

猩际PTE7月份高频题机经

机经特点

总结当月高频机经，预测近期考试真题。

精心整合考生回忆。

重点高频题用🔥标注。

思维导图展示RL，SST要点结构，机经记忆形象化。

难词中文注解，节省查词时间。

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一、口语

RA

1. Augustus

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

2. 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 (被染成) blue is served to study subjects, they lose appetite.

3. The Ford Company

The Ford Company provides plenty of opportunities for its employees. It guarantees not only comfortable and appropriate working conditions, but also many other advantages. Therefore, becoming a part of the Ford Motor company is always profitable and beneficial. Moreover, it is important to mention that Ford Motors provides its employees with effective and useful services and takes care of their well-being.

4. Cross-protection

Such cross-protection is usually seen between two animals. But Gore studies the same sort of mutualism (互惠) in microbes. He and his team demonstrated the first experimental example of that cross-protective relationship in drug-resistant microbes, using two strains of antibiotic-resistant E. coli bacteria: one resistant to ampicillin (氨比西林), the other to chloramphenicol (氯霉素).

5. Disparity

The core of the problem was the immense disparity between the country's productive capacity and the ability of people to consume. Great innovations in productive techniques during and after the war raised the output of industry beyond the purchasing capacity of U.S. farmers and earners.

6. Shakespeare (🔥)

A young man from a small provincial town, a man without independent wealth, without powerful family connections and without a university education, moves to London in the late 1580's, and in a remarkably short time, became the greatest playwright. Not of his age alone but of all time. How is an achievement of this magnitude to be explained? How did Shakespeare become Shakespeare?

7. Pluto

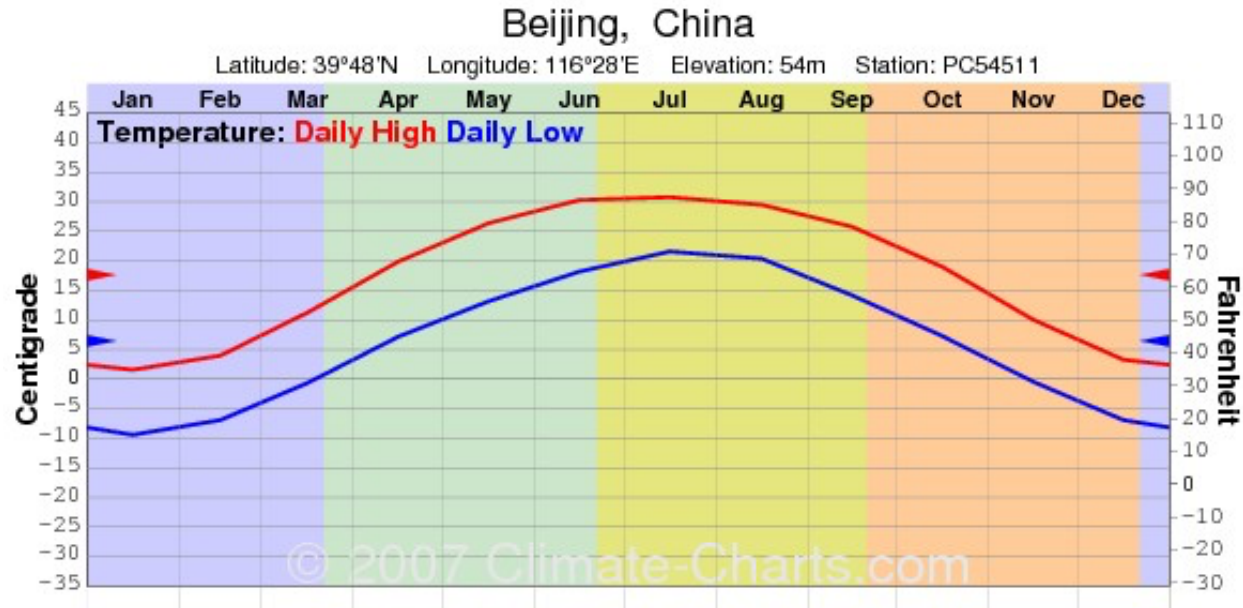
Pluto(冥王星) lost its official status as a planet yesterday, when the International Astronomical Union downsized the solar system from nine to eight planets. Although there had been a passionate debate at the IAU General Assembly Meeting in Prague about the definition of a planet- and whether Pluto met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

RS:

1. Few people now are skeptical about alternative power sources such as wind power.
2. More muscles are used in swimming than any other sport.
3. Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible.

DI:

1. Climate of Beijing (🔥)



描述要点: This [line chart](#) gives information about [air temperature](#) in Beijing, China.

The temperature is given in both [centigrade](#) and [Fahrenheit](#).

[Daily High](#) rises from January to July, reaching [the highest point](#) of [30 degrees centigrade](#).

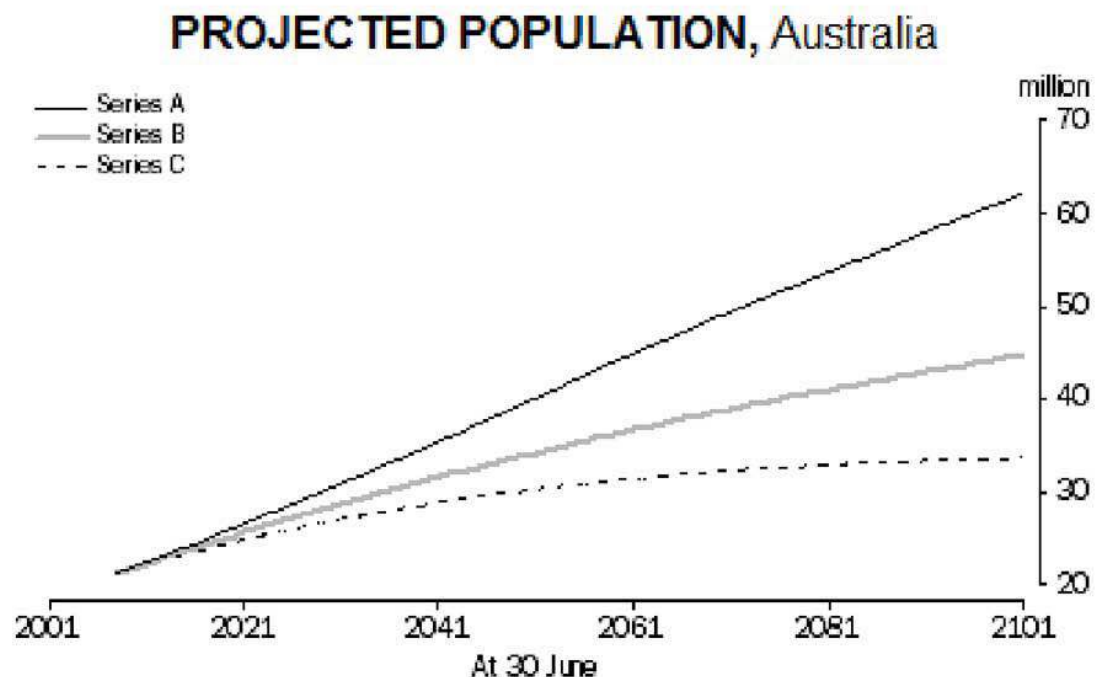
Then it [falls from August to December](#), reaching [the lowest point](#) of [0 degree centigrade](#).

[Daily Low](#) rises from January to July, reaching the highest point of [20](#) degrees centigrade.

Then it falls from August to December, reaching the lowest point of [minus 10](#) degrees centigrade.

[Throughout the year](#), Daily High has always been [higher than](#) Daily Low.

2. Projected population



描述要点: This [line chart](#) gives information about [projected population](#) in Australia.

The population is measured in [million](#).

[Series A](#) rises from 2001 to 2101, reaching [the highest point](#) of [60 million](#), followed by [Series B](#), reaching the highest point of [45 million](#), and [Series C](#), reaching the highest point of [35 million](#).

Then it [falls from August to December](#), reaching [the lowest point](#) of [0](#) degree centigrade.

[Throughout the years from 2001 to 2101](#), Series A has always been [higher than](#) Series B and Series C.

3. Fish (🔥)



描述要点：把鱼看成柱子，当做柱状图来说即可。

The fish is called [southern black bream](#) and the graph gives information about its [growth cycle](#).

At age of 1 year the [length](#) of fish is 9 [centimeters](#).

At age of 2 years the length of fish is 14 centimeters.

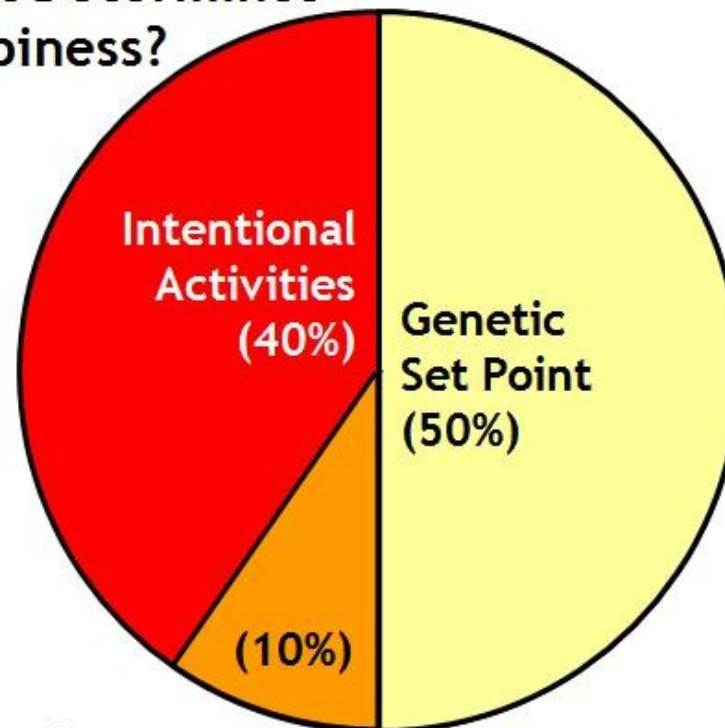
At age of 3 years the length of fish is 18 centimeters.

At age of 20 years the length of fish is 38.75 centimeters.

In conclusion, This fish [takes a long time to grow](#).

4. Happiness (🔥)

What Determines
Happiness?



