

猩际PTE 3月上旬 高频预测机经

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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.

(猩际官网/APP RA #7)

2. 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.

(猩际官网/APP RA #3)

3. 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.

(猩际官网/APP RA #298)

4. 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.

(猩际官网/APP RA #296)

5. Shrimp

Shrimp farmers used to hold animals in nursery ponds for 30 to 60 days; now they try to move them into grow-out ponds in less than 30 days. This reduces stress on the animals and dramatically increases survivals in the grow-out ponds. Many farms that

abandoned nursery ponds have gone back to them, and the results have been surprisingly positive. They're using the old, uncovered, earthen, nursery ponds.

(猩际官网/APP RA #300)

6. Modifications

Some people object that in order for the eye to modify and still remain a useful instrument to its owner, many changes would have had to take place simultaneously. However, it is not necessary to suppose this if the modifications were extremely slight and gradual.

(猩际官网/APP RA #258)

7. 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.

(猩际官网/APP RA #271)

8. 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.

(猩际官网/APP RA #254)

9. 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.

(猩际官网/APP RA #265)

10. 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.

(猩际官网/APP RA #297)

11. 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.

(猩际官网/APP RA #79)

12. 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.

(猩际官网/APP RA #299)

13. Leader waves

The next wave of leaders in industrial manufacturing will build an ecosystem that capitalizes on the promise of analytics and connectivity to maximize efficiency for themselves and their customers. They will map out their strategies and prioritize measures that will bring the most value to their business, starting now with pilot projects, and building greater strengths in data analytics with cross-functional teams of experts.

(猩际官网/APP RA #301)

14. Elephant

The elephant is the largest living land mammal. During evolution, its skeleton has greatly altered from the usual mammal, designed for two main reasons. One is to cope with the great weight of huge grinding cheek teeth and elongated tusk, making the skull particularly massive. The other is to support the enormous bulk of such a huge body.

(猩际官网/APP RA #302)

15. Business school admission

Business school admissions officers said the new drive to attract younger students was in part the result of a realization that they had inadvertently limited their applicant pool by requiring several years' work experience. Talented students who might otherwise have gone to business school instead opted for a law or policy degree because they were intimidated by the expectation of work experience.

(猩际官网/APP RA #303)

16. Hazard assessment

A Hazard Assessment should be performed for work involving distillations of organic liquids and should thoroughly address issues relating to residual water and possible decomposition of the solvent in question, as well as the physical placement of the distillation apparatus and heating equipment to be employed.

(猩际官网/APP RA #304)

17. Divorce

Researchers have found that divorce has different kinds of negative impacts on the planet, including higher demand for resources and a lower rate of efficiency / in the use of household resources. People have been talking about how to protect the environment and combat climate change, but divorce is an overlooked factor that needs to be considered.

(猩际官网/APP RA #306)

18. Orientalists

Orientalists, like many other nineteenth-century thinkers, conceive of humanity either in large collective terms or in abstract generalities. Orientalists are neither interested in nor capable of discussing individuals; instead, artificial entities predominate. Similarly, the age-old distinction between "Europe" and "Asia" or "Occident" and "Orient" herds beneath very wide labels every possible variety of human plurality, reducing it in the process to one or two terminal collective realities.

(猩际官网/APP RA #305)

19. Flattened world

The beginning of the twenty-first century will be remembered, not for military conflicts or political events, but for a whole new age of globalization - a 'flattening' of the world. The explosion of advanced technologies now means that suddenly knowledge pools and resources have connected all over the planet, leveling the playing field as never before.

(猩际官网/APP RA #113)

20. Administration Option

Another administration option is to bake marijuana at a relatively low temperature to kill any dangerous microorganisms and then allow that patient to eat it or drink it. Both of these methods of administration make smoking the drug unnecessary. However, criticism of medical marijuana has also been raised because as a natural plant, it cannot be patented and marketed by pharmaceutical companies and is unlikely to win widespread medical acceptance.

(猩际官网/APP RA #19)

*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: analytics, ornament, e.g., tenuous, authoritative, sought, status quo, incentives, elude, partisan, equivalent, canyon, erect, prioritize, inadvertently, grind, hazard, generality, apparatus, variety, orientalist, marihuana, pharmaceutical.

***建议每日关注猩际的“每日三分钟”，夯实RA基本功。

RS:

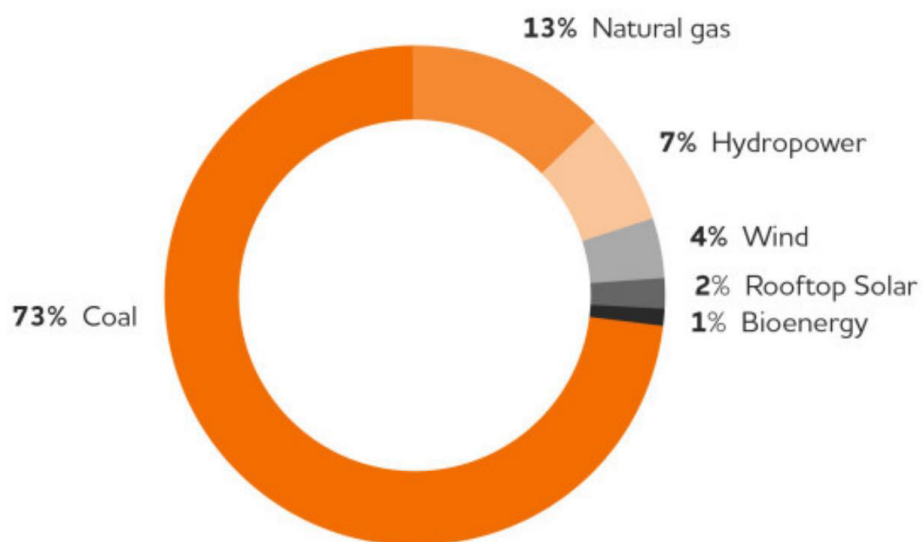
1. All students on engineering courses spent one year working on the wall experience. #135
2. I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue. #349
3. To measure distance could take as much as three weeks. #698
4. Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row. #699
5. Student discount cards can be used on campus in the coffee house. #659
6. Organic food is growing without applying chemicals and no artificial additives. #660
7. The fertile plains in the east of the region provide excellent land for farming. #543
8. In spite the cold temperature, the sky is clear and blue. #500
9. He is almost never in his office. #639
10. Chapter one provides the historical background to the topic. #642
11. This small Indian state is a land of forest valleys and snowy islands. #646
12. The US ranks twenty-second in foreign aid, given it as a percentage of GDP. #647
13. The aim of the work, presented could be formulated as follows. #685
14. We developed a method for evaluation of dynamic changes. #683
15. Some methods for clinical applications have been presented as well. #684
16. Quantitative and temporal parameters of food consumption were used. #682
17. Proteins constitute at least thirty percent of the total mass of all living organism. #681
18. Most of the strategies are in a preclinical state. #679
19. Genetic and biochemical analyses have generated a detailed portfolios of mechanisms.
20. This process has enabled the rational identification of core machinery. #676
21. A key feature in drug development is examination of the pharmacological effects. #676
22. A science-based approach is vital for effective advancements. #674
23. This essay examined the use of computer in the science classroom. #673
24. The website interface represents the stimulus that influence consumer's decision making. #672
25. Participants were not performing an actual purchase. #671

26. The gap between the rich and the poor was not decreased rapidly as expected. #669
 27. The professor will be the last speaker this evening. #668
 28. The problem with this is that it fails to answer the basic question. #667
 29. History is not a collection of dates and events. #690
 30. Generally students have unusual problems in school, you can pay by cash or using a credit card. #691
 31. It is good for the environment also good for your bill. #382
 32. Opposition to the government tax policies are widespread across business sectors. #710
 33. Most students in last year's course did well in this module. #711
- * 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。
- * **猩际官网/APP RS题号见每一题后的序号 #。

DI:

