

猩际PTE 3月下旬 高频预测机经



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一、口语

RA

1. Nutritionally bankrupt

Globalization has affected what we eat in ways. We are only beginning to understand. More and more food production no longer related to our biological needs, but is indirectly conflict with them. The relationship between diet and our fertility, our cancer, heart diseases and mental illness is becoming clear, yet much of our food is nutritionally bankrupt.

(猩际官网/APP RA #308)

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. Curriculum

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

(猩际官网/APP RA#261)

4. Specimen

They controlled for the birds' age, sex, body size and species. And they found that the hunted specimen's brains were actually five percent smaller, on average, than the brains of birds that died by other means. "The surprising thing is that, if you make a smaller kind of analysis of liver or heart size, there is absolutely no difference there. So this is specific to the brain".

(猩际官网/APP RA#272)

5. 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)

6. Fence 🔥

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

(猩际官网/APP RA#298)

7. 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)

8. Akimbo

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

(猩际官网/APP RA#5)

9. 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)

10. Paleontological momentum

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

(猩际官网/APP RA#271)

11. Founding fathers

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

(猩际官网/APP RA#254)

12. Copyright

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

(猩际官网/APP RA#265)

13. Herbivore

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

(猩际官网/APP RA#273)

14. 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)

15. 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)

16. 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)

17. 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)

18. 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)

19. Parkinson

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

(猩际官网/APP RA#299)

20. 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)

21. 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)

22. 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)

23. 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)

24. 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)

25. 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)

26. 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)

27. 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)

28. 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)

* 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. All students on engineering courses spent one year working on the wall experience. #135
2. I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue. #349
3. To measure distance could take as much as three weeks. #698
4. Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row. #699
5. Student discount cards can be used on campus in the coffee house. #659
6. Organic food is growing without applying chemicals and no artificial additives. #660
7. The fertile plains in the east of the region provide excellent land for farming. #543
8. In spite the cold temperature, the sky is clear and blue. #500
9. He is almost never in his office. #639
10. Chapter one provides the historical background to the topic. #642
11. This small Indian state is a land of forest valleys and snowy islands. #646
12. The US ranks twenty-second in foreign aid, given it as a percentage of GDP. #647
13. The aim of the work, presented could be formulated as follows. #685
14. We developed a method for evaluation of dynamic changes. #683
15. Some methods for clinical applications have been presented as well. #684
16. Quantitative and temporal parameters of food consumption were used. #682
17. Proteins constitute at least thirty percent of the total mass of all living organism. #681
18. Most of the strategies are in a preclinical state. #679
19. Genetic and biochemical analyses have generated a detailed portfolios of mechanisms. #847
20. This process has enabled the rational identification of core machinery. #676
21. A key feature in drug development is examination of the pharmacological effects. #675
22. A science-based approach is vital for effective advancements. #674
23. This essay examined the use of computer in the science classroom. #673
24. The website interface represents the stimulus that influence consumer's decision making. #672
25. Participants were not performing an actual purchase. #671
26. The gap between the rich and the poor was not decreased rapidly as expected. #669
27. The professor will be the last speaker this evening. #668
28. The problem with this is that it fails to answer the basic question. #667
29. History is not a collection of dates and events. #690
30. Generally students have unusual problems in school, you can pay by cash or using a credit card. #691
31. It is good for the environment also good for your bill. #382
32. Opposition to the government tax policies are widespread across business sectors. #710

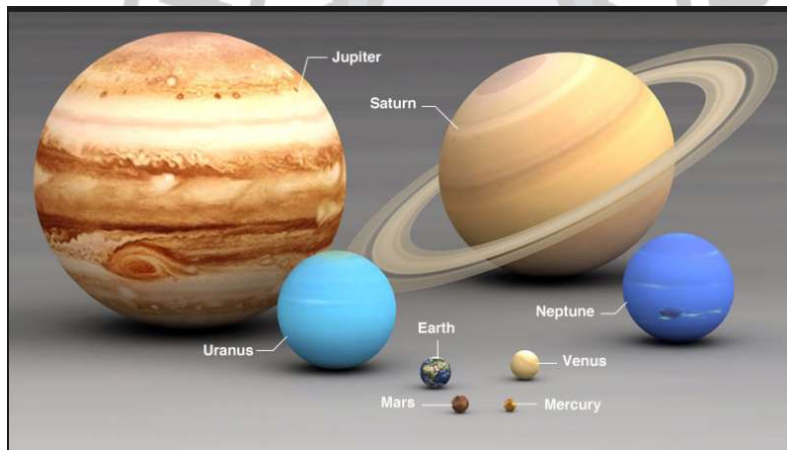
- 33. Most students in last year's course did well in this module. #711
- 34. This module develops our understanding of the theory behind advertising campaigns. #576
- 35. Would you please put the materials on the table. #886
- 36. You can change your courses on the website during the registration period. #783

*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

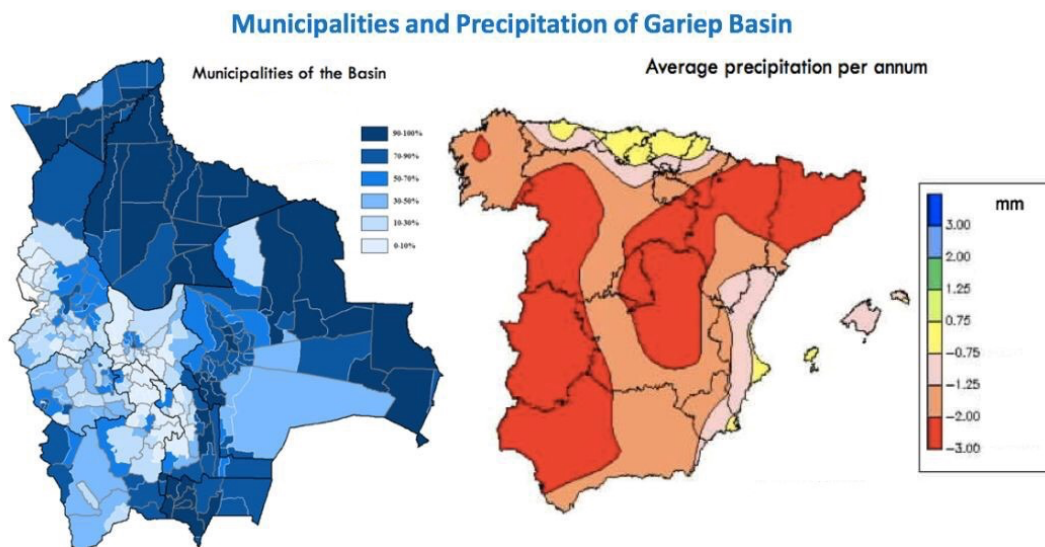
DI:

