

猩际PTE7月份新题机经

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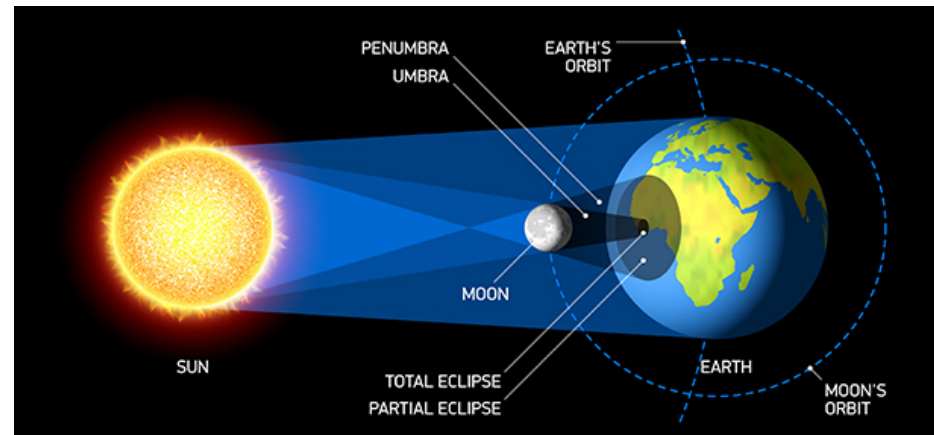
一、口语

RS:

1. The first person in space was from the Soviet Union.
2. Unfortunately, the two most interesting economic selection clash on my timetable.
3. The new hypothesis needs to be tested with a new controlled experiment.
4. Many species have yet to be described by biologists.
5. Establishing and retaining intellectual leadership clearly takes strong management skills.
6. Almost every representative of a new idea has to struggle and suffer similar difficulties.
7. The interaction of climate change and soil degradation will probably aggravate conditions.
8. Information is being given to readers in a format that looks familiar.
9. Very little of the work of today's knowledge firm is repetitive mechanical.
10. The recent technical advances have not only been big, they have also been fast.
11. I must see him before he flies out to London for about a week.
12. The verdict depends on which side was more convicting to the jury.
13. Anatomy is the study of internal and external structures.

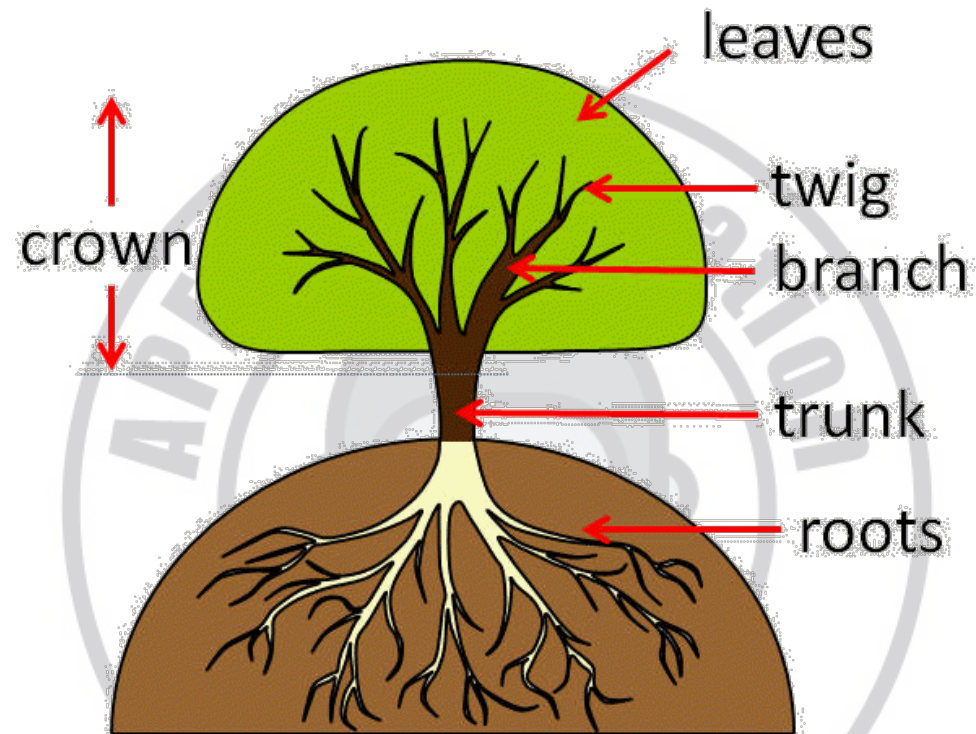
DI:

1. Eclipse



描述要点: The Earth orbits the Sun; the Moon orbits (verb, 围绕...旋转) the Earth.
The Moon casts umbra (本影) on the Earth, where the total eclipse is observed.
The Moon casts penumbra (半影) on the Earth, where the partial eclipse is observed.

2. Parts of a tree



描述要点: A tree consists of a crown, a trunk (树干) and roots.

The crown consists of leaves, twigs (小树枝) and branches (枝干).

The crown is green.

The trunk is in the middle of the crown and the roots.

The roots run very deep into the soil, which is brown.

3. Bird-feeder



描述要点: There is two plastic water bottles in the picture.

The right bottle has a blue lid (盖子) on its top, with a red pencil and a blue pencil running through it.

The left bottle has a white lid on its top, with two wood sticks running through it. And a small bird is perching (落在) on one of the sticks.

Both the bottles have feedstuff (饲料) inside, and are hung in the air, thereby working as bird-feeders.

ASQ:

1. Which kind of mountain can erupt? Volcano
2. What do we call the “Times New Roman” in word? Typeface
3. What is the verb form of the noun “Abstention”? Abstain

二、写作

SWT:

1. Continent

要点： 第一段，很久以前continent只有一块，现在分裂成了7块。

第二段，根据generally accepted principle，板块运动。。。。。

第三段，很多火山都是板块运动形成的，这种火山叫做。。。 （一个专有名词）

第四段，但不是所有的火山都叫。。。 （那个专有名词），有些火山是un- （那个专有名词）。

2. Panda

要点：将中国大熊猫的保护成果，数量和栖息地都有扩大，这是中国政策的结果，也是国际合作的结果。

WE:

1. Mass media have an influence on human, particularly on younger generation. It plays a vital role on shaping the opinions of people. What do you think about it?
2. Should individuals limit the use of cars and use alternatives instead to protect the environment?

三、阅读

Reading MCS

1. Protein

要点：第一段说muscle needs protein, that's why people need milk or nuts bar after exercises.

第二段说但是没有实验证明whether plant protein is as effective as meat.

第三段说但根据美国近期一个研究，发现plant protein是有效的，which is a piece of good news for vegetation?

问文章的观点是什么？

答案：plant protein is proven to be as effective as meat protein.

