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- 2.5 All of our accommodations are within walking distance to the academic buildings. 24
- 2.6 All students and staff have access to printers and scanners.24
- 2.7 All students on engineering courses spent one year working on the war/wall experience.24
- 2.8 All undergraduate students should participate in the seminar.24
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- 2.10 Being a vegan means not consuming any other animal meat.24
- 2.11 Biographical information should be removed prior to the publication of results...24
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- 2.13 Conferences are always scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month.....24
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- 2.15 Don't forget to hand in your assignments by the end of next week.24
- 2.16 Dr. Green's office has been moved to the second floor of the building.24
- 2.17 Eating too much will do harm to your health. /Eating too much can lead to many health problems.24
- 2.18 Elephant is the largest land living mammal.24
- 2.19 Environmental friendliness is a new category in which campuses are competing. 24
- 2.20 Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible.....24
- 2.21 Exam results will be available next week from the course office.....24
- 2.22 Fishing is a sport and a means for surviving. 24
- 2.23 Generally students unusual problems in school, you can pay by cash or using a credit card..... 24
- 2.24 He was not the only one to call for legal reform in the 16th century. 24
- 2.25 Higher fees make students think more critically about what universities can offer... 24
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- 2.29 I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue..... 24
- 2.30 I used to have coffee with milk and one sugar. 24
- 2.31 I will be in my office every day from 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock. 25
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- 2.34 If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice..... 25
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- 2.36 In 1830, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America..... 25
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- 2.41 It is good for the environment also good for your bill.25
- 2.42 It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures.....25
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- 2.53 Number the beakers and put them away before/by tomorrow.....25
- 2.54 On behalf of our department, I would like to thank you for your participation.....25
- 2.55 On this project, you will be asked to work as a group of three.....25
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- 2.57 Organic food is grown without applying chemicals and no artificial additives.25
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- 2.65 Residents hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time at the end of the semester.26
- 2.66 Student discount cards can be used on campus coffee house.....26
- 2.67 Students can download the materials from the website.....26
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- 2.69 The application form must be submitted before the end of the term.....26
- 2.70 The author expressed the idea that modern readers (invariably) cannot accept.26
- 2.71 The bookstore is located on the main campus behind the library.....26
- 2.72 The café will close soon but you can still access the snack machine which is running overnight/throughout the night.....26
- 2.73 The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events are always fascinating.26
- 2.74 The college welcomes students from all over the world.26
- 2.75 The contest includes both the land living history and the human history.....26
- 2.76 The gap between rich and poor is not decreasing rapidly as expected.26
- 2.77 The glass is not the real solid, because it doesn't have crystal structure. ...26
- 2.78 The lecture on child's psychology has been postponed until Friday.26



2.79 The lecture theatre one is located on the ground floor of the Pack Building.	26	2.98 The United States has become a coffee culture in recent years.	27
2.80 The library is located on the other side of the campus behind the student center. ...	26	2.99 The US ranks 22nd in foreign aid, given as a percentage of GDP.	27
2.81 The minimal mark for Distinction is no less than 75%.	26	2.100 The verdict depends on which side was more convincing to the jury.	27
2.82 The module develops our understanding of the theory behind advertising campaign.	26	2.101 The wheelchair lift has been upgraded this month.	27
2.83 The most modern agricultural equipment is now extremely expensive.	26	2.102 There will be an open book exam on Monday, the twenty-eighth.	27
2.84 The new drug will be tested in North America.	26	2.103 To measure distance could take as much as three weeks.	27
2.85 The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly follow the freshman seminar.	26	2.104 To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts.	27
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2.88 The professor will be the last speaker this evening.	26	2.107 We are delighted to have professor Robert to join our faculty.	27
2.89 The Psychology Department is looking for volunteers to be involved in research projects.	26	2.108 We are required to submit the assignment before Friday.	27
2.90 The real reason for global hunger is not the lack of food, but poverty.	26	2.109 We must hand in our assignments by the end of the week.	27
2.91 The recent study has thrown out the validity of the argument.	26	2.110 We must put great care when analyzing data.	27
2.92 The seminar will now take place once a week on Tuesday.	26	2.111 We're constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture close together.	27
2.93 The small Indian state is a land of forests, valleys and snowy islands.	26	2.112 What distinguishes him from others is that he used black and white photography.	27
2.94 The student welfare officer can help students with different issues.	26	2.113 Without doubt, his primary motive was economic growth.	27
2.95 The study of archaeology requires intensive international fieldwork.	27	2.114 Would you pass me the book on the left-hand side?	27
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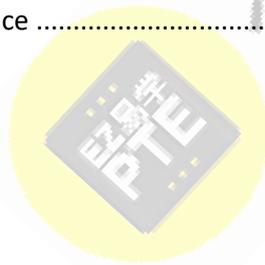


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真题机经高频合集 5.0

预测范围 2019/03/09-2019/03/25 页数 131

PART 1: Read Aloud

1.1 21st century

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.

1.2 Akimbo

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

1.3 Augustus

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.

1.4 Australian English

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 does not exist in other types of English.

1.5 Birds

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



1.6 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.

1.7 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 analytic side of brain. The right hemisphere controlled the left parts of the body, and the left hemisphere controlled the right side.

1.8 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.

1.9 Carbon Dioxide Emission

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 more recently, the figure has been over 1 million hectares.

1.10 Composition of body

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



1.11 Copyright

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

1.12 Diversity of Language

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 of potential medical and biological resources. So extinction of language takes with it a wealth of culture, art and knowledge.

1.13 Divisions of domestic work

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

1.14 Divorce

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

1.15 Electric Car

First-year university students have designed and built a groundbreaking electric car that recharges itself. Fifty students from the University of Sydney's Faculty of Engineering spent five months working 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.



1.16 Elephant

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

1.17 Examination

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

1.18 Fast food

Hundreds of millions of people buy fast food every day without giving it much thought, unaware of the subtle and not so subtle ramifications of their purchases. They rarely consider where this food came from, how it was made, what it is doing to the community around them. They just grab their tray off the counter, find a table, take a seat, unwrap the paper, and dig in. The whole experience is transitory and soon forgotten.

1.19 Father

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

1.20 Fence

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

1.21 Fiscal Year

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.



1.22 Grand Canyon

The Grand Canyon is 277 miles long, up to 18 miles wide and attains a depth of over a mile. While the specific geologic processes and timing that formed the Grand Canyon are the subject of debate by geologists, recent evidence suggests the Colorado River established its course through the canyon at least 17 million years ago.

1.23 Harzard 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.

1.24 Himalayas

Although it hails from a remote region of the western Himalayas. This plant now looks entirely at home on the banks of English rives. Brought to the UK in 1839, it quickly escaped from Victorian gardens and colonized river banks and damp woodlands. In the Himalayas the plant is held in check by various pests, but take these away and it grows and reproduces unhindered. Now it is spreading across Europe, New Zealand, Canada and the US.

1.25 Ichthyosaurus

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.

1.26 Ignorance and Lethargy

In his landmark account, first published over twenty years ago, the author argues that the ignorance and lethargy of the poor are direct results of the whole situation of economic, social and political domination. By being kept in a situation in which critical awareness and response are practically impossible, the disadvantaged are kept 'submerged'.



1.27 Incentive 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?

1.28 Industrial 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 Industrial Revolution, there were substantial divergences among writers.

1.29 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.

1.30 Japanese tea ceremony

The Japanese tea ceremony is a ritual 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.

1.31 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 has not on the market yet - toxicology tests are ongoing.

1.32 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.

1.33 Lincoln

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

1.34 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.

1.35 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.

1.36 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 through denying that it's hard and a 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.

1.37 No ordinary book

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.

1.38 Nutritionally bankrupt

Globalization has affected what we eat in ways. We are only beginning to understand. More and more food production no longer related to our biological needs, but is indirectly conflict



with them. The relationship between diet and our fertility, our cancer, heart diseases and mental illness is becoming clear, yet much of our food is nutritionally bankrupt.

1.39 Orientalists

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

1.40 Parkinson

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

1.41 Plant's response

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

1.42 Pluto

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 passionate debate at the 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.

1.43 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.

1.44 Price on 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.

1.45 Private Equity

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

1.46 Productive Capacity

The core of the problem was the immense 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 wage earners.

1.47 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.

1.48 Russia

Long isolated from Western Europe, Russia grew up without participating in the development like the Reformation that many Europeans 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.

1.49 Semiconductor

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.

1.50 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, becomes the greatest playwright of all time. How was this achievement of magnitude made? How does Shakespeare become Shakespeare?

1.51 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.

1.52 Solar Energy

Solar energy is an excellent source of supplying power to homes and companies and by utilizing solar power you're not merely protecting the environment from becoming polluted but also you are saving the rest of the earth's natural resources. Capturing solar energy does not contribute to any pollution and does not harm the atmosphere. One of the factors why many individuals are still hesitant to make use of solar power is because it is expensive. The need of big location of space is another reason why people aren't taking into consideration solar power.

1.53 Statistical information

The provision of accurate and authoritative statistical information strengthens modern societies. It provides a basis for decisions to be made on such things as where to open schools and hospitals, how much money to spend on welfare payments and even which football players to replace at half-time.

1.54 Stress

This study tracked about 1,000 adults in the United States, and they ranged in age from 34 to 93, and they started the study by asking, 'How much stress have you experienced in the last



year?' They also asked, 'How much time have you spent helping out friends, neighbors, people in your community?' And then they used public records for the next five years to find out who died.

1.55 Teacher's instruction

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 teacher say.

1.56 The most memorable benefit

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

1.57 The 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.

1.58 The 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.

1.59 Two Sisters

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".



1.60 Vanilla

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

1.61 Weakness

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 advised higher.

1.62 Yellow

Yellow is 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 on the eye, so it can be overpowering if overused.



PART 2: Repeat Sentence

- 2.1 A computer virus (have) destroyed all my files.
- 2.2 A demonstrated ability to write clear, correct and concise is bigotry.
- 2.3 A preliminary bibliography is due the week before the spring break.
- 2.4 A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment.
- 2.5 All of our accommodations are within walking distance to the academic buildings.
- 2.6 All students and staff have access to printers and scanners.
- 2.7 All students on engineering courses spent one year working on the war/wall experience.
- 2.8 All undergraduate students should participate in the seminar.
- 2.9 Answering this complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible.
- 2.10 Being a vegan means not consuming any other animal meat.
- 2.11 Biographical information should be removed prior to the publication of results.
- 2.12 Computer software has changed a lot since last year.
- 2.13 Conferences are always scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month.
- 2.14 Does the university have an ice hockey team?
- 2.15 Don't forget to hand in your assignments by the end of next week.
- 2.16 Dr. Green's office has been moved to the second floor of the building.
- 2.17 Eating too much will do harm to your health. /Eating too much can lead to many health problems.
- 2.18 Elephant is the largest land living mammal.
- 2.19 Environmental friendliness is a new category in which campuses are competing.
- 2.20 Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible.
- 2.21 Exam results will be available next week from the course office.
- 2.22 Fishing is a sport and a means for surviving.
- 2.23 Generally students unusual problems in school, you can pay by cash or using a credit card.
- 2.24 He was not the only one to call for legal reform in the 16th century.
- 2.25 Higher fees make students think more critically about what universities can offer.
- 2.26 History is not the simple collection of dates and events.
- 2.27 I can't attend the lecture because I have a doctor's appointment.
- 2.28 I didn't understand the author's point of view on immigration.
- 2.29 I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue.
- 2.30 I used to have coffee with milk and one sugar.



- 2.31 I will be in my office every day from 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock.
- 2.32 I will be in my office every day from 11 to 12.
- 2.33 I would like tomato and cheese sandwiches on white bread and orange juice.
- 2.34 If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice.
- 2.35 If you want to receive the reimbursement, you must submit the original receipts.
- 2.36 In 1830, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America.
- 2.37 In Europe, the political pressure is similar regarding globalization.
- 2.38 In the library, reserved collection books can be borrowed for up to three hours.
- 2.39 Interpreters are not readily available in this department.
- 2.40 It is clear that there is little accurate documentation is in support of this claim.
- 2.41 It is good for the environment also good for your bill.
- 2.42 It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures.
- 2.43 It's important that humans dispose of their waste in appropriate ways.
- 2.44 Make sure you correctly cite all your sources.
- 2.45 Many privately owned firms have been eaten up by larger corporations.
- 2.46 Meeting with mentors could be arranged for students who need additional help.
- 2.47 Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere.
- 2.48 Most animals have triangular vocal cords, but the lion's mighty pipes are square.
- 2.49 Much of the evidence been used has only recently become available.
- 2.50 Nearly half of television production/outputs are given away for educational program.
- 2.51 Newspapers across the world are reporting stories of presidents.
- 2.52 No more than four people can be in the lab at once.
- 2.53 Number the beakers and put them away before/by tomorrow.
- 2.54 On behalf of our department, I would like to thank you for your participation.
- 2.55 On this project, you will be asked to work as a group of three.
- 2.56 Opposition to the government tax policies are widespread across business sectors.
- 2.57 Organic food is grown without applying chemicals and no artificial additives.
- 2.58 Our class is divided into two groups. You come with me, and the others just stay here.
- 2.59 Physics is a detailed study of matter and energy.
- 2.60 Please do not bring food into the classroom.
- 2.61 Please make sure all works follow the department guidelines.
- 2.62 Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row.
- 2.63 Portfolio is due to the internal review office no later than Tuesday.



- 2.64 Put the knife and fork next to the spoon near the edge of the table.
- 2.65 Residents hall is closed prior to the academic building closing time at the end of the semester.
- 2.66 Student discount cards can be used on campus coffee house.
- 2.67 Students can download the materials from the website.
- 2.68 Students who wish to apply for an extension should approach their tutors.
- 2.69 The application form must be submitted before the end of the term.
- 2.70 The author expressed the idea that modern readers (invariably) cannot accept.
- 2.71 The bookstore is located on the main campus behind the library.
- 2.72 The café will close soon but you can still access the snack machine which is running overnight/throughout the night.
- 2.73 The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events are always fascinating.
- 2.74 The college welcomes students from all over the world.
- 2.75 The contest includes both the land living history and the human history.
- 2.76 The gap between rich and poor is not decreasing rapidly as expected.
- 2.77 The glass is not the real solid, because it doesn't have crystal structure.
- 2.78 The lecture on child's psychology has been postponed until Friday.
- 2.79 The lecture theatre one is located on the ground floor of the Pack Building.
- 2.80 The library is located on the other side of the campus behind the student center.
- 2.81 The minimal mark for Distinction is no less than 75%.
- 2.82 The module develops our understanding of the theory behind advertising campaign.
- 2.83 The most modern agricultural equipment is now extremely expensive.
- 2.84 The new drug will be tested in North America.
- 2.85 The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly follow the freshman seminar.
- 2.86 The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals.
- 2.87 The politics combine both and the political authorities.
- 2.88 The professor will be the last speaker this evening.
- 2.89 The Psychology Department is looking for volunteers to be involved in research projects.
- 2.90 The real reason for global hunger is not the lack of food, but poverty.
- 2.91 The recent study has thrown out the validity of the argument.
- 2.92 The seminar will now take place once a week on Tuesday.
- 2.93 The small Indian state is a land of forests, valleys and snowy islands.
- 2.94 The student welfare officer can help students with different issues.

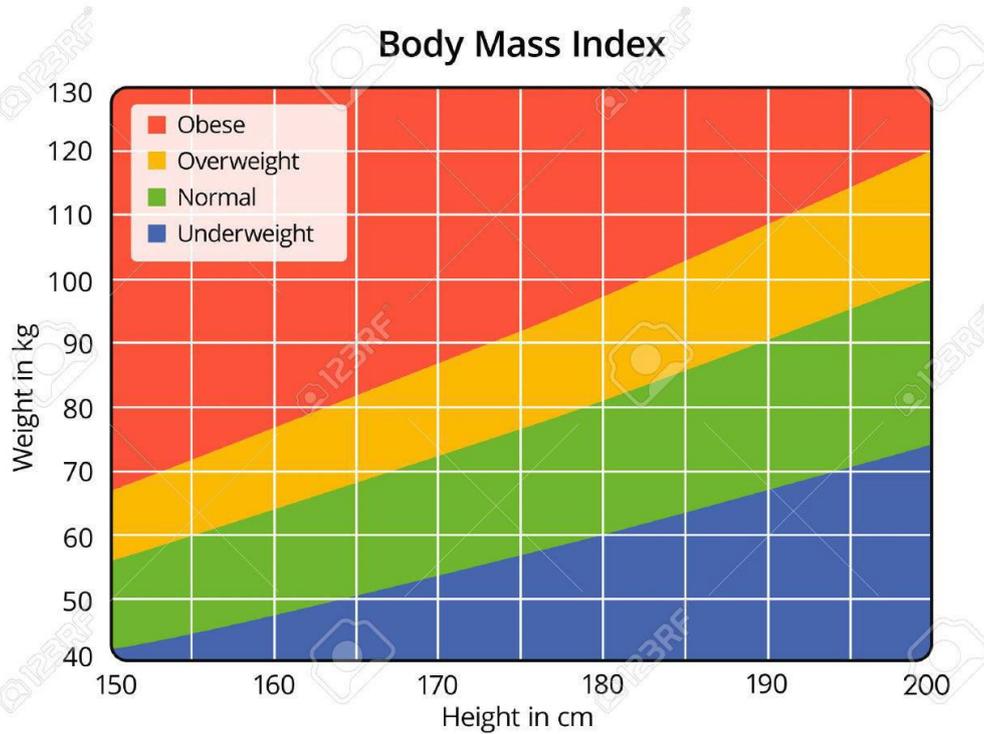


- 2.95 The study of archaeology requires intensive international fieldwork.
- 2.96 The timetable for next/the new term will be available next week.
- 2.97 The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy.
- 2.98 The United States has become a coffee culture in recent years.
- 2.99 The US ranks 22nd in foreign aid, given as a percentage of GDP.
- 2.100The verdict depends on which side was more convincing to the jury.
- 2.101The wheelchair lift has been upgraded this month.
- 2.102There will be an open book exam on Monday, the twenty-eighth.
- 2.103To measure distance could take as much as three weeks.
- 2.104To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts.
- 2.105Vessels carry blood from the heart to other parts of the body.
- 2.106Visual aids can make presentations clear and more interesting.
- 2.107We are delighted to have professor Robert to join our faculty.
- 2.108We are required to submit the assignment before Friday.
- 2.109We must hand in our assignments by the end of the week.
- 2.110We must put great care when analyzing data.
- 2.111We're constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture close together.
- 2.112What distinguishes him from others is that he used black and white photography.
- 2.113Without doubt, his primary motive was economic growth.
- 2.114Would you pass me the book on the left-hand side?
- 2.115You can find the student service center on level one of Home Building.
- 2.116You can get a student card at the reception.
- 2.117You can have student discount in many campus stores including the coffee house.
- 2.118You can pay using cash or a credit card.
- 2.119You should include your name and identification number in the registration form.
- 2.120You should raise your concern with the head of school.
- 2.121Your tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything.
- 2.122Your watch is fast, you need to reset it.



PART3: Describe Image

3.1 Body Mass Index



3.2 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.	Telegu (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.



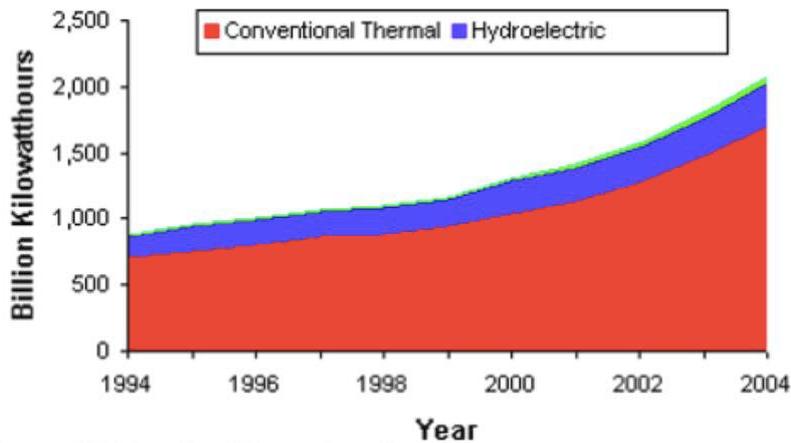
3.3 Economic inactivity through the generation

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

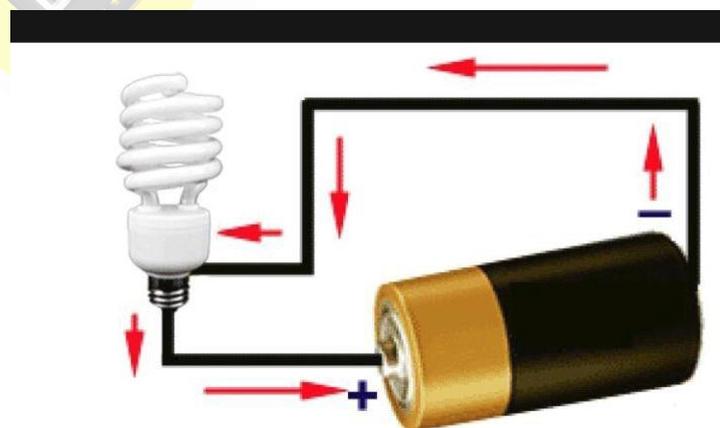
3.4 Electricity Generation in China by Type

Electricity Generation in China by Type, 1994-2004



Source: EIA International Energy Annual

3.5 Simple circuit with light



Simple circuit with light

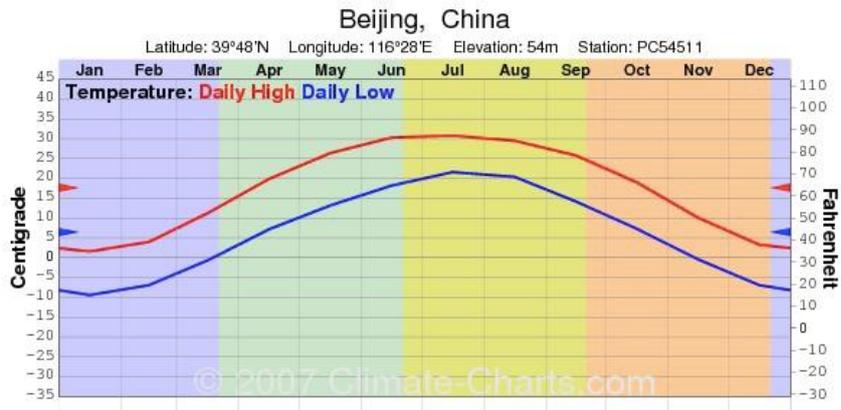


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3.6 Beijing, China



3.7 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

3.8 The United Arab Emirates

The United Arab Emirates



Jordan



3.9 Trading Goods



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

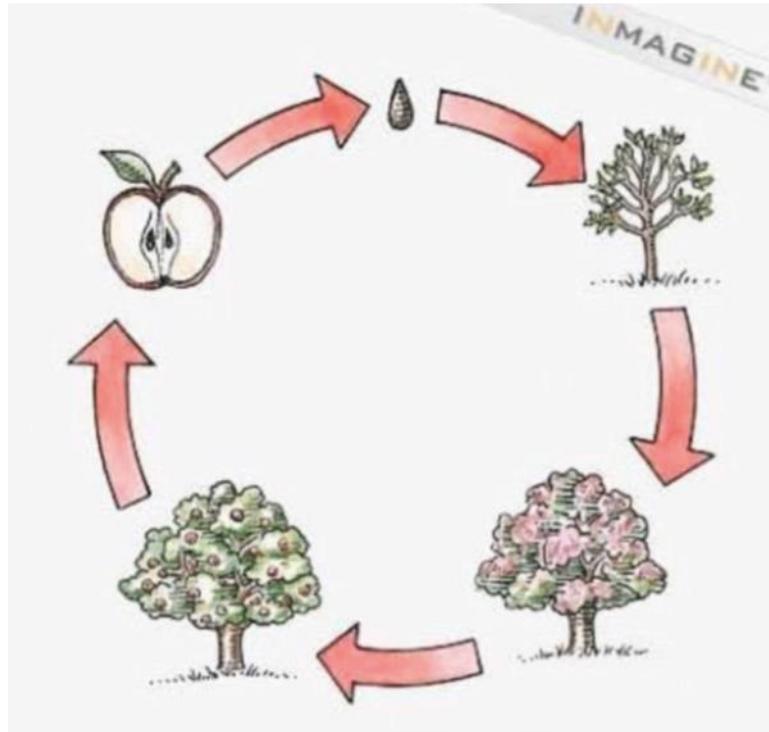
3.10 Most Livable States.2011

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.



