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## 高频合集16.0

# 2019-09

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高频合集

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## 真题机经 – 高频合集 16.0

预测范围 2019-10

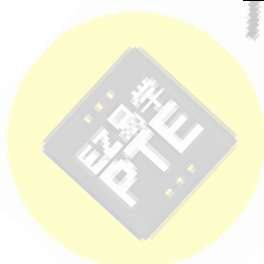
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## **PART 1: Read Aloud (登录网站参考高分示范)**

### **1.1A 'flattening' of the world**

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

### **1.2A world without light**

Have you ever pictured a world without light? Just think how much we rely on man-made light sources in our lives, without engineers, we wouldn't be able to live the way we do. No streetlights, no TV, no computer displays, no house light, engineers design and build all these things.

### **1.3Adulthood**

Once most animals reach adulthood, they stop growing. In contrast, even plants that are thousands of years old continue to grow new needles, add new wood, and produce cones and new flowers, almost as if parts of their bodies remained "forever young". The secrets of plant growth are regions of tissue that can produce cells that later develop into specialized tissues.

### **1.4Akimbo**

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

### **1.5Augustus**

Augustus was given the powers of an absolute monarch, but he presented himself as the preserver of republican traditions. He treated the Senate, or state council, with great respect, and was made Consul year after year. He successfully reduced the political power of the army by retiring many soldiers but giving them land or money to keep their loyalty.

### **1.6Australian slang**

Australians do speak English, however, for some tourists and travelers, it can be difficult to understand the slang. Also, the links between Australian and American English were seen to be very tenuous. At least some colloquialisms in Australian English do not exist in other types of English.

### **1.7Australian slang V2**

Australians speak English of course, but for many tourists and even some locals. Australian English has only tenuous links with mother tongue. Our speech is peppered with words and phrases whose arcane meanings understood only by the initiate. It is these colorful colloquialisms that Australian slang set to truly explain



### 1.8 Beauty contests

Beauty contests, whether it's Miss Universe or Miss Teen International, are demeaning to women and out of sync with the times. Opponents say that they are nothing more than symbols of decline. Since Australians Jennifer Hawkins and Laurny Eagle were crowned Miss Universe and Miss Teen International respectively, there has been a dramatic increase in interest in beauty pageants in this country.

### 1.9 Black swans

Before European explorers had reached Australia, it was believed that all swans were white. Dutch mariner, Antonie Caen, was the first to be amazed at the sight of Australia's Black swans on the Shark Bay in 1636. Explorer Willem de Vlamingh captured two of these creatures on Australia's Swan River and returned with them to Europe to prove their existence.

### 1.10 Blue

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

### 1.11 Book choosing

This book is no ordinary book, and should not be read through from beginning to end. It contains many different adventures, and the path you take will depend on the choices you make along the way. The success or failure of your mission will hinge on the decisions you make, so think carefully before choosing.

### 1.12 Bookkeepers

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

### 1.13 Botswana's AIDS

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



### 1.14 Brain

The brain is divided into two hemispheres, called the left and right hemispheres. Each hemisphere provided a different set of functions, behaviors, and controls. The right hemisphere is often called the creative side of the brain, while the left hemisphere is the logical or analytical side of the brain.

### 1.15 Breeding areas

Major breeding areas, and breeding islands, are shown as dark green areas or darts. Open darts are shown no-breeding records on islands, and are also used for offshore sightings, that is from ships or boats. Other areas where species are not meant to be seen are plain pale green, with pale green hatching where records are usually sparse.

### 1.16 Business school

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

### 1.17 Carbon dioxide emissions

When countries assess their annual carbon dioxide emissions, they count up their cars and power stations, but bush fires are not included – presumably because they are deemed to be events beyond human control. In Australia, Victoria alone sees several hundred thousand hectares burn each year; in both 2004 and the present summer, the figure has been over 1 million hectares.

### 1.18 Carbon emissions

This is what needs to happen on climate change: the world needs to put a price on carbon emissions and let the market respond. If politicians pretend this can be done without pain, it will probably result in another five to ten years of pretending to take action.

### 1.19 Communication in 21st century

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

### 1.20 Company imprint

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





### 1.21Diplomacy

For diplomacy the starting point must be that globalization requires bridges and removes barriers. A policy of containment is a difficult strategy in the age of the fiber-optic cable, the jumbo jet and the satellite dish. There will always be the exception, such as the murderous regime in Iraq where the only safe strategy is to keep it in the isolation ward until it accepts the norms of international behavior. Or the military dictatorship in Burma which has persistently failed to respond to dialogue. It takes two to critically engage.

### 1.22Divisions of domestic work

Traditional divisions of domestic work are understood to persist because of the strong association of the home with femininity and paid work with masculinity - to challenge who does what in the home is arguably tantamount to challenging what it is to be a woman or a man.

### 1.23Electric car

First-year university students have designed and built a groundbreaking electric car that recharges itself. Fifty students from the University of Sydney's Faculty of Engineering spent five months cobbling together bits of plywood, foam and fiberglass to build the ManGo concept car. They developed the specifications and hand built the car. It's a pretty radical design: a four-wheel drive with a motor in each wheel.

### 1.24Electronic course

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

### 1.25Elephant

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

### 1.26English Revolution V2

The English Revolution has been interpreted in several ways by historians: as a fight between the aristocratic Cavaliers, who were open to life, and the serious Puritans; as a battle for power between parliament and the monarchy over the rights of Englishmen that had been going on for centuries; and as a class war similar to the French Revolution, of which it was a forerunner.

### 1.27Environment problems

Environmental problems caused by hard rock mining involve water pollution by metals themselves, chemicals used in processing, acid drainage, and sediment. Metals and metal-like elements in the ore are toxic and prone to cause trouble by ending up in nearby streams and water tables as a result of mining operations.



### 1.28 Examination

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

### 1.29 Fast food

Hundreds of millions of people eat fast food every day without giving it much thought. They just unwrap their hamburgers and dig in. An hour or so later, when the burger's all gone and the wrapper's been tossed into the garbage, the whole meal has already been forgotten.

### 1.30 Father

Ever since I remembered, father woke up at five thirty every morning, made breakfast for us all and read paper with my mother. After that he would go to work. He worked as a writer. It was a long time before I realized he did this for a living.

### 1.31 Funds

At the beginning of each fiscal year funds are allocated to each State account in accordance with the University's financial plan. Funds are allocated to each account by object of expenditure. Account managers are responsible for ensuring that adequate funds are available in the appropriate object before initiating transactions to use the funds.

### 1.32 Global management

The one-year programme of the master in global management is designed only for those who have the graduate degree in the thesis, increasing temporary skill of new managers in an international capacity, something that recruiters are looking for more and more.

### 1.33 Grand Canyon

Few things in the world produce such amazement as one's first of glimpse of the Grand Canyon; it took around more than 2 billion years to create this vast wonder – in some places. 17 miles wide, largely through the relentless force of Colorado River, which runs 277 miles along its length, a mile beneath its towering rims.

### 1.34 Growth rate

How quickly is the world's population growing? In the United States and other developed countries, the current growth rate is very low. In most developing countries, the human population is growing at a rate of 3 people per second. Because of this bustling growth rate, the human population is well on its way to reaching 9 billion within lifetime.



### **1.35Hazard Assessment**

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

### **1.36Ichthyosaurus**

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

### **1.37Immense Disparity**

The must be one of the disparity between the country's productive capacity and the ability of people to consume. Great innovations in productive techniques during and after the war raised the output of industry beyond the purchasing capacity of U.S. farmers and earners.

### **1.38Important value of literature**

One of the important values of literature is that knowledge is our emotional life, the inner life that good review in their characters, often gives us glimpses into some portion of ourselves. We can devote to laugh, cry tremor, dream, ponder, shriek, or rik by simply turning a page inside of turning our lives upside down.

### **1.39Incentive Pay Schemes**

If bonus or incentive pay schemes work so well for chief executive and bankers, why does everyone not get them? After all, many jobs involve making important decisions or taking risks. Is there anything about corporate decision and financial risks that makes these categories of work special in terms of how they need to be incentivized and rewarded?

### **1.40Industrial Revolution**

As to the Industrial Revolution, one cannot dispute today the fact that it has succeeded in inaugurating in a number of countries a level of mass prosperity which was undreamt of in the days preceding the Industrial Revolution. But, on the immediate impact of the Industrial Revolution, there were substantial divergences among writers.

### **1.41Infinite variations**

Surprisingly, despite what appear to be infinite variations, all difficult conversations share a common structure. When you're caught up in the details and anxiety of a particularly difficult conversation, this structure is hard to see. But understanding that structure is essential to improving how you handle your most challenging conversations.



### 1.42 Internal combustion engine

Internal combustion engine, enabling the driver to decide which source of power is appropriate for the travel requirements of given journey. Major U.S. auto manufacturers are now developing feasible hybrid electric vehicles, and some are exploring fuel-cell technology for their electric cars.

### 1.43 Introvert and extrovert

Introvert (or those of us with introverted tendencies) tends to recharge by spending time alone. They lose energy from being around people for long periods of time, particularly large crowds. Extroverts, on the other hand, gain energy from other people. Extroverts actually find their energy is sapped when they spend too much time alone. They recharge by being social.

### 1.44 Japanese tea ceremony

In Japan, tea ceremony is a ritual-like formalism in which green tea you prepare and serve to multiple guests in a tea full setting. The ceremony can take as long as four hours and there are many tradition gestures that the server and the guests must perform.

### 1.45 Japanese tea ceremony V2

The Japanese tea ceremony is a tour influenced by Buddhism in which green tea is prepared and served to a small group of guests in a peaceful setting. The ceremony can take as long as four hours and there are many traditional gestures that both the server and the guest must perform.

### 1.46 Job of doctor

In the fast-changing world of modern healthcare, the job of a doctor is more and more like the job of a 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.

### 1.47 Kinderman

Kinderman says he thinks the compound could be a win-win for the planet - and the animals. "You know the methane is kind of a waste product. And this energy, instead of losing it for the animal, it can be reused for the animal in terms of performance, and at the same time we are doing something for greenhouse gas emission and climate change". The product's not on the market yet - toxicology tests are ongoing.

### 1.48 Language diversity

The diversity of human language may be compared to the diversity of the natural world. Just as the demise of plant species reduces genetic diversity, and deprives humanity or potential medical and biological resources. So extinction of language takes with it a wealth of culture, art and knowledge.

### 1.49 Left and right brain

The brain is divided into its 'hemispheres' by a prominent groove. At the base of this lies nerve fibers which enable these two halves of the brain to communicate with each other. But the left hemisphere



usually controls movement and sensation in the right side of the body, while the right hemisphere similarly controls the left side of the body.

### **1.50 Legal writing**

Legal writing is usually less discursive than writing in other humanities subjects, and precision is more important than variety. Sentence structure should not be too complex; it is usually unnecessary to make extensive use of adjectives or adverbs, and consistency of terms is often required.

### **1.51 Lenient parents**

Two sisters were at a dinner party when the conversation turned to upbringing. The elder sister started to say that her parents had been very strict and that she had been rather frightened of them. Her sister, younger by two years, interrupted in amazement. "What are you talking about?" she said. "Our parents were very lenient."

### **1.52 Lincoln's**

Lincoln's apparently radical change of mind about his war powers to emancipate slaves was caused by the escalating scope of war, which convinced him that any measure to weaken the Confederacy and strengthen the Union war effort was justifiable as a military necessity.

### **1.53 Magnetars**

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

### **1.54 Major Breeding Areas**

Major breeding areas, and breeding islands, are shown as dark green areas or darts. Open darts shown no-breeding records on islands, and are also used for offshore sightings, that is from ships or boats. Other areas where species is not meant to be seen are plain pale green, with pale green hatching where records are usually sparse.

### **1.55 Marketing Management**

For any marketing course that requires the development of a marketing plan, such as Marketing Management, Marketing Strategy and Principles of Marketing, this is the only planning handbook that guides students through step by step creation of a customized marketing plan while offering commercial software to aid in the process.

### **1.56 MBA**

Exhilarating, exhausting and intense, there are just some of the words used to describe doing an MBA, everyone's experience of doing MBA is, of course, different though denying that it's hard and demanding work whichever course you do. MBA is one of the fastest growing areas of studying in the UK so that must be a sustainable benefit against form in one pain.





### **1.57MBA courses**

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

### **1.58Method of learning**

There is no single method of learning that guarantee success. How we learn that depends on many different factors. And what works best you will not necessarily be that same as the approach used for the other students even they study the same course. We are all unique as learners, although some patterns emerge any groups of students.

### **1.59Nutritionally bankrupt**

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

### **1.60Online shopping environments**

A unique characteristic of online shopping environments is that they allow vendors to create retail interfaces with highly interactive features. One desirable form of interactivity from a consumer perspective is the implementation of sophisticated tools to assist shoppers in their purchase decisions by customizing the electronic shopping environment to their individual preferences.

### **1.61Orientalists**

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

### **1.62Plant**

Although it hails from a remote region of the western Himalayas, this plant now looks entirely at home on the banks of English rivers. Brought to the UK in 1839, it quickly escaped from Victorian gardens and colonized river banks and damp woodlands. Now it is spreading across Europe, New Zealand, Canada and the US.

### **1.63Pluto**

Pluto lost its official status as a planet yesterday, when the International Astronomical Union downsized the solar system from nine to eight planets. Although there had been a passionate debate at the IAU General Assembly Meeting in Prague about the definition of a planet - and whether Pluto met the specifications - the audience greeted the decision to exclude it with applause.



### **1.64 Population Growth**

How quickly is the world's population growing? In the United States and other developed countries, the current growth rate is very low. In most developing countries, the human population is growing at a rate of 3 people per second. Because of this bustling growth rate, the human population is well on its way to reaching 9 billion within lifetime.

### **1.65 Private equity**

It isn't rare for private equity houses to hire grads fresh out of business school, but 9 times out of 10, the students who nab these jobs are the ones who had private equity experience under their belt before even starting their MBA program.

### **1.66 Public demand for education**

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

### **1.67 Recycling**

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

### **1.68 Restaurant**

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

### **1.69 Russia**

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

### **1.70 Shakespeare**

A young man from a small provincial town, a man without independent wealth, without powerful family connections and without a university education, moves to London in the late 1580's, and in a remarkably short time, became the greatest playwright. Not of his age alone but of all time. How is an achievement of this magnitude to be explained? How did Shakespeare become Shakespeare?



### 1.71 Semiconductor

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

### 1.72 Shrimp

Shrimp farmers used to hold animals in nursery ponds for 30 to 60 days; now they try to move them into grow-out ponds in less than 30 days. This reduces stress on the animals and dramatically increases survivals in the grow-out ponds. Many farms that abandoned nursery ponds have gone back to them, and the results have been surprisingly positive. They're using the old, uncovered, earthen, nursery ponds.

### 1.73 Statistical information

The provision of accurate and authoritative statistical information strengthens our society. It provides a basis for decisions to be made on public policy, such as determining electoral boundaries and where to locate schools and hospitals. It also allows businesses to know their market, grow their business, and improve their marketing strategies by targeting their activities appropriately.

### 1.74 Teenage Girls

Teenage girls are continuing to outperform boys in English while the gender gap in achievements in math and science has almost disappeared. The figures show that last year 80% of 14-year-old girls reached at least the expected level 5 in English, compared with 65% of boys. But in math, the girls are just 1% ahead of boys, while in science the difference is 2%.

### 1.75 Tesla & Edison

Tesla's theoretical work formed the basis of modern alternating current electric power systems. Thomas Edison promised him almost one million dollars in today's money to undertake motor and generator improvement. However, when Tesla unethically asked about the money, Edison reported reply "Tesla, you don't understand our American humor." The pair becomes archrivals.

### 1.76 Tests

In classes, your teachers will talk about topics that you are studying. The information that they provide will be important to know when you take tests. You must be able to take good written notes from what your teachers say.

### 1.77 The founding fathers

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



**1.78The most memorable benefit**

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

**1.79The next wave of leaders**

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

**1.80The only family**

Imagine living all your life as the only family on your street. Then, one morning, you open the front door and discover houses all around you. You see neighbors tending their gardens and children walking to school. Where did all the people come from? What if the answer turned out to be that they had always been there — you just hadn't seen them?

**1.81The preparation of abstract**

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

**1.82The semiconductor industry**

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

**1.83The training of an actor**

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

**1.84Tourism**

Tourism is a challenging sector on which divides statistics since businesses serving tourists, also service local people. Therefore, it is not a straightforward to estimate how much business sectors' revenue and how many jobs are due to tourist expenditures.

**1.85Utterance**

In multi-lingual countries, code-mixing, the use of more than one variety in the same utterance or sentence and code switching, the use of different languages or varieties between sentences is



common and natural. Despite its frequency, or perhaps because of it, some scholars and self-appointed guardians of linguistic morality, view both code-mixing and code-switching as a sign of linguistic deficiency.

### **1.86Vanilla**

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

### **1.87Weakness**

Weakness in electronics, auto and gas station sales dragged down overall retail sales last month, but excluding those three categories, retailers enjoyed healthy increases across the board, according to government figures released Wednesday. Moreover, December sales numbers were also revised higher.

### **1.88Yellow tulip**

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

### **1.89Yellow**

Yellow is considered as the most optimistic color, yet surprisingly, people lose their tempers most often in yellow rooms and babies will cry more. The reason may be that yellow is the hardest color for eyes to take in, so it can be overpowering if overused. (有修改, 考场真题是for eyes to take in)

### **1.90Yellow V2**

Yellow is the most optimistic color, yet surprisingly, people lose their tempers most often in yellow rooms and babies cry more often in them. The reason may be that yellow is the hardest color on the eye. On the other hand, it speeds metabolism and enhances concentration; think of yellow legal pads and post-it notes.

### **1.91Young star**

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





**PART 2: Repeat Sentence (登录网站听音频)**

1. 39.5% of Californian residents don't speak English at home.
2. A computer virus destroyed all my files.
3. A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise English is bigotry.
4. A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break.
5. A renowned economist is selected to have a speech tonight at eight.
6. A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment.
7. Acupuncture is a technique involved in traditional Chinese medicine.
8. All of our accommodation is within walking distance to the academic buildings/ teaching blocks.
9. All source of materials must be included in your bibliography.
10. All students and staff have access to printers and scanners.
11. All students on engineering courses spent one year working on the war experience.
12. All undergraduate students should participate in the seminar.
13. Anatomy is the study of internal and external structures.
14. Animals grow larger and stronger to help them to hunt better.
15. Answering this complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible.
16. Applicants for the course preferably have a degree on English or journalism.
17. Arteries carry oxygenated blood from the heart to other parts of the body.
18. As a (student) union member, we can influence the change of the university.
19. Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician and a physical instructor.
20. Being a vegan means not consuming any animal meat.
21. Biographical information should be removed prior to the publication of results.
22. By clicking this button, you agree with the terms and conditions of this website.
23. Care needs to be taken for vulnerable groups during the periods of turmoil.
24. Companies are aiming to earn the money not to change the society.
25. Conferences are always scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month.
26. Don't forget to hand in your assignment by next Tuesday.
27. Don't hesitate to email me if any questions.
28. Eating too much can lead to many health problems.



29. Electric cars are the future of transportation as they promise a cleaner environment.
30. Elephant is the largest land-living mammal.
31. Environmental friendliness is a new category in which campuses are competing.
32. Essays with few or no citations will be regarded as invalid.
33. Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is almost impossible.
34. Exam results will be available next week from the course office.
35. Expertise in particular areas distinguishes you from other graduates in a job interview.
36. Fishing is a sport and a means for surviving.
37. Globalization has been an overwhelming urban and urbanization phenomenon.
38. Half of the marks in mathematics are allocated to the correct working.
39. He is almost never in his office.
40. Higher fees cause the student to look more critically at what universities offer.
41. His academic supervisor called in to see him last night.
42. His objection to include scientific evidence has brought a lot of controversy to him.
43. History is not the simple collection of dates and events.
44. Hypothetically, insufficient mastery in the areas slows future progress.
45. I can give you a hand if you need help.
46. I can't attend the lecture because I have a doctor appointment.
47. I could not save my work as my computer got crashed.
48. I didn't agree with the author's argument, but his presentation is good.
49. I didn't understand the author's point of view on immigration.
50. I don't like cheese and tomato sandwiches on white bread and orange juice.
51. I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue.
52. I have a sandwich and milk for my breakfast.
53. I missed yesterday's lecture. Can I borrow your notes?
54. I used to have a cup of coffee with one sugar
55. I used to have milk and sugar for my coffee.
56. I was overwhelmed with too much irrelevant information.
57. I will be in my office every day from 10 to 12.
58. I will be in my office every day from 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock.



- 59.I will/We need to make sure the school principal knows about the changes.
- 60.I would like tomato and cheese sandwiches on white bread and orange juice.
- 61.If she doesn't speak the language, she's not going to sit around and wait for a translator.
- 62.If you forgot your student number, you need to contact Jenny Brice.
- 63.If you want to sell your book, it must have a list of bibliography.
- 64.In 1830, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America.
- 65.In 1880, cycling became a major phenomenon in the United States.
- 66.In consultation with your supervisor, your thesis is approved by the faculty committee.
- 67.In English, the month of the year is always capitalized.
- 68.In Europe, the political pressure is similar regarding globalization.
- 69.In market, short time thought often leads to disaster.
- 70.In my free time, I would like to read current affairs and newspapers.
- 71.In our campus, prospective students have access to thirteen college libraries.
- 72.In this library, reserved collection books can be borrowed for up to three hours.
- 73.Interpreters are not readily available in this department.
- 74.Is hypothesis on black hole as rendered moot as the explanation of astrophysics?
- 75.It is clear that there is little accurate documentation is in support of this claim.
- 76.It is good for the environment, also good for your electricity bill.
- 77.It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures.
- 78.It is interesting to observe the development of language skills of toddlers.
- 79.It is now acknowledged that his work is ground-breaking.
- 80.It seems that language appeared from nowhere.
- 81.It's within that framework that making our survey.
- 82.Just wait a minute. I will be with you shortly.
- 83.Knives and forks should be placed next to the spoons on the edge of the table.
- 84.Make sure the Financial Director knows the full details of the Pay Agreement.
- 85.Make sure you correctly cite all your sources.
- 86.Many health workers think that pensioners are too old to understand.
- 87.Many of the universities' original buildings are still in use.
- 88.Many undergraduate students go back home and stay with their parents after graduation.



- 89.Meeting with mentors can be scheduled for students who require additional support.
- 90.Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere.
- 91.More muscles are used in swimming than other sports.
- 92.Most printers in the library are out of ink.
- 93.Much of the evidence been used has only recently become available.
- 94.Nearly half of television outputs are given away for educational program.
- 95.Negative discourse continues to be predominant in discussion of gender.
- 96.Newspapers around the world are reporting the stories of the president.
- 97.No crop responds more readily to careful husbandry and skilful cultivation.
- 98.No more than four people can be in the lab at once.
- 99.Number the beakers and put them away before tomorrow.
- 100.On behalf of our department, I would like to thank you for your participation.
- 101.On this project, you will be asked to work as a group of three.
- 102.Once more under the pressure of economic necessity, practice outstripped theory.
- 103.Organic food is grown without applying chemicals and processes no artificial additives.
- 104.Our class is divided into two groups. You come with me, and the others just stay here.
- 105.Our fundamental realities, especially national needs, have seen the ability to flourish.
- 106.Our school of Arts and Technology accept applications at all points throughout the year.
- 107.Our university has strong partnerships with industry as well as collaborative relationships with government bodies.
- 108.People with an active lifestyle are less likely to die early or to have a major illness.
- 109.Physics is a detailed subject of matter and energy.
- 110.Please do not bring food into the classroom.
- 111.Please explain what the author means by "sustainability."
- 112.Please finish all the reading chapters before the field trip.
- 113.Please keep this/the medicine in the fridge.
- 114.Please make sure all works follow the department guidelines.
- 115.Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row.
- 116.Please sort and order the slides of the presentation according to topic and speech time.
- 117.Portfolio is due to the internal review office no later than Tuesday.
- 118.Put the knife and fork next to the spoon near the edge of the table.



119. Research has found that there is no correlation between diet and intelligence.
120. Residence Hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time in the semester.
121. Rules about breaks and lunch time vary from one company to next.
122. She doesn't care about anything but what is honest and true.
123. She is doing master degree (she is going to do master degree) by mathematics.
124. She told the faculty to be very supportive.
125. She was always here, but today she is missed.
126. Since the problems we face are global, we need to find the relative global solutions.
127. Sport is the cause of traumatic brain injuries in the United States.
128. Student loans are now available for international students.
129. Students can download the materials from the website.
130. Students can share their foods at noon.
131. Students will not be given credits for assignments submitted after the due date.
132. Students/ Children can share their lunch around noon.
133. That country's economy is primarily based on tourism.
134. The agricultural sector in that country has heavily subsidized.
135. The application form is available in the office.
136. The author expressed an idea that modern readers inevitably cannot accept.
137. The bookshop is located at the north of main campus.
138. The bookstore is located on the main campus behind the library.
139. The cafeteria closes soon but the snack machine is accessible throughout the night.
140. The clear evidence between brain events and behavioural events are always fascinating.
141. The computer virus has destroyed all my files.
142. The context includes both the land history and the human history.
143. The country's economy is primarily based on tourism.
144. The current statistical evidence indicates the need of further research.
145. The first person in space was from the Soviet Union.
146. The gap between the rich and the poor did not decrease rapidly as been expected.
147. The generic/ genetic biology technology lab is located at the North Wing of the library.
148. The glass is not the real solid, because it doesn't have crystal structure.





149. The hypothesis needs to be tested in a more rigorous way.
150. The key to success in the exam is to study hard and do well.
151. The lecture theatre one is located on the ground floor of the Pack Building.
152. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policies in the United States.
153. The lecture was meant to start at ten.
154. The library is located on the other side of the campus behind the student centre.
155. The minimal mark for Distinction grade is no less than 75%.
156. The new English class will start next Monday morning.
157. The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly following the freshmen seminar session.
158. The office opens on Wednesday and Thursday.
159. The older equipment has been put at the back of the building.
160. The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals.
161. The professor is going to discuss the conflict.
162. The professor will be the last speaker this evening.
163. The program depends entirely on private funding.
164. The Psychology Department is looking for volunteers to be involved in research projects.
165. The real reason for global hunger is not the lack of food, but poverty.
166. The Resident's Hall is closed prior to the closing time of the academic building at the end of the semester.
167. The seminar on writing skills has been cancelled.
168. The small Indian state is a land of forests, valleys and snowy islands.
169. The sports/sport team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends.
170. The student service centre is located on the main campus behind the library.
171. The student welfare officer can help students with different issues.
172. The study of archaeology requires extensive international fieldwork.
173. The theoretical proposal was challenged to grass.
174. The timetable for next /the new term will be available next week.
175. The timetable will be posted on the website before the class start.
176. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy.
177. The United States has become a coffee culture in recent years.



- 178.The United States has the maximum production of chocolate.
- 179.The university supply a number of scholarships for qualified students.
- 180.The university welcomes postgraduate students from all over the world.
- 181.The US ranks the 22nd in foreign aid, given as a percentage of GDP.
- 182.The verdict depends on which side was more convincing to the jury.
- 183.The well-known economist was supposed to reread the subscription before eight.
- 184.The wheelchair lift has been upgraded this month.
- 185.There are a range of housing options near the university.
- 186.There are no scheduled classes during the final exam weeks.
- 187.There is a limited amount of departmental funding which is available for qualified students.
- 188.There is no entrance fee for tonight's lecture.
- 189.There will be ample opportunities to ask questions about the presentation.
- 190.There will be an open book exam on Monday, the twenty-eighth.
- 191.They have enough works to keep them going.
- 192.This essay examined the use of computer in the science classroom.
- 193.This lecture was meant to start at ten.
- 194.This small Indian state is a land of forest valleys and snowy islands.
- 195.Those reference books are too old, while the others are OK.
- 196.To answer such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible.
- 197.To measure distance could take as much as three weeks.
- 198.To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts.
- 199.Today, we will be discussing the role of the government in preventing injustice.
- 200.Try to explain how your ideas are linked so that there is a logical flow.
- 201.Vessels carry oxygenated blood from the heart to other parts of the body.
- 202.We are delighted to have Professor Robert to join our faculty.
- 203.We are required to submit the assignment before Friday.
- 204.We didn't have any noticeable variance between the two or three tasks.
- 205.We didn't mean to ask him to do it because he cannot manage it.
- 206.We must put great care when analysing data.
- 207.We need to read the first five chapters to prepare for next week tutorial.



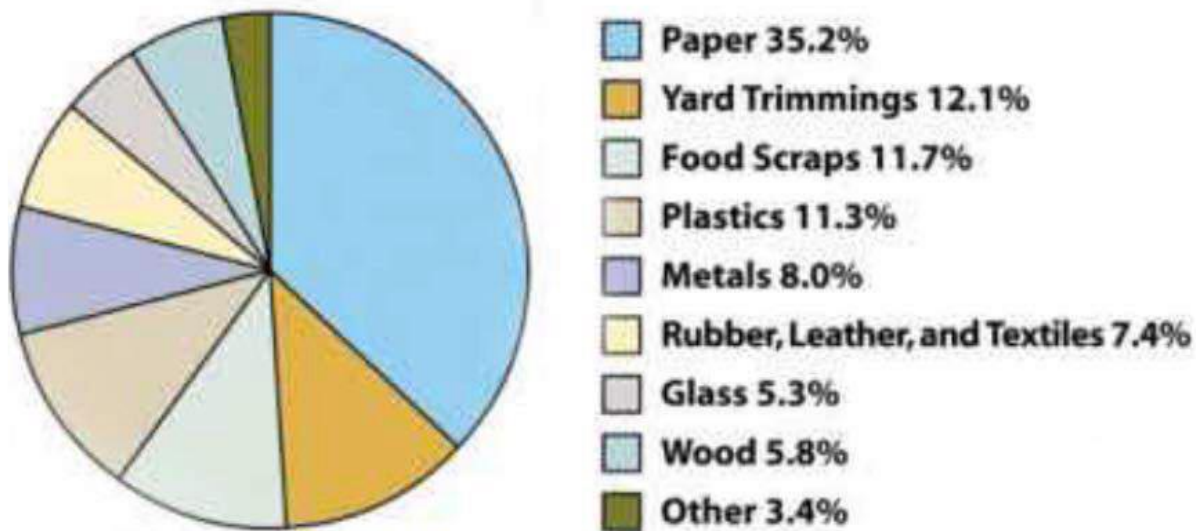
208. We want to attract the very best students regardless of their financial circumstances.
209. We will see if we can get through this without too many interruptions.
210. We will study the following two pictures in the next lecture.
211. We would like a first draft of the assignment by Monday.
212. We would like a videotape for the lecture.
213. We're constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture close together.
214. What distinguishes him from others is his dramatic use of black and white photography.
215. Would you please put the materials on the table?
216. Would you prepare some PowerPoint slides with appropriate graphs?
217. You are required to submit your/ the assignment before Monday.
218. You can drop/change your courses on the website online during the registration period/session.
219. You can find the student service centre on level one of Home Building.
220. You can have student discount in many campus stores including the coffee house.
221. You can only choose one subject from history and media.
222. You can pay by cash or using a credit card.
223. You must ensure you do not include too much irrelevant information.
224. You should enquire about the Direct Deposit.
225. You should go to the reception to get your student card.
226. You should include your name and identification number in the registration form.
227. You should raise your concern with the head of school.
228. You will find the economics section on the second floor of the library.
229. You will need to finish this chapter before going to a/the field trip.
230. Your enrolment information, results and fees will be available online.
231. Your tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything.
232. Your watch is fast; you need to reset it.



