

猩际PTE 9月11日

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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. 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.

3. Microbes

Such cross-protection is usually seen between two animals. But Gore studies the same sort of mutualism 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, the other to chloramphenicol.

4. Carbon emission

When countries assess their annual carbon dioxide emissions, they count up their cars and power stations, but bush fires are not included presumably because they are deemed to be events beyond human control. In Australia, Victoria alone sees several hundred thousand hectares burn each year in both 2004 and the present summer, the figure has been over 1 million hectares.

5. Lincoln

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

6. 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.

7. Industrial revolution (🔥)

As to the Industrial Revolution, one cannot dispute today the fact that it has succeeded in inaugurating in a number of countries a level of mass prosperity which was undreamt of in the days preceding the Industrial Revolution. But, on the immediate impact of the Industrial Revolution, there were substantial divergences among writers.

8. Language diversity

The diversity of human language may be compared to the diversity of the natural world. Just as the demise of plant species reduces genetic diversity, and deprives humanity of potential medical and biological resources. So extinction of language takes with it a wealth of culture, art and knowledge.

9. Introvert and extrovert (🔥)

Introvert (or those of us with introverted tendencies) tends to recharge by spending time alone. They lose energy from being around people for long periods of time, particularly large crowd. Extroverts, on the other hand, gain energy from other people. Extroverts actually find their energy is sapped when they spend too much time alone. They recharge by being social.

10. Population growth

How quickly is the world's population growing? In the United States and other developed countries, the current growth rate is very low. In most developing countries, the human population is growing at a rate of 3 people per second. Because of this bustling growth rate, the human population is well on its way to reaching 9 billion within lifetime.

11. Price on carbon emissions (🔥)

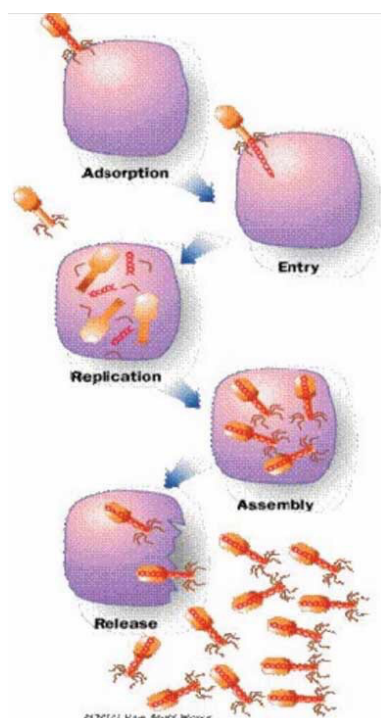
This is what needs to happen on climate change: the world needs to put a price on carbon emissions and let the market respond. If politicians pretend this can be done without pain, it will probably result in another five to ten years of pretending to take action.

RS:

1. If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice.
2. You must submit your assignments before the due date on Friday.
3. Would you like to videotape our lecture?
4. To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts.
5. Newspapers around the world are reporting stories of presidents.
6. The first person in space was from the Soviet Union.
7. He was constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture together.
8. A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise English is bigotry (偏执).
9. Due to rising demand for courses, the university should increase the staff, too.
10. Globalization has been an overwhelming urban and urbanization phenomenon.
11. Biographical information should be removed before the publication of the results.
12. I will be in my office every Tuesday and Thursday.
13. The verdict depends on which side was more convincing to the jury (陪审团) .
14. Eating too much will do harm to your health.
15. There will be ample opportunities to ask questions about the presentation.
16. Interpreters are not readily available in this department.
17. As for me, it is a strategy to go to judicial review.
18. There is a pharmacy on campus near the store.
19. I can't attend the lecture because I have a doctor appointment.
20. Students will not be given credits for assignments submitted after the due date.
21. Dr. Green's office has been moved to the second floor of the building.
22. Mary felt happy when she learned the results of the election.
23. I will be in my office every day from 11 to 12.
24. I used to have a cup of coffee with one sugar.
25. If you have problems, please contact your tutor.
26. You come with me. The others stay here.
27. The seminar on writing skills has been canceled.