2. Thieves

要点：topic是防信用卡被偷了后盗刷，现在很多websites require the billing addresses same with the mailing addresses, 所以信用卡即使被盗刷，小偷买的物品也只能寄去失主家，这样小偷获得物品的概率非常小。

问这主要是一个什么策略防盗刷？

答案：小偷拿到商品的几率很小。

3. Decision

要点：topic是现在企业里有些人认为不做决策就会避免风险，后来举例说英国怎么样。

问这篇文章的主旨是什么？

答案：做决定怎么也比不做好。（不确定，仅供参考）

4. Engineering

要点：一个PhD和我一起做关于the economics of time use的研究。This topic was considered as a classical social science subject. But now the engineers find this discovery can be used to assist the invention of ...(IT的什么发明)。

问下列哪项正确？

答案：Social science discoveries have a lot of contributions on engineering.

5. World Wide Web

要点：In the first year after the World Wide Web(WWW) has been invented, the ancient web owners had no control over what the web page would look like to readers. They could only decide which part would be the headline, and which part should be the straight text. They could only have options like bold and italic, but this was the end of it.

问Why web designers were frustrated about the WWW in 19xx?

答案：Because they were constrained(restrained) about the presentation options.

6. Venus

要点：Venus has no intrinsic magnetic field/ internally generated magnetic field, 但是reconnection之后有些影响主题的单选。

答案：D 说到对Venus的atmosphere可能会有很大影响。（不确定，供参考）

7. A right thing

要点：邻居的狗丢了，你帮忙找到并送了回去。邻居非常感谢你，以蛋糕（？）作为报答。这样的事情多次发生，每次他都会这样感谢。当有一次你把狗送回去时他no thanks, no reward, no explanation, 让你很不开心。然后提了一连串问题，包括：下次你还会把狗送回去吗，等。最后问难道一开始把狗送回去不就是a right thing to do吗？

问：main purpose （选项：question motivate, analyze behavior, predict result, criticize action）

答案：question motivate

RO:

1. 3D models

要点：1) 先引出这个话题。

2) the process已经被university掌握（关键词有“头盖骨”、“学校”和“医生学习实验”等）。

3) Now有学校

4) For example(这段主要解释，一个key word和3里对应)

5) the public and students可以看到close detail的内容。

2. Monash student

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.

3. An 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.

4. Jean Briggs

- 1) Jean Briggs has worked with the Inuit of the Canadian Arctic and has described how, within these communities, growing up is largely seen as a process of acquiring thought, reason and understanding (known in Inuit as Ihuma).
- 2) Young children don't possess these qualities and are easily angered, cry frequently and are incapable of understanding the external difficulties facing the community, such as shortages of food.
- 3) Because they can't be reasoned with, and don't understand, parents treat them with a great deal of tolerance and leniency.
- 4) It's only when they are older and begin to acquire thought that parents attempt to teach them or discipline them.

5. Elephants

- 1) Earlier this year, researchers from Duke University went to Gabon to monitor that country's dwindling elephant population. They took along three drones, which they planned to use to count the elephants, follow their herds, and map their migrations.
- 2) Only things didn't exactly go as planned.
- 3) The elephants noticed the drones, which hovered anywhere from 25 feet to 300 feet above them. And it wasn't just that the elephants noticed them; in many cases, the elephants were clearly agitated.
- 4) Some of them took off running. In at least one case, an elephant used her trunk to hurl mud in the drone's direction. "She had her baby with her," said Missy Cummings, the director of Duke's Robotics Lab.
- 5) The elephants reacted so strongly, the researchers believe, because drones, it turns out, sound a lot like bees. And elephants do not like bees. At all.

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. Reading

- 1) Humans appear to be the only species which is able to translate their communication into another medium, and in this case the medium provides a semi-durable record of the elements of the communication.
- 2) So reading is a very special ability that we have.
- 3) Reading also is special because, unlike language, most children have to be taught to read, write and spell.
- 4) So though we may be predisposed to being able to read and usually have the abilities necessary to master reading, it is something that most of us only accomplish through the direct help of others.

Reading FIB:

1. Music

Music is an important part of our lives. We connect and interact with it daily and use it as a way of projecting our self-identities to the people around us. The music we enjoy - whether it's country or classical, rock n' roll or rap - **reflects** who we are. But where did music, at its core, first come from? It's a puzzling question that may not have a definitive answer. One **leading** researcher, however, has proposed that the key to understanding the origin of music is nestled snugly in the loving bond between mother and child.

In a lecture at the University of Melbourne, Richard Parncutt, an Australian-born professor of systematic musicology, endorsed the idea that music originally spawned from 'motherese' - the playful voices mothers **adopt** when speaking to infants and toddlers.

As the theory goes, increased human brain sizes caused by evolutionary changes occurring between one and 2,000,000 years ago resulted in earlier births, more fragile infants and a **critical** need for stronger relationships between mothers and their newborn babies.

According to Parncutt, who is based at the University of Graz in Austria, 'motherese' arose as a way to strengthen this maternal bond and to help **ensure** an infant's survival.

2. Plates

In geologic terms, a plate is a large, rigid slab of solid rock. The word tectonics comes from the Greek **root** "to build." Putting these two words together, we get the term plate tectonics, which **refers** to how the Earth's surface is built of plates. The theory of plate tectonics **states** that the Earth's outermost layer is **fragmented** into a dozen or more large and small plates that are moving **relative** to one another.

3. Culture

The article subjects the assumptions and prescriptions of the 'Corporate Culture' literature to critical scrutiny, the body of the article is **devoted** to teasing out the distinctive basis of its appeal compared with earlier management **theory**. It is seen to build upon earlier efforts (e.g. '**theory** Y') to constitute a self-disciplining form of employee subjectivity by asserting that 'practical autonomy' is **conditional** upon the development of a strong corporate culture. The paper illuminates the dark side of this project by drawing attention to the subjugating and totalitarian **implications** of its excellence quality prescriptions. To this end, **parallels** are drawn with the philosophy of control favored by the Party in Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four. Specifically, the paper critiques the 'double think' contention that autonomy can be realized in mono cultural conditions that systematically **constrain** opportunities to wrestle with competing values standpoints and their associated life projects.

4. Work of scientists

Scientists make observations, assumptions and do **experiments**. After these have been done, he analyses the **results**. These **results** are compiled into **data** which gives scientists a clearer **picture** of world around us.

5. 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.

6. Settlement

Over the last ten thousand years there seem to have been two separate and conflicting building sentiments throughout the history of towns and cities. One is the desire to start again, for a variety of reasons: an earthquake or a tidal wave may have demolished the settlement, or fire destroyed it, or the new city **marks** a new political beginning. The other can be likened to the effect of a magnet: established settlements attract people, who tend to come whether or not there is any planning for their arrival. The clash between these two sentiments is evident in every established city **unless** its development has been almost completely accidental or is lost in history. Incidentally, many settlements have been planned from the beginning but, for a variety of reasons, no settlement followed the plan. A good example is Currowan, on the Clyde River in New South Wales, which **was surveyed** in the second half of the 19th century, in expectation that people would come to establish agriculture and a small port. But no one came.

Reading FIB_RW

1. English language

English is the world's language. Such **dominance** has its downside, of course. There are now about 6,800 languages left in the world, compared with perhaps **twice** that number back at the dawn of agriculture. Thanks in **part** to the rise of über-languages, most importantly English, the remaining languages are now dying at the **rate** of about one a fortnight.

2. Film

Film is where art meets commerce. As Orson Welles said: "A painter just needs a brush and the writer just needs a pen, but the producer needs an army." And an army needs money. A producer is just like an entrepreneur, we **raise** money to make films. First

we need to find an original idea or a book or a play and purchase the rights, then we need money to develop that idea often a reasonably small sum.