Life Circumstances

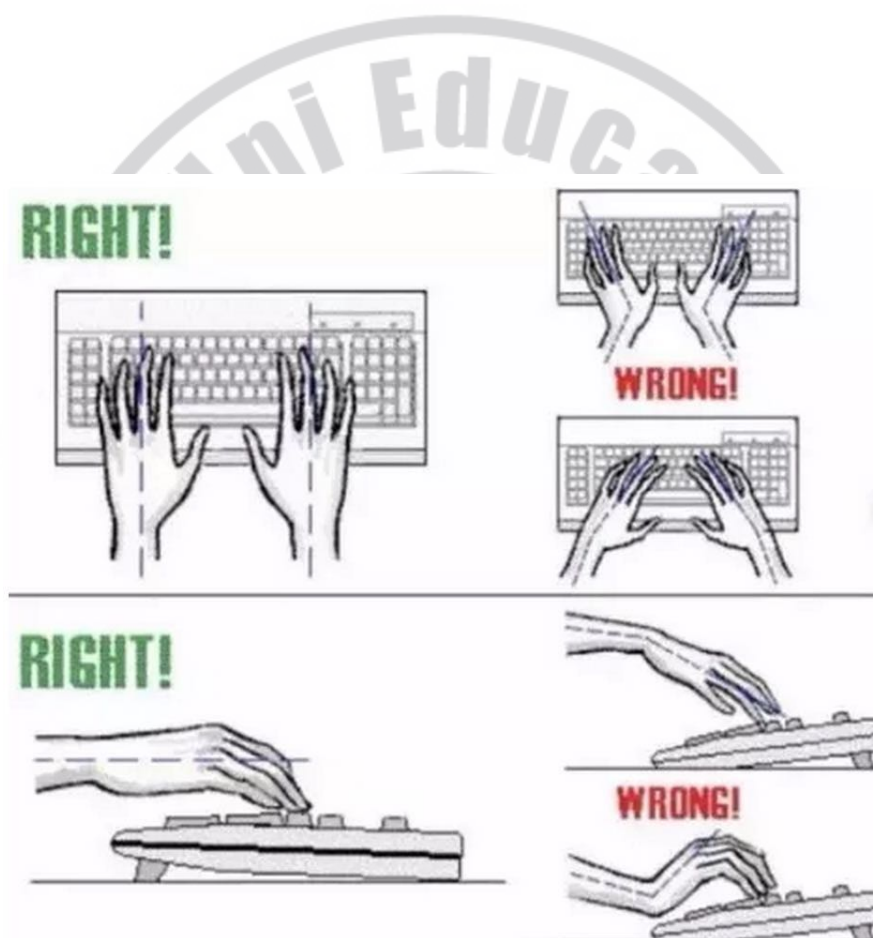
描述要点: The pie chart gives information about what determines happiness.

Genetic set point accounts for the largest part, about fifty percent, and it is yellow.

Intentional activities account for the second largest part, about forty percent, and it is red.

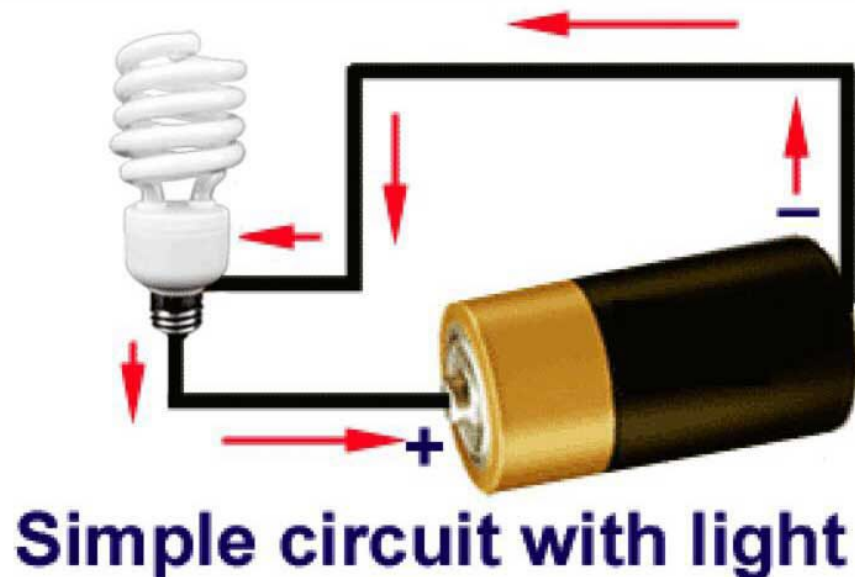
Life circumstances account for the smallest part, about ten percent, and it is brown.

5. The typing hands (🔥)



描述要点: The following graph gives information about positions of typing hands on the keyboard.
On the left side there are right positions, in which the right hand and the left hand are parallel.
And both the hands are horizontal.
The keyboard is elevated slightly forward.
On the right side there are wrong positions, in which the right hand and the left hand are nonparallel.
And the wrists are placed either too low or too high compared with the keyboard.
The keyboard is elevated slightly backward.

6. Circuit (🔥)



描述要点: The following graph gives information about a simple circuit.

The anode(阳极) of the battery is gold-colored, and the cathode (阴极) is black.
The wire is black.
The bulb is white.
The current runs anti-clockwise, out of the cathode of the battery and into the bulb.
Finally the current runs out of the bulb and into the anode of the battery.

RL:

1. Soot emission (🔥)

要点: Soot is also called black carbon.

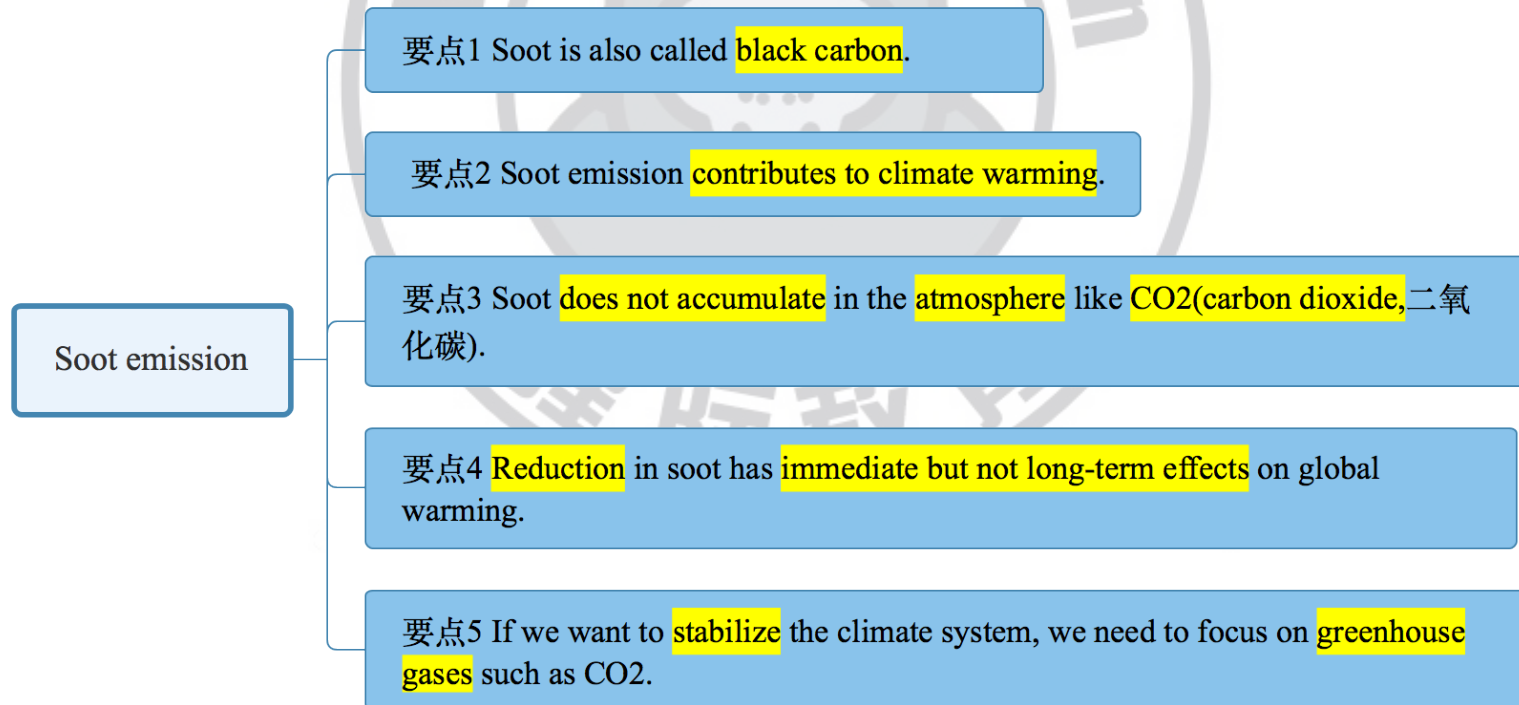
Soot emission contributes to climate warming.

Soot does not accumulate in the atmosphere like CO₂(carbon dioxide).

Reduction in soot has immediate but not long-term effects on global warming.

If we want to stabilize the climate system, we need to focus on greenhouse gases such as CO₂.

