

# 易学PTE高频系列



易学PTE

# 高频预测10.0

预测范围：2019-05-20到06-03

易学PTE | EZPTE珀斯校区 Perth Campus

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# 【易学 PTE】5 月 - 高频合集 10.0

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## 真题机经 – 高频合集 10.0

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### PART 1: Read Aloud (登录网站参考高分示范)

#### 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, levelling 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 or hostility.

#### 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.



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Add: Suite 4, 439 Albany Highway, Victoria Park WeChat: ezpteperth Facebook: ezpteperth

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## 1.5 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.

## 1.6 Bookkeepers

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

## 1.7 Botswana

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

## 1.8 Business School Admissions

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 Communication in 21st century

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



## 1.11 Company imprint

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

## 1.12 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 paid work with masculinity - to challenge who does what in the home is arguably tantamount to challenge what it is to be a woman or a man.

## 1.14 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 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.

## 1.15 Electronic course

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

## 1.16 Environmental Policy Course

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



## 1.17 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 virtual, video-conferenced examination of the candidate.

## 1.18 Fast food

Hundreds of millions of people buy fast food every day without giving it much thought. They just unwrap the hamburgers, and dig in, and put trash and tossed into the bin. 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 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.

## 1.21 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.

## 1.22 Hazard Assessment

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



### 1.23 Himalayas

Although it hails from a remote region of the western Himalayas. This plant now looks entirely at home on the banks of English rivers. Brought to the UK in 1839. it quickly escaped from Victorian gardens and colonized river banks and damp woodlands. 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.

### 1.24 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?

### 1.25 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.

### 1.26 Introvert and Extrovert

Introvert 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.

### 1.27 Japanese tea ceremony

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

### 1.28 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.



### 1.29 Lincoln

Lincoln's apparently radical change of mind about his war powers 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.

### 1.30 Magnetars

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

### 1.31 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.

### 1.32 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.

### 1.33 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.

### 1.34 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.



## 1.35 Nutritionally bankrupt

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

## 1.36 Online shopping environments

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

## 1.37 Orientalists

Orientalists, like many other nineteenth-century thinkers, conceive of humanity either in large collectives or in abstract generalities. Orientalists are neither interested in nor capable of discussing individuals; instead, artificial entities predominate. ...very wide labels every possible variety of human plurality, reducing it in the process to one or two terminal collective realities.

## 1.38 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.

## 1.39 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.

## 1.40 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.



## 1.41 Public Demand for Education

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

## 1.42 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.

## 1.43 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.

## 1.44 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.

## 1.45 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?

## 1.46 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.



### 1.47 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.

### 1.48 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.

### 1.49 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.

### 1.50 The preparation of abstract

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

### 1.51 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.

### 1.52 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".

### 1.53 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.

### 1.54 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.

### 1.55 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 for eyes to take in, so it can be overpowering if overused.

### 1.56 Yellow Tulip

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

## PART 2: Repeat Sentence

- 1) 39.5% of Californian residents don't speak English at home.
- 2) A computer virus (have) destroyed all my files.
- 3) A renowned economist is selected to have a speech tonight at eight.
- 4) A thorough bibliography is needed at the end of every assignment.
- 5) Acupuncture is a technique involved in traditional Chinese medicine.
- 6) All of our accommodation is within walking distance to the academic buildings.
- 7) All students and staff have access to printers and scanners.
- 8) All students on engineering courses spent one year working on the war/wall experience.
- 9) All undergraduate students should participate in the seminar.
- 10) Anatomy is the study of internal and external body structures.
- 11) Animals grow larger and stronger to hunt better.
- 12) Arteries carry blood from heart to the other parts of the body.
- 13) As a student union member, we can influence the change of the university.
- 14) Basketball was created in 1891 by a physician and a physical instructor.
- 15) Being a vegan means not consuming any animal meat.
- 16) Biographical information should be removed prior to the publication of results.



## 【易学 PTE】5 月 - 高频合集 10.0

### 17) Conferences

are always scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month.

18) Don't forget to hand in your assignment by next Tuesday

19) Eating too much can lead to many health problems.

20) Elephant is the largest land living mammal.

21) Environmental friendliness is a new category in which campuses are competing.

22) Even with the permit, finding a parking spot on campus is still impossible.

23) Exam results will be available next week from the course office.

24) Exam results will be available next week on the course website.

25) Fishing is a sport and a means for surviving.

26) Globalization has been an overwhelming urban and urbanization phenomenon.

27) Higher fees make students think more critically about what universities can offer.

28) His lecture is always useful and stimulated.

29) History is not the simple collection of dates and events.

30) Hypothetically, insufficient mastery in the areas slows future progress.

31) I can give you a hand if you need help.

32) I didn't agree with the author's argument, but his presentation is good.

33) I didn't understand the author's point of view on immigration.

34) I don't understand that what the comment of my essay means.

35) I don't agree with the author's point of view, but his presentation is good.

36) I expect a long and stagnant debate for a week or two on this issue.

37) I missed yesterday's lecture. Can I borrow your notes?

38) I used to have coffee with milk and one sugar.

39) I will be in my office every day from 10 to 12.

40) I will be in my office every day from 11 o'clock to 2 o'clock.

41) I would like tomato and cheese sandwiches on white bread and orange juice.

42) If she doesn't speak the language, she will not sit around and wait for a translator.

43) If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice.

44) If you want to sell all your books, it must have a list of bibliography.

45) If you want to sell your book, it must have a list of bibliography.

46) In 1830, periodicals appeared in large numbers in America.

47) In consultation with your supervisor, your thesis is approved by the faculty committee.

48) In Europe, the political pressure is similar regarding globalization.

49) In my free time, I would like to read newspapers.

50) In this library, reserved collection books can be borrowed for up to three hours.

51) Interpreters are not readily available in this department.



## 【易学 PTE】5 月 - 高频合集 10.0

- 52) It is clear that  
there is little accurate documentation is in support of this claim.
- 53) It is good for the environment, and also good for your electricity bill.
- 54) It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures.
- 55) It is now acknowledged that his work is groundbreaking.
- 56) It seems that language appeared from nowhere.
- 57) Make sure you correctly cite all your sources.
- 58) Many health workers think that pensioners are too old to understand.
- 59) Meeting with mentors could be arranged for students who need additional help.
- 60) Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere.
- 61) Much of the evidence been used has only recently become available.
- 62) Nearly half of television outputs are given away for educational program.
- 63) Newspapers across the world reported stories of presidents.
- 64) No more than four people can be in the lab at once.
- 65) Number the beakers and put them away until tomorrow.
- 66) On behalf of our department, I would like to thank you for your participation.
- 67) Once more under the pressure of economic necessity practice outstripped theory.
- 68) Organic food is grown without applying chemicals and the process is without artificial additives.
- 69) Our class is divided into two groups. You come with me, and the others just stay here.
- 70) Our fundamental realities, especially national needs, have been the ability to flourish.
- 71) Our university has strong partnerships with industry as well as collaborative relationships with government bodies.
- 72) Physics is a detailed study of matter and energy.
- 73) Please do not bring food into the classroom.
- 74) Please explain what the author means by "sustainability".
- 75) Please keep this medicine in the fridge.
- 76) Please make sure all works follow the department guidelines.
- 77) Please pass the handouts along to the rest of the people in your row.
- 78) Portfolio is due to the internal review office no later than Tuesday.
- 79) Put the knife and fork next to the spoon near the edge of the table.
- 80) Since the problems we face are global, we need to find global solutions.
- 81) Students can download the materials from the website.
- 82) The agricultural sector in that country has heavily subsidized.
- 83) The author expressed the idea that modern readers (invariably) cannot accept.
- 84) The bookstore is located on the main campus behind the library.



## 【易学 PTE】5 月 - 高频合集 10.0

- 85) The café will close soon but you can still access the snack machine which is running overnight/throughout the night.
- 86) The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events are always fascinating.
- 87) The contest includes both the land living history and the human history.
- 88) The current statistical evidence indicates the need of further research.
- 89) The gap between rich and poor is not decreasing rapidly as expected.
- 90) The glass is not the real solid, because it doesn't have crystal structure.
- 91) The hypothesis needs to be tested in a more rigorous way.
- 92) The lecture theatre one is located on the ground floor of the Pack Building.
- 93) The library is located on the other side of the campus behind the student center.
- 94) The minimal mark for Distinction grade is no less than 75%.
- 95) The office opens on Mondays and Thursdays directly following the freshmen seminar session.
- 96) The office opens on Wednesday and Thursday.
- 97) The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals.
- 98) The politics combine both the legislative and the political authorities.
- 99) The professor will be the last speaker this evening.
- 100) The program depend entirely on private funding.
- 101) The Psychology Department is looking for volunteers to be involved in research projects.
- 102) The real reason for global hunger is not the lack of food, but poverty.
- 103) The small Indian state is a land of forests, valleys and snowy islands.
- 104) The sports/sport team members often practice on weekdays and play games on weekends.
- 105) The student service center is located on the main campus behind the library.
- 106) The student service centre is located on the main campus behind the library.
- 107) The student welfare officer can help students with different issues.
- 108) The study of archaeology requires extensive international fieldwork.
- 109) The theoretical proposal was challenged to grass.
- 110) The timetable for next/the new term will be available next week.
- 111) The timetable will be posted on the website after the class starting.
- 112) The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy.
- 113) The United States has become a coffee culture in recent years.
- 114) The United States has the maximum production of chocolate.
- 115) The university supply a number of scholarship for qualified students.
- 116) The university welcomes postgraduate students from all over the world.
- 117) The US ranks 22nd in foreign aid, given as a percentage of GDP.
- 118) The verdict depends on which side was more convincing to the jury.



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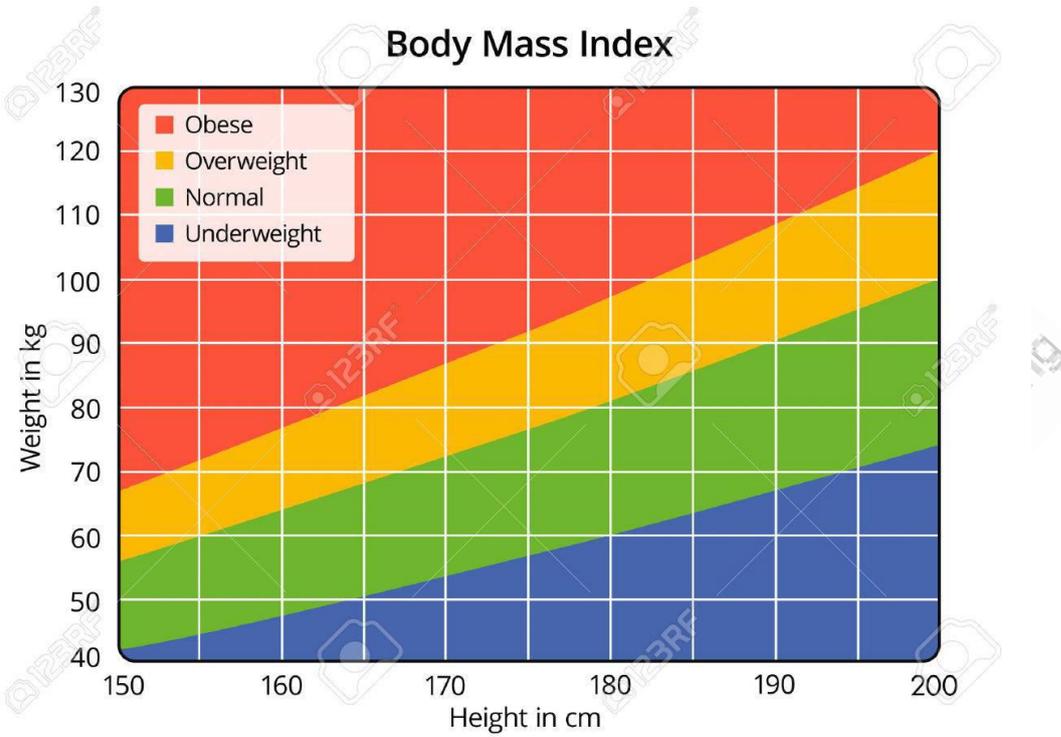
- 119)The wheelchair lift has been upgraded this month.
- 120)There are no scheduled classes during the final exam weeks.
- 121)There is a plan in place for those who have difficulty paying their bills.
- 122)There is no entrance fee for tonight's lecture.
- 123)There will be an open book exam on Monday, the twenty-eighth.
- 124)They have enough works to keep them going.
- 125)Those reference books are too old, while the others are OK.
- 126)To answer such a complex question with a simple yes or no is absolutely impossible.
- 127)To measure distance could take as much as three weeks.
- 128)To receive the reimbursement, you must keep the original receipts.
- 129)Today, we will be discussing the role of the government in preventing injustice.
- 130)Try to explain how your ideas are linked so that there is a logical flow.
- 131)We are delighted to have professor Robert to join our faculty.
- 132)We are required to submit the assignment before Friday.
- 133)We didn't have any noticeable variance between the two or three tasks.
- 134)We must put great care when analysing data.
- 135)We would like a videotape for the lecture.
- 136)We're constantly looking for ways to bring industry and agriculture close together.
- 137)What distinguishes him from others is that he used black and white photography.
- 138)Would you please put the materials on the table.
- 139)Would you prepare some PowerPoint slides with appropriate graphs?
- 140)You can change your courses on the website during the registration period.
- 141)You can drop/change your courses on the website online during the registration period/session.
- 142)You can find the student service center on level one of Home Building.
- 143)You can have student discount in many campus stores including the coffee house.
- 144)You can only choose one subject from biology.
- 145)You can pay using cash or a credit card.
- 146)You should enquire about the Direct Deposit.
- 147)You should go to the reception to get your student card.
- 148)You should include your name and identification number in the registration form.
- 149)You should raise your concern with the head of school.
- 150)Your tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything.
- 151)Your watch is fast, you need to reset it.



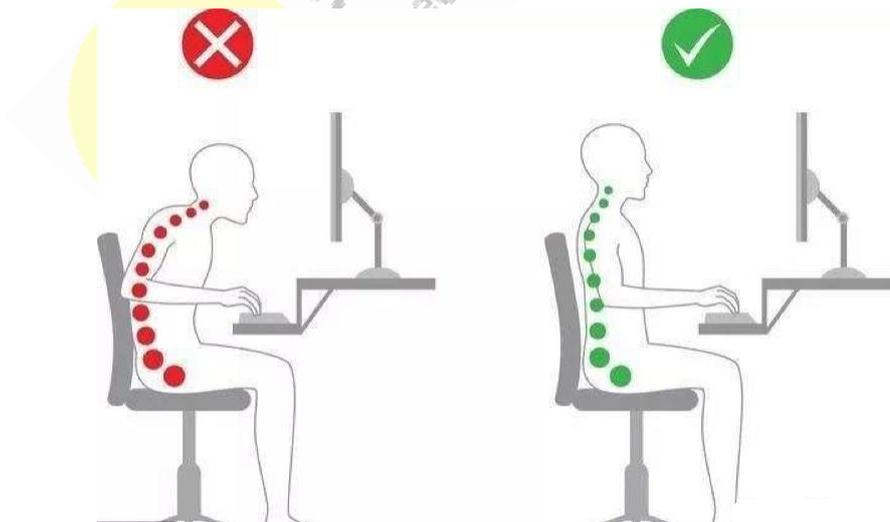
**PART3:**

**Describe Image**

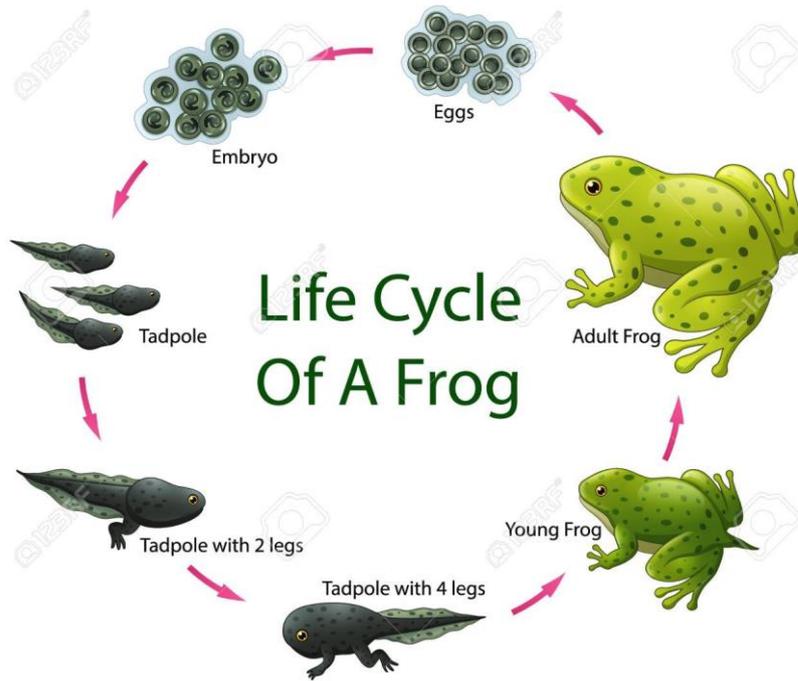
**3.1 Body Mass Index**



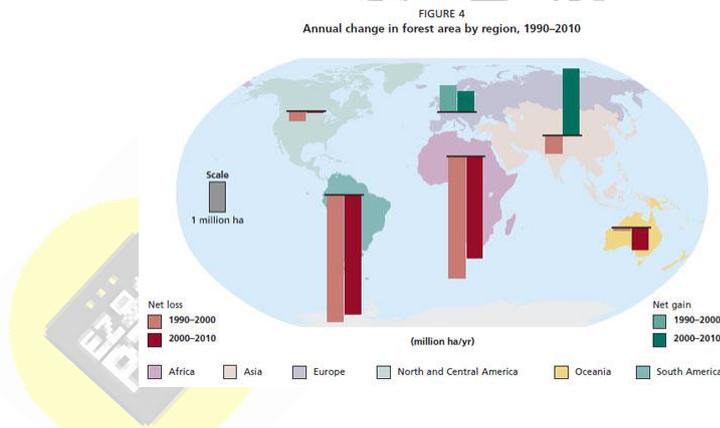
**3.2 The right sitting position**



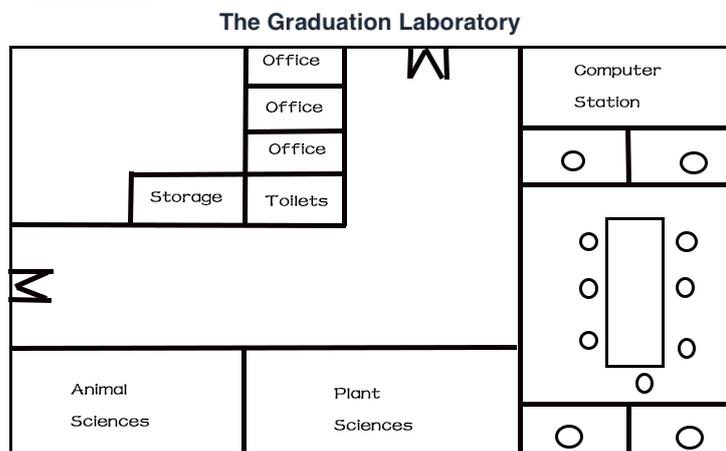
**3.3 Life Cycle of A Frog**



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



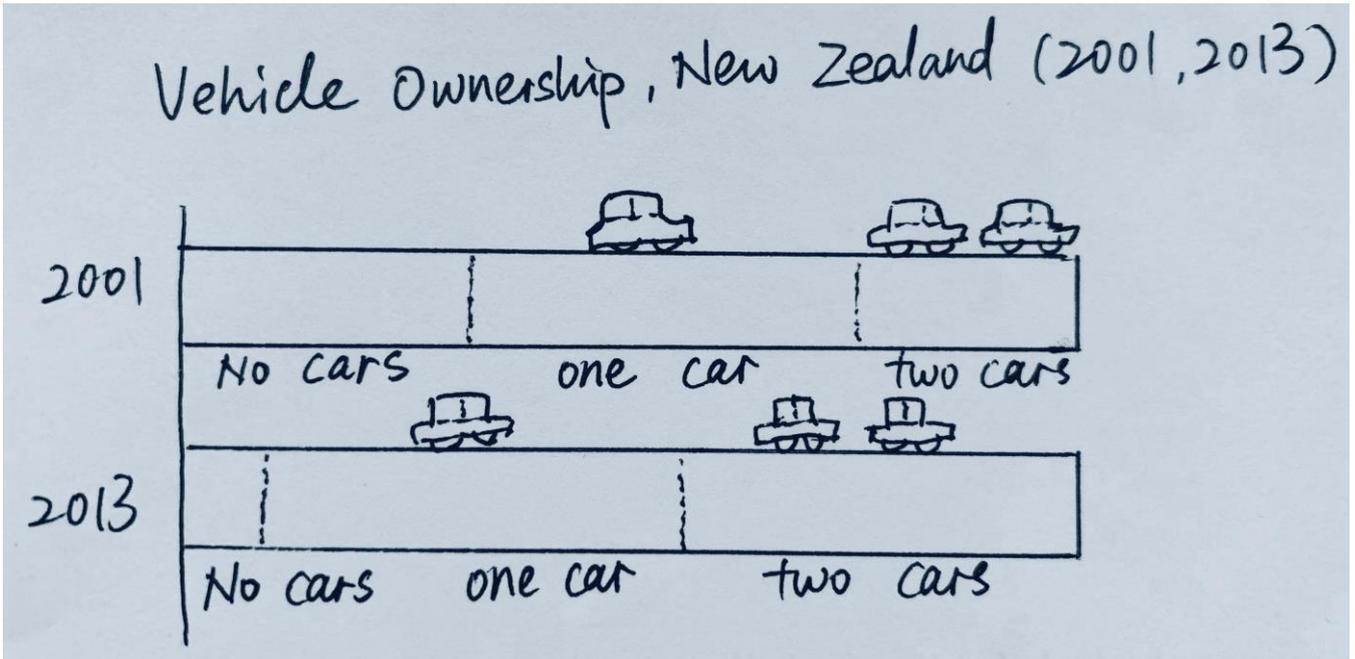
**3.5 The Graduation Laboratory**





# 【易学 PTE】5 月 - 高频合集 10.0

## 3.6 Vehicle Ownership, New Zealand



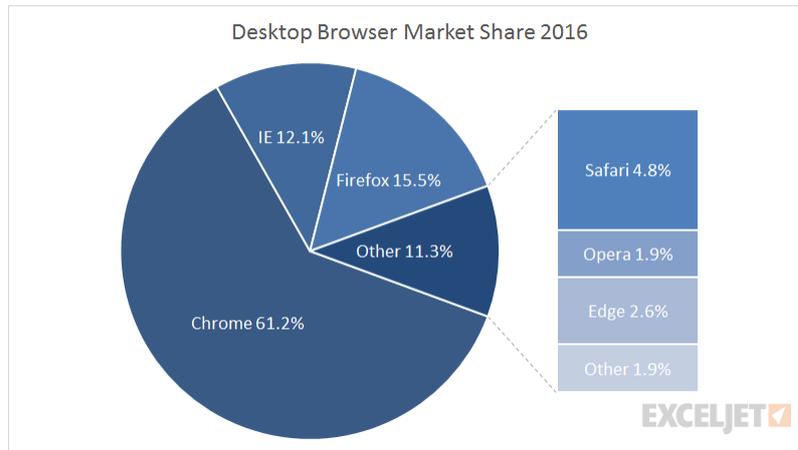
## 3.7 The Most Common Languages in the World

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
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.