Besides, to commission a writer for the screenplay isn't something you would want to gamble your own money on, so you find a partner. We are lucky here in the UK, as we have Film 4, BBC Films and the UK Film Council, all of these are good places to develop an idea.

Producing in Britain is very different to producing in America or even Europe because the economic dynamic is different.

3. Smartphone app

要点：第一空the hotel ()选experience。另一个空your smartphone become your ()，选择bill，同时疑似wallet。仅供参考。

4. Original

要点：有一个空the () year选项有original和establishment，不确定选哪个。全篇难词多。

四、听力

SST:

1. Music record

要点：Music can be recorded in phonograph and disk.

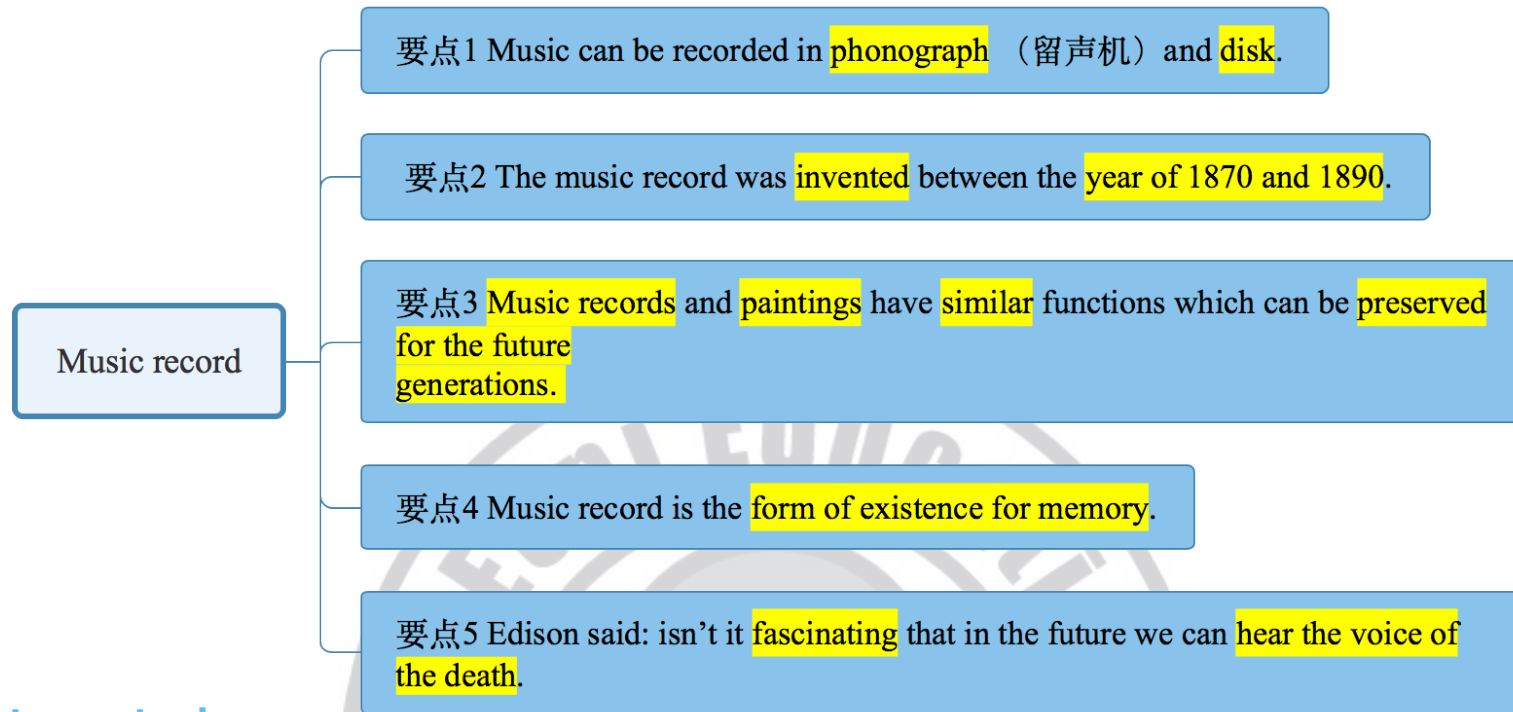
The music record was invented between the year of 1870 and 1890.

Music records and paintings have similar function which can be preserved for the future generation.

Music record is the form of existence for memory.

Edison said: isn't it fascinating that in the future we can hear the voice of the death.

要点结构:



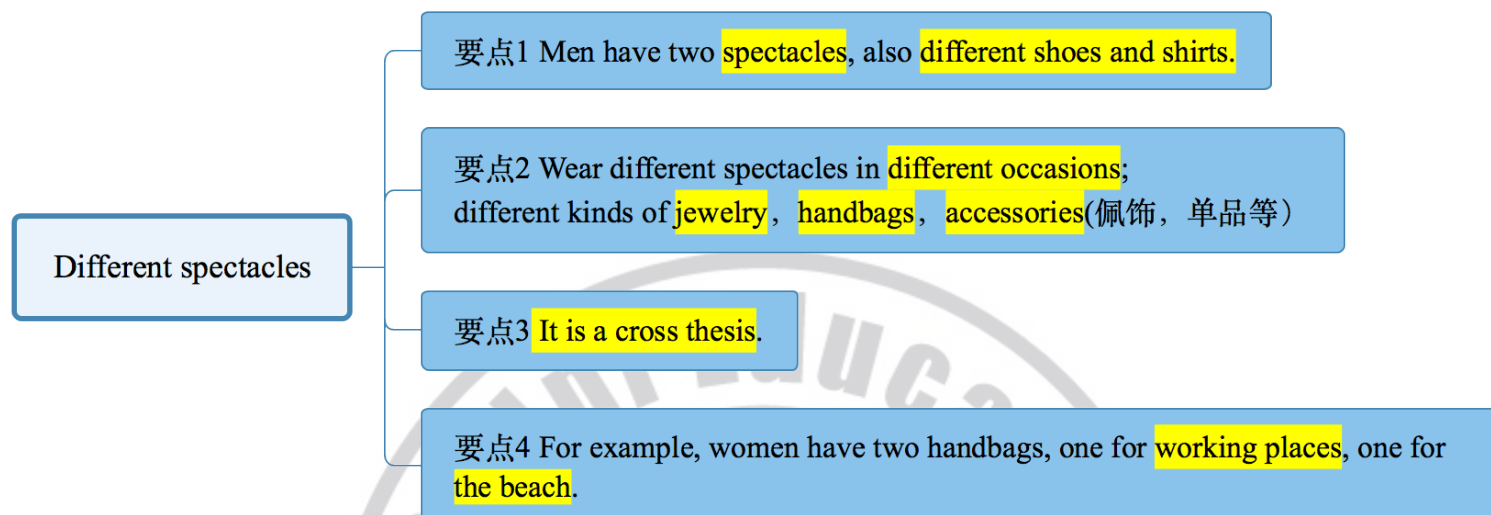
2. Different spectacles

要点: men have two spectacles, also different shoes and shirts.

