

猩际PTE 12月中旬

高频预测机经

一、口语-----	6
RA-----	6
1. Marketing management-----	6
2. Lenient parents-----	6
3. Legal writing-----	6
4. Vanilla-----	6
5. Blue-----	6
6. Infrastructure-----	6
7. Yellow-----	7
8. Breeding areas-----	7
9. Foreign Plant-----	7
10. Fast food-----	7
11. Tourism-----	7
12. Bookkeepers Fraud-----	7
RS:-----	8
DI:-----	8
1. Solar system-----	8
2. CO2 and temperature-----	9
3. Egyptian Trading Goods-----	9
4. Earnings and unemployment-----	10
5. Population&consumption (🔥)-----	10
6. Switzerland languages-----	11
7. Beijing weather-----	11
8. Transportation modes-----	12
9. Wage growth&consumption-----	12
10. Household energy-----	13

11. S&P -----	13
12. Solar yard light -----	14
RL: -----	14
1. Automation-----	14
2. Old-fashion way -----	14
3. Linguist -----	14
4. Immigration control-----	15
5. Biology -----	15
6. Rice-----	16
7. UK printing-----	16
8. Infinite Monkey Theory-----	16
9. Mars -----	17
10. Space time -----	17
11. Face recognition -----	17
ASQ: -----	17
二、写作 -----	18
SWT: -----	18
1. Columbus (🔥) -----	18
2. Greenhouse gas -----	19
3. Overqualified employees -----	19
4. US&Indian engineers-----	20
5. Vividness of TV and Newspaper -----	20
6. Wine industry -----	21
7. Nobel prize-----	21
8. Beauty contest -----	22
9. Napping -----	22
10. Tiny frog -----	23
11. Benefits of honey -----	23
12. Mini war-----	24
13. World wide web-----	24
WE: -----	25
三、阅读 -----	25
Reading MCS: -----	25
1. Statement -----	25
2. Labor force-----	26

3. A book-----	26
4. Labor market -----	26
Reading MCM: -----	26
1. Research on light-----	26
2. 3D printing -----	26
RO: -----	27
1. Indian IT -----	27
2. Underperforming company-----	27
3. Date line-----	27
4. Environmental rewards-----	28
5. New energy -----	28
6. New ventures -----	28
7. Welfare -----	29
Reading FIB: -----	29
1. Gallery of Canada -----	29
2. Seminars -----	29
3. E-learning -----	30
4. Walt Disney world -----	30
Reading FIB_RW -----	31
1. Alchemy-----	31
2. History books-----	32
3. Interdisciplinary center-----	32
4. Daniel Harris -----	32
四、听力 -----	32
SST: -----	33
1. Memory (🔥) -----	33
2. Housing price in Australia -----	33
3. Mother and Baby-----	33
4. Global warming-----	34
5. Free human rights -----	34
6. Faults and earthquake -----	34
7. Talent war -----	35
8. Prevention of epidemic (🔥) -----	35
9. Ugly building-----	36
10. Endangered language -----	36

11. Big Bang Theory -----	36
12. Genes (🔥) -----	37
13. Misuse of drugs -----	37
14. HTML -----	37
15. Persuasive essay -----	37
16. Prevention of epidemic (🔥) -----	38
17. Academic writing -----	38
18. Industrialization -----	38
19. Population changes -----	38
20. Manager -----	38
21. Description -----	39
22. Decline of bee -----	39
23. Government tricks -----	39
Listening MCM:-----	39
1. The British library -----	39
2. American states -----	40
3. Schedule -----	40
4. Kid psychology -----	40
5. Democracy in America -----	40
Listening FIB: -----	41
1. Laurence Stephen Lowry -----	41
2. Neo-Latin -----	41
3. Public view -----	41
4. Water crisis -----	41
5. Banana planting -----	42
HCS:-----	42
1. Autism -----	42
2. UK universities -----	42
3. Kidney donation -----	42
4. Hippocampus -----	42
5. Sodium -----	42
6. Mechanical arm -----	43
Listening MCS: -----	43
1. Culinary -----	43
2. Dialogue -----	43

SMW: -----43

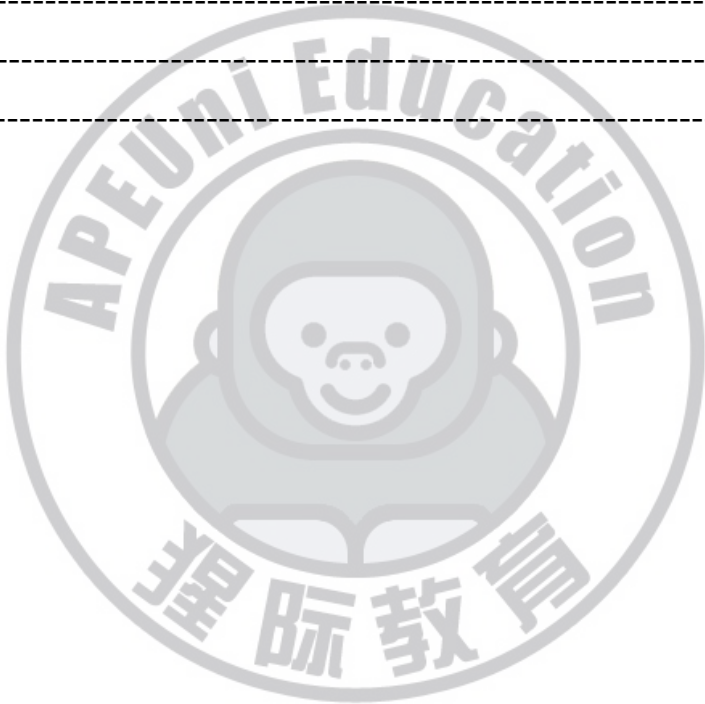
1. Democracy-----43

2. Energy consumption -----43

3. Flower -----44

HIW: (无) -----44

WFD: -----44



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. 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. 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(胃口).