3.11 The cycle of apple



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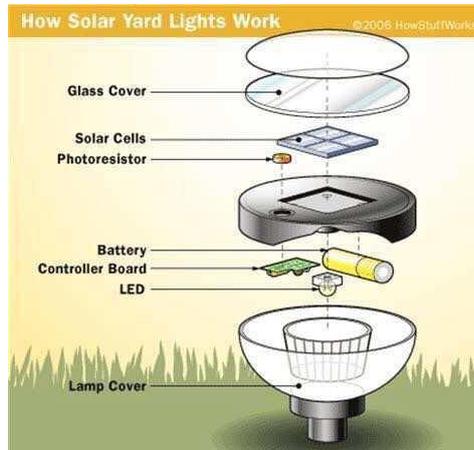


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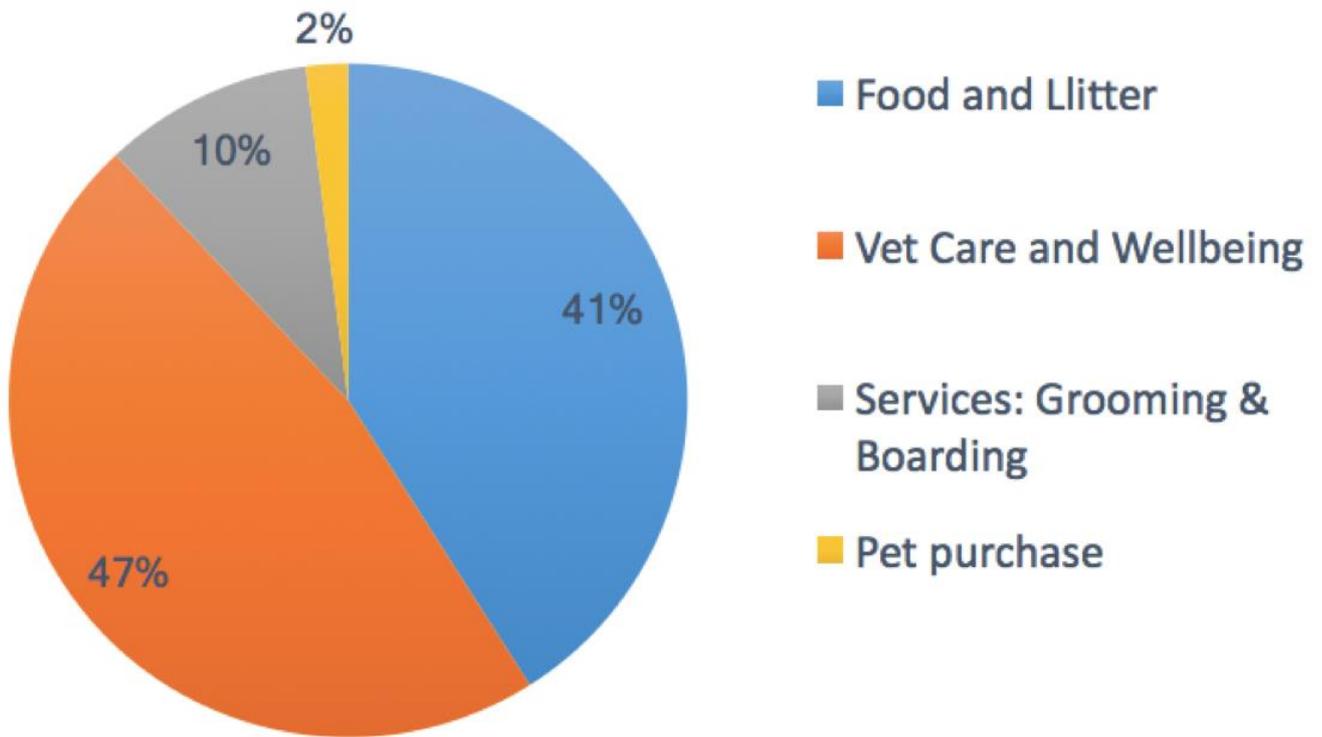
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3.12 How Solar Yard Light Work



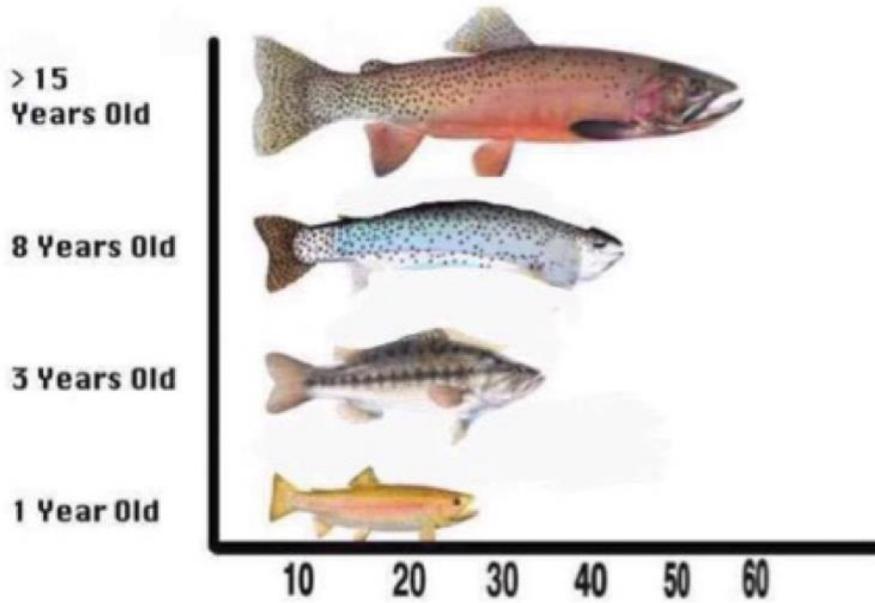
3.13 Pet Expenditure in US

Pet Expenditure in US



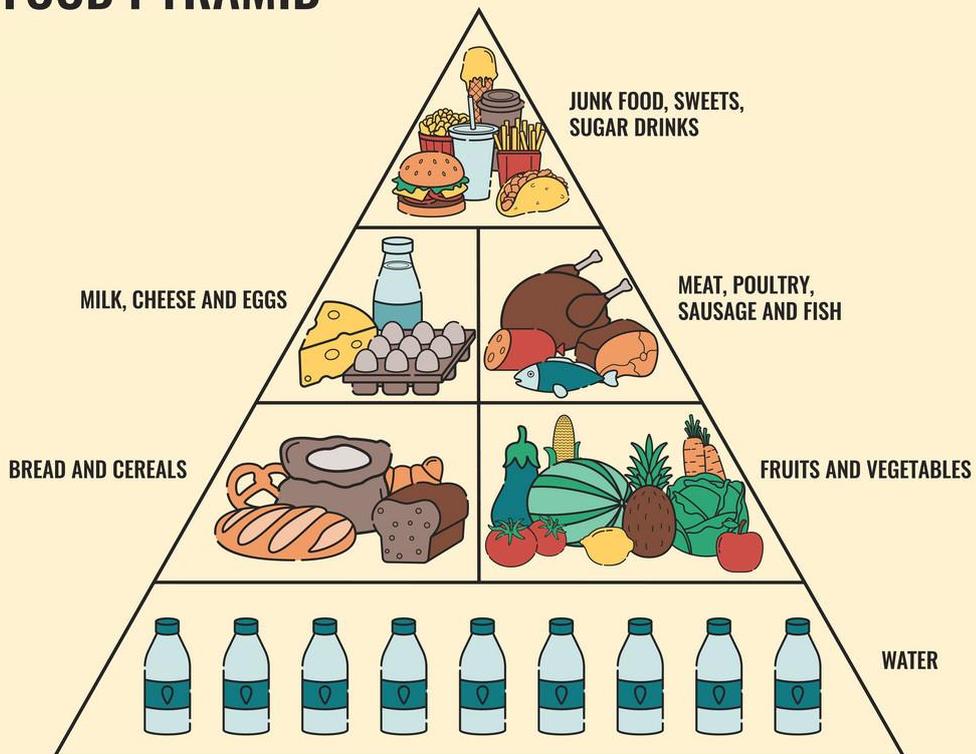
3.14 Trout Size

Trout Size



3.15 Food Pyramid

FOOD PYRAMID



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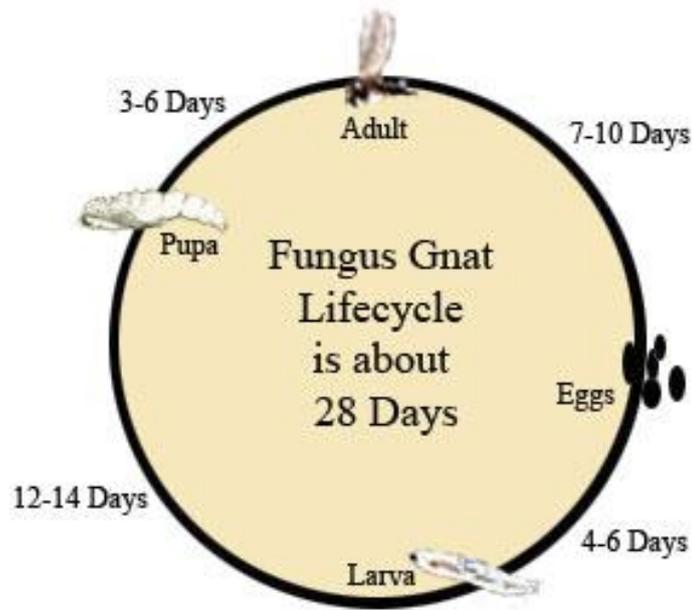


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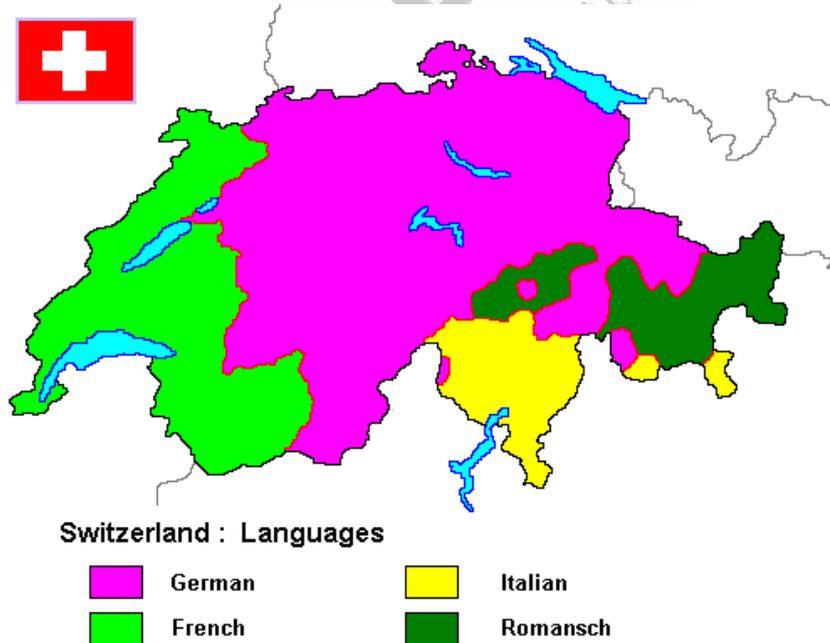
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3.16 Fungus Gnat Lifecycle



3.17 Switzerland: Languages

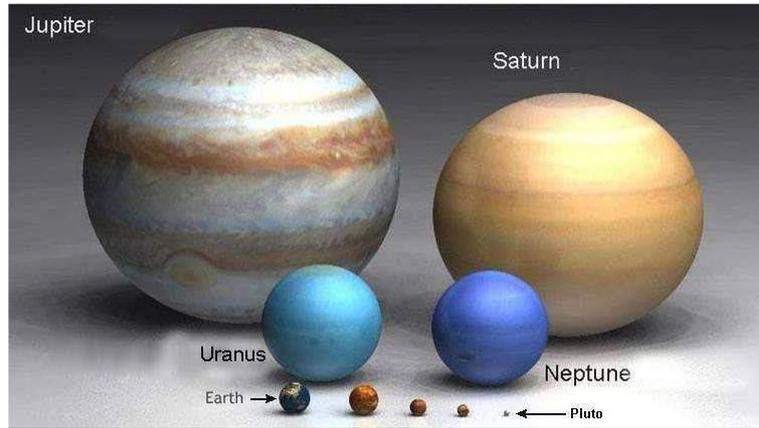


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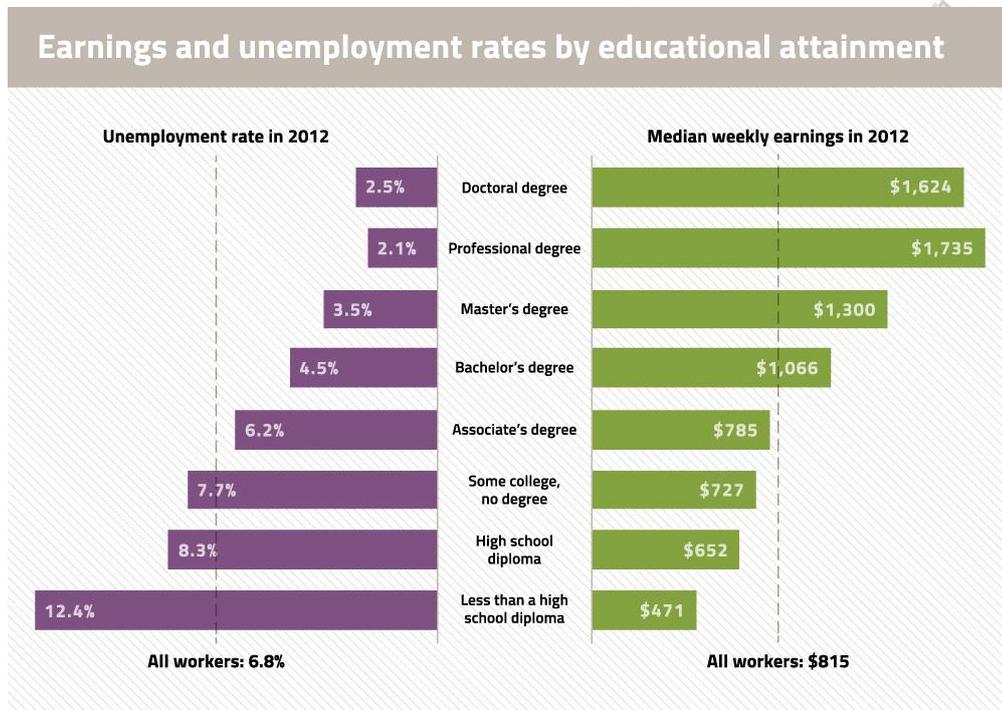
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3.18 Nine Planet



3.19 Earnings and unemployment rates by educational attainment



Data from: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm

3.20 Economic inactivity through the generations

Table 1 Economic inactivity through the generations

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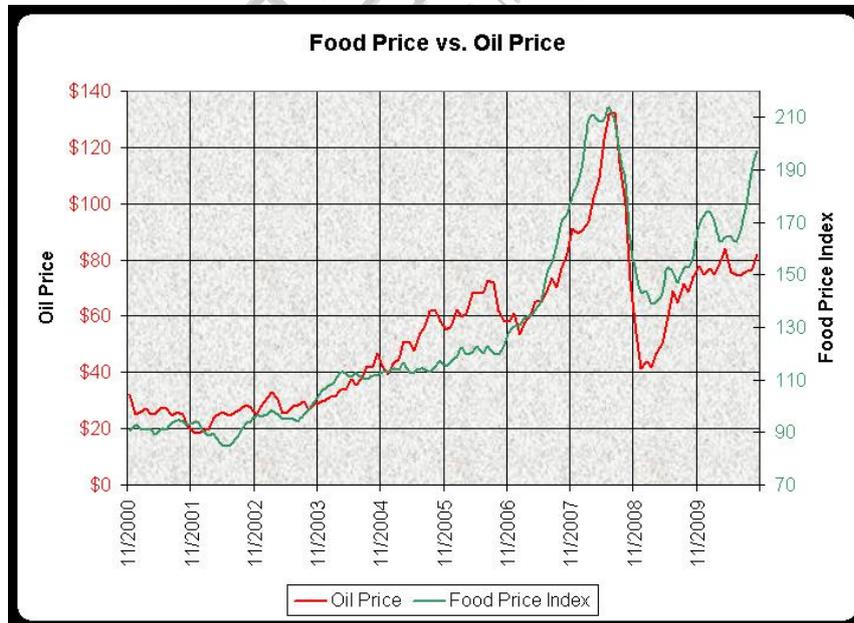
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3.21 How Dell does closed-loop recycling

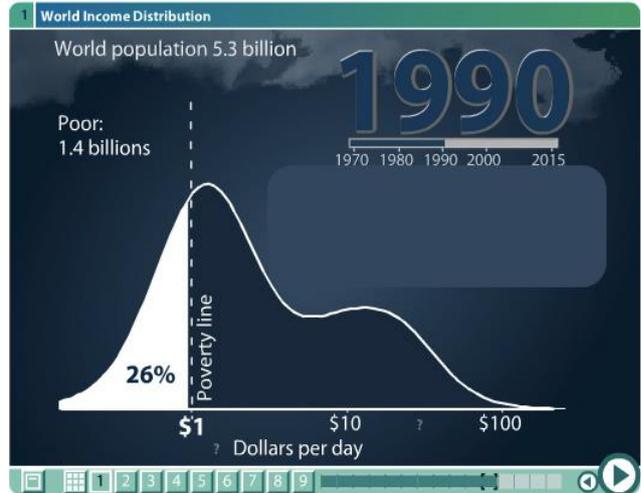
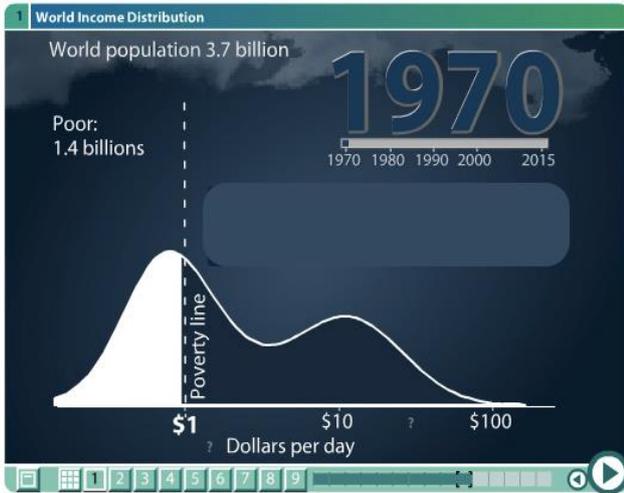
How Dell does closed-loop recycling



3.22 Food Price vs. Oil Price



3.23 World Population



3.24 Out of sight, out of mind



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3.25 How a virus works

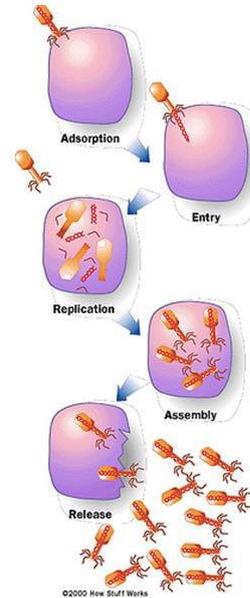
How a virus 'works'

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*)

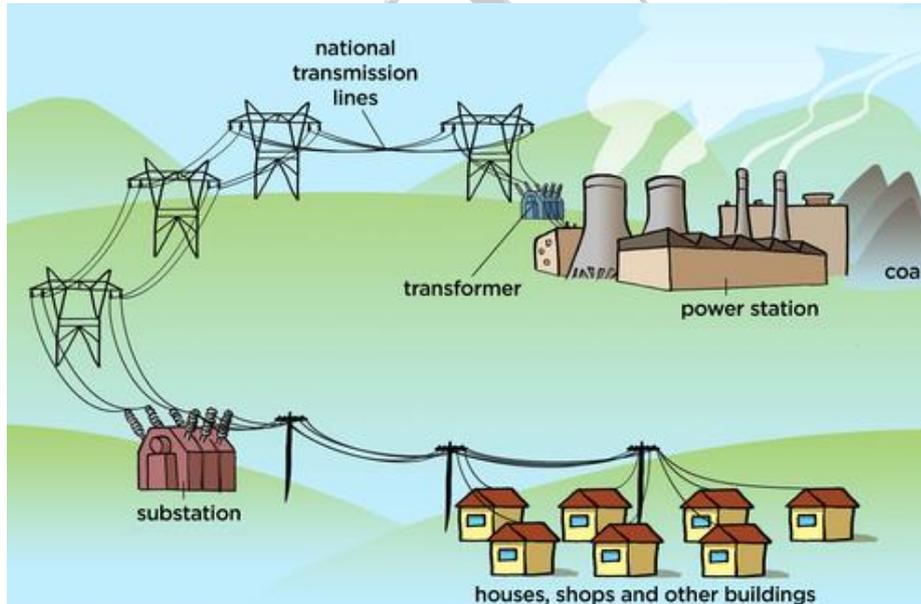
Your cells stop doing what they're supposed to and instead make copies of the virus
(*Replication & Assembly*)

