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一、口语

RA

1. Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon is 277 miles long, up to 18 miles wide and attains a depth of over a mile. While the specific geologic processes and timing that formed the Grand Canyon are the subject of debate by geologists, recent evidence suggests the Colorado River established its course through the canyon at least 17 million years ago.

2. Black swan

Before European explorers had reached Australia, it was believed that all swans were white. Dutch mariner, Antonie Caen, was the first to be amazed at the sight of Australia's Black swans on the Shark Bay in 1636. Explorer Willem de Vlamingh captured two of these creatures on Australia's Swan River and returned with them to Europe to prove their existence. From that point on, black swans and Australia have been closely linked.

3. Tesla&Edison

Tesla actually worked for Edison early in his career. Edison offered to pay him the modern equivalent of a million dollars to fix the problems he was having with his DC generators and motors. Tesla fixed Edison's machines and when he asked for the money he was promised, Edison laughed him off and had this to say, Tesla, you don't understand our American humor.

4. Use of IT

DeLone and McLean's model has been criticized by some authors. Indeed, this model is specific to contexts of voluntary use of information technology. The usage variable remains a success variable of information systems if the user himself decides to adopt or reject the technology. However, for mandatory uses, such as for ERP systems, the use of the technology is obvious. The success of information systems cannot, therefore, be measured by usage.

5. Brain

The brain is divided into its 'hemispheres' by a prominent groove(沟槽). At the base of this lies nerve fibers which enable these two halves of the brain to communicate with each other. But the left hemisphere usually controls movement and sensation in the right side of the body, while the right hemisphere similarly controls the left side of the body.

6. Curriculum

The curriculum enhances the general management programme with health-related courses, Dr Schulman says. Required courses include healthcare in the 21st century and the economics and strategy of health-sector management. Students may also take electives such as medical device commercialisation, healthcare marketing and the economics and management of the pharmaceutical industry.

7. Mathematics

Competence in mathematics was another trouble spot. More than half said that their real task school's graduates are deficient in mathematics, more than 10% of respondents said college's graduates are deficient in the subject, while 70% said they are adequate.

8. Akimbo qq

Akimbo, this must be one of the odder-looking words in the language and puzzles us in part because it doesn't seem to have any relatives. What's more, it is now virtually a fossil word, until recently almost invariably found in arms akimbo, a posture in which a person stands with hands on hips and elbows sharply bent outward, one signaling impatience, hostility, or contempt.

9. Lenient parents 284

Two sisters were at a dinner party when the conversation turned to upbringing. The elder sister started to say that her parents had been very strict and that she had been rather frightened of them. Her sister, younger by two years, interrupted in amazement. "What are you talking about?" she said. "Our parents were very lenient."

10. Paleontological momentum

By this time, however, paleontological momentum had moved to England. In 1812, at Lyme Regis on the Dorset coast, an extraordinary child named Mary Anning- aged 11, 12 or 13, depending on whose account you read-found a strange fossilized sea monster, 17 feet long and now known as the ichthyosaurus, embedded in the steep and 17 dangerous cliffs along the English Channel.

11. Founding fathers

The founding fathers established constitutional protections for the press because they understood that leaving the watchdog function to partisan(有倾向性的) politicians wouldn't necessarily serve the public interest, both sides have too many incentives to preserve the status quo(现状) and ignore problems that elude quick fixes.

12. Copyright

The quest for a user-friendly copyright regime began a decade ago when the Hong Kong government launched a public consultation on "Copyright Protection in the Digital Environment" in December 2006. Although this consultation initially sought to address internet-related challenges, such as those caused by peer-to-peer(对等的) filesharing technology, the reform effort quickly evolved into a more comprehensive digital upgrade of the Hong Kong copyright regime.

13. Herbivore

What we found is that the plant is actually damaged by herbivores(食草动物) like most plants are in nature. And in response to that it secretes sugar from the wound edges where the herbivores have damaged the plant. Tobias Lortzing is a graduate student at Freie University Berlin and one of the study authors.

14. Parkinson

C. Northcote Parkinson, a British writer, formulated Parkinson's rule: "Work expands to fill the time allotted to it; or, conversely, the amount of work completed is in inverse proportion to the number of people employed." Simply said: If you have an hour to do a 5-minute job, it will take an hour to do it. A large number of people accomplish less work than a smaller number of people.

15. Psychologist

Psychologist Saho Takagi, a graduate student at Kyoto University in Japan, strolls(漫步) into one of Japan's many cat cafes. These establishments allow customers to pay an hourly fee for the chance to cuddle some cats. They're popular in Japan because so many apartment buildings forbid pet ownership. But Takagi isn't a typical customer. She's not there for feline(猫的) affection, but to probe their minds.

16. Statistical information

The provision of accurate and authoritative statistical information strengthens modern societies. It provides a basis for decisions to be made on such things as where to open schools and hospitals, how much money to spend on welfare payments and even which football players to replace at half-time.

17. Slang

Australians do speak English, however, for some tourists and travelers, it can be difficult to understand the slang. Also, the links between Australian and American English were seen to be very tenuous(微弱的). At least some colloquialisms in Australian English does not exist in other types of English.

18. Fence

Fence, humanly erected(树起) barrier between two divisions of land, used to mark a legal or other boundary, to keep animals or people in or out, and sometimes as an ornament. In newly settled lands fences are usually made of materials at hand, e.g., stone, earth, or wood.

*本期高频题出现了不少新题需要后续多加留意。

**重点关注以下单词的发音: ornament, e.g., tenuous, authoritative, herbivore, Berlin, initially, sought, cuddle, cafe, status quo, incentives, elude, partisan, groove, equivalent, canyon, erect.

***建议每日关注猩际的“每日三分钟”, 夯实RA基本功。

RS:

1. People with active lifestyles are less likely to die early or have major illnesses.
2. In the past, people ate very different food.
3. During the second term, you are supposed to submit one essay per week.
4. It provides an opportunity to work with other disciplines.
5. Student discount cards can be used on campus in the coffee house.
6. Organic food is growing without applying chemicals and no artificial additives.
7. The fertile plains in the east of the region provide excellent land for farming.
8. In spite the cold temperature, the sky is clear and blue.
9. He is almost never in his office.
10. Chapter one provides the historical background to the topic.
11. This small Indian state is a land of forest valleys and snowy islands.
12. The US ranks twenty-second in foreign aid, given it as a percentage of GDP.
13. The aim of the work, presented could be formulated as follows.
14. We developed a method for evaluation of dynamic changes.
15. Some methods for clinical applications have been presented as well.
16. Quantitative and temporal parameters of food consumption were used.
17. Proteins constitute at least thirty percent of the total mass of all living organism.
18. Most of the strategies are in a preclinical state.
19. Genetic and biochemical analyses have generated a detailed portfolios of mechanisms.
20. This process has enabled the rational identification of core machinery.
21. A key feature in drug development is examination of the pharmacological effects.
22. A science-based approach is vital for effective advancements.
23. This essay examined the use of computer in the science classroom.

24. The website interface represents the stimulus that influence consumer's decision making.
25. Participants were not performing an actual purchase.
26. The gap between the rich and the poor was not decreased rapidly as expected.
27. The professor will be the last speaker this evening.
28. The problem with this is that it fails to answer the basic question.

* 有一定比例的新题出现。

* *请坚持按照“2-5-8”法则进行RS的练习 。



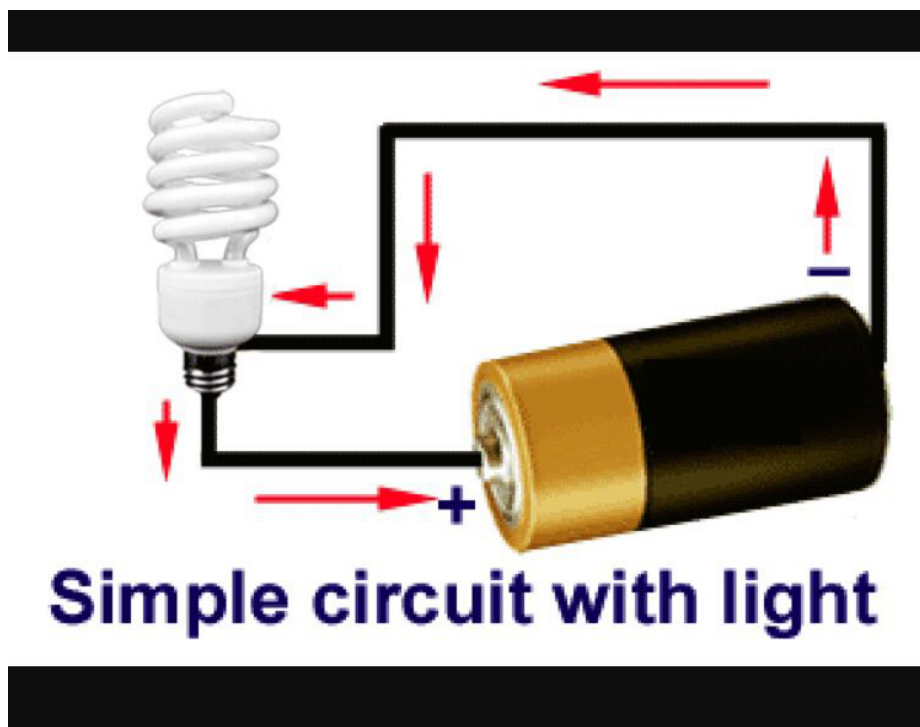
DI:

1. Most livable states

Most Livable States, 2011

2011 rank	State	2007 rank
1.	New Hampshire	1.
2.	Utah	4.
3.	Wyoming	3.
4.	Minnesota	2.
5.	Iowa	6.
6.	Nebraska	11.
7.	New Jersey	5.
8.	Vermont	7.
9.	Idaho	14.
10.	North Dakota	13.