1. Solar system 🔥



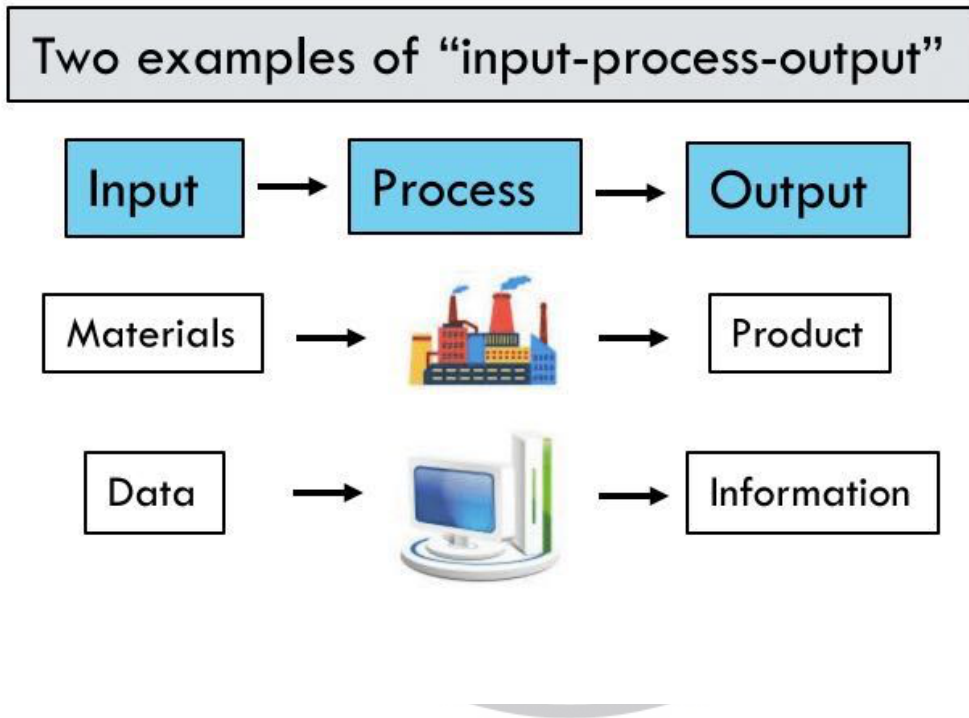
(猩际官网/APP DI #1)

2. Gariep Basin



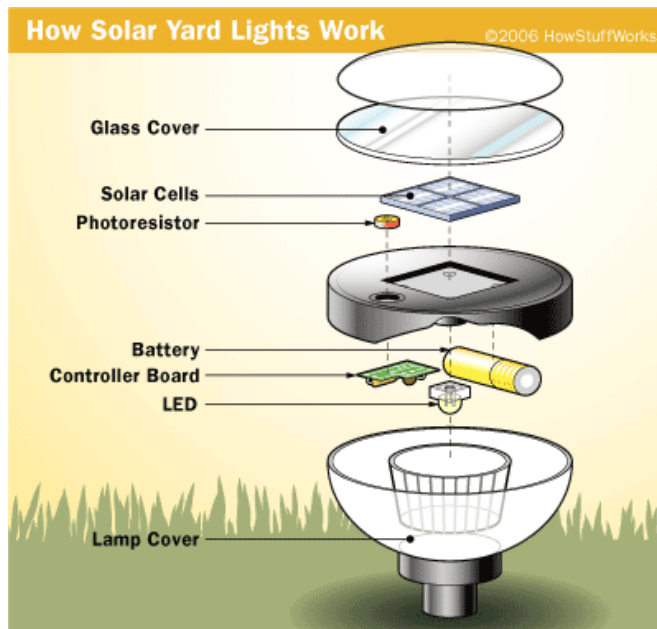
(猩际官网/APP DI #160)

3. Input and Output



(猩际官网/APP DI #163)

4. Solar yard light



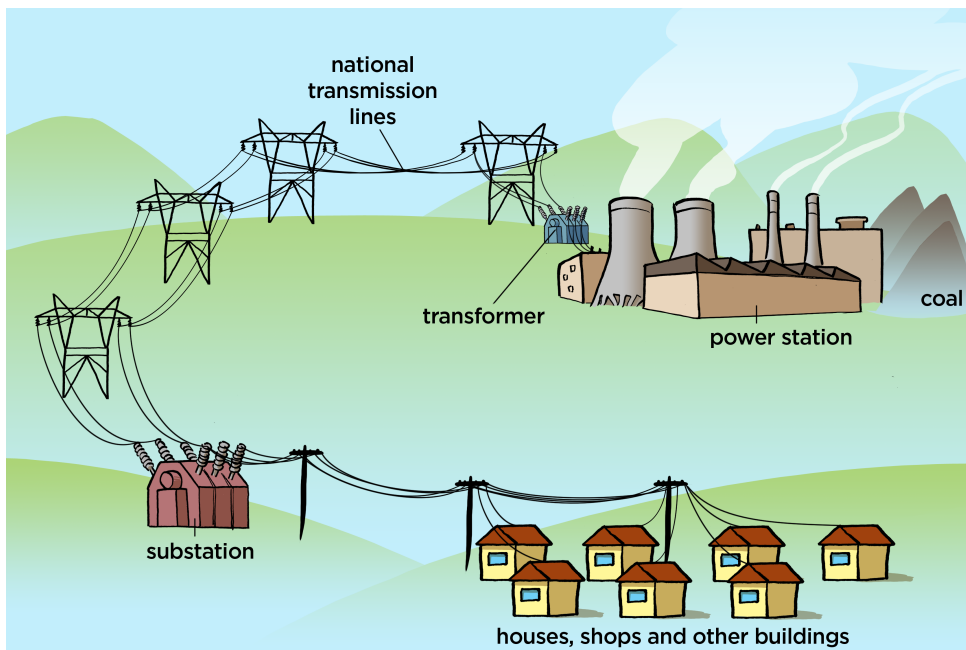
(猩际官网/APP DI #173)