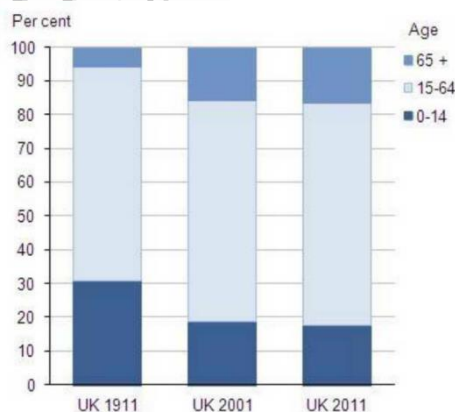
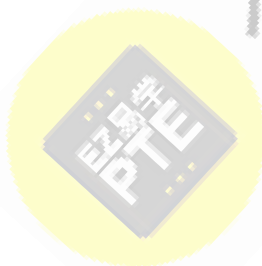
## PART 3: Describe Image

### 3.1 2003 Total Waste Generation

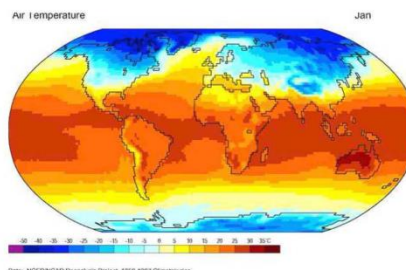
## 2003 Total Waste Generation— 236 Million Tons (before recycling)



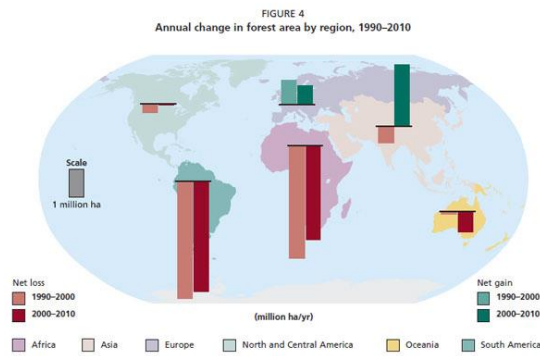
### 3.2 Age



### 3.3 Air temperature



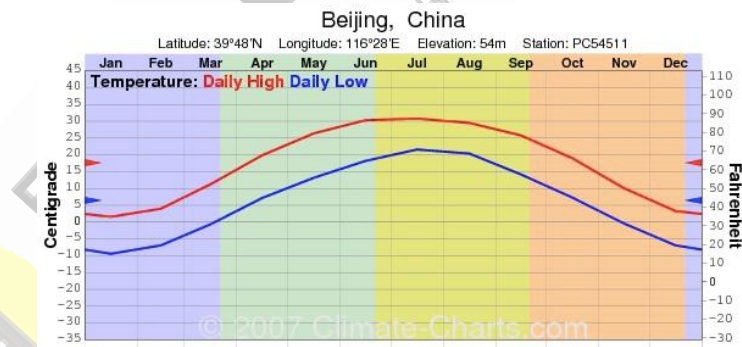
### 3.4 Annual change in forest area by region, 1990-2010



### 3.5 Annual Income of Bachelor degrees holders in different fields

Annual Income of Bachelor degrees holders in different fields			
	1980	1990	2000
Business	91,000	97,000	105,000
Education	78,000	85,000	98,000
Language and Literature	64,000	71,000	80,000

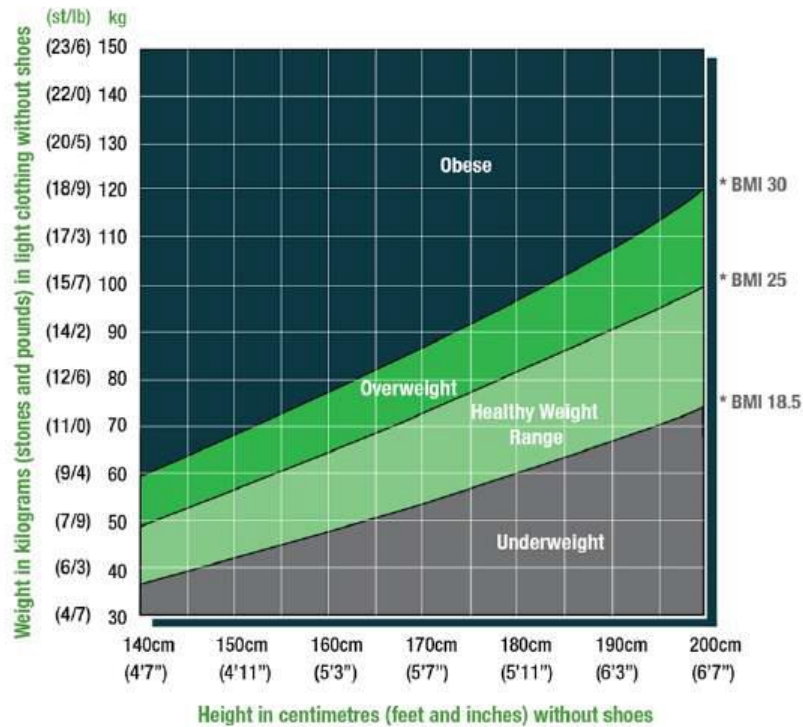
### 3.6 Beijing, China





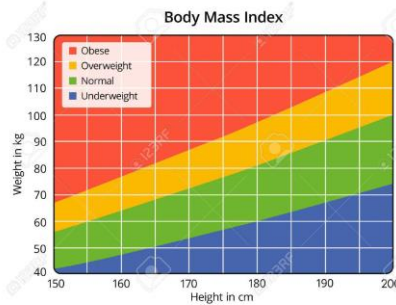
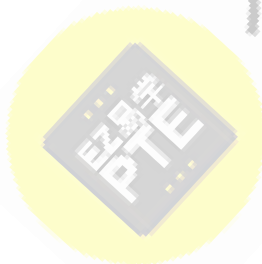
### 3.7BMI

#### Aim for a healthy weight: BMI chart for adults



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

### 3.8Body Mass Index



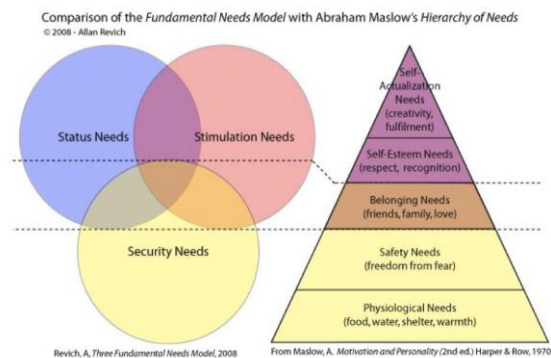
### 3.9 Chiang Mia



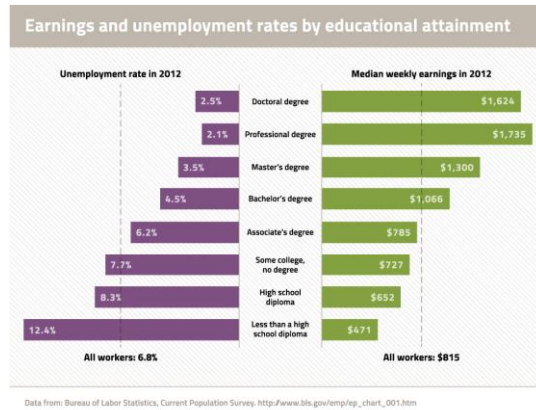
### 3.10 Commuting time



### 3.11 Comparison of the Fundamental Needs Model with Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs



### 3.12 Earnings and unemployment rates by educational attainment

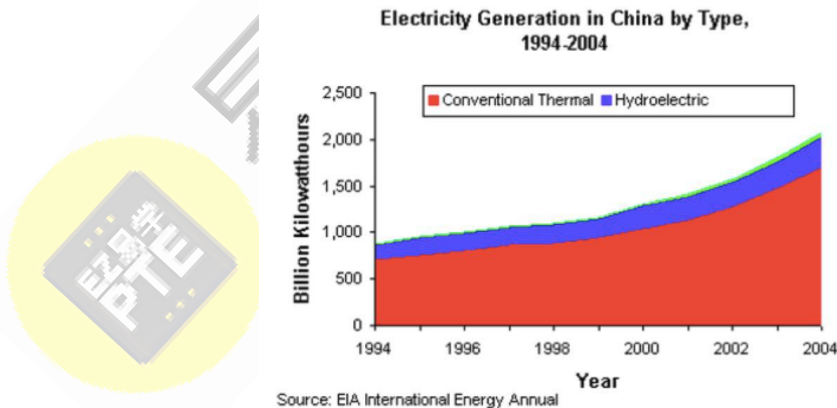


### 3.13 Economic inactivity through the generations

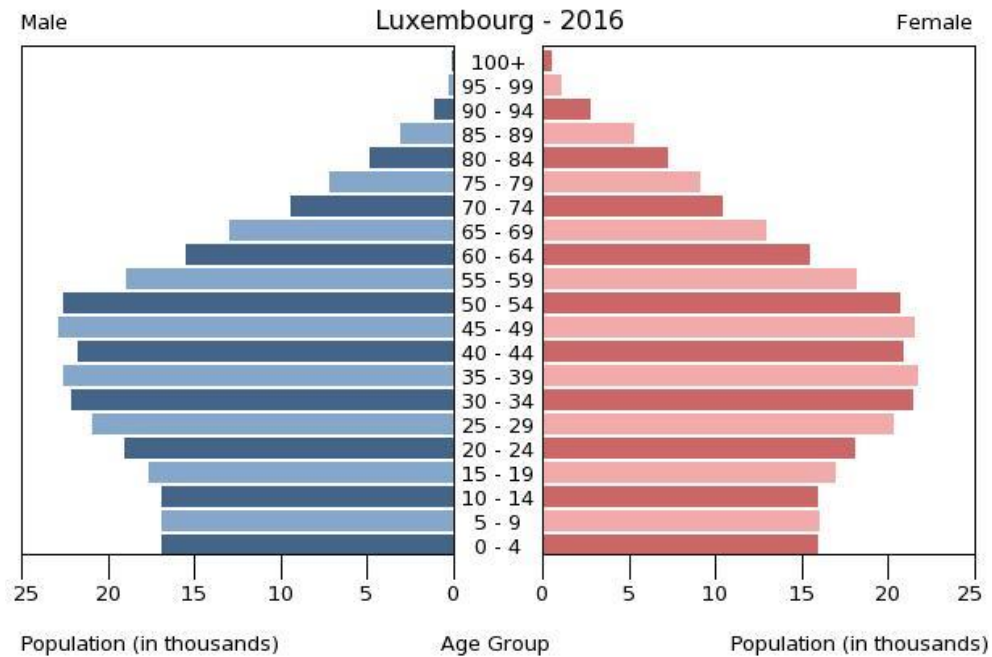
**Table 1 Economic inactivity through the generations**

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

### 3.14 Electricity Generation in China by Type, 1994-2004



### 3.15 Female and Male



### 3.16 Flags

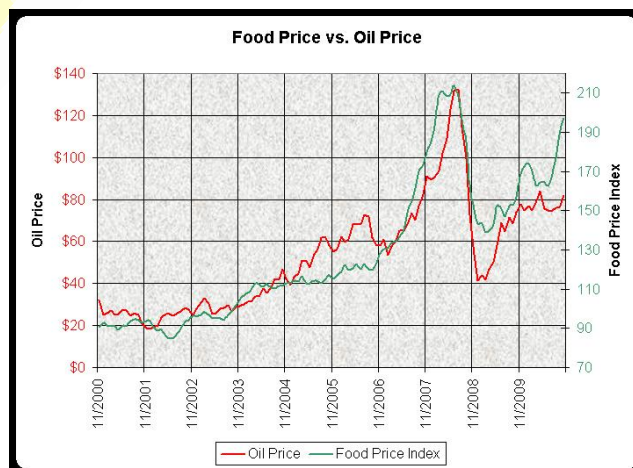
The United Arab Emirates



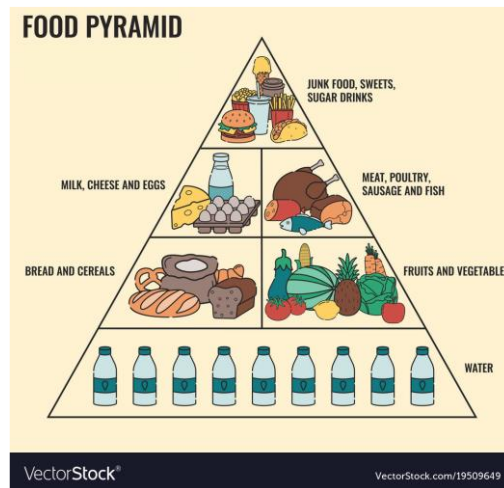
Jordan



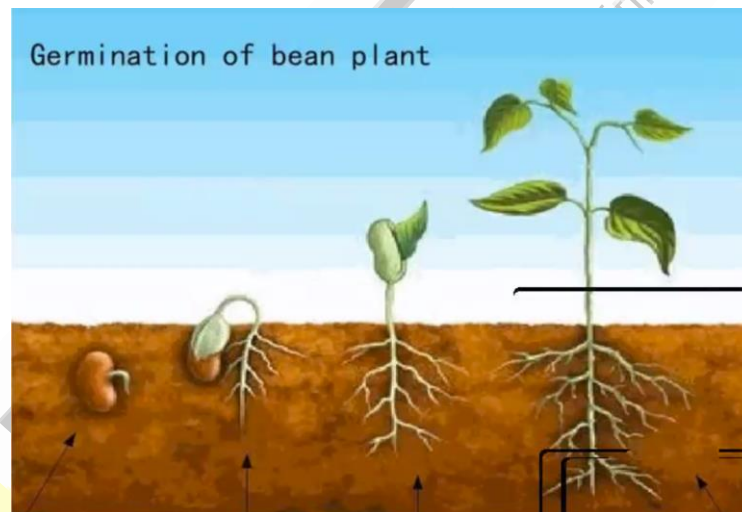
### 3.17 Food Price vs Oil Price



### 3.18 Food Pyramid

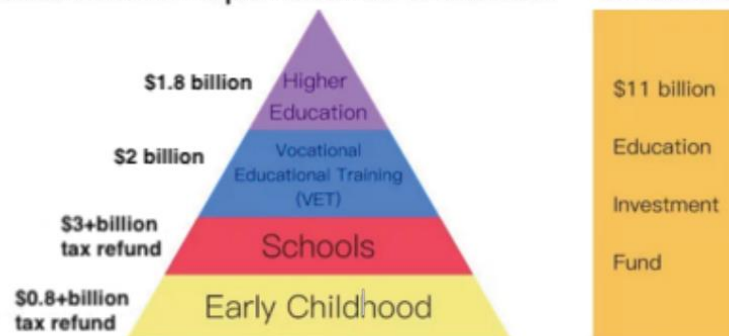


### 3.19 Germination of bean plant



### 3.20 Government Expenditure: Education – all sectors

Government Expenditure: Education – all sectors

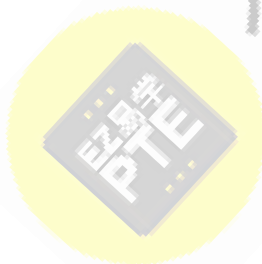




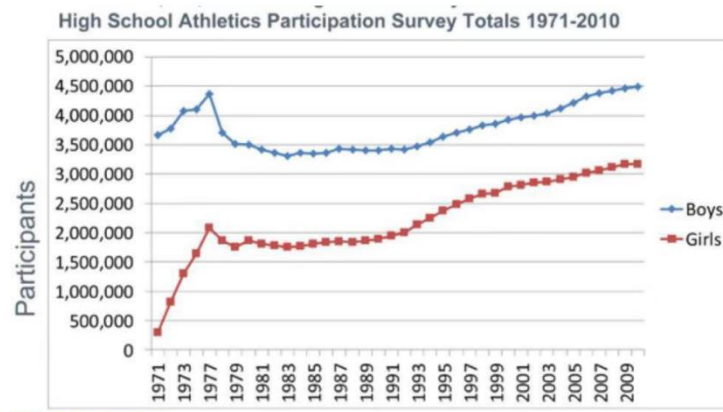
### 3.21 Green bin program



### 3.22 Health



### 3.23 High School Athletics Participation Survey Totals 1971-2010



### 3.24 How a virus works

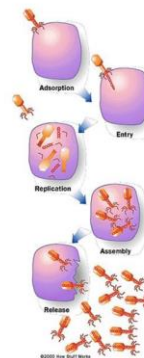
#### How a virus 'works'

A virus is a parasite which cannot reproduce on its own, it needs another living thing to survive

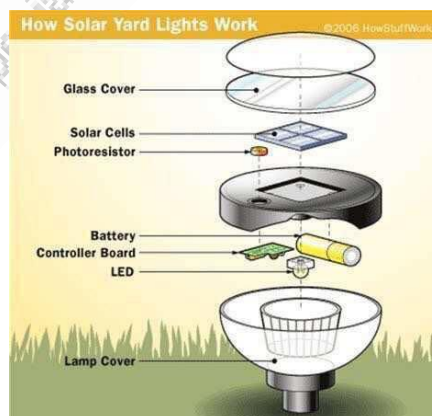
It infects the cells of your body and 'hijacks' them  
(Adsorption & Entry)

Your cells stop doing what they're supposed to and instead make copies of the virus  
(Replication & Assembly)

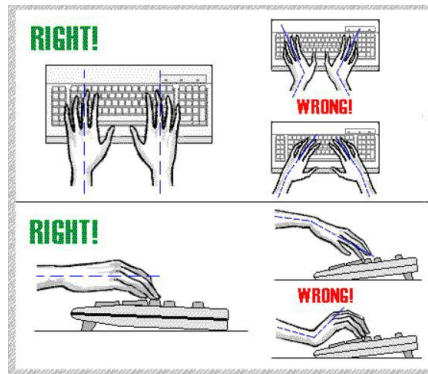
The new viruses are released and go on to infect other cells  
(Release)



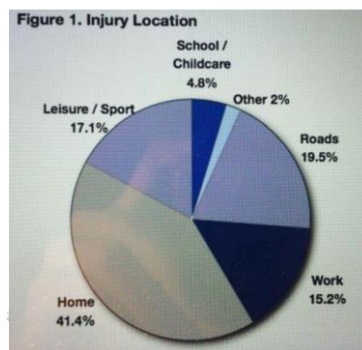
### 3.25 How Solar Yard Lights Work



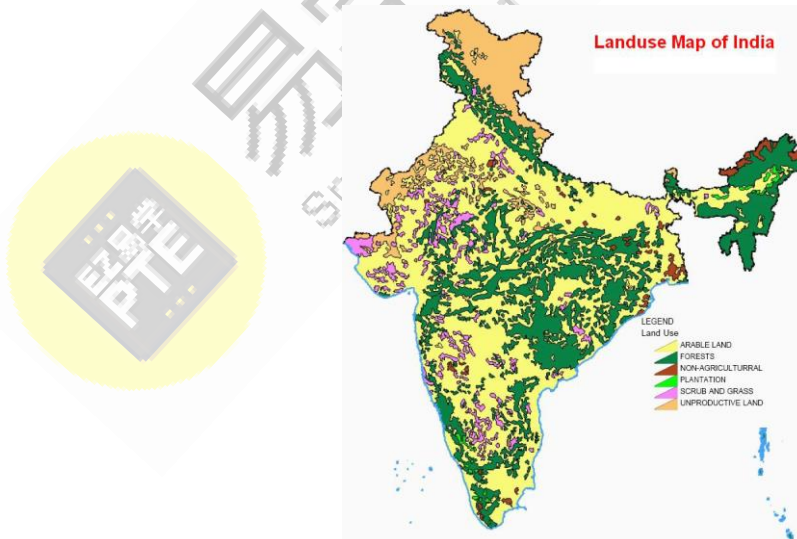
### 3.26 How to use the keyboard



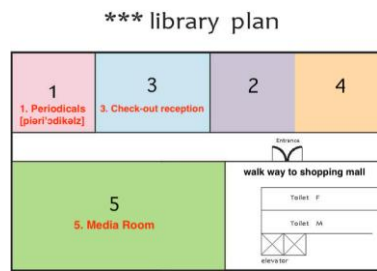
### 3.27 Injury Location



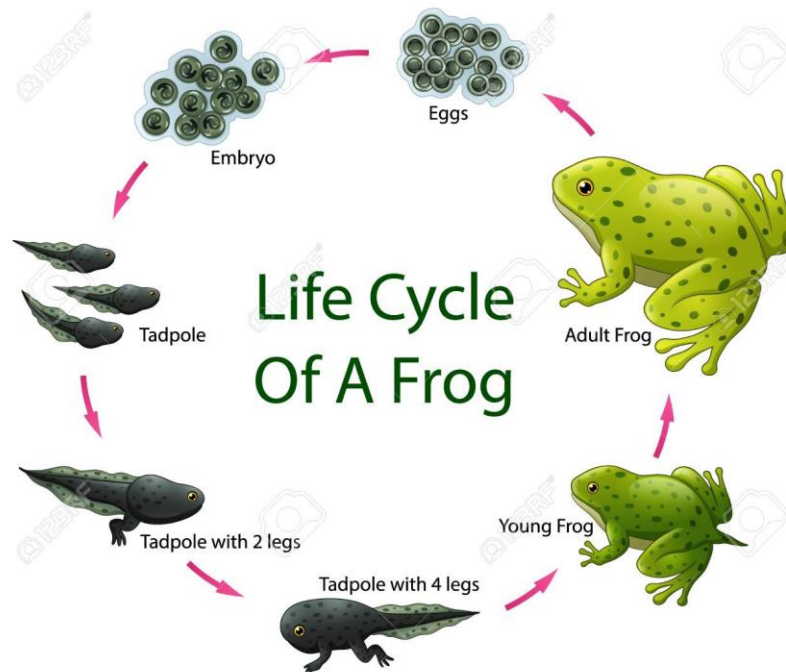
### 3.28 Land use Map of India



### 3.29 Library Plan



### 3.30 Life cycle of a frog



### 3.31 List of States by Income

#### List of States By Income

近似, 非原图

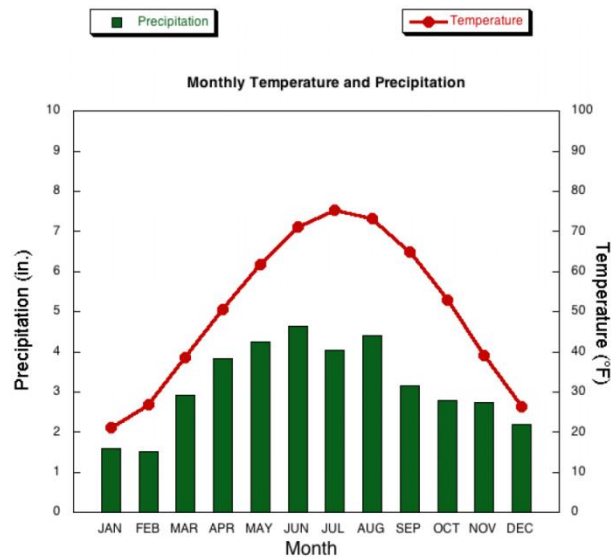




### 3.32 London's Fleet Street Then and Today



### 3.33 Monthly temperature and precipitation



### 3.34 Most Livable States, 2011

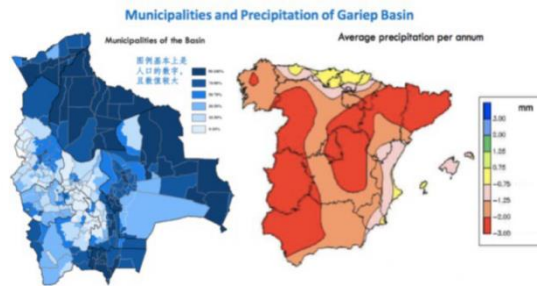
#### Most Livable States, 2011

2011 rank	State	2007 rank
1.	New Hampshire	1.
2.	Utah	4.
3.	Wyoming	3.
4.	Minnesota	2.
5.	Iowa	6.
6.	Nebraska	11.
7.	New Jersey	5.
8.	Vermont	7.
9.	Idaho	14.
10.	North Dakota	13.





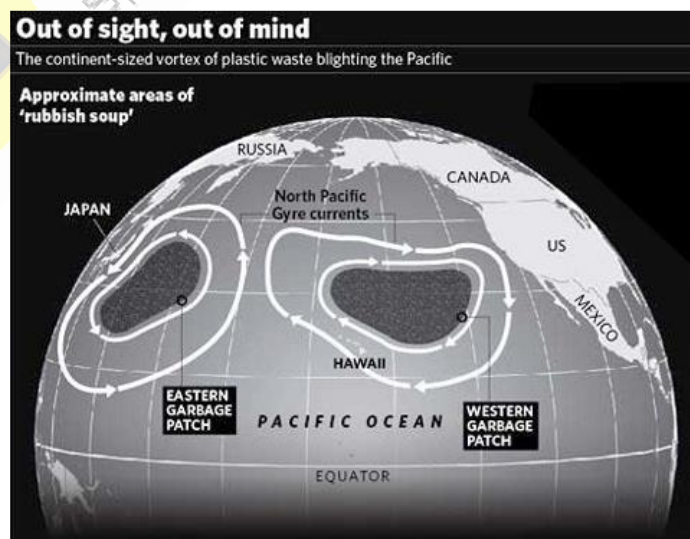
### 3.35 Municipalities and Precipitation of Gariep Basin



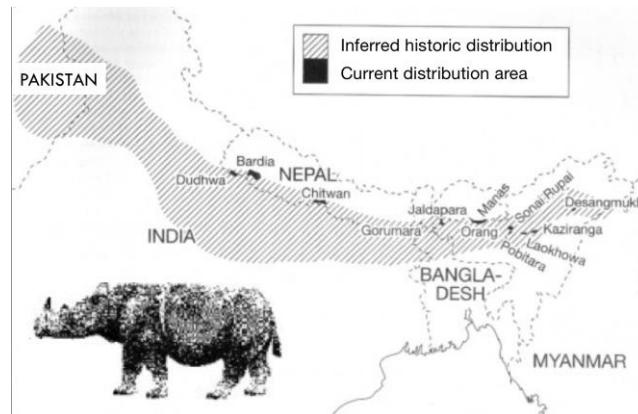
### 3.36 Music download



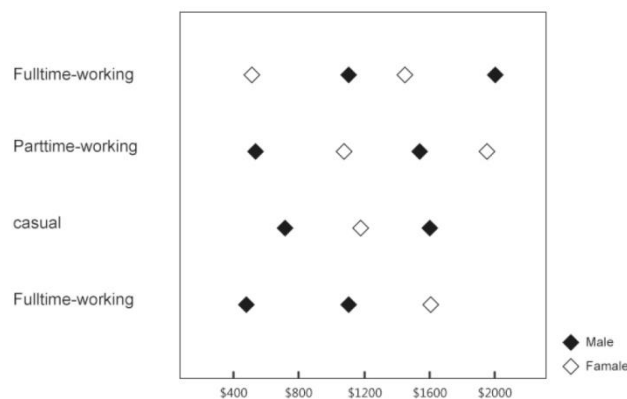
### 3.37 Out of sight, out of mind



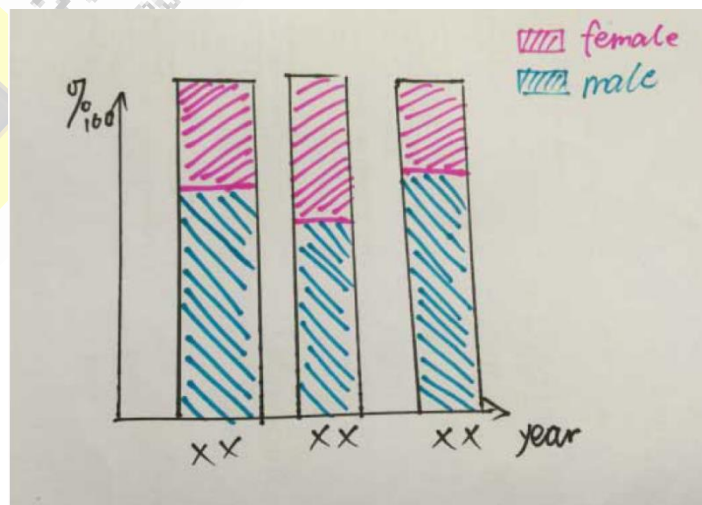
### 3.38 Pakistan



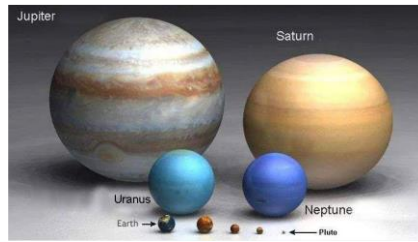
### 3.39 Part-time and full-time working



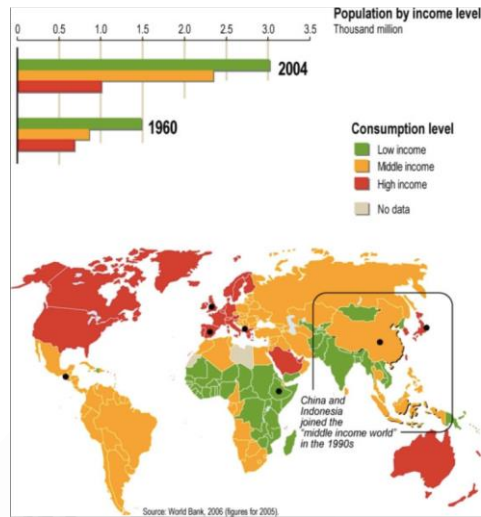
### 3.40 PHD candidates



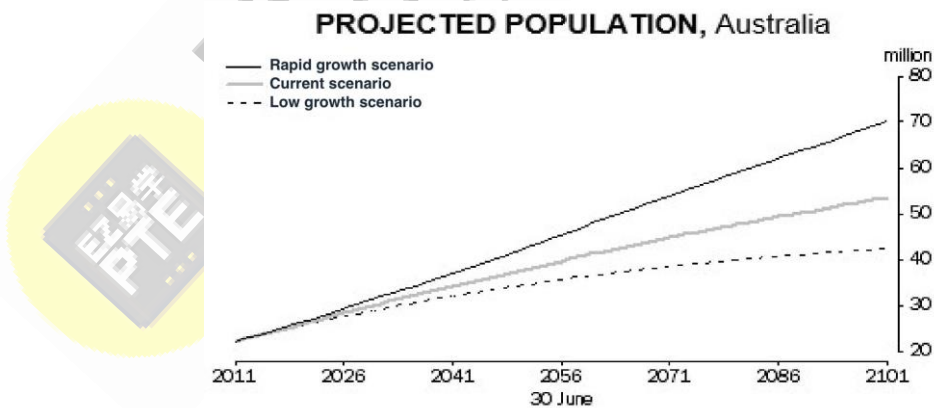
### 3.41 Planet



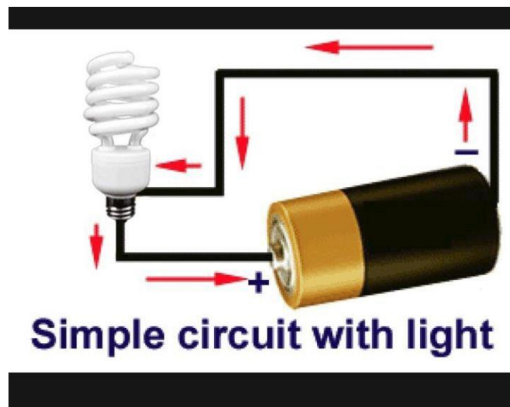
### 3.42 Population by Income Level



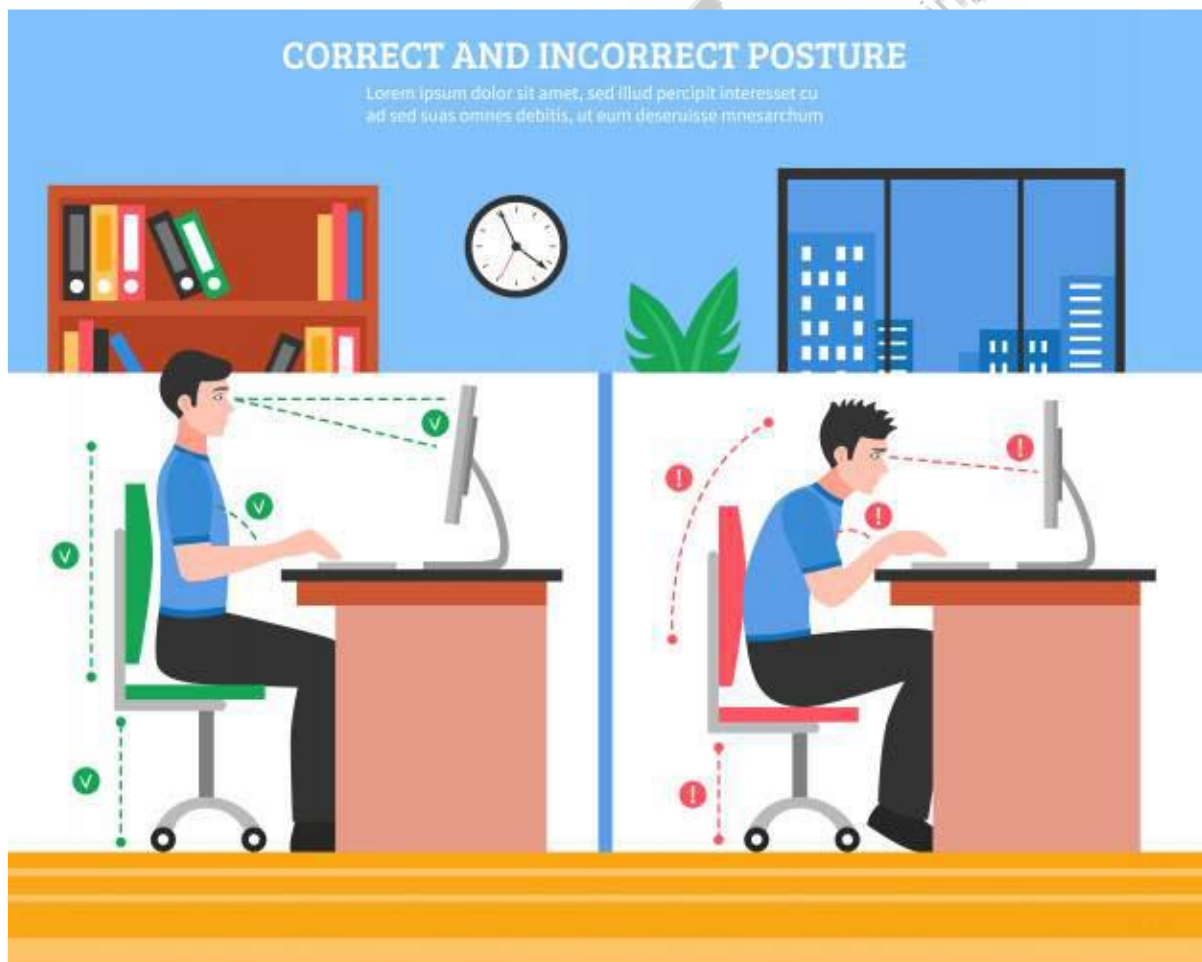
### 3.43 Projected Population, Australia



