

# 猩际PTE 12月下旬

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# 一、口语

## RA

### 1. Stress

This study tracked about 1,000 adults in the United States, and they ranged in age from 34 to 93, and they started the study by asking, 'How much stress have you experienced in the last year?' They also asked, 'How much time have you spent helping out friends, neighbors, people in your community?' And then they used public records for the next five years to find out who died.

### 2. Tulip

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

### 3. Love

It seems that when it comes to love, men and women are designed to misconstrue misread and misunderstand one another and themselves. You discover that in fact they make good sense. Being a deluded romantic is often the best way to make a good-biologically successful-choice about a potential partner on the basis.

### 4. Vanilla

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

### 5. Brain

The brain is divided into its 'hemispheres' by a prominent groove. At the base of this lies nerve fibers which enable these two halves of the brain to communicate with each other. But the left hemisphere usually controls movement and sensation in the right side of the body, while the right hemisphere similarly controls the left side of the body.

### 6. Choice of book

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

## 7. Lincoln

Lincoln's apparently radical change of mind about his war power to emancipate slaves was caused by the escalating scope of war, which convinced him that any measure to weaken the Confederacy and strengthen the Union war effort was justifiable as a military necessity.

## 8. Akimbo

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

## 9. 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.

## 10. Restaurant location

The physical location of a restaurant in the competitive landscape of the city has long been known as a major factor in its likely success or failure. Once restaurants are established in such environments they can do little about their location. All they can do is work to improve customer access to their premises. Restaurateurs often do this by engaging in battles with local authorities about car parking.

## 11. 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.

## 12. Bookkeepers Fraud

A national study into fraud by bookkeepers employed at small and medium-sized businesses has uncovered 65 instances of theft in more than five years, with more than \$31 million stolen. Of the cases identified by the research, 56 involved women and nine instances involved men. However, male bookkeepers who defrauded their employer stole three times, on average, the amount that women stole.

\*高频题仍以老题为主，但最近考试出现了不少新题需要后续多加留意。



**\*\*重点关注以下单词的发音：** medium-sized, defraud, precision, purchases, ramification(后果), restaurateur (餐馆老板), dubious, invariably, strengthen, necessity, decision, temperamental, propagation。

**\*\*\*建议每日关注猩际的“每日三分钟”，夯实RA基本功。**

## RS:

1. During the period, heavy industry grew rapidly in the north of the country.
2. Higher fees cause the student to look more critically at what universities offer.
3. His academic supervisor called in to see him last night.
4. If she doesn't speak the language, she's not going to sit around a week for a translator.
5. In consultation with your supervisor, your thesis is approved by the faculty committee.
6. In our city, students have access to thirteen college libraries.
7. Is hypothesis on black hole as rendered moot as explanation of XXX?
8. It's important to keep this medicine in the fridge.
9. Leading scientists speculate that numerous planets could support life forms.
10. Please make sure you correctly cite all the necessary materials.
11. She doesn't even care about anything but what is honest and true.
12. That country's economy is primarily based on tourism.
13. The chemistry/chemical building is still open during vacation.
14. The fertile plains in the east of the region provide an excellent land for farming.
15. The study of archaeology requires intensive international fieldwork.
16. The television output is giving evident educational programming.
17. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy.
18. This part of session is not supported by documentation.
19. Tomorrow's lunchtime seminar on nuclear engineering has been postponed.
20. What distinguishes him from others is that he used black and white photography.

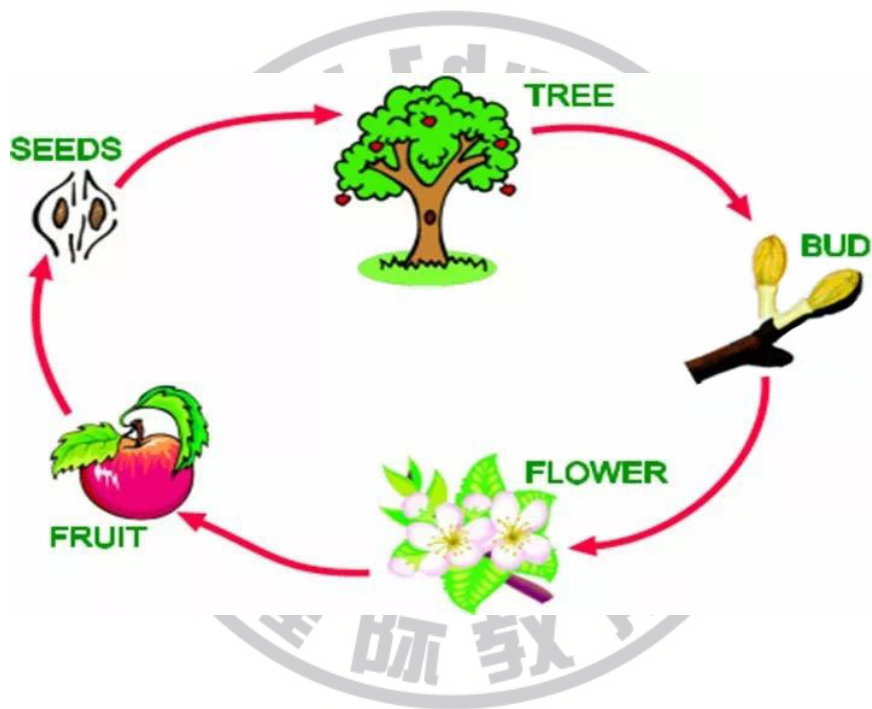
\* 有一定比例的新题出现。

\* \*请坚持按照“2-5-8”法则进行RS的练习。



DI:

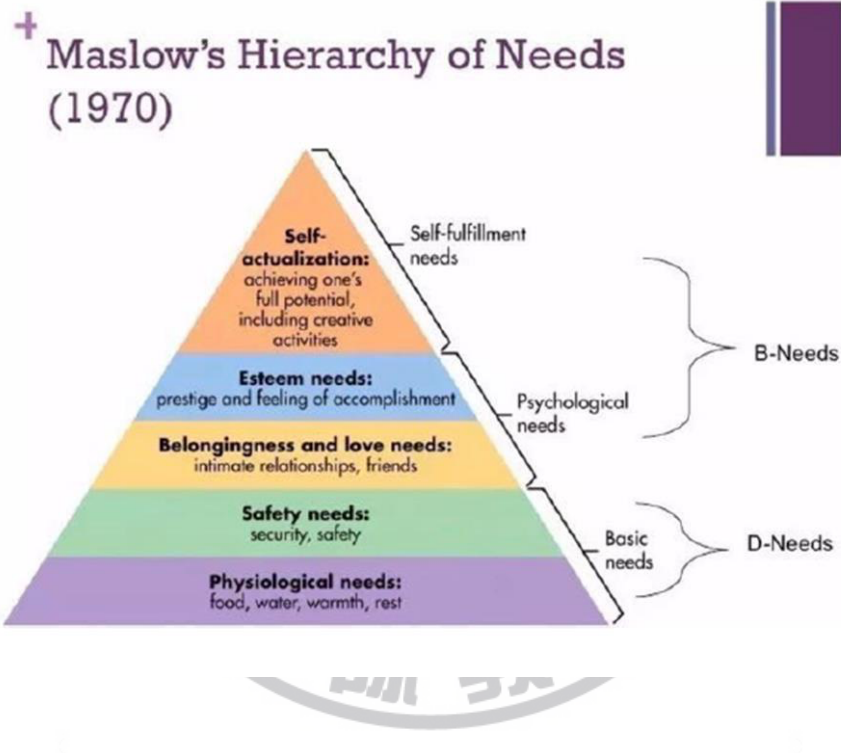
## 1. Apple Life Cycle



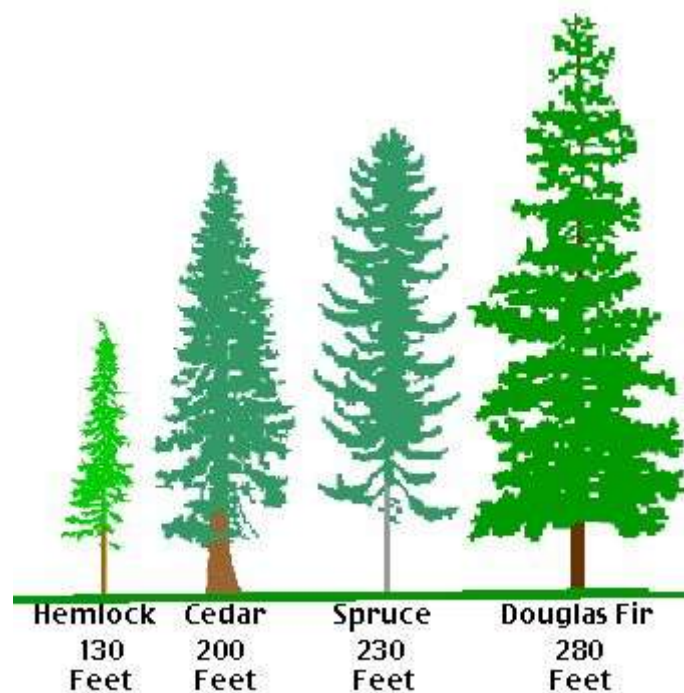
## 2. Egyptian Trading Goods



### 3. Earnings and unemployment



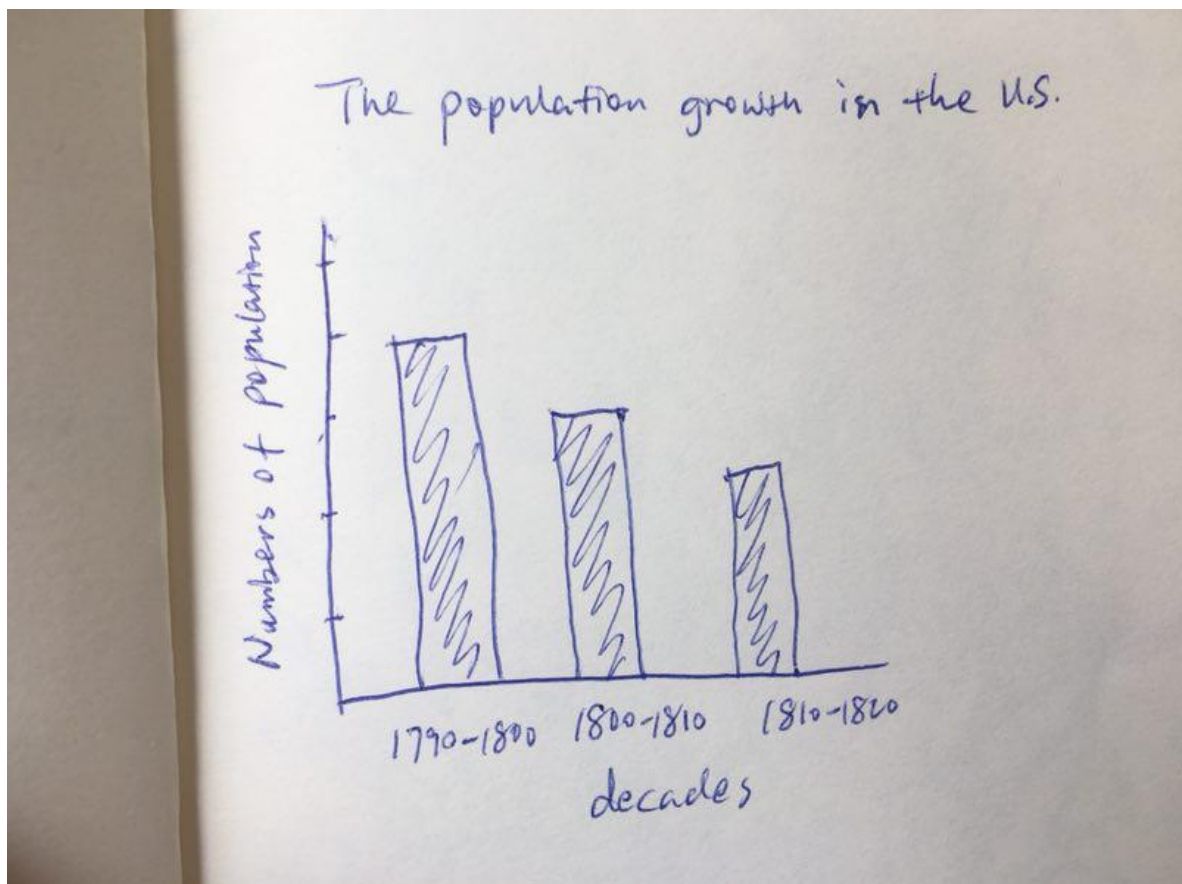
### 4. Height of tree



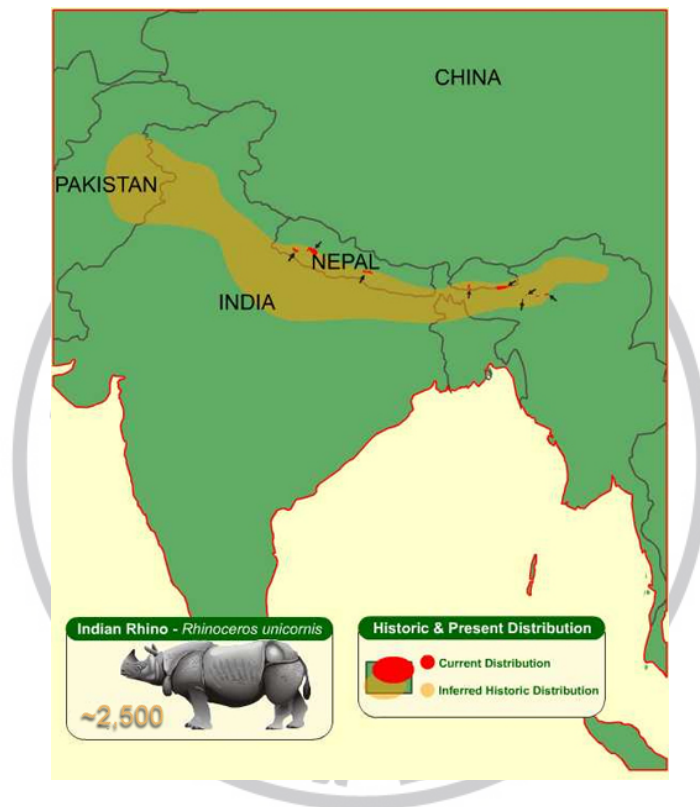
## 5. Pencil length



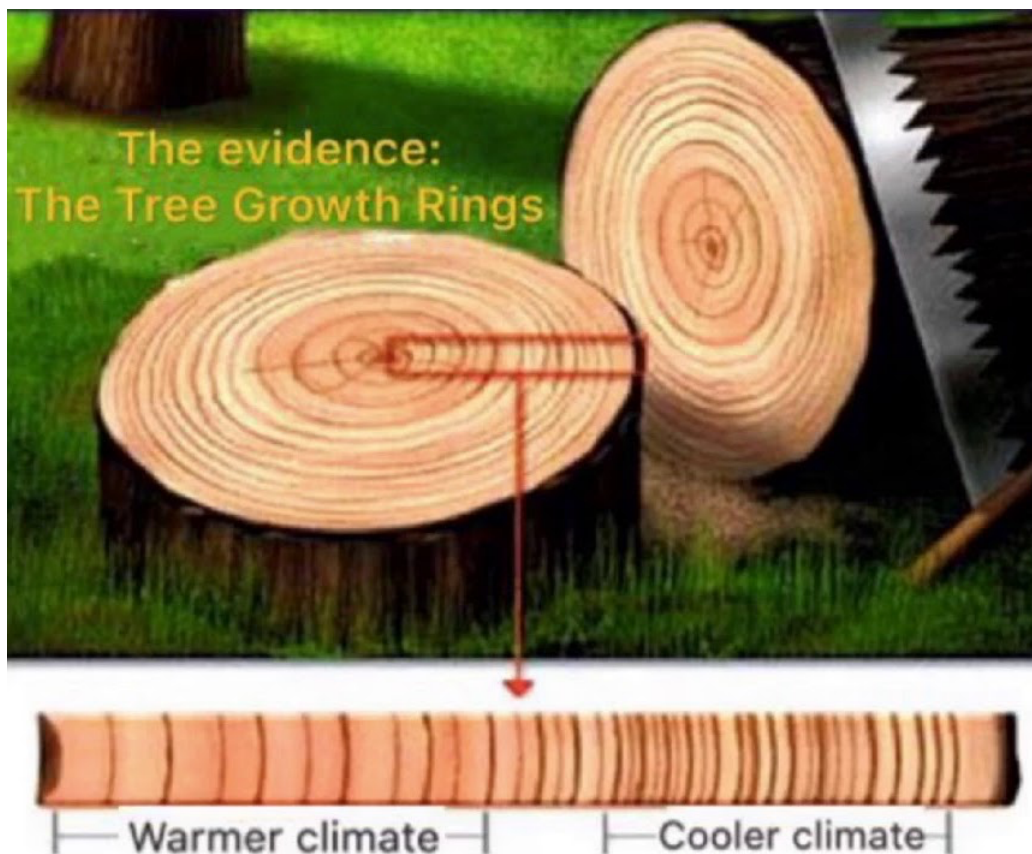
## 6. US Population Growth



## 7. Rhino distribution

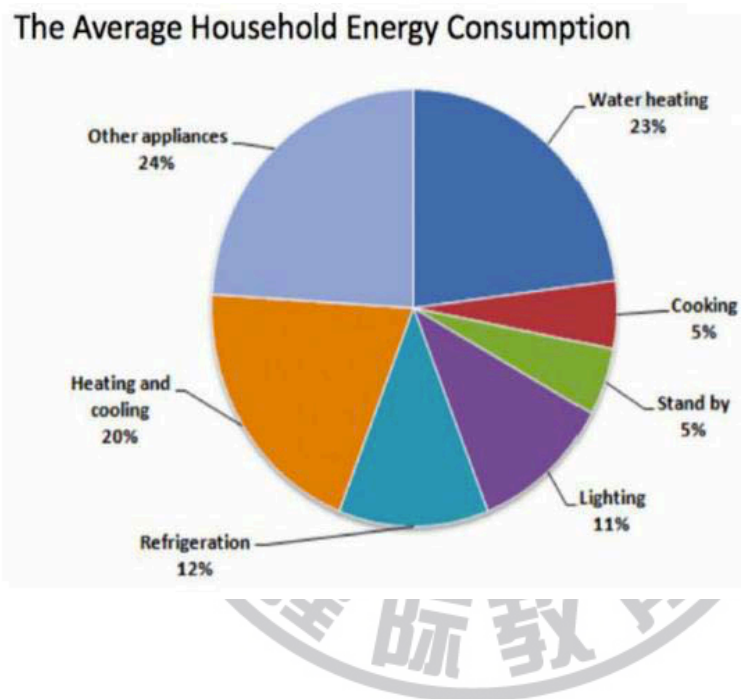


## 8. Tree ring and saw

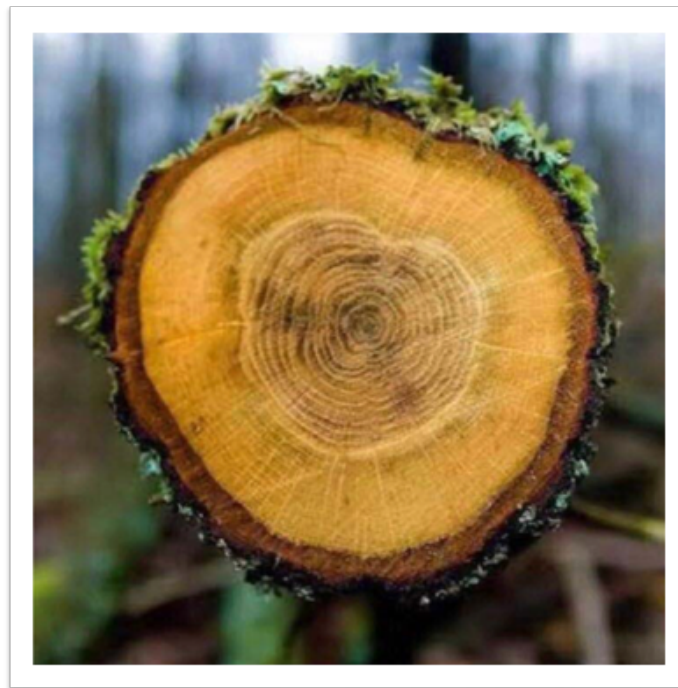




## 9. Household energy



## 10. Tree ring



\*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. Automation

要点：视频题，一个男教授讲述了很多数据，slide上也有很多数据。

主要讲因为科技的发展，未来很多人会没有工作，并有数据作为支撑。  
但专业人员的工作会非常稳定。

### 2. 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.

### 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) of into Swiss bank accounts; they go straight into the pockets of local people. They pay for food, clean water, and medicines, they help kids in school, they help start up new business.

## 5. Biology

原文： Welcome to your very first tutorial in biology. Now, in this video series what I want to do is I want to talk to you guys about many different topics concerning biology. For example, I want to talk to you guys about DNA and genetics in cells, in bacteria, in life and a whole bunch of interesting stuff. But since this is the very first video, I think what we should do in this video is just stick with the very basics. And the first thing I want to do is talk to you guys about what is biology. So, let's go ahead and answer that question. And the definition of biology is this: the study of life in living organisms. All right, that makes sense up to a certain point up until organisms because you may have heard of organisms before. And you may have your own definition but the scientific definition of an organism is a living thing. Well, that's easy. We know what living things are. I'm a living thing, plants, grass is a living thing. My puppy(小狗) named old Dan, cutest puppy ever, by the way, is a living thing but whenever we talk about living things. Believe it or not, things get rid of complicated because then you have to ask yourself 'what is life'. Well, of course, if you ask your grandma or your best friend or even if you ask a philosopher 'what is life', everyone is going to give you kind of a different definition of their outlook on life. However, whenever scientist and biologists were first deciding, you know what, what is life? That's the problem that they had everyone had their own separate definition of life itself. So, what they need to do before biology was even invented, which is, of course, the study of life is scientists needed to agree on the definition of life.