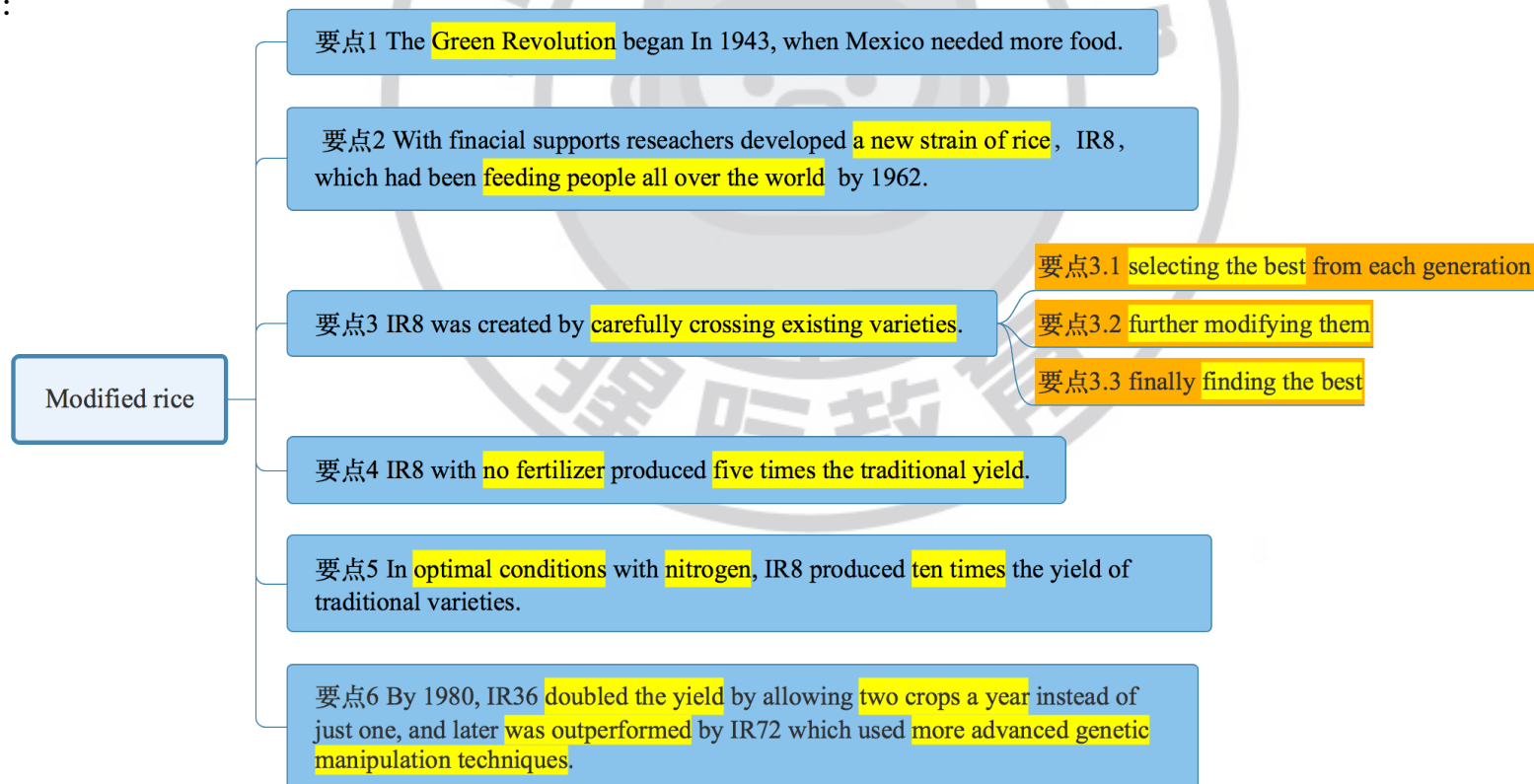
要点结构:



2. 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.

要点结构：



3. Linguists (🔥)

要点: Linguists are often seen as experts in the language.

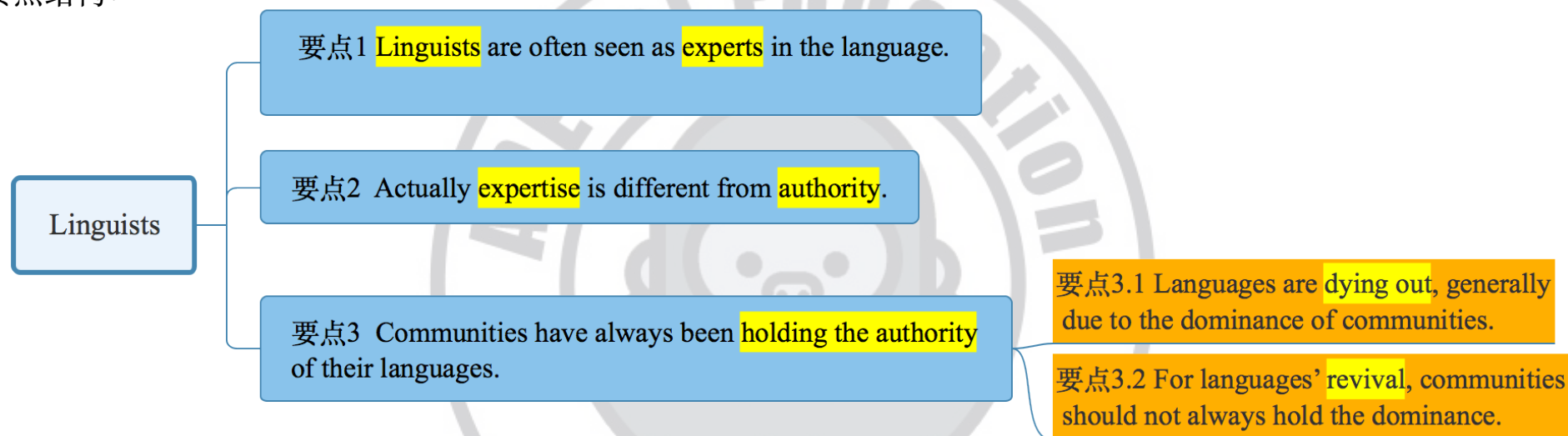
But expertise is actually different from authority.

Communities have always been holding the authority of their languages.

Languages are dying out, which is generally due to the dominance of communities.

For languages' revival, communities should not always hold the dominance.

要点结构:



4. Superman

要点: Some heroic tales are from real facts and anecdotal.

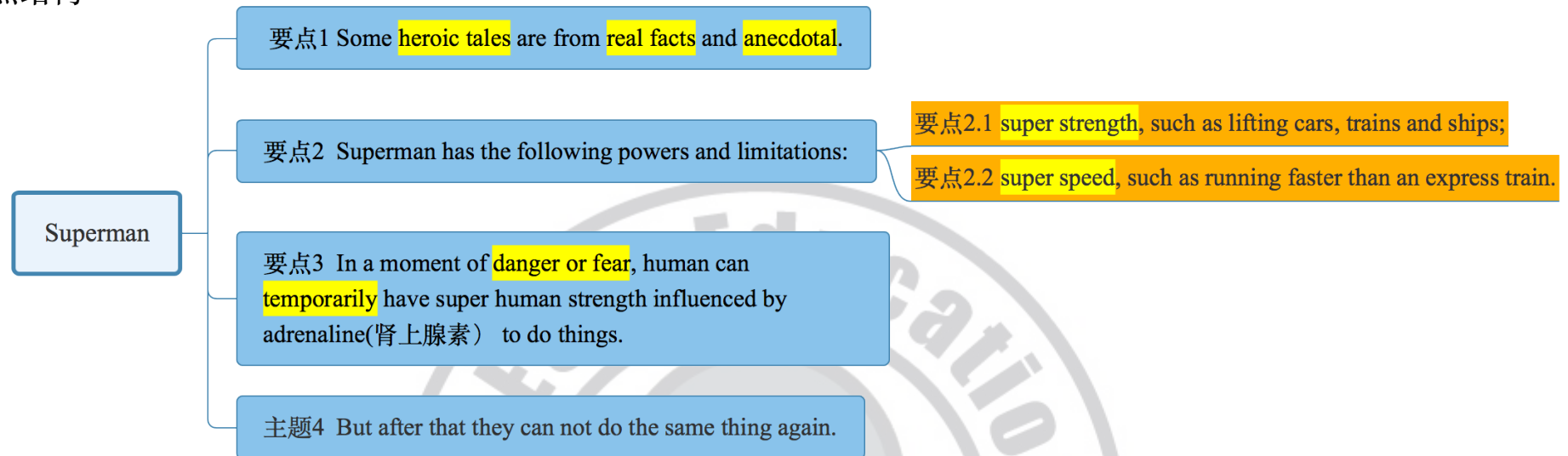
Superman has the following powers and limitations: super strength, such as lifting cars, trains and ships;

super speed, such as running faster than an express train.

In a moment of danger or fear, human can temporarily have super human strength influenced by adrenaline(肾上腺素) to do things.

But after that they can not do the same thing again.

要点结构:



5. Hadron collider

要点: The collider has a 27-kilometer-long tunnel, buried 100 meters underground.

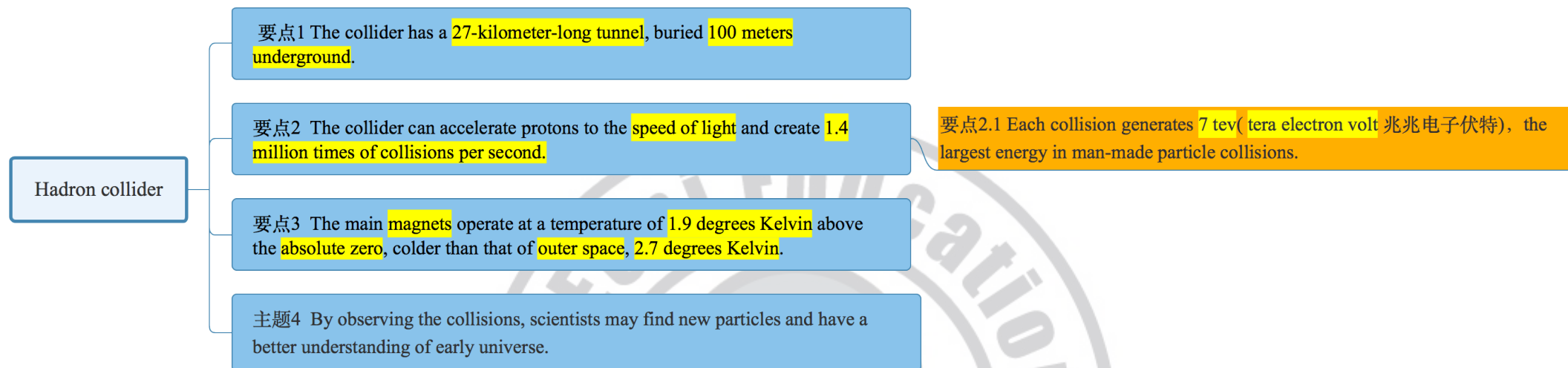
The collider can accelerate protons to the speed of light and create 1.4 million times of collisions per second.

Each collision generates 7 tev(tera electron volt 兆兆电子伏特), the largest energy in man-made particle collisions.

