

猩际PTE 8月新题机经



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一、口语

RA (无)

RS:

1. Don't hesitate to ask if you have any questions.
2. The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events is fascinating.
3. I can't attend the lecture because I have a doctor appointment.
4. Students will not be given credits for assignment submitted after the due date.
5. Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician in physical structure.
6. Critical literature theory broaden interpretation.
7. The chemistry exam results will be posted on the website.
8. Due to rising for courses, university should increase their staff, too.
9. Many health workers think that pensioners are too old to understand.
10. In consultation with your supervisor, your thesis is approved by the faculty committee.
11. Please go straight and turn left to reach the library.
12. We must not be discouraged by setbacks in life.
13. Facebook is one of the most popular websites in the world today.
14. Traffic is very bad in the evening, therefore we must leave early.
15. There will be open book exams on Monday the 28th.
16. The program depends entirely on private funding.
17. If she doesn't speak the language, she's not going to sit around a week for a translator.

DI:

1. Food chain of bee, fish and bear

描述要点: A food chain of several species is represented as a circular arrow, which consists some sections.

A bee is perching in the tree.

Fish feeds on the bee.

remaining. A bear feeds on the fish, leaving a pile of white bones

2. Average consumption of males and females

描述要点: The dot chart gives information about average consumption of males and females, which consists of five different categories.

Among the categories there are full-time work and part-time.

RL:

1. Matchbox

要点: The lecturer talks about BSI (英国的一个标准), and all products have to pass the examination to enter the market.

The standard of BSI consists of two categories: optional and compulsory.

Some manufacturers can enter the market only by passing the compulsory examination.

One of the reasons is of safety issue, with matchbox as an example.

Without license, it will be illegal.

Fire arrester safety is also mentioned.

2. Pull and push

要点: There is a clip of video, talking about pull and push.

Whether pull or push, it is a force for the trolley.

An example is given, in which pull and push force is exerted on a box without moving it.

3. Mosquitoes

要点: Male mosquitoes do not suck blood while female ones do.

Before females lay eggs they suck blood because they need nutrition, protein.

Temperature and carbon dioxide attract mosquitoes.

People are more likely to be bitten by mosquitoes while doing sports.

4. Science and scientist

要点: The difference between science and scientist is mentioned.

The interviewees' inclination towards scientists is also mentioned.

A man interviewed says that he does not like science very much, and science is like furniture.

Scientists can tell the story and do research about happy family.

Scientists can propose questions to find what is true.

5. Hazardous chemical product

要点: It is about hazardous chemical product.

There is a bottle of pesticide with its front and back sides showed in the picture as an example.

There is a lawn printed on the front side of the bottle and a warning label printed on the back side.

The warning label is ill-designed with fonts too small for people to see the instructions clearly, and there is a hidden danger.

About 60% of people can not see word sizes below ten clearly, and 14% of Americans are illiterates.

6. Caterpillar

原文: The Earth's temperature is rising. And as it does, springtime phenomena—like the first bloom of flowers—are getting earlier and earlier. But rising temperatures aren't the only factor. Urban light pollution is also quickening the coming of spring. "So temperature and light are really contributing to a double whammy of making everything earlier." Richard French-Constant, an entomologist (昆虫学家) at the University of Exeter. He and his colleagues compiled 13 years of data from citizen scientists in the U.K., who tracked the first bud burst of four common trees. Turns out, light pollution—from streetlights in cities, and along roads—pushed bud burst a full week earlier. Way beyond what rising temperatures could achieve. This disruptive timing can ripple through the ecosystem. "The caterpillars that feed on trees are trying to match the hatching of their eggs to the timing of bud burst. Because the caterpillars want to feed on the juiciest and least chemically protected leaves. And it's not just the caterpillars, of course, that are important. But the knock-on effect is on nesting birds, which are also trying to hatch their chicks at the same time that there's the maximum number of caterpillars." So earlier buds could ultimately affect the survival of birds, and beyond. The findings are in the Proceedings of the Royal Society B. The world's becoming increasingly urbanized, and light pollution is growing—which French-Constant says could trick trees into budding earlier and earlier. But

smarter lighting—like LEDs that dial down certain wavelengths—could help. "Perhaps the exciting thing is, if we understand more about how light affects this bud burst, we might be able to devise smarter sort of street lighting that has less red components, and therefore less early bud burst." Thus keeping springtime an actual springtime phenomenon.