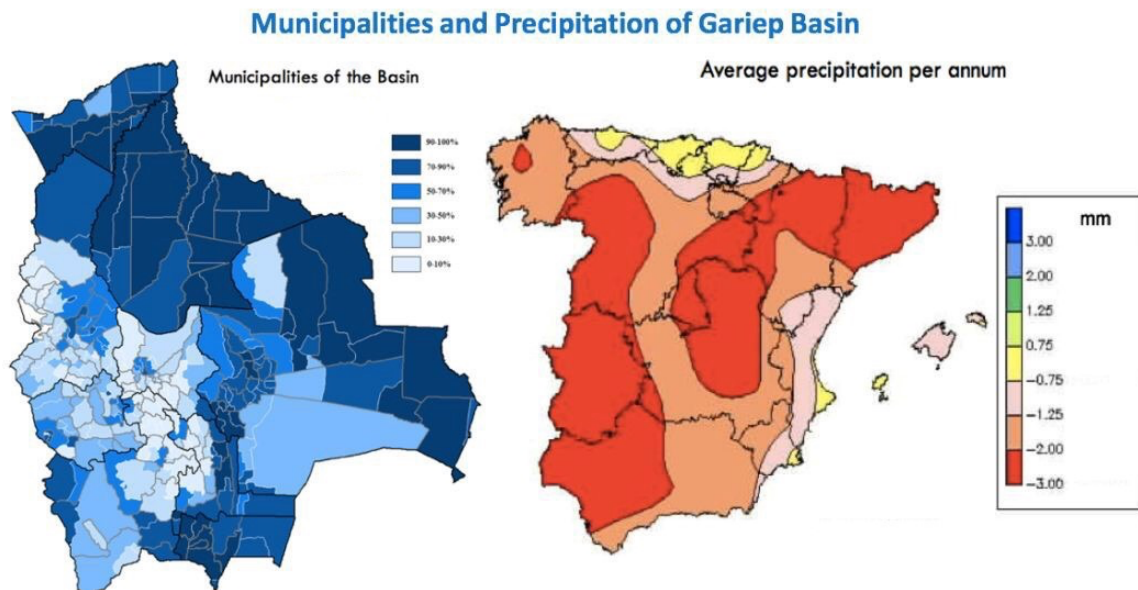
1. Electricity generation

ELECTRICITY GENERATION ACROSS AUSTRALIA



(猩际官网/APP DI #204)

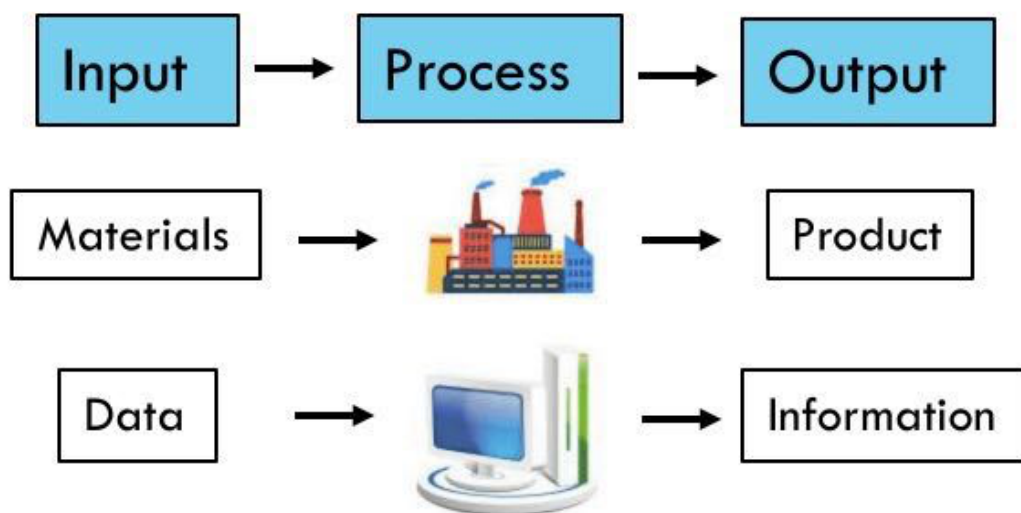
2. Gariep Basin



(猩际官网/APP DI #160)

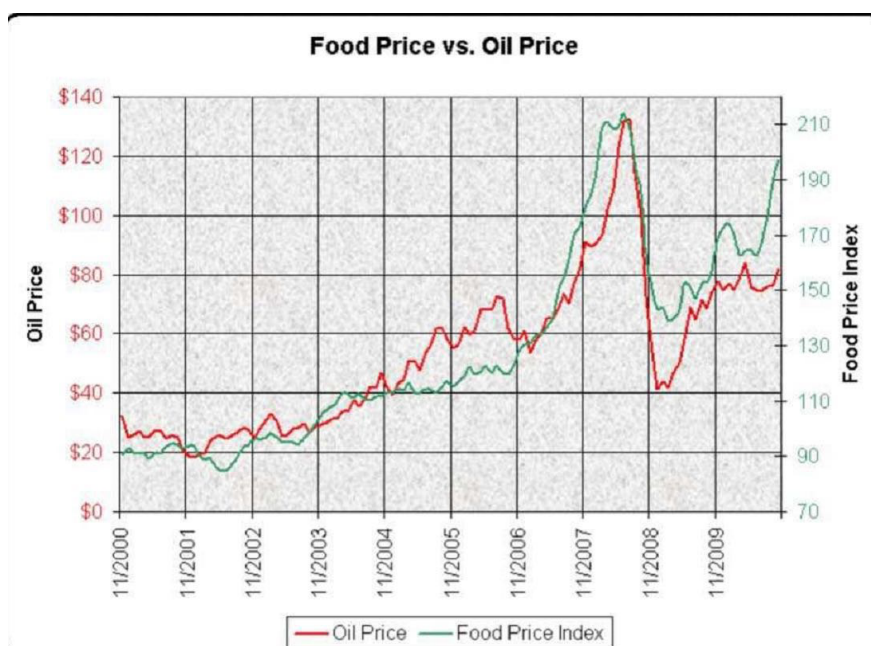
3. Input and Output

Two examples of “input-process-output”



(猩际官网/APP DI #163)

4. Food&oil price



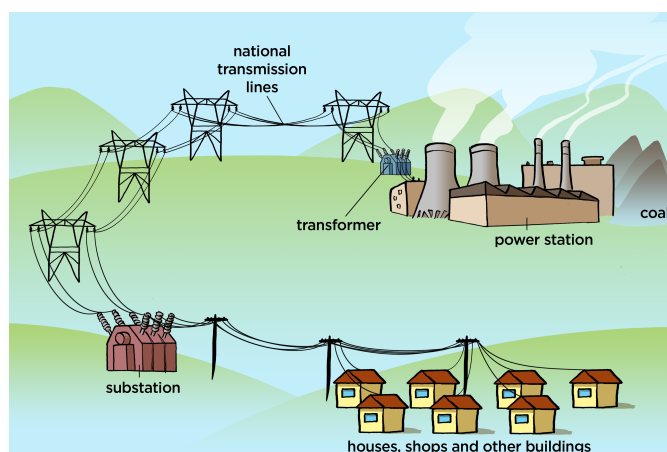
(猩际官网/APP DI #234)

5. Teaching career

Teaching as a career	
Final year students who want to be a teacher	1%
Graduate students working in teaching	7%
Employed in teaching field	95%

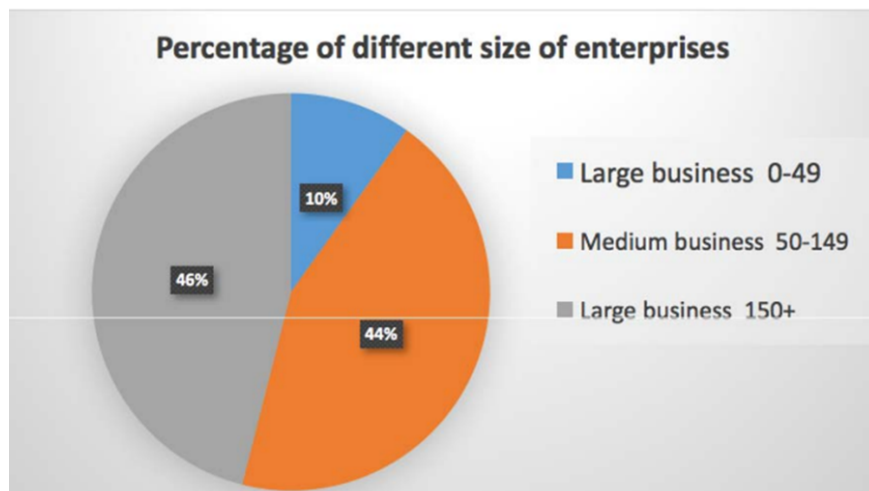
(猩际官网/APP DI #209)

