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## 真题机经-阅读 Fill in the Blanks 1.0 (新)

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### 1. SISU/上海外国语大学

Upholding the motto of "Integrity, Vision and Academic Excellence" Shanghai International Studies University (SISU) is an internationally recognized, **prestigious** academic institution distinctive for its multidisciplinary and multicultural nature, committed to preparing innovative professionals and future global leaders for a wide range of international expertise to address theoretical challenges of our times.

Drawing on our strengths in multi-language programs and multi-disciplinary resources, while responding to national and regional strategies, we operate more than 70 research institutes and centers serving as academic think tanks to provide advisory services on language policies, diplomatic strategies and global public **opinion** of China. These academic entities have contributed landmark research and are also dedicated to promoting the development of social sciences in China.

We have now **established** partnerships with more than 330 universities and institutions from 56 countries and regions, and have **maintained** close connection with international organizations, including the United Nations and the European Union.

### 2. Crime prevention/预防犯罪

Crime prevention has a long history in Australia, and in other parts of the world. In all societies, people have tried to **protect** themselves and those close to them from assaults and other abuses. Every time someone locks the door to their house or their car, they practise a form of prevention. Most parents want their children to learn to be law abiding and not spend extended periods of their lives in prison. In this country, at least, most succeed. Only a small minority of young people become recidivist offenders. In a functioning society, crime prevention is part of everyday life. While prevention can be all-pervasive at the grassroots, it is oddly neglected in mass media and political discourses. When politicians, talkback radio hosts and newspaper editorialists pontificate about crime and **possible** remedies, it is comparatively rare for them to mention prevention. Overwhelmingly, emphasis is on policing, sentencing and other law and order Responses.

### 3. Learning process/学习过程

Learning is a process by which behavior or knowledge changes as a result of experience. Learning from experience plays a major role IN enabling us to do many things that we clearly



were not born to do, from the simplest tasks, such as flipping a light switch, to the more complex, such as playing a musical instrument. To many people, the term “learning” signifies the **activities** that students do reading, listening, and taking tests in order to acquire new information. This process, which is known as cognitive learning, is just **one** type of learning, however. Another way that we learn is by associative learning, which is the focus of this module. You probably **associate** certain holidays with specific sights, sounds, and smells, or foods with specific flavors and textures. We are not the only **species** with this skill even the simplest animals such as the earthworm can learn by association.

#### 4. Writing style/写作风格

Learning to write well in college means learning (or re-learning) how to write clearly and plainly. Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only good style, or that you should become a **slave** to spare, unadorned writing. Formality and ornateness have their place, and in **competent** hands complexity can take us on a dizzying, breathtaking journey. But most students, most of the time should **strive** to be sensibly simple to develop a baseline style of short words, active verbs and relatively simple sentence **conveying** clear actions or identities. It's faster, it makes arguments easier to follow, it increases the chances a busy reader will bother to pay attention, and it lets you **pay** more attention on your moments of rhetorical flourish which I do not advise **abandoning altogether**.

#### 5. Sharks/鲨鱼

Sharks killed four people and bit 58 others around the world in 2006, a comparatively dull year for dangerous encounters between the two species, scientists said in their annual shark attack census on Tuesday. Sharkbite numbers **grew** steadily over the last century as humans reproduced exponentially and spent more time at the seashore. But the numbers have been **flat** over the past five years as overfishing **thinned** the shark population near shore and swimmers got smarter about the risks of wading into certain areas, Burgess said.

#### Plants and animals/动植物

From the earliest civilizations, plants and animals have been portrayed as a means of understanding and recording the potential uses, such as their economic and healing properties. From the first illustrated **catalog** of medicinal plants, De Materia Medica by Dioscorides, in the first century through to the late fourteenth century, the illustration of plants and animals changed very little.

Woodcuts in instructional manuals and herbals were often repeatedly copied over the centuries, resulting in a loss of definition and accuracy so that they became little more than stylized



decoration. With the growing **popularity** of copperplate engravings, the traditional use of woodcuts declined and the representation of plants and animals became more **accurate**. Then, with the emergence of artists such as Albrecht Durer and Leonardo Da Vinci, naturalists such as Otto Brunfels, Leonhard Fuchs in botany and Conrad Gesner and Ulisse Aldrovandi in zoology, nature began to be **depicted** in a more realistic style. Individual living plants or animals were observed directly and their likeness **rendered** onto paper or vellum.

## **6. Material culture studies/物质文化研究**

The study of objects constitutes a relatively new field of academic inquiry, commonly referred to as material culture studies. Students of material culture seek to understand societies, both past and present, through careful study and **observation** of the physical or material objects generated by those societies. The source material for study is **exceptionally** wide, including not just human-made artifacts but also natural objects and even preserved body parts (as you saw in the film 'Encountering a body').

Some specialists in the field of material culture have made bold claims for its pre-eminence in certain disciplines, it **reigns** supreme. It plays a critical role in archaeology, for example, **especially** in circumstances where written evidence is either patchy or non-existent. In such cases, objects are all **scholars** have to rely on in forming an understanding of ancient peoples. Even where written documents survive the physical remains of literate cultures often help to provide new and interesting insights into how people once lived and thought, as in the case of medieval and post-medieval archaeology. In analyzing the physical remains of societies, both past and present, historians, archaeologists, anthropologists and others have been careful to remind us that objects mean **different** things to different people.

## **7. International students/国际学生**

Work-ready international students are providing greater options for local employers who are having difficulties **finding** local staff due to **high** employment rates and ongoing labor shortages. International students in accounting and information technology take part in a year-long program **consisting** of classroom work and practical experience, which provides them with **valuable** skills, industry contacts and a working **knowledge** of Australian.

## **8. Sociology/社会学**

Sociology is, in very basic terms, the study of human societies. In this respect, It is usually **classed** as one of the social sciences(along with **subjects** like psychology) and was **established** as a subject in the late 18th century( through the work of people like the French writer Auguste



Comte). However, the subject has only really gained **acceptance** as an academic subject in the 20th century through the work of writers such as Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Talcott Parsons (names that will be visited throughout this course). One name that you may have heard of - Karl Marx (the founder of modern Communism) - has probably done more to stimulate people's interest in the subject than anyone else, even though he lived and wrote (1818-1884) in a period before sociology became fully established as an academic discipline. Sociology, therefore, has a reasonably long history of development, (150-200 years) **although** in Britain it has only been in the last 30-40 years that sociology as an examined subject in the education system has achieved a level of importance equivalent to, or above, most of the other subjects it is possible to study.

### **9. The fall of smallpox/天花来袭**

The fall of smallpox began with the realization that **survivors** of the disease were immune for the rest of their lives. This led to the practice of variolation - a process of exposing a healthy person to infected material from a person with smallpox in the hopes of producing a mild disease that **provided** immunity from further infection. The first written account of variolation describes a Buddhist nun practicing around 1022 to 1063 AD. By the 1700s, this method of variolation was **common** practice in China, India, and Turkey. In the late 1700s European physicians used this and other methods of variolation, but reported "devastating" results in some cases. Overall, 2% to 3% of people who were variolated died of smallpox, but this practice decreased the total number of smallpox **fatalities** by 10-fold.

### **10. The gray wolf/灰狼**

After an absence of more than 50 years, the gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) once again runs beneath the night skies of Yellowstone National Park. At 3:45 pm on March 21st 1995, the first of three groups of gray wolves (also known as the timber wolf) were released from **fenced** acclimation pens at Crystal Creek within Yellowstone National Park. The wolf release plan, **involved** in an environmental impact statement (EIS) in 1992-1994, is to restore wolves to Yellowstone and central Idaho by establishing experimental populations of gray wolves in both areas. The goal for Yellowstone is to establish 10 packs of wolves reproducing in the area for three **consecutive** years by the year 2002. Restoring wolves to Yellowstone is in keeping with national park goals to perpetuate all native species and their natural interactions with their environment. As with other park wildlife programs, management emphasizes **minimizing** human impact on natural animal population dynamics. Yellowstone National Park is a wilderness and wild life refuge in the United States.



### 11. Europa/欧罗巴

Scientists preparing for NASA's proposed Jupiter Icy Moons Orbiter believe that Jupiter's moons Europa may be a corrosive mixture of acid and peroxide. Thus, it may not be the **ideal** place for life to exist as was thought possibly to be the case. Virtually, all the information we have about Europa comes from the spacecraft Galileo, which completed its mission to study Jupiter and its moons close up before NASA dramatically crashed it into Jupiter in 2003. Although the general perception of Europa is of a frozen crust of water ice harboring a salty subterranean ocean kilometers below, researchers studying the most **recent** measurements say light reflected from the moons icy surface bears the spectral fingerprints of hydrogen peroxide and strong acids, **however**, they accept that it could just be a thin surface dusting and might not come from the ocean below.

### 12. Electorate/选民

It would be reassuring to think that the electorate choose who to vote for based on the candidates' track records and future policy promises. In truth, many of us are swayed simply by the way that politicians look. Consider a 2009 study that asked Swiss students to look at multiple pairs of unfamiliar French political candidates and in each case to select the one who looked most competent. Most of the time, the candidate selected by students as looking the most competent was also the one who'd had real life electoral success, the implication being that voters too had been swayed by the candidates' appearance (there's little evidence that appearance and competence actually **correlate**). Unsurprisingly, being attractive also helps win votes, especially in war time (in peace time, looking trustworthy is more of an advantage). Other research has shown that we're more likely to vote for male and female candidates with deeper voices.

### 13. Anthropologists/人类学家

It is commonly said by anthropologists that the primitive man is **less** individual than civilized man. This is an **element** of truth. Simpler societies call for, and provide opportunities for, a far **smaller** diversity of individual skills and occupations than the more complex and **advanced** societies, and as a result those who live in those societies are less individual. In this sense, individualism is a necessary product of modern advanced society and runs through all its activities.

### 14. Tokyo's Skytree/东京晴空塔

Team Lab's digital mural at the entrance to Tokyo's Skytree, one of the world's monster skyscrapers, is 40 meters long and immensely detailed. But **however** massive this form of digital



art becomes -and it's a form subject to rampant inflation-Inoko's theories about seeing are based on more modest and often pre-digital sources. An early devotee of comic books and cartoons (no surprises there), then computer games, he recognized when he started to look at traditional Japanese art that all those forms had something in common: something about the way they captured space. In his discipline of physics, Inoko had been taught that photographic lenses, along with the conventions of western art were the logical way of transforming three dimensions into two, conveying the real world on to a flat surface, but Japanese traditions employed "a different spatial logic", as he said in an interview last year with jcollabo.org that is "uniquely Japanese".

### 15. Gun violence/枪支暴力

Exposure to gun violence makes adolescents twice as likely to perpetrate serious violence in the next two years, according to a University of Michigan **study**. Researchers found there is a substantial cause and **effect** relationship between exposure and perpetration of violence. Jeffrey B. Bingenheimer, a doctoral student in health behavior and health education, analyzed five years of data from adolescents living in 78 neighborhoods in Chicago. Bingenheimer is lead author on a paper in this week's journal Science.

### 16. Scientific method/科学方法

The logic of the scientific method was set out by John Stuart Mill in 1843 and was named the method of difference. A simple example of what he meant by this is to take two glasses of water which are **identical** in every respect. Introduce a few drops of ink into one of these glasses. The water changes color! According to Mills method of difference it is safe to assume that the change in the color of the water is due to the **introduction** of a new factor - the independent variable - in this case, the ink.

### 17. Resultant force/合力

The overall result of two or **more** forces acting on an object is called the resultant force the resultant of two forces is a single force, which has the same effect as the two forces combined, if two forces pull an object in **opposite** directions, the size of the resultant can be found by subtracting one force from the other. If the forces are **equal**, they balance each other.

### 18. Neuroscientists /神经系统学家

We now know through the work of neuroscientists that the human brain is wired to mimic other people, and this mimicry involves actual involuntary physiological **experience** in the observer



Human beings tend to imitate actions that they see. Physiologically, our brains include mirror neurons, which **react** to actions that are seen as if we are doing the action ourselves. It is largely an unconscious and automatic experience. When we hear people speak, observe their vocal **nuances**, watch their posture, gestures, and facial expressions, etc, neural networks in our brains are stimulated by the "shared representations" generating feelings within us that **reflect** the experience of those we are observing.

### 19. Psychology/心理学

Psychology as a subject of study has largely developed in the West since the late nineteenth century. During this period there has been an emphasis on scientific thinking. Because of this emphasis, there have been many scientific studies in psychology which **explore** different aspects of human nature. These include studies into how biology (physical factors) influence human experience, how people use their **senses** (touch, taste, smell, sight and hearing) to get to know the world, how people develop, why people behave in certain ways, how memory works, how people develop language, how people understand and think about the world, what motivates people, why people have emotions and how personality develops. These scientific **investigations** all contribute to an understanding of human nature.

### 20. Criminal acts/罪行

The narrative of law and order is located fundamentally at the **level** of individual guilt and responsibility. Criminal acts are seen as individual issues of personal responsibility and **culpability**, to which the state responds by way of policing, **prosecution**, adjudication and punishment.

This is but one level at which crime and criminal justice can be analyzed. The problem is that so often analysis ends there, at the level of individual action, **characterized** in terms of responsibility, guilt, evil.

### 21. Interior design/室内设计

Interior design is a professionally conducted, practice-based process of planning and realization of interior spaces and the elements within. Interior design is **concerned** with the function and operation of the aesthetics and its sustainability. The work of an interior designer draws upon many other **disciplines**, such as environmental psychology, architecture, product design and, aesthetics, in relation to a wide range of building spaces including hotels corporate and public spaces, schools, hospitals, private residences, shopping malls, restaurants, theaters and airport terminals.



## 22. The Petrified Forest/化石森林

The Petrified Forest is home to some of the most impressive fossils ever found and more are being discovered each year as continuing erosion is **exposing** new evidence. Fossils found here show the Forest was once a tropical region, **filled** with towering trees and extraordinary creatures. More than 150 different species of fossilized plants have been discovered by paleontologists and evidence **indicating** ancient native people who inhabited this region about 10,000 years ago have been **confirmed** by archeologists.

## 23. Computational thinking/计算思维

Developing computational thinking helps students to better understand the world around them, many of us happily drive a car without **understanding** what goes on under the bonnet. So is it necessary for children to **learn** how to program computers? After all, some experts say coding is one of the human skills that will become obsolete as artificial intelligence grows. Nevertheless, governments believe coding is an essential skill. Since 2014, the principles of computer programming have featured on England's curriculum for children from the age of five or six, when they start primary school.

While not all children will become programmers, Mark Martin, a computing teacher at Sydenham High School, London, argues that they should learn to understand what **makes** computers work and try to solve problems as a computer might.

## 24. Distance learning/远程学习

Distance learning can be highly beneficial to a large variety of people from young students wanting to expand their horizons to adults looking for more job security, with programs that allow learners of all ages to take courses for fun, personal advancement and degrees, distance learning can meet the **needs** of a diverse population.

Perhaps one of the most notable and often talked about **advantages** of distance learning is the flexibility the majority of programs allow students to learn when and where it's convenient for them. For **those** who are struggling to balance their distance learning goals with working a fulltime job and taking care of a family this kind of flexibility can allow many people to pursue education who would not otherwise be able to do so. **since** there are no on-campus courses to attend, students can learn from their own homes, at work on their lunch breaks and from virtually anywhere with internet access. For some it can even be a big source of savings on the fuel costs and time required to commute to classes.



## 25. Seminars/研讨会

Seminars are not designed to be mini-lectures. Their educational **role** is to provide an opportunity for you to discuss interesting and difficult aspects of the course. This is founded on the **assumption** that it is only by actively trying to use the knowledge that you have acquired from lectures and texts that you can achieve an adequate understanding of the subject. If you do not understand a point it is highly **unlikely** that you will be the only person in the group in that position, you will invariably be undertaking a **service** for the entire group if you come to the seminar equipped with questions on matters which you feel you did not fully understand.

### Housekeeping genes/持家基因

Recently, research into embryonic development has given us an even better insight into how major structural changes might occur in a given population of organisms. We now understand that there are two major types of genes: developmental and "housekeeping" genes. Developmental genes are those that are expressed during embryonic development, and their proteins **control** the symmetry, skeletal development, organ placement, and overall form of the developing animal, in contrast. "housekeeping" genes are expressed during the animal's daily life to generate proteins which keep the cells, tissues, and organs in the body functioning properly, as you might suspect, mutations in developmental genes can have radical consequences for body form and function, whereas mutations in "housekeeping" genes tend to **affect** the health and reproductive success of the post-embryonic animal.

## 26. How to make cloth/如何织布

About 10,000 years ago, people learned how to make cloth. Wool, cotton, flax, or hemp was first spun into a thin thread, using a spindle. The thread was then woven into a fabric. The earliest weaving machines **probably** consisted of little more than a pair of sticks that held a set of parallel threads, called the wrap, while the cross-thread, called the weft was inserted. Later machines called looms had roads that separated the threads to allow the weft to be inserted more **easily**, a piece of wood, called the shuttle, holding a spool of thread, was passed between the separated threads. The basic **principles** of spinning and weaving have stayed the same until the present day though during the industrial revolution of the 18th century many ways were found of **automating** the processes. With new machines such as the spinning mule, many threads could be spun at the same time, and, with the help of devices like the flying shuttle, broad pieces of cloth could be woven at great speed.



## 27. Dictatorship/独裁

Dictatorship is not a modern concept. Two thousand years ago, during the period of the Roman Republic, exceptional powers were sometimes given by the Senate to **individual** dictators such as Sulla and Julius Caesar. The **intention** was that the dictatorship would be temporary and that it would make it possible to take swift and effective action to deal with an emergency. There is some **disagreement** as to how the term should be applied today. Should it be used in its original form to describe the temporary exercise of emergency powers? Or can it now be **applied** in a much broader sense-as common usage suggests?

## 28. Ballet-pantomime/默剧芭蕾

Most important of all is the fact that for each new ballet-pantomime created at the Paris Opera during the July Monarchy, a new score was produced. The reason for this is simple: these ballet-pantomimes told stories - elaborate ones - and music was considered an indispensable tool in getting them across to the audience. Therefore, music had to be newly created to fit each story. Music tailor-made for each new ballet-pantomime, however, was only one weapon in the Opera's explanatory arsenal. Another was the ballet-pantomime libretto, a printed booklet of fifteen to forty pages in length, which was sold in the Operas lobby (like the opera libretto), and which laid out the plot in painstaking detail, scene by scene. Critics also took it upon themselves to recount the plots (of both ballet-pantomimes and operas) in their **reviews** of premieres. So did the publishers of souvenir albums, which also featured pictures of famous **performers** and of scenes from favorite ballet-pantomimes and operas. Law firm/法律事务所

UWS graduates Racha Abboud and Anna Ford, whose story first appeared in GradLife in December 2009, have **successfully** risen through the ranks to be **appointed** Associates at leading western Sydney law firm, Coleman Greig Lawyers. The promotion marks the **culmination** of many years of hard work for these legal **eagles** who are the first to rise to this **level** from the firm's Cadet Lawyer program with UWS.

## 29. DNA sequence/遗传物质序列

The recipe for making any creature is written in its DNA. So last November when geneticists published the nearcomplete DNA sequence of the long-extinct woolly mammoth, there was much speculation about whether we could bring this behemoth back to life. Creating a living, breathing creature from a genome sequence that exists only in a computer's memory is not possible right now. But someone someday is sure to try it, **predicts** Stephan Schuster a **molecular** biologist at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, and a **driving** force behind the mammoth genome project.



### 30. Great engineers/伟大的工程师

Great engineers have a passion to improve life; a burning conviction that they can make life better for everyone. Engineers need to have a talent for invention and innovation, but what **drives** them is the conviction that they can find a better way to do things; a cheaper and more efficient solution to the problems of human existence on this planet of **limited** resources that we call Earth. Many of us **spend** a lot of time complaining about the difficulties and problems of life. It is easy to find fault with things that make daily life arduous. For an engineer, these difficulties can be opportunities. How can this be made to work better? How can that process be made more efficient? How can **components** be made more cheaply, more accurately and more fit-for-purpose? Great engineers are convinced that everything can be **improved**. Instead of complaining, they think of ways to make things better.

### 31. Global textile industry/全球纺织业

The environmental impact of the global textile industry is hard to overstate. One-third of the water used worldwide is spent fashioning fabrics. For every ton of cloth **produced**, 200 tons of water is polluted with chemicals and heavy metals. An estimated 1 trillion kilowatt-hours of electricity powers the factories that card and comb, spin and weave, and cut and stitch materials into everything from T-shirts to towels, **leaving** behind mountains of solid waste and a massive carbon footprint.

"Where the industry is today is not really sustainable for the long term," says Shreyaskar Chaudhary, chief executive of Pratibha Syntex, a textile manufacturer based outside Indore, India.

With something of an "if you build it, they will come" attitude, Mr. Chaudhary has steered Pratibha **toward** the leading edge of eco-friendly textile production. Under his direction, Pratibha began making clothes with organic cotton in 1999. Initially, the company couldn't find enough organic farms growing cotton in central India to supply its factories. To meet production demands, Chaudhary's team had to convince conventional cotton farmers to change **their** growing methods. Pratibha provided seeds, cultivation instruction, and a guarantee of fairtrade prices for their crops. Today, Pratibha has a network of 28,000 organic cotton growers across the central states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Orissa.