7. Eating behavior

要点: Eating behaviors are different between males and females.

Comparatively, females pay more attention to their diets.

One reason is that females usually keep interest on information of healthy diet.

The second reason is of their nature.

8. Shy fish

要点: 音频网址: <https://www.scientificamerican.com/video/shy-fish-prefer-like-minded-leaders/>

原文 (?) : When you think of a leader, you may think of an individual who is above all bold. But a new study of fish called sticklebacks shows that shy individuals actually prefer to follow fish that are similarly timid. Researchers had trios of sticklebacks with known personalities play follow the leader. The fish were placed in a tank that had some plastic plants at one end and some food hidden at the other. In some of the groups, a bold fish and a shy fish acted as leaders, while another shy fish followed. And in other groups, it was a bold fish that did the following. The researchers recorded whether the follower sallied forth more frequently with the fish that was behaviorally similar or the one that was different. What they found is that shy fish were more likely to emerge from under cover when an equally wary fellow was already out there. Bold follower fish did not seem to care which leader they followed. Of course, no matter which fish a stickleback chose to stick with, the bold fish did lead more expeditions over the course of the experiment than their more retiring friends. That's because the bold fish initiated more trips, regardless of who might be tailing them. The findings are in the journal *Biology Letters*. The researchers write that "when offered a choice of leaders, sticklebacks prefer to follow individuals whose personality matches their own, but bolder individuals may, nevertheless, be able to impose their leadership, even among shy followers, simply through greater effort." We may soon see if such tendencies also hold true in humans, when Americans decide

who they'll follow in November. Unless, of course, something fishy happens.

9. Animal behavior

要点: There is a clip of video talking about why people research animal behavior.

The aim of research is to save them.

A textbook is mentioned.

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. Smell of books

原文（考试音频只读到部分内容）：Indeed, the library. We've all been to a historic library. We've all enjoyed the smell of a historic library. But what is it? And what does it mean? When we've recently, when I was used to a centre of a heritage. We recently been asked to access the environment at another historical library at PS, an incredible place and it has a such an intense of the smell of all books, and we were also asked for the first time. We were actually take a back by the breath. What you do, please preserve the smell. It is so important to our audience. It is so important how people perceive the library. So that's quite an important message in our research. And indeed smell is an important way of how we communicate with the environment. This piece of research was done by a advertising company. Because advertisers are so interested in how we interact with each other and the environment. And we see that the majority of people obviously to interact within the environment. But on the second place, we see the smell is also very very important. It is also a very very interesting sense. I'll talk about it later. Hearing is obviously very important. All three of those are represent how we interact with heritage the environment. We look at things. We smell things. We hear creaking doors and floors. Interesting we pay upwhere somewhere. We don't get to the taste of Mona Lisa very often. But I was just tell you that in a café I was involved in couple years ago in N.

ASQ:

1. What do we call a festival which is held every four years gathering people together as a sporting event? [The Olympic Games](#)

2. 44. What do we call the person who can speak two languages?
[Bilingual](#)
3. Do scapegoats escape or undertake the crime? [Undertake](#)
4. In the picture, there are a cactus and a bottle of cola, which one has smooth surface? [Cola](#)
5. If you are happy with the agreement, what would you like to put at the bottom of the contract with the date? [Signature](#)
6. What is the line between countries? [Boundary or border](#)
7. What is called our planets such as sun, earth and moon? [Solar system](#)
8. There are many buildings in a map, what is 'L' stand for? [Lincoln Hall](#)
9. What is the feature that guitars and violins have in common? [Strings](#)
10. Which subject have the most discussion? [Managerial](#)
11. There is a table, which percentage is from 50 to 100? [6.6%](#)
12. Unions work for who, workers or managers? [Workers](#)
13. Where is the crossword normally seen? [Newspaper](#)
14. What type of shape has four corners, four lines that are equal in length?
[Square](#)
15. There is a lecturer in the class, what is he doing? [Presentation or lecturing](#)
16. There are three eggs, what is the location of the special egg? [On the right](#)
17. What does the sun do during dusk? [Sunsets](#)
18. What type of plant is mint? [Herb](#)
19. There is a timetable, which time does the math course start? [11 am](#)
20. What do we call the place selling gold and silver? [Jewelry store or bullion market](#)
21. What does the sun do during dawn? [Sunrise](#)
22. There is a picture, the start time is 14:15, duration time is 3, what is the duration time of the course? [3 hours](#)
23. In the picture, there are several beakers, which one is the biggest?
[200ml](#)
24. There are several customers and waiter pointing at the menu, what are they doing? [Order](#)
25. How do we call the people who work in companies? [Employee or officer](#)
26. Why plants need bees? [Pollination or pollinating](#)
27. What is the fluid that pumped from the organ related to cardiology?
[Blood](#)

