

猩际PTE 12月上旬

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一、口语

RA

1. 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.

2. 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."

3. Legal writing

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

4. Domestication

Domestication is an evolutionary, rather than a political development. They were more likely to survive and prosper in an alliance with humans than on their own. Humans provided the animals with food and protection, in exchange for which the animals provided the humans their milk and eggs and yes -- their flesh.

5. Blue

While blue is one of the most popular colors, it is one of the least appetizing. Blue food is rare in nature. Food researchers say that when humans searched for food, they learned to avoid toxic or spoiled objects, which were often blue, black, or purple. When food dyed blue is served to study subjects, they lose appetite.

6. Infrastructure

The grid-based infrastructure enables large-scale scientific applications to be run on distributed resources. However, in practice, grid resources are not very easy to use for the end-users(终端用户) who have to learn how to generate security credentials. There is an imminent need to provide transparent access to these resources so that the end-users are shielded from the complicated details.

7. Pluto

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

8. 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.

9. Brain development

Scientific studies show that by age three there is a gap in brain development between kids who read aloud and those who do not, and children from low-income families are disproportionately impacted by this gap. Making sure all parents know the importance of reading aloud to their children is critical to closing the achievement gap.

10. Fast food

Hundreds of millions of American people eat fast food every day without giving it too much thought, unaware of the subtle and not so subtle ramifications of their purchases. They just grab their tray off the counter, find a table, take a seat, unwrap the paper, and dig in. The whole experience is transitory and soon forgotten.

11. Tourism

Tourism is a challenging sector on which to derive statistics since businesses serving tourists also serve local people. Therefore it is not straightforward to estimate how much of business sectors' revenue and how many jobs are due to tourist expenditure.

*高频题仍以老题为主

**重点关注以下单词的发音: strategy, lenient(仁慈的), discursive(离题的), imminent(迫在眉睫的), infrastructure, disproportionately, ramification(后果), purchases, transitory(转瞬即逝的), statistics, estimate, expenditure, credentials(证书), adjective。

***建议每日关注猩际的“每日三分钟”，夯实RA基本功。

RS:

1. I spent my time really studying human beings.

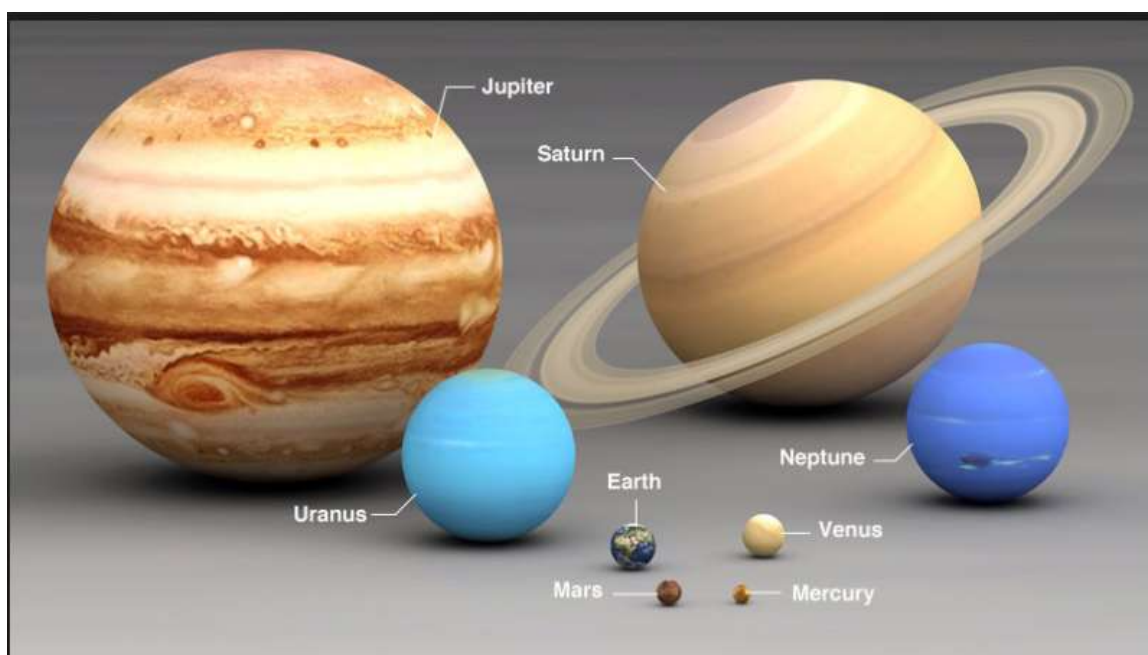
2. The program will be shown on the television during the weekend.
3. A hundred years ago, Albert Einstein first published his theory of general relativity.
4. Columbia is a world leading coffee exporter.
5. Half of the marks in mathematics are allocated to the correct working.
6. The doctor was not here today.
7. Distinguish him from others is the dramatic use of black and white photography.
8. There is absolutely no archaeological evidence to prove that Alexander the Great existed.
9. Would you pass the material textbook on the table?
10. He told me it was the most important assignment of all.
11. Many medical volunteers no longer access to medical literature.
12. One of the hardest things about starting university is finding your way around.
13. You need to be careful when quoting internet source.
14. Students who have selected many courses may need an extension.
15. I am pleased to report that many topics have been involved in this lecture.