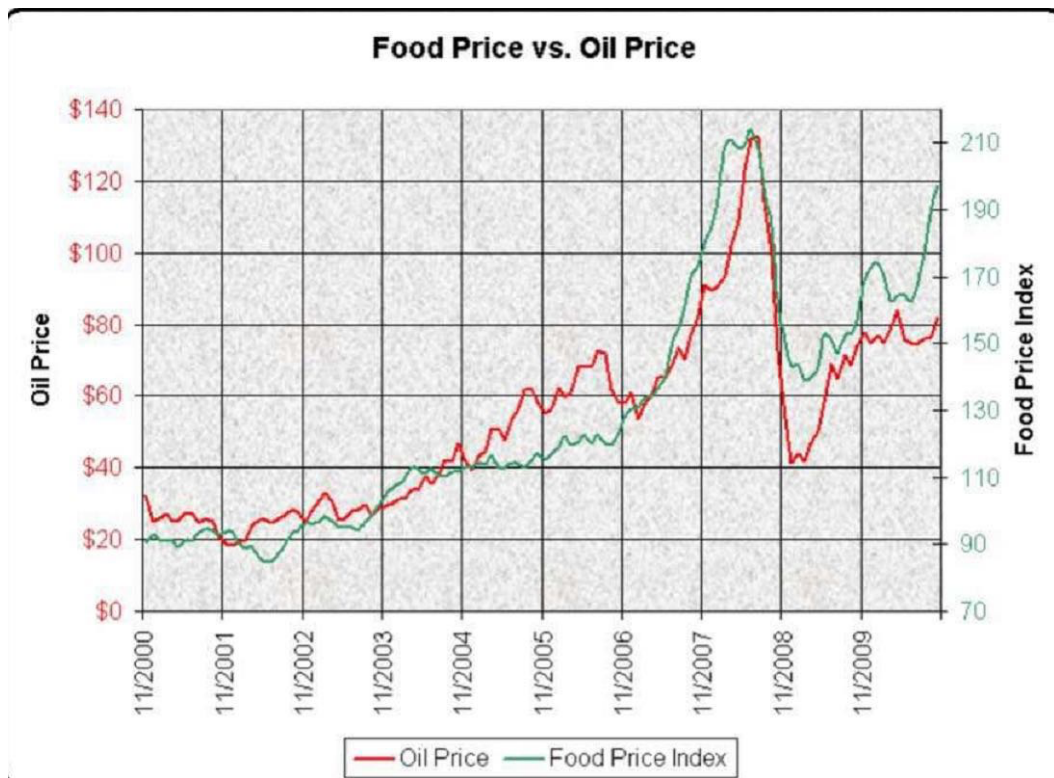
2. Simple circuit



3. National flags



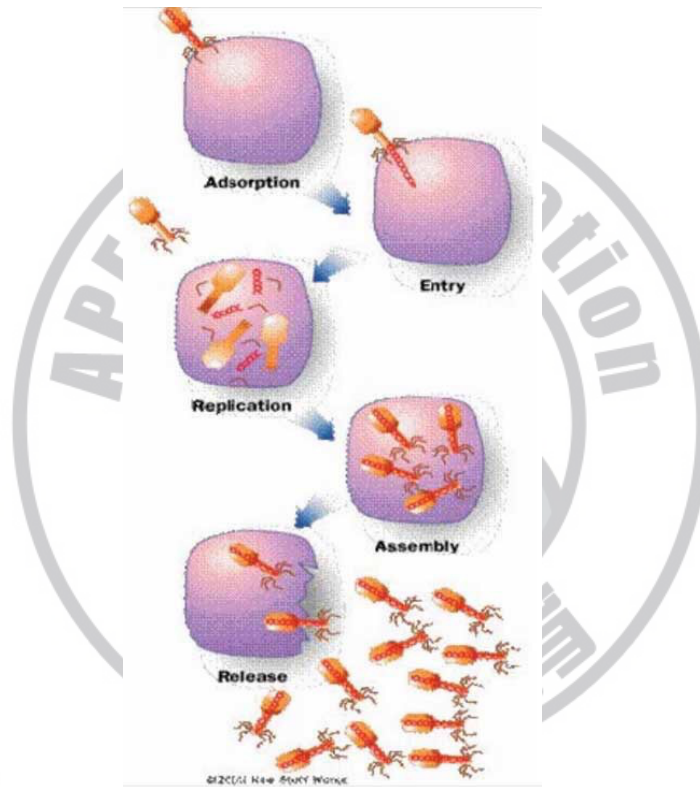
4. Food&oil price



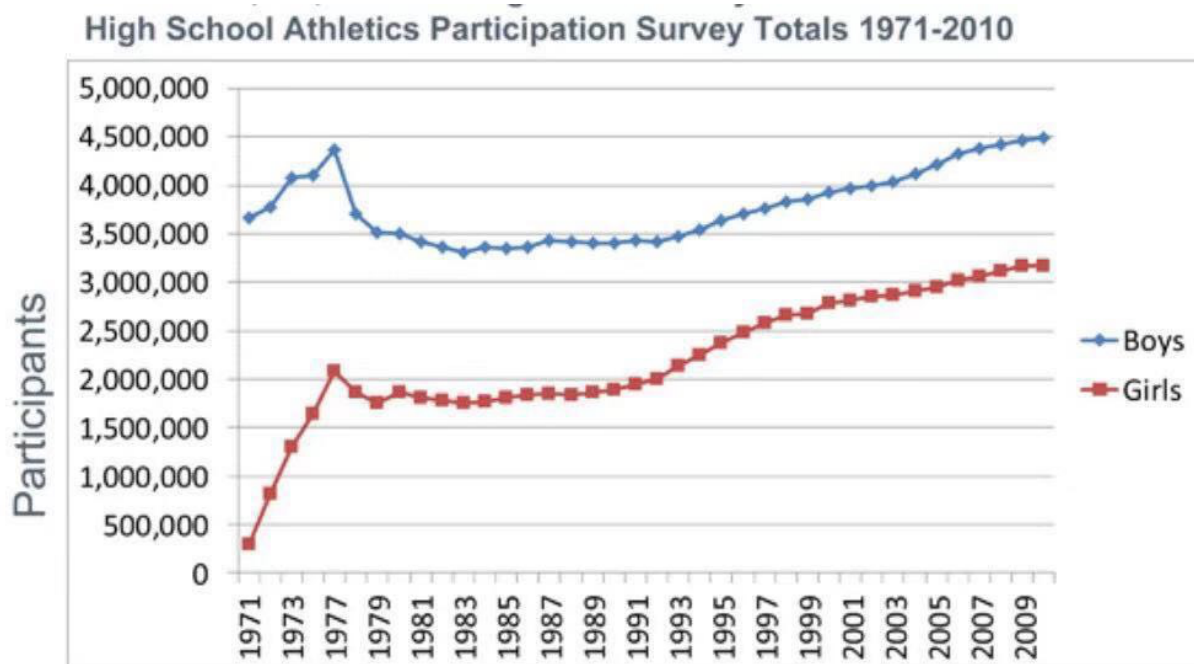
5. Music download



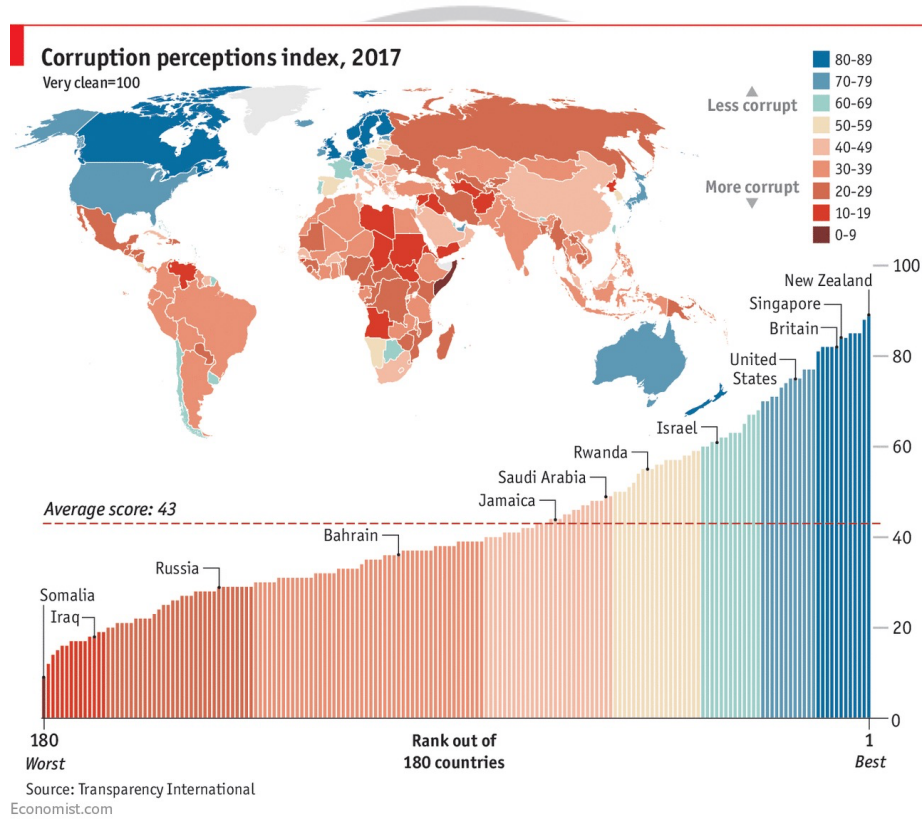
6. Virus replication



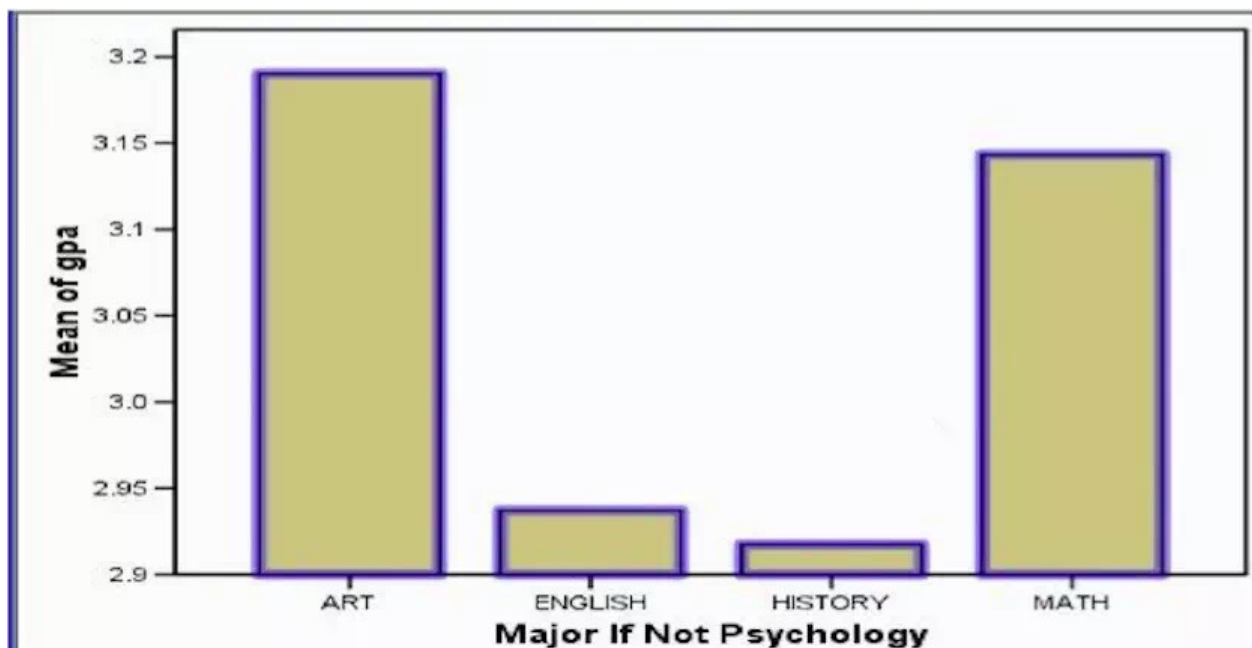
7. Athletics participation



8. Corruption perceptions

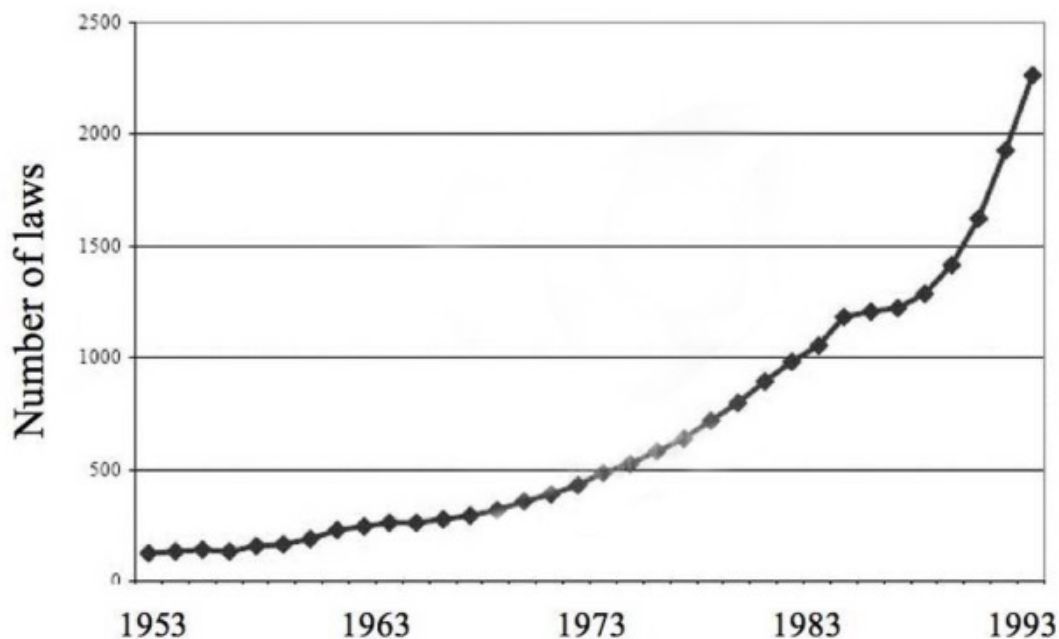


9. Non-psychology major



10. Law number

单线图 The number of laws in Brazil from 1953 to 1993



*DI的准备仍要坚持以线图、饼图和柱状图为主

**高频DI仍然以老题为主,但对少量出现的新题也要尽快熟悉。

RL:

1. Privacy

原文: So that creates tensions and that's what I want to talk about. Because I think it's important that we are, as a society, able to have an informed debate about how much privacy is enough but not too much, how much security is enough but not too much. Privacy, as a human right, that's simply quoting the Universal Declaration. In the physical world, we've got all kinds of protections. There is evidence that we care about our privacy. We've got locks, we've got obscured glass, we've got lots, we wear clothes, we put up shutters. And technology continues to erode the privacy that exists in the real world, in the three spatial dimensions. Security cameras, automatic number, plate recognition take away anonymity. Long lenses, paparazzi, take away distance and the privacy that used to create. And body scanners are increasingly being used to see through for example. This process isn't going to slow down and the new quantum technologies are actually being able to do gravitational sensing. And that's advancing at a remarkable rate. And you can't shield gravity. So some of the new quantum technologies are able already to see through walls. And there are technologies also for seeing round corners now using scattered light from lasers. Technology continues to erode privacy.

2. Early robot

原文： This is a kind of object that you're probably all familiar with when you had the term robot, but I'm gonna show you the very, very first robots. These were the very first robots. They were characters in a play in the 1920s called Rossum's Universal Robots and they, the play was written by Czech writer called Karel Capek. And basically, these robots, you know, people tend to think of robots as kind of cute cuddly toys or, you know, Hollywood depictions kind of devoid of politics. But the first robots were actually created and imagined in a time of absolute political turmoil. You just had the First World War, you know, it finished had a devastating impact across Europe and so people will kind and people are kind of reflecting on what does it mean to be human, what makes us human, those kinds of question. And this kind of context is what inspired Capek to kind of write this play. And interestingly, these robots being human, they are actually in the play assembled on a production line, a bit like the Ford manufacturing production line. So even though they are human, they are assembled and these robots are designed to labor, and that is their primary purpose in society.

3. Linguist

原文： But when we move into working with communities, we have to recognize that the communities have to be the authority in their language. Actually a woman in the class I'm teaching at Sydney at the moment, a career woman, expressed this very nicely, although she was talking about something else, she was distinguishing expertise from authority. And certainly linguists because of our training we do have expertise in certain very narrow areas of language, but we don't have the authority over what to do with that knowledge or what to do with other knowledge that the community produces. I guess for me the bottom line is languages are lost because of the dominance of one people over another. That's not rocket science, it's not hard to work that out. But then what that means is if in working with language revival we continue to hold the authority, we actually haven't done anything towards undoing how languages are lost in the first place, so in a sense the languages are still lost if the authority is still lost.

4. Reconstruction of Paris

原文： Haussmann's renovation of Paris was a vast public works program commissioned by Emperor Napoleon III and directed by his prefect of the Seine, Georges-Eugene Haussmann, between 1853 and 1870. It included the demolition of crowded and unhealthy medieval neighborhoods, the building of wide avenues, parks and squares, the annexation of the suburbs surrounding Paris, and the construction of new sewers, fountains and aqueducts. Haussmann's work met with fierce opposition, and he was finally dismissed by Napoleon III in 1870; but work on his projects continued until 1927. The street plan and distinctive appearance of the center of Paris today is largely the result of Haussmann's renovation. In the middle of the nineteenth century, the center of Paris was overcrowded, dark, dangerous, and unhealthy. In 1845 the French social reformer Victor Considerant wrote "Paris is an immense

workshop of putrefaction, where misery, pestilence and sickness work in concert, where sunlight and air rarely penetrate. Paris is a terrible place where plants shrivel and perish, and where, of seven small infants, four die during the course of the year." The street plan on the Tie de la Cite and in the neighborhood called the "quartier des Arcis", between the Louvre and the "Hotel de Ville" (City Hall), had changed little since the Middle Ages. The population density in these neighborhoods was extremely high, compared with the rest of Paris; in the neighborhood of the Champs—Elysees, there was one resident for every 186 square meters; in the neighborhoods of Arc is and Saint- Avoye, in the present Third Arrondissement, there was one inhabitant for every three square meters. In 1840, a doctor described one building in the tie de la Cite where a single room five meters squares on the fourth floor was occupied by twenty-three people, both adults and children. In these conditions, disease spread very quickly. Cholera epidemics ravaged the city in 1832 and 1848. In the epidemic of 1848, five percent of the inhabitants of these two neighborhoods died. Traffic circulation was another major problem. The widest streets in these two neighborhoods were only five meters wide; the narrowest were only one or two meters wide. Wagons, carriages and carts could barely move through the streets. The center of the city was also a cradle of discontent and revolution; between 1830 and 1848, seven armed uprisings and revolts had broken out in the centre of Paris, particularly along the Faubourg Saint-Antoine, around the Hotel de Vi Ile, and around Montagne Sainte Genevive on the left bank. The residents of these neighborhoods had taken up paving stones and blocked the narrow streets with barricades, and had to be dislodged (移走) by the army.