## 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. UK printing

原文：一张看上去很旧的图，其中有若干英国18世纪的人坐着，旁边站着一个穿着宽大裙子的女人。  
提到newspaper。

## 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. Banana

要点：一张图里有一个碗，碗里有香蕉和苹果。

谈到人们要safety of food，以香蕉作为例子，understand banana和appreciate banana。以及一个system，可以鉴别食品安全，比如sources，sugar。

Value of the science is the fact.

还包括：first you need to know that you want a banana in the basket, then you can make the decision to get the banana from the basket.

讨论了relationship between politics and scientific truth。

## 11. 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.

\*近期考试出现的RL新题不少，需注意。

## ASQ:

1. If one's response is simultaneous, quick or slow?

Quick

2. In statistics, what is a circle divided into many parts called?

Pie

3. The instructions that tell you how to cook food?

Recipe

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

Autobiography

5. Which of the following is not a means of transportation: by plane, by public transportation or car model?

Car model

6. Who sits in the cockpit(驾驶舱) of an airplane?

Pilot

7. How do you call a student that has finished his first year? [Sophomore](#)
8. What do you call an individual musical sound? [Note](#)
9. How would you describe the process in which ice becomes water? [Melting](#)
10. What is the doctor who specializes in treating children's diseases? [Pediatrician](#)
11. Why bees are important to agriculture? [Pollination](#)
12. What's the verb used to describe two people sharing the same opinion? [Agree](#)
13. Which of the following are real animals, unicorn, giraffe, dragon or mermaid?  
[Giraffe](#)
14. What is a thermometer used to measure? [Temperature](#)

\*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. Voting rights in UK

原文：Compulsory voting is often suggested as a solution to the problem of declining turnout. But how are individuals and countries affected by compulsory voting beyond boosting electoral participation? Shane Singh investigates the social, economic, and political consequences of compelling citizens to vote.

There has been a lot of discussion about compulsory voting these days. In the United Kingdom, in particular, as voter turnout rates have declined, many commentators and politicians have begun advocating for mandatory electoral participation. Those in favor of compulsory voting often adduce the importance of participation among all segments of society. Citizens of democracies are forced to do many things in the interest of the public good, they maintain, including serving on juries and educating their children, and full participation serves the country as a whole. Those opposed to compulsory voting often argue that, from a democratic theory perspective, the right to vote implicitly includes a right not to vote. Such a right of abstention, they argue, is more important than any societal good that might accompany high turnout. In fact, opponents of compulsory voting often contend that the country may be better off if those who are disinclined to vote are not pushed to participate in public affairs.

Regardless of whether one of these sets of arguments is more persuasive than the other, compulsory voting is commonly used around the world. Several European democracies mandate voting, as do Australia and most of the countries in Latin America. By evaluating results from these countries, it is possible to assess the mechanics and effects of compulsory voting.

## 3. 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. 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 an 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. The United States will specialize in technology innovation India will specialize in programming. The business managers in each country will opt to specialize in activities in which they have a comparative advantage. As in the past, The U.S. economy will continue to concentrate on what is called the best activities.

#### 5. Electric cars

原文: Although we tend to think of electric cars as being something completely modern, they were in fact some of the earliest types of motorized vehicle.

At the beginning of the twentieth century electric cars were actually more popular than cars with an internal combustion engine as they were more comfortable to ride in. However, as cars fuelled by petrol increased in importance, electric cars declined. The situation became such that electric vehicles were only used for certain specific purposes - as fork-lift trucks, ambulances and urban delivery vehicles, for example.

Although electricity declined in use in road vehicles, it steadily grew in importance as a means of powering trains. Switzerland, for example, was quick to develop an

electrified train system, encouraged in this no doubt by the fact that it had no coal or oil resources of its own.

Nowadays there is renewed interest in electricity as a means of powering road vehicles. Why is this the case? Well, undoubtedly economic reasons are of considerable importance. The cost of oil has risen so sharply that there is a strong financial imperative to look for an alternative. However, there are also environmental motivations. Emissions from cars are blamed in large part for - among other things - the destruction of the ozone layer and the resultant rise in temperatures in the polar regions. A desire not to let things get any worse is also encouraging research into designing effective electric transport.

## 6. Grass & Cow

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

## 7. Technology prediction

原文： As far as prediction is concerned, remember that the chairman of IBM predicted in the fifties that the world would need a maximum of around half a dozen computers, that the British Department for Education seemed to think in the eighties that we would all need to be able to code in BASIC and that in the nineties Microsoft failed to foresee the rapid growth of the Internet. Who could have predicted that one major effect of the automobile would be to bankrupt small shops across the nation? Could the early developers of the telephone have foreseen its development as a medium for person to person communication, rather than as a form of broadcasting medium? We all, including the 'experts', seem to be peculiarly inept at predicting the likely development of our technologies, even as far as the next year. We can, of course, try to extrapolate from experience of previous technologies, as I do below by comparing the technology of the Internet with the development of other information and communication technologies and by examining the earlier development of radio and print. But how justified I might be in doing so remains an open question. You might conceivably find the history of the British and French videotext systems, Prestel and Minitel, instructive. However, I am not entirely convinced that they are

very relevant, nor do I know where you can find information about them online, so, rather than take up space here, I've briefly described them in a separate article.

## 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. The Rosetta Stone

原文： When the Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799, the carved characters that covered its surface were quickly copied. Printer's ink was applied to the Stone and white paper laid over it. When the paper was removed, it revealed an exact copy of the text—but in reverse. Since then, many copies or "facsimiles" have been made using a variety of materials. Inevitably, the surface of the Stone accumulated many layers of material left over from these activities, despite attempts to remove any residue. Once on display, the grease from many thousands of human hands eager to touch the Stone added to the problem.

An opportunity for investigation and cleaning the Rosetta Stone arose when this famous object was made the centerpiece of the Cracking Codes exhibition at The British Museum in 1999. When work commenced to remove all but the original, ancient material the stone was black with white lettering. As treatment progressed, the different substances uncovered were analyzed. Grease from human handling, a coating of carnauba wax from the early 1800s and printer's ink from 1799 were cleaned away using cotton wool swabs and liniment of soap, white spirit, acetone and purified water. Finally, white paint in the text, applied in 1981, which had been left in place until now as a protective coating, was removed with cotton swabs and purified water. A small square at the bottom left corner of the face of the Stone was left untouched to show the darkened wax and the white infill.



## 10. Parents' born order

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

## 11. 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.

## 12. Children allowance

原文： Many people who have written on the subject of allowances say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around the home. These jobs are a normal part of family life. Paying children to do extra work around the house, however, can be useful. It can even provide an understanding of how a business works. Allowances give children a chance to experience the things they can do with money. They can share it in the form of gifts or giving to a good cause. They can spend it by buying things they want. Or they can save and maybe even invest it. Saving helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice: you have to cut costs and plan for the future. Requiring children to save part of their allowance can also open the door to future saving and investing. Many banks offer services to help children and teenagers learn about personal finance. A savings account is an excellent way to learn about the power of compound interest. Compounding works by paying interest on interest. So, for example, one dollar invested at two percent interest for two years will earn two cents in the first year. The second year, the money will earn two percent of one dollar and two cents, and so on. That may not seem like a lot. But over time it adds up.