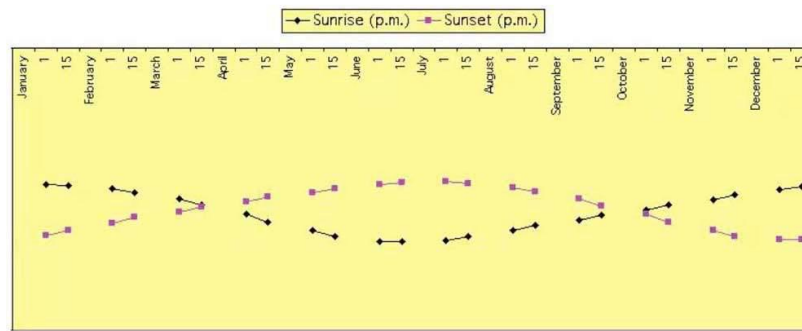
### 3.44 Simple circuit with light



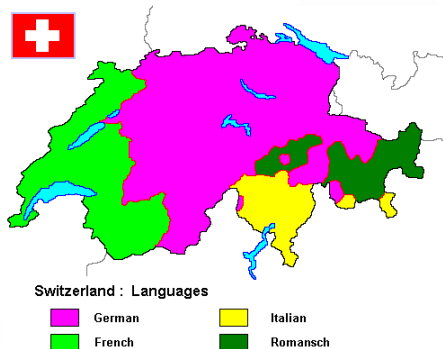
### 3.45 Sitting posture



### 3.46 Sunrise and sunset



### 3.47 Switzerland Languages



### 3.48 Table of Baby sleep hours

Table of Baby sleep hours

Age	Nighttime sleep	Daytime sleep	Total sleep
1 month	8.5	7	15.5
6 months	10	3.5	13.5
18 months	11.25	1.25	12.5

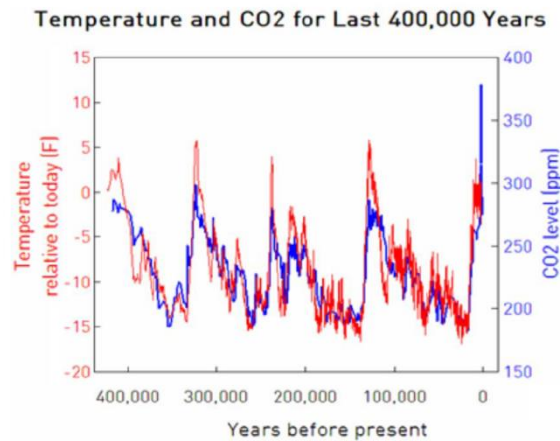
### 3.49 Teaching as a career

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

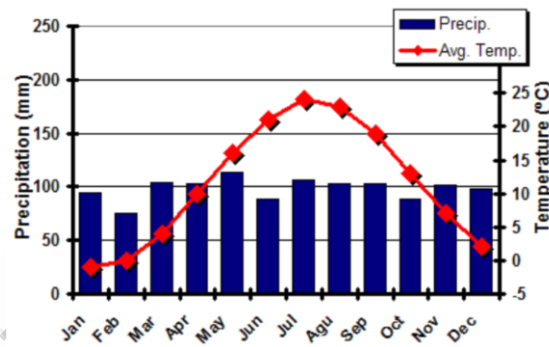




### 3.50 Temperature and CO2



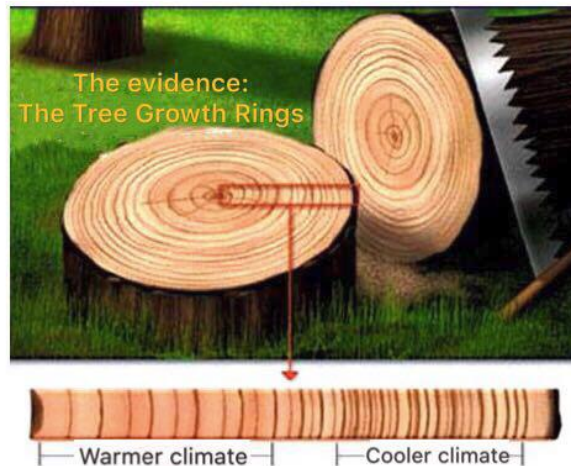
### 3.51 Temperature and Precipitation



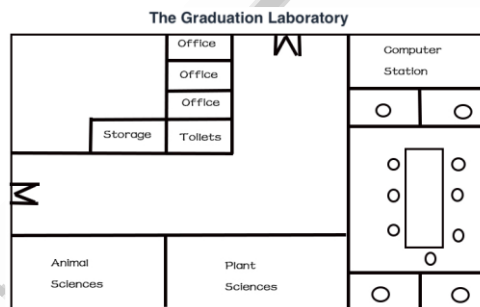
### 3.52 Tesco Extra



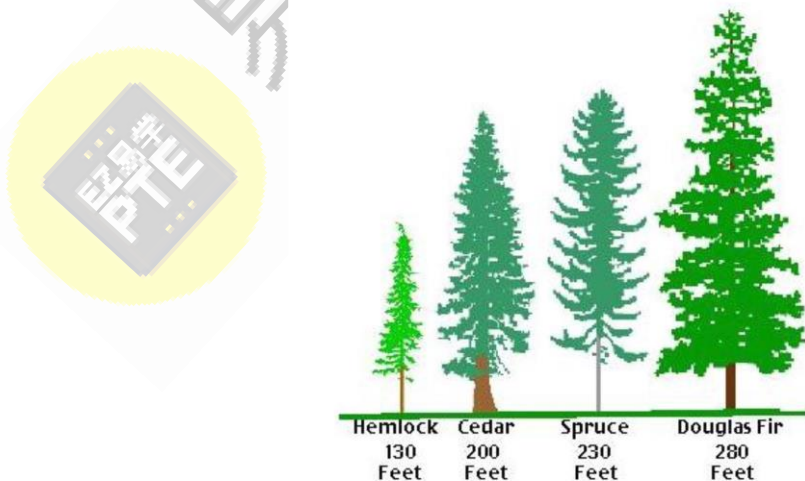
### 3.53 The evidence: The Tree Growth Rings



### 3.54 The Graduation Laboratory



### 3.55 The Height of Tree



### 3.56 The most Common Languages in the World

LANGUAGE	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF NATIVE SPEAKERS (in the year 2000)	COUNTRIES WITH SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS OF NATIVE SPEAKERS
1. Mandarin Chinese	874,000,000	16
2. Hindi (India)	366,000,000	17
3. English	341,000,000	104
4. Spanish	322-358,000,000	43
5. Bengali (India and Bangladesh)	207,000,000	9
6. Portuguese	176,000,000	33
7. Russian	167,000,000	30
8. Japanese	125,000,000	26
9. German (standard)	100,000,000	40
10. Korean	78,000,000	31
11. French	77,000,000	53
12. Wu Chinese	77,000,000	1
13. Javanese	75,000,000	4
14. Yue Chinese	71,000,000	20
15. Telugu (India)	69,000,000	7

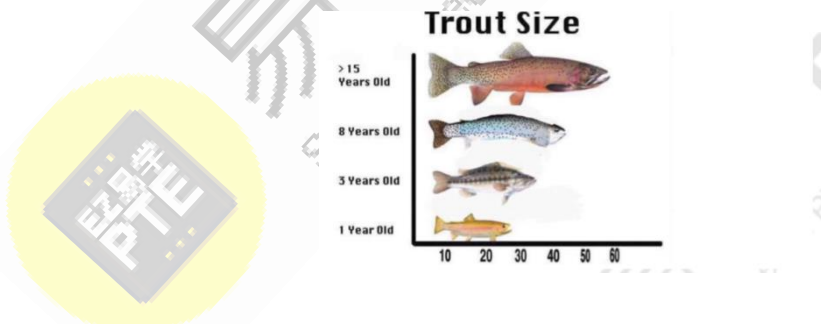
Note: If the 15 major variants of Arabic are considered one language, Arabic is the 6th most common language in the world having 198-201,000,000 native speakers with substantial numbers in at least 46 countries.

### 3.57 Trading Goods

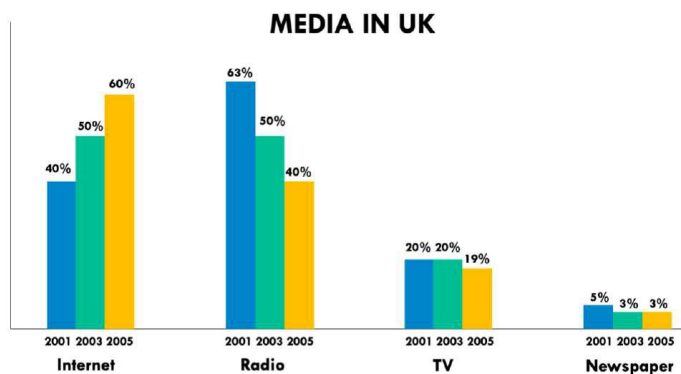


Diagram showing ancient Egypt's trading partners, the goods imported from each area and Egypt's main exports

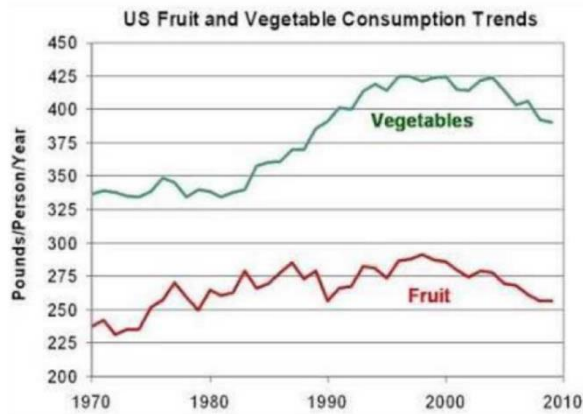
### 3.58 Trout Size



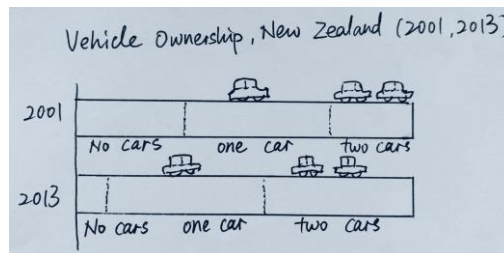
### 3.59 UK Media



### 3.60US Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Trends

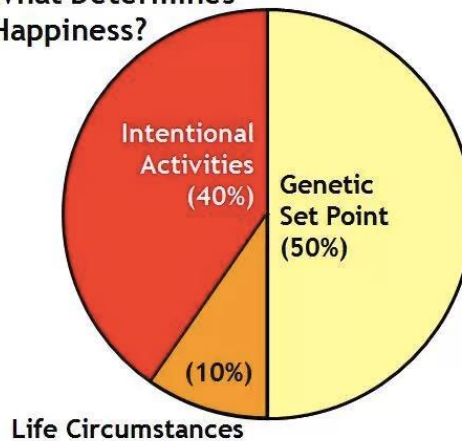
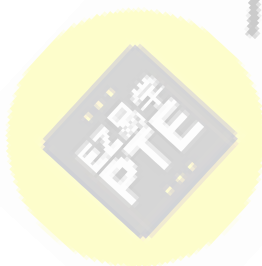


### 3.61Vehicle Ownership, New Zealand 2001-2013

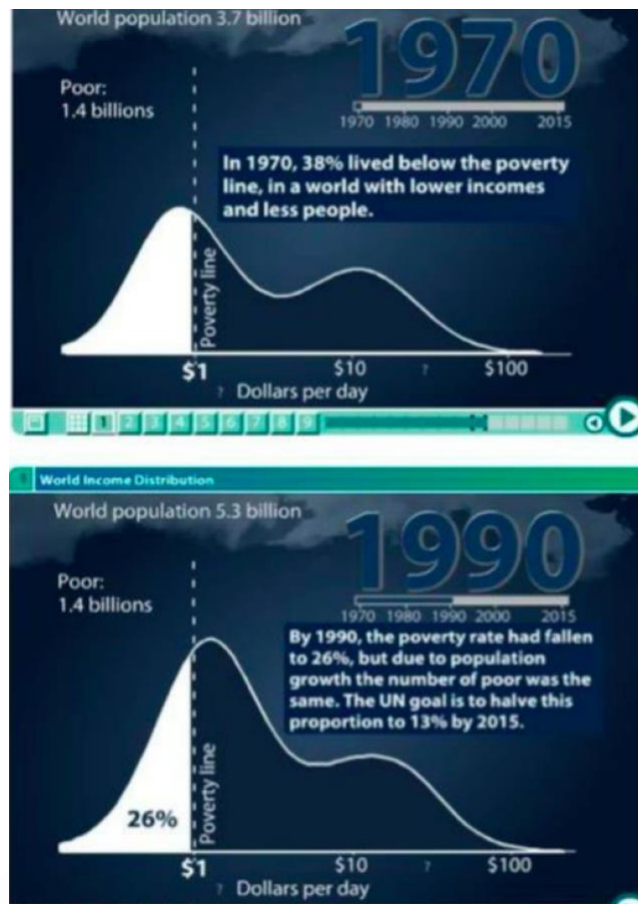


### 3.62What Determines Happiness

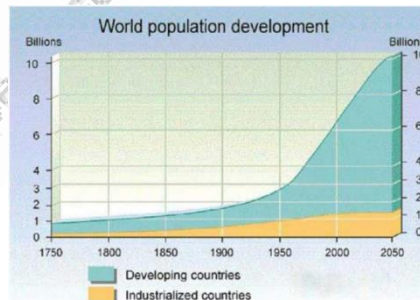
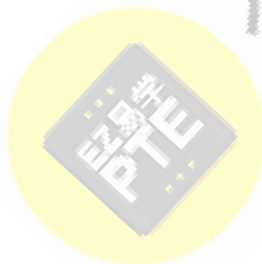
What Determines Happiness?



### 3.63 World income distribution



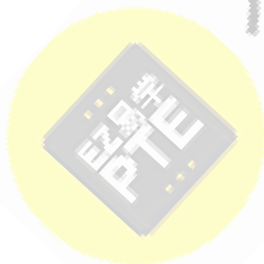
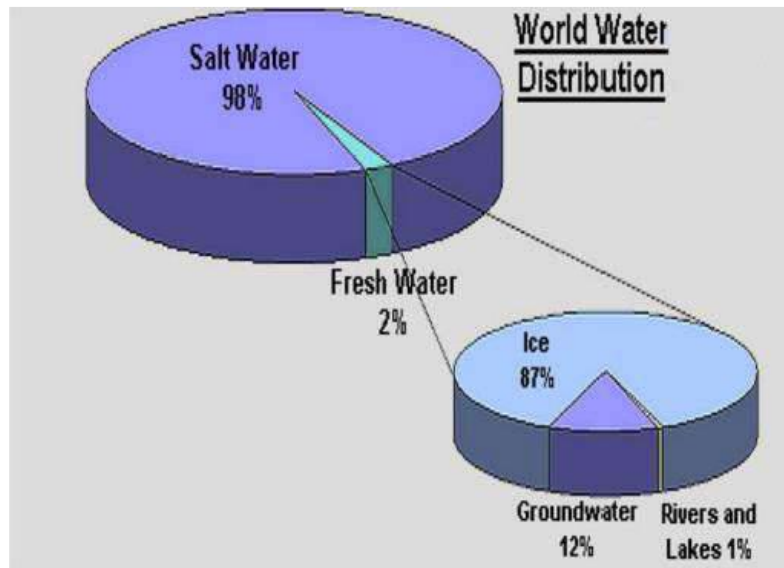
### 3.64 World population development







### 3.65World Water Distribution



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## **PART 4: Retell Lecture**

### **4.1 Absolute zero**

- Absolute zero is the point at which the fundamental particles of nature have minimal vibrational motion.
- Absolute zero, theoretically, is not achievable and does not exist. But scientists are putting a lot of efforts in designing experiments trying to achieve or create absolute zero.
- The reason they do so is not for a predetermined end. They are not focusing on the goal of the experiment.
- The fun in these experiments is to find and prove whether something you don't know does exist or not.
- And this is the beauty of science that scientists fall in love with.

### **4.2 Air Pollution**



- Increasing combustion which leads to greenhouse gases emissions is the major cause of global warming and climate change.
- But soot emissions is another bigger threat to humans health which makes people live shorter.
- It is not to say that we should ignore carbon dioxide emissions and greenhouse gases
- It is that soot emission is one quarter more harmful to health than carbon dioxide is.
- Also, the reduction of soot emission is the quickest and easiest way to tackle global warming in short-term.



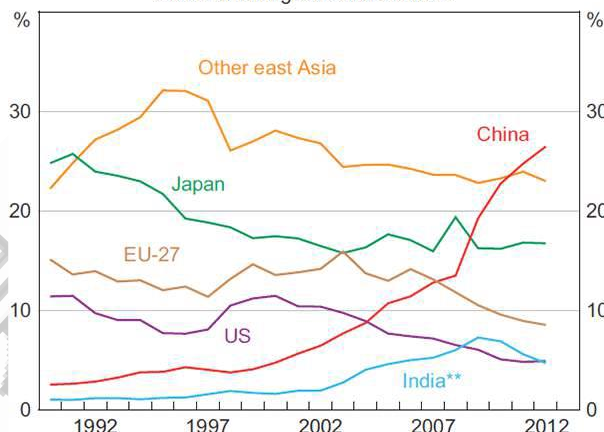
#### 4.3 An innovative musical instrument

- A new university invention is helping children who cannot use traditional instruments to make music of their own.
- It is an object that can be touched and played. It is soft, easy to use, robust and can be customized.
- Traditional musical instruments are in specific shapes and sizes, and these students cannot play traditional musical instruments because they have difficulties in movements.
- But this new invention is designed with software and sensors inside, which is connected to computers.

#### 4.4 Australian export

**Australian Exports by Destination**

Share of total goods and services\*



\* Financial years prior to 1999

\*\* Goods exports prior to 1999

Source: ABS

- Australian has been worried that it is isolated from North America and UK.
- But since China became the second largest exporter after Japan, Asia became Australia's best export destination. And Australia finally found its own place.
- In recent years, the rise of China has changed the world situation, and influenced Australia as well.
- Australia should take advantage of China's rise.



#### 4.5 Bilingual Parents

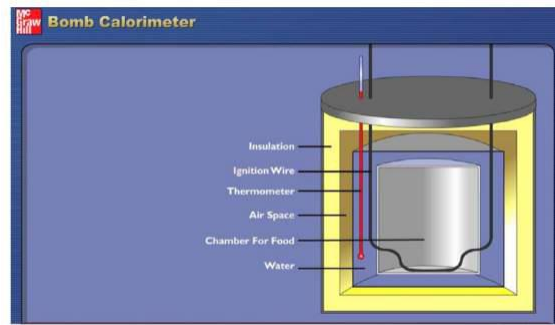
- Many parents now like to use two languages to communicate and educate their children.
- It might be because the parents know several different languages, or each of them comes from different countries.
- Most of these parents thought using two languages with their children can benefit their children's language learning ability.
- But actually, kids will get confused when each of their parents uses different language to describe the same content.
- But if one parent sticks to one language, and the other one uses another language, their children will not be confused any more.

#### 4.6 Biomedical Engineering

- Humans used to utilize simple machines to understand themselves and improve wellbeing.
- Later, engineers developed more complicated machines to expand human's life expectancy.
- So that we can have more time to create more advanced machines.
- For example, now we have ECG to study the different parts in our body and how they work, without going into the body.



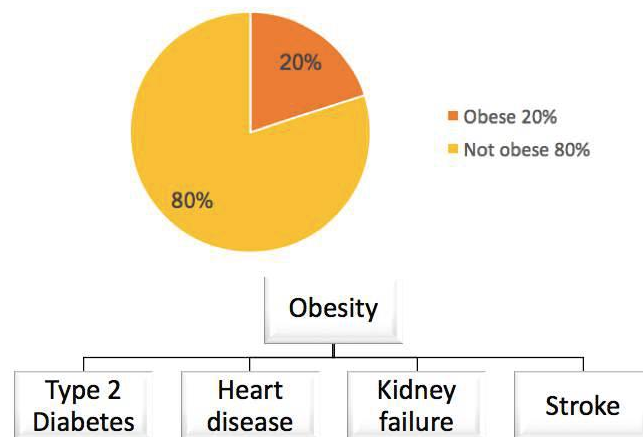
#### 4.7 Bomb calorimeter



- Bomb calorimeter is used to calculate how much energy is contained in food.
- The thermometer can calculate the energy contained in the food.
- Bomb calorimeter can measure the heat of the food but cannot measure the digestible energy that people intake.

#### 4.8 Children Overweight

Children Obesity and Overweight Problem



Negative health consequences of obesity.

- There are 20% of children in USA today have overweight problems.
- As a result, heart diseases have become more and more common among children. The smallest is 5 years old.
- Cases of heart attack and other health problems are happening earlier.
- This has to be solved because overweight will lead to more serious situations, such as Type 2 Diabetes, kidney failure and strokes.





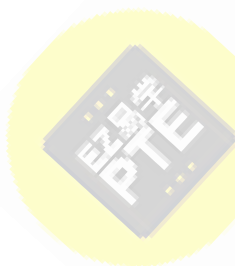
#### 4.9 Civil society/NGO

- This lecture is about civil society groups. Civil society groups have grown by 40-fold since last century.
- Nowadays, the non-profit sector is worth 1 trillion, and there are 700 thousand such organizations in Australia.
- The UN recognizes 37 thousand organizations across the globe.
- The speaker emphasizes the importance of NGO, which is called “the third sector”.

#### 4.10 Civilization

- With the development shipping and trade, ships and trades can take people and goods to places that are very far away.
- Intelligence can make the world smaller. But this will bring a lot of environmental problems on the planet.
- Human civilization is a process of trial and error. But we cannot afford to trial and error anymore. It is the time now to stop damaging the environment.

#### 4.11 Cloud Formation



##### CLOUD FORMATION

- ▶ (1) What is the cloud?
  - ▶ Pollutant particle, precipitation
- ▶ (2) How to form cloud?
  - ▶ - Ocean - XXX
  - ▶ - Sea - Sea salt
  - ▶ - Air pollution
- ▶ (3) Impact
  - ▶ -
  - ▶ -
  - ▶ - Pollution
  - ▶ - High level of XXX

- The lecture introduced what the cloud is and how the cloud is formed.
- Clouds may contain pollutant particles and is one of the precipitation process.
- Clouds are formed from ocean/sea and air pollution. (Read out the words listed in the PowerPoint Slides.)
- The impact of clouds includes ... pollution and high level of ... (Read out the words listed in the PPT.)



#### 4.12 Darkness between galaxies



- This is a photo of thousands of galaxies, which is the largest photo so far taken by NASA.
- It is copyright free. It took more than a month to produce this photo by using Hubble Ultra-Deep Field.
- The deepest mystery of galaxies is the darkness of galaxy, because galaxies are not dark actually.
- But why is the sky dark at night? This is the question that scientists are trying to understand.

#### 4.13 Dimensions

- Dimension means how many variables are required to describe a position.
- One-dimension means you can describe a position on equator by longitude only.
- Two-dimension means you can describe a position on the earth by longitude and latitude.
- Three-dimension means you can describe a position over the earth by longitude, latitude and altitude.
- Four-dimension means you can describe a position in space and take the time into account.

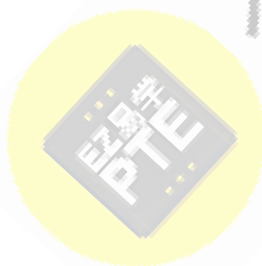


#### 4.14 Early Robot



- The word robot was introduced to the public by the Czech interwar writer Karel Čapek in 1935.
- People first thought robots were cute and like cuddly toys due to the influence of Hollywood.
- After the First World War, people started to think what makes human. They use robots to portray human beings.
- Robots were then mainly used as labor force and later also assembled political meanings.

#### 4.15 Earth and Mars



### EARTH AND MARS

#### Similarities

- Polar caps
- Atmospheres
- In water climate (Earth: Ocean; Mars: Ice)

#### Preparing for the Phoenix Mission

- Antarctica Trial Runs
- Trenches, samples and ice-soil boundary

- This lecture compares the conditions on the earth and Mars, as well as the habitability of Mars.
- There are some similarities such as polar caps, atmospheres and water climate.
- But Mars and the earth also have lots of difference. Even the most inhabitable areas on the earth are way different from those on Mars.
- The lecture also describes different forms of water (hydrology) on the surface and underground of the earth and Mars.



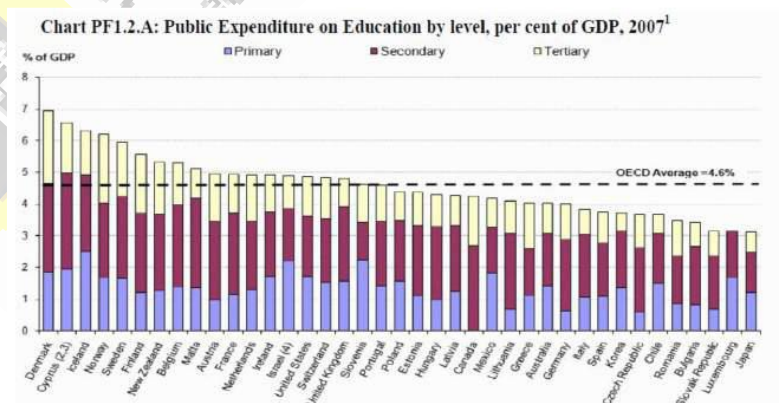
#### 4.16 Edmund Wilson

- Wilson came then from a different world
- he became the focal point of a broad mainstream American culture that thought that modern literature and wanted modern literature to be able to be read and appreciated by ordinary people.
- Wilson was a major player in the successful effort of his generation to establish at the heart of American life
- He joined a high artistic standard with an openness to all experience and a belief that literature was as much a part of life for everyone as conversation
- He was a dedicated literary journalist, an investigative reporter, a brilliant memoirist and a dedicated journal keeper.

#### 4.17 Europe Economic Structure

- This lecture talks about the change of economic structure in Europe during the 19th century.
- After the industrial revolution, the economic structure of Europe has changed dramatically.
- Lots of machinery had been used in manufacturing so the circulation for goods and services increased significantly.
- These lead to the middle class expansion and further accumulation of social wealth.

#### 4.18 European Countries' Educational Expenditure



- The picture shows educational expenditure among different European countries.
- UK spent only 1.08% of GDP on education, which is lower than the OECD countries average line 4.6%.
- The educational expenditures of Italy and France are close to UK.
- Denmark and Finland spent much more on education than other European countries.



#### 4.19 Food Labelling



Red means Stop before you make a choice.



Amber means Caution before you make a choice.



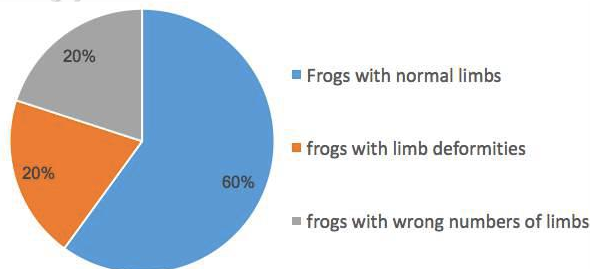
Green means Go ahead and choose.

- Traffic light colors (red, amber and green) are used to represent food healthy standard.
- Different colors represent different information and categorize food types, so that people would know what to eat when they need some certain type of nutrients.
- It is the retailer's responsibility to label food properly so that consumers can choose exactly what type of food they need.
- In this way, consumers can be aware of food with less salt or less fat.

#### 4.20 Freedom of Speech in Britain

- In the 18th century, the British policy encouraged freedom of speech.
- People can talk about anything like politics, military, and the government in public space, in a coffee houses or on the streets.
- In coffee houses, people can read newspapers, criticize on politics.
- That period of time marked the significant peak for public freedom.

#### 4.21 Frogs



- A research on frogs with wrong number of limbs has found ...(pie chart)... in North America.
- There are large numbers of frogs with limb deformities or wrong numbers of limbs.
- It might be caused by the exposure of the drinking water.
- From public perspectives, if this is true, the humans might also be affected by the same drinking water resources.



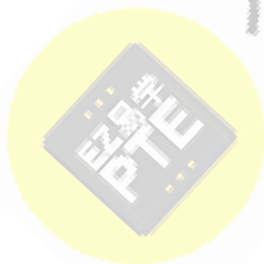


#### 4.22 Government Blogging

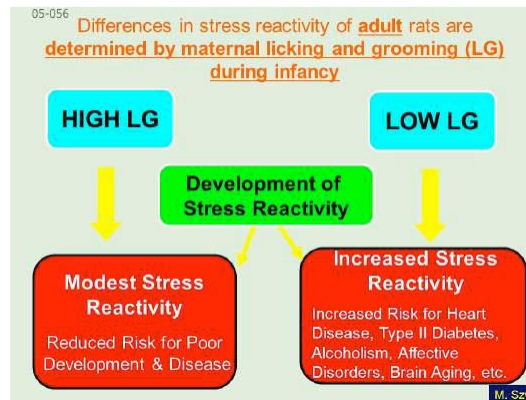
- We normally see blogging as a two-way interaction, in which the blogger/author creates the content and the interact or challenge the author.
  - But the case will be much difficult when it comes to government, such as the White House.
  - Because people will become coarser and ride online, especially in the comment area.
  - Hence the governor blog may go wild and chaotic.

#### 4.23 Happiness & Social Relations

- There is a positive correlation between happiness and the frequency and the quality of their social relations.
- The higher the frequency of social relations, the more happiness they will have.
- When people feel more satisfied with the quality of their social relations, they will feel happier.
- In turn, happier people tend to be social more with friends and have more interaction between family.
- It is unsure whether it is the social activities make them happier or their happy personalities drive them to be social more.