5. Teaching career

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

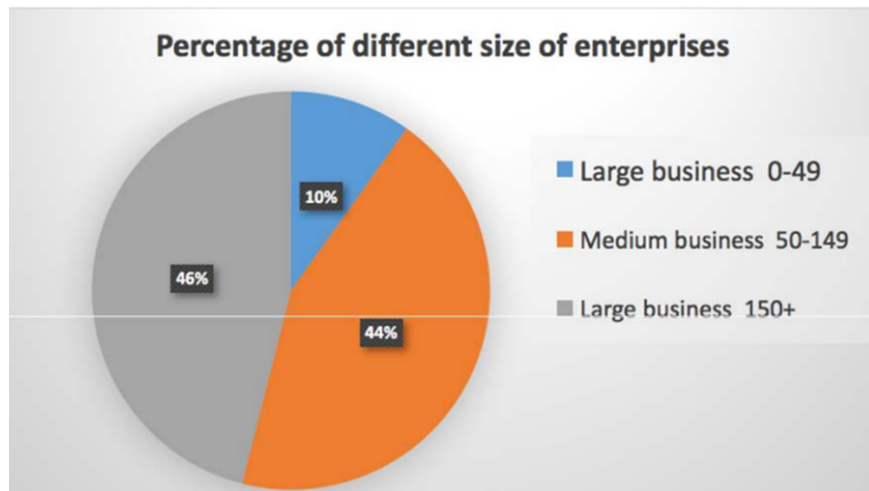
(猩际官网/APP DI #209)

6. Power transmission



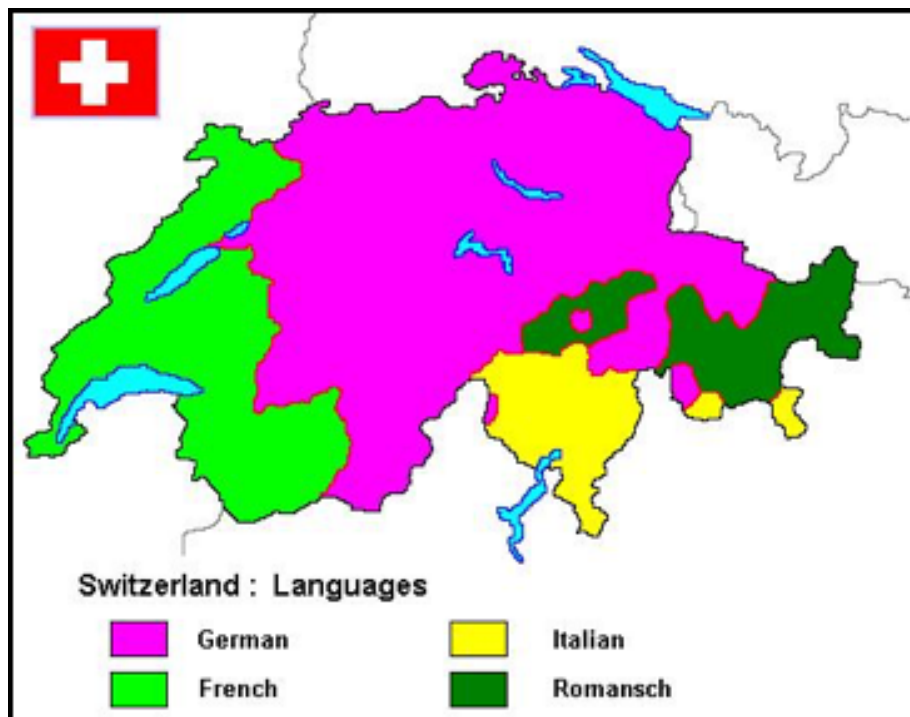
(猩际官网/APP DI #249)

7. Enterprise's Size



(猩际官网/APP DI #311)

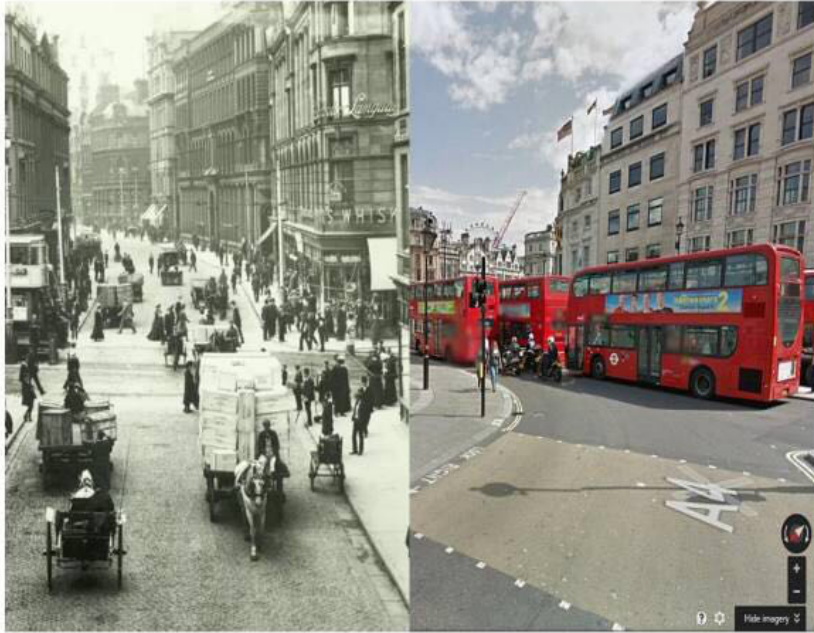
8. Switzerland Language 🔥



(猩际官网/APP DI #225)