## 13. World wide web

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.

\*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. Some students choose university near where they live and continue to stay at home with families, other students choose university away from family, what are the advantages and disadvantages for both sides.
2. Younger employees have more skills, knowledge and more motivated than older employees. To what extent do you agree or disagree, support your argument with your own experience.
3. Some people point out that experiential learning (i.e. learning by doing it) can work well in formal education. However, others think a traditional form of teaching is the best. Do you think experiential learning can work well in high schools or colleges?
4. Medical technology can increase life expectancy. Is it a blessing or curse?
5. 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?
6. 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?
7. Effective learning requires time, comfort and peace so it is impossible to combine study and employment. Study and employment distract one from another. To what extent do you think the statements are realistic? Support your opinion with examples?
8. Whether design of buildings will have a positive or negative impact on people's life and work?
9. It is important to maintain the balance between work and other aspects of one's life such as family and leisure activities. Please give your opinion about how important to maintain the balance and why some people think it is hard to do?
10. Global problems related to governments and international organizations, what are the problems and what is your opinion?
11. 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.
12. Some universities deduct marks from students' works if given in late, what are the problems and what is your opinion?

\*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:

#### 1. Statement

要点：一个法院的声明，篇幅很短却用词很绕，不是非常好懂。

大致说一个新法规颁布了，如有异议可以去上诉。

选项：既可以对这个法规进行上诉，又可以质疑其ethical value；

可以对其上诉，但不能质疑其ethical value。

#### 2. Venus

要点：Venus Arora，正确选项很明确，原文有明显提示。

选和significant change有相似内容的选项。

问：young people怎么了。

选项：unemployment rate rose。

#### 3. Insurance

要点：讲international students需要买oversea health insurance。以卧龙岗大学为例，可以去AHS这个系统。在接受学校offer的时候可以选择让学校帮助购买，保险公司就可以直接签。如果学生不喜欢这个保险公司，可以自行换公司。保险到期后，需要学生自己renew并且pay directly。

问：通过这篇文章可以得到什么结论。

选项：只有international student才需要买保险，本地学生不用(干扰项)；只有本地学生要买而international student不用(干扰项)；学生需要自己cover their own health through insurance（答案）；只有卧龙岗大学的学生需要买保险(干扰项)。

#### 4. Labor market

要点：The UK has one of the most flexible labor markets in Europe.

With the active market, the young are highly beneficial from it.

There is a program targeting people who are aged 25 or over, which have not worked very well yet.

Therefore we have to make some changes to it.

问：Why is the unemployment rate low for the young in the UK, because the young...?



选项: is in active employment market(正确答案); benefits from the program (干扰项); suits the flexible labor market(干扰项); more successful than people over 25(干扰项)。

## Reading MCM:

### 1. Research on light

要点: 讲牛顿对光的研究。

发现光沿直线传播; 发现光穿过水面会发生折射, 等等。

选项: 光沿直线传播; 光穿过solid material会折射; 光穿过介质时速度会改变。

### 2. 3D printing

原文: With the help of their latest invention in science - a 3D printer, researchers managed to create the exact copy of a man's thumb bones. The device can now be used to help surgeons restore damaged bones by creating their precise copies, which are made from the patient's cells. The new method implies a number of steps. Initially, it is important to have a 3D image of the bone that is going to be copied. In case the bone has been damaged, one can create a mirror image of the bone's intact twin. Afterwards the picture of the bone is inserted into a 3D inject printer that puts thin layers of a material (selected beforehand) on top of one another till the 3D object shows up. After successfully replicating a bone, the copy itself features small pores on its "scaffolds". This is where bone cells can eventually settle, grow and then completely displace the biodegradable scaffold. Scientists removed CDI 17 cells from bone marrow that remained after hip-replacement surgical operations. These cells develop into primordial bone cells, also known as osteoblasts. The latter were syringed on top of the bone scaffolds in a gel that was created to nourish the CDI 17 cells as well as support them. In the final step, scientists sew scaffolds under the skin on the backs of laboratory mice. After 15 weeks the scaffold had turned into human bone.

选项: 3D打印机可以打印3D image (干扰项);

打印机打的scaffold是biodegradable;

打印机里的ink是自然存在的化学物质。

### 3. Distance Education

要点: 讲远程教育的好处与坏处。

选项: resources available(答案); space(答案); flexibility(答案)。

## 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. Selective university

- 1) England's most selective universities must do more to attract teenagers from disadvantaged backgrounds if they want to charge higher tuition fees, the country's fair access watchdog has warned.
- 2) Professor Les Ebdon, director of Fair Access to Higher Education, has said universities can no longer make excuses about the number of poorer students they take on.
- 3) In a statement issued yesterday, Prof Ebdon dismissed the argument from the country's most selective universities, which claim that young people from poorer backgrounds generally secure worse grades.
- 4) Such defenses from the country's most elite universities "do not hold water", Prof Ebdon said, as he urged the institutions to do more to widen their intakes."

### 3. Benefit of language

- 1) Over the years many human endeavors have had the benefit of language.
- 2) In particular a written language can convey a lot of information about past events, places, people and things.
- 3) But it is difficult to describe music in words, and even more difficult to specify a tune.
- 4) It was the development of a standard musical notation in the 11th century that allowed music to be documented in a physical form.

5) Now music could be communicated efficiently, and succeeding generations would know something about the music of their ancestors.

#### 4. Tutorial

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

#### 5. Artificial intelligence

- 1) Researchers in the field of artificial intelligence have long been intrigued by games, and not just as a way of avoiding work.
- 2) Games provide an ideal setting to explore important elements of the design of cleverer machines, such as pattern recognition, learning and planning.
- 3) Ever since the stunning victory of Deep Blue, a program running on an IBM supercomputer, over Gary Kasparov, then world chess champion, in 1997, it has been clear that computers would dominate that particular game.
- 4) Today, though, they are pressing the attack on every front.

#### 6. Earthquake

- 1) At 5:12 a.m. on April 18, 1906, the people of San Francisco were awakened by an earthquake that would devastate the city.
- 2) The main temblor, having a 7.7-7.9 magnitude, lasted about one minute and was the result of the rupturing of the northernmost 296 miles of the 800-mile San Andreas fault.
- 3) But when calculating destruction, the earthquake took second place to the great fire that followed.
- 4) The fire, lasting four days, most likely started with broken gas lines (and, in some cases, was helped along by people hoping to collect insurance for their property—they were covered for fire, but not earthquake, damage).

#### 7. New energy

- 1) Engineers are much needed to develop greener technologies, he says.



- 2) “The energy sector has a fantastic skills shortage at all levels, both now and looming over it for the next 10 years,” he says.
- 3) Not only are there some good career opportunities, but there's a lot of money going into the research side, too.
- 4) With the pressures of climate change and the energy gap, in the last few years funding from the research councils has probably doubled” .