DI:

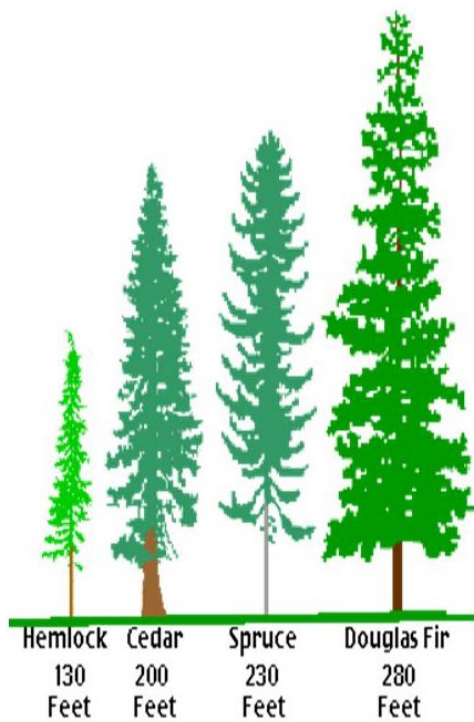
1.Virus



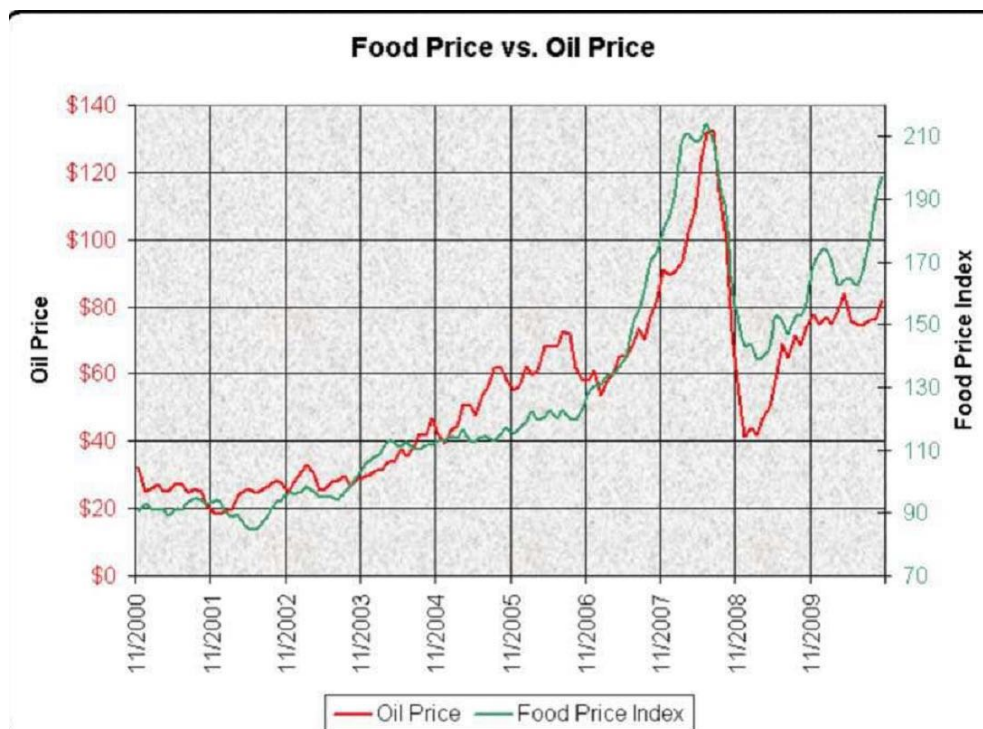
2. Constitution of health



3. Trees

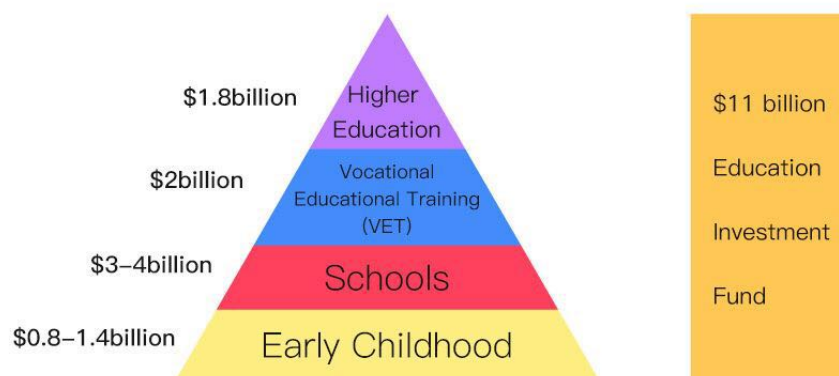


4. Food price vs. oil price



5. Government expenditure

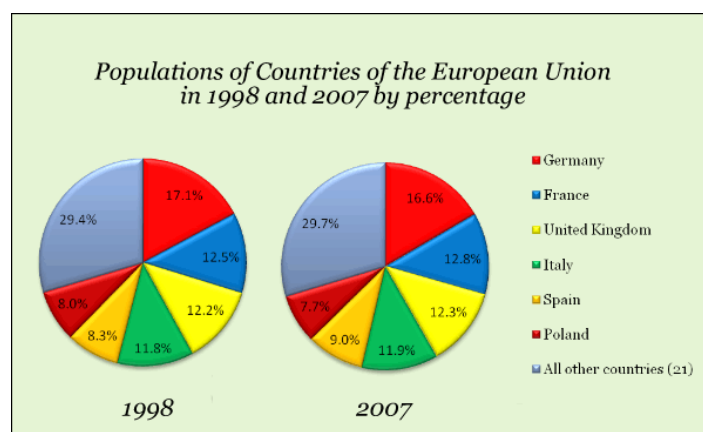
Government Expenditure: Education – all sectors