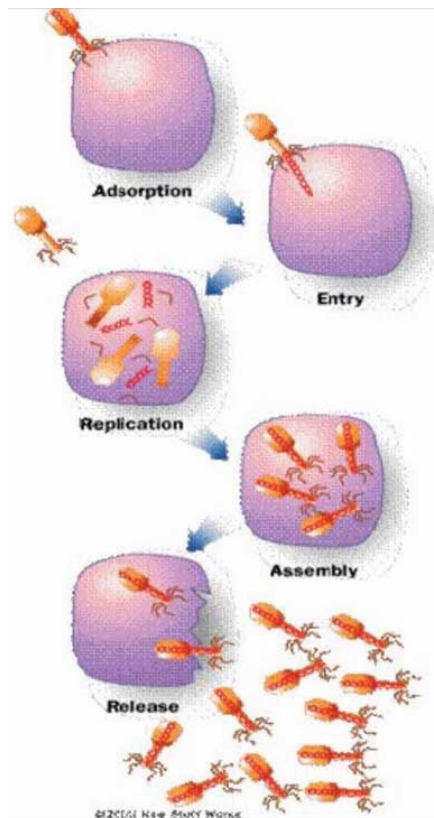
9. London Street View

London street views in 19th century and now



(猩际官网/APP DI #346)

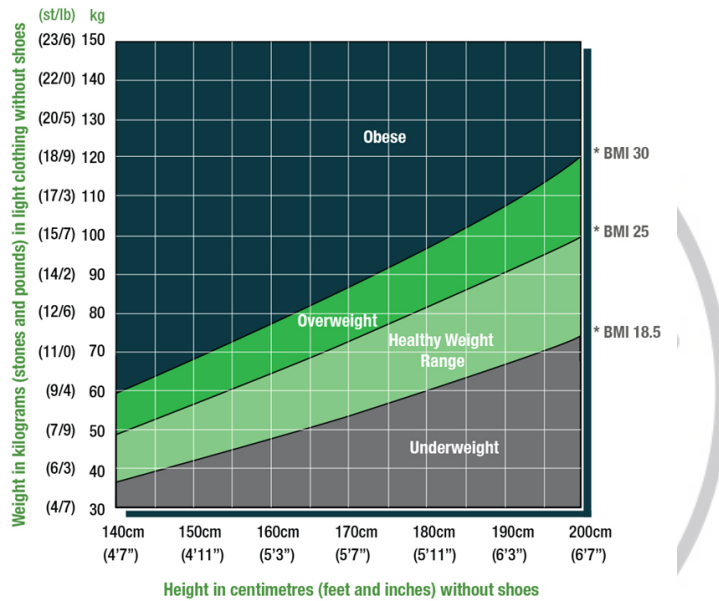
10. Virus Replication



(猩际官网/APP DI #19)

11. BMI

Aim for a healthy weight: BMI chart for adults



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

(猩际官网/APP DI #3)

12. Number of dwellings

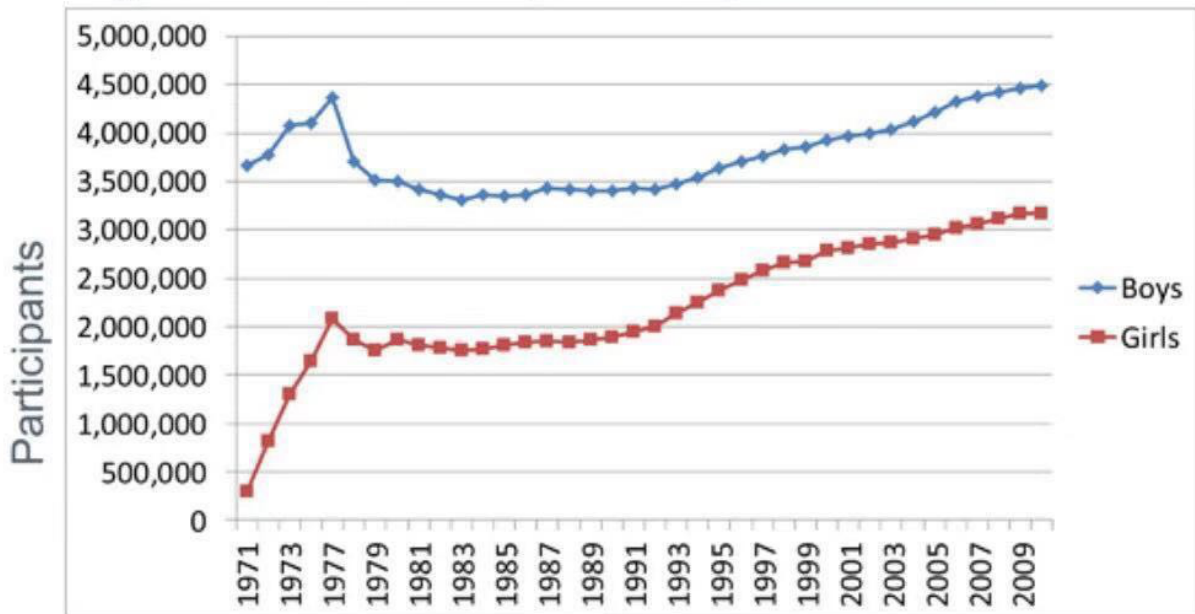
Increase in the number of dwellings over past 10 years

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

(猩际官网/APP DI #237)