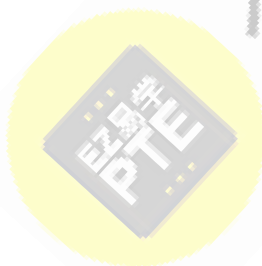


#### 4.24 High LG and Low LG



- Differences in stress reactivity of adult rats are determined by maternal licking and grooming (LG) during infancy.
- L means licking and G means grooming.
- The experiment tested on high and low level of licking and grooming that mother rats give to their children, to test out its effect on the children's stress reactivity.
- High LG will bring modest stress reactivity, which can reduce the risk for poor development and diseases.
- Low LG will increase the stress reactivity, which can increase the risk for heart disease, type II diabetes, alcoholism, affective disorders and brain aging, etc.

#### 4.25 Indian HIV Training



##### Community Worker Health

**Training:** for skill

**Quarterly Meeting:** experts and agents

**Hard to reach:** people who need this education live in remote area which is hard to come for the training

- This lecture talks about the health trainings for community service workers
- Trainings and consultation will be provided to help them understand the scope and how to prevent diseases such as HIV.
- Large workshops and seminars are held quarterly in India. These trainings will be provided by big hospitals and professionals.
- But these target groups are hard to reach or contact because they live in remote areas and the team has to cross the river.



#### 4.26 Infinite monkey theorem



- If you give a monkey a typewriter, it may type six letters.
- But if you give the monkey pen and paper, it may only make some sketches.
- As long as we give the monkey infinite time, there is a chance that the monkey can type out a whole article.

#### 4.27 Influence of Climate Change

- Climate change has a lot of negative impact on agricultural productions because some lands will become unsuitable for growing crops.
- Climate change will result in extreme weather conditions, thus leads to less production and less food.
- Climate change also affect the world economy.
- Developing and undeveloped countries will suffer the most because of their financial status.
- Climate change leads to a decline in food supply around 10-17% annually. And this trend will continue in the future.

#### 4.28 Internal and External Fac

- The lecture talks about two determinants of human's behavior, internal and external factors.
- The internal factor is the personal factor, including people's belief and their individual thinking.
- The external factor is the environmental factor, including temperature, air pressure and how other people think about them.
- Human's behaviors are determined by themselves and the environment.



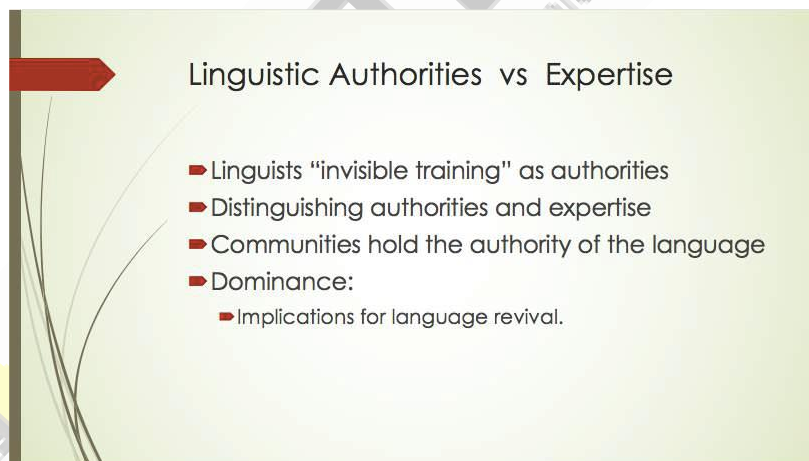
#### 4.29 Language Disorder

- Language disorder in a children's disability, but it is a philosophical question because it involves in children's psychology as well.
- To solve this problem, we need to ask questions about language first: What is language? How can it be learned? How can children speak different sentences started by words?

#### 4.30 Latin America Economic Reform

- The Latin American economic reform under the globalization has failed and people were asking why.
- The growth rate of economy was even slower than that before the reform.
- It was not sustainable. It is not sustained at all.
- The poverty rate which was at \$2 per day has increased.

#### 4.31 Linguistics and Authority of Language



- Linguists are often seen as the expertise of the language.
- But expertise is actually different from authority.
- Communities have always been holding the authority of their language.
- Languages are dying out, which is generally due to the dominance of communities.
- For language revival, communities should not always hold the dominance.



#### 4.32 Loggerhead turtles

- The lecture talks about loggerhead turtle, one of the largest turtles in the world, and almost distinct in the USA. They have big heads and short necks.
- Scientists put a tracker on a turtle's shell, and use satellites to track and locate the migration route of the turtle.
- They reach different localities in different time.
- The migration takes three months, from the south Florida to the north

#### 4.33 Low child birth rate

- This lecture talks about the decreasing child birth rate in European countries.
- The birth rate has decreased to historical lowest point, to 1.1-1.2%.
- Especially young women under 30 years old are not willing to give birth.
- This phenomenon would affect both men and women in terms of family lifestyle and unemployment rate.

#### 4.34 Mega cities

- The lecture talks about city growth and resources.
- In 1900, city population was about 1.5 billion and it increased 4 folds to 6 billion in 2000.
- Due to the globalization and urbanization, cities only accounts for 2% of land, but takes up 50% of total population and consumed 80% of resources.
- The increase of energy consumption increased by 16 folds.





#### 4.35 Morton Prince & Dissociation of a Personality



- Morton Prince was an American physician and psychologist, his book “Dissociation of a Personality” was the best-seller at that time. It tells a story of Miss Christine Beauchamp, who was suffering from MPD (Multiple Personality Disorder)
- Miss Beauchamp have several personalities, namely B1, B2 and B3. There was hidden memory in these 3 personalities.
- Miss Beauchamp was B2. B2 knows about B1, B3 knows both B1 & B2, but B1 knows nothing about B2 or B3.
- The strongest personality account for most of the time and it will take over the others and become the main personality at the end.
- This case and theory give great help to crime investigation.

#### 4.36 Napoleon III Renovation of Paris



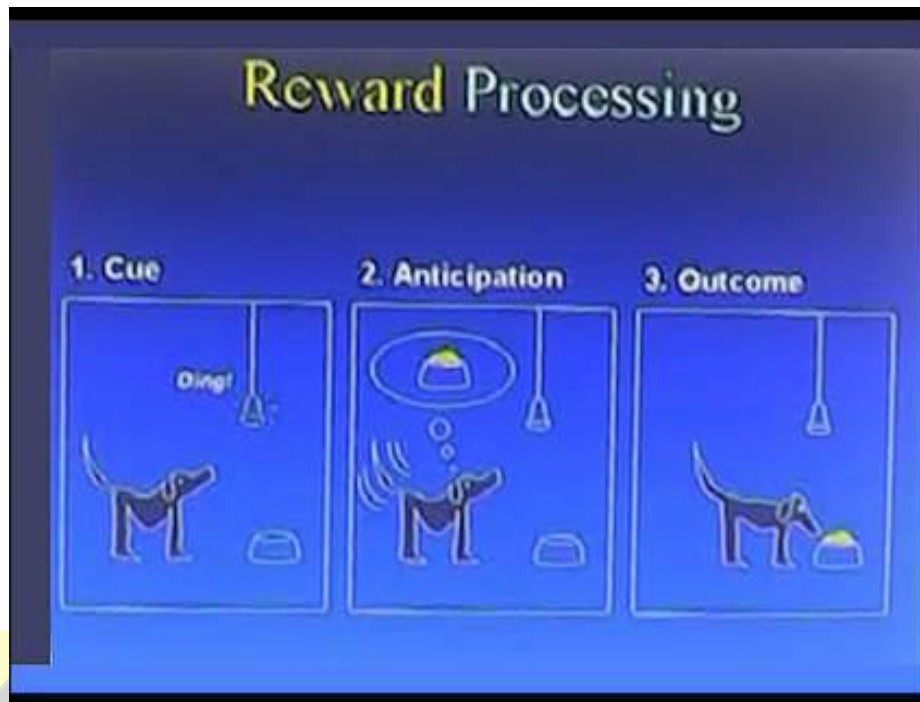
- This lecture talks about the renovation of Paris in the 1890s, which was a vast public program directed by Haussmann, commissioned by Napoleon The Third.
- Napoleon the third told Haussmann to bring air and light to the center of to make the city safer and more beautiful.
- The renovation removed the unhealthy neighbourhood and it includes building roads, parks and squares, planting more trees and the construction of new infrastructure.
- Finally, the speaker mentions that the reason for doing this is that the old Paris had many serious problems such as overcrowding, disease and crime.



#### 4.37 Open Border

- Developed countries should open borders for other countries, according to four cases:
- In terms of principal, it increases freedom and reduces injustice.
- In terms of humanity, it helps people from poor countries.
- In terms of economics, it makes us richer.
- In terms of pragmatic, it is inevitable.
- Opening border is in everyone's interests.

#### 4.38 Pavlov's Experiment



- Today we are trying to answer the very old question: How does motivation works?
- Let's think about Pavlov's experiment centuries ago. And in this scenario the dog presented with the sound, the dog waits, and then feeds food powder and this happened repeatedly.
- During this process, interesting things start to happen. The salivation will automatically happen once the dog hear the sound.



#### **4.39 Politics of Happiness**

- There is only one country - the tiny little Bhutan, located between China and India, has adopted the Gross National Happiness as the central index of the government policy.
- It has been quite successful in education, health, economic growth, and environmental preservation.
- Bhutan has very sophisticated methods of measuring of the effects of different policies on happiness, but Bhutan is the only country in the world who has gone that far.
- But now some other countries like Australia, France and Great Britain has become interested in white paper policies, happiness research, and the effects of public policies.
- So it has gradually become a subject of great interest for policy makers and legislators in different countries.

#### **4.40 Poor people suffer from health crisis**

- Poor people are more vulnerable to health crisis
- There are two reasons: sanitation and water supply
- It affects 1.8 million people and xx million of them are children under 5 years old
- Half of the world population.....

#### **4.41 Poverty in Rural Areas**

- The lecture describes the migration from rural to urban.
- In the past, there was only 7% people living in urban areas. Now there is a population migration in 19xx.
- It is important to make sure that population in rural areas access to sanitation and education.

#### **4.42 Practice and Performance**

- If you want to master a skill, you have to practice and make it perfect. And you need to do labor practice,
- For example, if you want to learn playing violin, you need practice. If you practice every day and you will accumulate xxxx hours practice.
- You have to understand your weakness during the practice. For example, when you learn mathematics and you find you are not good at geometry, then you will have to practice more on geometry.
- Even for those who are talented, they also need to practice.



#### 4.43 Robot

- It's hard to make a robot complete a task that seems extremely simple for a human.
- For example it is very easy for us to see a person but it's very hard for a robot.
- A robot has a camera on it to capture pixels, and then the robot will transform the pixels into an image, which is not as easy as it sounds like.
- In a word: it is not easy to design a robot to do tasks that are simple to humans.

#### 4.44 Science and Scientists

- In this dialog, the male is discussing about a science fiction. Science is all about evidence.
- He is talking about the difference between science and scientists, and he said he likes scientists rather than science.
- Because scientists can do research and propose questions to find out what is true.
- Science is like furniture.

#### 4.45 Small Languages

- Small languages are dying out due to globalization and urbanizations.
- Global languages such as English has taken place of many small languages.
- People have been moving to urban areas where is hard for small languages to survive.
- Some small languages can now only survive in some remote isolated island.

#### 4.46 Social Identity

- The lecture talks about the information of the concept of social identity.
- He has studied several aspects of social identity including social identity threats.
- As for the social identity, it is part of the personal identity, including age, sex, region, religion, etc.
- He raised two questions about why social identity is important and what influence it will have on us. The answer of the both questions is: it depends.

#### 4.47 Superman & Superpower

- Today we are going to recount some heroic stories. Some human beings can execute super human strength like lifting a car. But are these stories true?
- They are actually anecdotal.
- This kind of strength is called hysterical strength, or superhuman strength.



- From scientific perspectives, humans will temporarily have superhuman strength sometimes, especially when they are facing crisis, danger and fear.
- But after that period, they cannot do the same things ever again.

#### 4.48 Teaching

- All my research conducted by 60 plus graduate students were motivated by the need to learn, so that we can teach.
- Although there are some inventions along the way, I've always considered that these inventions are the by -
- products of the learning process. The end product is always the better understanding.
- I've also looked at teaching as a vehicle, to try new ideas and new ways of doing things.
- According to my experience, teaching is more stimulating and motivating students.

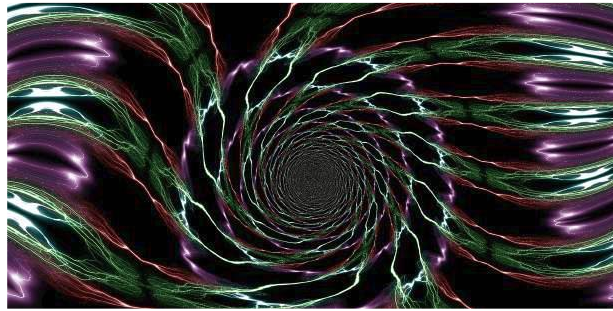
#### 4.49 The Best Rice

- There is a Green Revolution in Mexico in 1943, but didn't to feed its growing population.
- And then in 1962, a new strain of rice called IR8 made a real impact on world hunger. IR8 was created by carefully selecting the best from each generation, followed by further modification and selection.
- IR8 can produced 5 times the yield of traditional rice varieties, and even 10 times in optimal conditions with nitrogen.
- By 1980, IR36 was created, resisted pest, grew fast enough to double the yield.
- By 1990, IR72 outperformed IR36 because of more advanced genetic manipulation techniques.
- In conclusion, the Green Revolution saw the global crop yields explode from 1960 to 2000.



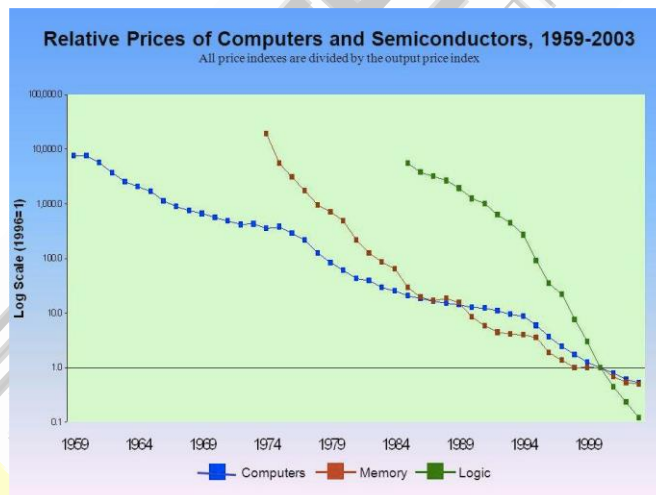


#### 4.50 The Fourth Dimensions



- We are living in a four-dimension space.
- Four dimensions include longitude, altitude, latitude, and time.
- We can use the four dimensions to describe anything in space at any time.
- If you want to describe an event, you need altitude, longitude, time and date.

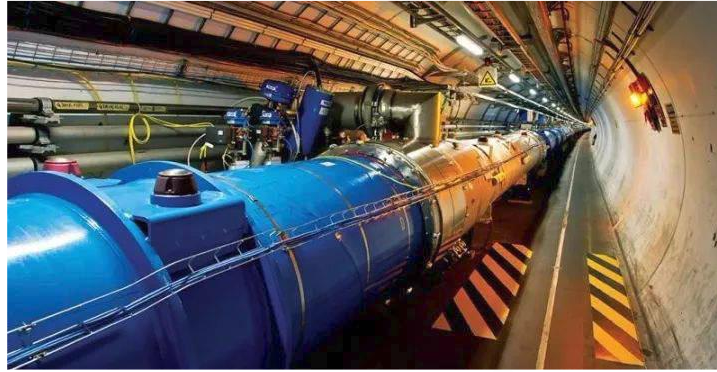
#### 4.51 The Increasing Productivity



- The development of technology has shortened the production time and increased productivity.
- Thus, the unit cost has gone down, so that products are becoming more affordable.
- Take example, in the past, the cost of computer production was relatively high because the price of semiconductors was expensive.
- With increased advance technology, the cost of computer parts (semiconductor) declined, and the productivity has increased, so the single selling price of computer has become cheaper.



#### 4.52 The Large Hadron Collider



- The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is the largest and the most powerful particle accelerator in the world. It is used to recreate the conditions of space after the big bang at the start of the universe.
- LHC is operated in a tunnel of 27km long. It can create 1.4 million times of collisions per second.
- Each particle beam collision will generate 7 TeV (teraelectron volt), which is the largest energy manmade collision of particle beams.
- The LHC's main magnets operate at a temperature of 1.9 K (degree Kelvin) over the absolute zero,
- which is even colder than the temperature of the outer space 2.7 K (degree Kelvin).

#### 4.53 Thermodynamic theory & kinetic theory

- This is a lecture outline of thermodynamics and kinetic theory.
- In terms of kinetic theory, it is to study the motion and reaction of materials.
- In terms of kinetic theory, it is to study the motion and reaction of materials.
- The thermal energy will always flow from warmer areas to cooler areas.

#### 4.54 Truth and Rhetoric

- Rhetoric is important because it can help us to understand truth and influence morons.
- Some people can understand truth but most people don't.
- If you want to make people get into truth, you have to use tricks because truth itself is abstract.
- We can use rhetoric to help people understand truth.



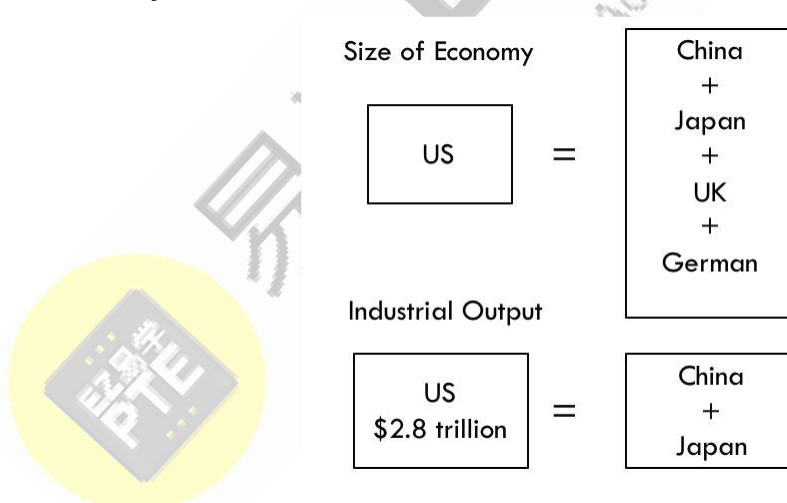
#### 4.55UK City Population

- The tables shows the population in different cities in UK
- London population is 7 million which is almost the total of Wales and Scotland.
- Every one of two people lives in London, so it is much harder to manage London than the other cities.
- Because Britain doesn't have a national party to manage the city.

#### 4.56Underwater Antares Detectors for fish

- Underwater remote detector called Antares is a camera installed under the water for fish monitoring.
  - It is a remote technology system. Researchers can monitor fishes on their computers in universities.
  - The camera can detect surrounding environments and fish. This help find out what they eat and what they don't eat.
  - They can stop feeding them if necessary in some situation to save time and labor

#### 4.57US Economy



- In terms of the size of economy, US economy is more than the total amount of China, Japan, UK and Germany.
- In terms of the industrial output, US output is \$2.8 trillion, but it only equals to the sum of China and Japan.



#### 4.58 Visual Description

- The comic I show you with lots of people chatting around a room is a form of description.
- Sometimes we have to use visual description, especially when we cannot witness the scenario.
- I was born during the Second World War. I always asked my mom about the war. I often asked my mom “you have mentioned this or that when talked to me.” I will ask her about what the shelter was like and ‘when did you go to the shelter’.
- From her response I could get more visual evidence, so that I can experience as if I were there. This is how I can write my book.

#### 4.59 Welsh

- Welsh is a Celtic language spoken in mainly Wales and some other western countries, such as England and Scotland.
- During the 20th century, the proportion of Welsh speaker has fallen from 50% to 20%.
- The number of Welsh speaker in Wales is around 750,000, which is 28% of Wales population.
- According to the census in 2001, there was only a slight increase in Welsh speaking found in the southeast of Wales compared to that in 1991.



**PART 5: Answer Short Question**

题号	题目	答案
1	What device is used to measure a 200-meter sprint?	Stopwatch
2	What unit is used to measure a 200-meter sprint, hours or minutes?	Minutes
3	What do bees collect from the centre of flowers?	Pollen
4	How many days are there in February during a leap year?	29 days
5	What do we call the frozen water?	Ice
6	How many hemispheres does the equator divide the globe into?	Two
7	What kind of food that vegetarians do not eat?	Meat
8	Which literacy genre describes all details of a famous person's life?	Autobiography
9	Which part of body do optometrists examine?	Eyes
10	What natural resource is used by a carpenter?	Wood
11	What is the device that shows the time of the day according to the shadow of sunlight?	Sundial
12	How much per cent is three quarters?	75%
13	What is the opposite to the word 'artificial'?	Natural
14	What is a dictionary of synonyms and antonyms called?	Thesaurus
15	What is one half of 100%?	50%
16	What are the people who study ancient bones or plants in rocks?	Historian/Palaeontologist
17	A document protecting someone's intellectual property?	Copyright
18	What is the antonym to "predecessor"?	Successor
19	How do you call the seasonal flying from cold to warmer areas? Mitigation or migration?	Migration
20	What device do you use to measure your weight?	Scale
21	Which of the following animals live in the swamp: crocodile or _____?	Crocodile
22	What does a Sundial measure?	Time
23	Which one has a lower humidity, a desert or a rainforest?	A desert
24	Which one has a higher humidity, a desert or a rainforest?	A rainforest
25	What do we call the thread in the centre of the candle?	Wick
26	What is the opposite to the direction of where the Sun rises?	West







27	What fruit is used in a winery?	Grapes
28	Oral English is different from academic English. Which is the best example for academic English: "tolerant" or "put up with it"?	Tolerant
29	What do you use to test the body temperature?	Thermometer
30	What does a thermometer measure?	Body temperature
31	When you fill in a form, what are the two options for 'gender'?	Male and female
32	What can bring astronauts to space?	Spacecraft
33	What term is used for the amount of money we owe, asset or debt?	Debt
34	If you want to find the map of the US, what type of book should you use?	Atlas
35	What are the people who study history and historical evidence?	Historian
36	When your company's assets have increased by triple, how many times does it increase?	Three times
37	What are the things that you touch with you left hand when you play a guitar?	Strings
38	The name of the building where you can borrow books?	Library
39	Where do you go to send mails, a post office or a coffee house?	Post office
40	What is the 25th letter that we use to write English words?	Y
41	What is the 26th letter we use to write English words?	Z
42	What is the first paragraph of an essay?	Introduction
43	How do you call the book where you collect all your photos together?	Album
44	Which of the following is not a means of transportation: by plane, by public transportation or car model?	Car model
45	Which part at the end of book can be used for further reading? An index or a bibliography?	Bibliography
46	Where can you find the index in a book?	At the end
47	What is the joint between your shoulder and your forearm?	Elbow
48	Animals with white ivory and long trunk?	Elephant
49	What is the opposite to convex?	Concave
50	Which of the following sports is more dangerous, parachuting or long-distance running?	Parachuting
51	Where would you normally see crosswords?	Newspaper





52	If you want to buy a ring, who do you approach, a jeweller or pharmacist?	Jeweller
53	What do we call a period of 1000 years?	Millennium
54	When something is given in a pair, how many of them are there?	Two
55	Which one would you use to describe the desert, humidity or aridity?	Aridity
56	What instrument would you use to examine very small life forms such as cells?	Microscope
57	How many years does a centennial celebrates?	years
58	What attitude would you have when you are in a job interview, enthusiastic or passive?	Enthusiastic
59	What is the red liquid that flows from the heart to the rest of the body?	Blood
60	What century are we living in now?	The 21st century
61	Which one has more academic articles, magazines or journals?	Journals
62	Which one needs the most complicated mechanism: car, ship or air plane?	Air plane
63	What are the strings on shoes?	Shoelace
64	How would you describe someone who can speak two languages?	Bilingual
65	Which one would a vegetarian most likely to eat, sandwiches or fruit salad?	Fruit salad
66	What do you call the strap that circulates a person in a car or an airplane?	Seatbelt
67	If a couple have a boy and a girl, how many children do they have?	Two
68	Which one is not a mammal: elephant, kangaroo, butterfly or dolphin?	Butterfly
69	If you have a toothache, who would you go to? // A person who studies teeth?	Dentist
70	A business doesn't want to make a loss - what does it want to make?	Profit
71	Where does a camel normally live?	Desert
72	What kind of book would you use to look up a word that you don't understand?	Dictionary
73	How many sides does a pentagon have?	Five
74	Which one is the quickest to finish 100 meters? Running, walking, or	Running





# 【易学 PTE】9 月 - 高频合集 16.0

	jogging?	
75	What is the meaning of “post” in the word “postgraduate”?	After
76	Apart from addition, subtraction, and multiplication, what is the other mathematical calculation method?	Division
77	What do you need to see thing which are far away?	Binocular
78	What is the opposite to “still”?	Moving/Active/ Dynamic
79	In which direction does the Sun arise from?	East
80	Which one is easier to recycle, plastic or paper?	Paper
81	What do these following belong to: chrysanthemum, roses, daisies, tulip, etc?	Flowers
82	What do you call an equipment we use to look at stars in space?	Telescope
83	The instructions that tell you how to cook food?	Recipe
84	How many years are there in a passage of decade?	10 years
85	What is the heading at the top of an article or page in a newspaper or magazine?	Headline
86	Which organ is the blood pumped from?	Heart
87	What do these following describe: kilogram, pounds, tons?	Weight
88	How many eggs are there in a dozen?	12
89	In a hospital, who is the person that can write prescriptions?	Doctor
90	What will ice do when it is heated?	Melt
91	Do ornithologists study people, birds, clocks, or poetry?	Birds
92	What are the paintings or photos of people especially when it includes someone’s face, head and shoulder?	Portrait
93	What do you call a list in front of a book which outlines the structure of a book?	Table of Contents
94	What is the natural material used to make a car tire?	Rubber
95	What do we call a festival which is held every four years gathering people together as a sporting event?	Olympics (Games)
96	What is the big musical instrument that has 88 black and white keys?	Piano
97	What does IT stand for?	Information Technology
98	What do you call a very long essay, that students have to write for a doctor degree?	Thesis or dissertation





99	Which one is not mythological animal? Unicorn, giraffe, dragon or mermaid?	Giraffe
100	How many years are there in a millennium?	1000 years
101	Who produces books?	Publisher
102	Which one has more interactions between teachers and students, a lecture or a tutorial?	A tutorial
103	What is H <sub>2</sub> O in chemistry?	Water
104	A document protecting people's works.	Patent/Copyright
105	What is the opposite of 'positive'?	Negative
106	What do we call the alphabetical list, at the end of the book that tells you where to find specific information?	Index
107	How would you describe an animal that no longer exist on the earth?	Extinct
108	Whose job is to treat people that are ill or have an injury at a hospital?	Doctor
109	What do meter and millimetre measure, weight or length?	Length
110	How would you describe the process in which snow becomes water?	Melting
111	What is paper made from?	Wood/Trees
112	Which day is between Tuesday and Thursday?	Wednesday
113	Some calendars begin the week on Sunday, what is the other day which commonly starts a week?	Monday
114	What would you call the people who are ill or have an injury and are treated by a doctor in hospital?	Patient
115	What is the force happened between the relative motion when objects are rubbed against each other?	Friction
116	Does Altitude measure height or length?	Height
117	If a species is described as venomous, what substance it has?	Toxin
118	What is the piece of paper that you receive after you have bought an item?	Receipt
119	What is the source of solar energy?	The Sun
120	Computer, telephone and typewriter, which one is first invented?	Typewriter
121	If you are happy with an agreement, what would you like to put at the bottom of the contract with the date?	Signature





122	When you get lost in city, what item do you need to buy to find out where you are and where to go?	Map
123	What publication reports daily news?	Newspaper
124	What is the job title for someone who makes meals in a restaurant?	Chef/Cook
125	What kind of shoes do you wear to keep it comfortable when hiking?	Hiking shoes/Hiking boots
126	What does ASAP stand for?	As soon as possible
127	Under which circumstance would you describe the economy as a good one, the one with high unemployment or low unemployment?	Low unemployment
128	What are the mountains that can erupt?	Volcanoes
129	What do we call a period of 1000 years?	Millennium
130	Tomorrow's lecture is cancelled. If today is Tuesday, then on which day was the lecture cancelled?	Wednesday
131	Where can students borrow reference materials in school?	library
132	Which symbol is used to complete a sentence?	Full stop / period
133	Who sits in the cockpit of an airplane?	Pilot
134	When your bone is injured and broken, what would you say you have?	Fracture
135	How do you call the people who work for a company?	Employees
136	Which one is more fuel efficient, a car or a large truck?	Car
137	How many days are there added in February during a leap year?	day
138	How do you call a doctor who can sell prescribed medicines in a hospital?	Chemist/Pharmacist
139	If you have a toothache, do you go to a surgeon or a dentist?	Dentist
140	When you use Microsoft Word, what does "Times New Roman" mean?	Font
141	What is the outer part that protects fruits like oranges and bananas?	Peel
142	How do you call the money that citizens must contribute to the government for public use?	Tax
143	What is the hardest/toughest part of your hand?	Nails
144	What is the hard object in the centre of peaches, apples and pears?	Stone
145	In a grassland or a swamp can you normally see an alligator?	Swamp
146	What is the electronic device that wake you up in the morning?	Alarm clock







147	How do you describe the line that divides a circle in two pieces?	Chord
148	When you react to a stimulus, is your response quick or slow?	Quick
149	Why are bees so important to agriculture?	Pollination
150	What does the chemical symbol H <sub>2</sub> O stand for?	Water
151	A newspaper is published every day, and a journal is published every month. What do you call the publication that is published four times a year?	Quarterly
152	In which reference book can you find synonyms and antonyms?	Thesaurus
153	How do you call the diagram which includes a horizontal line called X-axis and a vertical line called Y-axis?	Coordinate system
154	Who is the person who works in a hospital and can-do operations?	Surgeon
155	If someone's response is simultaneous, is it quick or slow?	Quick
156	How many alphabets are there in English?	26
157	What is the antonym of vertical?	Horizontal
158	What do you call the document that tells your qualification and work experience?	Resume/ CV
159	In the sentence: "She went to ....." Which word uses a past tense?	Went
160	How do you call the pointing device that is connected to the computer?	Mouse
161	What protects birds on the outside of their bodies?	Feather
162	If a car is not stationary/ stopping, what it is doing?	Running
163	What is a book that describes stories with pictures and ...?	Comic books
164	What is the document you submit before you submit your assignment at university?	Proposal
165	Does a scapegoat receive or give a crime?	Receive
166	In which section of a library can you use the books and materials as reference but cannot borrow them out of library?	Reserve collection
167	What clothes are used to hike mountains and are used to keep dry?	(Outdoor) Jacket
168	Where do you hang your coat, in a closet or in a drawer?	Closet
169	What does green be helpful for?	Environment
170	国家之间的边界叫什么?	Border/ Boundary
171	What feature do violin, guitar, and cello have in common?	Strings





172	What is the content in a cigarette that is often ...discussed/ by a doctor?	Nicotine
173	What's the activity of inhalation of tobacco substance is dangerous?	Smoking
174	困住鸟的笼子	Birdcage
175	If you want to read tragedies or comedies, what kind of book do you read?	Fiction books/ Novels
176	If a car is not stationary/stopping, what it is doing?	Running
177	What is the music that is recorded for a movie or a film?	Soundtrack
178	What will ice become when it is heated?	Water
179	What's the colour of the medal that a champion gets?	Golden/ Gold Medal
180	Where do people go for saving money?	Bank
181	Where do people go for watching sports or games?	Stadium
182	What are the two holes in your nose to breathe?	Nostrils
183	What do birds use to fly?	Wings
184	What do mammals use to feed their next generations?	Breast
185	What material are windows made of?	Glass
186	If there are 8 black balls and 1 white ball, and I randomly pick one, which colour is mostly likely to be picked?	Black
187	When a person's Blood Alcohol Content is higher than the standard range, what activity can't the person do?	Driving
188	How do we call the car that uses two types of fuels?	Hybrid



## **PART 6: Fill in the Blanks – R & W**

### **6.1 Planes/航班**

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.