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



www.sliderbase.com

3.26 How to bring electricity to families

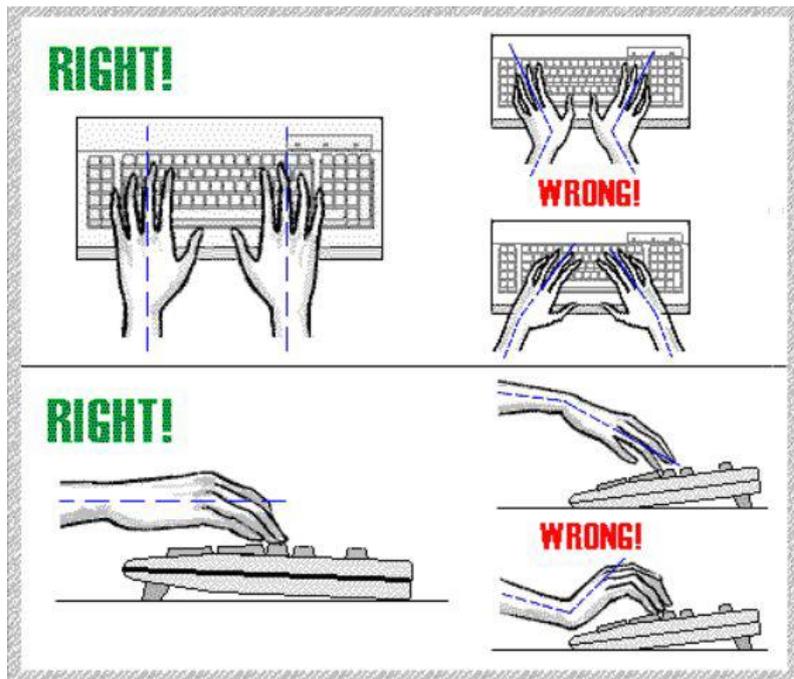


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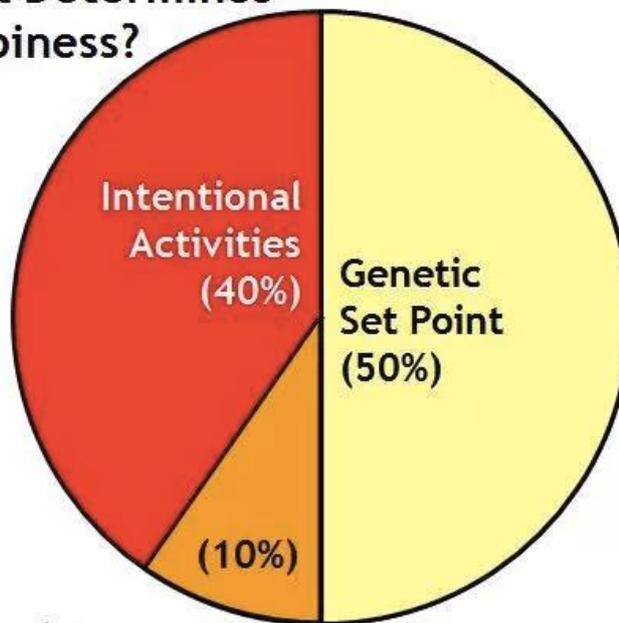
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3.27 How to use the keyboards



3.28 What Determines Happiness

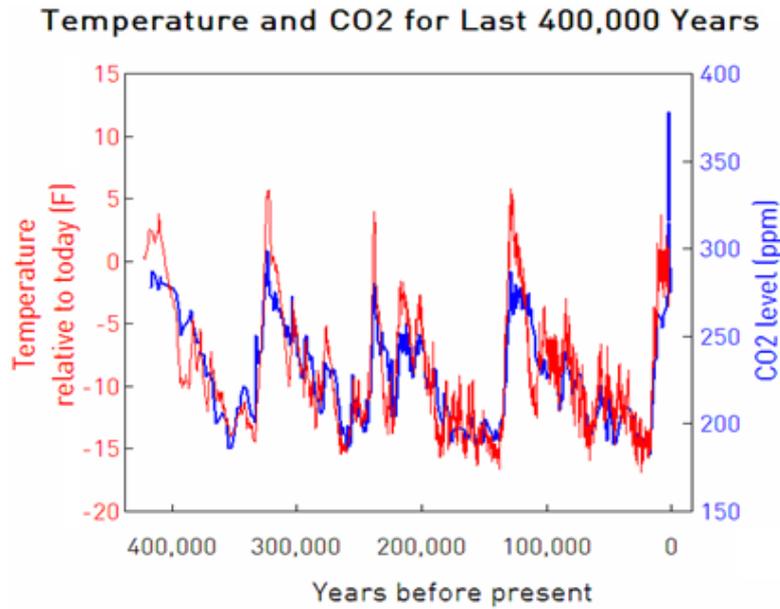
What Determines Happiness?



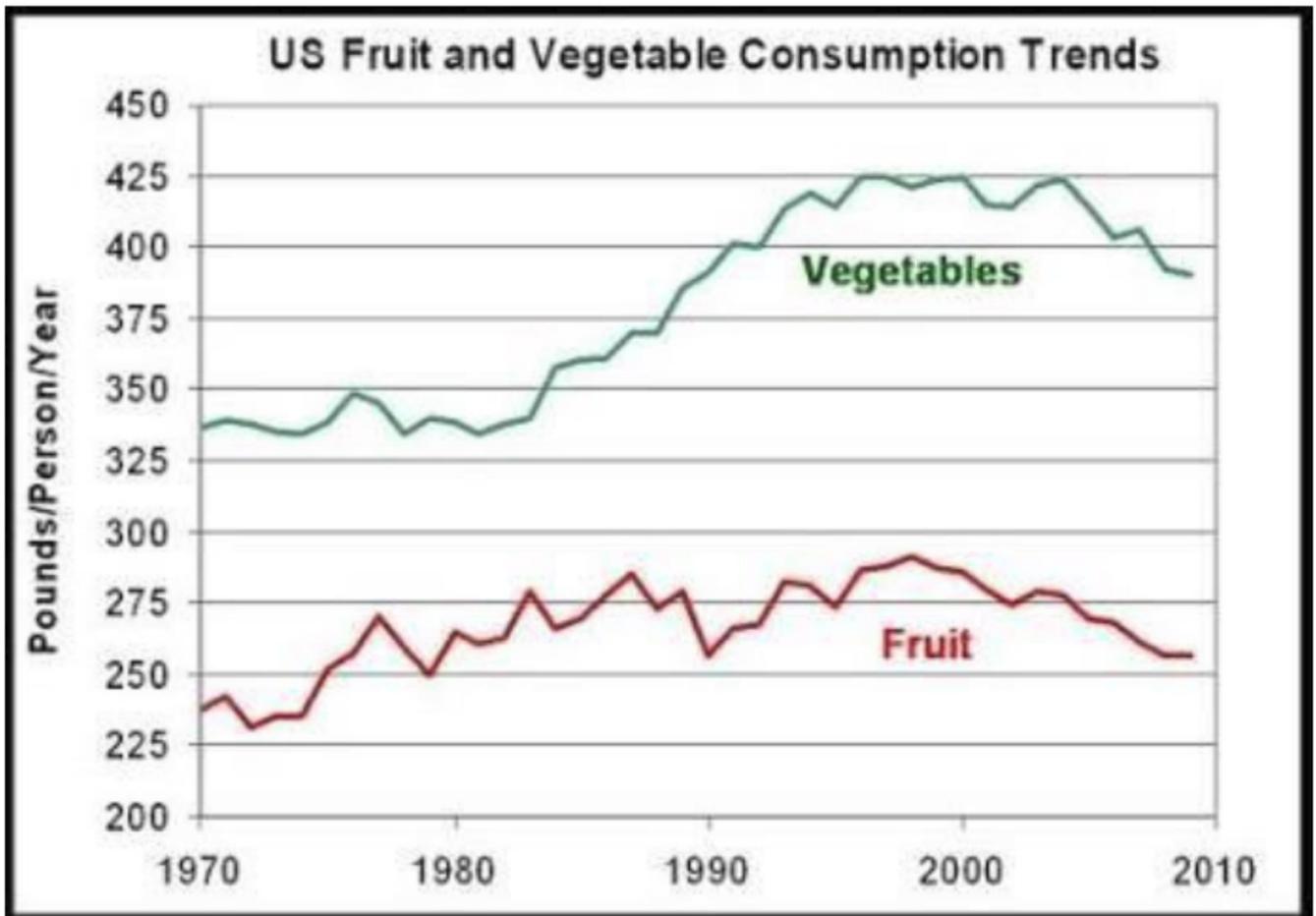
Life Circumstances



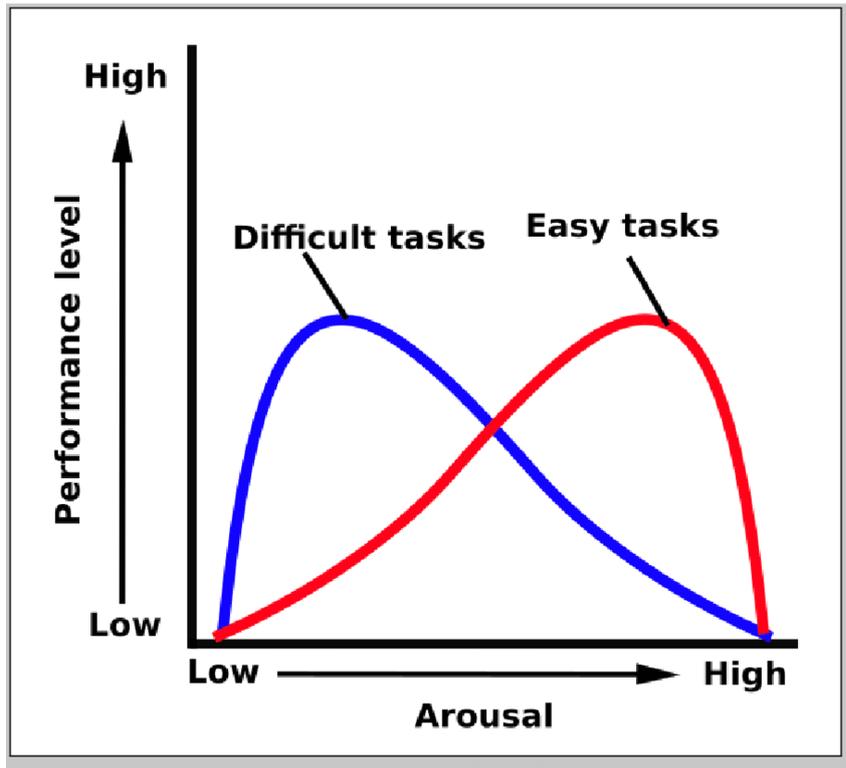
3.29 Temperature and Co2 for last 400000 years



3.30 US Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Trends



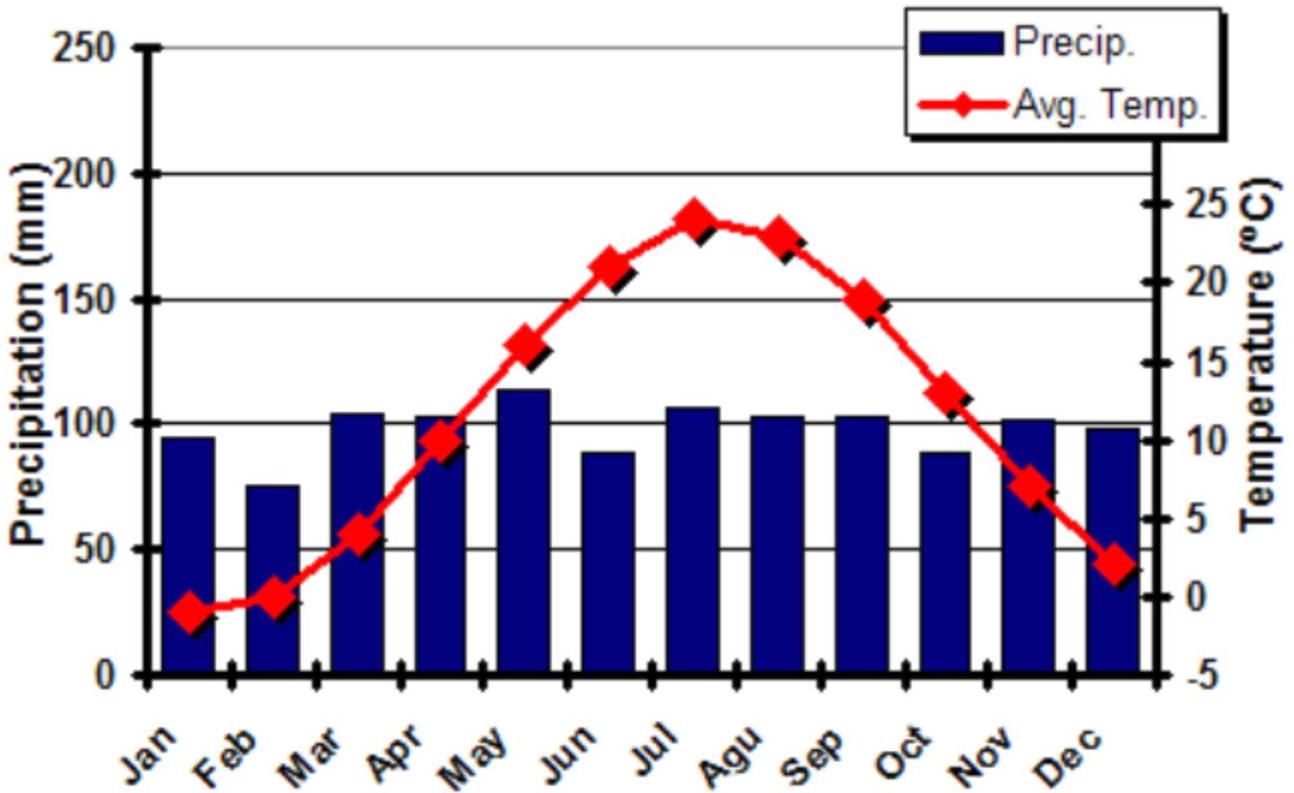
3.31 Difficult and Easy tasks



3.32 100% health



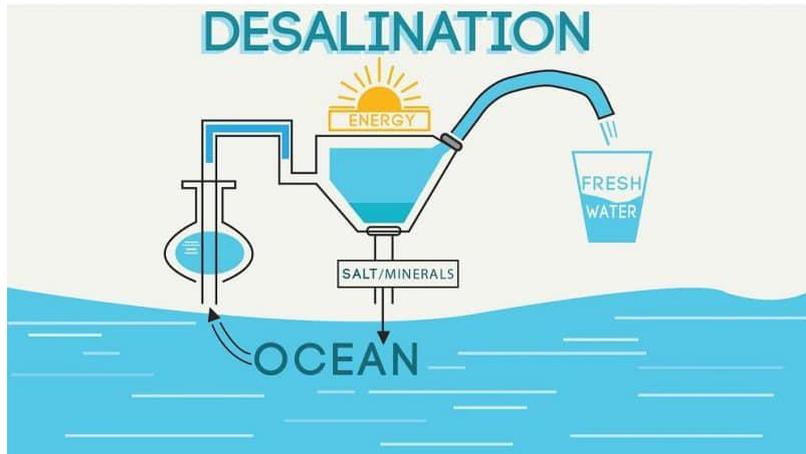
3.33 Precipitation and Temperature



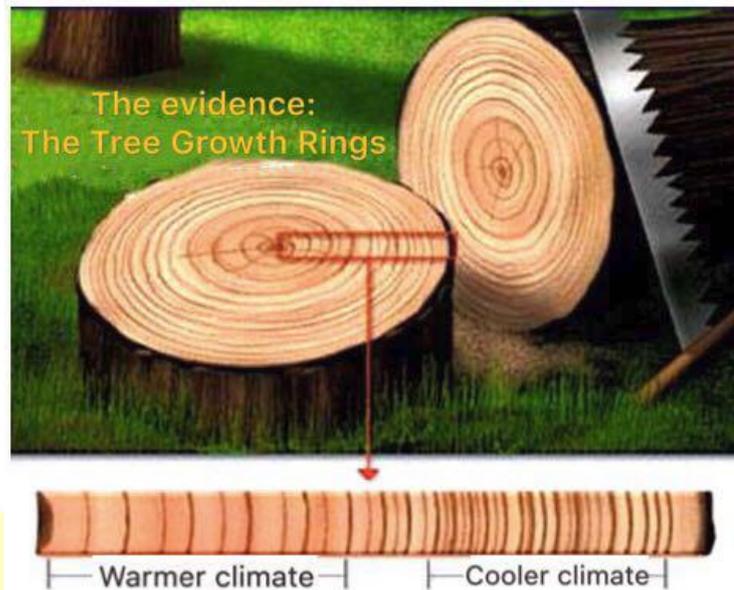
3.34 London's Fleet Street Then and Today:



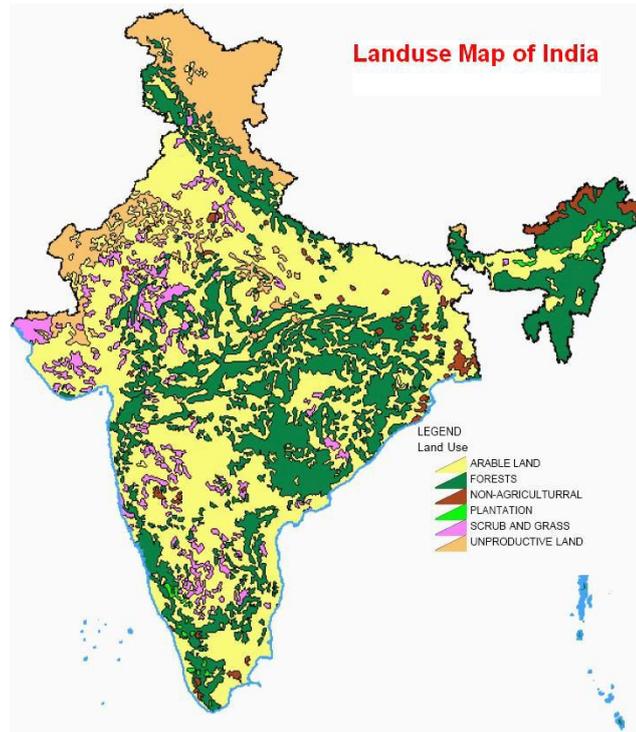
3.35 Desalination



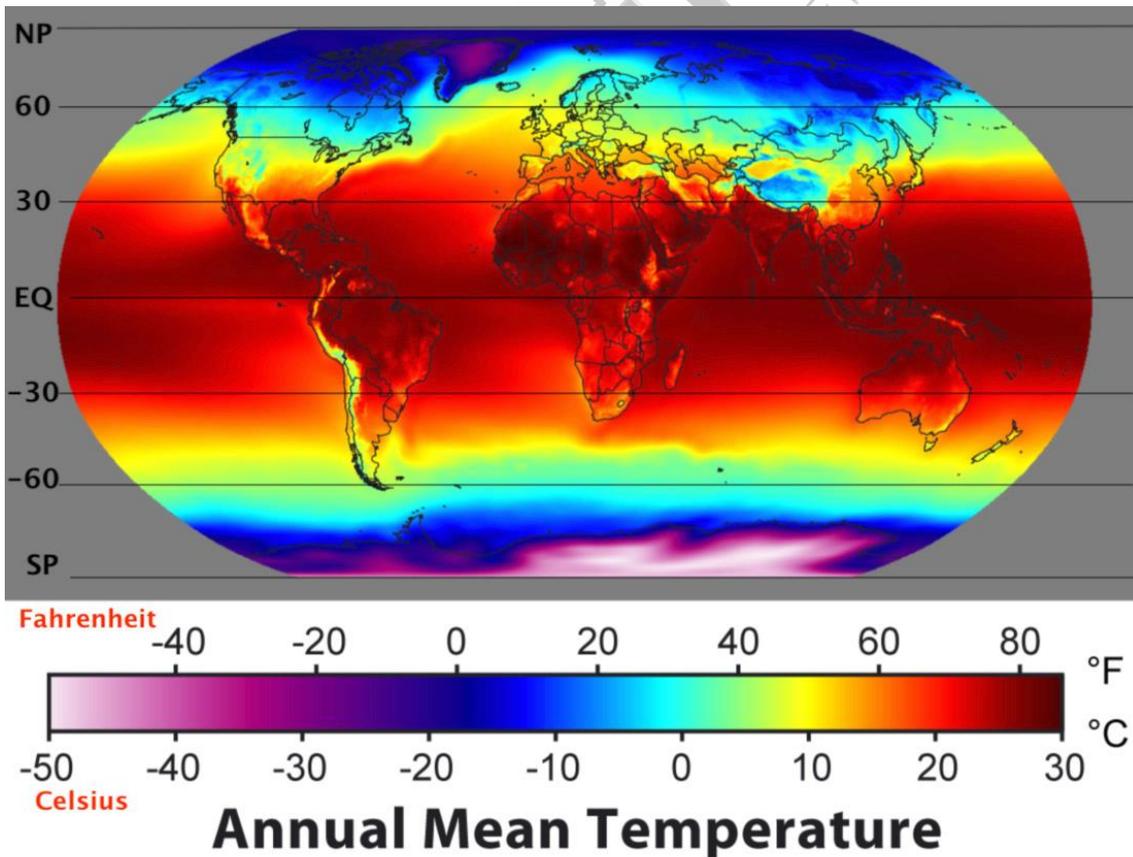
3.36 Tree rings



3.37 Landuse Map of India



3.38 Annual Mean Temperature

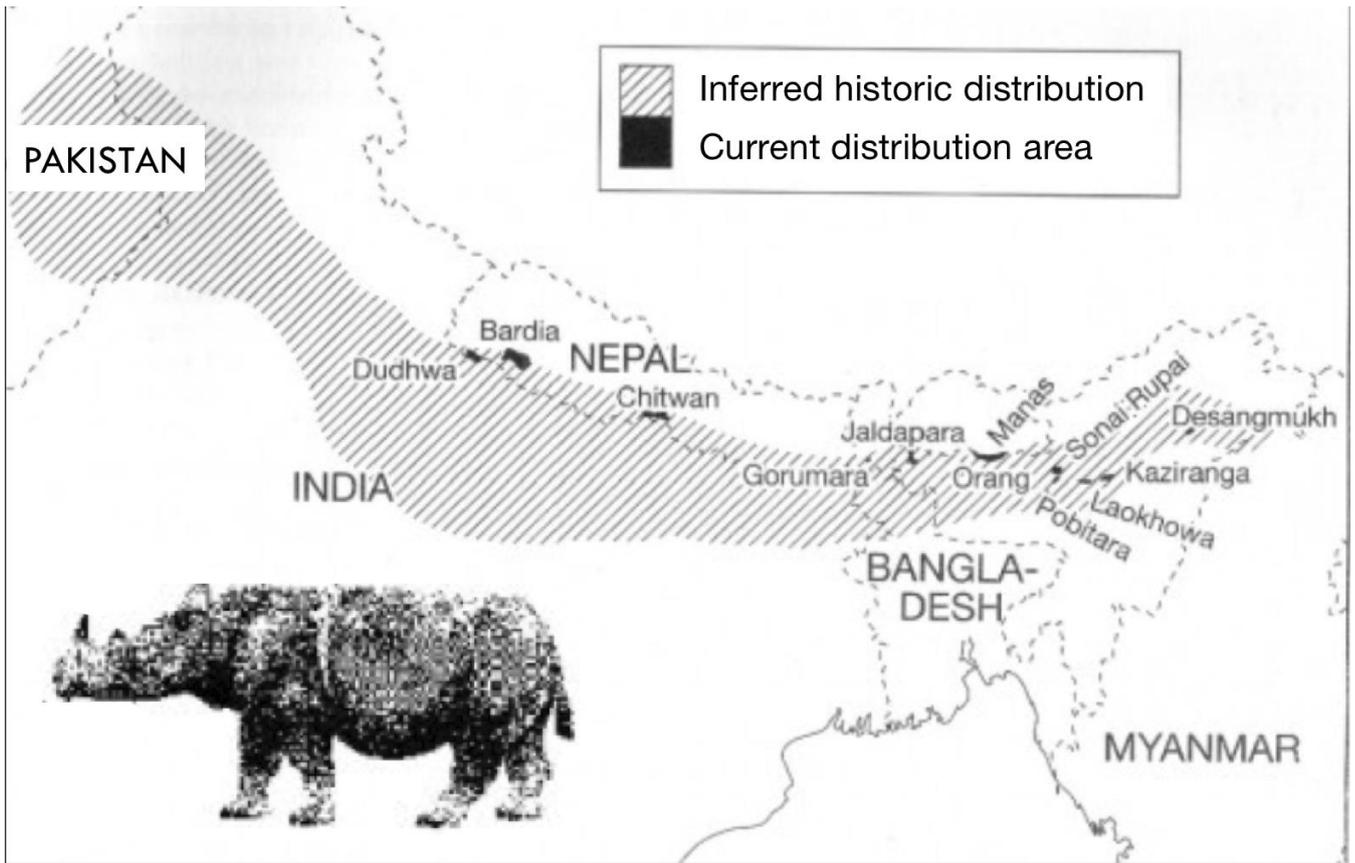


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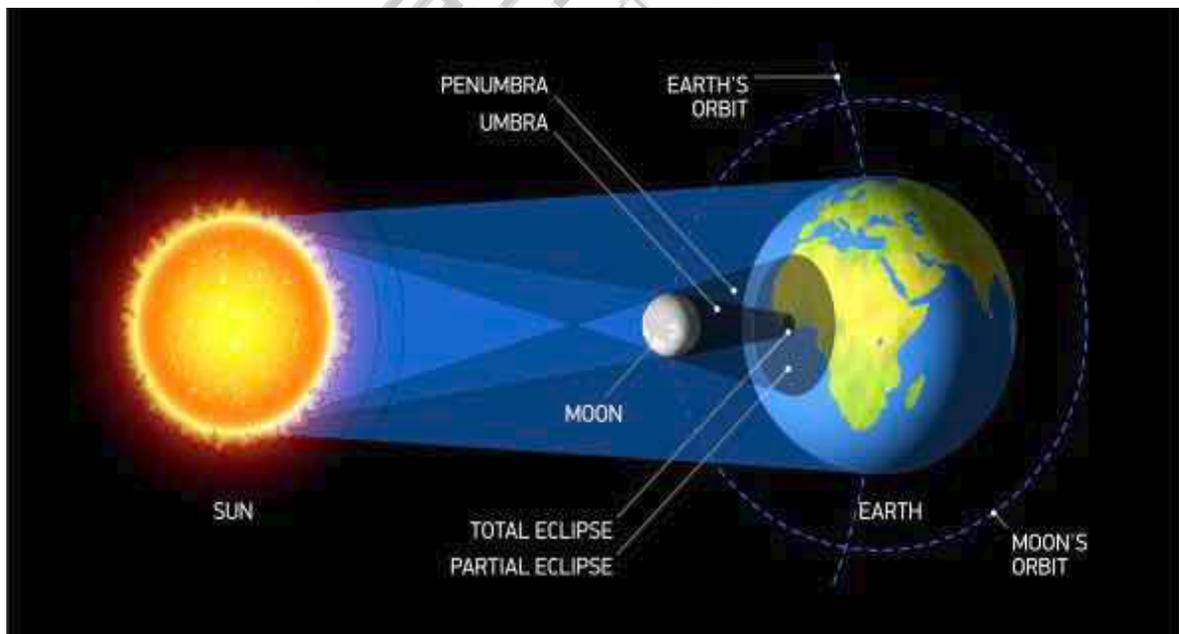
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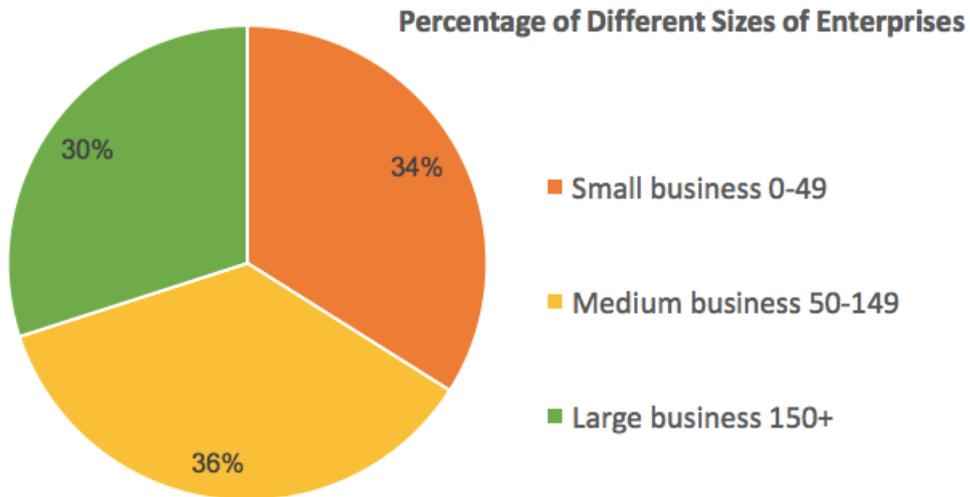
3.39 Pakistan



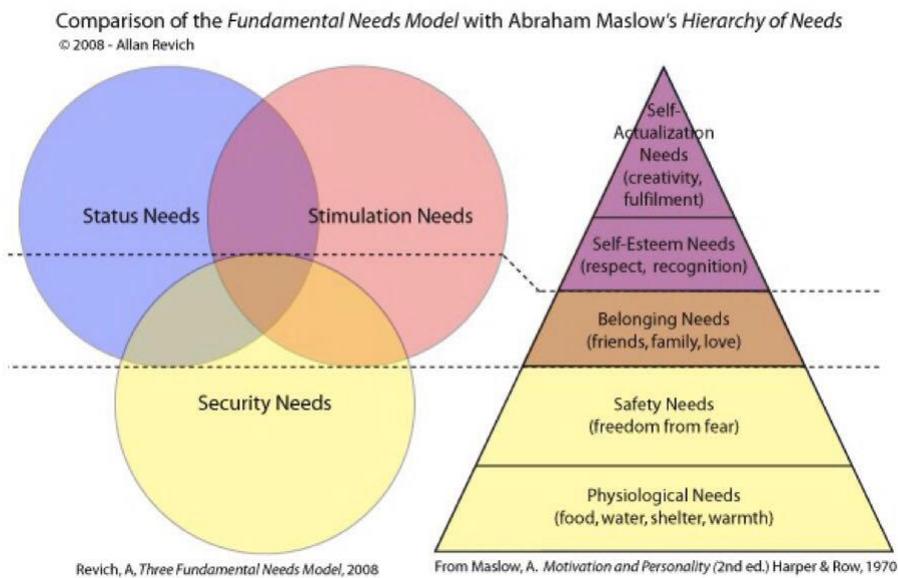
3.40 Sun ,Moon and Earth



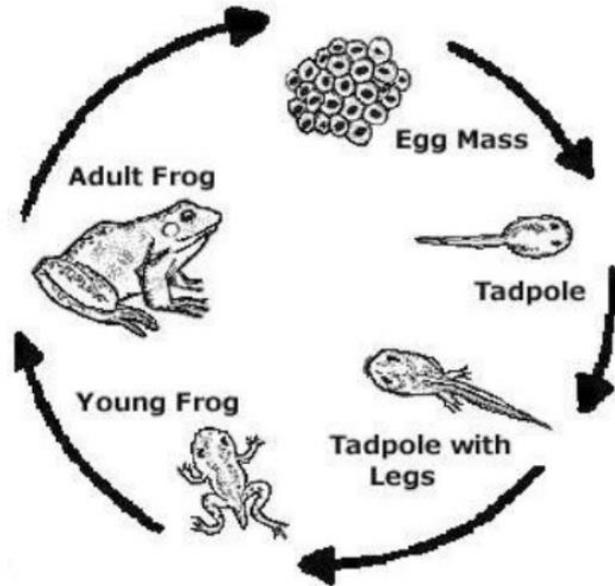
3.41 Percentage of Different Sizes of Enterprises



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

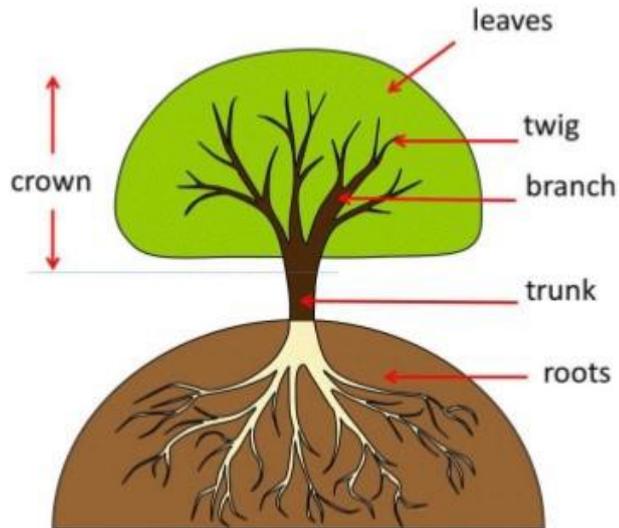


3.43 Frog lifecycle

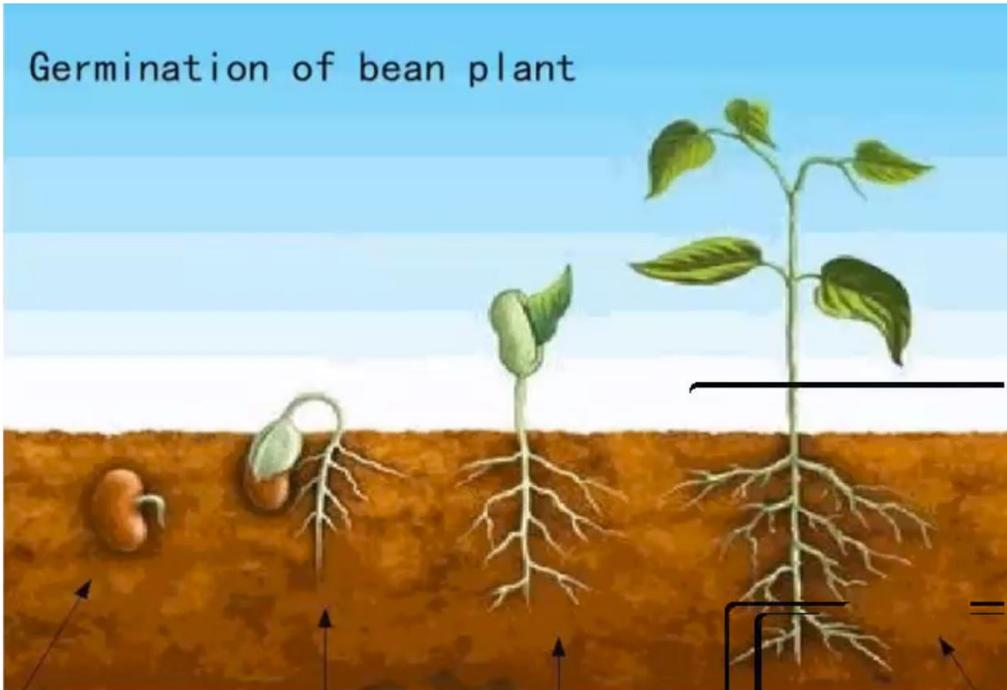


3.44 Parts of a Tree

Parts of a Tree

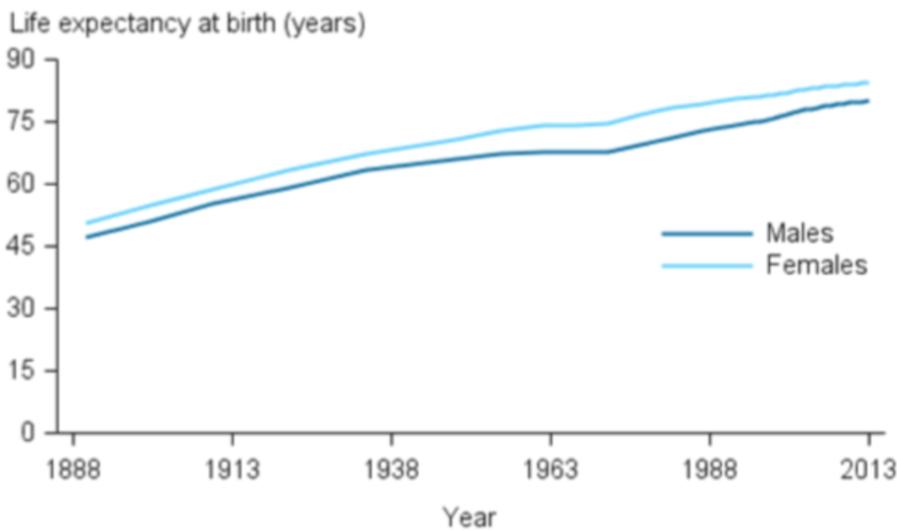


3.45 Germination of bean plant

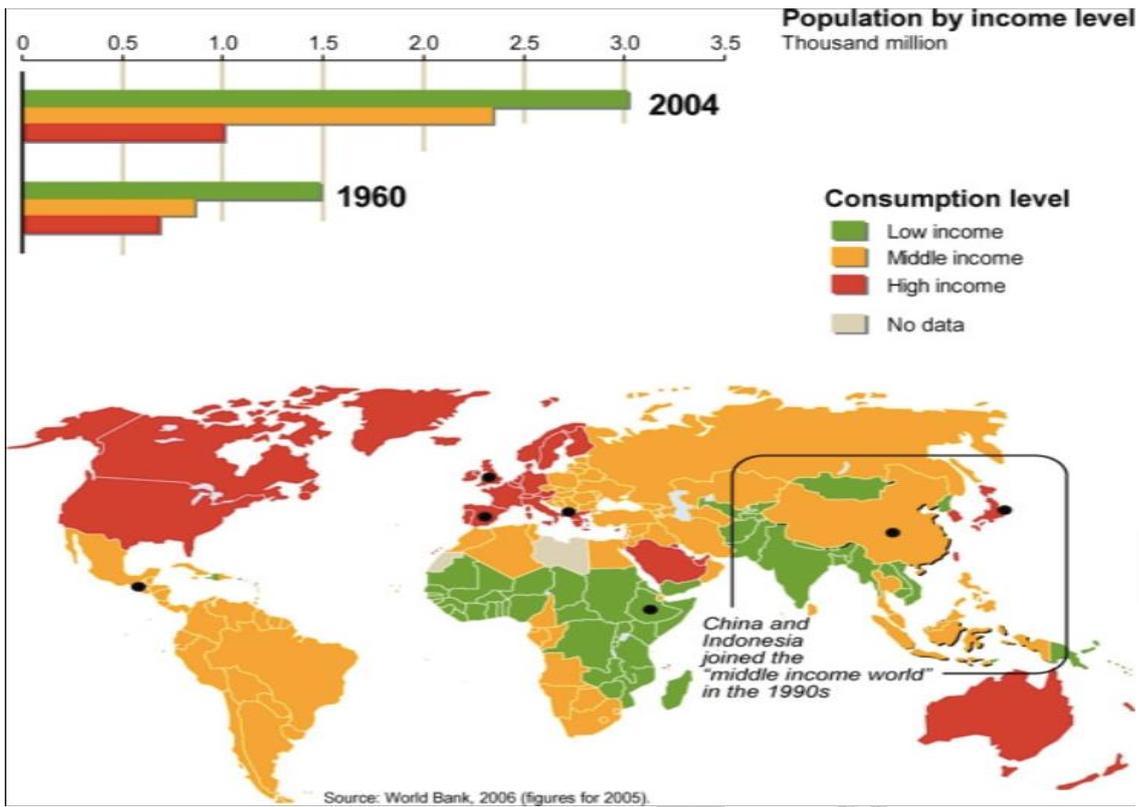


3.46 Life expectancy at birth by sex

Figure 1: Life expectancy (years) at birth by sex, 1881–1890 to 2011–2013



3.47 Population by income level



3.48 How to feed the birds

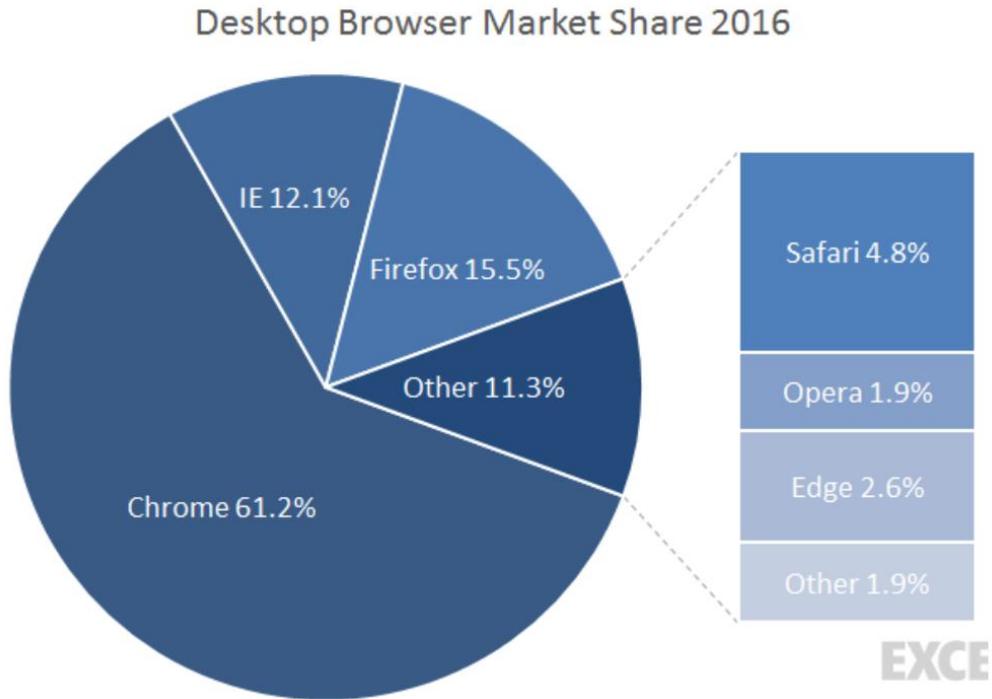


3.49 Annual Income of Bachelor degrees holders in different fields

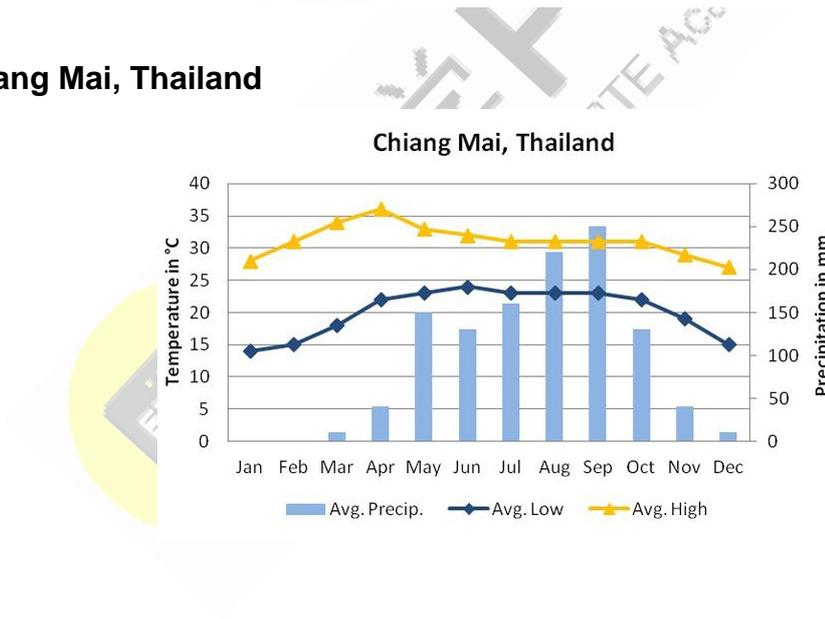
Annual Income of Bachelor degrees holders in different fields			
	1980	1990	2000
Business	91,000	97,000	105,000
Education	78,000	85,000	98,000
Language and Literature	64,000	71,000	80,000



3.50 Desktop Browser Market Share 2016



3.51 Chiang Mai, Thailand



3.52 Government Expenditure: Education- all sectors

Government Expenditure: Education – all sectors



3.53 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%

3.54 The Most Common Languages in the World

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



3.55 Tesco Extra



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PART 4: Answer Short Question:

- 4.1 A business doesn't want to make a loss - what does it want to make? – Profit
- 4.2 A document protecting people's works. - Patent/Copyright.
- 4.3 A document protecting someone's intellectual property? – Copyright.
- 4.4 Animals with white ivory and long trunk? - Elephant
- 4.5 Apart from addition, subtraction, and multiplication, what is the other mathematical calculation method? – Division
- 4.6 Computer, telephone and typewriter, which one is first invented? – Typewriter
- 4.7 Do ornithologists study people, birds, clocks, or poetry? - Birds.
- 4.8 Does Altitude measure height or length? – Height.
- 4.9 How do you call a doctor who can sell prescribed medicines in a hospital? - Chemist/Pharmacist.
- 4.10 How do you call the book where you collect all your photos together? – Album.
- 4.11 How do you call the seasonal flying from cold to warmer areas? Mitigation or migration? – Migration
- 4.12 How many days are there in February during a leap year? - 29 days.
- 4.13 How many eggs are there in a dozen? - 12.
- 4.14 How many hemisphere does the equator divide the globe into? - Two.
- 4.15 How many sides does a pentagon have? – Five
- 4.16 How many years are there in a millennium? -1000 years.
- 4.17 How many years are there in a passage of decade? – 10 years
- 4.18 How many years does a centennial celebrates? - 100 years.
- 4.19 How much per cent is three quarters? -75%
- 4.20 How would you describe an animal that no longer exist on the earth? – Extinct
- 4.21 How would you describe someone who can speak two languages? – bilingual.
- 4.22 How would you describe the process in which ice becomes water? – Melting.
- 4.23 If a couple have a boy and a girl, how many children do they have? - Two.
- 4.24 If a species is described as venomous, what substance it has? – Toxin
- 4.25 If someone's response is simultaneous, is it quick or slow? – Quick.
- 4.26 If you are happy with an agreement, what would you like to put at the bottom of the contract with the date? - Signature.
- 4.27 If you have a toothache, who would you go to? // A person who studies teeth? – Dentist
- 4.28 If you want to buy a ring, who do you approach, a jeweler or pharmacist? - Jeweler.