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. Yellow

Yellow is the most optimistic color. Yet surprisingly, people lose their tempers more often in yellow rooms and babies cry more in them. The reason may be that yellow is the hardest color on the eye. So it can be overpowering if overused.

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. Foreign Plant

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

10. 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.

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, revenue, precision, straightforward, 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, optimistic, detail.

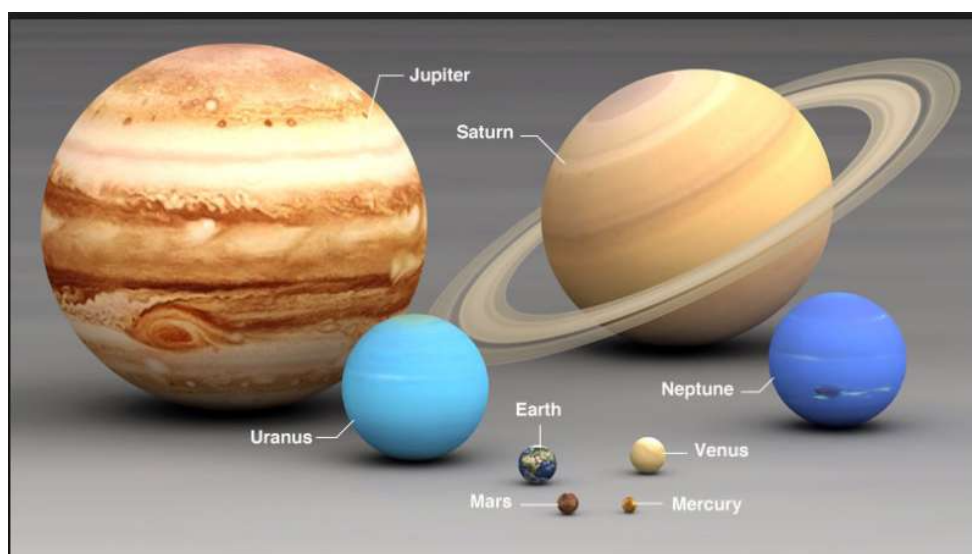
***建议每日关注猩际的“每日三分钟”，夯实RA基本功。

RS:

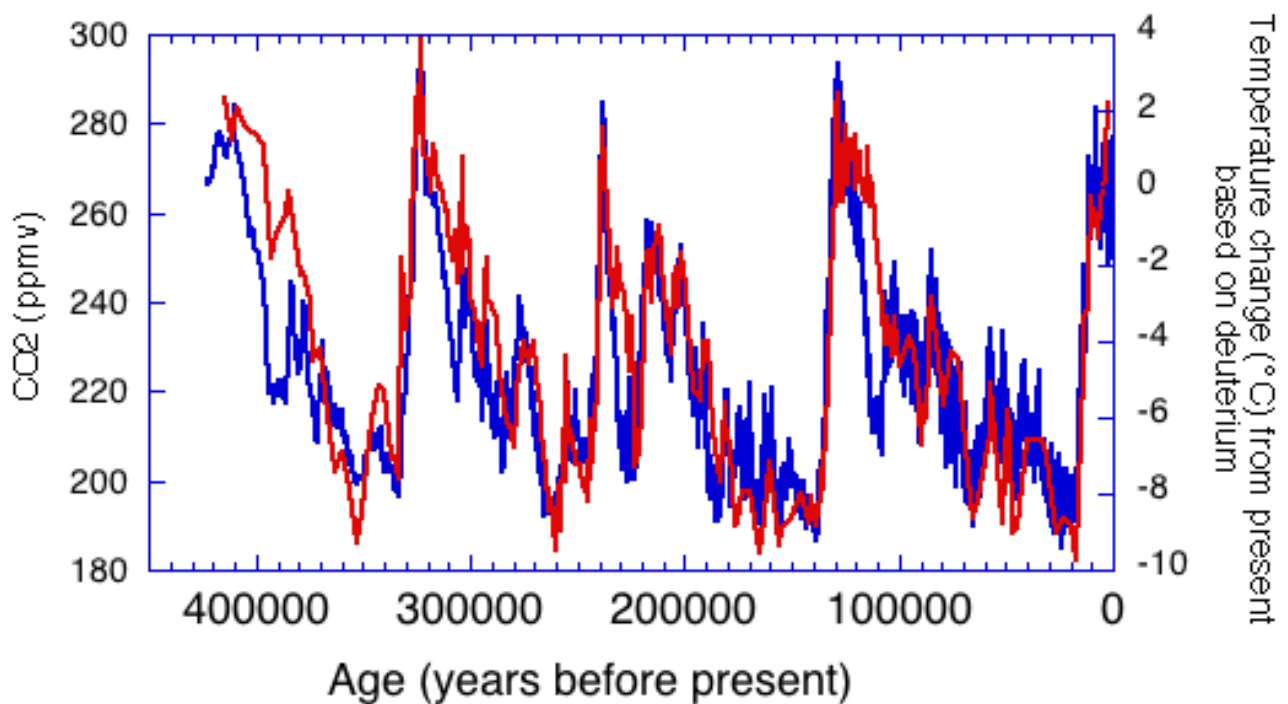
1. It's important to keep this medicine in the fridge.
 2. She doesn't even care about anything but what is honest and true.
 3. In spite of the cold temperature, the sky is clear and blue.
 4. Columbia is a world leading coffee exporter.
 5. Half of the marks in mathematics are allocated to the correct working.
 6. The doctor was not here today.
 7. Distinguish him from others is the dramatic use of black and white photography.
 8. Chapter one provides the historical background to the topic.
 9. The small Indian state is a land of forest valleys and snowy islands.
 10. The first person in space was from the Soviet Union.
 11. Biographical information should be removed before the publication of the results.
 12. I could not save my work as my computer got crashed.
 13. Portfolio is due to the internal review office no later than Tuesday.
 14. Residents hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time in the semester.
 15. Acupuncture is a technique involved in traditional Chinese medicine..
 16. The fertile plains in the east of the region provide an excellent land for farming.
 17. Tomorrow's lunchtime seminar on nuclear engineering has been postponed.
- * 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