6. Power transmission



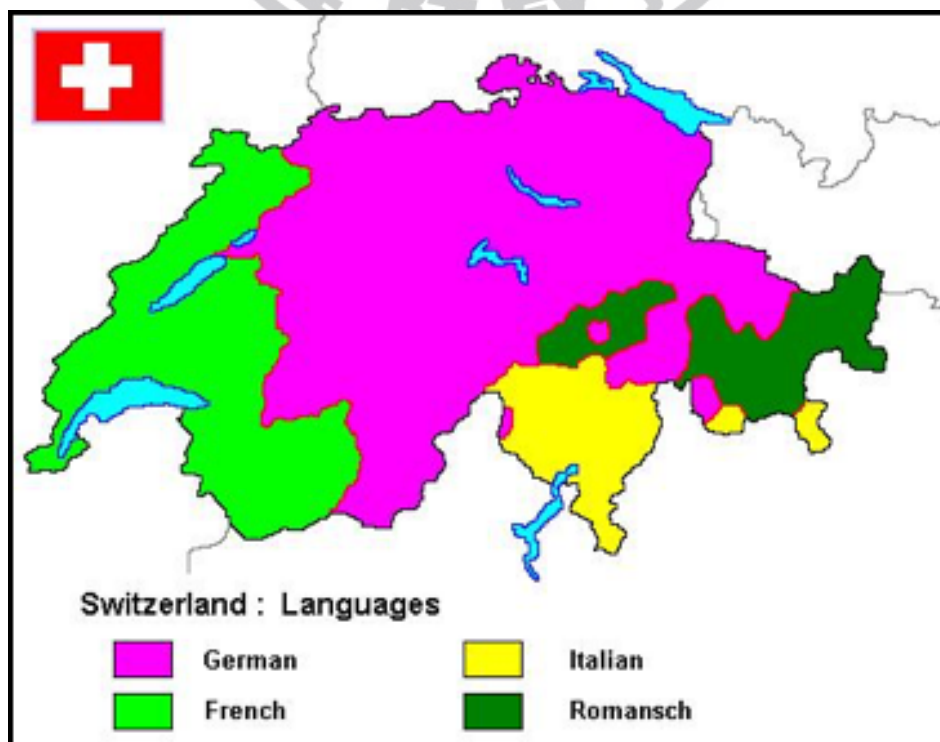
(猩际官网/APP DI #249)

7. Enterprise's Size



(猩际官网/APP DI #311)

8. Switzerland Language



(猩际官网/APP DI #225)

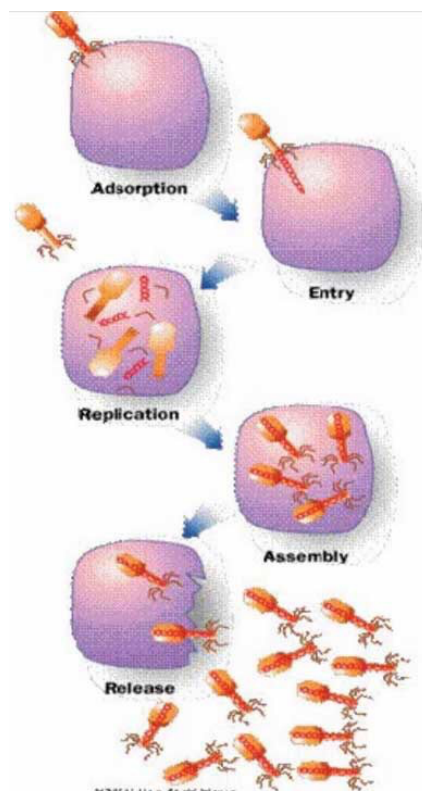
9. London Street View

London street views in 19th century and now



(猩际官网/APP DI #346)

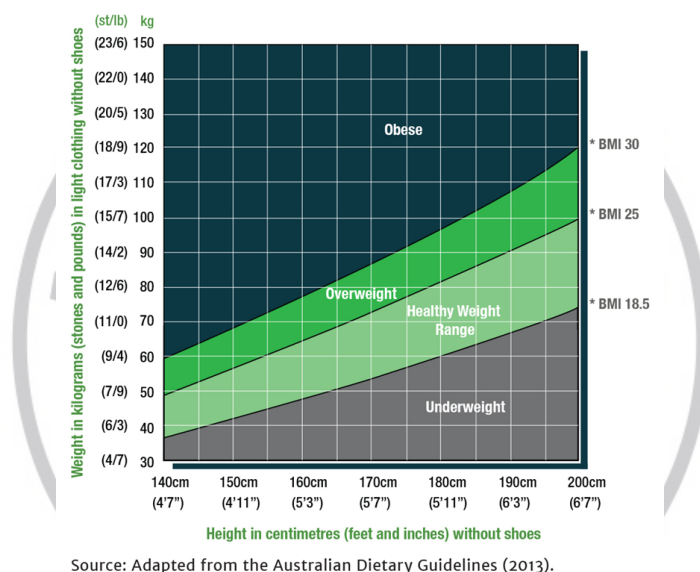
10. Virus Replication



(猩际官网/APP DI #19)

11. BMI

Aim for a healthy weight: BMI chart for adults



(猩际官网/APP DI #3)

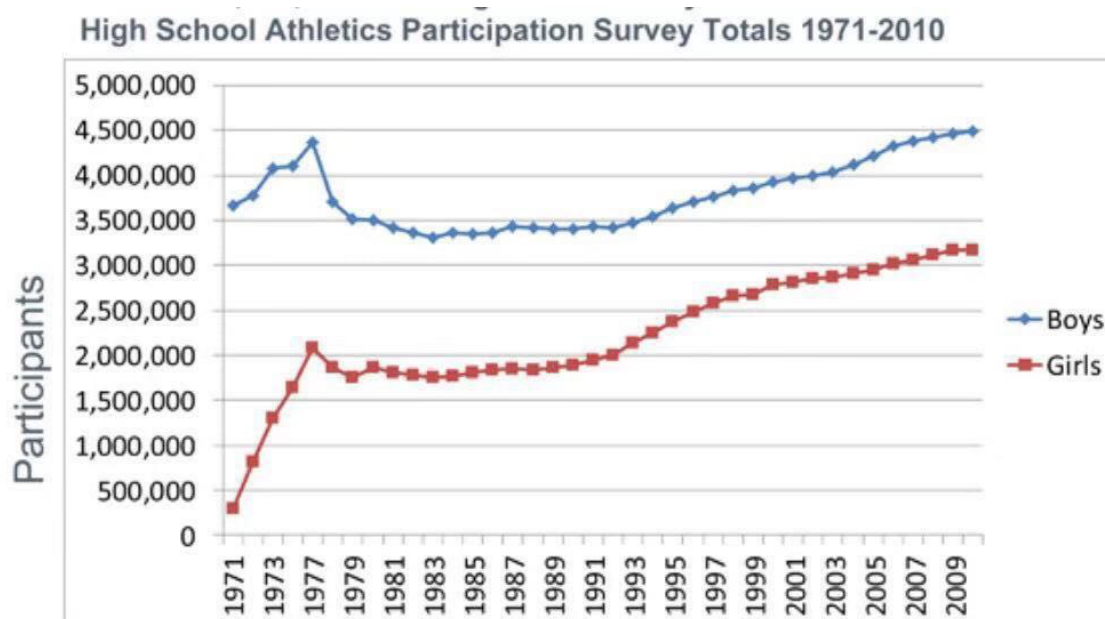
12. Number of dwellings

Increase in the number of dwellings over past 10 years

Region	Dwelling stock			
	Year		Increase number	Percentage increase
	1994	2004		
Sydney city	45,040	76,833	31,793	71

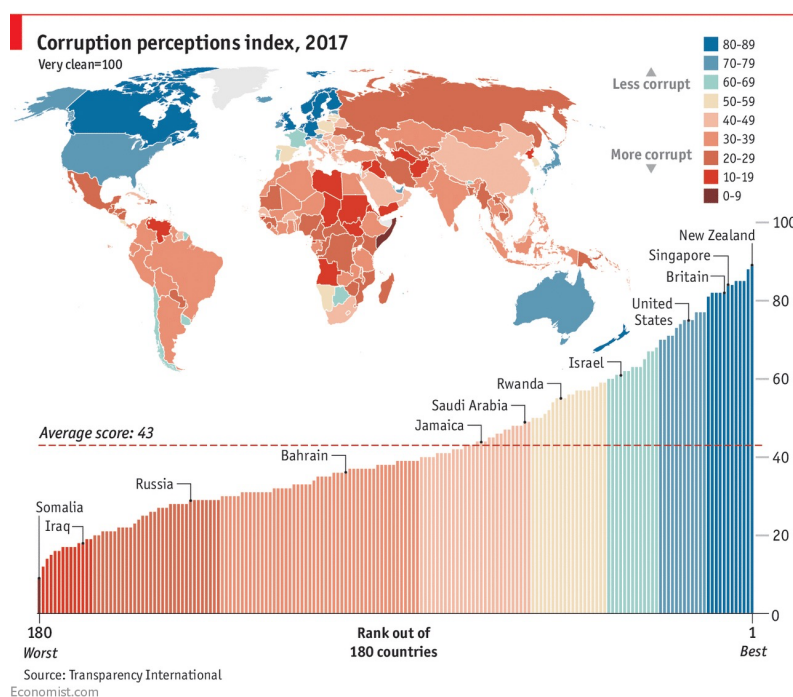
(猩际官网/APP DI #237)

13. Athletics participation



(猩际官网/APP DI #179)

