

猩际PTE 4月15~21日 高频预测机经



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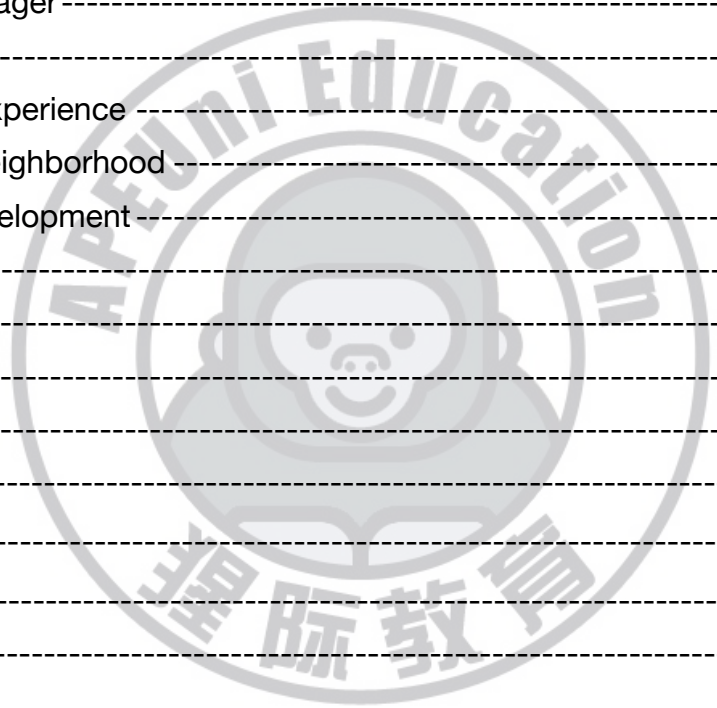
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一、口语

RA

1. Electronic discourse

Electronic discourse is one form of interactive electronic communication. In this study, we reserve the term for the two-directional texts in which one person using a keyboard writes language that appears on the sender's monitor and is transmitted to the monitor of a recipient, who responds by keyboard.

(猩际官网/APP RA #267)

2. Actor training

The training of an actor is an intensive process which requires curiosity, courage and commitment. You will learn how to prepare for rehearsal, how to rehearse and how to use independent and proactive processes that inform you to do the best work possible for both stage and screen.

(猩际官网/APP RA#318)

3. Faster communication

As we progress into the 21st century, communications are becoming faster and faster. Think of millions of different media images you are bombarded with every day. It is as important now to be able to read and make sense of those images, as it has been to be able to read ordinary text.

(猩际官网/APP RA#266)

4. Domestic division

Traditional divisions of domestic work are understood to persist, because of the strong association of the home with humanity and with masculinity to challenge that home is arguably equivalent to challenge what it is to beat a woman or man.

(猩际官网/APP RA#309)

5. Memorable benefit

Perhaps the most memorable benefit of the program has been the opportunity to me in small groups, something that is difficult to arrange such a desperate organization. Many officers would have to work together for thirty years but would not know other's strength and weakness.

(猩际官网/APP RA#310)

6. Magnetar

The best comparison is likely a magnetar, a young neutron star with a powerful magnetic field, the researchers said. Magnetars also produce bright X-ray flares. While magnetars are thought to be young stars, the two flaring objects in this study reside near elliptical galaxies, which contain older stars. So the objects are likely too old to be magnetars, the researchers said.

(猩际官网/APP RA#262)

7. Examination

The department determines whether or not the candidate has passed the examination. In cases where an appearance for the final public oral examination would constitute a substantial financial hardship for the candidate, the director of graduate studies may recommend to the dean of the Graduate School that the examination be waived.

(猩际官网/APP RA#311)

8. Educational demand🔥

Public demand for education has remained strong, reflecting the importance of education as a means of social progress. Aware of the social value of education to the world of the work, the government continues to innovate and update the education system in order to produce a qualified and competent work force.

(猩际官网/APP RA#279)

9. Beauty contest🔥

Beauty contests, whether it's Miss Universe or Miss Teen International, are demeaning to women and out of sync with the times. Opponents say that they are nothing more than symbols of decline. 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.

(猩际官网/APP RA#109)

10. Herbivore

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

(猩际官网/APP RA#273)

11. Body composition

Your body's composed of trillions of cells - lots of different types of cells that make up different organs and other parts of your body. Your body is also where 10 times that number of bacteria call 'home sweet home.' But don't be afraid - these bacteria do more good than harm to you. And besides, just in case you wanted to strike up a conversation with your tenants, you and your bacteria do have a few things in common.

(猩际官网/APP RA#163)

12. Companies

Companies will want to be known not just for the financial results they generate, but equally for the imprint they leave on society as a whole. First, ensuring that their products contribute positively. Second, operating in a way that approaches a "net-neutral" impact to the natural environment. And third, cherishing their people.

(猩际官网/APP RA#312)

13. Supernova

The term supernova(超新星) was coined in the 1930s by a memorably odd astrophysicist named Fritz Zwicky. Born in Bulgaria and raised in Switzerland, Zwicky came to the California Institute of Technology in the 1920s and there as once distinguished himself by his abrasive(粗鲁的) personality and erratic(古怪的) talents. He didn't seem to be outstandingly bright, and many of his colleagues considered him little more than “an irritating buffoon”.

(猩际官网/APP RA#251)

14. 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)

15. Recycling

When we recycle, used materials are converted into new products, reducing the need to consume natural resources. If used materials are not recycled, new products are made by extracting fresh, raw material from the Earth, through mining and forestry. Recycling helps conserve important raw materials and protects natural habits for the future.

(猩际官网/APP RA#79)

16. 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)

17. Elephant🔥

The elephant is the largest living land mammal. During evolution, its skeleton has greatly altered from the usual mammal, design 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)

18. 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)

19. 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)

20. 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)

21. 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)

22. Botswana's AIDS

Although Botswana's economic outlook remains strong, the devastation that AIDS has caused threatens to destroy the country's future. In 2001, Botswana had the highest rate of HIV infection in the world. With the help of international donors it launched an ambitious national campaign that provided free antiviral drugs to anyone who needed them, and by March 2004, Botswana's infection rate had dropped significantly.

(猩际官网/APP RA#107)

23. Abstract preparation

The preparation of abstract is an intellectual effort requiring general familiarity with the subject to bring out of the points of an author's argument course for skills and experience. Consequently, a considerable amount of qualified manpower that could be used to advantage in other ways must be diverted to task of facilitating or to information.

(猩际官网/APP RA#98)

24. Vanilla

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

(猩际官网/APP RA#152)

25. 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)

26. Blue

While blue is one of the most popular colors, it is one of the least appetizing. Blue food is rare in nature. Food researchers say that when humans searched for food, they learned to avoid toxic or spoiled objects, which were often blue, black, or purple. When food dyed blue is served to study subjects, they lose appetite.

(猩际官网/APP RA#131)

27. Akimbo

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

(猩际官网/APP RA#5)

28. Culture comparison

In comparing material with non-material culture - the first being the objects and technologies we create, and the second our customs, beliefs and attitudes - the speaker gives greater emphasis to the material culture. He gives the example of the development of genetic science and the benefits it has brought to mankind, despite a fair amount of opposition.

(猩际官网/APP RA#264)

* 这次预测中 RA 中出现少量新题，但频率较低

Some new RA questions have been reported, but not significant.

**备考策略: 发音技巧 (学习 PTE三分钟) > 练习本周预测 > 浏览全部机经 (学习生词)

Exam Strategy: Speaking skill > Practice weekly prediction > Scan through all Exam Qs

RS:

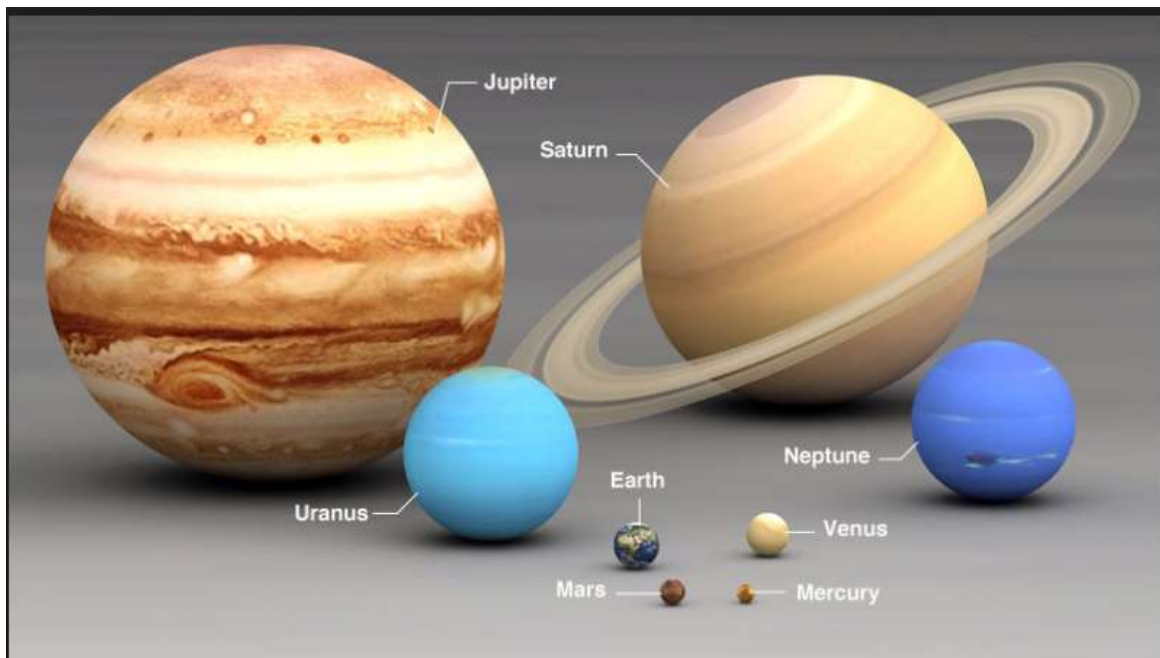
1. I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue. #349
2. To measure distance could take as much as three weeks. #698
3. Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row. #699
4. Student discount cards can be used on campus in the coffee house. #659
5. Organic food is growing without applying chemicals and no artificial additives. #660
6. The fertile plains in the east of the region provide excellent land for farming. #543
7. In spite the cold temperature, the sky is clear and blue. #500
8. He is almost never in his office. #639
9. Chapter one provides the historical background to the topic. #642
10. This small Indian state is a land of forest valleys and snowy islands. #823
11. The US ranks twenty-second in foreign aid, given it as a percentage of GDP. #647
12. The aim of the work, presented could be formulated as follows. #685
13. We developed a method for evaluation of dynamic changes. #683
14. Some methods for clinical applications have been presented as well. #684
15. Quantitative and temporal parameters of food consumption were used. #682
16. Proteins constitute at least thirty percent of the total mass of all living organism. #681
17. Most of the strategies are in a preclinical state. #679
18. Genetic and biochemical analyses have generated a detailed portfolios of mechanisms. #847
19. This process has enabled the rational identification of core machinery. #676
20. A key feature in drug development is examination of the pharmacological effects. #675
21. A science-based approach is vital for effective advancements. #674
22. This essay examined the use of computer in the science classroom. #673
23. The website interface represents the stimulus that influence consumer's decision making. #672
24. Participants were not performing an actual purchase. #671
25. The gap between the rich and the poor was not decreased rapidly as expected. #669
26. The professor will be the last speaker this evening. #668
27. The problem with this is that it fails to answer the basic question. #667
28. History is not a collection of dates and events. #690
29. Generally students have unusual problems in school, you can pay by cash or using a credit card. #691

- 30. It is good for the environment also good for your bill. #382
- 31. Opposition to the government tax policies are widespread across business sectors. #710
- 32. Most students in last year's course did well in this module. #711
- 33. This module develops our understanding of the theory behind advertising campaigns. #576
- 34. Would you please put the materials on the table. #886
- 35. You can change your courses on the website during the registration period. #783
- 36. You should enquire about the direct deposit. #35
- 37. Today, we will be discussing the role of the government in preventing injustice. #362
- 38. We didn't have any noticeable variance between the two or three tasks. #354
- 39. It seems that language appeared from nowhere. #557

*备考策略: 流利作答技巧 (校长 2-5-8 法则) > 本周预测 > 全部机经
Exam Strategy: Fluency skill > Weekly prediction > All Exam Qs

DI:

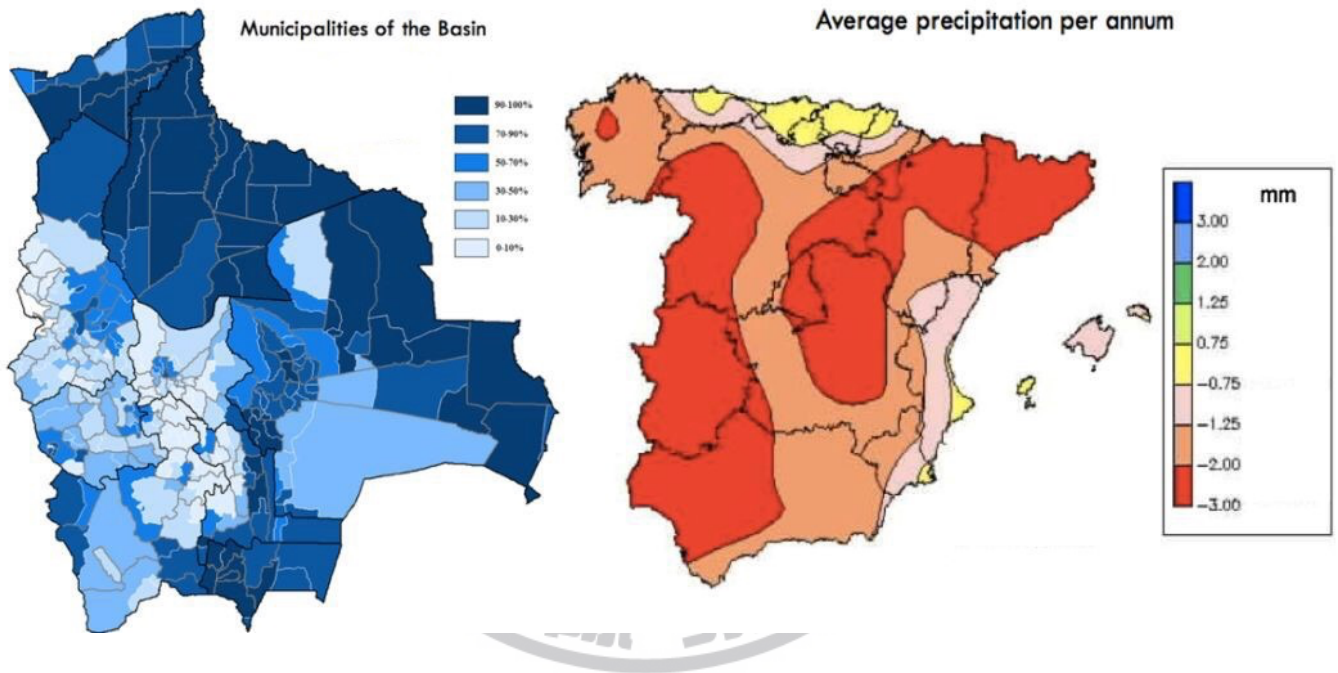
1. Solar system



(猩际官网/APP DI #1)