* 有一定比例的新题出现。

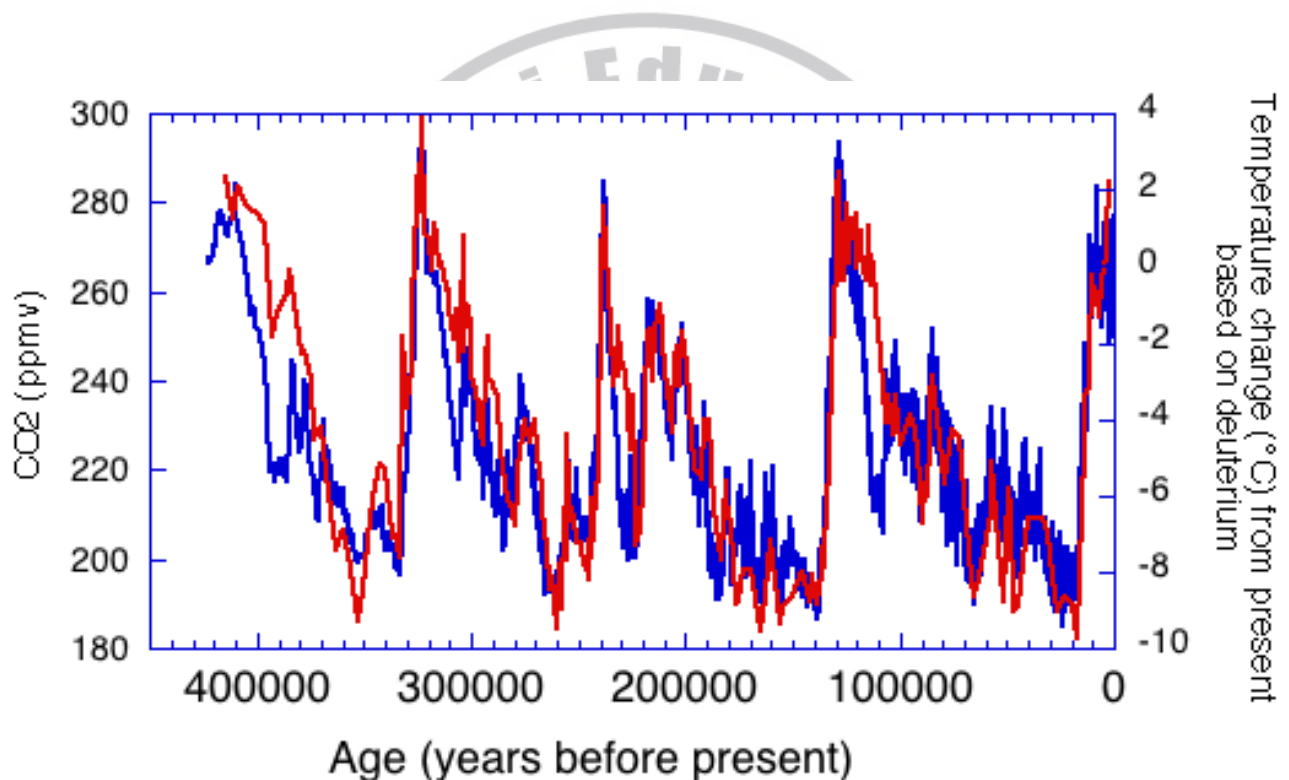
* *请坚持按照“2-5-8”法则进行RS的练习。

DI:

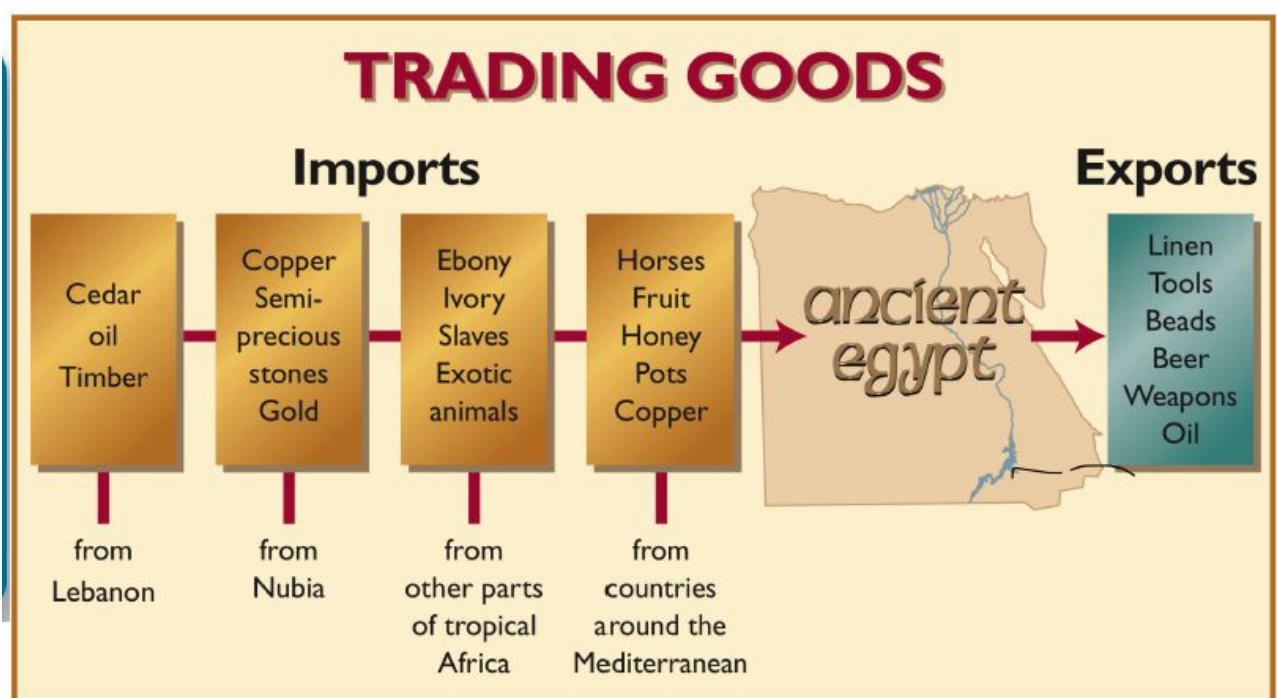
1. Solar system



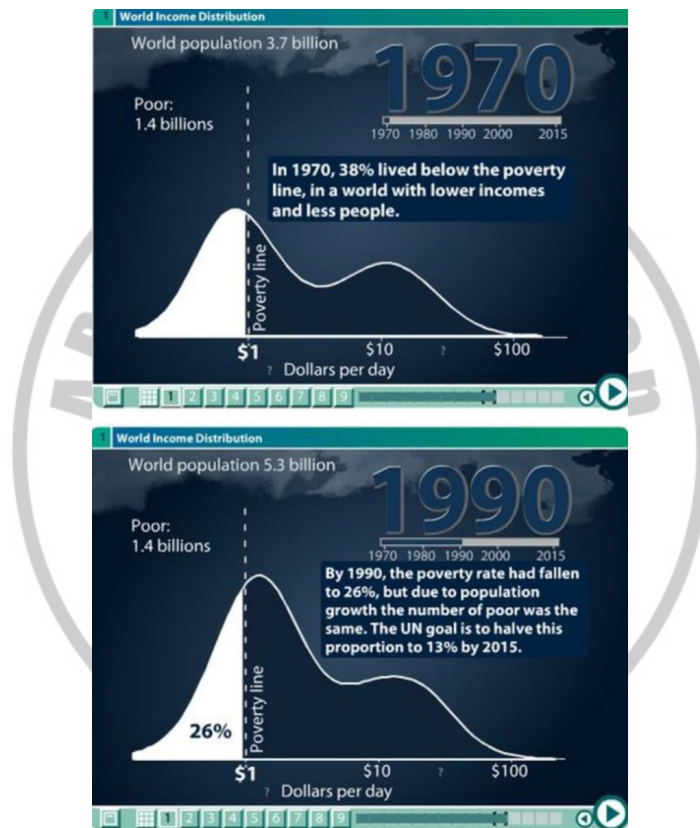
2. CO2 and temperature



3. Egyptian Trading Goods



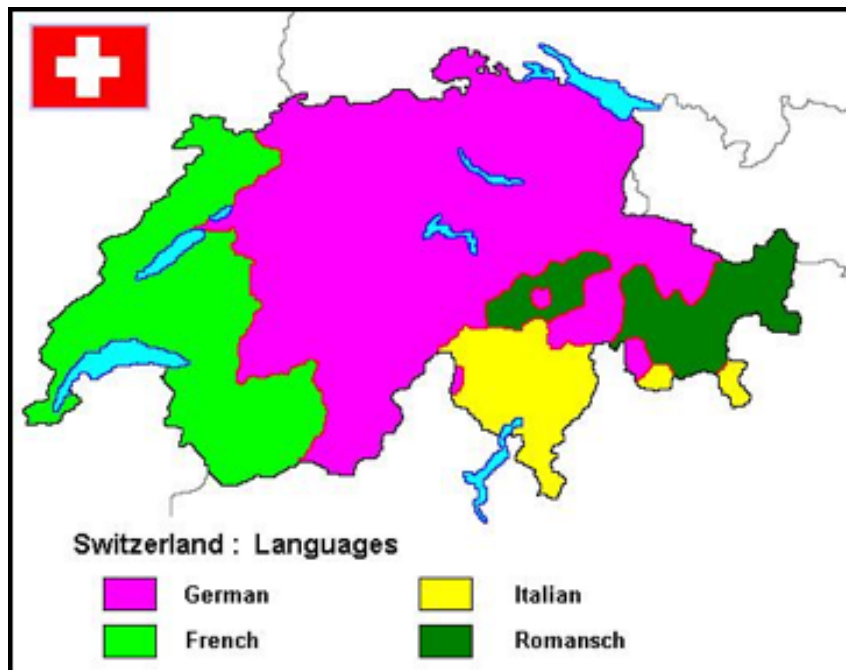
4. World population&income



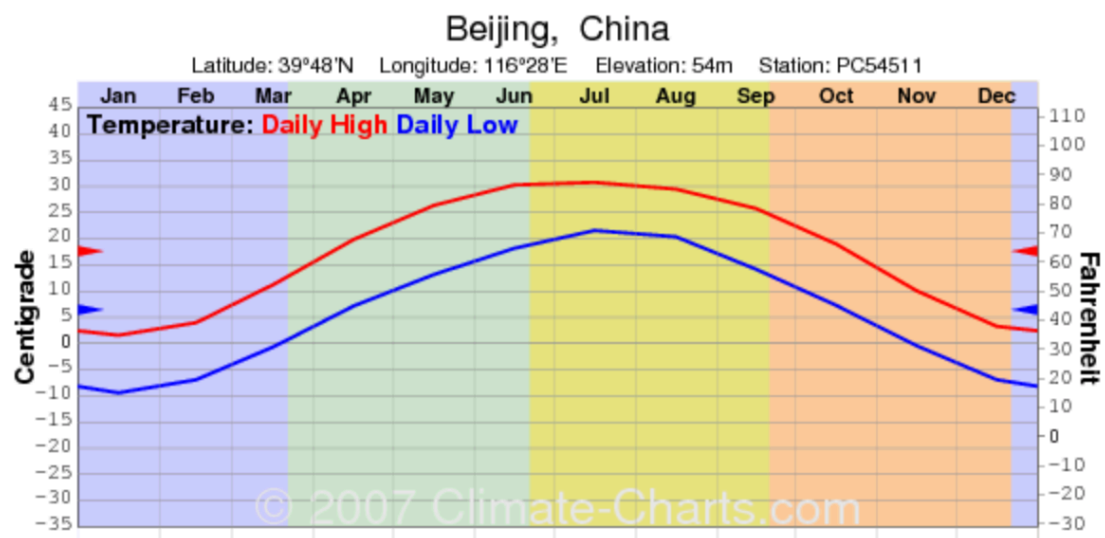
5. Germination (🔥)