## 8. New ventures

- 1) New Ventures is a program that helps entrepreneurs in some of the world's most dynamic, emerging economies-- Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia and Mexico.
- 2) We have facilitated more than \$203 million in investment, and worked with 250 innovative businesses whose goods and services produce clear, measurable environmental benefits, such as clean energy, efficient water use, and sustainable agriculture.
- 3) Often they also address the challenges experienced by the world's poor.
- 4) For example, one of the companies we work with in China, called Ecostar, refurbishes copy machines from the United States and re-sells or leases them for 20 percent less than a branded photocopier.

## 9. Summer school

- 1) The Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering will be holding the eleventh neutron summer school at Chalk River on May 8-13, 2011.
- 2) The aim of the school is to cover a wide range of topics associated with thermal neutron scattering, including powder diffraction, stress analysis, texture, reflectometry, and small-angle neutron scattering together with the underlying theory associated with neutron scattering.
- 3) The theory will be presented in a way that should be understood by people in any of these fields.
- 4) For more information, see the Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering's Neutron Summer School.

\*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. View difference

The difference in **views** is so great that one wonders, are the problems and the policymakers talking about the same **phenomenon**? Are they looking at the same data? Are the visions of those in **power** are so clouded by special and particular **interests**?

### 3. Clone

Clones of and Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones **planted** outside small towns upstate or on Long Island, says Jillian Gregg, now of the Environment Protection Agency's western-ecology division in Corvallis, Ore. The growth gap comes from ozone damage, she and her New York colleagues report. Ozone chemists have known that **concentrations** may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from urban pollution that **bows** in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hang-around ozone is the **overwhelming** factor in tree growth, the researchers say in the July 10 *Nature*. "This study has profound importance in showing us most vividly that rural areas **pay** the price for urban pollution," says Stephen P. Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "This work should be a wake-up call," he adds.

### 4. Walt Disney world

When humans began farming some 12,000 years ago, they altered the future of our **species** forever. Our ancestors were ecological **pioneers**, discovering and cultivating the most valuable crops, sealing them up to feed entire communities and transforming wild crops so fundamentally that they became dependent on humans for their survival. Farming, in the words of National Geographic's Genographic Project, "sowed the seeds for the modern **age**."

### 5. Education and childcare

Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies have found that countries with greater enrolment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also

have higher maternal employment rates, although untangling causal relationships is complex. From the point of view of the household, additional income, especially for the less well-off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty has been shown to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. From the point of view of the public purse, as mothers **enter** employment they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues **through** income tax and national insurance.

## 6. 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.

## 7. Crime

Most students commencing legal studies will have some experience of crime, whether directly, as a victim of crime or indirectly through exposure to media coverage. This means that most offenses **covered** on the syllabus, such as murder, theft and rape will be familiar **terms**. This tends to give students the impression that they know more about criminal law than they do about other subjects on the syllabus. This can be a real disadvantage in **terms** of the academic study of criminal law because it tends to lead students to rely on preconceived **notions** of the nature and scope of the offenses and to reach instinctive, but often legally inaccurate, conclusions. It is absolutely **essential** to success in criminal law that you put aside any prior knowledge of the offenses and focus on the principles of law derived from statutes and cases. By doing this, you will soon appreciate just how much difference there is between everyday conceptions of crime and its actuality.

## Reading FIB\_RW

### 1. 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.

## 2. Foreign policy

The foreign policy of a state, it is often argued, begins and ends with the border. No doubt an exaggeration, this aphorism nevertheless has an **element** of truth. A state's relation with its neighbors, at least in the **formative** years, are greatly **influenced** by its frontier policy, especially when there are no **settled** borders. Empire builders in the past sought to extend imperial frontiers for a variety of reasons; subjugation of kings and princes to gain their allegiance (as well as handsome tributes or the coffers of the state), and, security of the core of the empire from external attacks by establishing a string of buffer states in areas adjoining the frontiers. The history of British empire in India was no different. It is important to note in this connection that the concept of international boundaries (between two sovereign states), demarcated and **delineated**, was yet to emerge in India under Mughal rule.

## 3. Herbal

A herbal is a book of plants, describing their appearance, their properties and how they may be used for preparing ointments and medicines. The medical use of plants is **recorded** on fragments of papyrus and clay tablets from ancient Egypt, Samaria and China that date back 5,000 years but document traditions far older still. Over 700 herbal remedies were detailed in the Papyrus Ebers, an Egyptian text written in 1500 BC. Around 65 BC, a Greek physician called Dioscorides wrote a herbal that was **translated** into Latin and Arabic. Known as *De materia medica*, it became the most influential work on medicinal plants in both Christian and Islamic worlds until the late 17th century. An illustrated manuscript copy of the text made in Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul) **survives** from the sixth century. The first printed herbals date from the dawn of European printing in the 1480s. They provided valuable information for apothecaries, whose job it was to make the pills and potions **prescribed** by physicians. In the next century, landmark herbals were produced in England by William Turner, considered to be the father of British botany, and John Gerard, whose illustrations would inspire the floral fabric, wallpaper and tile designs of William Morris four centuries later.

## 4. Daniel Harris

Daniel Harris, a scholar of consumption and style, has observed that until photography finally **supplanted** illustration as the "primary means of advertising clothing" in the 1950s, glamour inhered **less** in the face of the drawing, which was by necessity schematic and generalized, than in the sketch's attitude, posture, and gestures, especially in the strangely dainty positions of the hands. Glamour once resided so emphatically in the stance of the model that the faces in the illustrations cannot really be said to have **expressions** at all, but angles or tilts. Illustrations cannot really be said to have at all, but angles or tilts. The chin raised upwards in a haughty



look; the eyes lowered in an attitude of introspection; the head cocked at an inquisitive or coquettish angle: or the profile presented in sharp outline, emanating power the severity like an emperor's bust **embossed** on a Roman coin.

## 5. Event management

Event management is particularly challenging from an operational viewpoint. In many cases, events are staged on sites where everything has been set up over a 24-hour period, with all elements carefully **synchronised**. In contrast, many events are years in the planning: large convention bids are often won five years before the event is held. For the very **competitive** bidding process, budgets need to be developed and prices quoted, requiring a good understanding of market, economic and political trends, as well as consumer choices. This long-term view is the basis of strategic management, which is covered in Part 1, and focuses on the event concept, feasibility of the event, legal compliance and financial management. Marketing is a critical **success** factor and other important topic of this first section, many events (sporting, cultural and arts) involving long-term sponsorship **arrangements** with key industry players. Relationship building is particularly **challenging** since there are so many stakeholders involved in events, including government agencies at many levels. Part 1 will look at all these aspects, including strategic risk, before moving on to the second part where operational planning and implementation will be covered in detail.

## 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. Decline of bee

要点： There is a conclusion that bees are declining.

The conclusion is well-documented and supported by strong scientific evidence.

It is the only conclusion.

The loss of pollinators could be huge and catastrophic.

The positive side is that people are aware of it and taking actions to fix it.

## 3. Power separation

要点： separation of power体系有三个部分，第一是legislation，第二个是administration（不太确定），提到office care about...第三个负责interpret，应该是司法。这样分工明晰。

但是过去有个blurring line，因为他们不知道谁该做什么。

## 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. Manager

要点：Manager should have a broad perspective, read more books and go back to university to improve themselves.

The best manager is not to know their organization better, but to be a professor of management.

Experience is not necessary, but management knowledge is important.