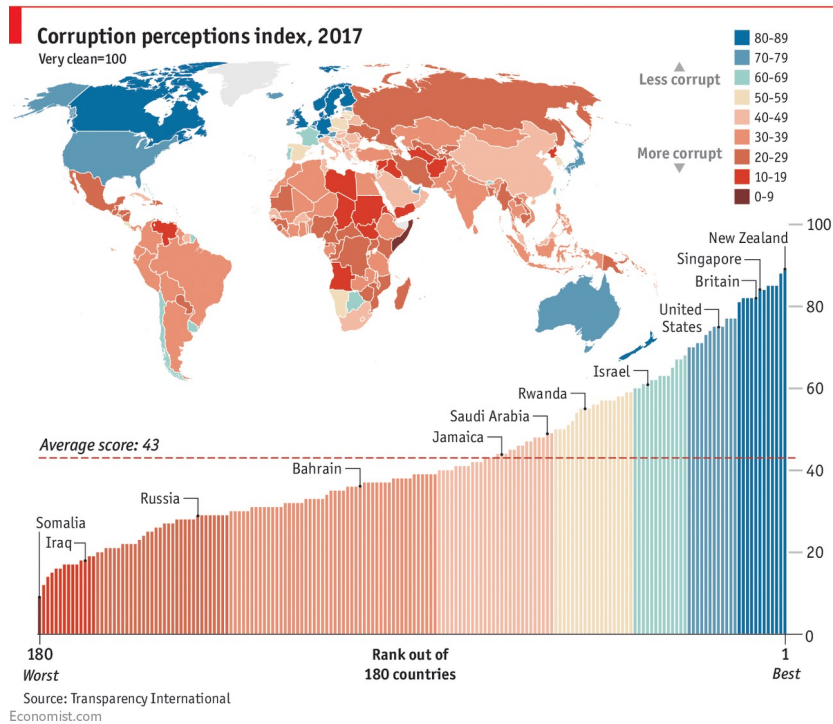
13. Athletics participation

High School Athletics Participation Survey Totals 1971-2010



(猩际官网/APP DI #179)

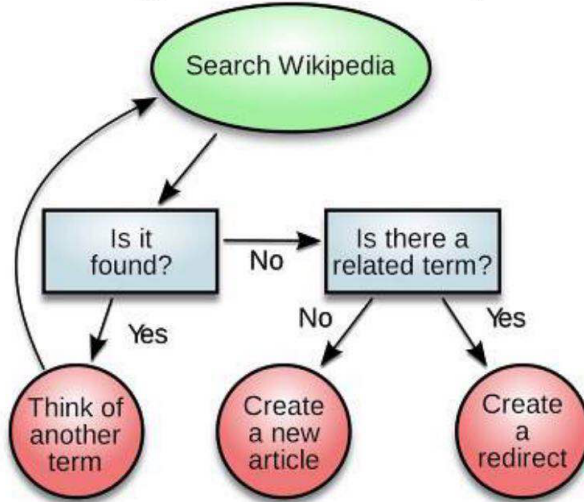
14. Corruption perceptions



(猩际官网/APP DI #185)

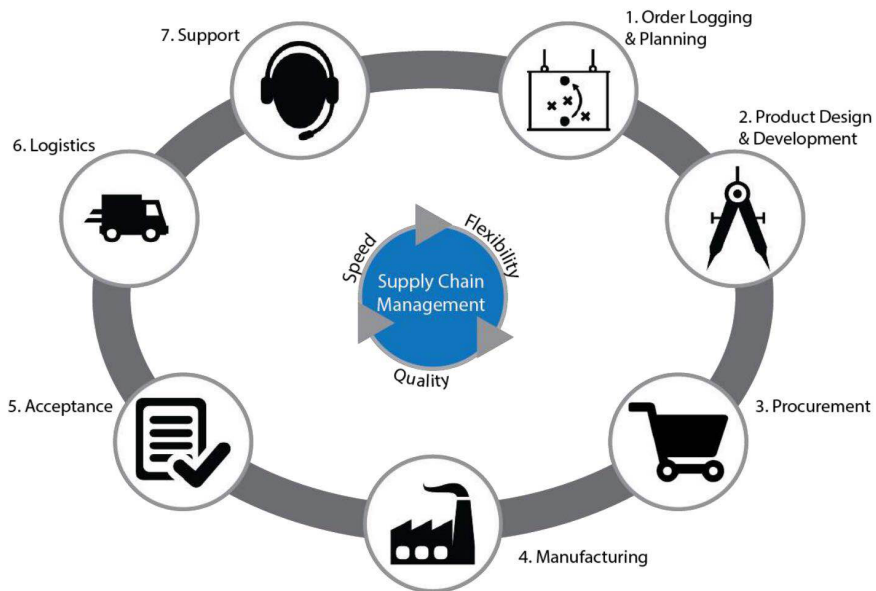
15. Article adding

Adding an article to Wikipedia



(猩际官网/APP DI #241)

16. Order processing



(猩际官网/APP DI #275)

17. Rain forest distribution



(猩际官网/APP DI #277)