5. Biology

原文： Welcome to your very first tutorial in biology. Now, in this video series what I want to do is I want to talk to you guys about many different topics concerning biology. For example, I want to talk to you guys about DNA and genetics in cells, in bacteria, in life and a whole bunch of interesting stuff. But since this is the very first video, I think what we should do in this video is just stick with the very basics. And the first thing I want to do is talk to you guys about what is biology. So, let's go ahead and answer that question. And the definition of biology is this: the study of life in living organisms. All right, that makes sense up to a certain point up until organisms because you may have heard of organisms before. And you may have your own definition but the scientific definition of an organism is a living thing. Well, that's easy. We know what living things are. I'm a living thing, plants, grass is a living thing. My puppy(小狗) named old Dan, cutest puppy ever, by the way, is a living thing but whenever we talk about living things. Believe it or not, things get rid of complicated because then you have to ask yourself 'what is life'. Well, of course, if you ask your grandma or your best friend or even if you ask a philosopher 'what is life', everyone is going to give you kind of a different definition of their outlook on life. However, whenever scientist and biologists were first deciding, you know what, what is life? That's the problem that they had everyone had their own separate

definition of life itself. So, what they need to do before biology was even invented, which is, of course, the study of life is scientists needed to agree on the definition of life.

6. Climate change

原文：Climate change, some adverse effects of climate changes to agricultural productions. Some lands are unsuitable for growing crops. There will be millions of people facing hunger in Africa in the future. Climate change will result in less production and less food. It is difficult for developing countries to deal with climate change due to their financial status and other issues. There are many people living in hunger especially in Africa. The climate change has devastating effects on world economy. The tropical areas on earth are dry and hot, and are originally not suitable for food production. The change of the climate leads to extreme weather conditions such as flood and hurricane, which exacerbates the food production. As a result, it leads to a continuous decline in food supply annually around 10-17%. And this trend is perceived to be continue in the future by 2070. The regions suffering the most will be some African countries.

7. Happiness

原文：As Joanne pointed out, only one country, tiny between China and little Bhutan, wedged (楔入) the Gross National India, has adopted central index of Happiness as the government policy, and actually has a good deal of success in education and in health and in economic growth and in environmental preservation. They have a rather sophisticated way of measuring the effects of different policies on people's happiness. They are the only country to go that far. But you are now beginning to get other countries interested enough to do kind of white paper policy analyses of happiness research—what effects it would have if we used it more for public policy? You are beginning to get countries like Australia, France, Great Britain, that are considering publishing regular statistics on happiness. So it is beginning to become a subject of greater interest for policymakers and legislators in different advanced countries.

8. Infinite Monkey Theory

原文：This illustration often used is the one that the monkeys and the typewriters. Ok, we have a monkey sitting at a typewriter and the claim here is basically if you leave chance in time long enough you will get life, don't worry about it, yes, it's strange, yes, it's wonderful, but leave enough matter 600 million years on earth and you will have life. So, the monkey sitting at the typewriter the chances are eventually he produces the complete works of Shakespeare so what's the problem. So, there's no problem. There's no issue, right? You just leave it long enough and you'll find. And one key striker seconds, the monkey might well eventually get to you the complete works of Shakespeare but he doesn't manage to do it in 600 million years. So, what I decided to do is to run the numbers. I, instead of saying typing the complete work of

Shakespeare, I just run the numbers for how long would it take a monkey typing one key a second. To type "to be or not to be that is the question". Right? On average how long is it gonna take my monkey friend one keystroke a second. I don't know how you think it would be. Maybe you could have a guess. Would it be less or more than 600 million years, which is the period life on earth isn't supposed to have emerged within and when I run the numbers "to be or not to be is the question" takes 12.6 trillion trillion trillion years to type just that phrase and a DNA string has got as much as information the encyclopedia Britannica. Are we saying that something of that complexity emerges by chance undirected within 600 million years? Again, it's mathematically possible but it's so incredibly unlikely that it would have that it tilts me in favour of the Christian story in which God creating life, simply a question of saying let that be and there was.