最后提到了skills。

## 7. 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.

## 8. Sound receptor

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

## 9. 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.

## 10. Secret bee life

原文: I have been writing non-fiction for years, and secretly wanting to be a novelist. When I first started writing at the age of 30, it was with the intention of writing fiction, but I took a little detour for 10 or 12 years, and write non-fiction which I absolutely have no regret about at all. I think it's exactly the right thing for me to do, but there's this dream tucked away inside of me to do this.

Now I remember reading something that Eudora Welty wrote, who is a great novelist from Mississippi who had a big influence on me actually. She said, "no art ever came out of not risking your neck." And I think she's absolutely right. It felt that way to me at the time, it actually feels that way every time I sit down to write something.

Finally, in the early 90s, I took my deep breath, and started writing fiction. It felt risky to me at the time to do that. And one of the very first things I wrote was, what I thought was going to be the first chapter of a novel, called "The Secret Life of Bees". I wrote it in 1992, and it is actually essentially the first chapter of the novel as it is now.

## 11. Arts festival

要点: UK Arts Festival is about the secret life of the plants.

The session will show the audience how plants interact through interactive lectures and live experiments.

It will show you how plants talk to each other and to other species. So audience can judge by themselves to see whether it's true or not.

## 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. Globalization

原文: What is Globalization? Globalization can usefully be conceived as a process (or set of processes), which embodies a transformation in the spatial organization of social relations, and transactions, generating transcontinental or interregional flows and networks of activity, interaction and power. It is characterized by four types of change: First, it involves a stretching of social, political and economic activities across political frontiers, regions and continents. Second, it suggests the intensification, or the growing magnitude, of interconnectedness and flows of trade, investment, finance, migration, culture, etc. Third, the growing extensity and intensity of global interconnectedness can be linked to a speeding up of global interactions and processes, as the evolution of world-wide systems of transport and communication increases the velocity of the diffusion of ideas, goods, information, capital, and people. -Fourth, the growing extensity, intensity and velocity of global interactions can be associated with their deepening impact such that the effects of distant events can be highly significant elsewhere and even the most local developments may come to have enormous global consequences. In this sense, the boundaries between domestic matters and global affairs can become increasingly blurred. Globalization has three definitions. There are more trade transactions, communications, services and multinational companies across the border. There are more travels and cooperation between different countries. A global and integrated economic system has been formed in the world. One country does not depend on itself only, but countries interact more with each other in terms of production and consumption.

## 15. 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.

## 16. 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.

## 17. Newspaper

要点：While economic models have changed, advertising has dropped down.

Although newspapers have an increase in cash flow, newspaper industry lost money because they can't find buyers.

Small newspapers go online, and some newspapers disappeared.

The staff worked in newspaper dropped by 30-60%.

## 18. Industrialization

要点：有提到democracy, topic是revolution of industrialization, affect整个社会。

Living expectancy and standard was declined. Therefore some legislations about working conditions and environment conditions were introduced to rectify our behaviour. Some damages have been reversed and we have more benefits compared to 100 years ago.

## 19. Wilson

原文：Wilson came from a different world. And he became the focal point of a board mainstream. American culture that thought that modern literature and wanted modern literature to be able to be read and appreciated by ordinary people. They were not modernists in an abstract sense. And certainly, some of them like TS Eliot and Faulkner were too difficult for some of their writings to be read by ordinary people. But this was a world before the division between the brows or between a lead or whatever had established itself as a part of our consciousness. Wilson was a major player in the successful effort of his generation to establish at the heart of American life and innovative literature that would equal the great cultures of Europe. And he knew that the great cultures of Europe were there. He was not a product of a narrow American Studies kind of training at all. He joined a high artistic standard with an openness to all experience and a belief that literature was as much of a part of life for everyone as conversation. He thought the Proust and Joyce and Yeats and Eliot could and should be read by ordinary Americans and helped that to happen. Wilson was a very various man. Over a period of almost 50 years, he was a dedicated, a literary

journalist, and an investigative reporter, a brilliant memoirist, and dedicated journal keeper.

## 20. University competition

原文：Today a university like the LSE certainly has to acknowledge that it is in competition for the best students, all of whom have choices they can exercise, and many of them choices which run across national and continental borders. We are in competition, too, for staff. The academic job market is one of the most global 25 there is. And in the 21st century English is the new Latin, so universities in English speaking countries are exposed to more intensive competition than those elsewhere. We are in competition for government funding, through the assessment of research quality. We are in competition for research contracts, from public and private sector sources, and indeed we are in competition for the philanthropic pound. Many of our own donors were at more than one university, and indeed think of the LSEs requests alongside those of other charities to which they are committed. That is a competitive environment which is particularly visible to a vice-Chancellor.

\*SST近期出现了不少新题，在熟读老题的基础上加强新题的关注。

\*\*请认真弄懂机经中出现的生词，包括熟悉其发音。

## Listening MCS:

### 1. Bibliography

要点：关于bibliography(参考文献)和reference的区别。

选项：它们的范围不一样。（答案）

### 2. Graffiti

要点：一个postgraduate做一个关于graffiti的study。

Ms Rowles is studying graffiti tags to find a way of identifying the perpetrators and eventually building a statewide database of offenders and their tags. She says a common difference among taggers is to admit to one offence but deny multiple tags, claiming them to be forgeries. Her aim is to be able to disprove that tags can be forged, so that offenders can be prosecuted for multiple tags.

问：哪个选项是on the top of list?

选项：crime consequences(答案)；acclaim artists（干扰项）。

### 3. Schedule

要点：一男一女对话，男的问你的schedule怎么样，女的没有听懂，问他是timetable的意思吗。



男的抱怨，一周中有五天有课，早上要去上数学课，最后一节课是下午4点，中午只有半个个小时休息时间。女的安慰他。

## Listening MCM:

### 1. Habit

要点：关于habit为什么重要。

选项：make life more comfortable。

### 2. Professor-student dialogue

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

Yes, I do have.

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

Next week, I will see your revision.

选项：amend your paper(答案)；include reference in the paper (答案)。

### 3. Translating software

要点：讲一个软件，可以把输入的text of French interpret成English。

With 5 minutes这个软件可以完成XX功能。

选项：这个软件可以把法文翻译成英文；这个软件可以在很短的时间里分析text；这个软件可以挑出重复的词；这个软件可以用photo和text分析。

### 4. Globalization

要点：关于现在对globalization的claim有哪些。

提到了很多人认为是market，但speaker认为是和economy的综合，还说inevitable，对每个人都有影响，促进democracy，给developing countries更多机会，帮助他们变rich。

选项：benefit each individual；have political effect；can't stop by anybody  
这个软件可以把法文翻译成英文；这个软件可以在很短的时间里分析text；这个软件可以挑出重复的词；这个软件可以用photo和text分析。

### 5. Vet training school

要点：Australian vet training schools attracted many students to study, and they started to increased the number of international students, and have received international students from all over the world, such as North America, etc..

But they didn't decrease the number of local students.。

选项：这个软件可以把法文翻译成英文；这个软件可以在很短的时间里分析text；这个软件可以挑出重复的词；这个软件可以用photo和text分析。

## Listening FIB:

### 1. Bee's food

Bees need two different kinds of food. One is honey made from nectar, which actually is a fluid that is collected in the heart of the flowers to **encourage** pollination by insects and other animals. Secondly, come from pollen, it is fine powdery substance in yellow, consisting of microscopic grains **store** from the male part of a flower or from a male cone. It contains a male gamete that can fertilize the female ovule, which is **transferred** by wind, insects or other animals. Let us go with the honeybee from her flower to the hive and see what happens. Most bees gather only pollen or nectar. As she sucks the nectar from the flower, it is **stored** in her special honey stomach ready to be transferred to the honey-making bees in the live.