### 3.8 Desktop Browser Market Share 2016

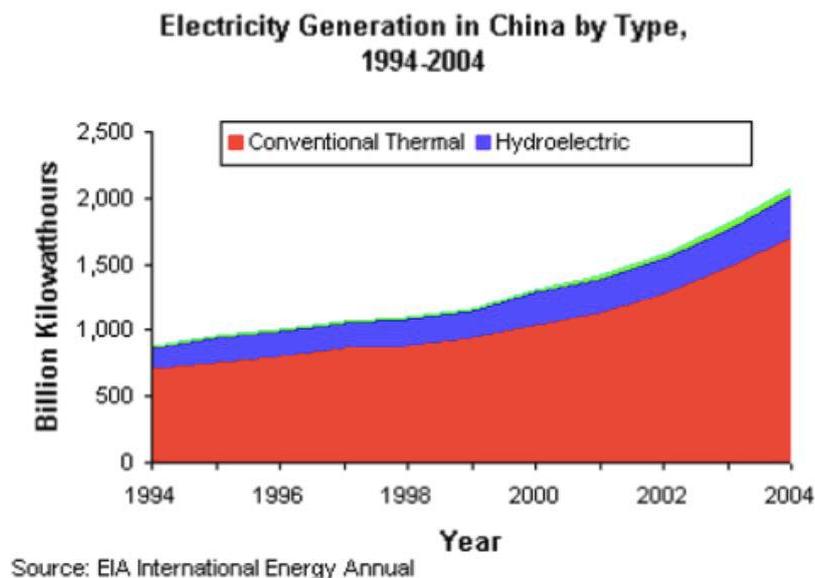


### 3.9 Economic inactivity through the generation

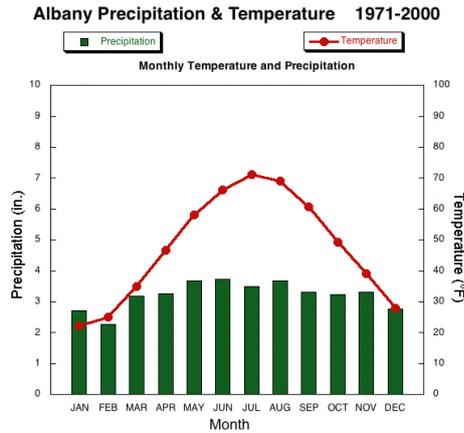
Table 1 Economic inactivity through the generations

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

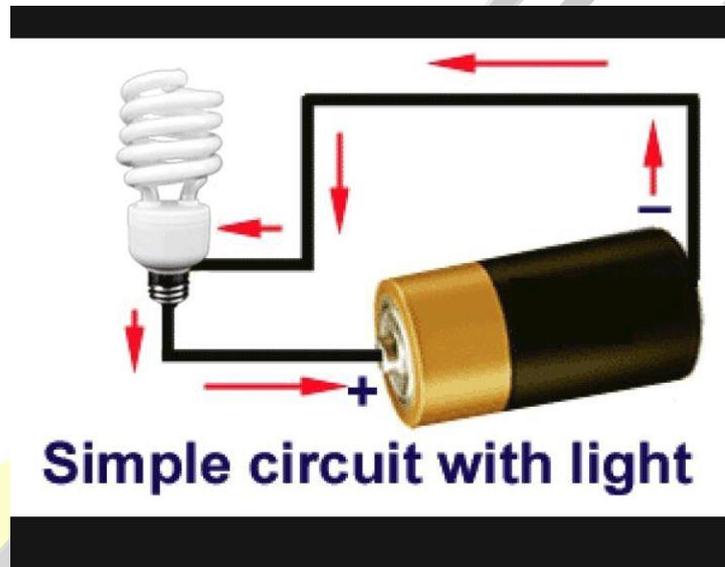
### 3.10 Electricity Generation in China by Type



**3.11 Albany  
Precipitation & Temperature 1971-2000**



**3.12 Simple circuit with light**



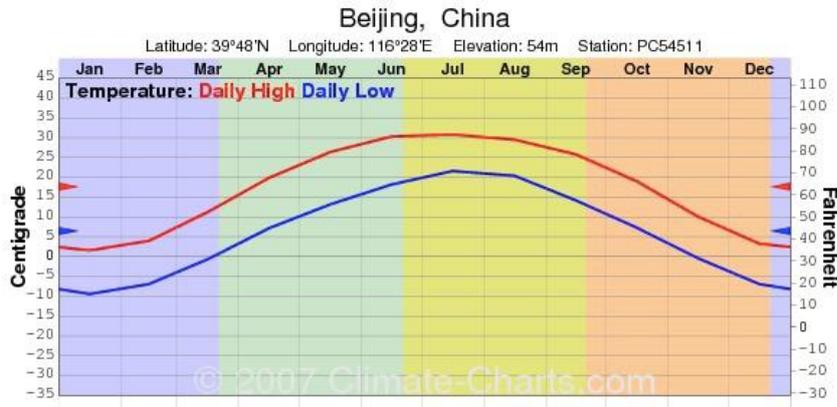
**3.13 Annual Income of Bachelor degrees holders in different fields**

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



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## 3.14 Beijing,China



## 3.15 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

## 3.16 The United Arab Emirates

The United Arab Emirates



Jordan



**3.17 Trading Goods**



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

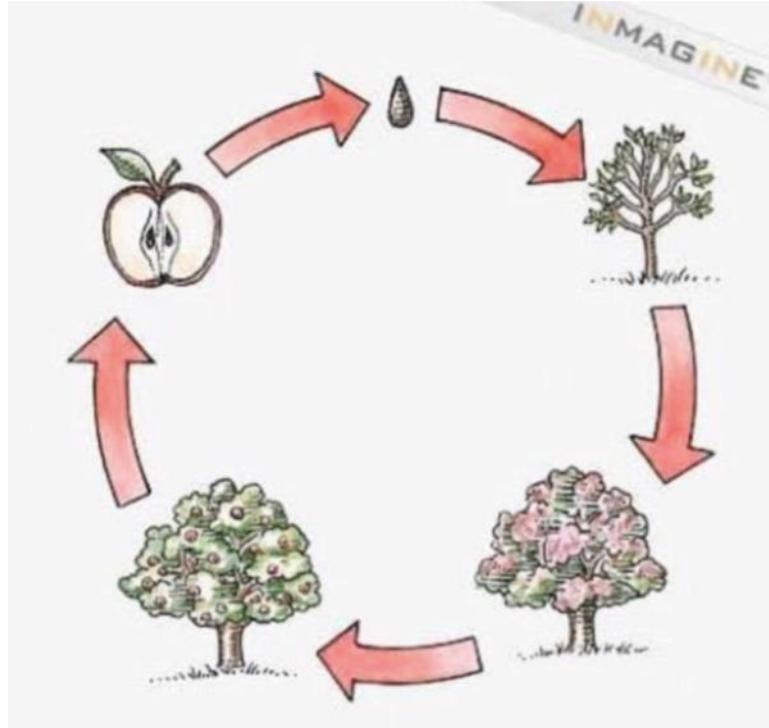
**3.18 Most Livable States.2011**

**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.



## 3.19 The cycle of apple



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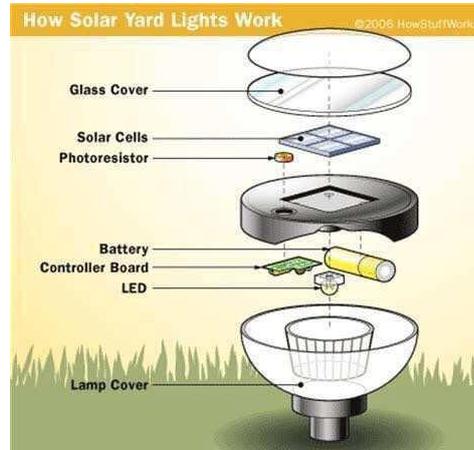


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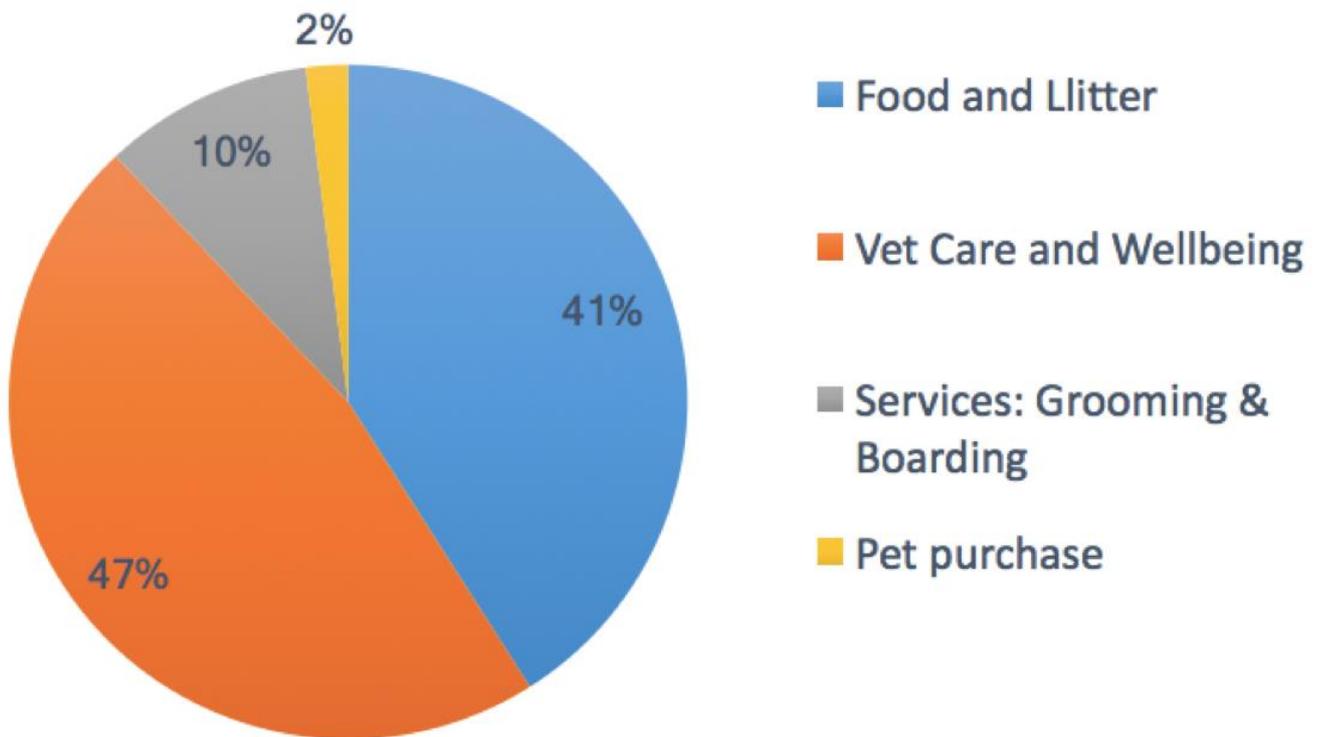
PH: (08) 6260 9966 Mob: 0425 011 301 Web: www.ezpte.com Email: info@ezpte.com Page 29 of 177

3.20 **How Solar Yard Light Work**



3.21 **Pet Expenditure in US**

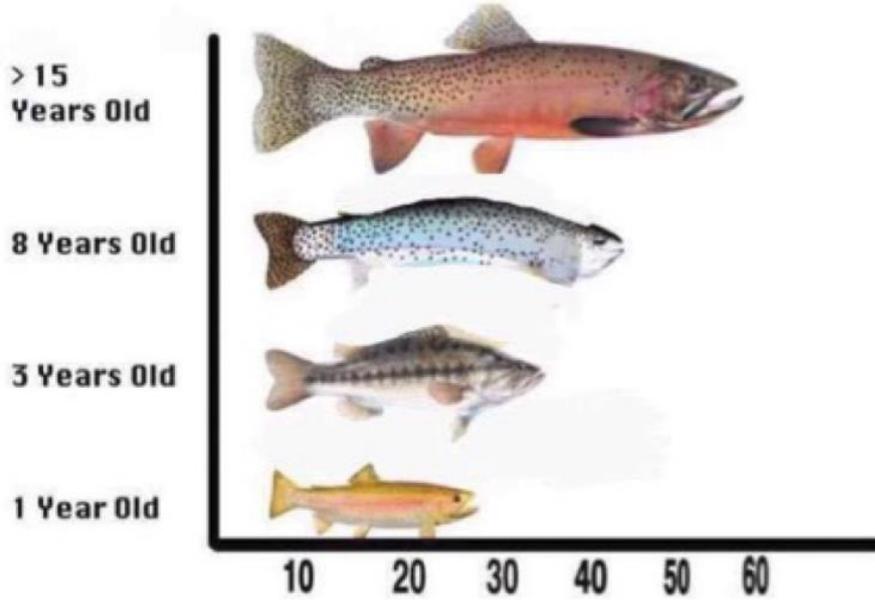
**Pet Expenditure in US**





3.22 Trout Size

# Trout Size

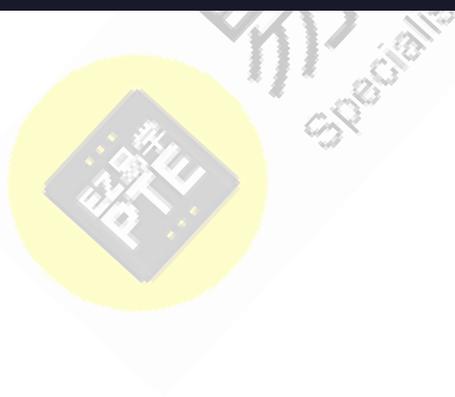
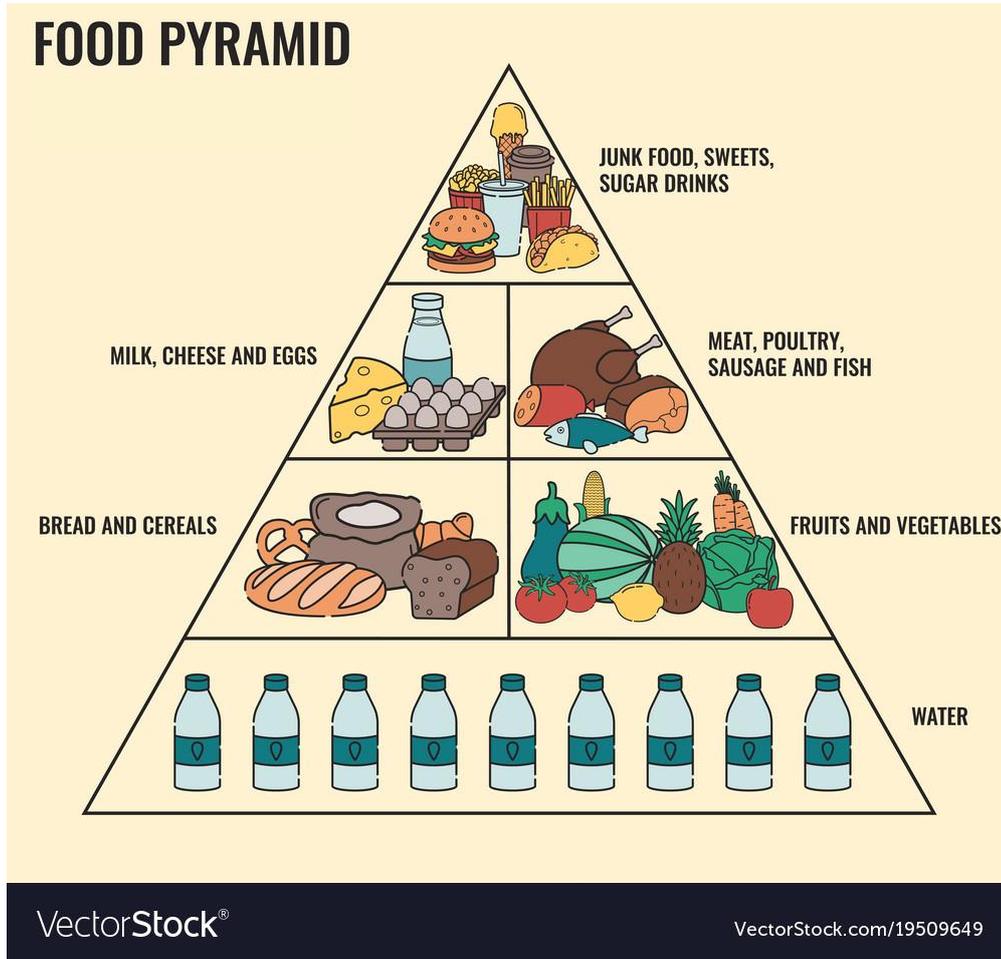


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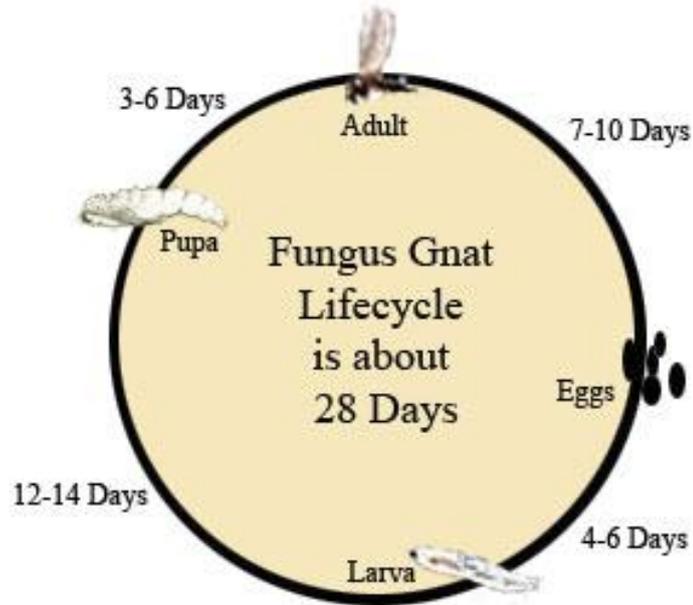
## 3.23 Food Pyramid



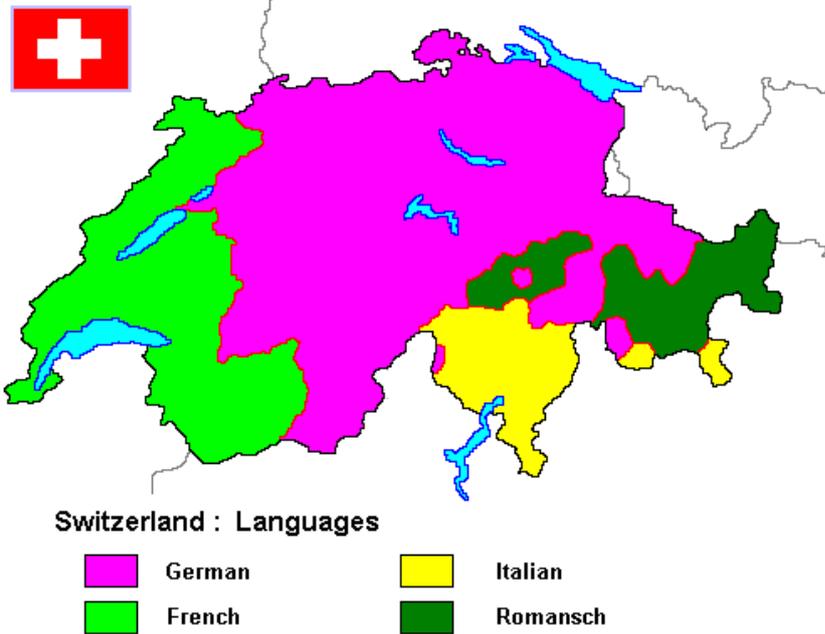


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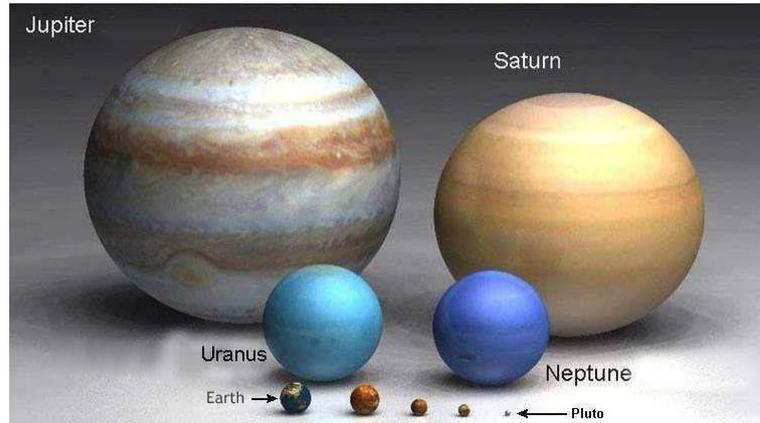
## 3.24 Fungus Gnat Lifecycle



