

猩际PTE 1月上旬

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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. Tulip

How do we imagine the unimaginable If we're asked to think of an object say, a yellow tulip a picture immediately forms in our mind's eye. But what if we try to imagine a concept such as the square root of negative number?

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. Vanilla

The uniquely scented flavor of vanilla is second only to chocolate in popularity on the world's palate. It's also the second most expensive spice after saffron. But highly labor intensive cultivation methods and the plant's temperamental life cycle and propagation mean production on a global scale is struggling to keep up with the increasing demand for the product.

5. Brain

The brain is divided into its 'hemispheres' by a prominent groove. 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. Semiconductor industry

The semiconductor industry has been able to improve the performance of electric systems for more than four decades by making ever-smaller devices. However, this approach will soon encounter both scientific and technical limits, which is why the industry is exploring a number of alternative device technologies.

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

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. Russia

Long isolated from Western Europe, Russia grew up without participating in the development like the Reformation that many Russians taking pride in their unique culture, find dubious value. Russia is, as a result, the most unusual member of European family, if indeed it is European at all. The question is still open to debate, particularly among Russians themselves.

10. Restaurant location

The physical location of a restaurant in the competitive landscape of the city has long been known as a major factor in its likely success or failure. Once restaurants are established in such environments they can do little about their location. All they can do is work to improve customer access to their premises. Restaurateurs often do this by engaging in battles with local authorities about car parking.

11. Fast food

Hundreds of millions of American people eat fast food every day without giving it too much thought, unaware of the subtle and not so subtle ramifications of their purchases. They just grab their tray off the counter, find a table, take a seat, unwrap the paper, and dig in. The whole experience is transitory and soon forgotten.

12. Bookkeepers Fraud

A national study into fraud by bookkeepers employed at small and medium-sized businesses has uncovered 65 instances of theft in more than five years, with more than \$31 million stolen. Of the cases identified by the research, 56 involved women and nine instances involved men. However, male bookkeepers who defrauded their employer stole three times, on average, the amount that women stole.

13. Electric car

First-year university students have designed and built a groundbreaking electric car that recharges itself. Fifty students from the University of Sydney's Faculty of

Engineering spent five months cobbling together bits of plywood, foam and fiberglass to build the ManGo concept car. They developed the specifications and hand built the car. It's a pretty radical design: a four-wheel drive with a motor in each wheel.

14. MBA

Along with customary classes on subjects such as finance, accounting, and marketing, today's MBA students are enrolling on courses for environmental policy and stewardship. Indeed, more than half of business schools require a course in environmental sustainability or corporate social responsibility, according to a survey of 91 US business schools, published in October 2005.

*高频题仍以老题为主，但最近考试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：medium-sized, defraud, precision, purchases, ramification(后果), restaurateur (餐馆老板), dubious, invariably, strengthen, necessity, decision, temperamental, propagation.

***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. At the 1830, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America.
14. Meeting with mentors can be scheduled for students who require additional support.
15. Students who selected two to three courses may need an extension.
16. Could you pass the material to students that are in your row?
17. A lot of people who have up until now been spending money having a good time now need to be more careful with their money.
18. What distinguishes him from others is the dramatic use of black and white photography.
19. Our university has strong partnerships with industry as well as collaborative relationships with government bodies.
20. Acupuncture is a technique involved in traditional Chinese medicine.

21. Rules that breaks and lunch time varies from one country to another.
22. We would like a first draft of the assignment by Monday.
23. The agricultural sector in that country has heavily subsidized.
24. A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break.
25. Higher fees cause the student to look more critically at what universities offer.
26. It's important to keep this medicine in the fridge.
27. She doesn't even care about anything but what is honest and true.
28. Tomorrow's lunchtime seminar on nuclear engineering has been postponed.

* 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.

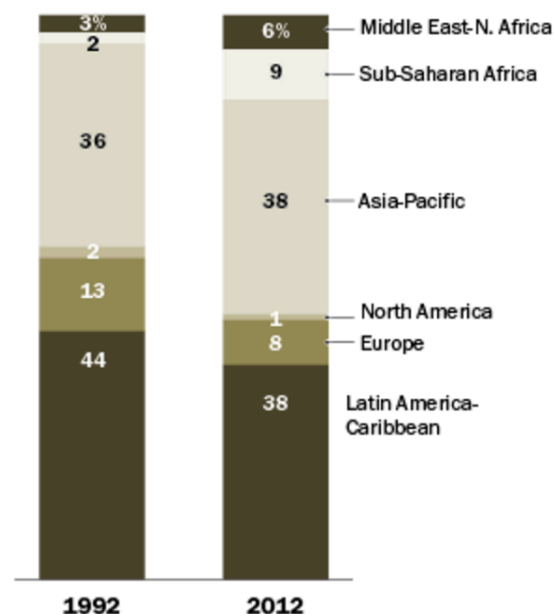
2. Egyptian Trading Goods



3. Growing share

Growing Share of Legal Immigrants from Asia, the Middle East and Africa

Percentage of legal immigrants from ...