### **6.2 Estee Lauder/雅诗兰黛**

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 mice 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.

### **6.3 Reality (Camus' test)/加缪试验**

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.



#### 6.4 Lure New Students/吸引新学生

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.

#### 6.5 Enigma/谜

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**.

#### 6.6 Symphony/交响乐

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 **skyscrapers**, 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.

#### 6.7 Outer space affect/外太空影响

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 **restricted** at six months. And now, a number of NASA astronauts are reporting that their 20 or 30 **vision deteriorated** after spending time in space, with many needing glasses once they returned to Earth.

#### 6.8 Modern healthcare

In the fast-changing world of modern healthcare, the job of a doctor is 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**.

#### 6.9 Kashmiri/克什米尔人

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, boho westerners, young travelers and wide-eyed



Japanese. Carpet-sellers honed their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the house boats initiated by the British Raj provided unusual accommodation. The economy boomed. Then, in 1989, separatist and Islamist militancy **attacked** and 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.

### 6.10 Locust/蚱蜢

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 entomophagous – 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.

### 6.11 The horned desert viper/沙漠毒蛇

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 **internal** 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."





**6.12 University science/高校科技**

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, increase the **risk**.

**6.13 Essays/论文**

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**.

**6.14 Sportswomen/女运动员**

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.

**6.15 Plainness/平铺直叙**

Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only beneficial style, or that you should become a **slave** to bare, undecorated writing. Formality and elaborateness have their place, and in **competent** hands complexity can take us on a dizzying, breathtaking journey.

But most people, most of the time, should endeavor to be reasonably simple, to acquire a **baseline** style of short words, active verbs, and comparatively simple sentences **carrying** clear actions or identities. It's quicker, it makes arguments easier to follow, it step-ups 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 don't advise **deserting** altogether.



**6.16TV advertising/电视广告**

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.

**6.17Space work/空间工作**

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

**6.18Dog/狗狗**

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.

**6.19Ministerial staffing system/部长级人员系统**

The contemporary ministerial staffing system is large, active and partisan - far larger and further evolved than any West minster 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.



**6.20 Personal life/私人生活**

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).

**6.21 The allure of the book/书的诱惑**

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.

**6.22 Bach/巴赫**

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.

**6.23 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.



**6.24 People who visit health professionals/挂专家号的人**

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.

**6.25 No parents/离家上学**

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 she's always at the end of a phone-line for you and so are your friends.



**6.26 Alaska's Aleutian Islands/阿拉斯加阿留申群岛**

The few people who live in Alaska's the Aleutian Islands have long been accustomed to shipwrecks. 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.

**6.27 Investment/投资**

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.

**6.28 Andersen's tales/安徒生童话**

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.





**6.29 Impressionist painters/印象派画家**

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.

**6.30 Expansion of Internet/网络的扩展**

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.

**6.31 Consumers' Choices/顾客的选择**

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.

**6.32 Retirement/退休**

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 individualized 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.



**6.33 Walt Disney World/沃尔特迪士尼世界**

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.

**6.34 Arbitration/仲裁**

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**.

**6.35 Joseph Engelberger/约瑟夫英格伯格**

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.

**6.36 Genius/天才**

Genius, in the popular conception, is inextricably tied up with precocity doing something truly creative, we're inclined to think, requires the freshness and exuberance 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 J. Alfred Prufrock" ("I grow old ... I grow old")? Twenty-three. "Poets peak young," the creativity researcher James Kaufman maintains. Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi, 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."



**6.37 Expedition/远征**

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 Berton's book, The Arctic Grail.

**6.38 Surgery/外科手术**

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.

**6.39 The United Nations/联合国**

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.



**6.40 Volcano Eruption/火山喷发**

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.

**6.41 Shark/鲨鱼**

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.

**6.42 Standard Response/标准反应**

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.

**6.43 UW Courses/华大课程**

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.

**6.44 Folklore/民间传说**

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 mouth are said to constitute an oral tradition.



**6.45 Coffee/咖啡**

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.

**6.46 Moths/蛾子**

Why are moths fatally attracted to the light? One **solution** is the old glib **explanation** that the moths are trying to use the flame to navigate. This explanation does not tell us, however, why it is that in many species only males are thus attracted, and in a few, only females. What's more, if moths need to navigate, they must be from a migrating species. Yet most of the time such moths are not migrating. Indeed, most species do not migrate at all and thus have no need of navigation.

**6.47 Colorful poison frogs/彩色毒蛙**

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."

**6.48 Symbiosis /共生**

Symbiosis is a biological **relationship** in which two species live in **close** proximity to each other and interact regularly in such a way as to benefit one or **both** of the organisms. When both partners benefit, this **variety** of symbiosis is known as mutualism.

**6.49 Work of scientists/科学家的工作**

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





**6.50 Plate tectonics/板块结构学**

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.

**6.51 Music/音乐**

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.

**6.52 Soil pollution/土壤污染**

Chemicals used to control weeds in crops such as corn and soybeans may sometimes run off farmland and enter surface water bodies such as lakes and streams. If a surface water body that is used as a **drinking** water supply receives excess amounts of these herbicides, then the municipal water treatment plant must **filter** them out in order for the water to be safe to drink. This added filtration process can be expensive. Farmers can help control excess herbicides in runoff by choosing chemicals that bind with **soil** more readily, are less toxic, or degrade more quickly. Additionally, selecting the best tillage practice can help minimize herbicide **pollution**.



**6.53 Wrinkle cure/祛皱**

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 **publication**. 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.

**6.54 Microorganism/微生物**

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 19<sup>th</sup> century. 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.

**6.55 Collection/藏品**

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.

**6.56 Papal reform/宗教改革**

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.



**6.57 Revision/检查**

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**.

**6.58 Woman/女性**

With the increase in women's **participation** in the labor 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.

**6.59 Financial institutions/财政机构**

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 **phenomena**? Are they looking at the same data? Are the visions of those in **power** are so clouded by special and particular **interests**?

**6.60 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.

**6.61 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**.



**6.62 Paris/巴黎**

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 neighborhoods disappeared. What is done cannot usually be undone, especially when buildings are torn **down**.

**6.63 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.

**6.64 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, glamor **inherited 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. The chin raised upwards in a haughty look; the eyes lowered in an attitude of introspection; the head cocked at an inquisitive or coquettish angle: or the profile presented in sharp outline, emanating power the severity like an emperor's bust **embossed** on a Roman **coin**.



**6.65 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.

**6.66 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 digitized 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 **take off**.

**6.67 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**.





**6.68 Wind/风**

Gentle or fierce, wind always starts in the same way. 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.

**6.69 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 neighbors 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.

**6.70 Environmentalists /环境学家**

Although environmentalists have been **warning** about this situation for decades, many other people are finally beginning to realize 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.

**6.71 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's **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 **summarize** 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.



**6.72 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.

**6.73 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.

**6.74 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.

**6.75 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.

**6.76 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.



**6.77Library/图书馆**

The Dag Hammarskjöld 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**.

**6.78Civil 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.

**6.79Rudman/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 **enjoyed** unrivaled progress in the subject **while failing** to teach it at school - leads to a **radical** punchline; Mathematics could be better learned after we **leave** school.



### 6.80 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.

### 6.81 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.

### 6.82 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.



**6.83 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.

**6.84 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.

**6.85 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. The seminar is to introduce and **provoke** discussion.





**6.86 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. In few other areas of social life does individualism have this hold. To take but one **instance**, it would be absurd to restrict analysis of obesity, to individual greed. It should similarly be widely seen as absurd to restrict analysis of criminal justice issues to the culpability of individuals.

**6.87 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.

**6.88 Anthropologists/人类学家**

It is commonly said by anthropologists that the primitive man is **less individual** and more completely molded by his society than civilized man. This contains an **element** of truth. Simpler societies are more **uniform**, in the sense that they call for, and provide opportunities for, a far **smaller** diversity of individual skills and occupations than the most complex and **advanced** societies. Increasing individualization in this sense is a necessary **product** of modern advanced society and runs through all its activities from top to bottom.



**6.89 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 peoples 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.

**6.90 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.

**6.91 Waste Treatment/废物处理**

It is important to keep the quantities here in perspective. The **volume** of radioactive waste is very small - even smaller if the used **material** is chemically re-processed - but it has to be **managed** carefully. Most countries **accept** that they are responsible for their own.

**6.92 Gallery of Canada/加拿大国家美术馆**

An exhibit that brings together for the first **time** landscapes painted by French impressionist Pierre-Auguste Renoir **comes** to the National Gallery of Canada this June. The **gallery** in Ottawa worked with the National Gallery of London and the Philadelphia Museum of Art to **pull** together the collection of 60 Renoir **paintings** from 45 public and private collections.



**6.93 Ozone damage/臭氧层破坏**

Clones of an Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones **planted** outside small towns upstate or on Long Island, says Jillian Gregg, now of the Environmental Protection Agency's western-ecology division in Corvallis, Ore. The growth gap comes from **ozone** damage, she and her New York colleagues report. Ozone chemists have known that **concentrations** may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from **urban** pollution that **blows** in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hang-around ozone is the **overwhelming** factor in tree growth, the researchers say in the July 10 *Nature*. "This study has profound importance in showing us most vividly that rural areas **pay** the **price** for urban pollution," says Stephen P. Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "This work should be a wake-up call," he adds.

**6.94 Progressive enhancement/渐进增强**

Progressive enhancement is a **design** practice based on the idea that instead of designing for the least capable browser, or mangling our code to make a site look the same in every browser, we should provide a core set of functionality and information to all users, and then **progressively** enhance the appearance and behavior of the site for users of more capable browsers. It's very productive development practice, instead of **spending** hours working out how to add drop shadows to the borders of an element in every browser, we simply use the standards-based approach for browsers that support it and don't even attempt to implement it in browsers that don't. After all, the users of older and less capable browsers won't know what they are missing, the biggest **challenge** to progressive enhancement is the belief among developers and clients that websites should look the same in every browser. As a developer, you can simplify your life and dedicate your time to more interesting challenges if you let go of this outdated notion and embrace progressive enhancement.

**6.95 Economic depression/经济萧条**

As the economic depression deepened in the early 30s, and as farmers had less and less money to spend in their town, banks began to fail at **alarming** rates. During the 20s, there was an average of 70 banks failing each year nationally. After the crash during the first 10 months of 1930, 744 banks **failed** 10 times as many. In all, 9,000 banks failed during the **decade** of the 30s. It's estimated that 4,000 banks failed during the one year of 1933. By 1933, **depositors** saw \$140 billion disappear through bank failures.



**6.96 Chemistry/化学**

Chemistry is an extremely important topic in physiology. Most physiological processes occur as the **result** of chemical changes that occur within the body. These changes include the influx of ions across a neurons membrane, causing a **signal** to pass from one end to the other. Other examples include the **storage** of oxygen in the blood by a protein as it **passes** through the lungs for **usage** throughout the body.

**6.97 Language changes/英语变迁**

English has been changing throughout its lifetime and it's still **changing** today. For most of us, these changes are fine as long as they're well and truly in the past. Paradoxically, we can be **curious** about word origins and the stories behind the structures we find in our language, but we experience a queasy distaste for any change that might be happening right under our noses. There are even language critics who are **convinced** that English is dying, or if not dying at least being progressively **damaged** through long years of mistreatment.

**6.98 Liquidity/流动资产**

When people worry about a glut of liquidity, they are thinking of the first of these concepts. If money is too abundant or too cheap, inflationary **pressures** may build up or bubbles may appear in financial markets — until central banks tighten policy or market opinion suddenly changes. A slackening of **economic** activity or a drop in asset prices can leave households, businesses and financial institutions in trouble if their balance sheets are not liquid enough (the second concept) or if they cannot find a buyer for **assets**.

**6.99 Film/电影**

The universality of story Feature films are narratives - they tell stories. Even films based on **true** events will fictionalize them in order to produce drama, to telescope time, to avoid being filled up with too many **minor** characters, or simply to be more entertaining. Even in the current welter of special-effect movies, feature films are usually summarized by their plots - in their first 'treatment'(or outline of the script idea), in the advance publicity, in the TV guide, in reviews, and in conversations. Films may differ from other **kinds** of narrative-literary fiction or television drama, for instance - in the medium used and the representational conventions. They do, however, **share** with literary fiction and television drama the basic structure and functions of narrative. Much work has been done by researchers in the field known as 'narratology' on exactly what constitutes the structures and functions of the narrative. Their conclusions are of great use to students of the feature film



**6.100 Stock of Australian housing/澳洲住房存量**

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

**6.101 AVG/活跃的视频游戏**

Currently, there is concern about the increasing amount of time children spend **engaged** in sedentary activities, the number of children who fail to achieve **minimum** daily physical activity guidelines (i.e. 60 min of moderate-to vigorous intensity activities every day), and the apparent increase in obesity prevalence as a result of such sedentary **behavior**. Screen-based activities, including television viewing and playing computer games are among the most frequently observed sedentary activities that children partake with children spending 2.5–4 h per day participating in such activities. The introduction of "active video games" (AVGs) into the gaming market presents an opportunity to convert traditional, sedentary screen-time in to active screen-time and thus increase total daily energy expenditure (EE). Modern AVGs utilize cameras and motion sensors to allow the gamer to physically perform a variety of actions, **dependent** on the console, such as swinging a tennis racquet or running. The most demanding AVGs provided similar responses to walking and, based on international standards, should be classified as low-intensity activities. Whilst AVGs may provide children with a better alternative to sedentary gaming, they are not a sufficient **replacement** for normal physical activity, e.g. sports and outdoor play.

**6.102 Cheat/欺骗**

Although not written about extensively, a few individuals have considered the concept and act of cheating in **history** as well as contemporary culture. J. Barton Bowyer writes that cheating "is the advantageous distortion of perceived reality. The advantage falls to the cheater because the cheated person **misperceives** what is assumed to be the real world". The cheater is taking advantage of a person, a situation, or **both**. Cheating also involves the "distortion of perceived reality" or what others call "deception". Deception can involve hiding the "true" reality or "showing" reality in a way intended to deceive others.





**6.103 Copyright/版权**

Digital media and the internet have made the sharing of texts, music and images easier than ever, and the **enforcement** of copyright restriction harder. This situation has encouraged the growth of IP law, and **prompted** increased industrial concentration on extending and 'policing' IP protection, while also leading to the growth of an 'open access', or 'creative commons' movement which **challenges** such control of knowledge and **creativity**.

**6.104 Frost's poetry/弗罗斯特**

There's duplicity in Frost's poetry, and there's a certain **doubleness** in the figure that he **projects** as a poet. I like to think of his obsession with double meanings, which he has, as a way of responding to a division in culture, between popular and elite readers, a division that he saw as **expressive** of a division in American culture between money and esteem, business and art.

**6.105 The University of Maryland/马里兰大学**

The University of Maryland boasts 78 academic programs **ranked** in the top 25 nationally and 29 academic programs in the top 10 according to U.S. News and World report. By drawing top-notch faculty, attracting the brightest students and **investing** in the quality of our academic programs, we are a force to reckon with on a national **basis**.

**6.106 Breton language/布列塔尼语**

It is difficult to tell precisely when the Breton language was born. As early as the VIth century the new country was **established** and known as "Lesser Britain", but for many centuries its language **remained** close to the one of Great Britain - very close even to the dialect spoken in the South West. The VIIIth century is the milestone where Breton, Cornish and Welsh are **considered** as different languages.

**6.107 Education and well-being/受教育与幸福**

Education and well-being have often been **associated**. The idea that education can promote individual well-being indirectly, by **improving** earnings and promoting **social** mobility, is an old one; so are notions of education helping to promote the good society by **contributing** to economic growth and equality of opportunity.



**6.108 The nature of human/人的天性**

Modern developments in areas such as neuroscience, artificial intelligence and evolutionary psychology have resulted in new **ways** of thinking about human nature. Can we explain the mind and consciousness in **terms** of brain function? Can we understand modern human behavior in terms of our evolutionary heritage? Is science even the right **place** to start if we want to understand human nature? Come along the Great Debate, hear the arguments and have your **say**.

**6.109 Wind V2/风 版本二**

Wind is air moving around. Some winds can move **as** fast as a racing car, over 100 miles an **hour**. Winds can travel around the world. Wind can make you feel cold because you lose heat from your body **faster** when it is windy. Weather forecasters need to **know** the speed and direction of the wind. The strength of wind is measured using the Beaufort scale from wind force 0 when there is no wind, to wind force 12 which can damage houses and buildings and is called hurricane force.

**6.110 Number and form/数字与形式**

Number and form are the essence of our world: from the **patterns** of the stars to the pulses of the market, from the **beats** of our hearts to catching a ball or tying our shoelaces. Drawing on science, literature, history and philosophy, and introducing **geniuses** from Alcibiades, the enfant terrible of Athens, to Gauss, the Mozart of numbers, this **inspiring** book makes the mysteries of maths accessible and its rich patterns brilliantly clear.

**6.111 New ideas/新想法**

First, new ideas are the **wheels** of progress. Without them, **stagnation reigns**. Whether you're a designer dreaming of another world, an **engineer** working on a new kind of structure, an **executive** charged with developing a fresh business concept, an advertiser seeking a breakthrough way to sell your product, a fifth-grade teacher trying to plan a memorable school **assembly** program, or a volunteer looking for a new way to sell the same old raffle tickets, your ability to **generate** good ideas is critical to your success.



**6.112 Nutrition / 营养学**

Since nutrition scientists are constantly making new discoveries, we need to revise our **recommendations** for healthy eating from time to time. However, nutrition is an art as well as a **science**. It's an art because it requires creativity to develop a healthy eating plan for people who differ in their food preferences, beliefs and culture, let alone in their nutritional needs according to their genes and life stage. As we discover more about how our genes and our environment **interact**, it's becoming increasingly difficult to provide a single set of dietary recommendations that will be **suitable** for everyone.

**6.113 Ice Age / 冰川时代**

At the end of the last ice age, the melting ice **disrupted** the ocean currents in the North Atlantic and **caused** a drop in temperature of almost 5 degrees. Even **though** the rest of the planet was warming UP, the North Atlantic region remained in a cold period for 1300 years. The same thing happened **around** 8000 years ago, when the cooling lasted about a hundred years, and it **could** happen again today. Even a short period of cooling in the North Atlantic could have a dramatic effect on the wildlife, and the human populations, living there.

**6.114 Choice of Investments / 投资选择**

Men and women are making different choices about their retirement savings, which could lead to very different investment outcomes, according to Dr Claire Matthews, Director of Financial Planning at Massey University's Centre for Banking Studies. Speaking at the 2012 New Zealand Finance Colloquium, held at Massey University's Albany campus last week, Dr Matthews said demographic characteristics had a substantial impact on the choices people made about Kiwisaver funds and retirement savings more generally. When it came to fund selection, she found there were significant differences based on gender. Men are more likely to invest in aggressive and growth **funds**, while women are more likely to choose **conservative** funds. "Males are risk takers, **whether** it's in their choice of car or their investment fund," she says. "But when it comes to long-term savings, risk taking can actually be an advantage." Dr Matthews also found that men are more likely than women to have prior savings when joining KiwiSaver. Just over half of male respondents said they had savings already, while only 38% of women did. "These figures reflect and confirm, quite disappointingly, the difference between males and females and the level of interest they take in financial planning," Dr Matthews says. "It's important for all New Zealanders to be better educated about their personal finances, but this is particularly so for women." Other demographic factors, including age, ethnicity, education, and income, can also influence the choices **being** made about retirement savings. Dr Matthews found that those with bachelor and higher degrees, and those in households with a pre-tax income of \$100,000 or more, were more likely to choose aggressive and growth funds.



On the other hand, both the youngest and oldest age groups were more likely to be invested in conservative funds. While this might be appropriate for the life-cycle stage of older investors, it might not be so appropriate for younger, longer-term investors.

### **6.115 E-learning/远程学习**

E-learning is the new way forward. We believe **passionately** in e-learning. Our innovative approach opens up new **opportunities** for busy professionals that simply did not previously exist - the **chance** to combine a prestigious Masters program with a demanding professional and personal **life**. Our small virtual classrooms facilitate intensive **interaction** and collaboration among professionals from all over the world.

### **6.116 London's National Portrait Gallery/伦敦国家画像馆**

London's National Portrait Gallery is currently celebrating the fifty-year **career** of photographer Sandra Lousada. The twenty one portraits on **display** depict key **figures** in literature, film and fashion from the early 1960s, **subsequent** to the acquisition of forty portraits by Lousada, the display at the National Portrait Gallery highlights shots taken between 1960 and 1964, many of which **feature** in Lousada's book Public Faces Private Places(2008). Formal commissioned portraits are shown alongside behind the scenes photographs taken on films **sets** and unguarded portraits of sitters captured at home.

### **6.117 Complementary therapies/补充疗法**

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**.

### **6.118 Lake Turkana/图尔卡纳湖**

Lake Turkana is a large lake in Kenya, East Africa. This **part** of Africa was home to some of the first humans. Here, archaeologists have found piles of **bones** (both human and animal) and collections of stones that humans used as **tools**. By carefully uncovering and **examining** these remains, scientists have started to put together the story of our earliest ancestors. In 2001, a 4 million year-old skeleton was uncovered in the area. Although a link between it and modern-day humans has not been established, the skeleton shows the species was walking upright.



**6.119 Descendants of the Maya/玛雅后裔**

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.

**6.120 No parents/离家上学**

For many first-year students, the University may be their first **experience** living away from home for an **extended** period of time. It is a **definite** break from home. The individual's usual **sources** of support are no longer present to **facilitate** adjustment to the unfamiliar environment. Here are tips for students which may provide realistic **expectations** concerning living **arrangements** and social life on campus. In addition, students may benefit from information concerning resources available to them at the Counseling Center.

**6.121 Linguistic effects/语言效果**

An important corollary of this focus on language as the window to legal epistemology is the central role of **discourse** to law and other sociocultural processes. In particular, the **ideas** that people hold about how language works (**linguistic** ideologies) combine with linguistic structuring to create powerful, often unconscious effects. In recent years, linguistic anthropologists have made much progress in developing more precisely analytic **tools** for tracking those effects.

**6.122 Smart organisms/聪明的微生物**

Some of the most basic organisms are smarter than we thought. Rather than moving about randomly, amoebas and plankton employ sophisticated **strategies** to look for food and might travel in a way that **optimizes** their foraging. Immediately after an amoeba turned right, it was twice as likely to turn left as right again, and vice versa, they told a meeting of the American Physical Society meeting in Denver, Colorado, last week. This suggests that the cells have a rudimentary **memory**, being able to remember the last direction they had just turned in.

**6.123 Chaucer's Tales/乔叟的故事**

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





**6.124 Fingerprints/指纹**

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

**6.125 Career/雇佣生涯**

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

**6.126 Pre-Raphaelite/拉斐尔前派**

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

**6.127 Recruitment approaches/招聘方法**

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



**6.128 American executive/美国行政**

The American executive, unlike the British, has no **connection** with the legislature, and this lack of **coordination** between executive and legislature is one of the **distinctive** features of American federal government. The Constitution guarded against executive control by **disqualifying** federal officials, whether civil or military, from membership in Congress.

**6.129 Well-being/英国当今幸福情况**

Life in the UK 2012 provides a unique overview of well-being in the UK today. The report is the first snapshot of **life** in the UK to be delivered by the Measuring National Well-being program and will be **updated** and published annually. Wellbeing is discussed in terms of the economy, people and the environment. Information such as the unemployment rate or **number** of crimes against the person are presented alongside **data** on people's thoughts and feelings, for example, satisfaction with our jobs or **leisure** time and fear of crime. Together, a richer picture on 'how society is doing' is provided.

**6.130 Coral reef/珊瑚礁**

Coral reefs **support** more marine life than any other ocean ecosystem and are, not **surprisingly**, a favorite pursuit for many divers. But as well as being physically and biologically spectacular, coral reefs also support the livelihoods of over half a billion people. What is more, this number is expected to **double** in coming decades while the area of high-quality reef is expected to halve. In combination with the very real threat of climate change, which could lead to increased seawater temperatures and ocean acidification, we start to arrive at some quite frightening scenarios.

**6.131 Psychoanalytic and behaviorist/精神分析与行为主义**

Elements of both the psychoanalytic and behaviorist theories **arrange** in modern approaches to personality. Advances in neuroscience have begun to **bridge** the gap between biochemistry and behavior, but there is still a great deal that needs to be explained. Without a consistent understanding of personality, how can we begin to **categorize** risk takers? If we cannot, we will be unable to **compare** their genes with those of others.

**6.132 Biological systems/生物系统**

Since biological systems with signs of **complex** engineering are unlikely to have arisen from accidents or coincidences, their **organization** must come from natural selection, and hence should have **functions** useful for survival and reproduction in the environments in which humans evolved.



**6.133 The Roman people/罗马民众**

The Roman people had at first been inclined to regard the French Revolution with either indifference or **derision**. But as the months went by and the **emigres** who remained in the city were less and less **hopeful** of an early return home, the mood of the Romans became increasingly antagonistic towards the 'assassins of Paris'. The nationalization of Church property in France, the confiscation of papal territories, the dwindling of contributions and the paucity of tourists and pilgrims all contributed to an exacerbation of this antagonism. When the French Convention, determined to gain international recognition for the Republic, dispatched envoys to Rome, the people turned upon them in fury.

**6.134 Pullman historic district/普尔曼历史街区**

Built in 1880 on 4,000 acres of **land** outside of the Chicago city limits, Pullman, Illinois, was the first industrial planned **community** in the United States. George Pullman, of the Pullman railroad Car Company, built the south residential portion of the company town first, which contained 531 **houses**, some of which stand today more or less as they did originally.

**6.135 Reading process/阅读过程**

Reading is an active process, not a **passive** one. We always read within a **specific** context, and this affects what we notice and what seems to matter. We always have a purpose in reading a text, and this will shape how we **approach** it. Our purpose and background knowledge will also **determine** the strategies we use to read the text.

**6.136 Octopus/章鱼**

If consciousness comes in degrees, then how far along on the spectrum is the octopus? Octopuses almost certainly feel pain. They nurse and protect **injured** body parts, and show a preference not to be touched near wounds. In addition to feeling pain, octopuses also have **sophisticated** sensory capacities: excellent eyesight, and acute sensitivity to taste and smell. This, together with their large nervous systems and **complex** behavior makes it all but certain. The question of what subjective experience might be like for an octopus is **complicated** by the odd relationship between its brain and body.

**6.137 What is music/何为音乐**

What is music? In one sense, this is an easy **question**. Even the least musical among us can recognize **pieces** of music when we hear them and name a few canonical **examples**. We know there are different kinds of music and, even if our **knowledge** of music is restricted, we know which kinds we like and which kinds we do not.



**6.138 Donors/爱心捐赠人士**

Americans approached a record level of generosity last year. Of the \$260.28bn given to charity in 2005, 76.5% of it came from **individual** donors. These people gave across the range of non-profit bodies, from museums to religious organizations, with a heavy **emphasis** on disaster relief after the Asian tsunami and US hurricanes. In total, Americans gave away 2.2% of their household income in 2005, slightly about 40-year **average**.

**6.139 Pewter/白蜡**

Pewter is an attractive metal which has been used for the **production** of household and other items in Britain since Roman times. It is an alloy **consisting** mostly of tin which has been **mixed** with small amounts of other metals such as copper, lead or antimony to **harden** it and make it more durable.

**6.140 Leading scientists/顶级科学家们**

The Life Science Institute at the University of Michigan achieves **excellence** in biomedical research by bringing together the world's leading scientists from a variety of life science disciplines to **accelerate** breakthroughs and discoveries that will improve human health. With close to 400 scientific staff members, the LSI is exploiting the power of a **collaborative** and interdisciplinary approach to biomedical research in an open-laboratory facility.

**6.141 Science warn global warming/科学预测全球变暖**

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.



**6.142 Transport policy/交通政策**

Despite transport problems being a topic of frequent dinner table conversation, comprehensive **assessment** of policy directions for transport has been the subject of remarkably little academic analysis. This chapter introduces the **scope** of the book, which is intended to help redress this **shortcoming**. The primary focus is on **urban** transport policy, with the emphasis being on policy analysis rather than analysis of the policy process. Importantly, the chapter sets out some key propositions that have been important in shaping the authors' approach to the particular matters that are considered in subsequent chapters.

**6.143 Iceland/冰岛**

On average, Iceland **experiences** a major volcanic event once every 5 years. Since the Middle Ages, a third of all the lava that has **covered** the earth's surface has erupted in Iceland. However, according to a recent geological hypothesis, this estimate does not include **submarine** eruptions, which are much more extensive than those on the land surface.

**6.144 A mini helicopter/迷你直升机**

A mini helicopter modeled on flying tree seeds could soon be flying overhead. Evan Ulrich and colleagues at the University of Maryland in College Park turned to the biological world for inspiration to build a scaled-down helicopter that could mimic the properties of full-size aircraft. The complex **design** of full-size helicopters gets less efficient when shrunk, **meaning** that standard mini helicopters expend most of their power simply fighting to stay stable in the air. The researchers realized that a simpler aircraft designed to stay stable passively would use much less power and reduce manufacturing costs to boot. It turns out that nature **had beaten** them to it. The seeds of trees such as the maple have a single-blade structure that **allows** them to fly far away and drift safely to the ground. These seeds, known as samaras, need no engine to **spin** through the air, thanks to a process called autorotation. By analyzing the behavior of the samara with high-speed cameras, Ulrich and his team were able to copy its design. The samara copter is not the first single winged helicopter – one was flown in 1952, and others have been attempted since – but it is the first to take advantage of the samara's autorotation. This allows Ulrich's vehicle to perform some neat tricks, such as falling safely to the ground if its motor fails or using vertical columns of air to stay aloft indefinitely. "We can turn off the motor and autorotate, which requires no power to sustain," says Ulrich.





**6.145 Low fertility/低生育率**

Low fertility is a concern for many OECD countries as they face the prospect of population aging. This article makes **comparisons** between Australia and seven other OECD countries in fertility rates between 1970 and 2004. Changing age **patterns** of fertility are also compared and show that for most of the countries, women are **postponing** childbirth and having fewer babies. The **associations** of women's education levels and rates of employment with fertility are also explored.

**6.146 The American People/美国人**

The American People: Creating a Nation and a Society examines U.S. history as revealed through the **experiences** of all Americans, both ordinary and extraordinary. With a thought-provoking and rich presentation, the authors explore the complex lives of Americans of all national **origins** and cultural backgrounds, at all levels of society, and in all **regions** of the country.

**6.147 Economists and ecologists/经济学家和生态学家**

There is a pointless argument between economists and ecologists over which **crisis** is more important - the ecosphere or the economy? The materialist **answer** is that their fates are interlinked. We know the natural world only by interacting with it and transforming it: nature **produced** us that way. Even if, as some supporters of 'deep ecology' **argue**, the earth would be better off without us, it is to us that the task of saving it falls.

**6.148 Dog emotion/狗狗的情绪**

Can dogs tell when we are happy, sad or angry? As a dog owner, I feel **confident** not only that I can tell what kind of **emotional** state my pets are in, but also that they respond to my emotions. Yet as a hard-headed scientist, I try to take a more **rational** and pragmatic view. These **personal observations** seem more likely to result from my **desire for** a good relationship with my dogs.

**6.149 Fingermarks/指纹**

Fingerprints, referred to as "fingermarks" in forensics, are formed when residue from the ridged skin of the fingers or palms is **transferred** onto a surface, leaving behind an impression. Fingermarks are often made of sweat and colorless **contaminating** materials such as soap, moisturizer and grease. These fingermarks are described as "latent" as they are generally invisible to the naked eye, which means that **locating** them at a crime scene can be challenging.



**6.150 Concrete jungle/混凝土丛林**

Spending too much time in the concrete jungle is bad for city **dwellers'** health and could have potentially catastrophic consequences for the environment, conservation biologist Richard Fuller will argue during a seminar at the University of Canberra today.