The main magnets operate at a temperature of 1.9 degrees Kelvin above the absolute zero, colder than that of outer space, 2.7 degrees Kelvin.

By observing the collisions, scientists may find new particles and have a better understanding of early universe.

要点结构:



6. Einstein

要点: In the lecture, the speaker talks about Einstein.

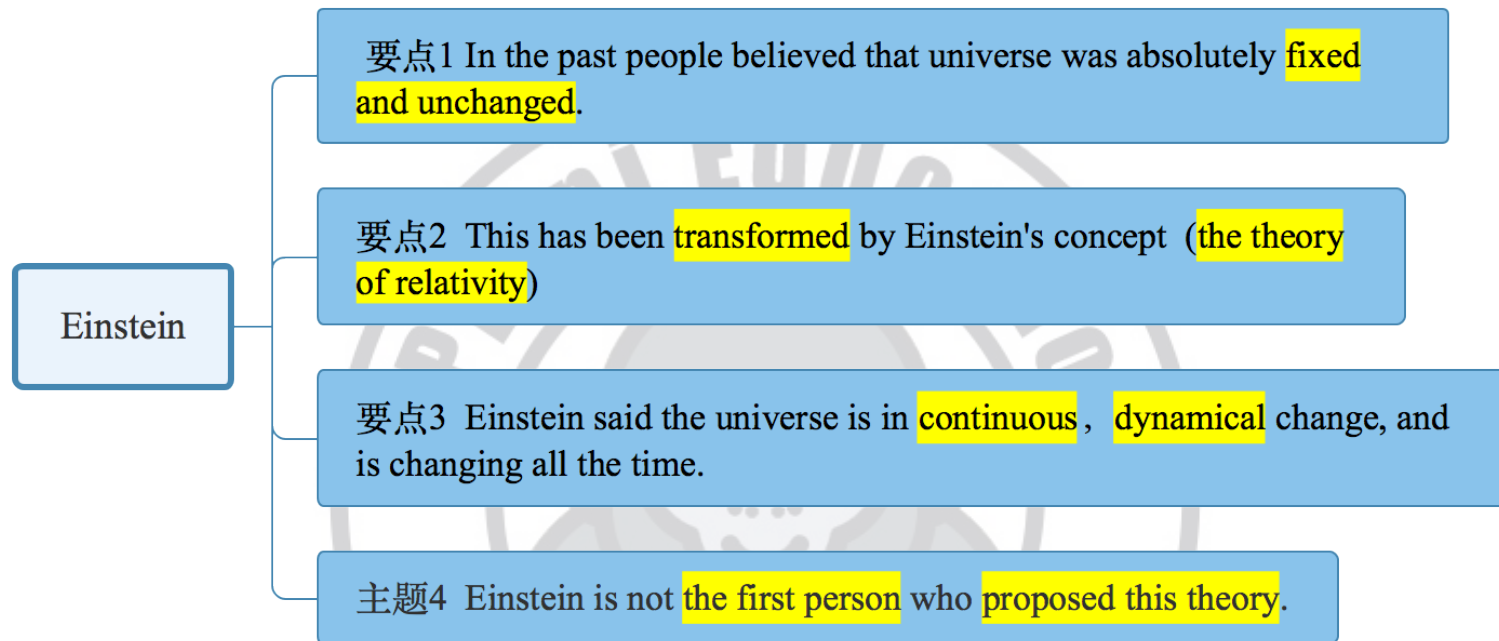
In the past people believed that universe was absolutely fixed and unchanged.

This has been transformed by Einstein's concept of transformation (the theory of relativity)

Einstein said the universe is continuous dynamical change, is changing all the time.

However, Einstein is not the first person who proposed this theory.

要点结构:



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. 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.

2. American English

原文：American English is, without doubt, the most influential and powerful variety of English in the world today. There are many reasons for this. First, the United States is, at present, the most powerful nation on earth and such power always brings with it influence. Indeed, the distinction between a dialect and a language has frequently been made by reference to power. As has been said, a language is a dialect with an army. Second, America's political influence is extended through American popular culture, in particular through the international reach of American films (movies, of course) and music. As Kahane has pointed out, the internationally dominant position of a culture results in a forceful expansion of its language... the expansion of language contributes... to the prestige of the culture behind it. Third, the international prominence (地位) of American English is closely associated with the extraordinarily quick development of communications technology. Microsoft is owned by an American, Bill Gates. This means a computer's default setting for language is American English, although of course this can be changed to suit one's own circumstances. In short, the increased influence of American English is caused by political power and the resultant (由此带来的) diffusion (传播) of American culture and media, technological advance, and the rapid development of communications technology.

3. Voting

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

4. Technology prediction

原文：As far as prediction is concerned, remember that the chairman of IBM predicted in the fifties that the world would need a maximum of around half a dozen computers, that the British Department for Education seemed to think in the eighties that we would all need to be able to code in BASIC and that in the nineties Microsoft failed to foresee the rapid growth of the Internet. Who could have predicted that one major effect of the automobile would be to bankrupt small shops across the nation? Could the early developers of the telephone have foreseen its development as a medium for person to person communication, rather than as a form of broadcasting medium? We all, including the 'experts', seem to be peculiarly inept (无能的) at predicting the likely

development of our technologies, even as far as the next year. We can, of course, try to extrapolate (推断) from experience of previous technologies, as I do below by comparing the technology of the Internet with the development of other information and communication technologies and by examining the earlier development of radio and print. But how justified I might be in doing so remains an open question. You might conceivably (不难设想地) find the history of the British and French videotext systems, Prestel and Minitel, instructive. However, I am not entirely convinced that they are very relevant, nor do I know where you can find information about them online, so, rather than take up space here, I've briefly described them in a separate article.

5. Nobel peace 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 (偏颇的)" 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 (为...苦恼) 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. Gore also frets about (为...苦恼) the future of polar bears. He claims they are drowning as their icy habitat disappears. However, the only scientific study showing any such thing indicates that four polar bears drowned because of a storm.

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 (时期), 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.

6. Wine industry in the U.S. (🔥)

原文：In 1920, the Eighteenth Amendment (修正案) to the United States Constitution was enacted (通过), creating yet another serious setback to the American wine industry. The National Prohibition Act, also known as the Volstead Act, prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, exportation, delivery, or possession of intoxicating (致醉的) liquors for beverage purposes, and nearly destroyed what had become a thriving (兴旺的) national industry. In 1920 there were more than seven hundred wineries (葡萄酒厂) in California. By the end of Prohibition, there were 160.

If Prohibition had lasted only four or five years, its impact on the wine industry might have been negligible (可忽略的). But it continued for thirteen years, during which time grapes went underground literally (字面上讲) and figuratively (打比方地), becoming an important commodity in the criminal economy. The fruit juice, which was sometimes made into concentrate (浓缩物), was ideal for making wine. Some of this yield found its way to bootleggers (酒私贩) 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 ground to a halt (停止).

7. Charging cars (🔥)

原文：Here's a term you're going to hear much more often: plug-in vehicle, and the acronym(首字母缩略) PEV. It's what you and many other people will drive to work in, ten years and more from now. At that time, before you drive off in the morning you will first unplug your car - your plugin vehicle. Its big on-board (搭载的) batteries will have been fully charged overnight, with enough power for you to drive 50-100 kilometers through city traffic.

When you arrive at work you'll plug in your car once again, this time into a socket (插座) that allows power to flow from your car's batteries to the electricity grid. One of the things you did when you bought your car was to sign a contract with your favorite electricity supplier, allowing them to draw a limited amount of power from your car's batteries should they need to, perhaps

because of a blackout (停电), or very high wholesale spot power prices. The price you get for the power the distributor buys from your car would not only be most attractive to you, it would be a good deal for them too, their alternative being very expensive power from peaking stations. If, driving home or for some other reason your batteries looked like running flat, a relatively small, but quiet and efficient engine running on petrol, diesel or compressed natural gas, even bio-fuel, would automatically cut in, driving a generator that supplied the batteries so you could complete your journey.

Concerns over 'peak oil', increasing greenhouse gas emissions, and the likelihood that by the middle of this century there could be five times as many motor vehicles registered worldwide as there are now, mean that the world's almost total dependence on petroleum-based fuels for transport is, in every sense of the word, unsustainable (不可持续的).

8. Parent's born order (🔥)

原文: Parents' own birth order can become an issue when dynamics (互动) in the family they are raising replicate the family in which they were raised. Agati notes common examples, such as a firstborn parent getting into "raging battles" with a firstborn child. "Both are used to getting the last word (争辩到底). Each has to be right. But the parent has to be the grown up and step out of that battle," he advises. When youngest children become parents, Agati cautions that because they "may not have had high expectations placed on them, they, in turn, may not see their kids for their abilities." But he also notes that since youngest children tend to be more social, "youngest parents can be helpful to their firstborn, who may have a harder time with social situations. These parents can help their eldest kids loosen up and not be so hard on themselves. Mom Susan Ritz says her own birth order didn't seem to affect her parenting until the youngest of her three children, Julie, was born. Julie was nine years younger than Ritz's oldest, Joshua, mirroring the age difference between Susan and her own older brother. "I would see Joshua do to Julie what my brother did to me," she says of the taunting and teasing (嘲弄和取笑) by a much older sibling.

"I had to try not to always take Julie's side." Biases can surface no matter what your own birth position was, as Lori Silverstone points out. "As a middle myself, I can be harder on my older daughter. I recall my older sister hitting me," she says of her reactions to her daughters' tussles (打斗).

"My husband is a firstborn. He's always sticking up for (支持) the oldest. He feels bad for her that the others came so fast. He helps me to see what that feels like, to have that attention and then lose it." Silverstone sees birth order triggers as "an opportunity to heal parts of ourselves. I've learned to teach my middle daughter to stand up for herself. My mother didn't teach me that. I'm conscious of giving my middle daughter tools, so she has a nice way to protect herself."

Whether or not you subscribe to theories that birth order can affect your child's personality, ultimately, "we all have free will," Agati notes. It's important for both parents and kids to realize that, despite the characteristics often associated with birth order, "you're not locked into any role."