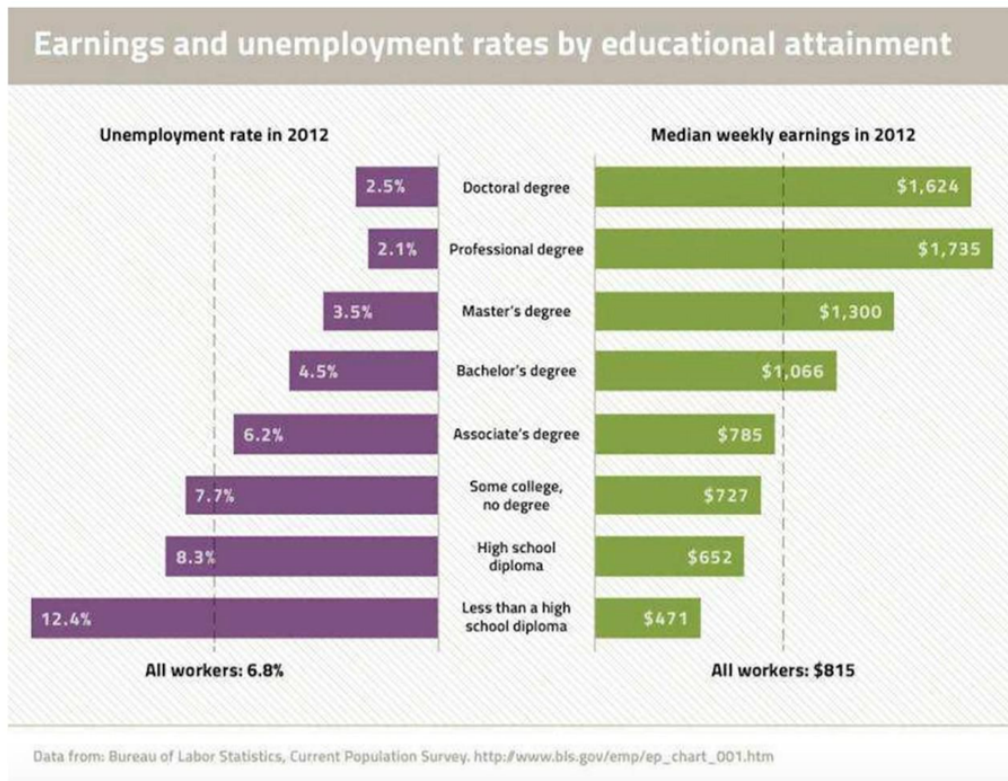
2. CO2 and temperature



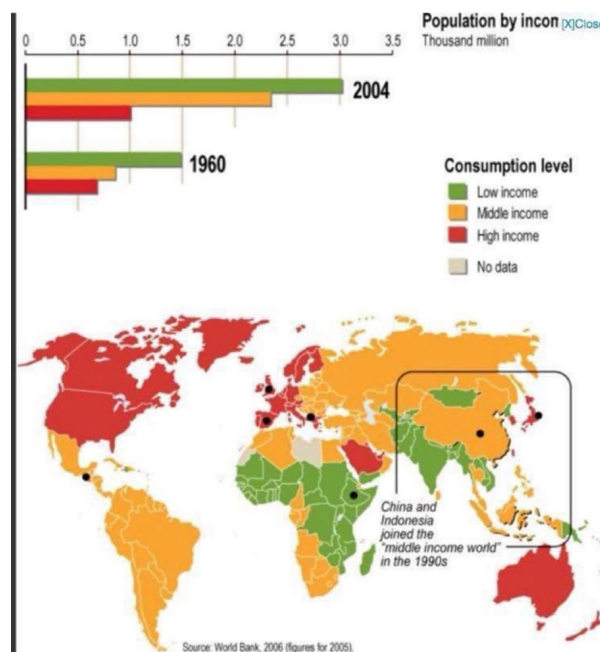
3. Egyptian Trading Goods