- 4.29 If you want to find the map of the US, what type of book should you use? – Atlas
- 4.30 In a hospital, who is the person that can write prescriptions? – Doctor.
- 4.31 In which direction does the Sun arise from? – East
- 4.32 Oral English is different from academic English. Which is the best example for academic English: “tolerant” or “put up with it” ? – Tolerant.
- 4.33 Some calendars begin the week on Sunday, what is the other day which commonly starts a week? - Monday.
- 4.34 The instructions that tell you how to cook food? - Recipe.
- 4.35 The name of the building where you can borrow books? - Library.
- 4.36 What are the paintings or photos of people especially when it includes someone’s face, head and shoulder? – Portrait.
- 4.37 What are the people who study ancient bones or plants in rocks? - Archeologist.
- 4.38 What are the people who study history and historical evidence? – Historian.
- 4.39 What are the things that you touch with you left hand when you play a guitar? - Strings
- 4.40 What attitude would you have when you are in a job interview, enthusiastic or passive? – Enthusiastic
- 4.41 What can bring astronauts to space? - Spacecraft.
- 4.42 What century are we living in now? – The 21st century.
- 4.43 What device do you use to measure your weight? – Scale.
- 4.44 What do bees collect from flowers? – Pollen.
- 4.45 What do meter and millimeter measure, height or length? – Length.
- 4.46 What do these following belong to: chrysanthemum, roses, daisies, tulip, etc? - Flowers.
- 4.47 What do these following describe: kilogram, pounds, tons? – Weight.
- 4.48 What do we call a festival which is held every four years gathering people together as a sporting event? - Olympics (Games).
- 4.49 What do we call a period of 1000 years? – Millennium.
- 4.50 What do we call the alphabetical list, at the end of the book that tells you where to find specific information? - Index
- 4.51 What do we call the frozen water? - Ice.
- 4.52 What do we call the thread in the center of the candle? – Wick
- 4.53 What do you call a list in front of a book which outlines the structure of a book? - Table of Contents



- 4.54 What do you call a very long essay, that students have to write for a doctor degree? – Thesis or dissertation.
- 4.55 What do you call an equipment we use to look at stars? — Telescope
- 4.56 What do you call the strap that circulates a person in a car or an airplane? - Seatbelt.
- 4.57 What do you need to see thing which are far away? – Binocular
- 4.58 What do you use to test the body temperature? - Thermometer.
- 4.59 What does a Sundial measure? - Time
- 4.60 What does a thermometer measure? – Body temperature.
- 4.61 What does IT stand for? – information Technology.
- 4.62 What fruit is used in a winery? – Grapes.
- 4.63 What instrument would you use to examine very small life forms such as cells? – Microscope
- 4.64 What is H₂O in chemistry? – Water
- 4.65 What is one half of 100%? - 50%
- 4.66 What is paper made from? - Wood. / Trees.
- 4.67 What is the 25th letter that we use to write English words? – Y
- 4.68 What is the 26th letter we use to write English words? – Z
- 4.69 What is the big musical instrument that has 88 black and white keys? - Piano.
- 4.70 What is the device that shows the time of the day according to the shadow of sunlight? – Sundial.
- 4.71 What is the first paragraph of an essay? – Introduction/Abstract
- 4.72 What is the force happened between the relative motion when objects are rubbed against each other? – Friction.
- 4.73 What is the heading at the top of an article or page in a newspaper or magazine? -
Headline.
- 4.74 What is the joint between your shoulder and your forearm? - Elbow.
- 4.75 What is the meaning of “post” in the word “postgraduate”? – After
- 4.76 What is the opposite of ‘positive’? - Negative.
- 4.77 What is the opposite to “predecessor”? - Successor.
- 4.78 What is the opposite to “still”? – Moving. / Active. / Dynamic.
- 4.79 What is the opposite to convex? – Concave
- 4.80 What is the opposite to the direction of where the Sun rises? – West.
- 4.81 What is the piece of paper that you receive after you have bought an item? – Receipt



- 4.82 What is the red liquid that flows from the heart to the rest of the body? – Blood
- 4.83 What is the source of solar energy? - The Sun.
- 4.84 What is the strings on shoes? - Shoelace.
- 4.85 What is used to measure a 200-meter sprint (短跑)? – Stopwatch.
- 4.86 What kind of book is written by a person about their own life? – Autobiography
- 4.87 What kind of book would you use to look up a word that you don't understand? – Dictionary
- 4.88 What kind of food that vegetarians do not eat? - Meat.
- 4.89 What material is the tire made of? - Rubber.
- 4.90 What natural resource is used by a carpenter? - Wood.
- 4.91 What publication reports daily news? – Newspaper.
- 4.92 What term is used for the amount of money we owe, asset or debt? – Debt
- 4.93 What will ice do when it is heated? – Melt.
- 4.94 What would you call the people who are ill or have an injury and are treated by a doctor in hospital? – Patient.
- 4.95 When something is given in a pair, how many of them are there? - Two.
- 4.96 When you fill in a form, what are the two options for 'gender'? – Male and female.
- 4.97 When you get lost in city, what item do you need to buy to find out where you are and where to go? – Map.
- 4.98 When your company's assets have increased by triple, how many times does it increase? – Three times.
- 4.99 Where can you find the index in a book? – At the end.
- 4.100 Where do you go to send mails, a post office or a coffee house? – Post office.
- 4.101 Where does a camel normally live? - Desert.
- 4.102 Where would you normally see crosswords? - Newspaper
- 4.103 Which day is between Tuesday and Thursday? – Wednesday.
- 4.104 Which of the following animals live in the swamp: crocodile or _____? – Crocodile.
- 4.105 Which of the following is not a means of transportation: by plane, by public transportation or car model? – Car model.
- 4.106 Which of the following sports is more dangerous, parachuting or long-distance running? - Parachuting.
- 4.107 Which one has a higher humidity, a desert or a rainforest? - A rainforest.
- 4.108 Which one has a lower humidity, a desert or a rainforest? - A desert.



- 4.109 Which one has more academic articles, magazines or journals? – Journals.
- 4.110 Which one has more interactions between teachers and students, a lecture or a tutorial?
– A tutorial.
- 4.111 Which one is easier to recycle, plastic or paper? – Paper.
- 4.112 Which one is not a mammal: elephant, kangaroo, butterfly or dolphin? - Butterfly.
- 4.113 Which one is not mythological animal? Unicorn, giraffe, dragon or mermaid? - Giraffe
- 4.114 Which one is the quickest to finish 100 meters? Running, walking, or jogging? - Running
- 4.115 Which one needs the most complicated mechanism: car, ship or air plane? – Air plane.
- 4.116 Which one would a vegetarian most likely to eat, sandwiches or fruit salad? – Fruit salad.
- 4.117 Which one would you use to describe the desert, humidity or aridity? - Aridity.
- 4.118 Which organ is the blood pumped from? – Heart.
- 4.119 Which part at the end of book can be used for further reading? An index or a
bibliography? – Bibliography
- 4.120 Which part of body do optometrists examine? - Eyes.
- 4.121 Who produces books? – Publisher.
- 4.122 Whose job is to treat people that are ill or have an injury at a hospital? – Doctor

PART 5: Summarize Written Text

6.1 Ageing world

We live in an ageing world. While this has been recognized for some time in developed countries, it is only recently that this phenomenon has been fully acknowledged. Global communication is "shrinking" the world, and global ageing is "maturing" it. The increasing presence of older persons in the world is making people of all ages more aware that we live in a diverse and multigenerational society. It is no longer possible to ignore ageing, regardless of whether one views it positively or negatively.

Demographers note that if current trends in ageing continue as predicted, a demographic revolution, wherein the proportions of the young and the old will undergo a historic crossover, will be felt in just three generations. This portrait of change in the world's population parallels the magnitude of the industrial revolution traditionally considered the most significant social and economic breakthrough in the history of humankind since the Neolithic period. It marked the beginning of a sustained movement towards modern economic growth in much the same



way that globalization is today marking an unprecedented and sustained movement toward a "global culture". The demographic revolution, it is envisaged, will be at least as powerful.

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

参考答案:

As it is fully acknowledged that we live in an ageing world, a powerful demographic revolution, wherein the proportions of the young and the old will undergo a historic crossover, will be felt in just three generations if current trends in ageing continue as predicted, which will bring not only challenges of adjusting social and economic structures but also opportunities of presenting themselves in older people and vast resources.

6.2 American English

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

参考答案:



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While American English is a dialect with an army because the United States is the most powerful nation on the earth and such power brings with it influence, America's political influence is extended through American popular culture resulting in an expansion of its language, and the international prominence of American English is associated with the quick development of communications technology, which suggests American English is the most influential and powerful variety of English.

6.3 Australian Education

When Australians engage in debate about educational quality or equity, they often seem to accept that a country cannot achieve both at the same time.

Curriculum reforms intended to improve equity often fail to do so because they increase breadth or differentiation in offerings in a way that increases differences in quality. Further, these differences in quality often reflect differences in students' social backgrounds because the 'new' offerings are typically taken up by relatively disadvantaged students who are not served well them. Evidence from New South Wales will be used to illustrate this point.

The need to improve the quality of education is well accepted across OECD and other countries as they seek to strengthen their human capital to underpin their modern, knowledge economies. Improved equity is also important for this purpose, since the demand for high level skills is widespread and the opportunities for the low skilled are diminishing.

Improved equity in education is also important for social cohesion. There are countries in which the education system seems primarily to reproduce existing social arrangements, conferring privilege where it already exists and denying it where it does not. Even in countries where the diagnosis might be less extreme, the capacity of schooling to build social cohesion is often diminished by the way in which schools separate individuals and groups.

参考答案:

Australians often seem to accept that a country cannot achieve both educational quality and equity concurrently because they increase breadth or differentiation in offerings in a way that increases differences in quality, but there is a need to improve quality and equity as to strengthen human capital to underpin modern, knowledge economies, and improved equity in education is also important for social cohesion.



6.4 Beauty Contest

Since Australians Jennifer Hawkins and Lauryn Eagle were crowned Miss Universe and Miss Teen International respectively, there has been a dramatic increase in interest in beauty pageants in this country. These wins have also sparked a debate as to whether beauty pageants are just harmless reminders of old fashioned values or a throwback to the days when women were respected for how good they looked.

Opponents argue that beauty pageants, whether Miss Universe or Miss Teen International, are demeaning to women and out of sync with the times. They say they are nothing more than symbols of decline.

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

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

参考答案:

Although Australia has been treating women with dignity and respect, there has been a dramatic increase in interest in beauty pageants in this country, and opponents argue that beauty pageants are demeaning to women because the message that thin equals beautiful ignores that people come in all sizes and shapes, which is hazardous to mental health of young Australians.

6.5 Benefit of Honey to athletes

[PARAGRAPH 1] In order to have a competitive edge, athletes often use drugs with high athletic performance.

[PARAGRAPH 2] The National Honey Board recently found that honey has the same functions but less negative impact. This clinical trial is the third in a series of studies focusing on the use



of honey by athletes. The first study (involving 71 subjects) determined that honey has a milder effect on blood sugar than other popular forms of carbohydrate gel.

[PARAGRAPH 3] The second study in the series (with 39 weight trained subjects) investigated the combination of honey with a protein supplement and suggested that honey speeds muscle recovery after a workout.

参考答案:

While many athletes often use drugs with high athletic performance to have a competitive edge, the National Honey Board recently found that honey can enhance performance with a milder effect on blood sugar than other popular forms of carbohydrate gel, and honey can speed up the muscle recovery after a workout when combined with a protein supplement.

6.6 Children Allowance

Many people who have written on the subject of allowances say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around the home. These jobs are a normal part of family life. Paying children to do extra work around the house, however, can be useful. It can even provide an understanding of how a business works. Allowances give children a chance to experience the things they can do with money. They can share it in the form of gifts or giving to a good cause. They can spend it by buying things they want. Or they can save and maybe even invest it. Saving helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice: you have to cut costs and plan for the future. Requiring children to save part of their allowance can also open the door to future saving and investing. Many banks offer services to help children and teenagers learn about personal finance. A savings account is an excellent way to learn about the power of compound interest. Compounding works by paying interest on interest. So, for example, one dollar invested at two percent interest for two years will earn two cents in the first year. The second year, the money will earn two percent of one dollar and two cents, and so on. That may not seem like a lot. But over time it adds up.

参考答案:

Although many people say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around home, it can provide an understanding of how a business works and give them a chance to experience the



things they can do with money because children can spend the money or understand saving and investing, so they can learn about the power of compound interest.

6.7 Columbus

When Christopher Columbus arrived at Hispaniola during his first transatlantic voyage in the year A.D. 1492, the island had already been settled by Native Americans for about 5,000 years. The occupants in Columbus's time were a group of Arawak Indians called Tainos who lived by farming, were organized into five chiefdoms, and numbered around half a million (the estimates range from 100,000 to 2,000,000). Columbus initially found them peaceful and friendly, until he and his Spaniards began mistreating them. Unfortunately for the Tainos, they had gold, which the Spanish coveted but didn't want to go to the work of mining themselves. Hence the conquerors divided up the island and its Indian population among individual Spaniards, who put the Indians to work as virtual slaves, accidentally infected them with Eurasian diseases, and murdered them. By the year 1519, 27 years after Columbus's arrival, that original population of half a million had been reduced to about 11,000, most of whom died that year of smallpox to bring the population down to 3,000.

参考答案:

Although Columbus initially found Tainos, the settler of Hispaniola, peaceful and friendly, the conquerors divided up the island and its Indian population among individual Spaniards, who put the Indians to work as virtual slaves, accidentally infected them with Eurasian diseases, and murdered them because Tainos had gold which the Spanish coveted but didn't want to go to mining themselves, and original population of half a million had been reduced after 27 years since Columbus's arrival.

6.8 Comparative advantage

With an abundance of low priced labor relative to the United States, it is no surprise that China, India and other developing countries specialize in the production of labor intensive products. For similar reasons, the United States will specialize in the production of goods that are human and physical capital intensive because of the relative abundance of a highly educated labor force and technically sophisticated equipment in the United States.



This division of global production should yield higher global output of both types of goods than would be the case if each country attempted to produce both of these goods itself. For example, the United States would produce more expensive labor intensive goods because of its more expensive labor and the developing countries would produce more expensive human and physical capital intensive goods because of their relative scarcity of these inputs. This logic implies that the United States is unlikely to be a significant global competitor in the production green technologies that are not relatively intensive in human and physical capital.

Nevertheless, during the early stages of the development of a new technology, the United States has a comparative advantage in the production of the products enabled by this innovation. However, once these technologies become well understood and production processes are designed that can make use of less skilled labor; production will migrate to countries with less expensive labor.

参考答案:

While developing countries specialize in the production of labor intensive products, the United States specialize in the production that is human and physical capital intensive with educated talents and advanced technology, so this division of global production should yield higher global output than the case if each country attempted to produce both goods itself, but production will migrate to developing countries once technologies and production processes developed in the USA become well understood.

6.9 Compulsory Voting

澳洲是民主国家，但要求民众 compulsory voting 是不民主的行为。如果国家强迫民众投票，那么民众只是为了投票而投票，并不了解被选举人的政治主张。人们在被逼迫的环境下做出的选择往往是错误的。选举投票不应该是 compulsory 的，不该强迫人们一定要投票，不投票不应该被罚款。如果强制投票则一定要求所有人对候选人有了解，不然 compulsory vote 的结果就是人们随便选一个（quickest and easiest choice）或者看顺眼的 last name 随便选择一个。哪怕只有 20%的人关心政治仔细研究后投票选出来的结果也比全部人看心情乱选的好。当今民主国家，如美国，菲律宾都不是强制 vote 的。

参考答案

While Australia is one of the few democratic countries where voting is compulsory, compulsory voting is actually not democratic at all, as citizens are forced to vote by making the quickest



and easiest choice without understanding the political views just because they will be fined if they do not, but it will be much better if the votes come from people who have understood the political views carefully.

6.10 Compulsory Voting UK

[PARAGRAPH 1] Voting is the most important way to make your voice heard on issues that concerns you, ranging from what you do in local schools, and what recreation facilities you prefer, to national issues like ...

[PARAGRAPH 2] Many countries across the world fought for rights to vote, including UK. People endeavored to let women have equal terms of rights with men in voting. In the last UK General Election, voting rate has dropped substantially because of 'voter apathy'. But reasons of low participate rate in the election are far more complicated, such as the flow of information, untrusted politicians and inconvenience.

[PARAGRAPH 3] So politicians and most media should take concerted effort to encourage people to vote.

参考答案:

Voting is important to make your voice heard on issues that concern you, but the voting rate has dropped a lot during the last UK general election because of the mistrust of young people to the politicians and the inconvenience of voting, so governments, politicians and media should make concerted efforts to encourage people to vote.

6.11 Computer Programming for America and India

Consider the current situation: like their counterparts in the United States, engineers and technicians in India have the capacity to provide both computer programming and innovative new technologies. Indian programmers and high-tech engineers earn one-quarter of what their counterparts earn in the United States; Consequently, India is able to do both jobs at a lower dollar cost than the United States: India has absolute advantage in both. In other words, it can produce a unit of programming for fewer dollars than the Unites States, and it can also produce a unit of technology innovation for fewer dollars. Does that mean that the United States will lose not only programming jobs but innovative technology job, too? Does that mean



that our standard of living will fall if the United States and India engage in the international trade?

David Ricardo would have answered no to both questions - as we do today. While India may have an absolute advantage in both activities, that fact is irrelevant in determining what India or the United States will produce. India has a comparative advantage in doing programming in part because of such activity requires little physical capital. The flip side is that the United States has a comparative advantage in technology innovation partly because it is relatively easy to obtain capital in this country to undertake such long-run projects. The result is that Indian programmers will do more and more of what U.S. programmers have been doing in the past. In contrast, American firms will shift to more and more innovation.

参考答案:

While India might have an absolute advantage in providing both computer programming and innovative new technologies because of the low cost, the United States has a comparative advantage in technology innovation because of easier capital obtaining, which suggests that Indian programmers will do more and more of what U.S. programmers have been doing in the past and American firms will shift to more and more innovation.

6.12 Energy Demand

[Paragraph 1] With the population growth, the demand for resources has been growing as well.

[Paragraph 2] The increase of demand also happened in non-renewable resources, such as metal.

[Paragraph 3] The demand for petrol, diesel and crude oil is also huge to cope with the demand for manufacturing plastics.

参考答案:

There is an expected increase in demand for various alternative resources, but people should ensure natural world can still work well to earn the future well-being because the world population rises.



6.13 Frog amber

A miner in the state of Chiapas found a tiny tree frog that has been preserved in amber for 25 million years, a researcher said. If authenticated, the preserved frog would be the first of its kind found in Mexico, according to David Grimaldi, a biologist and curator at the American Museum of Natural History, who was not involved in the find.

The chunk of amber containing the frog, less than half an inch long, was uncovered by a miner in Mexico's southern Chiapas state in 2005 and was bought by a private collector, who loaned it to scientists for study.

A few other preserved frogs have been found in chunks of amber — a stone formed by ancient tree sap — mostly in the Dominican Republic. Like those, the frog found in Chiapas appears to be of the genus *Craugastor*, whose descendants still inhabit the region, said biologist Gerardo Carbot of the Chiapas Natural History and Ecology Institute. Carbot announced the discovery this week.

The scientist said the frog lived about 25 million years ago, based on the geological strata where the amber was found. Carbot would like to extract a sample from the frog's remains in hopes of finding DNA that could identify the particular species but doubts the owner would let him drill into the stone.

参考答案:

While a miner in Mexico found a tiny tree frog preserved in amber for 25 million years, the preserved frog would be the first of its kind found in Mexico, and a few other preserved frogs have been found in chunks of amber, so Carbot would like to extract a sample from the frog's remains to find DNA that could identify the particular species but doubts the owner would let him drill into the stone.

6.14 Grass & Cow

The co-evolutionary relationship between cows and grass is one of nature's underappreciated wonders; it also happens to be the key to understanding just about everything about modern meat.

For the grasses, which have evolved to withstand the grazing of ruminants, the cow maintains and expands their habitat by preventing trees and shrubs from gaining a foothold and hogging



the sunlight; the animal also spreads grass seed, plants it with his hooves, and then fertilizes it with his manure. In exchange for these services the grasses offer ruminants a plentiful and exclusive supply of lunch.

For cows (like sheep, bison, and other ruminants) have evolved the special ability to convert grass – which single-stomached creatures like us can't digest – into high-quality protein. The can do this because they possess what is surely the most highly evolved digestive organ in nature: the rumen. About the size of a medicine ball, the organ is essentially a forty-five-gallon fermentation tank in which a resident population of bacteria dines on grass.

参考答案:

While the cow maintains and expands their habitat because the grasses have evolved to withstand the grazing of ruminants, grasses offer the ruminants a supply of lunch because cows possess the rumen to convert grass into protein, which means that the co-evolutionary relationship between cows and grass is one of the nature's underappreciated wonders.