9. Superman

原文: Today we're going to recount heroic tales of superhuman feats of strength, when in the face of disaster, some people are said to have summoned up incredible physical power to lift a car off of an accident victim, move giant rocks, or like Big John of song, single-handedly hold up a collapsing beam to let the other miners escape. Are such stories true? There are many anecdotes supporting the idea, but we're going to take a fact-based look at whether or not it truly is possible for an adrenalin-charged person to temporarily gain massive strength. In proper terminology, such a temporary boost of physical power would be called hysterical strength. The stories are almost always in the form of one person lifting a car off of another. In one case in Colorado in 1995, a police officer arrived at a single-car accident where a Chevy Chevette ended up on top of a baby girl and sank into the mud. The officer lifted the car and the mother pulled the girl out. In 2009, a man in Kansas lifted a Mercury sedan off of a six-year-old girl who had been trapped underneath when it backed out on top of her. In 1960, a Florida mom lifted a Chevy Impala so that a neighbor could pull out her son, who had become trapped when he was working on the car and his jack collapsed. There's even the case where the MD 500D helicopter from Magnum, P.I. crashed in 1988, pinning the pilot under shallow water; and his burly friend (nicknamed Tiny) ran over and lifted the one-ton helicopter enough for the pilot to be pulled out. And, of course, the list goes on, and on, and on. In each of these cases, some aspect of leverage or buoyancy probably played some role in reducing the magnitude of the feat to something more believable. And even lifting many cars by several inches still leaves most of its weight supported by the suspension springs. But our purpose today is not to "debunk" any of the specific stories. The majority of them are anecdotal, and interestingly not repeatable; in many cases, the person who summoned the superstrength later tried it again only to find that they couldn't do it. Basically, what we have is a respectably large body of anecdotal evidence that suggests that in times of crisis, danger, or fear, some people have the ability to temporarily exercise superhuman strength.

10. Pavlov experiment

原文：During this time my goals are going to be to talk about the phenomenon that we may share impart with other animals, and our language and that is emotion. And also talk about some new technology, brain imagining, functional magnetic imagining. And we try to answer some very old questions about howls does motivation and emotion work. I'm going to put you with the scenario first and some of you may be familiar with. This was developed by Pavlov over a century years ago. And in this scenario the dog presented with the sound, the dog waits, and then feeds food powder and this happened repeatedly, things starts to happen in the middle of the experiment there.

Interesting things start to happen here. Pavlov's study was salivation the dog, the salivation increases more time to paralyzes. But other things happened here, too. You have a dog move around here more, all kinds of things are going on here. What we trying to capture was the experiment I'm going on to describe today is what is going on in the brain to generate that state which we called it competitive state. But you can also think about state in terms of how the dogs' feeling layer, how you feeling about eating lunch today.

11. Computer

要点：电脑可以进行快速的multiplication运算，而人类要耗费大量的时间才能做到这一点。

You may get some gender registration screen.

但是电脑不能轻易地识别人们在纸上写的字。

12. Night sky darkness

原文：Our friends at the Highlands Museum and Discovery Center in Ashland, Kentucky, asked a very good question. Why is it dark in space? That question is not as simple as it may sound. You might think that space appears dark at night because that is when our side of Earth faces away from the Sun as our planet rotates on its axis every 24 hours. But what about all those other far away suns that appear as stars in the night sky? Our own Milky Way galaxy contains over 200 billion stars, and the entire universe probably contains over 100 billion galaxies. You might suppose that that many stars would light up the night like daytime! Until the 20th century, astronomers didn't think it was even possible to count all the stars in the universe. They thought the universe went on forever. In other words, they thought the universe was infinite. Besides being very hard to imagine, the trouble with an infinite universe is that no matter where you look in the night sky, you should see a star. Stars should overlap each other in the sky like tree trunks in the middle of a very thick forest. But, if this were the case, the sky would be blazing with light. This problem greatly troubled astronomers and became known as "Olbers' Paradox." A paradox is a statement that seems to disagree with itself. To try to explain the paradox, some 19th

century scientists thought that dust clouds between the stars must be absorbing a lot of the starlight so it wouldn't shine through to us. But later scientists realized that the dust itself would absorb so much energy from the starlight that eventually it would glow as hot and bright as the stars themselves. Astronomers now realize that the universe is not infinite. A finite universe—that is, a universe of limited size—even one with trillions and trillions of stars, just wouldn't have enough stars to light up all of space. Although the idea of a finite universe explains why Earth's sky is dark at night, other causes work to make it even darker.

13. Aristotle

原文： But Aristotle says the reason we need rhetoric is we have to be able to use it. To use rhetoric influence the ramble, we try to get them to understand truth. Truth is suggest ... is different than XX Rhetoric is the dressing, is the body, right? Truth is the spirit, is the soul, is abstract. It doesn't have a body. It's not particular. If you wanna get somebody to the truth, you might have to use some kind of tricks. Right? Because most of people are not sound and can see the truth. That's what we think. Most people are rambles. Really. Only the educated be erudite are actually capable of seeing the truth. If you wanna get the general mass there, you may have to do a little bit. So Aristotle that is rhetoric. Rhetoric is something that is used to influence people. Right? And it's a kind of mentally promised a logic.

14. Invention

原文： All of my research and that I conducted was my 60plus graduate students, was motivated by their need to learn, so that we can teach. Of course, in some inventions happened along the way but I've always considered the end the result. And I always consider that this invention to be byproduct, byproducts of the learning process. The end product for me was always better understanding or when one really succeeded in unifying theory that can help us in teaching the subject. I've also looked at teaching as a vehicle to try new ideas, of new ways to doing things on an intelligent group of learners. That is as the vehicle for the teaching research results. And in my experience, this kind of teaching is the most stimulated and motivating to students. I am also uncovered many interesting research problems is the cause of teaching assumption. It is this unity of research and teaching their close connection and the benefits gathered by exercising and the interplay that to me recognized the successful professor.

15. Amory Lovins

原文： Amory Lovins is an American consultant experimental physicist and he has been active at the nexus of energy, resources, economy, environment, development and security in more than 50 countries for over 40 years. He pays attention on energy saving and how to use energy in a more efficient and sustainable way. He built a house with plenty of energy-saving concepts. Hells an unusual character with a wide range of knowledge and a genius, but heis not a scientist. He has a consulting

company and lives in a house that build on a mountain. For 30 years, he used a lot of ways to save energy and solved problems with technologies that already existed and demonstrate them. Some people think he is so crazy. A female writer wrote a book about him which is called Mr Green.

16. Earthquake and fault

原文： Today, we will discuss the relationship between the fault lines in the Earth's crust and an earthquake. This dislocation of the rock occurs from the Earth's surface, seven kilometers to several hundred kilometers vertically down to the crust. The earthquake's focus is called epicenter which is vertically beneath the interior of the Earth's crust and the energy releases and transfers through epicenter. The faults are the fracture on the Earth's crust. The position of the epicenters can be identified by the faults' maps, looking down from the center of the Earth. It will result in seismic wave which is decreased as it moved away from the epicenter.

17. Transformation

要点： 有一张线图，左边是pre-industrial period，右边是现在。

以China和印度为例，说一些国家处在transformation的beginning和early stages。

rich and developed world都经历过turning points， with extraordinary GDP growth， 经济和科技take off。

developed countries已经完成转型， do not have further progress， 转变后会遇到瓶颈。

*本期高频RL以老题为主， 少量新题。

ASQ:

1. Before airplanes were invented, how did people travel from America to Europe?

By ship

2. What is the wet place does crocodile prefer to live in?

Swamp

3. How many extra days in February in a leap year?

One

4. 'We went somewhere', which word indicates the past tense?

Went

5. Which of the following is not a means of transportation: by plane, by public transportation or car model?

Car model

6. Who sits in the cockpit(驾驶舱) of an airplane? [Pilot](#)
7. How do you call a student that has finished his first year? [Sophomore](#)
8. When something has increased by triple, how many times does it increase?
[Three times](#)
9. If a species is described as venomous, what substance it has? [Venom](#)
10. How do you describe the type of magazine that is published four times a year?
[Quarterly](#)
11. If you invented something, what can you apply for to prevent others copying your invention? [Patent](#)
12. What natural resource is used by a carpenter? [Wood](#)
13. In the word 'postgraduate', what does the 'post' mean? [After](#)
14. What is the fluid that pumped from the organ related to cardiology? [Blood](#)
15. What type of shape has four corners, four lines that are equal in length? [Square](#)
16. What do we call the large instrument with 88 keys covered by color white and black? [Piano](#)
17. If you want to buy a ring, who do you approach, a jeweler or a pharmacist?
[Jeweler](#)

*ASQ的复习不要占用太多精力，浏览机经有大致印象即可。

二、写作

SWT:

1. Columbus

原文: When Christopher Columbus arrived at Hispaniola during his first transatlantic(跨大西洋的) voyage in the year A.D. 1492, the island had already been selected by Native Americans for about 5,000 years. The occupants in Columbus's time were a group of Arawak Indians called Tainos who lived by farming, were organized into five chiefdoms(酋邦), and numbered around half a million (the

estimates range from 100,000 to 2000,000). Columbus initially found them peaceful and friendly, until he and his Spaniards began mistreating them.

Unfortunately for the Tainos, they had gold, which the Spanish coveted but didn't want to go to the work of mining themselves. Hence the conquerors divided up the island and its Indian population among individual Spaniards, who put the Indians to work as virtual Slaves, accidentally infected them with Eurasian diseases, and murdered them. By the year 1519, 27 years after Columbus's arrival, that original population of half a million had been reduced to about 11,000, most of whom died that year of small pox to bring the population down to 3,000 and those survivors gradually died out or became assimilated within the next few decades. That forced the Spaniards to look elsewhere for slave laborers.

2. Children allowance

原文：Many people who have written on the subject of allowances say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around the home. These jobs are a normal part of family life. Paying children to do extra work around the house, however, can be useful. It can even provide an understanding of how a business works. Allowances give children a chance to experience the things they can do with money. They can share it in the form of gifts or giving to a good cause. They can spend it by buying things they want. Or they can save and maybe even invest it. Saving helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice: you have to cut costs and plan for the future. Requiring children to save part of their allowance can also open the door to future saving and investing. Many banks offer services to help children and teenagers learn about personal finance. A savings account is an excellent way to learn about the power of compound interest. Compounding works by paying interest on interest. So, for example, one dollar invested at two percent interest for two years will earn two cents in the first year. The second year, the money will earn two percent of one dollar and two cents, and so on. That may not seem like a lot. But over time it adds up.

3. Overqualified employees

原文：If your recruiting efforts attract job applicants with too much experience—a near certainty in this weak labor market—you should consider a response that runs counter to most hiring managers' MO: Don't reject those applicants out of hand. Instead, take a closer look. New research shows that overqualified workers tend to perform better than other employees, and they don't quit any sooner. Furthermore, a simple managerial tactic—empowerment (授权)—can mitigate (减轻) any dissatisfaction they may feel.

The prejudice against too-good employees is pervasive (无处不在的). Companies tend to prefer an applicant who is a “perfect fit” over someone who brings more intelligence, education, or experience than needed. On the surface, this bias makes sense: Studies have consistently shown that employees who consider themselves overqualified exhibit higher levels of discontent. For example, over-qualification correlated well with job dissatisfaction in a 2008 study of 156 call-center reps (服务

代表) by Israeli researchers Saul Fine and Baruch Nevo. And unlike discrimination based on age or gender, declining to hire overqualified workers is perfectly legal.

But even before the economic downturn, a surplus (富余) of overqualified candidates was a global problem, particularly in developing economies, where rising education levels are giving workers more skills than are needed to supply the growing service sectors. If managers can get beyond the conventional wisdom, the growing pool of too-good applicants is a great opportunity. Berrin Erdogan and Talya N. Bauer of Portland State University in Oregon found that overqualified workers' feelings of dissatisfaction can be dissipated (消除) by giving them autonomy in decision making. At stores where employees didn't feel empowered, "overeducated" workers expressed greater dissatisfaction than their colleagues did and were more likely to state an intention to quit. But that difference vanished where self-reported autonomy was high.