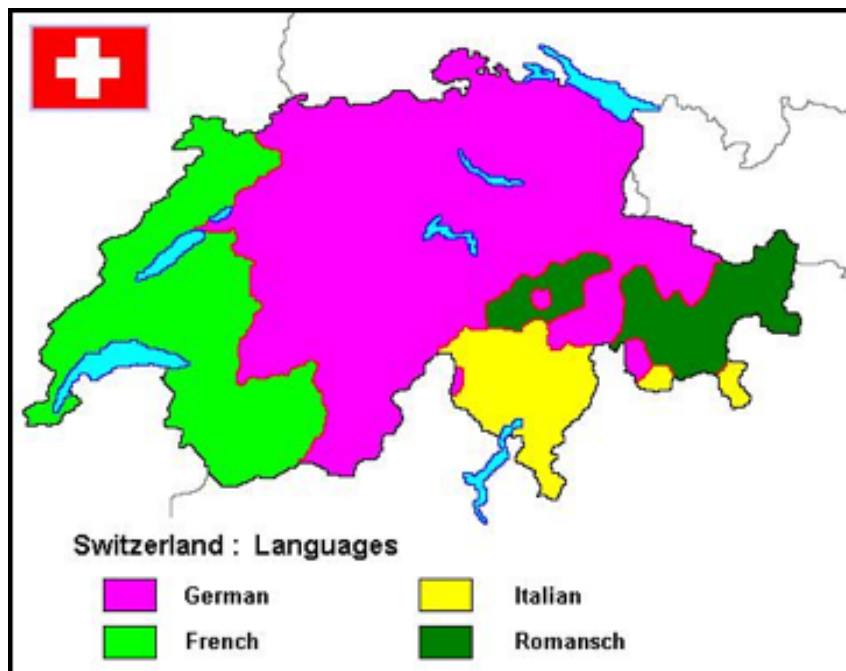
4. Earnings and unemployment



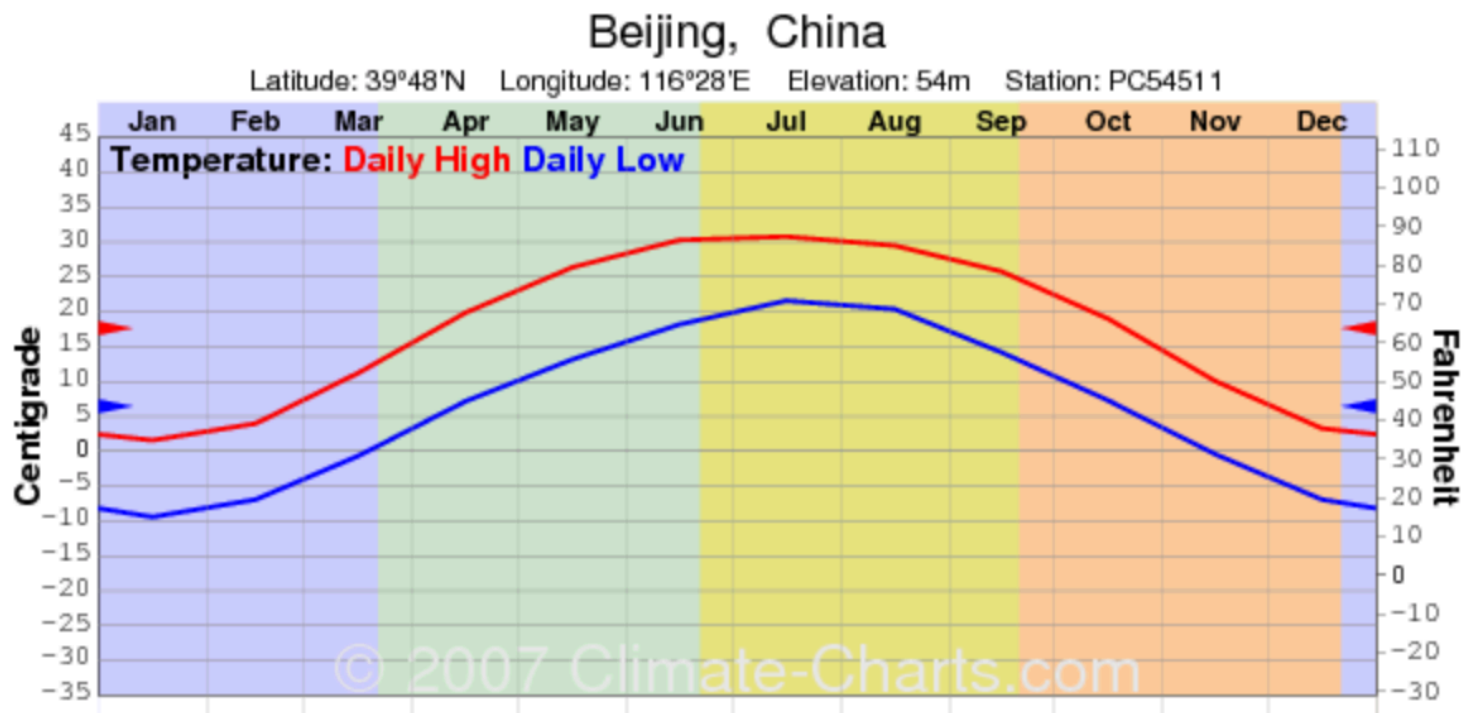
5. Population&consumption (🔥)