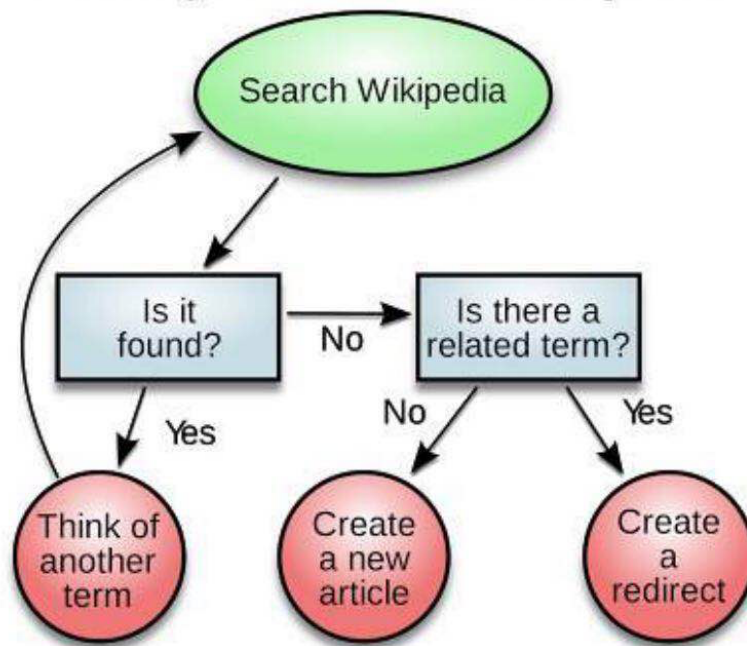
14. Corruption perceptions



(猩际官网/APP DI #185)

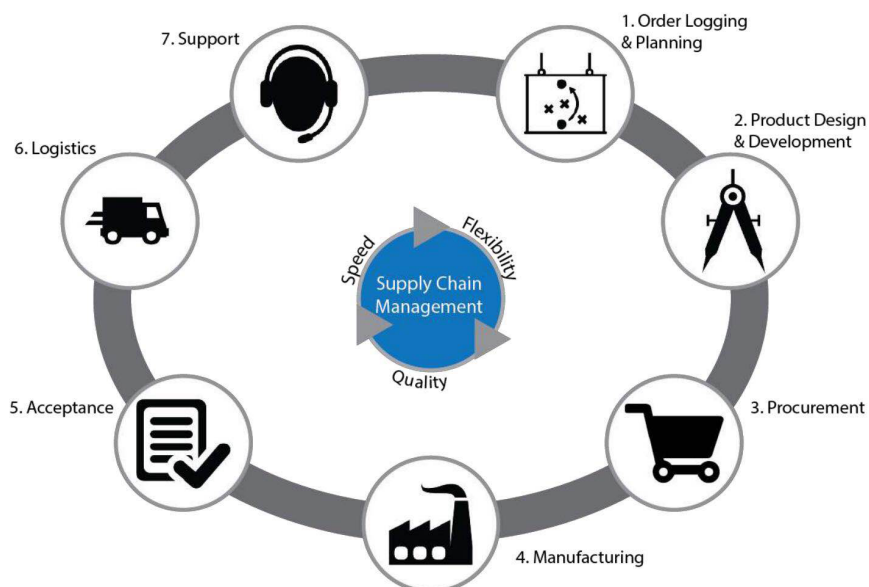
15. Article adding

Adding an article to Wikipedia



(猩际官网/APP DI #241)

16. Order processing



(猩际官网/APP DI #275)

17. Rain forest distribution



(猩际官网/APP DI #277)

18. Closed-loop recycling

How Dell does closed-loop recycling



(猩际官网/APP DI #278)

*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.

(猩际官网/APP RL #162)

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.

(猩际官网/APP RL #124)

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.

(猩际官网/APP RL #158)

4. Flower temperature

要点：花的颜色与花蜜的质量有关，花蜜影响昆虫的选择，也与温度有关。

Some insects prefer to inhabit in 温度较高的花中，比如蜜蜂，因为它们
在授粉时寻求能量注入。

而对同样质量和数量的nectar，大黄蜂会选择温暖的花蜜，因此花朵会
进化成较暖的颜色to attract bees.

5. Seven continents

要点：视频题，开始时有张南极地图，然后切换成世界地图，有时候会显示
lecturer在讲课，没什么大用。

There are seven continents in the world.

historically, map in the early greek;

early greeks' work什么什么。

6. Educational revolution

要点：讲教师如何应对教育革命。

Traditionally, teachers use desks, chairs, paper and pencil to teach children
handwriting and reading from paper.

随着技术的发展，the way of teaching has been radically changed.

Teachers are using new technologies in classrooms.

Education in the future will be focusing on developing children's critical
thinking skills.

7. 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 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.

(猩际官网/APP RL #62)

8. Dimension

要点：Dimensions can be defined as the number of space or variables used to describe events.

One dimension refers to one variable(变量), which means longitude.

Two dimensions contain two variables: namely, longitude plus latitude.

Three dimensions contains 3 variables: longitude, latitude and attitude.

Four dimensions include the above-mentioned variables and time.

We can use these dimensions to represent every event; however, we seldom use 4 dimensions.

9. Course introduction

原文：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.

10. Health work

原文： According to the World Health Organization, 400 million people worldwide have no access to essential health care. That's a staggering number of people. Some of those services include things like basic sanitation and clean water, prenatal care, and vaccinations or immunizations for children. Many things contribute to this crisis. Sometimes people live so remotely to get timely care if emergency occurs. Even when living in a city, the patient to doctor ratio can be as high as 50,000 people to just one doctor, making it impossible for that doctor to meet the demands of health care in that area. These are valuable people made in the image of God who are physically suffering. Many of them go without a personal relationship with Christ. So we do this with a week of hands-on training, consisting of a variety of topics like basic sanitation and hygiene, taking vital signs, wound care and infection prevention, basic birth assisting and emergency skills. Those who participate in the training then have practical skills in supplies to care for others in their community in a way that glorifies God and opens the door for sharing the gospel in a new way.

11. Frank Gehry

原文： So, continuing our series of lectures on Modernism, we now turn to architecture and, in particular, to the work of Frank O. Gehry. Now, I'm not going to go into his career in detail; it is enough to say that early on he was, like other modernist architects, tied to the rectangle, the straight line, and so on. Often their buildings would have this basic shape and they would just, um, add bits of decoration like splashes of color or pointless balconies. Soon enough, Gehry wanted to break away from straight lines and grid-like designs. He wanted the freedom to experiment with other shapes, curves and unusually-angled roofs. What helped him with this was the computer, which allowed him to visualize and experiment with complex shapes, and to work on the whole design as one piece, without the added decoration being thrown in as an afterthought. Architecture as art, if you like or, or sculpture even. He himself said that he had struggled with crossing the line between architecture and sculpture. Now, I want to talk about one building in particular, um, the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, which I think you'll agree is a masterpiece.

12. Former civilization

原文： The first thing I want to argue is that the former civilization is running into pretty profound crisis in its relationships to the rest of nature, which we do and what we have depended on for survival and for flourishing. And this is the most widely and well-recognized in relation to climate change, CO2 emissions, greenhouse gas

emissions. But I want to argue the certain dangers in the way that has been presented as the central question that we have to address. Because it's interlocked with a number of other crises that is most noticeably as the crisis in access to fresh water, crisis in access to food, biodiversity loss on a huge scale, and associated problems of human inequality not just in a common world, but actually in the kinds of environmental resources, and pleasures that I can enjoy. So all those together, have to be looked at an interconnected set of really deep profound crisis.

13. Invention

原文： All of my research and that I conducted with 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.

(猩际官网/APP RL #163)

14. 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.

15. Transformation

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

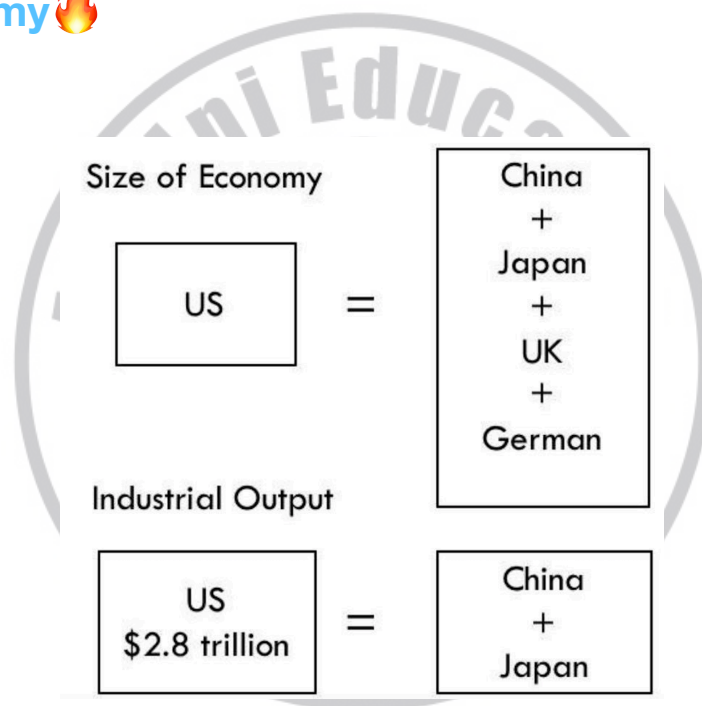
以China和印度为例，说一些国家处在transformation的beginning和early stages。

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。

16. US economy 🔥

要点：有图：



In terms of the size, the US economy is more than those of China, Japan, UK and Germany in total.