### 2. Neo-Latin

Those of you who've never heard the term neo-Latin, may be forgiven for thinking it's a new South American dance craze. If you're **puzzled** when I tell you it has something to do with the language of Romans, take heart, over the years many classes who have **confessed** they are not really sure what it is either. Some have assumed that they are so-called 'Late-Latin', written at the end of the Roman Empire. Others have supposed it must have something to do with the middle ages. Or perhaps it's that pseudo-Latin which my five and seven-year-old boys seem to have **gleaned** from the Harry Potter books, useful for spells and curses that they zip one another with makeshift paper ash ones. No, in fact, neo-Latin is more or less the same as the Latin that was written in the **ancient** world, classical Latin. So, what's so new about it?

### 3. 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.

### 4. Arab students

HERIOT-WATT University in Edinburgh has become the first in Europe to offer an MBA in Arabic. Arab students will be able to sign up to study at a **distance** for the business courses in their own language. The Edinburgh Business School **announced** the project at a reception in Cairo on Saturday. It is hoped the course will **improve** links between the university and the Arab business world. A university spokeswoman said: "The Arabic MBA will **raise** the profile of Heriot-Watt University and the Edinburgh Business School among businesses in the Arabic-speaking world and will

create a strong network of graduates in the **region**." The first **intake** of students is expected later this year. Professor Keith Lumsden, director of Edinburgh Business School, said: "Arabic is a major global language and the Arab world is a center for business and industrial development. We are proud to work with Arab International Education to meet the demands of the region."

## 5. Banana planting

要点：关于香蕉种植，考到单词：communities, demographic, transition, pedal, origin, dawn (of agriculture)。

## 6. Planes

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

\*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:

### 1. Virus

要点：Poliovirus only has RNA, making two strands of RNA to reproduce.

Retrovirus has RNA, making a DNA copy to create RNA again, thus called retro.

The lecture is mainly about their reproduction.

Poliavirus is different from XXX, and does not contain DNA, able to absorb protein from the cell.

### 2. UK universities

要点：讲为什么这么多人来UK读大学。学生们需要对自己将学习的课程有所了解，也要达到一定requirement，如语言能力。

### 3. 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。

## 4. Hippocampus

要点：讲大脑里的sea horse，有关记忆功能。

提到了teaspoon，rain drops大小，只是动了1毫米就能非常影响记忆function。

## 5. Sodium

要点：sodium可以控制blood中水的含量，sodium通过消化吸收不完全地进入blood。

kidney可以控制sodium balance，过剩时排出，少的时候少排。

运动也会导致loss of sodium。

选项：perspiration（正确答案）

## 6. Mechanical arm

要点：介绍一个gripper。

这个机械手臂本来是用在大型运输方面的，现在用于微观领域，可以到人体内抓取东西，但是一次只能抓一个。

选项：the only disadvantage is perhaps the grippers can only grab one object one time（正确答案）。

## SMW:

### 1. Greenhouse effect

要点：讲greenhouse effect的危害。

没有温室气体时太阳的radiance可以散发出去。温室气体过多，radiance就会被困住。

选项：Atmosphere;  
Greenhouse;  
Air;  
Gas.

### 2. Reference

要点：一个女声说给的参考资料很多，并举了很多例子。

最后说有没有什么（beep）。



选项: preference;  
guideline。

### 3. Interview

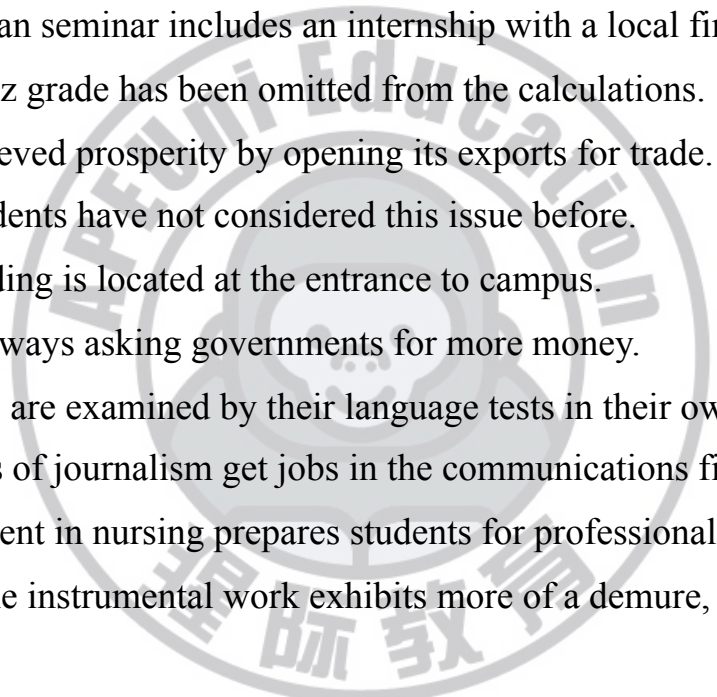
要点: candidate需要带national certificate records来面试。

音频中最后那几项都是迷惑项, 不要选

HIW: (无)

WFD:

- 1.The artists and conservative politicians earn their rules of politics.
- 2.The placement test of mathematics and statistics is offered every semester.
- 3.The teacher asked the group to commence the task.
- 4.Supply and demand is one of the most fundamental factors in economics.
- 5.The ways in which people communicate are constantly changing.
- 6.You may need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement.
- 7.Good research delivers practical benefits for real people.
- 8.The railway made long-distance travel possible for everyone.
- 9.The city's founder created a set of rules that became the law.
- 10.Radio is a popular form of entertainment throughout the world.
- 11.She used to be an editor of the student newspaper.
- 12.We study science to understand and appreciate the world around us.
- 13.One of the functions of the internal organ is to keep the body warm.
- 14.Please write the name of author and the year of publication.
- 15.Farming methods across the world have greatly developed recently.
- 16.Managing the increasing population is the challenge for most governments.
- 17.Today we will look at how to play the data visually.
- 18.The studies showed the Hong Kong people are the most active in Asia.
- 19.There are not many interconnections between philosophy and psychology.
- 20.Peer review is a central part of scientific method.
- 21.Our professor is hosting the business development conference next week.

- 
- 22.The same issue featured both explanations of the problem.
- 23.Most of these features were part of the previous system.
- 24.The students have the option to live in the college residences or apartments.
- 25.The business plan seminar includes an internship with a local firm.
- 26.Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations.
- 27.The nation achieved prosperity by opening its exports for trade.
- 28.Most of the students have not considered this issue before.
- 29.Chemistry building is located at the entrance to campus.
- 30.Scientists are always asking governments for more money.
- 31.Native speakers are examined by their language tests in their own languages.
- 32.Many graduates of journalism get jobs in the communications field.
- 33.Clinical placement in nursing prepares students for professional practice.
- 34.The theme of the instrumental work exhibits more of a demure, compositional style.
- 35.The aerial photographs were promptly registered for thorough evaluations.

\*仍然以老题为主。

\*\*请重点关注单词：aerial, reconciliation, communications, entrance, prosperity, quiz, omitted, seminar, internship, explanation, peer, philosophy, psychology, commencement, 。

\*感谢您的阅读，下期再见！

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