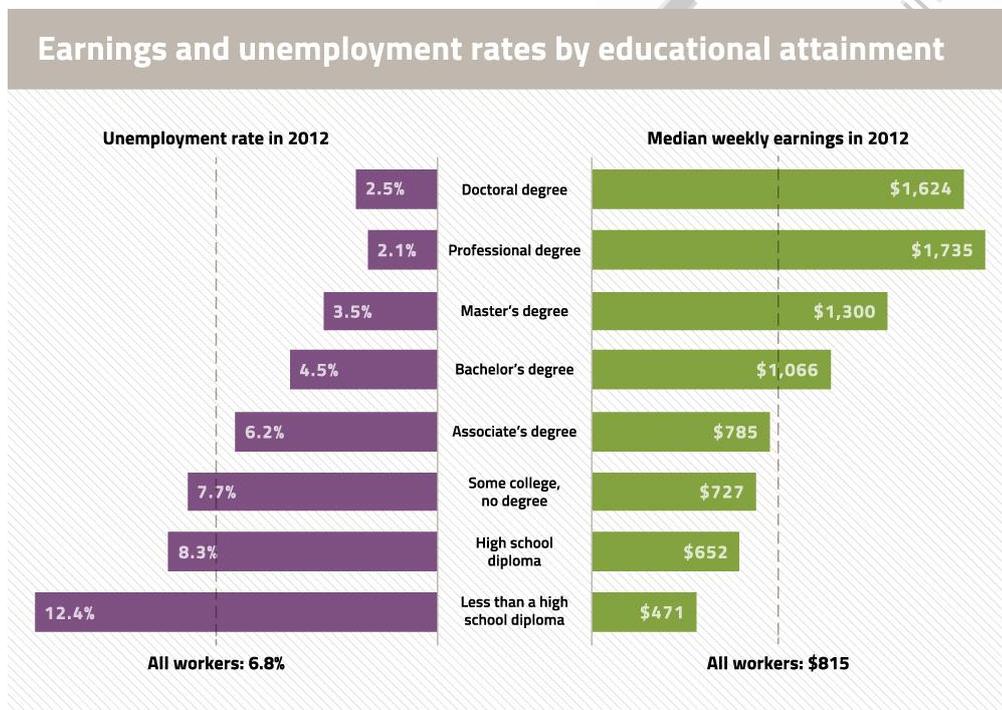
## 3.25 Switzerland: Languages



**3.26 Nine Planet**



**3.27 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](http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_chart_001.htm)



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**Add:** Suite 4, 439 Albany Highway, Victoria Park **WeChat:** ezpteperth **Facebook:** ezpteperth

**PH:** (08) 6260 9966 **Mob:** 0425 011 301 **Web:** www.ezpte.com **Email:** info@ezpte.com Page 34 of 177

**3.28 Economic inactivity through the generations**

**Table 1 Economic inactivity through the generations**

<i>Birth cohorts</i>	<i>Average work expectancy at age 15 years</i>	<i>Average life expectancy</i>	<i>Average inactivity</i>	<i>Inactivity share of life</i>
	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

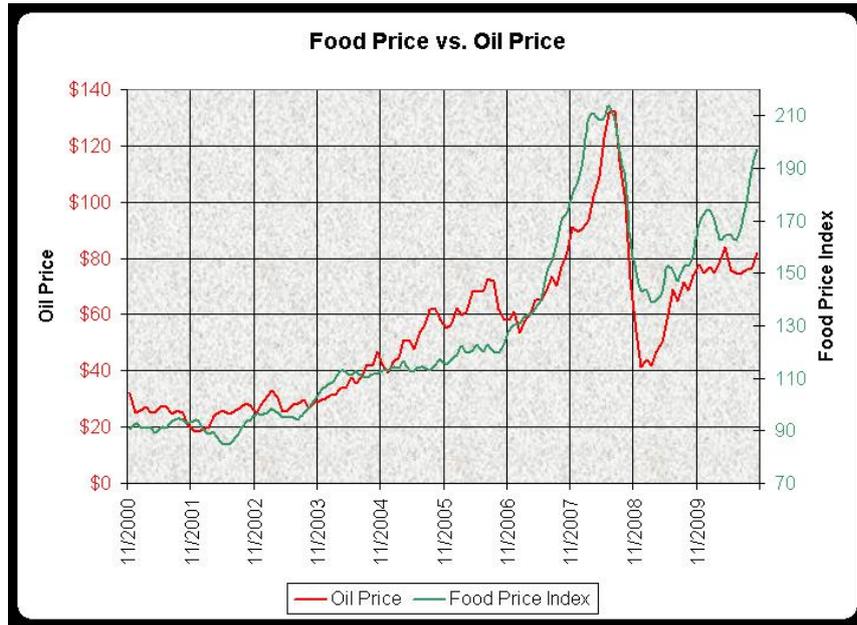
**3.29 How Dell does closed-loop recycling**

How Dell does closed-loop recycling

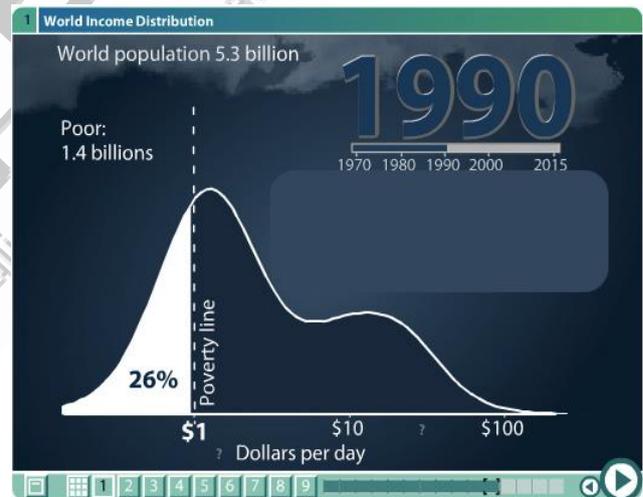
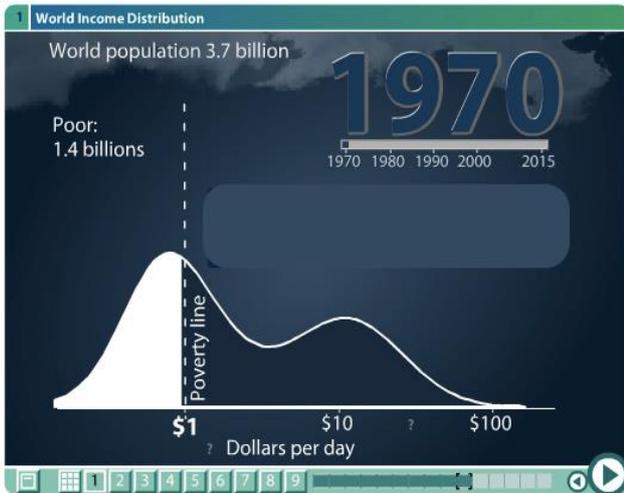


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## 3.30 Food Price vs. Oil Price



## 3.31 World Population



3.32 Out of sight, out of mind



3.33 How a virus works

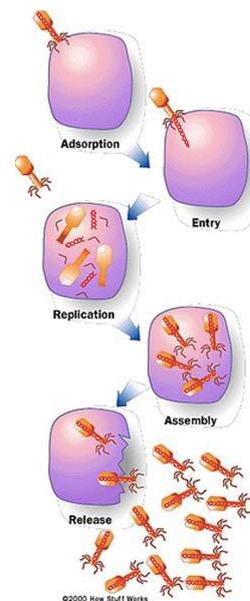
How a virus 'works'

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)



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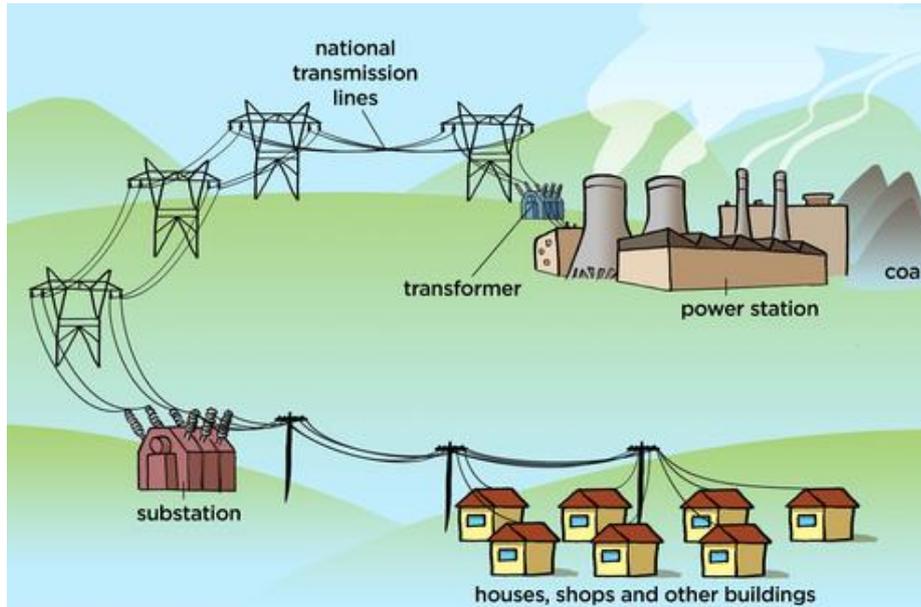


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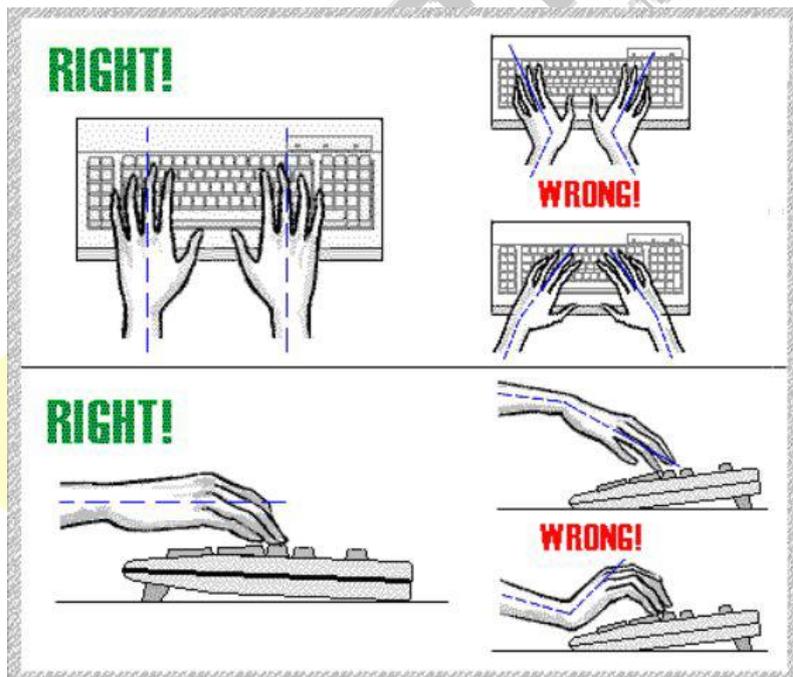
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### 3.34 How to bring electricity to families

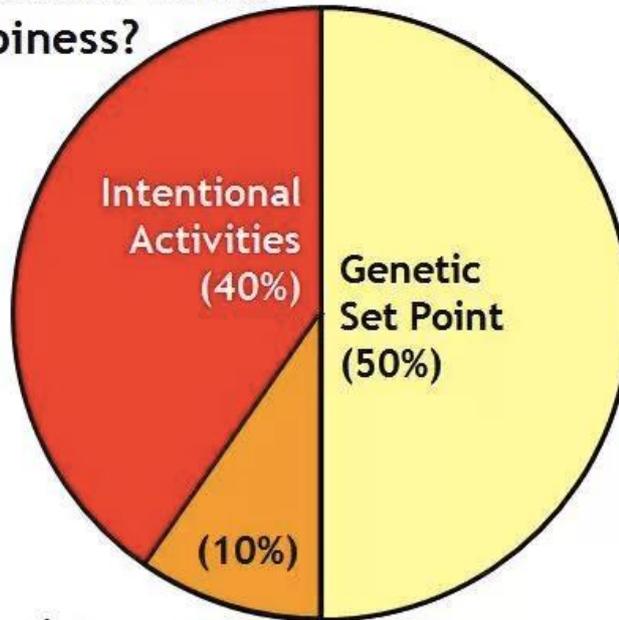


### 3.35 How to use the keyboards



3.36 What Determines Happiness

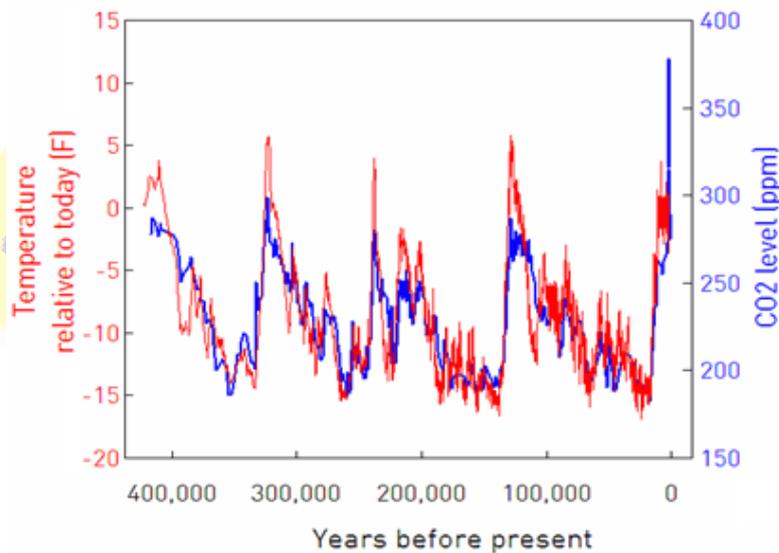
What Determines Happiness?



Life Circumstances

3.37 Temperature and Co2 for last 400000 years

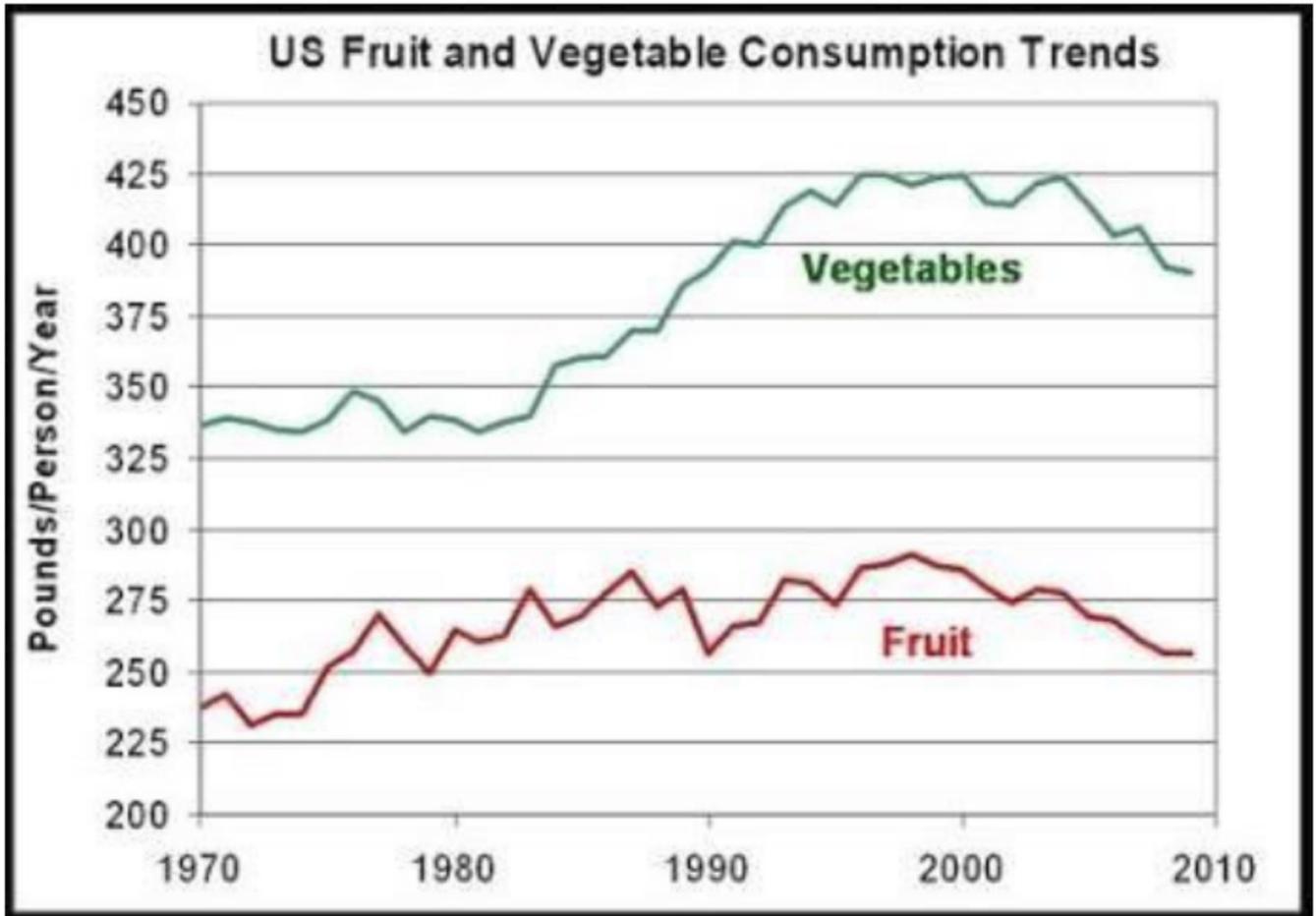
Temperature and CO2 for Last 400,000 Years





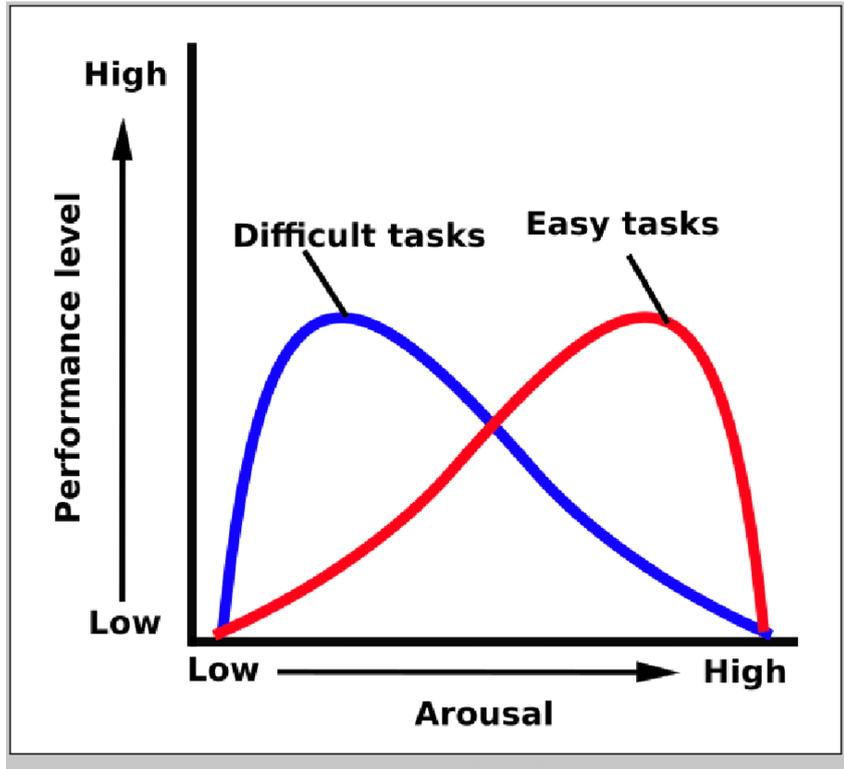
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## 3.38 US Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Trends