Dr Fuller, **lecturer** in biodiversity and conservation at the University of Queensland and CSIRO, will explore the fact that although there's evidence that the well-being of humans increases with **exposure** to our surrounding biodiversity, the **opportunities** for people to experience nature are declining rapidly in the modern world.

**6.151 Two 'Norths'/两个“北方”**

Mapping software works with your phone's GPS for the location and then the in-built **compass** finds north, adjusting to the direction you're facing and **pointing** the way. But that's not easy because there are two 'norths'. There's **true** north - which is the direction of the North Pole and which reliably stays put - and there's **magnetic** north which, thanks to the flowing layer of molten iron in the Earth's outer **core**, has a habit of moving around.

**6.152 Wine and ale/葡萄酒和啤酒**

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.



**6.153 Ocean floor/海底**

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.

**6.154 Burger King/汉堡王**

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**.



**6.155 William Shakespeare/威廉莎士比亚**

For all his fame and celebration, William Shakespeare remains a **mysterious** figure with regards to personal history. There are just two primary **sources** for information on the Bard: his works, and various legal and **church** documents that have survived from Elizabethan times. Naturally, there are many **gaps** in this body of information, which tells us little about Shakespeare, the man.

**6.156 Edison/爱迪生**

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.

**6.157 Kimbell/金贝尔美术馆**

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 rather 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.

### **6.158 Jean Piaget/皮亚杰**

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 **fashioned** 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.

### **6.159 Seatbelt/安全带**

I 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 law. In the United Kingdom road deaths decreased steadily about seven thousand a year in.





### 6.160 Definition of Country/国家的定义

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.

### 6.161 Folklore/民间传说

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 mouth are said to constitute an oral tradition.

### 6.162 Oxford medical school/牛津大学医学院

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.



**6.163 Morality of the welfare system/福利制度的道德**

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 either to **tolerate** the free riders, refuse to pay for the **effects** of their irresponsibility or trust the state to **educate** them.

**6.164 Australia Higher Education Funding/澳大利亚高等教育资金**

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 **accessible** 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.

**6.165 Ikebana/插花**

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.



**6.166Poverty/贫困**

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.

**6.167Impressionist/印象派**

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 lifes 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).

**6.168Pinker/平克**

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.



**6.169 Video-conferencing technology/视频会议技术**

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.

**6.170 Parliament/议会**

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 bien 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.

**6.171 Egg-eating snakes/吃鸡蛋的蛇**

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, some other snakes eat bigger eggs, but it requires special **treatment**. These snakes have spines that stick out from the backbone. The spines **crack** the egg **open** as it passes through the throat.



**6.172 Australia and New Zealand/澳大利亚与新西兰**

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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

**6.173 Serving on a jury/给陪审团做义工**

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.

**6.174 Dairy farms/奶牛场**

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).





**6.175 Dark energy/暗能量**

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.

**6.176 Water security/水安全**

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.

**6.177 Headmaster/校长**

David Lynch is professor and head of education at Charles Darwin University. Prior to this, he was sub-dean in the Faculty of Education and Creative Arts at Central Queensland University and foundation head of the University's Noosa **campus**. David's career in education began as a primary school teacher in Queensland in the early 1980's and **progressed** to four principal positions before **entering** higher education. David's research interests predominate in teacher education with particular interest in building teacher capability to meet a changed world.



**6.178 Allergies/过敏**

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: HIStuh - 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.

**6.179 Non-attendance/小孩子缺勤**

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 **reticent** 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.

**6.180 Legal deposit/法定送存**

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.



**6.181 Bronze vs Silver/铜牌与银牌**

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.

**6.182 Interdisciplinary center/跨界中心**

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.

**6.183 Sales Jobs/销售工作**

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 to motivate 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.

### **6.184Anxiety/考前焦虑**

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.

### **6.185Fluid/流体**

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 behavior of liquids that underlies most special effects involving water has been **honored** with election to the Australian Academy of Sciences.

Professor Monaghan, one of only 17 members elected in 2011, was recognized 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.

### 6.186Kiwi/几维鸟

A Massey ecologist has teamed up with a leading wildlife photographer to produce the definitive book on New Zealand's national bird, the kiwi. Kiwi: A Natural History was written by Dr. Isabel Castro and **features** photographs by Rod Morris. Dr. Castro has been working with kiwi **since** 1999, with a focus on their behavior. "I've specifically been looking at the sense of smell that kiwi uses when foraging, but **also** in their interactions with their environment and other kiwi," she says. The book covers all aspects of kiwi, from their evolution, prehistory and closest relatives to their feeding and breeding behavior and current conservation issues, **making** this the perfect **introduction** for anyone with an interest in these fascinating birds. The book is the second title in a new **series** on New Zealand's wildlife, targeted at a family readership.

### 6.187Tomb/墓地

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 **tranquility** 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





**6.188Herbal/草本书**

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.

**6.189Foreign policy/外国政策**

The foreign policy of a state, it is often argued, begins and ends with the border. No doubt an exaggeration, this aphorism nevertheless has an **element** of truth. A state's relation with its neighbors, at least in the **formative** years, are greatly influenced by its frontier policy, especially when there are no **settled** borders. Empire builders in the past sought to extend imperial frontiers for a variety of reasons; subjugation of kings and princes to gain their **allegiance** (as well as handsome tributes or the coffers of the state), and, security of the core of the empire from external attacks by establishing a string of buffer states in areas adjoining the frontiers. The history of British empire in India was no different. It is important to note in this connection that the concept of international boundaries (between two sovereign states), demarcated and **delineated**, was yet to emerge in India under Mughal rule.



**6.190 Film/电影**

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 **ass**="pdfmark"> 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 **which** 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.

**6.191 Learning online/在线学习**

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 theaters 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 Center 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.

**6.192 English Language/英语**

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 uber languages, most importantly English, the remaining languages are now dying at the **rate** of about one a fortnight.



**6.193 Most respected companies/最负盛名的企业**

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

**6.194 Intelligence comparing/智商对比**

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 as an elephant will have a larger brain than a human simply because it is a large beast. Instead we use the Cephalization index, which compares 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.

**6.195 Northern spotted owls/北方斑点猫头鹰**

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.



**6.196 Push and pull factors/拉动与推动因素**

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.

**6.197 Answer questions/答题**

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.

**6.198 Opportunity cost/机遇成本**

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. Most decisions **involve** 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.



**6.199 Primates/灵长类动物**

With their punk hairstyles and bright colors, marmosets and tamarins are among the most attractive primates on earth. These fast-moving, lightweight animals live in the rainforests of South America. Their small size **makes** it easy for them to dart about the trees, catching insects and small animals such as lizards, frogs, and snails. Marmosets have another unusual food **source** - they use their chisel-like incisor teeth to **dig** into tree bark and lap up the gummy sap that seeps out, leaving telltale, oval-shaped holes in the **branches** when they have finished. But as vast tracts of rainforest are cleared for plantations and cattle ranches marmosets and tamarins are in serious **danger** of extinction.

**6.200 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.

**6.201 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'.





### 6.202 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 **scientists** would say one is heterogeneous and the other homogeneous. Without knowledge of atomic structures - how would it be **possible** to tell elements from compounds?

### 6.203 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.

### 6.204 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 warp, 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.



**6.205 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.

**6.206 Material culture studies/物质文化的研究**

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.

**6.207 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 **focus** more attention on your moments of rhetorical flourish which I do not advise abandoning altogether.



**6.208 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.

**6.209 Crime/犯罪**

Crime is an integral part of everyday life. It is a prominent **feature** in the news and is a popular subject for frictional portrayal. Most students commencing legal studies will have some **experience** of crime, whether directly, as a victim of crime or indirectly through exposure to media coverage. This means that most offenses **covered** on the syllabus, such as murder, theft and rape will be familiar **terms**. This tends to give students the impression that they know more about criminal law than they do about other subjects on the syllabus. This can be a real disadvantage in terms of the academic study of criminal law because it tends to lead students to rely on preconceived **notions** of the nature and scope of the offenses and to reach instinctive, but often legally inaccurate, conclusions. It is absolutely **essential** to success in criminal law that you put aside any prior knowledge of the offenses and focus on the principles of law derived from statutes and cases. By doing this, you will soon appreciate just how much difference there is between everyday conceptions of crime and its actuality.

**6.210 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. The chin raised upwards in a haughty look; the eyes lowered in an attitude of introspection; the head cocked at an inquisitive or coquettish angle: or the profile presented in sharp outline, emanating power the severity like an emperor’s bust **embossed** on a Roman coin.



**6.211 Language/语言**

Language comes so naturally to us that it is easy to forget what a strange and miraculous gift it is. All over the world members of our **species** fashion their breath into hisses and hums and squeaks and pops and listen to others do the **same**. We do this, of course, not only because we like the sounds but because details of the sounds contain information about the **intentions** of the person making them. We, humans, are fitted with a means of **sharing** our ideas, in all their unfathomable vastness. When we listen to speech, we can be led to think thoughts that have never been thought before and that never would have **occurred** to us on our own. Behold, the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed. Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains. Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence. Energy equals mass times the speed of light squared. I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge my duties as King without the help and support of the woman I love.

**6.212 Vice-chancellor/副校长**

This is a challenging time for UK students, and we should be making their transition from university to the globalized world easier, not harder. The British Academy has voiced its **concern** over the growing language deficit for some years, and the gloomy statistics speak for themselves. We need **decisive** action if we are remedying this worsening situation.

The **roots** of the problem lie within schools, but Vice-Chancellors have the power to drive change and help their students recognize the importance of learning languages, and about the countries where they are spoken and the cultures they sustain. We **urge** them to act and protect this country's long term economic, social and cultural standing.

**6.213 Delegation/权利下放**

The process of delegation comprises the decision to delegate, the briefing, and the follow-up. At each of these points, **anticipate** the potential problems. When you delegate, you are not delegating the right to perform an **action**, you are delegating the right to make decisions. It is important to be **flexible**, as the person to whom you delegate may have a better and faster way of completing a job than you. Overall responsibility for a delegated task remains with you. It is helpful to others if you can provide **constructive** feedback on their performance.



**6.214 Promoting good customer service/推广好客服**

Promoting good customer service must start at the top. If management doesn't realize how important this **aspect** of their business is, they will be at an instant **disadvantage** in their industry. Good customer response equates to loyal customers, which are the cornerstone of any successful business. No matter how much money you invest in your **marketing**, if you don't much have the fundamental elements of your business right, it's **wasted** money.

**6.215 Business/生意**

One distinguishing feature of business is its economic character. In the world of business, we interact with each other not as family members, friends, or neighbors, but as **buyers** and **sellers**, employers and employees, and the like. Trading, for example, is often **accompanied** by hard bargaining, in which both sides conceal their full hand and perhaps **engage** in some bluffing. And a **skilled** salesperson is well-**versed** in the art of arousing a customer's attention (sometimes by a bit of puffery) to **clinich** the sale. Still, there is an "ethics of trading" that prohibits the use of false or deceptive claims and tricks such as "bait-and-switch" advertising.

**6.216 Politics and international relations/政治与国际关系**

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





**6.217 Fresh water/淡水**

Everybody needs fresh water. **without** water people, animals and plants **cannot** live. Although a few plants and animals can make do with saltwater, all humans need a constant supply of fresh water if they are to stay **fit** and healthy. Of the total supply of water on the Earth, only about 3 percent of it is fresh, and most of that is stored as ice and snow at the poles or is so **deep** under the surface of the Earth that we cannot get to it. Despite so much of the water being out of reach, we still have a million cubic miles of it that we can use. That's about 4,300,000 cubic kilometers of fresh water to share out between most of the plants, animals and people on the planet.

**6.218 Effective leaders/高效的领导者**

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.

**6.219 What Will Make You Happy/让人高兴的事物**

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 person's 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.



**6.220 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.

**6.221 Two sentiments/两个观点**

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

**6.222 Good school/好学校**

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



**6.223 High-protein diet/高蛋白饮食**

In our studies, those people on a high-protein diet lost the same amount of weight as those on a higher-carbohydrate diet, since the two diets **offered** an equal amount of kilojoules and the same amount of fat. However, body composition (that is, the ratio of fat to muscle) showed greater improvement among those people on the higher-protein diet. When the **participants** in other studies were allowed to eat until they were no longer hungry, those on the higher carbon hydrate diet, even after more than a year.

The reduction in hunger and the beneficial effect on muscle **provided** by the higher-protein diet is mostly related to its protein content, while the reduced triglyceride levels and enhanced fat-loss seem to be related to its lower amounts of carbon hydrate. The diet is healthy because its protein comes from lean red meat, fish, chicken and low-fat dairy products, all of which provide good nutrition. A high-protein diet in which the protein comes from protein powders and supplements is unlikely to be healthy, unless the supplements are **fortified** with vitamins and minerals.

**6.224 People need exercise/人们需加强锻炼**

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

There are two **main** ways to increase the number of calories you expend: Start a regular exercise program if you do not have one already. Increase the amount of physical activity in your daily routine.

**6.225 Teens writing/青少年写作**

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



**6.226 Natural capital/自然资本**

Capital has often been thought of narrowly as physical capital – the machines, tools, and equipment used in the production of other goods, but our wealth and wellbeing also **relies** on natural capital. If we forget this, we risk **degrading** the services that natural ecosystems provide, which **support** our economies and sustain our lives. These services include purifying our water, **regulating** our climate, reducing flood risk, and pollinating our crops. The Natural Capital Project — a partnership among WWF, The Nature Conservancy, University of Minnesota and Stanford University — works to provide decision makers with **reliable** ways to assess the true value of the services that ecosystems provide. An **essential** element of the Natural Capital Project is developing tools that help decision makers protect biodiversity and ecosystem services.

**6.227 Hard work/努力工作**

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

**6.228 Bees/蜜蜂**

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

**6.229 Dark energy /暗能量**

Arguably the greatest mystery facing humanity today is the prospect that 75% of the **universe** is made up of a **substance** known as “dark energy”, about which we have almost no knowledge at all. Since a further 21% of the universe is made from invisible “dark matter” that can only be **detected** through its gravitational effects, the ordinary matter and energy making up the Earth, planets and stars is apparently only a tiny part of what exists. These **discoveries** require a shift in our perception as great as that made after Copernicus’s **revelation** that the Earth moves around the Sun.



**6.230 Cardona salt mountain/卡多纳盐山**

Formed two million years ago when low-density salt was pushed up through the much harder materials surrounding it, the Cardona Salt Mountain is one of the largest domes of its kind in the world, and unique in Europe. While small amounts of other minerals pervade the savory hill, the salt pile would have a near translucent quality if not for the thin layer of reddish clay coating the exterior. The **significance** of the mountain was recognized as early as the middle ages when Romans began exploiting the mountain for its salt, which began to bolster the young Cardonian **economy**. With the invention of industrial mining techniques, a mine was built into the side of the mountain and a thriving facility formed at its base as excavators dragged enormous amounts of potash (water-soluble) salt from the innards of the hill.

In addition to the mineral export, the locals of Cardona began making salt sculptures to sell and invented a number of hard, salty pastries unique to the area.

**6.231 Professor Tamsin Ford /塔姆福德教授**

The How I Feel About My School questionnaire, **designed** by experts at the University of Exeter Medical School, is **available** to download for free. It **uses** emoticon-style faces with options of happy, ok or sad. It asks children to rate how they feel in seven situations including on the way to school, in the classroom and in the playground. It is designed to help teachers and others to **communicate** with very young children on complex emotions. The project was supported by the National Institute for Health Research Collaboration for Applied Health Research and Care South West Peninsula (NIHR PenCLAHRC). Professor Tamsin Ford, Professor of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at the University of Exeter Medical School, **led** the design, involving children to give feedback on which style of questionnaire they could relate to best. She said: "When we're **carrying** out research in schools, it can be really hard to meaningfully assess how very young children are feeling. We couldn't find anything that could provide what we needed, so we decided to create something."

**6.232 Human remains/人类遗骸**

In 1959, the partial skeletal remains of an ancient woman estimated to be 10,000 years old were unearthed in Arlington Springs on Santa Rosa Island, one of the eight Channel Islands off the southern California coast. They were discovered by Phil C. Orr, curator of anthropology and natural history at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. The remains of the so-called Arlington Springs woman were recently reanalyzed by the **latest** radiocarbon dating techniques and were found to be approximately 13,000 years old. The new date makes her remains older than any other known human skeleton found so far in North America.

The discovery **challenges** the popular belief that the first colonists to North America arrived at the end of the last ice age about 11,500 years ago by **crossing** a Bering land bridge that connected Siberia to





Alaska and northwestern Canada. The earlier date and the location of the woman's remains on the island adds weight to an alternative theory that some early settlers **may** have constructed boats and migrated from Asia by sailing down the Pacific coast.

### **6.233 Granular material/颗粒材料**

Part of the fun of experimenting with granular materials, says Stephen W. Morris, is the showmanship. In one stunt that he has demonstrated in settings ranging from high school classrooms to television studios, the University of Toronto **physicist** loads clear plastic tubes with white table salt and black sand and starts them rotating. What transpires in the tubes usually knocks the socks off of any **unsuspecting** bystander. Instead of mixing into a drab gray sameness, the sand particles slowly separate into crisp black bands cutting across a long, narrow field of salt. As the spinning continues, some bands disappear and new ones arise. "It's a parlor trick," Morris says. Not to deny its entertainment value, this **demonstration** of how strangely granular materials can behave is also an authentic experiment in a field both rich in fundamental physics and major practical consequences.

### **6.234 Linda Finch/琳达 芬奇**

Over sixty years after Amelia Earhart vanished mysteriously in the Pacific during her **attempt** to become the first person to circumnavigate the world along the equator, Linda Finch, a San Antonio businesswoman, accomplished pilot, and aviation historian, recreated and completed her idol's last flight as a **tribute** to the aviation pioneer's spirit and vision. On March 17, 1997, Ms. Finch and a navigator took off from Oakland International Airport, California, in a restored Lockheed Electra 10E, the same make and model aircraft that Earhart used on her last journey. The mission to fulfill Amelia Earhart's dream was called "World Flight 1997." Although Ms. Finch was not the first to attempt Earhart's around-the-world journey, she was the first to do it in a historic airplane. Linda Finch closely followed the same route that Earhart flew, stopping in 18 countries before finishing the trip two and a half months later when she **landed** back at the Oakland Airport on May 28. Over a million school children and others were able to follow the flight daily through an **interactive** web site part of a free multimedia educational program called "You Can Soar," provided by the project's sponsor.



**6.235 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 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?

**6.236 Austria/奥地利**

Since Austria sits at a high elevation and spends a quarter of the year under **snow**, it should come as no surprise that heating is a matter of considerable **importance** in the country. What may be surprising, however, is that Vienna—a grand imperial city of music, art, and history—actually boasts a museum **dedicated** specifically to heating systems.

**6.237 The Ironbridge Gorge/铁桥峡谷**

The Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage property covers an area of 5.5 km<sup>2</sup> (550ha) and is located in Telford, Shropshire, approximately 50km north-west of Birmingham. The Industrial Revolution had its 18th-century **roots** in the Ironbridge Gorge before spreading across the world, bringing with it some of the most far-reaching changes in human history. The site incorporates a 5km length of the steep-sided, mineral-rich Severn Valley from a point immediately west of Ironbridge downstream to Coalport, together with two smaller river valleys extending northwards to Coalbrookdale and Madeley. The Ironbridge Gorge offers a powerful **insight** into the origins of the Industrial Revolution and also contains **extensive** remains of that period when the area was the focus of international attention from artists, engineers, and writers. The site contains substantial remains of mines, foundries, factories, workshops, warehouses, ironmasters' and workers' housing, public buildings, infrastructure, and transport systems, together with traditional landscape and forests of the Severn Gorge. In addition, there also remain extensive collections of artifacts and archives relating to the individuals, processes and products that made the area so important. Today, the site is a living, working community with a population of approximately 4000 people. It is also a historic landscape that is interpreted and made accessible through the work of a number of organizations, in particular, the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust established in 1967 to preserve and interpret the remains of the Industrial Revolution within the Ironbridge Gorge) and the Severn Gorge Countryside Trust established in 1991 to manage the woodland and grassland in the Gorge.



**6.238 Divorces in Australia/澳洲离婚率**

In 2005, 109,000 new marriages were registered in Australia. This was equivalent to 5.4 marriages for every 1,000 people in the population. This rate has been in overall **decline** since 1986 when there were 7.2 marriages per 1,000 people. Over the same period, the crude divorce rate has remained relatively unchanged with 2.6 divorces for every 1,000 people in 2005 and 2.5 divorces per 1,000 people in 1986. The greatest annual number of divorces occurred in 2001 when there were 55,300 divorces recorded. This peak has been followed by recent declines, with 52,400 divorces in 2005. As well as marrying less, Australians are tending to marry later than in the past. In 1986, the median age at first marriage for men was 25.6 years, increasing to 30.0 years in 2005. For women, the median age at first marriage increased from 23.5 years in 1986 to 28.0 years in 2005. People are also divorcing at older ages. In 2005, the median age of divorcing men was 43.5 years, compared with 37.5 years in 1986, while for women the median age in 2005 was 40.8 compared with 34.7 years in 1986. The decline in marriage rates and increase in divorce rates has led to a **decrease** in the **proportion** of the population that is formally married. In 1986, 60% of the population aged 15 years and over were married; by 2001 this proportion had decreased to 55%. Conversely, the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over who were never married increased from 29% in 1986 to 32% in 2001.



**PART 7: Summarize Spoken Text****7.1A Female Novelist Devolution of Power**

I have been writing non-fiction for years actually, but secretly wanting to be a novelist. When I first started writing at the age of 30, it was with the intention of writing fiction, but I took a little detour for 10 or 12 years, and write non-fiction which I absolutely have no regret about at all. I think it's exactly the right thing for me to do. But there's this dream tucked away inside of me to do this. Now I was remembering reading something that wrote, who is a great novelist from Mississippi who had a big influence on me actually. She said, "no art ever came out of not risking your neck." And I think she's absolutely right about that. It felt that way to me at the time; it actually feels that way every time I sit down to write something. Finally, in the early 90s, I took my deep breath and started writing fiction. It felt risky to me at the time to do that. And one of the very first things that I wrote was, what I thought was going to be the first chapter of a novel, called "The Secret Life of Bees." I wrote it in 1992, and it is actually essentially the first chapter of the novel as it is now.

**参考答案:**

The speaker wrote non-fiction for years but secretly wanted to be a novelist. Although she took made some detour in writing non-fiction, she had no regret at all because she thinks it was the right thing to do. Later she was inspired by a female novelist and started to write fiction. Therefore, she wrote "the secret life of bees," which became the first chapter of her novel.



## 7.2 Agriculture and Urbanization

I am trying here to capture the dynamics that is conventionally being associated with urbanization developments. And get back once again, to this question of agriculture. Once you have cities and you also the reverse of the cities, you have countryside. You have rural areas and have this relationship with urban areas and it needs to developed agricultural goods. And you trade with increasing industrial goods. Increasing agriculture productivity, reduces labor needs and opportunities in the rural areas, pushing people towards to the cities. There is this notion that in order to have progress and development in cities, you need people. If everybody is busing growing to crops, growing food that exists, you can't have people all going into the city. You need to increased productivity in the countryside. You need to have one farmer producing enough food for more than one family. And then you will have growth and productivity in the countryside, which will free of people move to the cities. In fact, in many ways, it will compel it. They will go to the cities and search for jobs and provide labor force for the production of all kinds of things.

参考答案:

Trading of agricultural products forms the relationship between urban and rural areas. Urbanization requires increasing supply of workforce for urban development. Less people are needed for agricultural industry. One method to push farmers into city is to increase the productivity of agricultural sector. This will compel farmers to go to cities because there are more jobs and opportunities in the cities. People moving to cities are more likely to lose their jobs and farmers can serve as labour supply for the cities.

V2:

参考答案:

This lecture talks about the relationship between the agriculture and urbanization. One farmer grow food can benefit many families in the city. And the food trade in city also can benefit people in countryside. However more and more people don't want to live in countryside anymore, a lot of people move to urban area, as there are more opportunities in the city. If all people are move to city, then they start losing jobs, increasing unemployment rate.





### 7.3 Amory Lovins

Who knows who Amory Lovins is? Nobody. Amory Lovins is an unusual character. He is something of polymath. Just to say, he is sort of him of knowledge across a wide range of fields. He's not an academic. He has a consulting company which he runs off until huge recently out of his home in Colorado. He is outside Snowmass in a house built into the side of the mountain that has no furnace. For that 30 years, he has been kind of iconic plastic oddball genius, thinking of ways to save energy, thinking of ways to solve problems using technology that already exists. And he has demonstrated several of them. He also offers he is something that he is such of oddballs that people tend to think he is kind of crazy. Anyway, Elizabeth Callbird, went to spend some time with Amory Lovins. And so he has written his pieces called Mr. Green.

参考答案:

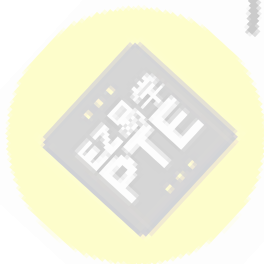
This topic is described as Amory Lovins.

He is an environmentalist with a wide range of knowledge but not from the academic world.

He runs a consulting company and is regarded a genius.

He is dedicated himself to saving energy and resource problems, building a house by himself at the top of a mountain.

In conclusion, a writer called him Mr Green, but other people call him crazy Amory Lovins.



#### 7.4 Australian housing price

参考答案:

Australia has been through a long period of uninterrupted economic growth over the past 15 years. During that period, the mortgage rate was half, so everyone can afford to borrow money from banks to buy a house. However, the increasing immigration and the falling size of household average led to a higher demand for accommodation, and the additional purchasing power pushes Australian house price up significantly.

#### 7.5 Benefits of Laugh

Laughter is one of the greatest therapies in combatting adversity; and whole communities and nations have frequently relied on humor to get them through their bleakest times.

On August 13, 1961, the barbed wire was rolled out of Berlin to create the Berlin wall. For nearly 30 years, until it was dismantled, wall jokes proliferated - especially among those living in the east. Laughing was all that was left. Jokes about those who rule you - and sometimes those who tyrannize you - are a form of folklore that has existed in societies as seemingly different as communist eastern Europe, Czarist Russia, modern Egypt, 12-century Persia, and modern day Iran. Humour can also be wonderfully subversive. It can protect self-respect and identity.

参考答案:

Laughing is one of the greatest therapies in combatting adversity. For example, the Berlin Wall was created in 1961 and then wall jokes had proliferated for nearly 30 years especially among East European countries. It was a way of humanizing the tragedy of the ideology. Jokes about those who rule you are a form of folklore in eastern Europe. Humour can also be subversive and protect self-respect and identity.



### 7.6 Adam Smith

参考答案:

Before the Industrial Revolution, British economists previously believed a nation's wealth is how much money people can pile up, but Adam Smith believed that nation's wealth include not only agriculture but also manufacture and the nation's wealth is the output. Overall, the national wealth is equal to nations' income since the national income measures and equals to the national output.

### 7.7 Biology

Now, the study of biology is responsible for some of the most profound insights that humans have, about the world around them. So, take a look at these four panoramas. In the upper left, you see some bacteria this happen to be equal line, you obviously see a butterfly, a flower, a dolphin. If you see that at the outer space, just looks these different forms and structures. You have no idea that they were all related to one to another. So one of the most profound thing that biology told us is that all life on earth is exceptionally related similar to one to another. So, for example, all of these life forms rely on DNA and RNA for storing and transmitting in using their genetic and inherited information. They are all based on cell. Cell is the fundamental building blocks of all life. All of these organisms consist of cells, and the cells essentially have the same chemicals inside of them - carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, and the whole bunch of other stuff and much smaller amount. All these organisms conducted metabolism, in other words, chemical reactions that using convert energy from one form to another. And the basic chemistry is all very similar to one and another. The types of molecule is used very similar to one and another.

参考答案:

Biology provides profound insights into the world around us. All creatures on the earth are similar and exceptionally related to each other. For example, all life forms rely on DNA and RNA to store, transmit and use genetically inherited information, and they all are based on cells which are fundamental building blocks of all organisms. These organisms conduct metabolism and they also have similar basic chemistry.



### 7.8Books

Why should we read the Republic? I met lots of students asked this question to themselves when they're given it as a set of books at the beginning of their university course. But in fact, there are many good reasons to read the republic. And the first one I would pick on is just that it is immensely readable. It's not Plato did not write philosophy like a dry textbook. He wrote it like a living conversation. The whole of the Republic which is a fairly fat book is a living conversation written in short almost soundbite type answers, but nevertheless, developing some very very important ideas. So, my first answer then we should read the Republic just because it is readable. It is readable it was written by a genius and it's worth reading. It's easy to read. It's not difficult. But then there's also obviously the thoughts, the content of the book and he's asking this absolutely fundamental question "why should we bother to be good?" "what's in it for us effectively?". It seems when we look at the world, it looks as though injustice pays. It looks as though crime pays whereas the good people get trodden down. So, Plato addresses this absolutely fundamental question "why should we be good". I'm not going to tell you his answer. Read the book.

#### 参考答案:

There are many good reasons for people to read the republic. The first reason is that the republic is immensely readable. It is a living conversation written by Plato and easy to read but develops very important ideas. Plato addresses the fundamental question in the book about why people should be good in the book even though it seems that injustice p



### 7.9 British Environmental Law

Before we consider international environmental law and climate change we need to consider domestic legislation, as it is within the sovereign states that international law is put into practice. This reflects the environmentalists' maxim, 'think globally, act locally.'

United Kingdom legislative control over the impacts of man's activity on the environment is not new. As long ago as the reign of Charles II the main concern was the production of smoke from the burning of 'sea coal'. Almost all areas of trade and industry were subject to very detailed legislative controls at that time, although some were governed by 'self-regulation' in the form of guilds, which regulated both supply and methods of production. However, the measures implemented were mostly ineffective because then, as now, the specifying of legal duties and standards without providing any appropriate enforcement merely indicated good intentions but were of little practical effect.

The next stage was prompted by the Industrial Revolution with the urbanization of society and its profound effects on the environment. Local industrialists used the Adam Smith model to maximize their economic benefit, but this was to the detriment of the local environment with the operation of 'Gresham's Law' that is, the bad drives out the good.

Those industrialists who were concerned for either the health of their employees or the local environment faced higher costs than their competitors. The result was the need for increasingly comprehensive statutory controls on the discharge of pollutants into various receiving media.

#### 参考答案:

Before we understand international environmental laws, we should understand the domestic regulations in the UK first. Introduced by Charles II, the first environmental law in the UK was ineffective due to the lack of enforcement despite showing a good intention. During the Industrial Revolution, some industrialists used the Adam Smith's model to maximize the benefit, which led to the need for statutory controls on the discharge of pollutants.





### 7.10 Bilingual Babies

Another example comes from the other end of life and has to do with what's called wonder babies. This was a study which was done a few years ago in Trieste which is basically at the border on Slovenia and Italy. So there are a lot of Italians and there are a lot of Slovenians and there are of course a lot of mixed marriages. What they did was they took three groups of babies, all babies were seven months old so there were a bunch of Italian-Slovenian babies from mixed families. They showed those babies various puppets and they switched the situation. Typically, when the seven-month-old baby is used to particular setting and the situation switches it takes them a little while to regroup. So turned out that seven-month-old Italian and seven-month-old Slovenia babies would get used to the puppet appearing on the right, and then when the puppet would appear on the left they would continue looking to the right as if nothing had changed. Whereas the bilingual babies very quickly would turn their head and notice that the puppet has changed its position.

参考答案:

There is a study on three groups of seven-month-old Italian speaking babies, Slovenian speaking babies, and Italian-Slovenian babies from mixed families. The babies were shown puppets appearing on the right, and after they got used to the situation, they put the puppets on the left. Italian babies and Slovenian babies could not quickly find out the change, but the bilingual babies noticed the change of puppets' position very quickly.

### 7.11 Biology, DNA & RNA

参考答案:

Biology provides profound insights into the world around us. All creatures on the earth are similar and exceptionally related to each other. For example, all life forms rely on DNA and RNA to store, transmit and use genetically inherited information, and they all are based on cells which are fundamental building blocks of all organisms. These organisms conduct metabolism and they also have similar basic chemistry.