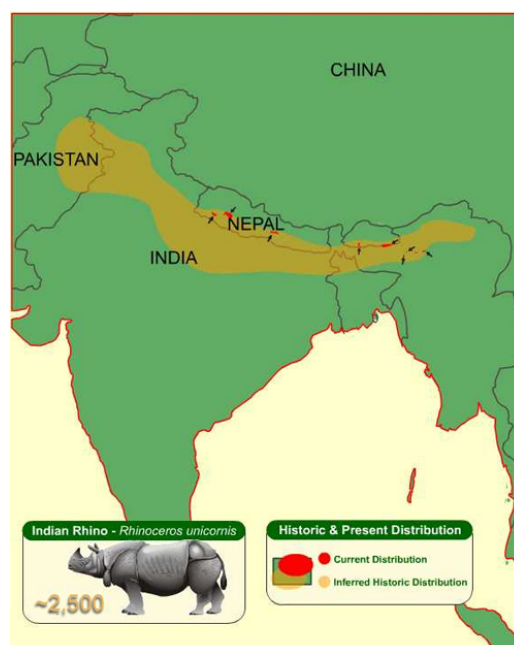
6. Germination of seed



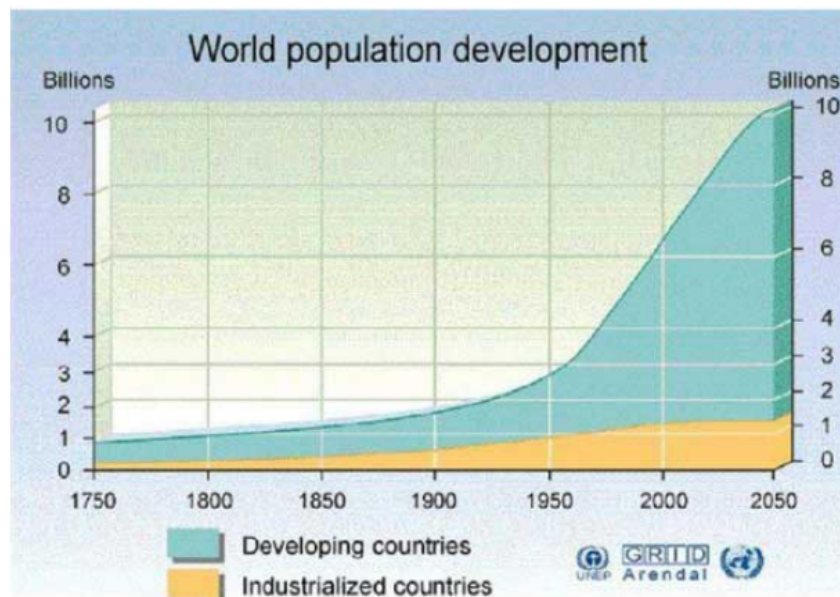
7. Populations of European countries



8. Geographic distribution of rhino



9. World population development



10. National flags



RL:

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. Infinite monkey theory (🔥)

原文： The infinite monkey theorem states that a monkey hitting keys at random on a typewriter keyboard for an infinite amount of time will almost surely type a given text, such as the complete works of William Shakespeare. In this context, "almost surely" is a mathematical term with a precise meaning, and the "monkey" isn't an actual monkey, but a metaphor for an abstract device that produces a random sequence of letters ad infinitum(无限循环的) . The theorem illustrates the perils of reasoning about infinity by imagining a vast but finite number, and vice versa. The probability of a monkey exactly typing a complete work such as Shakespeare's Hamlet is so tiny that the chance of it occurring during a period of time of the order of the age of the universe is minuscule, but not zero. But technologies can help monkeys to write. If the monkeys are given a pen and some papers to spell the word monkey, they can only scratch on the paper. By contrast, if they are given a typewriter, it will take them over 10 years to produce the right spelling. However, if they can use computer programing, they can finish the task within a day.

4. Language disorder

要点： 一张图配有文字language disorder in the UK，图中有个数字是10%，并且音频非常长。

The language disorder is a kind of children's disability, and people can not take it for granted.

We need to ask some questions about language: what is language? How can it be learned?

5. Happiness and social relations

要点： Happiness comes from frequency and quality of social relation.

The higher the frequency, the more happiness relations with friends and family and others produce.

It is not sure why social relation is correlated with happiness.