### 32. Evolution/进化

In The Origin of Species, Darwin provided abundant evidence that life on Earth has evolved over time, and he proposed natural selection as the primary mechanism for that change. He observed that individuals **differ** in their inherited traits and that selection acts on such differences,



leading to **evolutionary** change. Although Darwin realised that variation in heritable traits is a prerequisite for evolution, he did not know precisely how organisms pass heritable traits to their offspring. Just a few years after Darwin published *The Origin of Species*, Gregor Mendel wrote a groundbreaking paper on inheritance in pea plants in that paper, Mendel proposed a model of inheritance in which organisms transmit discrete heritable units (now called genes) to their offspring. Although Darwin did not know about genes, Mendel's paper set the stage for understanding the genetic differences on which evolution is based.

### 33. Instinct in business/商业嗅觉

What is the significance of instinct in business? Does a reliable gut feeling separate winners from losers? And is it the most valuable emotional tool any entrepreneur can possess? My observations of successful company owners lead me to believe that a highly analytical attitude can be a drawback. At critical junctures in commercial life, risk-taking is more an **act** of faith than a carefully balanced choice. Frequently, such moments require **decisiveness** and absolute conviction above all else. There is simply no time to wait for all the facts, or room for doubt. A computer program cannot tell you how to invent and launch a new **product**. That **journey** involves too many unknowns, too much luck and too much sheer intuition, rather than the infallible **logic** that machines deliver so well. As Chekhov said: "An artist's flair is sometimes worth a scientist's brains" - entrepreneurs need right-brain thinking. When I have been considering whether to buy a company and what price to offer, I have been **blinded** too often by reams of due diligence from the accountants and lawyers. Usually, it pays to stand back from such mountains of grey data and weigh up the really important issues-and decide how you feel about the opportunity.

### 34. Conservancy/保护

To qualify as a conservancy, a committee must define the conservancy's boundary elect a representative conservancy committee, negotiate a legal constitution, prove the committee's ability to manage funds, and produce an acceptable plan for **equitable** distribution of wildlife-related benefits. Once approved, registered conservancies acquire the **rights** to a sustainable wildlife **quota**, set by the ministry.

### 35. Good looks/外表光鲜

It is tempting to try to prove that good looks win votes, and many academics have tried. The **difficulty** is that beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and you cannot behold a politician's face without a veil of extraneous prejudice getting in the way. Does George Bush possess a



disarming grin, or a facetious **smirk**? It's hard to find anyone who can look at the president without assessing him politically as well as **physically**.

### 36. Track down research/追踪实验

Having tracked down research that is **relevant** to your **area** of interest the next task is to actually make sense of that research. This section is intended to show you how to be critical of the research you are **reviewing** and how to check that the **evidence** is credible and represented appropriately. Unfortunately, this means discussing the ways in which research findings may be misrepresented.

### 37. Pidgins/ 洋泾滨语

Pidgins are languages that are born after contact between at least two languages. As **many** pidgins developed during the period of empire and international trade, one of the language parents was frequently a European language such as French or English, and the other language parent was the language of the people with whom the Europeans were **trading** or whom they were colonising. Usually one of the languages provided the majority of **vocabulary** items and the other provided the grammatical structure. When pidgins become learned as a mother tongue, they become **known** as creoles. I am not going to discuss pidgins and creoles and contact languages as such in this book in any **depth**.

### 38. Sustainable transportation system/可持续交通系统

A sustainable transportation system is one in which peoples needs and desires for access to jobs, commerce, recreation, culture and home are accommodated using a minimum of resources. Applying **principles** of **sustainability** to transportation will reduce pollution generated by gasoline-powered engines, noise, traffic congestion, land devaluation, urban sprawl, economic segregation, and injury to drivers, pedestrians and cyclists. In addition, the costs of commuting, shipping, housing and goods will be **reduced**.

Ultimately in a sustainable San Francisco, almost all trips to and **within** the City will be on public transit, foot or bicycle-as will a good part of trips to the larger Bay Region. Walking through streets designed for pedestrians and bicycles will be more pleasant than walking through those designed for the automobile. Street-front retail and commercial establishments will prosper from the large **volume** of foot traffic drawn to an environment enhanced by trees, appropriately designed "street furniture"(street lights, bicycle racks, benches, and the like) and other people. Rents and property costs will be lowered as land for off-street parking is no **longer** required or needed.



### 39. MBA/工管硕士

Deciding to go to business school is perhaps the simplest part of what can be a complicated process. With nearly 600 accredited MBA programmes on offer around the world, the choice of where to study can be overwhelming. Here we explain how to choose the right school and course for you and unravel the application and funding process. "Probably the majority of people applying to business school are at a point in their careers where they know they want to shake things up, but they don't know exactly what they want to do with their professional lives," says Stacy Blackman, an MBA admissions consultant based in Los Angeles. "If that's the case with you, look at other criteria: culture, teaching method, location, and then pick a place that's a good fit for you with a strong general management programme. Super-defined career goals don't have to be a part of this process."

### 40. Standard English/标准英语

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the relationship between standard and nonstandard language is, evidently, still an uncertain one. We are at a transitional point between two eras. We seem to be leaving an era when the rules of Standard English, as elected and defined by prescriptive grammarians, totally conditioned our sense of acceptable usage, so that all other usages and varieties were considered to be inferior or corrupt, and excluded from serious consideration. And we seem to be approaching an era when nonstandard usages and varieties, previously denigrated or ignored, are achieving a new presence and respectability within society, reminiscent of that found in Middle English, when dialect variation in literature was widespread and uncontentious. But we are not there yet. The rise of Standard English has resulted in a confrontation between the standard and nonstandard dimensions of the language which has lasted for over 200 years, and this has had traumatic consequences. Which will take some years to eliminate. Once people have been given an inferiority complex about the way they speak or write, they find it difficult to shake off.

### 41. Cause of unemployment/失业的原因

One cause of unemployment may be downswings in the trade cycle, i.e. periods of recession. Another explanation of wide-scale unemployment refers to structural employment, structural unemployment arises from longer-term changes in the economy, affecting specific industries, regions and occupations. Structural unemployment often explains regional unemployment. Some regions of the UK such as Central Scotland, and the North-West have higher rates of unemployment because the traditional heavy industries which located there have gone into decline as they are replaced by cheaper imports from abroad. The new high-tech industries



based on new technologies tend to be based in the South-East and along particular growth corridors.

#### **42. Rudman/拉德曼**

Rudman looks at how a poor understanding of Maths has led historians to false conclusions about the Mathematical **sophistication** of early societies. Rudman's final observation-that ancient Greece enjoys **unrivalled** progress in the subject **while** failing to teach it at school-leads to a **radical** punchline; Mathematics could be better learnt after we **leave** school.

#### **43. Civil society/公民社会**

For too long we have held preconceived notions of 'the' market and 'the' state that were seemingly independent of local societies and cultures. The debate about civil society ultimately is about how culture, market and state relate to each other. Concern about civil society, however, is not only relevant to central and eastern Europe and the developing world. It is very much of interest to the European Union as well. The Civil Dialogue Initiated by the Commission in the 1990s was a first attempt by the EU to give the institutions of society - and not only governments and businesses-a voice at the policy-making tables in Brussels. The EU, like other international institutions, has a long way to go in trying to **accommodate** the frequently divergent interests of non-governmental organizations and citizen groups. There is increasing **recognition** that international and national governments have to open up to civil society institutions.

#### **44. The amount of sleep/睡眠时长**

The amount of sleep you need depends on many **factors**, especially your age. Newborns sleep between 16 and 18 hours a day and preschool children should sleep between 10 and 12 hours. Older children and teens need at least nine hours to be well rested. For most adults, seven to eight hours a night appears to be the best amount of sleep. However, for some people "enough sleep" may be as few as five hours or as many as 10 hours of sleep.

As you get older, your sleeping **patterns** change. Older adults tend to sleep more lightly and awaken more frequently in the night than younger adults. This can have many causes including medical conditions and medications used to treat them. But there's no evidence that older adults need less sleep than younger adults.

Getting enough sleep is **important** to your health because it boosts your **immune** system, which makes your body better able to fight disease. Sleep is necessary for your nervous system to work properly. Too little sleep makes you drowsy and unable to concentrate. It also impairs memory and physical performance.



So how many hours of sleep are enough for You? Experts say that if you feel drowsy during the day — even during boring activities - you are not getting enough sleep. Also, quality of sleep is just as important as quantity. People whose sleep is frequently interrupted or cut short are not getting quality sleep.

If you experience frequent daytime sleepiness, even after increasing the amount of quality sleep you get, talk to your doctor. He or she may be able to **identify** the cause of sleep problems and offer advice on how to get a better night's sleep.

#### 45. Library/图书馆

The Dag Hammarskjold Library at United Nations Headquarters in New York is a library designated to facilitate the work of the United Nations and focuses mainly on the needs of the UN Secretariat and diplomatic missions. Anyone with a valid United Nations Headquarters grounds **pass**, including specialized agencies, accredited media and NGO staff, is able to visit the library. Due to **security** constraints in place at the United Nations Headquarters complex, the library is not open to the general **public**.

#### 46. The Milky Way System/银河系

Stars and the material between them are almost always found in gigantic **stellar** systems called galaxies. Our own galaxy, the Milky Way System, happens to be one of the two largest systems in the Local Group of two dozen or so galaxies. The other is the Andromeda galaxy; it **stretches** more than one hundred thousand light-years from one end to the other, and it is **located** about two million light-years distant from us.

#### 47. Friedman/弗里德曼

Friedman showed that, while people do save more when they earn more, it is **only** to **spend** later. Those in work save **against** a time of sickness, unemployment or old age - but because the sick, unemployed and elderly spend their savings, overall **consumption** does not fall as people get richer.

#### 48. The wholeness of thought/思维的整体性

The writer-or, for that matter, the speaker conceives his thought whole, as a unity, but must express it in a line of words; the reader- or listener-must take this line of symbols and from it **reconstruct** the original wholeness of thought. There is **little** difficulty in conversation, because the listener receives innumerable cues from the physical expressions of the speaker; there is a dialogue, and the listener can **cut** in at any time. The advantage of group discussion is that



people can overcome linear sequence of words by **converging** on ideas from different directions; which makes for wholeness of thought. But the reader is confronted by line upon line of printed symbols, without benefits of physical **tone** and emphasis or the possibility of dialogue or discussion.

#### 49. Life changes/生活变化

Research has suggested that major stresses in our lives are life **changes**, for example, moving house, marriage or relationship breakdown. Work-related factors, **including** unemployment and boredom, are also common **causes** of stress. Differences in personality may also **play** a part.

#### 50. Concept of culture/文化的概念

Many people today think of culture in the way that it was thought of in Europe during the 18th and early 19th centuries. This **concept** of culture reflected inequalities within European societies and their colonies around the world. This understanding of culture equates culture with civilization and contrasts both with nature or non-civilization. According to this understanding of culture, some countries are more civilized than others, and some people are more cultured than others. Anything that doesn't FIT into this category is labeled as chaos or anarchy. From this perspective, culture is closely tied to cultivation, which is the progressive refinement of human **behavior**.

In practice, culture referred to elite goods and activities such as haute cuisine, high fashion or haute couture, museum-caliber art and classical music. The word cultured referred to people who knew about and took part in these activities. For example, someone who used culture in this sense might **argue** that classical music is more refined than music by working-class people, such as jazz or the indigenous music traditions of aboriginal peoples.

#### 51. Bhutan/不丹

Bhutan is the last standing Buddhist Kingdom in the World and, until recently, has **preserved** much of their culture since the 17th century by avoiding globalization and staying isolated from the world. Internet, television, and western dress were banned from the country up until ten years ago. But over the past ten years, globalization has begun to change in Bhutan, but things remain **perfectly** balanced.

Bhutan is the only country in the world that has a 'GNH.5 You may think GNH is just another **statistically** based term with no real-life application, but it refers to "Gross National Happiness." The process of measuring GNH began when Bhutan opened to globalization. It measures people's quality of life and makes sure that "material and spiritual development happen together."



Bhutan has done an amazing Job of finding this balance. Bhutan has continually been (ranked) as the happiest country in all of Asia, and the eighth Happiest Country in the world according to Business Week. In 2007 Bhutan had the second fastest growing GDP in the world, at the same time as **maintaining** their environment and cultural identity.

Bhutan is the only Buddhist Kingdom in the world; Mahayana Buddhism is the official religion of Bhutan. Over two-thirds of the people are Buddhist, and Buddhism is supported by the government both politically and economically. The government gives **subsidies** to Buddhist monasteries, shrines, monks and other Buddhist programs.

## **52. Selling price/售价**

Once an organization has its product to sell, it must then **determine** the appropriate price to sell it at. The price is set by balancing many **factors** including supply-and-demand, cost, desired profit competition, perceived value, and market behavior. Ultimately, the final price is determined by what the market is willing to **exchange** for the product. Pricing theory can be quite complex because so many factors influence what the purchaser **decides** is a fair value.

## **53. Radioactivity/放射性**

So why is it a concern? it is **because** radioactivity is invisible and unsensed, and for that reason is perceived as scary **nevertheless**, we understand quite well the radiation levels to which people can be **exposed** without harm, and those levels are orders of **magnitude** above the typical background levels.

## **54. People need exercise/人们需加强锻炼**

One thing is certain. Most people do not get enough exercise in their **ordinary** 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 definite plan, and a commitment.

## **55. Disadvantage in childhood/童年的缺点**

Disadvantage in early childhood poses multiple risks to children's development. Factors such as low socioeconomic status, long-term unemployment of parents, and social isolation may have lasting **impacts** on a child's chance of reaching their full potential. Whilst not eliminating disadvantage, preschool education can help to **lessen** the effects of these risk factors and can provide children with a better start to school. However, some of these factors may also be



**barriers** to preschool attendance for groups that would benefit most from preschool education. In Australia, the early years of children's education is the responsibility of man government and non-government agencies and it occurs in a range of settings. Preschool is aimed at children around four years of age to **prepare** them for compulsory schooling from the age of six years. In most states and territories, children can start full-time schooling at five years of age, when they enroll in a kindergarten or preparatory year. In 2001 Just over half of five-year olds (57%) were at school with about a third (34%) attending preschool. While in some states and territories children can **commence** preschool before they turn four, participation rates for three-year olds are much lower than four-year olds (24% compared with 56% for four-year olds in 2001). The preschool participation rate of four-year olds in 2001 (56%) was similar to the rate in 1991 (58%).

### **56. Fiber segments/纤维部分**

The trigger point causes the rest of the fiber segments to be **stretched** to capacity. It becomes a tight band. Normally the regular contracting and releasing of these little segments circulates blood in the capillaries that supply them (the segments) with their nutrients. When they hold this **contraction**, blood flow is stopped to that area, there is not an oxygen supply, and waste products are not **pushed** out. The trigger point then sends out pain signals until the trigger point is put in a position of rest again.

### **57. Land temperature/陆地温度**

During the day, the sun heats up both the ocean surface and the land. Water is a good absorber of the energy from the sun. The land absorbs much of the sun's energy as well. However, **water** heats up much more slowly than land and so the air above the land will be **warmer** compared to the air over the ocean. The warm air over the land will rise throughout the day, causing low pressure at the surface. Over the water, high surface pressure will form because of the colder air. To **compensate**, the air will sink over the ocean. The wind will blow from the higher pressure over the water to lower pressure over the land causing the sea breeze. The sea breeze strength will vary depending on the temperature **difference** between the land and the ocean.

### **58. Higher education qualifications /高等教育资格证**

Higher education qualifications provide a substantial **advantage** in the labor market. Higher education **graduates** are less likely to be **unemployed** and tend to have **higher** incomes than those without such qualifications. Having a highly educated **workforce** can also lead to increased productivity and innovation and make Australia more **competitive** in the global market.



### 59. Steven Pinker/史蒂文平克

Steven Pinker, a cognitive psychologist best known for his book "The Language Instinct" has called music "auditory cheesecake, an exquisite confection crafted to tickle the sensitive spots of at least six of our mental faculties." If it **vanished** from our species, he said, "the rest of our lifestyle would be **virtually** unchanged." Others have argued that, on the **contrary**, music, along with art and literature, is part of what makes people human; its absence would have a brutalizing effect. Philip Ball, a British science writer and an avid music enthusiast, comes down somewhere in the middle. He says that music is ingrained in our auditory, cognitive and motor functions. We have a music **instinct** as much as a language instinct, and could not rid ourselves of it if we tried.

### 60. Fiction and life /小说与生活

The precise relationship between fiction and life has been debated extensively. Most modern critics agree that, whatever its apparent factual content or verisimilitude, fiction is finally to be regarded as a structured imitation of life and should not be confused with a literal **transcription** of life itself. While fiction is a work of the imagination rather than **reality**, it can also be based closely on real events, sometimes experienced by the author. In a work of fiction, the author is not the same as the narrator, the voice that tells the story. Authors maintain a distance from their characters. Sometimes that distance is obvious for instance, if a male writer tells a story from the point of view of a female character. Other times it is not so obvious, especially if we know something of the author's life and there are clear connections between the story and the author's life. The writer of fiction is free to choose his or her subject matter and is free to invent, select, and **arrange** fictional elements to **achieve** his or her purpose. The elements of fiction are the different components that make up a work of fiction. All literature explores a theme or significant truth expressed in various elements such as character, plot, setting, point of view, style, and tone that are essential and specific to each work of fiction. All of these elements bind a literary work into a consistent whole and give it unity. Understanding these elements can help the reader gain insight about life, human motives, and experience. Such insight is one of the principal **aims** of an effective work of fiction; when readers are **able** to perceive it, they develop a sense of literary judgment that is capable of enriching their lives. The following sections describe elements that should be considered in the **analysis** of fiction.

### 61. Global problem/全球性问题

You may well ask why science did not warn us of global warming sooner; I think that there are several reasons. We were from the 1970s until the end of the century distracted by the important global problem of stratospheric **ozone** depletion, which we knew was manageable. We threw all



our efforts into it and succeeded but had little time to spend on climate change. Climate science was also neglected because twentieth-century science failed to **recognize** the true nature of Earth as a **responsive** self-regulating entity. Biologists were so carried away by Darwin's great vision that they failed to see that living things were tightly coupled to their material environment and that evolution concerns the whole Earth system with living organisms an **integral** part of it. Earth is not the Goldilocks planet of the solar system sitting at the right place for life. It was in this favorable state some two billion years ago but now our planet has to work hard, against ever-increasing heat from the Sun, to keep itself **habitable**. We have chosen the worst of times to add to its difficulties.

### 62. Bizarre universe/奇怪的宇宙

We live in a bizarre Universe. One of the greatest mysteries in the whole of science is the prospect that 75% of the Universe is made up from a mysterious **substance** known as 'Dark Energy', which causes an acceleration of the cosmic expansion. Since a further 21% of the Universe is made up from invisible 'Cold Dark Matter' that can only be **detected** through its gravitational effects, the ordinary atomic matter making up the rest is apparently only 4% of the total cosmic budget.

These **discoveries** require a shift in our perception as great as that made after Copernicus **revelation** that the Earth moves around the Sun. This lecture will start by reviewing the chequered history of Dark Energy, not only since Einstein's proposal for a similar entity in 1917, but by tracing the concept back to Newton's ideas. This lecture will **summarise** the current evidence for Dark Energy and future surveys in which UCL is heavily involved: the "Dark Energy Survey" the Hubble Space Telescope and the proposed Euclid space mission.

### 63. Part-time Job/兼职

Students are increasingly finding it necessary to obtain employment in order to subsidize their income during their time in higher education. The **extra** income helps to pay for necessities, to maintain a social life and to buy clothes, and holding a part-time job helps students to **gain** skills for life after university or college. Using a part-time job to cut down on borrowing is a sound investment, as it reduces the **debt** that will be waiting to be paid off after graduation. How many hours students are currently working each week during term-time is not really certain. Some institutions advise that students should not work more than ten hours a week, and there are others that set a higher recommended **limit** of fifteen hours a week. There is no doubt that some students **exceed** even fifteen hours a week.



#### 64. Environmentalists /环境学家

Although environmentalists have been **warning** about this situation for decades, many other people are finally beginning to realise that if we don't act soon it will be too late. The good news is that more and more businesses and governments are beginning to **understand** that without a healthy environment the global economy and everything that depends on it will be seriously endangered. And they are beginning to take **positive** action.

#### 65. Psychological theories/心理学理论

Attempts to apply psychological theories to education can falter on the translation of the theory into educational practice. Often, this translation is not clear. Therefore, when a program does not succeed, it is not clear whether the lack of success was due to the inadequacy of the theory or the inadequacy of the implementation of the theory. A **set** of basic principles for translating a theory into practice can help clarify just what an educational implementation should (and should not) look like. This article presents 12 principles for translating a triarchic theory of successful intelligence into educational practice.

#### 66. The sun and the moon/日与月

In these distant times, the sun was seen to make its daily **journey** across the sky. At night the moon appeared. Every new night the moon waxed or waned a little and on a few nights, it did not appear at all. At night the great dome of the heavens was dotted with tiny specks of light. They **became** known as the stars. It was thought that every star in the heavens had its own purpose and that the **secrets** of the universe could be discovered by making a study of them. It was well known that there were wandering stars, they appeared in different nightly positions against their neighbours and they became known as planets. It took centuries, in fact, it took millennia, for man to **determine** the true nature of these wandering stars and to evolve a model of the world to accommodate them and to **predict** their positions in the sky.