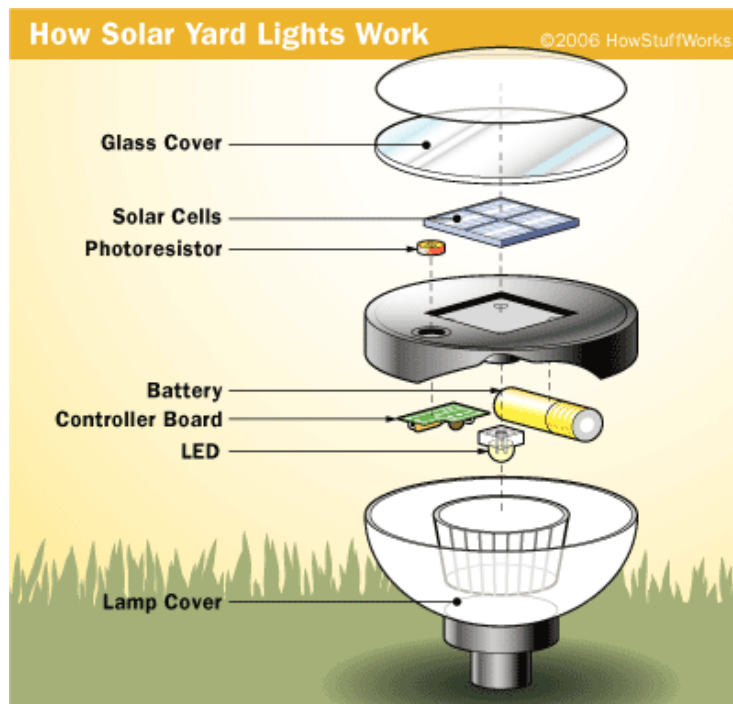
2. Gariep Basin

Municipalities and Precipitation of Gariep Basin



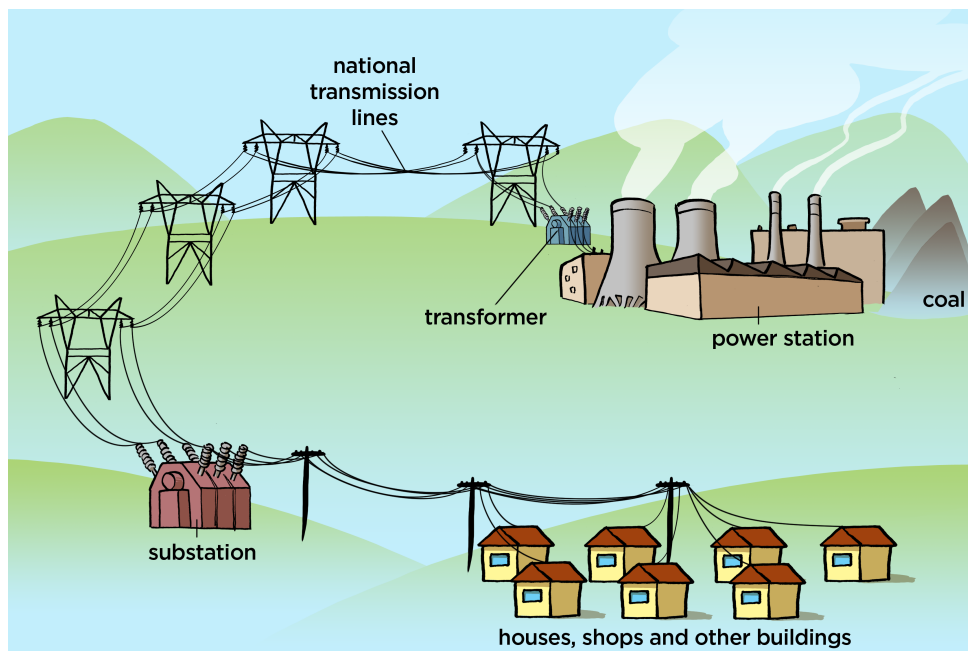
(猩际官网/APP DI #160)

3. Solar yard light



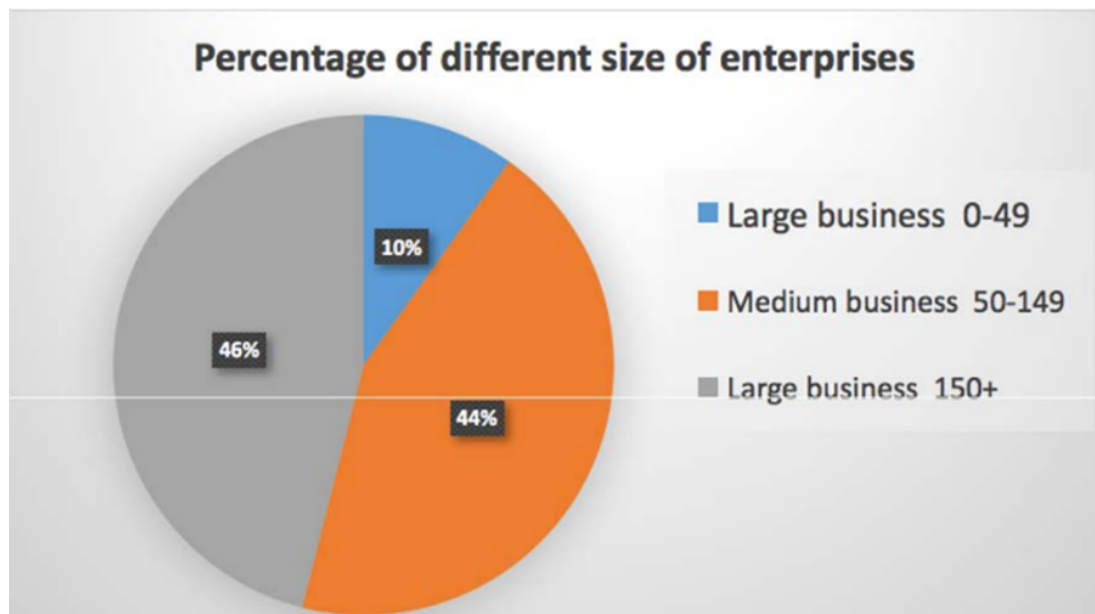
(猩际官网/APP DI #173)

4. Power transmission



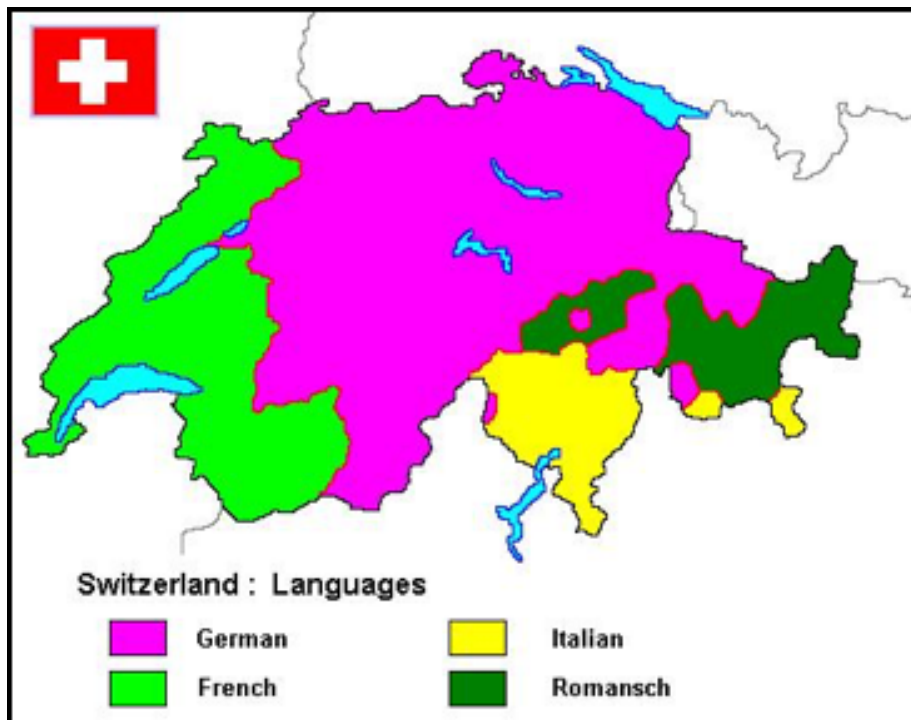
(猩际官网/APP DI #249)

5. Enterprise's Size



(猩际官网/APP DI #311)

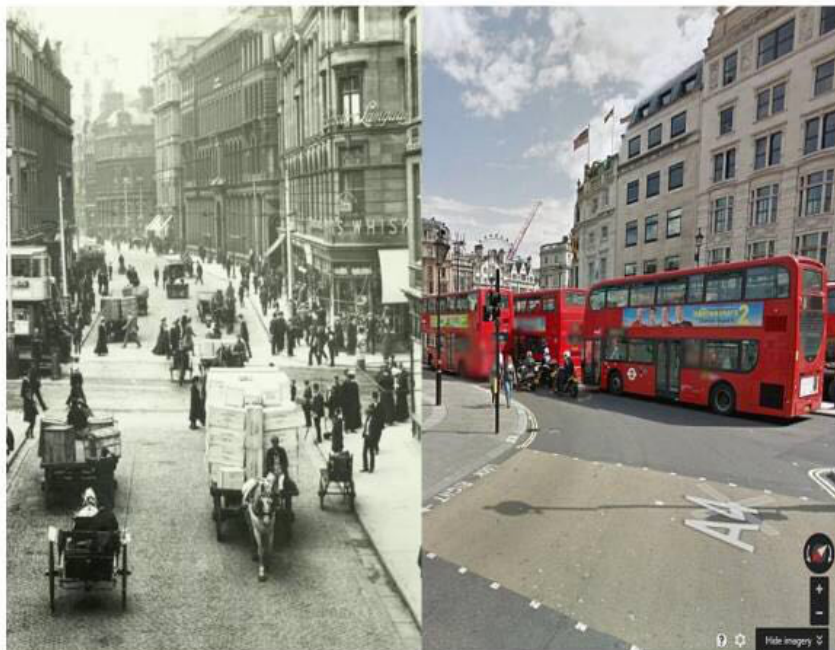
6. Switzerland Language



(猩际官网/APP DI #225)

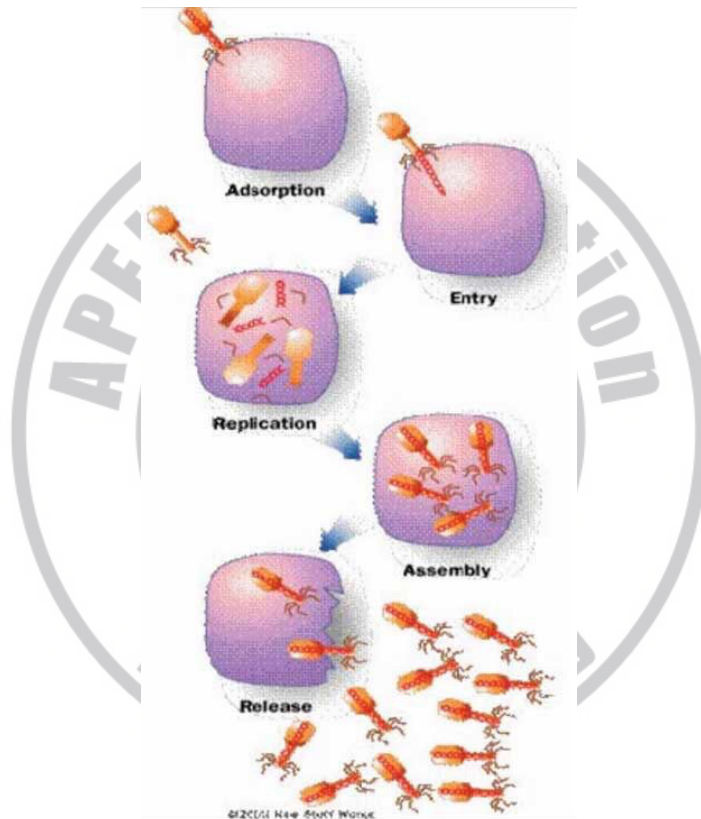
7. London Street View

London street views in 19th century and now



(猩际官网/APP DI #346)

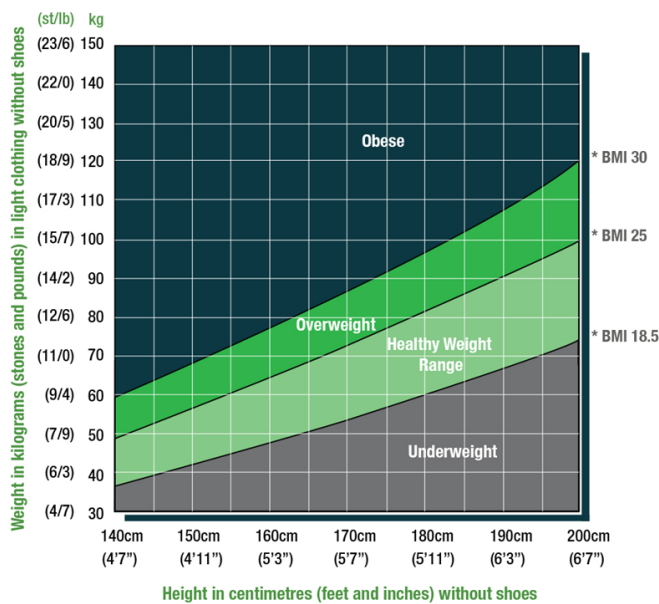
8. Virus Replication



(猩际官网/APP DI #19)

9. BMI

Aim for a healthy weight: BMI chart for adults



Source: Adapted from the Australian Dietary Guidelines (2013).

(猩际官网/APP DI #3)

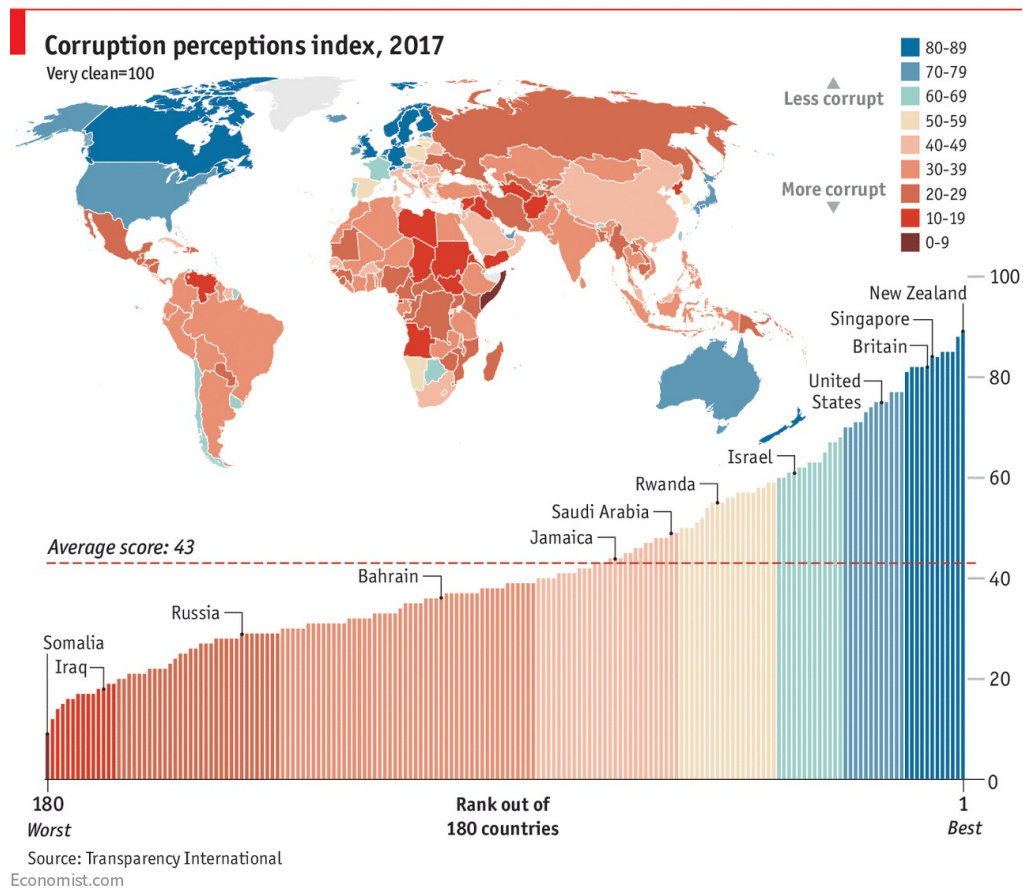
10. Economic inactivity

Table 1 **Economic inactivity through the generations**

Birth cohorts	Average work expectancy at age 15 years	Average life expectancy	Average inactivity	Inactivity share of life
	years	years	years	%
1901 Federation	44.2	53.6	9.4	17.6
1925–1946 War	42.6	62.8	20.2	32.1
1946–1964 Baby Boomers	43.3	67.1	23.7	35.3
1965–1979 Gen X	43.1	68.8	25.7	37.4
1980–2003 Gen Y	42.3	69.9	27.6	39.5
2004–2025 Gen Z	42.5	70.6	28.1	39.8