WE:

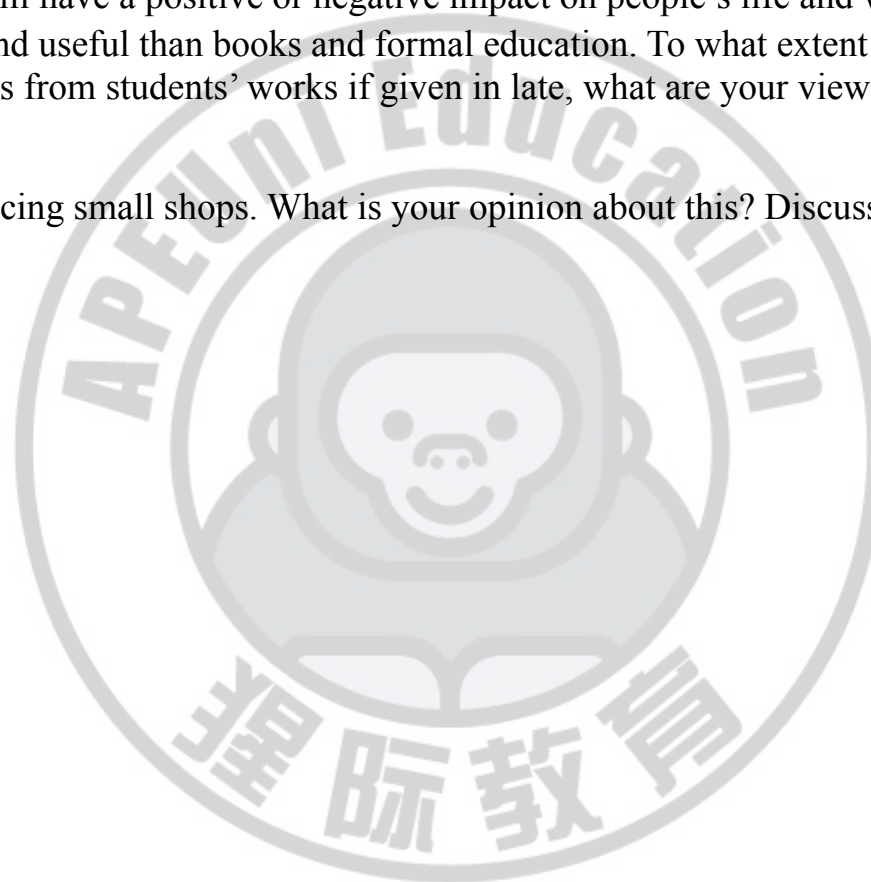
1. Whether design of buildings will have a positive or negative impact on people's life and work? (🔥)
2. Experience is more effective and useful than books and formal education. To what extent do you agree with this opinion?
3. Some universities deduct marks from students' works if given in late, what are your views and what action will you recommend to take? (🔥)
4. Large shopping malls are replacing small shops. What is your opinion about this? Discuss with appropriate examples. (🔥)

三、阅读

Reading MCS: (无)

Reading MCM: (无)

RO: (无)



Reading FIB: (无)

Reading FIB_RW (无)

四、听力

SST:

1. Adam Smith

要点：发达国家很早就建立了民主的思想，但是industrial revolution造成了严重污染，affect整个社会，所以living expectancy and standard declined。

Therefore some legislations about working conditions and environmental conditions were introduced to rectify our behaviors.

Some damages have been reversed and we have more benefits compared to those 100 years ago.

尽管所处时代以农业为主，Unlike other people,Adam Smith also included manufacturing industry in his theory, exactly handmade manufacturing.

development是output, national income和output是equal的。

要点结构：

Adam Smith

要点1 Developed countries set up democratic systems very early.

要点2 The industrial revolution affected the whole society by causing severe pollution, so life expectancy and living standard declined.

要点3 Legislations about working and environmental conditions were introduced to rectify our behaviors.

要点4 Some damages have been reversed and we have more benefits compared to those 100 years ago.

要点5 Unlike others, Adam Smith also included manufacturing industry in his theory, exactly handmade manufacturing.

要点6 Development was of output, and national income was equal to output.

2. Global warming (🔥)

要点: Climate change has been proven to have taken place in global scale, and has become a severe problem.

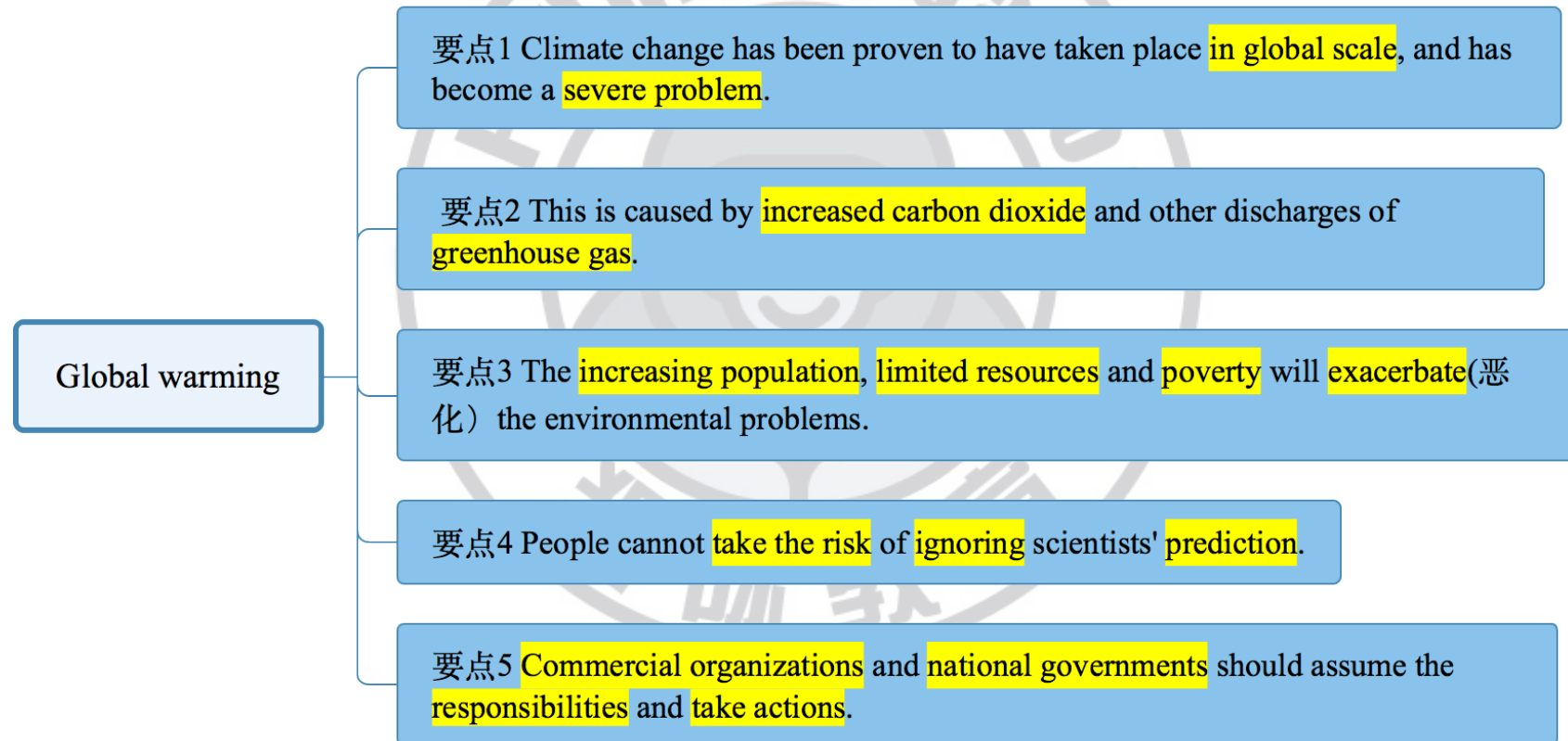
This is caused by increased carbon dioxide and other discharges of greenhouse gas.

The increasing population, limited resources and poverty will exacerbate (恶化) the environmental problems.

In conclusion, people cannot take the risk of ignoring scientists' prediction.

And commercial organizations and national governments should assume the responsibilities and take actions.

要点结构:



3. HTML

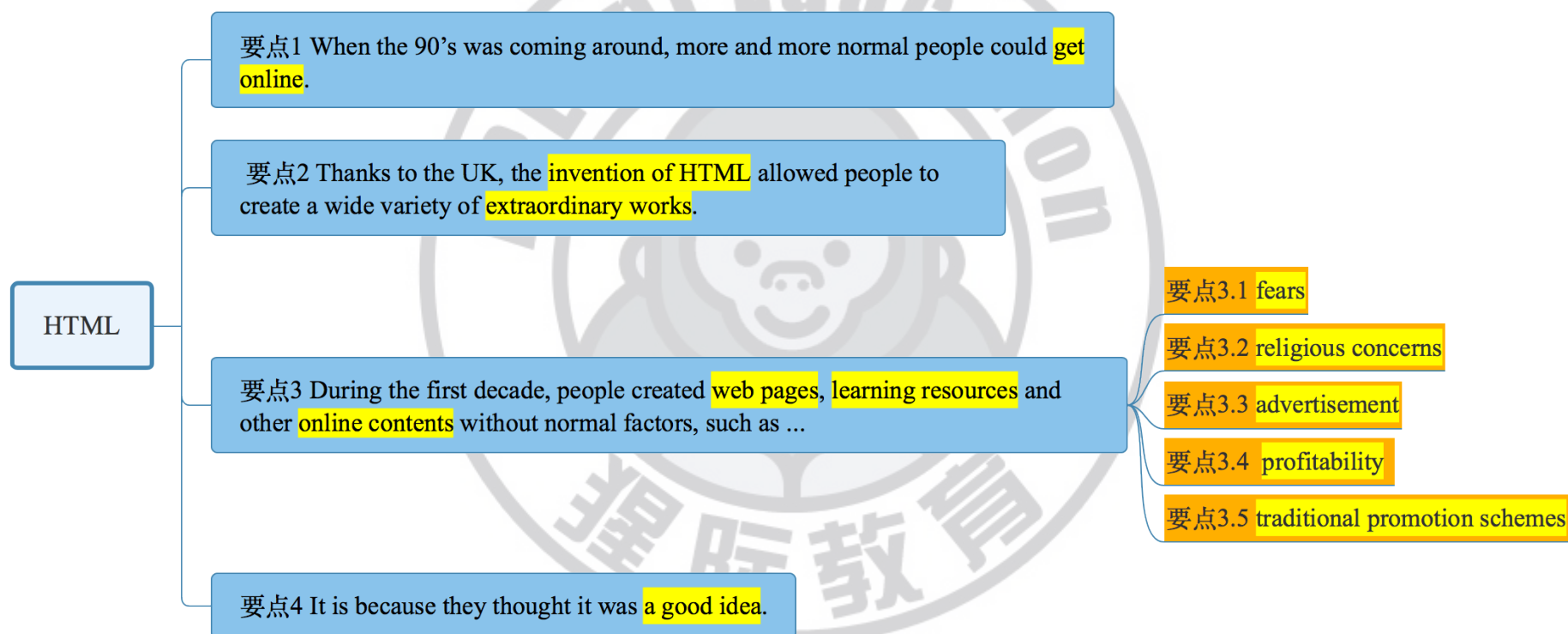
要点： When the 90's was coming around, more and more normal people could get online.