In terms of the industrial output, US is of 2.8 trillion dollars, and it only equals to the total of China and Japan.

ASQ:

1. What's the name of the company that produce books? #311 [Publisher](#)
2. What do we call the liquid which is in a car? #312 [Gasoline](#)
3. Which color do we make by blending black and white? #441 [Grey](#)
4. 'We went somewhere', which word indicates the past tense? #327 [Went](#)
5. Which of the following is not a means of transportation: by plane, by public transportation or car model? #259 [Car model](#)
6. Who sits in the cockpit(驾驶舱) of an airplane? #431 [Pilot](#)
7. How do you call a student that has finished his first year? #145 [Sophomore](#)

8. When something has increased by triple, how many times does it increase? #432

Three times

9. If a species is described as venomous, what substance it has? #433 Venom

10. How do you describe the type of magazine that is published four times a year?

#289 Quarterly

11. If you invented something, what can you apply for to prevent others copying your invention? #434 Patent

12. What natural resource is used by a carpenter? #435 Wood

13. In the word 'postgraduate', what does the 'post' mean? #436 After

14. What is the fluid that pumped from the organ related to cardiology? #399 Blood

15. What type of shape has four corners, four lines that are equal in length? #384 Square

16. What do we call the large instrument with 88 keys covered by color white and black? #322 Piano

17. If you want to buy a ring, who do you approach, a jeweler or a pharmacist? #337 Jeweler

18. What does green being help for? #442 Environment

19. What do we call the prize that sponsored by Sweden which sets many prize in liter al and physics field? #443 The Nobel Prize

20. Which day is between Tuesday and Thursday? #444 Wednesday

21. Which one needs the most complicated mechanism: car, ship or air plane? #445 Air plane

22. What do the following belong to: roses, daisies, tulip, etc? #446 Flower

* ASQ的复习不要占用太多精力，浏览机经有大致印象即可。

** 猩际官网/APP ASQ题号见每一题后的序号 #。

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.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #17)

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(牺牲): 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.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #15)

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.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #50)

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(负面) 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.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #20)

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.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #74)

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.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #98)

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 (推断) from experience of previous technologies, as I do below by comparing the technology of the Internet with the development of other information and communication technologies and by examining the earlier development of radio and print. But how justified I might be in doing so remains an open question. You might conceivably 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.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #65)

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(有损尊严的) 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.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #12)

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(副本)” 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 theCracking Codesexhibition 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(巴西棕榈) 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.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #69)

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(人口统计的) 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(群体) 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.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #99)

11. Raw honey

原文： According to Dr. Ron Fessenden, M.D., M.P.H. the average American consumes more than 150 pounds of refined sugar, plus an additional 62 pounds of high fructose corn syrup(糖浆) every year. In comparison, we consume only around 1.3 pounds of honey per year on average in the U.S. According to new research, if you can switch out your intake of refined sugar and use pure raw honey instead, the health benefits can be enormous.

What is raw honey? It's a pure, unfiltered and unpasteurized(未巴氏消毒的) sweetener made by bees from the nectar of flowers. Most of the honey consumed today is processed honey that's been heated and filtered since it was gathered from the hive. Unlike processed honey, raw honey does not get robbed of its incredible nutritional value and health powers. It can help with everything from low energy to sleep problems to seasonal allergies. Switching to raw honey may even help weight-loss efforts when compared to diets containing sugar or high fructose corn syrup. I'm excited to tell you more about one of my all-time favorite natural sweeteners today.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #85)

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.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #80)

13.Malaysia tourism🔥

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. 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 and catch a glimpse of the bizarre Proboscis monkey, a primate found only in Borneo with a huge pendulous nose, a characteristic pot belly and strange honking 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 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.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #39)

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.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #162)

15. School liaison police NSW🔥

原文：Armed police have been brought into NSW schools to reduce crime rates and educate students. The 40 School Liaison Police (SLP) officers have been allocated to public and private high schools across the state. Organisers say the officers, who began work last week, will build positive relationships between police and students. But parent groups warned of potential dangers of armed police working at schools in communities where police relations were already under strain. Among their duties, the SLPs will conduct crime prevention workshops, talking to students about issues including shoplifting, offensive behaviour, graffiti and drugs and alcohol. They can also advise school principals. One SLP, Constable Ben Purvis, began work in the inner Sydney region last week, including at Alexandria Park Community School's senior campus. Previously stationed as a crime prevention officer at The Rocks, he now has 27 schools under his jurisdiction in areas including The Rocks, Redfern and Kings Cross. Constable Purvis said the full time position would see him working on the broader issues of crime prevention. "I am not a security guard," he said. "I am not there to patrol the school. We want to improve relationships between police and schoolchildren, to have positive interaction. We are coming to the school and giving them knowledge to improve their own safety." Parents' groups responded to the program positively, but said it may spark a range of community reactions. "It is a good thing and an innovative idea and there could be some positive benefits," Council of Catholic School Parents executive officer.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #60)

16. Conspicuous consumption

原文：Almost 120 years ago, during the first Gilded Age, sociologist Thorstein Veblen coined the term "conspicuous consumption". He used it to refer to rich people flaunting(炫耀) their wealth through wasteful spending. Why buy a thousand-dollar suit when a hundred-dollar one serves the same function? The answer, Veblen said, was power. The rich asserted their dominance by showing how much money they could burn on things they didn't need. While radical at the time, Veblen's observation seems obvious now. In the intervening decades, conspicuous consumption has become deeply embedded in the texture of American capitalism. Our new Gilded Age is even more Veblenian than the last. Today's captains of industry publicize their social position with private islands and superyachts while the president of the United States covers nearly everything he owns in gold. But the acquisition of insanely expensive commodities isn't the only way that modern elites project power. More recently, another form of status display has emerged. In the new Gilded Age, identifying oneself as a member of the ruling class doesn't just require conspicuous consumption. It requires conspicuous production. If conspicuous consumption involves the worship of luxury, conspicuous production involves the worship of labor. It isn't about how much you spend. It's about how hard you work. Nowhere is the cult of conspicuous production more visible than among America's CEOs.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #102)

17. Brand loyalty🔥

原文：Brand loyalty exists when consumers repeat-purchase your brand rather than swapping and switching between brands. It is widely agreed that it is far more expensive to have to find a new customer than to keep existing ones happy, so brand loyalty is crucial for achieving high-profit margins. For charities, it is important to set a marketing objective of improving brand loyalty. If existing donors can be persuaded to set up a direct debit to the charity, its cash flow will improve significantly. To enhance, or reposition a brand's image Although some brands stay fresh for generations (Marmite is over 100 years old) others become jaded due to changes in consumer tastes and lifestyles. At this point, the firms need to refresh the brand image to keep the products relevant to the target market. A clear objective must be set. For instance: what brand attributes do we want to create? What do we want the brand to stand for? Repositioning This occurs when a firm aims to a change a brand's image, so that the brand appeals to a new target market. Twelve years into its life cycle, McVitie's decided to reposition its Hobnobs biscuit brand. Hobnobs had been positioned as a homely, quite healthy biscuit for middle-aged consumers. Research pointed McVitie's in a new direction: younger, more male, and less dull. So new packaging was designed and then launched in conjunction with a new, brighter advertising campaign. In 2013 Hobnobs sales were worth 36 million pounds, 9 percent up on the previous year.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #104)

18. The city of London

原文：Who would have thought back in 1698, as they downed their espressos, that the little band of stockbrokers from Jonathan's Coffee House in Change Alley EC3 would be the founder members of what would become the world's mighty money capital?

Progress was not entirely smooth. The South Sea Bubble burst in 1720 and the coffee house exchanges burned down in 1748. As late as Big Bang in 1986, when bowler hats were finally hung up, you wouldn't have bet the farm on London surpassing New York, Frankfurt and Tokyo as Mammon's international nexus.

Yet the 325,000 souls who operate in the UK capital's financial hub have now overtaken their New York rivals in size of the funds managed (including offshore business); they hold 70% of the global secondary bond market and the City dominates foreign exchange trading. And its institutions paid out £9 billion in bonuses in December. The Square Mile has now spread both eastwards from EC3 to Canary Wharf and westwards into Mayfair, where many of the private equity 'locusts' and their hedge fund pals now hang out.