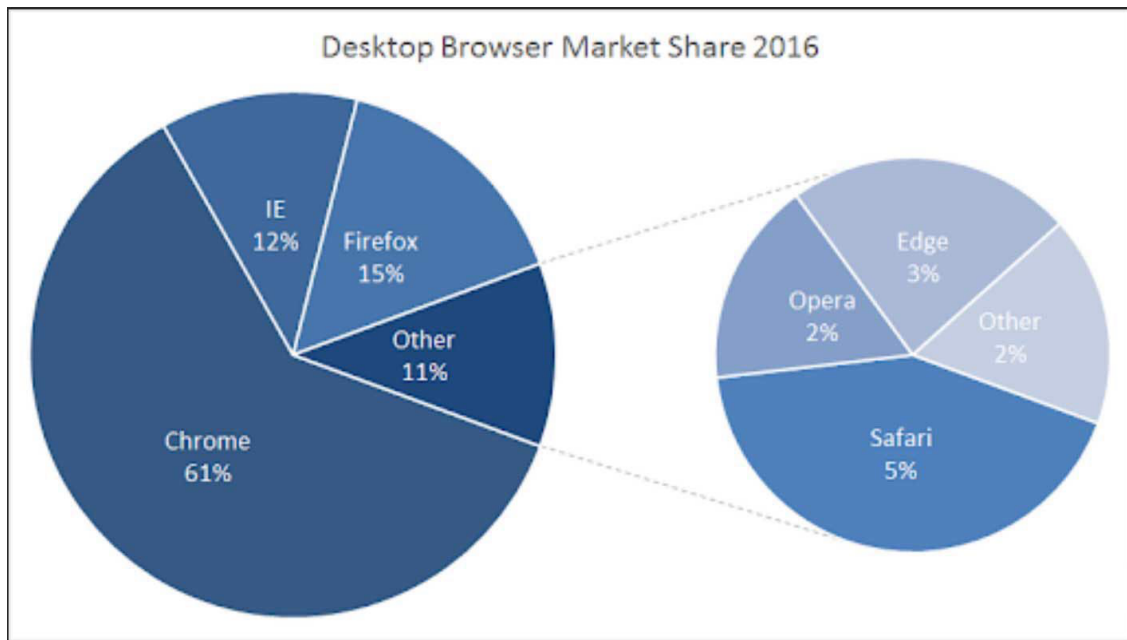
18. Closed-loop recycling

How Dell does closed-loop recycling



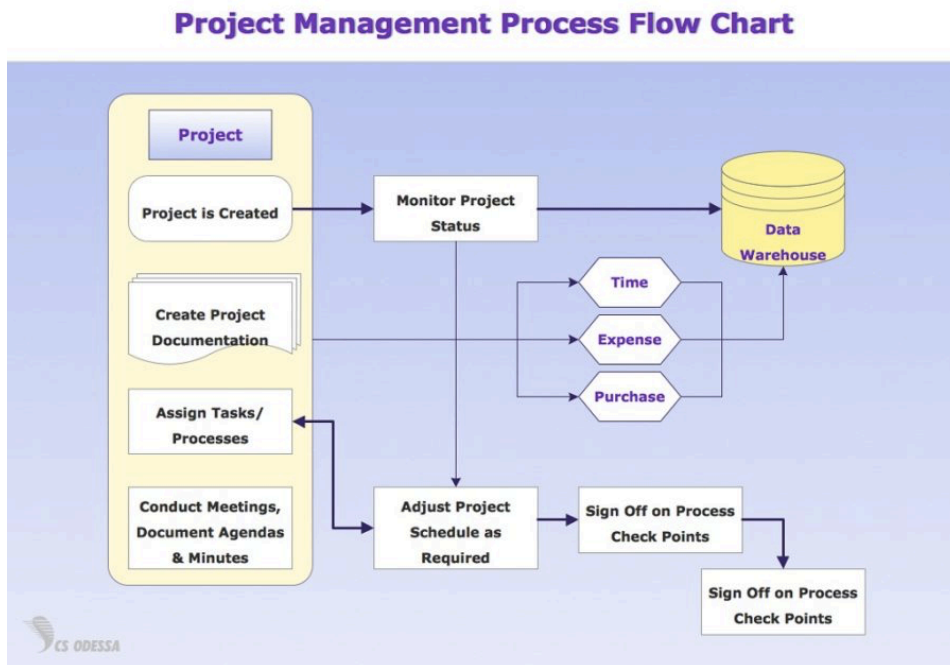
(猩际官网/APP DI #278)

19. Desktop browser share



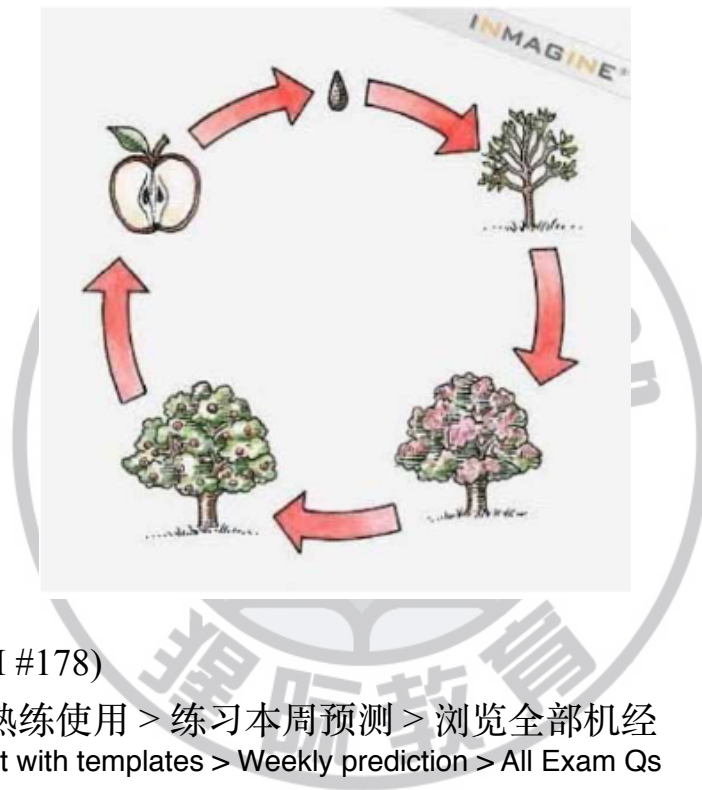
(猩际官网/APP DI #279)

20. Project management



(猩际官网/APP DI #248)

21. Apple life cycle



(猩际官网/APP DI #178)

*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. Privacy

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

(猩际官网/APP RL #162)

2. Early robot

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

(猩际官网/APP RL #142)

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. Health work

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

have practical skills in supplies to care for others in their community in a way that glorifies God and opens the door for sharing the gospel in a new way.

(猩际官网/APP RL #169)

11. Night sky darkness

原文： Our friends at the Highlands Museum and Discovery Center in Ashland, Kentucky, asked a very good question. Why is it dark in space? That question is not as simple as it may sound. You might think that space appears dark at night because that is when our side of Earth faces away from the Sun as our planet rotates on its axis every 24 hours. But what about all those other far away suns that appear as stars in the night sky? Our own Milky Way galaxy contains over 200 billion stars, and the entire universe probably contains over 100 billion galaxies. You might suppose that that many stars would light up the night like daytime! Until the 20th century, astronomers didn't think it was even possible to count all the stars in the universe. They thought the universe went on forever. In other words, they thought the universe was infinite. Besides being very hard to imagine, the trouble with an infinite universe is that no matter where you look in the night sky, you should see a star. Stars should overlap each other in the sky like tree trunks in the middle of a very thick forest. But, if this were the case, the sky would be blazing with light. This problem greatly troubled astronomers and became known as "Olbers' Paradox." A paradox is a statement that seems to disagree with itself. To try to explain the paradox, some 19th century scientists thought that dust clouds between the stars must be absorbing a lot of the starlight so it wouldn't shine through to us. But later scientists realized that the dust itself would absorb so much energy from the starlight that eventually it would glow as hot and bright as the stars themselves. Astronomers now realize that the universe is not infinite. A finite universe—that is, a universe of limited size—even one with trillions and trillions of stars, just wouldn't have enough stars to light up all of space. Although the idea of a finite universe explains why Earth's sky is dark at night, other causes work to make it even darker.