4. US&Indian engineers

原文: Consider the current situation like their counterparts in the United States, engineers, and technicians in India have the capacity to provide both computer programming and innovative new technologies. Indian programmers and high-tech engineers earn one-quarter of what their counterparts earn in the United States, Consequently, India is able to do both jobs at a lower dollar cost than the United States India has an absolute advantage in both. In other words, it can produce a unit of programming for fewer dollars than the United States, and it can also produce a unit of technology innovation for fewer dollars. Does that mean that the United States will lose not only programming jobs but innovative technology job, too? Does that mean that our standard of living will fall if the United States and India engage in the international trade?

David Ricardo would have answered no to both questions- as we do today. While India may have an absolute advantage in both activities, that fact is irrelevant in determining what India or the United States will produce. India has a comparative advantage in doing programming in part because of such activity requires little physical capital. The flip side is that the United States has a comparative advantage in technology innovation partly because it is relatively easy to obtain capital in this country to undertake such long-run projects. The result is that Indian programmers will do more and more of what U.S. programmers have been doing in the past. In contrast, American firms will shift to more and more innovation. The United States will specialize in technology innovation India will specialize in programming. The business managers in each country will opt to specialize in activities in which they have a comparative advantage. As in the past, The U.S. economy will continue to concentrate on what is called the best activities.

5. Vividness of TV and Newspaper

原文: 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 concreating 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.

6. Skipping breakfast

原文： Skipping breakfast seems a simple way of losing weight or saving time while getting the children ready for school or rushing off to work. But it can also be a sign of an unhealthy lifestyle with potentially dangerous consequences, including a higher risk of premature death. According to a study, adults and teenagers who miss the first meal of the day are less likely to look after their health. They tend to smoke more, drink more alcohol and take less exercise than those who do eat. Those who skip food in the morning are also more likely to be fatter and less well-educated, meaning they find it harder to get a job. Researcher Dr. Anna Keski-Rahkonen said: Smoking, infrequent exercise, a low level of education, frequent alcohol use and a high body mass index were all associated with skipping breakfast in adults and adolescents. Our findings suggest this association exists throughout adulthood. Individuals who skip breakfast may care less about their health than those who eat breakfast. Previously, experts assumed that missing breakfast often called the most important meal of the day was simply the marker of a hectic life or a way to try to lose weight. But Dr. Keski-Rahkonen, who led the study at Helsinki University, said the results revealed starting the day without food suggests an unhealthy lifestyle.

7. 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 at predicting the likely development of our technologies, even as far as the next year. We can, of course, try to extrapolate 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 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.

8. Beauty contest

原文： Since Australians Jennifer Hawkins and Lauryn Eagle were crowned Miss Universe and Miss Teen International respectively, there has been a dramatic increase in interest in beauty pageants in this country. These wins have also sparked a debate as to whether beauty pageants are just harmless reminders of old fashioned values or a throwback to the days when women were respected for how good they looked. Opponents argue that beauty pageants, whether Miss Universe or Miss Teen International, are demeaning to women and out of sync with the times. They say they are nothing more than symbols of decline.

In the past few decades Australia has taken a real step toward treating women with dignity and respect. Young women are being brought up knowing that they can do anything, as shown by inspiring role models in medicine such as 2003 Australian of the Year Professor Fiona Stanley.

Almost all of the pageant victors are wafer thin, reinforcing the message that thin equals beautiful. This ignores the fact that men and women come in all sizes and shapes. In a country where up to 60% of young women are on a diet at any one time and 70% of school girls say they want to lose weight, despite the fact that most have a normal BMI, such messages are profoundly hazardous to the mental health of young Australians.

9. The Rosetta Stone

原文： When the Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799, the carved characters that covered its surface were quickly copied. Printer's ink was applied to the Stone and white paper 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 printer's 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.

10. Aging world

原文： We live in an aging world. While this has been recognized for some time in developed countries, it is only recently that this phenomenon has been fully acknowledged. Global communication is "shrinking" the world, and global aging is "maturing" it. The increasing presence of older persons in the world is making people of all ages more aware that we live in a diverse and multigenerational society. It is no longer possible to ignore aging, regardless of whether one views it positively or negatively. Demographers note that if current trends in aging continue as predicted, a demographic revolution, wherein the proportions of the young and the old will undergo a historic crossover, will be felt in just three generations. This portrait of change in the world's population parallels the magnitude of the industrial revolution traditionally considered the most significant social and economic breakthrough in the history of humankind since the Neolithic period. It marked the beginning of a sustained movement towards modern economic growth in much the same way that globalization is today marking an unprecedented and sustained movement toward a "global culture". The demographic revolution, it is envisaged, will be at least as powerful. While the future effects are not known, a likely scenario is one where both the challenges as well as the opportunities will emerge from a vessel into which exploration and research, dialogue and debate are poured. Challenges arise as social and economic structures try to adjust to the simultaneous phenomenon of diminishing young cohorts with rising older ones, and opportunities present themselves in the sheer number of older individuals and the vast resources societies stand to gain from their contribution.

11. Malaysia

原文： Malaysia is one of the most pleasant, hassle-free countries to visit in Southeast Asia. Aside from its gleaming 21st century glass towers, it boasts some of the most superb beaches, mountains and national parks in the region. Malaysia is also launching its biggest-ever tourism campaign in effort to lure 20 million visitors here this year.

Any tourist itinerary would have to begin in the capital, Kuala Lumpur, where you will find the Petronas Twin Towers, which once comprised the world tallest buildings and now hold the title of second-tallest. Both the 88-story towers soar 1,480 feet high and are connected by a sky-bridge on the 41st floor. The limestone temple Batu Caves, located 9 miles north of the city, have a 328-foot-high ceiling and feature

ornate Hindu shrines, including a 141-foot-tall gold-painted statue of a Hindu deity(女神). To reach the caves, visitors have to climb a steep flight of 272 steps. In Sabah state on Borneo island not to be confused with Indonesias Borneo you'll find the small mushroom-shaped Sipadan island, off the coast of Sabah, rated as one of the top five diving sites in the world. Sipadan is the only oceanic island in Malaysia, rising from a 2,300-foot abyss in the Celebes Sea. You can also climb Mount Kinabalu, the tallest peak in Southeast Asia, visit the Sepilok Orang Utan Sanctuary, go white-water rafting(激流划艇) and catch a glimpse of the bizarre(奇怪的) Proboscis monkey, a primate found only in Borneo with a huge pendulous(悬垂的) nose, a characteristic pot belly and strange honking(吼叫) sounds. While you're in Malaysia, consider a trip to Malacca. In its heyday, this southern state was a powerful Malay sultanate and a booming trading port in the region. Facing the Straits of Malacca, this historical state is now a place of intriguing(有趣的) Chinese streets, antique shops, old temples and reminders of European colonial powers. Another interesting destination is Penang, known as the Pearl of the Orient. This island off the northwest coast of Malaysia boasts of a rich Chinese cultural heritage, good food and beautiful beaches.

12. World wide web

原文： He is the man who has changed the world more than anyone else in the past hundred years. Sir Tim Berners-Lee may be a mild-mannered academic who lives modestly in Boston, but as the inventor of the world wide web he is also a revolutionary. He is a scientist who has altered the way people think as well as the way they live.

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

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

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

He invented the web, he says, because he was frustrated that he couldn’t find all the information he wanted in one place. It was an imaginary concept that he realised.

13. 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 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 diffusion of American culture and media, technological advance, and the rapid development of communications technology.

14. Sleeping and napping

原文： Could midday napping save your life? If the experience of Greek men is any guide, the answer just may be yes. In a study released yesterday, researchers at the Harvard School of Public Health and in Athens reported that Greeks who took regular 30-minute napping were 37% less likely to die of heart disease over a six-year period than those who never napped. The scientists tracked more than 23,000 adults, finding that the benefits of napping were most pronounced for working men. Researchers have long recognized that Mediterranean adults die of heart disease at a rate lower than Americans and Northern Europeans. Diets rich in olive oil and other heart-healthy foods have received some of the credit, but scientists have been intrigued by the potential role of napping.

The study concluded that napping was more likely than diet or physical activity to lower the incidence of heart attacks and other like-ending heart ailments.

Specialists not involved with the study said there are sound biochemical reasons to believe that a nap may help protect against heart disease. Essentially, they said, sleep at any time of day acts like a valve to release the stress of everyday life.

15. Online teaching&learning

原文： What makes teaching online unique is that it uses the internet, especially the World Wide Web, as the primary means of communication. Thus, when you teach online, you don't have to be someplace to teach. You don't have to lug your briefcase full of paper or your laptop to a classroom, stand at a lectern, scribble on a chalkboard (or even use your high-tech, interactive classroom "smart" whiteboard), or grade papers in a stuffy room while your students take a test. You don't even have to sit in your office waiting for students to show up for conferences. You can hold "office hours" on weekends or at night after dinner. You can do all this while living in a small town in Wyoming or a big city like Bangkok, even if you are working for a college whose administrative office is located in Florida or Dubai. You can attend an important conference in Hawaii on the same day you teach your class in New Jersey, logging on from your laptop via the local café's wireless hotspot or your hotel room's

high-speed network. Or you may simply pull out your smartphone to quickly check on the latest postings, email, or text messages from students.

Online learning offers more freedom for students as well. They can search for courses using the Web, scouring their institution or even the world for programs, classes, and instructors that fit their needs. Having found an appropriate course, they can enroll and register, shop for their books, read articles, listen to lectures, submit their homework assignments, confer with their instructors, and receive their final grades—all online.

They can assemble virtual classrooms, joining other students from diverse geographical locales, foraging bonds and friendships not possible in conventional classrooms, which are usually limited to students from a specific geographical area.

*近期高频SWT仍然以老题为主

**请坚持加强连词的运用，特别注意语法避免出错。

WE:

1. Study needs time, peace and comfort, whereas employment needs the same thing. Someone says it is impossible to combine those two because one distracts one another. Do you think this is realistic in our life today?
2. Some people think that life experience is more important than the formal education provided in schools and universities. How far do you agree with this statement, and provide examples?
3. Younger employees have more skills, knowledge and more motivated than older employees. To what extent do you agree or disagree, support your argument with your own experience?
4. Medical technology can increase life expectancy. Is it a blessing or curse?
5. In a cashless society, people use more credit cards. Cashless society seems to be a reality, and how realistic do you think it is? What are the advantages and disadvantages of this phenomenon?
6. The time people devote in job leaves very little time for personal life. How widespread is the problem? What problem will this shortage of time causes?
7. Effective learning requires time, comfort and peace so it is impossible to combine study and employment. Study and employment distract one from another. To what extent do you think the statements are realistic? Support your opinion with examples?
8. Whether design of buildings will have a positive or negative impact on people's life and work?
9. It is important to maintain the balance between work and other aspects of one's life such as family and leisure activities. Please give your opinion about how important to maintain the balance and why some people think it is hard to do?
10. Global problems related to governments and international organizations, what are the problems and what is your opinion?

11. Governments promise continuous economic growth, but it's actually an illusion. Some people think that governments should abandon this. Please talk about the validity and the implications.
12. The lazy journalism has become commonplace in today's digitalized world. Explain what is it and the cause of it. How do you define "lazy" journalism and what is the cause?
13. Government should allocate sources prior to the technology research, do you agree or disagree? Give your own experience and examples.