For foreigners in finance, London is the place to be. It has no Sarbanes Oxley and no euro to hold it back, yet the fact that it still flies so high is against the odds. London is one of the most expensive cities in the world to live in, transport systems groan and there's an ever present threat of terrorist attack. But, for the time being, the deals just keep on getting bigger.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #66)

*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. 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? #102
2. 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? #103
3. Medical technology can increase life expectancy. Is it a blessing or curse? #96
4. 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?
5. The time people devote to job leaves very little time for personal life. How widespread is the problem? What problem will this shortage of time cause? #75
6. 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? #106

7. Do you think the design of building affects positively or negatively where people live and work? #72
8. 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?#39
9. Global problems are related to governments and international organizations, what are the problems and what is your opinion? #98
10. 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. #105
11. 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? #104
12. Government should allocate sources prior to the technology research, do you agree or disagree? Give your own experience and examples.
13. What do you think of bidding to host sports events? Is it a blessing or a curse? Give your opinions. #107
14. The only way to reduce air pollution is to increase the prices of fuels for vehicles. What is your opinion and explain with your own experiences and examples. #108
15. Some people see prisons as the place where criminals should be punished, while some people think their primary function should be to teach them how to lead better lives. What is your opinion about the main function of time spent in prison, punishment or rehabilitation? #109
16. When you look for a job, some people think salary is more important while others think work condition is more important. Which one do you agree with? #110
17. Governments should allocate sources prior to the technology research, do you agree or disagree? Give your own experience and examples. #101
18. 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. #86
19. Parents play an important role in educating children as much as a teacher. Do you agree or disagree? #119
20. Because university degrees can get jobs with higher salaries, university students should pay full cost for their education. Do you agree or not? #118
21. There are numerous after-class activities for students. Is it good or not? #117
22. What are the advantages of cheaper public transportation? What will cause us to achieve it? #116
23. Which areas of concern should governments allocate funds to? Climate change, education, or public health? Explain your idea with examples. #115
24. Poor lifestyles have a negative impact on people's health. List some unhealthy lifestyles and discuss what government services could help? #114
25. Some people argue that young people should concentrate on study or work, some people think it is better to put energy in activities designed to broaden their

experience, such as international travel and volunteering. Support with examples or cases. #113

26. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of differential education, i.e., splitting students into different classes according to their academic performance. #112

*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。

** *猩际官网/APP WE题号见每一题后的序号 #。

三、阅读

Reading MCS:

1. Map

要点：讲到一个古老的map，是给国王看的，有coastal的内容

问：我们能推测出什么。

选项：包含map上的city plan (city已经no longer exist) ;

map是为了防御外敌入侵之用；

map是给国王专门制作的。

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)。

7. Chinese culture course

要点: 介绍中国文化课程, 时间、地点、授课人姓名等。

介绍课程的assessment包括什么, 包括4个written work和参加tutorial class。

问: 课程的assessment的构成是什么。

选项: B 要写作业和class involvement。 (答案)

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）。

3. 3D print

原文：With the help of their latest invention in science - a 3D printer, researchers managed to create the exact copy of a man's thumb bones. The device can now be used to help surgeons restore damaged bones by creating their precise copies, which are made from the patient's cells. The new method implies a number of steps. Initially, it is important to have a 3D image of the bone that is going to be copied. In case the bone has been damaged, one can create a mirror image of the bone's intact twin. Afterwards the picture of the bone is inserted into a 3D inject printer that puts thin layers of a material (selected beforehand) on top of one another till the 3D object shows up. After successfully replicating a bone, the copy itself features small pores on its "scaffolds(脚手架)". This is where bone cells can eventually settle, grow and then completely displace the biodegradable scaffold. Scientists removed CDI 17 cells from bone marrow that remained after hip-replacement surgical operations. These cells develop into primordial bone cells, also known as osteoblasts. The latter were syringed(用注射器滴) on top of the bone scaffolds in a gel(凝胶) that was created to nourish the CDI 17 cells as well as support them. In the final step, scientists sew scaffolds under the skin on the backs of laboratory mice. After 15 weeks the scaffold had turned into human bone.

选项：3D 打印机可以打印3D image；（干扰项）

打印机打的scaffold是biodegradable；

打印机里的ink是自然存在的化学物质（正确答案）。

4. Snow slide

原文：Now, Osvanny Ramos of the Ecole Normale Suprieure in Lyon, France, and colleagues say prediction is possible after all. They designed an experiment that induced avalanches in a two-dimensional pile of 4-millimetre-diameter steel beads. They placed a 60-centimetre row of randomly spaced beads between two parallel, vertical glass plates 4.5 millimetres apart, with the beads glued to the bottom to simulate the ground under a natural pile. Then they dropped in one bead at a time,

creating piles of up to 55,000 beads. After each drop, the team photographed the pile and measured the position of each bead to calculate the "space factor" - a measure of the disorder in the system, which was related to the space surrounding each bead (see diagram). The greater the disorder round a bead, the more likely an avalanche was. If one or more beads moved when a new bead fell on the pile, that was considered to be an avalanche. An extra-large avalanche involved between 317 and 1000 beads. The researchers found that if the space factor before a bead dropped was greater than it had been 50 steps earlier, they could predict an extra-large avalanche with 64 per cent accuracy. Ramos says that they can improve the odds by analysing more information, such as the size of the pile (Physical Review Letters, vol 102, p 078701). The work could also have important consequences for predicting earthquakes. Ramos has an inkling why forecasting earthquakes is so difficult: seismologists tend to use information about the time and size of events, known as a time series. However, Ramos found that this didn't help predict the next big avalanche. "When seismologists try to predict earthquakes, they analyse the time series," he says. He argues that they would have more success analysing data analogous to the internal disorder in the pile of beads.

选项： If the space factor before a bead dropped was greater than it had been 50 steps earlier, they could predict an extra-large avalanche with 64% accuracy;(正确答案)

Having information about the internal structure of the system makes prediction possible ;(正确答案)

It may be easier to predict earthquakes than it was to predict avalanches.(正确答案)

5. Snow melt

原文： Large forest fires have occurred more frequently in the western United States since the mid-1980s as spring temperatures increased, mountain snows melted earlier and summers got hotter, according to new research. Almost seven times more forested federal land burned during the 1987-2003 period than during the prior 17 years. In addition, large fires occurred about four times more often during the latter period. The research is the most systematic analysis to date of recent changes in forest fire activity in the western United States. The increases in fire extent and frequency are strongly linked to higher March-through-August temperatures and are most pronounced for mid-elevation forests in the northern Rocky Mountains. The new finding points to climate change, not fire suppression policies and forest fuel accumulation, as the primary driver of recent increases in large forest fires.

6. ANZAC

要点： ANZAC (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps) in the battle field of World War One in Gallipoli, Turkey.

选项： 对澳洲现代人的values有深远影响； (正确答案)

士兵互扔手榴弹（grenade）（对应原文第一段back and forth，因为ANZAC离攻击目标足够近）；（正确答案）

他们在挖工事的过程中起用了很多人；

13,000土耳其人死亡；（错误选项）

这些阵亡士兵从别的战役过来；（错误选项）

ANZAC侵占了土耳其。（错误选项）

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.

(猩际官网/APP RO #22)

2. 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.

(猩际官网/APP RO #15)

3. 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.

(猩际官网/APP RO #27)

4. 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.

(猩际官网/APP RO #31)

5. 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).

(猩际官网/APP RO #9)

6. 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.

(猩际官网/APP RO #18)

7. 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.

(猩际官网/APP RO #34)

8. 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.

(猩际官网/APP RO #150)

9. Humanities 🔥

- 1) A requirement of Humanities 104 is to write a persuasive paper on a topic of your choice.
- 2) The topic you choose should be supported by a range of sources.
- 3) The source should be cited under APA guidelines, and the final draft should be written in APA styles.
- 4) The final draft is due one week before the final exam.

(猩际官网/APP RO #2)

10. 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.

(猩际官网/APP RO #153)

11. Mayors 🔥

- 1) Education scholars generally agree that mayors can help failing districts, but they are starting to utter warnings.
- 2) Last summer the editors of the Harvard educational review warned that mayoral control can reduce parents' influence on schools.

3) And they pointed to Mr. Bloomberg's aggressive style as an example of what not to do.

4) All this must be weighed up by the New York state legislature in 2009, when mayoral control is up for renewal—or scrapping.

(猩际官网/APP RO #154)

12. Earthworm🔥

1) Not all wildlife is created equal in our eyes.

2) Take the earthworm, which doesn't have the widespread appeal of larger, more charismatic animals such as gorillas, tigers or pandas.

3) Worms are never going to get a strong "cute response", and they won't ever be the face of a conservation campaign.

4) But what Darwin rightly recognized is that - panda fans avert your eyes - worm conservation is much more important once we factor in their provision of what we now call "ecosystem services", which are crucial to human survival.

(猩际官网/APP RO #155)

13. Palaus🔥

1) Palaus and his colleagues wanted to see if any trends had emerged from the research to date concerning how video games affect the structure and activity of our brains.

2) They collected the results from 116 scientific studies, 22 of which looked at structural changes in the brain and 100 of which looked at changes in brain functionality and or behavior.

3) The studies show that playing video games can change how our brains perform, and even their structure.

4) For example, playing video games affects our attention, and some studies found that gamers show improvements in several types of attention, such as sustained attention or selective attention.