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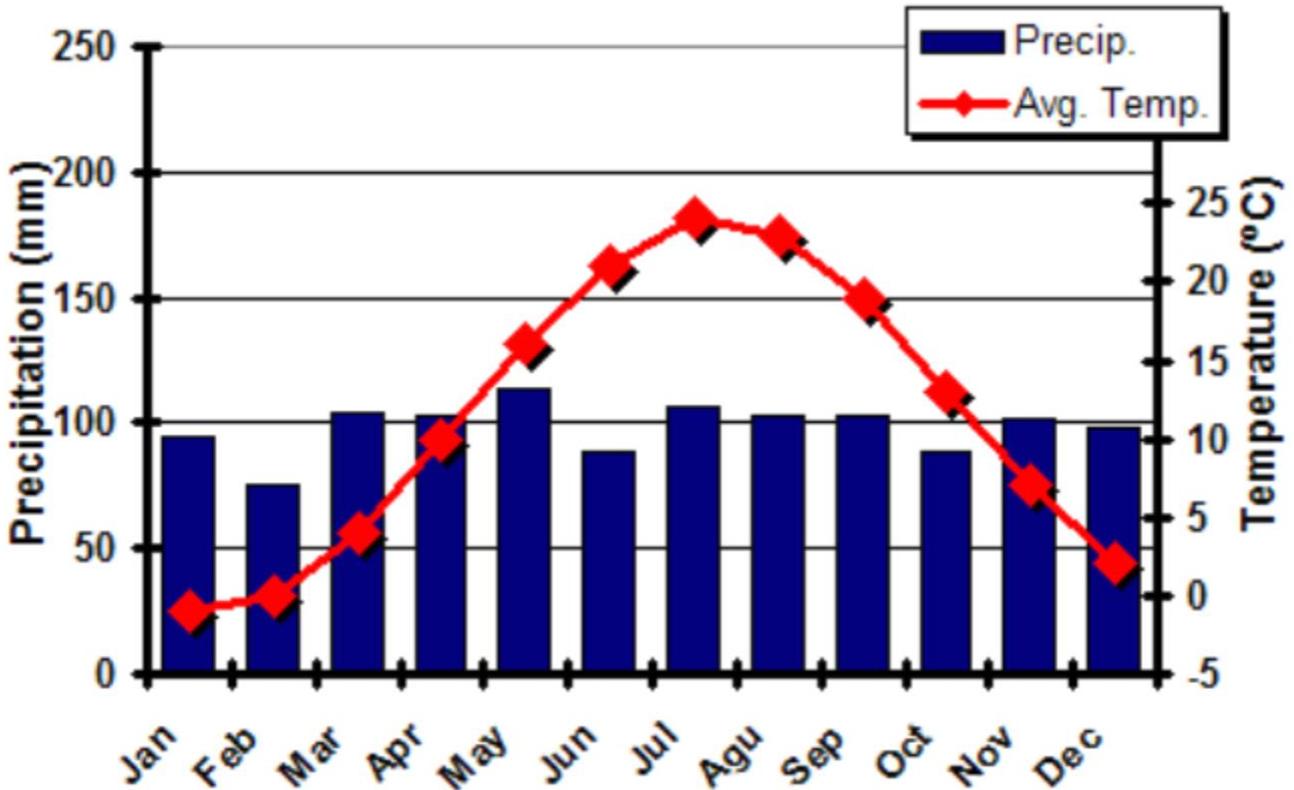
## 3.39 Difficult and Easy tasks



## 3.40 100% health



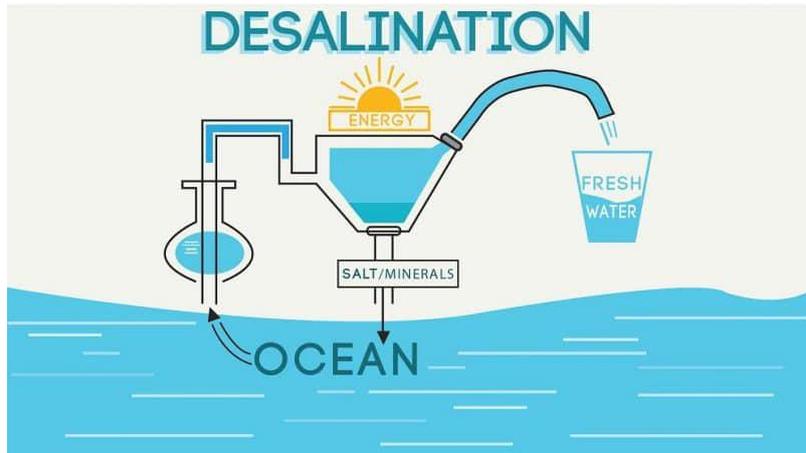
3.41 Precipitation and Temperature



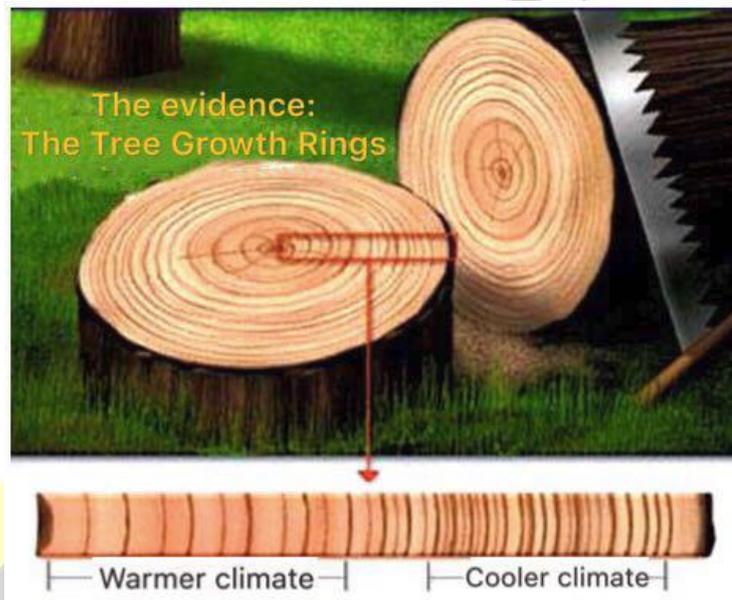
3.42 London's Fleet Street Then and Today:



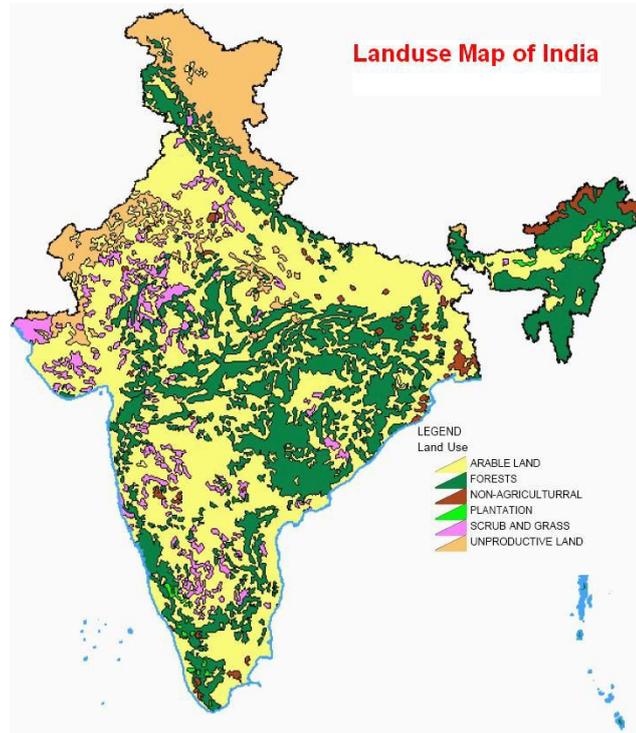
### 3.43 Desalination



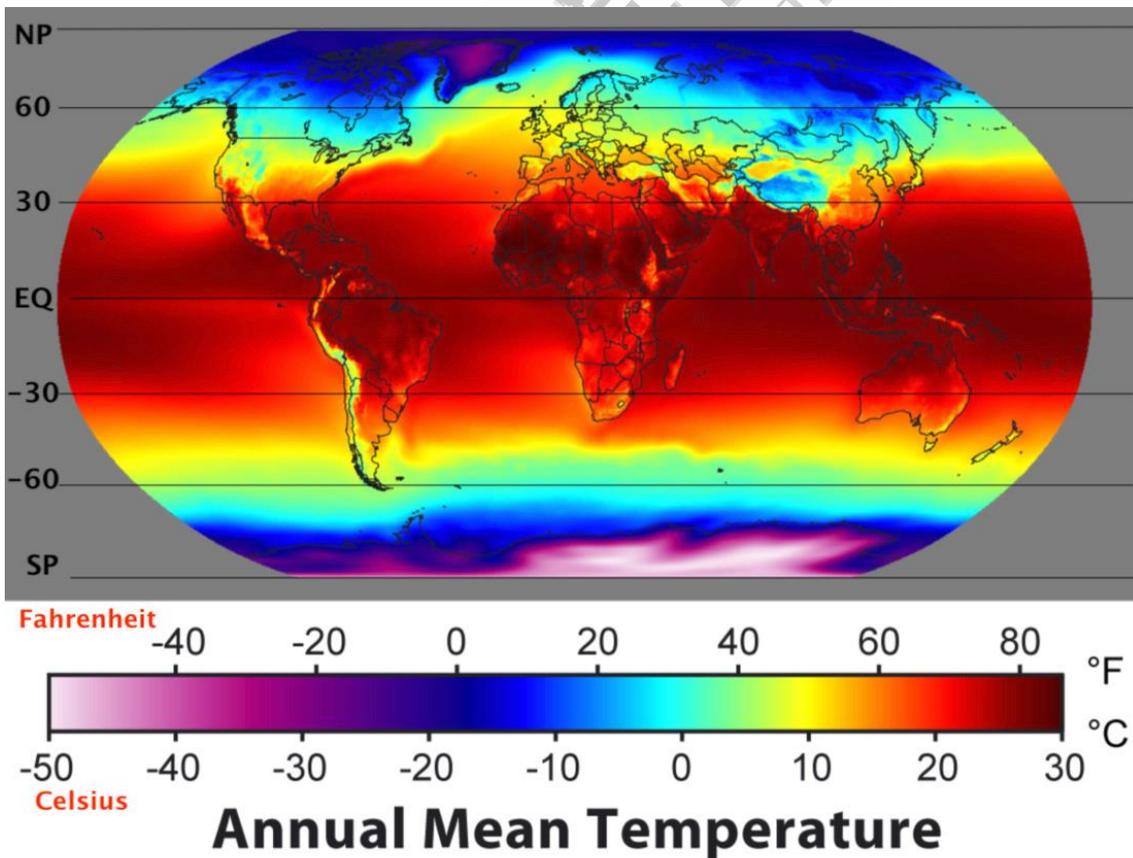
### 3.44 Tree rings



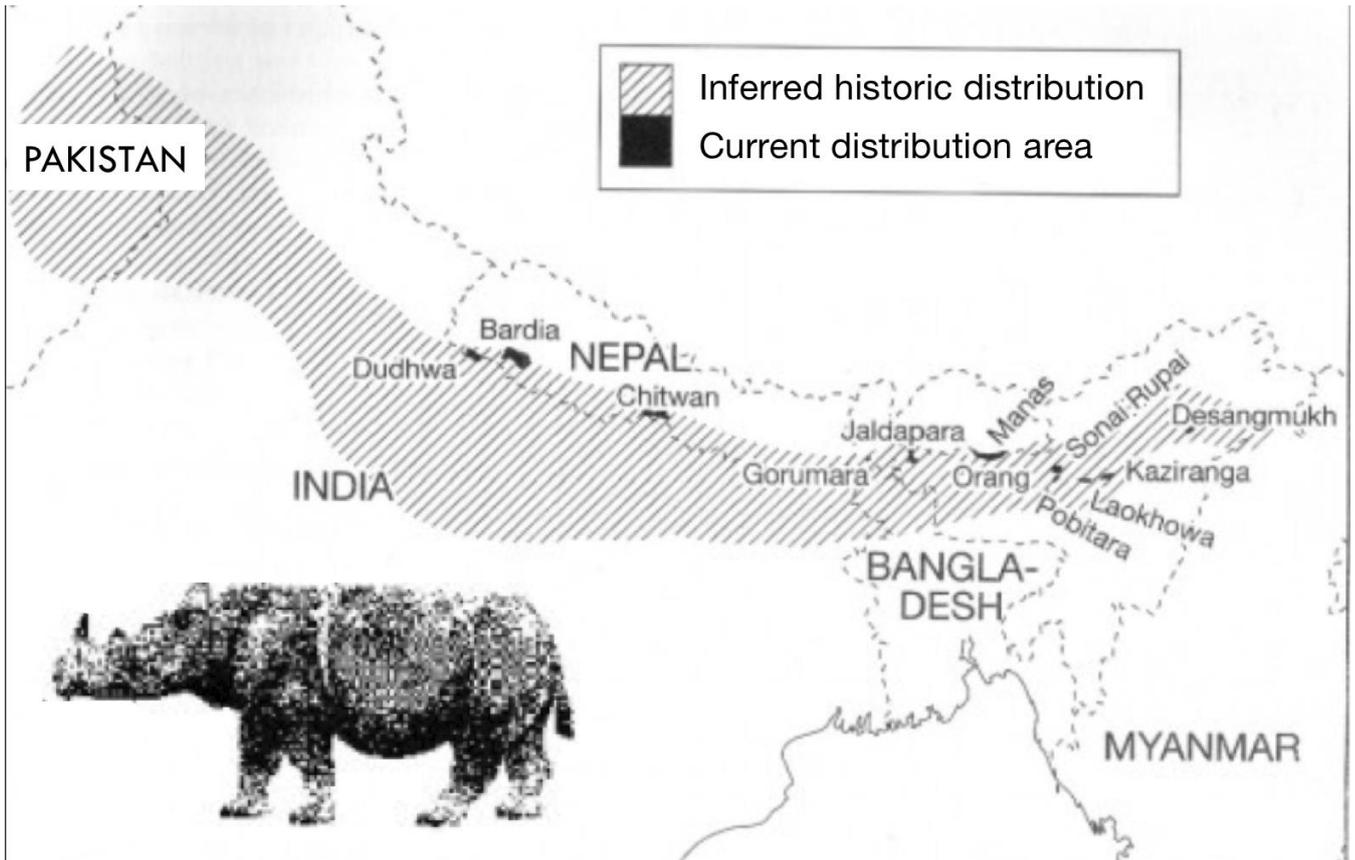
**3.45 Landuse Map of India**



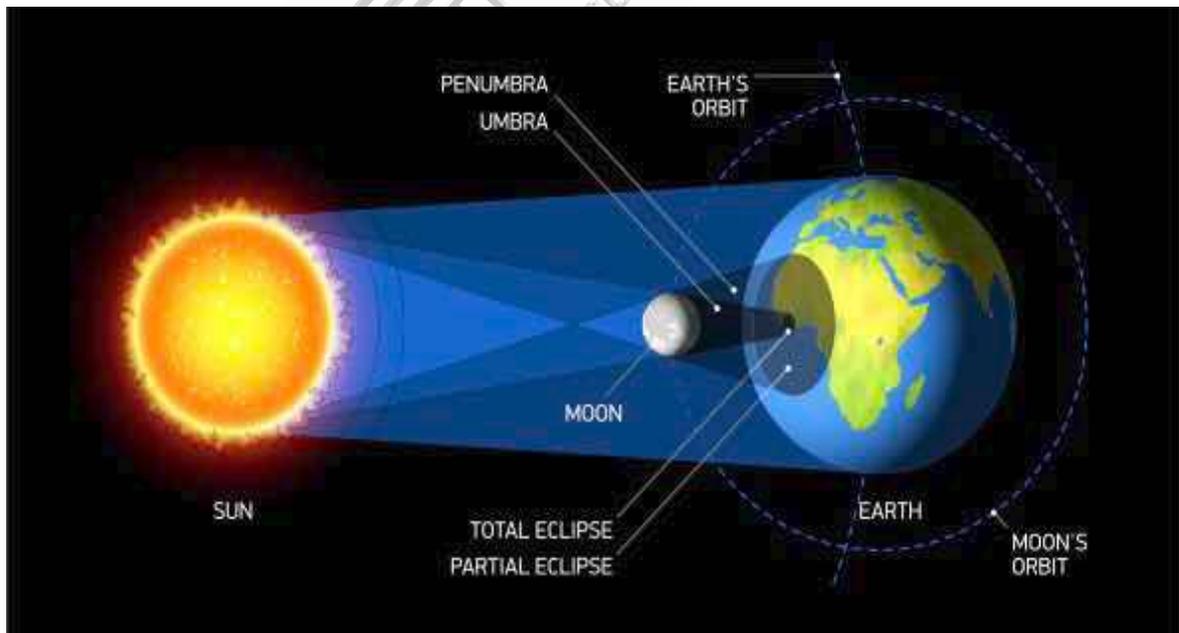
**3.46 Annual Mean Temperature**



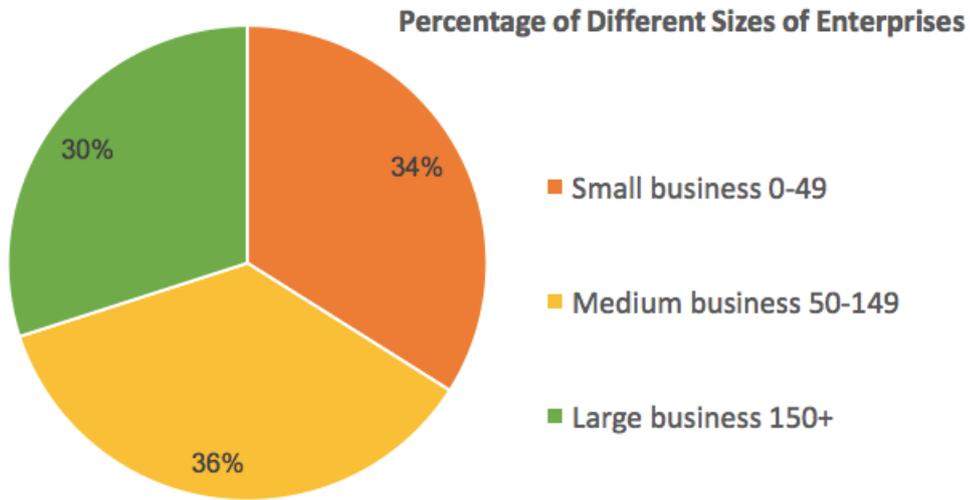
3.47 Pakistan



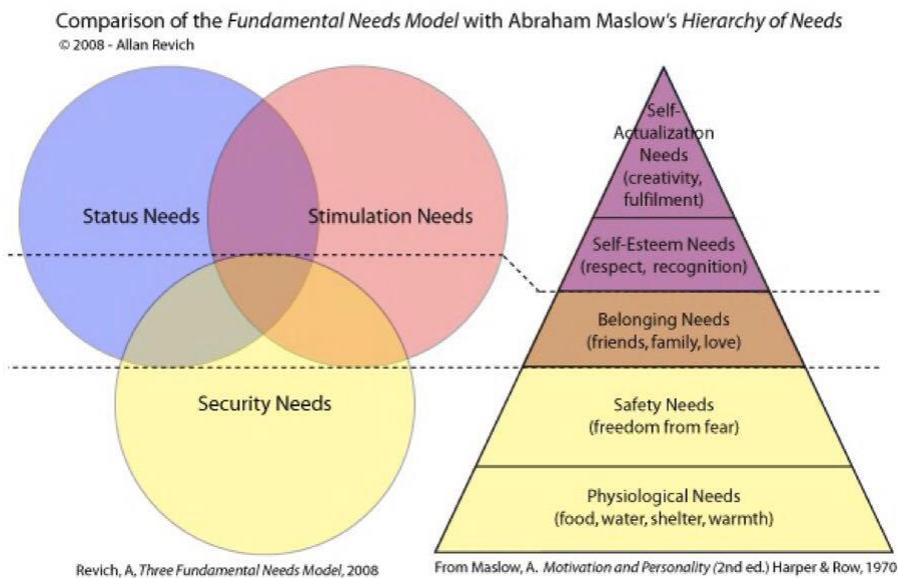
3.48 Sun ,Moon and Earth



**3.49 Percentage of Different Sizes of Enterprises**

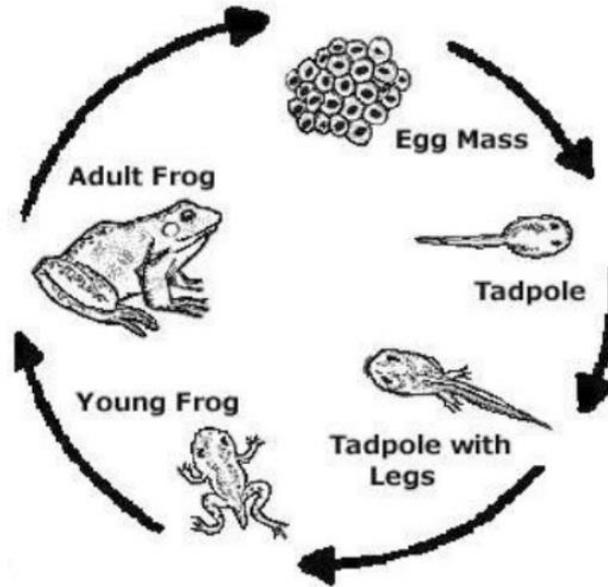


**3.50 Comparison of the Fundamental Needs Model with Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs**



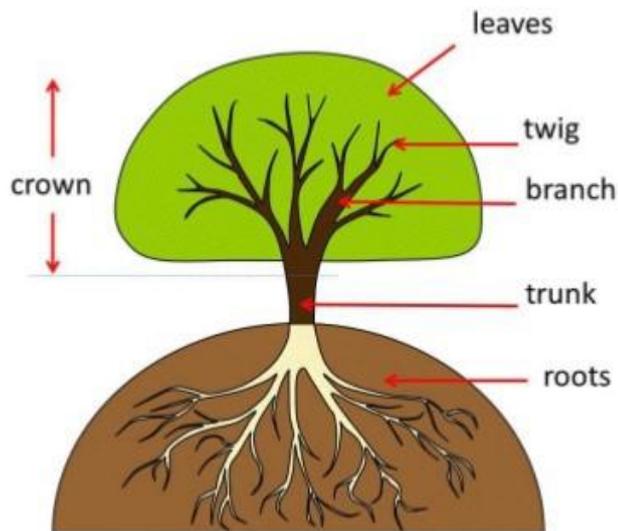


## 3.51 Frog lifecycle

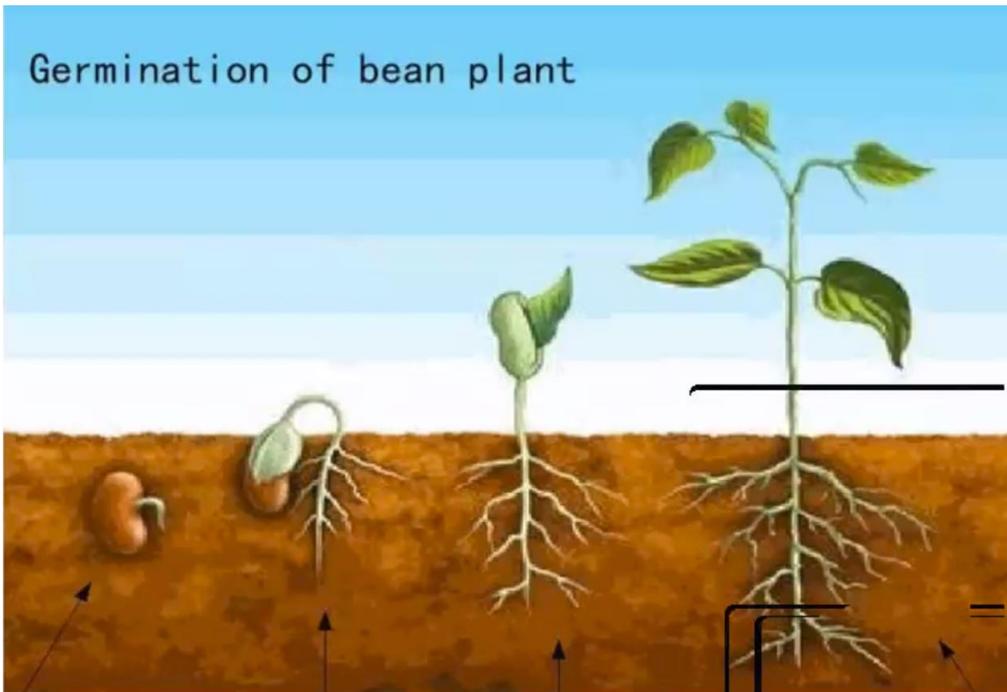


## 3.52 Parts of a Tree

### Parts of a Tree

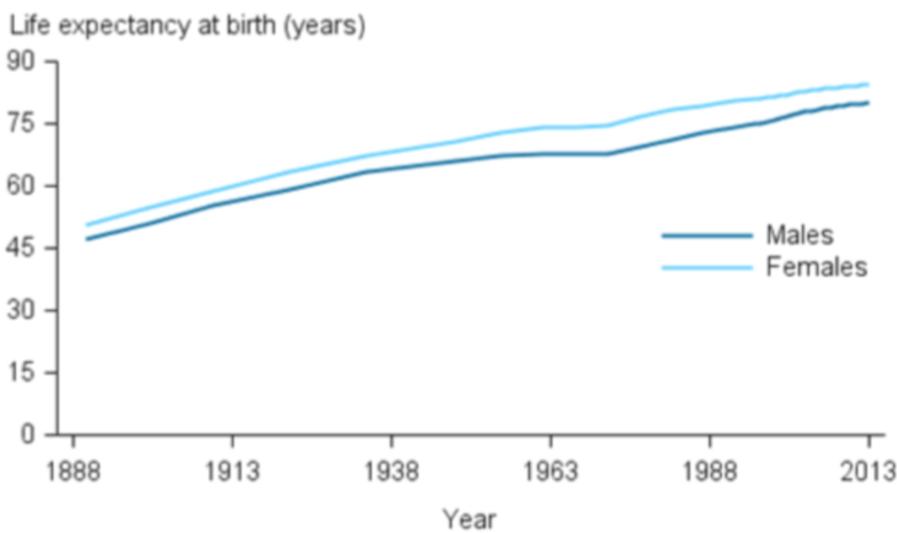


**3.53 Germination of bean plant**

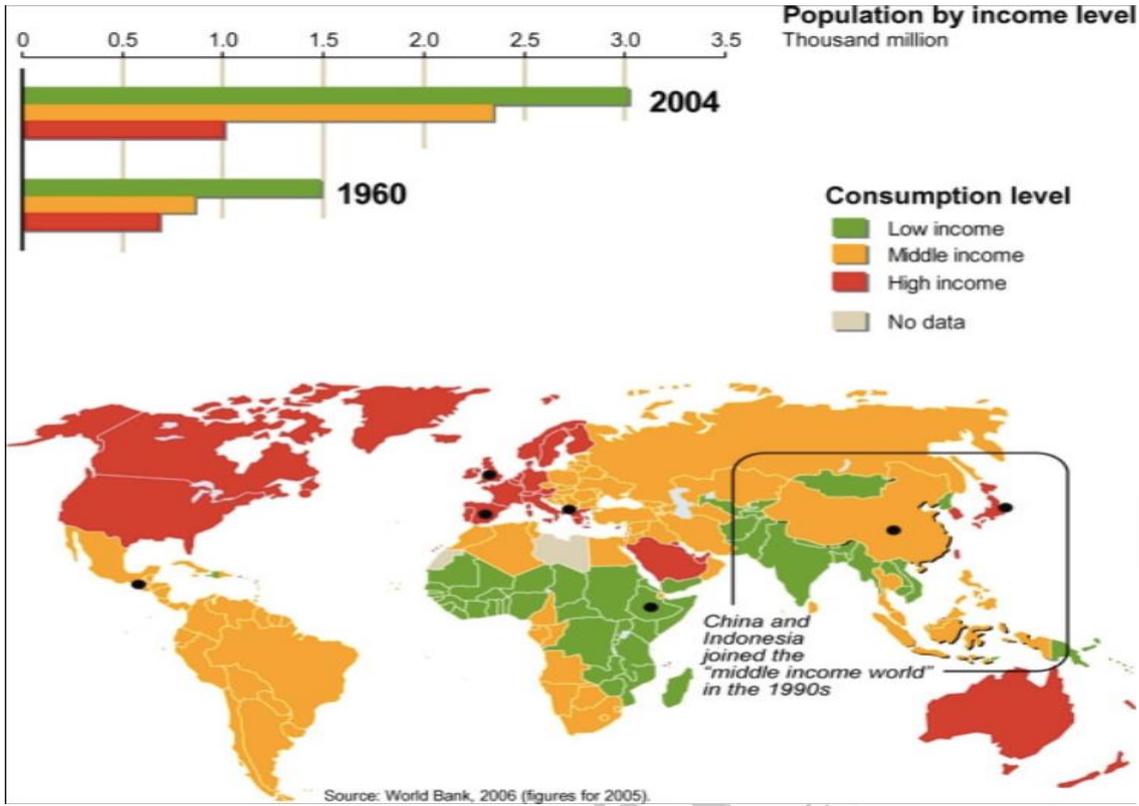


**3.54 Life expectancy at birth by sex**

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



**3.55 Population by income level**



**3.56 How to feed the birds**

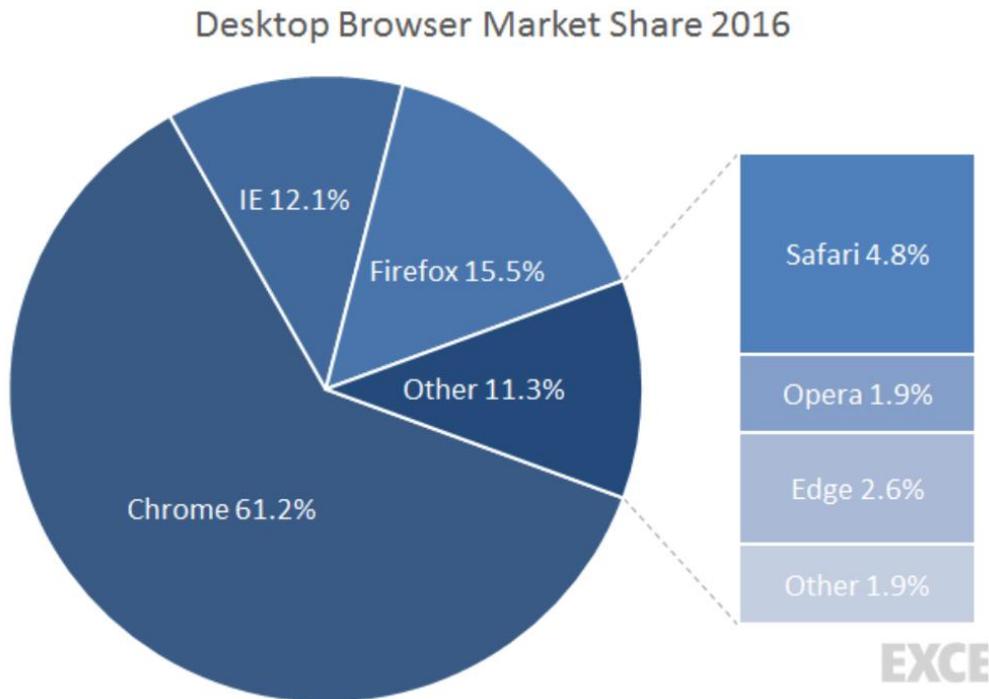


**3.57 Annual Income of Bachelor degrees holders in different fields**

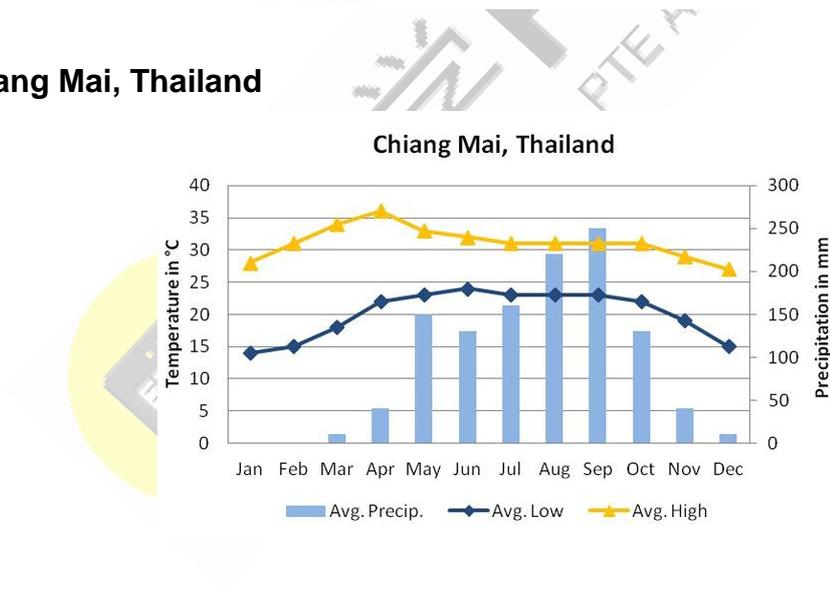
Annual Income of Bachelor degrees holders in different fields			
	1980	1990	2000
Business	91,000	97,000	105,000
Education	78,000	85,000	98,000
Language and Literature	64,000	71,000	80,000



**3.58 Desktop Browser Market Share 2016**



**3.59 Chiang Mai, Thailand**



**3.60 Government Expenditure: Education- all sectors**

Government Expenditure: Education – all sectors



**3.61 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%

**3.62 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



3.63 **Tesco Extra**



**PART 4: Retell Lecture**

**4.1 Absolute zero**

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

**4.2 Air Pollution**



- Increasing combustion which leads to greenhouse gases emissions is the major cause of global warming and climate change.



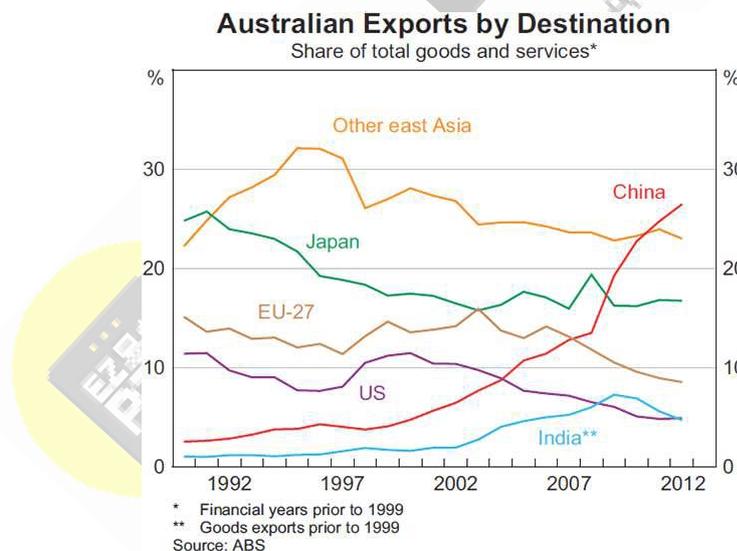
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- But soot emissions is another bigger threat to humans health which makes people live shorter.
- It is not to say that we should ignore carbon dioxide emissions and greenhouse gases
- It is that soot emission is one quarter more harmful to health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

### 4.3 An innovative musical instrument

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

### 4.4 Australian export



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



## 4.5 Bilingual

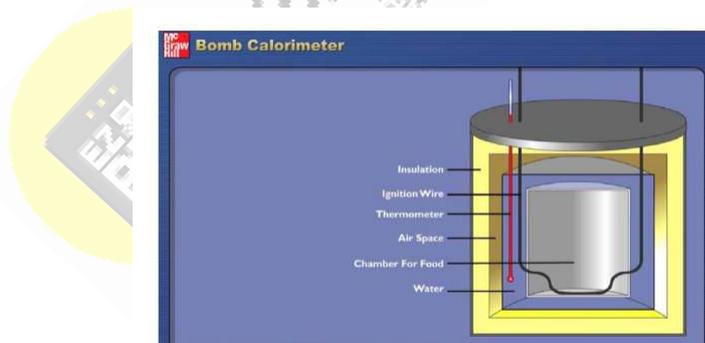
### Parents

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

## 4.6 Biomedical Engineering

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

## 4.7 Bomb calorimeter



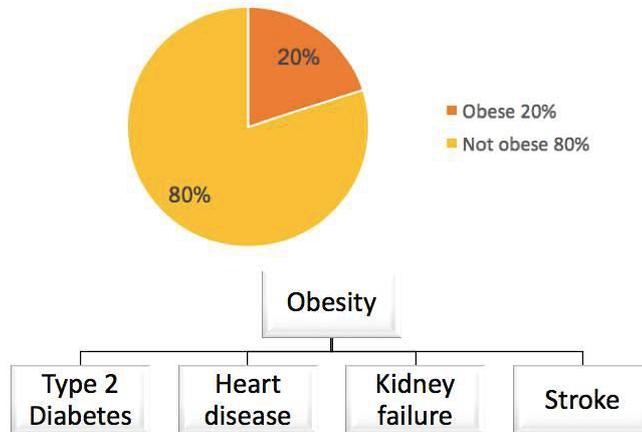
- Bomb calorimeter is used to calculate how much energy is contained in food.
- The thermometer can calculate the energy contained in the food.
- Bomb calorimeter can measure the heat of the food but cannot measure the digestible energy that people intake.



## 4.8 Children

### Overweight

Children Obesity and Overweight Problem



Negative health consequences of obesity.

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

## 4.9 Civil society/NGO

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

## 4.10 Civilization

- With the development shipping and trade, ships and trades can take people and goods to places that are very far away.
- Intelligence can make the world smaller. But this will bring a lot of environmental problems on the planet.

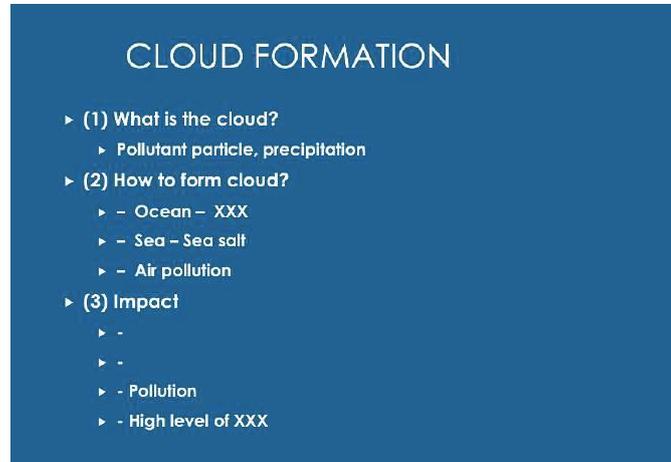


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- Human

civilization is a process of trial and error. But we cannot afford to trail and error anymore. It is the time now to stop damaging the environment.

## 4.11 Cloud Formation



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

## 4.12 Darkness between galaxies



- This is a photo of thousands of galaxies, which is the largest photo so far taken by NASA.
- It is copyright free. It took more than a month to produce this photo by using Hubble Ultra-Deep Field.
- The deepest mystery of galaxies is the darkness of galaxy, because galaxies are not dark actually.

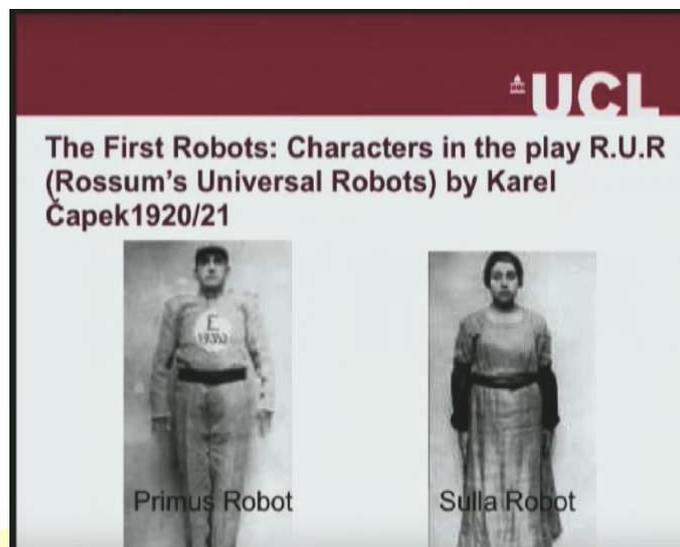


- But why is the sky dark at night? This is the question that scientists are trying to understand.

#### 4.13 Dimensions

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

#### 4.14 Early Robot



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

#### 4.15 Earth and Mars

### EARTH AND MARS

#### Similarities

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

#### Preparing for the Phoenix Mission

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



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

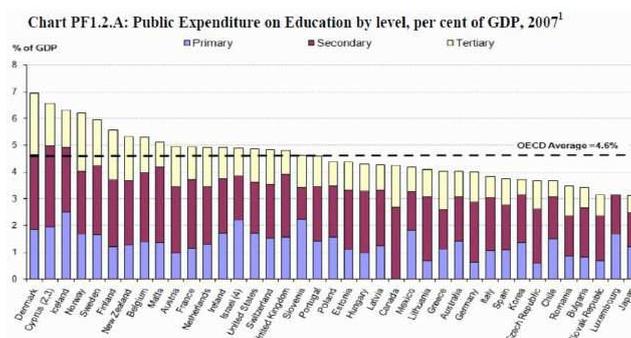
## 4.16 Edmund Wilson

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

## 4.17 Europe Economic Structure

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

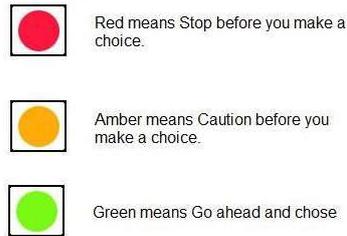
## 4.18 European Countries' Educational Expenditure



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

## 4.19 Food Labelling

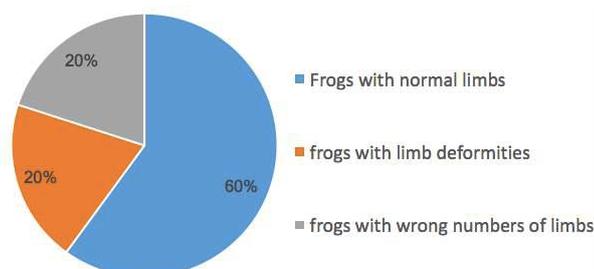


- Traffic light colors (red, amber and green) are used to represent food healthy standard.
- Different colors represent different information and categorize food types, so that people would know what to eat when they need some certain type of nutrients.
- It is the retailer's responsibility to label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

## 4.20 Freedom of Speech in Britain

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

## 4.21 Frogs



- A research on frogs with wrong number of limbs has found ...(pie chart)... in North America.



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- There are large numbers of frogs with limb deformities or wrong numbers of limbs.
- It might be caused by the exposure of the drinking water.
- From public perspectives, if this is true, the humans might also be affected by the same drinking water resources.

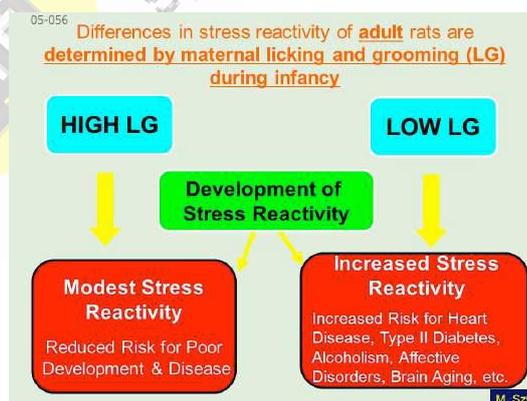
## 4.22 Government Blogging

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

## 4.23 Happiness & Social Relations

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

## 4.24 High LG and Low LG



- Differences in stress reactivity of adult rats are determined by maternal licking and grooming (LG) during infancy.
- L means licking and G means grooming.



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

## 4.25 Indian HIV Training

### Community Worker Health

**Training:** for skill

**Quarterly Meeting:** experts and agents

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

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

## 4.26 Infinite monkey theorem



- If you give a monkey a typewriter, it may type six letters.