二、写作

SWT:

1. Microorganism

要点: Although scientific development has contributed much to humans, people still have to let cultivated lands lie fallow for one or more years on a periodical basis, so that microorganisms in the fields can fertilize the soils.

Key words: farming; microorganism; do not grow anything; rest for years; technology.

2. Curiosity

要点: Curiosity is the reason why scientists do research.

Scientists always want to make accurate predictions, which has been seen in many subjects, with history as an example.

Things always happen for reasons, people who are inquiring grasp something.

WE:

1. Rather than choose a subject that is suitable for future employment possibilities, you should choose a subject that you interested in or could get good grades. Agree or disagree?
2. Do you think that young people should be restricted on certain things that they can do such as driving or smoking until they reach the age of 25? What are your views on this?
3. (大意) The issue of overcrowding is addressed by city planners, not the policy-making population. What is your opinion about this statement?

三、阅读

Reading MCS:

1. Graffiti

要点: Ms Rowles is studying graffiti tags to find a way of identifying the perpetrators and eventually building a statewide database of offenders and their tags. She says a common defence among taggers is to admit to one offence but deny multiple tags, claiming them to be forgeries. Her aim is to

be able to disprove that tags can be forged, so that offenders can be prosecuted for multiple tags.

选项: acclaim artists;
crime consequence (正确答案)

2.Password

要点:关于密码, 尽管已经设置, 黑客依然能盗取信息。

选项: sophisticated method to 盗取信息

3.Women and children

原文: That was partly because infant mortality was high. People had many children and accepted that not all of them would survive.

In the early 19th century a group of Evangelical Christians called the Clapham Sect were active in politics. They campaigned for an end to slavery and cruel sports. They gained their name because so many of them lived in Clapham. Organized religion was much more important in the 19th century than it is today. Nevertheless, in 1851, a survey showed that only about 40% of the population were at church or chapel on a given Sunday. Even allowing for those who were ill or could not make it for some other reason it meant that half the population did not go to church. Certainly many of the poor had little or no contact with the church. In 1881 a similar survey showed only about 13 of the population of England at church on a given Sunday. In the late 19th century organized religion was in decline in Britain.

During the 1800s the factory system gradually replaced the system of people working in their own homes or in small workshops. In England, the textile industry was the first to be transformed. It employed many children. Unfortunately, when children worked in textile factories they often worked for more than 12 hours a day. In the early 19th century parliament passed laws to restrict child labor. However, they all proved to be unenforceable. The first effective law was passed in 1833. It was effective because for the first time factory inspectors were appointed to make sure the law was being obeyed. The new law banned children under 9 from working in textile factories. It said that children aged 9 to 13 must not work for more than 12 hours a day or 48 hours a week. Children aged 13 to 18 must not work for more than 69 hours a week. Furthermore, nobody under 18 was allowed to work at night (from 8.30 pm to 5.30 am). Children aged 9 to 13 were to be given 2 hours of education a day.

4.Thoughts

要点:关于什么是 Cognitive and thoughts.

Cognitive 决定思想、情绪、行动等。

Thoughts 决定当前所想。

问什么是 Thoughts

选项: mental status

5. Hero

要点:关于远古时期两个 heroes 的看法。

选项: authors 崇拜这两个人。

6. Old information

要点:问old information的特点?

选项: contain more information (根据末句选择)

7.Email processing

要点:在人们的办公过程中, 邮件处理占据了大多数时间。

问作者想表达什么?

选项: 处理邮件浪费时间 (正确答案)

8. Dark energy

要点:关于dark matter。 We found most matters in the universe are dark.

But what is the dark matter?

And how can astronomers detect things in the dark?