*近期高频WE仍然以老题为主

**请坚持作文模板的运用，特别注意语法和拼写避免出错。

三、阅读

Reading MCS:

1. British library

要点：British Library is a national library.

It welcomes all visitors, but the reading section needs pass cards.

由于人太多所以服务欠周到，需要人工审核，如果有需要，工作人员会提供指引。

选项：进入British Library需要pass card;

进入reading section需要人工审核;

一般需要等待几周的时间。

2. Venus

要点：Venus Arora，正确选项很明确，原文有明显提示。

选和significant change有相似内容的选项。

问：young people怎么了。

选项：unemployment rate rose。

3. Insurance

要点：讲international students需要买oversea health insurance。以卧龙岗大学为例，可以去AHS这个系统。在接受学校offer的时候可以选择让学校帮助购买，保险公司就可以直接签。如果学生不喜欢这个保险公司，可以自行换公司。保险到期后，需要学生自己renew并且pay directly。

问：通过这篇文章可以得到什么结论。

选项：只有international student才需要买保险，本地学生不用(干扰项)；只有本地学生要买而international student不用(干扰项)；学生需要自己cover their own health through insurance（答案）；只有卧龙岗大学的学生需要买保险(干扰项)。

4. 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）

5. New material

要点：牛津一个24岁的student and researcher发现了一种新材质，可能对以后听力（或视力）受损的人有帮助，因为是可降解的。

问：这篇文章的目的是什么？

选项：赞扬这个young scientist和her discovery(疑似正确答案);介绍一个promising discovery（疑似正确答案）；对比新旧两种材质(干扰项)。

6. Peasant and aristocrat

要点：讲中世纪分化和怎样才能从peasant那里征税。

In the Middle Ages, the privileged classes were aristocracy and clergy.

They had political power, and taxed peasants who were using their 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?

选项：purchase a clergy's title(正确答案); execute an aristocrat（干扰项）；produce goods(干扰项)。

Reading MCM:

1. Employment

要点：讲北欧一个国家employment，人们在一年中经常失业很正常，失业时政府会给以前工资的80%作为补助，并且提供培训。

选项：undertake training；receive a mount of financial support from government。

2. Distance learning

要点：讲远程教育的好坏。

选项：resources available（正确答案）；space（正确答案）。

RO:

1. Indian IT

- 1) Innovation in India is as much due to entrepreneurialism as it is to IT skills, says Arun Maria, chairman of Boston Consulting Group in India.
- 2) Indian businessmen have used IT to create new business models that enable them to provide services in a more cost-effective way.
- 3) This is not something that necessarily requires expensive technical research.
- 4) He suggests the country's computer services industry can simply outsource research to foreign universities if the capability is not available locally.
- 5) "This way, I will have access to the best scientists in the world without having to produce them myself," said Mr. Maria.

2. Selective university

- 1) England's most selective universities must do more to attract teenagers from disadvantaged backgrounds if they want to charge higher tuition fees, the country's fair access watchdog has warned.
- 2) Professor Les Ebdon, director of Fair Access to Higher Education, has said universities can no longer make excuses about the number of poorer students they take on.
- 3) In a statement issued yesterday, Prof Ebdon dismissed the argument from the country's most selective universities, which claim that young people from poorer backgrounds generally secure worse grades.
- 4) Such defenses from the country's most elite universities "do not hold water", Prof Ebdon said, as he urged the institutions to do more to widen their intakes."

3. Mission

- 1) Early in 1938, Mario de Andrade, the municipal secretary of culture here, dispatched a four- member Folklore Research Mission to the northeastern hinterlands of Brazil on a similar mission.

2) The intention was to record as much music as possible as quickly as possible, before encroaching influences like radio and cinema began transforming the region's distinctive culture.

3) They recorded whoever and whatever seemed to be interesting: piano carriers, cowboys, beggars, voodoo priests, quarry workers, fishermen, dance troupes and even children at play.

4) But the Brazilian mission's collection ended up languishing in vaults here.

4. Tutorial

1) Many students sit in a tutorial week after week without saying anything.

2) Why is that?

3) Maybe they do not know the purpose of a tutorial.

4) They think it is like a small lecture where the tutor gives them information.

5) Even if students do know what a tutorial is for, there can be other reasons why they keep quiet.

5. Game

1) Researchers in the field of artificial intelligence have long been intrigued by games, and not just as a way of avoiding work.

2) Games provide an ideal setting to explore important elements of the design of cleverer machines, such as pattern recognition, learning and planning.

3) Ever since the stunning victory of Deep Blue, a program running on an IBM supercomputer, over Gary Kasparov, then world chess champion, in 1997, it has been clear that computers would dominate that particular game.

4) Today, though, they are pressing the attack on every front.

6. Earthquake

1) At 5:12 a.m. on April 18, 1906, the people of San Francisco were awakened by an earthquake that would devastate the city.

2) The main temblor, having a 7.7-7.9 magnitude, lasted about one minute and was the result of the rupturing of the northernmost 296 miles of the 800-mile San Andreas fault.

3) But when calculating destruction, the earthquake took second place to the great fire that followed.

4) The fire, lasting four days, most likely started with broken gas lines (and, in some cases, was helped along by people hoping to collect insurance for their property—they were covered for fire, but not earthquake, damage).

7. Greener technologies

1) Engineers are much needed to develop greener technologies, he says.

2) “The energy sector has a fantastic skills shortage at all levels, both now and looming over it for the next 10 years,” he says.

3) Not only are there some good career opportunities, but there's a lot of money going into the research side, too.

4) With the pressures of climate change and the energy gap, in the last few years funding from the research councils has probably doubled” .

8. New ventures

1) New Ventures is a program that helps entrepreneurs in some of the world's most dynamic, emerging economies-- Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia and Mexico.

2) We have facilitated more than \$203 million in investment, and worked with 250 innovative businesses whose goods and services produce clear, measurable environmental benefits, such as clean energy, efficient water use, and sustainable agriculture.

3) Often they also address the challenges experienced by the world's poor.

4) For example, one of the companies we work with in China, called Ecostar, refurbishes copy machines from the United States and re-sells or leases them for 20 percent less than a branded photocopier.

9. Summer school

1) The Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering will be holding the eleventh neutron summer school at Chalk River on May 8-13, 2011.

2) The aim of the school is to cover a wide range of topics associated with thermal neutron scattering, including powder diffraction, stress analysis, texture, reflectometry, and small-angle neutron scattering together with the underlying theory associated with neutron scattering.

3) The theory will be presented in a way that should be understood by people in any of these fields.

4) For more information, see the Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering's Neutron Summer School.

10. Copernicanism

- 1) The expanding influence of Copernicanism (哥白尼学说) through the seventeenth century transformed not only the natural philosophic leanings of astronomers but also the store of conceptual material accessible to writers of fiction.
- 2) During this period of scientific revolution, a new literary genre arose, namely that of the scientific cosmic voyage
- 3) Scientists and writers alike constructed fantastical tales in which fictional characters journey to the moon, sun, and planets.
- 4) In so doing, they discover that these once remote worlds are themselves earth-like in character.
- 5) Descriptions of these planetary bodies as terrestrial in kind demonstrate the seventeenth century intellectual shift from the Aristotelian to the Copernican framework.

11. Science and technology

- 1) It is a truism to say that in 21st century society science and technology are important.
- 2) Human existence in the developed world is entirely dependent on some fairly recent developments in science and technology.
- 3) Whether this is good or bad is, of course, up for argument.
- 4) But the fact that science underlies our lives, our health, our work, our communications, our entertainment and our transport is undeniable.

12. Computer science

- 1) Why Applied Computer Science?
- 2) Our Applied Computer Science major is all about giving you the skills to solve computer-related problems.
- 3) With rapid advances in technology and new applications being developed constantly, it is hard to say what those problems will be.
- 4) One thing is for sure, though, it is going to be exciting finding out.

13. Reading

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

14. Speaking English

- 1) Anyone wanting to get to the top of international business, medicine or academia (but possibly not sport) needs to be able to speak English to a pretty high level.
- 2) Equally, any native English speaker wanting to deal with these new high achievers needs to know how to talk without baffling them.
- 3) Because so many English-speakers today are monoglots, they have little idea how difficult it is to master another language.
- 4) Many think the best way to make foreigners understand is to be chatty and informal.
- 5) This may seem friendly but, as it probably involves using colloquial expressions, it makes comprehension harder.

*RO答题一定要首先判断出首句，可以合理地运用排除法。

**在判断出首句的基础上搞清楚各个代词指代的是什么，从而找出顺序线索。

***有些考试题目是将原始文本进行了简写的，实在读不懂和找不出顺序线索也要有心理准备。请严格限定自己纠结的时间，时间一到果断猜一个结果并跳转到下一题。

Reading FIB:

1. Education and well-being

Education and well-being have often been **associated**. The idea that education can promote individual well-being indirectly, by **improving** earnings and promoting

social mobility, is an old one; so are notions of education helping to promote the good society by contributing to economic growth and equality of opportunity.

2. Number and form

Number and form are the essence of our world: from the patterns of the stars to the pulses of the market, from the beats of our hearts to catching a ball or tying our shoelaces. Drawing on science, literature, history and philosophy, this book makes the rich patterns of maths brilliantly clear. Drawing on science, literature, history and philosophy, and introducing geniuses from Alcibiades, the enfant terrible of Athens, to Gauss, the Mozart of numbers, this inspiring book makes the mysteries of maths accessible and its rich patterns brilliantly clear.

3. Liquidity

Since nutrition scientists are constantly making new discoveries, we need to revise our recommendations for healthy eating from time to time. However, nutrition is an art as well as a science. It's an art because it requires creativity to develop a healthy eating plan for people who differ in their food preferences, beliefs and culture, let alone in their nutritional needs according to their genes and life stage. As we discover more about how our genes and our environment interact, it's becoming increasingly difficult to provide a single set of dietary recommendations that will be suitable for everyone.

4. Business

One distinguishing feature of business is its economic character. In the world of business, we interact with each other not as family members, friends, or neighbors, but as buyers and sellers, employers and employees, and the like. Trading, for example, is often accompanied by hard bargaining, in which both sides conceal their full hand and perhaps engage in some bluffing. And a skilled salesperson is well-versed in the art of arousing a customer's attention (sometimes by a bit of puffery) to clinch the sale. Still, there is an "ethics of trading" that prohibits the use of false or deceptive claims and tricks such as "bait-and-switch" advertising.

5. Disciplines of politics

This course provides students with an in-depth understanding of the exciting disciplines of politics and international relations. Students will learn about the workings of political institutions in countries around the world and explore the complex field of relations between nations. Topics in governance, public policy, public administration, national security and border control ensure that students receive a broad and current education in the range of issues which are covered under the label of politics and international relations. Students will undertake four compulsory units and two majors, one in politics and international relations and the other in governance and policy. They will also choose an elective major from a wide choice of options including political communication, international studies,

international business and national security studies. In addition to acquiring specialist knowledge and competencies in Politics and International Relations and Commerce, students will graduate with a range of generic skills such as critical thinking, enhanced communication abilities, problem-solving and **strong** capacities to work with others. They will also develop ethically based and socially **responsible** attitudes and behaviors.