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.

要点结构：



4. Ugly building

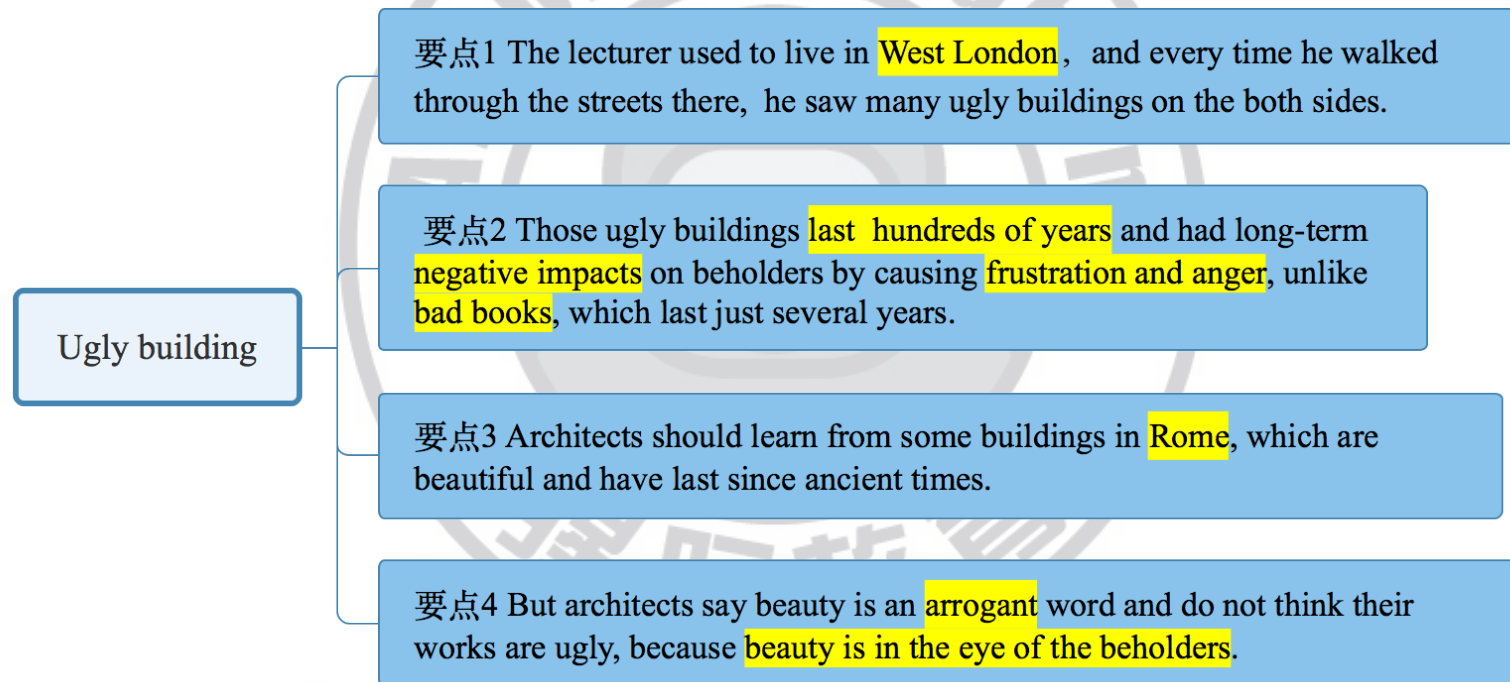
要点： The lecturer used to live in West London, and every time he walked through the streets there, he saw many ugly buildings on the both sides.

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.

要点结构：

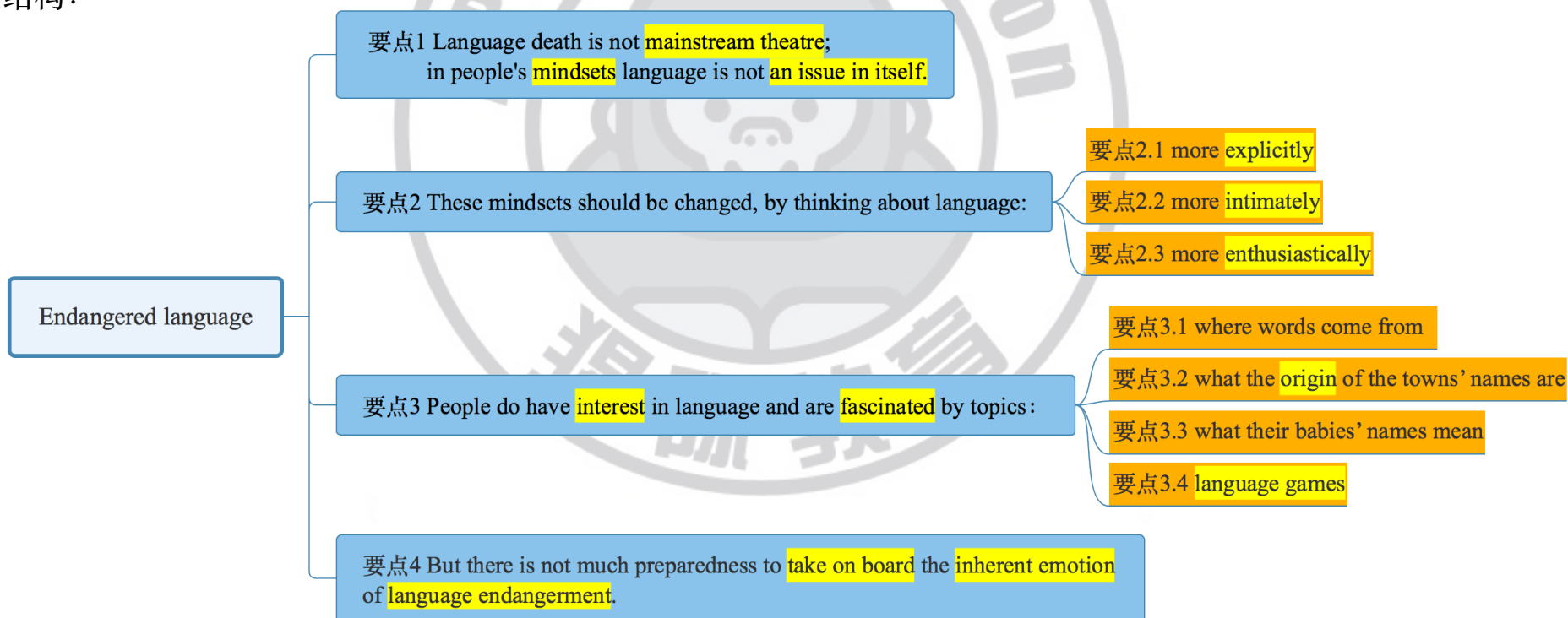


5. Endangered language

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.

要点结构：



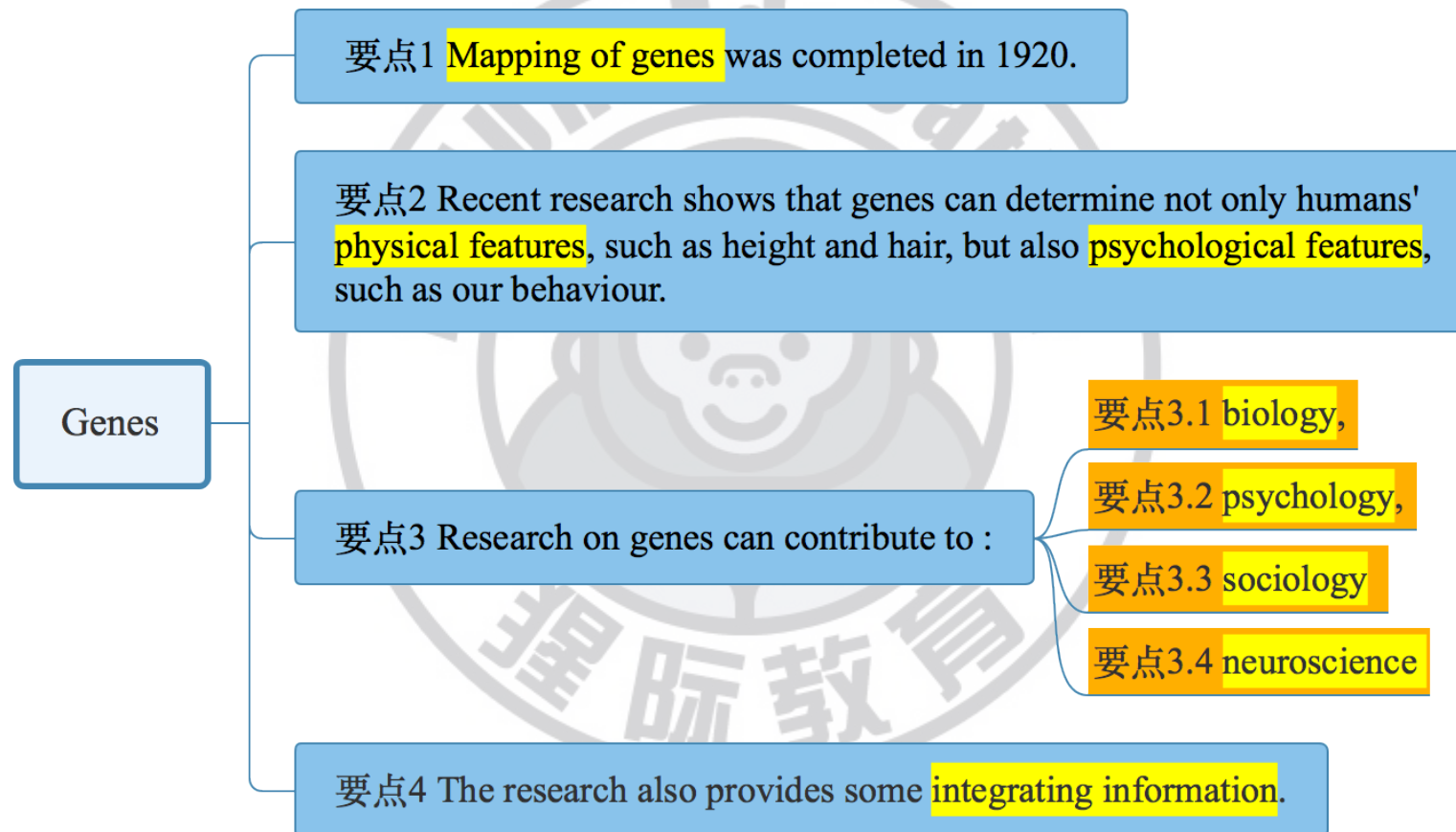
6. Genes (🔥)

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.