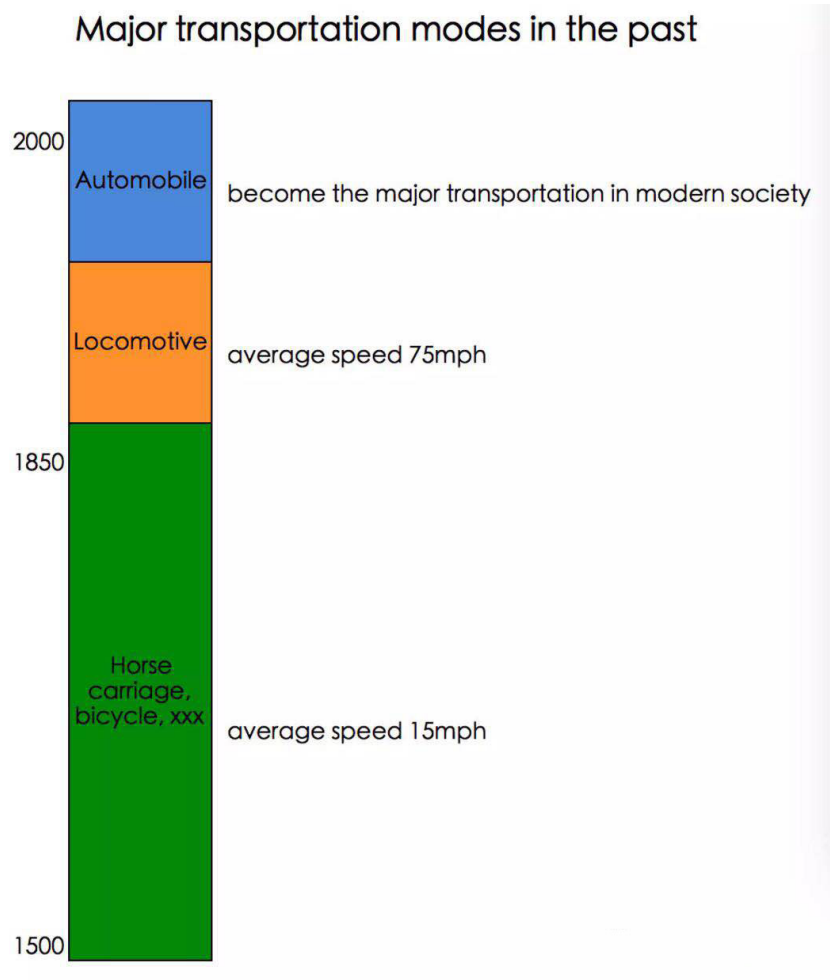
6. Switzerland languages



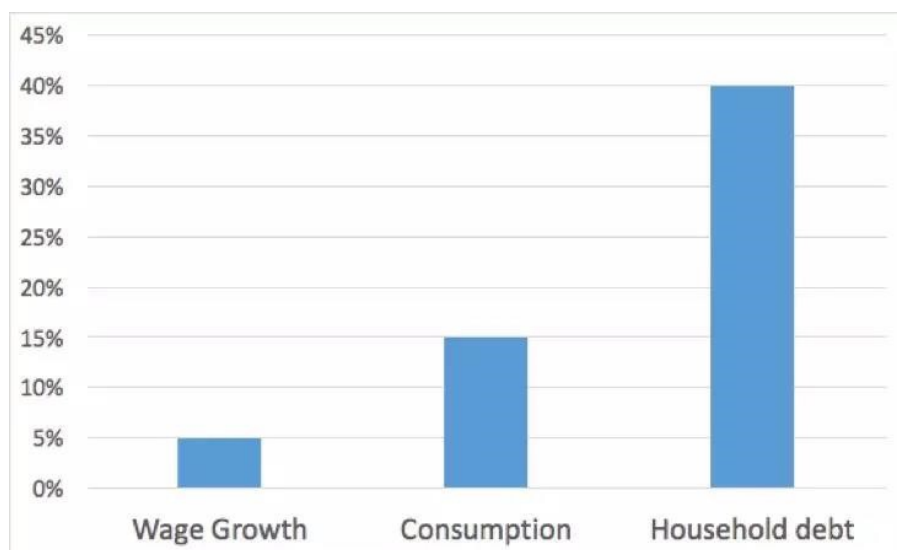
7. Beijing weather



8. Transportation modes

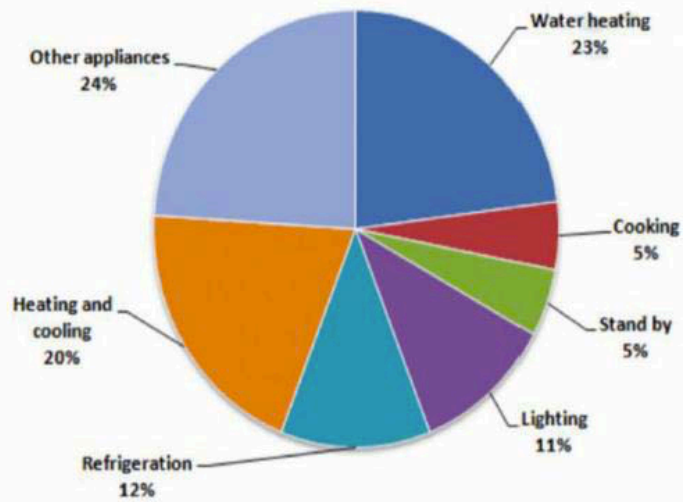


9. Wage growth&consumption

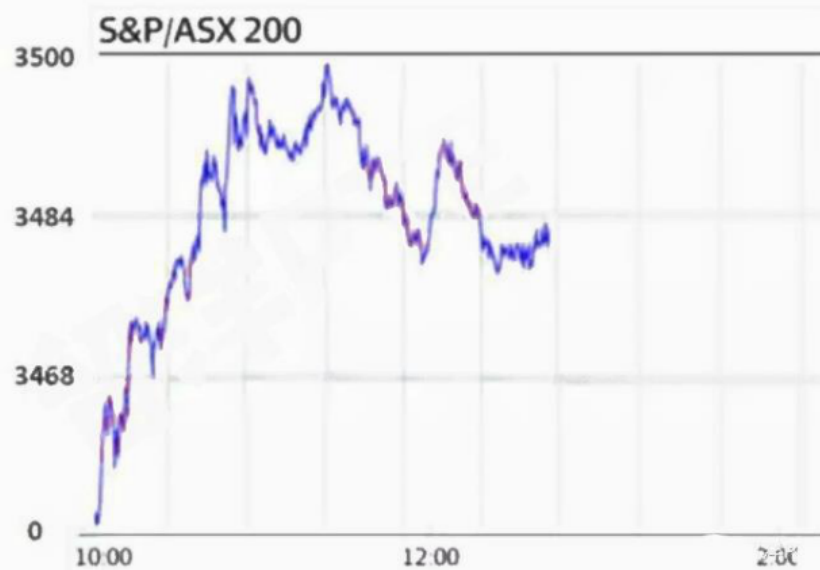


10. Household energy

The Average Household Energy Consumption



11. S&P



12. Solar yard light



*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. Old-fashion way

要点：视频题，一个女性lecturer说writing。

先提到她尝试traditional writing style，但是过于old-fashion way to write，
又提到需要变换到storytelling mode，一种她自己的方法来写，觉得easy to write。

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. Space time

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

11. Face recognition

要点: How can people can recognize human face.

This is a hard problem but brilliant.

People should appreciate XXX(可能是这种技能) .

People can get visual information and put a name on it.

We can tell one's identity, age, work, health condition, politics and friends.

Recognizing faces is amazing, difficult, and a clever thing.

In conclusion people can get a lot out of faces.

*近期考试出现的RL新题不少，需注意。

ASQ:

1. How many extra days are there in February in a leap year?

One

2. What is the collection of pictures called?

Album

3. How many hemispheres does the equator divide earth into?

Two

4. Which object can be put into a handbag, a bicycle or a book? [Book](#)
5. What is the line between two countries? [Border](#)
6. What is the opposite to convex? [Concave](#)
7. Who sits in the cockpit of an airplane? [Pilot](#)
8. What is the thing that can attract iron? [Magnet](#)
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?
[Paleontologist](#)
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. Greenhouse gas

原文：When an individual drives a car, heats a house or uses an aerosol(气雾剂) hairspray(头发定型剂), greenhouse gases are produced. In economic terms, this creates a classic negative externality(负外部性). Most of the cost is borne by individuals other than the one making the decision about how many miles to drive or how much hairspray to use. Because the driver or sprayer enjoys all the benefits of the activities but suffers only part of the cost, that individual engages in more than the economically efficient amount of the activity. In this sense, the problem of greenhouse gases parallels the problem that occurs when someone smokes a cigarette in an enclosed space or litters the countryside with fast-food wrappers. If we are to get individuals to reduce production of greenhouse gases to the efficient rate, we must somehow induce them to act as though they bear all the costs of their actions. The two most widely accepted means of doing this are government regulation and taxation, both of which have been proposed to deal with greenhouse gases.