6. Breton language

It is difficult to tell precisely when the Breton language was born. As early as the 6th century the new country was **established** and known as "Lesser Britain", but for many centuries its language **remained** close to the one of Great Britain - very close even to the dialect spoken in the Southwest. The 8th century is the milestone where Breton, Cornish and Welsh are **considered** as different languages.

Reading FIB_RW

1. Space work

The space work for an astronaut can be inside or outside , inside they can monitor machines and the work is **carried** out alongside the craft . they also need to make sure the **space**. Travel outside the craft , they can see how the seeds react in the space. Some seeds company send seeds to them to **investigate** how seeds change their biological character . When **outside** the craft , they can set up experiments or clean up the space rubbish.

2. Leadership

Leadership is all about being granted permission by others to lead their thinking. It is a bestowed moral authority that gives the right to organize and direct the efforts of others. But moral authority does not come from simply managing people effectively or communicating better or being able to motivate. It comes from many **sources**, including being authentic and genuine, having integrity, and showing a real and deep understanding of the business in question. All these **factors** build confidence. Leaders lose moral authority for three reasons: they behave **unethically**; they become plagued by self-doubt and lose their conviction; or they are blinded by power, lose self-awareness and thus lose **connection** with those they lead as the context around them changes. Having said all this, it has to be assumed that if someone becomes a leader, at some point they understood the difference between right and wrong. It is up to them to **abide** by a moral code and up to us to ensure that the moment we suspect they do not, we fire them or vote them out.

3. Concept of retirement

For a start, we need to change our **concept** of 'retirement', and we need to change mindsets arising from earlier government policy which, in the face of high unemployment levels, encouraged mature workers to take early retirement. Today, government encourages them to **delay** their retirement. We now need to think of retirement as a phased process, where mature age workers **gradually** reduce their hours, and where they have considerable flexibility in how they combine their work and non work time.

We also need to recognize the broader change that is occurring in how people work, learn, and live. Increasingly we are moving away from a linear relationship between education, training, work, and retirement, as people move in and out of jobs, careers, caregiving, study, and leisure. Employers of choice remove the **barriers** between the different segments of people's lives, by creating flexible conditions of work and a range of leave entitlements. They take an individualised approach to workforce planning and development so that the needs of employers and employees can be met **simultaneously**. This approach supports the different transitions that occur across the life for example, school to work, course becoming a parent, becoming responsible for the care of older relatives, and moving from work to retirement.

四、听力

SST:

1. Water resource

要点：一段访谈，女主持人问：你觉得环境变坏的主要原因是什么？

男嘉宾回答：因为人类消耗了太多水资源，大约全球一半的水资源都没人类consume掉了，而人类又没有能力再生水资源。

同时人类也在注意合理利用水资源，比如用水feed the cattle。

2. Decline of bee

要点：There is a conclusion that bees are declining.

The conclusion is well-documented and supported by strong scientific evidence.

It is the only conclusion.

The loss of pollinators could be huge and catastrophic.

The positive side is that people are aware of it and taking actions to fix it.

3. Power separation

要点：separation of power体系有三个部分，第一是legislation，第二个是administration（不太确定），提到office care about...第三个负责interpret，应该是司法。这样分工明晰。

但是过去有个blurring line，因为他们不知道谁该做什么。

4. Smile of mother

原文：Ever try to get a baby to smile? It can seem close to impossible—and then suddenly there it is: that elusive, seemingly joyous grin. Well, it turns out those smiles aren't spontaneous—they're strategic.

Researchers have found that when babies smile, it's for a reason. They want whoever they're interacting with—typically a parent—to smile back. And they time it just so, a smile here and a smile there. The researchers call it sophisticated timing. The study is in the journal PLoS ONE.

The researchers enlisted real mothers and infants and quantified their interactions, which fell into four categories. One: babies wanted to maximize the amount of time smiling at their mothers. Two: they wanted to maximize the time the mothers smiled at them. Three: they wanted to experience simultaneous smiling, and four: no smiling at all.

By studying when smiles happened and what the subsequent effect was, the investigators were able to figure out that for mothers the goal 70 percent of the time was to be smiling simultaneously—while for babies 80 percent of the time they just wanted their mother smiling at them. So, mothers want the interaction, while babies just want to be smiled at.

So your baby may not be able to feed itself, talk or even turn over yet. But when it comes to smiles, babies seem to know exactly what they're up to.

5. Global warming

原文：There can now be no reasonable, science-based, doubt about the reality of global climate change effects brought on by the cumulative and rapidly growing emission of so-called "greenhouse" gases - primarily carbon dioxide - into the atmosphere. As these effects become increasingly more obvious worldwide, so commercial interests, groups of concerned individuals and national governments have been gripped by what amounts to mass panic about what to do about it.

To many, Paul Ehrlich's Malthusian "Population Bomb" of 1968 appears about to explode in the world's face in an indirect version of his millenarian vision of population growth which outpaces agricultural production capacity - with predictably catastrophic results for humanity. And his three-part crisis scenario does indeed seem now to be present: a rapid rate of change, a limit of some sort, and delays in perceiving that limit. Ehrlich's work was roundly criticized at the time, and later, from many quarters, and much of what he predicted did not come about.

Nevertheless, can the world afford to take the risk that the climate scientists have got

it wrong? Is it not in everyone's interests to apply the Precautionary Principle in attempting to avoid the worst of their predictions - now, rather than at some future time? As the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Mr. Rajendra Pachauri, has recently pointed out, eleven of the warmest years since instrumental records began have occurred in the past twelve years, while major precipitation changes are taking place on a global scale.

6. Newspaper shrinking

要点：美国一些州，Economic models changes although newspapers have increased the cash flow, newspaper industry lost money because they can't find buyers, 超过100家报纸have no money to publish the newspaper everyday. Some published 3 days a week, and small-sized newspapers go only online.

The staff working in newspaper dropped 30~60%.

7. Need

要点：讲English language(lecturer说不是American English) 中的need。

need可能是strong desire, not basic things。

need是essential things, 比如designers设计a planet需要sunlight and water, organic things and go on; 还提到social environment, natural to people, not for development but for social....

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. Secret bee life

原文: I have been writing non-fiction for years, and 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 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 inside of me to do this.

Now I remember reading something that Eudora Welty 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. 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 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.

11. Arts festival

要点: UK Arts Festival is about the secret life of the plants.

The session will show the audience how plants interact through interactive lectures and live experiments.

It will show you how plants talk to each other and to other species. So audience can judge by themselves to see whether it's true or not.

12. Genes

要点: Mapping(排序) of genes was completed in 1920.

Recent research has shown that genes can determine not only humans' physical features, such as height and hair, but also psychological features, such as our behavior.

Our research on genes can contribute to biology, psychology, sociology and neuroscience, and provides some integrating information.

13. Misuse of drugs

要点: Drugs used at home can be dangerous.

Drugs should be stored properly in closed boxes with lids so that children do not get access to it, and some children can even open a child proof (防小孩的) cap.

Some people take drugs for wrong reasons. For example, some drugs used for bacterial infection cannot be used for virus infection.

If drugs are taken wrong, allergy (过敏) might happen.

If drugs are taken at a wrong dosage (剂量) under a wrong indication, drug resistance may develop.

Physicians (医生) should give correct indications and stress the importance of taking the drugs right to the patients. For example, patients should finish the whole course of their antibiotic (抗菌) treatments.

14. Plants' secret life

要点：男声旁白这是一个British experiment，女声说topic是secret life of plants。

Plants can interact, which is different from the previous lectures and experiments.

Besides plants can talk to not only their own species, but also the surrounding plants.

So audiences can judge by themselves to see whether it is true or not.

Audience opinion is valuable.

15. Fight or flight

原文：To understand the Fight or Flight response it helps to think about the role of emotions in our lives. Many of us would prefer to focus on our logical, thinking nature and ignore our sometimes troublesome emotions, but emotions have a purpose. Our most basic emotions like fear, anger or disgust are vital messengers: they evolved as signals to help us meet our basic needs for self-preservation and safety. It would be dangerous to be indecisive about a threat to our survival so the brain runs information from our senses through the most primitive, reactive parts of our brain first. These areas of the brain control instinctive responses and they don't do too much thinking. This more primitive part of our brain communicates with the rest of our brain and our body to create signals we can't ignore easily: powerful emotions and symptoms.

16. Children literature

原文：And I am the professor of children's literature at Newcastle University and I want to write a very short introduction to children's literature because although here in Britain one of the longest and most distinguished traditions of creating books for children, perhaps the longest and most distinguished in the world. We often take them for granted and we don't pay enough attention to what a remarkable cultural resource they are for adults and kind of cultural work they do for children and the way that they have served writers and illustrators as a cultural space for creativity subversion and opportunities to experiment with new ideas. So what kind of cultural work the children's books do? Well, at the level of individual child, this is one of the places where children learn the vocabularies, get the vicarious experiences, and see the

images of the world that help them think about how the world works and where they fit into it, because children's books are first places that children encounter these things they are often very direct, as a source of information about what a particular period thinks including what it thinks a child is, what a child needs to know, what childhood looks like, sometimes when we are looking at children's books from the past, it is very important to notice these kinds of children who aren't there, for instance. So that is one of the things that we have in children's books.

17. Talent war

原文：Talent is premium and there is a war for talents in 1990's because of the talent shortage. Companies and countries are recruiting young talented people from different countries and sending young people to universities. Some young people immigrated after they graduated from the university. They compete with the local students. Countries and organizations should put talents at the primary positions. The collapse of loyalty makes employees happy to change their workplace because of the higher income. There are three reasons: first, the change of nature of economy leads to increase in the talents demand and need skills. Second, the shrinking labor force after the baby-boom causes less supply of skilled workers and the retirement of baby-boomers will cause a shortage of experienced workers. Third, there is also a mismatch between what schools are producing and what companies need.

18. Talent war (B)

原文：I think there is an intense competition at the moment to hire the most talented and most intellectually able people. There is a time when I think companies have many of the adventures in the world. That involves the companies' world. It was the bosses' world.

Now I think it reverses the case. We have a shortage in talent base within countries and between countries, have an intense battle between companies to hire the most talented workers and also between countries, which are looking to recruit talented young people, talented young immigrants. We have this sense of immigrants being things that countries are battled to keep out, and immigrants want to get in, climb of the walls. I think the opposite isn't that the case. And the topic is that countries are trying to lure bright young people to get them to go to universities and get them to become immigrants. So, on many levels, talent is a premium. There is a shortage of talent, and so countries, companies, all sorts of organizations, of course, volunteer organizations as well as, are competing to hire the best and the brightest. You know we have a baby-boom population which is aging. We have an economy which is becoming more sophisticated. And so, for all those sorts of reasons, talent is a premium.

19. Wilson

原文：Wilson came from a different world. And he became the focal point of a board mainstream. American culture that thought that modern literature and wanted modern literature to be able to be read and appreciated by ordinary people. They were not modernists in an abstract sense. And certainly, some of them like TS Eliot and Faulkner were too difficult for some of their writings to be read by ordinary people. But this was a world before the division between the brows or between a lead or whatever had established itself as a part of our consciousness. Wilson was a major player in the successful effort of his generation to establish at the heart of American life and innovative literature that would equal the great cultures of Europe. And he knew that the great cultures of Europe were there. He was not a product of a narrow American Studies kind of training at all. He joined a high artistic standard with an openness to all experience and a belief that literature was as much of a part of life for everyone as conversation. He thought the Proust and Joyce and Yeats and Eliot could and should be read by ordinary Americans and helped that to happen. Wilson was a very various man. Over a period of almost 50 years, he was a dedicated, a literary journalist, and an investigative reporter, a brilliant memoirist, and dedicated journal keeper.