Wear different types of spectacles in different occasions, you have different kinds of jewelry, handbags, accessories. It is a cross thesis.

For example, women have two handbags, one for working places, one for the beach. 不同的眼镜服饰鞋子对应不同的场合。

要点结构:

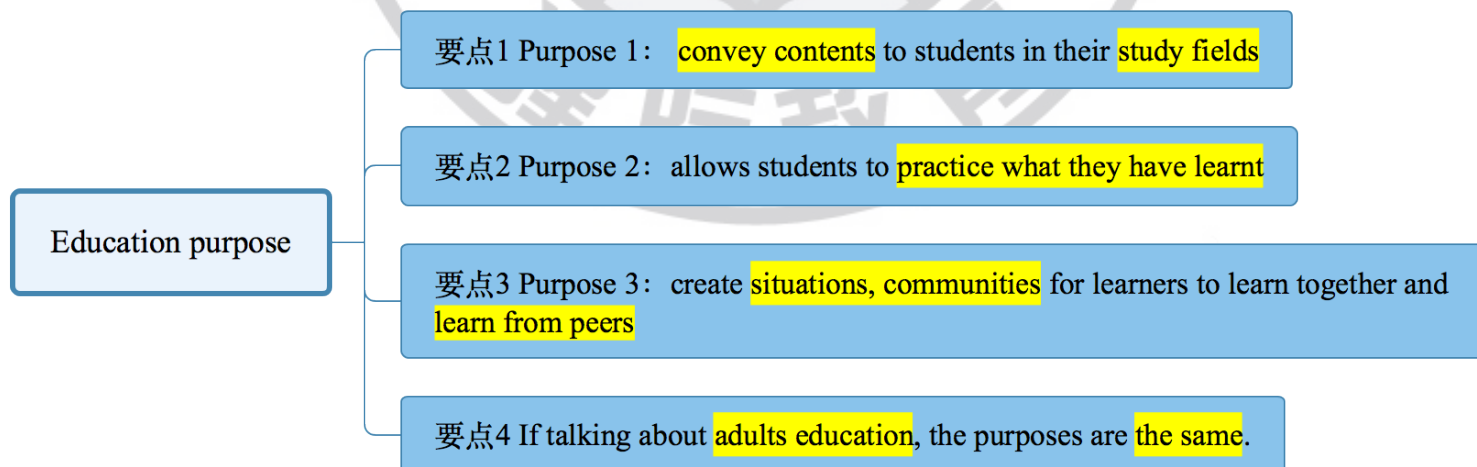


3. Education purpose

要点: three education purposes for school ages students:

- 1) convey contents to students in their study fields
 - 2) allows students to practice what they've learnt
 - 3) create situations, community for learners to learn together and learn from peers
- If talking about adults education, the purposes are the same.

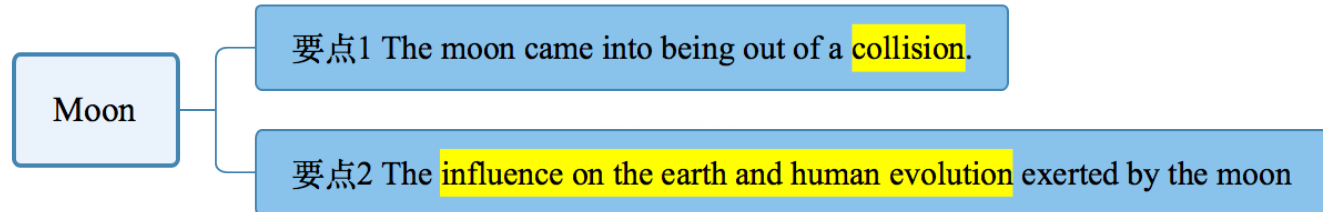
要点结构:



4. Moon

要点：讲的是月亮的形成（原因是collision），以及对地球和人类进化的作用。

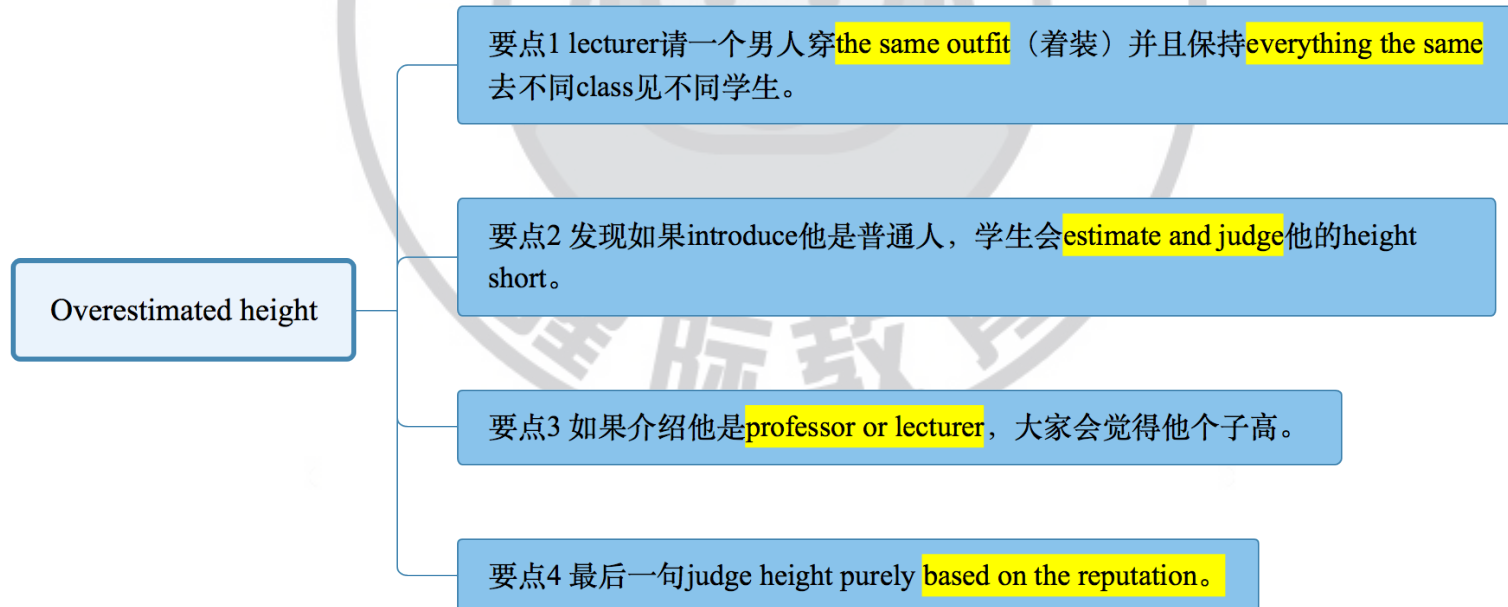
要点结构：



5. Overestimated height

要点：lecturer请一个男的穿the same outfit并且保持everything the same去不同class见不同学生。发现如果introduce他是普通人，学生estimate and judge他的height short; 如果介绍他是professor or lecturer，大家会觉得他个子高。最后一句judge height purely based on the reputation.