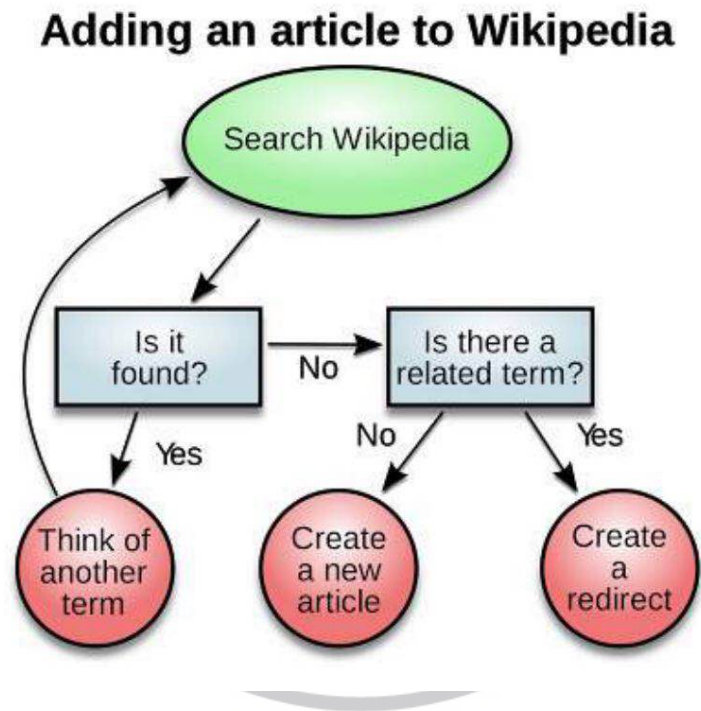
(猩际官网/APP DI #343)

11. Corruption perceptions



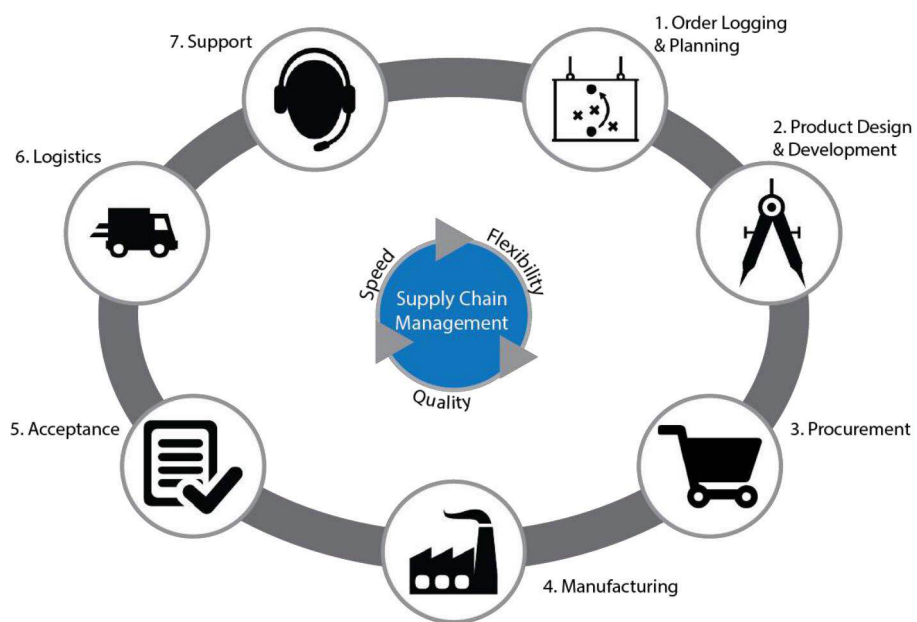
(猩际官网/APP DI #185)

12. Article adding



(猩际官网/APP DI #241)

13. Order processing



(猩际官网/APP DI #275)

14. Rain forest distribution



(猩际官网/APP DI #277)

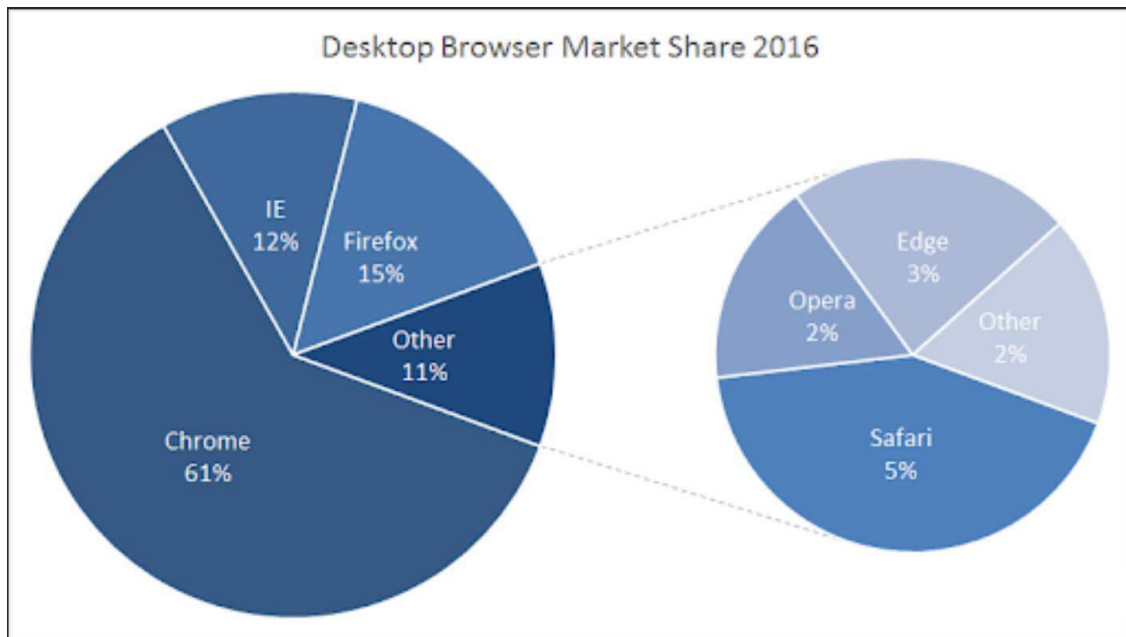
15. Closed-loop recycling

How Dell does closed-loop recycling



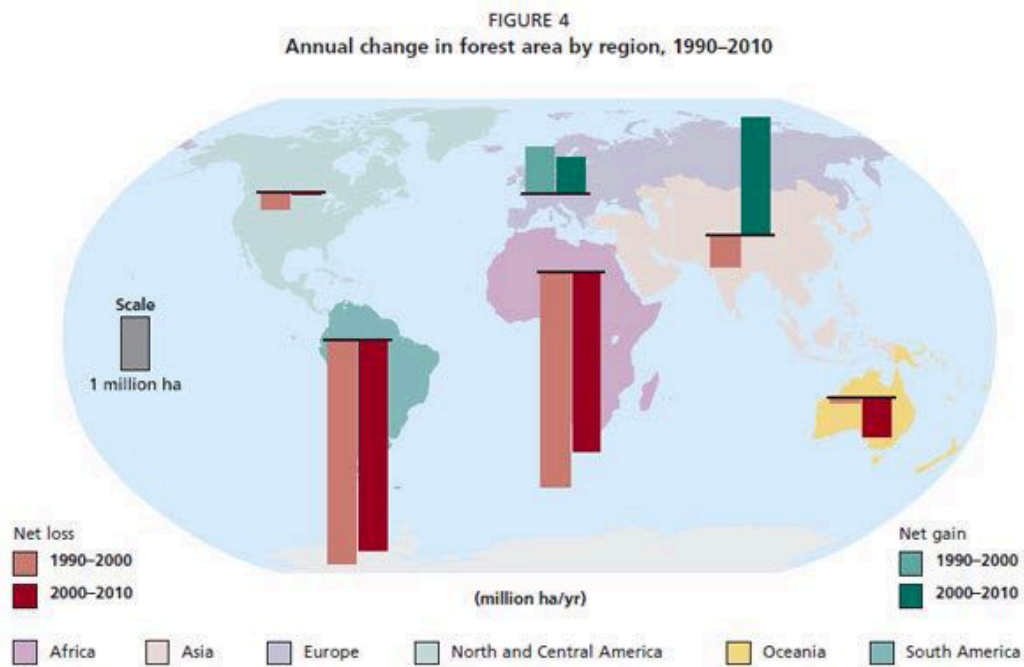
(猩际官网/APP DI #278)

16. Desktop browser share



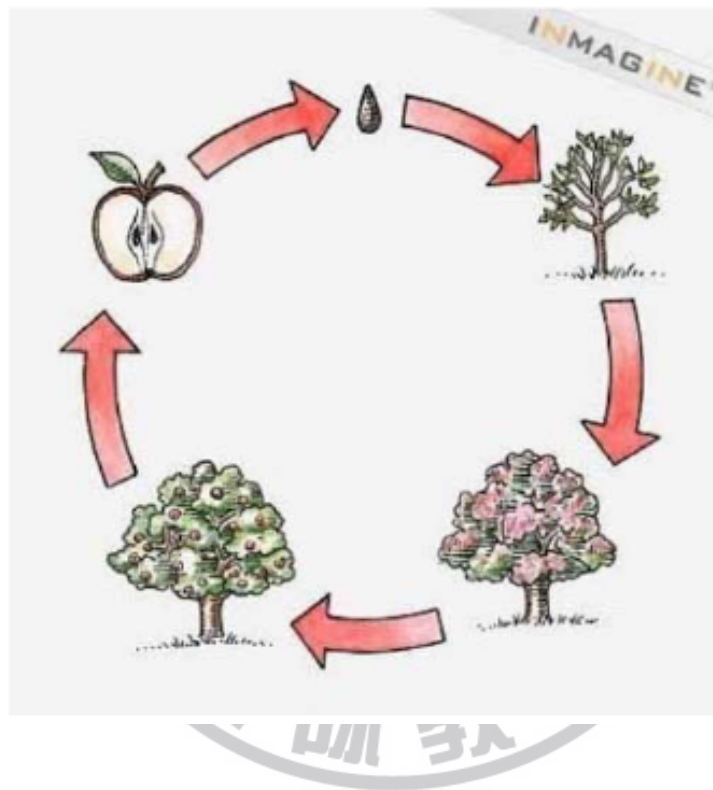
(猩际官网/APP DI #279)

17. Forest Annual Change



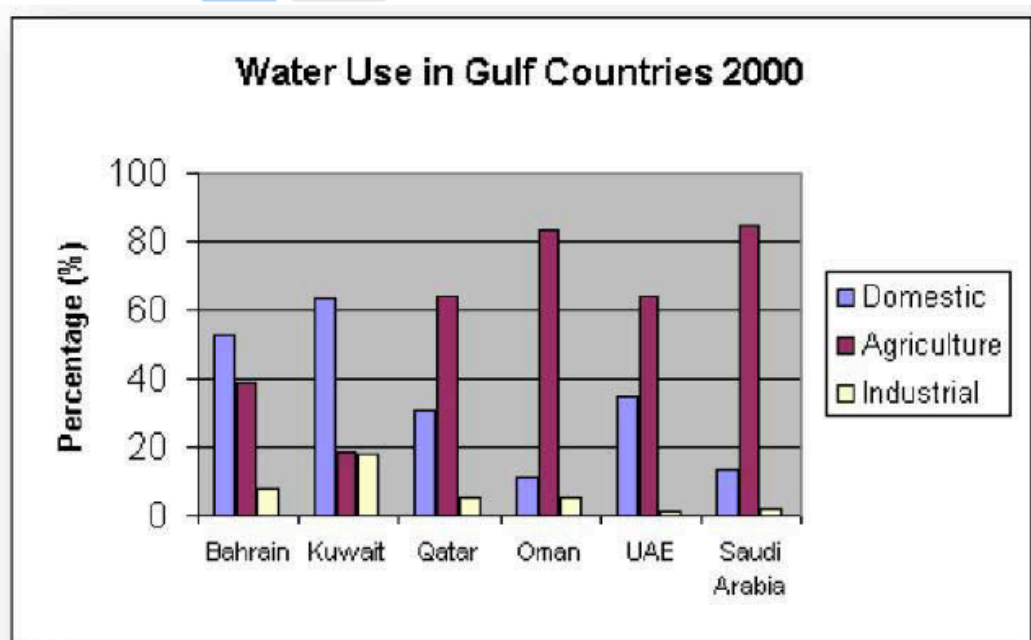
(猩际官网/APP DI #284)

18. Apple life cycle 🔥



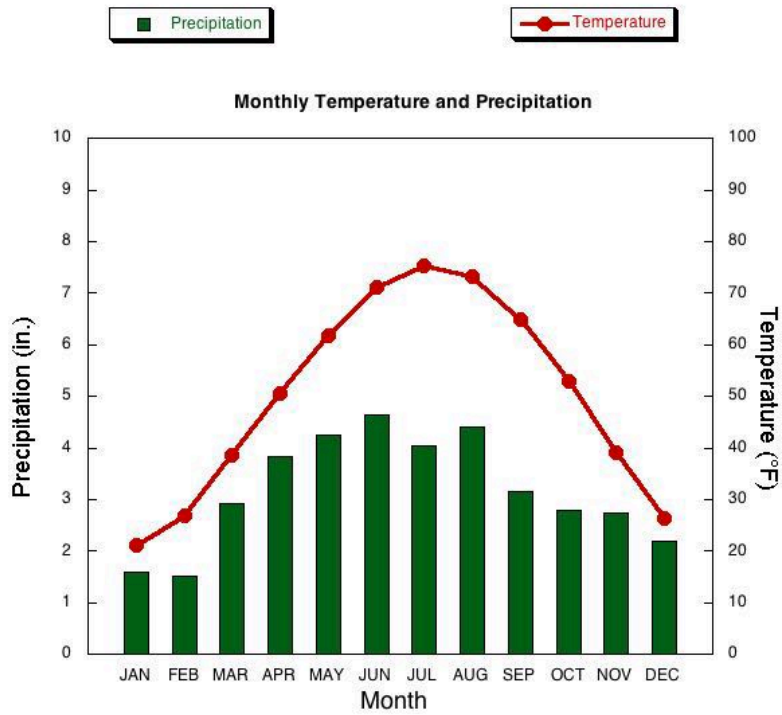
(猩际官网/APP DI #178)

19. Water use



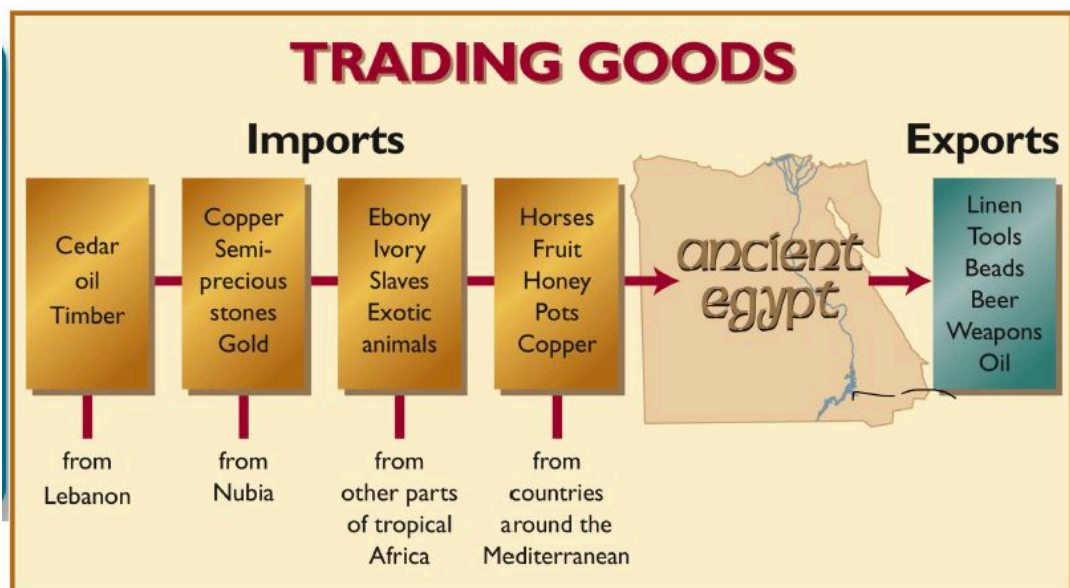
(猩际官网/APP DI #103)

20. Temperature and Precipitation



(猩际官网/APP DI #286)