### 7.12 Can food

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

#### 参考答案:

One of the things that was going on during the Great Depression was the beginning of modern food technology, which means, the way Americans eat today. And also, refrigerators were really becoming very, very popular. Thanks to electrification people could buy appliances. At that time, few people could afford to buy frozen food during the early years. But gradually, people were starting to think about supermarkets and canned food.



### 7.13 Citizenship curriculum

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

#### 参考答案:

Citizenship curriculum is marginalized in the curriculum and is less well established, but introducing citizenship is both worthwhile and can be fulfilled, because citizenship can address core skills, attitudes, and values that young people need in a changing world. The main obstacles to the implementation of citizenship continue to be: the lack of commitment from school leaders, insufficient training provision with expertise, and its uncertain place in the curriculum. (69 words)



### 7.14 Climate and crops

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

参考答案:

This topic is significantly focusing on the topic of crops in order to explain how crops can affect climate.

Additionally, the substantial amount of land surface for crop, the example of using soybean to change the characteristics of the land surface, and the change of the regional climate are involved to support the main idea.

The speaker also suggests it is quite difficult to understand it because of the complexity.



**7.15 Decline**

So, various conclusions. Yes, bees are in decline. These declines are well documented. They are supported by the strong scientific evidence. It is the only evidence that accounts. The drivers to decline are various depending on species. The loss of pollinator may be huge. So is it a catastrophe? Not yet, but it could be. On the positive side, we're aware of the problem and people are taking actions. Before fixing the problem, we can recognize it.

参考答案:

There are various conclusions but the sign of decline in number of bees is the only well documented conclusion with strong scientific evidence. The drivers of these declines vary, depending on species. The fact of pollinator loss could be absolutely huge and catastrophic even though it has not happened. But the positive sides are that people are aware of the problem all the time and they are taking actions to fix recognized problems

**7.16 Description**

This topic is described as description.

Two methods of description: symbolic language and body language.

The abstraction is an important layer of computers.

The origin of symbolic system was developed when people try to communicate with each other.

Sign language was developed, which means hand words in language.



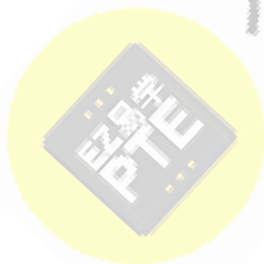


### 7.17 Development of Genes

The pace, the pace of which that the human minds have evolved over the last half million years and more recently the last 200,000 years has been so frighteningly rapid that the evolution of cognitive function and perception in different ways, can only happen to the actions of a small number of genes. If one needed to adapt a dozen of genes changes and concert, in order to acquire the penetrating minds that we now have, which our ancestors 500,000 years ago didn't have, the evolution could not have taken, could not have occurred so quickly. And for that reason alone, one begins to suspect that the genetic differences between people who lived 500,000 years ago sever that cognitive functions than ours are not so large. Therefore, a rather small number of genes, maybe responsible for comforting us that powerful minds which we now, which the most of us now processed.

参考答案:

The pace of human mind development has been rapid. And the evolution of cognitive function and perception can only happen to the actions of a small number of genes. Thus, it is suspected that the genetic differences between our ancestors and humans now are not so large, which means that only a small number of genes may be responsible for the powerful minds that we have now.



### 7.18 Devolution of Power

Well, that's one aspect of what's called, reducing government — modifying government, to be more precise.

Another aspect of it is what's called "devolution" — reducing — moving governmental power from the Federal to the State level. And that has a kind of a rationale which you hear all over the time — place. For example, there was an op-ed a couple of weeks ago in the New York Times by John Cogan — Hoover Institute at Stanford, who has pointed out what he called a philosophical issue that divides the Democrats from the Republicans. The philosophical issue is that the Democrats believe in big government and entitlements, and the Republicans believe in getting power down closer to the people, to the States, because they're kind of populist types.

Well, it takes about maybe three seconds' thought to realize that moving power down to the States, in funding and so on, is just moving it away from the people, for a perfectly elementary reason: there's a hidden part of the system — of the power system that you're not supposed to know about, or think about, and that's private power.

#### 参考答案:

Devolution is about reducing and moving governmental power from federal to the state level.

The philosophical issue is that democrats believe in the big government and big entitlement.

The republicans believe in getting power down closer to the people.

There's a hidden part of the system for the power system, the United States supposed to know about and think about and that's private power.



### 7.19 Drug Ads

The amount of money drug companies spend on TV ads has doubled in recent years. And it's no wonder: studies show the commercials' work: consumers go to their doctors with a suggestion for a prescription drug they saw advertised on TV. Now a study in the Annals of Family Medicine raises questions about the message these ads promote, NPR's Patty Neighmond reports.

You're most likely to see drug ads during prime time, especially around the news. Researchers analyzed 38 ads aimed at people with conditions like hypertension, herpes, high cholesterol, depression, arthritis, and allergies.

The drug industry says the ads arm consumers with information. But researchers found that though the information was technically accurate, the tone was misleading.

UCLA psychologist Dominick Frosch headed the study. "What we would see in these ads is that before taking the prescription drug, the character's life was out of control and the loss of control really extended beyond just the impact of the health condition."

For example, herpes patients were portrayed as being incapacitated for days, insomniacs utterly out of synch on the job and depressed patients friendless and boring at parties.

"When the character is then shown taking the drug, he then magically regains complete control of his life." None of the ads, of course, mentioned lifestyle changes that could also help treat the condition. After all, it's mass marketing. But in this case, Frosch says, prescription medications are not soap.

参考答案:

Drug companies have doubled the money spent on drug advertisements in TV prime time. Although the information in the ads is theoretically accurate, the tone is misleading. As a result, some people go and ask doctors for prescriptions they don't need when they could just change their lifestyles. People should be more discreet about prescriptions as it is different from buying a soap.



### 7.20 Ear receptors

You've got sound receptors in your ear, and they are beautiful. We're not going to talk about them at any length, but there's little flappy, these little spiky things going along in your ear and they can translate vibrational energy coming from your ear, hurting your eardrum, being translated into a vibration into the fluid in your ear into a physical motion of these little receptors there into an electrical motion, into an electrical signal that goes into your ear. So, all of that, all of that's pretty impressive stuff. We are not going to talk about the details of it, but I invite some of you who want to learn more about this, particularly MIT students I think to find receptors really quite remarkable kinds of devices.

参考答案:

Sound receptors are small devices in the ears that can translate vibrational energy into physical motions, which will change to electrical signals through the fluid in the ear and the eardrums. MIT students are invited to learn more about sound receptors and find them remarkable.

### 7.21 Einstein

参考答案:

For thousands of years, people believed that the world was like a flat floor and the universe was absolutely fixed and unchangeable. This view was transformed by Einstein in the 20th century who suggested that the universe is under continuously dynamic change all the time. However, Einstein was not the first person who proposed the relativity theory, but Edwin Hubble, the astronomer in the 1920s.



### 7.22 Endangered Language

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

参考答案:

This lecture is about language death. It is not mainstream anything, and people are not used to thinking more about language as an issue in itself. Besides, it seems that people do not have enough willingness to focus on general issues or recognize the situation of language endangerment. Since interest in language is still certainly in the general population, it is our responsibility to change those mindsets. (67)

### 7.23 Facial recognition

参考答案:

It is hard to know how people recognize human faces. People now can get visual information from faces through the technology of configuration and put a name on it. Face is an identity so we can get lots of information from face, including age, gender, work, health condition, politics and friends through facial recognition.





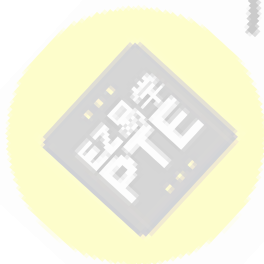
### 7.24 Faults and Earthquake

So faults are breaks in the earth crust, we can identify them because of the discontinuity in the structure within the earth crust across fault. And earthquake occur on these faults, so vary processes by which these faults moves to a large extent is due to earthquakes. So we have a fault plane and the earthquake is so focus on this fault plane and the earthquake starts at the particular point on the fault plane and we call that the focus of the earthquake. The rock prorogate out from that point on the rupture plain to cover the entire fault plane.

The rupture is in that particular earthquake. We talked about the epicenter of the earthquake a lot. The epicenter is just the surface projection of the focus of the earthquake. So if you wanted to looking at map view where the earthquake was located we would be able to look that into the earth. We would see the focus down some depth in the earth or the epicenter just a point vertically above that focus at the surface of the earth. So this is the focus between the faults and the earthquakes.

参考答案:

This speech talks about the relationship between faults plane and earthquakes. Faults are breaks and discontinued structure in the crust, and earthquakes happen when faults are largely extended. In the fault plane, you can identify the location of earthquake called focus. The earthquakes happen mainly because the rupture plane entirely covered the fault plane over the focus. The epicenter is vertically over the focus on the surface of the earth.



**7.25 Food and Income**

In my view, it's impossible to talk about wildlife, and not think about its role in livelihood. And I guess part of that is my own view, part of the research that I do in Africa. In most eastern-west Africa. I look a role, all the humans rely on wildlife as the source of food, and also the source of income. And we talk about our wildlife, it seems we talk about fish, we are talking about what probably the single most important source of protein for human that across the globe. And, so, billions of, or more than a billion of people rely on fish as their primary source of animal protein, and most of these people living in poverty. So the management of fish resource of wildlife in that sense causing incredibly important to livelihoods and health. And also, wildlife tourism is the multiple billion dollar industry, and in many places, such as Africa, south America, it can be the No.1 source of income, it can be the No.1 source of foreign income for economies.

参考答案:

Wildlife, especially fish, is the source of food and income. Billions of people rely on fish as the source of their protein, so wildlife can improve livelihood and health. Fishing is the main source of national and global income since the wildlife can drive tourism worldwide, which can effectively facilitate the economic growth. Fishing will become the top one source of income, so African's income is closely related to food.

**7.26 Genes affect human behaviors**

参考答案:

Since the discovery of DNA structure, people have believed that genes have an impact only on people's physical structure. But the study of mapping of genes in 2001 found that there is a genetic responsibility to human's physical and psychological behaviors, which has change the way we understand our behaviors. The research on genes has provided integrating information, and the findings can benefit biologists, psychologists and neuroscientists.



### 7.27 Global Warming

There can now be no reasonable, science-based, doubt about the reality of global climate change effects brought on by the cumulative and rapidly growing emission of so-called "greenhouse" gases - primarily carbon dioxide - into the atmosphere. As these effects become increasingly more obvious worldwide, so commercial interests, groups of concerned individuals and national governments have been gripped by what amounts to mass panic about what to do about it.

To many, Paul Ehrlich's Malthusian "Population Bomb" of 1968 appears about to explode in the world's face in an indirect version of his millenarian vision of population growth which outpaces agricultural production capacity - with predictably catastrophic results for humanity. And his three-part crisis scenario does indeed seem now to be present: a rapid rate of change, a limit of some sort, and delays in perceiving that limit. Ehrlich's work was roundly criticized at the time, and later, from many quarters, and much of what he predicted did not come about. Nevertheless, can the world afford to take the risk that the climate scientists have got it wrong? Is it not in everyone's interests to apply the Precautionary Principle in attempting to avoid the worst of their predictions - now, rather than at some future time? As the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Mr. Rajendra Pachauri, has recently pointed out, eleven of the warmest years since instrumental records began have occurred in the past twelve, while major precipitation changes are taking place on a global scale.

#### 参考答案:

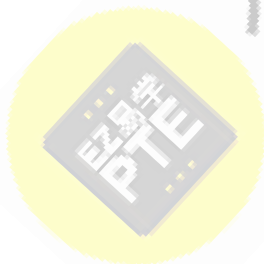
There is no reasonable and scientific doubt about the reality of global climate change effects brought on by the growing emission, while many stake holders feel mass panic about solution because of the increasingly obvious effects worldwide. Nevertheless, the climate scientists have got it wrong probably risking the world due to everyone's interest now or future. Finally, the warmest records are recent, while major precipitation changes occur globally. (69)



**7.28 Government Power Devolution**

参考答案:

The need to modify government power from federal to state level is a process of devolution. John from Stanford suggests devolution is a philosophical issue, which also addressed the disputes between Democrats and Republicans. Democrats think government should hold the huge power and strong entitlements, while Republicans argue that government should share the power from federal to people and state level and the public because there is private power hidden in the system.



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## 7.29 Globalization

What is Globalization? Globalization can usefully be conceived as a process (or set of processes), which embodies a transformation in the spatial organization of social relations, and transactions, generating transcontinental or interregional flows and networks of activity, interaction, and power.

It is characterized by four types of change: First, it involves stretching of social, political and economic activities across political frontiers, regions, and continents. Second, it suggests the intensification, or the growing magnitude, of interconnectedness and flows of trade, investment, finance, migration, culture, etc. Third, the growing extensity and intensity of global interconnectedness can be linked to a speeding up of global interactions and processes, as the evolution of worldwide systems of transport and communication increases the velocity of the diffusion of ideas, goods, information, capital, and people. Fourth, the growing extensity, intensity, and velocity of global interactions can be associated with their deepening impact such that the effects of distant events can be highly significant elsewhere and even the most local developments may come to have enormous global consequences. In this sense, the boundaries between domestic matters and global affairs can become increasingly blurred.

### 参考答案

Globalization means a proliferation and transactions across countries. One way of think about globalization is a way to describe increased international communication.

It is a sort of growth in travel and communication and corporate grows across boards. Another way to think globalization though is as an economic system. The global is split in the process between consuming and producing goods, and this represents a new era of economic progression.





**7.30 Governments use tricks**

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

参考答案:

Citizens of western countries should be well informed because that is what democracy means. However, some citizens are deliberately hidden from the truth in some unelected countries. These governments denied true events that have taken place and pretended that they have never happened. Plus, those governments use all tricks in the books to cover their mistakes for their esteem.

**7.31 HTML**

参考答案:

The 1990s came around and normal people got online, thanks to the UK, we have Tim Berners- Lee who invented HTML and bring the internet to (common) people. During this period of 70s, there was extraordinary creativity and people created enormous content on Internet including webpages, learning resources and other online contents. They did it without profitable models, religious factors, advertisements, skepticism, fears, and traditional or motivational factors. People did it because they simply enjoy it. It simply happened, and it was a good idea.



### 7.32 Human immigration

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

#### 参考答案:

Many thousand years ago, the weather in Europe and in many parts of the world took a turn for the worse. As temperature decreased, the glacial period started, and many animal and plant species sought shelter. Most of the human went to the southwest of France and the northeastern tip of Spain, but it was not the only place where humans went. And humans might live on exposed shores, but there is no evidence for that.

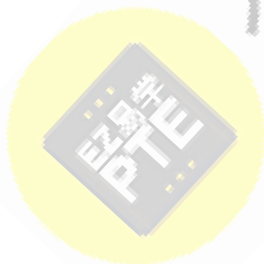


### 7.33 Indian peasants debt

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

参考答案:

The debt now is so high for peasants that they cannot pay it back. The debt comes from the seeds which used to be free and the pesticides whose usage has surged due to the free market and globalization. Peasants can only buy expensive seeds and pesticides by borrowing money from the same companies who sell seeds and pesticides.



**7.34 Indian peasants debt V2**

Today a hundred and fifty thousand farmers in India have committed suicide in areas where seed has been destroyed, where they have to buy the seed from Monsanto, and buy it every year very very high cost and that high-cost seed is getting them into debt and that debt is pushing them to suicide. What we've done is create community seed banks, places where we collect and save seeds, rescue them from disappearance, multiply them and then distribute them according to farmers needs. About 40 community seed banks have been created across the length and breadth of India, places where these have been created farmers are not in distress because the biggest cost today is seeds and chemicals. These seed banks have now been a new place where we can respond to the new crises of globalization on the one hand and climate change on the other. Globalization has led to farmers suicides. We are able to take seeds to these suicide zones and distribute the seeds so that farmers can break out of that dependency, grow food crops, get out of debts. We've been able to create community seed banks to deal with climate change with the extreme flooding, the new droughts, the cyclones, the hurricanes that lead to salinization, and today, for us, the work on seed has become the place from where we are responding to the worst tragedies and the worst crises of our times.

**参考答案:**

Thousands of Indian peasants committed suicide because of expensive seeds and chemicals which contribute to their debts. The community seed banks are created, working on the increase of seeds and distributing seeds to farmers, to release their economic stress. Furthermore, these banks help we respond to the globalization and climate change. In conclusion, the seed banks help us respond to the worst tragedies and crises of our times.(68 words)



### 7.35 Industrial revolution

France, one thought that they were called them "retarded", a word that was used, unfortunately, at that time. And then one tried to see why not. Now, that analysis has been really rejected greatly over the past years, because Industrial Revolution is measured by more than simply large factories with industrial workers and the number of machines. This is the point of the beginning of this. The more that we look at the Industrial Revolution, the more that we see that the Industrial Revolution was first and foremost an intensification of forms of production, of kinds of production that were already there. And thus, we spend more time looking at, you know, the intensification of artisanal production, craft production, of domestic industry, which we've already mentioned, that is people mostly women but also men and children, too, working in the countryside. The rapid rise of industrial production was very much tied to traditional forms of production. In Paris, for example, in 1871, alright, 1870, the average unit of production had only slightly more than seven people in it. So, if you only look for big factories and lots of machines, you'll be missing the boat on the Industrial Revolution.

#### 参考答案:

France's relation to 'retarded' is rejected because Industrial Revolution is measured more than large factories and numbers of machines. Significantly, Industrial Revolution was an intensification of production in domestic industries. So, production rise is related to the traditional forms but in Paris the average unit of production is small. Therefore, if people only focus on the factories and machine numbers, they will miss the boat on the Industrial Revolution.





### 7.36 Industrial Revolution V2

Through the 1950s and into the 1960s, the idea of the Industrial Revolution was that it was the work of some genius inventors who created machines used primarily in the textile industry but also in mining that eliminated blocks to assembly line production. Then everybody was crowded into factories and the new brave world opened up. In fact, one of the most interesting books and great classics that is still in print was written by an economic historian at Harvard who's still alive called David Landes. It's a good book called *The Unbound Prometheus*, which was basically that. Some of the inventions that I briefly describe in your reading, the spinning Jenny, etc, refer to that. Well, and that kind of analysis led one to concentrate on England where the Industrial Revolution began, and to view industrialization as beginning a situation of winners and losers by not going as fast. Now, that analysis has been really rejected greatly over the past years, because Industrial Revolution is measured by more than simply large factories with industrial workers and the number of machines. This is the point of the beginning of this. The more that we look at the Industrial Revolution, the more that we see that the Industrial Revolution was first and foremost an intensification of forms of production, of kinds of production that were already there. And thus, we spend more time looking at, you know, the intensification of artisanal production, craft production, of domestic industry, which we've already mentioned, that is people mostly women but also men and children, too, working in the countryside. The rapid rise of industrial production was very much tied to traditional forms of production.

#### 参考答案:

Industrial Revolution was the work of some genius inventors. People concentrate on England where the Industrial Revolution began. However, that analysis has been really rejected greatly over the past years. People see Industrial Revolution as the first and foremost an intensification of forms of production, and they spend more time looking at it. The rapid rise of industrial production was very much tied to traditional forms of production.



### 7.37 Industrialization

Within most developed countries, notions of pragmatism, notions of the fact that we have democracies, have succeeded in tempering the market economy. In the 19th century, 18th century, the Industrial Revolution has a very negative effect on people, particularly working classes all over the world. We see data where life expectancy was reduced, hikes we were reduced, we were looking at the medical record. We can see that actually, living standards, much among large fractions of population, actually went down. But eventually, we pass the legislation about working conditions. And eventually, we circumscribe some of the worst kinds of behavior. We eventually, in the 20th century, we put regulations that composed better environmental conditions. And so some of the damage was reversed, and that we have made the market economy work and ways that the benefits of the all is far more what we shared in the world a hundred years ago.

参考答案:

In most developed countries, pragmatism and democracy successfully tempering the market economy. In the past, the Industrial Revolution had negative effects on people, including reducing life expectancy and living standards going down. However, we pass the legislation about working conditions, circumscribe worst behavior and put regulations that composed better environmental conditions. Therefore, some damage was reversed, and we make the market economy work and better benefits for everybody.



### 7.38 International environmental law

Before we consider international environmental law and climate change we need to consider domestic legislation, as it is within the sovereign states that international law is put into practice. This reflects the environmentalists' maxim, 'think globally act locally.'

United Kingdom legislative control over the impacts of man's activity on the environment is not new. As long ago as the reign of Charles II the main concern was the production of smoke from the burning of sea coal. Almost all areas of trade and industry were subject to very detailed legislative controls at that time, although some were governed by 'selfregulation' in the form of guilds, which regulated both supply and methods of production. However, the measures implemented were mostly ineffective because then, as now, the specifying of legal duties and standards without providing any appropriate enforcement merely indicated good intentions but were of little practical effect.

The next stage was prompted by the Industrial Revolution with the urbanization of society and its profound effects on the environment. Local industrialists used the Adam Smith model to maximize their economic benefit, but this was to the detriment of the local environment with the operation of 'Gresham's Law' that is, the bad drives out the good. Those industrialists who were concerned for either the health of their employees or the local environment faced higher costs than their competitors. The result was the need for increasingly comprehensive statutory controls on the discharge of pollutants into various receiving media.

参考答案:

Before we understand international environmental laws, we should understand the domestic regulations in the UK first. Introduced by Charles II, the first environmental law in the UK was ineffective due to the lack of enforcement despite showing a good intention. During the Industrial Revolution, some industrialists used the Adam Smith's model to maximize the benefit, which led to the need for statutory controls on the discharge of pollutants.



### 7.39 Language acquisition

Child language acquisition, three little words. So let's take them on at a time. Child, when to start being a child? For many people, language acquisition starts around about twelve months when kids say that first word, but don't forget the first year. At the first year, our first year of life is very important as well and indeed before you are born, remember there are couple of months before you are born, when you actually able to perceive in the womb, something of the language that's around you. So language acquisition starts earlier than most people think. And it also ends later than most people think.

When does child language acquisition stop? Well, in a sense, you know, we are all children, we stay being children all in our lives. There is no obvious endpoint for learning sounds, of course, there is for learning grammar, there is for vocabulary, huh. I mean that goes on for the rest of our lives in million or more words in English. Most of us only have a vocabulary of 50, 60, 70 thousand words, whatever it is until there is always something to learn. So remember that two ends of child language acquisition are wider apart than some people think. That means there is more scope for studying in it than most people think.

#### 参考答案:

Language acquisition starts earlier than most people think. They think language acquisition starts when children say the first word, but it starts in the first year even before children are born. Similarly, language acquisition ends later than people think and there is no obvious endpoint for it. In conclusion, the two ends of child language acquisition are wider apart and there is more scope for studying language than people think.



### 7.40 Laugh and humor

Laughter is one of the greatest therapies in combatting adversity, and whole communities and nations have frequently relied on humor to get them through their bleakest times.

On August 13, 1961, the barbed wire was rolled out of Berlin to create the Berlin wall. For nearly 30 years, until it was dismantled, wall jokes proliferated – especially among those living in the east. Laughing was all that was left.

It was a way of humanizing the tragedy of an ideology that had divided families and a nation. Wags would ask, “when does a good border guard fire the warning shot?” And answer with chilling wit; “at the end of the second clip of ammunition” – thereby making light of the German democratic republic’s command to its border guards to “shoot to kill” anyone trying to cross the wall.

Jokes about those who rule you – and sometimes those who tyrannize you – are a form of folklore that has existed in societies as seemingly different as communist eastern Europe, Czarist Russia, modern Egypt, 12-century Persia, and modern-day Iran. Humor can also be wonderfully subversive. It can protect self-respect and identity.

#### 参考答案:

Laughing is one of the greatest therapies in combatting adversity. For example, the Berlin Wall was created in 1961 and then wall jokes had proliferated for nearly 30 years especially among East European countries. It was a way of humanizing the tragedy of the ideology. Jokes about those who rule you are a form of folklore in eastern Europe. Humor can also be subversive and protect self-respect and identity.





**7.41 Language death**

参考答案:

However, we have to be realistic. Language death is not mainstream theater. It is not mainstream anything. Can you imagine Hollywood taking it on? It is so far outside the mindset of most people that they have difficulty appreciating what the crisis is all about because they are not used to thinking about language as an issue in itself. Somehow we need to change these mindsets. We need to get people thinking about language more explicitly, more intimately, more enthusiastically. Interest in language is certainly there, in the general population – most people are fascinated by such topics as where words come from, or what the origin of their town's name is, or whether their baby's name means anything; they are certainly prepared to infinitum; and language games are often found on radio and television – but a willingness to focus that interest on general issues, a preparedness to take on board the emotion and drama inherent in the situation of language endangerment, is not something that happens much.



### 7.42 Management and Leadership

The Education Leadership Initiative was started by Dean Bob Joss, of Stanford Graduate School of Business. He talked a lot about the importance of education leadership. Education leaders need to be dynamic and entrepreneurial change agents. Managing is not enough -- increasingly leaders must rise to the challenge of changing their organizations through innovative, problem-solving strategies. So we are combining forces from our School of Education and School of Business to support the development of management skills and leadership capacity for current superintendents and other central office leaders. The School of Education will focus on learning while the School of Business will focus on management. Now many institutes are providing education leadership learning opportunities, for profit or non-profit. We want to make sure that here at Stanford, we are not only delivering the services but with good quality. The program incorporates case-studies and research-based presentations, discussions, and exercises. Participants also collaborate and build relationships through group work. However, they must realize that it is their own responsibility to achieve and accomplish -- what others can do does not indicate what you are capable of.

参考答案:

A lecture held by Stanford University Business School stressed the importance of management and leadership. The speaker further discussed the relationship between business school and education school. The purpose of business school is management while the purpose of education school is learning. Meanwhile, students should realize that the responsibility and accomplishment achieved by others do not indicate what you are capable of.

### 7.43 Mars and Earth

参考答案:

Mars is an interesting planet, which is the closest neighbouring planet to the Earth. Mars and Earth have similar geological features, with mountains and hills on surface. Since water was found on Mars, the key question now is where the water is. Mars has an atmosphere as we have found rare gases and heavy gases.



**7.44 Memories**

参考答案:

There are two different systems of memory: implicit and explicit. Implicit memory is called procedural memory, including using language naturally or driving automatically. Implicit memory is about cultural and sociological norms, which is hard to explain how and why. Explicit memory is also called episodic memory, including remembering birthdays and multiple choices questions. Explicit memory is highly personalized and is related to time and space.

**7.45 Mind-brain identity theory**

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

参考答案:

In the 1950s, philosophers thought that the mind is just identical with the brain, which had not occurred to them before until the formation of the first neuroscience department. However, later, there are several philosophers claimed that the mind just is the brain, and this is the identity theory. In conclusion, identity theory is popular, and its basic idea is that mental properties are just properties of the brain.



**7.46 Misuse of Drugs**

Drugs used at home can be dangerous. Drugs should be closed and stored properly so that children do not get access to it, some children can even open a child proof cap. Some people take drugs for wrong reason. Eg. some drugs used for bacterial infection can not be used for virus infection. If drugs are taken wrong, allergy might happen. If drugs are taken at wrong dosage, under wrong indication, drug resistance may develop. Recommendations Physicians should give correct indications Physicians should stress the importance of taking the drugs right to the patients. Eg patients should finish the whole course of their antibiotics.

参考答案:

Leftover drugs at home can be dangerous because they may be wrongly ingested by children, so drugs should be enclosed and stored properly at home. If drugs are taken at wrong dosage, drug resistance may develop. The misuse of drugs with incorrect prescriptions may also cause allergies. So physicians should give correct instructions and prescriptions, and patients should follow the instructions and finish the whole course of treatment.

**7.47 Obese Women**

参考答案:

31 obese women volunteered a Canadian experiment that tested on body fat changes. They followed strict daily diet requirements and did exercise as instructed every day. After six months, some of them lost weight, while others stayed the same and some even gained weight. There are two explanations: some of them may have cheated on the diet, or some of them consciously or unconsciously did less exercise.

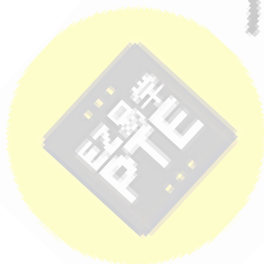


### 7.48 Prevention of pandemic Transmitting

What we know is that the impact of the pandemic would be catastrophic if it is similar to what we had in 1918. In the United States, there has been unprecedented amount of preparation so far. It's ..um, affects every aspect of public health. We have efforts for treatment, efforts for better prevention, clinical management, key communications, the domestic and international responses, and also efforts to try to prevent transmission within community. The federal government has had tremendous amount of resources that they have put into development of the new antiviral drugs, antiviral drugs stock piles; development of new vaccines and manufacturing facilities for vaccines. So, there's quite a lot that's happening in the United States. However, developing countries do not have the level of resources found in more developed countries. That's the real challenge.

参考答案:

The impact of pandemic can be catastrophic to society. The US government can successfully prevent epidemic transmitting because of the invention of antiviral drugs and new vaccines for some diagnosed diseases. However, developing countries cannot do the same good job due to the lack of resources, which will be a big challenge for them.



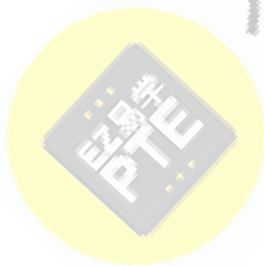


### 7.49 Roman building

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

#### 参考答案:

The crooked and narrow streets of Rome was not planned all at once. The buildings are built from scratch and structured in a very careful, methodical way. Based on the military planning, the Romans built camps and those camps were always laid out in a very geometric plan along a grid, usually square or rectangular. Therefore, the Romans build their city according to the military camp design.



### 7.50 Semantic noise

Semantic noise in communication is a type of disturbance in the transmission of a message that interferes with the interpretation of the message due to ambiguity in words, sentences or symbols used in the transmission of the message. Let's take a step back for a moment to provide a larger framework that helps you understand the idea of semantic noise a bit easier. Communication is the process of transmitting information from one person to another. Information is a pattern of data organized in a particular way. For example, a sentence consists of symbols that form words in a particular language with a particular meaning. The sentence also utilizes grammar, which is a recognized way to structure words forming a sentence. Noise is any type of disturbance that interferes with the interpretation of the information. Some argue that noise exists in all communication.

Semantic noise doesn't involve sound but rather ambiguity in words, sentences or other symbols used in communication. The ambiguity is caused because everybody sees a different meaning in the same words, phrases or sentences. The differences in interpretation can be quite small, even undetectable, in regular communication between people from the same culture, age, education and experience, or drastically different because of such things as culture, age or experience.

#### 参考答案:

Semantic noise in communication is a type of disturbance in the transmission of a message. Communication is the process of transmitting information from one person to another. Information is a pattern of data organized in a particular way. Noise exists in all communication, but semantic noise involves ambiguity in words, sentences or other symbols used in communication. The differences in interpretation can be quite small, or drastically different.

### 7.51 Sign language

#### 参考答案:

Abstraction is an important layer of computer because people cannot do anything on computers without symbolic system. Language is a classical symbolic system. People use sign language and movements when they do something at the same time. For example, people asked for help by waving hands when they repelled rhinoceros at the same time. Thus, human can use hands to communicate when they do things simultaneously.



**7.52 Smart Consumers and Brand**

参考答案:

Brand is essential to smart consumers because they make decisions based on brands and would pay more for a better brand. But the Second Moment of Truth is also important, which means after they went home with products bought, the product must be of great quality. However, there are fundamental engineering contradictions as consumers want products that are both strong and soft, or both light and strong.

**7.53 Stanford University Management Education**

The Education Leadership Initiative was started by Dean Bob Joss, of Stanford Graduate School of Business. He talked a lot about the importance of education leadership. Education leaders need to be dynamic and entrepreneurial change agents. Managing is not enough - increasingly leaders must rise to the challenge of changing their organizations through innovative, problem-solving strategies. So we are combining forces from our School of Education and School of Business to support the development of management skills and leadership capacity for current superintendents and other central office leaders. The purpose of School of Education is learning while the purpose of School of Business is management. Now many institutes are providing education leadership learning opportunities, for profit or non-profit. We want to make sure that here at Stanford, we are not only delivering the services but with good quality. The program incorporates case-studies and research-based presentations, discussions, and exercises. Participants also collaborate and build relationships through group work. However, they must realize that it is their own responsibility to achieve and accomplish – what others can do does not indicate what you are capable of.