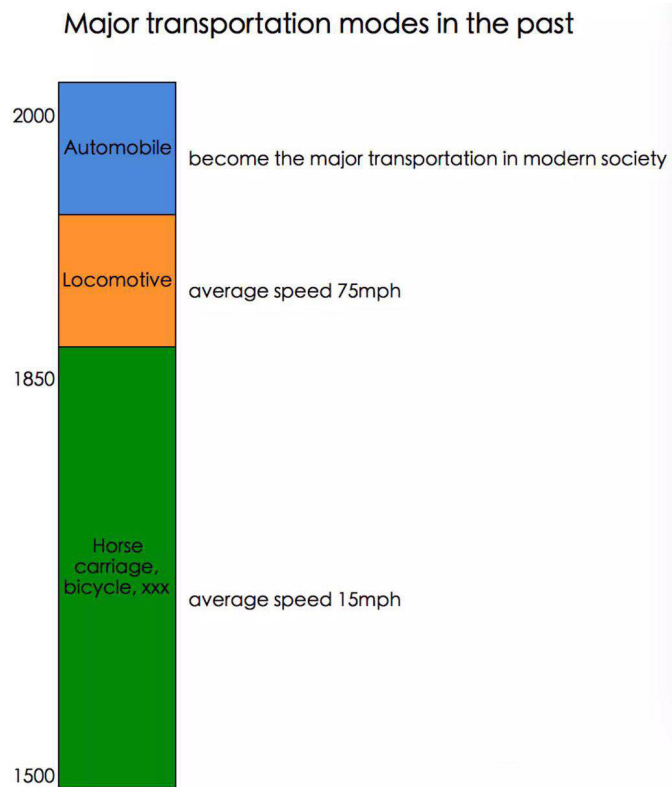
6. Switzerland languages



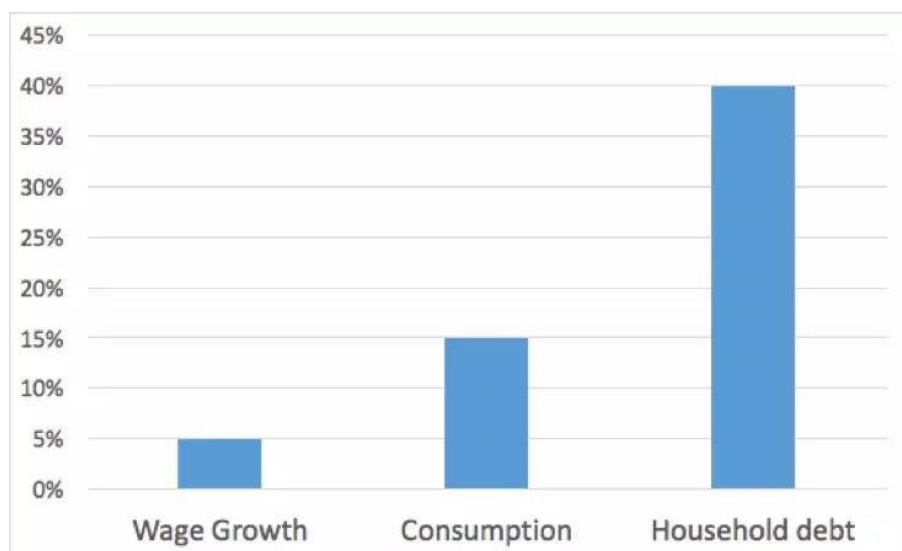
7. Beijing weather



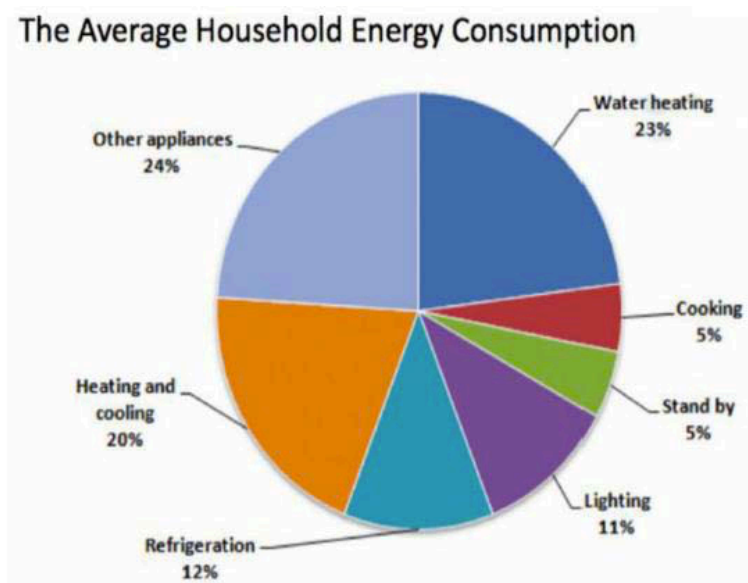
8. Transportation modes



9. Wage growth&consumption



10. Household energy



11. National flags



*DI的准备仍要坚持以线图、饼图和柱状图为主

**高频DI仍然以老题为主。

RL:

1. Online museum

要点：有一张博物馆展厅的图片，topic是博物馆的网络化。

世界上第一家博物馆鉴于1739 (?) 年，那时为了让尽可能多的人参观，博物馆都建在大城市并免费开放。

现在博物馆也可以把所有展品都放在网上，让世界各地的人都可以参观。

lecturer说他们的下一个目标就是在五年内将所有的展品都搬上网络。

2. Ageing population

要点：As the world population grow, the ageing population has become more serious.

Ageing percentage in the US is now 13% and is expected to be 23% in 2030.

The situation is the same in Japan and Germany.

There will be more than 20% of the German population aged over 65 years old in 2030.

Ageing problem is related to industrialization.

3. Linguist

原文：But when we move into working with communities, we have to recognize that the communities have to be the authority in their language. Actually a woman in the class I'm teaching at Sydney at the moment, a career woman, expressed this very nicely, although she was talking about something else, she was distinguishing expertise from authority. And certainly linguists because of our training we do have expertise in certain very narrow areas of language, but we don't have the authority over what to do with that knowledge or what to do with other knowledge that the community produces. I guess for me the bottom line is languages are lost because of the dominance of one people over another. That's not rocket science, it's not hard to work that out. But then what that means is if in working with language revival we continue to hold the authority, we actually haven't done anything towards undoing how languages are lost in the first place, so in a sense the languages are still lost if the authority is still lost.

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(汇款) are not wasted on weapons or siphoned(转移) 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. Language disorder

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

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

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

6. 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.