But there's evidence that when people feel more satisfied with their social relations, they will feel happier, in turn, when people feel happier, they will get more satisfied with social relations.

Happy people tend to be social more with friends and have more interaction between family.

Some people wonder if their social activities make them happier or their happy personalities drive them to be social more with their friends and families.

6. 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.

7. Linguistic authority

原文: I think with our linguistic training we also get all this invisible training to be authorities, to be the people who know. It is part of that process that you come out as a world authority on your chosen subject. 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.

8. Shy fish and bold fish

原文: 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.”

ASQ:

1. When you get lost in city, what do you need? [Map](#)
2. Which is for further learning, index or bibliography? [Bibliography](#)
3. What symbol is used to complete a sentence? [Period/Full stop](#)
4. If you are happy with an agreement, what would you like to put at the bottom of the contract with the date? [Signature](#)
5. What is the verb form of the noun “abstention(弃权)” ? [Abstain\(弃权\)](#)
6. What do we call a festival which is held every four years gathering people together as a sporting event? [Olympics \(Games\)](#)
7. To which of our sense do all of the following words relate: rough, smooth ... ? [Touch](#)
8. How many hemisphere does the equator split the earth into? [Two](#)
9. Which instrument is used to measure variation in temperature? [Thermometer](#)
10. Which sport is more dangerous, parachuting or jogging? [Parachuting \(跳伞\)](#)
11. How many times in a year is an annual conference held? [Once a year](#)
12. To which of our sense do all of the following words relate: opaque, vivid, bright and shiny? [Vision\(视觉\)](#)