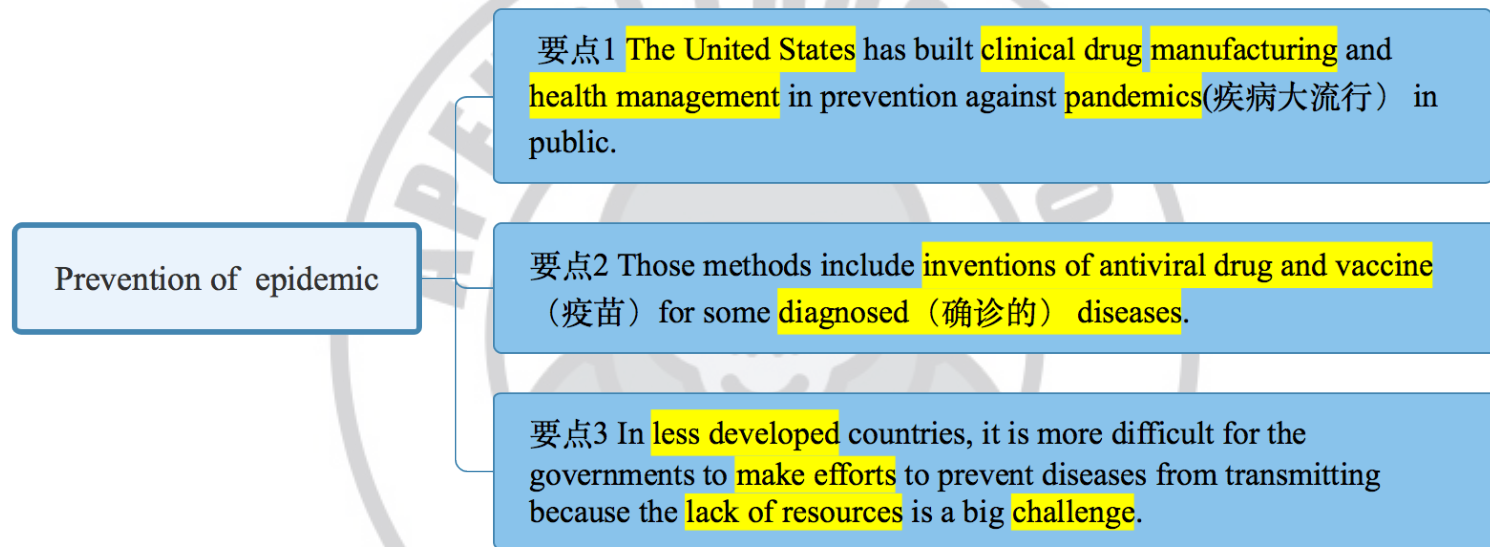
要点结构:



7. 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.

要点结构:



8. 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.

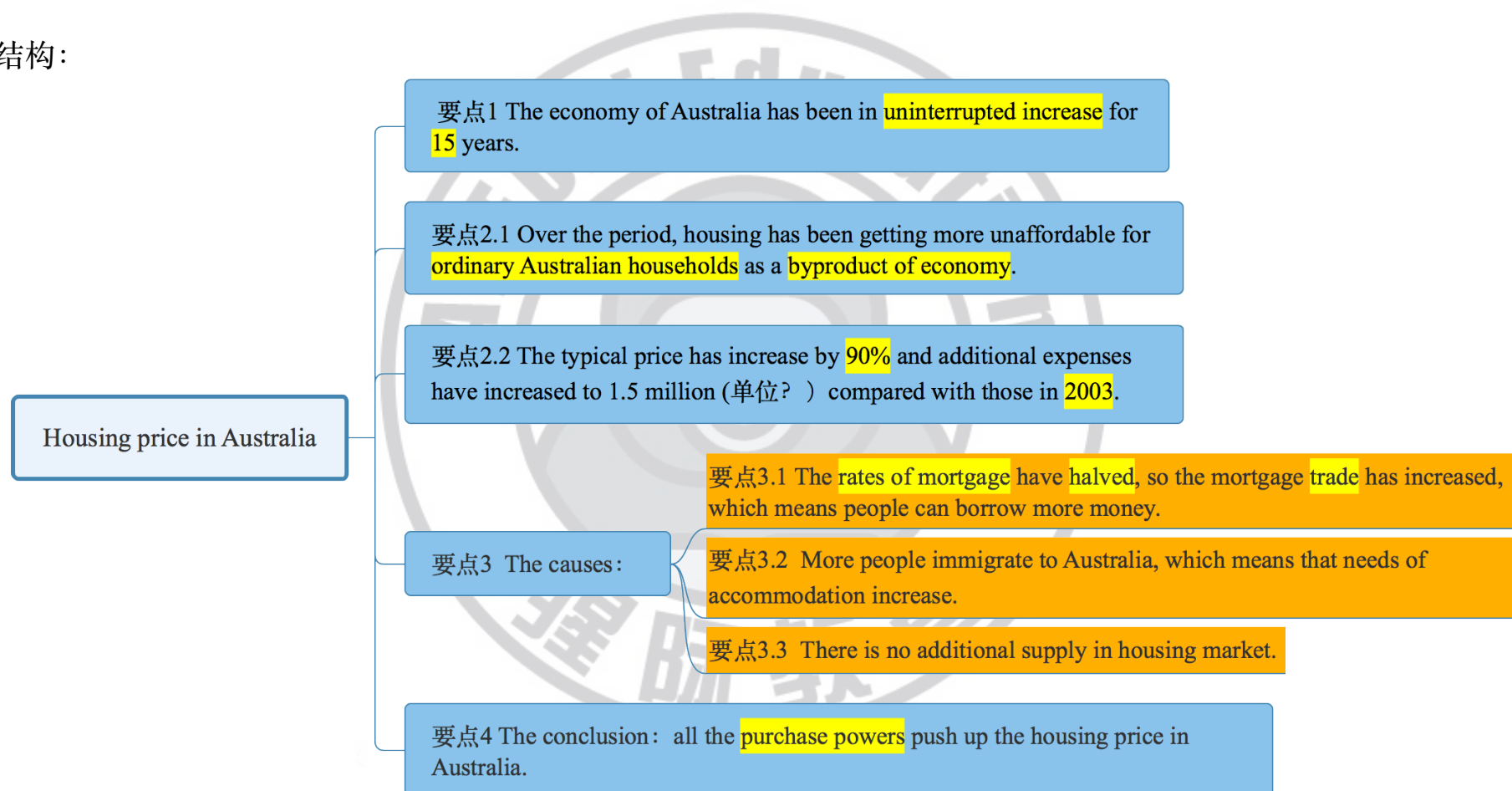
The rates of mortgage (按揭利率) have halved, so the mortgage trade has increased, which means people can borrow more money.

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.

要点结构:



9. Change of body fat

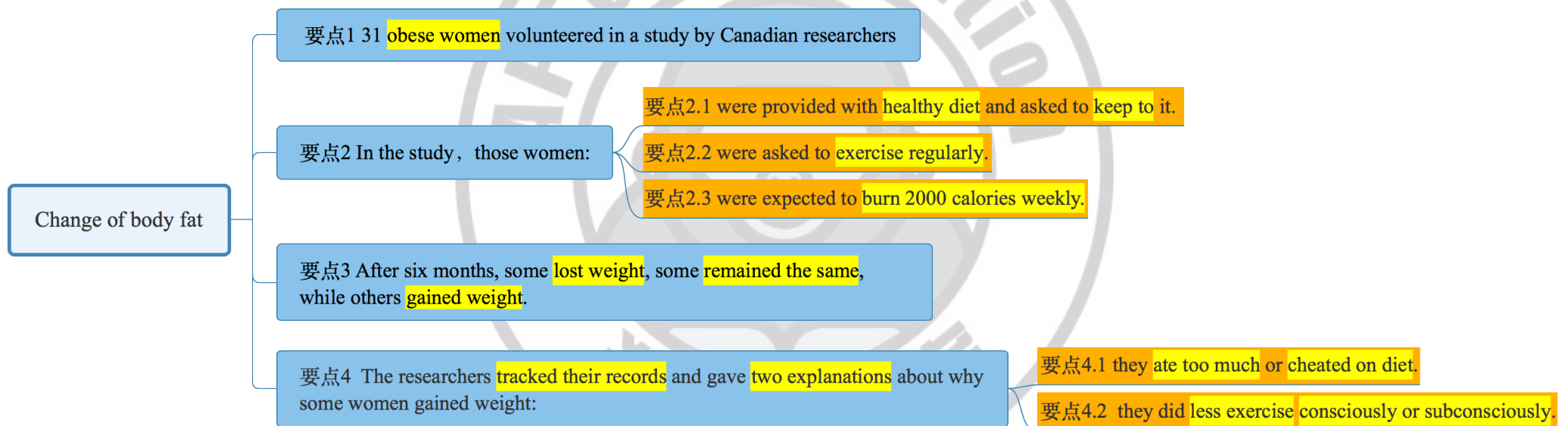
要点： This topic is described as an experiment on body fat change.