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. Vividness of TV and Newspaper

原文: Why and to what extent should parents control their children's TV watching?

There is certainly nothing inherently(内在的) wrong with TV. The problem is how much television a child watches and what effect it has on his life. Research has shown that as the amount of time spent watching TV goes up, the amount of time devoted not only to homework and study but other important aspects of life such as social development and physical activities decreases. Television is bound to have its tremendous impact on a child, both in terms of how many hours a week he watches TV and of what he sees. When a parent is concerned about the effects of television, he should consider a number of things what TV offers the child in terms of

information and knowledge, how many hours a week a youngster his age should watch television, the impact of violence and sex, and the influence of commercials. What about the family as a whole? Is the TV set a central piece of furniture in your home? Is it picked on the moment someone enters the empty house? Is it on during the daytime? Is it part of the background noise of your family life? Do you demonstrate by your own viewing that television should be watched selectively?

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. Napping

原文： Could midday napping save your life?

If the experience of Greek men is any guide, the answer just may be yes. In a study released yesterday, researchers at the Harvard School of Public Health and in Athens reported that Greeks who took regular 30-minute siestas were 37 percent less likely to die of heart disease over a six-year period than those who never napped. The scientists tracked more than 23,000 adults, finding that the benefits of napping were most pronounced for workers. Researchers have long recognized that Mediterranean adults die of heart disease at a rate lower than Americans and Northern Europeans. Diets rich in olive oil and other heart-healthy foods have received some of the credit, but scientists have been intrigued by the potential role of napping. The study, published in the Archives of Internal Medicine, concluded that napping was more likely than diet or physical activity to lower the incidence of heart attacks and other

life-ending heart ailments. Still, the authors cautioned that further research is needed to confirm their findings.