(猩际官网/APP RO #156)

14. Copernicus

- 1) Copernicus probably hit upon his main idea sometime between 1508 and 1514. For years, however, he delayed publication of his controversial work, which contradicted all the authorities of the time.
- 2) The historic book that contains the final version of his theory, *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium libri vi* ("Six Books Concerning the Revolutions of the Heavenly Orbs"), did not appear in print until 1543, the year of his death.
- 3) According to legend, Copernicus received a copy as he was dying, on May 24, 1543.
- 4) The book opened the way to a truly scientific approach to astronomy. It had a profound influence on later thinkers of the scientific revolution, including such major figures as Galileo, Johannes Kepler, and Isaac Newton.

(猩际官网/APP RO #79)

15. Mittal

- 1) It was taken over by Mittal, a Dutch-registered company run from London by its biggest single shareholder, Lakshmi Mittal, an Indian who started his first business in Indonesia.
- 2) The takeover battle raged for six months before Arcelor's bosses finally listened to shareholders who wanted the board to accept Mittal's third offer.
- 3) The story tells us two things about European business, both positive.
- 4) First, shareholder activism is increasing in a continent where until recently it was depressingly rare.
- 5) Second, and more important, the Arcelor Mittal deal demonstrates Europe's deepening integration into the global economy.

(猩际官网/APP RO #23)

16. Sleep

- 1) A Technology for recording brainwaves in wild animals awakens a more sophisticated understanding of the function of sleep. Studies using miniature sleep recording devices known as neurologgers have already challenged several long-held beliefs about the sleeping habits of sloths and birds.

- 2) Three toed sloths, for example, sleep far less than once thought.
- 3) And male sandpipers can go almost entirely without sleep during the three-week breeding season, helping maximize success at that time.
- 4) Now John Lesku of La Trobe University in Melbourne and his colleagues are using neurologgers to investigate whether light pollution interferes with the circadian rhythms of tammar wallabies in Australia.

(猩际官网/APP RO #3)

*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:

Finding employment

Finding challenging or **rewarding** employment may mean retraining and moving from a stale or boring job in order to find your **passion** and pursue it. The idea is to think long range and anticipate an active lifestyle into later years — perhaps into one's 80s or 90s. Being personally productive may now mean anticipating retiring in stages. This might indicate going to an alternate **plan** should a current career end by choice or economic chance.

Reading FIB_RW

1. Fingerprint

Fingerprints can **prove** that a suspect was actually at the scene of a crime. As long as a human entered a crime scene, there will be traces of DNA. DNA can help the police to **identify** an individual to crack a case. An institute in London can help **reserve** DNA and be used to match with the **samples** taken from the crime scenes

选项:

1. prove	show	present	illustrate
2. figure	identify	know	realise
3. protect	install	save	reserve
4. specimen	results	data	samples

2. Dendrochronology

A bonus of dendrochronology is that the width and substructure of each ring **reflect** the amount of rain and the **season** at which the rain fell during that particular year. Thus, tree ring studies also allow one to reconstruct **past** climate; e.g., a **series** of wide rings means a wet period, and a **series** of narrow rings means a **drought**.

选项:

1. have reflected	reflect	are reflecting	reflected
2. season	semester	quarter	term
3. previous	future	recent	past
4. class	group	series	string
5. humidity	drought	dryness	moisture

3. Chaucer's Tales

Chaucer's Tales quickly **spread** through England in the early fifteenth century. Scholars feel The Canterbury Tales **reached** their instant and continued success because of their accurate and oftentimes **vivid** portrayal of human nature, unchanged through 600 years since Chaucer's time George Macy, founder of The Limited Editions Club wrote on The Canterbury Tales.

选项:

1. unfold	go	extend	spread
2. reached	arrived	got to	attained
3. strong	vivid	affecting	clear

4. Dog🔥

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

选项:

1. excellent	excessive	selective	selected
2. diseases	epidemics	pathologies	medications
3. lit	litters	litter	littering
4. hence	however	moreover	so
5. representative	reprehensive	general	ideal

5. 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.

6. 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.

选项:

1. sources	items	stamps	supports
2. faith	answers	factors	parts
3. unusably	unethically	falsely	unexpected
4. connect	connected	disconnect	connection
5. abide in	abide by	abide to	abide from

7. Affordable childcare

Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies have found that countries with greater enrollment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also have higher maternal employment rates, although untangling causal relationships is

complex. From the point of view of the household, additional income, especially for the less well-off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty has been shown to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. From the point of view of the public purse, as mothers **enter** employment they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues **through** income tax and national insurance.

8. Genetic test

While Florey researchers have also created a genetic test for PD (10% of PD cases are caused by genetic factors), this new test has a broader **application** by screening for many different types of PD and monitoring treatment, as well as measuring the **effectiveness** of drugs being developed to treat the disease. Dr Qiao-Xin Li and colleagues from The University of Melbourne and The Mental Health Research Institute of Victoria, along with Prof Malcolm Horne from the Howard Florey Institute, found people with PD had low levels of the brain-secreted protein 'alpha-synuclein' in their blood, **while** people without PD had high levels of the protein. Prof Horne said the test they developed measured alpha-synuclein levels in blood. "Currently there is no specific PD diagnostic test so doctors rely on their observations to make a diagnosis, which means some patients may not be prescribed the most suitable medication and around 15% of those **diagnosed** may actually be suffering from something else," Prof Horne said. "Further studies are required to establish whether this test can distinguish between people who are responsive to treatment and those who are not," he said. The researchers are now conducting a large-scale study to determine the **effectiveness** of the test, to discover whether it is applicable for all types of PD, and to find out if it can measure the rate of **progression** and severity of the disease.

选项:

1. application	adoption	function	operation
2. effectiveness	efficiency	usage	demand
3. where	when	which	while
4. having	diagnosed	diagnosing	having been diagnosed
5. determine	discriminate	distinguish	recognize
6. procedures	progress	process	progression

9. Hard work

It is important to **emphasize** the need for hard work as an essential part of studying law, because far too many students are tempted to think that they can succeed by relying on what they imagine to be their natural ability, without bothering to add the expenditure of effort. To take an analogy some people **prefer** the more or less instant **gratification** which comes from watching television adaptation of a classic novel to the rather more **laborious** process of reading the novel itself. Those who **prefer** watching television to reading the book are less likely to study law successfully, unless they rapidly acquire a **taste** for text-based materials.

选项:

1. appoint	emphasize	know	list
2. gratification	graduation	specification	expectation
3. labor	laborious	laboriously	liberal
4. prefer	like	intend	wish
5. thinking	production	topic	taste

10. Bees

Bees need two different kinds of food. One is honey made from nectar, which actually is a fluid that is collected in the heart of the flowers to **encourage** pollination by insects and other animals. Secondly, come from pollen, it is fine powdery substance in yellow, consisting of microscopic grains **stored** from the male part of a flower or from a male cone. It contains a male gamete(配子) that can fertilize the female ovule, which is **transferred** by wind, insects or other animals.

选项:

1. look after	encourage	form	educate
2. stored	started	saved	stole
3. transferred	changed	admitted	translated
4. discarded	treated	stored	resolved

11. Bats

Of the more than 1,000 bat species worldwide, 22 are **native** to North America. And while there are no pollinator bats in our area, gardeners should **champion** those that do live here, because they're insectivorous. These bats **consume** moths, beetles and mosquitoes, and can eat up to 500 mosquito-sized insects per hour. They also protect gardens and crops from such **pests** as cucumber beetles, cutworms and leafhoppers.

选项:

1. local	national	native	residential
2. support	champion	help	fight
3. send	consume	provide	kill
4. species	pests	objects	animals

12. Dark energy

Arguably the greatest mystery facing humanity today is the prospect that 75% of the universe is made up of a **substance** known as "dark energy", about which we have almost no knowledge at all. Since a further 21% of the universe is made from invisible "dark matter" that can only be **detected** through its gravitational effects, the ordinary matter and energy making up the Earth, planets and stars is apparently only

a tiny part of what exists. These **discoveries** require a shift in our perception as great as that made after Copernicus's **revelation** that the Earth moves around the Sun.

选项:

1. substance	essence	asset	matter
2. detected	founded	invented	explored
3. inventions	discoveries	findings	creations
4. information	exposure	revelation	message

四、听力

SST:

1. Globalization and detraditionalization 🔥

原文: So, I think you all know what I mean by globalization, don't you? This is the idea that we all live in a global village. With instant communications, we can share ideas, and consume cultural artifacts from countries all over the world, just by going into the Internet and all dream up, basically. The world is shrinking. In terms of speeds, it is accelerating, but in terms of distance, it's shrinking. What do I mean by detraditionalization? I mean the disappearance or the erosion, for the better word to use, the erosion of traditional cultures, of conventional ways of doing things, of conventional moralities. More and more young people around the world are rejecting the culture they grow up in, and it's probably a little bit cruel. But some imitating a Hollywood model of society, rather than the one which they inherit from their local tradition background. OK?