7. Licking and grooming

原文：So the way a mother rat takes care of its pups is by licking and grooming(梳理毛发), nipple switching and arch back nursing. So the rats that do a lot of licking and grooming and their last rats that rule very little. But most rats are in between. So

that resembles a human behaviour as well, right, you have mothers that are highly mothering and mothers that couldn't care less and most mothers are somewhere in between. So if you look at these rats. So all you do you observe them and put them in separate cages. So you put the high lickers in one cage not the mothers, but the offspring and the low lickers in another cage and then you let them grow and they're adults now, their mothers are long buried and you look in the brain and you see that those who had high licking mothers express a lot of glucocorticoid(皮质激素) receptor, gene and though so our lawmakers express know that reflects a number of factors and that results in a different stress response, but this is not the only difference. We found later on there are hundreds of genes that are differently expressed. So if you get in a mutation, you know polymorphism(多态性) once in a million. Here, just the motherly launching just hundreds of genes in one shot (一口气地) and it changes them in a very stable way that you can look at the old rat and you can say whether it was licked or not. But you can also save by behavior. So if you walk to the cages to the room the rats that were poorly lit are highly anxious, hard to handle, aggressive, and , and the rats that were very well handled as off as little pups. They are much more relaxed much easier to handle. So you know, like every technician in the lab knows looking at the adult rat how it was licked when it was a little tough any question , of course, mechanism, how does this work?

8. Infinite Monkey Theory

原文: This illustration often used is the one that the monkeys and the typewriters. Ok, we have a monkey sitting at a typewriter and the claim here is basically if you leave chance in time long enough you will get life, don't worry about it, yes, it's strange, yes, it's wonderful, but leave enough matter 600 million years on earth and you will have life. So, the monkey sitting at the typewriter the chances are eventually he produces the complete works of Shakespeare so what's the problem. So, there's no problem. There's no issue, right? You just leave it long enough and you'll find. And one key striker seconds, the monkey might well eventually get to you the complete works of Shakespeare but he doesn't manage to do it in 600 million years. So, what I decided to do is to run the numbers. I, instead of saying typing the complete work of Shakespeare, I just run the numbers for how long would it take a monkey typing one key striker a second. To type "to be or not to be that is the question". Right? On average how long is it gonna take my monkey friend one keystroke a second. I don't know how you think it would be. Maybe you could have a guess. Would it be less or more than 600 million years, which is the period life on earth isn't supposed to have emerge within and when I run the numbers" to be or not to be is the question' takes 12.6 trillion trillion trillion years to type just that phrase and a DNA string has got as much as information the encyclopedia Britannica. Are we saying that something of that complexity emerges by chance undirected within 600 million years? Again, it's mathematically possible but it's so incredibly unlikely that it would have that it tilts me in favour of the Christian story in which God creating life, simply a question of saying let that be and there was.

9. Mars

要点: The research conducted on the Mars the indicates the prior existence of liquid water.

The evidence is that researchers found several elements which are essential to form water, such as calcium carbonate(碳酸钙), salt, mineral, and perchlorate(高氯酸盐).

Consequently, we can speculate that there used to be water existed on Mars in liquid form and Mars may be a hospitable planet long time ago.

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.

ASQ:

1. Oral English is different from academic English. Which is the best term to describe academic English, tolerant or rigorous? [Rigorous](#)

2. How do you call the tower containing a beacon light to warn or guide ships at sea? [Lighthouse](#)

3. Which one has more interactions between teachers and students, a lecture or a tutorial? [Tutorial](#)

4. What do meter and millimeter measure, weight or length? [Length](#)

5. What do you call a public sale in which goods or properties are sold to the highest price offered? [Auction](#)

6. What is the force that happens between the relative motion when objects are rubbed against each other? [Friction](#)

7. What can bring astronauts to space? [Spacecraft](#)

8. What is the book that you cannot borrow from library? [Reserved Books](#)

9. Which object can be put into a handbag, a bicycle or a book?

A book

10. Under which circumstance would you describe the economy as a good one, the one with high unemployment or low unemployment? Low unemployment

11. What do we call a doctor who can sell prescribed medicines? Pharmacist

12. What do we call the thread in the center of the candle? Wick

13. Which of the following are real animals, unicorn, giraffe, dragon or mermaid?

Giraffe

*ASQ的复习不要占用太多精力，浏览机经有大致印象即可。

二、写作

SWT:

1. Columbus

原文: When Christopher Columbus arrived at Hispaniola during his first transatlantic(跨大西洋的) 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(首要地位), 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. Grass&Cow

原文：The co-evolutionary relationship between cows and grass is one of nature's under-appreciated(低估的) wonders; it also happens to be the key to understanding just about everything about modern meat. For the grasses, which have evolved to withstand the grazing of ruminants, the cow maintains and expands their habitat by preventing trees and shrubs(灌木丛) from gaining a foothold and hogging the sunlight; the animal also spreads grass seed, plants it with his hooves, and then fertilizes it with his manure. In exchange for these services the grasses offer ruminants a plentiful and exclusive supply of lunch. For cows (like sheep, bison, and other ruminants) have evolved the special ability to convert grass – which single-stomached creatures like us can't digest – into high-quality protein. The can do this because they possess what is surely the most highly evolved digestive organ in nature: the rumen(瘤胃). About the size of a medicine ball, the organ is essentially a forty-five-gallon fermentation(发酵) tank in which a resident population of bacteria dines on grass.

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(女神). 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(激流划艇) and catch a glimpse of the bizarre(奇怪的) Proboscis monkey, a primate found only in Borneo with a huge pendulous(悬垂的) nose, a characteristic pot belly and strange honking(吼叫) 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(有趣的) 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 cocreating 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(增量的) 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(变出) 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. Wine industry

原文: In 1920, the eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution created yet another setback for the American wine industry. The National Prohibition Act, also known as the Volstead Act, prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, delivery, or possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. Prohibition, which continued for thirteen years, nearly destroyed what had become a thriving and national industry. One of the loopholes in the Volstead Act allowed for the manufacture and sale of sacramental wine, medicinal wines for sale by pharmacists with a doctor's prescription, and medicinal wine tonics (fortified wines) sold without prescription. Perhaps more important, prohibition allowed anyone to produce up to two hundred gallons yearly of fruit juice or cider. The fruit juice, which was sometimes made into concentrate, was ideal for making wine. People would buy grape concentrate from California and have it shipped to the East Coast. The top of the container was stamped in big bold letters: caution: do not add sugar or yeast or else fermentation will take place! Some of this yield found its way to bootleggers throughout America who did just that. But not for long, because the government stepped in and banned the sale of grape juice, preventing illegal wine production. Vineyards stopped being planted, and the American wine industry came to a halt.