10. Tiny frog

原文： Mexico City, A miner in the state of Chiapas found a tiny tree frog that has been preserved in amber for 25 million years, a researcher said. If authenticated (鉴定属实), the preserved frog would be the first of its kind found in Mexico, according to David Grimaldi, a biologist and curator(馆长) at the American Museum of Natural History, who was not involved in the find.

The chunk(大块) of amber containing the frog, less than half an inch long, was uncovered by a miner in Mexico's southern Chiapas state in 2005 and was bought by a private collector, who loaned it to scientists for study. A few other preserved frogs have been found in chunks of amber a stone formed by ancient tree sap mostly in the Dominican Republic. Like those, the frog found in Chiapas appears to be of the genus Craugastor, whose descendants still inhabit the region, said biologist Gerardo Carbot of the Chiapas Natural History and Ecology Institute. Carbot announced the discovery this week.

The scientist said the frog lived about 25 million years ago, based on the geological strata where the amber was found. Carbot would like to extract a sample from the frog's remains in hopes of finding DNA that could identify the particular species, but doubts the owner would let him drill into the stone.

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(果糖) corn syrup(糖浆) 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(未经巴氏法消毒的) sweetener made by bees from the nectar(花蜜) of flowers. Most of the honey consumed today is processed honey that's been heated and filtered since it was gathered from the hive(蜂巢). 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.

13. World wide web

原文：Tim Berners-Lee believes the internet can foster human understanding and even world peace. Times Online, March 20, 2010. He is the man who has changed the world more than anyone else in the past hundred years. Sir Tim Berners-Lee may be a mild-mannered academic who lives modestly in Boston, but as the inventor of the world wide web he is also a revolutionary. Along with Galileo, William Caxton and Sir Isaac Newton, he is a scientist who has altered the way people think as well as the way they live.

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

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

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

We speak for more than an hour about everything from Facebook to fatwas, Wikipedia to Google. He invented the web, he says, because he was frustrated that he couldn't find all the information he wanted in one place. It was an imaginary concept that he realized.

*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. 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?
6. Whether design of buildings will have a positive or negative impact on people's life and work?
7. 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?
8. Global problems related to governments and international organizations, what are the problems and what is your opinion?
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. 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. Labor force

要点：第一句话讲到最近young people labor force participation变低了4%(?)。

问：young people怎么了。

选项：unemployment rate rose。

3. A book

要点：讲xxx voyage这本书。

人们认为这个voyage是profitable的，在那个时代这本书被认为是novel。

文末提到了这本书对politician的意义。

问：哪个关于这本书或作者的imply含义或信息是正确的。

选项：这本书还包含其他目的；the author wrote the book to make profit(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。

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. Underperforming company

- 1) Take an underperforming company.
- 2) Add some generous helping of debt, a few spoonful of management incentives and trim all the fat.
- 3) Leave to cook for five years and you have a feast of profits.
- 4) That has been the recipe for private-equity groups during the past 200 years.

3. Date line

- 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).

4. Environmental rewards

1) Mechanical engineering student Ne Tan is spending the first semester of this year studying at the University of California, Berkeley as part of the Monash Abroad program.

2) Ne (Tan), an international student from Shanghai, China, began her Monash journey at Monash College in October 2006.

3) There she completed a diploma that enabled her to enter Monash University as a second- year student.

4) Now in her third year of study, the Monash Abroad program will see her complete four units of study in the US before returning to Australia in May 2009.

5. 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" .

6. 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.

7. Welfare

- 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 Scatterings 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. 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

Learning to write well in college means learning (or re-learning) how to write clearly and plainly. Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only good style, or that you should become a slave to spare, unadorned writing. Formality and ornateness have their place, and in competent hands complexity can take us on a dizzying, breathtaking journey. But most students, most of the time should strive to be sensibly simple to develop a baseline style of short words, active verbs and relatively simple sentence conveying clear actions or identities. It's faster, it makes arguments easier to follow, it increases the chances a busy reader will bother to pay attention, and it lets you focus more attention on your moments of rhetorical flourish which I do not advise abandoning altogether.

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. 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.

8. 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. Alchemy

To learn the speech of alchemy, an early form of chemistry in which people attempted to turn metals into gold, it helps to think back to a time when there was no science: no atomic number or weight, no periodic chart no list of elements, to the **alchemists** the universe was not made of leptons, bosons, gluons, and quarks. Instead, it was made of substances, and one substance-say, walnut oil - could be just as **pure** as another - say, silver - even though modern **chemistry** would say one is heterogeneous and the other homogeneous. Without knowledge of atomic structures - how would it be **possible** to tell elements from compounds?

2. History books

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

3. 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.

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.

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 Huxley's 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.

15. Persuasive essay

要点：开头就是how to write essay, writing a persuasive essay is very important.

It needs collecting materials, and then the essay has four structures and the quotes xxx.

Essay is a chance to identify what you have read and learnt.

全篇的关键词是hook, hook is usually 4-5 sentences long, shocking and appealing emotionally to readers, showing urgency by using strong wording.

16. 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.

17. Academic writing

要点: The lecture is about the good quality of an academic essay and journalism.

Firstly, you should determine all resources before starting writing and make sure how to collect.

And then, try to find out the insight meaning and all aspects.

Finally, a good quality of writing should be in logic, clear, interesting and vivid style.