2. Agriculture and urbanization (A) 🔥

要点: Trading of agricultural products forms the relationship between urban and rural areas.

Urbanization requires increasing supply of workforce for urban development.

Less people are needed for agricultural industry.

One method to push farmers into city is to increase the productivity of agricultural sector. This will compel farmers to go to cities because there are more jobs and opportunities in the cities.

People moving to cities are more likely to lose their jobs and farmers can serve as labour supply for the cities.

3. Agriculture and urbanization (B)

要点： This lecture talks about the relationship between the agriculture and urbanization.

One farmer grow food can benefit many families in the city. And the food trade in city also can benefit people in countryside.

However more and more people don't want to live in countryside anymore, a lot of people move to urban area, as there are more opportunities in the city.

If all people are move to city, then they start losing jobs, increasing unemployment rate.

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.

(猩际官网/APP SST#89)

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.

(猩际官网/APP SST#40)

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. Memory 🔥

要点：There are two different systems of memory, implicit(隐式的) memory and explicit (显式的) memory.

Implicit memory is also called procedural (程式的) memory, which can not be consciously recalled.

It is an experimental or functional form of memory.

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

Examples of implicit memory include using languages naturally, driving and reading. When people try to describe the behavior of driving, they may even mislead themselves.

Explicit memory is also called declarative (陈述的) memory, consisting of a great deal of highly personal memories related to time, space and people. It is totally different from implicit memory.

Examples of explicit memory include remembering people's birthdays and answering multiple questions on the test.

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.

(猩际官网/APP SST#35)

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.

(猩际官网/APP SST#63)

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.

(猩际官网/APP SST#34)

11. Endangered language

原文：Language death is not mainstream theatre. It is not mainstream anything. Can you imagine Hollywood taking it on? It is so far outside the mindsets (思维模式) of most people that they have difficulty appreciating what the crisis is all about, because they are not used to thinking more about language as an issue in itself. Somehow we need to change these mindsets. We need to get people thinking about language more explicitly, more intimately (透彻地), more enthusiastically. Interest in language is certainly there, in the general population - most people are fascinated by such topics as where words come from, or what the origin of their town's name is, or whether their baby's name means anything; they are certainly prepared to play Scrabble and a host of other language games ad infinitum (无休止地); and language games are often found on radio and television, too - but a willingness to focus that interest on general issues, a preparedness to take on board (采纳) the emotion and drama inherent in the situation of language endangerment, is not something that happens much.

(猩际官网/APP SST#76)

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.

(猩际官网/APP SST#103)

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.

(猩际官网/APP SST#41)

17. Internet and journalism🔥

要点：讲Internet 对journalism的影响。

Journalism has changed since the rise of the Internet, including how it was produced and how it was consumed.

People became enthusiastic about such changes, viewing it improving the spreading of news and helping people to gain information.

Journalism becomes now a collaborative process and in a marginal way, which is unexpected.

18. 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.

19. Citizenship development🔥

Last month I published alongside my annual report a subject report on the development of citizenship in schools. The report celebrates the success of some schools in implementing the citizenship curriculum. It praises those schools where there have been substantial developments in the subject, and which now go a long way towards fulfilling national curriculum requirements. In the report we are critical of schools which have not taken citizenship seriously, either through reluctance or lack of capacity to make appropriate provision in the curriculum. Citizenship is marginalised in the curriculum in one fifth of schools. It is less well established in the curriculum than other subjects, and less well taught and some critics have seized on this as a reason for wanting to step back from supporting it. Yet, the progress made to date by the more committed schools suggests that the reasons for introducing citizenship are both worthwhile and can be fulfilled, given the time and resources. Indeed, those reasons are given added weight by national and global events of the past few months. While not claiming too much, citizenship can address core skills, attitudes and values that young people need to consider as they come to terms with a changing world.

(猩际官网/APP SST#72)

*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。

6. Bibliography

要点：关于bibliography(参考文献)和reference的区别。

选项：它们的范围不一样。（答案）

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. Place to study

要点：一个采访，topic是where is the good place to study，大概问了五个人。

一个人说cafe，第二个说library，还有人说room，并且解释有人觉得library好，但是学习会受到distraction。还有说到coffee，在咖啡馆里找一个比较好的位置。

选项：room；college cafe；public coffee store。

6. Translating software

要点：一个软件可以把French翻译成English，只需要把text放进去，within 5 minutes，可以识别出某个词语是否为academic。还可以把text take a picture。

选项：这个软件可以把French interpret成English in 5 minutes；

这个软件可以在很快时间内分析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**.

7. Bar code

Many different types of bar code scanning machines exist. but they all work on the same fundamental principles. They all use **intensity** Of light reflected from a series of black and white stripes to tell a computer what code it is **seeing**. White stripes reflect light very well, while black stripes reflect hardly any light at all. The bar code **shines** light **sequentially** across a bar code. simultaneously detecting and recording the pattern of reflected and non-reflected light. The scanner then **translates** this pattern into an electrical signal that the computer can understand. All scanners must include computer software to interpret the bar code once it's been entered. This simple principle has transformed the way we are able to **manipulate** data and the way in which many businesses handle recordkeeping.

8. CEO

That brings us to the CEO's second duty: building **everyone** or more accurately, building the senior team. All the executives report to the CEO, so it's the CEO's job to **hire**, fire, and manage the executive team. From **coaching** CEOs, I actually think this is the most important skill of all. Because when a CEO hires an excellent senior team, that team can keep the company running. When a CEO **hire** a poor senior team, the CEO is up **spending** all of their time trying to do with the team, and not nearly enough time trying to do with other elements of their job. The senior team can and often does **develop** the strategy for the company, but ultimately it's always the CEO who has the final "go-no-go" decision on strategy.

*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. Animal classification

要点：1800年people classify animals。

先说怎么分类mammal，再提到reptile，说它们是stupid animal。

When there came dinosaurs' advent, they became stupid.

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. Oxford and Cambridge

要点：It's well-known that our Britain has the best two universities, Oxford and Cambridge.

They were set up to set the standards for universities.

But because of the royal charter, ironically,

Lecturer 担心政府经费会导致这两所大学的学术自由和独立性受影响。

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(副现象) 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.

7. Insomnia

要点：失眠有多种坏处，大脑会给胃发饥饿信号，其实并不饿。

Some are naturally hard to fall asleep, because of stress, taking naps in daytime, or disorders.

失眠导致increase consumption of food and obesity(肥胖)。

Ways to improve the symptom include changing sleep patterns, lifestyle, etc..

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. Computer virus

要点： 讲电脑病毒， beep声之前说了copy me。

选项： and spreading around（正确答案）。

HIW: (无)

WFD:

1.Student advisor was aware that lecture today has been canceled.	#638
2.We are achieving common prosperity throughout the department.	#679
3.Industrial experts will discuss job opportunities in an automatic labor force.	#613
4.A rising population means more trees are cut down.	#172
5.The invention of the printing press increases the demand for paper.	#647
6.Art students often exhibit their works in the university buildings.	#566
7.The office hours will be changed from next term.	#650
8. The teacher training is an observation of the classes.	#655
9.They develop a unique approach to train their employees.	#668
10.Our courses help to improve critical thinking and independent learning skills.	#624
11.Universities need to secure the grants for research subjects.	#676
12.Farming methods across the world have greatly developed recently.	#606
13.There is an important difference between mass production and batch production.	#665
14.Managing the increasing population is the challenge for most governments.	#618
15.The studies showed the Hong Kong people are the most active in Asia.	#654
16.Get enough sleep the night before the test.	#607
17.New credit cards will soon use the finger press technology.	#622

18.Our laboratory equipment is provided free of charge.	#626
19.Mature students usually adapt to university life extremely well.	#620
20.Protective clothing must always be worn in the laboratory.	#631
21.Our professor is hosting the business development conference next week.	#227
22.The undergraduates need some specific sources to analyze a program.	#9
23.The same issues featured both explanations of the problem.	#456
24.Most of these features were part of the previous system.	#200
25.The book was supported by many faculty members.	#352
26.The new chemistry professor will deliver his first lecture tomorrow.	
27.The winter sun is lower but high enough to produce enough warmth.	
28.The course dates are available on the college website.	
29.Library plays an important role in student's life.	
30.There is a significant difference between theory and practice in education.	
31.Continuing students will be sent for application forms.	#600
32.Science library is currently located on the ground of the library.	#635
33.Take the first step to apply your university scholarship.	#642
34.Consumer confidence tends to increase as the economy expands.	#599
35.Global connections increased in academic communities, thanks to social media.	#608
36.Today's history lecture has been moved to lecture theater.	#672

*仍然以老题为主。

**请重点关注单词：exhibit, warmth, laboratory, explanation, grants, secure, prosperity, aware, hosting, opportunities, rising, printing。

*感谢您的阅读，下期再见！

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