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

## 4.27 Influence of Climate Change

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

## 4.28 Internal and External Fac

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

## 4.29 Language Disorder

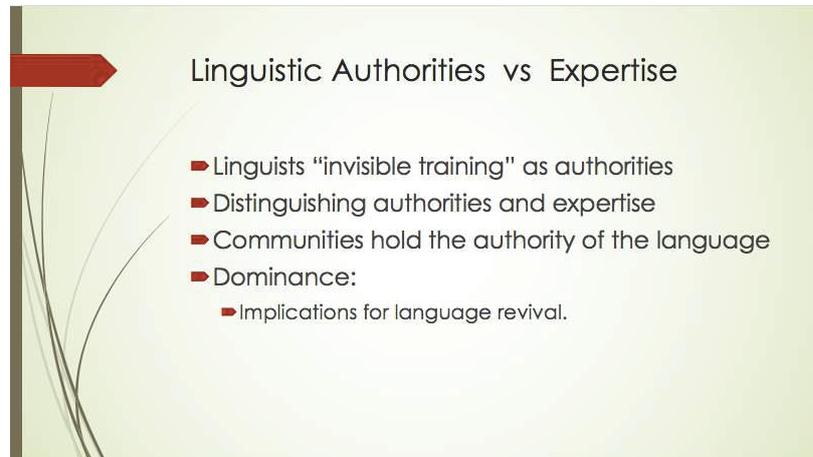
- Language disorder in a children's disability, but it is a philosophical question because it involves in children's psychology as well.
- To solve this problem, we need to ask questions about language first: What is language? How can it be learned? How can children speak different sentences started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

## 4.30 Latin America Economic Reform

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



## 4.31 Linguistics and Authority of Language



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

## 4.32 Loggerhead turtles

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

## 4.33 Low child birth rate

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

## 4.34 Mega cities

- The lecture talks about city growth and resources.
- In 1900, city population was about 1.5 billion and it increased 4 folds to 6 billion in 2000.



- Due to the globalization and urbanization, cities only accounts for 2% of land, but takes up 50% of total population and consumed 80% of resources.
- The increase of energy consumption increased by 16 folds.

## 4.35 Morton Prince & Dissociation of a Personality



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

## 4.36 Napoleon III Renovation of Paris



- This lecture talks about the renovation of Paris in the 1890s, which was a vast public program directed by Haussmann, commissioned by Napoleon The Third.
- Napoleon the third told Haussmann to bring air and light to the center of to make the city safer and more beautiful.

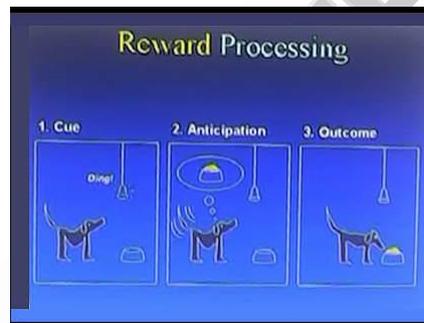


- The renovation removed the unhealthy neighbourhood and it includes building roads, parks and squares, planting more trees and the construction of new infrastructure.
- Finally, the speaker mentions that the reason for doing this is that the old Paris had many serious problems such as overcrowding, disease and crime.

#### 4.37 Open Border

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

#### 4.38 Pavlov's Experiment



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

#### 4.39 Politics of Happiness

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



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- So it has gradually become a subject of great interest for policy makers and legislators in different countries.

### 4.40 Poor people suffer from health crisis

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

### 4.41 Poverty in Rural Areas

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

### 4.42 Practice and Performance

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

### 4.43 Robot

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

### 4.44 Science and Scientists

- In this dialog, the male is discussing about a science fiction. Science is all about evidence.



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- He is talking about the difference between science and scientists, and he said he likes scientists rather than science.
- Because scientists can do research and propose questions to find out what is true.
- Science is like furniture.

### 4.45 Small Languages

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

### 4.46 Social Identity

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

### 4.47 Superman & Superpower

- Today we are going to recount some heroic stories. Some human beings can execute super human strength like lifting a car. But are these stories true?
- They are actually anecdotal.
- This kind of strength is called hysterical strength, or superhuman strength.
- From scientific perspectives, humans will temporarily have superhuman strength sometimes, especially when they are facing crisis, danger and fear.
- But after that period, they cannot do the same things ever again.

### 4.48 Teaching

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

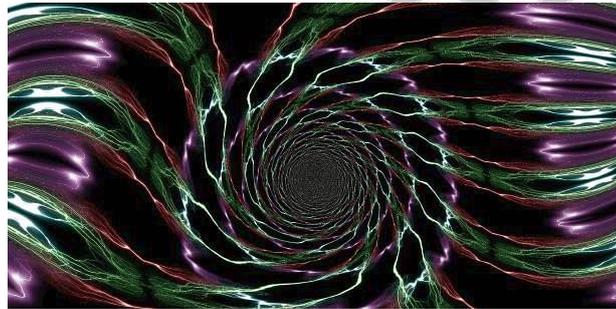


#### 4.49 The Best

##### Rice

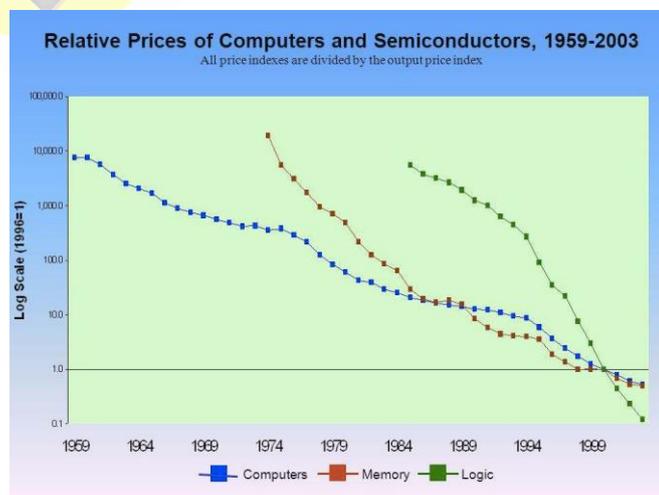
- There is a Green Revolution in Mexico in 1943, but didn't to feed its growing population.
- And then in 1962, a new strain of rice called IR8 made a real impact on world hunger. IR8 was created by carefully selecting the best from each generation, followed by further modification and selection.
- IR8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

#### 4.50 The Fourth Dimensions



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

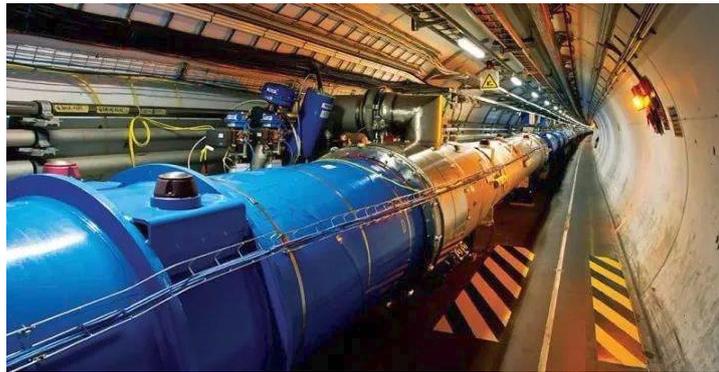
#### 4.51 The Increasing Productivity



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

### 4.52 The Large Hadron Collider



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

### 4.53 Thermodynamic theory & kinetic theory

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

### 4.54 Truth and Rhetoric

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



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- We can use rhetoric to help people understand truth.

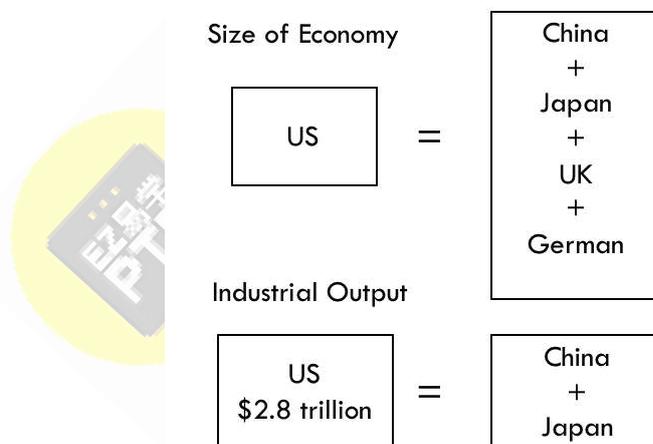
## 4.55 UK City Population

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

## 4.56 Underwater Antares Detectors for fish

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

## 4.57 US Economy



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

## 4.58 Visual Description

- The comic I show you with lots of people chatting around a room is a form of description.



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

### 4.59 Welsh

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

## PART 5: Summarize Written Text

### 5.1 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.

## 5.2 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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Add: Suite 4, 439 Albany Highway, Victoria Park WeChat: ezptperth Facebook: ezptperth

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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.

### 5.3 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 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.



## 5.4 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.

## 5.5 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.

## 5.6 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.

### 5.7 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.

### 5.8 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.

## 5.9 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



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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.

### 5.10 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.

### 5.11 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



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Add: Suite 4, 439 Albany Highway, Victoria Park WeChat: ezptperth Facebook: ezptperth

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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.

### 5.12 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.

### 5.13 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.

### 5.14 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. They can do this because they possess what is surely the most highly evolved digestive organ in nature: the rumen. About the size of a medicine ball, the organ is essentially a forty-five-gallon fermentation tank in which a resident population of bacteria dines on grass.

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.

### 5.15 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:



易学 PTE | EZPT 珀斯校区 Perth Campus

Add: Suite 4, 439 Albany Highway, Victoria Park WeChat: ezptperth Facebook: ezptperth

PH: (08) 6260 9966 Mob: 0425 011 301 Web: www.ezpte.com Email: info@ezpte.com Page 81 of 177

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.

### 5.16 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:



易学 PTE | EZPTE 珀斯校区 Perth Campus

Add: Suite 4, 439 Albany Highway, Victoria Park WeChat: ezptperth Facebook: ezptperth

PH: (08) 6260 9966 Mob: 0425 011 301 Web: www.ezpte.com Email: info@ezpte.com Page 82 of 177

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.

### 5.17 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.



## 5.18 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.

## 5.19 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.

## 5.20 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)

### 5.21 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, forging bonds and friendships not possible in conventional classrooms, which are usually limited to students from a specific geographical area.

参考答案:

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.

### 5.22 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.

### 5.23 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.

#### 5.24 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.

## 5.25 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.

## 5.26 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.

## 5.27 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.

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.

## 5.28 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.

### 5.29 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 value to release the stress of everyday life.

### 5.30 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.



### 5.31 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.

### 5.32 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.

### 5.33 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.

### 5.34 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.

### 5.35 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.

### 5.36 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



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Add: Suite 4, 439 Albany Highway, Victoria Park WeChat: ezptperth Facebook: ezptperth

PH: (08) 6260 9966 Mob: 0425 011 301 Web: www.ezpte.com Email: info@ezpte.com Page 99 of 177

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

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

### 6.2 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.

### 6.3 Allergies

Allergies are abnormal immune system reactions to things that are typically harmless to most people. When you're allergic to something, your immune system **mistakenly** believes that this substance is harmful to your body. Substances that cause allergic reactions — such as certain foods, dust, plant pollen, or medicines — are known as allergens. In an attempt to **protect** the body, the immune system produces IgE antibodies to that allergen. Those antibodies then cause certain cells in the body to **release** chemicals into the bloodstream, one of which is histamine. The histamine then **acts** on a person's eyes, nose, throat, lungs, skin, or gastrointestinal tract and causes the symptoms of the allergic reaction. Future exposure to that same allergen will trigger this antibody response again. This means that every time you come into contact with that allergen, you'll have an allergic reaction.



## 6.4 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.

## 6.5 American executive

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

## 6.6 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 Nightingale," "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.

## 6.7 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



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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.

## 6.8 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**.

## 6.9 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 20<sup>th</sup> century have seen a steady stream of migrants from a variety of regions throughout the world. Both countries have **experienced** similar declines in fertility since the high levels recorded during the baby boom, and alongside this have enjoyed the benefits of continually improving life expectancy. One consequence of these trends is that both countries are faced with an ageing population, and the **associated** challenge of providing appropriate care and support for this growing group within the community.

## 6.10 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.

### 6.11 Bach in Venice and Germany

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

### 6.12 Bats

Of the more than 1,000 bat species worldwide, 22 are **native** to North America. And while there are no pollinator bats in our area, gardeners should **champion** those that do live here, because they're insectivorous. These bats **consume** moths, beetles and mosquitoes, and can eat up to 500 mosquito-sized insects per hour. They also protect gardens and crops from such **pests** as cucumber beetles, cutworms and leafhoppers.

### 6.13 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.

#### 6.14 Biological systems

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

#### 6.15 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.

#### 6.16 Breton language

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

#### 6.17 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**.

### 6.18 C.S. Lewis

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

Lewis's early childhood was relatively happy and carefree. In those days Northern Ireland was not yet **plagued** by bitter civil strife, and the Lewises were comfortably off. The family home, called Little Lea, was a large, gabled house with dark, narrow passages and an overgrown garden, which Warnie and Jack played in and **explored** together. There was also a library that was crammed with books - two of Jack's favorites were *Treasure Island* by Robert Louis Stevenson and *The Secret Garden* by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

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

Lewis hated the school, with its strict rules and hard, **unsympathetic** headmaster, and he missed Belfast terribly. Fortunately for him, the school closed in 1910, and he was able to return to Ireland. After a year, however, he was sent back to England to study. This time, the **experience** proved to be mostly positive. As a teenager, Lewis learned to love poetry, especially the works of Virgil and Homer. He also developed an interest in modern languages, mastering French, German, and Italian.

### 6.19 Cardona salt mountain

Formed two million years ago when low-density salt was pushed up through the much harder materials surrounding it, the Cardona Salt Mountain is one of the largest domes of its kind in the world, and unique in Europe. While small amounts of other minerals pervade the savory hill, the salt pile would



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Add: Suite 4, 439 Albany Highway, Victoria Park WeChat: ezptperth Facebook: ezptperth

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have a near

translucent quality if not for the thin layer of reddish clay coating the exterior. The **significance** of the mountain was recognized as early as the middle ages when Romans began exploiting the mountain for its salt, which began to bolster the young Cardonian **economy**. With the invention of industrial mining techniques, a mine was built into the side of the mountain and a thriving facility formed at its base as excavators dragged enormous amounts of potash (water-soluble) salt from the innards of the hill. In addition to the mineral export, the locals of Cardona began making salt sculptures to sell and invented a number of hard, salty pastries unique to the area.

## 6.20 Career

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

## 6.21 Charles Darwin

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

## 6.22 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.

## 6.23 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.



### 6.24 Child-Centric Mother

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

### 6.25 Chimpanzees' gesture

Chimpanzee posture, gestures, and facial expressions communicate many messages and **emotions** between various individuals. When **greeting** a dominant individual following an absence or in response to an aggressive gesture, nervous **subordinates** may approach with submissive signals – crouching, presenting the hindquarters, holding a hand out – accompanied by pant-grunts or squeaks. In response, the dominant individual may make gestures of **reassurance**, such as touching, kissing, or embracing.

### 6.26 Choice of Investments

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



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finances, but this

is particularly so for women." Other demographic factors, including age, ethnicity, education, and income, can also influence the choices **being made** about retirement savings. Dr Matthews found that those with bachelor and higher degrees, and those in households with a pre-tax income of \$100,000 or more, were more likely to choose aggressive and growth funds.

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

## 6.27 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.

## 6.28 Clones

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

## 6.29 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.”

### 6.30 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**.

### 6.31 Coral reef

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

### 6.32 Critical thinking

Critical thinking involves looking at something you may have seen many times and examining it from many different **angles** and perspectives. It involves going beyond the **obvious** or beyond “easy” to seek new understanding and rare **solutions**. It involves looking at common issues with uncommon eyes, known problems with new skepticism, everyday conflicts with probing **curiosity**, and daily challenges with greater attention to detail.

### 6.33 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**.)



### 6.34 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.

### 6.35 Dendrochronology

A bonus of dendrochronology is that the width and substructure of each ring **reflect** 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 **past** climate; e.g., a series of wide rings means a wet period, and a **series** of narrow rings means a **drought**.

### 6.36 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 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.

### 6.37 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 ea 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."



## 6.38 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.

## 6.39 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.

## 6.40 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.

## 6.41 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.



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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.

## 6.42 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...

The study, of 322 overweight 10- to 14-year-olds, found that those whose usual, sedentary video games were partly replaced with active games **gained** less weight over six months. For years, experts have worried that the growing amount of time children are spending in front of TVs and computers is helping to feed an epidemic of childhood obesity.

## 6.43 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.

## 6.44 E-learning

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

## 6.45 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



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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.

## 6.46 Enigma

And if the voice of an animal is not heard as message but as art, interesting things start to happen: Nature is no longer an alien **enigma**, but instead something immediately beautiful, an **exuberant opus** with space for us to join in. Bird melodies have always been called songs for a **reason**. As long as we have been listening, people have presumed there is music coming out of those scissoring beaks.

## 6.47 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.

## 6.48 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.

## 6.49 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



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folklore. In short,

Josephine Esther Mentzer, daughter of immigrants, lived above her father's hardware store in Corona, a section of Queens in New York City. She started her **enterprise** by selling skin creams concocted by her uncle, a chemist, in beauty shops, beach clubs and resorts.

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

## 6.50 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.

## 6.51 Farming

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

## 6.52 Fawaz Siddiqi

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



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

## 6.53 Fingerprints

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

## 6.54 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.

## 6.55 Flower Attract Insects

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

## 6.56 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**.

## 6.57 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.

## 6.58 Genetic test

While Florey researchers have also created a genetic test for PD (10% of PD cases are caused by genetic factors), this new test has a broader **application** by screening for many different types of PD and monitoring treatment, as well as measuring the **effectiveness** of drugs being developed to treat the disease. Dr Qiao-Xin Li and colleagues from The University of Melbourne and The Mental Health Research Institute of Victoria, along with Prof Malcolm Horne from the Howard Florey Institute, found people with PD had low levels of the brain-secreted protein 'alpha- synuclein' in their blood, **while**



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people without

PD had high levels of the protein. Prof Horne said the test they developed measured alpha-synuclein levels in blood. “Currently there is no specific PD diagnostic test so doctors rely on their observations to make a diagnosis, which means some patients may not be prescribed the most suitable medication and around 15% of those **diagnosed** may actually be suffering from something else,” Prof Horne said. Further studies are required to establish whether this test can distinguish between people who are responsive to treatment and those who are not,” he said. The researchers are now conducting a large-scale study to determine the effectiveness of the test, to discover whether it is applicable for all types of PD, and to find out if it can measure the rate of **progression** and severity of the disease

## 6.59 Genetically Modified Food

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

## 6.60 Global Textile Industry

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

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

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

## 6.61 Good looks win votes

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



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**smirk**? It's hard

to find anyone who can look at the president without assessing him politically as well as **physically**.

## 6.62 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.

## 6.63 Hard work

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

## 6.64 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.

## 6.65 High-protein diet

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



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

### 6.66 History books

What history books tell us about the past is not everything that happened, but what historians **have selected**. They cannot put in everything: choices have to be made. Choices must similarly be made about which aspects of the past should be formally taught to the next generation in the shape of school history lessons. So, for example, when a national school curriculum for England and Wales was first discussed at the end of the 1980s, the history curriculum was the subject of considerable public and media **interest**. Politicians argued about it; people wrote letters to the press about it; the Prime Minister of the time, Margaret Thatcher, **intervened** in the debate. Let us think first about the question of content. There were two main camps on this issue – those who thought the history of Britain should take **pride** of **place**, and those who favored what was referred to as 'world history'.

### 6.67 History of Vaccination

According to the literature, the history of **vaccination** can be traced back to as early as the 7<sup>th</sup> 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".

### 6.68 How does outer space affect the human body?

Researchers already know that spending long periods of time in a zero-gravity **environment** -- such as that inside the International Space Station (ISS) ---result in loss of bone density and



**damage** to the

body's **muscles**. That's partly why stays aboard the ISS are **limited** at six months. And now, a number of NASA astronauts are reporting that their 20/30 **vision faded/deteriorated** after spending time in space, with many needing glasses once they returned to Earth.

### 6.69 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).

### 6.70 Interdisciplinary centre

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

### 6.71 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.

### 6.72 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.

### 6.73 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.

#### 6.74 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.

#### 6.75 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.

#### 6.76 Lake Turkana

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

#### 6.77 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.

### 6.78 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.

### 6.79 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.

### 6.80 Linguistic effects

An important corollary of this focus on language as the window to legal epistemology is the central role of **discourse** to law and other sociocultural processes. In particular, the **ideas** that people hold about how language works (linguistic ideologies) combine with **linguistic** structuring to create powerful, often



unconscious

effects. In recent years, linguistic anthropologists have made much progress in developing more precisely analytic **tools** for tracking those effects.

## 6.81 Liquidity

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

## 6.82 Locust

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

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

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

## 6.83 London's National Portrait Gallery

London's National Portrait Gallery is currently celebrating the fifty-year **career** of photographer Sandra Lousada. The twenty one portraits on **display** depict key **figures** in literature, film and fashion from the early 1960s, subsequent to the acquisition of forty portraits by Lousada, the display at the National Portrait Gallery highlights shots taken between 1960 and 1964, many of which **feature** in Lousada's



book Public

Faces Private Places(2008). Formal commissioned portraits are shown alongside behind the scenes photographs taken on films **sets** and unguarded portraits of sitters captured at home.

#### 6.84 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.

#### 6.85 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.

#### 6.86 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 19<sup>th</sup> century. When Pasteur noted the antagonistic effect of other bacteria on the anthrax organism and pointed out that this action might be put to **therapeutic** use.