要点结构：



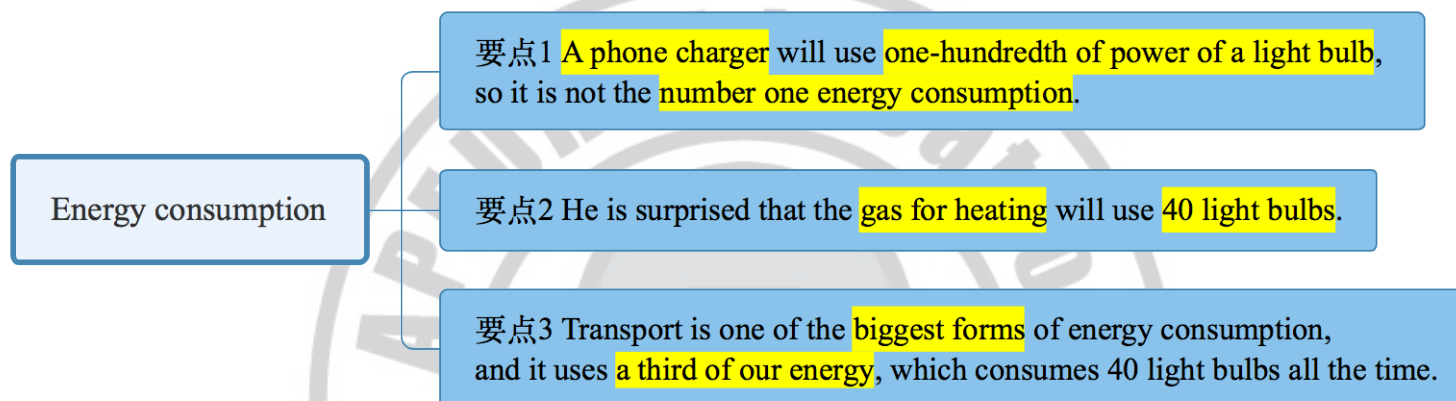
6. Energy consumption

要点：A phone charger will use one-hundredth of a light bulb of power, so it is not the number one energy consumption.

He is surprised that the gas for heating will use 40 light bulbs.

Transport is one of the biggest forms of energy consumption, and it uses a third of our energy, which consumes 40 light bulbs all the time.

要点结构：



7. Face recognition

要点：Lecturer presents a question : how people can recognize human faces。

This is a hard but brilliant problem .

And people should appreciate XXX(可能是这种技能) 。

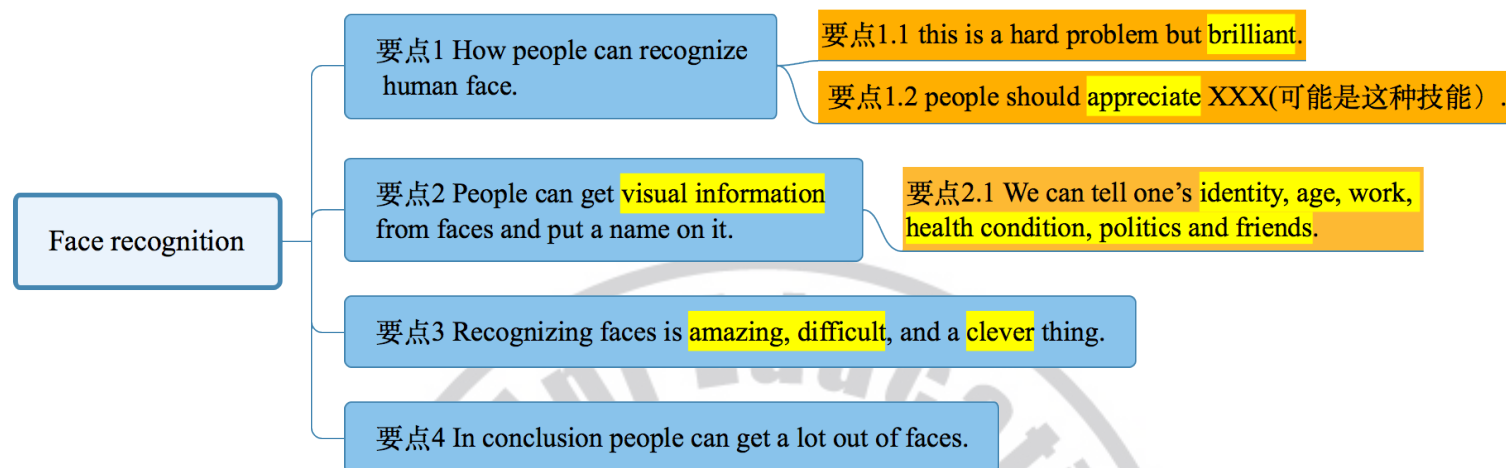
People can get visual information from faces and put a name on it.

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.

要点结构:



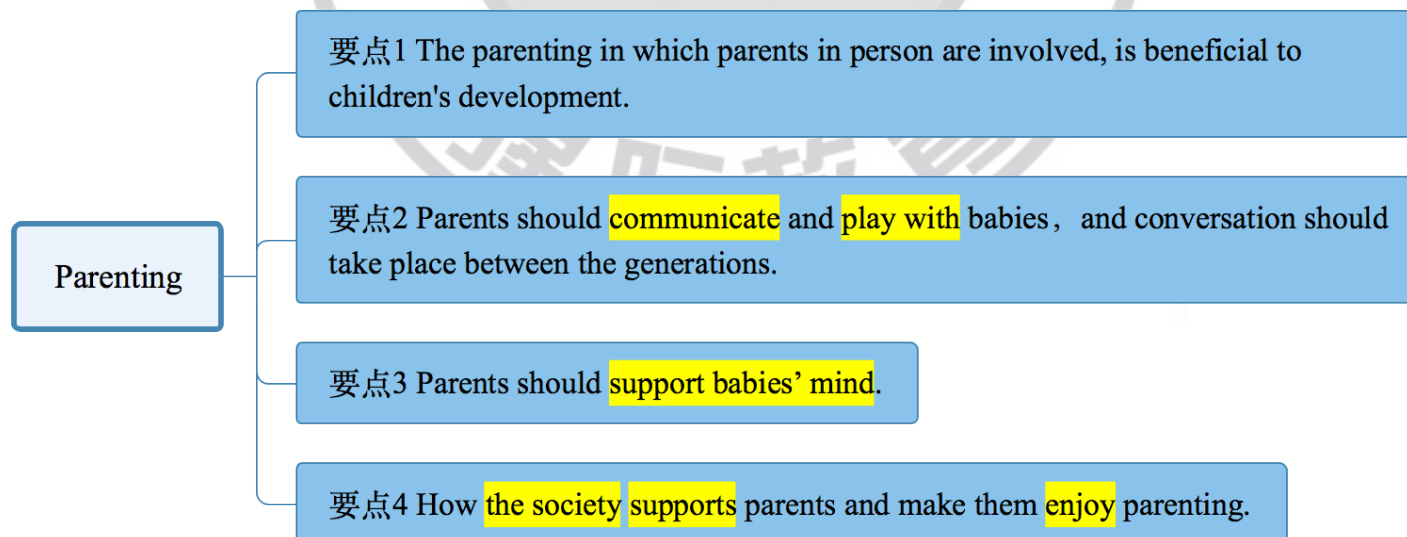
8. Parenting

要点: 父母亲身参与的parenting对baby的发展有好处, 如要communicate and play with babies, 要有conversation等。

parents要support babies' mind.

society should support parents and make them enjoy it.