二、写作

SWT:

1. Parent's born order (🔥)

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

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 (🔥)

原文: Compulsory voting is often suggested as a solution to the problem of declining turnout. But how are individuals and countries affected by compulsory voting beyond boosting electoral participation? Shane Singh investigates the social, economic, and political consequences of compelling citizens to vote. There has been a lot of discussion about compulsory voting these days. In the United Kingdom, in particular, as voter turnout rates have declined, many commentators and politicians have begun advocating for mandatory electoral participation. Those in favor of compulsory voting often adduce the importance of participation among all segments of society. Citizens of democracies are forced to do many things in the interest of the public good, they maintain, including serving on juries and educating their children, and full participation serves the country as a whole. Those opposed to compulsory voting often argue that, from a democratic theory perspective, the right to vote implicitly includes a right not to vote. Such a right of abstention, they argue, is more important than any societal good that might accompany high turnout. In fact, opponents of compulsory voting often contend that the country may be better off if those who are disinclined to vote are not pushed to participate in public affairs. Regardless of whether one of these sets of arguments is more persuasive than the other, compulsory voting is commonly used around the world. Several European democracies mandate voting, as do Australia and most of the countries in Latin America. By evaluating results from these countries, it is possible to assess the mechanics and effects of compulsory voting.

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. Columbus

原文： When Christopher Columbus arrived at Hispaniola during his first transatlantic 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, 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 smallpox to bring the population down to 3,000.

6. Coffee

原文： Coffee is enjoyed by millions of people every day and the 'coffee experience' has become a staple of our modern life and culture. While the current body of research related to the effects of coffee consumption on human health has been contradictory, a study in the June issue of Comprehensive Reviews in Food Science and Food Safety, which is published by the Institute of Food Technologists (IF T), found that the potential benefits of moderate coffee drinking outweigh the risks in adult consumers for the majority of major health outcomes considered.

Researchers at Ulster University systematically reviewed 1 ,277 studies from 1970 to-date on coffee's effect on human health and found the general scientific consensus is that regular, moderate coffee drinking (defined as 3-4 cups health, or can be mildly beneficial.

The authors noted causality of risks and benefits cannot be established for either with

the research currently available as they are largely based on observational data. Further research is needed to quantify the risk-benefit balance for coffee consumption, as well as identify which of coffee's many active ingredients, or indeed the combination of such, that could be inducing these health benefits.

7. Tree ring (🔥)

原文： Here's how tree-ring dating, known to scientists as dendrochronology works. If you cut a tree down today, it's straightforward to count the rings inwards, starting from the trees outside (corresponding to this year's growth ring), and thereby to state that the 177th ring from the outermost one towards the center was laid down in the year 2005 minus 177, or 1828. But it's less straightforward to attach a date to a particular ring in an ancient Anasazi wooden beam, because at first, you don't know in what year the beam was cut. However, the widths of tree growth rings vary from year to year, depending on the rain or drought conditions in each year.

Hence the sequence of the rings in a tree cross-section is like a message in Morse code formerly used for sending telegraph messages wide-wide-narrow-wide-narrow in the tree ring sequence. Actually, the tree ring sequence is even more diagnostic and richer in information than the Morse code, because trees actually contain rings spanning many different widths, rather than the Morse code choice between dot and dash.

Tree-ring specialists (known as dendrochronologists) proceed by noting the sequence of wider and narrower rings in a tree cut down in a known recent year, and also noting the sequences in beams from trees cut down at various times in the past. They then match up and align the tree ring sequences with the same diagnostic wide, narrow patterns from different beams. In that way, dendrochronologists have constructed tree-ring records extending back for thousands of years in some parts of the world. Each record is valid for a geographic area whose extent depends on local weather patterns because weather and hence tree growth patterns vary with location. For instance, the basic tree-ring chronology of the American Southwest applies (with some variation) to the area from Northern Mexico to Wyoming.

8. Children's TV-watching

原文： Why and to what extent should parents control their children's TV watching? There is certainly nothing inherently 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?