6.15 Greenhouse Gases(Individual Behaviors)

When an individual drives a car, heats a house, or uses an aerosol hair spray, greenhouse gases are produced. In economic terms, this creates a classic negative externality. Most of the cost (in this case, those arising from global warming) are borne by individuals other than the one making the decision about how many miles to drive or how much hair spray to use. Because the driver (or sprayer) enjoys all the benefits of the activities but suffers only part of the cost, that individual engages in more than the economically efficient amount of the activity. In this sense, the problem of greenhouse gases parallels the problem that occurs when someone smokes a cigarette in an enclosed space or litters the countryside with fast-food wrappers. If we are to get individuals to reduce production of greenhouse gases to the efficient rate, we must somehow induce them to act as though they bear all the costs of their actions. The two most widely accepted means of doing this are government regulation and taxation, both of which have been proposed to deal with greenhouse gases.

参考答案:

While an individual's behaviors produce greenhouse gases, this individual enjoys all the benefits but suffers only part of the costs, so we must induce individuals to act as though they bear all the costs of their actions if we want individuals to reduce production of greenhouse



gases to the efficient rate, and the two most widely accepted means to deal with greenhouse gases are government regulations and taxation.

6.16 Guinness World Record

One of Guinness World Records' more unusual awards was presented at the National Maritime Museum yesterday. After a 100-day trial, the timepiece known as Clock B – which had been sealed in a clear plastic box to prevent tampering – was officially declared, by Guinness, to be the world's "most accurate mechanical clock with a pendulum swinging in free air".

It was an intriguing enough award. But what is really astonishing is that the clock was designed more than 250 years ago by a man who was derided at the time for "an incoherence and absurdity that was little short of the symptoms of insanity", and whose plans for the clock lay ignored for two centuries.

The derision was poured on John Harrison, the British clockmaker whose marine chronometers had revolutionized seafaring in the 18th century (and who was the subject of Longitude by Dava Sobel). His subsequent claim – that he would go on to make a pendulum timepiece that was accurate to within a second over a 100-day period – triggered widespread ridicule. The task was simply impossible, it was declared.

But now the last laugh lies with Harrison. At a conference, Harrison Decoded: Towards a Perfect Pendulum Clock, held at Greenwich yesterday, observatory scientists revealed that a clock that had been built to the clockmaker's exact specifications had run for 100 days during official tests and had lost only five-eighths of a second in that period.

参考答案:

After a 100-day trial, the timepiece known as Clock B was officially declared by Guinness to be the world's "most accurate mechanical clock with a pendulum swinging in free air", but what is really astonishing is that the clock was designed more than 250 years ago by a British clockmaker John Harrison who was derided at the time as insane and absurd, and whose plans for the clock lay ignored for two centuries. (73 words)



6.17 Malaysia Tourism

Malaysia is one of the most pleasant, hassle-free countries to visit in Southeast Asia. Aside from its gleaming 21st century glass towers, it boasts some of the most superb beaches, mountains and national parks in the region. Malaysia is also launching its biggest-ever tourism campaign in effort to lure 20 million visitors here this year.

Any tourist itinerary would have to begin in the capital, Kuala Lumpur, where you will find the Petronas Twin Towers, which once comprised the world tallest buildings and now hold the title of second-tallest. Both the 88-story towers soar 1,480 feet high and are connected by a skybridge on the 41st floor. The limestone temple Batu Caves, located 9 miles north of the city, have a 328-foot-high ceiling and feature ornate Hindu shrines, including a 141-foot-tall goldpainted statue of a Hindu deity. To reach the caves, visitors have to climb a steep flight of 272 steps. In Sabah state on Borneo island not to be confused with Indonesia's Borneo you'll find the small mushroom-shaped Sip Adan island, off the coast of Sabah, rated as one of the top five diving sites in the world. Sipadan is the only oceanic island in Malaysia, rising from a 2,300-foot abyss in the Celebes Sea. You can also climb Mount Kinabalu, the tallest peak in Southeast Asia, visit the Sepilok Orang Utan Sanctuary, go white-water rafting and catch a glimpse of the bizarre Proboscis monkey, a primate found only in Borneo with a huge pendulous nose, a characteristic pot belly and strange honking sounds.

While you're in Malaysia, consider a trip to Malacca. In its heyday, this southern state was a powerful Malay sultanate and a booming trading port in the region. Facing the Straits of Malacca, this historical state is now a place of intriguing Chinese streets, antique shops, old temples and reminders of European colonial powers. Another interesting destination is Penang, known as the Pearl of the Orient. This island off the northwest coast of Malaysia boasts of a rich Chinese cultural heritage, good food and beautiful beaches.

参考答案:

While Malaysia is one of the most pleasant countries to visit in Southeast Asia, it is also launching its biggest-ever tourism campaign to lure more visitors this year, and people can visit lots of places, such as the Petronas Twin Tower in Kuala Lumpur, the limestone temple Batu Caves, the Sipadan island in Sabah, the Mount Kinabalu as well as Malacca.



6.18 Mini War/Small War

In such an environment, warfare is no longer purely directed against the military potential of adversarial states. It is rather directed at infiltrating all areas of their societies and to threaten their existences. The comparatively easy access to weapons of mass destruction, in particular relatively and low-cost biological agents, is of key concern. Both governmental and nongovernmental actors prefer to use force in a way that can be characterized as “unconventional” or also as “small wars.” War waged according to conventions is an interstate phenomenon. The “small war” is the archetype of war, in which the protagonists acknowledge no rules and permanently try to violate what conventions do exist. The protagonists of the “small war” observe neither international standards nor arms control agreements. They make use of territories where they do not have to fear any sanctions because there is no functioning state to assume charge of such sanctions or because the state in question is too weak to impose such sanctions. This type of war does not provide for any warning time. It challenges not only the external security of the nation states and international community, but also their internal safety.

参考答案:

Since warfare is directed at infiltrating all areas of society, the easy access to weapons of mass destruction is of key concern, but both governmental and non-governmental actors prefer to use “small wars” in which the protagonists acknowledge no rules and observe neither international standards nor arms control agreements by making use of territories with no sanctions, which challenges both the external security and the internal safety of the nation states and international community.

6.19 Moving from City back to Countryside

I knew it was a good idea because I had been there before. Born and reared on a farm I had been seduced for a few years by the idea of being a big shot that lived and worked in a city rather than only going for the day to wave at the buses.

True, I was familiar with some of the minor disadvantages of country living such as an iffy private water supply sometimes infiltrated by a range of flora and fauna (including, on one memorable occasion, a dead lamb), the absence of central heating in farm houses and



cottages, and a single track farm road easily blocked by snow, broken down machinery or escaped livestock.

But there were many advantages as I told Liz back in the mid Seventies. Town born and bred, eight months pregnant and exchanging a warm, substantial Corstorphine terrace for a windswept farm cottage on a much lower income, persuading her that country had it over town might have been difficult.

参考答案:

While living in the country has some minor disadvantages including water supply and the absence of central heating, the author still thinks it is a good idea to move back because he had been there before, but persuading Liz back to country is hard because she would not exchange a warm terrace for a windswept farm cottage on a much lower income.

6.20 Nobel Peace Prize

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

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

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

Likewise, Gore agonizes over the accelerated melting of ice in Greenland and what it means for the planet, but overlooks the IPCC's conclusion that, if sustained, the current rate of melting would add just three inches to the sea level rise by the end of the century. Gore also takes no notice of research showing that Greenland's temperatures were higher in 1941 than they are today.



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

参考答案:

While the Nobel Peace Prize winner from the United Nations Climate Change Panel (the IPCC) is telling what the world should expect from climate change, the other award winner, Al Gore, is telling us what to fear with rising sea level and accelerated melting ice in Greenland, but he ignores and overlooks the conclusions of the IPCC that cold spells are a much bigger killer than heat and global warming will actually save lives.

6.21 Online Safety for Children

When Tim Berners-Lee invented the world wide web, he surely didn't anticipate that children would end up becoming some of its main users. Most start using the internet at the average age of three – and as recent research shows, children now spend more time playing and socializing online than watching television programs.

Given this change in habits, it is not surprising that a recent House of Lords report has raised online safety and behavior as an important issue. The report said that for children, learning to survive in a world dominated by the internet should be as important as reading and writing.

The House of Lords Communications Committee also warned that children should not be leaving school without “a well-rounded understanding of the digital world”. It also suggested that the government should think about implementing new legal requirements and a code of conduct companies would have to adhere to, which would help to bring the internet up to “childfriendly standards”.

Of course, trying to rectify this lack of child-centered design is not an easy task, but one that requires the cooperation and goodwill of many sectors. It will need to involve consultation with technology, education, legal and policy experts. And it would also be a good idea to make children and young people part of the process.



参考答案:

As children have become the main users of the world wide web, a recent report has raised that online safety and behavior is an important issue, stating that children should not be leaving school without “a well-rounded understanding of the digital world” and that the government should also think about implementing new legal requirements and a code of conduct, which requires the cooperation and good will of many sectors. (69 words)

6.22 Online teaching & online Learning

What makes teaching online unique is that it uses the internet, especially the World Wide Web, as the primary means of communication. Thus, when you teach online, you don't have to be someplace to teach. You don't have to lug your briefcase full of paper or your laptop to a classroom, stand at a lectern, scribble on a chalkboard (or even use your high-tech, interactive classroom “smart” whiteboard), or grade papers in a stuffy room while your students take a test. You don't even have to sit in your office waiting for students to show up for conferences. You can hold “office hours” on weekends or at night after dinner. You can do all this while living in a small town in Wyoming or a big city like Bangkok, even if you are working for a college whose administrative office is located in Florida or Dubai. You can attend an important conference in Hawaii on the same day you teach your class in New Jersey, logging on from your laptop via the local café's wireless hotspot or your hotel room's high-speed network. Or you may simply pull out your smartphone to quickly check on the latest postings, email, or text messages from students.

Online learning offers more freedom for students as well. They can search for courses using the Web, scouring their institution or even the world for programs, classes, and instructors that fit their needs. Having found an appropriate course, they can enroll and register, shop for their books, read articles, listen to lectures, submit their homework assignments, confer with their instructors, and receive their final grades-all online.

They can assemble virtual classrooms, joining other students from diverse geographical locales, foraging bonds and friendships not possible in conventional classrooms, which are usually limited to students from a specific geographical area.

参考答案:



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While teachers don't have to be someplace to teach because teaching online uses the internet as the primary means of communication, online learning also offers more freedom for students as well because they can have all learning materials and resources online and overcome geographical obstacles, which makes online teaching and learning unique.

6.23 Overqualified employees

If your recruiting efforts attract job applicants with too much experience—a near certainty in this weak labor market—you should consider a response that runs counter to most hiring managers' MO: Don't reject those applicants out of hand. Instead, take a closer look. New research shows that overqualified workers tend to perform better than other employees, and they don't quit any sooner. Furthermore, a simple managerial tactic—empowerment—can mitigate any dissatisfaction they may feel.

The prejudice against too-good employees is pervasive. Companies tend to prefer an applicant who is a “perfect fit” over someone who brings more intelligence, education, or experience than needed. On the surface, this bias makes sense: Studies have consistently shown that employees who consider themselves overqualified exhibit higher levels of discontent. For example, overqualification correlated well with job dissatisfaction in a 2008 study of 156 call-center reps by Israeli researchers Saul Fine and Baruch Nevo. And unlike discrimination based on age or gender, declining to hire overqualified workers is perfectly legal.

But even before the economic downturn, a surplus of overqualified candidates was a global problem, particularly in developing economies, where rising education levels are giving workers more skills than are needed to supply the growing service sectors. If managers can get beyond the conventional wisdom, the growing pool of too-good applicants is a great opportunity. Berrin Erdogan and Talya N. Bauer of Portland State University in Oregon found that overqualified workers' feelings of dissatisfaction can be dissipated by giving them autonomy in decision making. At stores where employees didn't feel empowered, “overeducated” workers expressed greater dissatisfaction than their colleagues did and were more likely to state an intention to quit. But that difference vanished where self-reported autonomy was high.

参考答案:



Although prejudice against too-good employees is pervasive and companies tend to prefer an application who is perfect-fit because employees who consider themselves overqualified exhibit higher levels of discontent, a surplus of overqualified candidates was a global problem, but overqualified workers tend to perform better than other employees without quitting any sooner, and empowerment can mitigate any dissatisfaction they may feel.

6.24 Parent Control Children Watching TV

Why and to what extent should parents control their children's TV watching? There is certainly nothing inherently wrong with TV. The problem is how much television a child watches and what effect it has on his life. Research has shown that as the child watches and what effect it has on his life. Research has shown that as the amount of time spent watching TV goes up, the amount of time devoted not only to homework and study but other important aspects of life such as social development and physical activities decreases.

Television is bound to have it tremendous impact on a child, both in terms of how many hours a week he watches TV and of what he sees. When a parent is concerned about the effects of television, he should consider a number of things: what TV offers the child in terms of information and knowledge, how many hours a week a youngster his age should watch television, the impact of violence and sex, and the influence of commercials.

What about the family as a whole? Is the TV set a central piece of furniture in your home! Is it flicked on the moment someone enters the empty house? Is it on during the daytime? Is it part of the background notice of your family life? Do you demonstrate by your own viewing that television should be watched selectively?

参考答案:

While there is nothing wrong with TV, the problem is how much television a child watches and what effect it has on his life because the increasing amount of time spent on watching TV decreases the amount of time devoted to study and other aspects of life, so a parent should consider the information TV offers, the duration, the impact of violence, sex and commercials, and what TV means to the family as a whole.



6.25 Parent' s Born Order Affects Their Parenting

Parents' own born order can become an issue when dynamics in the family they are raising replicate the family in which they were raised.

Agati notes common examples, such as a firstborn parent getting into "raging battles" with a firstborn child. "Both are used to getting the last word. Each has to be right. But the parent has to be the grown up and step out of that battle," he advises.

When youngest children become parents, Agati cautions that because they "may not have had high expectations placed on them, they in turn may not see their kids for their abilities." But he also notes that since youngest children tend to be more social, "youngest parents can be helpful to their firstborn, who may have a harder time with social situations. These parents can help their eldest kids loosen up and not be so hard on themselves.

Mom Susan Ritz says her own birth order didn't seem to affect her parenting until the youngest of her three children, Julie, was born. Julie was nine years younger than Ritz's oldest, Joshua, mirroring the age difference between Susan and her own older brother. "I would see Joshua do to Julie what my brother did to me," she says of the taunting and teasing by a much older sibling. "I had to try not to always take Julie's side."

Biases can surface no matter what your own birth position was, as Lori Silverstone points out. "As a middle myself, I can be harder on my older daughter. I recall my older sister hitting me," she says of her reactions to her daughters' tussles. "My husband is a firstborn. He's always sticking up for the oldest. He feels bad for her that the others came so fast. He helps me to see what that feels like, to have that attention and then lose it." Silverstone sees birth order triggers as "an opportunity to heal parts of ourselves. I've learned to teach my middle daughter to stand up for herself. My mother didn't teach me that. I'm conscious of giving my middle daughter tools, so she has a nice way to protect herself."

Whether or not you subscribe to theories that birth order can affect your child's personality, ultimately, "we all have free will," Agati notes. It's important for both parents and kids to realize that, despite the characteristics often associated with birth order, "you're not locked into any role.

参考答案:



As parents' own born order can become an issue when dynamics in the family they are raising replicate the family in which they were raised, biases can surface no matter what your own birth position was, and birth order triggers as "an opportunity to heal parts of ourselves, but both parents and kids should realize that we all have free will and we are not locked into any role.

6.26 Plug-in vehicle

Here's a term you're going to hear much more often: plug-in vehicle, and the acronym PEV. It's what you and many other people will drive to work in, ten years and more from now.

At that time, before you drive off in the morning you will first unplug your car - your plug-in vehicle. Its big on board batteries will have been fully charged overnight, with enough power for you to drive 50-100 kilometers through city traffic.

When you arrive at work you'll plug in your car once again, this time into a socket that allows power to flow from your car's batteries to the electricity grid. One of the things you did when you bought your car was to sign a contract with your favorite electricity supplier, allowing them to draw a limited amount of power from your car's batteries should they need to, perhaps because of a blackout, or very high wholesale spot power prices. The price you get for the power the distributor buys from your car would not only be most attractive to you, it would be a good deal for them too, their alternative being very expensive power from peaking stations.

If, driving home or for some other reason your batteries looked like running flat, a relatively small, but quiet and efficient engine running on petrol, diesel or compressed natural gas, even biofuel, would automatically cut in, driving a generator that supplied the batteries so you could complete your journey.

Concerns over 'peak oil', increasing greenhouse gas emissions, and the likelihood that by the middle of this century there could be five times as many motor vehicles registered world-wide as there are now, mean that the world's almost total dependence on petroleum-based fuels for transport is, in every sense of the word, unsustainable.

参考答案:

While people can charge their plug-in vehicles overnight before driving, they can plug their vehicles into sockets allowing power to flow from car batteries to the electricity grid, and an



engine driving a generator will supply alternative power to complete the journey when the batteries run flat, which means more people will drive plug-in vehicles in the future because the world's almost total dependence on petroleum-based fuels for transport is unsustainable.

6.27 Pre-service teachers

- 1) Each course has a specific syllabus that highlights specific technologies required.
- 2) Some teachers know how to integrate technologies while some others don't.
- 3) There will be instructors helping pre-service teachers learn how to integrate technology and experiences in class, and to encourage pre-service teachers to think about the integration, which always allows them to learn online anytime.

参考答案:

While each course has a specific syllabus to highlight specific technologies required, some teachers know how to integrate technologies while some others don't, but there will be instructors helping pre-service teachers learn how to integrate technology and experiences in class, which allows them to learn online anytime.

6.28 School Liaison Police NSW

Armed police have been brought into NSW schools to reduce crime rates and educate students. The 40 School Liaison Police (SLP) officers have been allocated to public and private high schools across the state.

Organizers say the officers, who began work last week, will build positive relationships between police and students. But parent groups warned of potential dangers of armed police working at schools in communities where police relations were already under strain.

Among their duties, the SLPs will conduct crime prevention workshops, talking to students about issues including shoplifting, offensive behavior, graffiti and drugs and alcohol. They can also advise school principals. One SLP, Constable Ben Purvis, began work in the inner Sydney region last week, including at Alexandria Park Community School's senior campus. Previously stationed as a crime prevention officer at The Rocks, he now has 27 schools under his jurisdiction in areas including The Rocks, Redfern and Kings Cross. Constable Purvis said the full time position would see him working on the broader issues of crime prevention. "I am not a security guard," he said. "I am not there to patrol the school."



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We want to improve relationships between police and schoolchildren, to have positive interaction. We are coming to the school and giving them knowledge to improve their own safety."

Parents' groups responded to the program positively, but said it may spark a range of community reactions. "It is a good thing and an innovative idea and there could be some positive benefits," Council of Catholic School Parents executive officer.

参考答案:

Although parent groups warned of potential dangers and said it may spark a range of community reactions, bringing armed police into NSW schools to reduce crime rate and educate student still has positive benefits because School Liaison Police will not only conduct crime prevention workshops to talk to students, but also advise school principals, which suggests that the positive relationships between police and students will be built.

6.29 Skip Breakfast

1) Drawbacks and reasons of habitually skipping breakfast for school children and adult and how to avoid it.

2)不吃早餐会对成年人的身体造成很多影响，例如低血糖（low blood sugar level），容易头晕等

3) 不吃早餐对学生学习有影响，不能集中精神，学习效率低下。

4) 一个简单又营养的早餐很简单，cereal with milk and fruit will do

5) Preschool children and babies 反而很难 skip breakfast as they are at their hungriest time and will demand for food, 但是到了学龄期和成人的时候，吃早餐就成了一个 learned lesson instead of biological need

参考答案:

While skipping breakfast will affect schoolchildren's learning ability and concentration, adults who skip breakfast would suffer from low blood sugar level, but breakfast can actually be



simple and healthy, and preschool children and babies rarely skip breakfast as they are at their hungriest time with a high demand for food before they turn school age when having breakfast becomes a learned lesson instead of biological needs.

6.30 Sleeping and Napping

Could midday nap save your life? If the experience of Greek men is any guide, the answer just may be yes. In a study released yesterday, researchers at the Harvard School of Public Health and in Athens reported that Greeks who took regular 30-minute napping were 37% less likely to die of heart disease over a six-year period than those who never napped. The scientists tracked more than 23,000 adults, finding that the benefits of napping were most pronounced for working men.

Researchers have long recognized that Mediterranean adults die of heart disease at a rate lower than Americans and Northern Europeans. Diets rich in olive oil and other heart-healthy foods have received some of the credit, but scientists have been intrigued by the potential role of napping.

The study concluded that napping was more likely than diet or physical activity to lower the incidence of heart attacks and other like-ending heart ailments. Specialists not involved with the study said there are sound biochemical reasons to believe that a nap may help protect against heart disease. Essentially, they said, sleep at any time of day acts like a valve to release the stress of everyday life.

参考答案:

While midday napping could save life, the experience of Greeks showed that people who took napping were less likely to die of heart disease, finding that the benefits of napping were most pronounced for working men, and napping was more likely than diet or physical activity to lower the incidence of heart attacks, because sleep at any time acts as a valve to release the stress of everyday life.

6.31 Technology Prediction

As far as prediction is concerned, remember that the chairman of IBM predicted in the fifties that the world would need a maximum of around half a dozen computers, that the British Department for Education seemed to think in the eighties that we would all need to be able to



code in BASIC and that in the nineties Microsoft failed to foresee the rapid growth of the Internet. Who could have predicted that one major effect of the automobile would be to bankrupt small shops across the nation? Could the early developers of the telephone have foreseen its development as a medium for person to person communication, rather than as a form of broadcasting medium? We all, including the 'experts', seem to be peculiarly inept at predicting the likely development of our technologies, even as far as the next year. We can, of course, try to extrapolate from experience of previous technologies, as I do below by comparing the technology of the Internet with the development of other information and communication technologies and by examining the earlier development of radio and print. But how justified I might be in doing so remains an open question. You might conceivably find the history of the British and French videotext systems, Prestel and Minitel, instructive. However, I am not entirely convinced that they are very relevant, nor do I know where you can find information about them online, so, rather than take up space here, I've briefly described them in a separate article.

参考答案:

With the technology prediction failure of IBM, the British Department for Education and Microsoft, we all, including the 'experts', seem to be peculiarly inept at predicting the likely development of our technologies, but we can try to extrapolate from experience of previous technologies by comparing Internet with other information technologies after examining radio and print, although how justified I might be in doing so remains an open question due to irrelevance or unavailability of information.