Sources: Office of Immigration Statistics—Department of Homeland Security (1992-2012)

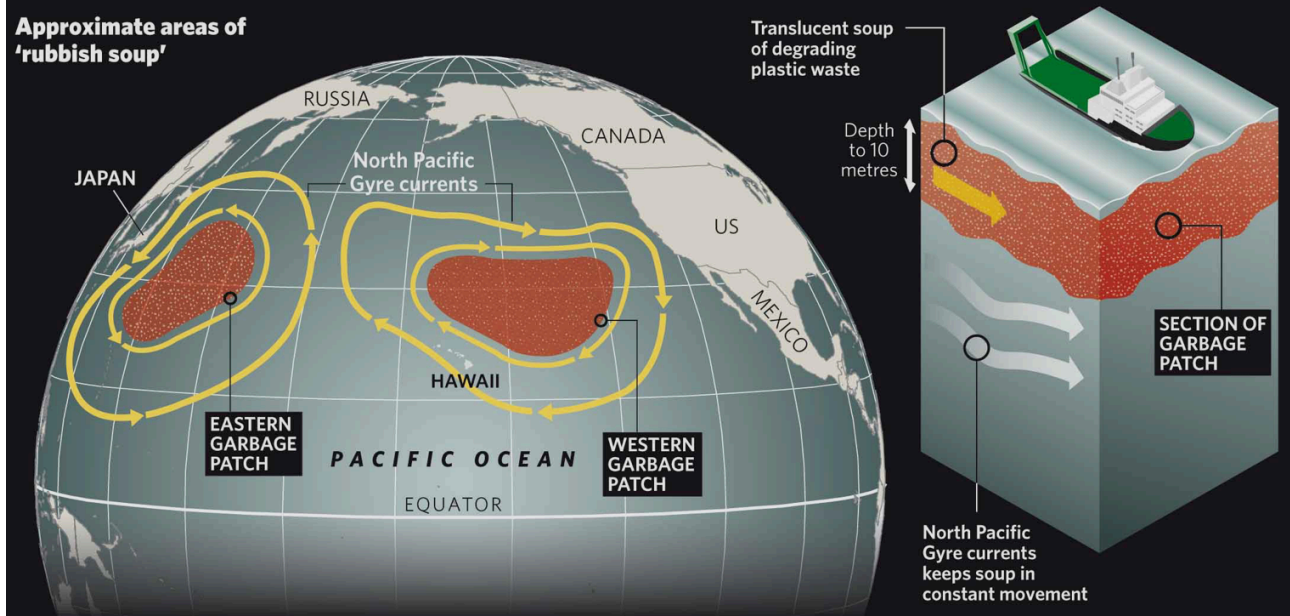
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