9. American and 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, 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 will continue to the past, The U.S. economy concentrate on what is called the best activities.

10. 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 corn syrup 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? Its a pure, unfiltered and unpasteurized(未经巴氏消毒的) sweetener (甜味剂) made by bees from the nectar of flowers. Most of the honey consumed today is processed honey that's been heated and filtered since it was gathered from the hive. 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.

11. Books and Television

原文：To understand the final reason why the news marketplace of ideas dominated by television is so different from the one that emerged in the world dominated by the printing press, it is important to distinguish the quality of vividness experienced by television viewers from the vividness experienced by readers. I believe that the vividness experienced in the reading of words is automatically modulated by the constant activation of the reasoning centers of the brain that are used in the process of co-creating the representation of reality the author has intended. By contrast, the visceral vividness portrayed on television has the capacity to trigger instinctual responses similar to those triggered by reality itself and without being modulated by logic, reason, and reflective thought.

The simulation of reality accomplished in the television medium is so astonishingly vivid and compelling compared with the representations of reality conveyed by printed words that it signifies much more than an incremental change in the way people consume information. Books also convey compelling and vivid representations of reality, of course. But the reader actively participates in the conjuring of the reality the book's author is attempting to depict. Moreover, the parts of the human brain that are central to the reasoning process are continually activated by the very act of reading printed words: Words are composed of abstract symbols letters that have no intrinsic meaning themselves until they are strung together into recognizable sequences.

Television, by contrast, presents to its viewers a much more fully formed representation of reality without requiring the creative collaboration that words have always demanded.

12. 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 (盈余) 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.

13. Rosetta Stone

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

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

WE:

1. Learning with employment may distract study. What is your opinion?
2. Global problems related to governments and international organizations, what are the problems and what is your opinion? (🔥)
3. Should government build more roads to allow more vehicle owner or improve the network of public transport?
4. Parents should be held legally responsible for their children's acts. What is your opinion?
5. With the increase of digital media available online, the role of the library has become obsolete. Universities should only procure digital media rather than

constantly updating textbooks. Discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of this position and give your own point of view.

6. Textbooks should be replaced by online resources and modern technological innovations. Agree or disagree, talk about it with your experience.
7. Some people claim that instead of having to prepare for huge numbers of exams in school, children should learn more. To what extent do you agree with this statement? Use your own experience to support your ideas.
8. The advanced medical technology will expand human's life. Do you think it is a blessing or a curse?

三、阅读

Reading MCS: (无)

Reading MCM: (无)

RO:

1. Study abroad (🔥)

- 1) All over the world students are changing countries for their university studies.
- 2) They don't all have the same reasons for going or for choosing a particular place to study.
- 3) They may choose a university because of its interesting courses or perhaps because they like the country and its language.
- 4) Some students go overseas because they love travel.
- 5) Whatever the reason, thousands of students each year make their dreams of a university education come true.

2. conservation of tree

- 1) The organization which has revealed that more than 60,000 species of trees are available globally.
- 2) The BCGI(Botanical Gardens conservation International), a charity that compiled from its network of 500 member organizations.
- 3) The researchers claim to have collected information over a period of two years from sources including over 500 published contents and 80 experts in the BCGI's network.
- 4) 提到60, 065个种类, 有60, 000种在border地区, 没有悉心的保护就会灭绝。

3. 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.

4. Sustainable Development

- 1) Whatever happened to the idea of progress and a better future? I still believe both.
- 2) The Brundtland Report, our Common Future (1987) defines sustainable development as "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."
- 3) Implicit in this definition is the idea that the old pattern of development could not be sustained. Is this true?
- 4) Development in the past was driven by growth and innovation. It led to new technologies and huge improvements in living standards.
- 5) To assume that we know what the circumstances or needs of future generations will be is mistaken and inevitably leads to the debilitating (使虚弱的) sense that we are living on borrowed time.