#### 67. Wind/风

Wind is formed by the circulation of air. The sun heats up some parts of the sea and the land. The air among the **hot** spot warms up and rises. The cold air drops because it is **heavy**. Some wind circulates within a small area. Others blow in the **entire** globe.

#### 68. White paper/白纸

Let us then suppose the mind to be, as we say, white paper, **void** of all characters, without any ideas: - How comes it to be **furnished**? Whence comes it by that vast store which the busy and



**boundless** fancy of man has painted on it with an almost endless variety? Whence has it all the materials of reason and knowledge? To this, I answer, in one word, from **experience**.

### 69. Gender discrimination/性别歧视

Discrimination against women has been alleged in hiring practices for many occupations, but it is extremely difficult to demonstrate sex-biased hiring. A change in the way symphony orchestras recruit musicians provides an unusual way to test for sex-biased hiring. To overcome possible biases in hiring, most orchestras revised their audition policies in the 1970s and 1980s. A major change involved the use of blind' auditions with a screen' to conceal the identity of the candidate from the jury. Female musicians in the top five symphony orchestras in the United States were less than 5% of all players in 1970 but are 25% today. We ask whether women were more likely to be advanced and hired with the use of blind' auditions. Using data from actual auditions in an individual fixed-effects framework, we find that the screen **increases** by 50% the probability a woman will be advanced out of certain preliminary rounds. The screen also enhances, by severalfold, the likelihood a female contestant will be the winner in the final round. Using data on orchestra personnel, the switch to blind' auditions can explain between 30% and 55% of the increase in the proportion female among new hires and between 25% and 46% of the increase in the percentage female in the orchestras since 1970.

### 70. Studying places/学习地点

You can study anywhere. Obviously, some places are **better** than others. Libraries, study lounges or private rooms are best. Above all, the place you choose to study should not be **distracting**. Distractions can **build** up, and the first thing you know, you're out of time and out of luck. Make choosing a good physical environment a **part** of your study **habits**.

### 71. Cuteness/可爱

Cuteness in offspring is a potent protective mechanism that ensures survival for otherwise completely **dependent** infants. Previous research has linked cuteness to early ethological ideas of a "kindchenschema" (infant schema) where infant facial features serve as "innate releasing mechanisms" for instinctual caregiving behaviors. We propose extending the concept of cuteness beyond visual features to include positive infant sounds and smells. Evidence from behavioral and neuroimaging studies links this extended concept of cuteness to simple "instinctual" behaviors and to caregiving protection and complex emotions. We review how cuteness supports key parental capacities by igniting fast privileged neural activity followed by



slower processing in large brain networks also involved in play, empathy, and perhaps even higher-order moral emotions.

## **72. Light pollution/光污染**

The widespread use of artificial light in modern societies means that light pollution is an increasingly common feature of the environments humans inhabit. This type of pollution is **exceptionally** high in coastal regions of tropic and temperate zones, as these are areas of high rates of human population growth and settlement. Light pollution is a threat for many species that inhabit these locations, particularly those whose ecology or behavior depends, in some way, on natural cycles of light and dark. Artificial light is known to have detrimental effects on the ecology of sea turtles, particularly at the hatchling stage when they emerge from nests on natal beaches and head towards the sea. Under natural conditions, turtles hatch predominantly at night (although some early morning and late afternoon emergences occur) and show an innate and well-directed orientation to the water, **relying** mostly on light cues that attract them toward the brighter horizon above the sea surface. Artificial lighting on beaches is strongly attractive to hatchlings and can cause them to move away from the sea and **interfere** with their ability to orient in a constant direction. Ultimately, this disorientation due to light pollution can lead to death of hatchlings from exhaustion, dehydration and predation.

## **73. Australian women novelist/澳洲女作家**

In the literary world, it was an accepted assumption that the 1970s was a time of unprecedented growth in homegrown Australian fiction. And everybody was reading and talking about books by young Australian women.

But it was **not until recently** that a researcher was able to measure just how many novels were published in that decade, and she found that there had been a decline in novels by Australian writers overall, but confirmed an increase in women's novels.

It is this sort of research - testing ideas about literary history - that is becoming possible with the spread of 'Digital Humanities.'

The intersection of Humanities and digital technologies is opening up opportunities in the fields of literature, linguistics, history and language that were not possible without computational methods and digitised resources to bring information together in an accessible way.

Transcription software is being developed for turning scans of books and documents into text, as the field of digital humanities really takes off.



#### 74. Omniscience/全知

Omniscience may be a foible of men, but it is not so of books. Knowledge, as Johnson said, is of two **kinds**, you may know a thing yourself, and you may know where to find it. Now the amount which you may actually know yourself must, at its best, be limited, but what you may know of the **sources** of information may, with proper training, become almost boundless. And here come the **value** and use of reference books—the working of one book in connexion with another—and applying your own **intelligence** to both. By this means we get as near to that omniscient volume which tells everything as ever we shall get, and although the single volume or work which tells everything does not exist, there is a vast number of reference books in existence, a knowledge and proper use of which is essential to every intelligent person. Necessary as I believe reference books to be, they can easily be made to be **contributory** to idleness, and too mechanical a use should not be made of them.

#### 75. Crime/罪行

A crime is generally a **deliberate** act that results in harm, physical or otherwise, toward one or more people, in a manner prohibited by law. The determination of which acts are to be considered criminal has varied historically, and continues to do so among cultures and nations. When a crime is committed, a process of discovery, trial by judge or jury, conviction, and punishment occurs. Just as what is considered criminal varies between jurisdictions, so does the punishment, but elements of restitution and deterrence are common.

#### 76. Kathryn Mewes/凯瑟琳梅维新

Kathryn Mewes does not meet bohemian, hippy parents in her line of work. Typically one, or both, of the parents she sees work in the City of London.

“Professionals seek professionals,” she says. Originally a nanny, Mewes is now a parenting consultant, advising couples privately on changing their child’s behaviour, as well as doing corporate seminars for working parents.

Her clients find they are unprepared for the chaos and unpredictability that having a child can entail. “Parents are getting older, they have been in control their **whole lives** and been successful. Suddenly a baby turns up and life turns on its head.”

Nicknamed the “Three-Day Nanny” because of her pledge to fix behavioral problems in children under the age of 12 within three days, she is filming a new Channel 4 television series demonstrating her techniques. The **role** of the parenting consultant - distinct from that of a nanny - has developed, she says, as people are used to buying in expertise, such as personal trainers or, in her case, parenting advice.



### 77. Daniel Harris/丹尼尔哈里斯

Daniel Harris, a scholar of consumption and style, has observed that until photography finally **supplanted** illustration as the “primary means of advertising clothing” in the 1950s, glamour **inhered** less in the face of the drawing, which was by necessity schematic and generalized, than in the sketch’s attitude, posture, and gestures, especially in the strangely dainty positions of the hands. Glamour once resided so emphatically in the stance of the model that the faces in the illustrations cannot really be said to have **expressions** at all, but angles or tilts.

### 78. Children sleep patterns/儿童睡眠模式

Children have **sound** sleep patterns. They can **successfully** sleep for 8-9 hours and get up at a fixed time. But teenagers don’t. Their need of early start to schools or other schedules can **influence** their sleep patterns. Despite these factors, they actually need longer sleep time.

### 79. Utility/公共设施（收集中）

### 80. Communication model/通信模型（收集中）

### 81. Paris/巴黎 #4772

Paris is very old — there has been a settlement there for at least 6,000 years and its shape has been determined in part by the River Seine, and in part by the edicts of France’s rulers. But the great boulevards we admire today are relatively new, and were constructed to prevent any more barricades **being created** by the rebellious population; that work was carried out in the middle 19th century. The earlier Paris had been in part a maze of narrow streets and alleyways. But you can imagine that the work was not only highly expensive, but caused great distress among the half a million or so whose houses were **simply** razed, and whose neighbourhoods disappeared. What is done cannot usually be undone, especially when buildings are torn **down**.

### 82. Plagiarism/抄袭

How is plagiarism detected? It is usually easy for lecturers to identify plagiarism within students work. The university also actively investigated plagiarism in students assessed work **through** electronic detection software called Turnitin. This software **compares** students work against text on the Internet, in journal articles and within previously **submitted** work and highlights any matches it **finds**.



### 83. Platypus/鸭嘴兽 (收集中)

#### 84. Tropical forests/热带雨林

Charles Darwin knew intuitively that tropical forests were places of **tremendous** intricacy and energy. He and his cohort of scientific naturalists were **awed** by the beauty of the Neotropics, where they collected tens of thousands of **species** new to science. But they couldn't have guessed at the complete contents of the rain forest, and they had no idea of its **value** to humankind.

#### 85. Intractable debt/恼人的债务

Books and articles highlighting intractable debt, poverty and development abound in both the academic and popular literature. This addition to the debate is both timely and interesting as it subsumes the economic debate to the broader social, political, environmental and institutional context of debt in developing countries. Debt-for-Development Exchanges: History and New Applications is **intended** for a wide audience including: academics from a range of disciplines (including accounting and finance); non-Government organizations (NGOs); civil society groups; and, both debtor and creditor governments and public sector organization. Professor Ross Buckley, author and editor has developed an international profile in the area of debt relief and this book is the outcome of an Australian Research Council (ARC) Discovery grant to explore debt-for-development mechanisms that relieve debt, improve development outcomes from aid, are practically and politically attractive to creditors and **contribute** to regional security.

#### 86. Alchemy/点金术

To learn the speech of alchemy, an early form of **chemistry** in which people attempted to turn metals into gold, it helps to think back to a time when there was no science: no atomic number or weight, no periodic chart no list of elements, to the **alchemists** the universe was not made of leptons, bosons, gluons, and quarks. Instead, it was made of substances, and one substance - say, walnut oil - could be just as **pure** as another - say, silver - even though modern chemistry would say one is heterogeneous and the other homogeneous. Without knowledge of atomic structures how would it be **possible** to tell elements from compounds?

#### 87. History books/历史书

What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians **have selected**. They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made. Choices must similarly be made about which aspects of the past should be formally taught to the next generation in the



shape of school history lessons. So, for example, when a national school curriculum for England and Wales was first discussed at the end of the 1980s, the history curriculum was the subject of considerable public and media **interest**. Politicians argued about it; people wrote letters to the press about it; the Prime Minister of the time, Margaret Thatcher, **intervened** in the debate. Let us think first about the question of content. There were two main camps on this issue – those who thought the history of Britain should take **pride** of **place**, and those who favored what was referred to as 'world history'.

### 88. SpaceX/太空探索技术公司

SpaceX's Falcon 9 rocket lifted off from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on Friday at 1845 GMT (1445 EDT), reaching orbit 9 minutes later.

The rocket lofted an uncrewed **mockup** of SpaceX's Dragon capsule, which is designed to one day carry both crew and cargo to orbit. "This has been a good day for SpaceX and a **promising** development for the US human spaceflight program," said Robyn Ringuette of SpaceX in a webcast of the launch.

In a teleconference with the media on Thursday, SpaceX's CEO, Paypal co-founder Elon Musk, said he would consider the flight 100 percent successful if it reached orbit. "Even if we prove out just that the first stage functions correctly, I'd still say that's a good day for a test," he said. "It's a great day if both stages work correctly."

SpaceX hopes to win a NASA **contract** to launch astronauts to the International Space Station using the Falcon 9. US government space shuttles, which currently make these trips, are **scheduled** to **retire** for safety reasons at the end of 2010.



## 真题机经-阅读 Fill in the Blanks 1.0 (旧)

更新日期 2018-10-16 题目数量 198 旧

### 1. A right thing (RW)(收集中)

#### 2. Advertisement

Almost all public spaces nowadays have advertisements in sight, and all forms of media, from newspapers to the cinema to the internet, are **filled** with adverts. This all-pervasive presence reflects the value of advertising to us. Without it, businesses of all types and sizes would **struggle** to inform potential customers about the products or services they provide, and consumers would be unable to make informed assessments when looking for products to buy and services to use. Without advertising, the promotion of products and **practices** that contribute to our physical and psychological well-being medicines to treat minor ailments, insurance schemes to protect us, clothes and cosmetics to make us look and feel better would be **infinitely** more problematic than it is. And without advertisements and the **aspirations** represented in them, the world would be the afar **duller** place.

#### 3. Advertising a global perspective (RW)

Drive down any highway, and you'll see a proliferation of chain restaurants-most likely, if you travel long and far enough, you'll see McDonald's golden arches as well as signs for Burger King, Hardee's and Wendy's, the "big four" of burgers. Despite its name, though. Burger King has fallen short of **claiming** the burger crown, unable to surpass market leader MacDonald's No.1 sales status. Always the bridesmaid and never the bride, Burger King remains No.2.

Worse yet, Burger King has experienced a six-year 22 percent decline in customer traffic, with its overall quality rating dropping while ratings for the other three **contenders** have increased. The decline has been **attributed** to inconsistent product quality and poor customer service. Although the chain tends to throw advertising dollars at the problem, an understanding of Integrated Marketing Communications theory would suggest that internal management problems (nineteen CEOs in fifty years) need to be rectified before a unified, long-term strategy can be put in place.

The **importance** of consistency in brand image and messages, not at all levels of communication, has become a basic tenet of IMC theory and practice. The person who takes the customer's order must communicate the same message a Burger King's famous tagline, "have it your way" or the customer will just buzz up the highway to a chain restaurant that seems more consistent and, therefore, more **reliable**.



#### 4. Agrarian parties

Agrarian parties are political parties chiefly representing the interests of peasants or, more broadly, the rural sector of society. The extent to which they are important, or **whether** they even exist, depends mainly **on** two factors. One, obviously, is the size of an identifiable peasantry, or the size of the rural relative to the urban population. The other is a matter of social integration: **for** agrarian parties to be important, the representation of countryside or peasantry must not be integrated with the other major sections of society. Thus a country might possess a sizable rural population but have an economic system in which the interests of the voters were predominantly related to their incomes, not to their occupations or location.

#### 5. Alaska's Aleutian Islands

Alaska's the Aleutian Islands have long been accustomed to **ship** wrecks. They have been part of local consciousness since a Japanese whaling ship ran **aground** near the western end of the 1,100-mile (1,800-km) volcanic **archipelago** in 1780, inadvertently naming what is now Rat Island when the ship's infestation **scurried** ashore and made itself at home. Since then, there have been at least 190 shipwrecks in the islands

#### 6. Allergies (RW)

What Are Allergies?

Allergies are abnormal immune system reactions to things that are typically harmless to most people. When you're allergic to something, your immune system **mistakenly** believes that this substance is harmful to your body. (Substances that cause allergic reactions — such as certain foods, dust, plant pollen, or medicines — are known as allergens.)

In an attempt to **protect** the body, the immune system produces IgE antibodies to that allergen. Those antibodies then cause certain cells in the body to **release** chemicals into the bloodstream, one of which is histamine (pronounced: HIS-tuh-meen).

The histamine then **acts** on the eyes, nose, throat, lungs, skin, or gastrointestinal tract and causes the symptoms of the allergic reaction. Future exposure to that same allergen will trigger this antibody response again. This means that every time you come into contact with that allergen, you'll have some form of allergy symptoms.

#### 7. An Act

The Nature Conservation Amendment Act of 1996 enables the Minister of Environment and Tourism to register a conservancy if it has a **representative** committee, a legal constitution, which provides for the sustainable **management** and utilisation of game in the conservancy, the ability to manage the funds, an approved method for the **equitable**



distribution of benefits to members of the community and defined boundaries.

## 8. Animals' Chemical Reaction(收集中)

### 9. Animals coordination (RW)

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

### 10. Answer questions (RW)

You have about 30 minutes to answer each question. You must take **account** of how many marks are **available** for each part when you answer it. Even if you think you can write more, don't spend 15 minutes answering a part worth only 5 marks. Leave space at the end of your answer and come back to it if you have time to **spare** later. And if you can't think of an answer to some part, leave a space and move on to the next part. Don't write about something else if you don't know the correct answer -- this is just a waste of your **valuable** time and the examiner's.

### 11. Anxiety

It's that time again: exams looming, essays or reports outstanding and you wonder where the year's gone already. You start **wondering** how you going to cope with it all. Fear and **anxiety** are **insidious** things and they can take hold if you don't do something about them. This amounts to a bad type of stress which is just what you don't need, especially at this time of year. This is not to say that all anxiety is bad, however. A limited amount of anxiety can help you to be more motivated and more **purposeful**. It can help you to plan your work and to think more clearly and **logically** about it. In other words, it can help you to stay on top of things. So how can you limit your stress and stay in control? There are a number of practical things you can do, even at this late stage before the exams. Don't give up hope, even if you start to feel snowballed when you think of the all the work you have to do. First of all, it's essential to get yourself organized. Sit down at your desk and make a start on writing down all the things you have to do to **prepare** for the exams. If you feel there's too much to do, then work out priorities for your work. Outstanding assignments should take priority but make sure to leave time for **revision** of your lecture notes.



## 12. Arabic students

Arab students will be able to sign up to study at a **distance** for the business courses in their own language. The Edinburgh Business School **announced** the project at a **reception** in Cairo on Saturday. It is hoped the course will improve links between the university and the Arab business world. A university spokeswoman said: The Arabic MBA will **raise** the profile of Heriot-Watt University and the Edinburgh Business School among businesses in the Arabic speaking world and will create a strong **network** of graduates in the region. The first **intake** of students is expected later this year. Professor Keith Lumsden, director of Edinburgh Business School, said: Arabic is a major global language and the Arab world is a center for business and industrial development. We are proud to work with Arab International Education to meet the demands of the region.

## 13. Arbitration

Arbitration is a method of conflict resolution which, with more or less formalized mechanisms, occurs in many political and legal spheres. There are two main **characteristics** to arbitration. The first is that it is a voluntary process under which two parties in conflict agree between themselves to be **bound** by the judgment of a third party which has no other authority over them; the judgment, however, is not legally binding. The second is that there is usually no clear body of **law** or set of rules that must apply; the arbitrator is free, **subject** to any prior agreement with the conflicting parties, to decide on whatever basis of justice is deemed **suitable**.

## 14. Architectural Museum (RW)

The Edo-Tokyo Tatemono En is an open-air architectural museum, but could be better thought of as a park. Thirty buildings from the 19th and early 20th centuries from **all** around Tokyo were restored and relocated to the space, where they can be explored by future generations to come. The buildings are a collection of houses and businesses, shops, and bathhouses, all of which would have been present on a typical middle-class street from Edoera to Showaera Tokyo. The west section is **residential**, with traditional thatched roof bungalows of the 19th century. Meiji-era houses are also on view, constructed in a more Western style after Japan opened its borders in 1868. The Musashino Sabo Cafe occupies the **ground** floor of one such house, where visitors can enjoy a cup of tea. Grand residences like that of Korekiyo Takahashi, an early 20th century politician assassinated over his controversial policies, demonstrate how the upper class lived during that time period. The east section is primarily businesses from the 1920s and '30s, preserved with their wares on display. Visitors are free to wander through a kitchenware shop, a florist's, an umbrella store, a bar, a soy sauce shop, a tailor's, a cosmetics shop, and an inn



complete with an operational noodle shop.

### 15. Artists (RW)

In the U.S, artists in the mid-1950s began to create a bridge to Pop. Strongly influenced by Dada and its **emphasis** on appropriation and everyday objects, artists increasingly worked with college, consumer products, and a healthy dose of irony. Jasper Johns **reimagined** iconic imagery like the American flag Robert Rauschenberg employed silk-screen printings and found objects and Larry Rivers used images of mass-produced goods. All three are considered American **forerunners** of Pop.

### 16. Australia and New Zealand

Australia and New Zealand have many common links. Both countries were recently settled by Europeans, are predominantly English speaking and in that sense, share a common cultural **heritage**. Although in close proximity to one another, both countries are geographically isolated and have small populations by world **standards**. They have similar histories and enjoy close relations on many fronts. In terms of population **characteristics**, Australia and New Zealand have much in common. Both countries have minority indigenous populations, and during the latter half of the 20th century have seen a steady stream of migrants from a variety of regions throughout the world. Both countries have **experienced** similar declines in fertility since the high levels recorded during the baby boom, and alongside this have enjoyed the benefits of continually improving life expectancy. One consequence of these trends is that both countries are faced with an ageing population, and the **associated** challenge of providing appropriate care and support for this growing group within the community.

### 17. Australia Higher Education Funding (RW)

Financing of Australian higher education has undergone dramatic change since the early 1970s. Although the Australian Government provided regular funding for universities from the late 1950s, in 1974, it **assumed** full responsibility for funding higher education - abolishing tuition fees with the intention of making university accepted to all Australians who had the ability and who wished to participate in higher education.

Since the late 1980s, there has been a move towards greater private contributions, **particularly** students fees. In 1989, the Australian Government **introduced** the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) which included a loans scheme to help students finance their contributions. This enabled universities to remain **accessible** to students by delaying their payments until they could afford to pay off their loans. In 2002, the Australian Government introduced a scheme



similar to HECS for postgraduate students - the Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme (PELS). Funding for higher education comes from various sources. This article examines the three main sources – Australian Government funding, students fees and charges, and HECS. While the proportion of total **revenue** raised through HECS is relatively small, HECS payments are a significant component of students' university costs, with many students carrying a HECS debt for several years after leaving university. This article also focuses on characteristics of university students based on their HECS liability status, and the level of accumulated HECS debt.