4. Garbage patches

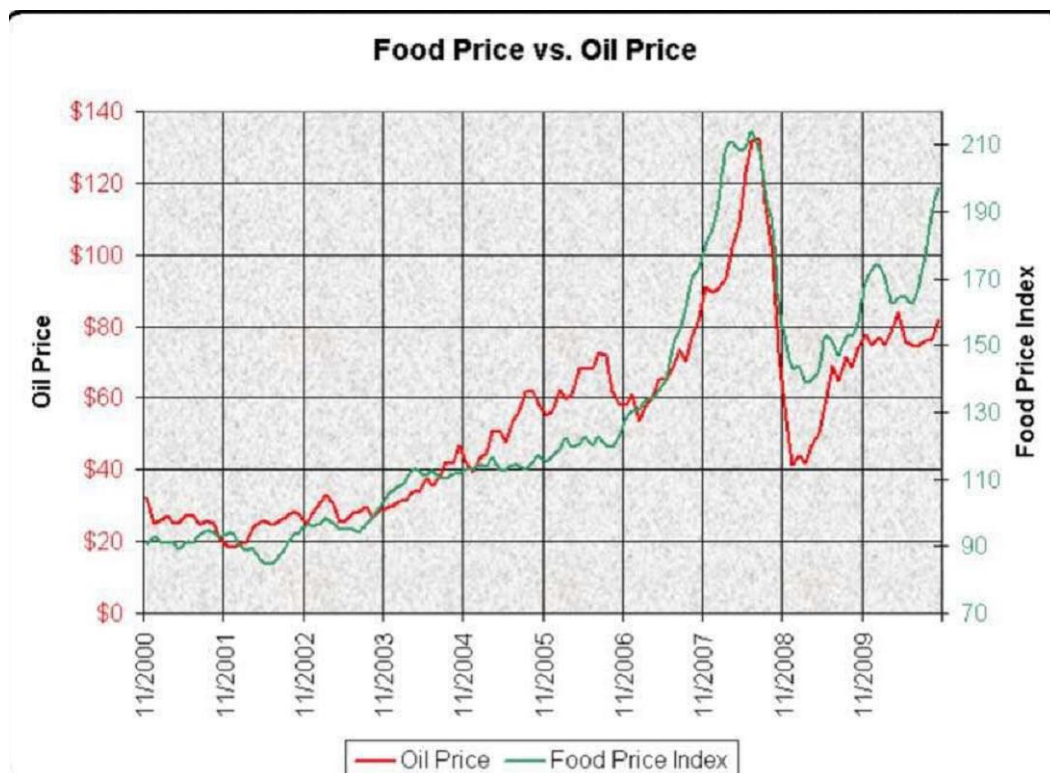
Out of sight, out of mind

The continent-sized vortex of plastic waste blighting the Pacific

Approximate areas of 'rubbish soup'