(猩际官网/APP RL #139)

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

(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. Frank Gehry

原文：So, continuing our series of lectures on Modernism, we now turn to architecture and, in particular, to the work of Frank O. Gehry. Now, I'm not going to go into his career in detail; it is enough to say that early on he was, like other modernist architects, tied to the rectangle, the straight line, and so on. Often their

buildings would have this basic shape and they would just, um, add bits of decoration like splashes of color or pointless balconies. Soon enough, Gehry wanted to break away from straight lines and grid-like designs. He wanted the freedom to experiment with other shapes, curves and unusually-angled roofs. What helped him with this was the computer, which allowed him to visualize and experiment with complex shapes, and to work on the whole design as one piece, without the added decoration being thrown in as an afterthought. Architecture as art, if you like or, or sculpture even. He himself said that he had struggled with crossing the line between architecture and sculpture. Now, I want to talk about one building in particular, um, the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, which I think you'll agree is a masterpiece.

(猩际官网/APP RL #10)

19. Course introduction

原文： This course provides students with an in-depth understanding of the exciting disciplines of politics and international relations. Students will learn about the workings of political institutions in countries around the world and explore the complex field of relations between nations. Topics in governance, public policy, public administration, national security and border control ensure that students receive a broad and current education in the range of issues which are covered under the label of politics and international relations. Students will undertake four compulsory units and two majors, one in politics and international relations and the other in governance and policy. They will also choose an elective major from a wide choice of options including political communication, international studies, international business and national security studies. In addition to acquiring specialist knowledge and competencies in Politics and International Relations and Commerce, students will graduate with a range of generic skills such as critical thinking, enhanced communication abilities, problem-solving and strong capacities to work with others. They will also develop ethically based and socially responsible attitudes and behaviors.

(猩际官网/APP RL #138)

20. 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)

21. Newton's apple 🔥

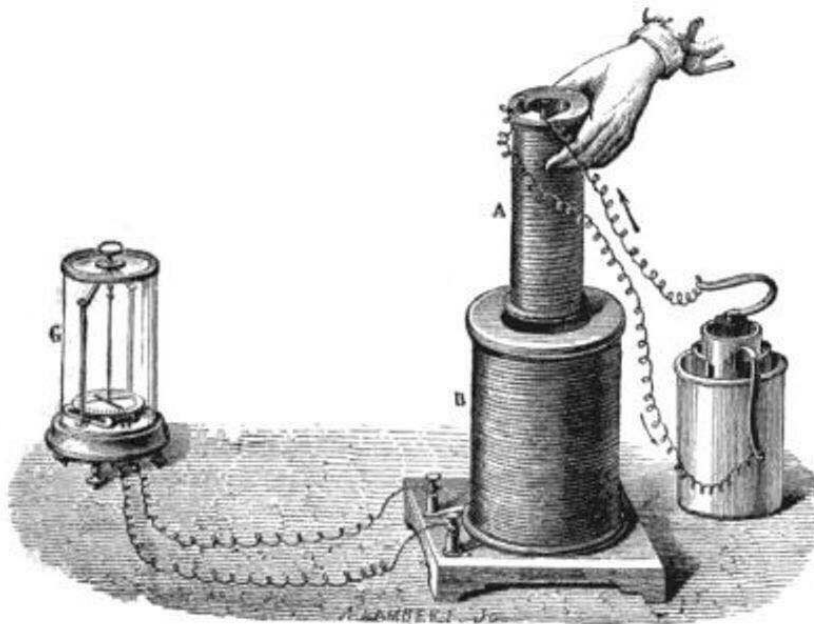
要点：图片题，一个少年抱膝仰望高处的苹果。

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)

22. 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)

23. 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)

24. 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)

25. 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)

26. 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)

*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. What do we call the science that are concerned about the study of earth materials and nutrients, geology or geography? #311 [Geology](#)

2. Which subject can you see the tellurian? #450 [Geography](#)

3. If you want to find the map of US, what type of book should you use? #441 [Atlas](#)

4. 'We went somewhere', which word indicates the past tense? #327 [Went](#)

5. Which of the following is not a means of transportation: by plane, by public transportation or car model? #259 [Car model](#)

6. Who sits in the cockpit(驾驶舱) of an airplane? #431 [Pilot](#)

7. How do you call a student that has finished his first year? #145 [Sophomore](#)
8. When something has increased by triple, how many times does it increase? #432
[Three times](#)
9. If a species is described as venomous, what substance it has? #433 [Venom](#)
10. How do you describe the type of magazine that is published four times a year?
#289 [Quarterly](#)
11. If you invented something, what can you apply for to prevent others copying your invention? #434 [Patent](#)
12. What natural resource is used by a carpenter? #435 [Wood](#)
13. In the word 'postgraduate', what does the 'post' mean? #436 [After](#)
14. What is the fluid that pumped from the organ related to cardiology? #399 [Blood](#)
15. What type of shape has four corners, four lines that are equal in length? #384
[Square](#)
16. What do we call the large instrument with 88 keys covered by color white and black? #322 [Piano](#)
17. If you want to buy a ring, who do you approach, a jeweler or a pharmacist? #337
[Jeweler](#)
18. What dose green being help for? #442 [Environment](#)
19. What do we call the prize that sponsored by Sweden which sets many prize in liter al and physics field? #443 [The Nobel Prize](#)
20. Which day is between Tuesday and Thursday? #444 [Wednesday](#)
21. Which one needs the most complicated mechanism: car, ship or air plane? #445
[Air plane](#)
22. What do the following belong to: roses, daisies, tulip, etc? #446 [Flower](#)
23. What stage is a ten year old child in? #659 [Teenage](#)

*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 #99)

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 Ilan 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 #167)

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)

*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. Technology allows us to have a helpful and interesting life than in the past. Do you agree or disagree? #120
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

*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. Statement

要点：一个法院的声明，篇幅很短却用词很绕，不是非常好懂。大致说一个新法规颁布了，如有异议可以去上诉。

选项:既可以对这个法规进行上诉，又可以质疑其ethical value;
可以对其上诉，但不能质疑其ethical value。

(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人；

13,000土耳其人死亡；（错误选项）

这些阵亡士兵从别的战役过来；（错误选项）

ANZAC侵占了土耳其。（错误选项）

(猩际官网/APP RMCM#74)

*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. Indian IT

1) Innovation in India is as much due to entrepreneurialism as it is to IT skills, says Arun Maria, chairman of Boston Consulting Group in India.