要点结构:



9. Motivation

要点：the speaker学过psychology。

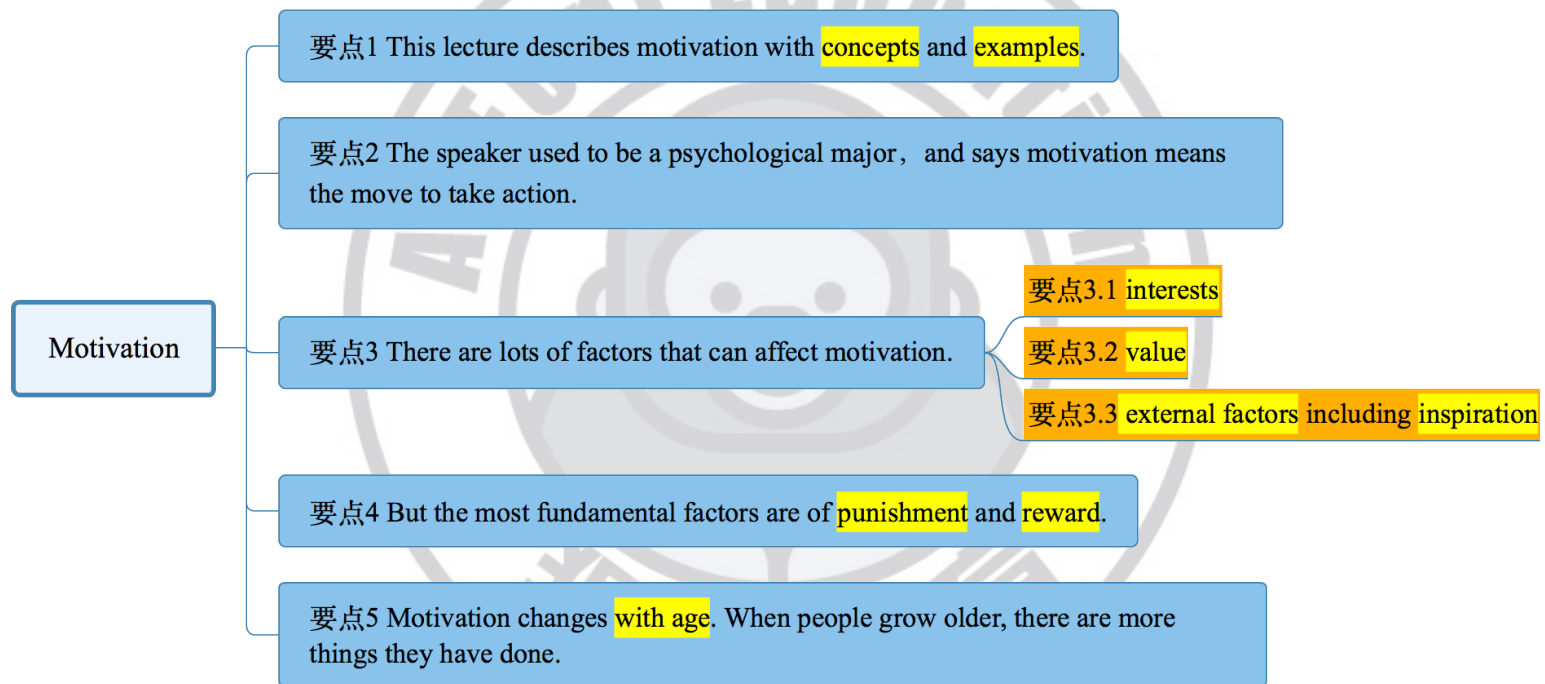
This lecture describes motivation with concepts and examples.

The professor says motivation means the move to take action.

There are lots of factors that can affect motivation such as interests, value and inspiration. external factors include inspiration, 但最基本的影响因素是punishment和rewards。

When people grow older, there are more things they have done. Motivation会随着年龄增长而变化。

要点结构：



10. Living things

要点：语速慢，简单。

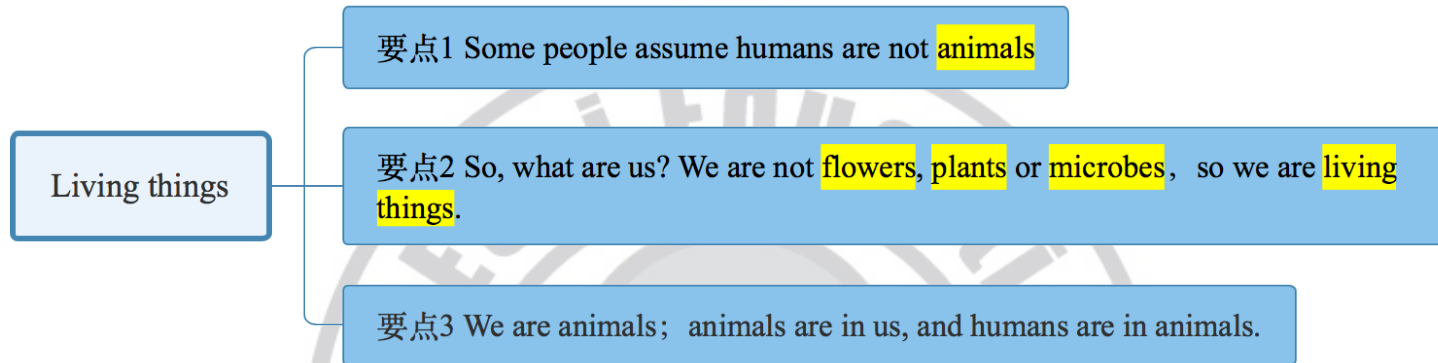
一些人assume humans are not animals。

一个疑问句：那我们是啥呢？我们不是flowers,不是plants，不是microbes，所以说we are living things，this is right。

我们就是animals。

最后一句话：animals are in us, humans are in animals。

要点结构：



11. Translator and interpreter

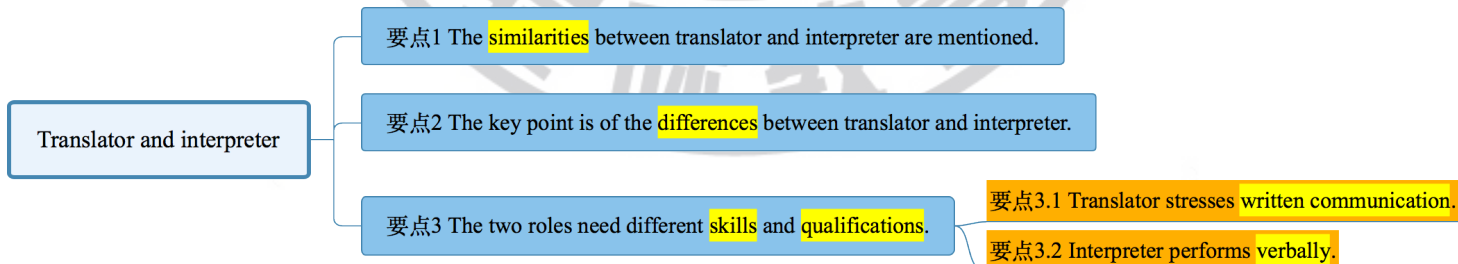
要点：Similarities of translator and interpreter.