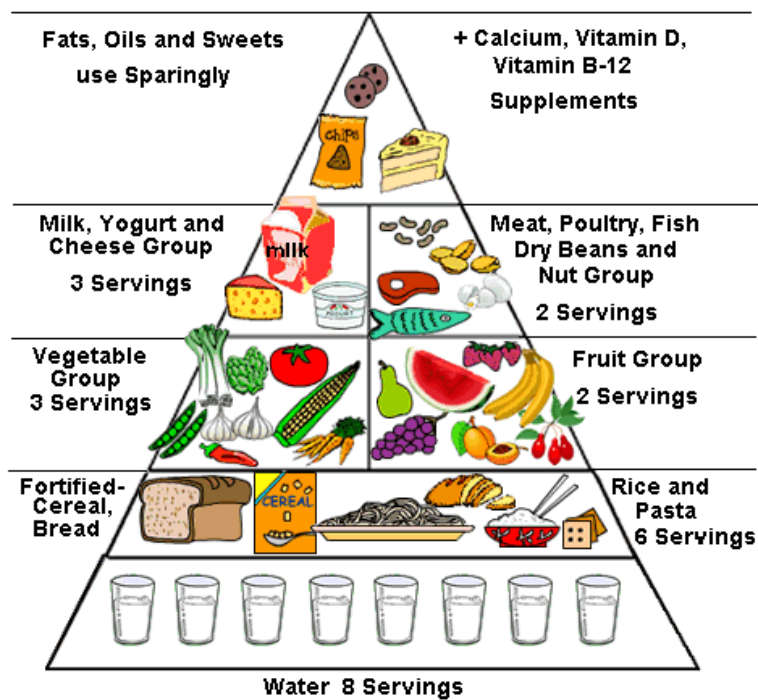
5. Food&oil price



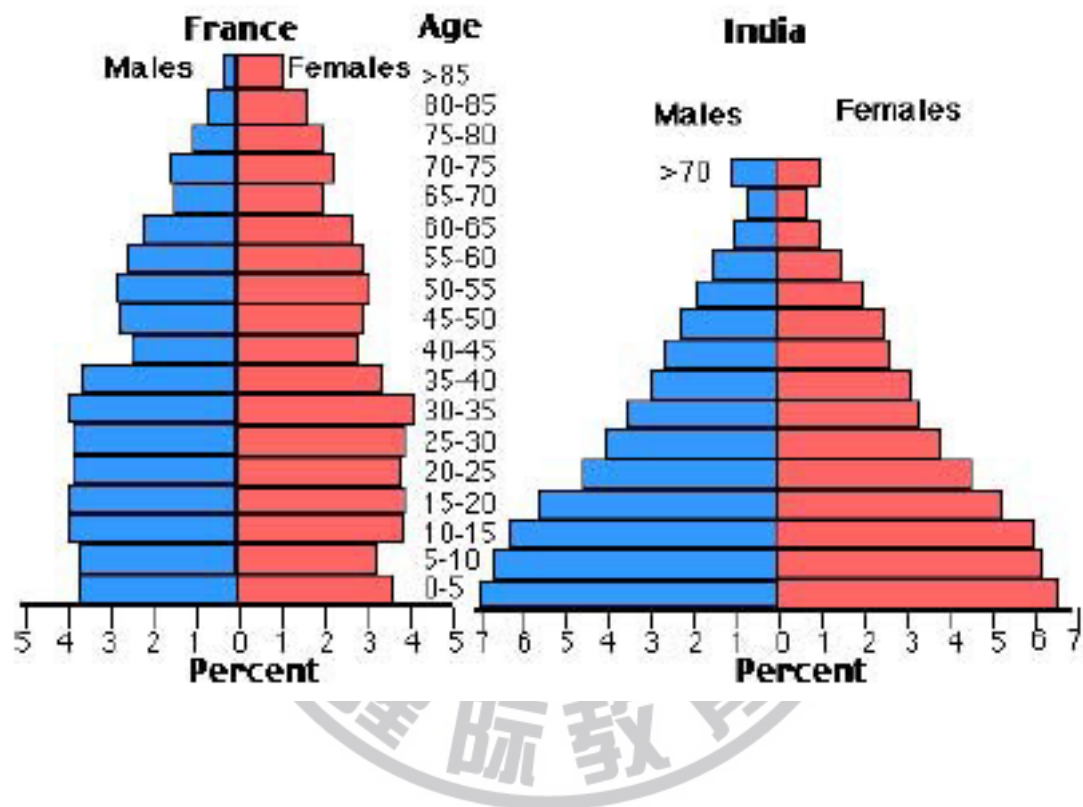
6. Music download



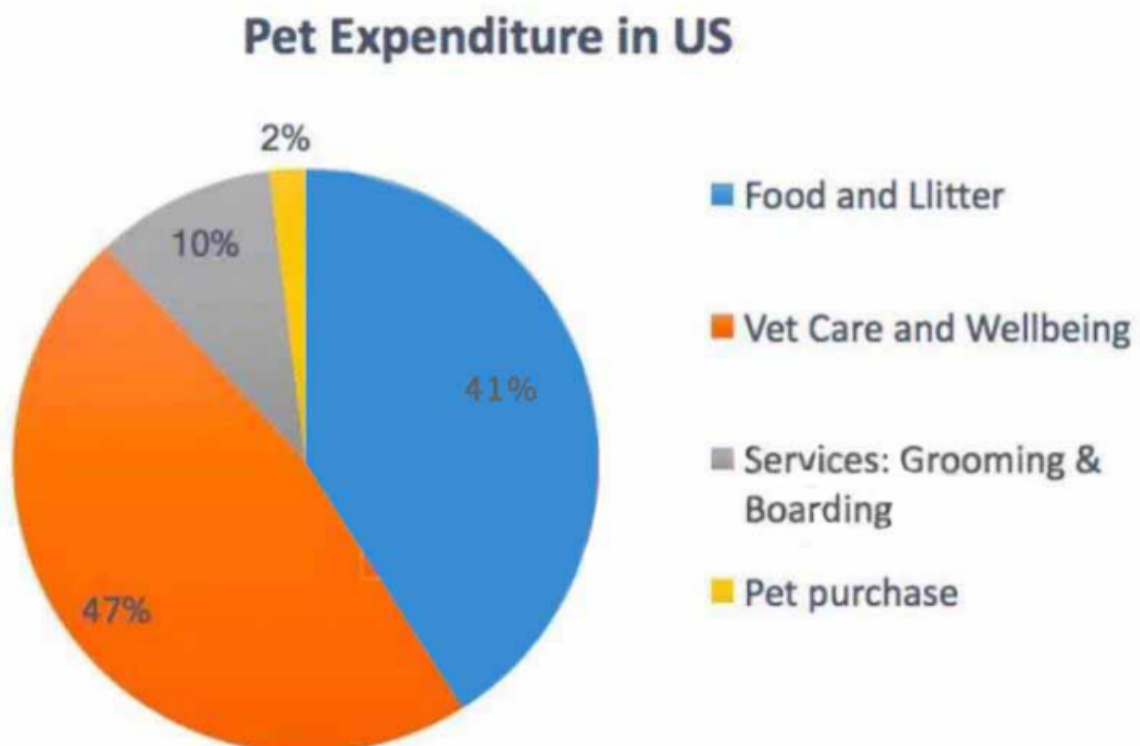
7. Food pyramid



8. Countries' age group

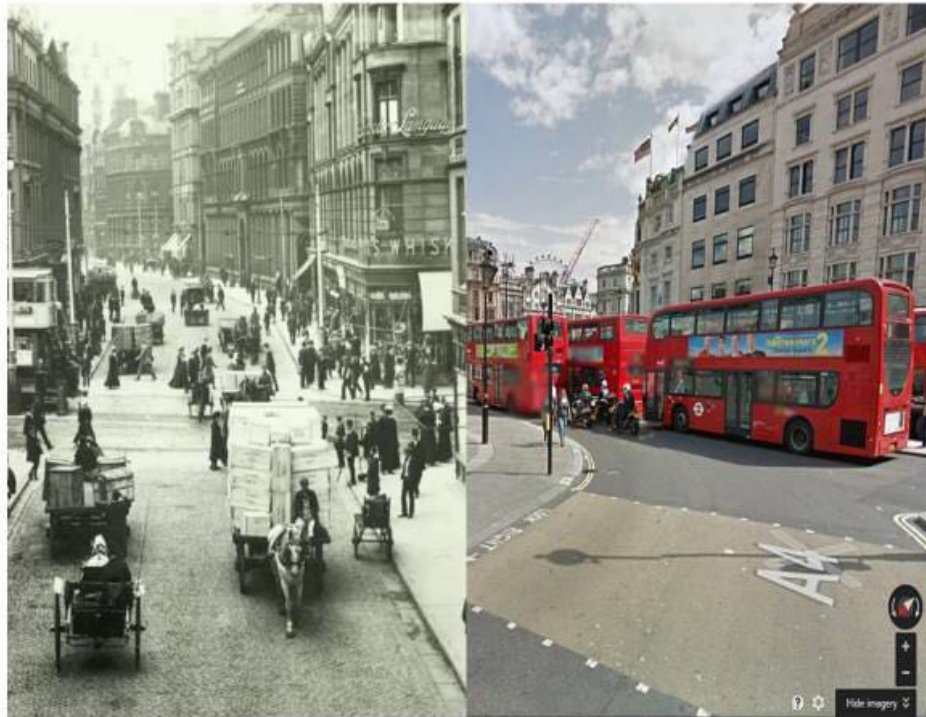


9. Pet expenditure



10. London street view

London street views in 19th century and now



*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。

RL:

1. Practice

要点：图片里一个小女孩拉小提琴或是吹管型乐器。

讲practice和performance之间的关系。

practice很重要，可以让人变得professional和excellent。

人人都需要practice，即使是专业人士也需要1000小时的练习，无论多么talented的musician都需要deliberate practice才能成为伟大的音乐家。

这是一个帮助自己发现不足的方法和过程。

还举了一个几何学习上的例子来说明deliberate practice的重要。

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 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. 参考答案 This lecture talks about the influence of climate change. According to the speaker, he has mentioned some points of view. Climate change will make 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 hungry, especially in Africa. The climate change will also have negative effects on the world economy.

7. Happiness

原文：As Joanne pointed out, only one country, tiny between China and little Bhutan, wedged 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 would it 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, its'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 striker 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 emerge 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. Banana

要点：一张图里有一个碗，碗里有香蕉和苹果。

谈到人们要safety of food，以香蕉作为例子，understand banana和appreciate banana。以及一个system，可以鉴别食品安全，比如sources，sugar。Value of the science is the fact.

还包括：first you need to know that you want a banana in the basket, then you can make the decision to get the banana from the basket.

讨论了relationship between politics and scientific truth。

11. Ageing population

要点：As the world population grow, the ageing population has become more serious.

Ageing percentage in the US is now 13% and is expected to be 23% in 2030.

The situation is the same in Japan and Germany.

There will be more than 20% of the German population aged over 65 years old in 2030.

Ageing problem is related to industrialization.

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. Intelligence

要点：一张PPT what is intelligence? 下面有三个点分别是一个单词，第一个是 adaption，第二个是innovation。

还有四张小图，其中有一个图钉钉在木头里。

Intelligence means using existing knowledge to explore unknown.