### 18. Australian Overseas Departures (RW)

Over the past ten years, Australian overseas departures have grown from 1.7 million to 3.2 million. This represents the strong average, annual growth of 6.5 percent. This paper **analyses** outbound travel demand to each destination country using the travel demand models of short-term resident departures. The models are specified in terms of a double logarithmic linear functional form, with overseas departures as the dependent variable and real household disposable income prices of travel and accommodation in Australia, and overseas and the exchange rate as independent **variables**.

The models were estimated using historical time series data from 1973 to 1998. The data were obtained from several **sources** such as the World Tourism Organization, Australian Bureau of Statistics, World Bank and International Monetary Fund. The results suggest that the estimated elasticity parameters are consistent with standard economic theory. The number of short-term resident departures are positively influenced by per capita real household disposable income; and the price of domestic travel and accommodation and **negatively** influenced by the price of travel and accommodation overseas.

The estimated demand models were used to develop the Tourism Forecasting Council's long-run forecasts. The forecasts suggest that the number of short-term resident departures will increase strongly over the next ten years, largely due to the strength of the Australian economy, competitive travel prices, and Australians' interests in **experiencing** different cultures and lifestyles.

### 19. Banking

The first banks were probably the religious temples of the ancient world and were probably established sometime during the third millennium B.C. Banks probably **predated** the invention of money. Deposits initially consisted of grain and later other goods including cattle, agricultural implements, and eventually precious **metals** such as gold, in the form of easy-to-carry compressed plates. Temples and palaces were the safest places to store gold as they were



constantly attended and well **built**. As sacred places, temples presented an extra deterrent to would-be thieves.

## 20. Bee (收集中)

### 21. Black Diamonds (RW)

Black Diamonds May Come From Outer Space

An **exotic** type of diamond may have come to Earth from outer space, scientists say. Called carbonado or "black" diamonds, the **mysterious** stones are found in Brazil and the Central African Republic. They are unusual for being the color of charcoal and full of frothy bubbles.

The diamonds, which can **weigh** in at more than 3,600 carats, can also have a face that looks like melted glass. Because of their odd appearance, the diamonds are **unsuitable** as gemstones. But they do have industrial applications and were used in the drill bits that helped dig the Panama Canal. Now a team led by Stephen Haggerty of Florida International University in Miami has presented a new study **suggesting** that the odd stones were brought to Earth by an asteroid billions of years ago. The findings were published online in the journal *Astrophysical Journal Letters* on December 20. The scientists exposed polished pieces of carbonado to extremely intense infrared light. The test revealed the presence of many hydrogen-carbon bonds, indicating that the diamonds probably formed in a hydrogen rich environment-such as that found in space.

The diamonds also showed strong **similarities** to tiny Nano-diamonds, which are frequently found in meteorites. "They're not **identical**," Haggerty said, "but they're very similar." Astrophysicists have added; have developed theories predicting that Nano-diamonds form easily in the titanic stellar explosions called supernovas, which scatter debris through interstellar space. The deposits in the Central African Republic and Brazil, he said, probably come from the impact of a diamond-rich asteroid billions of years ago. When South America and Africa were joined.

### 22. Blood Flow (无选项)

All approaches aim into increase blood flow to areas of tension and to release painful knots of muscle known as "trigger points." "Trigger points are tense areas of muscle that are almost constantly contracting," says Kippen. "The contraction causes pain, which in turn causes contraction, so you have a vicious circle. This is what deep tissue massage aims to break." The way to do this, as I found out under Ogedengbe's elbow, is to apply pressure to the point, stopping the blood flow, and then to release, which causes the brain to flood the affected area with blood, encouraging the muscle to relax. At the same time, says Kippen, you can fool the



tensed muscle into relaxing by applying pressure to a complementary one nearby. " If you cause any muscle to contract, its opposite will expand. So you try to trick the body into relaxing the muscle that is in spasm."

### 23. Brain actions (RW)

Researchers in Europe and the US wanted to find out exactly what happens to our brain when we find ourselves stunned with fright in the hope of better understanding how fear **interplays** with human anxiety disorders.

For the first time, they **traced** and linked three parts of the brain **responsible** for freezing behaviours: the amygdala, ventrolateral periaqueductal grey region and magnocellular nucleus. Mice are excellent lab animals where it comes to anxiety and fear experiments. When a mouse is scared, its defensive behaviours range from freezing, attacking, risk **assessment** or fleeing the scene. How a mouse acts depends on variables such as access to escape routes or the level of threat faced.

So Andreas Lüthi at the Friedrich Miescher Institute for Biomedical Research in Switzerland and colleagues from Europe and the US observed brain activity in mice placed in frightening situations to trace the brain circuits responsible for freezing behaviours.

In particular, the researchers wanted to learn more about a part of the brain called the ventrolateral periaqueductal grey region, which was believed to play some part in a mouse's instinct to freeze or flee.

### 24. Bronze vs Silver (RW)

In an often-cited study about counterfactuals, Medvec, Madey, and Gilovich (1995) found that bronze medalists appeared happier than silver medalists in television coverage of the 1992 Summer Olympics. Medvec et al. **argued** that bronze medalists compared themselves to 4th place finishers, whereas silver medalists compared themselves to gold medalists. These counterfactuals were the most **salient** because they were either qualitatively different (gold vs. silver) or categorically different (medal vs. no medal) from what **actually** occurred. Drawing on archival data and experimental studies, we show that Olympic athletes (among others) are more likely to make counterfactual comparisons based on their **prior** expectations, consistent with decision affect theory. Silver medalists are more likely to be disappointed because their personal expectations are higher than **those** of bronze medalists. We provide a test between expectancy-based versus category-based processing and discuss circumstances that trigger each type of processing.



## 25. Carbon Detox (RW)

In his **fascinating** book Carbon Detox, George Marshall argues that people are not persuaded by information. Our views are formed by the views of the people with whom we mix. Of the **narratives** that might penetrate these circles, we are more likely to listen to those that offer us some reward. A story that tells us that the world is cooking and that we'll have to make sacrifices for the sake of future generations is less likely to be accepted than the more rewarding idea that climate change is a conspiracy hatched by scheming governments and venal scientists, and that strong, independent-minded people should unite to defend their freedoms.

He proposes that instead of arguing for sacrifice, **environmentalists** should show where the rewards might lie: that understanding what the science is saying and planning accordingly is the smart thing to do, which will protect your interests more effectively than flinging abuse at scientists. We should emphasize the old-fashioned virtues of uniting in the face of a crisis, of resourcefulness and community action. Projects like the transition town's network and proposals for a green new deal tell a story which people are more willing to hear.

## 26. Child-Centric Mother

The conducted study serves three objectives. The first objective is to reveal the **values** loaded to the child by the child-centric mother's attitude and the effect of 5-6-year-old nursery school children on the purchasing decision of families who belong to the high socio-economic class. The second objectives are to **develop** a child centricity scale, and the third object is to examine the attitude and behavior **differences** between low child-centric and high child-centric mothers. Analyzing the data gathered from 257 mother respondents, the researchers have found that the lowest influence of the child upon the purchasing decisions of the family are those who carry high purchasing risk and are used by the whole family, whereas the highest influence of the child upon the purchasing decision of the family are the products with low risk used by the whole family. Findings also reveal that there are statistical differences between the high child-centric and low child-centric mothers regarding purchasing products that are highly risky and used by the whole family.

## 27. Classic (RW)

One of the most important things to remember is that "classic" does not necessarily translate to "favorite" or "bestselling". Literature is instead considered classic when it has stood the test of time and it stands the test of time when the artistic quality it expresses - be it an **expression** of life, truth, beauty, or anything about the universal human condition - continues to be relevant and continues to inspire emotional responses, no matter the period in which the work was written.



Indeed, classic literature is considered as such **regardless** of book sales or public popularity. That said, classic literature **usually** merits lasting recognition - from critics and other people in a position to influence such decisions - and has a universal appeal. And, while effective use of language as well as technical excellence - is a must, not everything that is well-written or is characterized by technical achievement or critical acclaim will automatically be considered a classic. Conversely, works that have not been acknowledged or received **positively** by the writer's contemporaries or critics can still be considered as classics.

## 28. Cloth weaving(收集中)

### 29. Coffee

Coffee is enjoyed by millions of people every day and the 'coffee experience' has become a staple of our modern life and **culture**. While the current body of research related to the effects of coffee **consumption** on human health has been contradictory, a study in the June issue of Comprehensive Reviews in Food Science and Food Safety, which is published by the Institute of Food Technologists (IFT), found that the potential **benefits** of moderate coffee drinking outweigh the risks in adult consumers for the majority of major health **outcomes** considered.

### 30. Collection

The National Portrait Gallery's Conservation Department performs one of the Gallery's **core** functions, the long-term preservation of all Collection items, to make them **accessible** now and in future.

The Collection **dates** from the 8th century to the present day, and consists of portraits in a variety of media, so the Gallery employs Conservators with **expertise** in a range of disciplines, including Framing, Painting, Paper, Sculpture and Photography.

### 31. Colorful poison frogs

Colorful poison frogs in the Amazon owe their great **diversity** to ancestors that leapt into the region from the Andes Mountains several times during the last 10 million years, a new study from The University of Texas at Austin suggests.

This is the first study to show that the Andes have been a **major** source of diversity for the Amazon **basin**, one of the largest reservoirs of biological diversity on Earth. The finding runs **counter** to the idea that Amazonian diversity is the result of evolution only within the tropical forest itself.

"Basically, the Amazon basin is a 'melting pot' for South American frogs," says graduate student Juan Santos, lead author of the study. "Poison frogs there have come from multiple places of



origin, notably the Andes Mountains, over many millions of years. We have shown that you cannot understand Amazonian biodiversity by looking only in the basin. Adjacent regions have played a major role."

### 32. Complementary therapies (RW)

Complementary therapies - such as those practiced by naturopaths, chiropractors, and acupuncturists - have become increasingly popular in Australia over the last few **decades**. Interest initially coincided with **enthusiasm** for alternative lifestyles, while immigration and increased contact and trade with China have also had an **influence**. The status of complementary therapies is being re-visited in a number of areas: legal regulation the stances of doctors' associations their inclusion in medical education and scientific research into their **efficacy**.

### 33. Consumers 'Choices

Differential rates of price change can also shape consumption patterns. To **satisfy** their needs and wants, consumers sometimes choose to **substitute** spending on a particular product or service with spending on an alternative product or service in response to a **relative** price movement of the items.

### 34. Cooking (收集中)

### 35. Culture

The article subjects the assumptions and prescriptions of the 'Corporate Culture' literature to critical scrutiny, the body of the article is **devoted** to teasing out the distinctive basis of its appeal compared with earlier management **theory**. It is seen to build upon earlier efforts (e.g. 'theory Y') to constitute a self-disciplining form of employee subjectivity by asserting that 'practical autonomy' is **conditional** upon the development of a strong corporate culture. The paper illuminates the dark side of this project by drawing attention to the subjugating and totalitarian **implications** of its excellence quality prescriptions. To this end, **parallels** are drawn with the philosophy of control favored by the Party in Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four. Specifically, the paper critiques the 'double think' contention that autonomy can be realized in mono cultural conditions that systematically **constrain** opportunities to wrestle with competing values standpoints and their associated life projects.

### 36. Dairy farms (RW)

A few summers ago I visited two dairy farms, Huls Farm and Gardar Farm, which despite being



located thousands of miles apart were still remarkably **similar** in their strengths and vulnerabilities. Both were by far the largest, most prosperous, most technologically advanced farms in their **respective** districts. In particular, each was centered around a magnificent state-of-the-art barn for **sheltering** and milking cows. Those structures, both neatly divided into opposite-facing rows of cow stalls, dwarfed all other barns in the district. Both farms let their cows **graze** outdoors in lush pastures during the summer, produced their hay to harvest in the late summer for feeding the cows through the winter, and **increased** their production of summer fodder and winter hay by irrigating their fields. The two farms were similar in an area (a few square miles) and barn size, Huls barn holding somewhat more cows than Gardar barn (200 vs. 165 cows, respectively). The owners of both farms were viewed as leaders of their respective societies. Both owners were deeply religious. Both farms were located in gorgeous natural settings that attract tourists from afar, with backdrops of high snow-capped mountains drained by streams teeming with fish, and sloping down to a famous river (below Huls Farm) or 3ord (below Gardar Farm).

### 37. Dark energy (RW)

The rest of the universe **appears** to be made of a mysterious, invisible **substance** called dark matter and a force that repels gravity known as dark energy. Scientists have not yet **observed** dark matter directly. It doesn't interact with baryonic matter, and it's completely invisible to light and other forms of electromagnetic radiation, making dark matter impossible to detect with current instruments. But scientists are confident it exists because of the gravitational effects it appears to have on galaxies and galaxy clusters.

The visible universe—including Earth, the sun, other stars, and galaxies—is made of protons, neutrons, and electrons bundled together into atoms. Perhaps one of the most surprising **discoveries** of the 20th century was that this ordinary, or baryonic, matter makes up less than 5 percent of the mass of the universe.

### 38. Darkness

The increasing darkness in the Northern Hemisphere this time of year indicates to the plant that **fall** is coming on. So it starts recouping materials from the **leaves** before they drop off. Evergreens protect their needle-like foliage from freezing with **waxy** coatings and natural "antifreeze." But before they do, the plants first try to **salvage** important nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus.



### 39. Definition of Country (RW)

What is a country, and how is a country defined? When people ask how many countries there are in the world, they **expect** a simple answer. After all, we've **explored** the whole planet; we have international travel, satellite navigation and plenty of global organizations like the United Nations, **so** we should really know how many countries there are! However, the answer to the question **varies** according to whom you ask. Most people say there are 192 countries, but others point out that there could be more like 260 of them. So why isn't there a straightforward answer? The problem **arises** because there isn't a universally agreed definition of 'country' and because, for political reasons, some countries **find** it convenient to recognize or not recognize other countries.

### 40. Descendants of the Maya (RW)

Descendants of the Maya living in Mexico still sometimes refer to themselves as the corn people. The phrase is not intended as metaphor. Rather, it's meant to **acknowledge** their abiding dependence on this miraculous grass, the **staple** of their diet for almost nine thousand years. Forty percent of the calories a Mexican eats in a day comes directly from corn, most of it in the form of tortillas. So when a Mexican says I am maize or corn walking, it is simply a statement of fact: The very substance of the Mexicans body is to a considerable extent a **manifestation** of this plant.

### 41. Device of Drying Hay (收集中)

### 42. Diet and Health (收集中)

### 43. DNA Barcoding

DNA barcoding was invented by Paul Hebert of the University of Guelph, in Ontario, Canada, in 2003. His idea was to **generate** a unique identification tag for each species based on a short stretch of DNA. Separating species would then be a simple task of sequencing this tiny bit of DNA. Dr. Hebert proposed part of a gene called cytochrome oxidase I (COI) as suitable to the task. All animals have it. It seems to vary enough, but not too much, to act as a reliable marker, and it is easily **extracted**, because it is one of a handful of genes found outside the cell nucleus, in structures called mitochondria.

The idea worked, and it has dramatically reduced the time (to less than an hour) and expense (to less than \$2) of using DNA to identify species. And thus, in July this year, Dr. Victor's mystery goby became *Coryphopterus Kuna*. It was the first vertebrate to have its DNA barcode—a sequence of about 600 genetic “letters”—included in its official description.

Barcoding has taken off rapidly since Dr. Hebert invented it. When the idea was proposed, it



was expected to be a **boon** to taxonomists trying to name the world's millions of species. It has, however, proved to have a far wider range of uses than the merely academic-most promisingly in the realm of public health.

One health-related project is the Mosquito Barcoding Initiative being run by Yvonne-Marie Linton of the Natural History Museum in London. This aims to barcode 80% of the world's mosquitoes within the next two years, to help control mosquito-borne diseases. Mosquitoes are **responsible** for half a billion malarial infections and 1m deaths every year. They also **transmit** devastating diseases such as yellow fever, West Nile fever, and dengue. However, efforts to control them are consistently **undermined** by the difficulty and expense of identifying mosquitoes-of, which there are at least 3,500 species, many of them hard to tell apart.

#### 44. DOG

A DOG may be man's best friend. But man is not always a dog's. Over the centuries **selective** breeding has pulled at the canine body shape to produce what is often a grotesque distortion of the underlying wolf. Indeed, some of these distortions are, when found in people, regarded as **pathologies**.

Dog breeding does, though, offer a chance to those who would like to understand how body shape is controlled. The ancestry of pedigree pooches is well recorded, their generation time is short and their **litter** size reasonably large, so there is plenty of material to work with. Moreover, breeds are, by definition, inbred, and this simplifies genetic analysis. Those such as Elaine Ostrander, of America's National Human Genome Research Institute, who wish to identify the genetic basis of the features of particular pedigrees thus have an **ideal** experimental animal.

#### 45. Eccentric language

An eccentric mix of English, German and French has entered Japanese usage with grand abandon. A "kariya" woman is a career woman, and a "manshon" is an apartment. This increasing use of katakana, or unique Japanese versions of Western words, and the younger generation's more casual use of the Japanese language have prompted Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi to worry that these new words may not be understood by a wider audience. As a result, a government panel is proposing to publish a manual on how to speak proper Japanese. Foreign words became katakana Japanese because no existing Japanese words could quite capture a specific meaning or feeling. When the word "cool" traveled east, all of its English connotations did not make the journey. A kuru person in Japan is someone who is calm and never gets upset. On the other hand, someone who is kakkooi is hip, or in translation, "cool." Similarly, a hot to a person is one who is easily excitable, perhaps passionate, but not



necessarily a popular person or personality of the moment.

#### 46. Edison (RW)

Like Ben Franklin, Thomas Alva Edison was both a scientist and an inventor. Born in 1847, Edison would see **tremendous** change take place in his lifetime. He was also to be responsible for making many of those changes occur. When Edison was born, society still thought of electricity as a **novelty**, a fad. By the time he died, entire cities were lit by electricity. Much of the credit for that progress goes to Edison. In his lifetime, Edison patented 1,093 inventions, earning him the nickname "The Wizard of Menlo Park" The most famous of his inventions was the incandescent light bulb. Besides the light bulb, Edison developed the phonograph and the "kinetoscope," a small box for viewing moving films. He also **improved** upon the original design of the stock ticker, the telegraph, and Alexander Graham Bell's telephone. He believed in hard work, sometimes working twenty hours a day. Edison was quoted as saying, "Genius is one percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration." In **tribute** to this important American, electric lights in the United States were dimmed for one minute on October 21, 1931, a few days after his death.

#### 47. Effective leaders

In search of lessons to **apply** in our own careers, we often try to emulate what effective leaders do. Roger Martin says this focus is misplaced, because moves that work in one context may make little sense in another. A more productive, though more difficult, approach is to look at how such leaders think. After extensive interviews with more than 50 of them, the author discovered that most are **integrative** thinkers -that is, they can hold in their heads two opposing ideas at once and then come up with a new idea that contains elements of **each** but is superior to both.

#### 48. Egg-eating snakes (RW)

Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose **diet** consists only of eggs. Some eat only bird's eggs, which they have to swallow **whole**, as the snake has no teeth. Instead, these snakes have spines that stick out from the backbone. The spines **crack** the egg **open** as it passes through the throat.

#### 49. Eiffel (RW)

The Eiffel Tower was the tallest building in the world when it was completed in 1889. It was built for the World's Fair to **demonstrate** that iron could be as strong as a stone while being infinitely lighter. And in fact, the wrought-iron tower is twice as tall as the masonry Washington Monument, and yet it weighs 70,000 tons less! It is repainted every seven years with 50 tons of dark brown



paint.

Called “the father of the skyscraper,” the Home Insurance Building, **constructed** in Chicago in 1885 (and demolished in 1931), was 138 feet tall and ten stories. It was the first building to effectively employ a supporting **skeleton** of steel beams and columns, allowing it to have many more windows than traditional masonry structures. But this new construction method made people worry that the building would fall down, leading the city to halt construction until they could **investigate** the structure’s safety.

In 1929, auto tycoon Walter Chrysler took part in an intense race with the Bank of Manhattan Trust Company to build the world’s tallest skyscraper. Just when it looked like the bank had captured the **coveted** title, workers at the Chrysler Building jacked a thin spire hidden inside the building through the top of the roof to win the contest (subsequently losing the title four months later to the Empire State Building). Chrysler also decorated his building to mirror his cars, with hubcaps, mudguards, and hood ornaments.

## 50. E-learning

Remember when universities were bursting at the seams with students sitting in the aisles, balancing books on their knees?

No more, it seems. E-learning is as likely to stand for empty lecture theatres as for the internet **revolution**, which has greatly increased the **volume** and range of course materials available online in the past five years.

The **temptation** now is to simply think, 'Everything will be online so I don't need to go to class,' said Dr Kerri-Lee Krause, of the Centre for the Study of Higher Education at the University of Melbourne.

The nation's universities are in the process of opening the doors for the new academic year and, while classes are generally well **attended** for the early weeks, it often does not last.

"There is concern at the university level about student **attendance** dropping and why students are not coming to lectures." Dr Krause said.

But lecturers' pride - and **fierce** competition among universities for students - mean few are willing to acknowledge publicly how poorly attended many classes are.

## 51. English class (RW)

There were twenty-six freshmen **majoring** in English at Beijing Language Institute in the class of 1983, and I was assigned to Group Two with another eleven boys and girls who had come from big cities in China. I was told that language study required smallness so that we would get more attention from the skillful teachers. The better the school, the smaller the class.