21. Egypt Trading



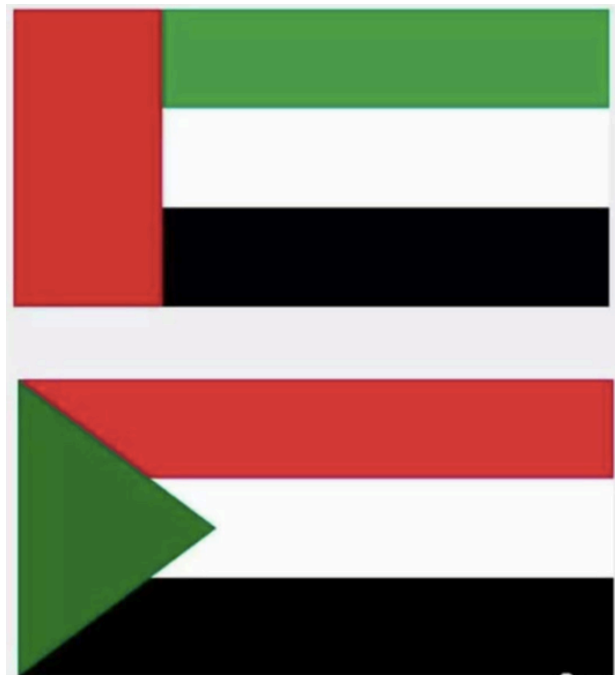
(猩际官网/APP DI #268)

22. 100% Health 🔥



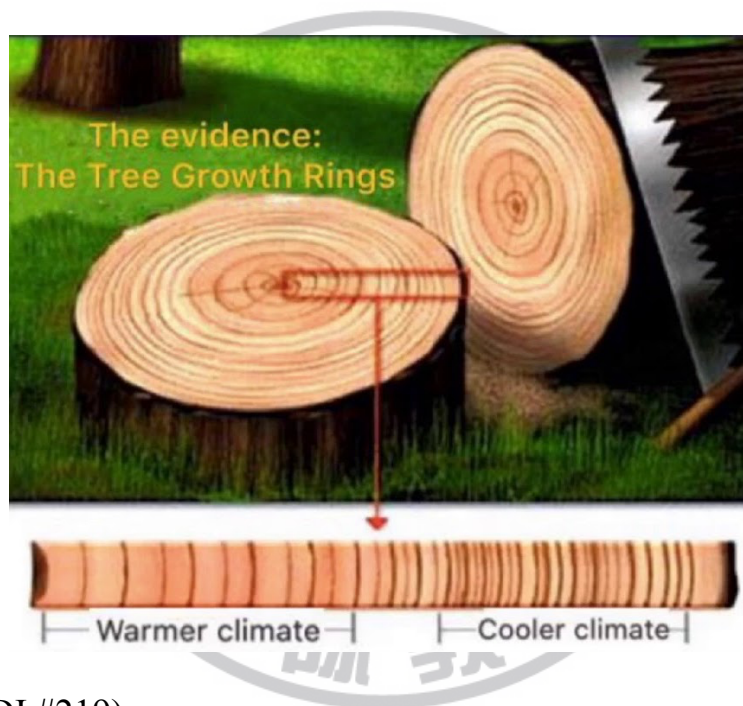
(猩际官网/APP DI #390)

23. National Flags 🔥



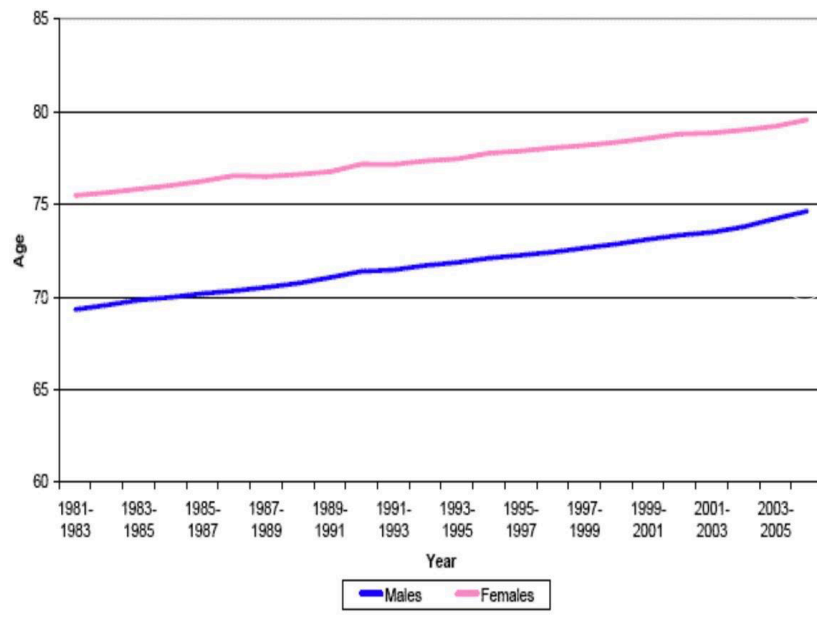
(猩际官网/APP DI #43)

24. Tree Ring and Saw 🔥



(猩际官网/APP DI #219)

25. Life expectancy



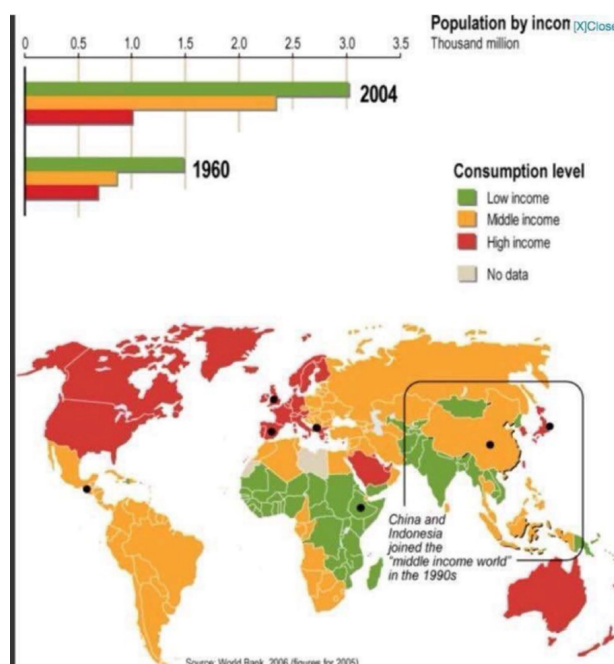
(猩际官网/APP DI #288)

26. Chiang Mai Weather



(猩际官网/APP DI #291)

27. Population&Consumption



(猩际官网/APP DI #321)

*备考策略: 模版熟练使用 > 练习本周预测 > 浏览全部机经

Exam Strategy: Fluent with templates > Weekly prediction > All Exam Qs

RL:

1. Age structure

要点: Pyramid is often used to show age structure.

The bottom has the largest portion, indicating newly-born babies and teenagers.

The oldest people has the least number.

Then the lecture compare the age structure in 1976 to the age structure now.

(猩际官网/APP RL #219)

2. Measurement

要点: Go back to the early times, when there was no international measurement standard system.

接着介绍measurement计量方式。

(猩际官网/APP RL #218)

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.

(猩际官网/APP RL #214)

5. Biology

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

(猩际官网/APP RL #149)

6. Australian export

要点： The lecture talks about Australia's export business towards China, Japan, US.

In the past, Australia was concerned about its geographical location, which may result in Australia being isolated from North America, UK, and later America.

Nevertheless, nowadays with the rise of Asian countries, especially China, Australia has become a great export country with a perfect location.

Currently, Japan is the largest exporting country to Australia, but China may become the largest one in the future. Australia should take the advantage of China's rise to develop its exports.

(猩际官网/APP RL #216)

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. Superman🔥

原文: Today we're going to recount heroic tales of superhuman feats of strength, when in the face of disaster, some people are said to have summoned up incredible physical power to lift a car off of an accident victim, move giant rocks, or like Big John of song, single-handedly hold up a collapsing beam to let the other miners escape. Are such stories true? There are many anecdotes supporting the idea, but we're going to take a fact-based look at whether or not it truly is possible for an adrenalin-charged person to temporarily gain massive strength. In proper terminology, such a temporary boost of physical power would be called hysterical strength. The stories are almost always in the form of one person lifting a car off of another. In one case in Colorado in 1995, a police officer arrived at a single-car accident where a Chevy Chevette ended up on top of a baby girl and sank into the mud. The officer lifted the car and the mother pulled the girl out. In 2009, a man in Kansas lifted a Mercury sedan off of a six-year-old girl who had been trapped underneath when it backed out on top of her. In 1960, a Florida mom lifted a Chevy Impala so that a neighbor could pull out her son, who had become trapped when he was working on the car and his jack collapsed. There's even the case where the MD 500D helicopter from Magnum, P.I. crashed in 1988, pinning the pilot under shallow water; and his burly friend (nicknamed Tiny) ran over and lifted the one-ton

helicopter enough for the pilot to be pulled out. And, of course, the list goes on, and on, and on. In each of these cases, some aspect of leverage or buoyancy probably played some role in reducing the magnitude of the feat to something more believable. And even lifting many cars by several inches still leaves most of its weight supported by the suspension springs. But our purpose today is not to "debunk" any of the specific stories. The majority of them are anecdotal, and interestingly not repeatable; in many cases, the person who summoned the superstrength later tried it again only to find that they couldn't do it. Basically, what we have is a respectably large body of anecdotal evidence that suggests that in times of crisis, danger, or fear, some people have the ability to temporarily exercise superhuman strength.

(猩际官网/APP RL #164)

9. Pavlov experiment

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

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

(猩际官网/APP RL #165)

10. Innovation and invention

原文： He says innovation equals invention. Let me just stop here. Innovation equals invention often people mistake these two things for the same thing. Innovation equals invention, they are not. Innovation is something that generates value for the world. It makes something faster, better, cheaper. It gives someone some great satisfaction. An invention is an idea, a technology, a patent. In and of itself, it does not generate value. So these two are not the same thing. And sometimes you see them interchange. And that's not correct. So innovation equals invention times commercialization. So and when we look at this equation of innovation something of value, it requires a new idea and then it requires someone or some organization that is going to commercialize that idea, and to make it a value to the world.

(猩际官网/APP RL #182)

11. Presentation skill

要点：视频题，中年男教授语速适中，逻辑清晰。

If people feel nervous and speak quickly, audience would not understand what you said.

Another part is about how to overcome it.

Don't give too much information, just only mention 3 points in 15 minutes.

(猩际官网/APP RL #187)

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 in equality 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.

(猩际官网/APP RL #168)

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. Amory Lovins

原文：Amory Lovins is an American consultant experimental physicist and he has been active at the nexus of energy, resources, economy, environment, development

and security in more than 50 countries for over 40 years. He pays attention on energy saving and how to use energy in a more efficient and sustainable way. He built a house with plenty of energy-saving concepts. He's an unusual character with a wide range of knowledge and a genius, but he's not a scientist. He has a consulting company and lives in a house that build on a mountain. For 30 years, he used a lot of ways to save energy and solved problems with technologies that already existed and demonstrate them. Some people think he is so crazy. A female writer wrote a book about him which is called Mr Green.

(猩际官网/APP RL #166)

15. 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.

(猩际官网/APP RL #167)

16. 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。

(猩际官网/APP RL #215)

17. Springtime

原文： The Earth's temperature is rising. And as it does, springtime phenomena—like the first bloom of flowers—are getting earlier and earlier. But rising temperatures aren't the only factor. Urban light pollution is also quickening the coming of spring. "So temperature and light are really contributing to a double whammy of making everything earlier." Richard French-Constant, an entomologist at the University of Exeter. He and his colleagues compiled 13 years of data from citizen scientists in the U.K., who tracked the first bud burst of four common trees. Turns out, light pollution—from streetlights in cities, and along roads—pushed bud burst a full week earlier. Way beyond what rising temperatures could achieve. This disruptive timing can

ripple through the ecosystem. "The caterpillars that feed on trees are trying to match the hatching of their eggs to the timing of bud burst. Because the caterpillars want to feed on the juiciest and least chemically protected leaves. And it's not just the caterpillars, of course, that are important. But the knock-on effect is on nesting birds, which are also trying to hatch their chicks at the same time that there's the maximum number of caterpillars." So earlier buds could ultimately affect the survival of birds, and beyond. The findings are in the Proceedings of the Royal Society B. The world's becoming increasingly urbanized, and light pollution is growing—which French-Constant says could trick trees into budding earlier and earlier. But smarter lighting—like LEDs that dial down certain wavelengths—could help. "Perhaps the exciting thing is, if we understand more about how light affects this bud burst, we might be able to devise smarter sort of street lighting that has less red components, and therefore less early bud burst." Thus keeping springtime an actual springtime phenomenon.

(猩际官网/APP RL #161)

18. Patent

要点：视频题。

普通人和百万富翁对去给一个clicker申请专利的不同反应。

如果我们去，成功几率是0，即使真的会带来一定的利益。但是一个百万富翁去patent office申请，他们就有很大的机会成功，即使这个专利带来的value接近于0。

There are different reactions when an ordinary person wants to file a patent and a millionaire wants to file a patent.

If we want to file a patent for this clicker(手上拿着遥控PPT的遥控器) the opportunity of success will be almost zero, even though it may actually bring us economic benefits.

However, if a millionaire goes to the patent office and wants to file a patent for this clicker, the officer may happily consider it even the economic value is nearly 0.

(猩际官网/APP RL #217)

19. Port of London

原文： But what we are going to discuss today is how the port of London was discovered and what we discovered about it. Now if you look at the historical records of Roman London, there is only about 14 actual references to London in antiquity I contemporary references. And all those only one is in the first century, there are none at all at the second or third century. There is only one in the late third century and there is four in the fourth century. So if you are a historian trying to write the history of Rome in London, it's really difficult. You don't have much data, you're going to depend on the archaeological evidence, the material evidence of the port and indeed the town to have any understanding of what happened then. And so, what we're

looking at here is how did we discover about the port of London, there is no historical documentations, no customs books, no terrorists, no idea of the taxes. We have to understand the port entirely from the archaeological evidence. So that's what we are going to do today. So, if we move on to the next slide, I love livestreaming. Thank you very much.

(猩际官网/APP RL #194)

20. Newton's apple

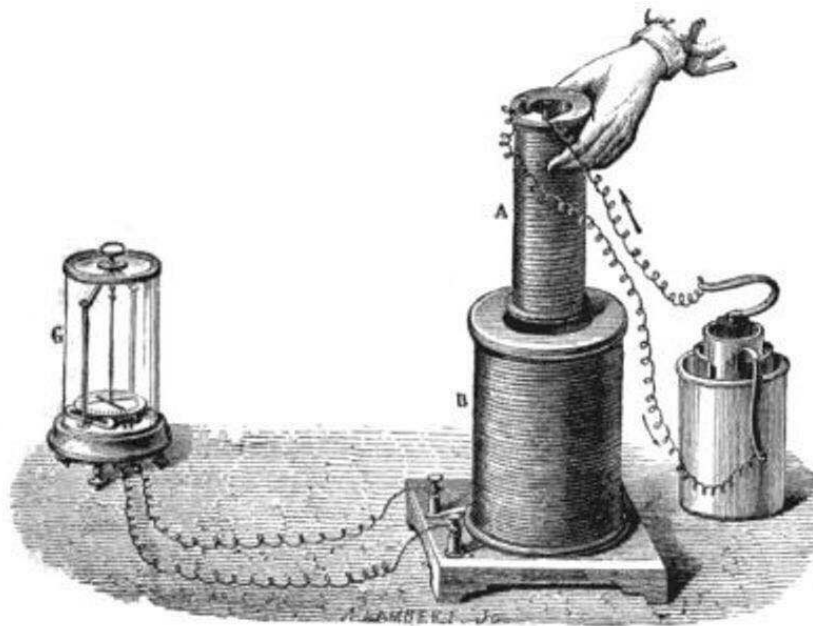
要点：图片题，一个少年抱膝仰望高处的苹果。

关键词有observation, gravity, magnitude, earth and planets.

大概意思是“透过现象看本质”。

(猩际官网/APP RL #210)

21. Electro-magnetic induction



要点：视频题，视频的第一个画面就是上图。

The lecture is about the electro-magnetic induction experiment in 1831.

关键词有：relationship between magnetic field and electric field, electric current, generator, motion, when small coil is moved in or out of the large coil then... with magnetic field.