第二段, Erik Verlinde uses the term gravitational lensing to explain the dark matter. 有解释什么是 gravitational lensing。

选项: 解决了 space 和 time

9.Lighthouse

要点:欧洲一家航空公司收购一个灯塔作为旅馆, 吸引很多国际游客, 增加了旅游人数。

选项: 航空公司拥有这个小旅馆 (正确答案)

10.Divorce

要点:英国成为离婚之都, 因为法律参考有钱人案例判给女方钱多。

选项: 给女方钱多 (正确答案)

11. Peasant and aristocrat

要点:关于中世纪的分化和如何向 peasant 征税。

大意是: In the Middle Ages, the privileged classes are aristocracy and clergy. They had political power, and taxed peasants who were using these lands. They even purchased position of bishops and priests. On the other hand, peasants have lower social status, who were busy with producing and trading goods, and had little rights and no political power.
问 How could people tax peasants in the Middle Ages? 有 household 的那个选项

选项: ...Aristocrat...

...household...

To purchase a clergy's title

To executive an aristocrat(错误答案)

To produce goods(错误答案)

12. Electricity

要点:一张图给出多年以来 innovation 的列表, 约 10 个。

选项: electricity 是最好的发明因为它的xx属性, 意思是电可以和很多发明联系起来并且 serve 它们。(正确答案)

13. Elizabeth portrait

要点:Elizabeth portrait: owned to a private person called(文章写的是 life portrait, followed by xxx 人名)

选项: 其他的may from Italy(错误答案)

portrait life before painting(错误答案)

Elizabeth 最喜欢的 文章没提 (正确答案)

Reading MCM:

1. Exercise

要点:一张柱状图给出澳大利亚海外人和本地人的每天运动量, 按照 age group 分别显示。

选项:澳大利亚的 65 岁以上的人中有一半还在运动;

最高的柱子代表的年龄段的人的参与运动最多。

2. 3D Printing

要点: 有种技术可以进行骨骼的3d打印。

例如一个 thumb 受损, 可以利用另一个来建立一个 mirror 而成的 3d image, 通过3d打印重建需要的骨骼。

也可以用 DNA 分析来建立所需的 3d image。

3. American and Canada

要点: 关于加拿大美国经济

选项: 北美都 xxxx (错误答案), 因为加拿大和美国并不等于北美。

RO: (无)

Reading FIB:

1. Siblings

No two siblings are the same, not even **identical** twins. Parents often **puzzle** about why their children are so different from one another. They'll say, 'I **brought** them I up all the same.' They forget that what **determines** our behaviour isn't what happens to us but how we **interpret** what happens to us, and no two people ever see anything in exactly the same way.

2. Ranking

要点: 关于 university 的排名和招生, 关键词: (ranked) top university attracting the best students and (participating) project... the most (versed (精通的)), 干扰词 involving mannered

3. Wrinkle cure

Barrie Finning's, a professor at Monash University's college of pharmacy in Melbourne, and Ph.D. student Anita Schneider, recently tested a new wrinkle cure. Twice daily, 20 male and female volunteers applied a liquid containing Myoxinol, a patented **extract** of okra (Hibiscus esculentus) seed, to one side of their faces. On the other side, they applied a similar liquid without Myoxinol. Every week for a month their wrinkles were tested by self-assessment, photography and the size of depressions made in

silicon moulds. The results were impressive. After a month the **depth** and number of wrinkles on the Myoxinol-treated side were reduced by approximately 27 percent.

But Finnin's research, commissioned by a cosmetics company, is unlikely to be published in a scientific **journal**. It's hard to even find studies that show the active ingredients in cosmetics penetrate the skin, let alone more comprehensive research on their effects. Even when **rigorous** studies are commissioned, companies usually control whether the work is published in the traditional scientific literature.

4. Microorganism

Although for centuries preparations derived from living **matter** were applied to wounds to destroy **infection**, the fact that a microorganism is **capable** of destroying one of another species was not **established** until the latter half of the 19th cent. when Pasteur noted the antagonistic effect of other bacteria on the anthrax organism and pointed out that this action might be put to **therapeutic** use.

5. Ideas

People modify cultural ideas in their minds, and sometimes they pass on the modified versions. Inevitably, there are unintentional modifications as well, partly because of straightforward error, and partly because explicit ideas are hard to **convey** accurately: there is no way to download them directly from one brain to another like computer programs. **Even** native speakers of a language will not give identical definitions of every word. So it can be only rarely, if ever, that two people hold precisely the same cultural idea in their minds. That is why, when the founder of a political or philosophical movement or a religion dies, or even **before**, schisms typically happen. The movement's most devoted followers are often shocked to **discover** that they disagree about what its doctrines really are.