#### 6.87 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).



### 6.88 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.

### 6.89 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.

### 6.90 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.



## 6.91 Natural capital

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

## 6.92 New ideas

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

## 6.93 No parents

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

## 6.94 Non-attendance

In reality, however, the causes of truancy and **non-attendance** are diverse and multifaceted. There are as many causes of non-attendance as there are non-attenders. Each child has her own **unique** story, and whilst there may often be certain identifiable factors in common, each non-attending child demands and **deserves** an individual response, tailored to meet her individual needs. This applies **equally** to the 14-year-old who fails to attend school because a parent is terminally ill, the overweight 11-year-old who fails to attend because he is **embarrassed** about changing for PE in front of peers, the 15-year-old who is 'bored' by lessons, and to the seven-year-old who is teased in the playground because she does not wear the latest designer-label clothes.



## 6.95 Number and form

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

## 6.96 Nutrition

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

## 6.97 Ocean floor

The ocean floor is home to many unique communities of plants and animals. Most of these marine ecosystems are near the water surface, such as the Great Barrier Reef, a 2,000-km- long-coral **formation** off the north-eastern coast of Australia. Coral reefs, like nearly all complex living communities, depend on solar energy for growth (photosynthesis). The sun's energy, however, penetrates at most only about 300 m below the surface of the water. The relatively shallow penetration of solar energy and the sinking of cold, subpolar water combine to make most of the deep ocean floor a **frigid** environment with few life forms.

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



### 6.98 Octopus

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

### 6.99 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.

### 6.100 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.

### 6.101 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.



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## 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.

## 6.102 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.

## 6.103 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.

## 6.104 Papal reform

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

## 6.105 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**.

## 6.106 People need exercise

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

## 6.107 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



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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 pensants politicians have attempted to appear cultured by creating private assets which depend on an act of Parliament for their existence and by giving away much more in value than any public benefit could **justify**. In doing so they have betrayed our trust.

## 6.108Pinker

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

## 6.109Plagiarism

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**.

## 6.110Plainness

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).



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## 6.111 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.

## 6.112 Politics and international relations

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

## 6.113 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.

## 6.114 Pre-Raphaelite

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



### 6.115 Progressive enhancement

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

### 6.116 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 much money you invest in your **marketing**, if you don't much have the fundamental elements of your business right, it's **wasted** money.

### 6.117 Psychoanalytic and behaviorist

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

### 6.118 Pullman historic district

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

### 6.119 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.

### 6.120 Reading process

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

### 6.121 Reality

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.

### 6.122 Recruitment approaches

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

### 6.123 Retirement

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



We now need to

think of retirement as a phased process, where mature age workers **gradually** reduce their hours, and where they have considerable flexibility in how they combine their work and non work time.

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

## 6.124 Sales activities

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

## 6.125 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.

#### 6.126 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.

#### 6.127 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 pedestrians killed increased by about ten percent. That twice as many children were killed in road accidents in 1922 as now must not be taken as evidence that there is less risk when children play in the street today. It almost certainly reflects the care taken by parents in keeping children off the streets.

#### 6.128 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.

#### 6.129 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



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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.

## 6.130 Significance of instinct in business

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

## 6.131 Smart organisms

Some of the most basic organisms are smarter than we thought. Rather than moving about randomly, amoebas and plankton employ sophisticated **strategies** to look for food and might travel in a way that **optimizes** their foraging.

Immediately after an amoeba turned right, it was twice as likely to turn left as right again, and vice versa, they told a meeting of the American Physical Society meeting in Denver, Colorado, last week. This suggests that the cells have a rudimentary **memory**, being able to remember the last direction they had just turned in.

## 6.132 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.

### 6.133 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.

### 6.134 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 these trips, are **scheduled** to retire for safety reasons at the end of 2010.

### 6.135 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.

### 6.136 Statistical theory

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



## 6.137 Stock of

### Australian housing

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

## 6.138 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**.

## 6.139 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**.

## 6.140 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.

## 6.141 Symbiosis

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



### 6.142 Symbiosis 2

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

### 6.143 Teenage daughter

Your teenage daughter gets top marks in school, captains the debate team, and volunteers at a shelter for homeless people. But while driving the family car, her text-messages her best friend and rear-ends another vehicle.

How can teens be so clever, accomplished, and responsible—and reckless **at the same time**? Easily, according to two physicians at Children’s Hospital Boston and Harvard Medical School (HMS) who have been **exploring** the **unique** structure and chemistry of the adolescent brain. “The teenage brain is not just an adult brain with fewer miles on it,” says Frances E. Jensen, a professor of neurology. “It’s a paradoxical time of **development**. These are people with very sharp brains, but they’re not quite sure what to do with them.”

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

### 6.144 Teens writing

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

### 6.145 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.



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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.

## 6.146 The emperor penguin

The emperor is the giant of the penguin world and the most iconic of the birds of Antarctica. Gold patches on their ears and on the top of their chest brighten **up** their black heads. Emperors and their closest relative, the king penguin, have unique breeding cycles, with very long chick-rearing periods. The emperor penguins breed the furthest south of any penguin species, forming large colonies on the sea-ice surrounding the Antarctic continent. They are true Antarctic birds, rarely **seen** in the subantarctic waters. So that the chicks can fledge in the late summer season, emperors breed during the cold, dark winter, with temperatures as low as - 50°C and winds up to 200 km per hour. They trek 50–120 km (30–75 mls) over the ice to breeding colonies which may include thousands of individuals. The female lays a single egg in May then passes it over to her mate to incubate **whilst** she goes to sea to feed. For nine weeks the male fasts, losing 45% of his body weight. The male balances the egg on his feet, which are **covered** in a thick roll of skin and feathers. The egg can be 70°C warmer than the outside temperature.

## 6.147 The essence of reasoning

One of the most eminent of psychologists, Clark Hull, **claimed** that the essence of reasoning lies in the putting together of two 'behavior segments' in some **novel** way, never actually performed before, so as



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to reach a goal.

Two followers of Clark Hull, Howard and Tracey Kendler, **devised** a test for children that was explicitly based on Clark Hull's principles. The children were given the task of learning to **operate** a machine so as to get a toy. In order to succeed they had to go through a two-stage sequence.

## 6.148 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 physicist Leo van Hemmen and Paul Friedel at the Technical University of Munich in Germany have developed a computer **model** of the snake's auditory **system** to explain how the snake "hears" its **prey** without really having the ears for it. Although the vipers have **internal** ears that can hear **frequencies** between 200 and 1000 hertz, it is not the sound of the mouse scurrying about that they are detecting. "The snakes don't have external **eardrums**," says van Hemmen. "So unless the mouse wears boots and starts stamping, the snake won't hear it."

## 6.149 The narrative of law

The narrative of law and order is located fundamentally at the level of individual **guilt** and responsibility. Criminal acts are seen as individual issues of personal responsibility and **culpability**, to which the state responds by way of policing, **prosecution**, adjudication and punishment. This is but one **level** at which crime and criminal justice can be analysed. The problem is that so often analysis ends there, at the level of individual action, **characterised** in terms of responsibility, guilt, evil. In few other areas of social life does individualism have this hold. To take but one **instance**, it would be absurd to restrict analysis of obesity, to individual greed. It should similarly be widely seen as absurd to restrict analysis of criminal justice issues to the culpability of individuals.

## 6.150 The Origins of Music

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

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

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



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As the theory

goes, increased human brain sizes caused by evolutionary changes occurring between one and 2,000,000 years ago resulted in earlier births, more fragile infants and a **critical** need for stronger relationships between mothers and their newborn babies.

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

### 6.151 The Roman people

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

### 6.152 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.

### 6.153 The University of Maryland

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

### 6.154 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



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descends on the area in the evening it was a hive of activity. TV crews trailed masses of equipment, journalists milled and photographers held their cameras at the ready. The reason? For the first time since Howard Carter **discovered** the tomb in 1922 the mummy of Tutankhamun was being prepared for public display. Inside the subterranean burial chamber Egypt's archaeology supremo Zahi Hawass, accompanied by four Egyptologists, two restorers and three workmen, were slowly lifting the mummy from the golden sarcophagus where it has been rested -- mostly undisturbed -- for more than 3,000 years. The body was then placed on a wooden stretcher and **transported** to its new home, a high-tech, climate-controlled plexi-glass showcase located in the outer chamber of the tomb where, covered in linen, with only the face and feet exposed, it now greets visitors.

## 6.155 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 opposite-facing rows of cow stalls, dwarfed all other barns in the district. Both farms let their cows **graze** outdoors in lush pastures during the summer, produced their 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.

## 6.156 Two sentiments

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

## 6.157 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



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**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.

### 6.158 Under-nutrition

Under-nutrition and related diseases kill between 15 and 18 million people a year, the **majority** are children. At least 500 million are chronically hungry. The tragic paradox of massive suffering **amid** global plenty traces in **part** to widespread poverty, which denies access to food **even** where it piles high in village market.

### 6.159 University Science

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

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

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

### 6.160 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).

### 6.161 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.



## 6.162 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.

## 6.163 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.

## 6.164 Walt Disney World

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

## 6.165 Water security

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

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

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

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



UNEP has long been actively addressing the water issue together with partner UN **agencies** and other organizations. Looking ahead, the UN can do more to build synergies of technology, policy and capacity in this field. In this regard, events like the annual World Water Week in Stockholm come to the forefront of the public mind when talking about championing water issues.

#### 6.166 **Well-being**

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

#### 6.167 **What is music**

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

#### 6.168 **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.



## 6.169 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.

## 6.170 Wind moving

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

## 6.171 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.

## 6.172 Wrinkle cure

Barrie Finning's, a professor at Monash University's college of pharmacy in Melbourne, and PhD student Anita Schneider, recently tested a new wrinkle cure. Twice daily, 20 male and female volunteers applied a liquid containing Myoxinol, a patented **extract** of okra (Hibiscus esculentus) seed, to one side of their faces. On the other side they applied a similar liquid without Myoxinol. Every week



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for a month their

wrinkles were tested by self-assessment, photography and the size of depressions made in silicon moulds. The results were impressive. After a month the **depth** and number of wrinkles on the Myoxinol-treated side were reduced by approximately 27 per cent.

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

## 6.173 Writing style

Learning to write well in college means learning (or re-learning) how to write clearly and plainly. Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only good style, or that you should become a **slave** to spare, unadorned writing.

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

## PART 7: SUMMARIZE SPOKEN TEXT

### 7.1 90's

回忆 1.90's comes around, people got online, during that time, there are extraordinary works people created online such as pics。this is not caused by normal factors such as religion, motivation, sizable profitability, but because people can feel a sense of enjoyment through their creation.

回忆 2. According to the speaker, in the 90s, more and more people could get online, and thanks to the UK, the invention of HTML allowed people to be able to create a wide variety of extraordinary works. During the first decade, people created things like web pages and lessons without fears, without religious concerns, without advertisement, without profitability, and without traditional promotion schemes, because they thought it was a good idea.



## 7.2 A

### Female Novelist

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

- This topic is described as a female novelist.
- She started writing from 30, and her initial intention was to write fiction novels.
- However, she took some detour but she never regretted.
- She spends 10-12 years to figure out what is fiction.
- A great novelist inspired her to take some risk.
- In conclusion, she literally started writing from 1951 with the first chapter "the secret life of bees."

## 7.3 A Survey on Happiness

- This topic is described as a survey on happiness.
- The survey has large samples from regions, countries and even worldwide.
- One factor that makes people happy is the consistent patterns, and they are prevalent and consistent across countries and borders.
- Consistent patterns include some basic things like income, marital status and employment status.
- Other factors that make people happy include environment, quality of life and natural instinct.

## 7.4 Agriculture and Urbanization

- This lecture talks about the relationship between the agriculture and urbanization.



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

### 7.5 Amory Lovins

A man named Amory Lovins. Nobody knows him in the classroom, he soaks knowledge in a small town, learns in the mountain, 30 years thinking up ways to save energy, thinking up ways to solve the problem with existed technique, people tends to regard him as a genius.

- This topic is described as Amory Lovins.
- He is an environmentalist with a wide range of knowledge but not from the academic world.
- He runs a consulting company and is regarded a genius.
- He is dedicated himself to saving energy and resource problems, building a house by himself at the top of a mountain.
- In conclusion, a writer called him Mr Green, but other people call him crazy Amory Lovins.

### 7.6 An Advertisement

- Consumers are extremely smart in choosing product, and it takes them only a few minutes to make decisions.
- Therefore, brand images and consumer values are important for business.
- Our brand has the softest but strong product.
- Do not shake before you put it in the washing machine because you do not want it separated.

### 7.7 Australian housing

回忆 1. 由于过去几年经济增长 90%， People can borrow money to buy house. Immigration leads to the increase of purchasing power and push purchasing power.

回忆 2. 这个留言一下，经济增长和 affordable mortgage variable rate，这两个是因果关系，同算第一点。第二点是 more immigration. 第三点是 smaller household size.



## 7.8 Benefits of Laugh

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

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

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

- This topic is described as the importance of laughing.
- Laughing has many benefits, especially in adversity.
- Laughing is not only a kind of humor but also great therapy.
- The war jokes about the Berlin Wall helped people recover from the pain caused by the Second World War.
- In conclusion, laughing can also protect self-respect and identity.

## 7.9 Biology application

回忆要点：讲 biology application 的，This lecture is about applications used in biology systems. Nowadays, scientists can engineer and (v.) nature. While scientists could just cut and paste DNA from one organism to another 40 years ago, they can write DNA and create new organisms and cells. Besides, scientists use microscale tools / devices (不确定) in bacteria experiments in the labs and get millions of bacteria the next day. 求大神帮助补充完善。

## 7.10 Biology application/生物学的应用

回忆要点：讲 biology application 的，This lecture is about applications used in biology systems. Nowadays, scientists can engineer and (v.) nature. While scientists could just cut and paste DNA from one organism to another 40 years ago, they can write DNA and create new organisms and cells. Besides, scientists use microscale tools / devices (不确定) in



bacteria

experiments in the labs and get millions of bacteria the next day. 求大神帮助补充完善。

### 7.11 Citizenship curriculum

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

- This topic is described as the importance of citizenship curriculum.
- Citizenship curriculum is neglected by many schools.
- There are only one fifth schools introducing this class to campus and they allocated less time for the curriculum than other subjects.
- The curriculum will be beneficial to improve student's skills and install positive attitude.
- In conclusion, school's management and authorities do not pay enough attention on the curriculum.

### 7.12 Decline

- This topic is described as the decline of bees.
- The conclusions are bees declined. These conclusions are real and well documented with strong and only evidence to support.
- The drivers of the decline are varied depending on different species.
- There is a possibility of a huge loss.
- The good thing is people began to be aware of the problem and have taken some actions.



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## 7.13 Description

- This topic is described as description.
- Two methods of description: symbolic language and body language.
- The abstraction is an important layer of computers.
- The origin of symbolic system was developed when people try to communicate with each other.
- Sign language was developed, which means hand words in language.

## 7.14 Development of Genes

- This lecture talks about the development of genes.
- There are some genetic differences in cognitive abilities between present people and ancestors.
- It highlights the small number of different genes between modern people and those from 5000 years ago.
- The way of modern people piss has no difference with our ancestors half million years ago because the genes did not change much.

## 7.15 Devolution of Power

- The topic is described as the devolution of power from government to the general public.
- The need to modify government power is a philosophical question.
- While the Democratic Party claims that government should hold the big power and entitlements, the Republicans believe the government should share its powers with the states and people.
- In conclusion, the Republican Party was decided to hide power from the general public.

## 7.16 Drug Ads

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



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You're most

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

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

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

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

"When the character is then shown taking the drug, he then magically regains complete control of his life."

None of the ads, of course, mentioned lifestyle changes that could also help treat the condition. After all, it's mass marketing. But in this case, Frosch says, prescription medications are not soap.

- Drug companies have doubled investment in advertisements because they worked.
- Many people consult doctors or buy prescription drugs with suggestions from drug advertisements.
- Researchers found that commercial information is technically accurate but the tone is misleading.
- In drug ads, patient characters magically regain complete control of life after administering medicines but changing lifestyle, which is beneficial for treatment, is not mentioned in any advertisement.
- It is marketing after all.

### 7.17 Ear receptors

You've got sound receptors in your ear, and they are beautiful. We're not going to talk about them at any length, but there's little flappy, these little spiky things going along in your ear and they can translate vibrational energy coming from your ear, hurting your eardrum, being translated into a vibration into the fluid in your ear into a physical motion of these little



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receptors there

into an electrical motion, into an electrical signal that goes into your ear. So, all of that, all of that's pretty impressive stuff. We are not going to talk about the details of it, but I invite some of you who want to learn more about this, particularly MIT students I think to find receptors really quite remarkable kinds of devices.

- This topic is described as sound receptors.
- Sound receptors are little spiky things that we have in our ear that can translate vibrational energy of the sound in our eardrum into the physical motion, and after that it is converted to an electrical signal.
- In conclusion, the speaker invited MIT students to have a closer view of receptors, and they will find it very remarkable.

## 7.18 Earth and Mars

回忆要点: Earth 和 Mars, 记不住了 想起来几个关键词 geological surface/ rock formation/ lower gravity evidence of water, billion years ago 就有水了

## 7.19 Einstein

- This topic is described as Einstein.
- For thousands of years, people believed that the stars and universe were absolutely fixed and unchanged.
- This was transformed by Einstein in the 20th century.
- Einstein suggested that the universe was under continuously dynamic change all the time.
- In conclusion, this theory was not first proposed by Einstein, but by Hubble.

## 7.20 Endangered Language

Language death is not mainstream theatre. It is not mainstream anything. Can you imagine Hollywood taking it on? It is so far outside the mindsets of most people that they have difficulty appreciating what the crisis is all about, because they are not used to thinking more about language as an issue in itself. Somehow we need to change these mindsets. We need to get people thinking about language more explicitly, more intimately, more enthusiastically. Interest in language is certainly there, in the general population – most people are fascinated by such topics as where words come from, or what the origin of their town's name is, or whether their



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baby's name

means anything; they are certainly prepared to play Scrabble and a host of other language games ad infinitum; and language games are often found on radio and television, too – but a willingness to focus that interest on general issues, a preparedness to take on board the emotion and drama inherent in the situation of language endangerment, is not something that happens much.

回忆 1: Language is under an endangered situation.提到 New York Times, Stanford 如果没听错的话 What people need to do is: to change mindset and to be more enthusiastic rather than thinking out language games such as giving the name of a baby. This is the general issue.

### 7.21 English language/英语语言 #5973 2019-03

回忆要点: English is not a pure language, which has been influenced by other 150 languages in history. English borrowed vocabulary and phrases from other languages. We are not going to learn the language but focusing on history. Different period of people has different views about this. In Shakespeare's period, people very hate those borrowed words. 感觉不是 5907 因为我没听到例子 就讲了英语历史上外来语对它的影响 我写的这些是我确定听到的 那 150 的个不太确定。还强调 English 和 British people。

### 7.22 Experiment on Body Fat Change

- This topic is described as an experiment on body fat change.
- 31 women volunteered in the program in which they are provided with healthy diet and asked not to change diet and exercise regularly for 6 months so they could burn 2000 calories weekly.
- After six months, some people lost weight, and some people remained the same, while others gained weight.
- There are two explanations explaining why women gained weight. One is they ate a lot or cheated on diet, and the other is they ate subconsciously.

### 7.23 Faults and Earthquake

- This topic is described as the relationship between faults and earthquake.
- The earthquake's focus is called epicenter, which is vertically beneath the interior of earth's crust.



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- Faults are fractures in the earth's crust.
- The position of epicenters can be identified by using faults maps, looking down from the surface of the earth.

### 7.24 Food and Income

- This topic is described as the relationship between food and income in Africa.
- According to a recent research, most residents in Africa suffer from poverty and the main livelihood is wildlife, especially fish.
- Fish is the major source of food and protein.
- Fish is also the major source of their income since fishing industry can attract tourists around the world, which can effectively facilitate the economic development.
- Fish will become the top one source of income in Africa, even the income for foreign economies. Therefore, in Africa, their income is closely associated with food.

### 7.25 Food crisis

回忆要点：讲了 food production 和 Food crisis 整片很短 这是我的总结 1. people will suffer food Crisis for the next 30 years until 2030 2. We should Double our production by increase 100%. 3. People should elevate the production now. Predict 30% to 50% increase in the next 3 years 基本上都是原词 希望有同学补充一下

### 7.26 Genes

- This topic is described as gene study.
- Research has shown that genes can determine not only humans' physical features, such as height and hair, but also psychological features, such as our behavior.
- Our research on genes has provided interesting information to biology, psychology and neuroscience.

### 7.27 Global Warming

回忆 1.遇到一个新题听得不太好 global warming, will people afford if the prediction of climate change is wrong.



回忆 2.关于

global climate change、不断的有 greenhouse gases 排到 atmosphere, 然后说了一堆预测, 再说 can we take risks to ignoring 这些 predictions 吗? 然后说连续 11 年的 global warming 已经证实了 climate change takes place in global scale.

回忆 3.没听懂大意, 回忆下关键词, 影响 climate change 因素包括: limited sources, population, agricultural productivity, 没听到 poverty, 组织听到: interest 什么 commercial organization, governments, 还有最后大段内容是关于 climate change 现象包括: 11 warmest years, precipitation (降雨)

## 7.28 Globalization

What is Globalization?

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

It is characterized by four types of change:

First, it involves stretching of social, political and economic activities across political frontiers, regions, and continents.

Second, it suggests the intensification, or the growing magnitude, of interconnectedness and flows of trade, investment, finance, migration, culture, etc.

Third, the growing extensity and intensity of global interconnectedness can be linked to a speeding up of global interactions and processes, as the evolution of worldwide systems of transport and communication increases the velocity of the diffusion of ideas, goods, information, capital, and people.

Fourth, the growing extensity, intensity, and velocity of global interactions can be associated with their deepening impact such that the effects of distant events can be highly significant elsewhere and even the most local developments may come to have enormous global consequences. In this sense, the boundaries between domestic matters and global affairs can become increasingly blurred.

- There are various definitions of globalization.