7. 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.

8. 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 have 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 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 a real step 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.

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.

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. Benefits of honey

原文： According to Dr. Ron Fessenden, M.D., M.P.H. the average American consumes more than 150 pounds of refined sugar, plus an additional 62 pounds of high fructose corn syrup every year. In comparison, we consume only around 1.3 pounds of honey per year on average in the U.S. According to new research, if you can switch out your intake of refined sugar and use pure raw honey instead, the health benefits can be enormous.

What is raw honey? It's a pure, unfiltered and unpasteurized sweetener made by bees from the nectar of flowers. Most of the honey consumed today is processed honey that's been heated and filtered since it was gathered from the hive. Unlike processed honey, raw honey does not get robbed of its incredible nutritional value and health powers. It can help with everything from low energy to sleep problems to seasonal allergies. Switching to raw honey may even help weight-loss efforts when compared to diets containing sugar or high fructose corn syrup. I'm excited to tell you more about one of my all-time favorite natural sweeteners today.

12. Mini war

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

*近期高频SWT仍然以老题为主

**请坚持加强连词的运用，特别注意语法避免出错。

WE:

1. Experience is more effective and useful than books and formal education. To what extent do you agree with this opinion?
2. Medical technology can increase life expectancy. Is it a blessing or curse?
3. In a cashless society, people use more credit cards. Cashless society seems to be a reality, and how realistic do you think it is? What are the advantages and disadvantages of this phenomenon?
4. 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?
5. Large shopping malls are replacing small shops. What is your opinion about this? Discuss with appropriate examples.
6. Whether design of buildings will have a positive or negative impact on people's life and work?
7. Parents should be held legally responsible for their children's acts. What is your opinion? Support it with personal examples.

8. 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.
9. 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.
10. Should governments build more roads to allow more vehicle owners or improve the network of public transport?

*近期高频WE仍然以老题为主

**请坚持作文模板的运用，特别注意语法和拼写避免出错。

三、阅读

Reading MCS: Map

要点：讲到一个古老的map，是给国王看的，有coastal的内容
问：我们能推测出什么。

选项：包含map上的city plan（city已经no longer exist）；
map是为了防御外敌入侵之用；
map是给国王专门制作的。

Reading MCM: (无)

RO:

1. 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.

2. Chimpanzee

1) A simple way to disprove this Innateness Hypothesis, as linguists call it, is to demonstrate that other species have the capacity to speak but for some reason simply have not developed speech. A logical candidate for such a species is the chimpanzee, which shares 98.4% of the human genetic code. Chimpanzees cannot speak because, unlike humans, their vocal cords are located higher in their throats and cannot be controlled as well as human vocal cords.

2) It does not follow from their lack of speech, however, that chimpanzees are incapable of language, this is, a human—like grammar. Perhaps they can acquire grammar and speak if they could only use grammar some way other than with a voice.

3) The obvious alternative is sign language. All primates have extremely dexterous hands and sign language is a language. You have probably already read about the regular chimpanzees Washoe and Nim Chimpsky, and the lowland gorilla, Koko, all of whom learned to sign and interact very naturally with their trainers.

4) All of these animals were taught to sign in order to get food, tickling, grooming, and toys and to get out of their cages. The question, then, is whether chimpanzee and gorilla signing is language; is it based on grammatical rules?

3. Date line

1) International Date Line, imaginary line on the earth's surface, generally following the 180° meridian of longitude, where, by international agreement, travellers change dates.

2) The date line is necessary to avoid a confusion that would otherwise result.

3) For example, if an airplane were to travel westward with the sun, 24 hours would elapse as it circled the globe, but it would still be the same day for those in the airplane while it would be one day later for those on the ground below them.

4) The same problem would arise if two travelers journeyed in opposite directions to a point on the opposite side of the earth, 180° of longitude distant.

5) The apparent paradox is resolved by requiring that the traveller crossing the dateline change his date, thus bringing the travelers into agreement when they meet.

4. Environmental rewards

1) In his fascinating book Carbon Detox, George Marshall argues that people are not persuaded by information.

2) Our views are formed by the views of the people with whom we mix.

3) Of the narratives that might penetrate these circles, we are more likely to listen to those which offer us some reward.

4) He proposes that instead of arguing for sacrifice, environmentalists should show where the rewards might lie.

5) We should emphasize the old—fashioned virtues of uniting in the face of a crisis, of resourcefulness and community action.

5. New energy

1) Many countries are suffering a shortage of scholars of new energy.

2) Especially engineers about new energy.

3) With the climate change, the money distributed in energy research will double.

4) Become an engineer not only means more opportunities in their career but will gain more money in their research.

6. Pilot

1) After finishing first in his pilot training class, Lindbergh took his first job as the chief pilot of an airmail route operated by Robertson Aircraft Co. of Lambert Field in St. Louis, Missouri.

2) He flew the mail in a de Havilland DH—4 biplane to Springfield, Illinois, Peoria and Chicago.

3) During his tenure on the mail route, he was renowned for delivering the mail under any circumstances.

4) After a crash, he even salvaged bags of mail from his burning aircraft and immediately phoned Alexander Varney, Peoria's airport manager, to advise him to send a truck.

7. Welfare

1) In the early years of the twenty-first century the impact of immigrants on the welfare state has become a staple of discussion among policy makers and politicians.

2) It is also a recurrent theme in the press, from the highbrow pages of Prospect to the populism of the Daily Mail.

3) Inevitably, these discussions focus on present-day dilemmas.

4) But the issues themselves are not new and have historical roots that go much deeper than have been acknowledged.