5. Formation of the Moon

- 1) For more than 30 years, the prevailing view of the formation of our moon has been the "giant impact hypothesis".
- 2) The precursors to the current four rock planets – Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars – appear to have been dozens of smaller bodies known as "planetary embryos".
- 3) According to the giant impact hypothesis, our moon formed as the result of the last of a series of "giant impact" mergers between planetary embryos that eventually formed the Earth.
- 4) In this last collision, one embryo was nearly Earth-sized and the other approximately Mars-sized.

Reading FIB:

1. Online campus

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.

2. Dog

A DOG may be man's best friend. But man is not always a dog's. Over the centuries **selective** breeding has pulled at the canine body shape to produce what is often a grotesque distortion of the underlying wolf. Indeed, some of these distortions are, when found in people, regarded as **pathologies**. Dog breeding does, though, offer a chance to those who would like to understand how body shape is controlled. The ancestry of pedigree pooches is well recorded, their generation time is short and their **litter** size reasonably large, so there is plenty of material to work with. **Moreover**, breeds are, by definition, inbred, and this simplifies genetic analysis. Those such as Elaine Ostrander, of America's National Human Genome Research Institute, who wish to identify the genetic basis of the features of particular pedigrees thus have an **ideal** experimental animal.

Reading FIB_RW

1. Financing of Australian higher education

Financing of Australian higher education has undergone dramatic change since the early 1970s. Although the Australian Government provided regular funding for universities from the late 1950s, in 1974, it **assumed** full responsibility for funding higher education - abolishing tuition fees with the intention of making university accepted to all Australians who had the ability and who wished to participate in higher education. Since the late 1980s, there has been a move towards greater private contributions, **particularly** students fees. In 1989, the Australian Government **introduced** the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) which included a

loans scheme to help students finance their contributions. This enabled universities to remain **accessible** to students by delaying their payments until they could afford to pay off their loans. In 2002, the Australian Government **introduced** a scheme similar to HECS for postgraduate students - the Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme (PELS). Funding for higher education comes from various sources. This article examines the three main sources - Australian Government funding, students fees and charges, and HECS. While the proportion of total **revenue** raised through HECS is relatively small, HECS payments are a significant component of students' university costs, with many students carrying a HECS debt for several years after leaving university. This article also focuses on characteristics of university students based on their HECS liability status, and the level of accumulated HECS debt.

2. Push and pull

People move to a new region for many different reasons. The **motivation** for moving can come from a combination of what researchers sometimes call 'push and pull **factors**' - those that encourage people to leave a region, and those that attract people to a region. Some of the **factors** that motivate people to move **include** seeking a better climate, finding more affordable housing, looking for work or retiring from work, leaving the congestion of city living, wanting a more pleasant environment, and wanting to be near to family and friends. In reality, many complex **factors** and personal reasons may **interact** to motivate a person or family to move.

3. Australia and New Zealand

Australia and New Zealand have many common links. Both countries were recently settled by Europeans, are predominantly English speaking and in that sense, share a common cultural **heritage**. Although in close proximity to one another, both countries are geographically isolated and have small populations by world **standards**. They have similar histories and enjoy close relations on many fronts.

In terms of population **characteristics**, Australia and New Zealand have much in common. Both countries have minority indigenous populations, and during the latter half of the 20th century have seen a steady stream of migrants from a variety of regions throughout the world. Both countries have **experienced** similar declines in fertility since the high levels recorded during the baby boom, and alongside this have enjoyed the benefits of continually improving life expectancy. One consequence of these trends is that both countries are faced with an ageing population, and the **associated** challenge of providing appropriate care and support for this growing group within the community.

四、听力

SST:

1. 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.