在尝试拔出一个钉子的时候，手边没有crew driver，也可以用一枚硬币代替。

Other animals 也有intelligence。

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.

*近期考试出现的RL新题不少，需注意。

ASQ:

1. Which place has higher humidity, desert or rainforest? [Rainforest](#)
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. Who is a physician who performs surgical operations? Surgeon

*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(首要地位), 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 concreting 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. Back to countryside

原文： I knew it was a good idea because I had been there before. Born and reared on a farm I had been seduced for a few years by the idea of being a big shot that lived and worked in a city rather than only going for the day to wave at the buses. True, I was familiar with some of the minor disadvantages of country living such as an iffy private water supply sometimes infiltrated by a range of flora and fauna (including, on one memorable occasion, a dead lamb), the absence of central heating in farm houses and cottages, and a single track farm road easily blocked by snow, broken down machinery or escaped livestock. But there were many advantages as I told Liz back in the mid Seventies. Town born and bred, eight months pregnant and exchanging a warm, substantial Corstorphine terrace for a windswept farm cottage on a much lower income, persuading her that country had it over town might have been difficult.

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. Mini war

原文：In such an environment, warfare is no longer purely directed against the military potential of adversarial states. It is rather directed at infiltrating all areas of their societies and to threaten their existences. The comparatively easy access to weapons of mass destruction, in particular relatively and low-cost biological agents, is of key concern. Both governmental and non-governmental actors prefer to use force in a way that can be characterized as “unconventional” or also as “small wars.” War waged according to conventions is an interstate phenomenon. The “small war” is the archetype of war, in which the protagonists acknowledge no rules and permanently try to violate what conventions do exist. The protagonists of the “small war” observe neither international standards nor arms control agreements. They make use of territories where they do not have to fear any sanctions because there is no functioning state to assume charge of such sanctions or because the state in question is too weak to impose such sanctions. This type of war does not provide for any warning time. It challenges not only the external security of the nation states and international community, but also their internal safety.

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 are 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 cause?
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. With the increase of digital media available online, the role of the library has become obsolete. Universities should only procure digital materials rather than constantly textbooks. Discuss both the advantages and disadvantages of this position and give your own point of view.
12. Some universities deduct marks from students' works if given in late, what are the problems and what is your opinion?
13. The world's governments and organizations are facing a lot of issues. Which do you think is the most pressing problem for the inhabitants on our planet and give the solution?

*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. Statement

要点：一个法院的声明，篇幅很短却用词很绕，不是非常好懂。

大致说一个新法规颁布了，如有异议可以去上诉。

选项：既可以对这个法规进行上诉，又可以质疑其ethical value；

可以对其上诉，但不能质疑其ethical value。

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. Labor market

要点：The UK has one of the most flexible labor markets in Europe.

With the active market, the young are highly beneficial from it.

There is a program targeting people who are aged 25 or over, which have not worked very well yet.

Therefore we have to make some changes to it.

问：Why is the unemployment rate low for the young in the UK, because the young...?

选项: is in active employment market(正确答案); benefits from the program (干扰项); suits the flexible labor market(干扰项); more successful than people over 25(干扰项)。

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: 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。

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. Benefit of language

1) Over the years many human endeavors have had the benefit of language.

2) In particular a written language can convey a lot of information about past events, places, people and things.

3) But it is difficult to describe music in words, and even more difficult to specify a tune.

4) It was the development of a standard musical notation in the 11th century that allowed music to be documented in a physical form.

5) Now music could be communicated efficiently, and succeeding generations would know something about the music of their ancestors.

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.

*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. Australia's dwelling

The stock of Australia's dwellings is **evolving**, with current homes having more bedrooms on average than homes ten years ago. At the same time, households are getting smaller on average with **decreasing** proportions of couple families with children and **increasing** couple only and lone person households. This **article** examines the changes in household size and number of bedrooms from 1994–95 to 2003–04.

3. Liquidity

When people worry about a glut of liquidity, they are thinking of the first of these concepts. If money is too abundant or too cheap, inflationary **pressures** may build up or bubbles may appear in financial markets – until central banks tighten policy or

market opinion suddenly changes. A slackening of **economic** activity or a drop in asset prices can leave households, businesses and financial institutions in trouble if their balance sheets are not liquid enough (the second concept) or if they cannot find a buyer for **assets**.