*RO答题一定要首先判断出首句，可以合理地运用排除法。

**在判断出首句的基础上搞清楚各个代词指代的是什么，从而找出顺序线索。

***有些考试题目是将原始文本进行了简写的，实在读不懂和找不出顺序线索也要有心理准备。请严格限定自己纠结的时间，时间一到果断猜一个结果并跳转到下一题。

Reading FIB:

1. Gallery of Canada

An exhibit that brings together for the first time landscapes painted by French impressionist Pierre-Auguste Renoir comes to the National Gallery of Canada this June. The gallery in Ottawa worked with the National Gallery of London and the Philadelphia Museum of Art to pull together the collection of 60 Renoir paintings from 45 public and private collections.

2. Seminars

Seminars are not designed to be mini-lectures. Their educational role is to provide an opportunity for you to discuss interesting and difficult aspects of the course. This is founded on the assumption that it is only by actively trying to use the knowledge that you have acquired from lectures and texts that you can achieve an adequate understanding of the subject. If you do not understand a point it is highly unlikely that you will be the only person in the group in that position, you will invariably be undertaking a service for the entire group if you come to the seminar equipped with questions on matters which you feel you did not fully understand. The seminar is to provoke discussion.

3. E-learning

Remember when universities were bursting at the seams with students sitting in the aisles, balancing books on their knees? No more, it seems. E— learning is as likely to stand for empty lecture theatres as for the internet revolution, which has greatly increased the volume and range of course materials available online in the past five years." The temptation now is to simply think, 'Everything will be online so I don't need to go to class'," said Dr Kerri-Lee Krause, of the Centre for the Study of Higher Education at the University of Melbourne. The nation's universities are in the process of opening the doors for the new academic year and, while classes are generally well attended for the early weeks, it often does not last." There is concern at the university level about student attendance dropping and why students are not coming to lectures," Dr Krause said. But lecturers' pride — and fierce competition among universities for students — mean few are willing to acknowledge publicly how poorly attended many classes are.

4. Walt Disney world

Walt Disney World has become a pilgrimage site partly because of the luminosity of its cross—cultural and **marketing** and partly because its **utopian** aspects appeal powerfully to real needs in the capitalist **society**. Disney's marketing is unique because it captured the symbolic essence of **childhood** but the company has gained access to all public communication media. Movies, television shows, comic books, dolls, apparels, and **educational** film strips all point to the parks and each other.

5. Music

Music was as important to the ancient Egyptians as it is in our modern society. Although it is thought that music played a **role** throughout the history of Egypt, those that study the Egyptian writings have discovered that music **seemed** to become more important in what is called the 'pharaonic' period of their history. This was the time when the Egyptian dynasties of the pharaohs were **established** (around 3100 BCE) and music was found in many parts of every day Egyptian life.

6. City investment

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

7. Shark

Version 1 :

That's not the original question: Shark bite numbers **grew** steadily over the past century as humans reproduced exponentially and **spent** more time at the seashore. But the numbers have **remained** unvaried over the past five years as overfishing **thinned** the shark population near shore and swimmers **learned** about the risks of wading into certain areas.

Version 2:

Down the road, the study authors write, a better understanding of sharks **personalities** may help scientists learn more about what drives their choice of things like prey and **habitat**. Some sharks are shy, and some are outgoing some are **adventurous**, and some prefer to stick close to what they know, information that could prove useful in making sense of larger species—wide behavior patterns.

Reading FIB_RW

1. Interdisciplinary center

A new interdisciplinary center for the study of the frontiers of the universe, from the tiniest subatomic particle to the largest chain of galaxies, has been formed at The University of Texas at Austin. The Texas Cosmology Center will be a way for the university's departments of Astronomy and Physics to **collaborate** on research that concerns them both. "This center will bring the two departments together in an area where they **overlap** in the physics of the very early universe," said Dr. Neal Evans, Astronomy Department chair. Astronomical observations have **revealed** the presence of dark matter and dark energy, discoveries that challenge our knowledge of fundamental physics. And today's leading theories in physics involve energies so high that no Earth-bound particle accelerator can test them. They need the universe as their **laboratory**. Dr. Steven Weinberg, Nobel laureate and professor of physics at the university, called the Center's **advent** "a very exciting development" for that department.

2. Big four burgers

Drive down any highway, and you'll see a proliferation of chain restaurants-most likely, if you travel long and far enough, you'll see McDonald's golden arches as well as signs for Burger King, Hardee's and Wendy's, the "big four" of burgers. Despite its name, though, Burger King has fallen short of **claiming** the burger crown, unable to surpass market leader MacDonald's No. 1 sales status. Always the bridesmaid and never the bride, Burger King remains No.2. Worse yet, Burger King has experienced a six-year 22 percent decline in customer traffic, with its overall quality rating dropping while ratings for the other three **contenders** have increased. The decline has been **attributed** to inconsistent product quality and poor customer service. Although the chain tends to throw advertising dollars at the problem, an understanding of Integrated Marketing Communications theory would suggest that internal management problems (nineteen CEOs in fifty years) need to be rectified before a unified, long-term strategy can be put in place. The **importance** of consistency in brand image and messages, not at all levels of communication, has become a basic tenet of IMC theory and practice. The person who takes the customer's order must communicate the same message a Burger King's famous tagline, "have it your way" or the customer will just buzz up the highway to a chain restaurant that seems more consistent and, therefore, more **reliable**.

3. Primates

With their punk hairstyles and bright colors, marmosets(一种长尾猴) and tamarins (绢毛猴) are among the most attractive primates on earth. These fast-moving, lightweight animals live in the rainforests of South America. Their small size **makes** it easy for them to dart about the trees, catching insects and small animals such as lizards, frogs, and snails. Marmosets have another unusual food **source** - they use their chisel-like incisor teeth to dig into tree bark and lap up the gummy sap that seeps out, leaving telltale, oval-shaped **holes** in the **branches** when they have finished.

But as vast tracts of rainforest are cleared for plantations and cattle ranches marmosets and tamarins are in serious **danger** of extinction.