参考答案:

Bob Joss representing Stanford University held the conference about leadership, which allowed the business school to get together with the educational school. The purpose of educational school is learning while the purpose of business school is management. The topic is about leadership and how to promote management. Educational services are delivered by profit or non-profit institutions but people take responsibilities for their own results through their capabilities and accomplishments.



### 7.54 Sound Receptors

You've got sound receptors in your ear, and they are beautiful. We're not going to talk about them at any length, but there's little flappy, these little spiky things going along in your ear and they can translate vibrational energy coming from your ear, hurting your eardrum, being translated into a vibration into the fluid in your ear into a physical motion of these little receptors there into an electrical motion, into an electrical signal that goes into your ear. So, all of that, all of that's pretty impressive stuff. We are not going to talk about the details of it, but I invite some of you who want to learn more about this, particularly MIT students who would find receptors quite remarkable kinds of devices.

参考答案:

Before we understand international environmental laws, we should understand the domestic regulations in the UK first. Introduced by Charles II, the first environmental law in the UK was ineffective due to the lack of enforcement despite showing a good intention. During the Industrial Revolution, some industrialists used the Adam Smith's model to maximize the benefit, which led to the need for statutory controls on the discharge of pollutants.



### 7.55 Talent war

The war for talent refers to an increasingly competitive landscape for recruiting and retaining talented employees. In the book, Michaels et al., describe not a set of superior Human Resources processes, but a mindset that emphasizes the importance of talent to the success of organizations.

The war for talent is intensified by demographic shifts (primarily in the United States and Europe). This is characterized by increasing demand along with decreasing supply (demographically). There are simply fewer post-baby-boom workers to replace the baby boom retirement in the US and Europe (though this is not the case in most of East Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, Central America, South America, or the Middle East Eastern Europe also tends to have similar demographics, namely an aging and shrinking labor force).

While talent is vague or ill-defined, the underlying assumption is that for knowledge-intensive industries, the knowledge worker is the key competitive resource. Knowledge-based theories of organizations consistently place knowledge workers as a primary, competitive resource. Talent is never explicitly defined in the book, though the Preface notes, "A certain part of talent elude description: You simply know it when you see it." After several further caveats, the authors go on: "We can say, however, that managerial talent is some combination of a sharp strategic mind, leadership ability, emotional maturity, communications skills, the ability to attract and inspire other talented people, entrepreneurial instincts, functional skills, and the ability to deliver results." The authors offer no outside support for this assertion.

A 2006 article in The Economist, which mentions the book, notes that "companies do not even know how to define "talent," let alone how to manage it. Some use it to mean people like Aldous Huxley's alphas in Brave New World those at the top of the bell curve. Others employ it as a synonym for the entire workforce, a definition so broad as to be meaningless."

The 'War for talent is seen by various sources as becoming irrelevant during economic downturns. However, there have been highly visible talent poaching by solvent firms of others who have economic hardship.





参考答案:

This topic is described as talent war.

The intensive competition for talented people is not only within a country but also between countries.

The changes of the nature of economy lead to an increase in talent demand.

The aging of baby boomer generation causes decreased supply of skilled workers.

Some countries attract talent by attracting young people to go to university in their countries.

In conclusion, talent is at premium.

### 7.56 Talent war V2

Talent is premium and there is a war for talents in 1990's because of the talent shortage. Companies and countries are recruiting young talented people from different countries and sending young people to universities. Some young people immigrated after they graduated from the university. They compete with the local students. Countries and organizations should put talents at the primary positions. The collapse of loyalty makes employees happy to change their workplace because of the higher income. There are three reasons. First, the change of nature of economy leads to increase the talents demand and need skills. Second, the shrinking labor force after the baby-boom causes less supply of skilled workers and the retirement of baby-boomers will cause a shortage of experienced workers. Third, there is also a mismatch between what schools are producing and what companies need.

参考答案:

Talent is a premium and there is a war for talents in 1990s. Companies and countries are recruiting young talented people, and some young people immigrated after graduation. Talented people are in primary positions and the collapse of loyalty makes employees happy to change workplace. The reasons include the change of nature of economy, the shrinking labor force after the baby-boom and the mismatch between schools and companies.



**7.57 Talent war V3**

I think there is an intense competition at the moment to hire the most talented and most intellectually able people. There is a time when I think companies have many of the adventures in the world. That involves the companies' world. It was the bosses' world. Now I think it reverses the case. We have a shortage in talent base within countries and between countries, have an intense battle between companies to hire the most talented workers and also between countries, which are looking to recruit talented young people, talented young immigrants.

We have this sense of immigrants being things that countries are battled to keep out, and immigrants want to get in, climb of the walls. I think the opposite isn't that the case. And the topic is that countries are trying to lure bright young people to get them to go to universities and get them to become immigrants.

So, on many levels, talent is a premium. There is a shortage of talent, and so countries, companies, all sorts of organizations, of course, volunteer organizations as well as, are competing to hire the best and the brightest. You know we have a baby-boom population which is aging. We have an economy which is becoming more sophisticated. And so, for all those sorts of reasons, talent is a premium.

**参考答案:**

There is an intense competition at the moment to hire the most talented and most intellectually able people. Many countries are trying to lure bright young people to get them to go to universities and get them to become immigrants. Since talent is a premium, countries, companies and organizations are competing to hire the best and the brightest, and the reasons including population, economy and so on.

**7.58 The Big Bang Theory****参考答案:**

In the cosmology, scientists previously believed the Big Bang happened about 10 to 20 billion years ago. However, a recent more concise measurement indicates the universe started from the Big Bang which was 13.8 billion years ago, which fits well that the universe is older than the oldest star based on the study of particles. People still need to understand how the Big Bang happened and how the universe works.



### 7.59 The Definition of Risk

What's the literal definition of "risk"? Business schools use risk analysis. So, what do you mean by "risk", and we need a dictionary. When you look at dictionary, this is literal, literal definition of risk. What it says is, the definition for example, the possibility of injury, a dangerous element or factor, chance of, degree or possibility of such loss, and so on. So, risk has two parts, as you look at the literal definition of risk. One part is the consequence of some kind of particular danger, hazard loss. And the other is about the probability, of it: chance and consequence, OK? And then at least just as English language concerns, when you look up the word of safe and safety, which you'll learn as, it's a little bit of a loop, a little circular argument that free from harm or risks, secure from danger, harm or loss, the condition of being safe and so on for all. And why we take out of it? At least when we talk about safe at least in English language, we are talking absolute something is safe, or it sounds safe.

参考答案:

The lecture of risk analysis focus on the definition of risk and safety. There are two literary definitions of the word 'risk' in dictionaries. One means the possibility of loss or injury while the other means consequences of some kinds of danger. Moreover, the definition of 'safe' or 'safety', though involve a circular argument, is free from harm, which is an absolute notion being either safe or not safe.

### 7.60 The Free Human Rights

The human rights act can be said by reaching, some of them are controversial in the UK's history of rights. At the same time, it can be described as some cause documents, they provide some start point for world application for law to rights. In many ways, the precious protection contain UN the human rights act that we are not new to people who living in UK, the 18% that UK law most closes the European conventional human rights. The convention itself was devised following the end of the Second World War by the counselors of bureau. UK lawyers play the significant role in drafting the convention. And UK was among the first governments who ratify the convention in 1951. Rights sometimes are described as being positive or negative nature. That's to say somethings expresses right to you and the other is freedom from. In 1998, 50% specific rights of freedoms, which include rights to liberty security, a free trial, free expression, free elections, and the rights.



参考答案:

Human rights in the UK are enriching and controversial. Legal documents including the European Convention on Human Rights and the Human Rights Act played a significant role in human rights protection. Human rights consist of positive and negative rights such as freedom of religion and workforce and freedom expression. In conclusion, these legislations provide the baseline and the minimum protection for human rights.

### 7.61 The History of English

参考答案:

English is not a pure language as it has been influenced by other 150 languages in history. English borrowed vocabulary and phrases from other languages. Today we are not going to learn the language but focus on history, though different period of people has different views about the language borrowing. For example, during Shakespeare's period, people hated those borrowed words.

### 7.62 Ugly building

It seems to me that architecture is very much something that causes us both pleasure and trouble. I live in the part of western London where I think many of the streets are, where I live are really really ugly, and this distresses me every time I walk to a supermarket or walk to a tube. I think why did they built that and with terribly without architecture. It last so long, and if you write a bad book or do a bad play, you know, I will be shocked when it be showed and then no one would suffer. A bad building has a serious impact for, could be hundreds of years on the people around it.

And suppose the book arose a little bit from the frustration, almost anger than there is so much bad architecture around. And then I realize if you talk about architecture, you will say why building are not more beautiful. Then you will say I can use such work as "beauty", that's a really arrogant word. And no one knows what beautiful is. It's all in the eye of beholder. I couldn't help but think that actually. Well, you know that we all attempt to agree that Rome is nice than Milkykings, and San Francisco has the edge of Frankfurt, so we can make that sort of generalization, surely they are somethings we can say about why a building work or why it doesn't. So the books really attempt to suggest why architecture works when it does and what might going to be wrong when it doesn't work.



参考答案:

The speaker thinks the architectures in West London are ugly. Bad buildings have serious impacts on people's lives for hundred years because architectures can last long. According to a book, whether architectures are beautiful or ugly depends on the eyes of beholder people, since beauty is an arrogant concept. This book talks about what kinds of building work, and how, what and why architectures need to be designed beautiful.

### 7.63 Universities' Competition

Today a university like the LSE certainly has to acknowledge that it is in competition for the best students, all of whom have choices they can exercise, and many of them choices which run across national and continental borders. We are in competition, too, for staff. The academic job market is one of the most global there is. And in the 21 st century English is the new Latin, so universities in English speaking countries are exposed to more intensive competition than those elsewhere. We are in competition for government funding, through the assessment of research quality. We are in competition for research contracts, from public and private sector sources, and indeed we are in competition for the philanthropic pound. Many of our own donors were at more than one university, and indeed think of the LSEs requests alongside those of other charities to which they are committed. That is a competitive environment which is particularly visible to a Vice-Chancellor.

参考答案:

The competition between universities is not only for the best students who had choices nationally and internationally, but also academic staff in job market. It is more intense in English-speaking countries since English is the new Latin. There are also other competitions such as research contracts from public and private sectors, government funding assessed by research quality and charity donations. The competitive environment is particularly visible to the vice-chancellor.





### 7.64 Vitamin D

Vitamin D refers to a group of fat-soluble secosteroids responsible for increasing intestinal absorption of calcium, iron, magnesium, phosphate, and zinc. In humans, the most important compounds in this group are vitamin D3 (also known as cholecalciferol) and vitamin D2 (ergocalciferol). cholecalciferol and ergocalciferol can be ingested from the diet and other supplements.

Very few foods contain vitamin D synthesis of vitamin D in the skin is the major natural source of the vitamin. Demmel synthesis of vitamin D from cholesterol is dependent on sun exposure (specifically UVB radiation). Vitamin D from the diet or dermal synthesis from sunlight is biologically inactive activation requires enzymatic conversion (hydroxylation) in the liver and kidney. Evidence indicates the synthesis of vitamin D from sun exposure is regulated by a negative feedback loop that prevents toxicity, but because of uncertainty about the cancer risk from sunlight, no recommendations are issued by the Institute of Medicine (US) for the amount of sun exposure required to meet vitamin D requirements.

Accordingly, the Dietary Reference Intake for vitamin D assumes no synthesis occurs, and all of a person's vitamin D is from food intake, although that will rarely occur in practice. As vitamin D is synthesized in adequate amounts by most mammals exposed to sunlight, it is not strictly a vitamin and may be considered a hormone as its synthesis and activity occur in different locations. Vitamin D has a significant role in calcium homeostasis and metabolism. Its discovery was due to the effort to find the dietary substance lacking in rickets.

#### 参考答案:

This topic is described as Vitamin D. Vitamin D is a fat-solute prohormone. Very few foods contain vitamin D. Synthesis of vitamin D in the skin is the major natural source and requires sunshine. The production of vitamin D will reduce when people migrate away from the equator or wear more clothes in winter. In conclusion, More food that contains vitamin D is needed for people to keep healthy.



**7.65 Vitamin D V3**

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

**参考答案:**

Human's body manufactures vitamin D through the action of sunlight on skin. However, some people do not make enough vitamin D from the sun and correctly applied sunscreen highly prevents people's absorption of vitamin D. Furthermore, all sunlight is not created equally and varies in different geographical locations. So, in the fall and winter, people who live at higher latitudes cannot make much vitamin D from the sun.



### 7.66 World's globalization

Globalization is an overused and often misunderstood concept. We hear it all the time on news broadcasts and in any type of public discussion. But the starting point for understanding globalization is that it is industries and markets that globalize, not countries. That's why it's helpful to think of Globalisation as 'the integration of economic activities across borders'. Q1 - But why does globalization matter? I would argue globalization matters because it means the rise of interconnectedness between countries and markets across the world. For example, one of the reasons why the financial crash of 2007/2008 was so serious was because the financial and banking systems of countries around the world have become so closely interconnected with the globalization of markets.

#### 参考答案:

Globalization is overused and misunderstood, but the starting point of it is the industries and markets that globalize, rather than countries. So, it can be understood as the integration of economic activities across borders. Moreover, globalization matters because it means the rise of interconnectedness between countries and markets across the world, which can be proved by the example of the financial crash of 2007 to 2008.



**PART 8: Write from Dictation**

1. A good abstract shows/can highlight the key points of a/the paper.
2. A laptop computer has been found at /in the biology/computer labs.
3. A new collection of articles has just been/been published.
4. All of your assignments should be submitted by next Tuesday.
5. Animals and plants have cells/have a number of cells in common.
6. Animals raised in captivity behave differently than their wild counterparts.
7. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline.
8. Babies can distinguish between what is language and what is not.
9. Before submitting your dissertation, your advisor/adviser must approve your application.
10. Behind the group/groups, there is a flat cart drawn by mules.
11. Climate change is now an acceptable phenomenon among reputable scientists.
12. Clinical placement in nursing prepares students for professional practice/practices/work.
13. Control systems in manufacturing provide a high level of accuracy.
14. Designers need to keep up with the social trend/trends.
15. Eating fish twice a week is recommended for a health/healthy diet.
16. Everyone must evacuate the premises during the fire drill.
17. Exotic/Extracurricular activities can help students develop more talents.
18. Field trips are essential parts of geography/most geography courses.
19. Food cannot be eaten in the main library.
20. I thought it was through a small meeting room.
21. If finance is a cause of concern, scholarships may be available.
22. In a/any written assignments/course, a detail review of literature is very important.
23. It is absolutely vital that you acknowledge all your sources.
24. It was/is hard to anticipate how all the different characters would react.
25. Linguistics is a/the scientific study and analysis of language.
26. Many universities'/university lectures can now be reviewed on the Internet.
27. Most of these features were part of the previous system.
28. Most of these students have not considered this issue before.
29. Mutually exclusive events can be described as either complementary or opposite.
30. Native speakers are exempt from the language tests in their own language.
31. Observers waited nervously and with bated breath for the concert.
32. One of the functions of the internal organ is to keep the body warm.
33. Our study program equips students with essential skills for university.
34. Participants initially select from a range of foundation subjects.
35. People have been/become independent by using phones in everyday life.



36. Philosophy uses a lot of logics and reasons to analyze[US] human experiences.
37. Psychologists say what we have experienced influences our behaviors.
38. Purity is one feature that makes gold expensive.
39. Radio is a popular form/one of the most popular forms of entertainment throughout the world.
40. Relying on natural ability will not get you far on science.
41. Resources and materials are on hold at/on the library reference desk.
42. Review all your sources before drawing any conclusions.
43. Salt is produced from the sea water or extracted from the ground.
44. Scientists were unsure when the first men left Africa.
45. She used to be the editor of the student newspaper.
46. Student concession cards can be obtained by completing an application form.
47. Students are required to have an undergraduate degree in Biology to be enrolled[US]/enroled[UK] in this course.
48. Students have the options to live in college residences or apartments.
49. Studying history can help you better understand the present.
50. Teaching assistants will receive a monthly stipend for housing.
51. That means that we have several structural/have so many struggling overlaps.
52. The aerial photographs were promptly registered for thorough evaluation.
53. The article reflects/refers to/extrapolates a number of very interesting experiments.
54. The artistic/ artists ties to/tied with the conservative politicians earned their own roles of critics.
55. The commissioner will portion the funds among all the sovereignties.
56. The department works closely for/with business community/communities.
57. The first assignment is due on the 14th of September.
58. The government is funding a research study about/of the consequences of unemployment.
59. The history of economics is a tricky subject to research.
60. The library holds a substantial collection of materials on economic history.
61. The massive accumulation of data was converted into a communicable argument.
62. The orchestra will be led by a visiting conductor.
63. The placement test of mathematics and science is opened to/offered every semester.
64. The qualification will be assessed by using a criterion reference to approach.
65. The railway makes long-distance travel possible for everyone.
66. The rest of the material was/were deposited partway down the catchment.
67. The same issue/issues featured both explanations of the problem.
68. The students were instructed to submit their assignments before Friday.
69. The teacher asked the group to commence the task.
70. The theme of the instrumental work exhibits/exhibited more of a demure composition style.





- 71.The toughest part of postgraduate education is funding.
- 72.The transformation of media has changed the way information both used and studied.
- 73.The universities provide excellent facilities for students and staff.
- 74.The ways in which people communicate are constantly changing.
- 75.There are many different styles of business management.
- 76.These/The resources cited are not enough for this assessment.
- 77.They were/ have struggled since last year to make their services paid.
- 78.This course aims to develop your knowledge of statistics.
- 79.This morning's lecture on economic policy has been canceled (美式拼写)/cancelled (英式拼写).
- 80.Traffic is the main cause of air pollution/pollution in many cities.
- 81.Tribes vied (竞争较量) with each other to build up monolithic statues.
- 82.Two sides have disagreed on how to solve the problem.
- 83.Undergraduates may pursue their specific interests within certificate programs.
- 84.University departments carefully monitor articles and other publications by faculty.
- 85.Urban planning emphasizes/emphasized on expansion ... expenses ... community.
- 86.We are rethinking/researching ...facing... for the society.
- 87.We can't consider any increase in our prices at this stage.
- 88.We study science to understand and appreciate the world around us.
- 89.When workers ask for higher wages, companies often raise their prices.
- 90.While reconciliation is desirable, basic underlying issues must first be addressed.
- 91.You are required to complete the research paper by Monday/next monday.
- 92.You can contact all your tutors by email.
- 93.You will be tested via quiz and dissertation.
- 94.You will need to purchase an academic gown for the commencement/commencements.
- 95.Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations.
- 96.A good research delivers practical benefits for real people.
- 97.The synopsis contains the most important information.
- 98.The qualification will be assessed with criterion to approach.
- 99.The sociology department is highly regarded worldwide.



次高频:

- 1.A celebrated theory is still the source of a great controversy.
- 2.A series of lectures shown us in economics have been recorded.
- 3.A visit to design museum will be great valued.
- 4.Academic libraries across the world are steadily incorporating social media.
- 5.All medical students must clean their hands before entering the room.
- 6.All of the assignments should/must be submitted in person to the faculty office.
- 7.An effective business manager is always opened to new ideas.
- 8.Artists played their own roles as critics of culture.
- 9.As a union member, we can influence the changes of the university.
- 10.Audition of the university will be held/on hold until next week.
- 11.Behind the garage is a secret storage room.
- 12.Career services provide tips on how to approach job interviews.
- 13.Children start producing words before they are able to walk.
- 14.Classical mechanism is considered as a branch of mathematics.
- 15.Even simple techniques need to be practiced to become better.
- 16.Farmers need to endure the changes of climate.
- 17.Free campus tours run daily during the summer /summer for prospective students.
- 18.Fruits containing too much sugar have little or no value.
- 19.Good research delivers practical benefits for real people.
- 20.Growing population has posed a challenge to many governments.
- 21.He was regarded as the foremost economist at that time.
- 22.higher education treats plagiarism extremely serious.
- 23.His appointment as the Minister of Culture was seen as a demotion.
- 24.History economics is a trick subject of research.
- 25.Honey can be used as the food and health product.
- 26.If finance is/finances are the cause of a concern, scholarships may be available.
- 27.Imported packages are likely to be used in many computers.
- 28.Information technology has changed the way people/we study today.
- 29.International exchanges form/formed the important part of our study program.
- 30.International students come from all around the world.
- 31.It takes a long time to walk to university.
- 32.Journalism faces the crisis in the light of the digital revolution.
- 33.Many food crops require a large amount of water and fertilizer.
- 34.Many graduates studying/of journalism can get jobs in the communications field.
- 35.Marine environment has been destroyed by pollution and unsustainable development.



36. More graduate training is needed after university is finished.
37. Muscle cells bring parts of the body closer together.
38. Neuroscience is a compound of completely separate parts.
39. New developments in manufacturing are constantly changing the way we live.
40. New materials and techniques are changing the way of architecture.
41. New media journalism is an exciting area to study.
42. Our facilities include five libraries in the university.
43. Our professor is hosting the business development conference.
44. Photography can be very useful to geography research.
45. Physical health/strengths can be improved by regular training/exercise.
46. Please return the books to the correct positions on the shelves.
47. Practical experiments are essential parts of (the) chemistry course.
48. Professors with higher educational standard trained them extremely seriously.
49. Renovation works have been undertaken throughout the building.
50. Request for late submissions will not be accepted under any circumstances.
51. Scholarship applications must be completed at the end of the month.
52. Scientists are always asking the government for money/more money.
53. Scientists recognize/recognized the different ice types according to the water molecule content.
54. Since the problems we face are global, we need to find the relative global solutions.
55. Slides and handouts can be downloaded after lectures.
56. So let me know if anyone struggles in the lab/labs.
57. Statistically speaking, the likelihood of result is extremely low.
58. Students' concession cards can be obtained by completing an application form.
59. Students must attend the safety course before enter the engineering workshop.
60. Students should leave their bags on the table by the door.
61. Studying medicine is always with a wide range of opportunities.
62. Supply and demand is one of the fundamental/the most fundamental concepts in economics.
63. Synopsis contains the most important information.
64. The ... is divided into four main sectors.
65. The ... will not be received until the following weeks.
66. The advanced course requires a basic knowledge of scientific theory.
67. The application process may take longer than it' s expected.
68. The article illustrates a large number of very interesting experiments.
69. The business policy seminar includes an internship with a local firm.
70. The celebrated theory is still the source of great controversy.
71. The chemical building is in the interior of the campus.



- 72.The chemistry building is located near the entrance of the campus.
- 73.The coffee machine on the third floor is not working today.
- 74.The course covers architecture planning and construction on the international scale.
- 75.The department is organizing a flight to London in July.
- 76.The digital camera has some advantages over traditional film.
- 77.The effective business management is always happened with new ideas.
- 78.The evaluation forms will be reviewed by university personnel.
- 79.The food crops require a large amount of water and fertilizer[US]/fertiliser[UK].
- 80.The history course will be assessed via three written assignments.
- 81.The horizontal line on the graph indicates there was no change in the period/periodical change.
- 82.The library will stay open until midnight this week.
- 83.The nation achieved prosperity by opening its exports for trade/trading.
- 84.The new paper challenged many previously accepted theories.
- 85.The north campus car park could be closed on Sunday.
- 86.The northern campus car park is located behind the library.
- 87.The opening hours of the library are reduced during summer.
- 88.The paper challenged many previously accepted theories.
- 89.The project is divided into four main intersections.
- 90.The research has produced some other unexpected results.
- 91.The researchers are disappointed that their materials are proved to be inconclusive.
- 92.The science we used featured both explanations of the problems.
- 93.The skills of great stage actors cannot be taught.
- 94.The study/studies ....the sense of recent technology/technologies.
- 95.The summer course was canceled due to insufficient enrollments.
- 96.The temperature is assigned to climate change.
- 97.The toughest problem of research for postgraduate students is funding.
- 98.The university provides legislations for students and staff.
- 99.There is an accounting assessment for finance students.
- 100.There is an important difference between mass production and batch production.
- 101.There is no fixed career path for qualified journalists.
- 102.There will be a chemistry test in the classroom next week.
- 103.They developed a unique approach to training their employees.
- 104.This article covers architecture planning and construction.
- 105.This course involves a combination of pure and applied mathematics.
- 106.Those seeking a formal extension should contact their faculty for more information/information.
- 107.Undergraduate students may participate in specific stages within the program.





- 108. Undergraduate students may pursue their specific interests within certificate programs[US].
- 109. University staff provide advice on renting and accommodation.
- 110. We see the stars that ... billion years ago.
- 111. We should never underestimate the power of creative design.
- 112. Xx finance was concerned and the scholarship was available.
- 113. Xxx develop confidence by thinking critically.
- 114. You did not need a special knowledge to enjoy this book.
- 115. You must hand in your essays by midday on Friday.
- 116. You need finish your research paper by Monday.
- 117. You will learn how to rationally assess your arguments.
- 118. You will need to read Chapter One before the management class.
- 119. You will study three courses and four studying modules.
- 120. Your ideas are sophisticated in seminars and tutorials.



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## **PART 9: Fill in the Blanks - Listening**

### **1.1 近期考试回忆**

1. Sound, technician, interest, context, overseas
2. industrial, distinctive, city (landscape), moustache (men), portrait
3. speed (up), situation, demographic, obvious
4. share, opening, neighbor/neighbour
5. fashions, followers, discipline, schedule
6. Fashions, followers, spirit, movements
7. Materials, revenue, million, delivering, failed
8. bored, five, twenty-six/26, irrelevant
9. single, constant, vary, spread
10. enlarge, medium, wisdom, patriotism, partial
11. managers, training, promotion
12. Journalists, electronics, pragmatic, imagine
13. (all) disciplines, modes, confirm, (this is how) science (works), contract (muscles)
14. Right, them, theories, computer, phonographs
15. Clothing, properties, overseas, label,
16. Validity, different, role, describe,
17. Premium, true, constant, single
18. restricted, personality, career
19. Mathematics, controversial, demographic, atmospheric
20. Promotional, work, complex, simple, training
21. Describe, historian, trusted, ideas, actually
22. materials, minimise/minimize, revenue, factors, delivering
23. Hydrogen, apparent, urgency, growth
24. Wisdom, medium, enlarge, patriotism, partial
25. Everywhere, infrastructure, application
26. Teamwork, productive, produce, opt (for)
27. Constitutes, deduction, natural, development, creativity
28. Climate, green, warmer
29. Travel, decline, salted (fish), depression, confusing, trading
30. (was) untinned, financial



31. Negative, risks, lying
32. Incentive, ultimately, concussive, whatever, generated
33. ridiculous, assumption, branding, atmospheric
34. Popular, essentially
35. Initially, technically, relationship
36. Premium, communities
37. provides, histories, existence, session/section
38. Insights, disciplines, inevitable (decline), complicated
39. seemingly, Habitat , sales, convergence
40. Stolen, permission [主题: 电脑入侵]
41. Dawn, origin,
42. Massive, months, Tokyo (注意和Kyoto京都的区别) [主题: 地震]
43. ground, recognized, disappeared, sustainable
44. Spectrum, million, convergence, sales (forces)
45. predicament, beleaguered
46. emit , spirit, oceanographer,
47. clot, tiny, tightly
48. system, statistics, exercises
49. Rules, system, elementary, investigate
50. dramatically, special, practical
51. Tremendously, force, common, commonly
52. revolutionized/revolutionised
53. Perception, control, experiencing
54. Complained, profession, encouraging
55. apologized, ferry, expectations, spectacle
56. Key, manufacture, instinct
57. Emphasised/emphasized, revolutionised/revolutionized, prosperity
58. Insights, operational, galaxies
59. Science, occurs, psychological
60. Heart, results, supplemented, reversed
61. Incorporating, sculpture
62. Monetary, sold, percent, cash, control



63. Sound, technician, behaviour
64. Galaxies, tightly, key, crucial, untraditional
65. Positive, negative, emulated, \_\_\_\_\_
66. Permanent, frustrated, increasing, face
67. Every, huge, meet, represents
68. Matchstick, some, distinct, success
69. Challenge, portraits, crises
70. Colors/colours, Volume, attract
71. Nutrition, spreading, spectacle
72. Actually, lighting, sounds, knowledge
73. Temporary, rammer, craft, popular, project, vernacular
74. ground, deformed, disappeared, horns
75. Determining, dealing, particular, subordinated
76. Loosely, phenomena, structures
77. Intentional, individuality, identical, staring
78. Primarily/primary, technician,
79. Powered, urgency, sleek, hydrogen
80. Academics, foreshadowed, regions
81. Process, leading, recognition, speculated
82. Aesthetic, title, concept, socialize/socialise, natural
83. Forensic
84. Texture, summarized, neighboring
85. Matchbox, failed, promotional, historian, ideas
86. Actually, celebrated, happen, manufacture, instinct
87. Predominant, volume, attract, craft, Determining
88. Loosely, phenomena, structures, Intentional, individuality
89. Primary, Powered, Process, leading, recognition
90. Speculated, aesthetic, title, concept, socialize
91. Forensic, texture, summarized, neighboring, land
92. Generation, resources, Pandemic, mutually, 500000



# 【易学 PTE】9 月 - 高频合集 16.0

## 1.2 常见零散单词

absolutely	coercive	elementary
accumulating	colloquial	embrace
addition	commonly	emergency
admit	communities	emit
aftermath	compatible	emphases
agency	competitions	emphasis
aggressive	complex	emphasised
ancient	confidential	emphasized
apologized	consistent	emulated
appalling	constant	engineering
application	constitute(s)	enormous
arbitrated	constitution	environment
articles	conversion	envisions
Assumption	convincible	equations
atmospheric	covered	every
awoke	crisis	everyone
boast (up)	critically	exhibit
branding	curing	expansion
brilliant	dealing	expectations
brought	death	experience
burning	debate	experiencing
Career	deformed	expressions
casually	demographic	extreme
challenge	dependence	face
channel	depth	factory
characters	determine	faith
characters	different	femininity
charity	discovered	ferry
Church	discovery	field
classical	discursion	field
clout/clot	discuss	Figurative
clusters	dispersion	floor
coaching	distinction	force
coaching	economic	forecast
	economical	foreshadowed
	electronically	forests



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fundamental	introduced	package
funding	introduced	paradox
galaxies	investigate	paradoxical
gathering	journalism	particles
Generated	knowledge	particular
getting	laboratory	passive
getting	large	Patriotism
government	leans	pedal (boat)
graduate	lenient	perception
graphic	lined	permanent
graphics	massive	Personality
growing	mentioned	phenomena
heart	minimise	photographs
historical	minimize	potential
huge	moderation	powered
huge	modes	predict
identical	monetary	principally
imaging	months	productivity
imagining	movements	professionally
immense	natural	profound
improvements	nearest	proportion
increasing	necessarily	propose
incredibly	neighbouring	propulsion
individual	Nitrogen	prospective
individuality	nutrients	psychological
Ingredients	nutrition	purpose
initially	obscure	qualifiers
innovator	observable	qualitative
instilled	occupies	quantitative
institutional	occurrence	radically
institutions	occurring	rapidly
insurance	occurs	ravel
intelligence	operational	readably
intensive	opt (for)	relatives
intentional	optimizing	relying
intentionally	overseas	repetition





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representative	supplemented
representatively	supporting
represents	synthesis
restores	system
Reversed	technological
revolutionised	technologically
revolutionized	technology
role	thrown
root	tightly
rush	tiny
scary	translated
search	tropical
sequentially	turned
serve	turned
shadow	ultimately
shadow	unashamedly
Shakespeare	undeniable
shallow	underneath
similar	undoubtedly
situation	universe
sociable	urgency
social	variety
spectacle	vernacular
spectrum	watch
spices	whatever
squabble	whole
stabilized	
staring	
stolen	
strategy	
subconsciously	
communications	
phenomenon	
Subordinated	
subscribes	
subsiding	



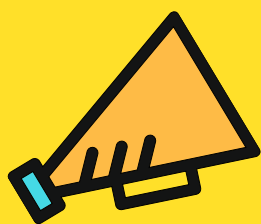


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