31 obese women volunteered in a study by Canadian researchers, in which they were provided with healthy diet and asked to keep to it, and exercise regularly for 6 months in order to burn 2000 calories weekly.

After six months, some lost weight, some remained the same, while others gained weight.

The researchers tracked their records and gave two explanations about why some women gained weight. One was that they ate too much or cheated on diet, and the other was that they did less exercise consciously or subconsciously.

要点结构：



10. 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.

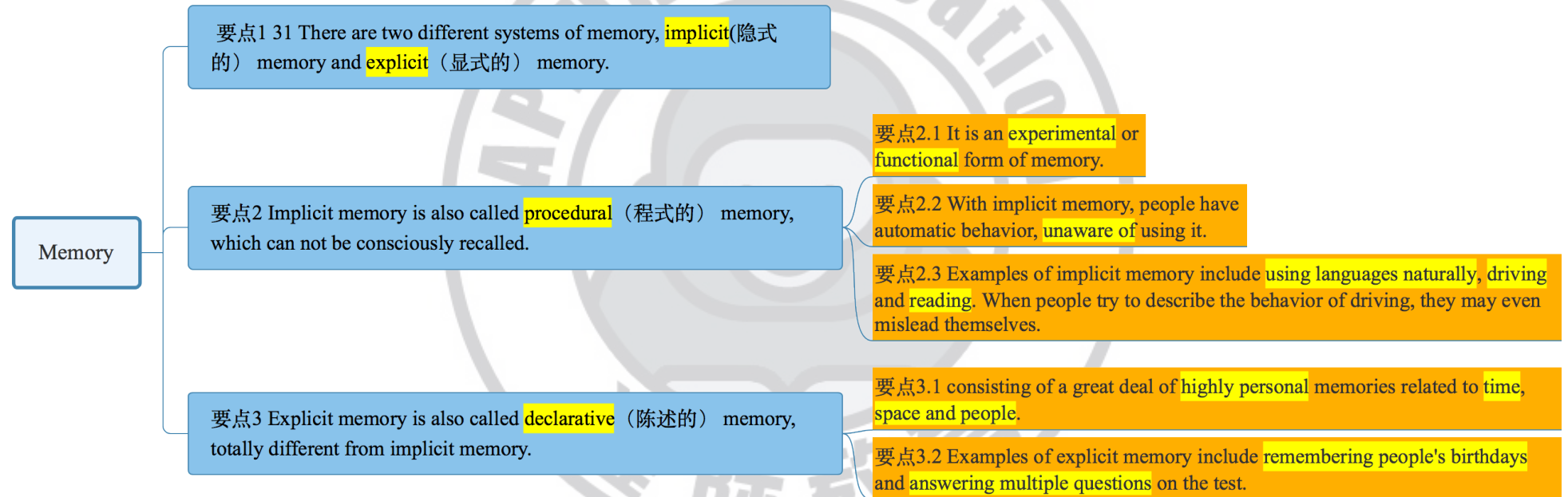
With implicit memory, people have automatic behavior, unaware of using it.

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.

要点结构:

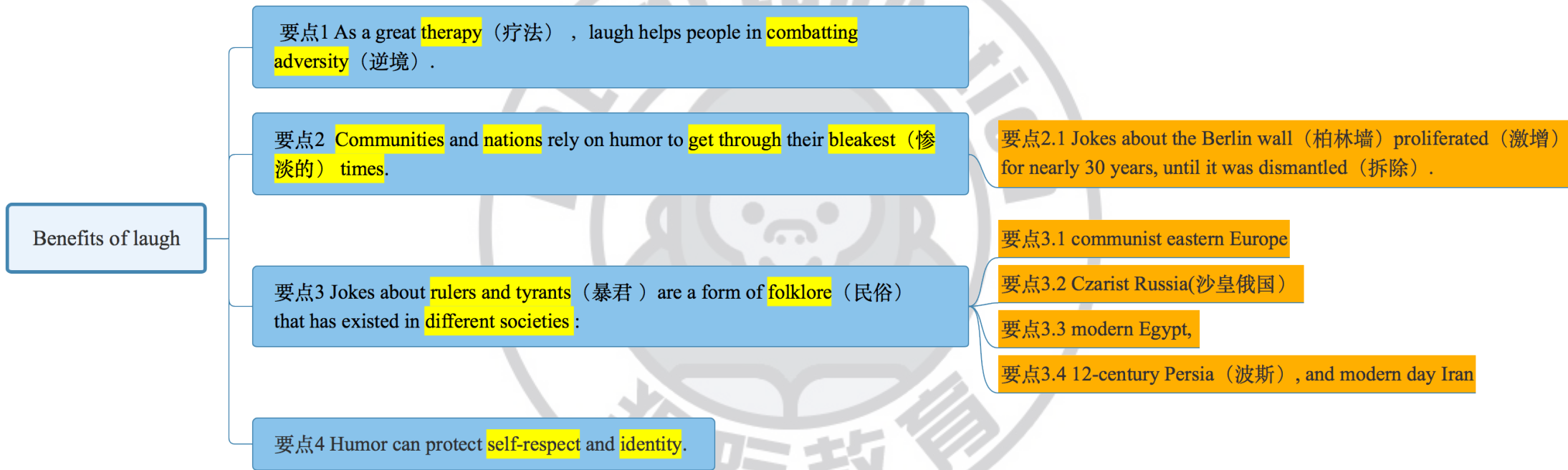


11. Benefits of laugh

原文: Laughter is one of the greatest therapies (疗法) in combatting adversity (逆境); and whole communities and nations have frequently relied on humor to get them through their bleakest (惨淡的) times. On august 13,1961 , the barbed wire (铁

丝网) was rolled out (架设) of Berlin to create the Berlin wall (柏林墙) . For nearly 30 years, until it was dismantled (拆除) , wall jokes proliferated (激增) -especially among those living in the east. Laughing was all that was left. Jokes about those who rule you - and sometimes those who tyrannise (残暴统治) you - are a form of folklore (民俗) that has existed in societies as seemingly different as communist eastern Europe, Czarist Russia, modern Egypt, 12-century Persia, and modern day Iran. Humor can also be wonderfully subversive (颠覆性的) . It can protect self-respect and identity.

要点结构:

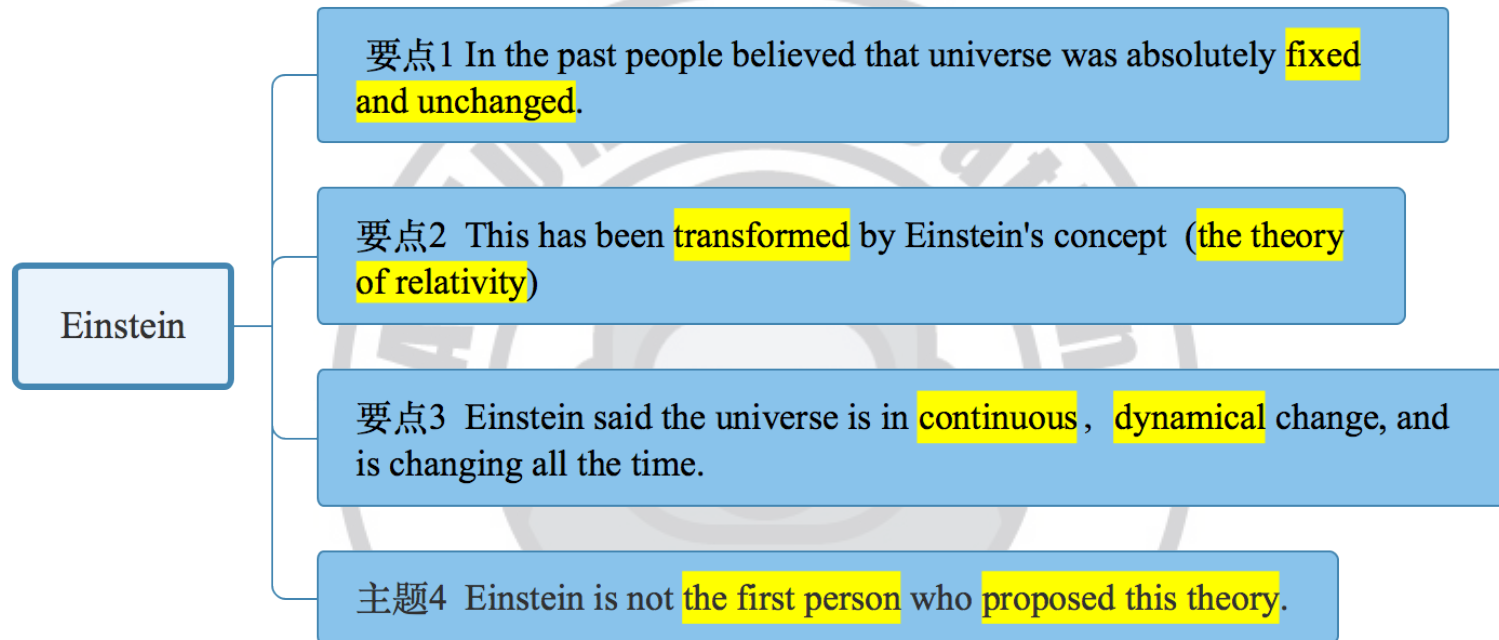


12. Einstein (🔥)

要点: In the lecture, the speaker talks about Einstein.

In the past people believed that universe was absolutely fixed and unchanged.
This has been transformed by Einstein's concept of transformation (the theory of relativity)
Einstein said the universe is continuous dynamical change, is changing all the time.
However, Einstein is not the first person who proposed this theory.

要点结构:



Listening MCM: (无)

Listening FIB: (无)

HCS: (无)

Listening MCS: (无)

SMW: (无)

WFD:

1. The students have the option to live in the college residences or apartments.
2. The placement test of mathematics and science is open to every semester.
3. Supply and demand is one of the most fundamental factors in the economics. (🔥)
4. The business plan seminar includes an internship with a local firm.
5. Clinical placement in nursing prepares students for professional practice. (🔥)
6. While reconciliation(调解) is desirable, the basic underlying issues must be addressed.
7. Radio is a popular form of entertainment throughout the world.
8. She used to be an editor of the student newspaper.

*感谢您的阅读，下个月再见！

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