2. Children's depression

原文：A depression in a child dates back as far as the sixteenth century when first concept of children's depression was discovered. A research was taken at that time to find out what happened to children who suffer from depression. The study revealed that a dramatic increase in children depression can increase the risk of life. For example long-term illness such as diabetes (糖尿病) and heart disease are caused by depression. One of the studies show children with depression behave differently and respond differently to medical treatment. This is why many specialists have tried bringing a cure but no one found a perfect medicine. It is quite rare that children suffer from depression but in the recent study the number has dramatically increased. Nowadays no one doubt about children depression. It has become a common sickness in a child. Children's depression is still a puzzle for scientists and specialists and needs to be resolved sooner than later.

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.

4. Female novelist

原文：I have been writing non-fiction for years actually, but secretly wanting to be a novelist. When I first started writing at the age of 30, it was with the intention of

writing fiction, but I took a little detour (弯路) for 10 or 12 years, and write non-fiction which I absolutely have no regret about at all. I think it's exactly the right thing for me to do. But there's this dream tucked away (藏于) inside of me to do this. Now I was remembering reading something that xxx (人名) wrote, who is a great novelist from Mississippi who had a big influence on me actually. She said, "no art ever came out of not risking your neck." And I think she's absolutely right about that. It felt that way to me at the time; it actually feels that way every time I sit down to write something. Finally, in the early 90s, I took my deep breath and started writing fiction. It felt risky to me at the time to do that. And one of the very first things that I wrote was, what I thought was going to be the first chapter of a novel, called "The Secret Life of Bees." I wrote it in 1992, and it is actually essentially the first chapter of the novel as it is now.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Drug ad.

原文： The amount of money drug companies spend on TV ads has doubled in recent years. And it's no wonder: studies show the commercials' work: consumers go to their doctors with a suggestion for a prescription drug they saw advertised on TV. Now a study in the Annals of Family Medicine raises questions about the message these ads promote, NPR's Patty Neighmond reports. You're most likely to see drug ads during prime time, especially around the news. Researchers analyzed 38 ads aimed at people with conditions like hypertension, herpes, high cholesterol, depression, arthritis, and allergies. The drug industry says the ads arm consumers with information. But researchers found that though the information was technically accurate, the tone was misleading. UCLA psychologist Dominick Frosch headed the study. "What we would see in these ads is that before taking the prescription drug, the character's life was out of control and the loss of control really extended beyond just the impact of the health condition. For example, herpes patients were portrayed as being incapacitated for days, insomniacs utterly out of synch on the job and depressed patients friendless and boring at parties. "When the character is then shown taking the drug, he then magically regains complete control of his life. None of the ads, of course, mentioned lifestyle changes that could also help treat the condition. After all, it's mass marketing. But in this case, Frosch says, prescription medications are not soap.

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 increased 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. Sound receptor

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

14. University competition

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

Listening MCM: (无)

Listening FIB: (无)

HCS: (无)

Listening MCS: (无)

SMW: (无)

WFD:

1. The same issue featured both explanations of the problem. (🔥)
2. While reconciliation is desirable, basic underlying issues must first be addressed.
(🔥)

3. Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations.
4. Native speakers are examined by their language tests in their own languages.
5. Participants initially select from a range of foundation.

或Participants are initially selected from a range of foundation.

6. Tribes worked with each other to make monolithic statues. (🔥)

7. She used to be an editor of the student newspaper. (🔥)

或She used to be the editor of students' newspaper.

或She used to be the editor of the student newspaper.

8. Clinical placement in nursing prepares students for professional practice.
9. Those who seek for formal extension should contact their faculty for information.
10. Animals raised in captivity behave differently than their wild counterparts.
11. You are required to submit your assignment by Friday.
12. The toughest part of research for postgraduate students is funding.
13. You can contact all your tutors by email.
14. If finance is a cause of concern, scholarships may be available.
15. I thought we would meet in the small meeting room.
16. The first assignment is due on the fourteenth of September.
17. Students' concession cards can be obtained by completing an application form.
18. University departments should carefully monitor articles and publications by faculty.
19. The railway makes long distance travel possible for everyone.
20. Supply and demand is one of the most fundamental factors in the economics.
21. Everyone must evacuate the premises during the fire drill.

*感谢您的阅读，下个月再见！

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