2) Indian businessmen have used IT to create new business models that enable them to provide services in a more cost-effective way.

3) This is not something that necessarily requires expensive technical research.

4) He suggests the country's computer services industry can simply outsource research to foreign universities if the capability is not available locally.

5) “This way, I will have access to the best scientists in the world without having to produce them myself,” said Mr. Maria.

(猩际官网/APP RO #22)

2. 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)

*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 recruitment tool, particularly because it typically yields candidates who candidates. Moreover, satisfied candidates and school systems are likely their most **effective** are similar to previously successful 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)

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 FIBR #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 FIBR #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 FIBR #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 FIBR #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 FIBR #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 FIBR #581)

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

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

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. Agriculture and urbanization

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

Urbanization requires increasing supply of workforce for urban development.
Less people are needed for agricultural industry.

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

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

(猩际官网/APP SST #137)

3. Big Bang Theory

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

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

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

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

(猩际官网/APP SST #138)

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. Climate and crops

原文： Now we spend a lot of time thinking about how climate will affect crops. But crops affect climate themselves and they do this in two ways. First of all, about one-quarter of the land surface is used for growing crops. Another 10-15 % are used for pasture. So a substantial amount of the land surface is used in crop and agricultural production. And how we used that climate affects our climate? If we were, for example, to deforest a substantial area and replace it with a natural crop such as soybean. Then we would alter the characteristics of the land surface, alter the way that water and heat flows from the land surface to the atmosphere and back. And ultimately change the regional climate change if there is a large enough change the land surface. So this is an absolutely fascinating topic and one that's really quite difficult to understand because of the complexity. It's difficult because it needs us as crops scientists to work even more closely with our climate scientist, colleagues. And it's difficult because we have to join our models together.

(猩际官网/APP SST #109)

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. Genes

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

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

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

(猩际官网/APP SST #139)

13. 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)

14. Plants' secret life

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

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

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

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

Audience opinion is valuable.

(猩际官网/APP SST #141)

15. Fight or flight

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

(猩际官网/APP SST #103)

16. Children literature

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

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

(猩际官网/APP SST #41)

17. Talent war

原文：Talent is premium and there is a war for talents in 1990's because of the talent shortage. Companies and countries are recruiting young talented people from different countries and sending young people to universities. Some young people immigrated after they graduated from the university. They compete with the local students. Countries and organizations should put talents at the primary positions. The collapse of loyalty makes employees happy to change their workplace because of the higher income. There are three reasons: first, the change of nature of economy leads to increase in the talents demand and need skills.

Second, the shrinking labor force after the baby-boom causes less supply of skilled workers and the retirement of baby-boomers will cause a shortage of experienced workers. Third, there is also a mismatch between what schools are producing and what companies need.

(猩际官网/APP SST #62)

18. Talent war (B)

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

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

(猩际官网/APP SST #104)

19. Wilson

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

(猩际官网/APP SST #102)

20. Change of body fat

要点：This topic is described as an experiment on body fat change.

31 obese women volunteered in a study by Canadian researchers, in which they were provided with healthy diet and asked to keep to it, and exercise regularly for 6 months in order to burn 2000 calories weekly.

After six months, some lost weight, some remained the same, while others gained weight.

The researchers tracked their records and gave two explanations about why some women gained weight. One was that they ate too much or cheated on diet, and the other was that they did less exercise consciously or subconsciously.

(猩际官网/APP SST #142)

21. Vitamin D

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

called tetany, where you got these uncontrolled convulsions followed by rapid death. Calcium is also important for enzymic activities and blood clotting.

(猩际官网/APP SST #100)

22. 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)

23. 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, NPRs 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)

24. 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)

25. 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)

26. 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)

27. 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)

28. 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)

29. 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)

30. 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)

31. 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)

32. 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)

33. 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)

*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

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 money 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 LMCS #57)

*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 "marionette" 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)

*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)

*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)

*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:

1.Astronauts are using light years to measure the distance in the space.	
2.Collaboration between departments is a feature of successful companies.	#87
3.Most of these features were part of the previous system.	#200

4. A balanced diet and regular exercise are necessary for good health.	#24
5. Consumer confidence tends to increase as the economy expands.	#599
6. Global connections increased in academic communities, thanks to social media.	#608
7. Mature students usually adapt to university life extremely well.	#620
8. The new art gallery can only be visited on Fridays.	#648
9. There is an important difference between mass production and batch production.	#665
10. The winter sun is lower but high enough to produce enough warmth.	#684
11. There is a significant difference between theory and practice in education.	#687
12. Remember, the prestigious selection has strict eligibility criteria.	#720
13. Our professor is hosting the business development conference next week.	#949
14. Speak to your tutor if you need further assistance.	#963
15. Archaeologists discovered tools and artifacts in ancient tombs.	#974
16. Blue whale is the largest mammal that ever lived.	#979
17. Your ideas are discussed depending on your seminar or tutorial.	#980
18. Make sure you have saved all the files before turning off the computer.	#985
19. There is a widely believed perception that engineering is for boys.	#988
20. Scientists recognize differences among water molecule content.	#1002
21. The collapse of the housing market makes recessions.	#1005
22. Students should leave their bags on the table by the door.	#1008
23. Late applications are not accepted under any circumstances.	#1010
24. Animal and plant cells have a number of structures in common.	#997
25. Art students often exhibit their works in the university buildings.	#566
26. Make sure you choose a course that provides great career opportunities.	#976
27. New credit cards will soon use the fingerprint technology.	#622
28. Physics is a key subject to understand the world and the universe.	#967
29. Social media is criticized of causing Internet addiction.	
30. The area has a number of underwater habitats in species.	
31. The department has organized a trip to London in July.	
32. The printers automatically print both sides of each page.	#977
33. The same issues featured both explanations of the problem.	#456
34. The university has invested in new technology designed for learning.	
35. There is not much interconnection between philosophy and psychology	
36. We are no longer respond to any material requests.	#982

*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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