I realized that my classmates were already all **talking** in English, simple sentences tossed out to each other in their red-faced introductions and carefree chatting. Their intonations were curving and dramatic and their pronunciation refined and accurate. But as I stretched to catch the drips and drops of their humming dialogue, I couldn't **understand** it all, only that it was English. Those words now flying before me sounded a little familiar. I had read them and tried to speak them, but I had never heard them **spoken** back to me in such a speedy, fluent manner. My big plan of **beating** the city folks was thawing before my eyes.

## 52. English Language (RW)

English is the world's language. Such **dominance** has its downside, of course. There are now about 6,800 languages left in the world, compared with perhaps **twice** that number back at the dawn of agriculture. Thanks in **part** to the rise of über-languages, most importantly English, the remaining languages are now dying at the **rate** of about one a fortnight.

## 53. Enigma

And if the voice of an animal is not heard as message but as art, interesting things start to happen: Nature is no longer an alien **enigma**, but instead something immediately beautiful, an **exuberant opus** with space for us to join in. Bird melodies have always been called songs for a **reason**.

## 54. Entrepreneurs

Entrepreneurs seek the best opportunities for production and **coordinate** all the other resources in order to carry them out. An entrepreneur **visualizes** needs and takes the necessary actions to initiate the process by which they will be **met**. This often means **classifying** and taking risks.

## 55. Essays

Essays are used as an assessment tool to **evaluate** your ability to research a topic and construct an **argument**, as well as your understanding of subject content. This does not mean that essays are a 'regurgitation' of everything your lecture has said **throughout** the course. Essays are your opportunity to explore in greater **depth** aspects of the course - theories, issues, texts, etc. and in some cases relate these aspects to a **particular** context. It is your opportunity to articulate your ideas, but in a **certain** way: using formal academic style.

## 56. Estee Lauder

She transformed beauty into big business by cultivating classy sales methods and giving away samples.



Leonard Lauder, chief executive of the company his mother founded, says she always thought she “was growing a nice little business.” And that it is. A little business that **controls** 45% of the cosmetics market in U.S. department stores. A little business that sells in 118 countries and last year grew to be \$3.6 billion big in sales. The Lauder family's shares are worth more than \$6 billion.

But early on, there wasn't a burgeoning business; there weren't houses in New York. Palm Beach, Fla., or the south of France. It is said that at one point there was one person to answer the telephones who **changed** her voice to become the shipping or billing department as needed. You more or less know the Estee Lauder story because it's a chapter from the book of American business folklore. In short, Josephine Esther Mentzer, daughter of immigrants, lived above her father's hardware store in Corona, a section of Queens in New York City. She started her **enterprise** by selling skin creams concocted by her uncle, a chemist, in beauty shops, beach clubs and resorts.

No doubt the potions were good – Estee Lauder was a quality fanatic - but the sales lady was better. Much better. And she simply outworked everyone else in the cosmetics industry. She **stalked** the bosses of New York City department stores until she got some counter space at Saks Fifth Avenue in 1948. And once in that space, she utilized a personal selling approach that proved as **potent** as the promise of her skin **regimens** and perfumes.

## 57. Expansion of Internet

The exponential growth of the internet was **heralded**, in the 1990s, as revolutionizing the production and **dissemination** of information. Some people saw the internet as a means of **democratizing** access to knowledge. For people **concerned** with African development, it seemed to offer the possibility of **leapfrogging** over the technology gap that separates Africa from advanced industrialized countries.

## 58. Expedition

This summer, 41 UBC alumni and friends participated in expeditions to the Canadian Arctic and the legendary Northwest Passage. Presentations, conversations and learning accompanied their exploration of the great **outdoors aboard** the Russian-flagged. Akademik Ioffe, designed and built in Finland as a scientific research vessel in 1989. Her bridge was open to passengers virtually 24 hours a day. Experts on board presented on topics including climate change, wildlife, Inuit culture and history, and early European explorers. UBC professor Michael Byers presented on the issue of Arctic sovereignty, a **growing** cause of debate as ice melts, new shipping routes open, and natural resources **become** accessible. Recommended pre-trip reading was late UBC



alumnus Pierre Bertons book, The Arctic Grail.

### 59. Farming (RW)

In the last years of the wheat boom, Bennett had become increasingly **frustrated** at how the government seemed to be encouraging an **exploitative** farming binge. He went directly after the Department of Agriculture for **misleading** people. Farmers on the Great Plains were working against nature; he **thundered** in speeches.

### 60. Father's books (RW)

None of the books in my father's dusty old bookcase were **forbidden**. Yet while I was growing up, I never saw anyone take one down. Most were **massive** tomes - a comprehensive history of civilization, matching volumes of the great works of western literature, numerous others I can no longer **recall** - that seemed almost fused to **shelves** that bowed slightly from decades of **steadfast** support.

### 61. Fawaz Siddiqi

In the fast-changing world of modern healthcare, the job of a doctor is more like the job of chief executive. The people who hospitals and physicians' practices don't just need to know medicine. They must also be able to **balance** budgets, **motivate** a large and diverse staff and **make** difficult marketing and legal decisions.

"The focus in medical school is to train a good doctor, but part of being a good doctor is a good manager," says Fawaz Siddiqi, a neurosurgical resident at the London Health Sciences Center in Canada. It's having a core understanding of how to work within the context of an organization. The desire to be a "good manager" is precisely the reason Dr. Siddiqi, who **aspires** one day to **run** a hospital, decided to go back to school. This past autumn he **enrolled** in a health-sector MBA programme at the Ivy School of Business at the University of Western Ontario.

### 62. Film (RW)

Film is where art meets commerce. As Orson Welles said: "A painter just needs a brush and the writer just needs a pen, but the producer needs an army." And an army needs money. A producer is just like an entrepreneur, we **raise** money to make films. First we need to find an original idea or a book or a play and **purchase** the rights, then we need money to develop that idea often a reasonably small sum. Besides, to commission a writer for the screenplay isn't something you would want to gamble your own money on, so you find a partner. We are lucky here in the UK, as we have Film 4, BBC Films and the UK Film Council, all of **these** are good places to develop an idea.



Producing in Britain is very different to producing in America or **even** Europe because the economic dynamic is different.

### 63. Financial institutions

Economic dimension of globalization involves the international financial institutions i.e. the IMF & WB. Stabilization and adjustment are sponsored by the two respectively and are rooted in the ideology of free market. At the other end of the spectrum, protesters see globalization in a very different light than the treasury secretary of the United States, or the finance or trade ministers of most of the advanced industrial countries. The difference in **views** is so great that one wonders, are the protestors and the policymakers talking about the same **phenomenon**? Are they looking at the same data? Are the visions of those in **power** are so clouded by special and particular **interests**?

### 64. Fluid (RW)

If you see a movie, or a TV advertisement, that involves a fluid behaving in an unusual way, it was probably made using technology based on the work of a Monash researcher.

Professor Joseph Monaghan who pioneered an influential **method** for interpreting the behaviour of liquids that underlies most special effects involving water has been **honoured** with election to the Australian Academy of Sciences.

Professor Monaghan, one of only 17 members elected in 2011, was recognised for developing the method of Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics (SPH) which has applications in the fields of astrophysics, engineering and physiology, as well as movie special effects.

His research started in 1977 when he tried to use computer simulation to describe the formation of stars and stellar systems. The algorithms available at the time were **incapable** of describing the complicated systems that evolve out of chaotic clouds of gas in the galaxy.

Professor Monaghan, and his colleague Bob Gingold, took the novel and effective approach of replacing the fluid or gas in the simulation with large numbers of particles with properties that **mimicked** those of the fluid. SPH has become a central tool in astrophysics, where it is currently used to simulate the evolution of the universe after the Big Bang, the formation of stars, and the processes of planet building.

### 65. Folklore

A modern term for the **body** of **traditional** customs, superstitions, stories, dances, and songs that have been adopted and maintained within a given **community** by processes of repetition is not reliant on the written **word**. Along with folk songs and folktales, this broad **category** of cultural



forms embraces all kinds of legends, riddles, jokes, proverbs, games, charms, omens, spells, and rituals, especially those of pre-literate societies or social classes. Those forms of verbal expression that are handed on from one generation or locality to the next by word of the month are said to constitute an oral tradition.

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### 67. Foreign students' English standards (RW)

Federal Education Minister Julie Bishop says she has seen no **evidence** that international students are graduating from Australian universities with poor English skills.

Research by Monash University academic Bob Birrell has found a third of international students are graduating **without** a competent level of English.

But Ms. Bishop says Australian universities only enroll international students once they have achieved international standards of language **proficiency**.

"This has been an extraordinary attack by Professor Birrell on our universities," she said.

"International students must meet international **benchmarks** in the English language in order to get a place at a university in Australia, and they can't get into university without reaching that international standard."

University of Canberra vice-chancellor Roger Dean also says international students are required to sit an English test before being admitted to nearly all Australian universities.

"There are, of course, intercultural difficulties as well as language difficulties," he said.

"There are, of course, also many Australian students who don't speak such **fantastically** good English either."

"So we're trying to push the standard even higher than a present, but it's a very useful one already."

Ms. Bishop says Australia's university system has high standards.

"I've seen no evidence to suggest that students are not able to complete their courses because they're failing in English yet they're being passed by the universities," she said.



"I've not seen any evidence to back that up."

"International education is one of our largest exports, it's our fourth largest export, and it's in the interest of our universities to maintain very high standards because their **recognition** is at stake."

## 68. Funerary Violin

In the 250 years of its active evolution, Funerary Violin moved from the formal to the personal. It is clear from the earliest **accounts** of the form that its role during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was largely heraldic, to **exemplify** the continuity of the social **structure**. The few works that have survived from this period are often **surprisingly** unemotional and at times overtly grandiose.

## 69. Gas drilling

Gas drilling on the Indonesian island of Java has **triggered** a "mud volcano" that has killed 13 people and may render four square miles (ten square kilometers) of countryside uninhabitable for years.

In a report released on January 23, a team of British researchers says the deadly upwelling began when an exploratory gas well punched through a layer of rock 9,300 feet (2,800 meters) below the surface, **allowing** hot, high-pressure water to **escape**.

The water **carried** mud to the surface, where it has **spread** across a region 2.5 miles (4kilometers) in diameter in the eight months since the eruption began.

The mud volcano is similar to a gusher or blowout, which occur in oil drilling when oil or gas squirt to the surface, the team says. This upwelling, however, spews out a volume of mud equivalent to a dozen Olympic swimming pools each day. Although the eruption isn't as violent as a **conventional** volcano, more than a dozen people died when a natural gas pipeline ruptured.

The research team, who published their findings in the February issue of GSA Today, also estimates that the volcano, called Lusi, will leave more than 11,000 people permanently displaced.

## 70. Genetically Modified Food (RW)

Genetically modified foods provide no direct benefit to **consumers**; the food is not **noticeably** better or cheaper. The greater benefit, **proponents** argue, is that genetic engineering will play a crucial role in feeding the world's **burgeoning** population. Opponents disagree, **asserting** that the world already grows more food per person than ever before - more, even than we can



consume.

### 71. Genius

Genius, in the popular conception, is inextricably tied up with precocity doing something truly creative, we're inclined to think, requires the freshness and energy of youth. Orson Welles made his masterpiece Citizen Kane, at twenty-five. Herman Melville wrote a book a year **through** his late twenties, culminating at **age** thirty-two, with Moby-Dick. Mozart wrote his breakthrough Piano Concerto No. 9 in E-Flat-Major at the age of twenty-one. In some creative forms, like lyric poetry, the **importance** of precocity has hardened into an iron law. How old was T. S. Eliot when he wrote The Love Song of Alfred Prufrock (I grow old ... I grow old)? Twenty-three. Poets peak young, the creativity researcher James Kaufman maintains, the author of Flow agrees: 'The most creative lyric verse is believed to be that written by the young.' According to the Harvard psychologist Howard Gardner, a leading **authority** on creativity Lyric poetry is a **domain** where **talent** is discovered early, burns brightly, and then peters out at an early age.

### 72. German Exchange Student (收集中)

### 73. Glamor (收集中)

### 74. Halcyon days (RW)

Those were his halcyon days when his music was constantly heard in Venice, and his influence **blanketed** Europe. He spent much of his time on the road, **performing** and overseeing productions of his music. In Germany, Bach studied Vivaldi's scores, copied them for performance and **arranged** some for other instruments.

### 75. Headmaster (收集中)

### 76. Heart disease (RW)

If you have a **chronic** disease such as heart disease, diabetes, asthma, or back or joint pain, exercise can have important health **benefits**. However, it is important to talk to your doctor before starting an exercise routine. He or she might have **advice** on what exercises are safe and any precautions you might need to take while exercising.

### 77. Hebal (RW)

A herbal is a book of plants, describing their appearance, their properties and how they may be used for preparing ointments and medicines. The medical use of plants is **recorded** on fragments



of papyrus and clay tablets from ancient Egypt, Samaria and China that date back 5,000 years but document traditions far older still. Over 700 herbal remedies were detailed in the Papyrus Ebers, an Egyptian text written in 1500 BC.

Around 65 BC, a Greek physician called Dioscorides wrote a herbal that was translated into Latin and Arabic. Known as 'De materia medica', it became the most influential work on medicinal plants in both Christian and Islamic worlds until the late 17th century. An illustrated manuscript copy of the text made in Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul) survives from the sixth century.

The first printed herbals date from the dawn of European printing in the 1480s. They provided valuable information for apothecaries, whose job it was to make the pills and potions prescribed by physicians. In the next century, landmark herbals were produced in England by William Turner, considered to be the father of British botany, and John Gerard, whose illustrations would inspire the floral fabric, wallpaper and tile designs of William Morris four centuries later.

### 78. How does outer space affect the human body

Researchers already know that spending long periods of time in a zero-gravity environment --- such as that inside the International Space Station (ISS) --- result in loss of bone density and damage to the body's muscles. That's partly why stays aboard the ISS are capped at six months. And now, a number of NASA astronauts are reporting that their 20/30 vision faded after spending time in space, with many needing glasses once they returned to Earth.

### 79. Icing and anti-inflammatories

Icing and anti-inflammatories will help with the pain and swelling. Vigorous massage of the knot in the muscle will help it to relax and ease the pain. Meanwhile, work on strengthening and stretching your hip, hamstring and lowerback muscles. For stretching, focus on the hamstring stretch, the hip & lower-back stretch, and the hamstring & backstretch. For strengthening, try side leg lifts.

### 80. Ideas

People modify cultural ideas in their minds, and sometimes they pass on the modified versions. Inevitably, there are unintentional modifications as well, partly because of straightforward error, and partly because explicit ideas are hard to convey accurately: there is no way to download them directly from one brain to another like computer programs. Even native speakers of a language will not give identical definitions of every word. So it can be only rarely, if ever, that two people hold precisely the same cultural idea in their minds. That is why, when the founder



of a political or philosophical movement or a religion dies, or **even before**, schisms typically happen. The movement's most devoted followers are often shocked to **discover** that they disagree about what its doctrines really are.

### 81. Ikebana (RW)

More than simply putting flowers in a **container**, Ikebana is a disciplined art form in which nature and humanity are brought together. Contrary to the idea of a particolored or multicolored **arrangement** of blossoms, Ikebana often emphasizes other areas of the **plant**, such as its stems and leaves, and puts emphasis on shape, line, and form.

Though Ikebana is an **expression** of creativity, certain rules govern its form. The artist's intention behind each arrangement is shown through a piece's color combinations, natural shapes, graceful lines, and the implied meaning of the arrangement.

### 82. Impressionist painters

Impressionist painters were considered **radical** in their time because they broke many of the rules of the picture making set by earlier **generations**. They found many of their **subjects** in life around them rather than in history, which was then the accepted **source** of subject matter.

### 83. Impressionist (RW)

Impressionism was a nineteenth-century art movement that began as a loose association of Paris-based artists who started publicly exhibiting their art in the 1860s. **Characteristics** of Impressionist painting include visible brush strokes, light colors, open composition, **emphasis** on light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, and unusual visual angles. The name of the movement is **derived** from Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (Impression, Soleil Levant). Critic Louis Leroy inadvertently coined the term in a satiric review published in Le Charivari.

Radicals in their time, early Impressionists broke the rules of academic painting. They began by giving colors, freely brushed, primacy over line, drawing **inspiration** from the work of painters such as Eugene Delacroix. They also took the act of painting out of the studio and into the world. Previously, not only still-lives and portraits, but also landscapes had been painted indoors, but the Impressionists found that they could **capture** the momentary and transient effects of sunlight by painting air (in plain air).

### 84. Indian Onion

The most **vital** ingredient in Indian cooking, the **basic** element with which all dishes begin and, normally, the cheapest vegetable available, the pink onion is an essential item in the shopping



basket of families of all classes.

A popular saying holds that you will never starve because you can always afford a roti (a piece of simple, flatbread) and an onion.

But in recent weeks, the onion has started to seem an unaffordable **luxury** for India's poor. Over the past few days, another sharp **surge** in prices has begun to unsettle the influential urban middle classes.

The sudden spike in prices has been caused by large exports to neighboring countries and a shortage of **supply**.

With its capacity for bringing down governments and scarring political careers, the onion plays an **explosive** role in Indian politics. This week, reports of rising onion prices have made front-page news and absorbed the attention of the governing elite.

### 85. Intelligence comparing (RW)

Comparing the intelligence of animals of different species is difficult, how do you compare a dolphin and a horse? Psychologists have a technique for looking at intelligence that **does** not require the cooperation of the animal involved. The relative size of an individual's brain is a reasonable indication of intelligence. Comparing **across** species is not as simple an elephant will have a larger brain than a human simple because it is a large beast, **instead** we use the Cephalization index, which compare the size of an animal's brain to the size of its body. Based on the Cephalization index, the brightest animals on the planet are humans, **followed** by great apes, porpoises and elephants. As a general **rule**, animals that hunt for a living (like canines) are smarter than strict vegetarians (you don't need much intelligence to outsmart a leaf of lettuce). Animals that live in social groups are always smarter and have large EQ's than solitary animals.

### 86. Interdisciplinary center (RW)

A new interdisciplinary center for the study of the frontiers of the universe, from the tiniest subatomic particle to the largest chain of galaxies, has been formed at The University of Texas at Austin. The Texas Cosmology Center will be a way for the university's departments of Astronomy and Physics to **collaborate** on research that concerns them both. "This center will bring the two departments together in an area where they **overlap** in the physics of the very early universe," said Dr. Neal Evans, Astronomy Department chair. Astronomical observations have **revealed** the presence of dark matter and dark energy, discoveries that challenge our knowledge of fundamental physics. And today's leading theories in physics involve energies so high that no Earth-bound particle accelerator can test them. They need the universe as their



**laboratory**. Dr. Steven Weinberg, Nobel laureate and professor of physics at the university, called the Center's **advent** "a very exciting development" for that department.

### 87. Investment

One city will start to attract the **majority** of public or private investment. This could be due to **natural** advantage or political decisions. This, in turn, will **stimulate** further investment due to the multiplier effect and **significant** rural to urban migration. The investment in this city will be at the **expense** of other cities.

### 88. Jean Piaget (RW)

Jean Piaget, the pioneering Swiss philosopher, and psychologist spent much of his professional life listening to children, watching children and **poring** over reports of researchers around the world who were doing the same. He found, to put most **succinctly**, that children don't think like grownups. After thousands of interactions with young people often barely old enough to talk, Piaget began to **suspect** that behind their cute and seemingly illogical utterances were thought processes that had their own kind of order and their own special logic. Einstein called it a discovery "so simple that only a genius could have thought of it."

Piaget's insight opened a new window into the inner workings of the mind. By the end of a wide-ranging and remarkably **prolific** research career that spanned nearly 75 years, from his first scientific publication at age 10 to work still in progress when he died at 84, Piaget had developed several new fields of science: developmental psychology, cognitive theory and what came to be called genetic epistemology. Although not an educational reformer, he **championed** a way of thinking about children that provided the foundation for today's education-reform **movements**. It was a shift comparable to the displacement of stories of "noble savages" and "cannibals" by modern anthropology. One might say that Piaget was the first to take children's thinking seriously.

### 89. Job of a doctor

In the fast-changing world of modern healthcare, the job of a doctor is more and more like the job of chief executive. The people who run hospitals and physicians' practices don't just need to know **medicine**. They must also be **able** to balance budgets, motivate a large and diverse **staff** and **make** difficult marketing and legal **decisions**.

### 90. Job Quality

"Sustainable job growth" is a motto for many governments, especially in the aftermath of a recession. The problem of 'job quality' is less often addressed and may be seen as **hindering** job growth.



The sentiment 'any job is better than no job' may resonate with governments as well as people, especially in the context of high unemployment. However, if the **balance** between improving the quality of **existing** jobs and creating new jobs becomes greatly imbalanced towards the latter, this could increase work stress among **current** and future workers, which in turn has health, economic and social costs. A recent British Academy Policy Centre Report on Stress at Work highlights these **concerns**, and describes the context, determinants and consequences of work-related stress in Britain.

## 91. Job-hunting (RW)

It's probably one of the most overused phrases in job-hunting, but also one of the most underutilized by job-seekers: dress for success. In job-hunting, first **impressions** are critical. Remember, you are marketing a product — yourself — to a potential employer, and the first thing the employer sees when greeting you is your **attire**; thus, you must make every effort to have the proper dress for the type of job you are seeking. Will dressing properly get you the job? Of course not, but it will give you a **competitive** edge and a **positive** first impression.