6. Collection

The National Portrait Gallery's Conservation Department performs one of the Gallery's **core** functions, the long-term preservation of all Collection items, to make them **accessible** now and in future.

The Collection **dates** from the 8th century to the present day, and consists of portraits in a variety of media, so the Gallery employs Conservators with **expertise** in a range of disciplines, including Framing, Painting, Paper, Sculpture and Photography.

7. Agrarian parties

Agrarian parties are political parties chiefly representing the interests of peasants or, more broadly, the rural sector of society. The extent to which they are important, or **whether** they even exist, depends mainly on two factors. One, obviously, is the size of an identifiable peasantry, or the size of the rural relative to the urban population. The other is a matter of social integration: **for** agrarian parties to be important, the representation of countryside or peasantry must not be integrated with the other major sections of society. **Thus** a country might possess a sizable rural population, but have an economic system in which the interests of the voters were predominantly related **to** their incomes, not to their occupations or location.

8. Papal reform

Since the last papal reform, several proposals have been **offered** to make the Western calendar more useful or regular. Very few reforms, such as the rather different decimal French Republican and Soviet calendars, had gained official **acceptance**, but each was put out of use shortly after its introduction.

9. Revision

Timing is important for revision. Have you noticed that during the school day you get times when you just don't care any longer? I don't mean the lessons you don't like, but the ones you find usually find OK, but on some occasions you just can't be bothered with it. You **may** have other things

on your mind, be tired, restless, or looking forward to what comes next. Whatever the reason, that particular lesson doesn't get 100 percent **effort** from you. The same is true of revision. Your mental and physical **attitudes** are important. If you try to revise when you are tired or totally occupied with something else, your revision will be inefficient and just about worthless. If you approach it feeling fresh, alert and happy, it will be so much easier and you will learn more, faster. However, if you make no plans and just slip in a little bit of revision when you feel like it, you probably won't do much revision! You need a revision timetable so you don't keep putting it off.

10. Most respected companies

Look at the recent-Most Respected Companies survey by the Financial Times. Who are the most respected companies and business leaders at the **current** time? Rather predictably, they are Jack Welch and General Electric, and Bill Gates, and Microsoft **both** have achieved their world class status through playing nice. Welch is still remembered for the brutal downsizing he led his business **through** and for the environmental pollution incidents and prosecutions. Microsoft one of the **highest** profile cases of bullying market dominance of recent times - and Gates has been able to achieve financial status where he can choose to give lots of money away by being ruthless in business.

11. Cloth weaving

要点:关于织布在过去和现在,基本原理不变,但是织布机上的某个部件更易于操作了: how people weave the (principle) didn't change much cloth add more (automatic) things let 织布机的某个部件 insert more (easily)

Reading FIB_RW

Intelligence comparing

Comparing the intelligence of animals of different species is difficult, how do you compare a dolphin and a horse? Psychologists have a technique for looking at intelligence that **does** not require the cooperation of the animal involved. The relative size of an individual's brain is a reasonable indication of intelligence. Comparing **across** species is not as simple an elephant will have a larger brain than a human simple because it is a large beast, **instead** we use the Cephalization index, which compare the size of an animal's brain to the size of its body. Based on the Cephalization index, the brightest animals on the planet are humans, **followed** by great apes, porpoises and elephants. As a general **rule**, animals that hunt for a living (like canines) are smarter than strict vegetarians (you don't need much intelligence to outsmart a leaf of lettuce). Animals that live in social groups are always smarter and have large EQ's than solitary animals.

四、听力

SST:

1. Safe drinking water

原文: Today I want to talk about water, the law that surrounds drinking water, to talk about its quality, talk about what your rights are to clean water, to also give you a sense of what keep strengths are to drinking water, what your expose might be, and what we might to do about it, both legally but also personally.

Water is a critical component of our environment and our bodies. Your body is close to 70 percent water. You can go for several weeks, two or three on average, without food. You can only go for about four minutes without air. You can go for maybe four or five days without water before you die. So water is absolutely critical.

And one of the key arguments I want to make today is that it's a largely neglected area of environmental law, given the rapid increase in our knowledge about chemical threats to water quality and where those threats come from.