(猩际官网/APP RL #211)

22. Melbourne

要点：图片题，女声语速较快。

Melbourne is a beauty, but it can be better.

It's important to do...

Diversity contributes a lot to the market and its culture.

(猩际官网/APP RL #212)

23. Wind power&hydropower

要点： In Australia, wind power is just 1% of the whole, but in Denmark, wind power has a larger proportion.

In other countries, hydropower has a larger proportion.

(猩际官网/APP RL #196)

24. Saturn rings

要点： Galileo found in 1610 that Saturn(土星) has more than 10 rings composed of different practices.

Other planets like Venus also have rings but not as many as Saturn.

(猩际官网/APP RL #200)

25. First degree

要点： 讲朋友小孩选什么专业作为第一学位。

他先选了数学，后来又feel bored，转成了英语。

You cannot make progress unless you learn the fundamentals of math.

(猩际官网/APP RL #213)

26. Chloe sunglasses

要点： 图片题，女声，篇幅较短。

图片上有两副墨镜，镜框为土豪金颜色，注明了sunglasses。

提到真假Chloe墨镜，值300刀。

在问卷调查中，real Chloe sunglasses给了一组人，发现戴fake sunglasses的做questionnaires时会更cheating。

还说了戴真的sunglasses会增加confidence。

(猩际官网/APP RL #176)

27. Advertising standard authority

要点： 介绍HFSS，意思是food high in fat, sugar and salt。

介绍ASA这个组织，即Advertising Standard Authority， helps consumers make healthy decisions in buying food and drinks, also helps consumers identify the food contents in the labeling, like sugar, salt。

(猩际官网/APP RL #177)

28. Visual culture

要点： This topic is described as the visual culture in science fiction.

The visual culture in science fiction involves drama, culture, technology, and most importantly, logical and visual effects.

This was minor and sub-cultural until a big change occurred since the introduction of the movie Star War.

The story of the movie is stupid and aggressive, but the speaker still likes it because of the well-designed visual logic.

Fiction is now a part of the visual culture.

(猩际官网/APP RL #178)

29. Telescope

要点： 视频题，一位女士站着演讲。

讲instruments used in space observation。先说到telescope，放在higher areas可以观察得更清楚，特别是mountainous areas。

再提到有些instruments到别的星球拍的照片，让人们更清楚地了解space。

(猩际官网/APP RL #179)

30. Questionnaire types

原文： What live decided to provide is the steps that I take when analyzing my own questionnaires. However, before I begin, it would be useful to remind you of a few terms we use when talking about questionnaires. Questions can be divided into three types. This is sometimes called level measurement. Firstly, we have category type questions, which are also known as nominal questions. These are when participants select from a list of categories for their response, such as male or female or they may include ethnic origin. Secondly, we have ordinal type questions. These are similar to category questions. But instead of the categories being independent, there is some sort of order between them. If we ask people to indicate their age in categories. This is an ordinal type question. Thirdly, we have continuous questions. These are any questions that can be answered by a number. It could be an open-ended question asking participants to tell you how many times they attended lectures or how often they used a VLE. Or it could involve asking them to rate the importance of intensity of some experience.

(猩际官网/APP RL #180)

*备考策略: 模版熟练使用 > 本周预测 > 全部机经

Exam Strategy: Fluent with templates > Weekly prediction > All Exam Qs

ASQ:

1. Which of the following is not a means of transportation: by plane, by public transportation or car model? #259 [Car model](#)
2. Who sits in the cockpit(驾驶舱) of an airplane? #431 [Pilot](#)
3. How do you call a student that has finished his first year? #145 [Sophomore](#)
4. When something has increased by triple, how many times does it increase? #432 [Three times](#)
5. If a species is described as venomous, what substance it has? #433 [Venom](#)
6. How do you describe the type of magazine that is published four times a year? #289 [Quarterly](#)
7. If you invented something, what can you apply for to prevent others copying your invention? #434 [Patent](#)
8. What natural resource is used by a carpenter? #435 [Wood](#)
9. In the word 'postgraduate', what does the 'post' mean? #436 [After](#)
10. What is the fluid that pumped from the organ related to cardiology? #399 [Blood](#)
11. What type of shape has four corners, four lines that are equal in length? #384 [Square](#)
12. What do we call the large instrument with 88 keys covered by color white and black? #322 [Piano](#)
13. If you want to buy a ring, who do you approach, a jeweler or a pharmacist? #337 [Jeweler](#)
14. What dose green being help for? #442 [Environment](#)
15. What do we call the prize that sponsored by Sweden which sets many prize in liter al and physics field? #443 [The Nobel Prize](#)
16. Which day is between Tuesday and Thursday? #444 [Wednesday](#)
17. Which one needs the most complicated mechanism: car, ship or air plane? #445 [Air plane](#)
18. What do the following belong to: roses, daisies, tulip, etc? #446 [Flower](#)
19. What stage is a ten year old child in? #659 [Teenage](#)

20. What kind of liquid do mammals feed their babies? #279 [Milk](#)
21. What is the wet place does crocodile prefer to live in? #430 [Swamp](#)
22. What does human and animal skeleton consist of? #660 [Bones](#)
23. When we go hiking in the mountains, what do we use to protect our feet? #661 [Hiking shoes](#)
24. What is the hard object in the center of peaches, apples and pears? #662 [Core](#)
25. What is the hardest part of your hand? #663 [Nail](#)

*备考策略: 浏览全部机经 > 练习本周预测

Exam Strategy: Read through all Exam Qs > Weekly prediction

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: 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. American English

原文：American English is, without doubt, the most influential and powerful variety of English in the world today. There are many reasons for this. First, the United States is, at present, the most powerful nation on earth and such power always brings with it influence. Indeed, the distinction between a dialect and a language has frequently been made by reference to power. As has been said, a language is a dialect with an army. Second, America's political influence is extended through American popular culture, in particular through the international reach of American films (movies, of course) and music. As Kahane has pointed out, the internationally dominant position of a culture results in a forceful expansion of its language... the expansion of language contributes... to the prestige of the culture behind it. Third, the international prominence of American English is closely associated with the extraordinarily quick development of communications technology. Microsoft is owned by an American, Bill Gates. This means a computer's default setting for language is American English, although of course this can be changed to suit one's own circumstances. In short, the increased influence of American English is caused by political power and the resultant diffusion of American culture and media, technological advance, and the rapid development of communications technology.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #6)

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 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 #17)

8. Beauty contest

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

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

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

(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" have been made using a variety of materials. Inevitably, the surface of the Stone accumulated many layers of material left over from these activities, despite attempts to remove any residue. Once on display, the grease from many thousands of human hands eager to touch the Stone added to the problem.

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

(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 revolution, it is envisaged, will be at least as powerful. While the future effects are not known, a likely scenario is one where both the challenges as well as the opportunities will emerge from a vessel into which exploration and research, dialogue and debate are poured. Challenges arise as social and economic structures try to adjust to the simultaneous phenomenon of diminishing young cohorts with rising older ones, and opportunities present themselves in the sheer number of older individuals and the vast resources societies stand to gain from their contribution.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #4)

11. Nobel peace prize

原文： This year's Nobel Peace Prize justly rewards the thousands of scientists of the United Nations Climate Change Panel (the IPCC). These scientists are engaged in excellent, painstaking work that establishes exactly what the world should expect from climate change.

The other award winner, former US Vice President Al Gore, has spent much more time telling us what to fear. While the IPCC's estimates and conclusions are grounded in careful study, Gore doesn't seem to be similarly restrained.

Gore told the world in his Academy Award winning movie (recently labelled "one sided" and containing "scientific errors" by a British judge) to expect 20 foot sea level rises over this century. He ignores the findings of his Nobel co-winners, the IPCC, who conclude that sea levels will rise between only a half foot and two feet over this century, with their best expectation being about one foot. That's similar to what the world experienced over the past 150 years.

Likewise, Gore agonizes over the accelerated melting of ice in Greenland and what it means for the planet, but overlooks the IPCC's conclusion that, if sustained, the current rate of melting would add just three inches to the sea level rise by the end of

the century. Gore also takes no notice of research showing that Greenland's temperatures were higher in 1941 than they are today.

The politician turned movie maker loses sleep over a predicted rise in heat related deaths. There's another side of the story that's inconvenient to mention: rising temperatures will reduce the number of cold spells, which are a much bigger killer than heat. The best study shows that by 2050, heat will claim 400,000 more lives, but 1.8 million fewer will die because of cold. Indeed, according to the first complete survey of the economic effects of climate change for the world, global warming will actually save lives.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #44)

12. Electric car

原文： Although we tend to think of electric cars as being something completely modern, they were in fact some of the earliest types of motorized vehicle.

At the beginning of the twentieth century electric cars were actually more popular than cars with an internal combustion engine as they were more comfortable to ride in. However, as cars fueled by petrol increased in importance, electric cars declined. The situation became such that electric vehicles were only used for certain specific purposes - as fork-lift trucks, ambulances and urban delivery vehicles, for example. Although electricity declined in use in road vehicles, it steadily grew in importance as a means of powering trains. Switzerland, for example, was quick to develop an electrified train system, encouraged in this no doubt by the fact that it had no coal or oil resources of its own.

Nowadays there is renewed interest in electricity as a means of powering road vehicles. Why is this the case? Well, undoubtedly economic reasons are of considerable importance. The cost of oil has risen so sharply that there is a strong financial imperative to look for an alternative. However, there are also environmental motivations. Emissions from cars are blamed in large part for - among other things - the destruction of the ozone layer and the resultant rise in temperatures in the polar regions. A desire not to let things get any worse is also encouraging research into designing effective electric transport.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #26)

13. Pendulum clock

原文： One of Guinness World Records' more unusual awards was presented at the National Maritime Museum yesterday. After a 100-day trial, the timepiece known as Clock B — which had been sealed in a clear plastic box to prevent tampering — was officially declared, by Guinness, to be the world's "most accurate mechanical clock with a pendulum swinging in free air". It was an intriguing enough award. But what is really astonishing is that the clock was designed more than 250 years ago by a man who was derided at the time for his incoherence and absurdity that was little short of the symptoms of insanity", and whose plans for the clock lay ignored for two centuries. The derision was poured on John Harrison, the British clockmaker whose

marine chronometers had revolutionized seafaring in the 18th century (and who was the subject of Longitude by Dava Sobel). His subsequent claim — that he would go on to make a pendulum timepiece that was accurate to within a second over a 100-day period — triggered widespread ridicule. The task was simply impossible, it was declared. But now the last laugh lies with Harrison. At a conference, Harrison Decoded: Towards a Perfect Pendulum Clock, held at Greenwich yesterday, observatory scientists revealed that a clock that had been built to the clockmaker's exact specifications had run for 100 days during official tests and had lost only five-eighths of a second in that period.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #106)

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 #40)

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)

19. Brain mechanism

原文： It's important to realise that the brain doesn't see the world around it simply as though the scene was projected onto a cinema screen on the inside of your skull. Before a scene can be observed "in your head" it has to be broken down into a number of different components for processing, and these components then have to be recombined into the meaningful form that we call "an image". Amongst other things, the scene is broken down into its different colours — red, green and blue — in a way that's analogous to the manner in which a television image or magazine photograph is broken down into tiny dots of primary colours (which are too small to be noticed individually when we look at them, but which when seen collectively give the impression of a continuous full colour image). However, unlike and magazine images, the image that we see with our eyes is broken down not only into separate

colour components but into other components too. It is, rather incredibly, deconstructed into component parts such as horizontal lines, vertical lines, circles and so on. Each of these component parts is sent to a separate area of the brain for processing, with the different components of the scene only merging again when they are unified into what you perceive as the image.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #166)

20. Skipping breakfast (B)

原文：Skipping Breakfast Has Drawbacks - It's no mystery why so many people routinely skip breakfast: bad timing. It comes at a time when folks can be more occupied with matters of grooming, attire and otherwise making themselves presentable for a new day. However, studies conducted both in the United States and internationally have shown that skipping breakfast can affect learning, memory and physical well-being. Students who skip breakfast are not as efficient at selecting critical information for problem-solving as their peers who have had breakfast. For school children, skipping breakfast diminishes the ability to recall and use newly acquired information, verbal fluency, and control of attention, according to Ernesto Pollitt, a UC Davis professor of pediatrics whose research focuses on the influence of breakfast on mental and physical performance. Skipping breakfast can impair thinking in adults, also. For both children and adults, a simple bowl of cereal with milk goes a long way toward providing a sufficiently nutritious start to the day. Green-Burgeson recommends choosing a cereal that's low in sugar — less than five grams per serving — and using nonfat or one percent milk. Frederick Hirshburg, a pediatrician at UC Davis Medical Group, Carmichael, says that babies and other preschoolers rarely skip breakfast because "they're usually the hungriest at the beginning of the day. Breakfast then becomes more of a "learned experience" than a response to a biological need, Hirshburg says.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #167)

21. Greenland shark

原文：An international team of scientists is set to go to Arctic to investigate the Greenland shark longevity mystery. The shark is known to be the longest living vertebrate animal on the planet Earth. One of the members is Dr. Holy Shiels, a physiologist and senior lecturer in the Faculty of Life Sciences at the University of Manchester. She will be the only British scientist in the team to study Greenland shark, which is believed to be the vertebrate animals and mammals with the longest living. The shark is reported to have lived for more than 200 years, and possibly close to or more than 400 years. The shark is both hunter and a scavenger, that feed on seals and other animals including polar bears and whales. It is also known as one of the largest sharks, reaching to five and a half meters (18 feet), very close to the size of a great white. The research team is commissioned by the Greenland government and will conduct the research on board the multi-purpose research vessel Sanna, operated by the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources. A Greenland shark is

estimated to be able to live for 400 years according to Science Magazine. Professor Shiels expects to gather sufficient data of Greenland shark, a top predator in the Arctic sea. She wanted to find a clue of how Greenland shark is able to survive in the deep sea of the Arctic sea, by examining how its heart and circulation work in its normal habitat, as she specializes in the cardiovascular function. "Greenland sharks are classified as data deficient," Shiels said. "This means that we don't know enough to put measures in place to protect them from over-fishing, pollution or climate change."

(猩际官网/APP SWT #168)

22. Frog amber

原文：A miner in the state of Chiapas found a tiny tree frog that has been preserved in amber for 25 million years, a researcher said. If authenticated, the preserved frog would be the first of its kind found in Mexico, according to David Grimaldi, a biologist and curator at the American Museum of Natural History, who was not involved in the find. The chunk of amber containing the frog, less than half an inch long, was uncovered by a miner in Mexico's southern Chiapas state in 2005 and was bought by a private collector, who loaned it to scientists for study. A few other preserved frogs have been found in chunks of amber — a stone formed by ancient tree sap — mostly in the Dominican Republic. Like those, the frog found in Chiapas appears to be of the genus Craugastor, whose descendants still inhabit the region, said biologist Gerardo Carbot of the Chiapas Natural History and Ecology Institute. Carbot announced the discovery this week. The scientist said the frog lived about 25 million years ago, based on the geological strata where the amber was found. Carbot would like to extract a sample from the frog's remains in hopes of finding DNA that could identify the particular species but doubts the owner would let him drill into the stone.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #29)

23. Parent's born order

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

and her own older brother. "I would see Joshua do to Julie what my brother did to me," she says of the taunting and teasing by a much older sibling. "I had to try not to always take Julie's side." Biases can surface no matter what your own birth position was, as Lori Silverstone points out. "As a middle myself, I can be harder on my older daughter. I recall my older sister hitting me," she says of her reactions to her daughters' tussles.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #53)

24. Children watching TV

原文： Why and to what extent should parents control their children's TV watching? There is certainly nothing inherently wrong with TV. The problem is how much television a child watches and what effect it has on his life. Research has shown that as the child watches and what effect it has on his life. Research has shown that as the amount of time spent watching TV goes up, the amount of time devoted not only to homework and study but other important aspects of life such as social development and physical activities decreases. Television is bound to have it tremendous impact on a child, both in terms of how many hours a week he watches TV and of what he sees. When a parent is concerned about the effects of television, he should consider a number of things: what TV offers the child in terms of information and knowledge, how many hours a week a youngster his age should watch television, the impact of violence and sex, and the influence of commercials. What about the family as a whole? Is the TV set a central piece of furniture in your home! Is it flicked on the moment someone enters the empty house? Is it on during the daytime? Is it part of the background notice of your family life? Do you demonstrate by your own viewing that television should be watched selectively?