6.32 The City of London

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

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

Yet the 325,000 souls who operate in the UK capital's financial hub have now overtaken their New York rivals in size of the funds managed (including offshore business); they hold 70% of



the global secondary bond market and the City dominates foreign exchange trading. And its institutions paid out £9 billion in bonuses in December. The Square Mile has now spread both eastwards from EC3 to Canary Wharf and westwards into Mayfair, where many of the private equity 'locusts' and their hedge fund pals now hang out.

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

参考答案:

While London would become the world's mighty money capital although progress was not smooth, the UK capital's financial hub has overtaken its New York rivals in size of the funds managed and holds 70% of the global secondary bond market, and London dominates foreign exchange trading, but that the city still flies high is against the odds because it is expensive to live in with transport system groaning and threat of terrorist attack.

6.33 The Rosetta stone

When the Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799, the carved characters that covered its surface were quickly copied. Printer's ink was applied to the Stone and white paper laid over it. When the paper was removed, it revealed an exact copy of the text—but in reverse. Since then, many copies or "facsimiles" have been made using a variety of materials. Inevitably, the surface of the Stone accumulated many layers of material left over from these activities, despite attempts to remove any residue. Once on display, the grease from many thousands of human hands eager to touch the Stone added to the problem.

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



purified water. A small square at the bottom left corner of the face of the Stone was left untouched to show the darkened wax and the white infill.

参考答案:

Since the Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799, the carved characters that covered its surface were quickly copied, which leaves the surface of the Stone accumulated many layers of material left over from these activities despite attempts to remove any residue, so the stone was black with white lettering when the work of the Cracking Codes exhibition at The British Museum in 1999 commenced to remove all but the original, ancient materials.

6.34 Tree Rings

Here's how tree ring dating, known to scientists as dendrochronology (from the Greek roots Dendron = tree, and chronos = time), works. If you cut a tree down today, it's straightforward to count the rings inwards, starting from the tree's outside. But it's less straightforward to attach a date to a particular ring in an ancient Anasazi wooden beam, because at first you don't know in what year the beam was cut. Hence the sequence of the rings in a tree cross-section is like a message in Morse code formerly used for sending telegraph messages; dot-dot-dash-dot-dash in the Morse code, wide-wide-narrow-wide-narrow in the tree ring sequence. (Actually, the tree ring sequence is even more diagnostic and richer in information than the Morse code, because trees actually contain rings spanning much different width, rather than the Morse code choice between dot and dash.)

Tree ring specialists (known as dendrochronology) proceed by noting the sequence of wider and narrower rings in a tree cut down in a known recent year, and also noting the sequences in beams from trees cut down at various times in the past. In that way, dendrochronology's have constructed tree ring records extending back for thousands of years in some parts of the world. A bonus of dendrochronology is that the width and substructure of each ring reflects the amount of rain and the season at which the rain fell during that particular year. Thus, tree ring studies also allow one to reconstruct the past climate,

参考答案:

While dendrochronology is known as tree-ring dating, the widths of tree growth rings vary annually depending on weather conditions, and the tree ring sequence is more diagnostic and



informative than Morse code by matching up and aligning tree-ring sequences with the same diagnostic wide-narrow patterns from different beams to construct records, each of which is valid for a geographic area whose extent depends on local weather patterns and for reconstructing the past climate.

6.35 Vividness of TV and Newspaper

To understand the final reason why the news marketplace of ideas dominated by television is so different from the one that emerged in the world dominated by the printing press, it is important to distinguish the quality of vividness experienced by television viewers from the “vividness” experienced by readers. I believe that the vividness experienced in the reading of words is automatically modulated by the constant activation of the reasoning centers of the brain that are used in the process of concreating the representation of reality the author has intended. By contrast, the visceral vividness portrayed on television has the capacity to trigger instinctual responses similar to those triggered by reality itself—and without being modulated by logic, reason, and reflective thought.

The simulation of reality accomplished in the television medium is so astonishingly vivid and compelling compared with the representations of reality conveyed by printed words that it signifies much more than an incremental change in the way people consume information. Books also convey compelling and vivid representations of reality, of course. But the reader actively participates in the conjuring of the reality the book’s author is attempting to depict. Moreover, the parts of the human brain that are central to the reasoning process are continually activated by the very act of reading printed words: Words are composed of abstract symbols—letters—that have no intrinsic meaning themselves until they are strung together into recognizable sequences.

Television, by contrast, presents to its viewers a much more fully formed representation of reality—without requiring the creative collaboration that words have always demanded.

参考答案:

The news marketplace of ideas dominated by television is so different from the one that emerged in the world dominated by the printing press, because the quality of vividness experienced by television viewers is different from that by readers, and the simulation of reality accomplished in the television medium is much more compelling and vivid compared with the representation of reality conveyed by printed words.



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6.36 Wine Industry

In 1920, the eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution created yet another setback for the American wine industry. The National Prohibition Act, also known as the Volstead Act, prohibited the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, delivery, or possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

Unfortunately, this act has lasted for thirteen years, which nearly destroyed what had become a thriving and national industry. One of the loopholes in the Volstead Act allowed for the manufacture and sale of sacramental wine, medicinal wines for sale by pharmacists with a doctor's prescription, and medicinal wine tonics (fortified wines) sold without prescription. Perhaps more important, prohibition allowed anyone to produce up to two hundred gallons yearly of fruit juice or cider. The fruit juice, which was sometimes made into concentrate, was ideal for making wine. People would buy grape concentrate from California and have it shipped to the East Coast. The top of the container was stamped in big bold letters: caution: do not add sugar or yeast or else fermentation will take place! Some of this yield found its way to bootleggers throughout America who did just that. But not for long, because the government stepped in and banned the sale of grape juice, preventing illegal wine production. Vineyards stopped being planted, and the American wine industry came to a halt.

参考答案:

While the National Prohibition Act was created, the prohibition destroyed the thriving American wine industry, and further the government banned the sale of grape juice, preventing illegal wine production because one loophole of the Act allowed for the manufacture and sale of sacramental wine which can be made from the grape juice, so vineyards stopped being planted, causing the American wine industry to come to a halt.

6.37 World Wide Web

He is the man who has changed the world more than anyone else in the past hundred years. Sir Tim Berners-Lee may be a mild-mannered academic who lives modestly in Boston, but as the inventor of the world wide web he is also a revolutionary. He is a scientist who has altered the way people think as well as the way they live.

Since the web went global 20 years ago, the way we shop, listen to music and communicate has been transformed. There are implications for politics, literature, economics — even



terrorism — because an individual can now have the same access to information as the elite. Society will never be the same.

The computer scientist from Oxford, who built his own computer from a television screen and spare parts after he was banned from one of the university computers, is a cultural guru as much as a technological one.

“It is amazing how far we’ve come,” he says. “But you’re always wondering what’s the next crazy idea, and working to make sure the web stays one web and that the internet stays open. There isn’t much time to sit back and reflect.”

He invented the web, he says, because he was frustrated that he couldn’t find all the information he wanted in one place. It was an imaginary concept that he realized.

参考答案:

When Sir Tim Berners-Lee who is a cultural guru as much as a technology one, invented the world wide web because he wanted to find all information in one place, he altered the way people think as well as the way they live, but he is looking for the next crazy idea to ensure the web stay open, which suggests that he is a revolutionary scientist who has realized an imaginary concept.

PART 6: Fill In The Blank-R & RW

7.1 A Dog

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



7.2 Alaska Island

Alaska's 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.

7.3 Allure of book

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

7.4 Anderson

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 Nightengale," "The Little Mermaid," "The Match Girl," and many others. Though, as with most folk and fairy tales, they **strike** adult rereaders 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 some day 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.

7.5 Anthropologists

It is commonly said by anthropologists that primitive man is **less individual** and more completely moulded 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 more 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. But it would be a serious error to set up an antithesis between this process of individualization and the growing strength and cohesion of society.

7.6 Arbitration

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

7.7 Australia and New Zealand

Australia and New Zealand have many common links. Both countries were recently settled by Europeans, are predominantly English speaking and in that sense, share a common cultural **heritage**. Although in close proximity to one another, both countries are geographically isolated and have small populations by world **standards**. They have similar histories and enjoy close relations on many fronts.

In terms of population **characteristics**, Australia and New Zealand have much in common. Both countries have minority indigenous populations, and during the latter half of the 20th century have seen a steady stream of migrants from a variety of regions throughout the world. Both countries have **experienced** similar declines in fertility since the high levels recorded during the baby boom, and alongside this have enjoyed the benefits of continually improving



life expectancy. One consequence of these trends is that both countries are faced with an ageing population, and the **associated** challenge of providing appropriate care and support for this growing group within the community.

7.8 Australia Higher Education Funding

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** student 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 university 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, student 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.

自 20 世纪 70 年代初以来，澳大利亚高等教育的融资经历了巨大的变化。虽然澳大利亚政府从 20 世纪 50 年代末开始为大学提供定期资助，但在 1974 年，它承担了为高等教育提供资金的全部责任——取消学费，目的是让所有有能力并希望参加高等教育的澳大利亚人都能上大学。

自上世纪 80 年代末以来，私人捐款(尤其是学费)有所增加。1989 年，澳大利亚政府推出了高等教育缴费计划(hs)，其中包括一项贷款计划，帮助学生资助他们的缴费。这使得学生可以通过延迟支付学费直到他们能够偿还贷款来继续就读大学。2002 年，澳大利亚政府推出了一项类似于研究生入学考试的计划——研究生教育贷款计划(PELS)。高等教育的资金来源多种多样。这篇文章考察了三个主要的来源——澳大利亚政府资助，学生费用和收费，和 HECS。虽然通过高等教育筹集的收入占总收入的比例相对较小，高等教育的支付是学生大学费用的一个重要组成



部分，许多学生在离开大学后背负着高等教育债务数年。本文还从高等学校学生的高等教育负债状况、高等教育负债积累水平等方面分析了大学生高等教育负债的特点。

7.9 Behavior of Liquids

If you see a movie, or a TV advertisement, that involves a fluid behaving in an unusual way, it was probably made using technology based on the work of a Monash researcher. Professor Joseph Monaghan who pioneered an influential **method** for interpreting the behaviour of liquids that underlies most special effects involving water has been **honoured** with election to the Australian Academy of Sciences.

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

His research started in 1977 when he tried to use computer simulation to describe the formation of stars and stellar systems. The algorithms available at the time were **incapable** of describing the complicated systems that evolve out of chaotic clouds of gas in the galaxy. Professor Monaghan, and his colleague Bob Gingold, took the novel and effective approach of replacing the fluid or gas in the simulation with large numbers of particles with properties that **mimicked** those of the fluid. SPH has become a central tool in astrophysics, where it is currently used to simulate the evolution of the universe after the Big Bang, the formation of stars, and the processes of planet building.

7.10 Bizarre Universe

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

These **discoveries** require a shift in our perception as great as that made after Copernicus **revelation** that the Earth moves around the Sun. This lecture will start by reviewing the chequered history of Dark Energy, not only since Einstein's proposal for a similar entity in 1917, but by tracing the concept back to Newton's ideas. This lecture will **summarise** the



current evidence for Dark Energy and future surveys in which UCL is heavily involved: the “Dark Energy Survey”, the Hubble Space Telescope and the proposed Euclid space mission.

7.11 Burger King

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 McDonald'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 Communication 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, 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 as 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**.

7.12 Chaucer's Tales

Chaucer's Tales quickly **spread** throughout 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.

7.13 Chemistry

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/efflux 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.

7.14 Climate

Climate is the word we **use** for weather over a long period of time. The desert has a **dry** climate, because there is very little **rain**. The UK has a **temperate** climate, which means winters are, overall, mild and **summers**, generally don't get too hot.

7.15 Clones/无性繁殖

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.

7.16 Colorful Poison Frogs

Colorful poison frogs in the Amazon owe their great **diversity** to ancestors that leapt into the region from the Andes Mountains several times during the last 10 million years, a new study from The University of Texas at Austin suggests. This is the first study to show that the Andes have been a **major** source of diversity for the Amazon basin, one of the largest **reservoirs** of biological diversity on Earth. The finding runs **counter** to the idea that Amazonian diversity is the result of evolution only within the **tropical** forest itself. "Basically, the Amazon basin is a melting pot for South American frogs," says graduate student Juan Santos, lead author of the study. "Poison frogs there have come from multiple places of origin, notably the Andes Mountains, over many millions of years. We have shown that you cannot understand Amazonian biodiversity by looking only in the **basin**. Adjacent regions have played a major role."



7.17 Complementary Therapies

Complementary therapies - such as those **practised** 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**.

在过去的几十年里，补充疗法——比如由自然疗法医师、脊椎指压治疗师和针灸师实施的疗法——在澳大利亚越来越流行。与此同时，人们对另类的生活方式有狂热的兴趣，移民和与中国日益增加的接触与贸易也产生了影响。补充疗法的地位正在若干领域得到重新探讨：法律法规；医生协会的立场；将其纳入医学教育；并对其功效进行科学研究。

7.18 Dark Energy

Arguably the greatest mystery facing humanity today is the prospect that 75% of the universe is made up of a **substance** known as “dark energy”, about which we have almost no knowledge at all. Since a further 21% of the universe is made from invisible “dark matter” that can only be **detected** through its gravitational effects, the ordinary matter and energy making up the Earth, planets and stars is apparently only a tiny part of what exists. These **discoveries** require a shift in our perception as great as that made after Copernicus's **revelation** that the Earth moves around the Sun. (The last paragraph hasn't been found yet, but contains a blank: **summarize**.)

7.19 David Lynch

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.

7.20 Distance learning

Distance learning can be highly beneficial to a large variety of people from young students wanting to expand their horizons to adults looking for more job security. with programs that



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allow learners of all ages to take courses for fun, personal advancement and degrees, distance learning can **meet** the needs of a diverse population.

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

7.21 Diversity of the Amazon Basin

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 '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."

7.22 DNA on a Crime Scene

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.

7.23 Economic depression

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.



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7.25 Edible Insects

Fancy locust for lunch? Probably not, if you live in the west, but else where it's a different story. Edible insects – termites, stick insects, dragonflies, grasshoppers and giant water bugs – are on the menu for an **estimated** 80 per cent 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 makes **nutritional** sense. Some contain more **protein** than meat or fish. The female gypsy moth, for instance, is about 80 per cent 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.

7.26 Edison

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.

Thomas Edison is also the first person in the US to make his own filmstrips. 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.

托马斯·阿尔瓦·爱迪生既是科学家又是发明家。爱迪生生于 1847 年，他一生中会看到巨大的变化。他还负责使许多这些变化发生。爱迪生出生时，社会仍然认为电是一种新奇的东西，是一种时尚。

当他去世时，整个城市都被电点燃了。这一进步很大程度上归功于爱迪生。在他的有生之年，爱迪生为 1093 项发明申请了专利，为他赢得了“门洛帕克的巫师”的绰号。他最著名的发明是白炽灯泡。除了电灯泡，爱迪生还发明了留声机和电影放映机，这是一个用来观看电影的小盒子。

托马斯·爱迪生也是美国第一个自己制作电影胶片的人。他还改进了股票行情、电报和亚历山大·格雷厄姆·贝尔的电话的原始设计。他相信努力工作，有时一天工作 20 个小时。爱迪生曾说过：“天才是百分之一的灵感加上百分之九十九的汗水。”1931 年 10 月 21 日，为了向这位重要的美国人致敬，在他死后几天，美国的电灯一度熄灭。

7.27 EE & AVG

EE (energy expenditure) and AVG (active video games). The sedentary videogames cannot meet the **minimum** exercise intensities... Playing AVGs increases energy expenditure, but can’t be a **replacement** of exercise...

7.28 Egg-Eating Snakes

Egg-eating snakes are a small group of snakes whose **diet** consists only of eggs. Some eat only small 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.



7.29 English is changing

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 **lost** through long years of mistreatment.

7.30 Enigma 迷

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**. As long as we have been listening, people have presumed there is music coming out of those scissoring beaks.

如果动物的声音不是作为一种信息而是作为一种艺术，有趣的事情开始发生：自然不再是一个陌生的谜，而是一种立即美丽的，充满活力的作品，我们可以加入其中。鸟的旋律一直被称为歌曲是有原因的。只要我们一直在听，人们就会认为有音乐从那些剪短的喙中传出来。

7.31 Environmentalists

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

7.32 Essays

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



7.33 Estee Lauder

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

Leonard Lauder, chief executive of the company his mother founded, says she always thought she “was growing a 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.

7.34 Exams looming

It's that time again! Exams looming, essays or reports outstanding and you wonder where the years gone already. You start **wondering** how you're 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 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.

7.35 First-year students

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. 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 friendship. When new students look around, it may seem that everyone else is self-confident and **socially** successful! The reality is that everyone is having 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. **sources** of the things you rely on, ... **facilitates** adjustments to new environments.

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

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

7.36 Flower Attract Insects

According to a research conducted by Cambridge University, flowers can their own ways to



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attract insects to help them pollinate. Flowers will release an **irresistible** smell. A scientist and her **colleagues** did an experiment in which they use fake flowers to attract bees and insects.

7.37 Folklore

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 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 mouth are said to **constitute** an oral **tradition**.

7.38 Foreign policy

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 neighbours, 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.

7.39 Gun violence

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



7.40 Health professionals

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

7.41 History of Vaccination

According to the literature, the history of **vaccination** can be traced back to as early as the 7th century when the monks in India tried to immunize themselves by drinking snake **venom**. The first vaccination was **inoculation** with human smallpox, a practice widely carried out in ancient India, Arabia, and China. This method of vaccination consisted of collecting pus from a patient suffering from **mild** form of smallpox virus infection and **inoculating** the sample to a healthy human, which later led to a minor infection. This method was first introduced in England by a Greek named E. Timoni. However, this method had a risk of spreading smallpox in the community and even worsening the health condition of the person who received the inoculation.

While the use of human smallpox vaccine was **controversial**, E. Jenner came up with bovine smallpox vaccine in 1796; this new method also faced controversy, but continued to be **universalized**. Smallpox became a preventable disease by injecting pus extracted from a human infected with cowpox virus. Jenner named the substance "vaccine" after the Latin word "vacca" which means "cow," and thus the process of giving vaccine became "vaccination".

7.42 Impressionism

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

印象派是 19 世纪的一场艺术运动，始于一个由巴黎艺术家组成的松散联盟，他们在 19 世纪 60 年代开始公开展示自己的艺术。印象派绘画的特征包括可见的笔触、浅色、开放的构图、强调光线变化的特性(经常强调时间流逝的影响)、普通的主题和不寻常的视角。这一运动的名字来源于克劳德·莫奈的《日出》(《印象》、《太阳》)。评论家路易斯·勒罗伊在《查理周报》发表的一篇讽刺评论中无意中创造了这个词。

在他们那个时代，早期的印象派画家打破了学院派绘画的规则。他们一开始就给人以色彩，随意刷过，把线条画在首位，从尤金·德拉克罗瓦(Eugene Delacroix)等画家的作品中汲取灵感。他们也把绘画从画室带到了世界。在此之前，不仅静物和肖像，而且风景画都是在室内画的，印象派画家发现他们可以通过画空气(在普通空气中)来捕捉阳光瞬间和短暂的效果。

7.43 Interior design

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.

7.44 Japan and China

Version 1:

Japan **adopted** knowledge from China. Then the relationship of the two countries **halted**. Japan **explored** on its own culture. Japan ____ sth. and sth. is **adapted** to Japanese taste. Japan ...China. XXX is _____ on one hand or other hand. XXX ... Japan **explored** on its own. XXX... is _____ from China and then is **adapted** to Japan taste.



7.45 Jean Piaget

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 it **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.

瑞士哲学家、心理学家让·皮亚杰(Jean Piaget)是一位先驱,他的职业生涯大部分时间都在倾听孩子们的声音,观察孩子们,研究世界各地研究人员的报告。简而言之,他发现孩子们不像成年人那样思考。皮亚杰在与几乎不太会说话的年轻人进行了数千次交流之后,开始怀疑在他们可爱且看似不合逻辑的话语背后的思维过程有着自己的秩序和独特的逻辑。爱因斯坦称这个发现“如此简单,只有天才才能想到”。

皮亚杰的洞察力为我们打开了一扇新的窗户,让我们了解大脑的内部运作方式。广泛年底和非常多产的研究跨越近 75 年的职业生涯,从他第一次科学出版 10 岁,工作还在进行,当他在 84 年去世,皮亚杰已经开发了一些新的科学领域:发展心理学,认知理论,被称为发生认识论虽然不是一个教育改革家,他倡导了一个儿童的思考方式,为今天的教育改革运动提供了基础。这一转变堪比现代人类学对“贵族野人”和“食人族”故事的取代。有人可能会说皮亚杰是第一个认真对待儿童思维的人。

7.46 Job-hunting

It's probably one of the most overused phrases in job-hunting, but also one of the most underutilized by job-seekers: dress for success. When it comes to job-hunting, first



impressions are critical. Remember, you are marketing a product - yourself - to a potential employer. The first thing the employer sees when greeting you is your **attire**; thus, you must make every effort to have the proper dress for the type of job you are seeking. Will dressing properly get you the job? Of course not, but it will give you a **competitive** edge and a **positive** first impression.

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

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

这可能是求职中最常被滥用的短语之一，但也是求职者们最不常用的短语之一：为了成功而着装。说到找工作，第一印象至关重要。记住，你是在向潜在雇主推销你自己的产品。雇主问候你的第一件事就是你的着装；因此，你必须尽一切努力为你所寻找的工作找到合适的着装。得体的着装会让你得到这份工作吗？当然不会，但它会给你带来竞争优势和积极的第一印象。

你的穿着是否应该被评判？也许不是，但事实是，你是被评判的。在整个求职过程中，雇主们都使用捷径——启发法或经验法则——来节省时间。求职信的开头一段，快速浏览一下你的资历。简历是对你的成就的快速扫描。在面试中，你的穿着决定了面试的基调。

你应该如何着装？穿着保守永远是最安全的方式，但你也应该试着对你未来的雇主做一些调查，这样你在面试时穿的衣服就会让你看起来很适合这个公司。如果你穿得过了头（这种情况很少见，但可能会发生），或者穿得不够好（更有可能出现这种情况），那么潜在雇主可能会觉得你对这份工作不够关心。

7.47 Just-in-time

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



production line. It has now come to mean producing with **minimum** waste. 'Waste' is taken in its most general sense and includes time and resources as well as materials.

7.48 Kashmiri

Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the **prospect** of the annual influx of **tourists**. From May to October, the hyacinth-choked **waters** of Dal Lake saw **flotillas** of **vividly** painted shikaras carrying Indian **families**, boho westerners, young travellers 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, 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.

7.49 Language comes naturally

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.

7.50 Legal Deposit

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 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 catalogues, and become an essential **research** resource for generations to come.