Should you be judged by what you wear? Perhaps not, but the reality is, of course, that you are judged. Throughout the entire job-seeking process employers use short-cuts — heuristics or rules of thumb — to save time. With cover letters, it's the opening paragraph and a quick scan of your **qualifications**. With resumes, it is a quick scan of your **accomplishments**. With the job interview, it's how you're dressed that sets the **tone** of the interview.

How should you dress? Dressing conservatively is always the safest route, but you should also try and do a little investigating of your **prospective** employer so that what you wear to the interview makes you look as though you fit in with the organization. If you overdress (which is **rare** but can happen) or underdress (the more likely scenario), the potential employer may feel that you don't care enough about the job.

## 92. Joseph Engelberger

Joseph Engelberger, a pioneer in industrial robotics, once remarked "I can't **define** a robot, but I know one when I see one." If you consider all the different machines people call robots, you can see that it's nearly impossible to come up with a **comprehensive** definition. Everybody has a different **idea** of what constitutes a robot.



### 93. Just-in-time

'Just-in-time,' is a management philosophy and not a technique. It originally referred to the production of goods to meet customer **demand** exactly, in time, quality and quantity, **whether** the 'customer' is the final purchaser of the product or another process **further** along the production line. It has now come to mean producing with **minimum** waste.

### 94. Kashmiri

Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the **prospect** of the annual influx of **tourists**. From May to October, the hyacinth-choked **waters** of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted Shikaras carrying Indian families. Then, in 1989, everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri business people bolted, at least 35,000 people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated, and the houseboats rotted. Any foreigners venturing there risked their **lives**, proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

### 95. Kimbell (RW)

The first section of the book covers new modes of assessment. In Chapter 1, Kimbell (Goldsmith College, London responds to **criticisms** of design programs as formalistic and conventional, stating that a focus on risk-taking than hard work in design innovation is equally problematic. His research contains three parts that include preliminary exploration of design innovation qualities, investigation of resulting classroom practices, and development of the evidence-based assessment. The assessment he describes is presented in the form of a structured worksheet, which includes a collaborative **element** and digital photographs, in story format. Such a device encourages stimulating ideas but does not recognize students as design **innovators**. The assessment sheet includes holistic impressions as well as details about "having, growing, and proving" ideas. **Colloquial** judgments are evident in terms such as "wow" and "yawn" and reward the quality and quantity of ideas with the term, "sparkiness," which fittingly is a pun as the model project was to design light bulb packaging. In addition, the assessment focuses on the process of optimizing or complexity control as well as proving ideas with thoughtful criticism and not just generation of novel ideas. The definitions for qualities such as "technical" and "aesthetic" pertaining to users are too narrow and ill-defined. The author provides **examples** of the project, its features and structures, students' notes and judgments, and their sketches and photographs of finished light bulb packages, in the Appendix.



## 96. Kiwi (RW) (收集中)

### 97. Leadership (RW)

Leadership is all about being granted permission by others to lead their thinking. It is a bestowed moral authority that gives the right to organize and direct the efforts of others. But moral authority does not come from simply managing people effectively or communicating better or being able to motivate. It comes from many **sources**, including being authentic and genuine, having integrity, and showing a real and deep understanding of the business in question. All these **factors** build confidence.

Leaders lose moral authority for three reasons: they behave **unethically**; they become plagued by self-doubt and lose their conviction, or they are blinded by power, lose self-awareness and thus lose **connection** with those they lead as the context around them changes.

Having said all this, it has to be assumed that if someone becomes a leader, at some point they understood the difference between right and wrong. It is up to them to **abide** by a moral code and up to us to ensure that the moment we suspect they do not, we fire them or vote them out.

### 98. Legal deposit (RW)

Legal deposit has existed in English law since 1662. It helps to ensure that the nation's published output (and thereby its **intellectual** record and future published heritage) is collected systematically, to **preserve** the material for the use of future generations and to make it available for **readers** within the designated legal deposit libraries. The Legal Deposit Libraries are the British Library, the National Library of Scotland, the National Library of Wales, the Bodleian Libraries, Oxford and the University Library, Cambridge.

The legal deposit system also has **benefits** for authors and publishers:

Deposited publications are made available to users of the deposit libraries on their premises, are preserved for the benefit of future generations, and become part of the nation's heritage.

Publications are recorded in the online catalogs and become an essential **research** resource for generations to come.

### 99. Lewis

C. S. Lewis, or Jack Lewis, as he preferred to be called, was born in Belfast, Ireland (now Northern Ireland) on November 29, 1898. He was the second son of Albert Lewis, a lawyer, and Flora Hamilton Lewis. His older brother, Warren Hamilton Lewis, who was known as Warnie, had been born three years **earlier** in 1895.

Lewis's early childhood was relatively happy and carefree. In those days Northern Ireland was not yet **plagued** by bitter civil strife, and the Lewis's were comfortably off. The family home,



called Little Lea. was a large, gabled house with dark, narrow passages and an overgrown garden, which Warnie and Jack played in and **explored** together There was also a library that was crammed with books—two of Jack's favorites were Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson and The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

This somewhat idyllic boyhood came to an end for Lewis when his mother became ill and died of cancer in 1908. Barely a month after her death the two boys were sent away from home to go to boarding school in England.

Lewis hated the school with its strict rules and hard **unsympathetic** headmaster, and he missed Belfast terribly. Fortunately for him, the school closed in 1910, and he was able to return to Ireland.

After a year, however, he was sent back to England to study this time, the **experience** proved to be mostly positive. As a teenager, Lewis learned to love poetry, especially the works of Virgil and Homer. He also developed an interest in modern languages, mastering French, German, and Italian.

## 100. Lewis Carroll

Fans of biographical criticism have a luxurious source in the works of Hans Christian Andersen. Like Lewis Carroll (and, to a lesser extent, Kenneth Grahame), Andersen was near-pathologically uncomfortable in the company of adults. Of course, all three had to work and **interact** with adults, but all three really related well to children and their simpler worlds. Andersen, for a time, ran a puppet theater and was incredibly popular with children, and, of course, he wrote an impressive body of fairy tales which have been produced in thousands of editions since the 19th century.

Most everyone has read or at least knows the titles of many of Andersen's works: "The Ugly Duckling," "The Emperor's New Clothes," "The Nightingale," "The Little Mermaid," "The Match Girl," and many others. Though, as with most folk and fairy tales, they **strike** adult re-readers much differently than they do young first-time readers.

Charming tales of ducks who feel **awkward** because they don't fit in, only to exult in the discovery that they are majestic swans, gives child readers clearly-identifiable messages: don't tease people because they're different; don't fret about your being different because someday you'll discover what special **gifts** you have.

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



they manage (often through death) to transcend the rigors of the mortal world.

### 101. Life Expectancy (RW) (收集中)

#### 102. Locust

Fancy a locust for lunch? Probably not, if you live in the west, but elsewhere it's a different story. Edible insects – termites, stick insects, dragonflies, grasshoppers and giant water bugs – are on the menu for an **estimated** 80 percent of the world's population.

More than 1000 species of insects are served up around the world. For example, "Kungu cakes" – made from midges – are a **delicacy** in parts of Africa. Mexico is an insect-eating – or entomophilous-hotspot, where more than 200 insect species are consumed. Demand is so high that 40 species are now under threat, including white agave worms. These caterpillars of the tequila giant-skipper butterfly **fetch** around \$250 a kilogram.

Eating insects make **nutritional** sense. Some contain more protein than meat or fish. The female gypsy moth, for instance, is about 80 percent protein. Insects can be a good **source** of vitamins and minerals too: a type of caterpillar (Usta Terpsichore) eaten in Angola is rich in iron, zinc, and thiamine. What do they taste like? Ants have a lemon tang, apparently, whereas giant water bugs taste of mint and fire ant pupae of watermelon. You have probably, inadvertently, already tasted some of these things, as insects are often accidental tourists in other types of food. The US Food and Drug Administration even issues guidelines for the number of insect parts allowed in certain foods. For example, it is **acceptable** for 225 grams of macaroni to contain up to 225 insect fragments.

#### 103. Loosestrife

The invasion of non-indigenous plants is considered a primary threat to integrity and function of ecosystems. However, there is little quantitative or **experimental** evidence for ecosystem impacts of invasive species. Justifications for control are often based on potential, but not presently realized, recognized or quantified, negative impacts. Should lack of scientific certainty about impacts of non-indigenous species result in postponing measures to prevent degradation? Recently, management of purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), has been criticized for lack of evidence demonstrating negative impacts of *L. Salicaria*, and management using biocontrol for lack of evidence documenting the failure of conventional control methods. Although little quantitative evidence on negative impacts on native wetland biota and wetland function was available at the onset of the control program in 1985, recent work has **demonstrated** that the invasion of purple loosestrife into North American freshwater wetlands alters decomposition



rates and nutrient cycling, leads to reductions in wetland plant diversity, reduces pollination and seed output of the native *Lythrum alatum*, and reduces habitat **suitability** for specialized wetland bird species such as black terns, least bitterns, pied-billed grebes, and marsh wrens. Conventional methods (physical, mechanical or chemical), have continuously failed to **curb** the spread of purple loosestrife or to provide satisfactory control. Although a number of generalist insect and bird species utilize purple loosestrife, wetland habitat specialists are excluded by the **encroachment** of *L. salicaria*. We conclude that negative ecosystem impacts of purple loosestrife in North America justify control of the species and that **detrimental** effects of purple loosestrife on wetland systems and biota and the potential benefits of control outweigh potential risks associated with the introduction of biocontrol agents. Long-term experiments and monitoring programs that are in place will evaluate the impact of these insects on purple loosestrife, on wetland plant succession and other wetland biotas.

#### 104. Lure New Students (RW)

In an attempt to **lure** new students, leading business schools - including Harvard, Stanford, the University of Chicago and Wharton - have moved away from the unofficial missions and **prerequisite** of four years' work experience and **instead** have set their sights on recent college graduates and so-called "early career" **professionals** with only a couple years of work under their belt.

#### 105. Market for Vegetarian foods (RW)

Mintel Consumer Intelligence estimates the 2002 market for vegetarian foods, those that directly replace meat or other animal products, to be \$1.5 billion. Note that this excludes traditional vegetarian foods such as produce, pasta, and rice. Mintel forecasts the market to nearly double by 2006 to \$2.8 billion, with the highest growth coming from soymilk, especially refrigerated brands.

The Food and Drug Administration's 1999 decision to allow manufacturers to include heart-healthy claims on foods that deliver at least 6.25 grams of soy protein per serving and are also low in **saturated** fat and cholesterol has spurred **tremendous** interest in soymilk and other soy foods. A representative of manufacturer Food Tech International (Veggie Patch brand) reported that from 1998 to 1999, the percentage of consumers willing to try soy products jumped from 32% to 67%. Beliefs about soy's **effectiveness** in reducing the symptoms of menopause also attracted new consumers. A 2000 survey conducted by the United Soybean Board showed that the number of people eating soy products once a week or more was up to 27%. Forty-five percent of respondents had tried tofu, 41% had sampled veggie burgers, and 25% had



experience with soymilk (Soyfoods USA e-mail newsletter). Mintel estimates 2001 sales of frozen and refrigerated meat **alternatives** in food stores at nearly \$300 million, with soymilk sales nearing \$250 million.

### 106. Medical Examination

The most common **reason** for carrying out a detailed medical examination of a dead person – a post-mortem or autopsy – is when it is necessary to **establish** the cause of death. In some circumstances, a doctor may be allowed to perform a post-mortem in pursuit of medical **knowledge**. The examination is usually performed by a pathologist and **involves** dissection of the body, and tests were done on blood, tissues and internal organs, but sometimes it is performed by a doctor.

### 107. Microorganism

Although for centuries preparations derived from living **matter** were applied to wounds to destroy **infection**, the fact that a microorganism is **capable** of destroying one of another species was not **established** until the latter half of the 19th cent. when Pasteur noted the antagonistic effect of other bacteria on the anthrax organism and pointed out that this action might be put to **therapeutic** use.

### 108. Ministerial staffing system

The contemporary ministerial staffing system is large, active and partisan - far larger and further evolved than any West minister equivalent. Ministers' demands for help to cope with the pressures of an increasingly competitive and professionalized political environment have been key drivers of the staffing system's development. But there has not been commensurate growth in **arrangements** to support and control it. The **operating** framework for ministerial staff is **fragmented** and ad hoc.

### 109. Monkey (RW)

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 to chance in a time long enough you will get a 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 the life. So, the monkey sitting at the typewriter, the chances are eventually he produces the complete works of Shakespeare Douglass the problem. So there's no problem. There is 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 number 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 taking my monkey friend one keystroke a second. I don't know how you think it would be. Maybe you could have a guess. Would it be less or more than 600 million years which is the period life on earth isn't supposed to have emerged within and when I run the numbers to be or not? To be that is the question takes 12 points six trillion trillion trillion years to type just that phrase, and a DNA **string** has got as much as information the **encyclopedia** Brita mica. 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 favor of the Cristian story in which God is creating life simply a question of saying let that be, and there was.

### **110. Morality of the welfare system (RW)**

The morality of the welfare state depends on contribution and responsibility. Since some people don't contribute and many are irresponsible, the choices of those who do contribute and are responsible are sic either to **tolerate** the free riders, refuse to pay for the **effects** of their irresponsibility or trust the state to **educate** them.

### **111. Mosquito Barcoding**

One health-related project is the Mosquito Barcoding Initiative being run by Yvonne-Marie Linton of the Natural History Museum in London. This aims to barcode 80% of the world's mosquitoes within the next two years, to help control mosquito-borne diseases. Mosquitoes are **responsible** for half a billion malarial infections and 1m deaths every year. They also **transmit devastating** diseases such as yellow fever, West Nile fever, and dengue. However, efforts to control them are consistently **undermined** by the difficulty and expense of identifying mosquitoes - of which there are at least 3,500 species, many of them hard to **tell** apart.

### **112. Most respected companies**

Look at the recent-Most Respected Companies survey by the Financial Times. Who are the most respected companies and business leaders at the **current** time? Rather predictably, they are Jack Welch and General Electric, and Bill Gates, and Microsoft. Neither have achieved their world class status **through** playing nice. Welch is still remembered for the brutal downsizing he led his business through and for the environmental pollution incidents and prosecutions.



Microsoft one of the **highest** profile cases of bullying market dominance of recent times - and Gates has been able to achieve financial status where he can choose to give lots of money away by being ruthless in business.

### **113. Moths** (收集中)

### **114. Mount Everest (RW)**

Called Chomolungma (goddess mother of the world) in Tibet and Sagarmatha (goddess of the sky) in Nepal. Mount Everest once went by the pedestrian name Peak XV among Westerners. That was before **surveyors** established that it was the highest mountain on Earth, a fact that came something of a surprise-Peak XV had seemed lost in the crowd

of other formidable Himalayan peaks, many of which gave the **illusion** of greater height.

In 1852 the Great Trigonometrically Survey of India measured Everest's elevation as 29,002 feet above sea level. This figure remained the officially **accepted** height for more than one hundred years. In 1955 it was adjusted by a mere 26 feet to 29,028 (8,848m).

The mountain received its official name in 1865 in honor of Sir George Everest, the British Surveyor General from 1830-1843 who had mapped the India subcontinent. He had some **reservation** about having his name bestowed on the peak, arguing that the mountain should retain its local appellation, the standard policy of geographical societies.

Before the Survey of India, a number of the other mountains ranked supreme in the eyes of the world. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the Andean peak Chimborazo was considered the highest. At a relatively unremarkable 20,561 feet (6,310m), it is in fact nowhere near the highest, **surpassed** by about thirty other Andean peaks and several dozens in the Himalayas. In 1809, the Himalayan peak Dhaulagiri (26,810 ft.; 8,172m) was declared the ultimate, only to be shunted aside in 1840 by Kanchenjunga (28,208 ft.; 8,598m), which today ranks third.

Everest's status has been unrivaled for the last century and a half, but not without a few threats.

### **115. Movement in painting (RW)**

Movement in painting that **originated** in France in the 1860s and had enormous influence in European and North American painting in the late 19th century. The Impressionists wanted to **depict** real life, to paint straight from nature, and to capture the changing effects of light. The term was first used abusively to describe Claude Monet's painting Impression: Sunrise (1872). The other leading Impressionists included Paul Camille, Edger Degas, Edouard, Manet, Camille



Pissarro, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, and Alfred Sisley, but only Monet remained devoted to Impressionist ideas throughout his career.

The core of the Impressionist group was formed in the early 1860s by Monet, Renoir, and Sisley, who met as students and enjoyed painting in the open air – one of the hallmarks of Impressionism. They met other members of the Impressionist circle through Paris café society. They never made up a formal group, but they organized eight group exhibitions between 1874 and 1886, at the first of which the name Impressionism was applied. Their styles were diverse, but all **experimented** with effects of light and movement created with distinct brush strokes and **fragments** of color dabbed side-by-side on the canvas rather than mixed on the palette. By the 1880s the movement's central impulse had dispersed, and a number of new styles were emerging, later described as post-impressionism.

British Impressionism had a major influence on the more **experimental** and progressive British painters in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Many of the painters were affected in the circle of Walter Sickert, who spent much of his career in France and was an influential figure who **inspired** many younger artists. His friend and exact contemporary Philip Wilson Steer is generally regarded as the most outstanding British Impressionist.

### 116. Multi-cultural society

Australia is a dynamic multi-cultural society, viewed by many as the world's most desirable place to live. Here Frank Welsh traces Australia's intriguing and varied history to **examine** how this society **emerged**, from its ancient Aborigine tribes and earliest British convict **settlements** to today's modern nation - one that **retains** strong links with its colonial past but is **increasingly independent** and diverse.

### 117. Music

Music is an important part of our lives. We connect and interact with it daily and use it as a way of projecting our self identities to the people around us. The music we enjoy – whether it's country or classical, rock n' roll or rap – **reflects** who we are.

But where did music, at its core, first come from? It's a puzzling question that may not have a definitive answer. One **leading** researcher, however, has proposed that the key to understanding the origin of music is nestled snugly in the loving bond between mother and child.

In a lecture at the University of Melbourne, Richard Parncutt, an Australian-born professor of systematic musicology, endorsed the idea that music originally spawned from 'motherese' – the playful voices mothers **adopt** when speaking to infants and toddlers.

As the theory goes, increased human brain sizes caused by evolutionary changes occurring



between one and 2,000,000 years ago resulted in earlier births, more fragile infants and a **critical** need for stronger relationships between mothers and their newborn babies.

According to Parncutt, who is based at the University of Graz in Austria, 'motherese' arose as a way to strengthen this maternal bond and to help **ensure** an infant's survival.

### 118. Music

Music was as important to the ancient Egyptians as it is in our modern society. Although it is thought that music played a **role** throughout the history of Egypt, those that study the Egyptian writings have discovered that music **seemed** to become more important in what is called the 'pharaonic' period of their history. This was the **time** when the Egyptian dynasties of the pharaohs were **established** (around 3100 BCE) and music was found in many parts of every day Egyptian life.

### 119. Music's Impact (收集中)

### 120. National Sustainable Development Strategies (RW)

The principal recommendation of the world conferences was that countries must take full responsibility for their own development. National responsibility for national development is the necessary consequence of **sovereignty**. The Monterrey Consensus states that ' Each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be **over-emphasized**. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation called for all governments to begin implementing national sustainable development strategies (NSDS) by 2005 and the 2005 Summit agreed on a target of ache the internationally agreed goals. The automatic **corollary** of that principle is that each country must be free to determine its own development strategy. It is essential that all donors and lenders accept the principle of country ownership of national development strategies. This implies the acceptance of the principle that development strategies should not only be **attuned** to country circumstances but also be prepared and implemented under the leadership of the governments of the countries themselves, The 2005 World Summit also acknowledge, in this regard, that all countries must recognize the need for developing countries to strike a **balance** between their national policy priorities and their international commitments.

### 121. New Zealand (RW)

Twelve hundred miles east of Australia **lay** the islands of New Zealand. Long before they were **discovered** by Europeans, a Polynesian race of warriors, the Maoris, had sailed across the Pacific from the northeast and established a civilization **notable** for the brilliance of its art and



the strength of its military **system**. When Captain Cook visited these islands towards the end of the 18th century, he **estimated** that the population numbered about a hundred thousand.

## 122. No parents

For many first-year students, the University may be their first experience living away from home for an **extended** period. It is a **definite** break from home. In my point of view, this is the best thing that you can do. I know you have to fend for yourself, cook and clean after yourself, basically look after yourself without your parents but the truth is some time in your life you are going to have to part with **lovely** Mummy and Daddy. But they are only just a phone call away, and it is really good to have some QUALITY TIME without them. The first few weeks can be a lonely period. There may be concerns about forming the friendship. When new students look around, it may seem that everyone else is self-confident and **socially** successful! The reality is that everyone has the same concerns.

Increased personal freedom can feel both wonderful and **frightening**. Students can come and go as they choose with no one to hassle them. The strange environment with new kinds of procedures and new people can create the sense of being on an emotional roller coaster. This is normal and to be expected. You meet so many more people in the halls than if you stayed at home. The main points about living away from home are

NO PARENTS! You don't have to tell them where you're going, who you're going with, what time you'll be coming, why you're going etc. etc.