(猩际官网/APP SWT #52)

25. World wide web

原文： Tim Berners-Lee believes the internet can foster human understanding and even world peace Times Online, March 20, 2010. 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. Along with Galileo, William Caxton and Sir Isaac Newton, 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. We speak for more than an hour about everything from Facebook to fatwas, Wikipedia to Google. 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 realized.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #154)

26. Grass&Cow

原文：The co-evolutionary relationship between cows and grass is one of nature's underappreciated wonders; it also happens to be the key to understanding just about everything about modern meat. For the grasses, which have evolved to withstand the grazing of ruminants, the cow maintains and expands their habitat by preventing trees and shrubs from gaining a foothold and hogging the sunlight; the animal also spreads grass seed, plants it with his hooves, and then fertilizes it with his manure. In exchange for these services the grasses offer ruminants a plentiful and exclusive supply of lunch. For cows (like sheep, bison, and other ruminants) have evolved the special ability to convert grass – which single-stomached creatures like us can't digest – into high-quality protein. They can do this because they possess what is surely the most highly evolved digestive organ in nature: the rumen. About the size of a medicine ball, the organ is essentially a forty-five-gallon fermentation tank in which a resident population of bacteria dines on grass.

(猩际官网/APP SWT #31)

*备考策略: 模版连词正确使用 (猩际AI批改) > 练习本周预测 > 全部机经

Exam Strategy: Learn correct grammar (APEUni AI Score) > Weekly prediction > All Exam Qs

WE:

1. Experience is more effective and useful than books and formal education. To what extent do you agree with this opinion? #97
2. Computer and online games should be banned to students in schools as they have no educational value. What's your opinion? #121
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? #95
5. The time people devote in job leaves very little time for personal life. How widespread is the problem? What problem will this shortage of time causes? #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. #101
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
27. Parents should be held legally responsible for their children's acts. What is your opinion? Support it with personal examples. #43
28. The world's governments and organizations are facing a lot of issues. Which do you think is the most pressing problem for the inhabitants on our planet and give the solution? #76

*备考策略: 模版熟练使用 (猩际AI批改) > 练习本周预测 > 浏览全部机经

Exam Strategy: Correct use of templates (APEUni AI Score) > Weekly prediction > All Exam Qs

三、阅读

Reading MCS:

1. Lava

要点: 关于Mariana海沟为什么这么深, 因为有lava冷却之后形成很高的ridge, 显得海沟更深。

问: What makes Mariana Trench 'deeper'?

(猩际官网/APP RMCS #52)

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。

(猩际官网/APP RMCS #85)

3. Allusive

要点: allusive的意思是“暗指的; 引用典故的”。

选项: fleeting;

motivate;

persuasive;

suggestive或是implicit; (答案)

realistic。

(猩际官网/APP RMCS#86)

4. 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)。

(猩际官网/APP RMCS #87)

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)。

(猩际官网/APP RMCS#88)

6. Home education

要点：母亲认为教育是为了她们的女儿好。

选项：their focus should be on home issues; (答案)

they envy their daughters; (干扰项)

they want them to school education. (干扰项)

(猩际官网/APP RMCS#91)

7. Voting machine

要点：投票机是美国人发明的。

西欧国家都不用，依然使用传统的纸笔投票形式。

另外两个使用投票机的国家是Holland和India。

选项:voting machine distribution (正确答案)。

(猩际官网/APP RMCS#89)

*备考策略: 熟悉题型 > 优先学习其他题型 > 大致浏览本周预测 (学习生词) > 练习题

Exam Strategy: Prioritise other question types > Weekly prediction > Practice Qs

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。

(猩际官网/APP RMCM#69)

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）。

(猩际官网/APP RMCM#70)

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". 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 on top of the bone scaffolds in a gel 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）。

(猩际官网/APP RMCM#71)

4. Mount Everest

原文： In the year 1852, a clerk rushed into the chamber of Sir Andrew Waugh, India's surveyor general, and exclaimed that a Bengali computer named Radhanath Sikhdar, working out of the Survey's Calcutta bureau, had discovered the highest mountain in the world. In 1865, nine years after Sikhdar's computations had been confirmed, Waugh bestowed the name Mount Everest on Peak XV, in honor of Sir George Everest, his predecessor as surveyor general. As it happened, Tibetans who lived to the north of the great mountain already had a more mellifluous name for it, Jomolungma, which translates to "goddess, mother of the word," and Nepalis who resided to the south called the peak Sagarmatha, "goddess of the sky", But Waugh pointedly chose to ignore these native appellations (as well as official policy encouraging the retention of local or ancient names), and Everest was the name that stuck.

问题： 作者对这座山峰的命名持什么态度？

选项： Waugh不该以前辈的名字命名；（正确答案）

应该根据Tibet和Nepail起名；

应该起名为Nepail因为坐落在Nepail；

不该起名为Everest；（正确答案）

应该保持Peak XV。

(猩际官网/APP RMCM#72)

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.

(猩际官网/APP RMCM#73)

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入；
 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）

(猩际官网/APP RMCM#74)

7. School interaction

要点：校园互动，问这样做有什么好处？

选项：这种活动能改变科学家在孩子心中的传统形象；
 让孩子们了解微生物学；
 双赢；
 增加这些研究员研究topics的广度和深度。

(猩际官网/APP RMCM#75)

8. Introvert and Extrovert Manager

要点：比较introvert和extrovert manager的优劣。

选项：introvert更适合快速变化的环境以及quiet manager更易于与直言的员工工作；

People have biases on introverts ;

Extrovert leaders and proactive members can't work together.。

(猩际官网/APP RMCM#75)

*备考策略：熟悉题型 > 优先学习其他题型 > 大致浏览本周预测 (学习生词) > 练习题

Exam Strategy: Prioritise other question types > Weekly prediction > Practice Qs

RO:

1. Hip hop

1) Hip hop emerged as a reaction to the gang culture and violence of the South Bronx in the 1970s, and daily experiences of poverty, racism, exclusion, crime, violence, and neglect.

2) It necessarily embodies and values resilience, understanding, community and social justice.

3) Without these, Hip Hop culture would never have been, and it is because these values remain at its core that Hip Hop is such a powerful agent of positive social change around the world.

4) Yet, the hip hop project is not yet free from these difficult circumstances.

(猩际官网/APP RO #157)

2. Selective university

1) England's most selective universities must do more to attract teenagers from disadvantaged backgrounds if they want to charge higher tuition fees, the country's fair access watchdog has warned.

2) Professor Les Ebdon, director of Fair Access to Higher Education, has said universities can no longer make excuses about the number of poorer students they take on.

3) In a statement issued yesterday, Prof Ebdon dismissed the argument from the country's most selective universities, which claim that young people from poorer backgrounds generally secure worse grades.

4) Such defenses from the country's most elite universities "do not hold water", Prof Ebdon said, as he urged the institutions to do more to widen their intakes."

(猩际官网/APP RO #143)

3. Mission

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

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

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

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

(猩际官网/APP RO #15)

4. Tutorial

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

2) Why is that?

- 3) Maybe they do not know the purpose of a tutorial.
- 4) They think it is like a small lecture where the tutor gives them information.
- 5) Even if students do know what a tutorial is for, there can be other reasons why they keep quiet.

(猩际官网/APP RO #27)

5. Game

- 1) Researchers in the field of artificial intelligence have long been intrigued by games, and not just as a way of avoiding work.
- 2) Games provide an ideal setting to explore important elements of the design of cleverer machines, such as pattern recognition, learning and planning.
- 3) Ever since the stunning victory of Deep Blue, a program running on an IBM supercomputer, over Gary Kasparov, then world chess champion, in 1997, it has been clear that computers would dominate that particular game.
- 4) Today, though, they are pressing the attack on every front.

(猩际官网/APP RO #31)

6. Earthquake

- 1) At 5:12 a.m. on April 18, 1906, the people of San Francisco were awakened by an earthquake that would devastate the city.
- 2) The main temblor, having a 7.7-7.9 magnitude, lasted about one minute and was the result of the rupturing of the northernmost 296 miles of the 800-mile San Andreas fault.
- 3) But when calculating destruction, the earthquake took second place to the great fire that followed.
- 4) The fire, lasting four days, most likely started with broken gas lines (and, in some cases, was helped along by people hoping to collect insurance for their property—they were covered for fire, but not earthquake, damage).

(猩际官网/APP RO #9)

7. Greener technologies

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

- 2) “The energy sector has a fantastic skills shortage at all levels, both now and looming over it for the next 10 years,” he says.
- 3) Not only are there some good career opportunities, but there's a lot of money going into the research side, too.
- 4) With the pressures of climate change and the energy gap, in the last few years funding from the research councils has probably doubled.

(猩际官网/APP RO #18)

8. New ventures

- 1) New Ventures is a program that helps entrepreneurs in some of the world's most dynamic, emerging economies--Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia and Mexico.
- 2) We have facilitated more than \$203 million in investment, and worked with 250 innovative businesses whose goods and services produce clear, measurable environmental benefits, such as clean energy, efficient water use, and sustainable agriculture.
- 3) Often they also address the challenges experienced by the world's poor.
- 4) For example, one of the companies we work with in China, called Ecostar, refurbishes copy machines from the United States and re-sells or leases them for 20 percent less than a branded photocopier.

(猩际官网/APP RO #152)

9. Summer school

- 1) The Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering will be holding the eleventh neutron summer school at Chalk River on May 8-13, 2011.
- 2) The aim of the school is to cover a wide range of topics associated with thermal neutron scattering, including powder diffraction, stress analysis, texture, reflectometry, and small-angle neutron scattering together with the underlying theory associated with neutron scattering.
- 3) The theory will be presented in a way that should be understood by people in any of these fields.
- 4) For more information, see the Canadian Institute for Neutron Scattering's Neutron Summer School.

(猩际官网/APP RO #34)

10. Copernicanism

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

(猩际官网/APP RO #150)

11. Science and technology

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

(猩际官网/APP RO #151)

12. Computer science

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

(猩际官网/APP RO #153)

13. Reading

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

(猩际官网/APP RO #19)

14. Speaking English

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

(猩际官网/APP RO #8)

15. 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)

16. 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)

17. 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)

18. 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)

19. 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)

20. 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)

21. Recycling

- 1) Today e-waste(题目中不是简写) .
- 2) 好像有个人名; 在学校里办了个回收活动xxx Days.
- 3) The days开头。活动里面的内容, 展开说。
- 4) 该活动收集了一定数量的电子垃圾。

(猩际官网/APP RO#215)

22. Bird-feeding

- 1) According to experts, feeding birds is probably the most common way in which people interact with wild animals today. More than 50 million Americans engage in the practice, collectively undertaking an unwitting experiment on a vast scale.
- 2) Is what we're doing good or bad for birds?
- 3) Recently, researchers at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology sought to answer this question, analyzing nearly three decades' worth of data from a winter-long survey called Project FeederWatch.
- 4) Preliminary results suggest the species visiting our feeders the most are faring exceptionally well in an age when one-third of the continent's birds need urgent conservation.
- 5) Still, what are the consequences of skewing the odds in favor of the small subset of species inclined to eat at feeders? What about when the bird we're aiding is invasive, like our house finch(小雀)?

(猩际官网/APP RO #214)

23. Fibers

- 1) Fibers suitable for clothing have been made for the first time from the wheat protein gluten.
- 2) The fibers are as strong and soft as wool and silk, but up to 30 times cheaper.

- 3) Narendra Reddy and Yiqi Yang, who produced the fibers at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln.
 - 4) He says that because they are biodegradable, they might be used in biomedical applications such as surgical sutures.
- (猩际官网/APP RO #197)

24. Pilot

- 1) After finishing first in his pilot training class, Lindbergh took his first job as the chief pilot of an airmail route operated by Robertson Aircraft Co. of Lambert Field in St. Louis, Missouri.
 - 2) He flew the mail in a de Havilland DH-4 biplane to Springfield, Peoria and Chicago, Illinois.
 - 3) During his tenure on the mail route, he was renowned for delivering the mail under any circumstances.
 - 4) After a crash, he even salvaged stashes of mail from his burning aircraft and immediately phoned Alexander Varney, Peoria's airport manager, to advise him to send a truck.
- (猩际官网/APP RO #49)

25. Memory loss

- 1) In 1992 a retired engineer in San Diego contracted a rare brain disease that wiped out his memory.
 - 2) Every day he was asked where the kitchen was in his house, and every day he didn't have the foggiest idea.
 - 3) Yet whenever he was hungry he got up and propelled himself straight to the kitchen to get something to eat.
 - 4) Studies of this man led scientists to a breakthrough: the part of our brains where habits are stored has nothing to do with memory or reason.
- (猩际官网/APP RO #67)

*备考策略: 精读本周预测 > 机经练习

Exam Strategy: Intensive reading of weekly prediction > All Exam Qs

Reading FIB:

1. American executive

The American executive, unlike the British, has no **connection** with the legislature, and this lack of **co-ordination** between executive and legislature is one of the **distinctive** features of American federal government. The Constitution guarded

against executive control by **disqualifying** federal officials, whether civil or military, from membership in Congress.

其他选项: interaction, obvious, subordination, dissatisfying

(猩际官网/APP FIBR #180)

2. Recruitment tool

The six programs represented here report that word of mouth is by far their most **effective** recruitment tool, particularly because it typically yields candidates who are similar to previously successful candidates. Moreover, satisfied candidates and school systems are likely to **spread** the word without any special **effort** on the part of their program. Other, less personal advertising approaches, such as radio and television spots and local newspaper advertisements, have also proven fruitful, **especially** for newer programs. New York uses a print advertising campaign to inspire dissatisfied professionals to become teachers. Subway posters send provocative messages to burned-out or disillusioned professionals. "Tired of diminishing returns? Invest in NYC kids" was just one of many Madison Avenue-inspired invitations. News coverage has also proven to be a **boon** to alternative programs. When the New York Times, for example, ran a story about the district's alternative route program, 2,100 applications flooded in over the next six weeks.

其他选项: boom, across, especially, particularly, various, strength

(猩际官网/APP FIBR #181)

3. Pre-Raphaelitism

Pre-Raphaelitism was Britain's most significant and influential 19th-century art movement. Founded in 1848, it **centered** on a group of three young artists: William Holman Hunt, Dante Gabriel Rossetti and John Everett Millais. These artists sought to revive English art by radically turning away from the old studio **tradition** and bringing painting into direct **contact** with nature. With an eye for absolute **accuracy**, every detail was now to have intense realist as well as **symbolic** meaning.

其他选项: contact, relation, persuasive, symbolic, counted, delicacy

(猩际官网/APP FIBR #182)

4. 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.

其他选项: purged, got, picturesque

(猩际官网/APP FIBR #183)

5. Network

要点: ...began network... You should ___ with..., ___ yourself to concentrate..., ... This is the skill that you need to ___, not a talent

选项: engage, direct, concentrate, practice

(猩际官网/APP FIBR#178)

6. Movie

要点: A movie is a sequence of still pictures. A ___ (separate/continuous) movement ... is an ___ (illusion/idea). When you see the first picture, you remember ... it's a ... When you see the second picture, your brain will ... ___ (blend) into the first one.

(猩际官网/APP FIBR#179)

7. History

History is selective. What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians have **selected**. They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made. Choices must similarly be made about which aspects of the school curriculum for England and Wales was first discussed at the end of the 1980s, the history curriculum was the subject of considerable public and media **interest**. Politicians argued about it; people wrote letters to the press about it, the Prime Minister of the time, Management Thatcher, **intervened** in the debate.

其他选项: chosen, paused, passion

(猩际官网/APP FIBR#179)

8. Reasoning essence

One of the most eminent of psychologists, Clark Hull, **claimed** that the essence of reasoning lies in the putting together of two 'behavior segments' in some **novel** way, never actually performed before, so as to reach a goal. Two followers of Clark Hull, Howard and Tracey Kendler, **devised** a test for children that was explicitly based on Clark Hull's principles. The children were given the task of learning to **operate** a machine so as to get a toy. In order to succeed they had to go through a two-stage sequence.

其他选项: new, manipulate, demonstrated, conceived

9. Landlord

要点：罗马时期(?)，landlord showed great **defense** supplying food to the town, and 在那时耕地**limited**, and in remote areas and no **access**。

(猩际官网/APP FIBR#18)

备考策略: 精读本周预测 > 机经练习

注意: 近期考试中出现很多换词换空的情况, 一定要精读理解整篇文章, 不要背答案。

Exam Strategy: Intensive reading of weekly prediction > All Exam Qs

Note: Blank positions are often changing in recent exams. Make sure you understand the whole passage. Do not memorize the answers.

