more if you like Near Eastern, maybe Caucasian Asian aspects, to it rather than European because of some of the words that I've decoded. So I would imagine that once we've actually managed to decode the script, we'll find that the language underneath is a natural human language probably from that part of the world.

## 16. 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.

## 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.

## Public view

The effect of the first difference is, on the one hand, to refine and **enlarge** the public views, by passing them through the **medium** of a chosen body of citizens, whose **wisdom** may best discern the true interest of their country, and whose **patriotism** and love of justice will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or **partial** considerations.

## Water crisis

Now that story's been scotched, as only part of contingency planning. But it was a symptom of the dramatic turn of events in South Australia, and it flushed out other remarks from water **academics** and people like Tim Flannery, indicating that things were really much worse than had been **foreshadowed**, even earlier this year. So is Adelaide, let alone some whole **regions** of South Australia, in serious bother? Considering that the vast amount of its drinking water comes from the **beleaguered** Murray, something many of us outside the State may not have quite realized. Is their **predicament** something we have to face up to as a nation?

## HCS:

### 1. Nile

要点：讲到Egypt怎么解决尼罗河泛滥问题，其泛滥的consequences是很严重的。

古埃及挖掘canal引尼罗河水来灌溉庄稼，并且其泛滥周期是predicable的。人们发现其规律，2月份(?)比较频繁。

### 2. Kidney donation

要点：讲到美国在XXX年一对兄弟之间的肾脏捐赠。

现在肾脏移植的需求越来越大，且医生面临一个ethical的问题，似乎捐肾者捐完后身体变差。

选项包括：医生和patient。

## 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:

### Health

Data for the study came from the 2003 Health Survey for England. More than 14,000 participants filled out **questionnaires** and had their heights measured. The study only looked at how good the subject thought his or her health was, not their actual health. Questions focused on five areas: mobility, self-care, normal activities, pain or discomfort and **anxiety** or depression. Men shorter than about 54 and women shorter than 51 reported the worst **impressions**. But small increases in height at the low end had much bigger effects on **perception** than the same increases among taller people. Other studies have shown, ironically, that shorter people on average actually live longer.

## WFD:

1. The synopsis contains the most important information.
2. It is vital that you acknowledge all your sources.
3. I thought we would meet in the small meeting room.
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. University departments should carefully monitor articles and publications by faculty.
8. Clinical placement in nursing prepares students for professional practice. (🔥)
9. The placement test of mathematics and statistics is offered every semester. (🔥)
10. Observers waited nervously and bated their breath for the concert.
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 students were instructed to submit their assignments by Friday.
15. The ways in which people communicate are constantly changing.
16. The celebrated theory is still a subject of controversy.
17. Supply and demand is one of the most fundamental factors in economics.

(🔥)

18. Take the first step by applying for university scholarship now.
19. If finance is the cause of a concern, scholarships may be available.
20. Accounting students should have a good understanding of profit and loss statement.
21. Many graduates studying journalism get jobs in communications field.

\*感谢您的阅读，下期再见！

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