7.51 Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth is one of the most widely used and internationally recognised indicators of population health. It focuses on the length of life **rather** than its quality, and provides a useful summary of the general health of the population. While an indicator describing how long Australians live that simultaneously takes into account quality of life would be a desirable summary measure of progress in the area, currently no such measure exists, and this is why life expectancy at birth is used as the Main Progress Indicator here. During the decade 1999 to 2009, life expectancy at birth improved for both sexes.

A girl born in 2009 could expect to reach 83.9 years of age, **while** a boy could expect to live to 79.3 years. Over the decade, boys' life expectancy increased **slightly** more than girls' (3.1 compared with 2.1 years). This saw the gap between the sexes' life expectancy decrease by one year to 4.6 years.

In the longer term, increases in life expectancy also occurred over most of the 20th century. Unfortunately, life expectancy isn't shared across the whole population though, being lower in Tasmania and the northern Territory, and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

7.52 Lure New Students

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 admissions 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 the belt.

7.53 Maya descendants

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 9,000 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.

7.54 Microorganism

Although for centuries preparations derived from living **matter** were applied to wounds to destroy **infection**, the fact that a microorganism is **capable** of destroying one of another species was not **established** until the latter half of the 19th 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.

7.55 Mike's Research

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. Mike's 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. Mike's 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).

7.56 Move to a new region

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.

7.57 Movement in painting

Movement in painting that **originated** in France in the 1860s and had enormous influence in



European and North American painting in the late 19th century. The Impressionists wanted to **depict** real life, to paint straight from nature, and to capture the changing effects of light. The term was first used abusively to **describe** Claude Monet's painting Impression: Sunrise (1872). The other leading Impressionists included Paul Camille, Edgar Degas, Edouard Manet, Camille Pissarro, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, and Alfred Sisley, but only Monet remained devoted to Impressionist ideas throughout his career.

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

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

7.58 National Gallery of Canada

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.

7.59 Olympic medalists

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.

7.60 Omniscience

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.

7.61 Opportunity Cost

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 (Without acquiring something / Having acquired something / Contrary with acquiring something), we use up resources that could have been used to acquire something else. The **notion** of opportunity cost allows us to measure this trade-off. In most decisions we choose from several alternatives. For example, if you spend an hour studying for an economics exam, you have one fewer hour to pursue other activities. To determine the opportunity cost of an activity, we look at what you consider the best of these “other” activities. For example, suppose the **alternatives** to studying economics are studying for a history exam or working in a job that pays \$10 per hour. If you consider studying for history a **better** use of your time than working, then the opportunity cost of studying economics is the four extra points you could have received on a history exam if you studied history instead of economics. Alternatively, if working is the best alternative, the opportunity cost of studying economics is the \$10 you could have earned instead.



7.62 Orchestra

Away from the rumble of Shanghai's highways and the 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 highrises** and you'll hear Beethoven or Mozart flowing from a violin, or perhaps a cello, accordion or flute.

In China, classical music is **booming** as mightily as the 1812 Overture. It's fortissimo in Shanghai, home to China's oldest **orchestra**, forte in Beijing and other lively cities, and on a crescendo in farther-flung areas. Commanding ¥ 100-200 (\$12.50-\$25) per hour, private music **teachers** in Shanghai can readily earn more than five times the average per capita monthly income.

7.63 Oxford medical school

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.

7.64 Paris is very old

Paris is very old—there has been a settlement there for at least 6000 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 residents whose houses were **simply** razed, and whose neighbourhoods disappeared. What is done cannot usually be undone, especially when buildings are torn **down**.

7.65 Peter Garrett

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 per cent 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 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 who dunnits and members of the Garrick Club enjoy the continuing fruits of A.A. Milne's Christopher Robin books)? No. The **scandal** is that being 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.

7.66 Plagiarism

How is plagiarism detected? It is usually easy for lecturers to identify plagiarism within students work. The University also actively investigates 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(from LSBU and other institutions)and highlights any matches it **finds**.

7.67 Plainness

Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only good style, or that you should become a **slave** to spare, unadorned writing. Formality and ornateness have their place, and in



competent hands complexity can carry us on a dizzying, breathtaking journey. But most students, most of the time, should **strive** to be sensibly simple, to develop a baseline style of short words, active verbs, and relatively simple sentences **conveying** clear actions or identities. It's faster, it makes arguments easier to follow, it increases the chances a busy **reader** will bother to pay attention, and it lets you **focus** more attention on your moments of rhetorical flourish, which I do not advise **abandoning** altogether (see the upcoming section on rhetoric).

7.68 Planes

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

政府专家说，到 2025 年，美国的天空将会挤满有三倍于现在的飞机，而不仅仅是今天的交通状况。在客机飞行高度，将有数千架小型喷气式飞机，可容纳 6 人或更少，它们将与需要帮助避免空中碰撞的遥控无人机竞争太空，以及搭载卫星和游客进入太空的商用火箭竞争。

7.69 Poverty

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.

7.70 Promoting good customer service

Promoting good customer service must start at the top. If management doesn't realise 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 money you invest in your **marketing**, if you don't much have the fundamental elements of your business right, it's **wasted** money.



7.71 Purpose of TV Advertising

From a child's point of view, what is the purpose of TV advertising? Is advertising on TV done to give actors the opportunity to take a rest or **practice** their **lines**? Or is it done to make people buy things? Furthermore, is the main **difference** between programs and commercials that commercials are for real, whereas programs are not, or that programs are for kids and commercials for adults? As has been shown several times in the literature, some children are able to **distinguish** between programs and commercials and are **aware** of the intent of TV advertising, whereas others are not.

7.72 Reality (Camus' test)

Surely, 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' test, I've learned that modern science **tells** a very different story.

7.73 Sales Representatives

Sales jobs allow for a great deal of discretionary time and effort on the part of the sales representatives - especially when compared with managerial, manufacturing, and service jobs. Most sales representatives work independently and outside the immediate presence of their sales managers. Therefore, some form of goals needs to be in place **as motive** and **guide** their **performance**. Sales personnel are not the only professionals with performance goals or quotas. Health care professionals operating in clinics have daily, weekly, and monthly goals in terms of patient visits. Service personnel are assigned a number of service calls they **must perform** during a set time period. Production workers in manufacturing have output goals. So, why are achieving sales goals or quotas such a big deal? The answer to this question can be found by examining how a firm's other departments are affected by how well the company's salespeople achieve their performance goals. The success of the business **hinges on** the successful sales of its products and services. Consider all the planning, the financial, production and marketing efforts that go into **producing what** the sales force sells. Everyone depends on the sales force to sell the company's products and services and they eagerly anticipate knowing things are going.



7.74 Scientist's Job

Scientists make observations, have assumptions and do **experiments**. After these have been done, he got his **results**. Then there are a lot of **data** from scientists. The scientists around the world have a **picture** of world.

科学家进行观察、假设和实验。做完这些之后，他得到了他的结果。还有很多来自科学家的数据。世界各地的科学家都有一张世界的图片。

7.75 Seatbelt

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 1972 to just over four thousand in 1989. There is no evidence in the trend for any effect of the seat belt law that was introduced in 1983. there's actually evidence that the number of cyclists and pedestals killed increased by about ten percent That twice as many children were killed in road accidents in 1922 as now must not be taken as evidence that there is less risk when children play in the street today It almost certainly reflects the care taken by parents in keeping children off the streets.

我是一个骑自行车和开车的人。我开车时系好安全带，在自行车上戴上头盔，以减少受伤的风险。我相信这些都是谨慎的安全措施。我说服了许多朋友戴头盔，理由是移植外科医生把那些没有头盔的人称为“车轮上的捐赠者”。但我的同事约翰·亚当斯(John Adams)写了一本关于“风险”的书，这让我重新审视了自己的信念。

亚当斯完全破坏了我对这些明显明智的预防措施的信心。他令人信服地论证了，特别是在安全带方面，他们做他们应该做的事的证据是非常可疑的。尽管有很多人声称安全带每年拯救了成千上万人的生命，但事实并非如此。在 1970 年到 1978 年之间，强制佩戴座椅铃铛的国家比引



入法律之前平均有 5% 的交通事故死亡。在英国，道路死亡人数在 1972 年每年稳步下降约 7000 人，1989 年仅略高于 4000 人。1983 年颁布的安全带法没有任何效果的证据。有证据表明，骑自行车和基座的死亡数量增加了两倍约百分之十，在 1922 年在交通事故中丧生的孩子现在不能作为证据，减少风险当孩子今天在街上玩耍今天，它几乎肯定会反映了照顾被父母让孩子。

7.76 Shark bite

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

7.77 Shark's Personalities

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

7.78 Sociology

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.



7.79 Space work for an astronaut

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.

宇航员的太空工作可以在里面或外面，在里面他们可以监视机器和工作被运送到飞船旁边。他们还需要确保太空旅行。在飞船外，他们可以看到种子在太空中的反应。一些种子公司送种子给他们，以调查种子如何改变其生物学特性。在飞船外，他们可以进行实验或者清理太空垃圾。

7.80 SpaceX Dragon Capsule

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 space flight programme," 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.

7.81 Sportswomen

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



7.82 Statistical theory [Drag]

Statistical theory plays an important role in diverse aspects of society, ... that **benefit** humanity. Statistical analysis are ... **initiated** ... // Manufacturers can improve their strain of products **through** the effective use of statistical analysis in quality control

7.83 Study space

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**.

7.84 Surface Water

新 Surface Water: Chemicals in the farming, like corns and soybeans runs off into surface waters such as streams, rivers. The surface water bodies ... are **drinking** water. The surface water treatment need to **filter** them out in order to balance ..., but costs are high. We hope ... bind with **soil** (不确定, 其他选项有 farming, crops, treatment) steadily, remove chemicals quickly and ... // ... to reduce **pollution**.

7.85 Sustainable Job Growth

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

7.86 The amount of sleep

The amount of sleep you need depends on many **factors**, especially your age. Newborns sleep between 16 and 18 hours a day and preschool children should sleep between 10 and 12 hours.



Older children and teens need at least nine hours to be well rested. For most adults, seven to eight hours a night appears to be the best amount of sleep. However, for some people "enough sleep" may be as few as five hours or as many as 10 hours of sleep.

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

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

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

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

7.87 The horned desert viper

The horned desert viper's ability to hunt at night has always 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."

7.88 The sun and the moon

In these distant times the sun was seen to make its daily **journey** across the sky. At night the moon appeared. Every new night the moon waxed or waned a little and on a few nights it did not appear at all. At night the great dome of the heavens was dotted with tiny specks of light.



They **became** known as the stars. It was thought that every star in the heavens had its own purpose and that the **secrets** of the universe could be discovered by making a study of them. It was well known that there were wandering stars, they appeared in different nightly positions against their neighbours and they became known as planets. It took centuries, in fact it took millennia, for man to **determine** the true nature of these wandering stars and to evolve a model of the world to accommodate them and to **predict** their positions in the sky.

7.89 Tomb of Tutankhamun

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.

7.90 Trip to Germany

Trip □ the worst trip that I have ever **been** □ **connecting** flight □ **land** □ **another**

7.91 Two farms

Both farms were by far the largest, most prosperous, most technologically advanced farms in their **respective** districts. In particular, each was centred around a magnificent state-of-the-art barn for **sheltering** and milking cows. Those structures, both neatly **divided** into oppositefacing 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 own 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.



7.92 Two siblings

No two siblings are the same, not even **identical** twins. Parents often **puzzle** about why their children are so different from one another. They'll say, I **brought** them I up all the same. They forget that what **determines** our behaviour isn't what happens to us but how we **interpret** what happens to us, and no two people ever see anything in exactly the same way.

7.93 Use Your Time Well

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).

7.94 UW course description

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.

7.95 Video-Conferencing Technology

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 **unrivalled** transmission quality.



7.96 Volcanoes

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.

7.97 Water security [Drop-down]

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.

7.98 What makes you happy?

Want to know what will make you happy? Then ask a total stranger — or so says a new study from Harvard University, which shows that another 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.

7.99 What's a herbal?

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.

7.100 Wolf's perspective

From the wolf's perspective, this is clearly good news. But it also had beneficial effects on the ecology of the park, according to a study published in 2004 by William Ripple and Robert Beschta from Oregon State University. In their paper in Bio Science, the two researchers showed that reintroducing the wolves was **correlated** with increased growth of willow and cottonwood in the park. Why? Because grazing animals such as elk were **avoiding** sites from which they couldn't easily escape, the scientists **claimed**. And as the woody plants and trees grew taller and thicker, beaver **colonies** expanded.



PART 7: Write From Dictation

1. A good research delivers practical benefits for real people.
2. A rising population means more trees are cut down.
3. All of your assignments should be submitted by next Tuesday.
4. Animals raised in captivity behave differently than their wild counterparts.
5. Art students often exhibit their works in the university buildings.
6. Assignments should be submitted to the general/department office before the deadline.
7. Before submitting your dissertation, your adviser/advisor must approve your application.
8. Behind the groups, there is a flat cart drawn by mules.
9. Both staff and students can purchase car parking permits online.
10. Clinical placements in nursing prepare students for professional/practical practice.
11. Consumer confidence tends to increase as the economy expands.
12. Continuing students will be sent for application forms.
13. Control systems in manufacturing provide a high level in accuracy.
14. Dealing with the growing population is a challenge for many governments.
15. Distance learning allows you to develop a career around your commitments.
16. Every student has a regular meeting with his or her personal tutor.
17. Everyone must evacuate the premises during the fire drill.
18. Farming methods across the world have greatly developed recently.
19. Free campus tours run daily during summer for prospective students.
20. Get enough sleep the night before the test.
21. Global connections increased in academic communities, thanks to social media.
22. Growing population has posed a challenge to many governments.
23. I thought it was through the small meeting room.
24. If finance is a cause of concern, scholarships may be available.
25. Industrial experts will discuss job opportunities in an automatic labor force.
26. It is absolutely vital that you acknowledge all your sources.
27. It was four more years before the theory was fully developed.
28. It was hard to anticipate how all the different characters would react.
29. Key business partners are often intertwined in expense accounts.
30. Library plays an important role in student's life.
31. Make sure you choose a course provides great career opportunities.
32. Managing the increasing population is the challenge for most governments.



33. Manufacturing now brings more people in than agriculture and fishing combined.
34. Many graduates of journalism can get jobs in the communications field.
35. Most of these features were/are part of the previous system.
36. Most of these students have not considered this issue before.
37. Mutually exclusive events can be described as either complementary or opposite.
38. Native speakers are exempt from the language tests in their own language.
39. Observers waited nervously and with bated breath for the concert.
40. One of the functions of the internal organ is to keep the body warm.
41. Our courses help to improve critical thinking and independent learning skills.
42. Our laboratory equipment is provided free of charge.
43. Our professor is hosting the business development conference.
44. Participants initially select from a range of foundation subjects.
45. Peer review is a central part of scientific method.
46. Please ensure you do not go above word limitation.
47. Please write down the name of the author and the year of the publication.
48. Protective clothing must always been worn all the time.
49. Radio is one of the most/one popular forms/form of entertainment throughout the world.
50. Reading list will available before the course begins.
51. Resources and materials are on hold at the library's reference desk.
52. Review all your sources before drawing any conclusions.
53. Science library is currently located on the ground of the library.
54. Scientists are always asking the government for more money.
55. Several candidates will be qualified as the greatest scientists in all time.
56. She used to be an/the editor of the student newspaper.
57. Sound waves are unable to travel through vacuum.
58. Speak to your tutor if you need further assistance.
59. Strangely, people are impacted by spontaneously using statistics.
60. Student advisor was aware that lecture today has been canceled.
61. Students have the option to live in college residences or apartments.
62. Students' concession cards can be obtained by completing an application form.
63. Supply and demand is one of the fundamental concepts in economics.
64. Take the first step to apply your university scholarship.
65. Teaching assistants will receive a monthly stipend for housing.



66. The (new) paper challenged many previously accepted theories.
67. The aerial photographs were promptly registered for thorough evaluation.
68. The application process may take longer than (it's) expected.
69. The article reflects a number of very interesting experiments.
70. The artists and conservative politicians earn their rules of politics.
71. The artists tied to conservative politicians earned their own roles of critics.
72. The balance in diet and exercise makes a good health.
73. The book was supported by many faculty members.
74. The bus for/to London will leave 10 minutes later than expected.
75. The business policy seminar includes an internship with a local firm.
76. The celebrated theory is still the source of great controversy.
77. The chemistry building is located near the entrance to the campus.
78. The city/city's/cities/cities' founders created a set of rules that became law.
79. The commissioner will portion the funds from/among/to all sovereignties/authorities.
80. The course dates are available on the college website.
81. The evaluation forms will be reviewed by university personnel.
82. The first assignment is due on the 14th of September.
83. The history lecture has been moved to the lecture theatre.
84. The invention of the printing press increases the demand for paper.
85. The library holds a substantial collection of materials on economic history.
86. The massive accumulation of data was converted into a communicable argument.
87. The meeting for first year economic students is on Tuesday.
88. The nation achieved prosperity by opening its ports for trade.
89. The new art gallery can only be visited on Friday.
90. The new chemistry professor will deliver his first lecture tomorrow.
91. The office hours will be changed from next term.
92. The placement test of mathematics and statistics is offered every semester.
93. The printers automatically print two sides of each page.
94. The qualification will be assessed by using a criterion reference to approach.
95. The railways make long-distance travel possible for everyone.
96. The same issues featured both explanations of the problem.
97. The site is designed to be highly interactive.
98. The sociology department is highly regarded worldwide.



99. The students were instructed to submit their assignments before Friday.
100. The studies showed the Hong Kong people are the most active in Asia.
101. The synopsis contains the most important information.
102. The teacher asked the group to commence the task.
103. The teacher training is an observation of the classes.
104. The theme of the instrumental work exhibited more of a demure compositional style.
105. The toughest part of postgraduate education is funding.
106. The undergraduates need some specific sources to analyse a program.
107. The ways in which people communicate are constantly changing.
108. The winter sun is lower but high enough to produce enough warmth.
109. There is a significant difference between theory and practice in education.
110. There is a widely believed perception that engineering is for boys.
111. There is an important difference between mass production and batch production.
112. There will be a meeting for the first-year students on Friday.
113. They developed a unique approach to training their employees.
114. They have many struggling overlaps.
115. They were struggling last year to make their service pay.
116. This morning's lecture on economic policy has been canceled /cancelled .
117. Those seeking formal extension should contact their faculty for information.
118. Today we will look at how to display the data visually.
119. Today's history lecture has been moved to lecture theater.
120. Tribes vied with each other to build up monolithic statues.
121. Undergraduate students may pursue their specific interests within specific programs (programmes).
122. Universities need to secure the grants for research subjects.
123. University departments carefully monitor/monitored articles and other publications by faculty.
124. Unusual weather patterns are making farming more difficult today.
125. We are achieving common prosperity throughout the department.
126. We can't consider any increase in our prices at this stage.
127. We study science to understand and appreciate the world around us.
128. When workers ask for higher wages, companies often raise their prices.
129. While reconciliation is desirable, basic underlying issues must first be addressed.



- 130. You are required to complete the research paper by Monday.
- 131. You can contact all your tutors by email.
- 132. You should provide examples to support your ideas and arguments.
- 133. Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations.



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PART 8: Fill In the Blank (Listening)

8.1 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 [Topic: How to be a good historian]
22. materials, minimise/minimize, revenue, factors, delivering [Topic: Lead-in time]
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



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8.2 常见零散单词

absolutely,	clusters,	discursion,
accumulating,	coaching,	discuss,
addition,	coaching,	dispersion,
admit,	emphasized/emphasised ,	distinction,
aftermath,	revolutionized/revolutionis	economic,
agency,	ed ,	electronically,
aggressive,	coercive,	electronically,
ancient,	colloquial,	representative,
ancient,	commonly,	elementary,
apologized,	communities,	embrace,
appalling,	competitions,	emergency,
application,	complex,	emit
arbitrated,	constant,	emit,
articles,	constitute(s),	emulates,
Assumption,	constitution,	engineering,
Assumption,	contract,	enormous,
atmospheric,	conversion,	enormous,
awoke,	covered,	environment,
boast (up),	crisis,	technological,
branding,	critically,	envisions,
brilliant,	curing ,	equations,
brought,	dealing,	every,
burning,	death,	everyone,
career,	debate,	exhibit,
casually,	deformed,	expansion,
challenge,	demographic,	expectations,
character(s),	dependence,	experience,
characters,	depth,	experiencing,
charity,	determine,	minimize/minimise ,
Church,	different,	strategy,
classical,	discovered,	expressions,
clout/clot ,	discovery,	extreme,



face,	increasing,	nearest,
factory,	incredibly,	necessarily,
faith,	individual,	professionally,
femininity,	neighbouring/neighbors ,	Nitrogen,
ferry,	individuality,	nutrients,
field,	initially,	nutrients,
field,	innovator,	nutrition,
Figurative,	instilled,	obscure,
financial	institutional,	observable,
floor,	institutions,	occupies,
force,	insurance,	emphasis/emphases ,
forecast,	intelligence,	Subordinative/subordinate
foreshadowed,	intensive,	d,
predicament,	intentional,	occurrence,
forests,	intentionally,	occurring,
funding,	introduced,	occurs,
galaxy,	introduced,	oceanographer,
Generated,	introduced,	movements,
getting,	investigate,	operation,
getting,	journalism,	opt (for),
government,	knowledge,	optimizing,
graduate,	large,	representatively,
graphic,	leans,	overseas,
graphics,	lenient,	package,
growing,	lined,	paradox,
heart,	massive,	paradoxical,
historical,	mentioned,	particles,
huge,	moderation,	particular,
huge,	modes,	passive,
identical,	modes;	pattern,
immense,	monetary,	pedal (boat),
improvements,	months,	perception,
incorporate,	natural,	permanent,



Personality,	restores,	subscribes,
phenomena,	role,	subsiding,
photographs,	root,	imaging/imagining,
potential,	rush,	disappeared,
powered,	scary,	supporting,
predict,	sculpture,	synthesis,
principally,	search,	system,
profound,	sequentially,	technologically,
proportion,	serve,	technology,
propose,	shadow,	three;
propulsion,	shadow,	thrown,
prospective,	Shakespeare,	tightly,
psychological,	shallow,	tiny,
purpose,	similar,	tropical,
qualifiers,	situation,	turned,
qualitative,	sociable,	turned,
quantitative,	social,	ultimately,
radically,	spectacle,	undeniable,
radically,	spices,	underneath,
rapidly,	spirit,	undoubtedly,
ravel (long story),	squabble,	universe,
translated,	stabilized/stabilised	University,
readably,	convincible,	urgency,
relationship,	stirring,	variety,
relatives,	stolen,	vernacular,
relying,	subconsciously,	watch,
repetition,	communications,	whatever,
represents,	phenomenon,	whole,
represents,	subject,	