Reading FIB_RW

1. Natural capital

Capital has often been thought of narrowly as physical capital — the machines, tools, and equipment used in the production of other goods, but our wealth and wellbeing also **relies** on natural capital. If we forget this, we risk **degrading** the services that natural ecosystems provide, which support our economies and sustain our lives.

These services include purifying our water, **regulating** our climate, reducing flood risk, and pollinating our crops. The Natural Capital Project — a partnership among WWF, The Nature Conservancy, University of Minnesota and Stanford University — works to provide decision makers with **reliable** ways to assess the true value of the services that ecosystems provide. An essential element of the Natural Capital Project is developing tools that help decision makers protect biodiversity and ecosystem services.

- 1) reduces compensates spurs relies
- 2) degrading reducing improving lowering
- 3) controlling denying regulating diminishing
- 4) powerful feasible strong reliable

(猩际官网/APP FIBWR #575)

2. Teens writing

Teens write for a variety of reasons—as part of a school assignment, to **get** a good grade, to stay in touch with friends, to share their artistic creations with others or simply to put their thoughts to paper (whether virtual or otherwise). In our focus groups, teens said they are motivated to write when they can **select** topics that are relevant to their lives and interests, and report greater enjoyment of school writing when they have the opportunity to write creatively. Having teachers or other adults

who challenge them, **present** them with interesting curricula and give them detailed feedback also serves as a motivator for teens. Teens also **report** writing for an audience motivates them to write and write well.

- 1) maintain get skip avoid
- 2) use communicate debate select
- 3) blame present educate meet
- 4) learn report regard provide

(猩际官网/APP FIBWR #576)

3. Enough exercise

One thing is certain. Most people do not get enough exercise in their **daily** routines. All of the advances of modern technology — from **electric** can openers to power steering have made life easier, more comfortable and much less physically **demanding**. Yet our bodies need activity, especially if they are carrying around too **much** fat. Satisfying this need requires a sustainable plan, and a commitment.

- 1) simple common daily usual
- 2) synthetic electronic electric vibrational
- 3) supplying need demanding pushing
- 4) several many much few

(猩际官网/APP FIBWR #577)

4. Genetic test

A big rise in state schools rated among the best institutions in the country is revealed in the latest edition of the Good Schools Guide. Middle-class parents facing financial pressures in the **downturn** are increasingly looking beyond the private sector to educate their children. The 23 year-old Good Schools Guide — a **popular** reference book for fee-paying families set on the best private school — has increased the number of state schools in this year's edition to 251, pushing the figure to more than a quarter of its 1,000 entries for the first time, **explaining** why the guide has more than doubled the number of schools it features outside the private sector in only five years, Sue Fieldman, regional editor, told the Financial Times: "The parents we speak to want more information on the state **sector** and the best it has to offer."

- 1) period downturn downtown upturn
- 2) prestigious famous popular complete
- 3) asking demonstrating explaining complaining

4) sector part division branch

(猩际官网/APP FIBWR #578)

5. Settlement

Over the last ten thousand years there seem to have been two separate and conflicting building sentiments throughout the history of towns and cities. One is the desire to start again, for a variety of reasons: an earthquake or a tidal wave may have demolished the settlement, or fire destroyed it, or the new city **marks** a new political beginning. The other can be likened to the effect of a magnet: established settlements attract people, who tend to come whether or not there is any planning for their arrival. The clash between these two sentiments is evident in every established city **unless** its development has been almost completely accidental or is lost in history. Incidentally, many settlements have been planned from the beginning but, for a variety of reasons, no settlement followed the plan. A good example is Currowan, on the Clyde River in New South Wales, which **was surveyed** in the second half of the 19th century, in expectation that people would come to establish agriculture and a small port. But no **one** came.

- 1) highlights marks protrudes starts
- 2) if unless until after
- 3) has were had was
- 4) surveys generated survey surveyed
- 5) which that one nobody

(猩际官网/APP FIBWR #579)

6. 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 that can fertilize the female ovule, which is **transferred** by wind, insects or other animals.

- 1) discourage spread encourage promote
- 2) reserved stored saved retained
- 3) collected transferred transmitted delivered

(猩际官网/APP FIBWR #580)

7. Sales activities

Organizations need to integrate their sales activities more both internally and with customers' needs according to a new book co-authored by an academic at the University of East Anglia. The book **addresses** how sales can help organizations to become more customer oriented and **considers** how they are responding to challenges such as increasing competition, more **demanding** customers and a more complex selling environment. Many organizations are facing escalating costs and a growth in customer power, **which** makes it necessary to allocate resources more strategically. The sales function can provide critical customer and market knowledge to help inform both innovation and marketing. However, the authors say that within the industry **there** is still uncertainty about the shape a future sales team should take, how it should be managed, and how it **fits** into their organizations business model.

- 1) illustrates mentions addresses emphasizes
- 2) friendly needy demanding aggressive
- 3) which that this where
- 4) this that there which
- 5) applies integrates fits develops

(猩际官网/APP FIBWR #581)

8. 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.

- 1) not emphasize notice remember
- 2) satisfaction enjoyment gratification excitement
- 3) simple laborious effortless complex
- 4) enjoy like prefer interest
- 5) idea knowledge taste motivation

(猩际官网/APP FIBR #582)

9. Footprint

要点：关于考古，讲到一个footprint。

这个print从某物split之后，被发现match某creature，而这个creature是个之前的不明生物，最后经过科学家put forward investigation(备选trials experiment)证明了这个creature来自millions of years ago。

... after __ (splitting, have split,...)

... the print found in ..., however, __ (matched, belonged, ...) to a creature

... seem to __ (have been made,...)

... a __ (previously, prior, ...) unknown creature..

... put forward __ (investigation, trial, experiments)...

(猩际官网/APP FIBR #641)

备考策略: 精读本周预测 > 机经练习

注意: 近期考试中出现很多换词换空的情况，一定要精读理解整篇文章，不要背答案。

Exam Strategy: Intensive reading weekly prediction > All Exam Qs

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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?

(猩际官网/APP SST #108)

2. Children's life quality

要点： 一个男教授演讲。

Well educated families have well-educated children who have sufficient education resources and support since they were born.

According to studies, the life chance of a child has been set by 5 years old, which is a very disturbing fact.

There is no obvious way to address the problem of life quality in society.
(猩际官网/APP SST #162)

3. Traveling&transport

要点：语速较快。

People travel from one place to another.

Many ways to make the route.

If you can't ... the ... and there is example about Paris.

(猩际官网/APP SST #159)

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. British colonies

要点：关于英国殖民者逼迫当地儿童学语言，提及亚裔，white Australia policy，等。

(猩际官网/APP SST #160)

7. Indian peasant debt (B)

原文：The debt today is so high, it's two hundred thousand rupees, three hundred thousand rupees of peasant who have no capital. They who know within a year or two, when they accumulate that kind of debt. Where is the debt coming from? It's coming from a seed that is costing a hundred thousand to two hundred thousand rupees per kilogram, depending on what you got. Seeds that used to be free, used to be theirs. Pesticides each time, the more they use, the more they have to use, 12 sprays, 15 sprays, 20 sprays. Pesticides used in just the last five years in the land areas of India has shown up by 2000 percent. That's why the free market and globalization have brought and since we are talking about peasants, who have no money, who have no capital, they can only buy expensive seeds and expensive pesticides by borrowing. And who lend that money? The seed companies that sell the pesticides, which are the same companies that sell the seeds, as you know, are now also the major creditors.

(猩际官网/APP SST #101)

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. Power devolution

要点: Devolution of power is considered differently by two parties.

The need to modify government power from federal to state level is a philosophical question, which also addressed the disputes between Democrats and Republicans.

Democrats think government should hold the strong power and entitlements, while Republicans believe that government power should be shared with the states and people.

(猩际官网/APP SST #140)

13. 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)

14. 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)

15. Talent war (B)

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

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

(猩际官网/APP SST #104)

16. Wilson

原文： Wilson came from a different world. And he became the focal point of a board mainstream. American culture that thought that modern literature and wanted modern literature to be able to be read and appreciated by ordinary people. They were not modernists in an abstract sense. And certainly, some of them like TS Eliot and Faulkner were too difficult for some of their writings to be read by ordinary people. But this was a world before the division between the brows or between a lead or whatever had established itself as a part of our consciousness. Wilson was a major

player in the successful effort of his generation to establish at the heart of American life and innovative literature that would equal the great cultures of Europe. And he knew that the great cultures of Europe were there. He was not a product of a narrow American Studies kind of training at all. He joined a high artistic standard with an openness to all experience and a belief that literature was as much of a part of life for everyone as conversation. He thought the Proust and Joyce and Yeats and Eliot could and should be read by ordinary Americans and helped that to happen. Wilson was a very various man. Over a period of almost 50 years, he was a dedicated, a literary journalist, and an investigative reporter, a brilliant memoirist, and dedicated journal keeper.

(猩际官网/APP SST #102)

17. Parents' friends

要点：对7000个teenagers in the United Kingdom进行的research，关于talents，how to influence them by their parents' friends, the conclusion is very important.

(猩际官网/APP SST #161)

18. Vitamin D

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

(猩际官网/APP SST #100)

19. Roman building

原文：But you can see from the relatively crooked and narrow streets of the city of Rome as they look from above today. You can see that again, the city grew in a fairly ad hoc(临时安排的) way, as I mentioned. It wasn't planned all at once. It just grew up over time, beginning in the eighth century B.C.. Now this is interesting because what we know about the Romans is when they were left to own devices and they could build the city from scratch, they didn't let it grow in an ad hoc way. They structure it in a, in a very care, very methodical way. That was basically based on military strategy, military planning. The Romans they couldn't have conquered the world without obviously having a masterful military enterprise and everywhere they went on their various campaigns, their various military campaigns. They would build, build camps and those camps were always laid out in a very geometric plan along a

grid, usually square or rectangular. So, when we begin to see the Romans building their ideal Roman city, then turn to that so call castrum(古罗马兵营) or military camp design.

(猩际官网/APP SST #110)

20. Drug ad. (🔥)

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

(猩际官网/APP SST #31)

21. Vitamin D (C)

原文： The body also manufactures vitamin D from cholesterol, through a process triggered by the action of sunlight on skin, hence its nickname, "the sunshine vitamin." Yet some people do not make enough vitamin D from the sun, among them, people who have a darker skin tone, who are overweight, who are older, and who cover up when they are in the sun. Correctly applied sunscreen reduces our ability to absorb vitamin D by more than 90 percent. And not all sunlight is created equal: The sun's ultraviolet B (UVB) rays—the so-called "tanning" rays, and the rays that trigger the skin to produce vitamin D—are stronger near the equator and weaker at higher latitudes. So in the fall and winter, people who live at higher latitudes (in the northern U.S. and Europe, for example) can't make much if any vitamin D from the sun.

(猩际官网/APP SST #148)

22. Identity theory

原文： And then in the 1950s, philosophers had this novel idea that perhaps the mind is just identical with the brain. OK? And this hadn't occurred to philosophers before, and so happen, it happened around the same time the first department of neuroscience started forming like MIT in Sandford so forth. But basically, there is a couple of philosophers both educated here in Oxford Place (1956) and Smart (1959), and they made the claim that the mind just is the brain. So that is the identity theory and with identity, identity in logic is the strongest relation. When you have identity between A and B, you don't have two things, you have one thing. Alright? So now when you talk about mental events, you are talking about brain events. Maybe when you talk about brain events, you are talking about mental events. So that's the identity theory. The identity theory is very popular and the basic idea is that mental properties are just properties of the brain.

(猩际官网/APP SST #111)

23. World's globalization

原文： Globalization is an overused and often misunderstood concept. We hear it all the time on news broadcasts and in any type of public discussion. But the starting point for understanding globalization is that it is industries and markets that globalize, not countries. That's why it's helpful to think of Globalisation as 'the integration of economic activities across borders'. QI - But why does globalization matter? I would argue globalization matters because it means the rise of interconnectedness between countries and markets across the world. For example, one of the reasons why the financial crash of 2007/2008 was so serious was because the financial and banking systems of countries around the world have become so closely interconnected with the globalization of markets.

(猩际官网/APP SST #149)

24. Australian transportation

要点： 女声演讲，很清晰。

因为人口问题以及人们居住地和工作地的远近，澳大利亚人大部分都开车，只有20%不开车，比如小孩、老人和残疾人。

澳洲的公共交通设施在偏远地区没有那么完善。

政府为这些人提供更好的公共交通。

最后一句好像是But it still has some big impact。

(猩际官网/APP SST #150)

25. Definition of great idea

要点： 关于what is great idea，语速较慢。

The great idea should have several features.

Firstly, the great idea should be various and novel.

Secondly, the great idea should be unique, which means no one has thought about it.

Thirdly, the great idea should be transformative.

(猩际官网/APP SST #154)

26. Real science

要点：The speaker wrote a book introducing incorrect phenomena.

He said the real science may not be what people thought it would be.

The real science might be boring.

(猩际官网/APP SST #153)

27. Western Europe

要点：在某个时期（可能是冰河时期）欧洲天气非常恶劣(worst weather)，气温非常低。

The speaker doubted where our ancestors used to live and where they go.

Sea levels in that period of time were much lower than today's sea levels.

People may used to live the on shallow shore where today is under water.

But, there is not archaeological evidence supporting this argument.

(猩际官网/APP SST #152)

28. Clear and understandable

要点：整篇都在说precision和clarity, 说话要精准清晰，要understandable。

我们的words都不clear，要有一个second standard。

They don't say anything, and it should be understandable.

It must be clear, correct and detailed.

举例：You should eat something, the speaker mentioned that “xxx eat something” does not make sense.

(猩际官网/APP SST #151)

29. Canned food

原文：One of the things that was going on during the Great Depression was the beginning of this sort of modern food technology that rules, you know, the way Americans eat today. That is there are a lot of canned foods were being - coming onto the market at the time. And also, refrigerators were really becoming very, very popular during the Great Depression, both in cities and in rural parts of the country. Thanks to electrification, the Rural Electrification Administration, people could buy appliances. You know, farmers could buy appliances. And that meant frozen foods were becoming big. And, you know, at that time, few people could afford to buy them during the early years of the Great Depression. But, you know, gradually, these things picked up. And so this was, like, the sort of beginning of the era when people were

starting to think about supermarkets with rows and rows of freezer cases and rows and rows of canned foods.

(猩际官网/APP SST #120)

30. Semantic noise

原文： Semantic noise in communication is a type of disturbance in the transmission of a message that interferes with the interpretation of the message due to ambiguity in words, sentences or symbols used in the transmission of the message. Let's take a step back for a moment to provide a larger framework that helps you understand the idea of semantic noise a bit easier. Communication is the process of transmitting information from one person to another. Information is a pattern of data organized in a particular way. For example, a sentence consists of symbols that form words in a particular language with a particular meaning. The sentence also utilizes grammar, which is a recognized way to structure words forming a sentence. Noise is any type of disturbance that interferes with the interpretation of the information. Some argue that noise exists in all communication. Semantic noise doesn't involve sound but rather ambiguity in words, sentences or other symbols used in communication. The ambiguity is caused because everybody sees a different meaning in the same words, phrases or sentences. The differences in interpretation can be quite small, even undetectable, in regular communication between people from the same culture, age, education and experience, or drastically different because of such things as culture, age or experience.

(猩际官网/APP SST #112)

31. National oceanography center

原文： The National Oceanography Center (NOC) is engaged in research into the potential risks and benefits of exploiting deep-sea mineral resources, some of which are essential for low-carbon technology, as well as using ocean robots to estimate the environmental impact of these potential deep-sea mining activities. Late last year the NOC led an expedition on the RRS James Cook that found enough of the scarce element Tellurium present in the crust of a submerged volcano that, if it were all to be used in the production of solar PV panels, could provide two-thirds of the UK's annual electricity supply. Recently, the NOC also led an international study demonstrating deep-sea nodule mining will cause long-lasting damage to deep-sea life, lasting at least for decades. These nodules are potato-sized rocks containing high levels of metals, including copper, manganese and nickel. They grow very slowly on the sea-bed, over millions of years. Although no commercial operations exist to extract these resources, many are planned. Professor Edward Hill, Executive Director at the NOC commented, "By 2050 there will be nine billion people on earth and attention is increasingly turning to the ocean, particularly the deep ocean, for food, clean supplies of energy and strategic minerals. The NOC is undertaking research related to many aspects and perspectives involved in exploiting ocean resources. This research is aimed at informing with sound scientific evidence the decisions that will

need to be taken in the future, as people increasingly turn to the oceans to address some of society's greatest challenges."