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. Mother and Baby

原文: Ever try to get a baby to smile? It can seem close to impossible—and then suddenly there it is: that elusive, seemingly joyous grin. Well, it turns out those

smiles aren't spontaneous—they're strategic. Researchers have found that when babies smile, it's for a reason. They want whoever they're interacting with—typically a parent—to smile back. And they time it just so, a smile here and a smile there. The researchers call it sophisticated timing. The study is in the journal PLOS ONE. The researchers enlisted real mothers and infants and quantified their interactions, which fell into four categories. One: babies wanted to maximize the amount of time smiling at their mothers. Two: they wanted to maximize the time the mothers smiled at them. Three: they wanted to experience simultaneous smiling, and four: no smiling at all. By studying when smiles happened and what the subsequent effect was, the investigators were able to figure out that for mothers the goal 70 percent of the time was to be smiling simultaneously(同时地)—while for babies 80 percent of the time they just wanted their mother smiling at them. So, mothers want the interaction, while babies just want to be smiled at. So your baby may not be able to feed itself, talk or even turn over yet. But when it comes to smiles, babies seem to know exactly what they're up to.

4. Global warming

原文： There can now be no reasonable, science-based, doubt about the reality of global climate change effects brought on by the cumulative and rapidly growing emission of so-called "greenhouse" gases - primarily carbon dioxide - into the atmosphere. As these effects become increasingly more obvious worldwide, so commercial interests, groups of concerned individuals and national governments have been gripped by what amounts to mass panic about what to do about it.

To many, Paul Ehrlich's Malthusian "Population Bomb" of 1968 appears about to explode in the world's face in an indirect version of his millenarian vision of population growth which outpaces agricultural production capacity - with predictably catastrophic results for humanity. And his three-part crisis scenario does indeed seem now to be present: a rapid rate of change, a limit of some sort, and delays in perceiving that limit. Ehrlich's work was roundly criticized at the time, and later, from many quarters, and much of what he predicted did not come about.

Nevertheless, can the world afford to take the risk that the climate scientists have got it wrong? Is it not in everyone's interests to apply the Precautionary Principle in attempting to avoid the worst of their predictions - now, rather than at some future time? As the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Mr. Rajendra Pachauri, has recently pointed out, eleven of the warmest years since instrumental records began have occurred in the past twelve years, while major precipitation changes are taking place on a global scale.

5. 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.

6. 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.

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(定义得不够清楚的), the underlying assumption is that for knowledge-intensive(知识密集型) 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(企业家的) 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 Huxleys alphas in Brave New World those at the top of the

bell curve. Others employ it as a synonym(同义词) 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 has been highly visible talent poaching (挖人) by solvent (无负债的) firms of others who have economic hardship.

8. Prevention of epidemic (🔥)

要点: The United States has built clinical drug manufacturing and health management in prevention against pandemics in public

Those methods include inventions of antiviral drug and vaccine for some diagnosed diseases.

In less developed countries, it is more difficult for the governments to make efforts to prevent diseases because the lack of resources is a big challenge.

9. 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.

10. Endangered language

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

11. 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.

12. Genes (🔥)

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

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

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

13. 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 cannot 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.

14. HTML

要点：When the 90's was coming around, more and more normal people could get online.

Thanks to the UK, the invention of HTML allowed people to create a wide variety of extraordinary works.

During the first decade, people created web pages, learning resources and other online contents without normal factors, such as fears, religious concerns, advertisement, profitability or traditional promotion schemes.

It is because they thought it was a good idea.

*SST的高频题仍以老题为主，熟读机经仍然很重要。

**请认真看懂机经中出现的生词，包括熟悉其发音。

Listening MCM:(无)

Listening FIB:

1. Laurence Stephen Lowry

Laurence Stephen Lowry RBS RA was an English artist. Many of his drawings and paintings depict Pend Lebury, Lancashire, where he lived and worked for more than 40 years, and also Salford and its surrounding areas. Lowry is famous for painting **scenes** of life in the industrial districts of North West England in the mid-20th century. He developed a distinctive style of painting and is best known for his urban landscapes peopled with human figures often referred to as matchstick man. He painted mysterious unpopulated **landscapes**, brooding **portraits** and the unpublished "marionette" works, which were only found after his death.

2. Animal movement

In animals, a movement is coordinated by a cluster of neurons in the spinal cord called the central **patterns** generator (CPG). This produces signals that drive muscles to **contract** rhythmically in a way that produces running or walking, depending on the pattern of pulses. A simple signal from the brain instructs the CPG to switch between different **modes**, such as going from a standstill to walking.

*背单词的时候一定要把单词的准确发音找到并大声朗读出来，增强自己对这个单词发音的敏感性。

HCS:(无)

Listening MCS: (无)

SMW: (无)

HIW: (无)

WFD:

1. The aerial photographs were promptly registered for thorough evaluations. (🔥)
2. Participants initially select from a range of foundation subjects.
3. The placement test of mathematics and statistics is offered every semester. (🔥)
4. The artists and conservative politicians earn their rules of politics.
5. The celebrated theory has a great degree of controversy.
6. The sociology department is highly regarded worldwide.
7. She used to be an editor of the student newspaper.
8. The theme of the instrumental work exhibits more of a demure, compositional style.
9. While reconciliation is desirable, the basic underlying issues must be addressed.
10. Free campus tour runs daily during summer for prospective students.
11. Mutually exclusive events are neither complementary nor opposite.
12. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before deadline.
13. Observers waited nervously and bated their breath for the concert.
14. Student concession cards need to be obtained by completing an application form.
15. The teacher asked the group to commence the task.
16. The ways in which people communicate are constantly changing.
17. You may need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement.
18. Radio is a popular form of entertainment throughout the world.
19. Most of the students have not considered this issue before.
20. Clinical placement in nursing prepares students for professional practice.
21. If finance is a cause for concern, scholarship may be available.
22. Climate change is now an acceptable phenomenon among reputable scientists.

*仍然以老题为主。

**请重点关注单词: aerial, reconciliation, phenomenon, reputable, throughout, commencement, concession, complementary, opposite, Mutually, instrumental, conservative, mathematics

*感谢您的阅读，下期再见！

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