2. Theater

要点:关于如何做好 theatre, it will be difficult for making good theatre because it cannot be experimental,

theatre should shows pure life, although there will be new actors or directors.

A good theatre includes psychology, physics and philosophy.

He has a project and has been study this field since xxxx year(long period) .

3. Indian peasants debt

原文: The debt today is so high, it's two hundred thousand rupees, three hundred thousand rupees of peasant who have no capital. They who know within a year or two, when they accumulate that kind of debt. Where is the debt coming from? It's coming from a seed that is costing a hundred thousand to two hundred thousand rupees per kilogram, depending on what you got. Seed that used to be free, used to be theirs. Pesticides each time, the more they use, the more they have to use, 12 sprays, 15 sprays,

20 sprays. Pesticides used in just the last five years in the land areas of India has showed up by 2000 percent. That's why the free market and globalization have brought and since we are talking about peasants, who have no money, who have no capital, they can only by expensive seeds and expensive pesticides by borrowing. And who lend that money? The seed companies that sell the pesticides, which are the same companies that sell the seeds, as you know, are now also the major creditors.

Listening MCM:

1. New buildings

要点: 一个教授介绍新的教学楼 一边是 physics

这两幢楼的某一栋门口有咖啡厅, 进去不希望它太干净 可以种一些植物 (garden)

问是不是在场所有人都是 physics 专业 看大家笑 他说第一排肯定不是。

选项: 可以种植物

这是两栋楼

2. Haier

要点: Haier 的洗衣机在西方世界一开始被农民用来洗 土豆,

Haier 打广告说洗衣机不能用来洗土豆, 后来改进成洗衣机可以用来洗衣服和洗土豆。

Haier 冰箱在美国有三个温度。第三温度是可以让 冰淇淋直接拿出来就能吃。因为美国人不喜欢等。

选项: Haier 明白西方人的需求 (正确答案)

3. Surgery

要点: 一个 Melbourne university 的男老师介绍他们的医学系, 说他们 do surgery with monkey、elephants 等等动物, 说他们 partnerships with zoos, 有什么 imaging 设备。

选项: university gain more than zoos.

imaging devices.

Students get 其他地方得不到的 experience.

音频: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VA0BfHp7D71>

4. Veterinary school

要点: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YQdFYXkULC4> 视频到第一个男人结束(这个男的也是 Melbourne uni veterinary factory)

选项: 这个是澳洲最古老的 veterinary 学校
有 postgraduate degree 的才能读该校

5. Nine languages

要点: 埃及艳后 Cleopatra, Queen of Nile, 她会9种语言并且来自希腊。
She can speak xx and other eight languages.

Listening FIB: (无)

HCS:

1. Cost

要点: 航空公司要降低 cost。

顾客可以有 options 去不选自己不需要的服务, 这样票价就降低了。

2. Teamwork

要点: 视频题, 一个男的坐着, 面前摆了一些玩具, 讲 design 或者 teamwork。

3. Sponsor

要点: 主旨: 美国资助土著学生上学, 回报是学生去特定的领域工作特定的年份, 或者还钱。

Listening MCS:

1. Museum

要点: 关于 museum, 前半部分说 local museum 想转变成 world museum, 后半部分说澳大利亚人 Value place。

问文章主旨。

2. Dyslexia

要点：关于dyslexia（阅读障碍症）

问which is not true.

选项：Both children and adult can be dyslexia.

There are 10 million children are dyslexia in US.

Dyslexia people are hard to read.

Dyslexia people can be an indicator as talent.

SMW:

Reference

要点:女生说给的参考资料很多并举了很多例子。

最后说有 没有什么 beep

选项：at home

online

preference

guideline

WFD:

1. There is a pharmacy on campus near the bookstore.
2. Those who considering a career of marketing should attend the talk.
3. Find out how to get your resources before your research.
4. Art is an expression of creative skill and imagination.
5. Timetables about new term will be available next week.
6. Some people believe that education should be free for all.
7. This course provides the opportunity to get valuable industry experience.
8. The architectural numbers vary in that experiment.
9. One of the election promises is to decrease the income tax.
10. Every student has the right and ability to succeed.
11. Building trust is not something can be achieved overnight.
12. The course will help students to improve their pronunciation skills.
13. The bar chart provides useful means of data comparison.
14. The courses cover the several aspects of the subject.

*感谢您的阅读！

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