(猩际官网/APP SST #97)

32. Science

要点：主要讲xxx science, 提到了很多学科名, 如sociology, literacy, philosophy。
... do not need to be restricted, ... liberty。

(猩际官网/APP SST #114)

33. Youth communities

要点：一个关于年轻人的research, 语速中等, 可记的内容很多。

The research on a wide range of young students and people aged 3~25 is about how they participate in their communities, how to form value and character education the outcomes involve parents friends school, figure out which is essential and more important than others the impacts of the research do with...

(猩际官网/APP SST #115)

34. Human migration

原文：23,000 years ago, towards the end of the Old Stone Age, also known as the upper Paleolithic, the weather in Europe and in many parts of the world took a turn for the worse. Temperatures plummeted, rain levels fell and a massive ice sheet slowly advanced to cover most of northern Europe and stay there for the next few thousand years. We know that during this glacial period, many animal and plant species sought shelter in Europe's three warmer southern peninsulas, Iberia, Italy, and the Balkans. But the question is, where did the people go? Archeological material recovered from this time period has shown that a large number of our ancestors retreated to Franco Cantabria, an area covering the southwest of France and the northeastern tip of Spain. But was this the only area where people traveled to escape the worst of the weather? Let's go back to the growing ice sheet. In order to grow, the ice mass had to take up water, causing sea levels to fall. At its maximum when the ice reached as far south as Germany, sea levels were up to 120 meters lower than today. That's approximately the same height as the London Eye. As a result, areas of the shallow sea became exposed and Europe's shape was very different from the one we recognized. It could be that humans lived on these exposed shores during the Paleolithic, but we have no evidence of their settlements because it's now we're underwater.

(猩际官网/APP SST #156)

35. English language

要点：English is not a pure language, influenced by other 350 languages in history.
English borrows vocabulary and phrases from other languages.

History and language are connected, so when you learn the language, you also learn the history.

People from different periods have had different views about this. In Shakespeare's period, some people felt angry about the words which are not original English.

(猩际官网/APP SST #157)

36. Government tricks

原文: I suppose it's the truism to point out that citizens need to be well informed. Maybe it's something we take for granted in our liberal western democracies. But there will be plenty of societies, well, that is run counter to explicit government policy. Many areas of the world still suffer from the reverie of the deliberate missing information. Governments, especially the unelected ones, but also some elected ones, have denied the events that have ever taken place. They pretend that other events did take place. They would help spin what they cannot deny. Ensure they've used every trick of the book, to pull the eyes of the world, and in an attempt to cover up their mistakes.

(猩际官网/APP SST #158)

*备考策略: 模版正确使用 (注意语法拼写, 猩际AI批改) > 熟练本周预测 > 机经练习

Exam Strategy: Correct use of templates (APEUni AI Score) > Weekly prediction > All Exam Qs

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

(猩际官网/APP LMCS #59)

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.

(猩际官网/APP LMCS #62)

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）。

(猩际官网/APP LMCS #60)

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）。

(猩际官网/APP LMCS #61)

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。

(猩际官网/APP LMCS #63)

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）

(猩际官网/APP LMCS #64)

*备考策略: 熟悉题型 > 优先学习其他题型 > 大致浏览本周预测 > 练习题

Exam Strategy: Prioritise other question types > Weekly prediction > Practice Qs

7. Dialogue

要点：校园里一男一女对话，男的问mechanical engineering library怎么走，女的告诉他直走过了某个building后右转，一直走到左手边第二个建筑，进去之后上三楼。然后他说自己不是学这个的，是来找朋友。女的说自己一开始读过junior engineering course，所以知道路线，现在转读math了。男的代表女的很了不起，并邀请她喝咖啡，女的说好，但是现在不行，等下课后，也许是晚上。

选项：穿过xxx后右转；（正确答案）

take the second left;

library在他右手边。

(猩际官网/APP LMCS #65)

8. Shakespeare

要点：莎士比亚的作品让读者难以理解，台词难。但现在有很多备注，并不影响人们观看。

选项：modern人们很容易理解莎士比亚的language；
modern人们have difficulty理解莎士比亚的language。

(猩际官网/APP LMCS #66)

9. Pan coating

要点：视频题，讲一款锅的coating的设计。

oil drop会不沾但是也不会完全隔开，可以作为衣服的设计。

选项：这种新产品可以用于厨房，尤其是当厨师很粗心不够gentle对待厨具等；（干扰项）

科学家可以用这种fabric对付harmful things；（答案）

产品可以实现commercial；（干扰项）

这种产品会很快面世。（干扰项）

(猩际官网/APP LMCS #67)

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）。

(猩际官网/APP LMCM #52)

2. Animal surgery

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

选项：The university gains more than zoos.

Imaging devices;

Students get别的地方得不到的experience。

(猩际官网/APP LMCM #53)

3. Vet training school

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

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

(猩际官网/APP LMCM #54)

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)

(猩际官网/APP LMCM #55)

5. Pregnant women

要点：一段采访，说一个因素对pregnant woman产生影响的研究，受访者提到reason不同，location不同，比如美国东西两岸提到LA和某地，还有exposed的

时间也不同，比如一个孕妇从开始pregnant就一直expose，一个是expose三个月后去了其他没有那个物质的地方。

问：研究者怎么做这个研究。

选项：different reasons; region。

(猩际官网/APP LMCM #56)

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。

(猩际官网/APP LMCM #57)

7. Mozzie

要点：讲mosquito吸血。

也许人的不同肤色对蚊子会有影响，但最吸引蚊子的是人体散发的carbon dioxide。

并不是所有蚊子都是以吸血为生，也有吃nectar的；母蚊子是为了繁衍后代，需要protein才吸血。

选项：only female mosquitos bite;(正确答案)

people's reactions vary; (正确答案)

particular body parts会吸引蚊子。(干扰项)

(猩际官网/APP LMCM #58)

8. Course counseling

要点：一名女士咨询课程，说她之前有两份工作的经验。曾在大公司做manager，后来在小公司需要自己掌控全局所以才来学习理论知识。

选项：她之前的公司比现在大;(正确答案)

她只有一份工作。(干扰项)

(猩际官网/APP LMCM #59)

9. Expensive gift

要点：关于贵重的礼物话题。

提到a nice dinner is OK, but expensive gift就不太好。

提到journalist和media，貌似意思是关于媒体曝光。

问: what is the speaker's concern或者what does he worry about?

(猩际官网/APP LMCM #60)

10. Meaningfulness

要点: 一男一女对话, 男的说他以为以后会做community service的工作, 但是大学毕业后做了十几年某项很赚钱的工作。他有一天突然意识到自己不喜欢现在的工作, 应该去做一些有意义的事, 让世界更美好, 而不是赚钱。

(猩际官网/APP LMCM #61)

*备考策略: 熟悉题型 > 优先学习其他题型 > 大致浏览本周预测 > 练习题

Exam Strategy: Prioritise other question types > Weekly prediction > Practice Qs

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.

(猩际官网/APP LFIB #82)

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?

(猩际官网/APP LFIB #85)

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.

(猩际官网/APP LFIB #71)

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.

(猩际官网/APP LFIB #72)

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.

(猩际官网/APP LFIB #86)

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**.

(猩际官网/APP LFIB #87)

7. Water crisis

Now that story's been scotched, as only part of contingency planning. But it was a symptom of the dramatic turn of events in South Australia, and it flushed out other remarks from water **academics** and people like Tim Flannery, indicating that things were really much worse than had been **foreshadowed**, even earlier this year. So is Adelaide, let alone some whole **regions** of South Australia, in serious bother? Considering that the vast amount of its drinking water comes from the **beleaguered** Murray, something many of us outside the State may not have quite realized. Is their **predicament** something we have to face up to as a nation?

(猩际官网/APP LFIB #88)

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.

(猩际官网/APP LFIB #80)

9. Laurence Stephen Lowry

Laurence Stephen Lowry RBS RA was an English artist. Many of his drawings and paintings depict Pend Lebury, Lancashire, where he lived and worked for more than 40 years, and also Salford and its surrounding areas. Lowry is famous for painting **scenes** of life in the industrial districts of North West England in the mid-20th century. He developed a distinctive style of painting and is best known for his urban landscapes peopled with human figures often referred to as matchstick man. He painted mysterious unpopulated **landscapes**, brooding **portraits** and the unpublished "narrionette" works, which were only found after his death.

(猩际官网/APP LFIB #89)

10. 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.

(猩际官网/APP LFIB #78)

11. Planting bananas

要点：关于香蕉种植史。

单词有:communities; demographic; transition; pedal; origin。

(猩际官网/APP LFIB #90)

12. Rammer

要点：第一个词应该是temporary，后面跟的是box，说的是把什么东西放到box里。发音类似craft的那个单词后面是aspect of knowledge。这个词前面是说一个theory很popular， but I think it's a mistake, because there is still a __ aspect of knowledge.

确定考到了popular, vernacular。

(猩际官网/APP LFIB #91)

13. CPG

原文：In animals, a movement is coordinated by a cluster of neurons in the spinal cord called the central contract **patterns** generator (CPG). This produces signals that drive muscles to contract rhythmically in a way that produces running or walking, depending on the **pattern** of pulses. A simple signal from the brain instructs the CPG to switch between **modes** such as going from a standstill to walking.

(猩际官网/APP LFIB #92)

*备考策略: 熟悉题型 > 优先学习其他题型 > 大致浏览本周预测 > 练习题

Exam Strategy: Prioritise other question types > Weekly prediction > Practice Qs

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.

(猩际官网/APP HCS #42)

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...

(猩际官网/APP HCS #43)

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。

(猩际官网/APP HCS #44)

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。

(猩际官网/APP HCS #45)

5. Passive education

要点：speaker表示现在的教育过于passive，应该让学生更active。

教育有固定的schedule，老师们有很多materials例如handouts。

(猩际官网/APP HCS #46)

6. UK universities

要点：说为什么那么多人喜欢来UK念大学，但是学生们需要对自己要学习的课程有所了解，也需要满足一定的requirement，比如语言上的。

(猩际官网/APP HCS #47)

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。

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

(猩际官网/APP HCS #48)

8. Proofreading

要点：Proofreading has three elements:

read backward; read aloud; leave enough time.

(猩际官网/APP HCS #49)

9. Criminal behavior

要点：Criminal behavior has three types:

physical; psychological; social.

(猩际官网/APP HCS #50)

*备考策略: 熟悉题型 > 优先学习其他题型 > 大致浏览本周预测 > 练习题
Exam Strategy: Prioritise other question types > Weekly prediction > Practice Qs

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。

(猩际官网/APP SMW #60)

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)。

(猩际官网/APP SMW #61)

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) 。

(猩际官网/APP SMW #62)

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。

(猩际官网/APP SMW #63)

5. Country development

要点：讲欧洲发展，造成环境破坏，所以要遵循某约定。

如果一个国家发展，without这个约定，那么...

(猩际官网/APP SMW #64)

6. Stars

要点：讲外太空星星很多，离得近，或者很暗。

所以很难observe，就像searching a candle flame without a beam of (beep)

选项：searchlight (正确答案)。

(猩际官网/APP SMW #65)

7. Eclipse

要点：关于人们用什么方法来观赏eclipse，最后一句话的倒数第二个单词是lunar (beep)。

选项：eclipse; night; moon。

(猩际官网/APP SMW #66)

8. Lincoln

要点：很多不了解美国历史的人都认为是林肯解放了黑奴，是美国的英雄，问这种stories会怎样。

选项：misleading。

(猩际官网/APP SMW #67)

9. Evolution

要点：达尔文的进化论difficult to accommodating?

选项：xxx behavior;

genetic;

individualism;

evolutional xxx。

(猩际官网/APP SMW #68)

10. Coach

要点：全篇很多次重复coach这个词，大致讲你对感兴趣的东西才能好好学，所以要找一项感兴趣的学科，然后找一个coach，这样才能好好掌握所学的东西。

选项：better at it。 (答案)

(猩际官网/APP SMW #69)

*备考策略: 熟悉题型 > 优先学习其他题型 > 大致浏览本周预测 > 练习题

Exam Strategy: Prioritise other question types > Weekly prediction > Practice Qs

HIW:

An article

原文：What's an article? I was asking myself this very question in the post office yesterday, standing in line waiting to sign for, as it so happens, an article. A postal article. Not the postal article. Now before we get ahead of ourselves, an article in English is a word that precedes a noun, and simply indicates specificity. This sounds quite complicated, and to be honest, it's quite complicated to say without spraying everyone within 15 feet, but the concept's quite simple. The definite article in English is the word "the", and indicates a specific thing or type; for example, the train is an hour late. By contrast, the indefinite article in English is any of the words "a", "an" or "some", and the indefinite article indicates a non-specific thing; for example, would you please pass me an apple. We always precede a word with "a" if it doesn't start with a vowel sound. For example, take a hike; I'm spending a Weekend at Burnie's; or there's a Knight in Shining Armour. Similarly, we precede words with the indefinite article "an" if they do start with a vowel sound, for example, an ostrich, an enormous mess or an Occupational Health and Safety Policy.

(猩际官网/APP HIW #16)

*备考策略: 海量练习题精练 (1.2 倍速，争取全对)

Exam Strategy: Practice abundantly with 1.2 speed until 100% correct

WFD:

The department has organized a trip to London in July.	#1015
Courses are assessed by group work and individual assignment.	#722
The library will be closed for staff training tomorrow morning.	#986
Scientists recognize differences among water molecule content.	#1002
The career services provide job interviews.	#1003
Physics is a key subject to understand the world and the universe.	#725
Sports teams practice on weekdays and play games on weekends.	#718

It helps you rationally assess your arguments.	#1011
Undergraduates have a wide range of cultural modules to choose from.	#726
Food cannot be eaten in the main library.	#727
Social media is criticized of causing Internet addiction.	#1013
It is necessary to dress formally for the graduation ceremony.	#728
We can all meet in the office after the lecture.	#729
You don't need to have specialist knowledge to be able to read the book.	#668
The reception staff provide advice on renting private accommodation.	#690
The essay will argue that the technology does more harm than good.	#692
The opening hours of the library are reduced during summer.	#695
Too much information may be avoided by good research design.	#730
Astronauts are using light years to measure the distance in the space.	#712
A laptop has been found at the biology lab.	#697
We hold the visiting hours throughout the year for students.	#699
Some of the vocational courses are provided by many private enterprises.	#701
Graphs and charts allowed data more easily to be understood.	#731
Strong liner is used to measure distance and baseline.	#702
The ship wrecked the year of artifacts what interested by historians.	#733
His appointment as culture minister was seen as demotion.	#186
More graduate training is often needed after the university study is finished.	#239
Good nutrition is crucial to the general health and vitality.	#240
Implementation figures are expected to be improved in the next few years.	#733
Food has become a political issue in the world.	#736
Banks charge interests for money they loan to their customers.	#737
Student shop has a range of stationeries.	#738
As union members, we can influence the change of the university.	#604
Speed is defined as how fast a person or an object moves.	#642
Our facilities include five items in the university.	#656
Time and distance are used to calculate speed.	#660
A series of the observations were carried out in the classroom.	#740
The task tomorrow will require higher level skills.	#741
Being bilingual is not means having the ability to analyze the language.	#743
You will study two courses and three modules.	#744
Journalism faces the crises in the light of the digital revolution.	#745
Gravity makes objects attracted to one another.	#746

The academic tradition of the school ensures excellence.	#747
A series of lectures showed us in economics have been recorded.	#752
This book can be borrowed for a maximum of one week.	#755
Social psychology has been considered by human behavior.	#756
Purity is one feature that makes gold expensive.	#757
Notes lecture will begin punctually, so please do not be late.	#758
The research has produced some other unexpected results.	#151

*备考策略: 全部机经精听精练 > 本周预测

注意: 考试中经常出现题目变种, 几个词会被替换, 考试中还是要注意听, 不要盲目写机经原句。

*感谢您的阅读, 下期再见!

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