4. Language

Language comes so naturally to us that it is easy to forget what a strange and miraculous gift it is. All over the world members of our **species** fashion their breath into hisses and hums and squeaks and pops and listen to others do the same. We do this, of course, not only because we like the sounds but because details of the sounds contain information about the **intentions** of the person making them. We, humans, are fitted with a means of **sharing** our ideas, in all their unfathomable vastness. When we listen to speech, we can be led to think thoughts that have never been thought before and that never would have **occurred** to us on our own. Behold, the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed. Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains. Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence.

Reading FIB_RW

1. Lewis Carroll

Fans of biographical criticism have a luxurious source in the works of Hans Christian Andersen. Like Lewis Carroll (and, to a lesser extent, Kenneth Grahame), Andersen was near-pathologically uncomfortable in the company of adults. Of course, all three had to work and **interact** with adults, but all three really related well to children and their simpler worlds. Andersen, for a time, ran a puppet theater and was incredibly popular with children, and, of course, he wrote an impressive body of fairy tales which have been produced in thousands of editions since the 19th century. Most everyone has read or at least knows the titles of many of Andersen's works: "The Ugly Duckling," "The Emperor's New Clothes," "The Nightengale," "The Little Mermaid," "The Match Girl," and many others. Though, as with most folk and fairy tales, they **strike** adult re-readers much differently than they do young first-time readers. Charming tales of ducks who feel **awkward** because they don't fit in, only to exult in the discovery that they are majestic swans, gives child readers clearly identifiable messages: don't tease people because they're different; don't fret about your being different because someday you'll discover what special **gifts** you have.

A closer, deeper look at many of Andersen's tales (including "The Ugly Duckling," which is not on our reading list), reveals a darker, harder, more **painful** thread. People are often cruel and unfeeling, love is torturous--in general, the things of the material world cause suffering. There is often a happy ending, but it's not conventionally

happy. Characters are rewarded, but only after they manage (often through death) to transcend the rigors of the mortal world.

2. Jury service

Serving on a jury is normally compulsory for individuals who are **qualified** for jury service. A jury is **intended** to be an impartial panel capable of reaching a verdict. There are often **Procedures** and requirements, including a fluent understanding of the language and the opportunity to test jurors' neutrality or otherwise exclude jurors who are perceived as likely to be less than **neutral** or partial to one side.

3. Away from home

For many first-year students, the University may be their first experience living away from home for an extended period of time. It is a definite **break** from home. In my point of view this is the best thing that you can do. I know you have to **fend** yourself, cook and clean after yourself, basically look after yourself without your parents but the truth is some time in your life you are going to have to part with lovely Mummy and Daddy. But they are only just a phone call away and it is really good to have some Quality time without them. The first few weeks can be a **lonely** period.

There may be **concerns** about forming friendship. When new students look around, it may seem that everyone else is self-confident and socially successful! The reality is that everyone is having the same concerns.

Increased personal freedom can feel both wonderful and **frightening**. Students can come and go as they choose with no one to hassle them. The strange environment with new kinds of procedures and new people can create the sense of being on an emotional roller coaster. This is normal and to be expected. You meet so many more people in the halls than if you stayed at home. The main points about living away from home are NO Parents! You don't have to tell them where you're going, who you're going with, what time you will be home, why you're going etc..

You learn various **social** skills you have to get along with your roommates living with them can present special, sometimes intense, problems. Negotiating respect of personal property, personal space, sleep, and relaxation needs, can be a complex task. The complexity increases when roommates are of different backgrounds with very different values. It is **unrealistic** to expect that roommates will be best friends. Meaningful, new relationships should not be expected to develop overnight. It took a great deal of time to develop intimacy in high school friendships the same will be true of intimacy in university friendships.

You have a phone! So if you ever get homesick or miss your Mummy then she's always at the **end** of a phone-line for you and so are your friends.

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. Cultural diversity

要点：Australia is a multicultural country,拥有世界上最古老的连续文化，四分之一人出生在海边，近一半人至少有一位出生在海边的父或母。

Migrants make a great contribution to Australia's productivity and fiscal benefit.

5. Free human rights

要点：During the second world war, UK was the first country that mentioned free rights among other countries.

It set up the baseline and minimum standards.

The positive aspects of human rights include rights to marry and free religion, and the negative aspects include sex.

Other aspects that UK government mentioned include voting, election, tourism and trading.