The key point is difference of translator and interpreter.

Translator and interpreter require different skills和qualifications.

Translator偏向于written communication，interpreter更多的是verbally。

要点结构：



12. Cooperation

要点：The topic is cooperation in three different fields.

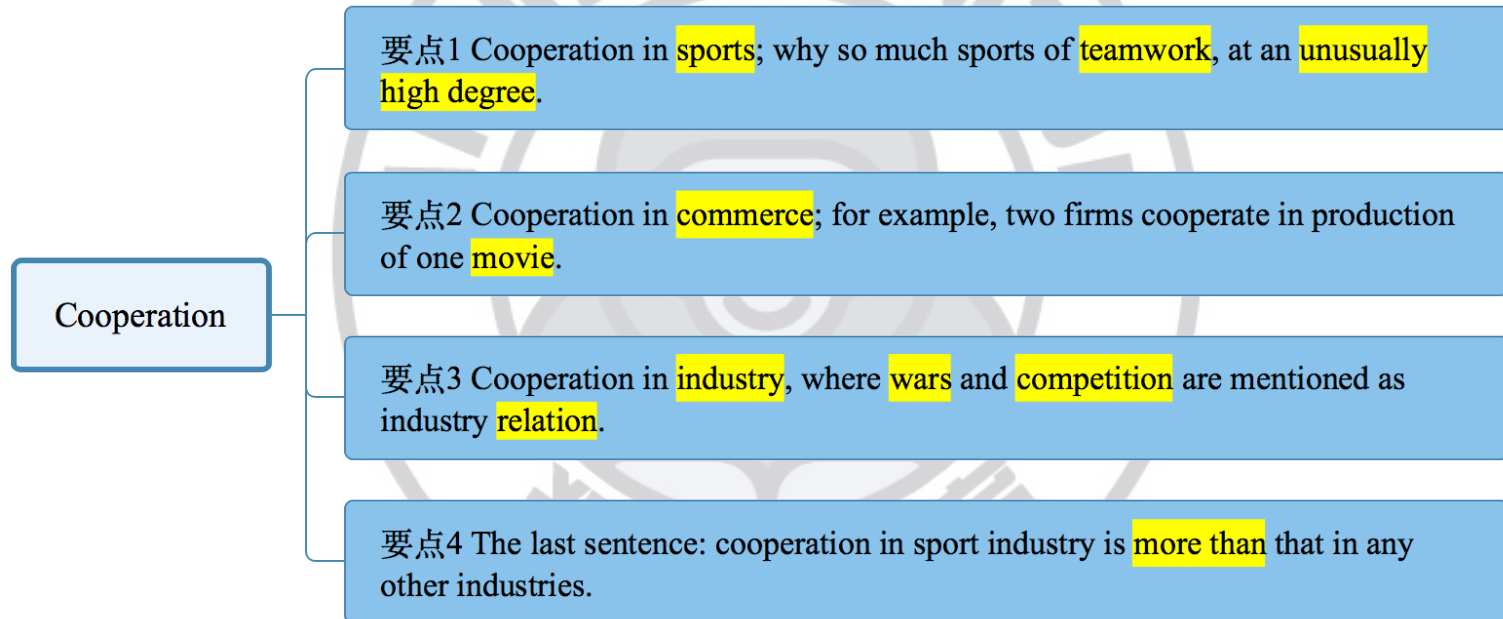
In sports, teamwork sport这么多 (an unusually high degree)的原因。

商业领域的cooperation，举例两个firms合作拍了movie。

在industry领域中的cooperation。sport industry的industry relation是wars and competitions。

最后一句，sport industry的cooperation比any other industries的都要多。

要点结构：



13. Money

要点：Speaking of the history and culture of human, we might also think about the nature of human beings.

We use anything for money.

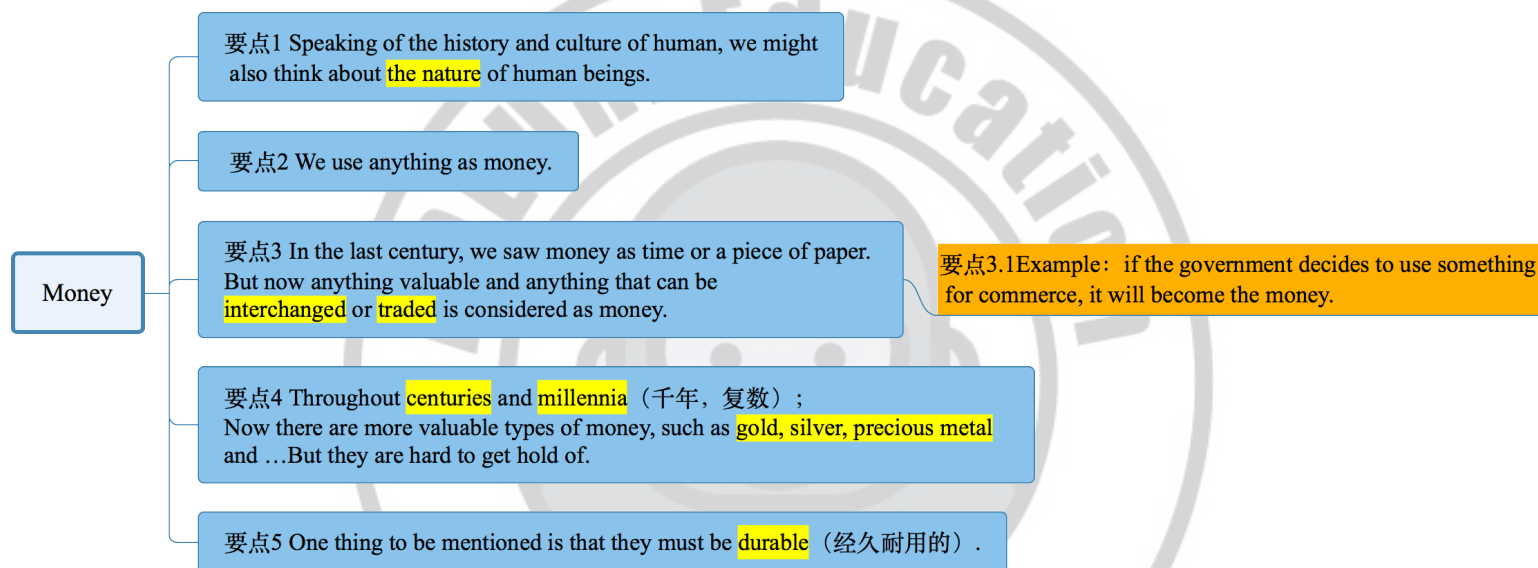
In the last century, we saw money as time or a piece of paper. But now anything valuable and anything can be interchanged or traded are considered as money. For example, if the government decides to use something for commerce, it will become the money.

Throughout the centuries and millennia. Now there are more valuable types of money, such as gold, silver, precious metal and ...But they are hard to be gotten hold of.

One thing to be mentioned is that they must be durable.