20. 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.

21. Vitamin D

原文：Okay, to understand what Vitamin D does, we need to understand the central concept. The function of Vitamin D is to maintain blood calcium. You probably think the function of Vitamin D is to maintain strong bones and teeth. But it does that by accident. Its real function is to maintain your blood calcium level in a very narrow range. And the reason for that is if your blood calcium level falls below about 9 milligrams per 100 milliliters, then you're longing to be in a big trouble, and die rather quickly. And that's because blood calcium is important for muscle contraction and nerve transmission. And if you don't have enough of it, you can't contract muscles normally. There can't be normal nerve impulses. And this results in a disease called tetany, where you got these uncontrolled convulsions followed by rapid death. Calcium is also important for enzymic activities and blood clotting.

*SST近期出现了不少新题，在熟读老题的基础上加强新题的关注。

**请认真弄懂机经中出现的生词，包括熟悉其发音。

Listening MCS:

1. Museum

要点：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：文章主旨是什么

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.

3. Chromosome

要点：实验室里教授对学生说染色体这种东西太小了，在细胞核里难以发现和鉴别，拍出来的照片用显微镜也难以识别。

但是唯独在两条chromosome twist在一起的时候，也就是它们自我复制的时候，它们的thickness会明显增大，这时候拍照就会清晰很多容易辨别。thickness提到多次。

问：从speaker描述的染色体可以推断出该染色体的照片最可能是在什么情况下被拍摄到的？

选项：在染色体进行replication的时候（正确答案）。

4. First-aid kit

要点：关于救生的first-aid kit，想去研究发明它。

选项：affordable给学生用（正确答案）。

5. Lunar eclipse

要点：解释了月食是什么，最早的月食记录在中国，可以追溯到2000BC。

选项：月食；历史；夜晚；月亮。

Listening MCM:

1. Fat

要点：Good fat includes fish, olive oil, nuts.

Good fat protects heart and reduces cholesterol.

Fresh fish or canned fish are both OK.

Saturated fat is mostly in meat, dairy, and pastries.

Although meat and dairy have saturated fat, they also have good nutrition such as protein.

So instead of cutting them off completely, just substitute with low fat.

选项：saturated fat can be found in dairy 食品里（正确答案）；有 saturated fat的东西也有其他营养（正确答案）。

2. Professor-student dialogue

要点：Do you have any outsources, references in your dissertation?

Yes, I do have.

You should include references in your paper, otherwise these words would be seen as your opinions.

Next week, I will see your revision.

选项：amend your paper(答案)；include reference in the paper（答案）。

3. Odors

要点：味道可能勾起小时候的回忆。

动物间能通过气味判断对方信息。

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

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

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

4. Positive psychology

What psychology has focused primarily on throughout the years, and that's over the last one over a hundred year since William James, is mostly on the negative on getting people from the negative to the zero point, to be OK, not to be sick. But then as Henry Thoreau once said, most men live of quiet desperation. So quiet desperation is not necessarily depressed, it's not necessarily anxious but it's not happy. And we're

not fulfilling our potential if we don't focus on things that go beyond zero. So positive psychology came to rectify that you take us from the zero to the positive. But there is another reason why positive psychology is important. And that is before psychologists have found is that not only does it get us from the zero to the positive, but it also strengthens our immune system, i.e. makes us more resilient when dealing with the negative.

问：What're the positive psychology contributions on treatment of depression?

选项：to make patients happier(正确答案)

to strengthen the immune system(正确答案)

is less expensive(错误答案)

can treat patients quickly(错误答案)

to make a cure(错误答案)

5. Vet training school

要点：Australian vet training schools attracted many students to study, and they started to increased the number of international students, and have received international students from all over the world, such as North America, etc..

But they didn't decrease the number of local students.。

选项：这个软件可以把法文翻译成英文；这个软件可以在很短的时间里分析text；这个软件可以挑出重复的词；这个软件可以用photo和text分析。

Listening FIB:

1. Difference

The effect of the first difference is, on the one hand, to refine and **enlarge** the public views, by passing them through the **medium** of a chosen body of citizens, whose **wisdom** may best discern the true interest of their country, and whose **patriotism** and love of justice will be least likely to sacrifice it to temporary or **partial** considerations.

2. Neo-Latin

Those of you who've never heard the term neo-Latin, may be forgiven for thinking it's a new South American dance craze. If you're **puzzled** when I tell you it has something to do with the language of Romans, take heart, over the years many classes who have **confessed** they are not really sure what it is either. Some have assumed that they are so-called 'Late-Latin', written at the end of the Roman Empire. Others have supposed it must have something to do with the middle ages. Or perhaps it's that pseudo-Latin which my five and seven-year-old boys seem to have **gleaned** from the Harry Potter books, useful for spells and curses that they zip one another with makeshift paper ash ones. No, in fact, neo-Latin is more or less the same as the Latin that was written in the **ancient** world, classical Latin. So, what's so new about it?

3. Traffic jam

For the first time, Japanese researchers have conducted a real-life experiment that shows how some traffic jams appear for no apparent reason. They placed the 22 vehicles on a **single** track, and asked the drivers to cruise around at a **constant** speed of 30 kilometers an hour. At first, traffic moves smoothly, but soon, the distance between cars started to **vary**, and vehicles clumped together at one point on the track, but the jams **spread** backward around the track, like a shockwave at a rate of about 20 kilometers an hour. Real-life jams move backward at about the same speed.

4. Integrated ticket

Well in 2004 we integrated ticketing in South East Queensland, so we have **introduced** a paper ticket that allowed you to travel across all the three **modes** in South East Queensland, so bus, train and **ferry**, and the second stage of integrated ticketing is the introduction of a Smart Card, and the Smart Card will enable people to **store** value so to put value on the card, and then to use the card for **traveling** around the system.

5. William Shakespeare

For all his fame and celebration, William Shakespeare remains a **mysterious** figure with regards to personal history. There are just two primary **sources** for information on the Bard: his works, and various legal and **church** documents that have survived from Elizabethan times. Naturally, there are many **gaps** in this body of information, which tells us little about Shakespeare the man.

6. Warmer ocean

The ocean has been getting bluer, according to a study published in the journal Nature. But that's not really good news for the **planet**. It means that the plants that give the ocean its **green** tint aren't doing well. Scientists say that's because the ocean has been getting **warmer**.

*背单词的时候一定要把单词的准确发音找到并大声朗读出来，增强自己对这个单词发音的敏感性。

HCS:

1. Criminal behavior

要点：criminal behavior包括三种类型：physical，psychological和social。

2. Extrovert and introvert

要点：关于management。manager要考虑到员工是extrovert还是introvert，奖励他们时要有所不同，有人可能喜欢被公开表扬，有些人却更倾向于私下写个note。

It is more important to recognize if the staff is introvert or extrovert than...

3. Autism

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

放了一段这本书的audio片段。

4. Global climate change

要点：视频显示大学教室里一个线图横坐标是1990 (?)到2005，男教授讲过去十几年全球变暖和温度的变化，纵坐标应该是温度。

教授提出中间有几个点温度变化很突然，结论是担忧以后温度继续上升。

5. Fuel

要点：关于fuel的消耗。fuel会被用完，但不会是2010年也不会是2030年。选项都有提到年份。

选项：alternative resources，resources后面跟了很多备用燃料的举例。（正确答案）

6. Dream

原文：So from the possible role of sleep to that of dreams, is it simply a coincidence that we often dream about things we remember, things that have happened to us or that we've learned from our waking lives? Some scientists think of dreams as epiphenomena that is meaningless, random by-products of the real business of the thinking brain. Neuroscientist Matthew Wilson-controversially for some - disagrees. I think they are not meaningless. It's easier to see what the meaning, that potential meaning, might be when we study animals like rats, whose life experience is much simpler than ours, so when we study the dreams of rats we're studying animals that have only had months of experience and we've controlled all of that experience, and what we see reflects very closely to their actual experience. Now a human, when we think about our own human dreams, we're thinking about dreams that now have access to decades of experience. They may seem complex and obscure because they are bringing together, combining and evaluating decades of memories and experience. But if we think about dreams not as a process of simply retrieving, of

replaying memories, but of re-evaluating, reorganizing something akin to taking piles of paper that have accumulated and now one needs to organize it.

SMW:

1. Project manager

要点：视频题。lecturer是女声。

最后一句说到盖房子是project的原因是every house (beep...)

选项：vision;
hear。

2. Democracy

要点：Some people ask question: some countries aren't ready for democracy. But my answer is no country is fully ready for anything else.

选项：All countries should adopt democracy(正确答案)；

Democracy isn't suitable some countries(干扰项);

Some countries aren't ready for democracy(干扰项)。

3. Shopping experience

要点：negative experience。

主要讲customer如果不满意商品，他们不会跟retailer抱怨，反而会跟朋友或者其他人抱怨。他们不会再去那个retailer，如果其他人有negative...
(Beep)

选项：experience(正确答案)。

4. American neighborhood

要点：讲American neighborhood。前半段说了environment和people living around

问：人们为什么选那里作为destination?

选项：environment；

interaction；

neighborhood。

5. Flower

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

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

6. Quarantine

要点：背景是检疫隔离quarantine。

选项：travel（正确答案）。

7. Robots

要点：一个教授介绍随着机器人的发展，很多工作可以由机器人代替人类完成，进入人类进不去的地方，例如建筑物和窑洞。他们进入建筑物后可以传递回图片。

介绍完进入建筑物的情况后，最后一句是“下面我们来讲讲...”

选项：cave（正确答案）。

HIW: (无)

WFD:

1. The invention of the printing press increases the demand for paper.
2. Today's history lecture has been moved to lecture theater.
3. Distance learning can develop your career around the world.
4. Student advisor was aware that lecture today has been canceled.
5. We are achieving common prosperity throughout the department.
6. A rising population means more trees are cut down.
7. Industrial experts will discuss job opportunities in an automatic labor force.
8. Manufacturing now brings more people in than agriculture and fishing combined.
9. The new art gallery can only be visited on Fridays.
10. It would be extremely beneficial to work together.
11. A lack of sleep can increase the chance of some illnesses.

12. Global connections increased in academic communities, thanks to social media.
13. There will be a meeting for the first-year students on Friday.
14. The teacher training is an observation of the classes.
15. Without doubt, this theory has a number of limitations.
16. In this book, the author discussed the role of cultural differences.
17. Strangely, people are impacted by spontaneously using statistics.
18. An undergraduate is required to do many projects.
19. The university should introduce technology to support learning.
20. Universities invest new technology designed for learning.
21. Students who study overseas can significantly improve work chances.
22. It was four more years before the theory was fully developed.
23. Reading list will be available before the course begins.
24. The temperature in summer is lower when comparing to the hall.

*仍然以老题为主。

**请重点关注单词: mathematics, statistics, previous, explanation, peer, philosophy, psychology, internship, seminar, commencement。

*感谢您的阅读，下期再见！

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