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

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

## 123. Non-attendance

In reality, however, the causes of truancy and **non-attendance** are diverse and multifaceted. There are as many causes of non-attendance as there are non-attenders. Each child has her own **unique** story, and whilst there may often be certain identifiable factors in common, each non-attending child demands and **deserves** an individual response, tailored to meet her



individual needs. This applies **equally** to the 14-year-old who fails to attend school because a parent is terminally ill, the overweight 11-year-old who fails to attend because he is **embarrassed** about changing for PE in front of peers, the 15-year-old who is 'bored' by lessons, and to the seven-year-old who is teased in the playground because she does not wear the latest designer-label clothes.

#### **124. Northern spotted owls (RW)**

Our analysis of the genetic structure of northern spotted owls across most of the range of the subspecies allowed us to test for genetic discontinuities and identify landscape features that influence the subspecies' genetic structure. Although no **distinct** genetic breaks were found in northern spotted owls, **several** landscape features were important in structuring genetic variation. Dry, low elevation valleys and the high elevation Cascade and Olympic Mountains restricted gene flow, while the lower Oregon Coast Range **facilitated** gene flow, acting as a "genetic corridor." The Columbia River did not act as a barrier, **suggesting** owls readily fly over this large river. Thus, even in taxa such as northern spotted owls with potential for long-distance dispersal, landscape features can have an important impact on gene flow and genetic structure

#### **125. Ocean floor (RW)**

The ocean floor is home to many unique communities of plants and animals. Most of these marine ecosystems are near the water surface, such as the Great Barrier Reef, 12,000-km-long coral **formation** off the northeastern coast of Australia. Coral reefs, like nearly all-complex living communities, depend on solar energy for growth (photosynthesis). The sun's energy, however, penetrates at most only about 300 m below the surface of the water. The relatively shallow penetration of solar energy and the sinking of cold, subpolar water combine to make most of the deep ocean floor a **frigid** environment with few life forms.

In 1977, scientists discovered hot spring at a depth of 2.5 km, on the Galapagos Rift (spreading ridge) off the coast of Ecuador. This exciting discovery was not really a **surprise**. Since the early 1970s, scientists had predicted that hot springs (geothermal vents) should be found at the active spreading centers along the mid-oceanic ridges, where magma, at temperatures over 1,000 C, presumably was being erupted to form a new oceanic crust. More exciting, because it was totally **unexpected**, was the discovery of abundant and unusual sea life-giant tube worms, huge clams, and mussels -- that **thrived** around the hot springs.



### 126. Opportunity cost (RW)

Opportunity cost incorporates the **notion** of scarcity: No matter what we do, there is always a trade-off. We must trade off one thing for another because resources are limited and can be used in different ways. By acquiring something, we use up resources that could have been used to acquire something else. The notion of opportunity cost allows us to measure this trade-off. In most decisions we choose from several alternatives. For example, if you spend an hour studying for an economics exam, you have one fewer hour to pursue other activities. To determine the opportunity cost of an activity, we look at what you consider the best of these “other” activities. For example, suppose the alternatives to studying economics are studying for a history exam or working in a job that pays \$10 per hour. If you consider studying for history a **better** use of your time than working, then the opportunity cost of studying economics is the four extra points you could have received on a history exam if you studied history instead of economics. Alternatively, if working is the best alternative, the opportunity cost of studying economics is the \$10 you could have earned instead.

### 127. Original (RW) (收集中)

### 128. Oxford medical school (RW)

When I enrolled in my master's course at Oxford last year, I had come straight from medical school with the decision to leave clinical science for good. Thinking back, I realize that I didn't put very much **weight** on this decision at the time. But today, I more clearly understand the **consequences** of leaving my original profession. When I meet old friends who are now physicians and surgeons, I sense how our views on medical problems have **diverged**. They scrutinize the effects of disease and try to eliminate or alleviate them; I try to understand how they come about in the first place. I feel happier working on this side of the problem, although I do occasionally miss clinical work and seeing patients.

However, when I think about the rate at which my medical skills and knowledge have **dissipated**, the years spent reading weighty medical textbooks, the hours spent at the bedside, I sometimes wonder if these years were partly a **waste** of time now that I am pursuing a research career.

Nonetheless, I know the value of my medical education. It is easy to forget the importance of the biosciences when working with model organisms in basic research that seem to have nothing to do with a sick child or a suffering elderly person. Yet, I still have vivid memories of the cruel kaleidoscope of severe diseases and of how they can **strike** a human being. I hope to retain these memories as a guide in my current occupation.



### 129. Papal reform

Since the last papal reform, several proposals have been **offered** to make the Western calendar more useful or **regular**. Very few reforms, such as the rather different decimal French Republican and Soviet calendars, had gained official **acceptance**, but each was put out of use shortly after its introduction.

### 130. Parliament (RW)

No one in Parliament would know better than Peter Garrett what largesse copyright can confer so it may seem right that he should announce a royalty for artists, amounting to 5 percent of all sales after the original one, which can go on giving to their families for as much as 150 years. But that ignores the truth that copyright law is a scandal, recently **exacerbated** by the Free Trade Agreement with the US which required the extension of copyright to 70 years after death. Is it scandalous that really valuable copyrights end up in the ownership of corporations (although Agatha Christie's no-doubt worthy great-grandchildren are still **reaping** the benefits of West End success for her whodunnits and members of the Garrick Club enjoy the continuing fruits of A.A. Milne's Christopher Robin books)? No. The **scandals** are that been peasants politicians have attempted to appear cultured by creating private assets which depend on an act of Parliament for their existence and by giving away much more in value than any public benefit could **justify**. In doing so, they have betrayed our trust.

### 131. Part-time Job (收集中)

### 132. People who visit health professionals

People who visit health professionals tend to be older than the **general** population because illness increases with age. However, the **proportion** of the population who visited complementary health therapists was highest between the ages 25 and 64 years. The lower rates for people aged 65 years and over **contrasted** with the rate of visits to other health professionals which increased steadily with increasing age. The reasons for this difference might include lower levels of **acceptance** of complementary therapies by older people. Alternatively, older people may have different treatment priorities than do younger people because their health on average is worse while their incomes are generally lower.

### 133. Personal life

In 2001 he received the SIUC Outstanding Scholar Award. In 2003 he received the Carski Award for Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching from the American Society for Microbiology. Mikes research is **focused** on bacteria that inhabit extreme **environments**, and for the past 12 years,



he has studied the microbiology of permanently ice-covered lakes in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Antarctica. In addition to his research papers, he has edited a major **treatise** on phototrophic bacteria and served for over a decade as chief editor of the **journal** Archives of Microbiology. He currently serves on the editorial board of Environmental Microbiology. Mikes nonscientific **interests** include forestry, reading, and caring for his dogs and horses. He lives **beside** a peaceful and quiet lake with his wife, Nancy, five shelter dogs (Gaino, Snuffy, Pepto, Peanut, and Merry), and four horses (Springer, Feivel, Gwen, and Festus).

### 134. Pinker (RW)

In a sequence of bestsellers, including *The Language Instinct* and *How the Mind Works*, Pinker has argued the swathes of our mental, social and emotional lives may have **originated** as evolutionary adaptations, well suited to the lives our ancestors eked out on the Pleistocene savannah. Sometimes it seems as if nothing is **immune** from being explained this way. Road rage, adultery, marriage, altruism, our tendency to reward senior executives with corner offices on the top floor, and the smaller number of women who become mechanical engineers all may have their **roots** in natural selection, Pinker claims. The controversial implications are obvious: that men and women might **differ** in their inborn abilities at performing certain tasks, for example, or that parenting may have **little** influence on personality.

### 135. Plainness

Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only good style, or that you should become a **slave** to spare, unadorned writing. Formality and ornateness have their place, and in competent hands complexity can carry us on a dizzying, breathtaking journey. But most students, most of the time, should **strive** to be sensibly simple, to develop a **baseline** style of short words, active verbs, and relatively simple sentences **conveying** clear actions or identities. It's faster, it makes arguments easier to follow, it increases the chances a busy reader will bother to pay attention, and it lets you **focus** more attention on your moments of rhetorical flourish, which I do not advise **abandoning** altogether (see the upcoming section on rhetoric)

### 136. Planes

By 2025, government experts' say, America's skies will swarm with three **times** as **many** as planes, and not just the kind of traffic flying today. There will be **thousands** of tiny jets, seating six or fewer, at airliner **altitudes**, competing for space with remotely operated drones that need help avoiding midair **collisions**, and with commercially operated rockets carrying **satellites** and



tourists into space.

### 137. Plants & Animals (RW)

Plants & Animals are a Montreal-based indie rock **trio** that began playing together as kids. Touring **arduously** for about five years after their proper full-length debut in 2008, they pretty much made their records on the go until 2013. So the band's decision to be slow, deliberate, and thorough on their latest offering *Waltzed In From The Rumbling*, represents a major change of pace. Finally sleeping in their in own beds while recording, the band assembled the album over the course of nine seasons. It's a return to their origins, but it also pushes audaciously forward.

The aesthetic varies wildly and wonderfully from track to track, each song having its own hermetic seal but somehow still melding cohesively as a body of work. Jangling guitars, drums leaning toward the off-kilter swing of J Dilla, found sounds, a hint of shoegaze, and unorthodox instrumentation come together to keep the ear constantly **engaged** with a feeling of constant evolution. They found an antique guiro next to broken VCR and recorded both. They made an empty fridge sound like a timpani drum. They recorded gossip on a city bus. They brought in classical string flourishes. They sometimes left mistakes if they felt they were perfectly imperfect. It's truly DIY, but with a feel of big production value that makes the album soar.

Contemplative lyrics anchor the album through all the exploratory **wandering**. The words are delivered melodically, belying their potency, but listening beyond the pretty aesthetic reveals piercing observations and an undeniable translation of feeling. The simplicity of the penetrating refrain on the three-part mini-**opus** "Je Voulais Te Dire" is a paragon of how the lyrics effortlessly cut through the instrumentation. Guitarist/vocalist Warren Spicer sings "It's only loving, but you want it bad." encompassing how we try to avoid and downplay our desire for love and affection, but ultimately search and long for it anyway.

### 138. Plates

In geologic terms, a plate is a large, rigid slab of solid rock. The word tectonics comes from the Greek **root** "to build." Putting these two words together, we get the term plate tectonics, which **refers** to how the Earth's surface is built of plates. The theory of plate tectonics **states** that the Earth's outermost layer is **fragmented** into a dozen or more large and small plates that are moving **relative** to one another.

### 139. Poverty (RW)

Measuring poverty on a global scale **requires** establishing a uniform poverty level across



extremely divergent economies, which can result in only rough comparisons. The World Bank has defined the international poverty line as U.S. \$1 and \$2 per day in 1993 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), which adjusts for differences in the **prices** of goods and services between countries. The \$1 per day level is generally used for the **least** developed countries, primarily African the \$2-per-day level is used for **middle-income** economies such as those of East Asia and Latin America.

#### 140. Primates (RW)

回忆: xx 和 xx (两个生词) 是我们所知的比较早的灵长类动物 primates. Their small size **【makes】** (干扰 gets) them easy to prey for ... // Then we look at another unusual **【source】** (干扰 diet) of food // They sip ... from trees (主要讲怎么吸取树中的营养), leave the oval-shaped hole on the **【branches】** (干扰 ground / mouths) // ... are in **【danger】** of extinction.

#### 141. Professor Phoenix (RW)

Moreover, for Professor David Phoenix, the dean of the faculty of science and technology, the return of single-honours **chemistry** is a matter of credibility and pride. "If you say you're a science faculty, you have to have all the core sciences, and this course will mean we attract a new supply of potential Masters and PhD students in chemistry."

Phoenix is adamant that the new course will teach solid chemistry, but he thinks that an attraction for students will be a teaching approach that **differs** significantly from his days as an undergraduate. This takes real-life issues as the starting point of lectures and modules, such as how drugs are made or the science behind green issues. Out of this study, he says, students will be exposed to the same core chemistry unchanged over decades, but they will be doing it in a way that is more **engaging** and more likely to lead to more fundamental learning. It is an approach that symbolizes chemistry's recent success story: moving with the times, while holding fast to the subject's essential role as a building block of science and technological advance.

#### 142. Push and pull factors (RW)

People move to a new region for many different reasons. The **motivation** for moving can come from a combination of what researchers sometimes call 'push and pull **factors**' - those that encourage people to leave a region, and those that attract people to a region. Some of the factors that motivate people to move **include** seeking a better climate, finding more affordable housing, looking for work or retiring from work, leaving the congestion of city living, wanting a more pleasant environment, and wanting to be near to family and friends. In reality, many complex factors and personal reasons may **interact** to motivate a person or family to move.



### 143. Ranking (收集中)

#### 144. Reality (Camus' test)

Surely, the reality is what we think it is; reality is **revealed** to us by our experiences. To one **extent** or another, this view of reality is one many of us hold, if only **implicitly**. I certainly find myself thinking this way in day-to-day life; it's easy to be **seduced** by the face nature reveals directly to our senses. Yet, in the decades since first **encountering** Camus' text. I've learned that modern science **tells** a very different story.

#### 145. Retirement

For a start, we need to change our **concept** of 'retirement', and we need to change mindsets arising from earlier government policy which, in the face of high unemployment levels, encouraged mature workers to take early retirement.

Today, government encourages them to **delay** their retirement. We now need to think of retirement as a phased process, where mature age workers **gradually** reduce their hours, and where they have considerable flexibility in how they combine their work and non work time.

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

#### 146. Revision

Timing is important for revision. Have you noticed that during the school day you get times when you just don't care any longer? I don't mean the lessons you don't like, but the ones you find usually find OK, but on some occasions you just can't be bothered with it. You **may** have other things on your mind, be tired, restless, or looking forward to what comes next. Whatever the reason, that particular lesson doesn't get 100 percent **effort** from you. The same is true of revision. Your mental and physical **attitudes** are important. If you try to revise when you are tired or totally occupied with something else, your revision will be inefficient and just about worthless. If you approach it feeling fresh, alert and happy, it will be so much easier and you will learn more, faster. However, if you make no plans and just slip in a little bit of revision when you feel like it,



you probably won't do much revision! You need a revision timetable so you don't keep putting it off.

### 147. Richard Morris (RW)

Richard Morris, of the school of accounting at the University of NSW, which requires an entrance score in the top 5 percent of students, says attendance has been a problem since the late 1990s.

“Sometimes in the lectures we've only got about one-third of students enrolled attending,” he said.

“It definitely is a problem. If you don't turn up to class you're missing out on the whole richness of the **experience**: you don't think a whole lot, you don't engage in debates with other students - or with your teachers.”

It is not all gloom, said Professor John Dearn, a Province-Chancellor at the University of Canberra, who said the interest was **transforming** the way student's access and use information.

“It is strange that despite all the evidence as to their ineffectiveness, **traditional** lecture seems to persist in our universities.

### 148. Romans

The Romans glorified the **bravery** shown in the arena, but **trivialized** the events and degraded the participants. Mosaic pictures of executions and combats, **graphically** violent to our eyes, were displayed in the public rooms and even dining rooms in the homes of wealthy Romans. How can the viewer today possibly understand such images? Until fairly recently, modern authors writing about the arena minimized its significance and **represented** the institutionalized violence as a sideline to Roman history. The **tendency** was also to view the events through our own eyes and to see them as pitiful or horrifying, although to most Romans empathy with victims of the arena was inconceivable. In the past few decades, however, scholars have started to analyze the complex motivations for deadly public entertainments and contradictory views of gladiators as despised, yet beloved hero-slaves.

### 149. Sales Jobs (RW)

Sales jobs allow for a great deal of discretionary time and effort on the part of the sales representatives – especially when compared with managerial, manufacturing, and service jobs. Most sales representatives work independently and outside the immediate presence of their sales managers. Therefore, some form of goals needs to be in place **as motive** and **guide** their **performance**. Sales personnel are not the only professionals with performance goals or quotas. Health care professionals operating in clinics have daily, weekly, and monthly goals in terms of



patient visits. Service personnel are assigned a number of service calls they **must** perform during a set time period. Production workers in manufacturing have output goals. So, why are achieving sales goals or quotas such a big deal? The answer to this question can be found by examining how a firm's other departments are affected by how well the company's salespeople achieve their performance goals. The success of the business **hinges** on the successful sales of its products and services. Consider all the planning, the financial, production and marketing efforts that go into **producing what** the sales force sells. Everyone depends on the sales force to sell the company's products and services and they eagerly anticipate knowing things are going.

### 150. Seatbelt (RW)

I, for example, am a cyclist and a motorist. I fasten my seatbelt when I drive and wear a helmet on my bike to reduce the risk of injury. I am convinced that these are prudent safety measures. I have persuaded many friends to wear helmets on the grounds that transplant surgeons call those without helmets, "donors on wheels." But a book on 'Risk' by my colleague John Adams has made me re-examine my **convictions**.

Adams has completely **undermined** my confidence in these apparently sensible precautions. What he has persuasively argued, particularly in relation to seat belts, is that the evidence that they do what they are supposed to do is very suspect. This is in spite of numerous claims that seat belts save many thousands of lives every year. Between 1970 and 1978 countries in which the wearing of seat belts is **compulsory** had on average about five percent road accident death than before the introduction of the United Kingdom road deaths decreased steadily about seven thousand a year. In 1972 to just over our in 1989. There is no evidence in the trend for any effect of the seat belt law that was introduced in 1983. There is actually evidence that the number of cyclists and pedestrians killed increased by about ten percent. That twice as many children were killed in road accidents in 1922 as now must not be taken as evidence that there is less risk when children play in the street today. It almost certainly reflects the care taken by parents in keeping children off the streets.

### 151. Serving on a jury (RW)

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

### 152. 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 19<sup>th</sup> century, in expectation that people would come to establish agriculture and a small port. But no **one** came.

### 153. Shark

Shark bite numbers **grew** steadily over the last century as humans reproduced exponentially and **spent** more time at the seashore. But the numbers have **remained** unvaried over the past five years as over fishing thinned the shark population near shore and swimmers **learned** about the risks of wading into certain areas, Burgess said.

### 154. Sharks Personalities

Down the road, the study authors write, a better understanding of sharks **personalities** may help scientists learn more about what drives their choice of things like prey and **habitat**. Some sharks are shy, and some are outgoing some are **adventurous**, and some prefer to stick close to what they know, information that could prove useful in making sense of larger species-wide behavior **patterns**.

### 155. Shrimp Farm

However, proper **accounting** shows that for each hectare government subsidies formed \$8,412 of this figure and there were costs, too: \$1,000 for pollution and \$12,392 for losses to ecosystem services. These comprised damage to the supply of foods and medicines that people had taken from the forest, the loss of habitats for fish, and less buffering against storms. And because a given shrimp farm only stays **productive** for three or four years, there was the additional cost of restoring them afterwards.

### 156. Siblings

No two siblings are the same, not even **identical** twins. Parents often **puzzle** about why their children are so different from one another. They'll say, 'I **brought** them I up all the same.' They



forget that what **determines** our behaviour isn't what happens to us but how we **interpret** what happens to us, and no two people ever see anything in exactly the same way.

### 157. Skip school

Children who skip school are increasingly on family holidays, government figures revealed today. Fewer children played truant this spring term compared with the spring term last year. Children missed 3 unauthorized days of school last term, compared with 3.7 days of school in the same **period** last year. But a **hardcore** group of truants - 6% of the school population - who account for more than three-quarters of all those on unauthorized absence, are more likely to be on a family holiday than they were in the same period last year. Some 1.2% of all absence was for family holidays not **agreed** by their school last term, compared with 0.9% for the same term last year. More than 60% of all absences were for illness, the same figure as last year.

### 158. Smallpox (RW)

According to the literature, the history of vaccination can be traced back to as early as the 7th century when the monks in India tried to immunize themselves by drinking **snake** venom. The first vaccination was inoculation with human smallpox, a practice widely carried out in ancient India, Arabia, and China. This method of vaccination consisted of collecting pus from a patient suffering from a **mild** form of smallpox virus infection and **inoculating** the sample to a healthy human, which later led to a minor infection. This method was first introduced in England by a Greek named E. Timoni. However, this method had a risk of spreading smallpox in the community and even worsening the health condition of the person who received the inoculation. While the use of human smallpox vaccine was **controversial**, E. Jenner came up with bovine smallpox vaccine in 1796; this new method also faced controversy but continued to be **universalized**. Smallpox became a preventable disease by injecting pus extracted from a human infected with cowpox virus. Jenner named the substance "vaccine" after the Latin word "Vacca" which means "cow," and thus the process of giving vaccine became "vaccination."

### 159. Smartphone app (RW) (收集中)

### 160. Social Isolation (RW)

Sound depressing, even apocalyptic? Well, it could be the future. If government **forecasts** are right, about 20 years from now, two out of five households will be single **occupancy**. And there is evidence the situation is already **deteriorating**. According to a report, Social Isolation in America, published in American Sociological Review in 2006, the average American today has only two close friends. Twenty-five percent of those surveyed said they do not have anyone to



talk with about important things --- And yet, while some are **declaring** a crisis in our ability to make friends, others are saying exactly the opposite. For example, MSN's Anatomy of Friendship Report, published last November, suggests that the average Briton has 54 friends - a **spectacular** rise of 64 percent since 2003.

### 161. Soil pollution (收集中)

### 162. Southern cone (RW)

In the southern cone especially, from Venezuela to Argentina, the region is rising to overthrow the legacy of external **domination** of the past centuries and the cruel and destructive social forms that they have helped to establish. The **mechanisms** of imperial control – violence and economic warfare, hardly a distant memory in Latin America – are losing their effectiveness, a sign of the shift toward independence. Washington is now compelled to tolerate governments that in the past would have drawn intervention or reprisal. Throughout the region a vibrant **array** of popular movements provides the basis for a meaningful democracy. The indigenous populations, as if in a rediscovery of their pre-Columbian legacy, are much more active and influential, particularly in Bolivia and Ecuador.