最后一句提到the gold coin。

要点结构：



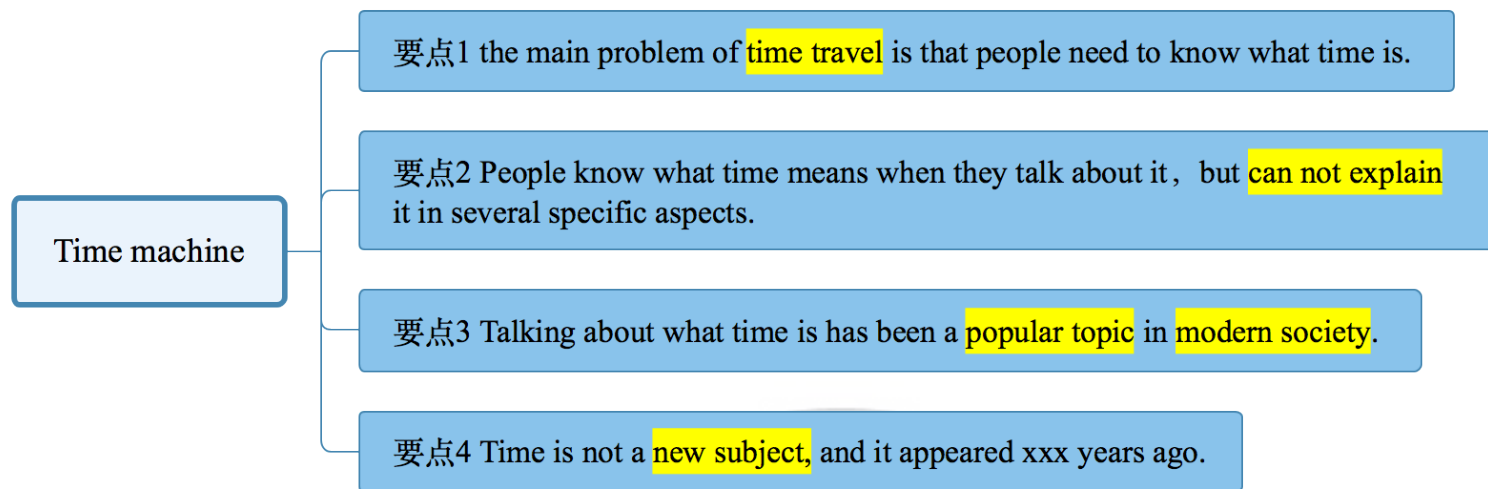
14. Time machine

要点： main problem of time travel is that people need to know what is time. But no one can explain it.

People know what time means when they talk about it. 但人们不能在具体的几个方面解释时间。

Talking about what is time has been a popular topic in modern society. Time is not a new subject, it appears xxx years ago.

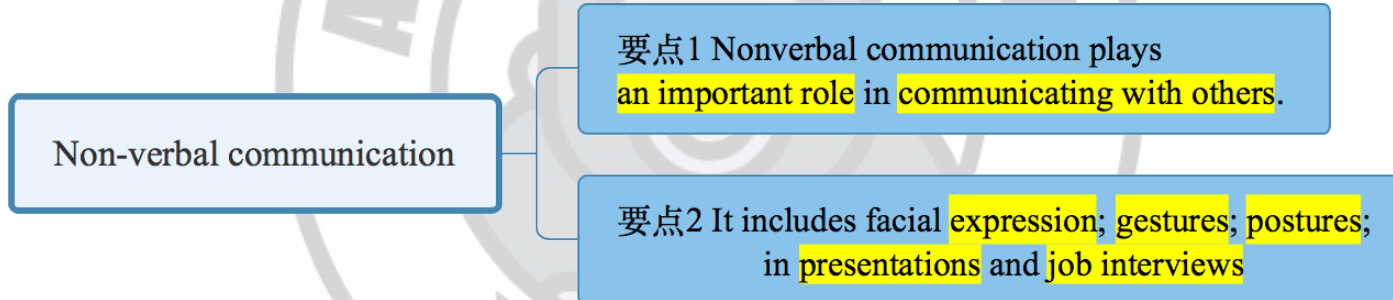
要点结构：



15. Non-verbal communication

要点: nonverbal communication plays an important role in communicating with others. Facial expression; gestures; postures; presentation; job interview...

要点结构:



Listening MCM:

1. Odors

要点: 味道可能勾起小时候的回忆。

动物间能通过气味判断对方信息。

人类没这种能力, 但能闻一些气味, 如cigarette, sewage, garden的气味。

最后一句提到了bakery和cut grass in garden。要注意听最后一段。选项就是上面提到的5个名词。

问：What odors are mentioned in the lecture for the past events.

2. Theory and practice

要点：The topic is the relation between theory and practice.

Theory is different from practice, as practice applies the theory.

中间提到etymology（词源学），后面说methodology（方法论）和theory的区别。

methodology must have hypothesis(假设)，而theory是不需要这些的，又提到application什么的。

HCS:

1. Introduction

要点：视频题。

一名女性在学校里的展示架前走来走去，说她原来读的PhD，研究某方面，后来又跑去当了几年老师。

她觉得现在教育中存在某某问题，想要去解决，打算再去学个什么方向之类的。

四个选项主要打乱了这个人经历的时间顺序。关键词有doctor, scientist等。

2. Face-lifting

要点：一男一女，女说得更多，意思是要研究为什么整容，有的是因为抑郁，有的是因为relationship, marriage或者partner。

选择protocol那个选项，供参考。

3. Chess

要点：讲的是国际象棋，可能由于优化算法的缘故，作者挣扎了很多年才解决问题，答案中好像有18years。供参考，应该就是讲那个有名的AI国际象棋手。

4. Chatroom

要点：讲的是在过去，chatroom（聊天室）里人们很注重个人隐私，并且和生活分得很开。

但新一代的人已经和社交网络联系在了一起，和生活密不可分。选keep away life那个，供参考。

5. Classify animals

要点：关于1800年people classified animals。

人们怎么分类mammal，然后是reptile，说它们是stupid animals。

So when it came to dinosaurs' advent, they became stupid, 大概是这个意思。建议选择第一个选项。

Listening MCS:

1. Radio

要点：有一个Australia radio什么的，男女对话，问女的为什么选择radio。

有一个选项是包含1950s的，另一个是她很小就受到radio的影响。

2. Fishing

要点：讲agriculture fishing，问多少年以后怎么样。

选项有“跟不上人类消耗的步伐”，“可以expand，使其能匹配消耗”，答案不确定。

SMW:

要点：两个人的对话，jargon这个单词印象很深。

beep前面有linguistic。

选项包括两个：vocabulary和culture。

WFD:

1. Collaboration between departments is a feature of successful companies.
2. The ability to work with fellow students can not be stressed enough.
3. Enrolling a second major will increase the career option.
4. Scientists learned through the observations and the analysis of the human behavior.
5. Students are encouraged to monitor their own attendance.
6. The summer course was cancelled due to insufficient re-enrolments.
7. In this language course, we focus on fluency and accuracy.
8. Students are encouraged to think carefully about their accommodation needs.
9. There are many types of governments in the world.
10. There is a welcome party for all new students each term.
11. The site is designed to be highly interactive.
12. Experts are now able to forecast weather for a long periods.