Lawyers drove the human rights after the second world war.

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(34)

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. Ugly building

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

Those ugly buildings last hundreds of years and had long-term negative impacts on beholders (观者) by causing frustration(沮丧) and anger, unlike a bad book, which last just several years.

Architects should learn from some buildings in Rome, which are beautiful and have last since ancient times.

But architects say beauty is an arrogant word and do not think their works are ugly, because beauty is in the eye of the beholders.

16. Big Bang Theory

要点：The Big Bang Theory is a stunning achievement in cosmology, and physical laws inside atom help to explain the Big Bang, which people used to think happened 10 to 20 billion years ago, but actually happened 13.8 billion years ago.

The universe began with the Big Bang, after which, the universe keeps changing.

The universe is about 50 billion years old, and after 40 years of studying the star bank, people have found that the oldest star is about 30 billion years old, which perfectly matches the Big Bang Theory.

We still do not know how the Big Bang happened, and we do not know the future.

17. Work structure

要点：Canadian work structure在改变。一百年前有五分之一的农民，现在只有百分之4了，worker人数也减少。但是people still work for others。

Now there are two changes in labor force: people only focus on paid work; an increasing number of women are in the workforce.

18. Industrialization

要点：有提到democracy, topic是revolution of industrialization, affect整个社会。

Living expectancy and standard was declined. Therefore some legislations about working conditions and environment conditions were introduced to rectify our behaviour. Some damages have been reversed and we have more benefits compared to 100 years ago.

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. Hospital design

要点：From the history of the design of hospitals, researchers have found that patients recover faster when they get access to the view of outside environment through hospital's windows and are frequently visited by friends and families.

Viewing of hospital's yard can help people rest and sleep faster and also release stresses easily.

Nurses' experience suggest that hospitals should be well-developed.

*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. Culinary

要点：讲到某人从早上起就去xx做吃的，整体是一个时间轴去准备和做吃的。

问：这个人是study什么的。

选项：culinary school（正确答案）。

2. Dialogue

要点：校园里一男一女对话，男的问mechanical engineering library怎么走，女的告诉他后，他说自己不是学这个的，是来找朋友。女的说自己一开始读过junior engineering course，所以知道路线，现在转读math了。男的代表女的很了不起，并邀请她喝咖啡，女的说好，但是现在不行，等下课后，也许是晚上。

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）。

Listening MCM:

1. Snowfall measurement

要点：关于测量snowfall，讲了几种方法，比如拿着ruler放在不同的观测点，连树上也去测量。

雪容易融化，还要进行某种测量。

问：如何测量snowfall。

选项：把雪放到indoor，雪化后求总和；用average的值算出total；把ruler放到最深的地方；每天观测同一地点的雪。

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. Translating software

要点：讲一个软件，可以把输入的text of French interpret成English。

With 5 minutes这个软件可以完成XX功能。

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。

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.

*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. Passive education

要点：现在的教育过于passive，应该让学生更active。教育有固定的schedule，但是现在应该whenever和wherever满足学生的need, 老师们有很多materials例如handouts。

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. Less water

要点：一个仪器检测植物中的二氧化碳和水的含量，提到C12和C13。

选项：需要更少的水（正确答案）

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)。

HIW: (无)

WFD:

1. The placement test of mathematics and statistics is offered every semester.
2. The teacher asked the group to commence the task.
3. Supply and demand is one of the most fundamental factors in economics.
4. The ways in which people communicate are constantly changing.
5. You may need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement
6. Good research delivers practical benefits for real people.
7. The railway made long-distance travel possible for everyone.
8. The city's founder created a set of rules that became the law.
9. Radio is a popular form of entertainment throughout the world.
10. She used to be an editor of the student newspaper.
11. We study science to understand and appreciate the world around us.
12. The business plan seminar includes an internship with a local firm.
13. One of the functions of the internal organ is to keep the body warm.
14. Please write the name of author and the year of publication.
15. Farming methods across the world have greatly developed recently.
16. Managing the increasing population is the challenge for most governments.
17. Today we will look at how to play the data visually.
18. The studies showed the Hong Kong people are the most active in Asia.
19. There are not many interconnections between philosophy and psychology.
20. Peer review is a central part of scientific method.

21. Our professor is hosting the business development conference next week.
22. The same issue featured both explanations of the problem.
23. Most of these features were part of the previous system.
24. The artists and conservative politicians earn their rules of politics.

*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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