These developments are in part the result of a phenomenon that has been observed for some years in Latin America: As the elected governments become more formally democratic, citizens **express** an increasing disillusionment with democratic institutions. They have sought to construct democratic systems based on popular participation rather than elite and foreign domination.

### 163. Space work

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

### 164. Spanish language (RW)

If after years of Spanish classes, some people still find it impossible to understand some native speakers, they should not worry. This does not **necessarily** mean the lessons were wasted. Millions of Spanish speakers use neither standard Latin American Spanish nor Castilian, which predominate in US schools. The confusion is partly political – the Spanish – speaking world is very diverse. Spanish is the language of 19 separate countries and Puerto Rico. This means



that there is no one standard dialect. The most common Spanish dialect taught in the US is standard Latin American. It is sometimes called “Highland” Spanish since it is generally spoken in the **mountainous** areas of Latin America. While each country retains its own **accents** and has some unique vocabulary, residents of countries such as Mexico, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia generally speak Latin American Spanish, especially in urban centers. This dialect is noted for its pronunciation of each letter and its strong “r” sounds. This Spanish was spoken in Spain in the sixteenth centuries and was brought to the Americans by the early colonists. However, the Spanish of Madrid and northern Spain, called Castilian, developed **characteristics** that never reached the New World. These include the pronunciation of “ci” and “ce” as “th”. In Madrid, “gracias” (thank you) becomes “gratheas” (as opposed to “gras-see-as” in Latin America). Another difference is the use of the word “vosotros” (you all, or you guys) as the informal form of “ustedes” in Spain. Castilian sounds to Latin Americans much like British English sounds to US residents.

### 165. Sportswomen

Sportswomen's records are important and need to be preserved. And if the paper records don't **exist**, we need to get out and start interviewing people, not to put too fine a **point** on it, while we still have a chance. After all, if the records aren't kept in some form or another, then the stories are **lost** too.

### 166. Standard Response

The **casual** observer does not necessarily recognize the **skill** in how a teacher, for instance, responds to a thoughtful question from a normally quiet student and how that may be very different from the ‘standard response’ to a commonly inquisitive or **talkative** student. Expert teachers are aware of what they are doing; they monitor and adjust their teaching behaviors to bring out the **best** in their students.

### 167. Stress

Stress is what you feel when you have to handle more than you are used to. When you are stressed, your body **responds** as though you are in danger. It makes **hormones** that speed up your heart make you breathe faster, and give you a burst of energy. This is called the fight-or-flight stress **response**.

Some stress is normal and even useful. Stress can help if you need to work hard or react quickly. For example, it can help you win a race or finish an **important** job on time.

But if stress happens too often or lasts too long, it can have bad effects. It can be linked to



headaches, an upset stomach, back pain, and trouble sleeping. It can weaken your immune system, making it harder to fight off **disease**.

### 168. Stress V2

Stress that tense feeling often connected to have too **much** to do, too **many** bills to pay and not **enough** time or money is a common emotion that knows few **borders**. About three-fourths of people in the US, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy say they **experience** stress on a daily basis, according to **polling**. The anxious feelings are even more intense during the holidays. Germans feel stress more intensely than those in other countries polled. People in the US cited financial pressure as the top worry.

### 169. Surgery

Before effective anesthetics, surgery was very crude and very painful. Before 1800, alcohol and opium had **little** success in easing pain during operations. Laughing gas was used in 1844 in dentistry in the USA, but failed to ease all pain and patients **remained** conscious. Ether (used from 1846) made patients totally unconscious and lasted a long time. However, it could make patients cough during operations and sick afterwards. It was highly flammable and was **transported** in heavy glass bottles. Chloroform (used from 1847) was very effective with few side effects. However, it was difficult to get the dose right and could kill some people **because** of the effect on their heart. An inhaler helped to regulate the dosage.

### 170. Symbiosis

Symbiosis is a general term for **interspecific** interactions in which two species live together in a long-term, **intimate** association. In everyday life, we sometimes use the term symbiosis to mean a relationship that **benefits** both parties. However, in ecologist-speak, symbiosis is a broader concept and can include close, lasting relationships with a variety of positive or negative effects on the participants.

### 171. Symphony

Away from the rumble of Shanghai's highways and cacophony of the shopping districts, stroll down side streets filled with rows of tall brick **houses**. In the early evening or on a weekend morning, you'll hear the **sound** of classical music **drifting** from a piano, played by a 10-year old or a grandmother in her seventies. Wander down another alley toward drab **skyscraper**, and you'll hear Beethoven or Mozart flowing from a violin, or perhaps a cello, accordion or flute. In China, classical music is **booming** as mightily as the 1812 Overture. It's fortissimo in Shanghai, home to China's oldest orchestra, forte in Beijing and other lively cities, and on a crescendo in



farther-flung areas. Commanding 100- 200 (\$12.50- \$25) per hour, private music teachers in Shanghai can readily earn more than five times the average per capita monthly income.

## 172. Talent (收集中)

### 173. Teenage Daughter

Your teenage daughter gets top marks in school, captains the debate team, and volunteers at a shelter for homeless people. But while driving the family car, her text-messages her best friend and rear-ends another vehicle. How can teens be so clever, accomplished, and responsible and reckless at the same time? Easily, according to two physicians at Children's Hospital Boston and Harvard Medical School (HMS) who have been **exploring** the unique structure and chemistry of the adolescent brain. The teenage brain is not just an adult brain with fewer miles on it, says Frances E. Jensen, a professor of neurology. Its a paradoxical time of **development**. These are people with very sharp brains, but they're not quite sure what to do with them. In animals, the movement is coordinated by a cluster of neurons in the spinal cord called the central pattern generator (CPG). This produces signals that drive muscles to **contract** rhythmically in a way that produces running or walking, depending on the pattern of pulses. A simple signal from the brain instructs the CPG to switch between different **modes**, such as going from a standstill to walking

### 174. The allure of the book

The allure of the book has always been negative and **positive**, for the texts and pictures between the covers have helped many young readers to **discover** and grasp the world around them in a pleasurable and meaningful way. But the allure has also enabled authors and publishers to **prey** upon young readers' dispositions and desires and to **sell** them a menu that turns out to be junk food.

### 175. The horned desert viper

The horned desert viper's ability to hunt at night always has puzzled biologists. Though it lies with its **head** buried in the sand, it can strike with great precision as soon as prey appears. Now, Young and physicists Leo van Hemmen and Paul Friedel at the Technical University of Munich in Germany have developed a computer model of the snake's auditory **system** to explain how the snake "hears" its prey without really having the ears for it. Although the vipers have inner ears that can hear frequencies between 200 and 1000 hertz, it is not the sound of the mouse scurrying about that they are detecting. "The snakes don't have external **eardrums**," says van Hemmen. "So unless the mouse wears boots and starts stamping, the snake won't hear it."



### 176. The United Nations

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945. Due to its unique international character, and the powers vested in its founding Charter, the organization can take **action** on a wide range of issues and provide a forum for its 193 Member States to **express** their views, through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies and committees. The work of the United Nations reaches every **corner** of the globe. Although best known for peacekeeping, peacebuilding, conflict **prevention**, and humanitarian assistance, there are many other ways the United Nations and its system (specialized agencies, funds, and programmes) affect our lives and make the world a better place.

### 177. The writing on the wall

The inevitable consequences **include** rampant corruption, an absence of globally competitive Chinese companies, **chronic** waste of resources, rampant environmental **degradation**, and soaring inequality. Above all, the monopoly over power of an ideologically bankrupt communist party is **inconsistent** with the pluralism of opinion, security of property and vibrant competition on which a dynamic economy depends. As a result, Chinese development remains parasitic on know-how and institution developed elsewhere

### 178. Thea Proctor

Thea Proctor was just sixteen when her entry at the Bowral Art Competition caught the eye of the judge, Arther Streeton. It was the first of many associations with art world **recruits**. The next year saw her at the Julian Ashton Art School in the illustrious company of Elioth Gruner, Sydney Long and George Lambert, for whom she often posed and who **remained** her great friend until his death in 1930.

Lambert's paintings and sketches of Proctor emphasize the elegance of her dress. A keen interest in fashion was just one **aspect** of her fascination with design, and she saw herself as an early style guru on a quest to rid Australian art of "it's lack of imagination and inventive design." Skilled in watercolors and drawings, Proctor did not **limit** herself to paper, canvases or her popular magazine illustrations; she designed theatre sets and a restaurant interior and wrote on a range of subjects from flower arranging to the colors of cars. It made for a busy and **varied** life but, as she said, she was not the sort of person "who could sit at home and knit socks."

### 179. Tomb (RW)

The last tourists may have been leaving the Valley of the Kings on the West Bank in Luxor but the area in front of the



tomb of Tutankhamun remained far from deserted. Instead of the **tranquillity** that usually descends on the area in the evening it was a hive of activity. TV crews trailed masses of equipment, journalists milled and photographers held their cameras at the ready. The reason? For the first time since Howard Carter **discovered** the tomb in 1922 the mummy of Tutankhamun was being prepared for public display.

Inside the subterranean burial chamber Egypt's archaeology supremo Zahi Hawass, accompanied by four Egyptologists, two restorers and three workmen, were slowly lifting the mummy from the golden sarcophagus where it has been rested -- mostly undisturbed -- for more than 3,000 years. The body was then placed on a wooden stretcher and **transported** to its new home, a high-tech, climate-controlled plexi-glass showcase located in the outer chamber of the tomb where, covered in linen, with only the face and feet exposed, it now greets visitors...

### 180. Transitions (RW)

The school-to-work transition is a historically **persistent** topic of education policymaking and reform that impacts national systems of vocational education and training (Bailey, 1995). The transition process refers to a period between **completion** of general education and the beginning of vocational education or the beginning of gainful employment as well as to training systems, institutions, and programs that prepare young people for careers (Rauner, 1999). The status passage of youth from school-to-work has changed structurally under late modernism, and young people are forced to adapt to changing **demands** of their environment especially when planning for entry into the labor market. While some young people have developed **successful** strategies to cope with these requirements, those undereducated and otherwise disadvantaged in society often face serious problems when trying to prepare for careers (DuBois - Reymond, 1998). Longer transitions lead to greater vulnerability and to risky **behaviors** (Furlong & Cartmel, 1997).

### 181. TV advertising

From a child's point of view, what is the purpose of TV advertising? Is advertising on TV done to give actors the opportunity to take a rest or **practice** their **lines**? Or is it done to make people buy things? Furthermore, is the main **difference** between programs and commercials that commercials are for real, whereas programs are not, or that programs are for kids and commercials for adults? As has been shown several times in the literature (e.g. Butter et al. 1981 Donohue, Henke, and Donohue 1980 Macklin 1983 and 1987 Robertson and Rossiter 1974 Stephens and Stutts 1982), some children are able to **distinguish** between programs and commercials and are **aware** of the intent of TV advertising, whereas others are not.



## 182. United Nations

Founded after World War the second by 51 'peace-loving states' combined to oppose future aggression, the United Nations now counts 192 member nations, **including** its newest member, Nauru, Kiribati, and Tonga in 1999, Tuvalu and Yugoslavia in 2000, Switzerland and East Timor in 2002, and Montenegro in 2006.

United Nations Day has been **observed** on October 24th since 1948 and celebrates the objectives and accomplishments of the organization, which was established on October 24th, 1945.

The UN **engages** in peacekeeping and humanitarian missions across the globe. Though some say its **influence** has declined in recent decades, the United Nations still plays a tremendous role in world politics. In 2001 the United Nations and Kofi Annan, then Secretary-General of the UN, won the Nobel Peace Prize 'for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world.'

Since 1948 there have been 63 UN peacekeeping operations 16 are currently underway. Thus far, close to 130 nations have contributed personnel at various times; 119 are currently providing peacekeepers. As of August 31, 2008, there were 16 peacekeeping operations underway with a total of 88,230 personnel. The small island nation of Fiji has taken part in virtually every UN peacekeeping operation, as has Canada.

## 183. University science

University science is now in real crisis - particularly the non-telegenic, non-ology bits of it such as chemistry. Since 1996, 28 universities have stopped offering chemistry degrees, according to the Royal Society of Chemistry.

The society predicts that as few as six departments (those at Durham, Cambridge, Imperial, UCL, Bristol, and Oxford) could remain open by 2014. Most recently, Exeter University closed down its chemistry department, blaming it on "market forces," and Bristol took in some of the refugees.

The closures have been blamed on a **fall** in student applications, but money is a **factor**: chemistry degrees are expensive to provide - compared with English, for example - and some scientists **say** that the way the government concentrates research **funding** on a small number of top departments, such as Bristol, exacerbates the **problem**.

## 184. UW Courses

The UW course descriptions are **updated** regularly during the academic year. All announcements in the General Catalog and Course Catalog are subject to change without



**notice** and do not constitute an **agreement** between the University of Washington and the student. Students should assume the responsibility of **consulting** the appropriate academic unit or adviser for more current or specific information.

### 185. Video-conferencing technology (RW)

Never has the carbon footprint of multi-national corporations been under such intense scrutiny. Inter-city train journeys and long-haul flights to **conduct** face-to-face business meetings contribute significantly to greenhouse gases and the resulting **strain** on the environment.

The Anglo-US company Teliris has introduced a new video-conferencing technology and partnered with the Carbon Neutral Company, enabling corporate outfits to become more environmentally responsible. The innovation allows simulated face-to-face meetings to be held across continents without the time **pressure** or environmental burden of international travel.

Previous designs have enabled video-conferencing on a point-to-point, dual-location basis. The firm's VirtuaLive technology, however, can bring people together from up to five separate locations anywhere in the world – with unrivaled transmission quality.

### 186. Visual art (RW)

It is the assertion of this article that students who use visual art as a prewriting stimulus are composing their ideas both in images and in words. The result of the art creation process allows students the distance to **elaborate**, add details, and create more coherent text. The process of writing is more than putting words on a piece of paper. Effective authors are able to create **imagery** and to communicate ideas using well-chosen words, phrases, and text structures. Emergent writers struggle with the **mechanics** of the writing process, i.e., fine motor control for printing legibly, recall of spelling patterns, and the use of syntax and grammar rules. As a result, texts written by young writers tend to be simplistic and formulaic. The artwork **facilitates** the writing process, resulting in a text that is richer in sensory detail and more **intricate** than the more traditional writing-first crayon drawing-second approach.

### 187. Volcano Eruption

Volcanoes blast more than 100 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere every year but the gas is usually **harmless**. When a volcano erupts, carbon dioxide spreads out into the atmosphere and isn't **concentrated** in one spot. But sometimes the gas gets trapped **underground** under enormous pressure. If it escapes to the surface in a dense **cloud**, it can push out oxygen-rich air and become deadly.



### 188. Votes

It is tempting to try to prove that good looks win votes, and many academics have tried. The **difficulty** is that beauty is in the eye of the **beholder**, and you cannot behold a politician's face without a veil of extraneous prejudice getting in the way. Does George Bush possess a disarming grin or a facetious **smirk**? It's hard to find anyone who can look at the president without assessing him politically as well as **physically**.

### 189. Wagonways

Roads of rails called Wagonways were being used in Germany as **early** as 1550. These **primitive** railed roads consisted of wooden rails over which horse-drawn wagons or carts moved with greater ease than over dirt roads. Wagonways were the beginnings of modern railroads.

By 1776, iron had replaced the wood in the rails and wheels on the carts. Wagonways evolved into Tramways and spread throughout Europe. Horses still provided all the pulling power. In 1789, an English man, William Jessup designed the first wagons with flanged wheels. The **flange** was a groove that allowed the wheels to grip the rail better; this was an important design that carried over to later locomotives.

### 190. Walt Disney World

Walt Disney World has become a pilgrimage site partly because of the luminosity of its cross-cultural and marketing and partly because its **utopian** aspects appeal powerfully to real needs in the capitalist society. Disney's marketing is unique because it captured the symbolic essence of childhood but the company has gained access to all public communication media. Movies, television shows, comic books, dolls, apparels, and educational film strips all point to the parks and each other.

### 191. Water security (RW)

Equally critical is the challenge of water security. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) has pointed out that about one- third of the world's population lives in countries with moderate to high water stress, with a **disproportionate** impact on the poor.

With current projected global population growth, the task of providing water for human **sustenance** will become increasingly difficult.

And increasing competition over this scarce but vital resource may fuel instability and conflict within states as well as between states.

The UN is doing a great deal in both areas to proactively foster **collaboration** among Member States.

UNEP has long been actively addressing the water issue together with partner UN **agencies** and



other organizations. Looking ahead, the UN can do more to build synergies of technology, policy and capacity in this field. In this regard, events like the annual World Water Week in Stockholm come to the forefront of the public mind when talking about championing water issues.

### **192. What Will Make You Happy**

Want to know what will make you happy? Then ask a total stranger or so says a new study from Harvard University, which shows that another persons experience is often more **informative** than your own best guess. The study, which appears in the current issue of Science, was led by Daniel Gilbert, professor of psychology at Harvard and author of the 2007 bestseller stumbling on Happiness, along with Matthew Killingsworth and Rebecca Eyre, also of Harvard, and Timothy Wilson of the University of Virginia. If you want to know how much you will enjoy an experience, you are better off knowing how much someone else enjoyed it than knowing anything about the experience itself says Gilbert. "Rather than closing our eyes and **imagining** the future, we should examine the experience of those who have been there. Previous research in psychology, neuroscience, and behavioral economics has shown that people have difficulty predicting what they will like and how much they will like it, which **leads** them to make a wide variety of poor decisions. Interventions aimed at **improving** the accuracy with which people imagine future events have been generally unsuccessful.

### **193. William Shakespeare (RW)**

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.

### **194. Wine and ale (RW)**

By the Bronze Age, drinking vessels were being made of sheet metal, primarily bronze or gold. However, the peak of feasting - and in particular, of the 'political' type of feast - came in the late Hallstatt period (about 600-450 BC), soon after the foundation of the Greek **colony** of Massalia (Marseille) at the mouth of the Rhine. From that date on, the blood of the grape began to make its way north and east along major river systems together with imported metal and ceramic drinking vessels from the Greek world.

The **wine** was thus added to the list of mood-altering beverages, such as mead and ale, available to establish social networks in Iron Age Europe. Attic pottery fragments found at hill forts such as Heuneburg in Germany and luxury goods such as the monumental 5th century Greek bronze



krater (or wine-mixing vessel) found at Vix in Burgundy supply archaeological evidence of this interaction. Organic **containers** such as leather or wooden wine barrels may also have traveled north into Europe but have not survived. It is unknown what goods were **traded** in return, but they may have included salted meat, hides, timber, amber, and slaves.

### 195. Wolf

The two researchers showed that **reintroducing** the wolves was **correlated** with the increased growth of willow and cottonwood in the park. Why? Because grazing animals such as elk were **avoiding** sites from which they couldn't easily escape, the scientists **claimed**. And as the woody plants and trees grew taller and thicker, beaver **colonies** expanded.

### 196. Woman

With the increase in women's **participation** in the labour force, many mothers have less time **available** to undertake domestic activities. At the same time, there has been increasing **recognition** that the father's role and **relationship** with a child is important.

### 197. Work of scientists

Scientists make observations, assumptions and do **experiments**. After these have been done, he analyses the **results**. These results are compiled into **data** which gives scientists a clearer **picture** of world around us.

### 198. Would you credit it? (RW)

There isn't a financial director around who wouldn't like to **accelerate** cash flow by reducing debtor days - in other words, get customers to pay up faster. In Europe's top 1,000 quoted companies, nearly one-quarter of all invoices are unpaid at any **point** in time, according to recent research carried out by the ASF organization. This means they are sitting on a total of 274 bn overdue debt. Most of this is caused by poor collection practices. According to Jan Porter, ASF's Managing Director, "You can set up all the systems you want, you can insist on **watertight** contracts and payment terms, the government can even introduce late payment legislation, but there are always some debtors who **fail** to pay on time. Once payment is overdue, your first step is to talk to your debtor. You should let them know the payment is late and try to find out if there is a dispute about the work, or if your debtor has financial problems. This is OK, but Tim Vainio, a chartered accountant, believes that too many companies are afraid of losing a relationship, and that, before **undertaking** any action, the focus should be in recovering as much money as possible, rather than on preserving a relationship.



### 199. Wrinkle cure

Barrie Finning's, a professor at Monash University's college of pharmacy in Melbourne, and PhD student Anita Schneider, recently tested a new wrinkle cure. Twice daily, 20 male and female volunteers applied a liquid containing Myoxinol, a patented **extract** of okra (*Hibiscus esculentus*) seed, to one side of their faces. On the other side they applied a similar liquid without Myoxinol. Every week for a month their wrinkles were tested by self-assessment, photography and the size of depressions made in silicon moulds. The results were impressive. After a month the **depth** and number of wrinkles on the Myoxinol-treated side were reduced by approximately 27 per cent.

But Finning's research, commissioned by a cosmetics company, is unlikely to be published in a scientific **journal**. It's hard to even find studies that show the active ingredients in cosmetics penetrate the skin, let alone more comprehensive research on their effects. Even when **rigorous** studies are commissioned, companies usually control whether the work is published in the traditional scientific literature.



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