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. Population changes

要点: The lecture is about population challenges:

Firstly, density change(大部分人生活在urban areas); then, distribution change (migration patterns change); finally, aging structure change (women have less children)。

最后一句话是old people will be as many young people on this planet.

20. 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。

21. Description

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

The abstraction is an important layer of computers.

Computers use symbolic systems.

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

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

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

Hands were language.

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

22. 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.

23. Government tricks

要点：Citizens should be well-informed in western liberal, democratic countries, elected and unelected governments.

Information is deliberately hidden from the truth, and governments denied events that had happened, pretending the events didn't happen.

Politicians use every trick in the book to cover their mistakes.

关键词还有stand for democracy, liberal countries, government policy, unelected government。

*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 MCM:

1. The British library

要点：关于大英图书馆，貌似是为导游录制的音频。

一进门左边是某处，往前走是Sir. John gallery。

讲到manuscript，有两个gallery，第一个关于history and literature。

问：文章主要讲的什么？

选项：manuscript；英国的literature；collector；关于John的展览。

2. American states

要点：讲到一副地图，有Mississippi, Massachusetts等地名，老师对学生说地图中黑色区域代表数值最大，然后说Mississippi是黑色。

问：哪个选项是on the top of list?

选项：Massachusetts(答案)；Mississippi(干扰项)；有两个学生谈及的选项要选。

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。

4. Kid psychology

要点：一个psychologist发表感想，称母亲在孩子的成长过程中对话教育很重要。

如果遇到陌生人，妈妈说hello的语气放松，孩子也会放松；如果妈妈声音低沉，则孩子心率加快，会紧张。

而很多母亲不知道这个重要性，应该普及给母亲们这个知识。

选项：psychologist should tell the mom how to communicate with their kids。

5. Democracy in America

原文：Democracy in America, to put it simply, is the most important work about democracy that you will ever read. To compound the irony, the most famous book on American democracy was written by a French aristocrat(贵族) who might have been deeply foreign, if not hostile to the manners, customs, habits of a democratic society. And from the time of its first publication in 1835, the book was hailed as a masterpiece. John Stuart Mill called the book a masterpiece that has at once, he says, taken its rank among the most remarkable productions of our time. Tocqueville has come to take his side, his place alongside of Washington, Jefferson and Madison almost as if he were an honorary American. And, as if this were not enough, a recent translation of the book was recently inducted into the prestigious Library of America series which seems to put the stamp of naturalization on a book written in French for Frenchmen and yet it is part of the prestigious Library of America. As Tocqueville might have said, go figure. I don't know how to say that in French actually.

问：What's ironic?

选项：Although French writer, in American library?

Although French writer, about American democracy?
Although write from French...

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. 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. Water crisis

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

5. Banana planting

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

*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. Autism

要点：一个电台女主持介绍一本叫做《The horse boy》的书，讲作者在全世界找治疗他儿子的autism（自闭症）的办法。后来在动物园找到一匹马，通过骑马来治疗他儿子的自闭症。

放了一段这本书的audio片段。

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）。

Listening MCS:

1. Culinary

要点：讲到某人从早上起就去xx做吃的，整体是一个时间轴去准备和做吃的。

问：这个人是study什么的。

选项：culinary school （正确答案）。

2. Dialogue

要点：校园里一男一女对话，男的问mechanical engineering library怎么走，女的告诉他后，他说自己不是学这个的，是来找朋友。女的说自己一开始读过junior engineering course，所以知道路线，现在转读math了。男的代表女的很了不起，并邀请她喝咖啡，女的说好，但是现在不行，等下课后，也许是晚上。

SMW:

1. Democracy

要点：Some people ask: some countries aren't ready for democracy.

The lecturer's answer is that no country is fully ready for anything else...。

选项：All countries should adopt democracy;

Democracy isn't suitable for some countries;

Some countries aren't ready for democracy.

2. Energy consumption

要点：一个老人说话速度非常慢，用了很多时间停顿和思考，差不多用了三分钟。最后一句是如果我持续这样的消耗，我们将不能。。。 (beep) Some people ask: some countries aren't ready for democracy.

选项：survive.

3. Flower

原文： Earlier this year, I was driving through the countryside with a girl of 6, and she pointed out some flowers by the wayside. I asked her what she thought flowers were for. She gave a very thoughtful answer. "Two things," she said, "to make the world pretty and to help the bees make honey for us." I thought that this was a very nice answer and I was very sorry to have to tell her that this was [beep]

选项： not true; not wrong; not right; not real

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.
23. Please write the name of author and the year of publication.
24. Farming methods across the world have greatly developed recently.
25. Our food supply now contains too much sugar that our metabolic system cannot handle.
26. There are not many interconnections between philosophy and psychology.
27. Peer review is a central part of scientific method.
28. An architect requires problem-solving skills and an eye of design.
29. The features issued the same explanation of the problem.
30. Most of these features were part of the previous system.
31. The students have the option to live in the college residences or apartments.
32. Supply and demand is one of the most fundamental factors in economics.
33. Good research delivers practical benefits for real people.
34. The railway made long-distance travel possible for everyone.
35. The city's founder created a set of rules that became the law.
36. We study science to understand and appreciate the world around us.

*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, philosophy, psychology, appreciate。

*感谢您的阅读，下期再见！

**获取更多PTE学习资料请访问<http://www.apeuni.com>。