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- Firstly, a proliferation of transactions and integrated trading across countries, which includes multi-international companies, international travelers.
- Secondly, the changing economy system splitting the countries in terms of producing countries and consuming countries, and they rely on each other for economic growth.
- But in the past, they are economic independent while they are now parts of global economy.
- So, the economy becomes post-industrial and global.

### 7.29 Governments use tricks

- This topic is described as government and democracy.
- At the beginning of the lecture, the speaker mentioned that citizen should be well informed, which stands for democracy.
- He further discussed that in some societies people are deliberately hidden from the truth.
- In conclusion, some governments do all tricks in the book to cover their mistake.

### 7.30 Importance of Management and Leadership

Stanford management: purpose, not only delivering services and make sure good quality. They should realize their responsibility through accomplishing assignment by themselves instead of depending on others. A conference about Stanford University Business School. Talked about the relationship between business school and education school.

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

### 7.31 Indian peasants debt

- In this lecture, the speaker talked about the Indian peasants. At the beginning of the lecture, he mentioned that Indian peasants have very high economic pressure.
- They are lack of capital, but they have to buy seeds. As the price of seeds were raised by



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seeds

companies.

- They become poorer and poorer. And they have to borrow money from seeds companies.
- The pesticides have to be used continuously for the first time and the price increased by 40 folds in the past five years.
- The high volume and increased price of pesticides both contributed to the high debts.
- At the end of the lecture, he concluded that Debt on peasant is increasing due to high use of the pesticide.

### 7.32 Industrialization

- This topic is described as industrialization.
- Democracy in developed countries.
- Industrialization results in pollution, therefore living expectancy and standard was declined.
- Some legislation about working conditions and environment conditions was introduced to rectify our behavior.
- Some damages have been reversed and we have more benefits in terms of the environment.

### 7.33 Memories

- This topic is described as different systems of memories, including implicit memory and explicit memory.
- Implicit memory is also called procedural memory, which cannot be consciously recalled. It is an experimental or functional form of memory.
- With implicit memory, behaviour is automatic, and we do not know when we use it. Examples of implicit memory include using language naturally, driving and reading. When people try to describe the behaviour of driving, they may even mislead themselves.
- Explicit memory consists of a great deal of highly personal memories related to time space and people. It is totally different from implicit memory.
- Examples of explicit memory include remembering people's birthdays and answering multiple questions on the test.

### 7.34 Misuse of Drugs

Drugs used at home can be dangerous. Drugs should be closed and stored properly so that children do not get access to it, some children can even open a child proof cap. Some people



take drugs for

wrong reason. Eg. some drugs used for bacterial infection can not be used for virus infection. If drugs are taken wrong, allergy might happen. If drugs are taken at wrong dosage, under wrong indication, drug resistance may develop. Recommendations Physicians should give correct indications Physicians should stress the importance of taking the drugs right to the patients. Eg patients should finish the whole course of their antibiotics.

## 7.35 Prevention of pandemic Transmitting

- This topic is described as prevention of pandemic transmitting.
- United States uses some methods to prevent pandemic transmitting, such as antiviral drugs.
- In developing countries, it is more difficult for the government to make efforts to prevent disease because the lack of resources will be a big challenge.

## 7.36 Recycling water/循环用水

回忆要点：

回忆 1: The lecture is about recycling water, and fresh water cannot be generated and the total volume of water is limited. Technology is available for the industrial use and the home use, but it is little technology available to the home use. (然后这里说了很多家庭用水的例子) 感觉还有一个点 想不起来了

回忆 2: 类似于美科 60s 的形式，先是主持人说我们需要 water recycle, generate water 之后提到 burn hydrogen, price 之类的，没大听清，但是应该是燃烧氢气获取水不太现实的意思。后面是 industrial 什么的，但是具体方法没说，然后换人说，on local level, home water recycle, 开始举例子，最后说，we can do little on this level.

## 7.37 Sea creature

Sea creatures are inspiring the latest devices that harness wave power.

This one called the Oyster sits on the sea floor and opens and closes as waves pass over it. Cables attach it to generators on the shore. Since the November 2009, it's been powering 9000 homes in the Orkney Islands. Another device looks like a snake. The anaconda is made from a rubber tube filled with water that floats just below the surface. When the swell hits the



front of it, the

tube squeezed above ripples done its links and power a turbine in its tail. Prototypes are currently being tested, but the full- scale version will be 2000 meters long.

This System also looks like a snake. But this one is made of steel. It floats near the surface, where waves make its joints move, this hydraulic drive system that power electrical generators, like the anaconda. Its still being tested results will prove that these devices are up to the job of supplying variable sources of green energy.

### 7.38 Talent war V2/人才战争版本二

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

### 7.39 Talent war V3/人才战争版本三

I think there is an intense competition at the moment to hire the most talented and most intellectually able people. There is a time when I think companies have many of the adventures in the world. That involves the companies' world. It was the bosses' world. Now I think it reverses the case. We have a shortage in talent base within countries and between countries, have an intense battle between companies to hire the most talented workers and also between countries, which are looking to recruit talented young people, talented young immigrants. We have this sense of immigrants being things that countries are battled to keep out, and immigrants want to get in, climb of the walls. I think the opposite isn't that the case. And the topic is that countries are trying to lure bright young people to get them to go to universities and get them to become immigrants. So, on many levels, talent is a premium. There is a shortage of talent, and so countries, companies, all sorts of organizations, of course, volunteer organizations as well as, are competing to hire the best and the brightest.



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You know we

have a baby-boom population which is aging. We have an economy which is becoming more sophisticated. And so, for all those sorts of reasons, talent is a premium.

回忆要点: talent is at a premium(提到两遍), talent is not only between countries, but also within countries, there is a shortage at all level, governments, companies, non profit organization, the companies and governments use universities and policies to attract immigrants and young bright talent people. the baby booming, aging people, an complicated economy is the main cause.

### 7.40 The Big Bang Theory

- This topic is described as cosmology and Big Bang Theory.
- The Big Bang Theory is an amazing discovery. People used to think it happened 10-20 billion years ago, but it actually happened 13.8 billion years ago.
- After the Big Bang, the universe keeps changing.
- The universe is about 50 billion years old and it is discovered that the oldest star is about 30 billion years old, not older than the universe, which is perfectly matched.
- We do not know about the future.

### 7.41 The Definition of Risk

- This topic is described as the definition of risk.
- In the dictionary, there are two different definitions of risk. One is the situation of being in danger, and the other is the consequence or possibility of being in danger.
- Also, there is a difference between safety and safe. Safe means being out of dangerous situation, and safety is a condition of being safe.

### 7.42 The exposure to emotions/情绪的表露

回忆要点: The utility of negative emotions…… The negative things such as fears promote evolutions and help people to survive. The positive things we are frequently to experience but it is limiting. However, the negative, emotions are less frequently but very intensive.

### 7.43 The Free Human Rights

- This topic is described as the free human rights.



易学 PTE | EZPT 珀斯校区 Perth Campus

Add: Suite 4, 439 Albany Highway, Victoria Park WeChat: ezptperth Facebook: ezptperth

PH: (08) 6260 9966 Mob: 0425 011 301 Web: www.ezpte.com Email: info@ezpte.com Page 165 of 177

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- During the second world war, UK was the first country that mentioned free rights among other countries.
- It set up the baseline and minimum standards.
- The positive aspects of human rights include right to marry and free religion. The negative aspects include sex.
- Other aspects that UK government mentioned include voting, election, tourism and trading.

### 7.44 The history of software/软件的历史

回忆要点: the history of software is very new, only about 60-70 years. the development of information technology is mainly caused by the rapid expansion of computers and the fall in computer price. it is a stampede and has influenced every aspect of our daily life. 后面还有几句 忘了

- The topic is described as the devices that harness wave power and are inspired by sea creatures.
- An oyster like device has powered 9000 families.
- A snake-like device has a rubber-made tube that can squeeze and power the turbine.
- Another snake-like device is made of steel and can power electrical generators.
- In conclusion, the two snake-like devices are still being tested but results have shown they can provide green energy

### 7.45 Ugly building

回忆 1.说他去了伦敦 看到很多街道和建筑都很丑 这些建筑都有几百年的 negative impacts 人们走路心情也会受影响 frustration and anger 然后问建筑师不能造 beautiful building 吗 建筑师说 beauty is an arrogant (不确定) word 然后说可以去了解为什么 bad buildings 出了问题 哪里出了问题.

回忆 2.The lecture talks about a complaint of why the buildings in London are so ugly. He thinks the architecture did a really bad work, which the streets are too ugly. It will be a serious impact for the people live in surrounding for thousands of years. He tries to doubt why the architects do the bad works, but the architects do not think that their designs are bad.



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回忆 3.有一题是

architecture. Lecturer mentioned he used to live in West London, everytime he walked through the street, there are some ugly architecture. The bad building last for a long time, not like a bad book 几年以后会不见。然后说问了 architecturer 什么是好看的 building. The word beauty is very arrogant. 举例说了 Rome 的一些建筑很好看留了很久，应该要 learn good。总结提到要知道 bad building 为啥见的不好要避免

回忆 4. West London 有很多 ugly building, speaker 认为 ugly building 比 bad books 更恶心的是它们会 last for hundreds of years, the speaker asked some architects 有说到审美的不同 as beauty is in the eye of the beholders.

## 7.46 Universities' Competition

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

- This topic is described as universities' competition.
- The competition between students from different universities becomes more intense, especially in English speaking countries.
- The fierce competitions are also between staff.
- They compare the performance in academy and job market.
- Universities compete for more funding from both private and public sectors, which can help them get better research results.
- In conclusion, the performance is essential for vice chancellor.



## 7.47 Vitamin

### D V2

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

参考答案:

This lecture talks about Vitamin D. Its real function is to maintain blood calcium in a narrow range. It will cause trouble If people's blood calcium level falls below a range, as blood calcium is important for muscle contraction and nerve transmission. Besides, it will cause tetany if people do not have enough of it. Finally, Calcium is important for enzymic activities and blood clotting. (68)

## **PART 8: Write From Dictation**

1. A good research delivers practical benefits for real people.
2. A laptop computer has been found in the computer lab/biological labs.
3. A series of lectures showed us in economics have been recorded.
4. A series of the observations were carried out in the classroom.
5. Agriculture development is vital for poor rural areas.
6. All medical students must clean their hands before entering this/the room.
7. All of your assignments should be submitted by next Tuesday.
8. Animal and plant cells have a number of structures in common.
9. Animals raised in captivity behave differently than their wild counterparts.
10. Artists need to make their works both original and accessible.
11. As union members, we can influence the change of the university.
12. Assignments should be submitted to the department office before the deadline.
13. Astronauts use light years to measure distances in space.
14. Banks charge interests for money they loan to their customers.



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15. Behind the group, there is a flat cart drawn by mules.
16. Being bilingual is not necessarily being having the ability of understanding/ analyse two languages.
17. Biology involves the study of life of/at all levels.
18. Blue whale is the largest mammal ever lived.
19. Castle was designed to intimidate both local people and the enemies.
20. Certain organisms can reproduce using just one parent.
21. Children acquire their first language without any conscious effort.
22. Climate change is now/has become an acceptable phenomenon among reputable scientists.
23. Clinical placements in nursing prepare students for professional/practical practice.
24. Consumer confidence tends to increase as the economy expands.
25. Control systems in manufacturing provide a high level in accuracy.
26. Criminal charges are all of the men.
27. Dealing with the growing population is a challenge for many governments.
28. Distance learning allows you to develop a career around your commitments.
29. Employment figures are expected to be improved in the next few years.
30. Every student has regular meeting with his or her personal tutor.
31. Everyone must evacuate the premises during the fire drill.
32. Food cannot be eaten in the main library.
33. Food has become a political issue in the world.
34. Free campus tours run daily during summer for prospective students.
35. Good nutrition is crucial to the general health and vitality.
36. Graphs and charts allowed data more easily to be understood.
37. Growing population has posed a challenge to many governments.
38. His appointment as minister of culture was seen as a demotion.
39. His appointment to economic culture minister was seemed as a demotion.
40. I thought it was through the small meeting room.
41. If finance is a cause of concern, scholarships may be available.
42. International exchanges formed the important part of our study program.
43. It is absolutely vital that you acknowledge all your sources.
44. It is necessary to dress formally for the graduate/graduation ceremony.
45. It takes a long time to walk to university.
46. It was hard to anticipate how all the different characters would react.
47. Journalism faces the crisis in the light of the digital revolution.
48. Key business partners are often intertwined in expense accounts.
49. Make sure you choose a course provides great career opportunities.



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50. Make sure  
you've saved all files before turning off the computer.
51. Many graduates of journalism can get jobs in the communications field.
52. Measures must be taken to prevent unemployment rate from increasing.
53. More graduate training is often needed after the university study is finished.
54. Most of these features were part of the previous system.
55. Most of these students have not considered this issue before.
56. Muscle cells bring parts of the body closer together.
57. Muscles make parts of body close together.
58. Mutually exclusive events can be described as either complementary or opposite.
59. Native speakers are exempt from the language tests in their own language.
60. Observers waited nervously and with bated breath for the concert.
61. One function of body fat is to keep the internal organs warm.
62. Our facilities include five items in the university.
63. Our professor is hosting the business development conference.
64. Participants initially select from a range of foundation subjects.
65. People see stars that were billions of years ago.
66. People with an active lifestyle are less likely to die early or have major illness.
67. Photography can be very useful to geography research.
68. Plants are able to continue growing throughout their lives.
69. Please write down the name of the author and the year of the publication.
70. Protective clothing must always be worn all the time.
71. Purity is one feature that makes gold expensive.
72. Radio is one of the most/a popular forms/form of entertainment throughout the world.
73. Renovation works have been undertaken throughout/through the building.
74. Resources and materials are on hold at the library reference desk.
75. Review all your sources before drawing any conclusions.
76. Scientists are always asking the government for more money.
77. Scientists are unsure when the first man left Africa.
78. She used to be the editor of the student newspaper.
79. Social media is criticized of causing internet addiction.
80. Social psychology has been considered by human behavior.
81. Some vocational courses of institution are funded by private enterprises.
82. Sound waves are unable to travel through vacuum.
83. Speed is defined as how quickly a person or an object moves.
84. Student shop has a range of stationeries.



85. Students

have the option to live in college residences or apartments.

86. Students should leave their bags on the table by the door.

87. Students' concession cards can be obtained by completing an application form.

88. Sugar is a compound which consists of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen.

89. Supply and demand is one of the fundamental concepts in economics.

90. Teaching assistants will receive a monthly stipend for housing.

91. Technology is changing the way media is used and studied.

92. That means they have so many struggling overlaps.

93. The academic tradition of the school ensures excellence.

94. The aerial photographs were promptly registered for thorough evaluation.

95. The application process may take longer than it's expected.

96. The article reflects a number of very interesting experiments.

97. The artists tied to conservative politicians earned their own roles of/as critics.

98. The balance in diet and exercise makes a good health.

99. The bus for London will leave 10 minutes later than planned.

100. The business policy seminar includes an internship with a local firm.

101. The celebrated theory is still the source of great controversy.

102. The chemistry building is located near the entrance to the campus.

103. The city's/cities/cities' founders created a set of rules that became law.

104. The coffee machine (located) on the third floor is not working today.

105. The commissioner will portion the funds among all the sovereignties.

106. The department is organizing a flight to London in July.

107. The evaluation forms will be reviewed by university personnel.

108. The first assignment is due on the 14th of September.

109. The history lecture has been moved to the lecture theatre.

110. The library holds a substantial collection of materials on economic history.

111. The massive accumulation of data was converted into a communicable argument.

112. The meeting for first year economic students is on Tuesday.

113. The nation achieved prosperity by opening its ports for trade.

114. The new chemistry professor will deliver his first lecture tomorrow.

115. The news is not received until the following week.

116. The opening hours of the library are reducing during the summer.

117. The paper challenged many previously accepted theories.

118. The placement test of mathematics and statistics is offered every semester.

119. The printers automatically print two sides of each page.



120.The

qualification will be assessed by using a criterion reference to approach.

121.The railway makes long-distance travel possible for everyone.

122.The reception staff provide advice on renting private accommodation.

123.The research has produced some other unexpected results.

124.The researchers are disappointed that their materials are proved to be inconclusive.

125.The same issues featured both explanations of the problem.

126.The shipwreck of this year ruined some artefacts which were interested by historians.

127.The sociology department is highly regarded worldwide.

128.The stock market redesigned the market throughout the world.

129.The students were instructed to submit their assignments before Friday.

130.The synopsis contains the most important information.

131.The task tomorrow will require higher level skills.

132.The teacher asked the group to commence the task.

133.The theme of the instrumental work exhibited more of a demure compositional style.

134.The toughest part of postgraduate education is funding.

135.The ways in which people communicate are constantly changing.

136.There is a significant difference between theory and practice of education.

137.There is a widely perception that the engineering is for boys.

138.They developed a unique approach to training their employees.

139.They were/had/have been struggling last year to make their service pay.

140.This book can be borrowed for a maximum of one week.

141.This essay will argue technology does more good than harm.

142.This morning's lecture on economic policy has been canceled (US)/cancelled (UK).

143.Those seeking formal extension should contact their faculty for information.

144.Time and distance are used to calculate speed.

145.Too much information may be avoided by good research design.

146.Traffic is the main cause of air pollution in many cities.

147.Tribes vied with each other to build up monolithic statues.

148.Undergraduate students may pursue their specific interests within specific programs

149.Undergraduates have a wide range of cultural modules to choose from.

150.University departments carefully monitor/monitored articles and other publications by faculty.

151.University staff provide advice on renting and accommodation.

152.Unusual weather patterns are making farming more difficult today.

153.We can all meet in the office after the lecture.

154.We can't/cannot consider any increase in our prices at this stage.



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155. We hold

visiting tours throughout the year for students.

156. We no longer respond to any reference/material requests.

157. We study science to understand and appreciate the world around us.

158. When workers ask for higher wages, companies often raise their prices.

159. While reconciliation is desirable, basic underlying issues must first be addressed.

160. You are required to complete the research paper by Monday.

161. You can contact all your tutors by email.

162. You don't need to have specialist knowledge to be able to read the book.

163. You must hand in your essays by midday on Friday.

164. You need to put these books on the table over there.

165. You should provide examples to support your ideas and arguments.

166. You will learn how to rationally assess your arguments.

167. You will need to purchase an academic gown before/for the commencement.

168. You will study two courses and three modules.

169. Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations.

170. Your statistical information depends on your raw data.



## PART 9: Fill In the Blank (Listening)

### 9.1 近期考试回忆

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



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



61.

Incorporating, sculpture

## 9.2 常见零散单词

Ingredients  
undoubtedly  
envisions  
boast (up)  
debate  
relying  
intelligence  
urgency  
potential  
electronically  
aftermath  
death  
dependence  
growing  
Church  
intensive  
coercive  
nutrients  
social  
nutrition  
accumulating  
whatever  
ultimately  
every  
shadow  
application  
represents  
underneath  
represents  
face  
intentional  
identical  
stirring  
apologized  
apologised  
ferry  
individuality  
expectations  
spectacle  
huge  
faith  
squabble  
graphies  
particular  
supporting  
qualifiers  
historical  
particles

large  
funding  
operational  
galaxies  
supplemented  
similar  
casually  
radically  
massive  
enormous  
critically  
overseas  
ancient  
coaching  
emphasized  
emphasised  
paradox  
paradoxical  
Shakespeare  
conversion  
factory  
field  
force  
commonly  
equations  
initially  
heart  
watch  
intentionally  
graphic  
burning  
movements  
occurs  
occurring  
occupies  
emphasis  
emphases  
subordinative  
subordinated  
perception  
experiencing minimize  
minimise  
strategy  
insurance  
agency  
experience  
permanent  
discursion

expansion  
instilled  
emit  
mentioned  
Personality  
career  
reversed  
introduced  
months  
subsiding  
imaging  
imagining  
deformed  
economic  
character(s)  
competitions  
everyone  
Assumption  
atmospheric  
propulsion  
government  
increasing  
embrace  
Figurative  
awoke  
phenomena  
Generated  
psychological  
dealing  
investigate  
elementary  
leans  
predict  
restores  
brought  
communities  
pedal (boat)  
observable  
immense  
clout/clot  
nearest  
individual neighbouring  
neighbouring  
emergency



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powered  
field  
charity  
proportion  
stolen  
constant  
package  
discovery  
technology  
subscribes  
representative  
turned  
ravel (long story)  
translated  
sequentially  
expressions  
branding  
curing  
shadow  
tropical  
forests  
institutions  
undeniable  
productivity  
constitute(s)  
incredibly  
huge  
occurrence  
absolutely  
appalling  
discuss  
variety  
sociable  
depth  
shallow  
floor  
profound  
tiny  
tightly  
getting  
synthesis  
constitution  
determine  
classical  
characters  
coaching  
principally  
exhibit  
articles  
passive  
Nitrogen  
journalism  
prospective  
femininity

clusters  
distinction  
monetary  
opt (for)  
technologically  
thrown  
foreshadowed  
system  
engineering  
forecast  
extreme  
graduate  
role  
obscure  
getting  
situation  
demographic  
moderation  
addition  
natural  
emulates  
subconsciously  
communications  
phenomenon  
complex  
rush  
aggressive  
serve  
challenge  
knowledge  
propose  
purpose  
improvements  
readably  
vernacular  
institutional  
admit  
whole  
turned  
photographs  
rapidly  
lenient  
discovered  
covered  
dispersion  
arbitrated  
root  
necessarily  
professionally  
introduced  
different  
relatives  
environment  
technological

lined  
universe  
brilliant  
colloquial  
innovator  
optimizing  
representatively  
search  
quantitative  
qualitative  
modes  
crisis  
scary  
stabilized  
convincible  
repetition  
revolutionized  
revolutionised  
Patriotism  
Laboratory

